Minutes of the 184th 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 15.07.2019 and 16.07.2019 under the Chairmanship of Sh. V. K. Gupta, Chairman, SEAC, at Panchkula.

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List of Participants placed at **"Annexure-A"**.

The Secretary, SEAC welcomed the committee Chairman and Members.

1. The Minutes of the 183rd Meeting were approved.
2. Further, the discussion was held on the details of total water consumption/requirement for the Projects. It is deliberated that the per capita requirement for domestic & drinking water has been laid in various statutory provisions i.e. BIS 1993 @reaffirmed, 2002, Code of basic requirement for water supply NBC 2016 Volume 2, CPCB Model By Laws 2016 issued by MoUD, Guidelines for buildings with special reference to MoUD, Guidelines for issuance of the NOC for ground water withdrawal under CPHEEO is 135 lpcd but SEIAA Haryana vide its letter dated 13.06.2019 has recommended to SEAC as under:

> "It is being observed that "Project Proponent" applying for EC proposes to consume water at the rate of 135 LPCD. Water is a very scarce resource, should be conserved. Even MoEF&CC, GoI has issued its recommendations for "water-use reduction" in table 2.4 stating to use 86 LPCD. Therefore, it is being advised to follow the guidelines and water requirement should be calculated on the basis of 86 LPCD in place of 135 LPCD.

After detailed discussion on the subject, the Committee agreed to adopt the proposal of SEIAA "that the water calculation in future for all the projects shall be calculated at the rate of 86 LPCD even though GoI notification states otherwise. Thereafter, the cases were placed before the Committee.

184.01 Environment Clearance for Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Processing Facility at near Village Chand Nagar, Tehsil Farukhnagar and District Gurgaon, Haryana by (Municipal Engineer) Farukhnagar Municipal Committee

Project Proponent : Bijender Rathee
Consultant : Wolken India

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 12.06.2019 for obtaining ToR under Category 7(i) of Environmental Clearance EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for approval of ToR in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.07.2019. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Processing Facility at Village- Chand Nagar by Municipal Committee Farrukhnagar, Haryana		
Sr. No.	Particulars	
1.	Plot Area	25 Acres (10.11 Hectares)
2.	Total Built up Area	11266.00sqm
3.	Net Plot Area	
3.	Total Water Requirement	78.2KLD
4.	Power Requirement	250KW

5.	Power Backup		2 D.G Set (2*250=500 KvA)
6.	Solid Waste Generated		90 TPD
7.	Biodegradable Waste		30-35 TPD
8.	Total Green Area with percentage		33387.00(33% of net plot area)
9.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	36.77 Crores
		ii) Construction Cost	
10.	CER		Capital Cost- 74 Lakhs

After detailed deliberations on ETP, Methodology for Biomethanation, cluster details, distance covered for taking Municipal Solid Waste, Water table, No. of existing trees, Green plan, Drainage plan, Haul roads, 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 additional Terms of Reference along with public consultation:

Standard TOR

1) The project should be designed based on the population projections as by Master Plan.
2) Submit a 10 km. radius map (on survey of India toposheet) showing co-ordinates of project site, national highway, state highway, district road/approach road, river, canal, natural drainage; protected areas, under Wild Life (Protection) Act, archaeological site, natural lake, flood area, human settlements (with population), industries, high tension electric line, prominent wind direction (summer and winter),effluent drain, if any and ponds etc. should be presented and impacts assessed on the same.
3) Examine and submit details of alternative technologies viz. RDF shall also be evolved.
4) Examine and submit details of storm water/ leachate collection from the composted area.
5) Examine and submit details of monitoring of water quality around the landfill site. Water analysis shall also include for nitrate and phosphate.
6) Examine and submit details of the odour control measures.
7) Examine and submit details of impact on water bodies/rivers/ ponds and mitigative measures during rainy season.
8) Submit the criteria for assessing waste generation. Any segregation of hazardous and bio-medical wastes.
9) Submit a copy of the layout plan of project site showing solid waste storage, green belt (width & length, 33% of the project area), all roads, prominent wind direction, processing plant & buildings etc. should be provided.
10) Submit a copy of the land use certificate from the competent authority.
11) NOC from local or nearest airport within 20 km and any flight funnel restrictions.
12) Submit a copy of the status of ambient air quality and surface and ground water quality, soil type, cropping pattern, land use pattern, population, socio-economic status, anticipated air and water pollution.
13) Submit a copy of the topography of the area indicating whether the site requires any filling, if so, the details of filling, quantity of fill material required, its source and transportation, etc.
14) Examine and submit the details of impact on the drainage and nearby habitats/settlements (surroundings).
15) Examine and submit the details of surface hydrology and water regime and impact on the same.
16) Examine and submit the details of one complete season AAQ data (except monsoon) with the dates of monitoring, impact of the project on the AAQ of the area (including H2S, CH4).
17) Submit a copy of detailed plan of waste management.
18) Submit the details of sanitary land fill site impermeability and whether it would be lined, if so details thereof.
19) Examine and submit the details of impact on environmental sensitive areas.
20) Examine and submit the details of rehabilitation/compensation package for the project effected people, if any.
21) Submit Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan with costs and parameters.

22) Public hearing to be conducted for the project in accordance with provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and the issues raised by the public should be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan. The Public Hearing should be conducted based on the ToR letter issued by the Ministry and not on the basis of Minutes of the Meeting available on the web-site.
23) A detailed draft EIA/EMP report should be prepared in accordance with the above additional TOR and should be submitted to the Ministry in accordance with the Notification.
24) Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
25) The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
26) 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/Common Municipal Solid Wastes".

Additional TOR

1. Public hearing to be conducted and issues raised and commitments made by the project proponent on the same should be included in EIA/EMP Report in the form of tabular chart with financial budget for complying with the commitments made.
2. A sensitivity analysis of the site shall be carried out as per the MoEF&CC criteria and form part of the EIA report.
3. The EIA would include a separate chapter on the conformity of the proposals to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 including the sitting criteria therein.
4. An integrated plan of operation including the segregation of wastes at the household level and its transportation to the site shall be submitted. List of waste to be handled and their source along with mode of transportation.
5. Details of various waste management units with capacities for the proposed project. Details of utilities indicating size and capacity to be provided.
6. The project proponents should consult the Municipal solid waste Management Manual of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and draw up project plans accordingly.
7. Waste management facilities should maintain safe distance from the nearby pond/water body.
8. Methodology for remediating the project site, which is presently if being used for open dumping of garbage.
9. Layout maps of proposed solid waste management facilities indicating storage area, plant area, greenbelt area, utilities etc.
10. Details of air emission, effluents generation, solid waste generation and their management.
11. Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract).
12. Process description along with major equipments and machineries, process flow sheet (quantitative) from waste material to disposal to be provided.
13. Hazard identification and details of proposed safety systems.
14. Details of Drainage of the project upto 5 km 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.
15. Details of effluent treatment and recycling process.
16. Action plan for measures to be taken for excessive leachate generation during monsoon period.
17. Detailed Environmental Monitoring Plan.
18. Report on health and hygiene to be maintained by the sanitation worker at the work place.
19. Examine and submit details of alternative technologies viz. RDF, Biomethanation, power generation shall also be evolved.
20. The details of the existing trees in the project site shall be taken into green belt/ green area development, if possible. The mitigative effect of development of Green area shall be taken into account while preparing the EIA Report.
21. The impact of involvement of Rag Pickers in the collection and segregation of waste shall also be taken into account while preparing the EIA Report
22. The details of the composition of the segregated waste along with possible measures to minimize the land fill.

23. The Project proponent shall submit the details of all the process being followed in the segregation, disposal of solid municipal waste at the integrated Solid waste processing facility at Chandnagar Village Tehsil Farukhnagar Distt. Gurugram, Haryana.
24. The Project proponent shall submit the Permission from CGWA for abstraction of Ground Water
25. The Project proponent shall submit the analysis report of Furan, Dixon.
26. The Project proponent shall submit the plan for collection and treatment in ETP for Rain Water runoff from the land fill and hazardous waste material.
27. The Project proponent shall install a piezometer to monitor ground water.
28. The Project proponent shall make online provision for PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_2 etc, stack emissions, DG emission along with dispersion modeling. In addition, the Project proponent shall regularly monitor soil
29. 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.
30. Plan for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) as specified under Ministry's Office Memorandum vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018 shall be prepared and submitted along with EIA Report.
31. A study of the training needs of the people of the local area shall be conducted and made a part of EIA Report
32. The PP shall submit the net plot area along with land use details.
33. A tabular chart with index for point wise compliance of above ToRs. It was recommended that 'ToR' along with Public Hearing should be considered for preparation of EIA/EMP report for the above mentioned project in addition to all the relevant information as per the 'Generic Structure of EIA' given in Appendix III and IIIA in the EIA Notification, 2006.

The draft EIA/EMP report shall be submitted to the State Pollution Control Board for public hearing.

The issues emerged and response to the issues shall be incorporated in the EIA report.

184.02 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Colony at Revenue estate of Village Mewla Maharajpur, Sector 45, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Jotindra Steel and Tubes Limited.

Project Proponent : Mr. Dheeraj Arora
Consultant : Aplinka Solutions & Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 28.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under category 8(a) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.07.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: Affordable Group Housing Colony Project located at Village Mewla Maharajpur, Sector 45, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Jotindra Steel and Tubes Limited		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28°27'7.02"N
2.	Longitude	77°18'12.66"E
3.	Plot Area	24608.895 m^2
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	6052.16 m^2
5.	Proposed FAR	58527.51 m^2
6.	Non FAR Area	54897.1 m^2
7.	Total Built Up area	113424.61 m^2
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	4923.673 m^2 (20.01%)

9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits		6
10.	STP Capacity		420 KLD
11.	Total Parking		456 ECS, 890Two wheelers
12.	Organic Waste Converter		1
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)		44.6 meters
14.	Power Requirement		6094 KW
15.	Power Backup		2 x 1000KVA and 1 x 500 KVA
16.	Total Water Requirement		441 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement		288 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement		288 KLD (same as domestic)
19.	Treated Water		153 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated		346 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated		2327.942 Kg/ day
22.	Biodegradable Waste		1396.7652 Kg/day
23.	Number of Towers		17
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS		876 dwelling units
26.	Basement		2
27.	Community Center		1
28.	Stories		Tower A-K (S+1)+13, Q-S (S+14), Tower L (S+7), Tower M (S+11) and Tower N,P (S+12)
29.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)		5.59 W/sqm K
30.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	103.36 Crores
		ii) Construction Cost	171.64 Crores
31.	CER		4.125 Crores
32.	Incremental Load in respect of: i) PM 2.5		0.23099 $\mu g/m^3$
	ii) PM 10		0.23099 $\mu g/m^3$
	iii) SO_2		0.76 $\mu g/m^3$
	iv) NO_2		4.68976 $\mu g/m^3$
	v) CO		1.03388 $\mu g/m^3$

Discussion was held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding extra IGBC FAR, CER details, Distance from Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary and Okhla Bird Sanctuary, Assurance of fresh water supply and availability of treated water, power assurance, scope of testing of laboratory, defense area details , structure safety certificate, details of (point no. 1.15, 4.7, 7.3) of Form I, Point of 5.1 of Form IA, Mitigative measures for incremental load, revised water balance @ 86LPCD, Forest NOC, AAI NOC, location of project on sector plan, rainfall data, landscape plan, perspective view, site photographs, sunpath simulation and ECBC details, Traffic circulation plan, electricity safety plan, approved service plan, approved section elevation plan, IGBC certificate, Firefighting Plan and Health Plan. The Project Proponent submitted the reply of above said observations along with original maps vide letter dated 15.07.2019, which are placed on record.

The Committee considered the reply submitted by the Project Proponent. After detailed 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 14.09.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following

specific and general stipulations:

A. Specific conditions:-

1. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled /reused for flushing. DG cooling and Gardening
2. The Project Proponent would devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board so as to continuously monitor the treated waste water being used for flushing in terms of faecal coli forms and other pathogenic bacteria.
3. The Project Proponents would commission a third party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
4. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid Waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet Garbage shall be composted in Organic waste convertor. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The Inert waste from the project will be sent to dumping site.
5. Traffic management plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Apart, 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 marinated and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habilitation being carried out or purpose to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time
6. No tree cutting has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80sqm 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. As proposed 4923.673 m2 (20.01%) shall be provided for green area development.
7. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
8. Consent to establish/operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.
9. The Approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of building code due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
10. The PP shall submit the documents for final approval of 15% extra FAR from the concerned authority before the start of the project.
11. The PP shall deposit the half of CER fund in the C. M. Fund and rest shall be used as per the schedule.
12. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the competent authority.
13. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.
14. 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.
15. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the stakeholders of the commercial colony/project.
16. 06 Rain Water Harvesting Recharge Pits shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

17. The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge and carry out quarterly maintenance and cleaning of 6 RWH pits proposed in the project area.
18. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.

B. <u>Statutory compliance:</u>

[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 deposit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose.

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

[14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

[15] The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge.

I. <u>Air quality monitoring and preservation</u>

i) Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.

ii) A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

iii) The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM^{10} and $PM^{2.5}$) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.

iv) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. 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.

II. <u>Water quality monitoring and preservation</u>

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. The per capita supply should adhere to NBC 2016 and CGWA Notification dated 12.12.2018.

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. 06 Rain Water Harvesting Recharge Pits 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.

III. <u>Noise monitoring and prevention</u>

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.

IV. <u>Energy Conservation measures</u>

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 in no case should be 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.

V. 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.

VI. Green Cover

i) No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).

ii) A minimum of 1 tree (5’ tall) for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.

iii) Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project

document.

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

VII. 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

X. 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/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

xiv) The Ministry/SEIAA 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.

184.03 Environment Clearance for Revision & Expansion of the Group Housing Project located at Sector-68, Badshahpur, Gurgaon by M/s Soni Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr. Sanjay Shukla
Consultant : Aplinka solutions & Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 09.07.2018. The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC. Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 174th meeting of the SEAC held on 08.08.2018.

The Project proponent requested for deferment of their case for the next meeting. It was revealed that PP has failed to obtain the compliance report from the Regional Director, MoEF which is mandatory.

The PP was advised to submit the required information as detailed above within 30 days and it was made clear to the PP that his project will be considered as received only after the receipt of complete information.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019. Discussion was held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding Point No. 1.15,3.3,4.2,4.6,5.1 of Form I, Point no, 1.3,1.7,2.9,2.14,9.9, 9.12 and table at page 66 of Form IA, Fire SOP, RWH Plan, Zoning plan on larger scale, undertaking stating that distance and direction of Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary from the Project site, Solid waste management details, scope of laboratory, revised CER plan, STP feasibility report, water assurance, action taken report of certified compliance , water balance, health impact plan. The Project Proponent submitted the reply of above said observations along with original maps vide letter dated 15.07.2019, which are placed on record. The PP also submitted copy of action taken report/compliance of the non complied points of the certified compliance report issued by MoEF & CC,GoI dated 10.08.2018. The committee considered the reply submitted by the Project Proponent on the above said observations and after detailed deliberation following observation was raised by the committee as given below:-

[1] The PP shall submit the valid CLU from the Director Town & Country Planning Haryana.

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.

184.04 Environment Clearance for expansion of proposed Warehouse Building (other than Agriculture Produce) in the Revenue Estate of Village Pathredi, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Sunsat Infotech Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr. Pulkit Aggarwal
Consultant : Vardan EnviroNet

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 28.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under category 8(a) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006.

The Project is of expansion of proposed Warehouse Building (other than Agriculture Produce)

in existing plot measuring 18.26 acres (73930.85 m2) and built up area 18243.62sqm in the Revenue Estate of Village Pathredi, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Sunsat Infotech Pvt. Ltd. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 183rd meeting of the SEAC held on 27.06.2019.

The PP presented the case before the committee and discussion was held on water assurances, revised Green area plan, revised population details, Ambient Air Quality data monitoring reports, its datasheet, dispersion modeling key plan showing sampling locations, incremental load statement for expansion project w.r.t the existing approved capacity, proper solid waste management, plastic waste, hazardous waste management details, traffic study, incremental load analysis, monitoring plan of the RWH Pits and the Committee decided that PP should submit the revised details as per discussion. Further, PP requested in writing vide letter dated 27.06.2019 for deferment of the case. The committee decided to defer the case for the next meeting.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019. Discussion was held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding Green Plan, revised CER, ECBC, Traffic Plan. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: Expansion of Warehouse Building (Other than Agriculture Produce) Revenue Estate of Village-Pathredi, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Sunsat Infotech Pvt. Ltd.				
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Existing**	**Expansion**	**Total Area (in M^2)**
1.	Latitude	28° 16’ 20.6" N	28° 16’ 20.6" N	
2.	Longitude	76° 54’ 31.3" E	76° 54’ 31.3" E	
3.	Plot Area	18.26 acres/ 73930.85 m^2	18.26 acres/ 73930.85 m^2	18.26 acres/ 73930.85 m^2
4.	Net Plot Area	69693.154 m^2	69693.154 m^2	69693.154 m^2
5.	Proposed Ground Coverage	17614.085 m2	23531.16 m2	41145.24 m2
6.	Proposed FAR	18243.622	25661.53	43.905.15
7.	Non FAR Area	-	22.28	22.28
8.	Total Built Up area	18243.62	25683.80	43927.42 m2
9.	Total Green Area with Percentage		14030.45	14030.45 m2(20.13 % of Net plot area)
10.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	5	22	27
11.	STP Capacity	75	25	100
12.	Total Parking	3696.5425 m2	7399.29 m2	11095.83 m2
13.	Organic Waste Converter	100 Kg/day	550 Kg/day	3 No. of OWC(650 kg/day)
14.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	11.2	11.2	11.2
15.	Power Requirement	300 KW	861 KW	1161 KW
16.	Power Backup	200 KVA	800 KVA	2 No. of DG Sets of (2*500=1000 KVA)
17.	Total Water Requirement	55 KLD	88 KLD	143 KLD
18.	Domestic Water Requirement	35 KLD	23 KLD	58 KLD
19.	Fresh Water Requirement	23 KLD	35 KLD	58 KLD
20.	Treated Water	32 KLD	53 KLD	85 KLD

21.	Waste Water Generated		30 KLD	45 KLD	75 KLD
22.	Solid Waste Generated		220 kg/day	633 Kg/day	853 Kg/day
30.	Biodegradable Waste		176 Kg/day	512 Kg/day	512 Kg/day
31.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	10 Cr.	11.27 Cr.	21.27 Cr,
		ii) Construction Cost			
32.	CER		----	42.54 lacs	42.54 lacs
	Incremental Load in respect of:		i) PM 2.5	0.01879	0.01879
			ii) PM 10	0.05012	0.05012
			iii) SO_2	1.2529	1.2529
			iv) NO_2	0.06265	0.06265

The Project Proponent submitted the reply of above said observations along with green plan map vide letter dated 16.07.2019, which are placed on record. The committee considered the reply submitted by the Project Proponent on the above said observations.

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 specific and general stipulations:

A: Specific Conditions:

1. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled /reused for flushing. DG cooling, Gardening and HVAC.
2. The Project Proponent would devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board so as to continuously monitor the treated waste water being used for flushing in terms of faecal coli forms and other pathogenic bacteria.
3. The Project Proponents would commission a third party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
4. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid Waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet Garbage shall be composted in Organic waste convertor. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The Inert waste from the project will be sent to dumping site.
5. Traffic management plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Apart, 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 marinated and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habilitation being carried out or purpose to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time
6. No tree cutting has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80sqm 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. As proposed 14030.45m^2 (20.13%) of net plot area shall be provided for green area development.

7. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
8. Consent to establish / operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.
9. The Approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of building code due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
10. The PP shall deposit the half of CER fund in the C. M. Fund and rest shall be used as per the schedule.
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 storing chemical above the threshold level.
15. The PP shall not allow establishment of any category A or B type industry in the project area
16. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the staff
17. 27 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
18. The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge and carry out quarterly maintenance and cleaning of 27 RWH pits.
19. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.

B. 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.

I. 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 PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.

iv) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of 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.

II. <u>Water quality monitoring and preservation</u>

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. 27 Rain water harvesting recharge pits 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.

III. <u>Noise monitoring and prevention</u>

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.

IV. 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 shall be 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.

V. 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.

VI. Green Cover

i) No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).

ii) A minimum of 1 tree (5' tall) for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.

iii) Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.

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

VII. 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

X. 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/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

xiv) The Ministry/SEIAA 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.

184.05 Environment Clearance for proposed mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block YNR/B-6 (ML area-33.85 Ha.) Village-Jairampur Jagiri, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana by M/s Balaji Infra.

Project Proponent : Mr. Veerbhan Wadhwa
Consultant : Vardan EnviroNet

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 28.06.2016. The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC. The Terms of Reference were approved in the 136th meeting of the SEAC held on 09.07.2016 and conveyed to the project proponent vide letter No. 1264 dated 18.07.2016.

The project proponent submitted the EIA/EMP Report vide letter dated 08.05.2018. Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 170th, and 172nd meeting of the SEAC and shortcomings were observed: The observations of 172nd meeting were conveyed to the PP vide letter No. 2923 dated 11.07.2018. The PP submitted the reply vide letter dated 25.07.2018. Thereafter, the case was taken up in the 175th meeting of the SEAC held on 14.08.2018 and following shortcomings were observed.

1. The PP should submit the scheme for disposal of domestic water and design of septic tank/soak pit.
2. The PP should submit NOC from the wildlife.
3. The PP should submit CSR Plan.
4. The PP should submit the traffic study and its impact on ambient air quality along with mitigation measures for controlling air pollution and will also submit an undertaking for enhancing the dust suppression measures.

The observations were conveyed to the PP vide letter no. 3069 dated 20.08.2018. Thereafter, the Committee's tenure was expired on 20.08.2018 and case was transferred to MoEF&CC on 14.09.2018. Whereas after the constitution of new SEIAA/SEAC, the case file is received in SEIAA/SEAC, Haryana on 28.05.2019. The project proponent submitted the reply vide letter dated 07.06.2019. Thereafter the case was taken up in the 183rd meeting of SEAC held on 27.06.2019 but the PP requested in writing for the deferment of the case for next meeting which was considered by the SEAC.

The case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019.After detailed deliberation on replenishment study of the area, water table, various mining locations in the nearby area,

area of erosion, deposition of sand in the mining lease area. The Project Proponent unable to provide the information on the replenishment study report carried out of the mining lease area. Thereafter, the committee decided to write to the DMG, Haryana to clarify the following:-

(a) Whether the State Government of Haryana followed the provision of the Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines, 2016 and ascertained the replenishment rate of the mineral in this mining location before granting letter of intent;

(b) Whether replenishment of huge quantity of mineral would be possible in these mining locations. If yes, please provide the replenishment study report conduced for the same if any;

(c) Whether survey has been carried out for identification of locations where there are aggradations or over deposition of the mineral. Please provide the details of the same along with plan and section, date on which survey was carried out, method and instrument used for surveying, plan & section showing the aggradations or over deposition of the mineral;

(d) Present status of mining in the area.

(e) Please verify the mining lease area as there is a discrepancy in the same as reported by Project Proponent;

(f) Whether, District Survey Report has been prepared after following the procedure laid down in Appendix -X of S.O. 141(E). dated: 15.01.2016 which (inter-alia) include "Identification of areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed; and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited and calculation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in that area."

g) Submit a plan clearly showing all the sand mining leases located in Yamunanagar District (irrespective of area) for which mining lease or LoI has been issued. The plan should clearly bring out the position of the mining lease (upstream to downstream) and the quantity that can be extracted from the same.

(h) Action taken by Mining Department for illegal mining carried out in the mined area.

The Committee decided that the project will be appraised only after the receipt of desired information from Mining Department.

184.06 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Colony project located at Revenue estate of village Gaunchi, Sector-56A, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s HRH City Projects Private Limited

Project Proponent : Mr. Vikas Sharma
Consultant : Aplinka Solutions & Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 28.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under category 8(a) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.07.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: Affordable Group Housing Colony Project located at revenue estate of Village Gaunchi, Sector 56-A, Faridabad, Haryana by Sh. Basant Kumar S/o Sh. Hari Chand, Sh Mahesh Kumar, Sh. Rakesh Kumar Ss/o Sh. Ramchand, Sh Hira Nand, Sh. Hari Chand S/o Sh. Tulsa Ram in collaboration with M/s HRH City Projects Pvt. Ltd.			
Sr. No.	**Particulars**		
1.	Latitude		28°20'21.88"N
2.	Longitude		77°17'35.54"E
3.	Plot Area		25292.88 m^2
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage		5735.78 m^2
5.	Proposed FAR		56200.91 m^2
6.	Non FAR Area		18830.58 m^2
7.	Total Built Up area		75441.20 m^2
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage		5148.21 m^2 (20.35%)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits		6
10.	STP Capacity		430 KLD
11.	Total Parking		593 ECS, 1298 two wheeler
12.	Organic Waste Converter		1
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)		50.3meters (till terrace)
14.	Power Requirement		2106.4KW
15.	Power Backup		2 x 250 KVA and 1 x 320 KVA
16.	Total Water Requirement		438 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement		302 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement		302 KLD (same as domestic)
19.	Treated Water		136 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated		349 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated		2422.15 Kg/ day
22.	Biodegradable Waste		1453.29 Kg/day
23.	Number of Towers		8
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS		912 dwelling units
26.	Basement		1 (below commercial unit)
27.	Community Center		1
28.	Stories		Tower –1 to 6 and 8 with (S+14) and Tower 7 (S+16)
29.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)		5.59 W/sqm K
30.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	76.875 Crores
		ii) Construction Cost	131.975 Crores
31.	CER		3.13275 Crores
32.	Incremental Load in respect of	i) PM 2.5	0.01338 µg/m^3
		ii) PM 10	0.01338 µg/m^3
		iii) SO_2	0.04215 µg/m^3
		iv) NO_2	0.34129 µg/m^3
		v) CO	0.11803 µg/m^3

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019. Discussion was held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding Point No. 1.15,3.3,4.2,4.6,5.1 of

Form I, Point No. 1.3,1.7,2.9,2.14,9.9 and 9.12 of Form IA, Fire SOP,RWH Plan, Zoning Plan, traffic circulation plan on larger scale, Undertaking of stating the distance and direction of the Asola Bhati Wildlife Sanctuary from the Project Site, undertaking of mitigation of air pollution due to pollution in Delhi NCR region, Soild waste management System, Scope of Laboratory, Revised CER plan, Water Assurance, STP Feasibility Report, Forest NOC, Project Coordinates, Power Load of project, dimension of swimming pool ,STP capacity, Affidavits, EMP Cost, Health Impact, Structure Stability Certificate, ECBC Report signed by architect and Water Balance. The Project Proponent submitted the reply of above said observations along with original maps vide letter dated 16.07.2019, which are placed on record. The committee considered the reply submitted by the Project Proponent on the above said observations

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 14.09.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following specific and general stipulations:

A. Specific conditions:-

1. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled /reused for flushing. DG cooling, Gardening and HVAC.
2. The Project Proponent would devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board so as to continuously monitor the treated waste water being used for flushing in terms of faecal coli forms and other pathogenic bacteria.
3. The Project Proponents would commission a third party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
4. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid Waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet Garbage shall be composted in Organic waste convertor. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The Inert waste from the project will be sent to dumping site.
5. Traffic management plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Apart, 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 marinated and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habilitation being carried out or purpose to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time
6. No tree cutting has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80sqm 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. As proposed 5148.21m^2 (20.35%) shall be provided for green area development.

7. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
8. Consent to establish/operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.
9. The Approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of building code due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
10. The PP shall deposit the half of CER fund in the C. M. Fund and rest shall be used as per the schedule.
11. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the competent authority.
12. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.
13. 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
14. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the stakeholders of the commercial colony/project.
15. 06 Rain Water Harvesting Recharge Pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
16. The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge and carry out quarterly maintenance and cleaning of 06 RWH pits.
17. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.

B. <u>Statutory compliance:</u>

[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 deposit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose**.**

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

[14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

[15] The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge.

I. <u>Air quality monitoring and preservation</u>

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 PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.

iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of 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.

II. <u>Water quality monitoring and preservation</u>

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. The per capita supply should adhere to NBC 2016 and CGWA Notification dated 12.12.2018.

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. 06 Rain Water Harvesting Recharge Pits 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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 in no case should be 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.

V. 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.

VI. Green Cover

i. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).

ii. A minimum of 1 tree (5' tall) for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.

iii. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.

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

VII. 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

X. 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/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

xiv. The Ministry/SEIAA 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.

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

Project Proponent : Mr. Ambarish Kumar
Consultant : Eco Laboratory

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 08.05.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under category 8(a) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 181th meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019.

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

1. The PP shall submit the revised traffic management plan along with Mitigation measure for incremental load.
2. The PP shall submit the NOC from Chief wild life warden (Asola Bhati).
3. The PP shall submit the Strom water plan along with level of drain.
4. The PP shall submit the revised Rain water harvesting plan.
5. The PP shall submit the corrective measures as per public consultation.
6. The PP shall submit the CER details after carrying the study of the area.
7. The PP shall submit the details of FAR as per the provisions.
8. The PP shall submit the NOC from Forest department for project area.
9. The PP shall submit the monitoring report of total coli form count in water analysis report.
10. The PP shall submit the one month data collected on the area of project site.
11. The PP shall submit the details of air dispersion model used.
12. The PP shall submit the details of DG stack etc along with dispersion modeling.
13. The pp shall submit the location of project site on Master plan.
14. PP shall submit the oil and grease chamber in the ETP plant.
15. PP shall submit the zero liquid discharge water balance.

16. PP shall submit the fire safety plan along with S.O.P. for the fire hazard.
17. PP shall submit the solid waste management plan along with segregation and disposale.
18. PP shall submit the location of transformer on the plan.
19. The PP shall submit the revised green plan.
20. The PP shall submit the water balance diagram.
21. The PP should enclose all analysis reports of Air, Water, Soil, Noise etc. from MoEF & CC /NABL Laboratory with scope of accreditation along with range of testing. All original reports should be available during approval of project.

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

Thereafter the case was taken up in 184th meeting held on 15.07.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: "Modern Bus Terminal" by M/s. Pacific Retail Centers (I) Pvt. Ltd.		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	28°23'12.86" N to 28°23'13.54" N
2.	Longitude	77°17'58.59" E to 77°17'52.67" E
3.	Plot Area	17,611 sq.m.
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	5,156.699 sq.m.
5.	Proposed FAR	30,818.008 sq.m.
6.	Non FAR Area	31,969.379 sq.m. including basement
7.	Total Built Up area	62,787.39 sq.m.
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	2049.432 sqm (11.64%), 3.39% of the Green Area has been maintained on terrace
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	5 Pits
10.	STP Capacity	400 KLD
11.	Total Parking	814 Cars,357 Two Wheelers & 20 Buses
12.	Organic Waste Converter	3 Mechanical composters of size 500 kg each
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	35 m
14.	Power Requirement	3369 KVA
15.	Power Backup	3 DG sets having total capacity of 4750 KVA (i.e. 2 Nos. of 2,000 KVA each and 1 No. of 750 KVA)
16.	Total Water Requirement	349 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	344 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	223 KLD
19.	Treated Water	299 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	305 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	2,708 kg/day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1,219 kg/day
23.	Number of Towers	One
24.	Basement	Basement 2 no. having area of 23,300.175 sq.m.
25.	Stories	2B + G + 5 Floors
26.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	U-Value: 3.3W/m^2°C (0.588 Btu/hr.ft^2 °F) Solar heat gain coefficient: 0.29

27.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost	Government Land
		ii) Construction Cost	Rs. 110.94 Crores
28.	CER		Rs. 1.66 Crores
29.	Incremental Load in respect of: i) PM 2.5		Within 500m is 0.5µg/m^3, within 1kmdecreases to 0.1µg/m^3 and beyond it the pollutant rapidly decreasing to the ambient value.
	vi) PM 10		Within 100m is 0.7 µg/m^3, within 1000 mdecreases to 0.3 µg/m^3 and beyond 5kmrange the pollutant rapidly decreasingto the ambient value.
	vii) SO_2		Within 500m is 4.0 µg/m^3, and within 2 km decreases to 2.0 µg/m^3 beyond it the pollutant rapidly disperses.
	viii) NO2		Within 800m is 10.0 µg /m^3, beyond which it rapidly gets diffused.
	ix) CO		Within 500m is 7.0 µg/m^3, within 1kmdecreases to 5.0 µg/m^3 and beyond 3kmrange the pollutant rapidly decreases tobelow detection level.

Thereafter, the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019. Discussion was held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding revised CER, Green Plan, covering of storm water drain with RCC slabs, construction of roads in front of the project, mitigation measures to reduce PM2.5 and PM10. The PP submitted the undertaking that they will take all possible mitigation measures to reduce the pollution and also undertaking that they have applied for Forest NOC and also carry the beautification of the central verge on the front road, undertaking that 1.66 Cr will be spent under CER for the construction of existing storm water drain. The Project Proponent submitted the reply of above said observations along with Green Area Plan vide letter dated 16.07.2019, which are placed on record. The committee considered the reply submitted by the Project Proponent on the above said observations

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 specific and general stipulations:

A. Specific conditions:-

1. The PP shall not allow the congestion of traffic inside and outside the terminal.
2. The PP shall not allow to deposit the oil and grease on the footpath and in the parking area.
3. The PP shall allow Separate Entry and Exit for the buses one way traffic.
4. The PP shall provide public rest rooms, drinking water, washrooms in the waiting area.
5. The water for the washing of buses shall be treated in the ETP.
6. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled /reused for flushing. DG cooling, Gardening and HVAC.
7. The Project Proponent would devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board so as to continuously monitor the treated waste water being used for flushing in terms of faecal coli forms and other pathogenic bacteria.

8. The Project Proponents would commission a third party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
9. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid Waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet Garbage shall be composted in Organic waste convertor. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The Inert waste from the project will be sent to dumping site.
10. Traffic management plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Apart, 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 marinated and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habilitation being carried out or purpose to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time.
11. No tree cutting has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80sqm 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. As proposed 2049.432 sqm (11.64%) shall be provided for green area development.
12. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
13. Consent to establish/operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.
14. The Approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of building code due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
15. 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.
16. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the stakeholders of the commercial colony/project.
17. 05 Rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
18. The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge and carry out quarterly maintenance and cleaning of 05 RWH pits.
19. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.

B. <u>Statutory compliance:</u>

[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.

I. <u>Air quality monitoring and preservation</u>

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 PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.

iv) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of 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.

II. <u>Water quality monitoring and preservation</u>

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. 05 Rain water harvesting recharge pits 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.

III. <u>Noise monitoring and prevention</u>

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.

IV. <u>Energy Conservation measures</u>

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.

V. 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.

VI. Green Cover

(i) No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).

(ii) A minimum of 1 tree (5' tall) for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.

(iii) Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.

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

VII. 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.

VII. 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

(xiv) The Ministry/SEIAA 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.

184.08 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Colony, at Village Badha, Sector 90, Gurugram, Haryana by Sh. Mahender Kumar Gupta, A-8, Paryavaran Complex

Project Proponent : Mr. M. K. Gupta
Consultant : Vardan EnviroNet

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated **12.06.2019** for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.07.2019. The Project proponent requested for deferment of their case for the next meeting. The PP has failed to obtain the compliance report from the Regional Director, MoEF which is mandatory. The PP

assured the committee that the compliance report will be submitted before the next meeting. The committee considered the request and intimated that the PP will not be intimated separately in writing for the next meeting.

184.09 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Colony, at Village Badha, Sector 90, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s B. D. Infradevelopers Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Not Present
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 28.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006.

Thereafter the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019 but the PP requested in writing for the deferment of the case for next meeting which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

184.10 Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Project at Village-Alipur, Sector-31, Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s AAR Housing Pvt. Ltd

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

The PP Submitted the documents as per the check list and the case was taken up in 182nd meeting but the PP requested in writing for the deferment of the case which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

Thereafter the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 15.07.2019 but the PP requested in writing for the deferment of the case for next meeting which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

184.11 Environment for Expansion for expansion of Group Housing Project on area measuring 13.344 acres at Village-Badshahpur, Sector-67, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Consolidate Realtors Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr. Amar Nath Icchapuri
Consultant : Ind Tech House Consultant

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 12.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under category 8(a) of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.07.2019.

The Project is of expansion in existing plot measuring 13.344 acres located at Village Badshahpur, Sector-67, Gurugram, Haryana.

Earlier, Environment Clearance was granted to the above project for 13.344acres plot area vide letter dated 17.06.2013. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project

proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: **Expansion of Group Housing Project measuring 13.344 Acres at Village Badshahpur, Sector-67, Gurugram, Haryana**				
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Existing**	**Expansion**	**Total Area (in M^2)**
1.	Latitude	28°23’21.86” N	28°23’21.86” N	--
2.	Longitude	77°03’35.71” E	77°03’35.71” E	--
3.	Plot Area	54000.832 (13.344 Acres)	0	(13.344 Acres)
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	8559.588	1157.842	9717.43
5.	Proposed FAR	92608.529	20660.583	113269.112
6.	Non FAR Area	47266.471	13364.321	60630.792 Sqm
7.	Total Built Up area	139875.00	34024.904	173899.904
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	16470.25 (30.50%)	-344.447sqm	16125.803Sqm (29.90%)
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	22	2	24
10.	STP Capacity	410 KLD	90 KLD	500 KLD
11.	Total Parking	1132 ECS	183	1315 ECS
12.	Organic Waste Converter	1	0	1
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)(Upto Terrace)	106.77	0	112
14.	Power Requirement	7500 KW	470 KW	7970 KW
15.	Power Backup	6500 KVA	0	5 Nos. of DG sets of 6500 KVA
16.	Total Water Requirement	494 KLD	-75KLD	419 KLD
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	324 KLD	-57KLD	267 KLD
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	324 KLD	-57KLD	267 KLD
19.	Treated Water	269 KLD	-117KLD	152 KLD
20.	Waste Water Generated	337 KLD	-40KLD	297 KLD
21.	Solid Waste Generated	1.74 TPD	0.33 TPD	2.07 TPD
22.	Biodegradable Waste	1.04 TPD	0.21 TPD	1.25 TPD
23.	Number of Towers	10 Res+1EWS	1	11 Res+1EWS
24.	Dwelling Units/ EWS	DU-521 EWS-93	DU-118, EWS-21	DU-639 + EWS-114
26.	Basement	2 level	0	2 level
27.	Community Center	1+1 (CS)+1(NS)	0	1+1 (CS)+1(NS)
28.	Stories	G+32	0	G+32
29.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)			6.2 W/m2 °K + 4.5 W/m2 °K
30.	Total Cost of the project: i) Land Cost			
	ii) Construction Cost	208 Crores	53 Crores	261 Crores
31.	CER			1.95Crores
32.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM 2.5	0.042	
		ii) PM 10	0.076	
		iii) SO_2	0.647	
		iv) NO_2	3.354	
		v) CO	1.28	

The PP submitted the action taken report on the non complied points of the certified compliance report dated 17.01.2019 of R.O. MoEF &CC. The action taken report has the final adequacy report of 500 KLD STP installed at the site, the water quality data/Analysis report, the proof of OWC at the site, the Green Area Plan in support of 30.50% Green Coverage, maintenance schedule of 24 pits, assurance regarding installation of pizeometer and ECBC report.

The detailed discussion was held on non-compliance regarding starting of construction before issue of Environment clearance vide letter no. SEIAA/ HR/2013/258 dated 17.06.2013. The PP submitted that they have applied for obtaining Environment Clearance on 06.09.2011 to Director IA (III) MoEF, GoI on the basis of mandatory documents. Further, SEAC recommended the case for EC after imposing stipulations vide its meeting held on 10.10.2012. However due to unfortunate demise of the Chairman SEIAA the case could not be taken up by the SEIAA. The Project Proponent has started the construction after the lapse of 45 days from the date of recommendation by SEAC. The PP informed the committee that their case was deemed to have been entitled for grant of EC on 25.11.2012. The Project has been developed in terms of License No. 53 of 2011 & Environment Clerance No. SEIAA/HR/2013/258 dated 17.06.2013 for Group Housing Colony on the land measuring 13.344 acres in the revenue estate of village Badshapur, Sector-67, Gurgaon, Haryana and various approvals granted by the Competent Authority under the applicable law. Occupation Certificate was also granted vide memo. No. ZP-748/SD (BS)/2017/5648 Dated 24.03.2017.

The PP submitted that neither there was any violation nor there was any willful delay on their part. Bare perusal of the facts and dates in this case the cause of the delay self-proved and natural interference that emanates, they have not done any violation of E(P)Act, 1986 as alleged. The Committee considered the request of PP on the explained circumstances and decided to recommend the case to SEIAA.

The Discussion was also held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding action taken report on the certified compliance report of earlier EC, CER details, water assurance, Sewage assurance from HUDA, Revised Green plan. The PP also submitted copy of action taken report/compliance of the non complied points of the certified compliance report issued by MoEF & CC,GoI dated 17.01.2019.The Project Proponent submitted the reply of above said observations along with Green map vide letter dated 16.07.2019, which are placed on record. The committee considered the reply submitted by the Project Proponent on the above said observations.

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 14.09.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following specific and general stipulations:

A. Specific conditions:-

1. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled /reused for flushing. DG cooling, Gardening and HVAC.
2. The Project Proponent would devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board so as to continuously monitor the treated waste water being used for flushing in terms of faecal coli forms and other pathogenic bacteria.

3. The Project Proponents would commission a third party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
4. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid Waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet Garbage shall be composted in Organic waste convertor. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The Inert waste from the project will be sent to dumping site.
5. Traffic management plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Apart, 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 marinated and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habilitation being carried out or purpose to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time.
6. No tree cutting has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80sqm 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. As proposed 16125.803Sqm (29.90%) shall be provided for green area development.
7. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
8. Consent to establish/operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.
9. The Approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of building code due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
10. The PP shall deposit the half of CER fund in the C. M. Fund and rest shall be used as per the schedule.
11. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the competent authority.
12. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.
13. 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.
14. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the stakeholders of the commercial colony/project.
15. 24 Rain Water Harvesting Recharge Pits shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
16. The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge and carry out quarterly maintenance and cleaning of 24 RWH pits.
17. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.

18. The PP shall install the Piezometer to measure Ground Water level and submit the report before the start of the project.
19. PP shall submit the valid CLU licence before the start of the expansion of the project

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 deposit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose and rest should be used in activities as proposed in the EMP.

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

[14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.

ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.

iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of 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. <u>Water quality monitoring and preservation</u>

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. The per capita supply should adhere to NBC 2016 and CGWA Notification dated 12.12.2018.

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. 24 Rain water harvesting recharge pits 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. <u>Noise monitoring and prevention</u>

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. <u>Energy Conservation measures</u>

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. <u>Waste Management</u>

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. <u>Green Cover</u>

i. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).

ii. A minimum of 1 tree (5’ tall) for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.

iii. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.

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

VIII. <u>Transport</u>

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. <u>Human health issues</u>

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. <u>Corporate Environment Responsibility</u>

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/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

xiv. The Ministry/SEIAA 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.

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

Project Proponent	**:**	**Mr. Sahil Nain**
Consultant	**:**	**Gaurang Environmental Solutions Pvt. Ltd.**

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.

Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.07.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: Modernization of existing CBWTF to comply with the provisions of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016		
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	
1.	Latitude	30° 29’ 15.60” N

2.	Longitude		76° 59' 53.68" E
3.	Plot Area		4046 sq. m. (1.0 Acre)
4.	ETP		4.0 KLD
5.	Total Green Area with Percentage		1500 sqmt (37.07%)
6.	Power Requirement		19.05 KW
7.	Power Backup		DG Set – 40 kVA- 1 No.
9.	Total Water Requirement		5 KLD
10.	RWH		Underground water tanks will be provided
11.	Incinerator		150 kg/hour
12.	Autoclave		25 kg/batch
13.	Shredder		25 kg/hour
14.	Ash Pit		1 No.
15.	Sharp Pit		1 No.
16.	Total Cost of the project:		90 Lakhs
17.	CER		1.80 Lakh
18.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i)PM 10	1.57
		ii) SO_2	3.54
		iii)CO	1.11
		iv) HCl	0.91
		v) H_2SO_2	0.09

The Discussion was held on various issues and certain observations were raised regarding construction of underground water tanks instead of RWH Pits, display symbols on the transportation vehicles, Green area Plan, GPS enabled vehicles, ETP, odour control plan as per guidelines of CPCB, CER details, distance of Bir Shikargarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Panchkula, ZLD, CTO, Biomedical waste authorization, 2 sec flue gas residence in secondary commercial chamber at 1050 degree celcious and its designed capacity, bar coding. The PP submitted the odour control plan as per the guidelines of CPCB and assured the committee that all measures will be taken to control the odour. The PP also submitted the undertaking dated 16.07.2019 regarding establishing the online dioxin and Furan monitoring system. The Project Proponent submitted the reply of above said observations along with Green map vide letter dated 16.07.2019, which are placed on record. The committee considered the reply submitted by the Project Proponent on the above said observations.

After deliberations the Committee was of the unanimous view that the 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 specific and general stipulations:

A. Specific Condition

1. The sludge of ETP shall be disposed of as per the guidelines of SPCB/CPCB.
2. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.

3. 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.
4. The PP shall not allow to park the vehicles on the roads or revenue rasta outside the project area
5. The PP shall take all measures to control the smell coming out of the project.
6. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the residents of the stakeholders of the project.
7. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.
8. The project proponent shall install emission monitoring system including Dioxin and furans to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers
9. The PP shall get calibrate emission monitoring system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
10. The PP shall run the facility at the existing capacity level as per the CTE/CTO issued by the HSPCB for the current financial year.
11. The PP shall comply with the NGT orders and other necessary directions issued by any other competent authority for CBWTF
12. The Rain water runoff from hazardous waste storage area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant
13. The PP shall not allow the rain water runoff from hazardous waste storage into the underground water tank.
14. The PP shall construct 2 underground water tanks and the stored rain water shall be used for the Horticulture
15. 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. As proposed 1500 sq. m. (37.07%) area shall be provided for green area development.
16. The PP shall implement the bar coding system as per the approved MoU dated 23.05.2019 in compliance with BMW rules 2016.
17. The BOD value of ETP shall be maintained below 10 ppm.
18. The PP shall provide the cemented haul roads to minimize the fugitive dust emission.
19. The PP shall provide the AC transportation vehicles to meet the desired standard of CPCB.
20. The PP shall not enhance the current treatment capacity and run the facility at the existing capacity as per the CTO issued by the HSPCB for current financial year and as per affidavit dated 16.07.2019 submitted by the PP.
21. The PP shall also collect the bio-medical waste from the units on daily basis and shall comply with the provisions of the BMW Rules 2016 and existing CPCB guidelines issued from time to time.
22. Any change in stipulations of EC and any change in the existing treatment capacity of the CBWTF will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.

B. Statutory compliance:

i. 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.
ii. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.

iii. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan/Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report. (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)

iv. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.

v. Transportation and handling of Bio-medical Wastes shall be as per the Biomedical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 20016 including the section 129 to 137 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989.

vi. Project shall fulfill all the provisions of hazardous Wastes (Management, handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 including collection and transportation design etc and also guidelines for Common Hazardous Waste Incineration—2005, issued by CPCB Guidelines of CPCB/MPPCB for Bio-medical Waste Common Hazardous Wastes incinerators shall be followed. vii. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water/from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.

viii. 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

ix. 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

I. Air quality monitoring and preservation

i. The project proponent shall install emission monitoring system including Dioxin and furans to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these systems from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories

ii. Periodical air quality monitoring in and around the site including VOC, HC shall be carried out.

iii. Incineration plants shall be operated (combustion chambers) with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, so as to achieve Total Organic Carbon (TOC) content in the slag and bottom ashes less than 3%, or their loss on ignition is less than 5% of the dry weight of the material.

iv. Venturi scrubber (alkaline) should be provided with the incinerator with stack of adequate height (Minimum 30 meters) to control particulate emission within 50mg/Nm3.

v. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed standards. All necessary air pollution control devises (quenching, Venturi scrubber, mist eliminator) should be provided for compliance of emission standards.

vi. Masking agents should be used for odour control

II. Water quality monitoring and preservation

i. The project proponent shall install effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.

ii. Waste water generated from the facility shall be treated in the ETP and treated waste water shall be reused in the APCD connected to the incinerator. The water quality of treated effluent shall meet the norms prescribed by State Pollution Control Board. Zero discharge should be maintained.

iii. Process effluent/any waste water should not be allowed to mix with storm water.

iv. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
v. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.
vi. A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.
vii. The leachate from the facility shall be collected and treated to meet the prescribed standards before disposal.
viii. Magnetic flow meters shall be provided at the inlet and outlet of the ETP & all ground water abstraction points and records for the same shall be maintained regularly.
ix. Rain water runoff from hazardous waste storage area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant

III. Noise monitoring and prevention

i. The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time. V. Energy Conservation measures i. Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly; i. Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas VI. Waste management i. Incinerated ash shall be disposed at approved TSDF and MoU made in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry prior to the commencement.
ii. The solid wastes shall be segregated as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
iii. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.
iv. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016
v. No landfill site is allowed within the CBWTF site
vi. The Project proponent shall not store the Hazardous Wastes more than the quantity that has been permitted by the CPCB/SPCB
vii. Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details, with native tree Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant.

I. Public Hearing and Human Health Issues

i. Feeding of materials/Bio-medical waste should be mechanized and automatic no manual feeding is permitted.
ii. Proper parking facility should be provided for employees & transport used for collection & disposal of waste materials.
iii. Necessary provision shall be made for fire-fighting facilities within the complex.
iv. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
v. Emergency plan shall be drawn in consultation with SPCB/CPCB and implemented in order to minimize the hazards to human health or environment from fires, explosion or any unplanned sudden or gradual release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water.

vi. 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.

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

II. 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 approve 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.

v. Self environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.

III. 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.

vi. 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.

vii. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SO, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.

viii. 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, 5 commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.

The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.

ix. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.

x. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

xi. 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.

xii. The Ministry/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

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

xiv. 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.

xv. 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/NGT and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

xvi. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act.

184.13 Environment Clearance under violation notification dated 14.03.2017 for Group Housing Residential Colony Project "Vipul Gardens" located in Sector-1, village Dharuhera (NH-8), District-Rewari, Haryana by M/s Mudra Finance Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr. Ravinder Singh
Consultant : Kadam EnviroNet

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 17.04.2018 .The project proponent has submitted the Form-1, Form-1A and Conceptual Plan to the SEIAA with reference to the Notification No. S.O.804 (E), dated the 14thMarch, 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 169th meeting held on 17.05.2018 for approval of Terms of Reference under violation Notification dated 14.03.2017 and 08.03.2018 respectively.

During presentation, the Committee was informed that it is a proposed construction of Group Housing Residential Colony Project "Vipul Gardens" located in Sector-1, Village-Dharuhera (NH-8), District–Rewari, Haryana by M/s Mudra Finance Ltd.The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 225 Crores. Total Plot area is 13.394Acres (113507.996Sq. Meters) and net plot area is 7048.44 Sq. Meters. Total built up area is 113507.996Sq. Meters. The said project/activity is covered under category B of item of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and requires prior Environmental Clearance. The project will comprise of Residential Apartments, EWS, Community Centre, Swimming Pools, Shops and Schools.

The Committee was unanimously decided that it is a confirmed 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) 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.

The above decision of the Committee along with model TOR and additional TOR was recommended to SEIAA for approval. Thereafter, the SEIAA In its 115th meeting issued the model TOR along with additional TOR approved on 07.08.2018 for preparation of EIA/EMP.

The project proponent submitted the EIA/EMP report to the SEIAA on dated 12.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance with reference to the Notification No. S.O.804(E), dated the 14thMarch, 2017 and subsequent Notification No. S.O.1030(E) dated 08th March, 2018,issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 16.07.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee.

Before taking up the case for apprasial, 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 14.03.2017 and 08.03.2018.
2) The Project Proponent also submits the copy of CTE/CTO issued by the Haryana State

Pollution Control Board, if any.

3) The PP shall submit a proof of having applied for Environment Clearance during window period of MoEF&CC.

The PP submitted the reply vide letter dated 16.07.2019 along with acknowledgement slip dated 11.09.2017 regarding online submission of application and recommendation of SEIAA for prosecution under violation notification dated 14.03.2017 for proposed Group Housing residential Colony "Vipul Gardens" located in Sector-1, village Dharuhera (NH-8), District-Rewari, Haryana by M/s Mudra Finance Ltd.

The Project Proponent failed to 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 before the committee.

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.

184.14 Environment Clearance for proposed expansion of "Nayati Midicity" (formerly known as OSL Hospital) located at Plot No. 1202, 1203, 1204 DLF Phase-I, Golf Course Road, Sector 28, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Nayati Healthcare and Research NCR Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Not present
Consultant : JM EnviroNet

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 12.06.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance for proposed expansion of project under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 16.07.2019 and the PP submitted in writing that they will not be able to present the project as they have not yet received the certified compliance report from MoEF&CC Regional Office, Panchkula regarding which they have submitted application for obtaining Certified Compliance Report on 01.04.2019 and have yet to receive any communication from the Regional Office, MoEF&CC and requested in writing to defer the case until unless they received compliance report from Regional Office, which was considered and acceded by the SEAC.

184.15 Environmental clearance for expansion of Affordable Group Housing Colony project at Village-Dhankot, Sector-102, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Nani Resorts and Floriculture Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Mukesh Kumar
Consultant : Oceao Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on dated 19.03.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 182nd meeting of the SEAC held on 13.06.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee.

The Discussion was held on compliance report of earlier EC, RWH system, solid waste management, sludge generated in the STP, structural safety, fire safety management, green plan and some observations were raised. The PP supply the reply vide letter dated 14.06.2019.

After deliberations the Committee decided that the PP shall submit the compliance report on non-complied points of compliance report of RO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Chandigarh dated 14.06.2019. However, other points of presentation were in order. The PP was advised to submit the required information as detailed above within 30 days and it was also 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.

The PP applied for corrigendum/amendment on following points in Environment Clearance letter issued to Affordable Group Housing Colony project at Village-Dhankot, Sector-102, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Nani Resorts and Floriculture Pvt. Ltd on dated 25.06.2019 in SEIAA and the file was received in the SEAC on 25.06.2019.

1. The PP requested to modify the U-Value and heat gain coefficient as per the specification for an affordable residential project as from 5.5 to 5.9 W/m2 K
2. The PP requested to exempt the refuse area in the Environment Clearance.
3. The PP requested to exempt the project rain water harvesting pits in the project.

The PP submitted the action taken report vide letter dated 04.07.2019 on the non complied points/ of certified compliance report of RO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Chandigarh and also submitted that the Project to be exempted for adoption of RWH pits system as they have obtained exemption for RWH pits system vide letter no. 275 dated 21.02.2019 from Hydrologist ground water Cell, Gurugram Haryana that water table in the area is less than 5m from the Ground level. Hence the project is exempted from RWH system in the project at the specified location by Ground water cell, Gurugram, Haryana and acceded to the request of PP for proposed amendments**.** Thereafter the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 16.07.2019. The PP presented the case before the committee. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the presentation in the meeting are as under:-

Name of the Project: "Expansion of Affordable Group Housing Colony" at Village- Dhankot, Sector-102, Gurgaon Haryana				
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Existing**	**Expansion**	**Total Area (in M^2)**
1.	Latitude	28°28'29.32"N	**28°28'30.94"N**	
2.	Longitude	76°57'52.14"E	76°57'57.34"E	
3.	Plot Area	20234.28	16642.70	36876.98
4.	Area for Road widening	111.29	0.00	111.29
5	Net Plot Area (NPA)	20122.99	16642.70	36765.69
6	Permissible Area for Residential (96 % NPA)	19318.07	15976.99	35295.06
7.	Permissible Area for commercial (4 % NPA)	804.92	665.71	1470.63
8.	Permissible Ground Coverage			13734.02
9.	Proposed Ground Coverage	5328.67	3487.46	8816.13
10.	Proposed FAR for Commercial	1405.77	1163.97	2569.74
11.	Proposed FAR for Residential	43313.11	36100.00	79413.11
12.	Non FAR (Community Hall and Aganwadi/ Creche)	492.44	0.00	492.44
13.	NON FAR (Including Stilt)	0.00	12298.41	12298.41

14.	Basement (Including Service area)		12065.33	0.00	12065.33
15.	Total Built Up area		57276.65	49562.38	106839.03
16.	Total Green Area with Percentage		4024.598	3328.54	7353.138(20% of Net Plot area)
17.	Rain Water storage Tanks Capacity (KLD)		3 Nos. @(60 KL each)=180 KL	2 Nos. @(60 KL each)=120 KL	5Nos. @(60 KL each)=300 KL
18.	STP Capacity (KLD)		600	400	1000
19.	Total Parking Two Wheeler		637	875	1512
20.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)		52.03 M	52.03M	52.03 M
21.	Power Requirement		3656.18 KW	1822 KW	5478.18 KW
22.	Power Backup		380 KVA (1X 380)	535 KVA (1X 535)	915 KVA (1X 535+ 1X 380)
23.	Total Water Requirement(KLD)		606	425.47	1031.57
24.	Domestic Water Requirement (KLD)		586	407	993
25.	Fresh Water Requirement (KLD)		410	285	695
26.	Treated Water (KLD)		403	280	683
27.	Waste Water Generated (KLD)		504	350	854
28.	Solid Waste Generated (kg/day)		2218.6	1570.51	3853.24
29.	Organic Waste Convertor		1		
30.	Biodegradable Waste (kg/day)		1346.3	952.81	2299.11
31.	Number of Towers		09	06	14
32.	Dwelling Units/ EWS		852	588	1440
33.	Basement		1	0	1
34.	Community Center		1	0	1
35.	Stories		G+13	G+15	
36.	Total Cost of the project(crore)		98	112	210
37.	CER (Crore)(% of Project cost)		1.96	1.19	3.15 (1.5%)
38.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM 2.5	1.2	1.4	
		ii) PM 10	1.4	2.8	
		iii) SO_2	0.21	0.38	
		iv) NO_2	2.4	2.4	
		v) CO	0.91	2.0	

Discussion was held on RWH, refuge area application, U-Values of glass, Fire Safety**,** status of construction, solid waste management, Green Area Plan and non construction of RWH pits by the PP as per the certified compliance report issued by the

The committee discussed the CGWA report submitted vide letter no. 275 dated 21.02.2019 issued from Hydrologist ground water Cell The CGWA report mentioned that that water table in the area is less than 5m from the Ground level. Hence the project is exempted from RWH system in the project at the specified location. The committee recommended to SEIAA for following amendments in The EC letter no. SEIAA/HR/2018/51 dated 05.01.2015**:**

1. The committee considered the report of CGWA and committee decided that PP should be exempted from the RWH pits instead of that PP should construct 5 water storage tanks of 300KLD capacity equivalent to that of RWH pit capacity to conserve the water.

2. The U value less than 3.177 is not techno feasible for the project. The condition shall be modified that U value shall be allowed in the range from 5.5 to 5.9 w/m2k.
3. Refuge area is not applicable to the project as per design code. PP shall obtain the NOC from fire deptt. And submit the S.O.P. for fire safety in project and shall comply with all the conditions laid in the fire NOC.

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 14.09.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India should be recommended to the SEIAA with the following specific and general stipulations along with amendments in the EC letter no. SEIAA/HR/2018/51 dated 05.01.2015**:**

A. Specific conditions:-

1. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled /reused for flushing. DG cooling and Gardening
2. The Project Proponent would devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board so as to continuously monitor the treated waste water being used for flushing in terms of faecal coli forms and other pathogenic bacteria.
3. The Project Proponents would commission a third party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
4. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid Waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet Garbage shall be composted in Organic waste convertor. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The Inert waste from the project will be sent to dumping site.
5. Traffic management plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Apart, 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 marinated and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habilitation being carried out or purpose to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time.
6. No tree cutting has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80sqm 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. As proposed 7353.138(20% of net plot area) shall be provided for green area development.
7. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
8. Consent to establish/operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.

9. The Approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of building code due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
10. The PP shall deposit the half of CER fund in the C. M. Fund and rest shall be used as per the schedule.
11. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the competent authority.
12. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.
13. 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.
14. The PP shall construct 5 underground water tanks having capacity 60KLD each i.e. 300 KLD in total capacity. The Rain Water collected in the pits shall be used for Horticulture etc.
15. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the stakeholders of the commercial colony/project.
16. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance

B. <u>Statutory compliance:</u>

[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 deposit the 50% amount of CER into the CM Fund designated for the purpose**.**

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

[14] The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.

[15] The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge.

I. 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 PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of 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.

II. 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. The per capita supply should adhere to NBC 2016 and CGWA Notification dated 12.12.2018.
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.

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.

III. <u>Noise monitoring and prevention</u>

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.

IV. 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 in no case should be 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.

V. 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.

VI. Green Cover

i. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).

ii. A minimum of 1 tree (5' tall) for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.

iii. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.

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

VII. 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.

ii. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

iii. Traffic calming measures.

iv. Proper design of entry and exit points.

v. Parking norms as per local regulation.

vi. 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.

vii. 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

X. 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/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

xiv. The Ministry/SEIAA 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.

184.16 Revision of Environment Clearance of Affordable Group Housing Colony Project at VillageHayatpur, 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 on dated 01.05.2019 for obtaining revised Environmental Clearance for earlier EC to the project for 22,333.55 sqmt (5.51875 acres) granted on dated 13.07.2018.The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019 but the Project proponent has 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.

In 180th meeting of SEAC decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

The case was taken up. After detailed deliberation, the Authority directed the Project proponent to submit an undertaking for the green area and CER calculation as per the O.M. dated 01.05.2018. The project proponent has accordingly submitted the undertaking for the green area calculation as 20.11% (4265.71 m2) of the net plot area and calculation of CER be 2.1 Cr as per the O.M. dated 01.05.2018. Project Proponent submitted revised water balance diagram. Total water requirement has been reduced from 563 KLD to 356 KLD and fresh water reduced from 363 KLD to 251 KLD. The Authority also observed that the necessary details for the reply of 5.4, 9.1 and 9.30 were deficient (not elaborated/explained). Environment clearance was granted to same project on 13.07.2018 for 2253.55 m^2. Why does PP need fresh Environment Clearance? SEAC has not cited any reason for recommendation of fresh Environment clearance.

The Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC.

Thereafter the project was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 16.07.2019 as co-

ordinator was not present in the meeting. The Committee decided to defer the case for the next meeting and the committee considered the request and intimated that the PP will not be intimated separately in writing for the next meeting.

184.17 Environment Clearance for Commercial Complex "Spaze Arrow" at Village Naurangpur, Sector 78, Gurgaon, Haryana by M/s Spaze Towers Pvt. Ltd

Project Proponent : Mr. Bharat Kumar
Consultant : Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. ltd.

The case was taken up in 179th meeting of SEAC and after deliberation the Committee decided that an amount of Rs.1,58,60,667 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 specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for the projects. Thereafter, the case was taken up in 118th meeting SEIAA held on 12th June, 2019 and pointed out some shortcomings regarding the Remediation Plan Budget and the case was referred back to SEAC. The Authority observed the followings:

- The budgetary provision with respect to "Remediation and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan" should be sufficient enough to take care of environment in proportion to the extent violator has done damage to environment in terms of volume, age and nature of project.
- The "Remediation and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan" should be sustainable, quantifiable and verifiable.
- How to handle the rejects of RO plants? PP should elaborate, as the submitted plan is for remediation not to further increase Pollution Load.
- The cost of single RWH pit is distributed equally over 3 years. Why it is taking so long to develop a single RWH pit.
- Project proponent should elaborate what type of awareness programme regarding noise is proposing to carry out.
- 5 number of RO plants are supposed to be installed in next 3 years. Cost of single RO is 213,333/-, means per annum cost for installation would be multiple of 213,333/-, shown is equal distribution of total cost over 3 years. Why not to install all RO in the first year itself?

The Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC to check/ complete the above mentioned points raised by the SEIAA during the meeting.

Reply of the above mentioned point was submitted by Project proponent to SEAC/ SEIAA and the case was discussed in 184th Meeting of SEAC

A brief understanding about the methodology of Damage Assessment was given to committee. Two approaches was considered for preparation of Damage assessment

1. Actual Damage incurred
2. Random Damage Matrix Form

As regard to handling of RO Plants, PP submitted that now no RO plant will be installed rather provision of maintenance of Ponds in Lakhnaula Village has been proposed for the remediation plan. Further single RWH pit will be installed in first year. Project proponent explained that instead of installation of RO they have adopted a pond for maintenance as it was also suggested by SEIAA.

In addition following measures will be adopted for awareness programmes i.e. signage board for no honking, public notice boards in silence zone areas like schools, Hospitals and dieses awareness programs due to Noise pollution. Also Cost Expenditure towards construction of Rain water harvesting pit shall be done in first year of construction and also elaborated the awareness programme to control the noise. Revised Cost expenditure towards Remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation will be on following activities only outside the project area:

S.NO	ITEM	Total Cost	Year I	Year II	Year III
1.	Cost on remediation plan based on damage assessment due to violation	**1,24,10,667**	**74,52,667**	**31,94,000**	**17,64,000**
2.	Natural Resource and Community Resources Augmentation plan	**35,00,000**	**2,50,000**	**17,50,000**	**15,00,000**
	TOTAL COST TO BE SPENT	**1,59,10,667**	**77,02,667**	**49,44,000**	**32,64,000**

After detailed discussion, the SEAC again recommended the proposal with modification as per affidavit of PP to SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects.

184.18 Environment Clearance for construction of Buildings C, D, E & F as Expansion of "DLF Cyber City" at Sectors 24, 25 & 25A, Gurugram, Haryana M/S DLF Cyber City Developers Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. A Dutta
Consultant : Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. ltd.

The case was taken up in the 179th meeting of the SEAC held on 29.04.2019 & 30.04.2019 respectively and after detailed deliberations on various issues of RO Water, Drainage Plan, Distance of Wildlife sanctuary , Water Balance Statement, Solid Waste Management , ECBC Compliance and sun simulation the Committee 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. Thereafter, the case was taken up in 118th meeting of SEIAA held on 12th June, 2019 and The Authority observed the followings:

1) 95 KLD of fresh water for "Filter Back-wash", why does such huge quantity of Fresh Water is required to wash Filters? As such huge quantity of water that too Fresh water should not be required for "Filter Washing". Why cannot treated water be used? Even if, if 9 it as to carry out then account for waste water being generated in the process. Conserve water.
2) Why does "Run off" (while calculating no. of RWH pits) different in Form-1A & reply submitted to SEAC, rather it decreased?
3) Submit the schematic plan to treat residual water and account for the residual quantity also.
4) As per site visit report 47 no. of RWH pits required + 16 no. in expansion, total 63 but mentioned is 53.
5) As per the Site visit report of RO, MoEF&CC dated 05/03/19, following are the observations:

    a) Google Map Timeline reveals that the construction was started somewhere in September, 2006, Whilst EC was granted 30.04.2007. The scrutiny of the office record does not reflect that it has been regularized by the Ministry. However, Ministry may take cognizance as deemed fit under the prevailing laws.
    b) All RWH pits have not been installed (47 RWH pits) and in the absence of proper maintenance, RWH pits were found filled with water.
    c) NOC from the Forest Department has not been submitted yet. d) Piezometers were not

installed for monitoring of ground water level and its quality.

e) Facilities for decomposition of biodegradable waste at site were not provided.

f) Ground Water quality data are not being submitted as per the condition.

Very crucial observations were raised by RO MOEF during his visit, the Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC. The SEAC must be satisfied with the action taken to make up the deficiencies pointed by RO MoEF giving due importance to dual plumbing, status of STP and type & working of APCM DG sets for the compliances the above-mentioned points

Reply of the above-mentioned point was submitted to SEAC/SEIAA by PP. Thereafter, the case was taken up in the 184th meeting of the SEAC held on 16.07.2019. The following points were discussed:

1. The source of fresh water is from HUDA/GMDA supply and therefore the frequency and water requirement for filter backwash at proposed buildings have been reassessed and reduced from 95 KLD (earlier submitted to SEIAA) to 22 KLD after adopting water conservation measures. As a measure of water conservation, the requirement of filter back wash water will be taken from the condensate of MEE (which will be installed for RO reject to be used for treatment of cooling tower blow down). Hence, there will be no loss of water.
2. The runoff quantity as mentioned in Form1A is 2762.5 m3 for 1-hour duration, i.e. 690.6 m^3 for 15 minutes rainfall duration and 50 mm/h rainfall intensity. Thereafter, based on discussion done in SEAC meeting, as per revised guidelines of CGWA, 20 minutes rainfall duration and 90 mm/h rainfall intensity were considered and thus, the rainfall runoff was increased to 1657.6 m^3. The reply for the same dated 22.04.2019 was submitted to SEAC.
3. As a measure of water conservation, the requirement of filter back wash water will be taken from the condensate of MEE (which will be installed for RO reject to be used for treatment of cooling tower blow down).Hence, there will be no loss of water.
4. In EC 2012, total 47 nos. of Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) pits were calculated and proposed for entire total plot area Cyber City, which includes plot area and 16 nos. RWH pits for proposed buildings C, D, E & F. At present 37 RWH pits have already been constructed and functional within the plot area of existing buildings. Another 16 nos. RWH pits will be constructed in the premises of proposed buildings C, D, E & F. Total number of pits will be 37 (existing) + 16 (proposed) = 53, which more than 47 as per earlier EC condition. In item no. 1.2 of Form1A the number rainwater harvesting pits mentioned as 47+16=63 is a typographical error which should be read as 37+16=53.
5. The copy of the Certified Compliance Report No. 4-259/2010-RO(NZ)/108-109 dated 05.03.2019 issued by MOEF & CC, Northern Regional Office along with our response to the points of non-compliance vide our letter dated 15.03.2019 was submitted to SEAC and RO MOEF on 19.03.2019. However, the matter was not discussed by PP in their presentation slides during the 177th meeting of SEAC held on 19.03.2019.

    a. Prosecution was launched by HSPCB against the alleged violation of the EP Act, 1986 pertaining to some buildings in Cyber City, which was subsequently disposed off by the Special Environment Court, Faridabad.
    b. In EC 2012, total 47 nos. of Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) pits was calculated and proposed for entire total plot area Cyber City, which includes plot area and 16 nos. RWH pits for proposed buildings C, D, E & F. At present 37 RWH pits have already been constructed and functional within the plot area of existing buildings. Another 16 nos. RWH pits will be constructed in the premises of proposed buildings C, D, E & F. Total number of pits will be 37 (existing) + 16 (proposed) = 53, which more than 47 as per earlier EC condition. Maintenance: Pre and post-monsoon cleaning is done to remove silt.

c. Since, it is an existing project for which earlier EC was granted in 2012 and no additional land is involved for this expansion proposal, Forest NOC was not required. However, we have obtained Forest NOC dated 30.04.2019,

d. Piezometer was installed in 2015 to monitor the ground water level in Cyber City. Date wise piezometer reading of groundwater level since 15.11.2015 along with copy of the approval of DC Gurgaon for installation of piezometer, and photo of piezometer monitor are submitted.

e. The biodegradable waste generated was being handed over to vendor M/s Ecogreen Energy Gurgaon Faridabad Pvt. Ltd. on the basis of authorization issued by MCG to M/s Ecogreen for composting at the MCG designated site. Organic Waste Composter for composting of biodegradable solid wastes has now been installed at site after the site visit of MOEF officer on 25.07.2018

f. Groundwater quality is monitored once in every six months and reported along with the six-monthly compliance report. Latest test reports on groundwater quality are submitted**.**

In view of the above, the SEAC recommended the proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects.

184.19 EC for Industrial Colony Project at Village-Bhigan, Tehsil-Ganaur, District-Sonipat, Haryana by M/s Seagull Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Surinder Kumar
Consultant : Oceao Envio Solutions Pvt. 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 181th meeting of the SEAC held on 30.05.2019. The Terms of Reference was approved by MoEF &CC, GoI on dated 18.12.2018. Further the Project Proponent submitted the EIA/EMP Report on dated 01.05.2019.

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

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

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

The sub-committee will consist of the following:
1. Dr. Surinder Kumar Mehta, Member, SEAC
2. Sh. Anil Kumar Mehta, Member, SEAC

Thereafter the case was taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on 16.07.2019. The Sub-committee submitted the inspection report regarding the status of compliance of Earlier EC granted in 2010. The report was placed before the committee and discussion was held and it is concluded that as per the license and approved layout plan issued by the Town and Country Planning department the project is of

industrial colony and is not falling under the EIA notification 2006 and its amendments thereof. The committee agreed with the report of the sub-committee for filling the case of Environment Clearance and recommended to SEIAA the request of PP for filling the case of Environment Clearance for Industrial Colony Project at Village-Bhigan, Tehsil-Ganaur, District-Sonipat, Haryana by M/s Seagull Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.

184.20 Environment Clearance for IT Office Complex Project at Village Sarai Khwaja, Faridabad by M/s SFG Exports (INDIA) Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Shri Narinderjeet Singh
Consultant : M/s Grass Root Consultancy

The Project was taken up in the 177th meeting of SEAC held on 18th March, 2019 whereas committee discussed the project and based on the presentation & information submitted by PP and after due deliberation the SEAC recommended the project to SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects.

The case was taken up in the 117th meeting of SEIAA held on 18th April, 2019. 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.

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 18 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. Thereafter, the Committee decided that an amount of Rs.1,06,11,500/- towards Remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation plan shall 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. 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 Rs.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 bear the cost of remedial plan and will be responsible to maintain and manage the same.

The case was taken up in the 118th meeting of SEIAA held on 12.06.19. The authority observed that the PP has proposed to carry out remediation plan under energy conservation (pt. 3), land use/ land cover (pt. 12) and solid waste treatment (pt. 13) inside the premises of the project. These plans are as such covered under the EMP of the project.

The plan of the premises is to remediate and augment the natural and community resources over and above of what project proponent is supposed to carry out pertaining to its project. And the "Remediation Plan" should be sustainable, quantifiable and verifiable. In view of the discussion above, The Authority decided to refer back the case to SEAC.

The case was taken up by SEAC in its 182nd Meeting and after detailed deliberation the Committee decided that the PP shall carry out the energy conservation, land use cover and solid waste management of the proposed quantified Remediation Plan Budget in the nearby area and outside the project premises under water conservation and air pollution control measures. The PP agreed and submitted an affidavit dated 14.06.2019 vide which it is submitted that 20.65 lakh out of **Rs.1,06,11,500/-** towards Remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation will be spent on following activities only outside the project area:

Sr. No.	**Environment Attributes**	**Damages**	**Remedial Measures**	**Budget Allocation (in Rupees)**
1.	Energy Conservation	High Consumption of energy per capita and power outages	LED based energy efficient solar lighting • Specification-88 nos. of bright (white) superflux LEDs. Solar panel is 300.0mm* 350.0 mm (2 nos of panels connected together). The battery built in the luminary is SMF 6V 13250mAh • Cost of each unit is approx. Rs.12,500 • 100 units of solar lighting will be	12,50,000

			installed at Sector 37 and Gurukul Area	
2.	Land Use/Land Cover	Removal of shrubs and grasses growing in the plant area	Providing greenbelt having SO2 resistant native species in place of shrubs. (150 nos of native pollutant tolerant tree species will be planted at Sector 37 and Gurukul Area.	5,15,000
3.	Solid Waste Management	Dumping of unsorted waste to non-designated areas	1 No. of agriculture Bio Waste Briquettes Manufacturing machine will be provided in the nearby village.	3,00,000
			Total	**20,65,000**

The project was again taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC and the PP submitted a copy of affidavit w.r.t. to the points (3, 12, and 13) of the remedial plan and assured that the work amount given in the above heads will be done outside areas instead of project premises.

In view of the affidavit of PP, the SEAC again recommended the proposal with modification as per affidavit of PP to SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the specific conditions in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects.

184.21 The following seven cases were referred back by SEIAA, Haryana to SEAC, Haryana:

1. Environment Clearance for Revision & Expansion of the Group Housing Project "Aagman" located at revenue estate of Village Muidri, Sector-70, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Agrasain Spaces LLP.
2. EC for construction of affordable group housing colony at revenue estate Village Riwazpur and Tikawali, Sector 89, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Alesia Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.
3. EC for the construction of Group Housing colony located in the revenue estate of village Ullawas, Sector- 61, District Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Puri Construction Pvt. Ltd.
4. 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 Sh. Raghu Nath Singh in collaboration with M/s Nani Resorts and Floriculture Pvt. Ltd.
5. Environment Clearance for proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony at village-Nawada, Sector-86, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
6. Environment Clearance for Affordable Group Housing Colony Village Nawada, Sector-86, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
7. Environment Clearance for proposed “Commercial Colony” at Village Badshahpur, Sector-70, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Elan Ltd

a) The SEIAA referred above cases and also constituted a sub-committee of SEAC comprising of Sh. V.K. Gupta, Chairman, Sh. Anil Kumar Mehta, Member and Sh. R. K. Sapra, Member to

look into the said subject and submit their opinion at the earliest. The SEAC in its 184th meeting held on 15-16th July 2019 decided that the sub-committee shall also comprise of 2 more members, namely, Dr. Surinder Kumar Mehta and Dr. S. N. Mishra. Thereafter, all the seven cases were placed before the Committee and decided as given below

b) Further, the discussion was held on the details of total water consumption/requirement for the Projects. It is deliberated that the per capita requirement for domestic & drinking water has been laid in various statutory provisions i.e. BIS 1993 @reaffirmed, 2002, Code of basic requirement for water supply NBC 2016 Volume 2, CPCB Model By Laws 2016 issued by, MoUD, Guidelines for buildings with special reference to MoUD, Guidelines for issuance of the NOC for ground water withdrawal under CPHEEO is 135 LPCD but SEIAA Haryana vide its letter dated 13.06.2019 has recommended as under:

> "It is being observed that "Project Proponent" applying for EC proposes to consume water at the rate of 135 LPCD per capita per day. Water is a very scarce resource, should be conserved. Even MoEF&CC, GoI has issued its recommendations for "water-use reduction" in table 2.4 stating to use 86 LPCD. Therefore, it is being advised to follow the guidelines and water requirement should be calculated on the basis of 86 LPCD in place of 135 LPCD.

After detailed discussion on the subject, the Committee agreed to adopt the proposal of SEIAA "that the water calculation in future for all the projects shall be calculated at the rate of 86 LPCD even though GoI notification states otherwise. Thereafter, the cases were placed before the Committee.

184.21.1 Environment Clearance for Revision & Expansion of the Group Housing Project "Aagman" located at revenue estate of Village Muidri, Sector-70, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Agrasain Spaces LLP.

Project Proponent: Mr. Pramod Kumar Gupta
Consultant: Aplinka Solutions & Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC on 22.02.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 177th meeting of the SEAC held on 18.03.2019. During presentation, the Committee was informed that it is an Expansion of Group Housing Project "Aagman" located at the revenue estate of Village Mujeri, Sector-70, Faridabad, Haryana. The SEAC recommended the case to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance for Revision & Expansion of the Group Housing Project.

The case was taken up in the 118th meeting dated 12.06.2019 of SEIAA. The SEIAA raised clarification on the point no. 28 and point no. 31 of Compliance Report which were marked as "Not-complied" in the certified compliance report issued by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

The reply of non-complied points in the Certified Compliance report is submitted by the PP and presented the case before the Committee as below:

Point No. 28: The project proponent shall ensure that the U-value of the glass is less than 3.177 and maximum solar heat gain co-efficient is 0.25 for vertical fenestration.

The PP has submitted its reply in the action taken report to NRO, MoEFCC as well as the SEAC that the proposed project is an Affordable group housing project which is being introduced under Pradhan

Mantri Awas Yojana. U-value and the solar heat gain coefficient as mentioned in the EC letter condition are much favorable for the commercial buildings. Thus, it cannot meet with the budget of Affordable houses as the flats will be sold to financially weak individuals. The PP further requested to remove the applicability of this condition from Affordable Housing projects.

The reply given by PP was found to be satisfactory. The SEAC agreed to the reply given by the PP and the consultant and agreed to remove the applicability of the above said such condition from the affordable group housing projects.

Point No. 31: The project proponent shall provide one refuge area till 24 meter, one till 39 meter each, as per national building code. The project proponent shall not convert any refuse area in the habitable space and it should not be sold out/ commercialized

The PP has submitted in its reply that the project has provided the balcony for each flat and in accordance with the NBC, 2016(Part IV Volume I Fire and Life safety; Annexure E, E-4 Page No 88) if there is a provision of balconies in each flat, no refuge area is required. The PP has submitted the references from NBC code 2016 and Model Building Bye laws 2016 which states that no refuge area is required for group housing projects having balconies.

The SEAC was satisfied with the reply submitted by the PP and decided to recommend for removing the condition of providing refuge area in the group housing projects having balconies.

After deliberations, the SEAC decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance after removal of condition no. 28 and 31 of the specific conditions mentioned in the EC letter considering that both the conditions are not applicable for the affordable group housing projects. However, PP was advised to get amendment of EC for standard condition in future.

184.21.2 EC for construction of affordable group housing colony at revenue estate Village Riwazpur and Tikawali, Sector 89, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Alesia Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Shri Jetaish Kumar
Consultant : Aplinka Solutions and Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA on 19.07.2018 as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC for obtaining Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 175th meeting of the SEAC held on 13.08.2018. The case was recommended for the grant of Environment Clearance by the SEAC with the specific and general conditions. The case was taken up in the 118th SEIAA meeting held on dated 12.06.2019. The Authority observed that the necessary details needed under sections of 2.4, 9.1, 9.4, 9.13 of Form-I/ Form-IA were deficient (not properly elaborated/explained) The Authority decided to defer this case for the next meeting. In the meanwhile, PP was asked to get the Form-I/ Form-IA verification (as mentioned above) from the Sub-Committee consisting of Sh. Vijay Kumar Gupta, Chairman, Sh. R.K. Sapra, Member and Sh. Anil Mehta, Member SEAC. The PP presented the case before the Committee and the discussion was held as given below:

Point no. 2.4: The PP has elaborated the reply by giving the quantified details of total water demand during operation phase (423 KLD), fresh water requirement (292 KLD), treated water requirement (131 KLD) and details of quantity of water to be discharged in the public sewer (140 KLD) (after getting due approval

from GMDA)/ nearby construction activities and horticulture (26 KLD). The detailed water balance diagram has also been provided by the PP.

Point no. 9.1: The PP has elaborated the reply in relation to the Energy conservation measures and Management Plan along with the measures that have been proposed to reduce energy consumption for Electrical installations. The PP has also provided the details of approximate value of electricity that will be required per square feet of the Built up area. Further, the PP agreed to comply with the ECBC norms as per the applicability over the project.

Point no. 9.4: The SEAC reviewed the replies submitted with the SEAC at the time of filing the application. The reply given by PP is found to be satisfactory as this is the affordable housing project but as per the directions of SEIAA, the PP has submitted the elaborated answer with SEAC which is also found to be satisfactory.

Point no. 9.13: The SEAC reviewed the answers submitted with the proposal and found the answers submitted after elaboration to be satisfactory. The PP has elaborated the answer by providing quantified details of the solar PV modules along with the efficiency and standards.

After deliberations, the SEAC found the replies satisfactory. The SEAC further decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for grant of Environment clearance with the stipulations mentioned earlier.

184.21.3 EC for the construction of Group Housing colony located in the revenue estate of village Ullawas, Sector- 61, District Gurugram, Haryana by M/s. Puri Construction Pvt. Ltd.

Project proponent : Sh. Suhail Arif
Consultant : Aplinka Solutions and Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

The project was submitted to the SEIAA, Haryana on 06.06.2018. The project proponent submitted the case to the SEIAA as per check list approved by the SEIAA/SEAC. Thereafter, the case was taken up for appraisal in the 172nd meeting of the SEAC held on 02.07.2018 and the Project proponent requested for deferment of their case. The Committee unanimously acceded the request of the PP and decided to list the project in the next meeting of the SEAC. Thereafter, the case was taken up in the 174th meeting of the SEAC held on 07.08.2018.

The Project proponent requested for deferment of their case for the next meeting. It was revealed that PP has failed to obtain the Aravali Clearance from the Deputy Commissioner concerned. 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 on dated 25.03.2019 and reply submitted by the PP on 11.04.2019 and thereafter the case is taken up in the 179th meeting on 30.04.2019. The case was recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance. After detailed deliberation, the Authority referred the case with observation that the project proponent to submit the revised water balance diagram for reducing the total water consumption, also emission details of 1500 KVA DG sets, Area Statement and submit the complete details of Point no. 8.1, 8.3, 9.1, 9.5, 9.13 of Form-I/ Form-IA. Project proponent has submitted revised water balance diagram and submitted affidavit regarding air modeling report, area statement. The total water requirement has been reduced from 305 KLD to 217 KLD and fresh water from 168 KLD to 123 KLD whereas details of Point no. 8.1, 8.3, 9.1, 9.5, 9.13 of Form-I/ Form-IA were deficient (not properly

elaborated/explained). The Authority decided to defer this case for the next meeting. In the meanwhile, PP was asked to get the Form-I/ Form-IA verification (as mentioned above) from the Sub-Committee consisting of Sh. Vijay Kumar Gupta, Chairman, Sh. R.K. Sapra, Member and Sh. Anil Mehta, Member SEAC.

The SEAC in its 184th meeting held on 15-16th July 2019 decided that the sub-committee shall also comprise of 2 more members i.e. Dr. Surinder Kumar Mehta and Sh. S.N. Mishra and the case was taken up on 16th July 2019.

Point 8.1: The SEAC reviewed the elaborated answer. The PP has elaborated the answer in relation to the building materials that will be used in the construction process. The answers submitted by the PP are found to be satisfactory.

Point no. 8.3: The SEAC reviewed the answers submitted at the time of submission of proposal and the answers submitted with the subcommittee, the members found the answer submitted with the proposal to be sufficient. In addition to that the PP was asked to submit the savings that will be achieved by the use of recycled materials which has been briefed by the PP in the reply. The reply submitted by the PP was found to be satisfactory.

Point no. 9.1: The PP has elaborated the reply in relation to the Energy conservation measures and Management Plan along with the measures that have been proposed to reduce energy consumption for Electrical installations. The PP has also provided the details of approximate value of electricity that will be required per square feet of the Built up area. The reply submitted by the PP was found to be sufficient and satisfactory. Further, the PP agreed to comply with the ECBC norms as per the applicability over the project.

Point 9.5: The SEAC reviewed the reply submitted by PP and found the same satisfactory. But as per the orders of SEIAA, the PP has submitted the elaborated reply for the aforesaid point. The elaborated reply submitted by the PP was found to be sufficient and satisfactory.

Point no. 9.13: The SEAC reviewed the answers submitted with the proposal and found the answers submitted after elaboration to be satisfactory. The PP has elaborated the answer by providing quantified details of the solar PV modules along with the efficiency and standards.

After deliberation, the SEAC reviewed the replies given by PP and found all the elaborated answers to be satisfactory. The SEAC further decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for grant of Environment clearance with the stipulations mentioned earlier.

184.21.4 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 Sh. Raghu Nath Singh in collaboration with M/s Nani Resorts and Floriculture Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Shri Kapil Nanda
Consultant : Aplinka Solutions and Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

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 and the committee recommended the case to SEIAA for the grant of Environment Clearance. Further, the case was taken up in SEIAA in its 118th meeting held on

12.06.2019. After detailed deliberation, the PP was asked to resubmit the area statement, water calculation as per 86 LPCD, complete details regarding point no. 8.1, 8.3, 9.1, 9.5 and 9.13 of Form-I/ Form-IA. PP was also asked to submit affidavit stating that the statutory compliance of 236 numbers of personnel would be submitted along with the six monthly compliance report to SEIAA. Project proponent has submitted reply for revised water balance diagram, area statement. The total water requirement has been reduced from 688 KLD to 349 KLD and fresh water from 334 KLD to 240 KLD. PP has also submitted affidavit regarding the 236 numbers of personnel would be deployed and their statutory compliances would be submitted along with the six monthly compliance report whereas the Information needed under point no. 8.1, 8.3, 9.1, 9.5 and 9.13of Form-I/ Form-IA were deficient (not properly elaborated/explained). The Authority decided to defer this case for the next meeting. In the meanwhile, PP was asked to get the Form-I/ Form-IA verification (as mentioned above) from the Sub-Committee consisting of Sh. Vijay Kumar Gupta, Chairman, Sh. R.K. Sapra, Member and Sh. Anil Mehta, Member SEAC.

The SEAC in its 184th meeting held on 15-16th July 2019 decided that the sub-committee shall also comprise of 2 more members i.e. Dr. Surinder Kumar Mehta and Sh. S.N. Mishra and the case was taken up on 16th July 2019.

Point 8.1 The SEAC reviewed the elaborated answer. The PP has elaborated the answer in relation to the building materials that will be used in the construction process. The answers submitted by the PP are found to be satisfactory.

Point no. 8.3: The SEAC reviewed the answers submitted at the time of submission of proposal and the answers submitted with the subcommittee, the members found the answer submitted with the proposal to be sufficient. In addition to that the PP was asked to submit the savings that will be achieved by the use of recycled materials which has been briefed by the PP in the reply. The reply submitted by the PP was found to be satisfactory.

Point no. 9.1: The PP has elaborated the reply in relation to the Energy conservation measures and Management Plan along with the measures that have been proposed to reduce energy consumption for Electrical installations. The PP has also provided the details of approximate value of electricity that will be required per square feet of the Built up area. Further, the PP agreed to comply with the ECBC norms as per the applicability over the project. The reply submitted by the PP was found to be sufficient and satisfactory.

Point 9.5 The SEAC reviewed the reply submitted by PP and found the same satisfactory. But as per the orders of SEIAA, the PP has submitted the elaborated reply for the aforesaid point. The elaborated reply submitted by the PP was found to be sufficient and satisfactory.

Point no. 9.13: The SEAC reviewed the answers submitted with the proposal and found the answers submitted after elaboration to be satisfactory. The PP has elaborated the answer by providing quantified details of the solar PV modules along with the efficiency and standards.

After deliberation, the SEAC reviewed the replies given by PP and found all the elaborated answers to be satisfactory. The SEAC further decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for grant of Environment clearance with the stipulations mentioned earlier.

184.21.5: Environment Clearance for proposed Affordable Group Housing Colony at Village Nawada, Sector 70A, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Pyramid Infratech Pvt. Ltd.

Project Proponent : Mr. Rajesh Kumar
Consultant : Vardan Environet

The project proponent submitted the case to SEIAA on dated 30.04.2019 for obtaining Environment Clearance. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019 and decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for granting Environment Clearance under EIA notification dated 14.09.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

The case was taken up in SEIAA meeting on dated 12.06.2019 and the Authority directed the PP to install air cooled DG sets to reduce the water requirements also submit revised water balance diagram as per the calculation of 86 LPCD.

The Authority decided to defer this case for the next meeting. In the meanwhile, PP should get the Form-1/Form 1A verification (as mentioned above) from the Sub-committee consisting of Sh.Vijay Kumar Gupta, Chairman, Sh. R. K. Sapra, Member and Sh.Anil Mehta, Member SEAC.

The case was again taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on dated 16.07.2019. PP submitted the revised water balance diagram and PP will install 55 KW solar panels in reply to point no. 9.13 was found satisfactory by the Committee. The SEAC decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance.

184.21.6 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 on dated 30.04.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019 and decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. The case was taken up. The Authority directed the PP to install air cooled DG Sets to reduce the water requirements and also submit revised water balance diagram as per the calculations of 86 LPCD.As the necessary details for the reply of 9.13of Form-I/ Form-IA were deficient (should be elaborated /explained). The Authority decided to defer this case for the next meeting. In the meanwhile, PP should get the Form-I/ Form-IA verification (as mentioned above) from the Sub-Committee consisting of Sh. Vijay Kumar Gupta, Chairman, Sh. R.K. Sapra, Member and Sh. Anil Mehta, Member SEAC.

The case was again taken up in 184th meeting of SEAC held on dated 16.07.2019. PP submitted the revised water balance diagram and PP will install 61 KW solar panels in reply to point no. 9.13 was found satisfactory by the Committee. The SEAC decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance.

184.21.7 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 on dated 14.03.2019 for obtaining Environmental Clearance. The case was taken up for appraisal in the 180th meeting of the SEAC held on 15.05.2019 and decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for granting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. The case was taken up. The Authority directed the PP to install air cooled DG sets to reduce the water requirements. The Authority also observed that the necessary details required under the section 2.4, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.11 and 9.13 were deficient (not elaborated/ explained). The Authority decided to defer this case for the next meeting. In the meanwhile, PP should get the Form-I/ Form-IA verification (as mentioned above) from the Sub-Committee consisting of Sh.Vijay Kumar Gupta, Chairman, Sh. R. K. Sapra, Member and Sh. Anil Mehta, Member SEAC. PP submitted undertaking that air cooled DG Sets will be installed in the project to reduce the water requirement. The PP submitted the revised water balance diagram. The PP also submitted the passive solar techniques after studying the sunpath analysis to design the shading devices and also adopted the low energy passive cooling strategies. PP also will install 88 KW Solar PV, the system capable of generating 123794 KWh per year. PP will also carry out the plantation in and around the commercial colony that will act as shield and reduce the cooling load. The PP will also use the glass of U-Value 1.5 W/m2K.

The reply was found satisfactory and SEAC decided to recommend the case to SEIAA for granting Environment Clearance.

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Annexure-A

List of Participants in the 184th Meeting of SEAC, Haryana held on 15.07.2019 & 16.07.2019 under the Chairmanship of Shri V. K. Gupta, Chairman, SEAC, Haryana

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Dr.Surinder Kumar Mehta	Member
2.	Shri Anil Kumar Mehta	Member
3.	Shri Raj Kumar Sapra, IFS (Retired)	Member
4.	Dr. S. N. Mishra	Member
5.	Dr. R. K. Chauhan, Joint Director, Environment & Climate Change Department, Haryana	Secretary