MINUTES OF THE 50th MEETING OF THE EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (INFRASTRUCTURE-2) HELD DURING 22-24 APRIL, 2020

Venue: Through Video Conferencing during 22-24 April, 2020 (14:00 hrs to 17:00 hrs)

Day- 1: Wednesday, 22nd April, 2020

Time: 14:00 hrs

50.1 Opening Remarks of the Chairman

50.2 Confirmation of the Minutes of the 49th Meeting of the EAC (Infra-2) held on 25-26 February, 2020 at New Delhi.

The minutes of the 49th Meeting of the EAC (Infra-2) held on 25-26 February, 2020, were confirmed.

50.3 Consideration of Proposals

Agenda item No. 50.3.1.

'Expansion of existing jetty & and storage terminal capacity' at Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Company Limited (GCPTCL) at GIDC, Dahej, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat by M/s Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Company Limited - Environmental and CRZ Clearance

(IA/GJ/MIS/139630/2014; F.No. 10-14/2017-IA-III)

50.3.1.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Indomer Coastal Hydraulics (P) Ltd gave a presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) Considering the development of new chemical, petrochemical and petroleum manufacturing units within the Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR), SEZ and Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) areas at Dahej, there is an increasing requirement from the existing and new customers for importing, exporting and coastal movements of additional cargo/products. Since the existing jetty (with single berth facility) is operating at a high occupancy rate, it is proposed to expand the jetty by constructing a second berth, 500 m north of the existing berth. With the increase in cargo volumes, additional storage tanks will also be established within the existing GCPTCL terminal and the 39 Ha diverted forest land. After this proposed expansion, the cargo handling capacity at the jetty will increase to 12.0 MMTPA and the storage terminal capacity to 17.5 lakh KL. The power requirement after expansion is expected to go up by ~4350 KVA from 2900 kVA and water requirement will be within the approved allotment of 1,590 m^3/day by GIDC.

(ii) GCPTCL's Port & Terminal is engineered to have a safe working environment in accordance with the local/international regulations. GCPTCL has also made large investments in automation and installation of advanced safety equipment and fire protection systems, which are maintained regularly. The additional storage tanks and second berth will be designed in accordance with the applicable standards/ guidelines.

(iii) Presently the depth available in front of the proposed berth varies from (-) 8 m to (-) 12.4 m. In proposed berth it is proposed to handle vessel of capacity up to 1,20,000 DT with LOA of 290 m requiring (-) 14.5 m draft. This requires draft of about (-) 17 m at the berth head which will be achieved through capital dredging of ~ 1.5 Mm^3 and total annual maintenance dredging is estimated to be ~ 1.0 Mm^3 to ensure safe

berthing operations. Part of total capital dredged material will be used for level rising and rest will be disposed at GMB approved location.

(iv) Comprehensive baseline environment study has been done for 3 seasons to establish the baseline status of the study area within 10 km from the project site. The significant environment parameters for the terrestrial and marine environment are compared with the available National Standards. The impact assessment shows that there are no significant negative impacts due to proposed project activities on surrounding environment. The implementation of suggested mitigation measures and environment management plan will ensure to keep the anticipated impacts to minimum so that the project will be completed without any significant change in baseline environment status.

(v) Water will be met from existing water allocation of 1590 KLD from GIDC. No additional water required. No additional waste water generation anticipated from the expansion project. Treated effluent shall be used for green belt development within the terminal premises. Solid Waste generated from the proposed project will be handled as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(vi) The existing 'Oil Spill Contingency Plan' will be extended to the proposed berth. The effluent generated from the proposed project will also be treated in existing ETP.The hazardous waste generated will be collected, stored, transported and disposed off to TSDF for appropriate disposal. Green belt is developed along the periphery of the terminal covering an area of 35 Ha. of land area. It will be strengthened qualitatively and quantitatively. GCPTCL's established Environmental Management System will be extended to cover the proposed expansion project. Tree cutting shall be restricted up to 9700 numbers in the diverted forest land and trees shall be felled under strict supervision of the state forest Department.

(vii) Terms of Reference was granted by MoEFCC vide letter F.No. 10-14/2017-IA-III dated 06.07.2017.

(viii) Stage-1 Forest Clearance for diversion of 39 Ha forest land has been obtained from MoEFCC Regional Office at Bhopal vide letter No.6-GJC004/2015-BHO/1037 dated 18.08.2015.

(ix) Public Hearing was conducted by Gujarat Pollution Control Board on 05.12.2018 at Plot No.6, GIDC, Dahej, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat.

(x) Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) has recommended the project vide letter No. ENV-10-2018-183-E (T cell) dated 18.01.2020.

(xi) Investment/ cost of the project is Rs. 1200 crores.

(xii) The separate environment budget of about Rs. 10.6 Crores is allocated for the proposed project. Also 0.25% of Project cost i.e. Rs. 3.0 Crores is being allocated for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) which will help in improving the infrastructure status with respect to drinking water supply, sanitation, health, education, skill development etc. The proposed project expansion will generate direct and indirect employment generation opportunities and contribute towards bridging the demand supply gap by facilitating import, export and coastal movement of liquid and gaseous chemicals.

(xiii) Employment potential: 500 during construction phase; ~ 25 during operation phase.

(xiv) Benefits of the project: It will contribute to minimize demand supply gap by providing infrastructure and facilitate import as well as export of liquid/gaseous chemicals, including petroleum & cryogenic products, providing infrastructure & meeting the increased demand for handling, storage of important raw material and evacuation to all industries in the region there by aiding industrial growth in the region, the direct

employ generation due to construction activity related to berth facility and storage tanks, operation activity of the port and terminal. In addition, there will be increase in the indirect business opportunities in the region there by additional employment opportunities and minimize the transport of hazardous chemicals through roads by providing the marine transport and pipelines.

50.3.1.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Environmental and CRZ Clearance to the project 'Expansion of existing jetty & and storage terminal capacity' at Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Company Limited (GCPTCL) at GIDC, Dahej, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat by M/s Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Company Limited.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'A' of item 7 (e) i.e. 'Ports, harbours, break waters, dredging' of the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at Central level by sectoral EAC.

(iii) Terms of Reference was granted by MoEFCC vide letter F.No. 10-14/2017-IA-III dated 06.07.2017.

(iv) Public Hearing was conducted by Gujarat Pollution Control Board on 05.12.2018.

(v) Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) has recommended the project vide letter No. ENV-10-2018-183-E (T cell) dated 18.01.2020

50.3.1.3. The project proponent informed the EAC that GCPTCL a commercial Port and storage terminal JV promoted by 6 GoG PSU's & RIL at Gulf of Khambhat; operational since 2000 in Dahej notified Port limits Presently has a single berth jetty handling and storing 'A', 'B' & 'General' class petroleum, petrochemicals and cryogenic products in GIDC notified area. Existing berth occupancy rates > 75%, need for additional berth felt to meet increasing traffic and cargo as well as additional storage capacity. Demand for import, export and coastal movement in Petro Chemical due to Petrochemical Investment Region, Dahej Special Economic Zone and Delhi Mumbai Infrastructure Corridor at Dahej. The EAC after detailed deliberation sought following additional information:

(i) Point-wise reply to the issues raised /representation submitted during public hearing and time bound action plan.

(ii) Submit details of impacts of proposed project on Gulf ecosystem and proposed mitigation measures.

(iii) Details of Oil Spill Risk assessment and contingency plan. Oil spill model has to be run for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon conditions. Accordingly, the contingency plan has to be prepared. The spill quantities should be arrived at using the existing and proposed ship traffic in the channel.

(iv) Current status and capacity of existing Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) along with its compliance report duly certified by SPCB.

(v) Distance between the project site and nearest mangrove area (Mangroves from jetty head and tank forms) if any.

(vi) The quantum maintenance dredging and impact on adjacent areas.

In view of the foregoing observations, the EAC recommended to defer the proposal. The proposal shall be reconsidered after the above details are addressed and submitted.

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Agenda item No. 50.3.2.

'Integrated Urban Regeneration and water Transport System (IURWTS)' in Cochin by M/s Kochi Metro Rail Limited - Terms of Reference

(IA/KL/MIS/144314/2020; F.No. 10-23/2020-IA-III)

50.3.2.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s WAPCOS Limited gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) Kochi Metro Rail Limited (KMRL) in line with the directives of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India is engaged in the task of developing a seamless multi modal transportation system, focussing on developing a sustainable Integrated Water Transportation System for Kochi City, aiming to integrate the water transport system with other modes of transport including the metro system over a period of time.

(ii) The proposed project envisages the development of the Edappally Canal (11.23 km), Thevara - Perandoor Canal (11.15 km), Chilavanoor Canal (9.88 km), Thevara Canal (1.405 km) and Market Canal (0.664 km) in Kochi. At present all the canals are highly silted and polluted by domestic waste, commercial waste, construction waste, weeds growth and other sources. As a part of the project, the following activities are to be carried out:

- Cleaning of Canals
- Dredging & Cutting
- Bank Protection
- Reconstruction of Cross Structures and Foot Over Bridges
- Sanitary Sewer Line & STPs
- Sanitation Facilities
- Jetties
- Infrastructure Development
- Beautification of canals including Tourism & Sports Park.

(iii) The land required for these projects falls within periphery of the canal. The land belongs to the Government as well as private holders. The project will not affect the natural drainage in the area. The operation of the proposed jetties will provide an impetus to the development of secondary and tertiary activities in the area. The total land requirement for the project is 24.87 ha for all the project activities.

(iv) The total water required for passengers and staff expected as 515 KLD. The source of water is Kerala Water Authority.

(v) Total sewage generation is 180 KL for jetty. Sewage generated at each jetty location will be treated in septic tanks. Boats do not have any toilets nor use fresh water for any purpose, other than engine cooling water. There is no chances of bilge water mixing with oil, which would find a way into the waterway. When the boat is at the yard dry berth for repairs, the crew would use the toilets & wash rooms at the yard.

(vi) For Municipal solid waste bins shall be provided at appropriate locations in the terminals to collect the solid waste. Separate bins shall be kept for biodegradable and non-biodegradable. The same shall be disposed through Municipal waste management system.

(vii) The total electrical demand is estimated to be 1817 KVA. Power will be supplied by Kerala State Electricity Board.

(viii) The entire storm water from the terminals would be disposed through suitable storm water drainage system with rain water harvesting recharge pits and the surplus water is discharged to the existing storm water drain running outside the Terminals premises.

(ix) Investment/Cost of the project will be Rs. 1365 Crore.

(x) Benefits of the project: Better connectivity of islands around Kochi with mainland is a long-standing requirement, Easy access to scenic islands around mainland will lead to socio-economic development of islands connected by KWMP, Project implementation will enhance overall employment opportunities, Continuous need based training programmes proposed will increase the skill and capacity of the involved stakeholders, Substantial reduction of the vehicular traffic and pollution and Safer passenger movement.

(xi) Employment potential: 800 including temporary and permanent employment for construction and operation phase.

50.3.2.2. The EAC noted the following:-

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference to the project 'Integrated Urban Regeneration and water Transport System (IURWTS)' in Cochin by M/s Kochi Metro Rail Limited.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'A' of item 7 (e) i.e. 'Ports, harbours, break waters, dredging' of the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.3.2.3. *After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the EAC recommended for grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity and the following ToR in addition to Standard ToR for preparation of EIA-EMP report:*

(i) Importance and benefits of the project.

(ii) Submit a copy of layout superimposed on the HTL/LTL map demarcated by an authorized agency on 1:4000 scale.

(iii) Recommendation of the SCZMA.

(iv) Status of NBWL clearance.

(v) Jetties along with their location and capacities; proposed and existing, if any

(vi) Study impacts of dredging on the canal bank.

(vii) Detailed impact analysis of rock dredging, if required.

(viii) Study impacts of dredging and dumping on marine ecology and draw up a management plan through the NIO or any other institute specializing in marine ecology.

(ix) A detailed analysis of the physico-chemical and biotic components in the highly turbid waters round the project site (as exhibited in the Google map shown during the presentation), compare it with the physico-chemical and biotic components in the adjacent clearer (blue) waters both in terms of baseline and impact assessment and draw up a management plan.

(x) Details of emissions, effluents, solid and hazardous waste generation along with their management plans including waste water management plan.

(xi) Requirement of water, power/energy, along with their respective sources of supply; status of approval from concerned local authorities, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract).

(xii) Details of Environmental Monitoring Plan.

(xiii) Detailed Environmental Management Plan including institutional arrangements.

(xiv) To prepare a detailed biodiversity impact assessment report and management plan through the NIOS or any other institute of repute on marine, brackish water and fresh water ecology and biodiversity. The report shall study the impact on the rivers, estuary and the sea and include the intertidal biotopes, corals and coral communities, molluscs, sea grasses, sea weeds, subtidal habitats, fishes, other marine and aquatic micro, macro and mega flora and fauna including benthos, plankton, turtles , birds etc. as also the productivity. The data collection and impact assessment shall be as per standard survey methods.

(xv) Disaster Management Plan.

(xvi) Flood management plan with worst case scenarios like recent floods in Kerala through modelling study for rivers/estuaries including its connection to sea through national institute.

(xvii) Management of contaminated excavated material from the waterways and its disposal.

(xviii) Layout plan of Greenbelt; proposed and existing.

(xix) Status of litigation pending against the project and/or any direction/order passed by any Court of Law against the project; If so, the 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.

(xx) Submit an affidavit signed by authorized representative to the effect that there is no violation and no part of the project has been implemented without Environmental Clearance.

(xxi) Plan for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER), as specified in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, shall be prepared and submitted along with EIA Report.

(xxii) Public hearing is to be conducted. Issues raised during public hearing and commitments made by the project proponent on such issues should be included in final EIA/EMP Report in the form of tabular chart with financial budget for complying with such commitments.

(xxiii) A tabular chart with index for point-wise compliance of above ToRs.

The EAC recommended for the grant of ToR with Public Hearing for preparation of EIA / EMP report in addition to all relevant information as per the 'Generic Structure of EIA' given in Appendix III and IIIA in the EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended from time to time. The draft EIA/EMP report be submitted to the State Pollution Control Board for public hearing.

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Agenda item No. 50.3.3.

'Development of Majali Fishing Harbour Project' at Majali village, Taluka Karwar, District Uttar Kannada by M/s Department of Fisheries, Karwar - Terms of Reference (IA/KA/MIS/130131/2019; F.No. 10-25/2020-IA-III)

The project proponent did not attend the meeting and as such, the proposal was deferred.

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Agenda item No. 50.3.4.

'Development of Water Aerodrome' near Statue of Unity and Sardar Sarovar Dam at Village Limdi, Tehsil Garudeshwar, District Narmada, Gujarat by M/s Civil Aviation Department, Government of Gujarat - Terms of Reference

(IA/GJ/MIS/145374/2020; F.No. 10-27/2020-IA-III)

50.3.4.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Enviro Resources gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The proposal is for Development of Water Aerodrome near Statue of Unity and Sardar Sarovar Dam, Gujarat by Civil Aviation Department, Gujarat.The proposed project is located on Panchmukhi Lake (Lake-3) of Sardar Sarovar Dam at Limdi Village, Narmada District, Gujrat. The land side of the proposed project admeasures 2,046 sqm. The geographical location of the project is as follows:

S.No.	Component	Description
1	Latitude / Longitude	21°51'10.34"N, 73°43'30.98"E
2	Village/ Tehsil/ District/ State	Limbdi/ Garudesdhwar/ Naramada/ Gujrat
3	Nearest Airport	Vadodara Airport ~ 74.6 km (Aerial Distance)
4	Nearest Wildlife Sanctuary/ESA/National park	Approx 2 km beyond the ESZ of Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary

(ii) The proposed Terminal will be spread over the plot area of 0.2045 Ha. The proposed project is planned in the area provided by the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. The proposed project falls in Category 7(a) of the Schedule vide EIA Notification, 2006 amended to date involving preparation of Environment Impact Assessment study and Environment Management Plan. This project is independent and is not linked with other projects which may attract directly or indirectly any provisions of schedule of EIA Notification, 2006 amended to date.

(iii) For the purpose to boost tourism, water aerodromes are being proposed near Statue of Unity and Sardar Sarovar Dam, Gujarat along with terminal building on the land side and allied facilities. The proposed project is planned in the area provided by the Civil Aviation Department, Gujarat.

(iv) The land use is currently forest land and Diversion of Forest Land is being undertaken for the proposed activity.

(v) Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is present at approximate aerial distance of 2.1 km from the proposed project site in SW direction.

(vi) During construction phase water requirement will be 3 KLD and shall be sourced from water tankers. During operation phase, net fresh water requirement is 6.5 KLD and it shall be sourced from local municipal sources.

(vii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 12.5 Crores.

(viii) Employment potential: During the project operation stage, for the purposes of day-today professional and maintenance works, about 50 staff is envisaged.

(ix) Benefits of the project: The incoming of tourist at proposed project location will leads to increase in tourism & hotel business at local level. The proposed project will serve employment to local people. Establishment of proposed project will contribute in increase in level of current social infrastructural facilities. Considering the above overwhelming positive impacts, there shall be overall development of the area.

50.3.4.2. During deliberations, the EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference for 'Development of Water Aerodrome' near Statue of Unity and Sardar Sarovar Dam at Village Limdi, Tehsil

Garudeshwar, District Narmada, Gujarat by M/s Civil Aviation Department, Government of Gujarat.

(ii) The project/activity has applied under category A of item 7(a) 'Air Ports' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended.

(iii) The Water Aerodrome is not a listed project/activity in the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments. However, the Committee was of opinion that the activities proposed under the Water Aerodrome project may have similar type of impacts that of Airport.

(iv) Considering the Water Aerodrome are just emerging in the country as a new mode of transport involving sea/river fronts and its likely impacts on water, air and aquatic biodiversity including flora and fauna, the EAC has taken a view to follow the EC process as per category A of item 7(a) 'Air Ports' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.

50.3.4.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that Water Aerodrome is primarily on water, intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and movement of seaplanes, and any building and equipment on ground or water. Sea plane operation from coastal/ river/ canal as well as terrestrial water bodies will extend the connectivity to those areas where there is no land-based airport. The high capital investment for airside infrastructure development required in land-based airport can be avoided. Thus, there is a necessity to establish water aerodromes for seaplane operations. It was also confirmed by the project proponent that M/s Civil Aviation Department, Govt. of Gujarat shall follow safety regulations, maintain good housekeeping and judiciously operate pollution control facilities to meet the prescribed norms and shall promote environment friendliness. This project can be set-up with minimal or negligible adverse environmental impact.*

After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the Committee recommended for grant of Terms of Reference as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity and the following ToR in addition to Standard ToR for preparation of EIA-EMP report:

(i) Importance and benefits of the project.

(ii) Submit status of clearance from National Board for Wild Life (NBWL).

(iii) Submit Forest Clearance Stage-I.

(iv) The EIA will give a justification for land requirements along with a comparison to the guidelines established by the Airport Authority of India/Ministry of Civil Aviation in this regard.

(v) A toposheet of the study area of radius of 10 km and site location on 1:50,000/1:25,000 scale on an A3/A2 sheet (including all eco-sensitive areas and environmentally sensitive places).

(vi) Layout maps of proposed project indicating runway, Aerodrome building, parking, greenbelt area, utilities etc.

(vii) Cost of project and time of completion.

(viii) The report shall examine the details of excavations, its impacts and the impacts of transport of excavated material. A detailed Management Plan shall be suggested.

(ix) Impact of aerodrome on flow characteristics during normal and flood conditions by modelling study.

(x) Detail plan for 'deplane waste' and impact of noise on the sensitive environment especially on wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, if any.

(xi) EIA report should contain the water quality, flora and fauna in the region.

(xii) An assessment of the cumulative impact of all development and increased inhabitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project proponent or other agencies in the core area, shall be made for traffic densities and parking capabilities in 5 kms radius from the project site. A detailed traffic management and a traffic decongestion plan drawn up through an organization of repute and specializing in Transport Planning shall be submitted with the EIA.

(xiii) The EIA. should specifically address to vehicular traffic management as well as estimation of vehicular parking area inside the Aerodrome premises.

(xiv) An onsite disaster management plan shall be drawn up to account for risks and accidents. This onsite plan shall be dovetailed with the onsite management plan for the district.

(xv) A note on appropriate process and materials to be used to encourage reduction in carbon foot print. Optimize use of energy systems in buildings that should maintain a specified indoor environment conducive to the functional requirements of the building by following mandatory compliance measures (for all applicable buildings) as recommended in the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Government of India. The energy system includes air conditioning systems, indoor lighting systems, water heaters, air heaters and air circulation devices.

(xvi) Details shall be provided regarding the solar generation proposed and the extent of substitution, along with compliance to the ECBC rules.

(xvii) Details of emission, effluents, solid waste and hazardous waste generation and their management. Air quality modeling and noise modeling shall be carried out for the emissions from various types of aircraft.

(xviii) The impact of aircraft emissions in different scenarios of idling, taxiing, take off and touchdown shall be examined and a management plan suggested.

(xix) The impact of air emissions from speed controlled and other vehicles plying within the Airport shall be examined and management plan drawn up.

(xx) The management plan will include compliance to the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(xxi) A detailed management plan, drawn up in consultation with the competent District Authorities, shall be submitted for the regulation of unauthorized development and encroachments within 5 Km radians of the Aerodrome.

(xxii) Noise monitoring and impact assessment shall be done for each representative area (as per the Noise Rules of MoEF&CC). A noise management plan shall be submitted to conform to the guidelines of the MoEF&CC and the DGCA.

(xxiii) Noise monitoring shall be carried out in the funnel area of flight path.

(xxiv) Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract).

(xxv) Details of fuel tank farm and its risk assessment.

(xxvi) The report should give a detailed impact analysis and management plan for handling of the following wastes for the existing and proposed scenarios.

a. Trash collected in flight and disposed at the Aerodrome including the segregation mechanism.
b. Toilet wastes and sewage collected from aircrafts and disposed at the Aerodrome.

c. Maintenance and workshop wastes.
d. Wastes arising out of eateries and shops situated within the Aerodrome.

(xxvii) Status of litigation pending against the project and/or any direction/order passed by any Court of Law against the project; If so, the 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.

(xxviii) Submit an affidavit signed by authorized representative to the effect that there is no violation and no part of the project has been implemented without Environmental Clearance.

(xxix) Plan for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER), as specified in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, shall be prepared and submitted along with EIA Report.

(xxx) Public hearing is to be conducted. Issues raised during public hearing and commitments made by the project proponent on such issues should be included in final EIA/EMP Report in the form of tabular chart with financial budget for complying with such commitments.

(xxxi) A tabular chart with index for point-wise compliance of above ToRs.

The EAC recommended for the grant of ToR with Public Hearing for preparation of EIA / EMP report in addition to all relevant information as per the 'Generic Structure of EIA' given in Appendix III and IIIA in the EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended from time to time. The draft EIA/EMP report be submitted to the State Pollution Control Board for public hearing
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Agenda item No. 50.3.5.

'Development of Water Aerodrome' at Shatrunjay Dam, Village vadal, Tehsil Palitana, District Bhavbnagar, Gujarat by M/s Civil Aviation Department, Government of Gujarat - Terms of Reference

(IA/GJ/MIS/145523/2020; F.No. 10-28/2020-IA-III)

50.3.5.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Enviro Resources gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The proposal is for Development of Water Aerodrome at Shatrunjay Dam, Gujarat by Civil Aviation Department, Gujarat.The proposed project is located at Shatrunjay Dam, Gujarat. The land side of the proposed project admeasures ~4,000 sqm. The geographical location of the project is as follows:

S.No.	Component	Description
1	Latitude / Longitude	21°28'9.58"N, 71°52'39.16"E
2	Village/ Tehsil/ District/ State	Vadal/ Palitana/ Bhavnagar/ Gujarat
3	Nearest Airport	Bhavnagar Airport~ 44.7 km (Aerial Distance)
4	Nearest Wildlife Sanctuary/ESA/National park	Not present within 10 km radius from project site.

(ii) The proposed Terminal will be spread over the plot area of 0.40 Ha. The proposed project is planned in the area provided by the Narmada Water Resource Department, Partly Private land in the proposed access road near Palitana. The proposed project

falls in Category 7(a) of the Schedule vide EIA notification 2006 amended to date involving preparation of Environment Impact Assessment study and Environment Management Plan. This project is independent and is not linked with other projects' which may attract directly or indirectly any provisions of schedule of EIA notification 2006 amended to date.

(iii) For the purpose to boost tourism, water aerodromes are being proposed near Shatrunjay Dam, Gujarat along with terminal building on the land side and allied facilities. The proposed project is planned in the area provided by the Civil Aviation Department, Gujarat.

(iv) The land is provided by Narmada Water Resource Department, Partly Private land in the proposed access road near Palitana.

(v) During construction phase water requirement will be ~ 3 KLD and shall be sourced from water tankers. During operation phase, net fresh water requirement is ~ 6.5 KLD and it shall be sourced from local municipal sources.

(vi) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 12.5 Crores.

(vii) Employment potential: During the project operation stage, for the purposes of day-today professional and maintenance works, about 50 staff is envisaged.

(viii) Benefits of the project: The incoming of tourist at proposed project location will leads to increase in tourism & hotel business at local level. The proposed project will serve employment to local people. Establishment of proposed project will contribute in increase in level of current social infrastructural facilities. Considering the above overwhelming positive impacts, there shall be overall development of the area.

50.3.5.2. During deliberations, the EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference for 'Development of Water Aerodrome' at Shatrunjay Dam, Village vadal, Tehsil Palitana, District Bhavbnagar, Gujarat by M/s Civil Aviation Department, Government of Gujarat.

(ii) The project/activity has applied under category A of item 7(a) 'Air Ports' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments.

(iii) The Water Aerodrome is not a listed project/activity in the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments. However, the Committee was of opinion that the activities proposed under the Water Aerodrome project may have similar type of impacts that of Airport.

(iv) Considering the Water Aerodrome are emerging in the country as new mode of transport involving sea/river fronts and its likely impacts on water, air and aquatic biodiversity including flora and fauna, the EAC has taken a view to follow the EC process as per category A of item 7(a) 'Air Ports' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.

50.3.5.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that Water Aerodrome is primarily on water, intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and movement of seaplanes, and any building and equipment on ground or water. Sea plane operation from coastal/ river/ canal as well as terrestrial water bodies will extend the connectivity to those areas where there is no land-based airport. The high capital investment for airside infrastructure development required in land-based airport can be avoided. Thus, there is a necessity to establish water aerodromes for seaplane operations. It was also confirmed by the project proponent that M/s Civil Aviation Department, Govt. of Gujarat shall follow safety regulations, maintain good housekeeping and judiciously operate pollution control facilities to meet the prescribed norms and shall promote environment friendliness. This project can be set-up with minimal or negligible adverse environmental impact.*

After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the Committee recommended for grant of Terms of Reference as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity and the following ToR in addition to Standard ToR for preparation of EIA-EMP report:

(i) Importance and benefits of the project.

(ii) The EIA will give a justification for land requirements along with a comparison to the guidelines established by the Airport Authority of India/Ministry of Civil Aviation in this regard.

(iii) A toposheet of the study area of radius of 10 km and site location on 1:50,000/1:25,000 scale on an A3/A2 sheet (including all eco-sensitive areas and environmentally sensitive places).

(iv) Layout maps of proposed project indicating runway, Aerodrome building, parking, greenbelt area, utilities etc.

(v) Cost of project and time of completion.

(vi) The report shall examine the details of excavations, its impacts and the impacts of transport of excavated material. A detailed Management Plan shall be suggested.

(vii) Detail plan for 'deplane waste' and impact of noise on the sensitive environment especially on wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, if any.

(viii) EIA report should contain the water quality, flora and fauna in the region.

(ix) An assessment of the cumulative impact of all development and increased inhabitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project proponent or other agencies in the core area, shall be made for traffic densities and parking capabilities in 5 kms radius from the project site. A detailed traffic management and a traffic decongestion plan drawn up through an organization of repute and specializing in Transport Planning shall be submitted with the EIA.

(x) The EIA. should specifically address the vehicular traffic management as well as estimation of vehicular parking area inside the Aerodrome premises.

(xi) An onsite disaster management plan shall be drawn up to account for risks and accidents. This onsite plan shall be dovetailed with the onsite management plan for the district.

(xii) A note on appropriate process and materials to be used to encourage reduction in carbon foot print. Optimize use of energy systems in buildings that should maintain a specified indoor environment conducive to the functional requirements of the building by following mandatory compliance measures (for all applicable buildings) as recommended in the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Government of India. The energy system includes air conditioning systems, indoor lighting systems, water heaters, air heaters and air circulation devices.

(xiii) Details shall be provided regarding the solar generation proposed and the extent of substitution, along with compliance to the ECBC rules.

(xiv) Details of emission, effluents, solid waste and hazardous waste generation and their management. Air quality modeling and noise modeling shall be carried out for the emissions from various types of aircraft.

(xv) The impact of aircraft emissions in different scenarios of idling, taxiing, take off and touchdown shall be examined and a management plan suggested.

(xvi) The impact of air emissions from speed controlled and other vehicles plying within the Airport shall be examined and management plan drawn up.

(xvii) The management plan will include compliance to the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(xviii) A detailed management plan, drawn up in consultation with the competent District Authorities, shall be submitted for the regulation of unauthorized development and encroachments within 5 Km radians of the Aerodrome.

(xix) Noise monitoring and impact assessment shall be done for each representative area (as per the Noise Rules of MoEF&CC). A noise management plan shall be submitted to conform to the guidelines of the MoEF&CC and the DGCA.

(xx) Noise monitoring shall be carried out in the funnel area of flight path.

(xxi) Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract).

(xxii) Details of fuel tank farm and its risk assessment.

(xxiii) The report should give a detailed impact analysis and management plan for handling of the following wastes for the existing and proposed scenarios.

(a) Trash collected in flight and disposed at the Aerodrome including the segregation mechanism.

(b) Toilet wastes and sewage collected from aircrafts and disposed at the Aerodrome.

(c) Maintenance and workshop wastes.

(d) Wastes arising out of eateries and shops situated within the Aerodrome.

(xxiv) Status of litigation pending against the project and/or any direction/order passed by any Court of Law against the project; If so, the 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.

(xxv) Submit an affidavit signed by authorized representative to the effect that there is no violation and no part of the project has been implemented without Environmental Clearance.

(xxvi) Plan for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER), as specified in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, shall be prepared and submitted along with EIA Report.

(xxvii) Public hearing is to be conducted. Issues raised during public hearing and commitments made by the project proponent on such issues should be included in final EIA/EMP Report in the form of tabular chart with financial budget for complying with such commitments.

(xxviii) A tabular chart with index for point-wise compliance of above ToRs.

The EAC recommended for the grant of ToR with Public Hearing for preparation of EIA / EMP report in addition to all relevant information as per the 'Generic Structure of EIA' given in Appendix III and IIIA in the EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended from time to time. The draft EIA/EMP report be submitted to the State Pollution Control Board for public hearing.

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Agenda item No. 50.3.6.

'Development of Water Aerodrome' at Guwahati Riverfront (Bramhaputra River), Guwahati, Assam by M/s Transport Department, Government of Assam - Terms of Reference

(IA/AS/MIS/145578/2020; F.No. 10-29/2020-IA-III)

50.3.6.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Enviro Resources gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The proposal is for Development of Water Aerodrome at Guwahati Riverfront (Brahmaputra River), Assam by Transport Department, Government of Assam, India. The proposed project is located on in at at Guwahati Riverfront (Brahmaputra River), Assam. The land side of the proposed project admeasures ~4,241 sqm. The geographical location of the project is as follows:

S.No.	Component	Description
1	Latitude / Longitude	26°11'47.06"N 91°45'27.18"E
2	Village/ Tehsil/ District/ State	Guwahati/ Guwahati / Kamrup/Assam
3	Nearest Airport	Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport~ 19.8 km (Arial Distance)
4	Nearest Wildlife Sanctuary/ESA/National park	Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary is located at distance of 10.1 km in east direction

(ii) The proposed Terminal will be spread over the plot area of 0.42 Ha. The proposed project is planned in the area provided by the Transport Department, Govt of Assam. The proposed project falls in Category 7(a) of the Schedule vide EIA notification 2006 amended to date involving preparation of Environment Impact Assessment study and Environment Management Plan. This project is independent and is not linked with other projects' which may attract directly or indirectly any provisions of schedule of EIA notification 2006 amended to date.

(iii) For the purpose to boost tourism, water aerodromes are being proposed at Guwahati water front, Assam along with terminal building on the land side and allied facilities. The proposed project is planned in the area provided by the Transport Department, Govt of Assam.

(iv) Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary is located at distance of 10.1 km in east direction

(v) During construction phase water requirement will be ~ 3 KLD and shall be sourced from water tankers. During operation phase, net fresh water requirement is ~ 6.5 KLD and it shall be sourced from local municipal sources.

(vi) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 12.5 Crores.

(vii) Employment potential: During the project operation stage, for the purposes of day-today professional and maintenance works, about 50 staff is envisaged.

(viii) Benefits of the project: The incoming of tourist at proposed project location will leads to increase in tourism & hotel business at local level. The proposed project will serve employment to local people. Establishment of proposed project will contribute in increase in level of current social infrastructural facilities. Considering the above overwhelming positive impacts, there shall be overall development of the area.

50.3.6.2. During deliberations, the EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference for 'Development of Water Aerodrome' at Guwahati Riverfront (Brahmaputra River), Guwahati, Assam by M/s Transport Department, Government of Assam.

(ii) The project/activity has applied under category A of item 7(a) 'Air Ports' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments.

(iii) The Water Aerodrome is not a listed project/activity in the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments. However, the Committee was of the view that the activities proposed under Water Aerodrome project may have similar type of impacts as that of the Airport.

(iv) Considering the Water Aerodrome are emerging in the country as new mode of transport involving sea/river fronts and its likely impacts on water, air and aquatic biodiversity including flora and fauna, the EAC has taken a view to follow the EC process as per category A of item 7(a) 'Air Ports' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.

50.3.6.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that Water Aerodrome is primarily on water, intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and movement of seaplanes, and any building and equipment on ground or water. Sea plane operation from coastal/ river/ canal as well as terrestrial water bodies will extend the connectivity to those areas where there is no land-based airport. The high capital investment for airside infrastructure development required in land- based airport can be avoided. Thus there is a necessity to establish water aerodromes for seaplane operations.*

After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the Committee recommended for grant of Terms of Reference as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity and the following ToR in addition to Standard ToR for preparation of EIA-EMP report:

(i) Importance and benefits of the project.

(ii) A certificate from Wildlife Warden/forest Officer is to be submitted stating the conformity that the project site is not lying within any eco sensitive zone/area.

(iii) The EIA will give a justification for land requirements along with a comparison to the guidelines established by the Airport Authority of India/Ministry of Civil Aviation in this regard.

(iv) A toposheet of the study area of radius of 10 km and site location on 1:50,000/1:25,000 scale on an A3/A2 sheet (including all eco-sensitive areas and environmentally sensitive places).

(v) Layout maps of proposed project indicating runway, Aerodrome building, parking, greenbelt area, utilities etc.

(vi) Cost of project and time of completion.

(vii) The report shall examine the details of excavations, its impacts and the impacts of transport of excavated material. A detailed Management Plan shall be suggested.

(viii) Detail plan for 'deplane waste' and impact of noise on the sensitive environment especially on wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, if any.

(ix) EIA report should contain the water quality, flora and fauna in the region.

(x) An assessment of the cumulative impact of all development and increased inhabitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project proponent or other agencies in the core area, shall be made for traffic densities and parking capabilities in 5 kms radius from the project site. A detailed traffic management and a traffic decongestion plan drawn up through an organization of repute and specializing in Transport Planning shall be submitted with the EIA.

(xi) The EIA. should specifically address to vehicular traffic management as well as estimation of vehicular parking area inside the Aerodrome premises.

(xii) An onsite disaster management plan shall be drawn up to account for risks and accidents. This onsite plan shall be dovetailed with the onsite management plan for the district.

(xiii) A note on appropriate process and materials to be used to encourage reduction in carbon foot print. Optimize use of energy systems in buildings that should maintain a specified indoor environment conducive to the functional requirements of the building by following mandatory compliance measures (for all applicable buildings) as recommended in the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Government of India. The energy system includes air conditioning systems, indoor lighting systems, water heaters, air heaters and air circulation devices.

(xiv) Details shall be provided regarding the solar generation proposed and the extent of substitution, along with compliance to the ECBC rules.

(xv) Details of emission, effluents, solid waste and hazardous waste generation and their management. Air quality modeling and noise modeling shall be carried out for the emissions from various types of aircraft.

(xvi) The impact of aircraft emissions in different scenarios of idling, taxiing, take off and touchdown shall be examined and a management plan suggested.

(xvii) The impact of air emissions from speed controlled and other vehicles plying within the Airport shall be examined and management plan drawn up.

(xviii) The management plan will include compliance to the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(xix) A detailed management plan, drawn up in consultation with the competent District Authorities, shall be submitted for the regulation of unauthorized development and encroachments within 5 Km radians of the Aerodrome.

(xx) Noise monitoring and impact assessment shall be done for each representative area (as per the Noise Rules of MoEF&CC). A noise management plan shall be submitted to conform to the guidelines of the MoEF&CC and the DGCA.

(xxi) Noise monitoring shall be carried out in the funnel area of flight path.

(xxii) Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract).

(xxiii) Details of fuel tank farm and its risk assessment.

(xxiv) The report should give a detailed impact analysis and management plan for handling of the following wastes for the existing and proposed scenarios.

a. Trash collected in flight and disposed at the Aerodrome including the segregation mechanism.

b. Toilet wastes and sewage collected from aircrafts and disposed at the Aerodrome.

c. Maintenance and workshop wastes.

d. Wastes arising out of eateries and shops situated within the Aerodrome.

(xxv) Status of litigation pending against the project and/or any direction/order passed by any Court of Law against the project; If so, the 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.

(xxvi) Submit an affidavit signed by authorized representative to the effect that there is no violation and no part of the project has been implemented without Environmental Clearance.

(xxvii) Plan for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER), as specified in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, shall be prepared and submitted along with EIA Report.

(xxviii) Public hearing is to be conducted. Issues raised during public hearing and commitments made by the project proponent on such issues should be included in final EIA/EMP Report in the form of tabular chart with financial budget for complying with such commitments.

(xxix) A tabular chart with index for point-wise compliance of above ToRs.

The EAC recommended for the grant of ToR with Public Hearing for preparation of EIA / EMP report in addition to all relevant information as per the 'Generic Structure of EIA' given in Appendix III and IIIA in the EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended from time to time. The draft EIA/EMP report be submitted to the State Pollution Control Board for Public Hearing.

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Agenda item No. 50.3.7.

Expansion and Renovation of Existing Parliament Building at Parliament Street, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department Parliament House – Reconsideration for Environmental Clearance (IA/DL/MIS/142798/1927; F.No. 21-19/2020-IA-III)

50.3.7.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Kadam Environment Consultant gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at 28˚37'2.30" N Latitude and 77˚12'21.85" E Longitude.

(ii) The project is for expansion and renovation of existing Parliament Building. Old Parliament building was constructed and operationalized before EIA Notifications of 1994 and 2006 came in to the effect.

(iii) Details of area for expansion and renovation work and plots involved are as under:

a) **Existing Plot: Plot 116**

i. Plot area: ~10.75 Acres (43,505 sqm)

ii. Built-up area: ~44,940 sqm

b) Proposed Plot: Plot 118

i. Plot area: ~10.5 Acres (42,031 sqm)

ii. Built-up area - current: ~5200 sqm

iii. Area proposed to be demolished: ~5200 sqm

iv. Proposed construction (Built-up) area: ~65,000 sqm

c) Total Proposed Project Area, for both the Plots after Expansion and Renovation

i. Area: ~21.25 Acres (85,536 sqm)

ii. Built-up Area: 1,09,940 sqm

(iv) It was also informed that the above data for plot area is from Data based on Land Development Office, Government of India

(v) The ground coverage for the proposed building at Plot No. 118 will be 18,241 sqm (43.39 % of plot area), which is within the prescribed norms. The proposed building at Plot No. 118 will comprise of Basement, Ground plus two Floors (B+G+2). Maximum height of the building is 42 m.

(vi) No demolition work is proposed for existing building at Plot No. 116. Scope of renovation of existing Parliament Building will be (a) Condition Survey to assess the structure of the existing Parliament Building; (b) Structural Strengthening; and (c) Renovation of interiors and utilities.

(vii) Some old buildings at Plot No. 118; built in 1970s-80s, are proposed to be demolished. Accordingly, area proposed to be demolished will be 5200 sqm.

(viii) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 180 KLD which will be met through treated waste water (recycling of available sewage) from the existing building or from other authorized sources and 45 KLD which will be met by NDMC supply. During the construction phase, mobile toilets will be provided.

(ix) During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 550 KLD. Out of this 340 KLD will be recycled water and 210 will be fresh water which will be met by NDMC supply. Wastewater generated (438 KLD) will be treated in 01 STP of total 500 KLD capacity. 340 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled and re-used flushing and HVAC.

(x) About 4.83 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (1.98 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (2.37 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.

(xi) The total power requirement during construction phase is 400 KW and will be met from New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and total power requirement during operation phase is 3692 KW (existing) & 3578 KW (proposed) and will be met from New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC).

(xii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in one RWH tank for harvesting after filtration.

(xiii) Parking facility for 100 ECS is proposed.

(xiv) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 5% of power.

(xv) It is located at 9.55 km in ESE direction of Okhla Bird Sanctuary (Eco Sensitive Zone) and it is outside boundary of notified Okhla Bird Sanctuary. Hence, NBWL clearance is not required.

(xvi) Forest land is not involved. Hence, Forest Clearance is not required.

(xvii) Court case is pending against the project in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India; namely the Diary No. 8430/ 2020, pertaining to proposal of change of Landuse.

(xviii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 922 Crores.

(xix) Employment Potential: Permanent Employment during construction - 200 nos. Permanent Employment during Operations - 4500 nos, Temporary Employment during construction - 3000 nos and Temporary Employment during Operations - 1000 nos.

(xx) Benefits of the Project: A larger parliament building for the Nation is needed for better functioning of the legislature. The project will also provide short term as well as long term employment opportunities. It is envisioned that proposed project will also make a positive contribution to social infrastructure and overall development of the region.

50.3.7.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project 'Expansion and Renovation of Existing Parliament Building' at Parliament Street, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department Parliament House.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

(iii) Initially, the proposal was considered by the EAC (Infra-2) in its 49th Meeting held during 25-26 February, 2020, wherein the EAC sought following additional information.

a) Revised Form-1/1-A along with details of total built-up area proposed for expansion.

b) Scope of renovation of existing Parliament Building.

c) Status of Court Case(s) pending in Courts/Tribunals related to the project.

d) Traffic Management Plan.

e) Point wise reply to the representations received.

f) Updated Master Plan of Delhi showing land-use of plot no.118.

(iv) The project proponent submitted/uploaded the additional information on 13.03.2020 on Ministry's website. Accordingly, proposal re-considered by the EAC in its 50th meeting held during 22-24 April, 2020.

50.3.7.3. *The EAC noted that the project proponent has submitted following information:*

(i) Revised Forms 1, 1A along with conceptual plans showing details of total built-up area proposed for expansion (65,000 sqm) along with additional modified details that were presented to the EAC (Infra-2) on 25.02.2020, namely:

a) Project cost of Rs. 922 Crores instead of Rs. 776 crores: this has happened due to changes in project specifications which have been approved after the application submission.

b) Number of trees present are 333 from the earlier figure of 326 owing to the fact that some additional trees need to be incorporated in the replantation schedule for allowing for project construction.

c) The entries relating to table for "basic information" has been updated as per the presentation made and is now made part of the revised application documents.

(ii) Scope of renovation of existing Parliament Building will be as follows:

a) Condition Survey to assess the structure of the existing Parliament Building

b) Structural Strengthening

c) Renovation of interiors and utilities

(iii) The proposal of Change of Landuse was challenged in High Court of Delhi vide WP (C) No. 1568/2020 and 1575/2020. The Ld Single Bench of High Court of Delhi vide order dated 11.02.2020 inter alia, ordered that in case, DDA takes a decision to notify the proposed changes in MPD 2020-21, then DDA will approach the court before notifying such decision. MoHUA filed a Letter Patent Appeal (LPA) against

this order wherein Ld Double Bench Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its interim order dated 28.02.2020 has stayed this decision. Thereafter, the petitioners have filed an SLP 8430/2020 in the Supreme Court of India. On 06.03.2020, the Supreme Court has directed the petitions filed in High Court stand withdrawn to the Supreme Court. Matter is listed on 18.03.2020. Supreme Court has also directed that further process can be taken up by authorities, subject to outcome of the court case.

(iv) The current Master Plan of Delhi showing land-use of Plot No 118 is submitted.

Process followed for Change of Landuse of Plots falling in Central Vista in Lutyens' Bunglow Zone (LBZ) area of Planning Zone D:

Land & Development Office (L&DO) requested DDA to process change of land use of Plot Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8 under section 11A of Delhi Development Act. 1957. Accordingly, DDA placed the matter before the Authority in its meeting held on 11.12.2019. As decided by the Authority, a Public Notice was issued on 21.12.2019 to invite objections / suggestions from the public. In response, approx. 1292 objections / suggestions were received within the stipulated time period of 30 days. A meeting of Board of Enquiry & Hearing (BoEH) was held under the chairmanship of Engineer Member, DDA on 06.02.2020 and 07.02.2020. Based on the recommendation of BoEH, the proposal of change of land use was placed before the Authority in its meeting held on 10.02.2020.

(v) On recommendation of Authority, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued final Gazette Notification No. 1064 dated 20.03.2020 for land use change of the plot from recreational (district park) to Government (Parliament House). The Plot No. 2, as indicated in land use change application and the Gazette Notification No. 1064 dated 20.03.2020 is same as Plot No. 118 and located near the existing Parliament, Raisina Road, New Delhi. (Ref. CPWD's Letter No. 8(1)/RML Division/E.C.-1/554 dated 21st April, 2020).

(vi) Point wise reply to the representations received are provided as follows:

a. The Indian Parliament is structurally a part of the composite notified heritage precinct, the Central Vista. The application completely disregards the historical, cultural and social importance of the existing Parliament by treating its "expansion and renovation" as any other regular construction project.

i. The project proponents are aware of the heritage value of the Parliament Building. It is precisely because of the need to protect its heritage value, besides other practical aspects such as seating more members for the future and providing them with necessary infrastructure, that the project has been conceived.

ii. Once the Parliament expansion is carried out as proposed, the proposed project aims to undertake necessary structural and other activities required to sustain the existing Parliament Building for use by future generations of Indians.

iii. The Parliament expansion will be reviewed by the Central Vista Committee formed specially for the purpose of ensuring that constructions and changes within the Central Vista are carried out keeping in mind necessary requirements including protecting the beautiful and valuable heritage and precincts in which the Building is located.

iv. The proposed Parliament Expansion will also be presented for review and approval by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) which will review the Building from the relevant angles within its mandate and purview.

v. Even though, the above clearances and reviews by the Central Vista Committee as well as the DUAC will thoroughly consider the proposal as per heritage and other considerations, the proposed expansion of the Parliament Building necessarily needs environmental clearance and this focusses on amongst other things, the impacts of the physical environmental footprint of the building covering inter-alia, air, water, soil, waste, noise and other biotic and abiotic factors including social and architectural heritage. Accordingly, the proposed expansion proposal considers issues such as construction size and capacity increase vis-à-vis existing size and capacity.

b. The application treats the expansion of the Parliament as a stand-alone project when it is only one part of the proposed redevelopment of the Central Vista heritage precinct.

c. The treatment of the Parliament expansion as a separate project violates the MoEF&CC's OM dated (No. J-11013/41/2006-IA (I)) for 'consideration of integrated and inter-related projects for grant of environmental clearance'.

A common response to the above two queries is provided as follows:

i. Integrated and inter-related projects referred to in the MoEF&CC OM (No. J-11013/41/2006-IA (I)) are those projects without which the necessary functional outcome of the proposed project cannot be achieved. For example, such projects would include a captive power plant attached to a coal mine, or a jetty attached to a Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) terminal. The proposed Parliament Building cannot therefore be considered as an integrated and inter-related project vis-à-vis the other proposed central vista buildings for the simple reason that it already exists, and it can definitely operate independently of the other structures.

ii. The existing Parliament already generates its own environmental footprint since it is an actively used existing structure. It is therefore appropriate to consider the expansion of the Parliament vis-à-vis its existing and proposed environmental footprints.

iii. The Parliament is headed by the Hon'ble Vice-President of India for the Rajya Sabha and the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha, not the executive. It has its own secretariat. The end-users are therefore very different.

iv. The redevelopment of the other Central Vista buildings is a distinct activity as opposed to the expansion and renovation of the Parliament.

v. The existing Parliament Building needs to be temporarily vacated to allow for its renewal and renovation. This can only be done if the new Parliament Building is constructed on an urgent basis.

d. The application contains false and misleading information stating that the project will have no 'cumulative effects due to proximity to other existing or planned projects with similar effects', that there will be no significant impacts on ecology and public space, and on areas protected under conventions or legislations for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other values.

The assertion made by the Project Proponents is correct and appropriate and the following may be noted in this regard:

i. The proposed project is an expansion of an existing building on the neighbouring plot. Majority of the impacts of the combined structure are already occurring at the site. The expansion of the new Parliament Building will

lead to environmental impacts, that are, if at all, minor and incremental. The scale and size of the proposed Central Vista redevelopments are of a different order of magnitude whilst considering the Parliament expansion and simply cannot be considered as an integrated project, as already mentioned considering the MoEF&CC's OM on the matter.

ii. There will be no significant impacts on ecology since trees that require to be transplanted will be sent to holding nurseries for the time being. Thereafter, these will be moved to Plot 118 as part of the external site development. Trees that cannot be accommodated within Plot 118 will be transplanted within the Central Vista area. The above details have been represented with the MoEF&CC. Requisite permissions for transplanting of trees will be secured from the Competent Agencies.

iii. There will be no significant impacts on public space whatsoever due to the proposed Parliament expansion. This is so because on Plot 118, which is adjacent to Plot 116 on which the existing Parliament Building stands, currently houses parking, ancillary services and a reception to the Parliament House since about four decades. The reception was built in 1976 and utilities such as the AC chiller plant was built in 1981-82 whilst the sub-station was built in 1974, since it was not possible to accommodate these facilities within Plot 116. As the entire area is a high security zone, it could never be utilized as a District Park for recreational use.

iv. With regards to cultural, landscape and other values, it has already been clarified that the proposed Parliament Building expansion will be necessarily reviewed and approved prior to construction by both the DUAC and the Central Vista Committee which have been specifically tasked and mandated with this work.

e. The application is full of subjective responses to questions of scale and duration of various impacts that are likely to be caused by the proposed construction. These can only be treated as opinions because there are no studies or detailed assessments to support the application.

i. The application has been made based on a fair assessment of the issues concerned based on requirements specified under Sector 8 (a), Category B, under Schedule attached to the EIA Notification.

ii. Assessments have been provided where required.

iii. The process of review is currently ongoing at the MoEF&CC.

f. The application for environment clearance must be set aside due to pending litigation on the land use change for the project. The land use change notification for Central Vista, which includes plot 118 is under litigation before the High Court of Delhi i.e. W.P. C 1575/ 2020 and W.P.(C) 1568/2020.

The status of ongoing court cases has been replied under Query No. 3 of the ADS issued by the MoEF&CC. There is currently no stay on the project or for securing EC thereof. Accordingly, the question of setting aside the EC process owing to ongoing litigation on land use change for the project is incorrect and absurd

50.3.7.4. The Committee also noted that some more and multiple representations were received before the 50th meeting of the EAC. The Committee asked the project proponent to address the concerns flagged in all the representations on the proposal and responds to in the point wise manner and shared with all members of EAC. It was also asked to ensure to

clearly mention the mitigation steps taken and also the adequacy of such mitigation steps. The concerns raised in the representations and reply provided by the project proponent are as follows:

Observations	Reply Submitted by Project Proponent
The MoEFCC's Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) Infra-2 has listed the proposal titled "Expansion and Renovation of Existing Parliament Building" for appraisal at its meeting on 22.4.2020. Media Reports and the government's press release clearly indicate project is part of the larger Central Vista redevelopment. The EAC is considering this project when the entire country is under lockdown and dealing with a health emergency. You are also clearly aware that the Change of Land Use (CLU) for 8 plots meant for the project is pending before the Supreme Court of India (SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL) Diary No(s). 8430/2020). The Supreme Court on 6.3.2020 held that: "Any steps taken by the authorities, in the meantime, will be subject to the outcome of the proceedings". By rushing through a decision on this project the EAC will knowingly create a fait accompli situation and risk imposing costs on the government exchequer when the outcome of the litigation is still pending. The cost of the project has already increased to INR 922 crores between February 2020 and now. There is no guarantee that the costs will not escalate more. At a time of the Covid-19 pandemic, we need to prioritise government spending for medical facilities and public	**a. Parliament and Central Vista EC segregation:** i. Integrated and inter-related projects are those projects without which the necessary functional outcome of the proposed project cannot be achieved. For example, such projects would include a captive power plant attached to a coal mine, or a jetty attached to a Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) terminal. ii. The proposed Parliament Building essentially carries out Legislative functions, which is separate from Executive Functions to be carried out in other office buildings and therefore cannot be considered as an integrated and inter-related project vis-à-vis the other proposed central vista buildings for the simple reason that it can definitely operate independently of the other structures. iii. The Parliament is headed by the Hon'ble Vice-President of India for the Rajya Sabha and the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha, not the executive. It has its own secretariat. The end-users are therefore very different. iv. The redevelopment of the other Central Vista buildings is a distinct activity as opposed to the expansion and renovation of the Parliament. **b. Current Health Emergency in the Country vis-à-vis construction of the New Parliament Building:** i. The existing Parliament Building was constructed 93 years ago. Over the years many planned / unplanned changes have been made, often undocumented. It is in dire need of retrofitting as soon as possible. This can only be done once the Building is in vacant position and that will happen once the new Building is made available. Therefore, development of the proposed Parliament Building is of utmost importance. **c. Supreme Court Litigation:** i. The CPWD being a responsible government organization will take all required statutory clearances before starting the work. ii. It must be noted that as on date the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has not granted any stay to any activity concerning the proposed Parliament Building expansion. iii. CPWD definitely will abide by the outcome of the case in Hon'ble Supreme Court. **d. Increase in Cost of the Project:** i. As per standard CPWD norms guidelines whenever a new project is taken up, initially a general assessment is made. Based on this CPWD indicated tentative cost of Rs. 776 crores, based on initial concept plan prepared by Consultant. ii. After a general assessment is made, CPWD has to necessarily add specific requirements of the end-users: in this case the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Security Agencies etc. After detailed deliberation with all stakeholders the Consultant modified the concept plan with built up area as 65,000 Sqm and accordingly tentative cost has been increased. The cost of Rs. 922

health infrastructure. It is extremely unfortunate that the proposal for constructing a new Parliament continues to be treated as a priority and listed for environmental approval, even when the entire country is struggling with a health emergency and economic crisis. Our reading of the documents reveals that while this proposal is made for an expansion project it actually entails the construction of an entirely new Parliament building. The CPWD and project consultants are also misleading the EAC by calling the construction of 65000 sqm on a separate plot No. 118, as a renovation and expansion proposal. The documents provided by CPWD and M/s Kadam Environmental Consultants is inadequate, incomplete and are not legally tenable. The official documents clearly reveal that the CPWD and their EIA consultant have not assessed project alternatives as per the requirements of the EIA notification and their application simply mentions the present plot as the best site. Mislead the EAC by presenting the proposal as a stand-alone expansion project. They also state that this project without any cumulative impacts when it is known that this is part of the Central Vista redevelopment. This way the present application severely underplays the project impacts. It is demanded that the EAC (Infra-2) take serious penal action under Clause 8 (vi) of the EIA	Crore has therefore been arrived based on revised built up area in consultation with user agencies. **e. Rationale for integrating the Existing and Proposed Parliament Building ECs** i. The existing Parliament Building and the proposed parliament expansion are definitely inter-related, both in terms of function - since certain functions of the Parliament will be conducted in the Existing Building and simultaneously certain functions will be conducted in the Proposed Building - *but also in terms of physical utilities*. In fact, Plots 116 and 118 are inter-related even today (and since about four decades) because the existing Parliament Building houses its utilities at the same plot (118) where the Parliament expansion is proposed. Moving forward, it has been proposed to have a common utility block for both, the existing and Proposed Parliament Buildings. Therefore, it also follows the proposed Parliament Building is indeed an expansion of the existing Parliament Building / Structure. ii. The existing Parliament Building needs to be temporarily vacated to allow for its renewal and renovation. This can only be done if the new Parliament Building is constructed on an urgent basis. **f. Site Alternatives:** i. As already mentioned, • The buildings are not stand-alone. They are inter-related. Facilities will be shared. Officials will need to move from one building to the other, quite frequently. • Several utilities will be common or housed at one place. • This is an expansion and not a Greenfield project. Environmental impacts of comparable fresh project will always be higher than that of a retrofit, renovation and expansion as is being proposed. • Parliament needs to be close to the other seats of governance. It follows that the alternative selected is indeed the best for a building like the Parliament of India. **g. Cumulative Impacts vis-a-vis Central Vista Development along with Proposed Parliament Expansion:** i. We re-state with emphasis that the proposed project is an expansion of an existing building on the neighbouring plot. Majority of the impacts of the combined structure are already occurring at the site. The expansion of the new Parliament Building will lead to environmental impacts, that are, if at all, minor and incremental. The details are provided in following table titled "*Key Issues Pertaining to Project, Pollution Sources, Assessment Methods and Mitigation / Management Suggested*" ii. There will be no significant impacts on ecology since trees that require to be transplanted will be sent to holding nurseries for the time being. Thereafter, these will be moved to Plot 118 as part of the external site development. Trees that cannot be accommodated within Plot 118 will be transplanted within the Central Vista area. The above details have been represented with the MoEF&CC. Requisite permissions for transplanting of trees will be secured from the Competent Agencies. iii. There will be no significant impacts on public space whatsoever due to the proposed Parliament expansion. This is so because on Plot 118, which is adjacent to Plot 116 on which the existing Parliament Building stands, currently houses parking, ancillary services and a

notification which states: "Deliberate concealment and/or submission of false or misleading information or data which is material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application shall make the application liable for rejection, and cancellation of prior environmental clearance granted on that basis."	reception to the Parliament House since about four decades. The reception was built in 1976 and utilities such as the AC chiller plant were built in 1981-82 whilst the sub-station was built in 1974, since it was not possible to accommodate these facilities within Plot 116. As the entire area is a high security zone, it could never be utilized as a District Park for recreational use.

Table: Key Issues Pertaining to Project, Pollution Sources, Assessment Methods and Mitigation / Management Suggested

S. No.	Functional Area	Project Impact Activities	Mitigation / Management	Remarks
1	Air Pollution	Sources of air emissions: Vehicular movement – There will be marginal increase, at most, since number of trips will only marginally increase. DG sets – These are proposed to be kept in standby mode, and will be used only during rare power outage scenarios as the power supply to Parliament is stable.	Vehicular movement will be further streamlined based on the Transport Plan. The DG sets will be provided with adequate stack height.	No increase in air pollution beyond existing levels. Potential decrease as state of the art and low or no emission vehicles get introduced over time.
2	Noise Pollution	Sources of noise generation: Vehicular movement DG sets	Vehicular noise will remain as before DG sets being in standby mode during normal operations will not emit noise During times of power failure, with state of art technology being used, in terms of acoustic enclosures, noise levels will be within limits.	No increase in noise levels beyond existing levels.
3	Water	Domestic sewage	STP of 500 KLD is proposed. Further the current treated sewage being disposed is proposed to be reused which will result in decrease in consumption of fresh water. Further, rooftop water will be collected in RWH tank.	Reduced water consumption due to reuse of treated waste water.
4	Solid Waste (mainly municipal)	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Organic Waste Converter will be provided which will convert the municipal waste, mainly from kitchen waste to organic	MSW management will meet norms as per MSW Rules.

S. No.	Functional Area	Project Impact Activities	Mitigation / Management	Remarks
			manure, which will be used in gardening.	
5	Risk Assessment	Non-routine events and accidental releases	Storage of HSD for DG set will be as per norms and with fire prevention design in place, diesel usage will be low-risk.	Risk and hazard issues are within acceptable norms.
6	Ecology & Biodiversity	Tree counts	Currently, there are 250 & 333 trees on plot 116 and 118 respectively. ~233 trees will be transplanted from Plot 118 and after planting additional 290 trees (including some which will be replanted) total 390 trees will be present at Plot 118. Thus, total 57 trees will be increased at site even after expansion.	The total number of trees will increase. Temporary loss of bio-diversity at site will be compensated by enhanced bio-diversity in project surroundings and net addition of tree cover over time.
7	Landuse	Change in Landuse from Recreational (District Park) to Government (Parliament House)	The change in land use has been accorded approval from the competent authority and duly notified by MoHUA, GOI. Landuse change will be subject to the outcome of case pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.	Landuse change has been done following due legal process.
8	Socio-economic impacts	The project will lead to temporary and permanent employment and will benefit the local economy.	As per rules extant, suitable expenditure as per Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER). Currently the CER budget has been considered at Rs. 7.11 crores which will be spent as per MoEF&CC norms.	There will be clear benefits to the local populace due to the project.
9	Hydrogeology & Geology	Groundwater is not being used for the project and the requisition of additional fresh water has been kept to a minimal level	Reduce, reuse, recycle has been built into the project, no ground water resources to be used.	No impact on groundwater resources
10	Soil Conservation	Soil will be excavated for the project, especially for the basement housing utilities	Top soil will be conserved and re-used for gardening. Additional soil from excavation will be utilised by CPWD in its ongoing projects.	-

The project proponent informed the EAC that there are 333 trees exist at Plot 118. Out of these, 100 trees to be retained and 233 trees to be transplanted and no trees will be cut. In addition, other vegetation, growing in Plot 118 will also require to be cleared to develop the new Parliament Building. 290 trees are proposed to be planted on Plot 118.

50.3.7.5. *Based on the information and clarifications provided by the proponent vis-à-vis mitigation measures for likely environmental impacts proposed by the proponent, the EAC appraised environmental aspects of the project and recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance with following specific conditions along with other Standard EC*

*Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity (specified at **Annexure-8** of the minutes), while considering for accord of environmental clearance:*

(i) This clearance is subject to the outcome of the proceedings of Special Leave Petition (Civil) Diary No. 8430/2020 pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(ii) Consent to Establish/Operate for the project shall be obtained from the Delhi Pollution Control Committee as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(iii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code/required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iv) 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 bye-laws.

(v) As proposed, fresh water requirement from NDMC shall not exceed 210 KLD. Consent to Operate (CTO)/Occupancy Certificate shall be issued only after getting necessary permission for required water supply from NDMC/concerned authority.

(vi) Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra-Filtration. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing and HVAC cooling. As proposed, no treated water shall be discharge to Municipal drain.

(vii) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(viii) 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.

(ix) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, one rain water harvesting tank shall be provided for rain water harvesting after filtration as per CGWB guidelines.

(x) Separate bins for dry and wet waste must be provided in each unit and at appropriate places for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated and managed as per the rules notified under the E.P. Act, 1986. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(xi) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site securely during the demolition (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) and are properly disposed in accordance with the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016. Further, the Proponent shall follow, inter alia, the following:

a) The project proponent shall prima-facie be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of construction and demolition waste generated, as directed or notified by the concerned local authority in consonance with these rules.

b) The project proponent shall ensure that other waste (such as solid waste) does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately.

c) The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall segregate the waste into four streams such as concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar and shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or re-modelling work and keep the concerned authorities informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and this should be on project to project basis.

d) The project proponent shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body or handover it to the authorized processing facilities of construction and demolition waste; and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains.

e) The project proponent shall pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal as notified by the concerned authorities. The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation as per the rate fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State Government.

(xii) Traffic Management Plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Further, a detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within 5 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 5 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time. Traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department or 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.

(xiii) As committed by the proponent, there shall be no cutting of trees. Where absolutely necessary, tree transplantation shall be carried out with prior permission from the Tree Authority constituted as per the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 (Delhi Act No. 11 of 1994). Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations and as prescribed by the Delhi Forest Department. In case of non-survival of any transplanted tree, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every one tree) shall be done and maintained.

(xiv) 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, 4,500 sqm area shall be provided under

landscaping in proposed parliament building in addition to existing green area of 16,136 sqm in existing building.

(xv) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, and proposed by the project proponent, an amount of Rs. 7.11 Crore shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Education, Health, Sanitation, Rain water harvesting, Electrification including Solar panel and Avenue and community plantation. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.3.8.

Construction of '500 bedded Government Hospital' at Plot no. 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122,123,124, 125,126,127 and 128, Near Village Kolghati 1, Anchal Sadar, Thana no. 134, Khata No. 08 and 07, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand by M/s Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Ltd - Environmental Clearance

(IA/JH/MIS/141894/2020; F.No. 21-22/2020-IA-III)

50.3.8.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Geogreen Enviro House Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at Latitude 24° 1'0.19"N and Longitude 85°21'47.74"E.

(ii) The project is new. The total plot area is 1,01,171.45 sqm, Permissible FAR @2.5 will be 2,52,928.625 sqm and total construction (Built-up) area of 62,775.5 sqm. The project will comprise of 01 Building (Hospital Building). Maximum height of the building is 29.50 m.

(iii) During construction phase, water requirement will be met by private tankers. During the construction phase, Mobile STP will be provided for disposal of waste water. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.

(iv) During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 411 KLD and the same will be met by 195 KLD fresh water from Municipal Corporation and 217 KLD Recycled Water. Wastewater generated 241 KLD will be treated in SBR Technology of STPs of total 300 KLD and ETP of total 50 KLD capacities. 48 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled and re-used (85 KLD for flushing, 58 KLD for gardening, 51.60 KLD for HVAC and 21.60 KLD for D.G. Set cooling etc.). No water will be disposed in to municipal drain.

(v) About 0.943 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.353 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.282 TPD) the bio medical waste generated (0.235 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.

(vi) The total power requirement during operation phase is 2921.80 KVA.

(vii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in 21 RWH Pit is proposed.

(viii) Parking facility for 137 ECS four wheelers.

(ix) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 24 % of power.

(x) It is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive areas. Hence, NBWL Clearance is not required.

(xi) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xii) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs 509.14 (Crore).

(xiv) Employment potential: There will be employment generation during Construction & Operation phase.

(xv) Benefits of the project: Social: The proposed project will generate the direct and indirect employment to the local people. Also, the hospital will meet the medical needs of the area. Environmental: Total 19,403.330 sqm area will be developed as greenbelt, which will beautify the area.

50.3.8.2. The EAC noted the following:-

(i) The proposal is for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project Construction of '500 bedded Government Hospital' at Plot no. 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122,123,124, 125,126,127 and 128, Near Village Kolghati 1, AnchalSadar, Thana no. 134, KhataNo. 08 and 07, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand by M/s Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Ltd for plot area 1,01,171.45 sqm and total built-up area of 62,775.5 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Jharkhand, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.3.8.3. The EAC during deliberation noted that the DFO Wildlife vide its letter no. 273 dated 06.02.2019 has certified that Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco-sensitive Zone is within 10 km of the project site. However, the project proponent in its brief submitted that no NBWL clearance is required for the project. It was also noted by the EAC that proposal has been examined by SEAC, Jharkhand in its 77th meeting held on 29.08.2019 and subsequently in 82nd meeting held on 07.11.2019. During these meetings, SEAC, Jharkhand might have made some substantial observations. However, the details of these observations and reply of the proponent, if submitted any, have not been brought in to the notice of EAC. The EAC after detailed deliberation asked the project proponent to submit following:

(i) Status of clearance from National Board for Wild Life (NBWL). Otherwise, a certificate from Wildlife Warden/forest Officer is to be submitted confirming that the project site does not fall within any eco sensitive zone/area; and

(ii) details of observations made by the SEAC, Jharkhand during its appraisal of the project, along with copies of the relevant minutes of SEAC meetings, and point wise reply of proponent to SEAC on their observations with supporting documents.

In view of the foregoing observations, the EAC recommended to defer the proposal. The proposal shall be reconsidered after the above details are addressed and submitted.

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Day- 2: Thursday, 23rd April, 2020

Time: 14:00 hrs

Agenda item No. 50.4.1.

Construction of '500 bedded Government Hospital' at Village Dimna, Circle Mango, District East Singhbhum Town, Jamshedpur State Jharkhand by M/s Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Ltd - Environmental Clearance

(IA/JH/MIS/143173/2020; F.No. 21-23/2020-IA-III)

50.4.1.1.

The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s OCEAO-ENVIRO Management Solutions (India) Pvt Ltd gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at 1726 (bg, bh, bk, bl), 1727 Village Dimna, Circle Mango, Town Jamshedpur, District East Singhbhum, Jharkhand Latitude 22°50'34.17"N and Longitude 86°13'56.45"E.

(ii) The project is new. The total plot area is 1,21,406 sqm (30 acres) and total construction (Built-up) area of 67,418 sqm. The project will comprise of one building. Maximum height of the building is to be 33.40 m. The details of building are as follows:

Buildings	No of Basement	No of Floors
1	Nil	Semi Basement + Ground +7 (SB+G+7)

(iii) During construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of waste water. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.

(iv) During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 524 KLD and the same will be met through Municipal Corporation. Wastewater generated 248 KLD will be treated in MBBR Technology of STPs of total 350 KLD capacity & ETP of 50 KLD capacity. 223 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled and re-used (87.5 for flushing, for gardening, 36.9 KLD for 99 KLD HVAC etc.). About 0 KLD will be disposed in to municipal drain.

(v) About 1016.86 Kg/day solid wastes will be generated in the project. Biomedical waste 254.2 Kg/day (25%) and remaining MSW 762.6 Kg/day (75%) [Biodegradable waste 381.3 Kg/day (50%), Non-biodegradable 305.04 Kg/day (40%), Other inert waste 68.63 Kg/day (9%), and E-waste 7.62 Kg/day (1%)].

(vi) Total power requirement during operation phase is 4630 KVA and will be met from Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited.

(vii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in 24 RWH Pits.

(viii) Parking facility for 53 four wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 50 (according to local norms i.e. Jharkhand Building Bye Laws).

(ix) Energy conservation measures like installation of LED for the lighting the areas outside the building will be integral part of the project design and will be in place before project commissioning.

(x) It is located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive areas. Dalma Wild life Eco sensitive area boundary is 310 m away from the hospital project boundary. Hence, NBWL Clearance is required

(xi) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xii) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs 240 Crores.

(xiv) Employment potential: 500

(xv) Benefits of the project: The project will generate employment for local people. Affordable medical facilities will be provided through the proposed hospital project.

50.4.1.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is to grant Environmental Clearance to project i.e. Construction of '500 bedded Government Hospital' at Village Dimna, Circle Mango, District East Singhbhum Town, Jamshedpur State Jharkhand by M/s Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Ltd for plot area 1,21,406 sqm and total built-up area of 67,418 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Jharkhand, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.4.1.3. *The EAC during deliberation noted that there is a difference in built-up area proposed for the project in Form-1 (65,108 sqm) and in the presentation (67,418 sqm). The project proponent vide letter No. 106/16-459 dated 15.04.2020 has also informed the EAC that due to minor changes in planning, there is slight change in the area statement in turn causing slight change in built-up area. All other project details/parameters remain unchanged. Henceforth, they had revised and submitted their updated application accordingly vide proposal no IA/JH/MIS/151071/2020 & uploaded online in the portal of MoEF&CC under the same registered user Agency. Also, their earlier application referred above, shall be considered as withdrawn. The project proponent requested the EAC to consider this revised application as final proposal instead of earlier submitted application.*

The EAC allowed the project proponent to withdraw the application / proposal No. ***IA/JH/MIS/143173/2020***

In view of the foregoing observations, the EAC would consider their new application/proposal No IA/JH/MIS/151071/2020 in the forthcoming meeting.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.2.

Construction of '500 bedded Government Hospital' at Plot no. 1375, Medininagar, Thana no. 205, Village Pokhraha Khurd Palamu, Jharkhand by M/s Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Ltd - Environmental Clearance

(IA/JH/MIS/143864/2020; F.No. 21-24/2020-IA-III)

50.4.2.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Geogreen Enviro House Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at Latitude 24° 2'32.10"N and Longitude 84° 6'47.45"E.

(ii) The project is for construction of new hospital building. The total plot area is 98,621.85 sqm, Permissible FAR @2.5 will be 2,46,554.6 sqm. However, total construction (Built-up) area will be 63,096.40 sqm. The project will comprise of 01 Building (Hospital Building). Maximum height of the building is 34.0 m.

(iii) During construction phase, water requirement will be met by private tankers. During the construction phase, Mobile STP will be provided for disposal of waste water. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.

(iv) During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 411 KLD and the same will be met by 195 KLD fresh water from Municipal Corporation and 217 KLD Recycled Water. Wastewater generated 241 KLD will be treated in SBR Technology of STPs of total 300 KLD and ETP of total 50 KLD capacities. 48 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled and re-used (85 KLD for flushing, 58 KLD for gardening, 51.60 KLD for HVAC and 21.60 KLD for D.G. Set cooling etc.). No water will be disposed in to municipal drain.

(v) About 0.941 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.352 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.282 TPD) the bio medical waste generated (0.235 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.

(vi) The total power requirement during operation phase is 2921.80 KVA.

(vii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in 21 RWH Pit is proposed.

(viii) Parking facility for 136 ECS four wheelers.

(ix) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 24 % of power.

(x) It is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive areas. Hence, NBWL Clearance is not required.

(xi) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xii) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs 481.28 Crore.

(xiv) Employment potential: There will be employment generation during Construction & Operation phase.

(xv) Benefits of the project: Social: The proposed project will generate the direct and indirect employment to the local people. Also, the hospital will meet the medical needs of the area. Environmental: Total 15,290sqm area will be developed as greenbelt, which will beautify the area.

50.4.2.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is to grant Environmental Clearance to the project Construction of '500 bedded Government Hospital' at Plot no. 1375, Medininagar, Thana no. 205, Village Pokhraha Khurd Palamu, Jharkhand by M/s Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Ltd for plot area 98,621.85 sqm and total built-up area of 63,096.40 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Jharkhand, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.4.2.3. *The EAC during deliberation noted that as per the brief submitted by the project proponent forest clearance is not required. However, in the Form-1, it is mentioned that the forest clearance was applied with proposal no. FP/JH/DISP/41048/2019 dated 12.07.2019. Further, it was also noted by EAC that proposal has been examined by SEAC, Jharkhand in its 81st meeting held on 23.10.2019 and 82nd meeting held on 07.11.2019. The following observations of SEAC were also noted by the EAC:*

a. The document showing inclusion of the project in approved master plan of the local authority is missing.

b. After examining all plans and documents, of the proposed Government Hospitals, Building Complexes including its infrastructure, facilities, site features, already constructed medical college adjoining the project site. It is concluded that site visit to the project is must to verify the status of the project.

c. Gurusuti river shown in location plan (PLAN-1000) revision-1 is locate in north & eastern part in close vicinity of the site. HFL and coordinates with respect to location are missing, due to which effect of area submergence occurring during high floods, whether effecting the proposed site can not be ascertained.

d. Distance of the project site from existing water reservoir is yet to be furnished.

e. Reply of the PP to SEACs observation and supporting drawings submitted can be better appraised after site visit. At this stage the proposal cannot be recommended for grant of EC.

The EAC also noted that proponent has not furnished point-wise reply to observations of SEAC for the perusal of EAC. After detailed deliberation, EAC asked the project proponent to submit following:

(i) Status of forest clearance and accordingly submit revised Form-1 and 1-A;

(ii) Point-wise reply to abovementioned of observations of SEAC, Jharkhand with supporting documents; and

(iii) The report of site visit, if any undertaken by SEAC, Jharkhand.

In view of the foregoing observations, the EAC recommended to defer the proposal. The proposal shall be appraised further after the above mentioned issues are addressed and requite information is submitted by the proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.3.

Expansion of 'GREEN VALLEY C.G.H.S. Ltd' at Plot no. 18, Sector-22, Dwarka, New Delhi by M/s GREEN VALLEY C.G.H.S. Ltd- Environmental Clearance

(IA/DL/MIS/140047/2020; F.No. 21-25/2020-IA-III)

50.4.3.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Vardan EnviroNet gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at 28°33'30.46"N Latitudeand77° 3'31.85"E Longitude.

(ii) The project is a redevelopment. The existing building was completed prior to 2004 and Completion Certificate for existing building was issued vide letter no. 23(32)94/Bldy dated 25.09.2001.

(iii) The total plot area is 21,500.00 sqm, FSI area is 38053.322 sqm and total construction (Built-up) area is 47,834.045 sqm (Existing- 36,450.00 sqm and proposed- 11,384.045 sqm). The project will comprise of Dwelling Units, Community Hall, Basement and Stilt Parking. Total number of flats will remain same i.e., 300 Nos. It is proposed to construct/ add 1 Bedroom+ 1 Toilet+ 1 Balcony in the existing 300 flats.

(iv) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be10 KLD, which will be met by Tanker Water. During the construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of wastewater. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.

(v) During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be

456 KLD and the same will be met by Delhi Jal Board. Freshwater of 419 KLD and 37 KLD Recycled Water. Waste water generated (367 KLD) will be treated in STP of total 460 KLD capacity. About 37 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled and re-used for gardening and road washing. About 293 KLD will be disposed in to municipal drain.

(vi) About 2.286 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (1.372 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.914 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.

(vii) The total power requirement during construction phase is 19 KVA as the temporary connection and total power requirement during operation phase is 61.25 KVA and will be met from BSES

(viii) Rooftop rain water of buildings will be collected in 7 RWH recharge pits of total 374.52 m^3 capacity for harvesting after filtration.

(ix) Parking facility i.e. 347 ECS is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 380 ECS (according to local norms).

(x) It is not located within10 km of Eco Sensitive Zone. Hence, NBWL Clearance is not required.

(xi) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xii) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 10.25 Crore for expansion phase.

(xiv) Employment potential: 100 Nos during construction phase

(xv) Benefits of the project: Socio- Economic- The project will provide state of art facility in area, thereby improving the quality of life. It will generate jobs in unskilled, semi-skilled as well skilled labour category. Supervisory position will also open up.

50.4.3.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is to grant Environmental Clearance to the project i.e. Expansion of 'GREEN VALLEY C.G.H.S. Ltd' at Plot no. 18, Sector-22, Dwarka, New Delhi by M/s GREEN VALLEY C.G.H.S. Ltd for plot area 21,500 sqm and total built-up area of 47,834.045 sqm (Existing- 36,450.00 sqm and proposed- 11,384.045 sqm).

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.4.3.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that the proposed project is Expansion of "GREEN VALLEY C.G.H.S. Ltd at Plot no. 18, Sector-22, Dwarka, New Delhi. The project is going for expansion of built-up area of 11,384.045 sqm resulting in the total built-up area of 47,834.045 sqm on land parcel 5.3127 acres. It includes already constructed built-up area 36,450.00 sqm on the existing land for which completion certificate was obtained from DDA on 25.09.2001. At that time the project did not attract any provisions of the then EIA Notification. The project has already been received land allotment letter from the DDA on 14.06.1994 vide letter no. F.7(III)DDA/3655.*

The EAC, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance and stipulated the following specific conditions along

*with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity (specified at **Annexure-8** of the minutes):*

(i) 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.

(ii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code or as required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iii) 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 bye-laws.

(iv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from DJB shall not exceed 419 KLD.

(v) 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/re-used for flushing, horticulture and road washing. The possibility for further utilization of excess treated water that has been proposed to discharge to sewer line should also be explored.

(vi) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(vii) 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.

(viii) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Total 07 nos. of rain water harvesting pit has already been constructed to recharge the ground water as per direction of DJB.

(ix) Separate bins for wet and dry waste 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. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(x) No tree cutting/transplantation has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of one 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. Total 3197.91 sqm (16.3% of plot area) green area has already been developed.

(xi) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, and proposed by the project proponent, an amount of Rs. 10.25 Lakh (@ 1% of

project Cost) shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Promoting Education, Women entrepreneurship in and around Dwarka, Skill development (Electrician, Beautician, retail, digital awareness, evening class for local labour children) for livelihood generation, Providing safe drinking water in schools at Dwarka and Construction/Renovation of toilets and building infrastructure in the existing schools near Dwarka thus contributing to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan of Central Government. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the MoEFCC as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.4.

Construction of 'Motel Building' at Khasra No. 2 Min (1-1), 3 Min (3-10), 4 Min (4-12), 5 Min (2-7), 3 Min (1-8), Shahurpur Tehsil Hauz Khas, Delhi by Anant Raj Limited - Environmental Clearance

(IA/DL/MIS/143072/2020; F.No. 21-26/2020-IA-III)

50.4.4.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at Khasra No. 2 Min (1-1), 3 Min (3-10), 4 Min (4-12), 5 Min (2-7), 3 Min (1-8), Village Shahurpur, Tehsil- Hauz Khas, District South Delhi, Delhi. Latitude- 28°28'17.78"N and Longitude- 77°11'14.22"E

(ii) The project is a new project namely Construction of "Motel Building". The total plot area will be 10,875.57 sqm. The net plot area will be 10,508.27 sqm. The total FAR Area of the project will be 19,027.980 sqm. The Non-FAR Area of the project will be 9,735.79 sqm. There will be three levels of basement having an area of 5,869.13 sqm in basement-1 level, 6,689.73 sqm in basement-2 level & 6,689.73 sqm in basement-3 level. The built-up area of the project will be 48,012.36 sqm and the total no. of floors will be G + 14. Total no. of tower/block will be one. The maximum height of the building will be increased from 67.3 m (up to terrace level).

(iii) During the construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 17 KLD out of which 9 KLD will be required for domestic purpose of labours& 8 KLD for construction purpose which will be sourced through tankers. During the construction phase, 7 KLD wastewater generated will be discharged to septic tanks that will be cleaned regularly. Mobile toilets will be provided during peak labour force.

(iv) During the operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 259 KLD, out of which 127 KLD of freshwater requirement to be met from tanker supply and remaining 132 KLD will be recycled treated water. 8 KLD of laundry wastewater will be treated in separate ETP of 10 KLD capacity and the obtained 7 KLD treated water will be sent to STP for further treatment. Total wastewater generated (147 KLD) will be treated in STP of capacity 180 KLD. Overall, 132 KLD of STP treated water will be re-used for flushing, gardening and cooling purposes. It will be a Zero Effluent Discharge Complex.

(v) About 0.343 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.137 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.103 TPD) and plastic waste (0.103 TPD) will be handed over to the authorised vendor.

(vi) The Total Power Requirement during the construction phase will be met by DG set of 125 kVA and total power requirement during operation phase will be 3219 KW which will be met from BSES Rajdhani Power Limited. Also, during power failure, back up will be provided through DG sets of capacity 2×750 KVA & 2×1010 KVA. To avoid the emissions 5.5 m Stack Height above roof level for 750 kVA and 6 m Stack Height above roof level will be provided to 1010 kVA in accordance with CPCB norms

(vii) Rainwater will be collected in 3 RWH pits of total capacity 227 m^3 capacity for harvesting after filtration and recharging the groundwater.

(viii) Parking facility of 717 ECS for four-wheelers and two-wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 571ECS.

(ix) Proposed energy-saving measures would save about 8-10 % of total power load.

(x) Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ is at a distance of 1.20 km SE direction from the project site. As the ESZ of Asola Wildlife sanctuary is declared (1.0 km) & Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ is at a distance of 1.20 km SE direction from the project site. Hence, NBWL Clearance not required.

(xi) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xii) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment /Cost of the Project is Rs. 115 Crore

(xiv) Employment potential- In construction phase 200 persons and 1581 persons at the time of Operation Phase.

(xv) Benefits of the project- The motel building will provide the facilities for stay in guest rooms and social functions in their banquets & opportunity to earn in commercial areas. The development of green area will enhance beatification of the area. The project will have all necessary Environmental safeguard facilities like water reuse, Rain-water harvesting and Solid waste handling. The project will have an efficient traffic circulation system. The project will comply with ECBC norms and will use non-conventional energy system.

50.4.4.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is to grant Environmental Clearance to the project i.e. Construction of 'Motel Building' at Khasra No. 2 Min (1-1), 3 Min (3-10), 4 Min (4-12), 5 Min (2-7), 3 Min (1-8), Shahurpur Tehsil Hauz Khas, Delhi by Anant Raj Limited for net plot area 10,508.27 sqm and total built-up area of 48,012.36 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.4.4.3.*The EAC was informed by the project proponent that this proposal is for Construction of "Motel Building" at Khasra No. 2 Min (1-1), 3 Min (3-10), 4 Min (4-12), 5 Min (2-7), 3 Min (1-8), Village Shahurpur, Tehsil Hauz Khas, District South Delhi, Delhi. Presently, the site has an existing motel building (non-operational since 2011) with a total plot area of 10,875.57 sqm and total built-up area of 3229.05 sqm. Since the built-up area of the motel building is less than 20,000 sqm, hence, Environmental Clearance was not applicable as per EIA Notifications of 2004 and 2006 and their subsequent amendments. Now, the building will be demolished and a new motel complex has been proposed at the site. The total plot area of the project will remain the same i.e. 10,875.57 sqm and the total built-up area of the complex will be 48,012.36 sqm.*

The project is for a motel building which includes Banquet Hall, Restaurant, Guest Rooms, Office, and Commercial Complex.

It was informed that during the operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 259 KLD, out of which 127 KLD of freshwater requirement to be met from tanker supply. It was also informed by the project proponent that Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ is at a distance of 1.20 km SE direction from the project site. As the ESZ of Asola Wildlife sanctuary is declared (1.0 km) & Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ is at a distance of 1.20 km SE direction from the project site. Hence, NBWL Clearance not required. After detailed deliberation EAC asked the project proponent to submit following information:

(i) A certificate from Wildlife Warden/Forest Officer is to be submitted to the effect that the project site does not lie within notified boundary of Asola Wildlife Sanctuary /Eco Sensitive Zone.

(ii) Management plan for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste

(iii) Plan for Solid Waste Management.

(iv) Details of alternate fresh water supply during the operational phase.

(v) Parking plan along with the proposed ECS against the requirement.

In view of the foregoing observations, the EAC recommended to defer the proposal. The proposal shall be reconsidered after the above details are addressed and submitted.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.5.

'Proposed Building Construction for 1st BN NDRF' by M/s 1st BN NDRF at Sonapur, Guwahati, Assam - Environmental Clearance

(IA/AS/MIS/147769/2020; F.No. 21-29/2020-IA-III)

The project proponent did not attend the meeting and as such, the proposal was deferred.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.6.

Setting Up of 5 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant' at Kadechuru Industrial Area, Yadgiri Taluk, Yadgiri District, Karnataka by M/s Mother Earth Environ Tech Pvt Ltd- Terms of Reference

(IA/KA/MIS/143990/2020; F.No. 10-22/2020-IA-III)

50.4.6.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s ABC Techno Labs gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) M/s. Mother Earth Eviron Tech Private Limited (MEEPL) has proposed to install a Common Effluent treatment plant (CETP - ZLD) at KIADB Industrial Area, Kadechur Village, Yadgiri Taluk, Yadgiri District, Karnataka state. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) has obtained EC to establish Kadechur Industrial Area with a CETP of 5 MLD (in plot No. 162) at Kadechur Village, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka state vide letter No. 21-8/2014-IA-III dated 14.10.2016.

(ii) KIADB has allotted 16.2 Ha (40.01 Acres) of land to M/s. MEEPL at plot no. 158 to 164 to establish Hazardous and Other Waste Management & CETP facility. Inadvertently, M/s. MEEPL has obtained EC only for TSDF vide letter No. F. No. 10-

37/2018-IA-III dated 19.07.2019 leaving out CETP component. as it was one of the components in the EC granted to KIADB. However, in the light of clarification provided by the MOEFCC vide their letter No. J-11013/57/2019-IA.II(I) dated 17.12.2019, Project Proponent has submitted the application under consideration.

(iii) The project involves installation of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant to treat the effluent generated from proposed industries in Kadechur Industrial Area such as Textile, Pharmaceutical, Bottling, Railway Bogie in two phases to cater the various industries.

(iv) The proposed project of CETP falls under Category 'B' Schedule 7(h) – Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP's) as per Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments. As the project site located within 5 km from the interstate boundary of Telangana i.e. 2.15 km, need appraisal in MoEFCC.

(v) The total extent of Industrial land reserved for proposed CETP is 3.567 ha. The project site is located in Plot No. 158 to 164, Kadechur Industrial Area, Yadgiri Taluk & District, Karnataka. The geological coordinates of the site are Latitude – 16°31'13.29" N & Longitude 77°18'37.10" E.

(vi) It was also clarified that CETP is planned in three phases instead of the two phases, as submitted in Form 1. MEEPL has earlier submitted that they propose to develop the 5.0 MLD CETP in two phases. In Phase -1, 1.25 MLD capacity for the treatment of organic or Low TDS (TDS < 2100 mg/L) trade effluent and 1.25 MLD capacity for the treatment of inorganic or high TDS trade effluent (TDS > 2100 mg/L). In Phase -2, additional 1.25 MLD capacity for the treatment of organic or Low TDS trade effluent and 1.25 MLD capacity for the treatment of inorganic or high TDS trade effluent will be developed.

(vii) The technology involved in the proposed CETP are Neutralization, chemical treatment, filtration (PSF & ACF), UV disinfection, III stage RO process for low TDS effluent and solvent stripping, Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) and ATFD for High TDS effluent and RO reject. The treated effluent i.e. RO permeate and MEE condensate will be reused in the industries located within the industrial area.

(viii) About 7 KLD of water will be required during operation phase for domestic purposes. This water will be supplied by KIADB. Sewage generation of about 5.5 KLD will be disposed through septic tank with dispersion trench.

(ix) Total power requirement will be 5500 KVA which will be sourced from Gulbarga Electricity Supply Corporation Limited. In case of power failure, 4 No D.G. sets having capacity 1500 KVA each will be used.

(x) It is proposed to provide 4 No of 6 TPH boiler to generate steam for operation of MEE and it will be provided with individual bag filter with stack of 30m height stack.

(xi) The sludge and MEE salt will be disposed to TSDF. Fly ash from the boiler will be disposed to brick making units / nearby cement plants.

(xii) The estimated cost of proposed project is about Rs. 154.72 Crores.

50.4.6.2. The EAC noted the following:

(i) The proposal is to grant Terms of Reference to the project for 'setting Up of 5 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant' at Kadechuru Industrial Area, Yadgiri Taluk, Yadgiri District, Karnataka by M/s Mother Earth Environ Tech Pvt Ltd.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 7(h) 'Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at SEIAA/SEAC level by sectoral EAC. However, due to applicability of General Condition i.e. inter-state boundary as the project site is located within 5 km from the interstate boundary of Telangana i.e. 2.15 km, the proposal falls under Category 'A' and is appraised at Central Level.

50.4.6.3. *The EAC was informed that Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) has obtained Environmental Clearance (EC) to establish Kadechuru Industrial Area with a CETP of 5 MLD (in plot No. 162) at Kadechuru Village, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka state vide letter No. 21-8/2014-IA-III dated 14.10.2016. The project proponent vide letter No. MEEPL/HO/Yadgir/2019-20/20 dated 02.11.2019 has requested Infra-1 Sector of the MoEFCC to transfer the EC issued to KIADB for establishment of CETP at Kadechuru Industrial Area, Yadgiri Taluk, Yadgiri District in favor of M/s Mother Earth Environ Tech Pvt Ltd. In its reply, the Ministry vide its letter No. J-11013/57/2019-IA.II(I) dated 17.12.2019 inter-alia informed that the EC was granted to Industrial Estate, which include CETP also. There is no provision for transfer of the EC for CETP only as per extant rule position of the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.*

The project proponent further informed that CETP is planned in 3 phases in which Phase 1 is for 0.25 MLD of Low TDS (TDS < 2100 mg/L) effluent and 0.25 MLD of high TDS effluent (TDS > 2100 mg/L), Phase 2 is for additional 1.0 MLD of Low TDS effluent & 1.0 MLD of high TDS effluent and Phase 3 is for additional 1.25 MLD of Low TDS effluent & 1.25 MLD of high TDS effluent.

After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the EAC recommended for grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity and the following ToR in addition to Standard ToR for preparation of EIA-EMP report:

(i) Importance and benefits of the project.

(ii) A chapter on Quantification and Characterization of inlet including methodology adopted.

(iii) Process flow diagram of the proposed CETP; phase-wise and integrated.

(iv) Layout plan of CETP.

(v) Cost of project and time of completion.

(vi) Area earmarked for CETP.

(vii) Mode of conveyance of effluent from the individual industrial unit to CETP.

(viii) Reuse and Recycle option of treated effluent. In this context, explore option to recycle the treated effluent within the industrial estate instead of discharging outside.

(ix) List of hazardous waste to be handled and their source along with mode of transportation.

(x) Other chemicals and materials required with quantities and storage capacities.

(xi) Details of air emission, effluents, hazardous/solid waste generation and their management.

(xii) Details of temporary storage facility for storage of hazardous waste at project site.

(xiii) Details of pre-treatment facility of hazardous waste.

(xiv) Location of proposed Waste Management Facilities indicating storage area, plant area, greenbelt area, utilities etc. on the layout plan of the project site.

(xv) Hazard identification and details of proposed safety systems.

(xvi) Disaster Management Plan.

(xvii) Status of court case pending against the project.

(xviii) 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.

(xix) A tabular chart with index for point-wise compliance of above ToRs.

It was recommended that 'ToR' prescribed by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Infrastructure- 2) 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 project site is located within 'Kadechuru Industrial Area (KIA)' for which environmental clearance has been granted vide letter No. 21-8/20147-IA-III dated 14th October, 2016. Public hearing for KIA was conducted on 14th September, 2015. Hence, EAC exempted Public hearing as per para 7(i) III Stage (3)(i)(b) of EIA Notification, 2006 for preparation of EIA/EMP report for this project.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.7.

'Integrated Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility' at Plot No 283, near Village Surai, Tehsil Chotila, District Surendranagar, Gujarat by M/s Varni Enviro Care Pvt Ltd - Terms of Reference

(IA/GJ/MIS/147896/2020; F.No. 10-30/2020-IA-III)

50.4.7.1. The project proponent and the accredited consultant M/s Kadam Environment Consultant gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The proposal is for seeking Terms of Reference to the project Integrated Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility at Plot No 283, near Village Surai, Tehsil Chotila, District Surendranagar, Gujarat by M/s Varni Enviro Care Private Limited.

(ii) Total plot area will be 64,996 sqm. The project details are as follows:

S. No.	Description/Facility	Facility Capacity	Life Span (Years)
1	Secured Landfill (Direct Landfill and Landfill with treatment)	3,30,750 MT capacity (47,250 MTPA), Daily Waste receipt – 175 MT per day	7 years
2	Hazardous Waste Incineration	Total – 1500 Kgs per Hr. (Liquid + Solid Incinerable waste) – 5.5 Million Kcal/hr, 10,850 MTPA, Daily waste receipt – 35 MT per day	

(iii) Total fresh water requirement for the proposed project is estimated to be about 158 KLD which will be sourced from Ground water. Necessary CGWA permission will be taken before utilization of Ground water.

(iv) Total waste water generation is about 61 KLD, out of which 6 KLD goes with Ash as a moisture and 55 KLD to ETP followed by forced evaporation system / quencher.

(v) No forest land is involved in this project.

(vi) There is no any Eco-sensitive area falls within 10 km of study area. Hence, NBWL clearance is not required.

(vii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs 25 Crore

(viii) Employment potential: Construction Phase - 100 workers, Operation Phase - 50 workers

(ix) Benefits of the project: Safe and Scientific Disposal of Hazardous waste will facilitate the Industrial development in the area. Direct and indirect employment to semi-skilled people and Local Employment.

50.4.7.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference to the project 'Integrated Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility' at Plot No 283, near Village Surai, Tehsil Chotila, District Surendranagar, Gujarat by M/s Varni Enviro Care Pvt Ltd.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'A' of item 7(d) 'Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs)' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at Central level.

50.4.7.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that the said facility is planned to cater for scientific and safe disposal of Industrial Hazardous Waste from Industries of Central Saurashtra, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Surendranagar District. Even industries in South Gujarat; presently transporting and disposing their wastes at Kutch, will have an intermediate facility available near Chotila, Central Saurashtra region. This will benefit in lowering of transportation costs & limit the risks and hazards associated with transportation of hazardous waste to such long-haul distances.*

After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the Committee recommended for grant of Terms of Reference as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity and the following ToR in addition to Standard ToR for preparation of EIA-EMP report:

(i) Importance and benefits of the project.

(ii) The EIA would address to the conformity of site to the stipulations as made in the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and will have a complete chapter indicating conformity to the said rules.

(iii) Project proponents would also submit a write up on how their project proposal conform to the stipulations made in the "Protocol for Performance evolution and monitoring of the Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal facilities including common Hazardous Waste incinerators", published by the CPCB on May 24, 2010.

(iv) Status of compliance to the provisions of the Hazardous and Other Wastes *(*Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules*,* 2016.

(v) Details of various waste management units with capacities for the proposed project.

(vi) List of waste to be handled and their source along with mode of transportation.

(vii) Other chemicals and materials required with quantities and storage capacities.

(viii) Details of temporary storage facility for storage of hazardous waste at project site.

(ix) Details of pre-treatment facility of hazardous waste at TSDF.

(x) Details of air emissions, effluents, hazardous/solid waste generation and their management.

(xi) Requirement of water, power, with source of supply, status of approval, water balance diagram, man-power requirement (regular and contract).

(xii) Process description along with major equipment and machineries, process flow sheet (quantitative) from waste material to disposal to be provided.

(xiii) Hazard identification and details of proposed safety systems.

(xiv) Details of Drainage of the project up to 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.

(xv) Ground water quality monitoring in and around the project site.

(xvi) The Air Quality Index shall be calculated for base level air quality.

(xvii) Status of the land purchases in terms of land acquisition Act. If acquisition is not complete, stage of the acquisition process and expected time of complete possession of the land.

(xviii) Rehabilitation &Resettlement details in respect of land in line with state Government policy.

(xix) Details of effluent treatment and recycling process.

(xx) Leachate study report and detailed leachate management plan to be incorporated.

(xxi) Action plan for measures to be taken for excessive leachate generation during monsoon period.

(xxii) Action plan for any pollution of ground water is noticed during operation period or post closure monitoring period.

(xxiii) Detailed Environmental Monitoring Plan as well as Post Closure Monitoring Plan.

(xxiv) A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project.

(xxv) A detailed Plan for green belt development.

(xxvi) A certificate 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.

(xxvii) 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.

(xxviii) The project proponents shall satisfactorily address to all the complaints/suggestions that have been received against the project till the date of submission of proposals for Appraisal.

(xxix) 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.

(xxx) 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.

(xxxi) A tabular chart with index for point-wise compliance of above ToRs.

The EAC recommended for the grant of ToR with Public Hearing for preparation of EIA / EMP report in addition to all relevant information as per the 'Generic Structure of EIA' given in Appendix III and IIIA in the EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended from time to time. The draft EIA/EMP report be submitted to the State Pollution Control Board for public hearing.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.8.

'Passenger Ropeway' about 3.7 km long connecting Adivaram in Kozhikode District to Lakkidi in Wayanad District, Kerala by M/s Western Ghats Development Ltd- Terms of Reference

(IA/KL/MIS/146249/2020; F.No. 10-26/2020-IA-III)

50.4.8.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The proposed project titled "Ropeway Project about 3.7 km long between Adivaram in Kozhikode District to Lakkidi in Wayanad District, Kerala will be developed by M/s Western Ghats Development Limited. Proposed Monocable Detachable Grip Ropeway System will be developed at LTP at Adivaram, Village Pathuppadi, Village Kodenchery, Taluk-Thamarasseri, District Kozhikode, Kerala; ITP at Village Pathuppadi, Taluk Thamarasseri, District Kozhikode, Kerala and UTP at Lakkidi, Village Kunnathidavaka, Taluk Vythiri, District Wayanad, Kerala.

(ii) The land at LTP, ITP & UTP are lands owned by Forest/Revenue Departments and Private Owners. According to Memorandum of Understanding between M/s Western Ghats Development Limited and Smt. Kanholi Subhadra Devi & Taluk Land Board (for the UTP station, Wayanad District) and Mrs. Kadeeja Moidu (consent letter) (for the LTP station, Kozhikode District), the land has been sold to the proponent for construction of the ropeway.

(iii) The project is an Aerial Ropeway and falls under item 7 (g) of the EIA notification, 2006 as per Schedule and falls under category A, as it attracts the general condition. The proposed project lies within 5 km area of Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary and also lies within the Eco-sensitive area of Western Ghats.

(iv) The project is located at Wayanad District, Kerala. Latitude 11°28'52.96"N; Longitude 76° 1'7.13"E & Altitude:116 m above MSL at LTP, Latitude 11°29'58.97"N; Longitude 76° 1'11.17"E & Altitude: 234 m above MSL at ITP and Latitude 11°30'50.36"N : Longitude 76° 1'14.36"E & Altitude: 780 m above MSL at UTP.

(v) The proposed ropeway system will aid as a better transportation alternative in the area that will eventually accentuate tourism & socio-economic status in the area. The ropeway will cover a total land area of 84,128 sqm (8.4128 ha.). Out of which, 11450 sqm will be forest land. The total inclined length will be 3675 m. There will be a continuous ropeway line from LTP to UTP along with ITP for balancing of haul rope tension between LTP & UTP.

(vi) To meet the terrain, length and capacity requirement a Mono cable Detachable Grip Ropeway System is appropriate in this Alignment. Ropeway will be used for carrying passengers (carrying capacity of 400 PPH).

(vii) Maximum 50 numbers construction workers will be deployed during the peak construction phase and Proper arrangement of water supply and sewage disposal will be made at the site. 1.6 KLD of Wastewater from 50 labourers will be discharged to a septic tank followed by a soak pit.

(viii) During the operation phase, Approx. 2800 visitors are expected in a day and there will be a provision of 50 staff for the operation of the ropeway. Total cost of the project will be Rs. 36 crores.

(ix) Total water requirement will be 14.8 KLD mainly used for domestic, flushing, gardening & misc. purposes. Water will be sourced from Municipal Supply & tanker supply. Freshwater requirements will be 14.8 KLD. The total quantity of wastewater generation will be 12.2 KLD which will be to septic tank via soak pits at LTP & UTP

(x) Power Load Requirement will be 600 kVA. DG set of capacities 1x 25 kVA (UTP-Auxiliary) & 1 x 500 kVA (LTP) which will be sourced by Kerala State Electricity Board Limited.

(xi) Total waste will be 143 kg/day generated from the project. Total biodegradable waste will be 100 Kg/day and recyclable waste will be 43 kg/day generated from the project. The organic waste will be sent to the Organic Waste Converter. The Recyclable Waste will be collected and given to the approved recycler.

(xii) The proposed project will be a Plastic-free zone. So, there will be no generation of plastic waste. Approx. 8 L/month of used oil will be generated from D.G sets which will be sent to authorized hazardous waste disposal authority.

(xiii) There will be no displacement or immigration of the human population due to the proposed project. Risk assessment shall be done and proper safety and security measures will be undertaken. Proper prevention and timely maintenance of ropes, machines etc will be scheduled to prevent any accident.

(xiv) The maintenance team will be trained to handle any type of contingency in time of emergency. All safety guidelines will be adhered to and followed during construction and operation phases. First aid facilities will be provided at the site.

(xv) Forest Clearance is required for the project & Forest clearance application has already been applied on Parivesh Portal dated 24.02.2020 vide proposal no is FPKL/Others/44754/2020. There is no court case pending against the project.

(xvi) Cost of the Project is Rs. 36 Crores.

(xvii) Employment Potential: The ropeway will give direct employment to approx. 50 persons during construction phase and 50 persons during operation phase of which locals suitable will be given preference. It will also create more indirect employment.

(xviii) Benefits of the project: The Ropeway will boost the local economy when a larger number of Tourists / Visitors will visit Kozhikode. The Ropeway will provide direct and indirect employment of the local people. The ropeway will give a boost to the tourism potential. The project will lead to improved aesthetics in the area. The basic facilities such as road, water supply system, drainage system, streetlight etc. near the project area are likely to be remarkably improved due to the implementation of the project.

50.4.8.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference to the project 'Passenger Ropeway' about 3.7 km long connecting Adivaram in Kozhikode District to Lakkidi in Wayanad District, Kerala by M/s Western Ghats Development Ltd.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 7(g) 'Ropeways' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at SEIAA/SEAC level. However due to applicability of general condition as proposed project site lies within 5 km area of Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, the project is apprised as Category 'A' at Central Level by sectoral EAC.

50.4.8.3. *The EAC was informed that the project proponent along with its accredited consultant could not connect through video conferencing on 22.04.2020 due to technical problem. They were allowed to present their case on 23.04.2020 before the Committee.*

The project proponent informed the EAC that proposed project titled "Ropeway Project about 3.7 km long between Adivaram in Kozhikode District to Lakkidi in Wayanad District, Kerala will be developed by M/s Western Ghats Development Limited. The project is located at Wayanad District, Kerala. Latitude 11°28'52.96"N; Longitude 76° 1'7.13"E & Altitude:116 m above MSL at LTP, Latitude 11°29'58.97"N; Longitude 76° 1'11.17"E & Altitude: 234 m above MSL at ITP and Latitude 11°30'50.36"N Longitude 76° 1'14.36"E & Altitude 780 m above MSL at UTP. The proposed ropeway system will aid as a better transportation alternative in the area that will eventually accentuate tourism & socio-economic status in the area. The ropeway will cover a total land area of 84128 sqm (8.4128 ha.). Out of which, 11450 sqm will be forest land. The total inclined length will be 3675 m. There will be a continuous ropeway line from Lower Terminal Point (LTP) to Upper Terminal Point (UTP) along with Inter-mediate Terminal Point (ITP) for balancing of haul rope tension between LTP & UTP. The proposed project lies within 5 km area of Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary and also lies within the Eco-sensitive area of Western Ghats.

The Committee deliberated upon the information provided by the project proponent. The Committee further noted that there are some representations received in the Ministry and to the Committee Chairman and Members also. Further, proposed project lies within 5 km area of Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary and also lies within the eco-sensitive area of Western Ghats. Hence, the committee recommended that a sub-committee consisting of Dr. H. C. Sharatchandra, Shri B C Nigam, Dr. Manoranjan Hota, Member of the EAC (Infra-2) may conduct a site visit and give its report for further deliberation.

In view of the foregoing observations, the EAC recommended to defer the proposal. The proposal will be appraised after the receipt of site inspection report from the above -mentioned sub-committee. The Sub-committee will furnish the report as early as possible and preferably within three months provided that situation turns out to be normal from the lockdown due to Covid -19 pandemic.

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Agenda item No. 50.4.9.

'Proposed Integrated Development of East Delhi Hub' at Karkardooma East Delhi by M/s National Buildings Construction Corporation NBCC India Limited - Terms of Reference

(IA/DL/MIS/146654/2020; F.No. 21-20/2020-IA-III)

50.4.9.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Amaltas Enviro Industrial Consultants LLP (AEC) gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at Karkardooma, East New Delhi.Site co-ordinates of the project site is 28°38'56.25"N 77°18'30.51"E.

(ii) This is New Project. The total plot area is 2,58,913.69 sqm; Total FSI area is 1,17,725 sqm; and total construction (Built-up) area of 1,93,712 sqm. Maximum height of the building is 160 metre. The component of the project will be Residential Block, Residential Tower and Civic Amenities. Total 1,630 dwelling units are proposed at site under phase-1, as Type-A- 712 units, Type B- 396 units and EWS-522 units.

(iii) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 5,346ML. which will be met by treated water from DJB during the construction phase, soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of waste water. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labour force.

(iv) During operational phase, total water demand of the project is expected to be approx. 1003 KLD and the same will be met by Delhi Jal Board. Daily fresh water will be 526 KLD however Recycled water will be 517 KLD. Domestic wastewater generation will be 646 KLD will be treated in STP of 750 KLD. 517 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled (225 KLD for flushing, gardening, 17KLD for DG cooling and 40KLD for future construction/Thermal Power Station, etc.).

(v) About 6.18TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (3.713 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (1.856TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.

(vi) Maximum Electrical load requirement after overall diversity factor works out to 6,119.92 kVA. The 33 KV power supply will be received from BSES in dual feeder to the complex and step-down to 11KV through 2 nos. power transformers.DG Sets will be of 4*750 kVA, 1*250 kVA, 1*500 kVA each. DG sets shall be placed in open/basement. Roof top rain water of buildings will be collected in 14 Rainwater harvesting storage pits.

(vii) Parking facility for 1,620 ECS is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 1,103 ECS respectively (according to local norms).

(viii) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 18-20 % of power.

(ix) It is located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive areas i.e. Okhla Bird Sanctuary is at 9 km, in direction SSW). The Okhla Bird Sanctuary is notified eco-sensitive zone and the project site falls out of the eco- sensitive zone. Hence, NBWL Clearance is not required.

(x) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xi) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 1,000 Crores.

(xiii) Employment potential- During Construction phase approx. 200-250 persons shall get employment.

(xiv) Benefits of the project- The project is conceptualized to be a new Transit Oriented Development that imbibes the core values of a sustainable “Smart City”. The project will be developed around the existing two Delhi Metro routes, the Blue Line and the Pink Line with the aim for improving self-sustainability, encouraging public transport and walking and optimising density. Environment-Wastewater treatment, green belt, energy conservation, parking management, rainwater harvesting

50.4.9.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference to the project ‘Proposed Integrated Development of East Delhi Hub’ at Karkardooma East Delhi by M/s National Buildings Construction Corporation NBCC India Limited in a total plot area of 2,58,913.69 sqm and built-up area of 1,93,712 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category ‘B’ of item 8 (b) i.e. Township and Area Development projects’ of the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level by SEIAA/SEAC, Delhi. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.4.9.3. *The EAC was informed that the National Buildings Construction Corporation envisaged planning, design & construction of "Integrated Development of East Delhi Hub" in Karkardooma, East Delhi which is conceptualized to be a new Transit Oriented Development that imbibes the core values of a sustainable "Smart City". The project will be developed around the existing two Delhi Metro routes, the Blue Line and the Pink Line. It is aimed at improving self-sustainability, encouraging public transport and walking and optimising density. The "Integrated Development of East Delhi Hub" in Karkardooma is planned to be developed on 25.89 hectares of land. Of this approx. 70 % of FAR is stated to be put for residential use, Approx. 19.90 % for commercial use, and 10 % for common civic amenities.*

After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the Committee recommended following additional Terms of Reference (ToR) points in addition to the ToR as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity for preparation of EIA-EMP report:

(i) A certificate 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.

(ii) An assessment of the cumulative impact of all development and increased inhabitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in the core area, shall be made for traffic densities and parking capabilities in 5 kms radius from the site. A detailed traffic management and a traffic decongestion plan drawn up through an organization of repute and specializing in Transport Planning shall be submitted with the EIA. The Plan shall also include the consent of all the concerned implementing agencies.

(iii) The permission of the CGWA for abstraction of ground water, if any, and for basement/excavation dewatering.

(iv) Details of tree cutting/transplantation, if any.

(v) A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for 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.

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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.

It was recommended that 'ToR' prescribed by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Infrastructure-2) 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.

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Day- 3: Friday, 24th April, 2020

Time: 14:00 hrs

Agenda item No. 50.5.1.

'Socio Cultural Centre Project' at District Centre-II (Cluster 4B), Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi by M/s Meriton Towers Pvt Ltd - Terms of Reference

(IA/DL/MIS/147252/2020; F.No. 21-21/2020-IA-III)

50.5.1.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Grass Roots Research & Creation India (P) Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) M/s Meriton Towers International Pvt. Ltd. proposes to develop a Socio-cultural Centre project at Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi.

(ii) Total Plot area is 44,077.525 sqm and Built-up area is 2,26,154.1sqm. The facilities proposed in the project will include Amphitheatre for cultural activities, Museums (art, cultural artifacts, natural history, science, community, etc.),Planetarium, Auditorium, Exhibition areas, Convention Centre, Literary/Film festival, Film Centre/Multiplex, Multipurpose training and meeting rooms, Areas for public education, Documentation Centre, Library, Commercial/Retail, Office space, and Hotel, etc.

(iii) The total population of project will be 61,320 persons.

(iv) During operation phase, the water requirement will be met from Delhi Jal Board. The total domestic water requirement is 1184 KLD. The fresh water demand will be approx. 498 KLD.

(v) It is expected that the project will generate approx. 1084 KLD of wastewater. The wastewater will be treated in an onsite STP of 1200 KLD capacity. The treated effluent will be reused for flushing, horticulture &HVAC.

(vi) Total of 11 Rain Water Harvesting pits are proposed for artificial ground water recharge.

(vii) Proposed Parking is 1600 ECS.

(viii) The power will be supplied by TATA Power Ltd. The maximum demand load for the project will be approx. 27,681kVA.

(ix) It is proposed to provide 14 no. of DG sets of combined capacity 28000 kVA (14 x 2000 kVA) for power back up. The DG sets will be equipped with acoustic enclosure and adequate stack height as per CPCB norms.

(x) Itis not locatedwithin10 km of Eco Sensitive Zone. Hence, NBWL Clearance is not required.

(xi) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xii) No Court case is pending against the project

(xiii) Investment/Cost of the project: The total cost of project is INR 350 Crores (Land + Construction + Machinery).

(xiv) Benefits of the project: Employment generation will be there.

(xv) Employment potential: Employment for 6750 persons likely to be generated.

50.5.1.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Terms of Reference to the project 'Socio Cultural Centre Project' at District Centre-II (Cluster 4B), Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi by M/s Meriton Towers Pvt Ltd in a total plot area of 44,077.525 sqm and built-up area of 2,26,154.1 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8 (b) i.e. Township and Area Development projects' of the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level by SEIAA/SEAC, Delhi. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

(iii) The EAC also noted the clarification provided vide their letter dated 24.04.2020 to the effect that the project is a conventional center type project and the population is mostly floating. The population figure being submitted to EAC are calculated based on the National Building Code (NBC) and the same is calculated for the maximum peak time. The estimated population is 31,920. The parking proposed for the said project is as per the MOEFCC/ State Bye-laws.

50.5.1.3. *After detailed deliberations on the proposal, the Committee recommended following additional ToR points in addition to the Terms of Reference as specified by the Ministry as Standard ToR in April, 2015 for the said project/activity for preparation of EIA-EMP report:*

(i) A certificate 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.

(ii) An assessment of the cumulative impact of all development and increased inhabitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in the core area, shall be made for traffic densities and parking capabilities in a 05 kms radius from the site. A detailed traffic management and a traffic decongestion plan drawn up through an organization of repute and specializing in Transport Planning shall be submitted with the EIA. The Plan shall also include the consent of all the concerned implementing agencies.

(iii) As proposed, details of population estimates, including the method for estimation, shall be provided in the EIA/EMP Report.

(iv) The permission of the CGWA for abstraction of ground water, if any, and for basement/excavation dewatering.

(v) Details of tree cutting/transplantation, if any.

(vi) A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project.

(vii) 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.

(viii) Full Power back up for the energy requirement of 28,000 KVA is proposed to be met from 14 Nos. of DG sets. This seems to be on very higher side. The PP shall explore the alternative RE sources for power backup or consider running only the essential services in case of power failure.

(ix) 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.

(x) 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.

It was recommended that 'ToR' prescribed by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Infrastructure-2) 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.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.2.

'Affordable Group Housing Project' at Bagunhatu, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand by M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd - Amendment in Environmental Clearance

(IA/JH/MIS/146982/2020; F.No. 21-83/2019-IA-III)

50.5.2.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Grass Roots Research & Creation India (P) Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. has proposed to Construct an Affordable Group Housing Project at Village-Bagunhatu, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

(ii) The project has been granted Environmental Clearance vide letter F.No. 21-83/2019-IA-III dated 24.01.2020 from MoEF&CC but due to some amendment in EC, the application has been made for Amendment in EC.

(iii) The Subarnarekha River is 30 m away from the project while in the EC letter it was mentioned that the Subarnarekha River is 0.5 km away from the project. The plinth of instant project site is 1.2 m from the road level while it was mentioned as 12 m. This was happened due to wrong submission by the project proponent in Form-1 and other documents.

(iv) The following Amendment is sought:

S.No.	Details as per EC letter dated 24.01.2020	Amendment requested
1.	The Subarnarekha River is 0.5 km away from the project.	The Subarnarekha River is 30 m away from the project.
2.	The plinth of instant project site is 12 m from road level	The plinth of instant project site is 1.2 m from the road level

50.5.2.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Amendment in Environmental Clearance to the project Affordable Group Housing Project at Bagunhatu, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand by M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. for plot area 65,194.753 sqm and total built-up area of 89,344.643 sqm.

(ii) Environmental Clearance was granted to the project by MoEF&CC vide letter F.No. 21-83/2019-IA-III dated 24.01.2020.

(iii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to

absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Jharkhand, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.5.2.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that the Affordable Group Housing Project under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is to be developed by M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. The project site is located at Plot No.2 at Bagunhatu, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand on a land measuring 16.11 acres. The project has already been granted EC vide letter F.No. 21-83/2019-IA-III dated 24.01.2020. The Subarnarekha River is 30 m away from the project while it was mentioned in second line of Para 4 in EC letter i.e The Subarnarekha River is 0.5 km away from the project which was due to inadvertent error in submitting of application. The plinth of instant project site is 1.2 m from the road level while it was mentioned in last line of para 4 which was also due to typographical error in presentation submitted.*

The project proponent has further informed that Secretary to the Chief Engineer, Chandil Complex, Jamshedpur vide its letter No. SMP/CE/1914 dated 19.11.2019 has informed that the selected land does not comes under flood Zone, it does not get submerged by river during monsoon and the land under question is safe during monsoon period. The EAC deliberated upon the information provided by the project proponent and recommended following amendment in Environment Clearance letter dated 24.01.2020:

S.No.	Details as per EC letter dated 24.01.2020	Amendment recommended
1.	The Subarnarekha River is 0.5 km away from the project.	The Subarnarekha River is 30 m away from the project.
2.	The plinth of instant project site is 12 m from road level	The plinth of instant project site is 1.2 m from the road level

The above amendment will subject to the following additional conditions:

(i) *The project proponent would device and implement mechanism to prevent indiscriminate dumping of waste and discharge of sewage/ waste water in to the river from the project site.*

All the other Terms and conditions stipulated in the Environment Clearance granted by MoEFCC vide letter F.No. 21-83/2019-IA-III dated 24.01.2020 shall remain unchanged.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.3.

Expansion of 'C3 Habitat Centre (Research Centre)' at Plot No. C-3, Qutab Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi by M/s Habitat India - Environmental Clearance

(IA/DL/MIS/146212/2020; F.No. 21-27/2020-IA-III)

50.5.3.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(ii) The project is located at Plot No. C-3, Qutab Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi. Latitude 28°32'12.55"N and Longitude 77°11'23.95"E.

(iii) The project is Expansion of "C3 Habitat Centre (Research Centre)" The existing construction was done in 2002. Thus, EIA Notification 2006 and its amendments were not applicable. The project has a total plot area of 9,914.807 sqm and existing Built up area of 13,514.431 sqm. At present the building is non-operational.

(iv) After expansion the total plot area will remain the same i.e. 9,914.807 sqm. The total FAR Area of the project will be increased from 7,726.163 sqm to 22,215.6 sqm. The Non-FAR Area (including basement area) of the project will be increased from

5,788.268 sqm to 20,325.685 sqm. The total basement area of the project will be increased from 5,788.268 sqm to 10,795.03 sqm. The built-up area of the project will be increased from 13,514.431 sqm to 42,541.285 sqm and the total no. of floors will be increased from 2B + G + 4 to 2B + G + 7 nos. Total no. of basement will be 2 nos. The maximum height of the building will be increased from 15.84 m to 32.31 m.

(v) During the construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 15 KLD for domestic use & construction purpose. For Approx. 150 nos. of labours 7 KLD of water will be supplied for domestic use which will be sourced through tankers. For construction activities, 8 KLD water will be taken from nearby STP treated water by tanker suppliers. During the construction phase, septic tanks will be provided for the disposal of wastewater.

(vi) During the operational phase after expansion, the total water requirement of the project is expected to be 205 KLD and out of which 57 KLD of fresh water will be met from Delhi Jal Board and 148 KLD (93 KLD- From internal STP Treated water & 55 KLD From Outsourced for cooling purpose) of recycled water. Waste water generation from kitchen will be treated into ETP of 5 KLD. The total wastewater generation will be 98 KLD (3 KLD ETP Treated water and 95 KLD from domestic, flushing and cooling) which will be treated in STP of capacity 120 KLD. Total 93 KLD of treated water will be generated from STP, which will be reused in flushing, gardening and cooling. Additional 55 KLD treated water will be outsourced for cooling purposes.

(vii) About 0.341 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.137 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.102 TPD) & plastic waste (0.102 TPD) will be handed over to the authorised recycler.

(viii) The total Power Requirement during the construction phase will be met by DG sets of 1×125 kVA & 1×62.5 kVA and total power requirement during operation phase will be 3000KWwhich will be met from BSES Rajdhani Power Limited. Also, during power failure DG Set of capacity 1x300 kVA, 1x600 kVA & 1x1000 kVA (existing) and 1x1010 kVA (Proposed)will be provided.

(ix) Rooftop rainwater of the building is being collected in 2 no. of RWH pits (1 no. in Existing and 1 no. in Proposed) of total capacity 177 m^3 capacity for harvesting after filtration and recharging the groundwater.

(x) Parking facility of 336 ECS for four-wheelers and two-wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 297 ECS.

(xi) Proposed energy-saving measures would save about 8-10% Energy.

(xii) Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ is located at 4.70 Km SSE direction of the project location. However, NBWL Clearance is not required as the project is outside the limit of Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ.

(xiii) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xiv) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xv) Investment /Cost of the Project will be Rs. 85 Crores.

(xvi) Employment potential- In construction phase 150 persons and 2222 persons at the time of Operation Phase.

(xvii) Benefits of the project: Employment opportunities provided due to the project will lead to better quality of life and will also set a standard for future developments in the area. The project will lead to an increase in the infrastructure of the area and encourage others for further development of the area. Corporate Environment Responsibility will also be considered for the social benefits of the society. Research

Centers can aid in faculty recruitment and retention, facilitate collaboration in research, secure research resources, offer a sense of community and promote continued learning, afford organizational flexibility, and focus on societal problems and raise funds.

50.5.3.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project Expansion of 'C3 Habitat Centre (Research Centre)' at Plot No. C-3, Qutab Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi by M/s Habitat India for plot area 9,914.807 sqm and total built-up area of 42,541.285 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.5.3.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that the proposed project for Expansion of "C3 Habitat Centre (Research Centre)" is located at Plot No. C-3, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi developed by M/s Habitat India. The project has a total plot area of 9914.807 sqm and the existing Built up area of 13,514.431 sqm. At present the building is non-operational. The present construction (existing building) was done in 2002. Now, due to changes in planning, the FAR Area & Non-FAR Area are proposed to increase and the total plot area of the project after expansion will remain the same i.e. 9914.807 sqm (2.45 Acres). The total built-up area of the project will be increased to 42,541.285 sqm after expansion. The abandoned building with 500 sqm built up area to be demolished. The proposed project is for an Office Complex which will include office halls and auditoriums. The maximum no. of floors after expansion will be 2B+G+7 and the maximum height of the building will be 32.31 m. The total population of the complex after expansion will be 2,272 comprising 50 visitors, 2,000 Staff & 222 Maintenance Staff.*

In response to the query raised by EAC regarding the objectives of proposed expansion and the usage of the existing as well as the proposed building, the PP clarified that expansion of "C3 Habitat Centre (Research Centre)" at Plot No. C-3, Qutub Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi is proposed with the following objectives and the proposed usages:

a) To devote all its activities towards building models of habitat infrastructure in rural as well as urban areas of India towards accelerating the Habitat Movement.

b) To develop a centre for research and dissemination of education on different aspects of rural and urban habitat in India and abroad.

c) To promote communication on Habitat India amongst all the related institutions and individuals concerned with the work through all available media.

d) To promote habitat education through specialists in different disciplines.

e) To organise habitat camps in problem habitat centres in rural as well as urban areas.

f) To promote faculties of habitat in universities, other educational and research institutions.

g) To promote literature by publishing journals and books on habitat for useful implementation of the concept in the country.

h) To develop habitat as a comprehensive discipline of research and education.

The EAC, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance and stipulated the following specific conditions along

*with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity (specified at **Annexure-8** of the minutes):*

(i) 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.

(ii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code/required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iii) 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.

(iv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from DJB shall not exceed 57 KLD. Consent to Operate (CTO)/Occupancy Certificate shall be issued only after getting necessary permission for required water supply from DJB/concerned authority.

(v) Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra-Filtration. The treated water from STP shall be recycled/re-used for Flushing, gardening and cooling. As proposed, no excess treated water shall be discharged to municipal drain.

(vi) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(vii) 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.

(viii) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, 2 no. of rain water harvesting recharge pit (1 existing and I proposed) shall be provided for rain water harvesting after filtration as per CGWB guidelines.

(ix) Separate bins for dry and wet waste 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. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. As proposed, 30 sqm area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(x) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site securely during the demolition (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) and are properly disposed in accordance with the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016. Further, the Proponent shall follow, inter alia, the following:

a) The project proponent shall prima-facie be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of construction and demolition waste generated, as directed or notified by the concerned local authority in consonance with these rules.

b) The project proponent shall ensure that other waste (such as solid waste) does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately.

c) The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall segregate the waste into four streams such as concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar and shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or re-modeling work and keep the concerned authorities informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and this should be on project to project basis.

d) The project proponent shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body or handover it to the authorized processing facilities of construction and demolition waste; and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains.

e) The project proponent shall pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal as notified by the concerned authorities. The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation as per the rate fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State Government.

(xi) As proposed, 10% of the demand load will be met through Solar Power for the proposed project.

(xii) Traffic Management Plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Further, 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. 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.

(xiii) No tree cutting/transplantation has been proposed in the instant project. 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 205 sqm (15% of total area) area shall be provided for green area development.

(xiv) The company shall draw up and implement corporate social Responsibility plan as per the Company's Act of 2013.

(xv) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, the project proponent has proposed that an amount of Rs. 0.85 Crore (@ 1% of project Cost) shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Solar light, Infrastructure development, Sanitation and Waste management. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated

as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the MoEFCC as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.4.

'Expansion of Multistoried Parking cum Commercial Complex' at Nehru Place, New Delhi by M/s Nehru Place Hotels and Real Estate Pvt Ltd- Environmental Clearance

(IA/DL/MIS/140924/2020; F.No. 21-28/2020-IA-III)

50.5.4.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at Nehru Place, New Delhi. Latitude: 28°33'1.23"N, Longitude: 77°15'7.57"E.

(ii) The project is an Expansion of the Multistoried Parking cum Commercial Complex.

(iii) Multistoried Parking cum Commercial Complex exists at site over the plot area of 12,985 sqm and having built up area of 60,474.36 sqm, which was developed above plinth level by 2003 and is operational since 2006. Hence, EIA notification 2006 was not applicable.

(iv) After expansion the total plot area will remain the same i.e. 12,985 sqm. The total FAR Area of the project will be increased from 18,106.83 sqm to 18,157.2 sqm. The other Non-FAR Area (as per bye-laws) of the project will be 2,165.10 sqm. The total basement area of the project will be 7,947.8 sqm. The built-up area of the project will be increased to 65,491.99 sqm and maximum number of floors will remain the same i.e. G+15. Total no. of basement will be one. The maximum height of the building will remain the same i.e. 69.9 m.

(v) During the construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 11 KLD for construction purpose which will be sourced through tankers. During the construction phase, septic tanks will be provided for the disposal of 2 KLD of wastewater.

(vi) During the operational phase after expansion, the total water requirement of the project is expected to be 216 KLD and out of which 119 KLD of fresh water will be met from Delhi Jal Board and 97 KLD of recycled water. Wastewater generated (104 KLD) will be treated in STP of capacity 125 KLD. 97 KLD of treated water obtained from STP will be recycled and reused for flushing, gardening and cooling.

(vii) About 0.273 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.109 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.082 TPD) and plastic waste (0.082 TPD) will be handed over to the authorised recycler.

(viii) The total Power Requirement during the construction phase will be met by an existing power supply from BSES Rajdhani Power Limited and total power requirement during operation phase will be 2327 kVA, which will be met from BSES Rajdhani Power Limited. Also, during power failure DG Set of capacity 2 × 1500 kVA & 1 × 500 kVA are provided.

(ix) Rooftop rainwater of the building is being collected in 3 RWH pits of total capacity 107 m^3 capacity for harvesting after filtration and recharging the groundwater.

(x) Total Parking facility of 1063 ECS will be provided against the requirement of 1000 ECS.

(xi) Proposed energy-saving measures would save about 7.5% due to the use solar provision will be provided.

(xii) Okhla Bird Sanctuary is located at 6.46 Km NEE direction of the project location and Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ is located at 4.06 Km SSE direction of the project location. However, NBWL Clearance is not required as the project site is outside the notified boundary of the Wildlife Sanctuaries.

(xiii) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xiv) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xv) Investment /Cost of the Project is Rs. 110 Crores (total cost after Expansion), out of which Rs. 10 Crores is the cost for expansion part.

(xvi) Employment potential- In construction phase 60 persons and 2482 persons during Operation Phase after expansion.

(xvii) Benefits of the project: Employment opportunities provided due to the project will lead to better quality of life and will also set a standard for future developments in the area. The project will lead to an increase in the infrastructure of the area and encourage others for further development of the area. Corporate Environment Responsibility will also be considered for the social benefits of the society.

50.5.4.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project 'Expansion of Multistoried Parking cum Commercial Complex' at Nehru Place, New Delhi by M/s Nehru Place Hotels and Real Estate Pvt Ltd for plot area 12,985 sqm and total built-up area of 65,491.99 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.5.4.3.*The proposal is for "Expansion of Multistoried Parking cum Commercial Complex" at Nehru Place, New Delhi by M/s Nehru Place Hotels and Real Estate Pvt. Ltd. Operational Multistoried Parking cum Commercial Complex at site over the plot area of 12,985 sqm and having built up area of 60,474.36 sqm, which was developed above plinth level by 2003 and is operational since 2006. Therefore, it did not attract any provisions of EIA notification 2006. Now due to amendment in UBBL Bye Laws, a part of FAR is being shifted to Non-FAR and there will be some addition in FAR. So, expansion in some floors of the existing complex has been proposed. The built-up area of the complex will increase from 60,474.36 sqm to 65,491.99 sqm. The EAC deliberated upon the proposal and asked the project proponent to submit following*

(i) *Valid Consent to operate issued by Delhi Pollution Control Committee for the existing project.*

(ii) *Submit revised energy calculations/ requirement including quantum of energy that would be met from renewable energy resources.*

In view of the foregoing observations, the EAC recommended to defer the proposal. The proposal shall be reconsidered after the above details are addressed and submitted.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.5.

'Expansion of Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Government Hospital' at Sector-A7, Narela, New Delhi by M/s Public works Department (Health) Govt. of NCT, Delhi - Reconsideration for Environmental Clearance (IA/DL/MIS/111236/2019; F.No. 21-64/2019-IA-III)

50.5.5.1. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of environmental clearance to the project Expansion of Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Government Hospital at Sector-A7, Narela, New Delhi by M/s Public works Department (Health) Govt. of NCT, Delhi in a total plot area of 36,630 sqm and total construction (built-up) area of 73,285.55 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under Category B of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction Projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to non-existence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal is appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

(iii) The proposal was considered by the EAC (Infra-2) in its 43rd Meeting of the EAC (Infra-2) held during 20-22 August, 2019, wherein the EAC sought some additional information.

(iv) The project proponent submitted/uploaded the additional information on 04.01.2020 and 18.02.2020 on Ministry's website (Parivesh Portal).

50.5.5.2. *The EAC deliberated upon the information provided by the project proponent. The EAC, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance and stipulated the following specific conditions along with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 04.01.2019 for the said project/activity (specified at* ***Annexure-8*** *of the minutes), while considering for accord of environmental clearance:*

(i) 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.

(ii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code or required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iii) 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 bye-laws and the building design may take in to account guidelines of concerned State Health Department, if any issued, particularly in context of highly contagious diseases like novel Covid-19.

(iv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from DJB shall not exceed 299 KLD. Consent to Operate (CTO)/Occupancy Certificate shall be issued only after getting necessary permission for required water supply from DJB/concerned authority.

(v) Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra-Filtration. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, landscaping, HVAC and DG cooling, etc. As proposed, no treated water shall be discharged to municipal drain.

(vi) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(vii) 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.

(viii) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, 9 Nos. of rain water harvesting recharge pits (5 existing and 4 proposed) shall be provided for rain water harvesting after filtration as per CGWB guidelines.

(ix) Separate bins for dry and wet waste 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. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. As proposed 30 sqm area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(x) Biomedical wastes shall be managed in accordance to the BMW Rules, 2016 and radio-active waste shall be disposed off as per the atomic Energy Commission regulations, as applicable.

(xi) Traffic Management Plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Further, a detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within 5 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. 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.

(xii) No tree shall be cut/transplanted unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree cut/transplantation shall be with prior permission from the Tree Authority constituted as per the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 (Delhi Act No. 11 of 1994). 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). In case of cut/non-survival of any transplanted tree, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every one tree) shall be done and maintained.

(xiii) A minimum of one 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 10,191.8 sqm (27.82% of total area) area shall be provided for green area development.

(xiv) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01.05.2018, the project proponent has proposed that an amount of Rs. 1.83 Crore (@ 0.75% of project Cost) shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER)

for the activities such as water sanitation and water conservation programme, afforestation and green belt development and waste management. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the MoEFCC as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.6.

'Proposed Offices for Ministry of Defence' with pre-engineered technology (to relocate existing offices in hutments near South Block & North Block for redevelopment of Central Vista), Old Curzon road barracks, adjacent to Asia House, KG Marg, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department -Reconsideration for Environmental Clearance

(IA/DL/MIS/140101/2020; F.No. 21-14/2020-IA-III)

50.5.6.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at K. G. Marg, New Delhi. Latitude- 28°37'10.81"N and longitude- 77°13'31.56"E

(ii) The project is a new project namely "Proposed Offices for Ministry of Defence' with pre-engineered technology (to relocate existing offices in hutments near South Block & North Block for redevelopment of Central Vista), Old Curzon road barracks, adjacent to Asia House.

(iii) The total plot area will be 22,864.75 sqm. The total FAR Area of the project will be 43,333.79 sqm. The Non-FAR Area of the project will be 90 sqm. The built-up area of the project will be 43,423.79 sqm. and total no. of floors will be G + 8. Total no. of tower/block will be 3 nos. The maximum height of the building will be increased from 38 m (up to terrace level). During the construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 5 KLD for domestic purpose of labours which will be sourced through tankers. During the construction phase, 4 KLD wastewater generated will be discharged to septic tanks that will be cleaned regularly.

(iv) During the operational phase, the total water requirement of the project is expected to be 307 KLD and out of which 122 KLD of fresh water will be met from New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC). Wastewater generated 205 KLD will be treated in STP of capacity 250 KLD. 185 KLD of treated water obtained from STP will be recycled and reused for flushing, gardening and cooling.

(v) About 0.762 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.304 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.229TPD) and plastic waste (0.229 TPD) will be handed over to the authorised vendor.

(vi) The Total Power Requirement during the construction phase will be met by from DG set of 125 kV and total power requirement during operation phase will be 2159 kW which will be met from New Delhi Municipal Council. Also, during power failure, back up will be provided through GG sets of capacity 1 x 1500 kVA. To avoid the emissions stack height of 30 m above ground level will be provided in accordance with CPCB norms

(vii) Rooftop rainwater of the building will be collected in 5 RWH pits of total capacity 467 m^3 capacity for harvesting after filtration and recharging the groundwater.

(viii) Parking facility of 785 ECS for four-wheelers and two-wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 780 ECS.

(ix) Proposed energy-saving measures would save about 23 % out of which 11.11% energy saving will be from solar.

(x) Okhla Bird Sanctuary is located at 9.79 km SE direction of the project location. However NBWL Clearance is not required as the project is outside the limit of Okhla Bird Sanctuary.

(xi) No Forest clearance is required.

(xii) No court case is pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment /Cost of the Project is Rs. 262 Crore.

(xiv) Employment potential- In construction phase 100 persons and 4840 persons at the time of Operation Phase.

(xv) Benefits of the project- The construction proposed will be a State of Art building and will be ready in a short span of 8 - 9 months. These buildings will be occupied by Senior Government officials. These buildings will set a precedence for converting other old Government buildings without hampering any work. These buildings will create modern working space for Government Offices. These offices will occupy less Ground coverage in existing Government buildings. The project will have all necessary Environmental facilities like water reuse, Rain-water harvesting and Solid waste handling. The project will have an efficient traffic circulation system. The project will comply with ECBC norms and will use non-conventional energy system.

50.5.6.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of environmental clearance to the project 'Proposed Offices for Ministry of Defence' with pre-engineered technology (to relocate existing offices in hutments near South Block & North Block for redevelopment of Central Vista), Old Curzon road barracks, adjacent to Asia House, KG Marg, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department in a total plot area of 22,864.75 sqm and total construction (built-up) area of 43,423.79sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under Category B of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction Projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to non-existence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal is appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

(iii) The proposal was considered by the EAC (Infra-2) in its 49thMeeting of the EAC (Infra-2) held during 25-26 February, 2020, wherein the EAC sought some additional information.

(iv) The project proponent submitted/uploaded the additional information on 06.03.2020 on Ministry's website (Parivesh).

50.5.6.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that the name of the project is now changed to 'Proposed Offices for Ministry of Defence to relocate existing offices in hutments near South Block & North Block for redevelopment of Central Vista)', Old Curzon road barracks, adjacent to Asia House. The land has been handed over by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Land & Development Office, Govt. of India to CPWD vide letter no. L & DO/L-II-A/11(1158)/2019/162 dated 27.02.2020.It was informed that area under plantation/greenery will be 4,572.95sqm (20 % of total plot area) with trees and plants. The plantation/greenery programme will be completed, simultaneously along with the project. There are 78 nos. of trees already present at the site. All the existing trees will be retained and no tree will be cut/transplanted.*

*The EAC, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance and stipulated the following specific conditions along with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 04.01.2019 for the said project/activity (specified at **Annexure-8** of the minutes), while considering for accord of environmental clearance:*

(i) 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.

(ii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code/required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iii) 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.

(iv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from NDMC shall not exceed 122 KLD. Consent to Operate (CTO)/Occupancy Certificate shall be issued only after getting necessary permission for required water supply from DJB/concerned authority.

(v) Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra-Filtration. The treated water from STP shall be recycled/re-used for Flushing gardening and cooling. As proposed, no treated water shall be discharge to municipal drain.

(vi) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(vii) 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.

(viii) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, 5 no. of rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided for rain water harvesting after filtration as per CGWB guidelines.

(ix) Separate bins for dry and wet waste 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. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(x) Traffic Management Plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Further, 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. 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.

(xi) No tree cutting/transplantation has been proposed in the instant project. .A minimum of one 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, total area of 4,572.95 sqm (20% of plot area) shall be developed as green area.

(xii) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01.05.2018, the project proponent has proposed that an amount of Rs. 3.93 Crore (@ 1.5% of project Cost) shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Provision of OWC in NDMC parks and area around KG Marg, 4 no of solar tree at Masjid (Kasturba Gandhi Mosque) near round about, Provision of standalone solar lights crossing at Kushak road near Lady Erwin School, Provision of trees and planters around footpath near KG Marg and Public Toilet provision (2 no) at Shrimant Madhavrao Scindia Marg. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the MoEFCC as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.7.

'Proposed General Pool Office Accommodation & offices for Ministry of Defence' with pre-engineered technology (to relocate existing offices housed in hutments near South Block & North Block & Jamnagar House for redevelopment of Central Vista), CTS compound, Netaji Nagar, Africa Avenue Marg, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department -Reconsideration for Environmental Clearance (IA/DL/MIS/140008/2020; F.No. 21-13/2020-IA-III)

50.5.7.1.

The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at CTS compound, Netaji Nagar, Africa Avenue Marg, New Delhi. Latitude- 28°34'33.19"N and longitude- 77°11'20.99"E.

(ii) The project is "Proposed General Pool Office Accommodation & Offices for Ministry of Defence with Pre-Engineered Technology" (to relocate existing offices housed in hutments near South Block & North Block & Jamnagar house) for redevelopment of central vista)

(iii) Total plot area for the project will be 30,056.03 sqm. The total FAR Area of the project will be 44,873.3 sqm. The Non-FAR Area of the project will be 2,826.7 sqm. The built-up area of the project will be 47,700 sqm and total no. of floors will be G + 7. The maximum height of the building will be 36 m.

(iv) During the construction phase, total water requirement from domestic purpose is expected to be 5 KLD during construction phase which will be sourced through

tankers. During the construction phase, septic tanks will be provided for the disposal of wastewater. Mobile toilets will be provided during peak labour force.

(v) During the operational phase, the total water requirement of the project is expected to be 422 KLD and out of which 169 KLD of freshwater will be met from New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and 253 KLD of recycled water. Wastewater generated (281 KLD) will be treated in STP of capacity 340 KLD. 253 KLD of treated water obtained from STP will be reused for flushing, gardening and cooling. No treated water shall be discharge to municipal drain.

(vi) About 1.046 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.418 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.314 TPD) & plastic waste 0.314 TPD) will be handed over to the authorised local vendor.

(vii) The total Power Requirement during the construction phase will be met by DG Set of 1x125 kVA and total power requirement during operation phase will be 2432 KW which will be met from NDMC. Also, during power failure, GG Set of capacity 1 x 1500 kVA will be provided.

(viii) Rooftop rainwater of the building will be collected in 8 RWH pits of total capacity 612 m^3 capacity for harvesting after filtration and recharging the groundwater.

(ix) Parking facility of 811 ECS for four-wheelers and two-wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 808ECS.

(x) Proposed energy-saving measures would save about 23% due to the use of LED and solar provision.

(xi) Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ is located at 8.82 Km SSE direction of the project location. However NBWL Clearance is not required as the project is outside the limit of Asola Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ.

(xii) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xiii) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xiv) Investment /Cost of the Project is Rs. 265 Crores.

(xv) Employment potential- In construction phase 100 persons and 6670 persons at the time of Operation Phase.

(xvi) Benefits of the project- The construction proposed will be a State of Art building and will be ready in a short span of 8 - 9 months. These buildings will be occupied by Senior Government officials. These buildings will set a precedence for converting other old Government buildings without hampering any work. These buildings will create modern working space for Government Offices. These offices will occupy less Ground coverage in existing Government buildings. The project will have all necessary Environmental facilities like water reuse, Rain-water harvesting and Solid waste handling. The project will have an efficient traffic circulation system. The project will comply with ECBC norms and will use non-conventional energy systems.

50.5.7.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of environmental clearance to the project 'Proposed General Pool Office Accommodation & offices for Ministry of Defence' with pre-engineered technology (to relocate existing offices housed in hutments near South Block & North Block & Jamnagar House for redevelopment of Central Vista), CTS compound, Netaji Nagar, Africa Avenue Marg, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department in a total plot area of 47,700 sqm and total construction (built-up) area of 30,056.03sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under Category B of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction Projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to non-existence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal is appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

(iii) The proposal was considered by the EAC (Infra-2) in its 49thMeeting of the EAC (Infra-2) held during 25-26 February, 2020, wherein the EAC sought some additional information.

(iv) The project proponent submitted/uploaded the additional information on 06.03.2020 on Ministry's website (Parivesh).

50.5.7.3. *The project proponent informed the EAC that the name of the project is now changed to 'Proposed General Pool Office Accommodation & Offices for Ministry of Defence (to relocate existing offices housed in hutments near South Block & North Block & Jamnagar House) for redevelopment of Central Vista at CTS compound', Netaji Nagar, Africa Avenue Marg, New Delhi. The land has been handed over by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Land & Development Office, Govt. of India to CPWD vide letter no. L&DO/L-II-A/11(1158)/2019/163 dated 27.02.2020. It was informed that area under plantation/greenery will be 6054 sqm (20 % of total plot area) with trees and plants. The plantation/greenery programme will be completed, simultaneously along with the project. There are 129 nos. of trees already present at the site. All the existing trees will be retained and no tree will be cut/transplanted. The project proponent also informed that Offices of BSNL and MTNL exist at the site having Built-up area of 12,303.96 sqm which will be partially demolished.*

*The EAC, based on the information submitted, clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance and stipulated the following specific conditions along with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 04.01.2019 for the said project/activity (specified at **Annexure-8** of the minutes),:*

(i) 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.

(ii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code or required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iii) 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.

(iv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from NDMC shall not exceed 169 KLD. Consent to Operate (CTO)/Occupancy Certificate shall be issued only after getting necessary permission for required water supply from DJB/concerned authority.

(v) Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra-Filtration. The treated water from STP shall be recycled/re-used for Flushing, gardening and cooling. As proposed, no treated water shall be discharge to municipal drain.

(vi) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(vii) 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.

(viii) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, 08 no. of rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided for rain water harvesting after filtration as per CGWB guidelines.

(ix) Separate bins for wet and dry waste 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. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(x) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site securely during the demolition (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) and are properly disposed in accordance with the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016. Further, the Proponent shall follow, inter alia, the following:

a) The project proponent shall prima-facie be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of construction and demolition waste generated, as directed or notified by the concerned local authority in consonance with these rules.

b) The project proponent shall ensure that other waste (such as solid waste) does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately.

c) The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall segregate the waste into four streams such as concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar and shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or remodelling work and keep the concerned authorities informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and this should be on project to project basis.

d) The project proponent shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body or handover it to the authorized processing facilities of construction and demolition waste; and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains.

e) The project proponent shall pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal as notified by the concerned authorities. The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation as per the rate fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State Government.

(xi) Traffic Management Plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Further, 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. 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.

(xii) No tree cutting/transplantation has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of one 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, total area of 6,054 sqm (20% of plot area) shall be developed as the green area.

(xiii) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01.05.2018, the project proponent has proposed that an amount of Rs. 3.98 Crore (@ 1.5% of project Cost) shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Construction of Open Gym at Ambedkar Vatika, Construction of 2 no. of Public toilets, Provision of Green area development at Ambedkar Vatika and Africa Avenue Road, Provision of standalone solar lights & panel at Ambedkar Vatika and Africa Avenue Road and Provision of OWC/Solid waste management at Ambedkar Vatika and Africa Avenue Road. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the MoEFCC as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.8.

'Proposed Group Housing for Sarv Kalyan CGHS' on Plot No.6, Vishwas Nagar, New Delhi by M/s Sarva Kalyan CGHS Ltd -Reconsideration for Environmental Clearance

(IA/DL/MIS/140919/2020; F.No. 21-15/2020-IA-III)

50.5.8.1. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project Proposed Group Housing for Sarv Kalyan CGHS on Plot No.6, Vishwas Nagar, New Delhi by M/s Sarva Kalyan CGHS Ltd for plot area 7,666.66 sqm and total built-up area of 28,427.66 sqm. The PP has also requested to allow him to revise Form-1 w.r.t. change in the proposed built-up area.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

(iii) The proposal was considered by the EAC (Infra-2) in its 49th Meeting of the EAC (Infra-2) held during 25-26 February, 2020, wherein the EAC sought some additional information.

(iv) The project proponent submitted/uploaded the additional information on 07.03.2020 on Ministry's website (Parivesh).

50.5.8.2. *The project proponent informed the EAC that the floor plan of EWS block is submitted, which is of G+12 floors. It was also informed that the built-up area for the said project has also been increased from 28,427.66 sqm to 30,914.85 sqm due to addition of Fire Cutoff Floor added above 70.00m at immediate habitable floor level as per the provisions of Unified Building Bye-laws (UBBL). Accordingly, the revised Form-1 and 1-A has been submitted and uploaded on the portal of the Ministry. The Maximum height of the building (up to terrace of tallest block) will be 82.65. The project proponent requested the EAC to consider the revised built-up area and Form-1. There is no change in other project parameters.*

The EAC, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance and stipulated the following specific conditions along with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity (specified at ***Annexure-8*** *of the minutes):*

(i) 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.

(ii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code or required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iii) 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.

(iv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from DJB shall not exceed 70 KLD.

(v) 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/re-used for flushing, DG Cooling and landscaping. As proposed, treated water will be used nearby Construction site and landscaping.

(vi) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(vii) 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.

(viii) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Total 02 nos. of rain water harvesting pit has already been constructed to recharge the ground water as per direction of DJB.

(ix) 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. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises

which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(x) No tree cutting/transplantation has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of one 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, total area of 2,050.598 sqm (33.45% of plot area) shall be developed as green area.

(xi) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018, and proposed by the project proponent, an amount of Rs. 10.25 Lakh (@ 1% of project Cost) shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Infrastructure Creation for drinking water supply, Sanitation (Construction of Public Toilets), Health (Health camps), Education, Road (Repairing and maintenance of roads), Electrification including solar power (Distribution of Solar lamps as well as awareness camp for using alternate energy), Solid waste Management Facility (Installation of Twin bins), Rain Water Harvesting and Avenue plantation / plantation in community area. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the MoEFCC as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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Agenda item No. 50.5.9.

'Construction of Warehouse' at Khasra no. 38//1,2,3,7,8,9,10, 11,12,26,39//3,4,5,6,7,8,26, Village Jindpur, Tehsil Narela, District North West Delhi, Delhi by M/s Anant Raj Limited - Environmental Clearance

(IA/DL/NCP/146151/2020; F.No. 21-30/2020-IA-III)

50.5.9.1. The project proponent and the accredited Consultant M/s Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd. gave a detailed presentation on the salient features of the project and informed that:

(i) The project is located at Khasra no. 38//1,2,3,7,8,9,10, 11,12,26,39//3,4,5,6,7,8,26, Village Jindpur, Tehsil- Narela, District- North West Delhi, Delhi. Latitude- 28°47'17.83"N and Longitude- 77° 8'23.31"E.

(ii) The project is Construction of Warehouse. The total plot area is 57,222.077 sqm, FAR area will be 43,677.638 sqn and Non-FAR area will be 3,092.213 sqm. Hence the total built-up area of the project will be 46,769.85 sqm. Maximum height of the building will be 19.4 m.

(iii) During the construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 15 KLD out of which 8 KLD water will be required for construction purpose which will be taken from nearby STP treated water by tanker suppliers. Fresh water of 7 KLD will be arranged from nearby tanker suppliers. Soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for disposal of waste water of 6 KLD. Temporary sanitary toilets will be provided during peak labor force.

(iv) During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 53 KLD out of which 19.5 KLD of fresh water will be arranged from Delhi Jal Board and 33.5 KLD will be Recycled Water. Wastewater generated (36 KLD) will be treated in STP of total 50 KLD capacity. 33.5 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled and

reused (18.5 KLD for flushing, 13 KLD for gardening and 2 KLD for other misc. purposes). It will be zero liquid discharge.

(v) About 0.181 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (0.072 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (0.109 TPD) will be handed over to authorized recycler.

(vi) The total power requirement during the construction phase will be met from D.G set of 1 x 125 kVA and total power requirement during the operation phase is 2 x 250 KVA and will be met from TATA Power Delhi Distribution Limited (TATA Power DDL)

(vii) Rainwater from the warehouse will be collected in 10 RWH pits of total 1197 m^3 capacity for harvesting after filtration.

(viii) Parking facility for 1328 ECS four wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 1310 ECS (according to local norms).

(ix) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 8-10 % of the power load.

(x) It is not located within 10 km of the Eco Sensitive Zone. Hence, NBWL Clearance is not required.

(xi) Forest Clearance is not required.

(xii) No Court case is pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs.50 Crore.

(xiv) Employment potential: In construction phase 150 persons and 666 persons at the time of Operation Phase.

(xv) Benefits of the project: The basic requirement of the community will be strengthened by extending healthcare facilities to the community, building/strengthening of existing welfare & infrastructure development and waste management facility in the area will help in uplifting the living standards of local communities through the proposed CER activities. About 150 people will be deployed temporarily during construction of the project and about 666 people will be employed during operational stage of the project (direct or indirect). Warehousing ensures a regular supply of goods into the marketplace by being able to store goods when supply exceeds demand and then releasing them when demand exceeds just-in-time production. Maintaining consistent stock levels helps prices to stay stable, making it easier for businesses to forecast production, profit and loss. Besides, serving the storage purpose, warehousing facilitates preservation facility against water, fire, theft and climatic changes. Due to technological advancements, safety measures and computerization, warehouses minimize spoilage, errors, accidents, omissions, breakage, deterioration in quality etc.

50.5.9.2. The EAC noted the following: -

(i) The proposal is for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project 'Construction of Warehouse' at Khasra no. 38//1,2,3,7,8,9,10, 11,12,26,39//3,4,5,6,7,8,26, Village Jindpur, Tehsil Narela, District North West Delhi, Delhi by M/s Anant Raj Limited for plot area 55,222.077 sqm and total built-up area of 46,769.85 sqm.

(ii) The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.

50.5.9.3. *The proposed project is Construction of Warehouse at Khasra no. 38//1,2,3,7,8,9,10, 11,12,26,39//3,4,5,6,7,8,26 Village Jindpur, Tehsil Narela, District- North West Delhi, Delhi. At present the project site is a vacant land, which will be developed as per Master Plan of Delhi. However, a temporary shed is present at the site which will be removed at the time of construction. The plot area of the proposed project is 57,222.077 sqm (14.14 Acres) and the built-up area of the warehouse will be 46,769.85 sqm.*

The EAC, based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the Project Proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance and stipulated the following specific conditions along with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 4th January, 2019 for the said project/activity (specified at Annexure-8 of the minutes), while considering for accord of environmental clearance:

(i) 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.

(ii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code or required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.

(iii) 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.

(iv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from DJB Supply System shall not exceed 19.5 KLD.

(v) 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/re-used for flushing, gardening and other misc. purposes. As proposed, no treated water shall be discharged to municipal drain.

(vi) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.

(vii) 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.

(viii) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed 10 nos. of rain water harvesting recharge pits shall be provided for rain water harvesting after filtration as per CGWB guidelines.

(ix) 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. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. As proposed, 20 sqm area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.

(x) Traffic Management Plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Further, 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 the 5 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.

(xi) No tree cutting/transplantation has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of one 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 26,823 sqm (10.1% of total area) area shall be provided for green area development.

(xii) The strength and design of the roads within the project shall be as per the applicable norms/ specification so as to accommodate loads of heavy-duty vehicles and also to facilitate their smooth movement/ turning during the operational phase.

(xiii) Resting rooms for truckers should be arranged within the project site.

(xiv) The company shall draw up and implement corporate social Responsibility plan as per the Company's Act of 2013.

(xv) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, and proposed by the project proponent, an amount of Rs. 1.0 Crores (@ 2% of project Cost) shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Welfare and infrastructure development in Government School and Waste management. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the regional office of the MoEFCC as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

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50.6 Any other item with the permission of Chair- NIL

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF EAC (INFRASTRUCTURE-2) IN 50th MEETING OF EAC (INFRASTRUCTURE-2) HELD ON 22-24 APRIL, 2020THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCING

S. No.	Name	Designation	Attendance			Sign
			22.04.20	23.04.20	24.04.20	
1.	Prof. T. Haque	Chairman	P	P	P	
2.	Dr. N. P. Shukla	Member	P	P	P	
3.	Dr. H. C. Sharatchandra	Member	P	P	P	
4.	Shri V. Suresh	Member	P	P	P	
5.	Dr. V. S. Naidu	Member	P	P	P	
6.	Shri B. C. Nigam	Member	P	P	P	
7.	Dr. Manoranjan Hota	Member	P	P	P	
8.	Dr. Dipankar Saha	Member	P	P	P	
9.	Dr. Jayesh Ruparelia	Member	P	P	P	
10.	Dr. (Mrs.) Mayuri H. Pandya	Member	A	A	A	
11.	Dr. M. V. Ramana Murthy	Member	P	A	A	
12.	Prof. Dr. P.S.N. Rao	Member	A	A	A	
13.	Shri Shard	Scientist E & Member Secretary	P	P	P	
14.	Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh	Scientist E	P	P	P	

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ANNEXURE-1

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(a): Airport

I. Statutory compliance:

(i) The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 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) 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.
(vi) Clearance from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) for safety and project facilities shall be obtained.
(vii) 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.
(viii) 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.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

(i) 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 $PM_{2.5}$ in reference to PM emission, and SO_2 and NOx in reference to SO_2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the airport area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120°each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
(ii) 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 low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
(iii) A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.
(iv) Soil and other construction materials should be sprayed with water prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation so as to maintain the dusty material wet
(v) The excavation working area should be sprayed with water after operation so as to maintain the entire surface wet.
(vi) Excavated materials shall be handled and transported in a manner that they do not cause any problems of air pollution.
(vii) The soil/construction materials carried by the vehicle should be covered by impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

(i) Run off from chemicals and other contaminants from aircraft maintenance and other areas within the airport shall be suitably contained and treated before disposal. A spillage and contaminant containment plan shall be drawn up and implemented to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board.
(ii) Proper drainage systems, emergency containment in the event of a major spill during monsoon season etc. shall be provided.
(iii) The runoff from paved structures like Runways, Taxiways, can be routed through drains to oil separation tanks and sedimentation basins before being discharged into rainwater harvesting structures.
(iv) Storm water drains are to be built for discharging storm water from the air-field to avoid flooding/water logging in project area. Domestic and industrial waste water shall not be allowed to be discharged into storm water drains.
(v) Rain water harvesting for roof run-off and surface run-off, as plan submitted should be implemented. Rain water harvesting structures shall conform to CGWA designs. Before recharging the surface run off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease.
(vi) 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.
(vii) Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from airport. Treated water shall be reused for horticulture, flushing, backwash, HVAC purposes and dust suppression
(viii) 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.
(ix) A detailed drainage plan for rain water shall be drawn up and implemented.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

(i) 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.
(ii) Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipments.

(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) During airport operation period, noise should be controlled to ensure that it does not exceed the prescribed standards. During night time the noise levels measured at the boundary of the building shall be restricted to the permissible levels to comply with the prevalent regulations.
(v) Where construction activity is likely to cause noise nuisance to nearby residents, restrict operation hours between 7 am to 6 pm.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

(i) Energy conservation measures like installation of LED/CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.

VI. Waste management:

(i) Soil stockpile shall be managed in such a manner that dust emission and sediment runoff are minimized. Ensure that soil stockpiles are designed with no slope greater than 2:1 (horizontal/vertical).
(ii) The project activity shall conform to the Fly Ash notification issued under the E.P. Act of 1986.
(iii) Solid inert waste found on construction sites consists of building rubble, demolition material, concrete; bricks, timber, plastic, glass, metals, bitumen etc shall be reused/recycled or disposed off as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
(iv) Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
(v) The project proponents shall implement a management plan duly approved by the State Pollution Control Board and obtain its permissions for the safe handling and disposal of:
    a. Trash collected in flight and disposed at the airport including segregation, collection and disposed.
    b. Toilet wastes and sewage collected from aircrafts and disposed at the Airport.
    c. Wastes arising out of maintenance and workshops
    d. Wastes arising out of eateries and shops situated inside the airport complex.
    e. Hazardous and other wastes
(vi) The solid wastes shall be segregated as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Recycling of wastes such as paper, glass (produced from terminals and aircraft caterers), metal (at aircraft maintenance site), plastics (from aircrafts, terminals and offices), wood, waste oil and solvents (from maintenance and engineering operations), kitchen wastes and vegetable oils (from caterers) shall be carried out. Solid wastes shall be disposed in accordance to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended.
(vii) 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.
(viii) Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

VII. Green Belt:

(i) Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details, with native tree species in accordance with Forest Department. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the Air Port.
(ii) Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues:

(i) Construction site should be adequately barricaded before the construction begins.
(ii) Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the airport shall be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
(iii) Provision of Electro-mechanical doors for toilets meant for disabled passengers. Children nursing/feeding room to be located conveniently near arrival and departure gates.
(iv) Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
(v) 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.
(vi) Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

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 01.05.2018, 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 report 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.

X. Miscellaneous:

(i) The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local

newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular languagewithin seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.

(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 criteria pollutant levels namely; PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NOx (ambient levels) shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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 may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

(xiii) The Ministry 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, 2010.

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ANNEXURE-2

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(d): Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs)

I. Statutory compliance:

i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 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 (incase 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. The Project proponent should ensure that the TSDF fulfils all the provisions of Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
vi. The project proponents shall adhere to all conditions as prescribed in the Protocol for 'Performance Evaluation and Monitoring of the Common Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities' published by the CPCB in May, 2010.
vii. Incinerator shall be designed as per CPCB guidelines. Energy shall be recovered from incinerator.
viii. 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.
ix. 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.
x. 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

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks 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. The project proponent shall monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises at least once in every quarter through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
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 $PM_{2.5}$ in reference to PM emission, and SO_2 and NOx in reference to SO_2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120°each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
iv. Sampling facility at process stacks and at quenching towers shall be provided as per CPCB guidelines for manual monitoring of emissions.
v. The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous stack emission and air quality monitoring and results of manual stack monitoring and manual monitoring of air quality /fugitive emissions to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
vi. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (As proposed, air pollution control device viz. gas quencher; treatment with mixture of hydrated lime and activated powder for adsorption of partial acidity and VOCs (if any); bagfilter/ESP for removal of particulate matter; venturi scrubber followed by packed bed scrubber with caustic circulation to neutralize the acidic vapours in flue gas; and demister column for arresting water carry over will be provided to the incinerator) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed stack emission and fugitive emission standards.
vii. The periodical monitoring of Dioxins and Furans in the Stack emissions shall be carried out. Analysis of Dioxins and Furans shall be done through CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram or equivalent NABL Accredited laboratory
viii. Gas generated in the Land fill should be properly collected, monitored and flared
ix. 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 02 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 02 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.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The project proponent shall install continuous effluent monitoring system 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. Sufficient number of Piezometer wells shall be installed in and around the project site to monitor the ground water quality in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board / CPCB. Trend analysis of ground water quality shall be carried out each season and information shall be submitted to the SPCB and the Regional Office of MoEF&CC.
iii. The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous effluent monitoring and results of manual effluent testing and manual monitoring of ground water quality to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.

iv. No discharge in nearby river(s)/pond(s).
v. The depth of the land fill site shall be decided based on the ground water table at the site.
vi. The Company shall ensure proper handling of all spillages by introducing spill control procedures for various chemicals.
vii. All leachates arising from premises should be collected and treated in the ETP followed by RO. RO rejects shall be evaporated in MEE. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test to be performed on leachates.
viii. The Company shall review the unit operations provided for the treatment of effluents, specially the sequencing of MEE after tertiary treatment, the source of permeate when no R.O. is recommended and the treatment of MEE condensate. The scheme for treatment of effluents shall be as permitted by the Pollution Control Board/Committee under the provisions of consent to establish.
ix. Scrubber water, leachate water or wheel wash effluent shall be treated in the effluent treatment plant followed by RO to achieve zero liquid discharge.
x. 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.
xi. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.
xii. 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.
xiii. Rain water runoff from hazardous waste storage area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

i. 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.
ii. 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.
iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

i. Energy conservation measures like installation ofLED/CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.

VI. Waste management:

i. The TSDF should only handle the waste generated from the member units.
ii. Periodical soil monitoring to check the contamination in and around the site shall be carried out.
iii. No non-hazardous wastes, as defined under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, shall be handled in the premises.
iv. The Project proponent shall not store the Hazardous Wastes more than the quantity that has been permitted by the CPCB/SPCB.
v. The solid wastes shall be segregated, managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
vi. 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.
vii. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.

VII. Green Belt:

i. Green belt shall be developed in an area as provided in project details, with native tree species in accordance with Forest Department. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the project site.
ii. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues:

i. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the project site shall be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
ii. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
iii. 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.
iv. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

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 01.05.2018, 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 report 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.

X. Miscellaneous:

i. The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular languagewithin seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.

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 criteria pollutant levels namely; $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, 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.

vii. 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.

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

xiii. The Ministry 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, 2010.

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ANNEXURE-3

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(da): Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities

I. Statutory compliance:

i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 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 (incase 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 Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 including the section 129 to 137 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989.
vi. Project shall fulfill all the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management 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

II. 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/Nm^3.
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.

III. 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.

IV. 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;
ii. 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 Waste Management 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:

i. 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.

VIII. 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.

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 01.05.2018, 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 report 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.

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 languagewithin 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 criteria pollutant levels namely; $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, 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.
vii. 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.
viii. 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 may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

xiii. The Ministry 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, 2010.

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ANNEXURE-4

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(e): Port, Harbor, Break water, Dredging

I. Statutory compliance:

i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 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.No dredging is allowed in protected habitat areas without prior permission from NBWL.
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 (incase of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area).
iv. Construction activity shall be carried out strictly according to the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 and the State Coastal Zone Management Plan as drawn up by the State Government. No construction work other than those permitted in Coastal Regulation Zone Notification shall be carried out in Coastal Regulation Zone area.
v. All the recommendations and conditions specified by State Coastal Zone Management Authority for the project shall be complied with.
vi. 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.
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. All excavation related dewatering shall be as duly authorized by the CGWA. A NOC from the CGWA shall be obtained for all dewatering and ground water abstraction
ix. 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.
x. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Coast Guard, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

i. 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 $PM_{2.5}$ in reference to PM emission, and SO_2 and NOx in reference to SO_2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the project area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120˚each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
ii. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed emission standards.
iii. Shrouding shall be carried out in the work site enclosing the dock/proposed facility area. This will act as dust curtain as well achieving zero dust discharge from the site. These curtain or shroud will be immensely effective in restricting disturbance from wind in affecting the dry dock operations, preventing waste dispersion, improving working conditions through provision of shade for the workers.
iv. Dust collectors shall be deployed in all areas where blasting (surface cleaning) and painting operations are to be carried out, supplemented by stacks for effective dispersion.
v. The Vessels shall comply the emission norms prescribed from time to time.
vi. 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 low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
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.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The Project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained.
ii. Appropriate measures must be taken while undertaking digging activities to avoid any likely degradation of water quality. Silt curtains shall be used to contain the spreading of suspended sediment during dredging within the dredging area.
iii. No ships docking at the proposed project site will discharge its on-board waste water untreated in to the estuary/ channel. All such wastewater load will be diverted to the proposed Effluent Treatment Plant of the project site.
iv. Measures should be taken to contain, control and recover the accidental spills of fuel and cargo handle.
v. The project proponents will draw up and implement a plan for the management of temperature differences between intake waters and discharge waters.
vi. Spillage of fuel / engine oil and lubricants from the construction site are a source of organic pollution which impacts marine life. This shall be prevented by suitable precautions and also by providing necessary mechanisms to trap the spillage.
vii. 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.
viii. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused for horticulture, flushing, backwash, HVAC purposes and dust suppression.

ix. 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.
x. No diversion of the natural course of the river shall be made without prior permission from the Ministry of Water resources.
xi. All the erosion control measures shall be taken at water front facilities. Earth protection work shall be carried out to avoid erosion of soil from the shoreline/boundary line from the land area into the marine water body.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

i. 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.
ii. Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipments.
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. 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;
ii. Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.

VI. Waste management:

i. Dredged material shall be disposed safely in the designated areas.
ii. Shoreline should not be disturbed due to dumping. Periodical study on shore line changes shall be conducted and mitigation carried out, if necessary. The details shall be submitted along with the six monthly monitoring report.
iii. Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that they conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
iv. The solid wastes shall be managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
v. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
vi. 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.
vii. 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.
viii. Oil spill contingency plan shall be prepared and part of DMP to tackle emergencies. The equipment and recovery of oil from a spill would be assessed. Guidelines given in MARPOL and Shipping Acts for oil spill management would be followed. Mechanism for integration of terminals oil contingency plan with the overall area contingency plan under the co-ordination of Coast should be covered

VII. Green Belt:

i. Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant.
ii. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

VIII. Marine Ecology:

i. Dredging shall not be carried out during the fish breeding and spawning seasons.
ii. Dredging, etc shall be carried out in the confined manner to reduce the impacts on marine environment.
iii. The dredging schedule shall be so planned that the turbidity developed is dispersed soon enough to prevent any stress on the fish population.
iv. While carrying out dredging, an independent monitoring shall be carried out through a Government Agency/Institute to assess the impact and necessary measures shall be taken on priority basis if any adverse impact is observed.
v. A detailed marine biodiversity management plan shall be prepared through the NIO or any other institute of repute on marine, brackish water and fresh water ecology and biodiversity and submitted to and implemented to the satisfaction of the State Biodiversity Board and the CRZ authority. The report shall be based on a study of the impact of the project activities on the intertidal biotopes, corals and coral communities, molluscs, sea grasses, sea weeds, sub-tidal habitats, fishes, other marine and aquatic micro, macro and mega flora and fauna including benthos, plankton, turtles, birds etc. as also the productivity. The data collection and impact assessment shall be as per standards survey methods and include underwater photography.
vi. Marine ecology shall be monitored regularly also in terms of sea weeds, sea grasses, mudflats, sand dunes, fisheries, echinoderms, shrimps, turtles, corals, coastal vegetation, mangroves and other marine biodiversity components including all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity.
vii. The project proponent shall ensure that water traffic does not impact the aquatic wildlife sanctuaries that fall along the stretch of the river.

IX. Public hearing and Human health issues:

i. The work space shall be maintained as per international standards for occupational health and safety with provision of fresh air respirators, blowers, and fans to prevent any accumulation and inhalation of undesirable levels of pollutants including VOCs.
ii. Workers shall be strictly enforced to wear personal protective equipments like dust mask, ear muffs or ear plugs, whenever and wherever necessary/ required. Special visco-elastic gloves will be used by labour exposed to hazards from vibration.
iii. In case of repair of any old vessels, excessive care shall be taken while handling Asbestos & Freon gas. Besides, fully enclosed covering should be provided for the temporary storage of asbestos materials at site before disposal to CTSDF.
iv. Safety training shall be given to all workers specific to their work area and every worker and employee will be engaged in fire hazard awareness training and mock drills which will be conducted regularly. All standard safety and occupational hazard measures shall be implemented and monitored by the concerned officials to prevent the occurrence of untoward incidents/ accidents.

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

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

i. The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01.05.2018, 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 report 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.

XI. Miscellaneous:

i. The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular languagewithin seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.
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 criteria pollutant levels namely; $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, NOx (ambient levels) 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.
vii. 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.
viii. 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 may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
xiii. The Ministry 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 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, 2010.

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ANNEXURE-5

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(g): Aerial ropeways

I. 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. 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.

vi. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

i. 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 $PM_{2.5}$ in reference to PM emission) covering upwind and downwind directions.

ii. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system (both during the construction and operation) shall be provided for all the dust generating points *inter alia* including loading, unloading, transfer points, fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed standards.

iii. 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 low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.

iv. Adequate parking shall be constructed at upper terminal and lower terminal. PP shall ensure smooth traffic management.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

i. Storm water from the project area shall be passed through settling chamber.

ii. Garland drains and collection pits shall be provided for each stock pile to arrest the run-off in the event of heavy rains and to check the water pollution due to surface run off.

iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.

iv. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.

v. No wastewater shall be discharged in open. Appropriate Water Pollution Control system shall be provided for treatment of waste water.

vi. A certificate from the competent authority, in case of discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

i. 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.

ii. 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. Energy conservation measures like installation of LED/CFLs/TFLs for lighting should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.

ii. Solar energy shall be used in the project i.e. at upper terminal and lower terminal to reduce the carbon footprint.

VII. Waste management

i. The solid wastes shall be segregated, managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

ii. The waste oil, grease and other hazardous waste shall be disposed of as per the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

iii. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health/safety issues:

i. Comply with the safety procedures, norms and guidelines (as applicable) as outlined in IS 5228, IS 5229 and IS 5230, code of practice for construction of aerial ropeways, Bureau of Indian Standards.

ii. Maintaining hoists and lifts, lifting machines, chains, ropes, and other lifting tackles in good condition.

iii. Ensuring that walking surfaces or boards at height are of sound construction and are provided with safety rails or belts.

iv. The project should conform to the norms prescribed by the Director General Mine safety. Necessary clearances in this regard shall be obtained.

v. Adequate infrastructure, including power, shall be provided for emergency situations and disaster management.

vi. Adequate first aid facility shall be provided during construction and operation phase of the project.

vii. Regular safety inspection shall be carried out of the ropeway project and a copy of safety inspection report should be submitted to the Regional Office.

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

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 01.05.2018, 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 report 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.

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 EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.

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

x. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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

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

xiii. The Regional Office of 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.

xiv. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

xv. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

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ANNEXURE-6

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(h): Common Effluent Treatment plants (CETPs)

I. Statutory compliance:

i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 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. 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.
vi. 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.
vii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Diesel generating sets shall be installed, in the downwind directions.
ii. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed standards.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
ii. 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.
iii. There shall be flow meters at inlet and outlet of CETP to monitor the flow. Suitable meters shall be provided to measure the quantity of effluent received, quantity of effluent recycled/reused and discharged.
iv. The units and the CETP will maintain daily log book of the quantity and quality of discharge from the units, quantity of inflow into the CETP, details of the treatment at each stage of the CETP including the raw materials used, quantity of the treated water proposed to be recycled, reused within the Industrial park/units, quantity of the treated effluent discharged. All the above information shall be provided on- line of the web site exclusively prepared for the purpose by the CETP owner. The website shall be accessible by the public. The financial and energy details of the CETP will also be provided along with details of the workers of the CETP.
v. The CETP operator will maintain an annual register of member units which will contain the details of products with installed capacities and quality and quantity of effluents accepted for discharge. This will form a part of the initial and renewal applications for consent to operate to be made before the State Pollution Control Board.
vi. No changes in installed capacity, quality or quantity of effluents as agreed upon in the initial MOU between the operator and the member units, addition of any new member units shall be carried without prior approval of the ministry
vii. The Unit shall inform the State Pollution Control Board at least a week prior to undertaking maintenance activities in the recycle system and store/dispose treated effluents under their advice in the matter.
viii. The unit shall also immediately inform the Pollution Control Board of any breakdown in the recycling system, store the effluents in the interim period and dispose effluents only as advised by the Pollution Control Board.
ix. The MoU between CETP and member units shall indicate the maximum quantity of effluent to be sent to the CETP along with the quality.
x. The unit shall maintain a robust system of conveyance for primary treated effluents from the member units and constantly monitor the influent quality to the CETP. The Management of the CETP and the individual member shall be jointly and severally responsible for conveyance and pre-treatment of effluents. Only those units will be authorized to send their effluents to the CETP which have a valid consent of the Pollution Control Board and which meet the primary treated standards as prescribed. The CETP operator shall with the consent of the State Pollution Control Board retain the powers to delink the defaulter unit from entering the conveyance system.
xi. The effluent from member units shall be transported through pipeline. In case the effluent is transported thorough road, it shall be transported through CETP tankers only duly maintaining proper manifest system. The vehicles shall be fitted with proper GPS system.
xii. Before accepting any effluent from member units, the same shall be as permitted by the SPCB in the consent order. No effluent from any unit shall be accepted without consent from SPCB under the Water Act, 1974 as amended.
xiii. Treated water shall be disposed on land for irrigation. An irrigation management plan shall be drawn up in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board.
xiv. The Project proponents will build operate and maintain the collection and conveyance system to transport effluents from the industrial units in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board and ensure that the industrial units meet the primary effluent standards prescribed by the State Pollution Control Board.
xv. The State Pollution Control Board will also evaluate the treatment efficiency of the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and its capability of meeting the prescribed standards. The final scheme of treatment would be such as is approved by the Pollution Control Board in the Consent to Establish.

xvi. The project proponents will create an institutional arrangement for the involvement of individual members in the management of the CETP.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

i. 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.

ii. Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipments.

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. Waste management:

i. ETP sludge generated from CETP facility shall be handled and disposed to nearby authorized TSDF site as per Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

ii. Non Hazardous solid wastes and sludge arising out of the operation of the CETP shall be adequately disposed as per the Consent to be availed from the State Pollution Control Board. Non Hazardous solid wastes and sludge shall not be mixed with Hazardous wastes.

iii. The CETP shall have adequate power back up facility, to meet the energy requirement in case of power failure from the grid.

iv. The site for aerobic composting shall be selected and developed in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board. Odour and insect nuisance shall be adequately controlled.

v. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

vi. The solid wastes shall be segregated, managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

VI. 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;

ii. Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas

VII. Green Belt:

i. 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.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues:

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

ii. Adequate infrastructure, including power, shall be provided for emergency situations and disaster management.

iii. 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.

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

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 01.05.2018, 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 report 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.

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 criteria pollutant levels 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.

vii. 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 operation by the project.

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

xiii. The Ministry 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 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, 2010.

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ANNEXURE-7

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 7(i): Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF)

I. Statutory compliance:

i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 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. 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.
vi. 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.
vii. 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.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks 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 recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories. (for projects involving incineration).
ii. As proposed, air pollution control device viz. gas quencher; treatment with mixture of hydrated lime and activated powder for adsorption of partial acidity and VOCs (if any); bagfilter/ESP for removal of particulate matter; venturi scrubber followed by packed bed scrubber with caustic circulation to neutralize the acidic vapours in flue gas; and demister column for arresting water carry over will be provided to the incinerator. Online pollutant monitoring shall be provided as per CPCB guidelines for monitoring particulate matter, SO_2, NOx and CO from the incinerator stack. The periodical monitoring of Dioxins and Furans in the Stack emissions shall be carried out.
iii. Analysis of Dioxins and Furans shall be done through CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram or equivalent NABL Accredited laboratory.
iv. Incinerator shall be designed as per CPCB guidelines. Energy shall be recovered from incinerator.
v. Gas generated in the Land fill should be properly collected, monitored and flared.
vi. 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 $PM_{2.5}$ in reference to PM emission, and SO_2 and NOx in reference to SO_2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each), covering upwind and downwind directions.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The project proponent shall install continuous effluent monitoring system 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 recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
ii. Sufficient number of Piezometer wells shall be installed in and around the project site to monitor the ground water quality in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board / CPCB. Trend analysis of ground water quality shall be carried out each season and information shall be submitted to the SPCB and the Regional Office of MoEF&CC.
iii. The depth of the land fill site shall be decided based on the ground water table at the site.
iv. Rain water runoff from the landfill area and other hazardous waste management area shall be collected and treated in the effluent treatment plant.
v. 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.
vi. The Company shall ensure proper handling of all spillages by introducing spill control procedures for various chemicals.
vii. All leachates arising from premises should be collected and treated in the ETP followed by RO. RO rejects shall be evaporated in MEE. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test to be performed on leachates.
viii. Scrubber water, leachate water or wheel wash effluent shall be treated in the effluent treatment plant followed by RO to achieve zero liquid discharge.
ix. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused within the project.
x. 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.

IV. Waste management:

i. No non-hazardous wastes, as defined under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, shall be handled in the premises.
ii. The solid wastes shall be segregated, managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
iii. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

iv. 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.

V. Transportation:

i. Project should ensure that the site is properly cordoned off from general movement and no unauthorized person or goods permitted to enter the premises. Necessary security provision should be made as a condition in the Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 to prevent unwanted access.

ii. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the project site shall be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.

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 02 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 02 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.

VI. Green belt:

i. Green belt shall be developed in an area as provided in project details, with native tree species in accordance with Forest Department. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the project site.

ii. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

VII. Public hearing and Human health/safety issues:

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

ii. 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.

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

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 01.05.2018, 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 report 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.

IX. Miscellaneous:

i. The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently. (for projects involving incineration)

ii. 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 (For projects involving only Landfill without incineration)

iii. 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.

iv. 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.

v. 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; $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, 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 (in case of incineration involved).

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

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

x. 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.

xi. 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).

xii. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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

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

xv. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.

xvi. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

xvii. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

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ANNEXURE-8

Standard EC Conditions for Project/Activity 8(a/b): Building and Construction projects / Townships and Area Development projects

I. Statutory compliance:

i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.

ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of fire fighting equipment etc as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.

iii. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.

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

v. 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.

vi. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.

vii. 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.

viii. 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.

ix. The provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016, shall be followed.

x. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

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

ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current 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 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 Management Rules 2016.

x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be 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. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.

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

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

i. The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.

ii. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.

iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.

iv. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.

v. A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water already committed, the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.

vi. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.

vii. Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc and other for supply of recycled water for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc. shall be done.

viii. Use of water saving devices/ fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.

ix. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.

x. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

xi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

xii. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.

xiii. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.

xiv. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.

xv. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.

xvi. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.

xvii. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, AC make up water and gardening. As proposed, no treated water shall be disposed in to municipal drain.

xviii. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

xix. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.

xx. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.

xxi. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.

ii. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.

iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.

ii. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.

iii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.

iv. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.

v. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.

vi. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

VI. Waste Management:

i. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.

ii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring 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 compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.

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 Waste Management Rules, 2016.
x. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

VII. Green Cover:

i. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
ii. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
iii. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
iv. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport

i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
    a. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
    b. Traffic calming measures.
    c. Proper design of entry and exit points.
    d. Parking norms as per local regulation.
ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.
iii. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

IX. Human health issues:

i. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
ii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
iii. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
iv. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
v. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
vi. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

i. The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01.05.2018, 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 report 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 EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.

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

x. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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

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xiii. 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.

xiv. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

xv. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

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