STATE LEVEL EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (SEAC), BIHAR

2nd Floor, BELTRON Bhawan, Shastri Nagar, Patna – 800023.

Ref. No.- 197 Patna, Dated: - 08/11/2021

MINUTES OF 3rd MEETING OF STATE LEVEL EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (SEAC). CONSTITUTED ON 12.08.2021

VENUE: SEIAA Office

DATE: 30th October, 2021

Minutes/Proceeding of the Meeting

1. **Opening Remarks of the Chairman:** The Chairman and Members extended warm welcome with each other and other participants of the meeting. Thereafter, the meeting was opened to start proceeding as per the agenda adopted for this meeting.

2. **Confirmation of Minutes of 2nd Meeting (02/2021)** vide ref.no 165 dated 11.10.2021 **of State Expert Appraisal Committee held on** 28th September, 2021**:** The State Expert Appraisal Committee, hereinafter called the SEAC, was informed that no representation has been received regarding projects considered in meeting held on 28th August, 2021. Minutes of meeting of SEAC were confirmed.

3. **Consideration of Proposals**: The SEAC considered proposals as per the agenda adopted for 3rd meeting (03/2021) vide ref no. 167 and 177 dated- 20.10.2020 and 26.10.2020. The key points of deliberations held were as follows.

4. With regards to the proposals submitted for the real-estate/ apartment/ residential building projects, industry, etc. the Committee members did take stock of the land use plan of the project area, as per the Patna Master Plan. Further various issues, concerning the green area to residential flats ration, status of Waste Management and installation of alternative electric charging points etc. were thoroughly discussed.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

Proposed 100 KLD Grain Based Distillery (Ethanol) With 2.5 MW Power Co-generation Project" by Newgen Bio-fuel Private Limited at Mauza: Tarachandpur, Telmar Road, Block: Bakhtiyarpur, Block : Danapur, District: Patna, State: Bihar [Total Plant Area: 5.9 Ha, (14.16 Acres), {Production Capacity for Distillery 100 KLPD and Power Co-generation:- 2.5 MW) –Reg.Environmental Clearance (File No.: SIA/5(g)/1653/2021, Proposal No: SIA/BR/IND2/227034/2021) .

Environment Consultant: - Paramarsh Servicing Environment and Development (Certificate No. NABET/EIA/1821/RA0120).

Application along with Form - I, and Pre-Feasibility Report in the prescribed format was submitted for production of an Ethanol Based Petrol (EBP) Project vide proposal no. IA/BR/IND2/209542/2021 to the MoEF&CC, GoI, on 19th April 2021 for obtaining Terms of reference (ToR) B1 project under category 5(g) of the schedule of EIA Notification, 2006. The MoEF&CC, GoI has issued ToR vide No. J-11011/179/2021-IA-II(I), dated 30.04.2021. Subsequently, the MOEF&CC, Govt. of India made an amendment in EIA Notification vide SO no. 2339 (E) dated 16th June 2021 and inserted a new category i.e. 5(ga) for all the EBP project which shall be appraised at central level by concerned EAC. However, the project proponent prepared a draft EIA in accordance with ToR granted for category 5g project and Public Hearing was conducted by Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Patna on 25.08.2021. Further, the Project Proponent in prescribed format made a separate application to SEIAA, Bihar vide application no. SIA/BR/IND2/227034/2021 dated 8 October 2021 under category 5g for grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC). To resolve the issue SEAC obtained views from Shri. Sharath Kumar Pallerla, Director (IA-Policy), MoEF&CC, GoI regarding the consideration of project as category 5(g) or 5(ga) of the schedule of EIA Notification. Shri Pallerla opined that project could be considered as B1 under category 5(g).

In the light of above facts along with Pre-Feasibility Report and objective of the project mentioned in the EIA report, SEAC reached to the conclusion that the instant proposal ~~is an Ethanol Based Petrol (EBP) Project~~ is a grain based distillery unit going to produce the ethanol solely to be used for Ethanol Blended Petrol prog. of the Govt.

Therefore, after the amendment in the EIA Notification, 2006 this will fall under the category of 5(ga) of the schedules for which prior environmental clearance can be granted at

central level of the MoEF&CC. However, if project proponent is desired to obtain prior EC under category 5(g) then are advised to approach MoEF&CC, Govt. of India as their original application no. IA/BR/IND2/209542/2021 is still pending. The SEAC, Bihar will consider the project as category 5(g) only if MoEF&CC transfer the project.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2

Proposed Residential Building "Kashyap Green City, Phase–2" by Kashyap Green Homes Private Limited at Mauza: Kothawan, Block: Danapur, District: Patna, State: Bihar (Total Plot Area: 18,743.68 m^2, Total Built-up Area: - 69,901.22 m^2)– Reg. Environmental Clearance

(File No.: SIA/8(a)/1282/2021, Proposal No: SIA/BR/MIS/224624/2021)

Environment Consultant: - Rian Enviro Private Limited (Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2124/IA0079).

Application along with filled up Form - I, Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 25th August, 2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

Earlier in the meeting dated 28th September 2021, the Committee had directed the Project Proponent to submit documents as mentioned in the proceeding of that meeting. Project Proponent has submitted the compliance of above meeting which was placed before the committee and the Project Proponent along with environmental consultant made a presentation and the same were found satisfactory and acceptable, hence the Committee decided to recommend the proposed proposal for grant of **Environmental Clearance annexure 'A'**.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

Proposed Commercial cum Residential Building "M/s A. V. S. Builders and Developers Private Limited, at Mauza: Rasalpur, Thana: Chandauti, District: Gaya, State: Bihar (Total Plot Area: 8,297.30 m^2, Total Built-up Area: - 32,785.47 m^2) – Reg. Environmental Clearance

(File No.: SIA/8(a)/1654/2021, Proposal No.: SIA/BR/MIS/226137/2021).

Environment Consultant:- Paramarsh Servicing Environment and Development (Certificate No. NABET/EIA/1821/RA0120).

Application along with filled up Form - I, Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 18th October, 2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

The Project Proponent along with its environmental consultant M/s. PARAMARSH (Servicing Environmental and Development), made a presentation on the key parameters and salient features of the project. Based on discussion, the Committee found their presentation and and proposal satisfactory and acceptable, hence the Committee decided to recommend the proposed proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the following special conditions in addition to the standard conditions as **annexure 'B'**.

1. Provide solar panels in 30% of total rooftop area (open terrace).
2. Plantation along the road as suggested in the meeting by increasing green belt and foot path.
3. Corporate Environmental responsibility (CER) proposal, in consultation with the concerned authority of the Local Body (Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Nagar Panchayat/Gram Panchayat) by clearly outlining the type of activities, which shall predominantly include Municipal Solid Waste Management activities like-
   a) Materials Recovery Facilities.
   b) Wet Waste processing Facilities.
   c) waste collection vehicles.
4. Make provisions for electric vehicle charging point at each parking area, for both four wheelers and two wheelers.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

Proposed Commercial and Residential Building "Nutan Crescent, Phase-II" by Nutan Construction at Bhikhachak, Mauza: Chitkohra, Block: Patna Sadar, District: Patna, State: Bihar(Total Plot Area: 7,040.07 m^2, Total Built-up Area: - 34,205.87 m^2)– Reg. Environmental Clearance

(File No.: SIA/8(a)/1283/2021, Proposal No.:SIA/BR/MIS/226294/2021).

Environment Consultant: -Rian Enviro Private Limited (Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2124/IA0079).

Application along with filled up Form - I, Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 25th August, 2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

Earlier in the meeting dated 28th September 2021, the Committee had directed the Project Proponent to submit documents as mentioned in the proceeding of that meeting. Project Proponent has submitted the compliance of above meeting which was placed before the committee and the Project Proponent along with environmental consultant made a presentation and the same was found satisfactory and acceptable, hence the Committee decided to recommend the proposed proposal for grant of **Environmental Clearance annexure 'C'.**

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5

Proposed Residential Building "Star Galaxy I" by Sai Shree Balajee Homes Private Limited at, Village: Simlimurarpur, Patna Rural, District: Patna, State: Bihar (Total Plot Area: 16,292.94 m^2, Total Built-up Area: - 65,239.78 m^2 Existing Built-up Area: - 16,215.02 m^2 Proposed Built-up Area: - 49,024.76 m^2)– Reg. Environmental Clearance (File No.: SIA/8(a)/1284/2021, Proposal No.:SIA/BR/MIS/226768/2021).

Environment Consultant:-Rian Enviro Private Limited (Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2124/IA0079).

Application along with filled up Form - I, Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 06th September, 2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

Earlier in the meeting dated 28th September, 2021, the Committee had directed the Project Proponent to submit documents as mentioned in the proceeding of that meeting. Project Proponent has submitted the compliance of above meeting which was placed before the committee and the Project Proponent along with environmental consultant made a presentation and the same was found satisfactory and acceptable, hence the Committee decided to recommend the proposed proposal for grant of **Environmental clearance** annexure **'D'**.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 6

Proposed Mall and Residential Building "Golden Tower / Residency" at Village:Mustafapur, Mauza: Adampur, Block: Danapur, District: Patna, State: Bihar by

Concicon Construction Private Limited (Total Plot Area: 11,688.75 m^2, Total Built-up Area: -58,404.33 m^2) – Reg. Environmental Clearance

(File No: SIA/8(a)/1529/2021, Online proposal No.: SAI/BR/MIS/228225/2021)

Environment Consultant:-Rian Enviro Private Limited (Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2124/IA0079).

Application along with filled up Form - I, Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 20th September, 2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

Earlier in the meeting dated 28th September 2021, the Committee had directed the Project Proponent to submit documents as mentioned in the proceeding of that meeting. Project Proponent has submitted the compliance of above meeting which was placed before the committee and the Project Proponent along with environmental consultant made a presentation and the same was found satisfactory and acceptable, hence the Committee decided to recommend the proposed proposal for grant of **Environmental Clearance annexure 'E'**.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 7

Proposed Commercial cum Hotel Building at Mauza: Dhanawa, Thana: Bodh Gaya, District: Gaya, State: Bihar by "Kumar Infra Enterprises Private Limited" (Total Plot Area:- 10,201.44 m^2, Total Built-up Area: -36,544.97 m^2) –Reg. Environmental Clearance

(File No: SIA/8(a)/1592/2021, Online proposal No.: SAI/BR/MIS/230256/2021)

Environment Consultant:-Rian Enviro Private Limited (Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2124/IA0079).

Application along with filled up Form - I, Form - I (A) and Conceptual Plan in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 29th September, 2021 for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC).

The Project Proponent along with its environmental consultant (M/s. Rian Enviro Private Limited) made a presentation on the key parameters and salient features of the project. Based on discussion, the Committee found their presentation and proposal satisfactory and acceptable, hence the Committee decided to recommend the proposed proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the following special conditions in addition to the standard conditions as **annexure 'F'**

1. Provide solar panels in 30% of total rooftop area (open terrace).
2. Plantation along the road as suggested in the meeting by increasing green belt and foot path.
3. Corporate Environmental responsibility (CER) proposal, in consultation with the concerned authority of the Local Body (Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Nagar Panchayat/Gram Panchayat) by clearly outlining the type of activities, which shall predominantly include Municipal Solid Waste Management activities like-
   a) Materials Recovery Facilities.
   b) Wet Waste processing Facilities.
   c) waste collection vehicles.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 8

Proposed Clinker Grinding Unit with Cement Production Capacity of 6.0 MTPA (Line I - 3.0 MTPA and Line II - 3.0 MTPA) and D.G. Set of 2000 KVA (Line I - 2 x 500 KVA and Line II - 2 x 500 KVA) at Mauza: Bhagwanpur, Block.: Kanti, District: Muzaffarpur, State: Bihar by Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited (Total Project Area: 46.20 Acres or 18.69 Ha) – Reg.Terms of Reference

(File No: SIA/3(b)/1482/2021, Online proposal No.: SAI/BR/IND/66963/2021)

Application along with filled up Form - I, Pre-feasibility Report in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 08th September, 2021 for obtaining Terms of Reference (ToR).

The proposal was scheduled for the presentation wherein it was observed by committee that Project Proponent through parivesh portal has submitted a request for withdrawal of their application/proposal. The Committee after deliberations decided that on the request of Project Proponent allowed for withdrawal of the proposal for further consideration, while directing the project proponent to submit the reasons for withdrawal of the proposal.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 9

M/s Tejas Iron & Steel Private Limited at Mauza: Raipura, Near Industrial Area, Fatuha, District: Patna, State: Bihar (Total Production Capacity: - 3,00,000 MT/Annum)– Reg.Environmental Clearance

(File No.: SIA/3(a)/1272/2020, Proposal No: SIA/BR/IND/59209/2021)

Application along with filled up Form - I, Pre-feasibility Report in the prescribed format was submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 18th December, 2020 for obtaining Terms of Reference (ToR). Auto ToR has been generated through Parivesh Portal on 22nd December, 2020 vide No. File No. SIA/3(a)/1272/2020. The SEAC in its meeting held on 26th December 2020 recommended for grant of Term of Reference which was subsequently issued by SEIAA vide letter no. SIA/3(a)/1272/2020 dated 04.02.2021. The final EIA report has been submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on the prescribed format on 22.10.2021 for obtaining prior Environmental Clearance (EC).

The Chairman, SEAC requested the consultant during the presentation to show the current status of project site on Google Earth. It was found from the time series images available on the Google Earth that just after recommendation of ToR from SEAC meeting held on 26th December 2020, the project proponent has started the civil construction work at project site without obtaining prior EC. The satellite image dated March 2021 available on Google Earth shows that part of civil construction has been undertaken by the project proponent at project site without obtaining prior EC which is a clear violation of the EIA Notification, 2006, various office memorandum issued under the notification and courts/national green tribunal orders. Moreover, consultant on behalf of project proponent while uploading of Form-2 under S. No. 1 also suppressed the facts about committed violation which is a serious issue.

The SEAC has taken a strong view on unethical practice adopted by the consultant and warned them not to repeat the same in future, otherwise such misconduct will lead to reporting to NABET/QCI for cancellation of accreditation. The SEAC opined that presently there is no provision in the EIA Notification, 2006 to deal with violation cases, therefore the instant proposal stands rejected for the recommendation to grant prior EC. The SEAC further recommend to SEIAA and SPCB to take necessary action as per the section 19 of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and EIA Notification, 2006 for such violation.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN 3rd MEETING OF SEAC, BIHAR HELD ON 30th OCTOBER 2021

S. No.	Name	Designation	Attendance 30.10.2021
1	Dr. Gopal Sharma	Chairman	Present
2	Dr. Ramakar Jha	Member	Present
3	Dr. Bibha Kumari	Member	Present
4	Dr. Anshumali	Member	Present through video link.
5	Dr. Aditya Mohanty	Member	Present through video link.
6	Shri Mokhtarul Haque	Member	Present
8	Shri AjitSamaiyar	Member	Present
8	Shri S. Chandrasekar	Member Secretary	Present

Signature(s) of Members Present

Sd/
(Dr. Ramakar Jha)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/
(AjitSamaiyar)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/
(Dr. Anshumali)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/
(Dr.Aditya Mohanty)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/
(Dr, Bibha Kumari)
(Member, SEAC)

Sd/
(Mokhtarul Haque)
(Member, SEAC)

08/11/21
(S. Chandrasekar, IFS)
(Member Secretary, SEAC)

8.11.2021
(Dr. Gopal Sharma)
(Chairman, SEAC)

Kashyap Green City, Phase–2

Annexure -A

Statutory compliance:

1. 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.

2. The Project Proponent will obtain CTE from the BSPCB before preparing site for construction; if applicable and CTO before giving occupancy.

3. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening, etc.

4. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department, etc. shall be complied with.

5. The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

6. The Project Proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.

7. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by Project Proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.

10. The Project Proponent shall follow the ECBC / ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, GoI. strictly.

11. The facilities provided for collection, segregation, handling, on site storage & processing of solid waste such as chute system for multi-storey buildings, wet & dry bins, collection center & mechanical composter, etc. shall be properly maintained. The collected solid waste shall be segregated at site. The recyclable solid waste shall be sold out to the authorized vendors / recyclers for which a written tie-up must be done with the authorized vendors / recyclers.

12. Hazardous waste / E-waste should be disposed off as per Rules applicable and with the necessary approval of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

13. Solar power plant or other solar energy related equipment's shall be operated and maintained properly.

14. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.

15. Environmental Clearance conditions applicable for construction and operation phase which are in the interest of public at large must be displayed at prominent place which can be easily accessible to public along with address and contact number of authorities to whom violation of EC conditions can be reported.

16. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto. 1/3rd of the building height or 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of dust particulate (fugitive emission) matter from the construction site.

17. Construction of appropriate civil structure and creation of other facilities shall be undertaken to provide benefit of the person suffering from disability in accordance with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order dated 15th December 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) 292 of 2006 with WP (Civil) 997 of 2013 (Disabled Rights Grout & Anr. Vs Union of India & Ors).

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. 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.

2. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto 1/3rd of the building height or upto 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of particulate matter (fugitive emission) from the construction site. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. Plastic / tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing all loose construction material e.g sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

3. A Management Plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

4. 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.

5. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site.

6. All loose construction material e.g sand, soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

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

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

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

10. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection), Act 1986 prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

11. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height asper CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate

the noise pollution. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)norms.

12. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be implemented.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

1. 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 wet land 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.
2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. 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, SEIAA/ Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

11. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

12. 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.

13. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.

14. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.

15. 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.

16. 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 into municipal drain.

17. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

18. 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.

19. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.

20. 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.

21. Separate drainage system shall be developed for storm water so that end point discharge to nearest nallah / river is ensured to avoid water logging without any increase in the pollution load in receiving system.

22. Possibilities need to be explored to use STP waste water during construction phase. Fresh water shall be used only after exhausting the possibility of obtaining STP waste water located in municipal jurisdiction.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

1. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential 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.

2. 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:

1. 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.
2. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
3. 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 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) specifications.
4. 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.
5. 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-law's requirement, whichever is higher.
6. 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:

1. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the Municipal Solid Waste (M.S.W.) generated from project shall be obtained.
2. Proper composting / vermi-composting of municipal and biodegradable solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected,

transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Solid Wastes Management, 2016 (As amended).

3. All the top soil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.

4. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.

5. 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.

6. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.

7. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.

8. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.

12. 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:

1. No tree should be felled unless exigencies demand. Wherever absolutely necessary, tree translocation shall be done with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained/translocated based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted.

2. 2850 sqm. (15.2%) of the total plot area shall be kept under green belt cover within the project site.

3. All the efforts shall be made not to fell any tree however if any tree need to be removed necessarily, it may be translocated with prior permission from concerned local Authority. In case of felling, plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut / removed to species planted. Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the Project document.

4. 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 re-applied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport:

1. 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.
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2. 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.

3. 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:

1. 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.
2. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
3. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
4. 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.
5. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
6. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

1. The Project Proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.

2. 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.

3. 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 the head of the organization.

4. 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 SEIAA/ Ministry, Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

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1. Plantation along the road as suggested in the meeting by increasing green belt and foot path.
2. Provide Waste water drain, rainwater drain and water supply pipe separately. Nothing should be drained outside the campus through underground pipes and nothing should be pumped to groundwater. All the sewage drains shall be covered.
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5. Make provisions for electric vehicle charging point at each parking area, for both four wheelers and two wheelers.

5. Corporate Environmental responsibility (CER) proposal, in consultation with the concerned authority of the Local Body (Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Nagar Panchayat/Gram Panchayat) by clearly outlining the type of activities, which shall predominantly include Municipal Solid Waste Management activities like-
   a) Materials Recovery Facilities.
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6. All the building apartment block, green area and green building of the Campus must be as per RERA and Govt. of Indian Guidelines for residential apartments having high population load (more than 2000 people).

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

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15. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary which shall be implemented in a time bound manner.

16. The Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, GoI / SEIAA 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.

17. Project Proponent shall erect a signboard on his project site and display information regarding name of the project, Environmental Clearance letter No., date and validity period of Environmental Clearance, and Environmental Clearance conditions which affect general public at large along with name of authority to which violation of Environmental Clearance conditions can be reported.

18. 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.

19. Environmental Clearance shall remain valid for a maximum period of 7 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.

20. Any appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

A. V. S. Builders and Developers Private Limited

Annexure-B

Statutory compliance:

1. 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.

2. The Project Proponent will obtain CTE from the BSPCB before preparing site for construction; if applicable and CTO before giving occupancy.

3. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening, etc.

4. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department, etc. shall be complied with.

5. The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

6. The Project Proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.

7. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by Project Proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.

10. The Project Proponent shall follow the ECBC / ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, GoI. strictly.

11. The facilities provided for collection, segregation, handling, on site storage & processing of solid waste such as chute system for multi-storey buildings, wet & dry bins, collection center & mechanical composter, etc. shall be properly maintained. The collected solid waste shall be segregated at site. The recyclable solid waste shall be sold out to the authorized vendors / recyclers for which a written tie-up must be done with the authorized vendors / recyclers.

12. Hazardous waste / E-waste should be disposed off as per Rules applicable and with the necessary approval of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

13. Solar power plant or other solar energy related equipment's shall be operated and maintained properly.

14. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.

15. Environmental Clearance conditions applicable for construction and operation phase which are in the interest of public at large must be displayed at prominent place which can be easily accessible to public along with address and contact number of authorities to whom violation of EC conditions can be reported.

16. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto. 1/3rd of the building height or 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of dust particulate (fugitive emission) matter from the construction site.

17. Construction of appropriate civil structure and creation of other facilities shall be undertaken to provide benefit of the person suffering from disability in accordance with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order dated 15th December 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) 292 of 2006 with WP (Civil) 997 of 2013 (Disabled Rights Grout & Anr. Vs Union of India & Ors).

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. 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.

2. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto 1/3rd of the building height or upto 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of particulate matter (fugitive emission) from the construction site. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. Plastic / tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing all loose construction material e.g sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

3. A Management Plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

4. 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.

5. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site.

6. All loose construction material e.g sand, soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

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

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

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

10. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection), Act 1986 prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

11. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height asper CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate

the noise pollution. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)norms.

12. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be implemented.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

1. 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 wet land 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.
2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. 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, SEIAA/ Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

11. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

12. 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.

13. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.

14. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.

15. 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.

16. 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 into municipal drain.

17. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

18. 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.

19. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.

20. 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.

21. Separate drainage system shall be developed for storm water so that end point discharge to nearest nallah / river is ensured to avoid water logging without any increase in the pollution load in receiving system.

22. Possibilities need to be explored to use STP waste water during construction phase. Fresh water shall be used only after exhausting the possibility of obtaining STP waste water located in municipal jurisdiction.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

1. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential 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.

2. 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:

1. 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.
2. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
3. 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 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) specifications.
4. 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.
5. 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-law's requirement, whichever is higher.
6. 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:

1. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the Municipal Solid Waste (M.S.W.) generated from project shall be obtained.
2. Proper composting / vermi-composting of municipal and biodegradable solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected,

transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Solid Wastes Management, 2016 (As amended).

3. All the top soil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.

4. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.

5. 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.

6. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.

7. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.

8. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.

12. 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.

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16. The Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, GoI / SEIAA 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.

17. Project Proponent shall erect a signboard on his project site and display information regarding name of the project, Environmental Clearance letter No., date and validity period of Environmental Clearance, and Environmental Clearance conditions which affect general public at large along with name of authority to which violation of Environmental Clearance conditions can be reported.

18. 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.

19. Environmental Clearance shall remain valid for a maximum period of 7 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.

20. Any appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Nutan Crescent, Phase-II

Annexure-C

Statutory compliance:

1. 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.

2. The Project Proponent will obtain CTE from the BSPCB before preparing site for construction; if applicable and CTO before giving occupancy.

3. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening, etc.

4. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department, etc. shall be complied with.

5. The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

6. The Project Proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.

7. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by Project Proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.

10. The Project Proponent shall follow the ECBC / ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, GoI. strictly.

11. The facilities provided for collection, segregation, handling, on site storage & processing of solid waste such as chute system for multi-storey buildings, wet & dry bins, collection center & mechanical composter, etc. shall be properly maintained. The collected solid waste shall be segregated at site. The recyclable solid waste shall be sold out to the authorized vendors / recyclers for which a written tie-up must be done with the authorized vendors / recyclers.

12. Hazardous waste / E-waste should be disposed off as per Rules applicable and with the necessary approval of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

13. Solar power plant or other solar energy related equipment's shall be operated and maintained properly.

14. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.

15. Environmental Clearance conditions applicable for construction and operation phase which are in the interest of public at large must be displayed at prominent place which can be easily accessible to public along with address and contact number of authorities to whom violation of EC conditions can be reported.

16. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto. 1/3rd of the building height or 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of dust particulate (fugitive emission) matter from the construction site.

17. Construction of appropriate civil structure and creation of other facilities shall be undertaken to provide benefit of the person suffering from disability in accordance with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order dated 15th December 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) 292 of 2006 with WP (Civil) 997 of 2013 (Disabled Rights Grout & Anr. Vs Union of India & Ors).

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. 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.

2. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto 1/3rd of the building height or upto 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of particulate matter (fugitive emission) from the construction site. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. Plastic / tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing all loose construction material e.g sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

3. A Management Plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

4. 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.

5. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site.

6. All loose construction material e.g sand, soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

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

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

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

10. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection), Act 1986 prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

11. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height asper CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate

the noise pollution. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)norms.

12. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be implemented.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

1. 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 wet land 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.
2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. 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, SEIAA/ Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

11. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

12. 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.

13. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.

14. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.

15. 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.

16. 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 into municipal drain.

17. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

18. 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.

19. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.

20. 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.

21. Separate drainage system shall be developed for storm water so that end point discharge to nearest nallah / river is ensured to avoid water logging without any increase in the pollution load in receiving system.

22. Possibilities need to be explored to use STP waste water during construction phase. Fresh water shall be used only after exhausting the possibility of obtaining STP waste water located in municipal jurisdiction.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

1. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential 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.

2. 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:

1. 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.
2. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
3. 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 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) specifications.
4. 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.
5. 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-law's requirement, whichever is higher.
6. 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:

1. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the Municipal Solid Waste (M.S.W.) generated from project shall be obtained.
2. Proper composting / vermi-composting of municipal and biodegradable solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected,

transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Solid Wastes Management, 2016 (As amended).

3. All the top soil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.

4. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.

5. 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.

6. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.

7. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.

8. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.

12. 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:

1. No tree should be felled unless exigencies demand. Wherever absolutely necessary, tree translocation shall be done with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained/translocated based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted.

2. 1420 sqm. (20.2%) of the total plot area shall be kept under green belt cover within the project site.

3. All the efforts shall be made not to fell any tree however if any tree need to be removed necessarily, it may be translocated with prior permission from concerned local Authority. In case of felling, plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut / removed to species planted. Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the Project document.

4. 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 re-applied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport:

1. 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.
e) Proper signages.

2. 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.

3. 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:

1. 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.
2. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
3. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
4. 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.
5. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
6. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

1. The Project Proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.

2. 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.

3. 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 the head of the organization.

4. 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 SEIAA/ Ministry, Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

XI. Additional Conditions

1. Plantation along the road as suggested in the meeting by increasing green belt and foot path.
2. Provide Waste water drain, rainwater drain and water supply pipe separately. Nothing should be drained outside the campus through underground pipes and nothing should be pumped to groundwater. All the sewage drains shall be covered.
3. Provide solar panels in 30% of total rooftop area (open terrace).
4. Provide Safety measures (Fire, disaster, flood, etc.), /medical facilities and arrangement for physically challenged persons.
5. Make provisions for electric vehicle charging point at each parking area, for both four wheelers and two wheelers.

9. Corporate Environmental responsibility (CER) proposal, in consultation with the concerned authority of the Local Body (Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Nagar Panchayat/Gram Panchayat) by clearly outlining the type of activities, which shall predominantly include Municipal Solid Waste Management activities like-

   g) Materials Recovery Facilities.

   h) Wet Waste processing Facilities.

   i) waste collection vehicles.

10. All the building apartment block, green area and green building of the Campus must be as per RERA and Govt. of Indian Guidelines for residential apartments having high population load (more than 2000 people).

XII. Miscellaneous:

1. 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 Environmental Clearance and the details of MoEF&CC/SEIAA, Bihar website where it is displayed.

2. 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.

3. All utility lines (electricity, telephone, cable, water supply, sewage, drainage, etc. shall be laid below ground level. Ducts shall be provided along and across the roads to lay the utility lines. Major trunk (water/sewerage) lines are to be laid along the utility corridor.

4. Rest room facilities shall be provided for service population.

5. The Project Proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated Environmental Clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.

6. The Project Proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during their presentation to the State Expe rt Appraisal Committee.

7. 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.

8. The Project Proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the Bihar State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.

9. The Project Proponent shall inform the SEIAA, 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.

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

11. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA, Bihar.

12. 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.

13. The Environmental Clearance granted on the basis of submitted layout plan of the proposed construction of buildings/establishments of industries shall be provisional for a period of one year or till its approved by the competent authority whichever is earlier. Should there be any deviation / change in the layout plan (as contained in the project proposal on which Environmental Clearance is granted), the Project Proponent shall furnish a copy along with a request to SEIAA, Bihar to make necessary correction / revision in the Environmental Clearance accordingly. Any failure on part of the Project Proponent in doing so will be treated as a violation of Environmental Clearance condition.

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

15. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary which shall be implemented in a time bound manner.

16. The Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, GoI / SEIAA 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.

17. Project Proponent shall erect a signboard on his project site and display information regarding name of the project, Environmental Clearance letter No., date and validity period of Environmental Clearance, and Environmental Clearance conditions which affect general public at large along with name of authority to which violation of Environmental Clearance conditions can be reported.

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19. Environmental Clearance shall remain valid for a maximum period of 7 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.

20. Any appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Star Galaxy I

Annexure- D

Statutory compliance:

1. 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.
2. The Project Proponent will obtain CTE from the BSPCB before preparing site for construction; if applicable and CTO before giving occupancy.
3. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening, etc.
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5. 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.
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10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

11. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

12. 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.

13. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.

14. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.

15. 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.

16. 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 into municipal drain.

17. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

18. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.

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3. 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 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) specifications.
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1. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the Municipal Solid Waste (M.S.W.) generated from project shall be obtained.
2. Proper composting / vermi-composting of municipal and biodegradable solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected,

transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Solid Wastes Management, 2016 (As amended).

3. All the top soil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.

4. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.

5. 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.

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7. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.

8. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

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10. 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.

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12. 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:

1. No tree should be felled unless exigencies demand. Wherever absolutely necessary, tree translocation shall be done with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained/translocated based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted.

2. 3345.36 sqm. (20.53%) of the total plot area shall be kept under green belt cover within the project site.

3. All the efforts shall be made not to fell any tree however if any tree need to be removed necessarily, it may be translocated with prior permission from concerned local Authority. In case of felling, plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut / removed to species planted. Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the Project document.

4. 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 re-applied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport:

1. 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.
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2. 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.

3. 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:

1. 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.
2. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
3. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
4. 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.
5. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
6. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

1. The Project Proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.

2. 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.

3. 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 the head of the organization.

4. 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 SEIAA/ Ministry, Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

XI. Additional Conditions

1. Plantation along the road as suggested in the meeting by increasing green belt and foot path.
2. Provide Waste water drain, rainwater drain and water supply pipe separately. Nothing should be drained outside the campus through underground pipes and nothing should be pumped to groundwater. All the sewage drains shall be covered.
3. Provide solar panels in 30% of total rooftop area (open terrace).
4. Provide Safety measures (Fire, disaster, flood, etc.), /medical facilities and arrangement for physically challenged persons.
5. Make provisions for electric vehicle charging point at each parking area, for both four wheelers and two wheelers.

11. Corporate Environmental responsibility (CER) proposal, in consultation with the concerned authority of the Local Body (Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Nagar Panchayat/Gram Panchayat) by clearly outlining the type of activities, which shall predominantly include Municipal Solid Waste Management activities like-
    a) Materials Recovery Facilities.
    b) Wet Waste processing Facilities.
    c) waste collection vehicles.
12. All the building apartment block, green area and green building of the Campus must be as per RERA and Govt. of Indian Guidelines for residential apartments having high population load (more than 2000 people).

XII. Miscellaneous:

1. 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 Environmental Clearance and the details of MoEF&CC/SEIAA, Bihar website where it is displayed.

2. 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.

3. All utility lines (electricity, telephone, cable, water supply, sewage, drainage, etc. shall be laid below ground level. Ducts shall be provided along and across the roads to lay the utility lines. Major trunk (water/sewerage) lines are to be laid along the utility corridor.

4. Rest room facilities shall be provided for service population.

5. The Project Proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated Environmental Clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.

6. The Project Proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during their presentation to the State Expert Appraisal Committee.

7. 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.

8. The Project Proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the Bihar State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.

9. The Project Proponent shall inform the SEIAA, 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.

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

11. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA, Bihar.

12. 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.

13. The Environmental Clearance granted on the basis of submitted layout plan of the proposed construction of buildings/establishments of industries shall be provisional for a period of one year or till its approved by the competent authority whichever is earlier. Should there be any deviation / change in the layout plan (as contained in the project proposal on which Environmental Clearance is granted), the Project Proponent shall furnish a copy along with a request to SEIAA, Bihar to make necessary correction / revision in the Environmental Clearance accordingly. Any failure on part of the Project Proponent in doing so will be treated as a violation of Environmental Clearance condition.

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

15. The SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary which shall be implemented in a time bound manner.

16. The Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, GoI / SEIAA 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.

17. Project Proponent shall erect a signboard on his project site and display information regarding name of the project, Environmental Clearance letter No., date and validity period of Environmental Clearance, and Environmental Clearance conditions which affect general public at large along with name of authority to which violation of Environmental Clearance conditions can be reported.

18. 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.

19. Environmental Clearance shall remain valid for a maximum period of 7 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.

20. Any appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Golden Tower

Annexure-E

Statutory compliance:

1. 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.

2. The Project Proponent will obtain CTE from the BSPCB before preparing site for construction; if applicable and CTO before giving occupancy.

3. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening, etc.

4. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department, etc. shall be complied with.

5. The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

6. The Project Proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.

7. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by Project Proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.

10. The Project Proponent shall follow the ECBC / ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, GoI. strictly.

11. The facilities provided for collection, segregation, handling, on site storage & processing of solid waste such as chute system for multi-storey buildings, wet & dry bins, collection center & mechanical composter, etc. shall be properly maintained. The collected solid waste shall be segregated at site. The recyclable solid waste shall be sold out to the authorized vendors / recyclers for which a written tie-up must be done with the authorized vendors / recyclers.

12. Hazardous waste / E-waste should be disposed off as per Rules applicable and with the necessary approval of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

13. Solar power plant or other solar energy related equipment's shall be operated and maintained properly.

14. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.

15. Environmental Clearance conditions applicable for construction and operation phase which are in the interest of public at large must be displayed at prominent place which can be easily accessible to public along with address and contact number of authorities to whom violation of EC conditions can be reported.

16. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto. 1/3rd of the building height or 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of dust particulate (fugitive emission) matter from the construction site.

17. Construction of appropriate civil structure and creation of other facilities shall be undertaken to provide benefit of the person suffering from disability in accordance with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order dated 15th December 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) 292 of 2006 with WP (Civil) 997 of 2013 (Disabled Rights Grout & Anr. Vs Union of India & Ors).

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. 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.

2. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto 1/3rd of the building height or upto 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of particulate matter (fugitive emission) from the construction site. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. Plastic / tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing all loose construction material e.g sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

3. A Management Plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

4. 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.

5. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site.

6. All loose construction material e.g sand, soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

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

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

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

10. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection), Act 1986 prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

11. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height asper CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate

the noise pollution. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)norms.

12. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be implemented.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

1. 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 wet land 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.
2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. 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, SEIAA/ Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

11. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

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2. 2583 sqm. (22%) of the total plot area shall be kept under green belt cover within the project site.

3. All the efforts shall be made not to fell any tree however if any tree need to be removed necessarily, it may be translocated with prior permission from concerned local Authority. In case of felling, plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut / removed to species planted. Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the Project document.

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3. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
4. 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.
5. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
6. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

1. The Project Proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.

2. 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.

3. 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 the head of the organization..

4. 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 SEIAA/ Ministry, Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

XI. Additional Conditions

1. Plantation along the road as suggested in the meeting by increasing green belt and foot path.
2. Provide Waste water drain, rainwater drain and water supply pipe separately. Nothing should be drained outside the campus through underground pipes and nothing should be pumped to groundwater. All the sewage drains shall be covered.
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   a) Materials Recovery Facilities.
   b) Wet Waste processing Facilities.
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4. Rest room facilities shall be provided for service population.
5. The Project Proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated Environmental Clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
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16. The Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, GoI / SEIAA 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.

17. Project Proponent shall erect a signboard on his project site and display information regarding name of the project, Environmental Clearance letter No., date and validity period of Environmental Clearance, and Environmental Clearance conditions which affect general public at large along with name of authority to which violation of Environmental Clearance conditions can be reported.

18. 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.

19. Environmental Clearance shall remain valid for a maximum period of 7 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.

20. Any appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Commercial cum Hotel Building

Annexure -F

Statutory compliance:

1. 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.

2. The Project Proponent will obtain CTE from the BSPCB before preparing site for construction; if applicable and CTO before giving occupancy.

3. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening, etc.

4. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department, etc. shall be complied with.

5. The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

6. The Project Proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.

7. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by Project Proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.

10. The Project Proponent shall follow the ECBC / ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, GoI. strictly.

11. The facilities provided for collection, segregation, handling, on site storage & processing of solid waste such as chute system for multi-storey buildings, wet & dry bins, collection center & mechanical composter, etc. shall be properly maintained. The collected solid waste shall be segregated at site. The recyclable solid waste shall be sold out to the authorized vendors / recyclers for which a written tie-up must be done with the authorized vendors / recyclers.

12. Hazardous waste / E-waste should be disposed off as per Rules applicable and with the necessary approval of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

13. Solar power plant or other solar energy related equipment's shall be operated and maintained properly.

14. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.

15. Environmental Clearance conditions applicable for construction and operation phase which are in the interest of public at large must be displayed at prominent place which can be easily accessible to public along with address and contact number of authorities to whom violation of EC conditions can be reported.

16. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto. 1/3rd of the building height or 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of dust particulate (fugitive emission) matter from the construction site.

17. Construction of appropriate civil structure and creation of other facilities shall be undertaken to provide benefit of the person suffering from disability in accordance with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order dated 15th December 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) 292 of 2006 with WP (Civil) 997 of 2013 (Disabled Rights Grout & Anr. Vs Union of India & Ors).

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

1. 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.

2. Project site shall be adequately barricaded before the start of construction activity by erecting suitable windscreen upto 1/3rd of the building height or upto 10 meters height whichever is more to prevent dispersion of particulate matter (fugitive emission) from the construction site. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. Plastic / tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing all loose construction material e.g sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.

3. A Management Plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.

4. 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.

5. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site.

6. All loose construction material e.g sand, soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

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

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

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

10. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection), Act 1986 prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

11. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height asper CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate

the noise pollution. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)norms.

12. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be implemented.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

1. 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 wet land 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.
2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. 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, SEIAA/ Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

11. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rainwater harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

12. 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.

13. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.

14. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.

15. 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.

16. 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 into municipal drain.

17. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

18. 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.

19. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.

20. 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.

21. Separate drainage system shall be developed for storm water so that end point discharge to nearest nallah / river is ensured to avoid water logging without any increase in the pollution load in receiving system.

22. Possibilities need to be explored to use STP waste water during construction phase. Fresh water shall be used only after exhausting the possibility of obtaining STP waste water located in municipal jurisdiction.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

1. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential 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.

2. 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:

1. 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.
2. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
3. 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 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) specifications.
4. 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.
5. 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-law's requirement, whichever is higher.
6. 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:

1. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the Municipal Solid Waste (M.S.W.) generated from project shall be obtained.
2. Proper composting / vermi-composting of municipal and biodegradable solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected,

transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Solid Wastes Management, 2016 (As amended).

3. All the top soil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.

4. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.

5. 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.

6. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.

7. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.

8. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.

12. 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:

1. No tree should be felled unless exigencies demand. Wherever absolutely necessary, tree translocation shall be done with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained/translocated based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut to species planted.

2. 2041.62 sqm. (20%) of the total plot area shall be kept under green belt cover within the project site.

3. All the efforts shall be made not to fell any tree however if any tree need to be removed necessarily, it may be translocated with prior permission from concerned local Authority. In case of felling, plantations to be ensured in the ratio of species cut / removed to species planted. Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the Project document.

4. 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 re-applied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. Transport:

1. 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.
e) Proper signages.

2. 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.

3. 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:

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