

State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)

Minutes of 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) held on 25.08.2023 (Friday) at SEIAA Conference Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Panagal Maligai, Saidapet, Chennai 600 015 for consideration of Building & Construction projects, Metallurgical Industries and Mining Projects.

Confirmation of Earlier Minutes

The minutes of the 403<sup>rd</sup> SEAC meeting held on 24.08.2023 were circulated to the Members in advance and as there are no remarks, the Committee decided to confirm the minute.

Agenda No: 404- 01

File No: 2664/2023

To consider Extension of Validity for the earlier issued Environmental Clearance for Proposed Expansion of Free Trade Warehouse Zone at S.F. No. 11/2A, 2B, etc, at Mannur & Valarpuram Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s J. Matadee Free Trade Zone Pvt. Ltd - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/300995/2023, Dated: 07.06.2023)

The proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023. The project proponent has given a detailed presentation. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The project proponent gave detailed presentation.

SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, M/s J. Matadee Free Trade Zone Pvt. Ltd has applied for Extension of Validity for the earlier issued Environmental Clearance for the Proposed Expansion of Free Trade Warehouse Zone at S.F. No. 11/2A, 2B, etc, at Mannur & Valarpuram Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 8(b) "Township and Area Development Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. The subject was placed in 640<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 19.07.2023. The authority noted that the proponent had applied for extension of validity of earlier

  
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issued Environmental clearance vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.2664/2014/8(b)/EC-466KPM/2016 dated 17.05.2016 in the Parivesh Portal vide SIA/TN/MIS/300489/2023 Dated: 22/05/2023.

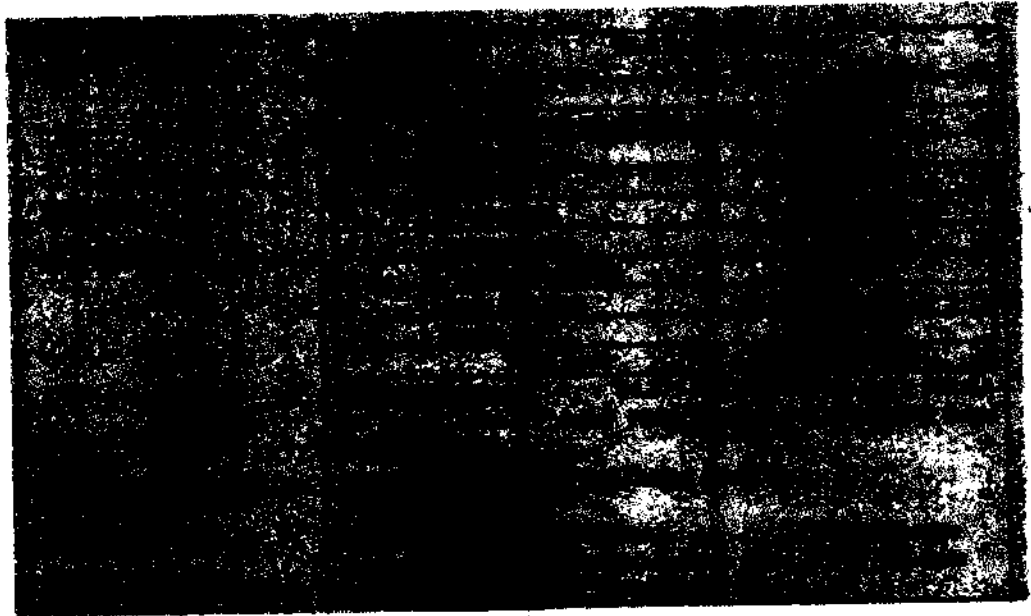
As per EIA Notification, 2006 Para 9. Validity of Environmental Clearance (EC):

*"...This period of validity may be extended by the regulatory authority concerned by a maximum period of five years provided an application is made to the regulatory authority by the applicant within the validity period, together with an updated Form 1, and Supplementary Form 1A, for Construction projects or activities (item 8 of the Schedule). In this regard the regulatory authority may also consult the Expert Appraisal Committee or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee as the case may be."*

In the view of the above, Authority after detailed deliberation noted the following

1. The project proponent had obtained Environment Clearance vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.2664/2014/8(b)/EC-466KPM/2016 dated 17.05.2016.

As per S. No. 8 of the EC issued, Built-up area is 40,841.829 Sq.m.



2. Subsequently, the proponent has submitted CTO obtained from TNPCB vide Consent Order No 2208244063030 Dated: 25.07.2022. As per CTO issued, under special conditions, para 1

  
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Sl. No.	Description	Quantity	Unit
<b>Product Details</b>			
1.	Development of notified Free Trade Ware Housing Zone of total area 96.8 hectares, with ware house built up area of 40,841.829 sq.m to handle cargo goods and industrial sheds of total built up area of 43305.23 sq.m comprises of re-packaging, assembling etc. The total built up area is 84,147.06 sq.m for phase 1.	0	-
<b>By-Product Details</b>			
1.	NIL	0	-
<b>Intermediate Product Details</b>			
1.	NIL	0	-

3. On perusal of the File, it was ascertained that

- i. The proponent had given a representation regarding clarification for applicability of Environmental Clearance for the construction of Industrial Unit for 65,000 Sq.m vide letter dated: 17.05.2019.
- ii. Subsequently, based on the above clarification, a letter was issued to the proponent vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.2664/2014 Dated: 28.05.2019, it states that  
*"...Now for the construction of Industrial units of 65,000 sq.m with total land area of 96.8 Ha attracts 8(b)-Townships & Area Development Projects of EIA Notification 2006. Hence, it is requested to apply for seeking Environmental Clearance for the expansion project under 8(b) - Townships & Area Development Projects."*
- iii. Subsequently, the proponent had not applied for environmental clearance for expansion under 8(b) – Township & Area Development Projects for the industrial unit.

4. Further, the proponent in his covering letter had stated that

*"...We will submit an application to obtain the Environmental Clearance for expanding our built-up area from 84,147.06 square metres to 1,28,110.469 square metres as soon as possible. We kindly request your consideration to grant an extension of the environmental clearance for a period of two years until 16<sup>th</sup> May 2025."*

Based on the above facts and documents furnished by the proponent in Parivesh Portal, SEIAA decided that

  
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1. The proponent has expanded the built-up area from 40,841.829 Sq.m. to 84,147.06 Sq.m. within the plot area of 96.8 Ha. Hence, the proponent may be requested to clarify the current existing built-up area.
2. Further, the proponent may be requested to clarify whether the proponent applied for expansion under 8(b) - Township & Area Development Projects for the industrial unit as per the direction of SEIAA vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.2664/2014 Dated: 28.05.2019. If not, the proponent may be requested to furnish the reason.

In the view of the above facts and as per EIA Notification 2006, Authority decided to forward the proponent's request for extension of validity of earlier issued Environmental Clearance to SEAC and SEAC shall examine the above-mentioned points and shall furnish its remarks to SEIAA.

Now, the proposal was placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023. During the meeting the Committee noted that neither the project proponent nor the consultant attended the meeting. Hence the subject was not taken up for appraisal and committee decided that the project proponent shall furnish the reason for his absence.

**Agenda No: 404- 02**

**File No: 6493/2023**

**To consider Non-Compliance of earlier issued Environmental Clearance for the Expansion of an existing Bulk Drug Unit at plot no. 85 to 88, 105 to 109, 112 to 116, SIPCOT Export Promotion, Industrial Park (EPIP), Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Anjan Drug Private Limited.**

The proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023. The project proponent has given a detailed presentation. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The project proponent gave detailed presentation. SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, M/s. Anjan Drug Private Limited had earlier obtained Environmental Clearance for the Expansion of existing Bulk Drug Unit at plot no. 85 to 88, 105 to 109, 112 to 116, SIPCOT Export Promotion, Industrial Park (EPIP), Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu.
2. Environmental Clearance was accorded vide Letter No. SEIAA/TN/F.

  
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6493/5(f)/EC -58/2018 dt:16.02.2018.

3. The subject was placed in 622nd Authority meeting held on 26.05.2023. The Authority noted that Earlier Environmental Clearance was accorded vide Letter No. SEIAA/TN/F. 6493/5(f)/EC -58/2018 dt:16.02.2018 for Expansion of Production of Bulk Drug Unit at plot no. 85 to 88, 105 to 109, 112 to 116, SIPCOT Export Promotion, Industrial Park (EPIP), Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur District. A letter was received from MoEF&CC vide F.No. EP/12.1/2022-23/SEIAA/157/TN/1327 Dated: 16.12.2022. During the site visit carried out by the officials from IRO on 11.11.2022 following major non-compliances, amongst others, were observed during the visit:


1. Improper storage of Hazardous Chemicals.
2. Validity expired for CTO and HW Authorization.
3. The unit has no valid CTO from 30.09.2020 to 11.11.2022.
4. The unit has no valid HW Authorization from 30.09.2020 to 11.11.2022.

Based on the above, Authority after detailed deliberation, decided to forward the subject to SEAC and SEAC shall examine the letter received from MoEF & CC and shall furnish its remarks regarding the non – compliance of the earlier issued EC conditions to SEIAA.

Now, the proposal was placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023. Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the proponent, SEAC decided to call for the additional details as stipulated below:

1. The proponent shall assess the damage caused due to the improper storage of formic acid and other hazardous chemicals within the premises as a part of noncompliance under the provisions of the CPCB Guidelines and the same shall be submitted.
2. The proponent shall submit the certified compliance report obtained from Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Chennai.

Upon the receipt of above said details, further deliberation shall be done. Hence, the proponent is advised to submit the additional documents/ information as sought above within a period of 30 days failing which your proposal will automatically get delisted from the PARIVESH portal.

  
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Agenda No: 404 - 03

(File No: 9743/2022)

Proposal seeking Environmental clearance for the proposed expansion of Residential cum Commercial project at Survey Nos. 360/B, 363/1, 364, 365/1A, 366/1A, 366/1B, 366/2A, 366/4, 380/1, 391/1, 392/1A, 393, 394/2A, 396, 397/1 & 397/2A1 of Thirumudivakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Navin Housing & Properties Private Limited applied under Category "B" of item 8(a) Building and Construction projects, Tamil Nadu (SIA/TN/INFRA2/411584/2022 Dated: 10.01.2023)

The proposal was placed in 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.07.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, M/s. Navin Housing & Properties Private Limited has applied for Environmental clearance for the proposed expansion of Residential cum Commercial project at Survey Nos. 360/B, 363/1, 364, 365/1A, 366/1A, 366/1B, 366/2A, 366/4, 380/1, 391/1, 392/1A, 393, 394/2A, 396, 397/1 & 397/2A1 of Thirumudivakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B" of item 8(a) "Building & Construction" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. Total land area is 44,960 Sq.m & the total built-up area after expansion is 53,357 Sq.m.
4. Earlier, the proposal was placed in the 358<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 24.02.2023. Based on the presentation and document furnished by the proponent, SEAC decided to recommend the proposal for the grant of expansion of existing Environmental Clearance issued, subject to the following specific conditions in addition to normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC.
5. Subsequently, the proposal was placed in the 604<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 27.03.2023. The Authority after detailed deliberation, decided to call for additional details

1. The proponent is requested to submit the Green Belt Plan layout and

  
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Avenue Plantation Plan layout.

2. The proponent is requested to submit the Certified Compliance Report obtained from Integrated Regional Office (IRO), MoEF&CC.
3. The proponent is requested to submit the details regarding the percentage of Green Belt area and OSR area provided with respect to plot area. Now that the proponent is going for modification of the proposal, the proponent may examine the possibilities for increasing the Green Belt area to a minimum of 20%.

Upon the receipt of aforesaid details, further deliberation shall be done.

6. Subsequently, the proponent submitted reply to O/o SEIAA on 08.06.2023.

Based on the reply furnished by the proponent, the proposal was again placed in 631<sup>st</sup> SEIAA meeting held on 19.06.2023. The Authority after detailed deliberation noted that,

1. The Proponent has submitted the Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO: MoEF&CC vide EP/12.1/2023-24/SEIAA/14/TN/668 Dated: 02.06.2023. The SEAC shall examine the Certified Compliance Report issued by IRO, MoEF&CC.
2. The proponent claims that the OSR area provided is 3,752 sqm is 10% of the total land area of 44,960 Sq. m. Further, 3,752 Sq. m out of 44,960 Sq. m is only 8.35%. Hence, the proponent/consultant may be requested to give explanation regarding the false data provided with respect to the land use breakup percentage.
3. Further, the proponent claims that the Roads and Pavement Area provided is 10,408 sqm which is 21% of the total land area of 44,960 Sq. m. Further, 10,408 Sq. m out of 44,960 Sq. m is 23.15%. Hence, the proponent/consultant may be requested to give explanation regarding the false data provided with respect to the land use breakup percentage.

In the view of the above facts, SEIAA decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC to examine the above-mentioned points and shall furnish its recommendation to SEIAA to take further course of action.

  
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S.No.	Query	Reply	Reference
1	<p>The Proponent has submitted the Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO; MoEF&amp;CC vide EP/12.1/2023-24/SEIAA/14/TN/668 Dated: 02.06.2023.</p> <p>The SEAC shall examine the Certified Compliance Report issued by IRO, MoEF&amp;CC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoEF&amp;CC vide OM dated 08.06.2022 has made it mandatory to obtain Certified Compliance Report (CCR) only for consideration of expansion proposals for grant of Environmental Clearance under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006.</li> <li>SEAC recommended EC for the Amendment proposal in its 358<sup>th</sup> meeting dated 24.02.2023</li> <li>Certified Compliance Report sought by SEIAA vide its 604<sup>th</sup> meeting dated 27.03.2023.</li> <li>Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO; MoEF&amp;CC vide EP/12.1/2023-24/SEIAA/14/TN/668 dated: 02.06.2023. and submitted on 08.06.2023 at SEIAA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>604<sup>th</sup> SEIAA meeting dated 27.03.2023</li> <li>CCR submitted vide ADS reply to SEIAA dated 08.06.2023</li> </ul>

  
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2	<p>The proponent claims that the OSR area provided is 3,752 Sq.m is 10% of the total land area of 44,960 Sq.m. Further. 3,752 Sq.m out of 44,960 Sq.m is only 8.35%. Hence, the proponent/consultant may be requested to give explanation regarding the false data provided with respect to the land use breakup percentage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total land area of the proposal = 44,960 Sq.m.</li> <li>• Area gifted for Link Road &amp; Street Alignment vide gift deed = 7,780 Sq.m.</li> <li>• Remaining land area for development = 37,180 Sq.m.</li> <li>• The OSR area of 3,752 Sq.m indicated earlier was mistakenly calculated out of the total land area of 44,960 Sq.m.</li> <li>• Requesting SEAC to consider the revised land area breakup with corrected calculation on OSR area of 10% based on the project land area (i.e., excluding the gifted land) submitted to SEIAA on 08.06.2023 vide our ADS reply.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our application submitted at SEIAA dated 19.01.2023</li> <li>• ADS reply to SEIAA dated 08.06.2023</li> </ul>
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3	<p>Further the proponent claims that the Roads and Pavement Area provided is 10,408 Sq.m which is 21% of the total land area of 44,960 Sq.m. Further. 10,408 Sq.m out of 44,960 Sq.m is 23.15% Hence, the proponent/ consultant may be requested to give explanation regarding the false data provided with respect to the land use breakup percentage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total land area of the proposal = 44,960 Sq.m.</li> <li>• Area gifted for Link Road &amp; Street Alignment vide gift deed = 7,780 Sq.m .</li> <li>• Remaining land area for development = 37,180 Sq.m.</li> <li>• The Roads and Pavement Area (Driveways around buildings) of 9,716 Sq.m indicated earlier was mistakenly calculated out of the total land area of 44,960 Sq.m.</li> <li>• Requesting SEAC to consider the revised land area breakup with corrected calculation on Roads and Pavement Area (Driveways around buildings) of 26% based on the project land area (i.e. excluding the gifted land) submitted to SEIAA on 08.06.2023 vide our ADS reply.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our application submitted at SEIAA dated 19.01.2023</li> <li>• ADS reply to SEIAA dated 08.06.2023</li> </ul>
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Break Up – Land (As per EC Amendment application)				Revised Break Up – Land (ADS reply to SEIAA dated 08.06.2023)			
S.No	Description	Area		S.No	Description	Area	
		Sq.m	%			Sq.m	%
a	Total Land Area	44,960	100	a	Total Land Area	44,960	-
b	Total Area Gifted for Link Road & Street Aligning	7,780	17	b	Area Gifted for Link Road & Street Alignment	7,780	-
c	Total Land area after Deduction of Link Road area	37,180	-	c	Remaining Land Area	37,180	100
d	Total Ground Coverage Area of Buildings	13,305	30	d	Ground Coverage Area of Buildings	13,305	36
e	Other Utilities Area	899	2	e	Other Utilities Area	899	2
f	Surface Parking	2,072	5	f	Surface Parking	2,072	6
g	Roads and Pavements Area (Driveways around the buildings)	10,408	21	g	Roads and Pavements Area (Driveways around the buildings)	9,716	26
h	Green Belt Area	6,744	15	h	Green Belt Area	7,436	20

  
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i	Open Space & Reservation Area	3,752	10
i	Open Space & Reservation (OSR) Area	3,752	10

Now, the proposal was again placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023. Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the proponent, Committee, after carefully examining the replies furnished by the proponent, decided to reiterate its recommendation already made in its 358<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 24.02.2023.

#### Agenda No: 404-04

(File No: 4393/2023)

Existing Black granite quarry lease over an extent of 47.88.0Ha at S.F.No. 466 (Part) in Rendadi Village, Wallajah Taluk, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu by M/S. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited – For Environmental Clearance Amendment – Modification in scheme of mining.

The proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 25.08.2023. The project proponent gave detailed presentation. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The project proponent gave detailed presentation. The SEAC noted the following:

1. M/S. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited had obtained Environmental Clearance for existing Black granite quarry lease over an extent of 47.88.0Ha at S.F.No. 466 (Part) in Rendadi Village, Wallajah Taluk, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu
2. Environmental Clearance issued vide Lr No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.4393/2015/1(a)/EC-4555/2021 dated 24.02.2021.
3. Proponent vide letter Rc. No. 476/ML5/2022 Dated: 12.05.2023 requested to accept the following submission

S.No.	Details	Submission
SEAC Condition		
1.	In the Environmental Clearance letter, TAMIN has been directed to	Accordingly, the District Collector vide Rc No. A2/0116/2023 dated:

  
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<p>provide budgetary provision and spend for an amount of Rs.76,61,000/- (Rupees Seventy six lakh and sixty one thousand only) towards Remediation Plan, Natural Resource Augmentation Plan and Community Resource Augmentation Plan within span of three years from 2021-2022, 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 as mentioned below.</p>			<p>23.02.2023 had suggested to spend the amount for the following activities at Rendadi Panchayat Union</p>		
S. No	Compensation Plan	Amount in Rs.	S. No	Work	Amount in Rs.
1.	Ecological Remediation Plan (ERP)	19,15,000/-	1.	Construction of Community Hall building at Rendadi Panchayat.	33,52,000/-
2.	Natural Resource Augmentation Plan (NRAP)	23,94,000/-	2.	Construction of 60,000 Itrs OHT in Rendadi Village at Rendadi Panchayat	23,94,000/-
3.	Community Resource Augmentation Plan (CRAP)	33,52,000/-		<b>Total</b>	<b>57,46,000/-</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76,61,000/-</b>	<p>In view of the above, we request the Member Secretary, SEIAA to permit TAMIN to spend the amount Rs. 57,46,000/- for the above activities toward CRAP and spend the balance amount Rs. 19,15,000/- for plantation work.</p> <p>Total amount is (Rs. 57.46 Lakh + Rs.19.15 Lakh) Rs. 76.61 lakh.</p>		

  
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Based on the above representation given, the subject was placed in 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023. Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the PP, SEAC noted that

1. The proponent made a request to consider the following activities to be accommodated in Ecological remediation plan, Natural resource augmentation plan and Community resource augmentation plan as follows

S. No	Compensation Plan	Work	Amount in Rs.
1.	Ecological Remediation Plan (ERP)	1. Expenditure incurred Rs.8.29 Lakh towards Green Belt. 2. Proposed to spend the balance amount of Rs.10.89 towards Green Belt.	19,18,000/-
2.	Natural Resource Augmentation Plan (NRAP)	Construction of 60,000 ltrs OHT in Rendadi Village at Rendadi Panchayat	23,94,000/-
3.	Community Resource Augmentation Plan (CRAP)	Construction of Community Hall building at Rendadi Panchayat.	33,52,000/-
Total			76,64,000/-

In the view of the above, committee decided to accept the proponent's request to consider the above-mentioned activities for the measures as prescribed by MoEF & CC vide notification S.O. 804 (E) dated: 17.03.2017 & S.O. 1030 (E) dated: 08.03.2018 in the case of violation cases. Hence, the Committee decided to recommend to SEIAA to accept proponent's request and allow the proponent to spend the amount as prescribed above within the stipulated period given in the earlier recommendation.

Agenda No: 404-05

(File No.5514/2016)

Existing Black Granite Quarry lease over an extent of 3.63.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 22/2D2, 22/2E1, 22/2F, 22/2G, 22/2H, 22/2I, 22/2J, 22/2N3, 22/2O2, 22/2P, 22/2Q, 22/2R, & 22/2S of Padipallam Village and 189/1A, 189/1B, 189/1C, 189/1D, 189/1E, 189/1F, 189/1G, 189/1H, 189/1I & 189/1J of Thachampattu Village, Gingee Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Imperial Granites Private Limited – For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/57192/2016 dated.06.07.2016)

  
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The proposal was placed in the 404th meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. The project proponent, **M/s. Imperial Granites Private Limited** has applied for Environmental Clearance for the Existing Black Granite Quarry lease over an extent of 3.63.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 22/2D2, 22/2E1, 22/2F, 22/2G, 22/2H, 22/2I, 22/2J, 22/2N3, 22/2O2, 22/2P, 22/2Q, 22/2R, & 22/2S of Padipallam Village and 189/1A, 189/1B, 189/1C, 189/1D, 189/1E, 189/1F, 189/1G, 189/1H, 189/1I & 189/1J of Thachampattu Village, Gingee Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B" of Item 1(a) "Mining of Minerals Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. Earlier, a letter dated. 28.10.2020 was addressed to the project proponent requesting to furnish some additional particulars including a copy of approved scheme of mining plan to further process the proposal.
4. The proponent vide letter dated.23.06.2023, submitted the scheme of mining plan for the period from 2023-24 to 2026-27 approved by the Commissioner, Dept. of Geology & Mining.
5. It has been noted that the PP have furnished the Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) which was prepared in the year 2016 by a RQP.
6. In view of the above, the proposal is placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023.
7. Further, from the letter of Commissioner, Dept. of Geology & Mining dated. 24.05.2023, it is ascertained that the lessee has paid a dead rent of Rs.8,99,668/- for the non-operative periods of 2010-11, 2011-12, 2014-15 to 2022-23.

Based on the presentation and details furnished by the project proponent, the Committee decided to call for the following details from the project proponent to consider the proposal for appraisal:

- i) The proponent shall submit a revised Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) afresh.

  
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- ii) The proponent shall submit the revised CER details as committed during the appraisal.

Hence, the proponent is advised to submit the details within a period of 30 days failing which the proposal will be automatically delisted from the PARIVESH Portal.

**Agenda No: 404-06**

**(File No.6564/2023)**

**Existing Limestone Quarry over an Extent of 4.70.0 Ha in S.F.No. 238 of Kalappaipatti Village, Ottapidaram Taluk, Thoothukudi District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. M. Thanapal for Extension of validity for the Terms of References "Under Violation". (SIA/TN/MIN/297014/2023 dated: 25.01.2023)**

The proposal was placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, Thiru. M. Thanapal has applied for Extension of validity for the Terms of Reference issued under violation category for the Existing Limestone Quarry over an Extent of 4.70.0 Ha in S.F.No. 238 of Kalappaipatti Village, Ottapidaram Taluk, Thoothukudi District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B" – "Under Violation" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. ToR under violation was issued vide SEIAA. Lr.No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.6564/TOR-547/2018 dated 06.08.2018.
4. Earlier, the proposal was placed for appraisal in the 381<sup>st</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 08.06.2023. Based on the presentation and details submitted by the project proponent, the Committee after detailed discussions, decided to accept the request of the project proponent and to extend the validity period of ToR for a period of 1 year, i.e., up to 05.08.2024.
5. Subsequently, the proposal was placed in the 629<sup>th</sup> SEIAA meeting held on 15.06.2023. The Authority noted that the validity of the ToR for the current proposal was extended by the SEAC up to 05.08.2024. Hence, the Authority decided to request SEAC to furnish clarification/remarks on whether there is any

  
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other provision for extending the validity of ToR beyond the outer limit of 4 years as per O.M dated.29.08.2017, S.O.751 (E) dated.17.02.2020 & O.M dated.08.06.2022 for proposals other than River Valley and HEP Projects.

6. In view of the above, the proposal was again placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting. The proponent/consultant made a re-presentation. The Committee noted that the proposal under discussion comes under violation category, and if the extension of validity of ToR is not given at this juncture, the proponent may not apply for obtaining a fresh ToR and hence may go unpunished for the violation caused. Hence, in order to protect the 'spirit of the EIA Notification 2006, the Committee decided to re-iterate its recommendations already made in 381<sup>st</sup> SEAC meeting. Further, the proponent is requested to submit the detailed EIA Report along with Public Hearing within the stipulated period.

**Agenda No: 404-07**

**(File No: 7776/2020)**

**Proposed For Manufacturing of MS Billets And TMT Rods at S.F. Nos. 478/1, 478/2, 478/3, 478/4A, 479/1, 479/2A, 480/1 & 480/2 of Varappatti Village, Suler Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Meenakshi Steel Re Rollers- For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/IND/72815/2020 Dt. 02.03.2022)**

Earlier the proposal was placed in 320<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 13.10.2022. The details of the minutes are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

**The SEAC noted the following:**

1. The Project Proponent, M/s. Meenakshi Steel Re Rollers has applied for Environmental Clearance for the Proposed For Manufacturing of MS Billets And TMT Rods at S.F.Nos. 478/1, 478/2, 478/3, 478/4A, 479/1, 479/2A, 480/1 & 480/2 of Varappatti Village, Suler Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 3(a) "Metallurgical Industries (Ferrous & Non - Ferrous)" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. ToR issued Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.7776(3a)/ToR-833/2020 Dated:08.02.2021.
4. Public Hearing conducted on Dated 23.11.2021.

  
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The proposal was placed in 565<sup>th</sup> authority meeting held on 31.10.2022.

The authority noted that this proposal was placed for appraisal in 320<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 13.10.2022 and SEAC decided that,

1. PP shall increase the area of tree planting by including area earmarked for future expansion but now left vacant.
2. The PP shall furnish the exact distance of the project location from CEPI area and shall discuss the applicability of CEPI area.
3. The PP shall furnish commitment letter from the local body for supply of water.
4. The PP shall revise the product details.
5. The PP shall furnish detailed explanation on Air Pollution control measures to be installed.
6. The PP shall revise EMP and CER.
7. The PP shall submit an affidavit for executing activities like imparting skill development training to the nearby village people and employing them in the plant (75% of employees employed should be of from local population), as committed during public hearing.
8. The PP shall explore the possibilities of producing 50% of its total energy consumption through renewable energy like solar.
9. The PP shall revise material balance.
10. The PP shall furnish details on sorting of scrap, mechanism used, details on reject etc.,
11. The PP shall explore the possibilities of latest technology, hood arrangement etc. to reduce Air pollution.
12. The PP shall explore the possibility of using gas-based fuel instead of diesel for DG set.

In view of the above, the Authority decided that the PP shall submit,

1. What are the breakthrough technologies to make it a low carbon industrial effort.
2. Strategies to reduce GHG emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> foot print.
3. Technologies deployed to make it energy efficient industry.
4. Material efficiency standards.

  
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5. Contributory to circular economy.

Subsequently, the proposal was placed in the 619<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on Dated:18.05.2023.

The Authority noted that the PP has requested to withdraw his file stating that "due to market situation, we are not implementing our proposed project".

After detailed discussion, the Authority decided that the file shall be sent to SEAC to obtain opinion and recommendation for the withdraw request from PP.

Now the proposal was placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 25.08.2023. The SEAC noted that the project proponent has not attended the meeting. Hence the subject was not taken up for discussion and the project proponent shall furnish the reason for his absence.

**Agenda No:404-08**

**(File No. 9113/2022)**

**Proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 1.39.0 Ha at S.F.Nos. 14/1&15/2 Azhagiyapakkam Village, Marakkanam Taluk, Viluppuram District by Thiru. R.Rasu - For Terms of Reference. (SIA/TN/MIN/73833/2022, dated 21.03.2022)**

Earlier the proposal was placed in 284<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 10.06.2022. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, Thiru. R.Rasu has applied for Terms of Reference for the proposed Rough Stone quarry lease over an extent of 1.39.0 Ha at S.F.Nos.14/1&15/2 Azhagiyapakkam Village, Marakkanam Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. As per the mining plan the lease period is 5 years. The mining plan is for the period of five years & production should not exceed 121070m<sup>3</sup> of Rough Stone, 9024 m<sup>3</sup> of Weathered Rock and 19332m<sup>3</sup> of Gravel. The annual peak production 24310 m<sup>3</sup> of Rough Stone (4<sup>th</sup> year), 4996m<sup>3</sup> of Weathered Rock (1<sup>st</sup> year) and 10620m<sup>3</sup> of Gravel (1<sup>st</sup> year). The ultimate depth - 33 m BGL.

  
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Based on the presentation made by the proponent and considering safety point of view, SEAC recommended to remove the last bench in XY-CD section. Accordingly grant of Terms of Reference (TOR) with Public Hearing is issued for the production of 11,19,220m<sup>3</sup> of rough stone, 9024m<sup>3</sup> of Weathered Rock and 19332m<sup>3</sup> of Gravel in 5 years with ultimate depth 33m, subject to the certain conditions.

Subsequently, the proposal was placed in the 529<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on dated 05.07.2022. The Authority after detailed discussion decided to call for the following details from the project proponent.

- i. Details of water bodies in the 2km radius of the proposed mining site.
- ii. NOC from DFO in regard to impact of mining on nearby R.F (Sevor R.F @ 2.5 km & straying wild animals.

The proposal was placed in the 619<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on Dated:18.05.2023.

The Authority noted that the PP has requested to withdraw his file stating that he has obtained revised 500m radius cluster letter in this regard vide dated 27.09.2022. After detailed discussion, the Authority decided that the file shall be sent to SEAC to obtain opinion from SEAC whether the project comes under B1 or B2 and also SEAC may furnish its recommendation for the withdraw request from PP.


Now the proposal was placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 25.08.2023. The Project proponent has made a presentation along with clarification for the above shortcomings observed by the SEIAA.

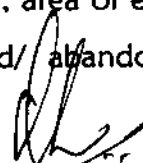
As per the revised 500m radius letter obtained from Deputy director dated:27.09.2022, the proposed quarry comes under B2 category. Based on the revised 500meter radius, PP has submitted new application for Environmental clearance vide Online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/413235/2023 dated:12.01.2023 & File No.9762.

The file was placed in 620<sup>th</sup> SEIAA meeting and the Authority decided to refer the matter to SEAC for its remarks.

Based on the presentation made by the proponent, SEAC decided to call for the following details from the project proponent.

- (i) The PP shall obtain a revised cluster letter comprehensively indicating the name of lessee operating within a distance of 500 m (with each other), area of extent (Ha), Survey Numbers, Status of the lease (existing/ expired/ abandoned/

  
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proposed/ Discontinued/ Not executed), 'Period of its operation' after the lease was executed (dates with year).

On receipt of the reply, the Committee will deliberate further and decide future course of action.

**Agenda No: 404-09**

**(File No: 9992/2023)**

**Proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 1.93.0Ha at SF.No. 217/3(part) of Soolakal Village, Kinathukkadavu Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.S.Viswanathan - for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/425622/2023, Dated:12.04.2023)**

Earlier the proposal was placed in 388<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 30.06.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, Thiru.S.Viswanathan has applied for Environmental Clearance for the proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 1.93.0Ha at SF.No. 217/3(part) of Soolakal Village, Kinathukkadavu Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B2" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. Earlier, the PP has obtained EC vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.3733/1(a)/EC.No.2868/2015 dated 15.02.2016.
4. The PP has obtained EC from DEIAA for Enhanced quantity vide Lr.No.DEIAA-CBE-lv/F.No.332/1(a&b)/EC.No.19/2018 dated 04.10.2018.
5. The PP has furnished certified compliance report vide EP/12.1/2023-24/SEIAA-17/TN/671 dated 02/06/23.

The proposal was placed in the 638<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on Dated:17.07.2023.

The Authority noted that this proposal was placed for appraisal in the 388<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 30.6.2023 and the SEAC recommended the proposal for issue of Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.

The Authority, after detailed discussions, decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC in order to look into the complaint received and if require SEAC may obtain the necessary "No objection" from District Administration.

  
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Now the proposal was placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 25.08.2023. The Project proponent has made a presentation along with clarification for the above shortcomings observed by the SEIAA. The PP has furnished NoC from AD, Department of Geology and Mining.

S. No	ADS	Reply
1.	The Authority, after detailed discussions, decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC in order to look into the complaint received and if require SEAC may obtain the necessary "No objection" from District Administration.	The PP obtained a letter from AD, Dept of Geology and mines vide Rc.No.622/Mines/2020 dated 02.08.23, Coimbatore based on sub collector inspection for recommendation of the project in the location and SEAC Tamil Nadu gave mitigation in the specific condition no:3. Since few structurer/ habitations are located within the danger zone of 300m, the PP shall carry out the scientific studies within a period of six months from the date of lease execution after obtaining prior permission from the Director of Miner Safety, DGMS-Chennai Region to optimize the blast design parameters for controlling the blast-induced ground/air- vibrations and fly rock from the blasting operations, by involving anyone of the reputed Research and Academic institution such as CSIR-Central institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, IIT-Madras. NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal and Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus. A copy of such scientific study report shall be submitted to the SEIAA, MoEF, TNPCB, AD/Miner-DCM and DMs, Chennai as a part of Environmental Compliance without any deviation. The PP abides the specific condition no:3 and follows the same. The amount allotted for the specific condition no: 3 was included in EMP.

Based on the presentation made and the documents furnished by the Project proponent, SEAC decided to re-iterate its recommendation already made in 388<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 30.06.2023.


Agenda No: 404 - 10

(File No. 6216/2017)

Existing Black Granite Quarry lease over an extent of 1.09.0 Ha at S.F.No.1/12, 2/3A, 4/1B & 123/9B2, Semangalam & Kunnam Villages, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Karthik Raja Exports for Environmental Clearance under violation category. (SIA/TN/MIN/153020/2020, Dt.13.05.2020).

Earlier, this proposal was placed in this 341<sup>st</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 29.12.2022. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, M/s. Karthik Raja Exports has applied for Environmental Clearance for the Existing Black Granite quarry lease over an extent of 1.09.0 Ha at S.F.No. 1/12, 2/3A, 4/1B & 123/9B2, Semangalam & Kunnam Villages, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. ToR issued under violation category vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.6216/TOR-371/2018 dated 18.05.2018.
4. As per the Hon'ble High Court of Madras order dated 13.10.2017 in W.P.No.11189 of 2017, amendment in the ToR was issued vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F-6216/SEAC-CXVIII/TOR-371(A)/2018, dt.30.07.2018.
5. Public hearing conducted on 11.02.2020.
6. Extension of validity of ToR issued vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 6216/TOR-371/2018/A/ dated: 29.10.2021.
7. The PP has furnished the EIA Report under violation indicating the 'High - level damage' for the ecological assessment & EMP measures due to the mining operations carried out for the violation period in the mines in accordance with the MoEF & CC Notification No. S.O.804 (E), dated. 14.03.2017.

  
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8. Earlier the proposal was placed in 341<sup>st</sup> SEAC meeting held on 29.12.2022. Based on the presentation made and documents furnished by the project proponent, the SEAC decided to make site inspection by the sub-committee to be constituted by the SEAC to assess the present status of the project and environmental settings as the proposal falls under violation category. Further the subcommittee will assess the ecological damage and to check the Remedial Plan & Community Augmentation Plan submitted by the PP during the inspection. On the receipt of the sub-committee report, further deliberation will be carried out. Besides, the SEIAA shall immediately initiate take action u/s 19 of E(P) Act 1986 against the PP for the committed violation.
9. The site inspection report was placed in the 380<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting of SEAC held on 17.5.2023. The SEAC observed that the proposal of Black Granite quarry lease over an extent of 1.09.0 Ha at S.F.No. 1/12, 2/3A, 4/1B & 123/9B2, Semangalam & Kunnam Villages, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu for Environmental Clearance under violation comes under the "High level Ecological damage category" as per the SEAC Violation norms. The Committee decided to recommend the proposal to SEIAA for grant of EC subject to the conditions stated therein in addition to the normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC.
10. The proposal was subsequently placed in the 627<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 06.06.2023. The Authority after detailed discussion decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC for following clarification.

1. The SEAC shall furnish the specific recommendation on the quantity of the products.

Now, this proposal was again placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. Based on the report of the sub-committee and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC decided to recommend the proposal for the grant of Environmental Clearance for a production quantity of 59,156 m<sup>3</sup> of RoM which includes 8873 m<sup>3</sup> of Black Granite (15% recovery) & 50,283 m<sup>3</sup> of granite waste (85%) to an ultimate depth of 23m BGL for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 and the annual peak production shall not exceed 20,640 m<sup>3</sup> of RoM as per the approved mining plan subject to the standard conditions as per the Annexure I of this minutes & normal conditions stipulated by MOEF &CC, in addition to the specific conditions stated therein.

  
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Agenda No: 404 - 11

(File No. 9641/2022)

Proposed Black Granite (Dolerite) quarry lease over an extent of 3.06.0 Ha in S.F.Nos 22/1, 23/1, 2, 24/7, 8, 25/1 and 25/2 of Semmedu Village, Vikravandi Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Stone Trust Enterprises – for Environment Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/409964/2022, Dated: 13.12.2022)

The proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, M/s. Stone Trust Enterprises has applied for Environmental Clearance for the proposed Black Granite (Dolerite) quarry lease over an extent of 3.06.0 Ha S.F.Nos. 22/1, 23/1, 2, 24/7, 8, 25/1 and 25/2, of Semmedu Village, Vikravandi Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category “B2” of Item 1(a) “Mining Projects” of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. M/s. Stone Trust Enterprises earlier applied seeking Environment Clearance (File No. 6873 and Online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/37020/2019 dated: 25.06.2019) for the Proposed Black Granite (Dolerite) quarry lease over an extent of 3.06.0 Ha in S.F.Nos 22/1, 23/1, 2, 24/7, 8, 25/1 and 25/2 of Semmedu Village, Vikravandi Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu. The subject was placed before the then Committee in its 136<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 21.09.2019. SEAC decided not to recommend for issue of Environmental Clearance for the project since the project site is abetting the water tank which has large capacity and the project will adversely impact the storage capacity of the tank and thereby affecting the irrigation and livelihood of the local people of the downstream. Hence SEAC collectively decided that the project is not recommended.
4. Suppressing the said facts to SEIAA and SEAC, the Proponent has applied again for the same project (File No. 9040 and Online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/256739/2022 dated: 15.02.2022) and the proposal was recommended by this Committee in its 281<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 03.06.2022. Subsequently the subject was placed before the Authority in its 527<sup>th</sup> meeting held

  
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on 01.07.2022 and it was referred back by the Authority for the reasons stated therein. When the subject was listed for discussion in 304<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 20.08.2022, the EIA Coordinator informed the Committee that the Proponent has requested for withdrawal of the application and submitted the withdrawal request vide PARIVESH. Hence the subject was not taken up by the Committee for re-appraisal.

Subsequently, the Proponent vide letter dated 02.09.2022, stated that about 8 nos. of hydrogeological studies have been carried out in the past three years for the project, has requested for reconsideration of the proposal. Hence the subject was placed before the Authority during its 559<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 15.10.2022 to decide on further course of action. The Authority decided to seek Committee's opinion on the withdrawal requested via PARIVESH and the Proponent's letter dated 02.09.2022 seeking reconsideration of the Project.

Hence the subject was placed in this 322<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 19.10.2022. After detailed deliberations, the SEAC decided to withdraw the recommendation already made in the 281<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 03.06.2022 and endorse the decision taken by the previous Committee in its 136<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 21.09.2019 and to call for the following:

- i) SEIAA may call for the explanation of the dealing Engineer for having accepted an already rejected proposal and for not disclosing the history of the case to SEAC.
  - ii) SEIAA may call for an explanation of the EIA Coordinator for deliberately hiding the facts regarding the history of the project proposal to the Committee during appraisal.
5. The subject was placed in the 567<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 07.11.2022 & 08.11.2022. The Authority noted that the SEAC decided to withdraw the recommendation already made in the 281<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 03.06.2022 and endorse the decision taken by the previous Committee in its 136<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 21.09.2019 and to call for the following:
- i) SEIAA may call for the explanation of the dealing Engineer for having accepted an already rejected proposal and for not disclosing the history of

the case to SEAC.

- ii) SEIAA may call for an explanation of the EIA Coordinator for deliberately hiding the facts regarding the history of the project proposal to the Committee during appraisal.

The Authority, after detailed deliberations, decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA TN the following:

- i) To call for explanation as recommended by the SEAC.
  - ii) To call for explanation from the proponent for having applied for EC for an already rejected proposal and not disclosing the facts regarding the history of the project proposal to the Committee during appraisal.
6. The PP has submitted requisition letter dated 30.06.2023 along with copy of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras Order dated 12.06.2023 in W.P. 17246 of 2023 stated as follows:

*"Taking into consideration the limited relief sought for in this writ petition, there shall be a direction to the first respondent to consider the petitioner's application bearing file No.9641 dated 13.12.2022 on its own merits and in accordance with law and appropriate orders shall be passed within a period of three months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order."*

In view of the above, the subject was placed in the 636<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 10.07.2023. After detailed discussion, the Authority decided to forward the proposal to SEAC to look into the order dated 12.06.2023 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Madras in W.P. 17246 of 2023.

Now, this proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The SEAC noted that, already a decision has been taken by the previous Committee in its 136<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 21.09.2019. The Hon'ble High Court has directed the Authority to consider the application freshly filed. SEAC carefully examined the case and decided that the PP was dishonest in not disclosing the earlier decision of the Authority to deny EC to his proposal based on the recommendation of SEAC. Now again, the PP has made afresh application for the same proposal, albeit disclosing the history. None of the parameters based on which the EC was denied has changed. Further, reopening already decided cases based on fresh applications would be inappropriate and would lead to PPs filing fresh applications repeatedly till EC is granted. SEAC, therefore, decided that there would be no change in the recommendation already made.

  
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Agenda No:404 -12.


File No: 509/2013.

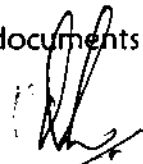
Existing project of M/s. L&T South City Projects Ltd (Eden Park Phase 2) SF.No. 90/3A1A, 3A1B(Part) of Pudupakkam Village & SF.No. 123, 127/1 etc of Siruseri Village, Chengalpattu Taluk, Kancheepuram District - Partial EC surrender. (Offline request Dt: 03.07.2023.)

The proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023.

The SEAC noted the following:

1. Earlier, the project proponent M/s. L&T South City Projects Ltd (Eden Park Phase 2) SF.No. 90/3A1A, 3A1B(Part) of Pudupakkam Village & SF.No. 123, 127/1 etc of Siruseri Village, Chengalpattu Taluk, Kancheepuram District has obtained Environmental Clearance vide SEIAA/TN Lr. Dt:07.11.2013 for Built up area 5,42,148 Sq.m valid upto 06/11/2024 as per OM Dt: 13.12.2022. Further, the PP has obtained CTE Dt: 22/11/2013 and obtained partially CTO Dt:18.01.2023 from SPCB for Built-up area - 1,56,469 Sq.m.
2. Now, the project proponent M/s. Pragnya South City Projects Private Limited decided to surrender EC obtained vide SEIAA-TN Lr. Dt:07.11.2013 due market status and proposed to obtain separate EC for separate Blocks in phased manner. In this connection, the PP has applied for separate EC for the proposed Phase 2 (Daffodils) - Block C2 (Built-up area - 44869.56 Sq.m) & CS6 (Carparking blocks) - (Built-up area - 3618.08 Sq.m).
3. In this connection, the subject was placed in 385<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 22.06.2023, SEAC observed that the earlier EC will be valid till 6.11.2024. The MOEF&CC has issued OM No. F.No. 1A3-22/10/2022-1A.III (E 177258) Dt. 29.3.2022 and prescribed the procedure to be followed by the PP while surrendering the prior EC accorded by the MOEF&CC/SEIAA for developmental projects. Therefore, SEAC decided to defer the proposal and instructed the PP to comply with the above said OM.
4. In this regard, the project proponent vide Lr. Dt: 03.07.2023 has requested for partial EC surrender of said Environmental Clearance obtained vide SEIAA/TN Lr. Dt:07.11.2013 through offline (since online portal for provision of Form-11 is under development as informed by PP) along with mandatory documents as per

  
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MOEF&CC has issued OM No. F.No. 1A3-22/10/2022-1A.III (E 177258) Dt. 29.3.2022.

In view of the above, this proposal was placed in the 636<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 10.07.2023. The authority after detailed discussion decided to forward the said application seeking partial EC surrender to SEAC for further course of action.

Based on the presentation and the documents furnished. The SEAC noted that this proposal request for partial EC surrender of the Environmental Clearance Dt:07.11.2013 was filed offline stating that there is no option for online submission in parivesh portal. In this regard, SEAC noted that MoEF&CC O.M Dt: 23.02.2021 has directed SEIAA strictly process files/applications through parivesh portal only. In view of the above, SEAC has decided not to consider this offline request of the project proponent.

**Agenda No.404 - 13.**

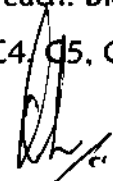
**File No. 1821/2021**

Extension of validity for Environmental Clearance for the construction of residential Apartments at S.No 299/1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4B, 300/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 301/1, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12A, 12B in Pudupakkam Village & S.No. 611B/1A, 2, 3A, 3B, 4B & 612B in Padur village, Chengalpet Taluk, Kancheepuram District Tamil Nadu for the total built up area of 2,11,823.81 Sq.m by M/s. Puravankara Limited – Extension of validity for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIS/295419/2022 Dt: 20.12.2022)

Earlier, the proposal was placed in the 378<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 11.05.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Proponent, M/s. Puravankara Limited obtained environmental clearance Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F-1821/EC/8(b)/365/2013 dated 24.12.2014 for the construction of residential Apartments at S.No 299/1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4B, 300/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 301/1, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12A, 12B in Pudupakkam Village & S.No. 611B/1A, 2, 3A, 3B, 4B & 612B in Padur village, Chengalpet Taluk, Kancheepuram District Tamil Nadu for the total built up area of 2,11,823.81 Sq.m comprising of Common Basement in Club House and partially in Block A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, B3, B4. Block A1, A2, A3 comprises of Stilt + 18 Floors each. Block B1, B2, B3, B4 comprises of Stilt + 16 Floors each. Block C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7,

  
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C8 comprising of Stilt + 16 Floors each. Block D1, D2, D3 comprising Stilt+ 14 Floors, Club House comprising Ground+ 2 Floors with total number of Dwelling units 1716 units.

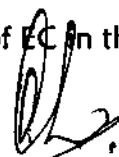
2. Now, the PP vide its letter Dt: 14.12.2022 & submitted form -6 vide proposal no. SIA/TN/MIS/295419/2022 Dt: 20.12.2022 has requested for extension of validity for Environmental Clearance Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F-1821/EC/8(b)/365/2013 dated 24.12.2014 and stated reason that they are yet started with the construction as it has got delayed due to fluctuation in market conditions and lockdown.
3. MoEF&CC vide OM F. No. 22-27/2015-IA-III Dt:12.04.2016.
4. MoEF&CC Notification vide S.O. 221(E) & Dt:18.01.2021 the period from the 1st April, 2020 to the 31st March, 2021 shall not be considered for the purpose of calculation of the period of validity of Prior Environmental Clearances granted under the provisions of this notification in view of outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19).
5. MoEF&CC vide OM F.No.1A3-22/28/2022-1A.III Dt: 13.12.2023.

Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the project proponent. SEAC decided to recommend Extension of validity up to 23.12.2025 for the Environmental Clearance issued vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F-1821/EC/8(b)/365/2013 dated 24.12.2014 subject to following conditions

1. The PP shall adhere to the design of the proposed development shall meet green building norms regard to minimum of IGBC Gold ranking.
2. The PP shall ensure operation of STP& OWC on BOT basis for 10 Years.
3. The PP shall utilize at least 50% of roof top area for harnessing Solar Energy for common area lighting and Solar water heater before obtaining CTO from TNPCB.

All the conditions mentioned in the Environmental Clearance issued vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F-1821/EC/8(b)/365/2013 dated 24.12.2014 will remain unchanged and unaltered. Subsequently, the proposal was placed in the 625<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 01.06.2023. The Authority noted that the PP has obtained earlier EC vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F-1821/EC/8(b)/365/2013 dated 24.12.2014 in the name of M/s. Puravankara Projects Limited but now the PP has applied for extension of validity of EC in the name

  
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of M/s. Puravankara Limited.

In view of the above, the Authority after detailed discussion decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC in regard to remarks and recommendation for name change in addition to the recommendation of SEAC for extension of validity of EC up to 23.12.2025 vide 378<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 11.05.2023.

The proposal was again placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. During the meeting the Committee noted that the project proponent was absent for the meeting. Hence the subject was not taken up for discussion and the project proponent shall furnish the reason for his absence.

**Agenda No: 404 - 14.**

**(File No: 8387/2021)**

**Proposed of Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry lease over an extent of 1.16.5Ha in S.F.Nos.1186/2A, 1186/3 & 1186/4 of Katchaikatti Village, Vadipatti Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu By Thiru. S. Karuppasamy- for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/414272/2023 Dt: 12.01.2023)**

Earlier, the proposal was placed in 370<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.04.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
2. The ToR was issued vide Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.8387/SEAC/ToR-972/2021 Dated: 05.07.2021 to Thiru. S. Karuppasamy for the proposed of Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry lease over an extent of 1.16.5Ha in S.F.Nos.1186/2A, 1186/3 & 1186/4 of Katchaikatti Village, Vadipatti Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.
3. Minutes of public hearing conducted on 05.07.2022.
4. Final EIA report submitted on 18.01.2023
5. Now, the Project Proponent, Thiru.S.Karuppasamy has applied for Environmental Clearance with EIA report along with minutes of public hearing for the Proposed of Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry lease over an extent of 1.16.5Ha in S.F.Nos.1186/2A, 1186/3 & 1186/4 of Katchaikatti Village, Vadipatti Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.

  
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6. The precise area communication/lease is issued for the period of 10 years. The approved mining plan is for the period of five years & production should not exceed 33100cu.m of rough stone & 6912cu.m of Gravel, and the annual peak production shall not exceed 6750 m<sup>3</sup> of rough stone & 3328 m<sup>3</sup> of Gravel .  
The depth of mining 22m.

The salient features of the project are as follows:

Sl. No	Details of the Proposal	:	Data Furnished		
1	Name of the Owner/Firm	:	Thiru.S.Karuppasamy S/o.Soolairajan No.9C, Kajastreet, Madurai District		
2	Type of quarrying (Savudu/Rough Stone/Sand/Granite)	:	Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry		
3	S.F No. Of the quarry site with area break-up	:	1186/2A, 1186/3 & 1186/4		
4	Village in which situated	:	Katchaikatti		
5	Taluk in which situated	:	Vadipatti		
6	District in which situated	:	Madurai		
7	Extent of quarry (in ha.)	:	1.16.5Ha		
8	Latitude & Longitude of all corners of the quarry site	:	PILLAR ID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
			1	1004'36.47" N	7800'32.25" E
			2	1004'32.97" N	7800'32.06" E
			3	1004'33.30" N	7800'29.63" E



			4	1004'36.17" N	7800'26.81" E
			5	1004'36.26" N	7800'27.40" E
9	Topo Sheet No.	:	58- J/4		
10	Type of mining		Opencast Semi Mechanized Mining		
11	Period of quarrying proposed	:	5 years		
12	Production (Quantity in m <sup>3</sup> )	:	33100cu.m of Rough stone & 6912cu.m of Gravel		
13	Ultimate Depth of quarrying	:	22m		
14	Depth of water table	:	55m BGL		
15	Man Power requirement per day:		18 Nos.		
16	Source of Water Requirement		water vendors		
17	Water requirement: 1. Drinking & domestic purposes (in KLD) 2. Dust suppression, Green Belt & Wet Drilling (in KLD)	:	3.5KLD 1.0 KLD 1.5 KLD 1.0 KLD		
18	Power requirement a. Domestic Purpose b. Industrial purpose		TNEB 27,630Liters of HSD		
19	Whether any habitation within 300m distance	:	No		
20	Precise area communication approved by the District Collector with date	:	Rc.No.559/2020-Kanimam, dated: 15.12.2020		
21	Mining Plan approved by Joint Director / Assistant Director (i/c).	:	Roc. No.559/2020-Mines, dated: 27.01.2021		

  
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	Department of Geology and Mining with date	
22	Joint Director / Assistant Director (i/c) mines 500m cluster letter	Roc. No.442/2020-Mines, dated: 02.02.2021
23	VAO certificate regarding 300m radius cluster	Letter dated: 09.02.2021
24	Project Cost	: Rs.38.97
25	EMP cost	: Rs.83.53 Lakhs/ 5 Years
26	CER cost	Rs.5 Lakhs
27	ToR Issued details	Tor Issued letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 8387/SEAC/ToR-972/2021 Dated:05.07.2021.
28	Public Hearing Details	Public hearing conducted on: 05.07.2022
29	EIA Report Received	EIA received on : 18.01.2023

Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC decided to recommend the proposal for the grant of Environmental Clearance for the ultimate depth of mining upto 22m BGL and the quantity of 33100cu.m of rough stone & 6912cu.m of Gravel, and the annual peak production shall not exceed 6750 m<sup>3</sup> of rough stone & 3328 m<sup>3</sup> of Gravel subject to the conditions stated therein.

Subsequently, the proposal was placed in the 617<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 15.05.2023. The Authority noticed that based on 500m Radius letter issued by AD, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Madurai vide RoC. No. 407/2019, Mines Dated:10.08.2020 to PP M/s. Concretia Rock Products Pvt. Ltd and the PP has obtained TOR was issued Dt:04.10.2021 and Public hearing was conducted on 28.06.2022 and submitted EIA report on 19.01.2023. Also, it was noted that in the 500m Radius letter in the same cluster issued by AD, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Madurai vide RoC. No. 442/2020 - Mines Dated:02.02.2021 for the PP M/s. Thiru. S. Karuppasamy reveals that the details of proposed quarry of M/s. Concretia Rock Products Pvt. Ltd has been left out.

  
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In this regard, the Authority after detailed discussion decided to defer the proposal and to seek particulars whether the EIA/EMP report was prepared accounting the said proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry of M/s. Thiru. S. Karuppasamy within the cluster area.

In this connection, the PP has submitted reply vide Ir. Dt:15.06.2023 enclosing revised 500m radius cluster letter dt:12.06.2023 issued by AD(i/c), Dept. Geology & Mining, Madurai incorporating proposed rough stone and gravel quarry by M/s. Concretia Rock Products Pvt. Ltd.

Hence, the proposal was again placed in the 632<sup>nd</sup> Authority meeting held on 21.06.2023. The Authority after detailed discussion decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC for remarks and recommendation.

This proposal was again placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08. 2023. Based on the presentation & documents furnished and the Committee carefully examined the points raised by SEIAA and the replies given by the PP. SEAC after detailed discussion decided to re-confirm the recommendation already made in 370<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.04.2023.

**Agenda No. 404 -15.**

**(File No. 8632/2021)**

**Proposed Rough Stone Quarry lease over an extent of 2.13.0Ha at S.F.No.75 of S.F.No.187/1A, 187/1B, 188 and 189 of Gopanapalli Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. A. S. Enterprises - Amendment for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/300732/2023, dt.30.05.2023)**

The proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. Earlier, the project proponent M/s. A. S. Enterprises has obtained EC dt: 23.02.2023 for the proposed Rough Stone Quarry lease over an extent of 2.13.0Ha at S.F.No.75 of S.F.No.187/1A, 187/1B, 188 and 189 of Gopanapalli Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu for production of 230340 cu.m of Rough Stone upto depth of 16m (6m AGL & 10m BGL) with EMP cost of Rs.1010.74 Lakhs.

  
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2. Now, the PP has applied for amendment of EC vide proposal no. SIA/TN/MIN/300732/2023, dt.30.05.2022 for the revised the EMP cost of Rs.246.87 Lakhs/10Years instead of Rs.1010.74 Lakhs/ 10 Years.

3. The proposal for amendment of EC was placed in the 629<sup>th</sup> SEIAA meeting held on 16.06.2023 and the Authority after detailed discussion decided to forward the proposal to SEAC-TN to obtain remarks on the amendment requested by the PP.

Based on the presentation & documents furnished by the PP, SEAC decided to recommend for the grant of the following amendment in the Environmental Clearance, issued subject to following specific conditions.

Description	AS PER EC	Amendment recommended
EMP cost in Lakhs	Rs 1010.74 Lakhs	Rs. 246.87 Lakhs

1. The remaining conditions as stipulated vide EC Letter No. SEIAA/TN/F. 8632/1(a)/EC. No:5566/2022 dated: 23.02.2023 are unaltered.

**Agenda No: 404-16**

**(File No: 6260/2018)**

**Proposed Garnet sand Quarry lease over an extent of 3.07.0Ha at S.F.Nos. 137/7, 348/1A, 1B, 1C1, 1C2, 1C3, 2B1, 3A, 4, 5, 6B, 7A, 8, 9, 11, 12 & 13 of Naduvalur Village, Thuraiyur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu by Tvl. Riverways Mines and Minerals Ltd -for Terms of Reference. (SIA/TN/MIN/24153/2018 Dated: 11.04.2018).**

The proposal was earlier placed in the 341<sup>st</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 29.12.2022. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website ([www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in)). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, Tvl. Riverways Mines and Minerals Ltd has applied for Terms of Reference for the Proposed Garnet sand Quarry lease over an extent of 3.07.0Ha in S.F.Nos. 137/7, 348/1A, 1B, 1C1, 1C2, 1C3, 2B1, 3A, 4, 5, 6B, 7A, 8, 9, 11, 12 & 13 of Naduvalur Village, Thuraiyur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification,2006.
3. The quarry lease was granted vide proceedings letter RC.No.1453/MM7/2008 dated: 16.11.2009 for the period of twenty years. The lease deed was executed on 29.03.2010 and the lease period is valid up to 28.03.2030.

  
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4. The mining plan (2010-11 to 2014-15) was prepared and approved by the Indian Bureau of mines, Chennai got expired on 28.03.2015.
5. The first Scheme of mining for the period (2015-16 to 2019-20) was approved by the Indian Bureau of Mines, Chennai vide letter no.TN/TCR/GNT/MS-1240-MDS, dated: 12.05.2015.
6. The Second scheme of mining is prepared under processing seeking for approval.
7. Meanwhile, the PP had submitted a letter dated 11.04.2018 stating the following,

*"...In this connection, we would like to inform you that we have not carried out any mining activity in this lease after the GO referred (3) above as directed by Government. Infact, the last transport permit for this lease was obtained from AD-Mines on 25.07.2013 only. A letter in this regard is obtained from Assistant Director, Department of Geology & Mining Trichirapalli confirming no transport permit was issued to us from 25.07.2013 (Enclosure Under the above circumstances, since ours is less than 5 Ha category mine and we have not carried out mining activity after July 2013, we request you not to consider out proposal under violation case projects and process our cartier application at the earliest under normal category..."*

8. The Lessee has not carried out any production activity as the quarrying operation was suspended and hence this proposal is not falling in violation category as per the Notification 804(E), dated 14.03.2017 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
9. In this connection, the PP had submitted a letter obtained from the Assistant Director, Dept. of Geology and Mining, Tiruchirappalli vide letter No. 220/2002/mines dated: 06.04.2018 and stating the following,

*"...In this connection it is informed that as per available records of this office, it is found that the last transport permit had been issued to the lessee on 25.07.2013 vide bulk permit No.1864 on payment of royalty of Rs.22,500/- (Rupees twenty-two thousand and five hundred only) to transport 500 mts. of garnet sand from the above said garnet sand mines. Further, no transport permit was issued to the lessee from 25.07.2013..."*

  
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10. Here, the SEAC noted that as per G.O.No.173 Dated 17.09.2013 para 3 (iii) states that,

*"...The District Collectors of Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari and Madurai will issue proceedings directing all private lessees of major minerals like Garnet, Ilmenite and Rutlie etc.. in Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari and Madurai Districts to Immediately stop the mining operations pending completion of the Inspections by the Special Team..."*

Based on the presentation made by the proponent, the SEAC decided to defer the proposal. On the receipt of G.O copy to permit the grant of garnet sand quarry and the Cluster letter from the concerned AD (Geology & Mines), the SEAC will consider this proposal for further course of action.

In this connection, The PP had submitted a reply vide letter dated 31.03.2023 and G.O.(3D) No.04, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce (MMD.1) Department, dated:28.02.2023 stating the following,

*"...In G.O.(3D) No.04 Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce (MMD.1) Department dated 28.02.2023 - Mining lease Granted to Tvl. Riverways Mines and Minerals limited- - Show cause Notice issued for Premature Termination of existing Mining lease under section 4A(1) & 4A(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 - Clarification on the applicability of the atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 (AMCR 2016) and Government of India, Ministry order dated 01.03.2019 obtained-withdrawal of show cause Notice. as stated, AMCR, 2016 and Government of India, Ministry of Mines Order dated 01.03.2019 are not applicable to the 11 Mining leases granted for mining Garnet in Tiruchirappalli District the question of premature termination of the mining lease granted in the proceeding does not arise. The Government therefore, have decided to withdraw the show cause notice issued in the letter and orders accordingly..."*

Based on the proponent's reply vide letter dated: 31.03.2023, the proposal was placed in the 382<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 09.06.2023. Whereas the PP informed the Committee that the Project site is a cluster as per the 500m radius cluster letter obtained from the AD mines, Tiruchirappalli. Hence, the project activity falls under B1

category. Therefore, the PP informed the Committee that they would like to retain ToR application vide application No. SIA/TN/MIN/24153/2018 Dated: 11.04.2018 and withdraw the application filed for EC vide application No. SIA/TN/MIN/62112/2018 Dated: 28.01.2017. The Committee decided to admit this application seeking ToR as the project activity falls under B1 category and allowed the PP to withdraw the other application filed seeking EC for the same project.

Based on the presentation made by the proponent, SEAC recommended to grant of Terms of Reference (TOR) with Public Hearing subject to the ToRs stated therein, in addition to the standard Terms of Reference for EIA study for non-coal mining projects and details issued by the MOEF & CC to be included in EIA/EMP Report.

Subsequently, this proposal was placed in the 632<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SEIAA held on 21.06.2023 & 22.06.2023. The Authority noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent has applied for obtaining EC under violation category vide Online Application No. SIA/TN/MIN/62112/2017 dated 07.02.2017 prior to violation window period.
2. Also, the SEIAA vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.6260/2017/NGT dated:11.05.2017 has communicated to the Project Proponent stating that the project activity falls under Violation category among other things.
3. The AD/G&M/Tiruchirappalli vide his letter no. Rc.No. 220/2002/Mines dated 06.04.2018 has reported that the transport permit to the quarry was stopped on 17.09.2013 for want of Environmental Clearance.

In view of the above, the Authority decided to refer back the subject to SEAC for furnishing remarks on whether the project comes under violation or not.

Hence, the proposal was placed for reappraisal in this 404<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The Project proponent made a presentation along with the clarifications for the above shortcomings observed by the SEIAA.

Sl.No	SEIAA Query	Reply submitted by the PP
1	The project proponent has applied for obtaining EC under violation category vide online application No SIA/TN/MIN/62112/2017 Dated	As per the Parivesh Portal we had applied for B2 Category EC File under Application No. SIA/TN/MIN/62112/2017 Dated:

  
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	07.02.2017 prior to violation window period	07.02.2017 and is not a Violation Application.
2	Also, the SEIAA Vide Lr. No. SEIAA – TN/F.No. 6260/2017/NGT Dated 11.05.2017 has communicated to the project proponent stating that the project activity falls under Violation Category among other things	We wish to bring to your kind notice and record that based on the 804 E Notification all the proposal were asked to apply for ToR under violation portal. Even though our operations were stopped in 2013 and due to lack of clarity on the notification we had applied in Parivesh with answer to the question if the proposal attracts violation as Not Applicable. After subsequent notifications our proposal attracts only B1 Category cluster clause for ToR with Public Hearing and request for same.
3	The AD/G&M/ Tiruchirappalli vide his letter No. Rc. No. 220/2002/Mines Dated 06.04.2018 has reported that the transport permit to the quarry was stopped on 17.09.2013 for want of Environmental Clearance	This AD Letter clearly states that our quarrying was stopped for issue of permit dated: 17.09.2013 and our proposal attracts only B1 Category cluster clause for ToR with Public Hearing as per the 500 m radius letter and request for same.

The SEAC carefully examined the replies and decided to reiterate its recommendation already made in the 382<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 09.06.2023. All the conditions recommended will also remain unchanged.

  
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Agenda No. 404-17

File No: 8668/2022

Proposed Rough stone quarry lease area over an extent of 1.40.0 Ha at S.F.Nos. 284/2A1 (P) & 284/2A2 (P) Iduvai Village, Tiruppur South Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.K.Balasubramaniam - For Environmental Clearance (SIA/TN/MIN/401296/2022 Dt.18.11.2022).

The proposal was earlier placed for appraisal in the 330<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 17.11.2022. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website(parivesh.nic.in). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The project proponent, Thiru. K.Balasubramaniam has applied for Environmental Clearance for the proposed Rough stone quarry lease area over an extent of 1.40.0 Ha at S.F.Nos. 284/2A1 (P) & 284/2A2 (P) Iduvai Village, Tiruppur South Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu. It is a Govt. poromboke land.
2. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. As per the mining plan, the lease period is for 5 years. The production for 5 years not to exceed 136545m<sup>3</sup> of Rough stone. The Annual peak production as per mining plan is 34560 m<sup>3</sup> of rough stone (1<sup>st</sup> year) with ultimate depth – 46m BGL (existing pit-26m BGL & Proposed depth -20m BGL).
4. ToR issued vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.8668/SEAC/ToR-1149/2021 Dated: 20.05.2022.
5. Public hearing conducted on 19.04.2022.
6. ToR issued on 20.05.2022.

The SEAC noted that the EIA coordinator/PP had conducted the public hearing even before obtaining ToR from SEIAA. Public hearing carried out on Draft EIA/EMP study report without a ToR is not valid for acceptance. SEAC also noted that TNPCB had conducted public hearing for this proposal even before ToR was issued. The Committee, therefore, decided to request SEIAA to obtain explanations from TNPCB, PP and EIA-Coordinator for this serious lapse, in the first place, before proceeding further in the matter.

  
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Subsequently, the proposal was placed in the 575<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 06.12.2022. After detailed discussion, the Authority decided to request the MS-SEIAA to obtain Explanation from TNPCB, PP and EIA-Coordinator for this serious lapse.

Based on the reply submitted by the TNPCB and PP to the O/o SEIAA, the subject was placed in the 635<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 05.07.2023. After detailed discussion, the Authority decided to forward the proposal to SEAC-TN for further course of action.

Hence, the proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. During the meeting it was noted that the EIA-Coordinator has not submitted Explanation for the above shortcomings observed by the SEAC. Hence, the SEIAA may obtain explanation from the EIA-Coordinator also for this serious lapse.

On receipt of the above details, the SEAC would further deliberate on this project and decide the further course of action. Hence, the Proponent is advised to submit the additional documents/information as sought above within the period of 30 days failing which your proposal will automatically get delisted from the PARIVRESH portal.

**Agenda No: 404-18**

**(File No: 9741/2022)**

**Proposed Rough Stone quarry Lease over an extent of 4.48.5 Ha at S.F.No. 4/3, 4/4 & 6(P) of Kariyasandiram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Gunin Infrastructures LLP – For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/414430/2023, dated:19.01.2023).**

The proposal was earlier placed in the 377<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 10.05.2023. The details of the project are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

**The SEAC noted the following:**

1. The project proponent, M/s. Gunin Infrastructures LLP has applied for Environmental Clearance for the proposed rough stone quarry lease over an extent of 4.48.5 Ha at S.F.No. 4/3, 4/4 & 6(P) in Kariyasandiram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category “B2” of Item 1(a) “Mining of Minerals Projects” of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.

  
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3. Earlier, the proposal (SIA/TN/MIN/260999/2022) was placed for appraisal in 324<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 21.10.2022. Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC noted that the proposed site was hit by G.O(MS) No. 295 dated 03.11.2021. Hence, the SEAC decided not to recommend the proposal.
4. In the 353<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the proponent gave re-presentation (SIA/TN/MIN/414430/2023).


Description	Old File	New File
File No	9091	9741
Online Proposal No for EC	SIA/TN/MIN/260999/2022 dated. 10.03.2022	(SIA/TN/MIN/414430/2023 dated 19.01.2023)

Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC decided to call for the following details from the project proponent:

- i) Since the lease earlier belonged to M/s. Ultra Tech Cements Ltd, the transfer of lease shall be registered and a copy of the same shall be submitted.
- ii) During the presentation, the committee noted that the proponent has proposed a bench height of 7m. As per Metalliferous Mines Regulation 1961, under Chapter XI, 106 (2) (a)
 

*"..... the face shall be benched and the sides shall be sloped at an angle of not more than 60 degrees from the horizontal. The height of any bench shall not exceed six meters and the breadth thereof shall not be less than the height. ...."*

Hence the Committee decided that the proponent shall submit a revised mining plan approved by the AD Mines of Geology & Mining Department with revised bench height & width in accordance with MMR 1961.
- iii) The PP shall submit the Slope Stability Action Plan for the existing pit conditions.
- iv) The proponent shall formulate Environmental Management Cell and shall furnish details on the Environmental Management Policy.
- v) The proponent shall revise the CER as suggested and shall furnish details on the same.

  
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Based on the Proponent's reply, this proposal was again placed in the 377<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 10.05.2023. Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC decided to recommend the proposal (as per SI No. 22) for the grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the standard conditions as per the Annexure I of this minutes & normal conditions stipulated by MOEF &CC, in addition to the specific conditions stated therein.

Subsequently, this proposal was placed in the 635<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEIAA held on 05.07.2023. The Authority noted that there is non-compliance of many of the conditions as stipulated in the EC granted earlier as per the Certified Compliance Report, submitted by the proponent. Hence, after detailed discussions, the Authority decided to obtain the following details for further course of action.

- i. The PP shall furnish CTO copy earlier obtained from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.
- ii. The proponent shall erect Barbed wire fencing all around the boundary of the project area.
- iii. The PP shall install the ear-marked boundary pillars along the wire fencing.
- iv. As per the EC issued earlier, the proponent shall complete the plantation/afforestation work by planting the native species on all sides of the lease area at the rate of 400/Ha.
- v. The PP shall furnish proof for amount of 2.5% of the annual turnover utilized for the CSR activity.
- vi. The PP shall furnish proof of solar lighting system provided to the nearby villages.
- vii. The PP shall furnish proof of infrastructure development provided to the nearby villages for an amount of Rs. 5 Lakhs per annum.
- viii. The PP shall show the evidence of insurance paid for the persons employed.
- ix. The PP shall show the record for Blast vibration study conducted.
- x. The PP shall show the record for dust extraction system provided.
- xi. The PP shall show the record for bank account separately maintained for the EMP purposes.

  
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- xii. The PP shall show the record of carrying out the Free Silica Test for the persons employed in the mines.
- xiii. The proponent shall also comply with all other necessary conditions as per the earlier EC issued dated.24.10.2016.

The PP had submitted a reply vide letter dated:26.06.2023. Hence, the subject was placed in the 635<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 05.07.2023. After detailed discussion, the Authority decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC-TN to obtain remarks on the reply submitted by the PP.

Hence, the proposal was placed for reappraisal in this 404<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The Project proponent made a presentation along with the clarifications for the above shortcomings observed by the SEIAA.

S.No	QUERIES RAISED BY SEIAA	REPLY SUBMITTED BY THE PP
1	The PP shall furnish CTO copy earlier obtained from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	Since the lease earlier belongs to M/s. Ultra Tech Cements Ltd, CTO was obtained from TNPCB in the name of M/s. Ultra Tech Cements Ltd. As per the earlier EC vide Lr. No.SEIAATN/F.No.5742/1(a)/EC.No.3819/2016 dated 24.10.2016, the earlier mine lease period was for 5 years (2016 to 2021). The lease has been transferred in the name of M/s. Gunin Infrastructure LLP and the Land Consent Registration document is submitted
2	The Proponent shall erect Barbed Wire fencing all around the boundary of the project area	Proper barbed wire fencing is provided all around boundary of the project site and the photographs of the same is submitted.
3	The PP shall install the earmarked boundary	Boundary Pillars are provided at the project site and the photographs of the same is submitted.

  
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	pillars along the wire fencing	
4	As per the EC, issued earlier, the proponent shall complete the plantation/afforestation work by planting the native species on all sides of the lease area at the rate of 400/ha.	As per the earlier EC vide Lr. No. SEIAATN/F.No.5742/1(a)/EC.No.3819/2016 dated 24.10.2016, the earlier mine lease period was for 5 years (2016 to 2021), but in between the mine was not operational for 20 months (May 2017 to December 2018). Total number of trees to be planted as per earlier EC 1794. A total of 1411 no.s of trees are planted at the project site from 2018 till 2022 and the photographs of the same are enclosed. The number of trees planted from 2022 to till now is 762 no.s of native tree species and the photographs of the same are submitted. Therefore, at present, a total of 2173 numbers of trees are planted within and outside the lease area.
5	The PP shall furnish proof for the amount of 2.5% of the annual turnover utilized for the CSR activity.	As per the earlier EC vide Lr. No. SEIAATN/F.No.5742/1(a)/EC.No.3819/2016 dated 24.10.2016, the earlier mine lease period was for 5 years (2016 to 2021). But in between the mine was not operational for 20 months (May 2017 to December 2018) and no amount has been received in sales for the stated period, hence we were not able to spend the corresponding percentage for CSR activities during that period. A total amount of Rs. 22,00,475/- has been spent as part of CSR and the details are as follows:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018-19: Rs. 83136/-</li> <li>• 2019-20: Rs. 518139/-</li> <li>• 2020-21: Rs. 756188/-</li> <li>• 2021-22: Rs. 843012/-</li> </ul> <p>Total Rs. 22,00,475/- .</p> <p>The break up details of the same are submitted</p>
6	The PP shall furnish proof of solar lighting system provided to the nearby villages.	A total of 36 solar street lights are provided to Nerigam Panchayath in 2020 (17 no.s of solar street lights) and 2021 (19 no.s of solar street lights) and the letter from Nerigam Panchayath President is submitted.
7	The PP shall furnish proof of infrastructure development provided to the nearby villages for an amount of Rs. 5 Lakhs per annum.	<p>We had submitted an amount of Rs 5.0 Lakhs to the District Collector of Krishnagiri through demand draft in 2016 (DD No. 518797, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Andheri Branch, Mumbai dated 01.12.2016) for the infrastructure development of nearby villages and same is submitted.</p> <p>Since the mine was not operational for 20 months (May 2017 to December 2018) and no amount has been received in sales for the stated time period.</p> <p>We have spent an amount of Rs. 5.0 Lakhs per annum (from 2020 to 2023) for infrastructure development to the Kariyasandiram Village and the agreement and photographs of the same is submitted.</p>
8	The PP shall show the evidence of insurance paid for the persons employed	We have implemented all the safety provisions in the mine lease area for employees for their safe working.

		<p>We have paid insurance for the employees for their medical emergency expenses.</p> <p>The evidence for insurance paid for the employees is submitted.</p>
9	The PP shall show the record for blast vibration study conducted	<p>The area surrounding the mine lease is our own patta land. The mining activities were carried out with controlled blasting with NONEL for avoiding the ground vibration during the mining operation. Also, the blasting will be initiated with NONEL based shock tube detonators in the proposed mining operations. Controlled blasting measures is proposed for minimizing ground vibration and fly rock. Shallow depths jackhammer drilling and blasting is proposed to be carried out with minimum use of explosive mainly to give shattering effect in rough stone for easy excavation and to control fly rock.</p>
10	The PP shall show the record for dust extraction system provided	<p>Dust control measures such as wet drilling were followed to control dust at source of emission along with water sprinkling on the haul roads were done through water tankers and the workers were provided with proper PPE's during the mining operations.</p> <p>During the proposed mining operation the drilling of blast holes will be done under wet condition to prevent flying of dust. In the loading and unloading point of tippers and on the haulage roads, water will be sprinkled and further the drillers were provided with respirators in accordance with mines regulations.</p>



11	The PP shall show the record for Bank account separately maintained for the EMP purposes	The existing bank account of the company was used for EMP purposes. No separate account was opened for EMP. We assure that in future will keep a separate account for EMP purposes.
12	The PP shall show the record of carrying out the Free silica test for the persons employed in the mines	We assure that we will conduct the test in future and the report of the same will be submitted to the concern authorities
13	The proponent shall also comply with all other necessary conditions as per the earlier EC issued dated 24.10.2016	As per the certified compliance report received from MoEF&CC vide E.P./12.1/2022-23/SEIAA/140/TN/1188 dated 14.11.2022, none of the EC conditioned were mentioned as 'Not Complied' and the conditions mentioned as 'Agreed to comply' will be complied and the same will followed for new commencement of mining activities.

The SEAC carefully examined the replies and decided to reiterate its recommendation already made in the 377<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 10.05.2023. All the conditions recommended will also remain unchanged.

Agenda No:404-19.


(File No: 9601/2022)

Proposed construction of Multi Storied Commercial Building at S.F.No. 335/3A, 335/3B, Block No.37 of Krishnarayapuram Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Globus Arima Builders LLP - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/INFRA2/412971/2023, Dated 12.01.2023).

The proposal was earlier placed in the 361<sup>st</sup> SEAC meeting held on 10.03.2023. The project proponent gave detailed presentation. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Proponent, M/s. Globus Arima Builders LLP has applied for Environmental

  
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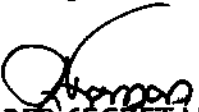
Clearance for the Proposed construction of Multi storied Commercial Building at S.F.No. 335/3A & 335/3B, Block No.37 in Krishnarayapuram Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.

2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B2" of item 8(a) "Building & Construction Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. The PP had earlier submitted an online application SIA/TN/INFRA2/404399/2022, Dated 28.10.2022 (9601/2022) to obtain Terms of Reference. This proposal was placed in the 346<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 12.01.2023. The SEAC noted that the project proponent has not attended the meeting. Hence the subject was not taken up for discussion and the project proponent shall furnish the reason for his absence.
4. Subsequently, the PP had submitted a letter dated: 19.01.2023 to withdraw their application earlier made for obtaining Terms of Reference vide online application No. SIA/TN/INFRA2/404399/2022, Dated 28.10.2022 (9601/2022) stating that our application has submitted wrongly under obtaining ToR hence we are planning to resubmit the application for getting Environmental Clearance.
5. Again, the PP had submitted a fresh Online application vide online No. (SIA/TN/INFRA2/412971/2023, Dated 12.01.2023) for obtaining Environmental Clearance.

Based on the presentation and document furnished by the proponent, SEAC decided to recommend the proposal for the grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the specific conditions stated therein, in addition to normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC.

Subsequently, this proposal was placed in the 607<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 03.04.2023. After detailed discussions, the Authority decided to obtain following details from the PP.

1. The Proponent shall furnish detailed land area breakup indicating OSR area in Sq.m and also in percentage of total land area. The project proponent shall provide entry and exit points for the OSR area, as per the norms for the public usage and as committed.

  
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2. The project proponent shall enumerate on the details of No. of Trees, Age of trees & its yield details of trees in the proposed project site.
3. The PP shall obtain fresh water supply commitment letter from the local body /TWAD.
4. The PP shall furnish detailed Traffic analysis study report.

Based on the Proponent's reply vide letter dated:25.04.2023, this proposal was placed in the 618<sup>th</sup> Authority meeting held on 16.05.2023. After detailed discussion, the Authority decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC-TN to obtain remarks on the reply (especially on the 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> query) submitted by the PP.

Hence, this proposal was placed for reappraisal in the 389<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 06.07.2023. The project proponent was absent for the meeting. SEAC decided to defer the proposal to a later date directing the project proponent to furnish the reason for not attending the meeting.

S. No.	QUERY	REPLY				
1	The proponent shall furnish detailed land area breakup indicating OSR area in Sq.m and also in percentage of total land area. The project proponent shall provide entry and exit points for the OSR area, as per the norms for the public usage and as committed.	The OSR buy back has been done. The E-Challan for the amount paid in lieu of OSR area to the DTCP is given in Slide 4.				
2	The project proponent shall enumerate on the details of No. of Trees, Age of Trees and its yield details in the proposed project site.	<p>The details of No. of Trees, Age of Trees and its yield details in the proposed project site is given below. Photos of greenbelt are attached in Slide 5.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>No. of Trees</td><td>6(Neem Trees, Pungal Trees)</td></tr><tr><td>Age of Trees</td><td>For 3 trees, the age is about 2-2.5 years.</td></tr></table>	No. of Trees	6(Neem Trees, Pungal Trees)	Age of Trees	For 3 trees, the age is about 2-2.5 years.
No. of Trees	6(Neem Trees, Pungal Trees)					
Age of Trees	For 3 trees, the age is about 2-2.5 years.					

			For 3 trees, the age is about 2 years.
		Yield	The Present trees do not come under fruit Bearing Trees. So, there is no yield from the trees.
3	The PP shall obtain fresh water supply commitment letter from the local body/TWAD.	The fresh water supply commitment letter from the Coimbatore Corporation is given in Slide 7.	
4	The PP shall furnish detailed Traffic Analysis study report.	The detailed Traffic Analysis study report Slide 10.	

Based on the Proponent's request, this proposal was again placed for reappraisal in the 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The Project proponent made a presentation along with the clarifications for the above shortcomings observed by the SEIAA. The SEAC carefully examined the replies and decided to reiterate its recommendation already made in the 361<sup>st</sup> SEAC meeting held on 10.03.2023. All the conditions recommended will also remain unchanged.


**Agenda No: 404 - 20**

**File No. 1193/2018**

**Existing Black Granite Quarry over an extent of 6.59.91 Ha. at S.F. Nos. 83 (Part) of Jamanahalli Village, Pappireddipatti Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited - For Environmental Clearance under violation category. (SIA/TN/MIN/72624/2018 dated: 24.02.2022)**

The subject was earlier placed in the 380<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 17.05.2023 and the SEAC has furnished its recommendation for the grant of Environmental Clearance under violation category for the project subject to the conditions stated therein.

Subsequently the subject was placed in the 627<sup>th</sup> meeting of Authority held on 06.06.2023. The Authority decided to refer back the subject to SEAC for furnishing the recommended quantity of RoM, Black Granite and the depth of mining permitted along with mine plan period so as to grant Environmental Clearance under violation category for the project.

  
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Hence the subject was taken up for discussion in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. SEAC decided to recommend the proposal for the grant of Environmental Clearance for the annual peak RoM production capacity not exceeding 17388 m<sup>3</sup> of RoM, 1739 m<sup>3</sup> of Black Granite by maintaining the ultimate depth of mining of 33m AGL subject to the conditions as recommended in the 380<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 17.05.2023.

**Agenda No: 404 - 21**

**(File No: 5512/2023)**

**Proposed Black Granite quarrying in at S.F No. 4/4B & 2/3, 52/4, 52/5, 52/6, 52/7, 52/8, 52/9, 52/10, 59/1, 59/3, 59/4A, 59/4B, 59/4C, 59/6B, 59/9, 59/10A, 59/10B, 59/11, 59/12, 59/13A, 59/13B, 59/14, 59/15, 59/16, 59/17, 59/18, 59/19, 59/22, 59/23, 59/24 (Patta land) of Vengamoor & Hanumanthapuram Village, Villupuram Taluk, Villupuram District by Tvl. Gem Granites - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/57198/2023 dt 06.07.2016)**

The proposal was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The Project Proponent made a detailed presentation on the proposal. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available on the PARIVESH web portal (parivesh.nic.in). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, Tvl. Gem Granites has applied seeking Environment Clearance for the proposed Black Granite quarry lease over an extent of 2.41.5 Ha at S.F.No. 4/4B & 2/3, 52/4, 52/5, 52/6, 52/7, 52/8, 52/9, 52/10, 59/1, 59/3, 59/4A, 59/4B, 59/4C, 59/6B, 59/9, 59/10A, 59/10B, 59/11, 59/12, 59/13A, 59/13B, 59/14, 59/15, 59/16, 59/17, 59/18, 59/19, 59/22, 59/23, 59/24 (Patta land) of Vengamoor & Hanumanthapuram Village, Villupuram Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B2" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended.
3. It has been noted that the PP have furnished the Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) which was prepared in the year 2016 by a RQP.
4. In view of the above, the proposal is placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023.

  
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5. Further, from the letter of Commissioner, Dept. of Geology & Mining dated. 24.05.2023, it is ascertained that the lessee has paid a dead rent for the non-operative periods of 2010-11, 2011-12, 2014-15 to 2022-23.

Based on the presentation and details furnished by the project proponent, the Committee decided to call for the following details from the project proponent to consider the proposal for appraisal:

- i) The proponent shall submit an updated Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) afresh.
- ii) The proponent shall submit the revised CER details as committed during the appraisal.

Hence, the proponent is advised to submit the details within a period of 30 days failing which the proposal will be automatically delisted from the PARIVESH Portal.

**Agenda No: 404 - 22**

**Existing Garnet sand Mine over an extent of 2.10.0Ha at S.F.No. 95/2A, 2B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 4B, 4C, 97/2B & 97/2E for over an extent of 2.10.0Ha in Kottathur Village, Musiri Taluk and Trichy District, Tamil Nadu by Tvl.S.S.Minerals- For Terms of Reference. (SIA/TN/MIN/24168/2017 Dt: 11.04.2018)**

The proposal was earlier placed in the 341<sup>st</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 29.12.2022. The project proponent made a detailed presentation. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available on the PARIVESH web portal (parivesh.nic.in).

**The SEAC noted the following:**

1. The project proponent Tvl.S.S.Minerals has applied seeking Terms of Reference for the EIA study for the Existing Garnet sand Mine over an extent of 2.10.0Ha at S.F.No. 95/2A, 2B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 4B, 4C, 97/2B & 97/2E for over an extent of 2.10.0Ha in Kottathur Village, Musiri Taluk and Trichy District 49/2 (Part) of T.Kokkulam Village, Thirumangalam Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B" of Item 1(a) "Mining of Mineral Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended.

The PP had submitted a letter dated 11.04.2018 stating the following,

*"...In this connection, we would like to inform you that we have not carried out any mining activity in this lease after the GO referred (3) above as directed by Government. Infact, the last transport permit for this lease was obtained from*

  
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*AD-Mines on 25.07.2013 only. A letter in this regard is obtained from Assistant Director, Department of Geology & Mining Tiruchirapalli confirming no transport permit was issued to us from 25.07.2013 (Enclosure Under the above circumstances, since ours is less than 5 Ha category mine and we have not carried out mining activity after July 2013, we request you not to consider our proposal under violation case projects and process our cartier application at the earliest under normal category...”*

3. The Lessee not carried out any production activity due to the quarrying operation was suspended and this quarry was falling in violation as per the notification 804(E), dated 14.03.2017 pointed out by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Hence, transport permit not issued by the competent authority for non-submission of Environment Clearance Certificate.

4. In this connection, the PP had submitted a letter obtained from the Assistant Director, Dept. of Geology and Mining, Tiruchirapalli vide letter No. 220/2002/mines dated: 06.04.2018 and stating the following,


*“...In this connection it is informed that as per available records of this office, it is found that the last transport permit had been issued to the lessee on 25.07.2013 vide bulk permit No.1864 on payment of royalty of Rs.22,500/- (Rupees twenty-two thousand and five hundred only) to transport 500 mts. of garnet sand from the above said garnet sand mines. Further, no transport permit was issued to the lessee from 25.07.2013...”*

5. SEAC noted that as per G.O.No.173 Dated 17.09.2013 para 3 (iii) states that,

*“...The District Collectors of Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli, Kanniyakumari and Madurai will issue proceedings directing all private lessees of major minerals like Garnet, Ilmenite and Rutlie etc., in Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli, Kanniyakumari and Madurai Districts to Immediately stop the mining operations pending completion of the Inspections by the Special Team...”*

Based on the presentation made by the proponent, the SEAC decided to defer the proposal. On the receipt of G.O copy to permit the grant of garnet sand quarry and the Cluster letter from the concerned AD (Geology & Mines), the SEAC will consider this proposal for further course of action. Further during the meeting, the PP informed

  
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the SEAC that they have filed two applications, one seeking ToR (vide application No. 24168) under violation category and another for EC (vide application No. 62109). The PP wanted to withdraw the proposal No. 24168 applied seeking ToR under violation category and to retain the application No. 62109 Dt. 28.1.2017 for Environmental Clearance. The same was accepted by the SEAC.

On receipt of additional particulars sought from the PP, the proposal was then placed in the 382<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 09.06.2023. Whereas the PP informed the committee that the Project site is a cluster and the project activity falls under B1 category they would like to retain ToR (vide application No. 24168) under violation category and withdraw the application filed for EC (vide application No. 62109). The Committee decided to admit this application seeking ToR as the project activity falls under B1 category and allowed the PP to withdraw the other application filed seeking EC for the same project. Based on the presentation made by the proponent, SEAC recommended to grant of **Terms of Reference (TOR) with Public Hearing** subject to the conditions stated therein.

Subsequently the subject was in 628<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEIAA held on 15.06.2023 and Authority has decided to refer back to SEAC for furnishing remarks:

- SEIAA vide letter no. SEIAA-TN/F.No.6261/2017/NGT dated 26.04.2017 has communicated to the Project Proponent stating that the project activity falls under Violation category among other things.
- The Project Proponent himself has applied seeking ToR under violation category vide Online Application No. SIA/TN/MIN/24168/2018 dated 11.04.2018 during violation window period in accordance with the MoEF&CC Notification dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018 notified for handling violation proposals.
- The AD/G&M/Trichirappalli vide his letter no. Rc.No. 213/2002/Mines dated 06.04.2018 has reported that the transport permit to the quarry was stopped on 17.09.2013 for want of Environmental Clearance.

Hence the subject was taken up for discussion in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 09.06.2023. The PP furnished the following reply:

Sl.No	SEIAA Query	PP's Reply
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1	SEIAA vide letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 6261/2017/NGT Dated 26.04.2017 has communicated to the project proponent stating that the project activity falls under violation category among other things.	As per the Parivesh Portal we had applied for B2 Category EC File under Application No. SIA/TN/MIN/62109/2017 Dated: 28.01.2017 and is not an Violation Application.
2	The Project proponent himself has applied seeking ToR under violation category vide Online Application No. SIA/TN/MIN/24168/2018 Dated 11.04.2018 during violation window period in accordance with the MoEF & CC notification Dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018 notified for handling violation proposals	We wish to bring to your kind notice and record that based on the 804 E Notification all the proposal were asked to apply for ToR under violation portal. Even though our operations were stopped in 2013 and due to lack of clarity on the notification we had applied in Parivesh with answer to the question if the proposal attracts violation as Not Applicable. After subsequent notifications our proposal attracts only B1 Category cluster clause for ToR with Public Hearing and request for same.
3	The AD/G&M/Tiruchirappalli vide his letter No. RRc. No 213/2022/Mines Dated 06.04.2018 has reported that the transport permit to the quarry was stopped on 17.09.2013 for want of Environmental Clearance	This AD Letter clearly states that our quarrying was stopped for issue of permit dated: 17.09.2013 and our proposal attracts only B1 Category cluster clause for ToR with Public Hearing as per the 500 m radius letter and request for same.

The SEAC carefully reviewed the reply furnished by the PP and decided to reiterate the recommendations of SEAC furnished vide the minutes of already made in the 382<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 09.08.2023.

  
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Agenda No: 404 - 23

(File No: 7724/2022)

Proposed Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Project over an extent of 1.03.5 Ha at S.F.No. 648 in Edirkottai Village, Vembakottai Taluk, Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.S.Jacob Rajamani - for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/ 82045 /2020 Dated 09.08.2022)

The project proposal was earlier placed in the 349<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 20.01.2023 and the SEAC furnished its recommendation for the grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.


Subsequently the subject was earlier placed in the 594<sup>th</sup> meeting of Authority held on 18.02.2023. The Authority noted that public complaints have been received against the proposed project after the appraisal of the subject by the SEAC. Hence SEIAA, after detailed discussions decided to call for the following particulars/clarifications:

1. In the KML file, two roads are seen running across and through the mine lease area. Hence the Member Secretary, SEIAA may obtain and furnish remarks on the public complaint from the District Collector, Virudhunagar.
2. The proponent shall provide the traffic analysis details on the haulroads mentioned in the public complaint and impact of mining on people and grazing animals.

On receipt of the aforesaid details/documents the subject will be taken up for further deliberation and to decide on future course of action.

As directed by the Authority, letter was addressed to the District Collector, Virudhunagar calling for remarks on the public complaint against the proposed quarry. Now the PP has furnished the AD/Mines letter dated 05.05.2023 addressed to the Member Secretary, SEIAA TN and hence the subject was placed in the 623<sup>rd</sup> meeting of Authority held on 30.05.2023. After detailed discussions, the Authority decided to refer back the subject to SEAC for reappraisal as the public complaint dated 03.02.2023 against the proposed quarry was received after the appraisal of the project proposal by SEAC in its 349<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 20.01.2023.

Hence the subject was taken up for discussion in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on

  
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25.08.2023. The SEAC carefully examined the reply furnished by the PP and the AD/Mines letter dated 05.05.2023 in this regard (given below)

From  
Thiru.T.Selvasekar, M.Sc.,  
Assistant Director  
Geology and Mining  
Virudhunagar

To  
The Member Secretary  
State Level Environment Impact  
Assessment Authority  
10, Jeevika Road, Panagal Maliga  
Saidapet, Chennai - 600 015.

Re.No. KV1/516/2019 Dated: 06.06.2023

Sir,

Sub: SEIAA 594<sup>th</sup> Meeting - held on 18.02.2023  
further clarifications requested on the project  
stone quarrying proposal in file No.7724/2022  
of SEIAA - reply furnished - regarding

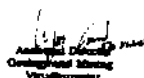
Ref: 1. File No.7724/2022  
SIA/TN/MIN/83045/2020 dated  
09.08.2022  
2. Agenda No.349-07, Project proposals  
placed in 349<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEIAA held on  
20.01.2023.  
3. Clarifications requested in 594<sup>th</sup> meeting of  
SEIAA held on 18.02.2023.

As per the references cited, on appraisal of the stone quarrying project of the project proponent Thiru.S.Jacob Rajamani over an extent of 1.03.5 hectares in Government land survey number 648 of Ethirakottai Village, Vembakottai Taluk in Virudhunagar District. by SEAC in 349<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20.01.2023, the SEIAA further noted that after detailed discussions, called for additional particulars / Clarifications.

2) The G.O.No.169/Industries (MMC1) Department dated:04.08.2020, empowers the Assistant / Deputy Directors of Geology and Mining to perform the duties and responsibilities delegated to the District Collectors Concerned, in processing and granting quarry leases under rule 8, 19, 41 and 43 of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959. Therefore the clarifications requested by SEIAA are replied as below.

operation in Government land in SF. No.648, over an extent of 1.03.5 hectares in Ethirakottai Village, Vembakottai Taluk of Virudhunagar District along with the specific conditions stipulated by SEAC in the above mentioned meeting.

Best:  
One Topo and One PMS showing the  
Pathway and safety distance allowed in  
SF.No.648 of Ethirakottai Village,  
Vembakottai Taluk,  
Virudhunagar District

  
Assistant Director  
Geology and Mining  
Virudhunagar

3) A closer study of KML (Kashale Markup language) file of Ethirakottai Village and field studies reveals that only one plan marked cart tract is passing in North - East, South - West direction on the Western periphery of SF. No.648 of Ethirakottai Village. The previous lessee of the aforesaid survey number Tvl.Annai Therman Women self help group of E.T.Reddiyapett in the erstwhile Sivakasi Taluk while conducting quarrying operations from 03.11.2003 to 17.10.2003 vide the proceedings of the District Collector in R.C.No.KV1/2668/2003 Dated 17.10.2003 would have been made disturbances to the said cart tract and slightly diverted it from the Southern portion of SF No.648 to its immediate West. Now the highest bidder cum project proponent Thiru.S.Jacob Rajamani, as per the approved Mines plan allotted 10 (Ten) mts safety distance to the said cart tract as per the Rule 36(1) of The Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959. Moreover the SF.No.648 had already been quarried in the period prior to the introduction of mining plan and environmental clearance and proper re-aligned pathway in the adjoining survey fields are available for the public.

4) Further it is furnished that the public hearing to the subject survey number had been conducted on 22.06.2022 and the SEAC through 349<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20.01.2023 decided to recommend the proposal for environmental clearance after careful examination and scrutiny of the project proposal furnished by the proponent and the public meeting held on 22.06.2022 under TOR issued vide Lr No.SEIAA-TN/P.No.7724/SEAC/TOR-834/2021 Dated: 08.02.2021. Therefore the complaints received after the decisions made through public hearing may be treated as after thoughts with malafid intention and may be rejected by SEIAA in the interest of Mineral Development.

Therefore in view of the above as decided by SEAC in 349<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20.01.2023, the project proponent may be granted with environmental clearance by SEIAA for conducting quarrying


After detailed discussions, the SEAC decided to call for a detailed traffic study on the cart road which traverses through the proposed mine lease area. On receipt of the same, the SEAC will further deliberate and decide on future course of action.


Agenda No: 404 - 24

(File No: 9899/2023)

Proposed Rough Stone quarry over an extent of 3.95.0 Ha in SF.No. 281/2 at Chettikurichi Village, Kayathar Taluk, Thoothukudi District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. S. Maheswaran - for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/421387/2023 Dt.09.03.2023)

The project proposal was earlier placed in the 378<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on

  
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09.05.2023 and the SEAC furnished its recommendation for the grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein. Subsequently the subject was placed in the 624<sup>th</sup> meeting of Authority held on 01.06.2023. The Authority directed the Project Proponent to furnish the following details/documents:

1. Latest copy of certified compliance report issued by the Competent Authority.
2. Impact of project activity on agriculture, biodiversity, flora and fauna, nearby water bodies and ground water.
3. KML file demarcating the boundary of mine lease area.

On receipt of the aforesaid details/documents the subject shall be referred back to SEAC. Hence the subject was taken up for discussion in this 404<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023 and the PP along with the EIA coordinator made a presentation on the details sought. The SEAC noted that the PP has obtained compliance report for the existing quarry certified by the DEE, TNPCB.

However, the SEAC had observed the MoEF & CC Circular No. J-11013/6/2010-1A.II (Part), Dated. 07.09.2017. OM No. F. No. IA3-22/10/2022-1A.III [E 1772581], Dated: 08.06.2022, which states that

*"....Now it has been decided that in order to get the certified compliance report on time, the Member Secretary of the sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) shall make a request to the concerned Regional office of the Ministry..."*

*".....In case, the CCR is not issued within three months, the project proponent shall approach concerned Regional Offices of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or MS of respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) or State Pollution Control Committees (SPCCs) for the same....."*

After detailed discussions, the SEAC have asked the PP to obtain the certified compliance report on the existing EC issued by the IRO, MoEF & CC, Chennai.

On receipt of the same, the SEAC will further deliberate and decide on future course of action.

  
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**Agenda No. 404 – TA-01**

**(File No.372/2023)**

**Existing Residential Apartment Building complex in S.F.No. 375/5B (Pt), 376/1B (Pt), 376/2B (Pt), 377/3 (Pt) of Keeranatham Village, Annur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. KGISL Technologies and Infrastructures Private Limited - For Environmental Clearance under violation category. (SIA/TN/MIN/423025/2023, dated: 22.03.2023)**

The proposal was placed in the 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 25.08.2023. The project proponent gave detailed presentation. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in). The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Proponent, M/s. KGISL Technologies and Infrastructures Private Limited, has applied for Environmental Clearance under violation category for the Existing Residential Apartment Building complex in S.F.No. 375/5B (Pt), 376/1B (Pt), 376/2B (Pt), 377/3 (Pt) of Keeranatham Village, Annur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/ activity is covered under Category “B” of Item 8 (a) “Building & Construction” of the Schedule to the EIA Notification,2006.
3. TOR under violation category was issued vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 372/SEAC–CXVII/Violation/ToR-566/2018 dated:07.08.2018.
4. EIA Report was submitted on: 24.03.2023.
5. Earlier the the proposal was placed in the 369<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting held on 20.04.2023.

Based on the presentation and document furnished by the project proponent, SEAC decided to obtain the following additional particulars from the proponent:

- i) To revise the ecological damage assessment as per CPCB Guidelines.
- ii) Actual Data pertaining to the Water usage and Ground Water recharge and Ground Water Table.
- iii) Minimum 50% of Roof Area must be covered with Solar Panels.
- iv) Enumeration of Trees within the Green Belt Area.
- v) Revised EMP shall be submitted.

  
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Meanwhile, the SEAC decided to constitute a sub-committee to make on-site inspection to assess the present status of the proposed project, environmental settings and to assess ecological damage assessment whether it is being carried out in accordance with CPCB Guidelines, remediation plan, natural resource augmentation and community resource augmentation.

After the receipt of the additional details from the proponent and the evaluation report by the Sub-committee, the SEAC will deliberate on the issue of Environmental Clearance under violation category. SEAC also decided to request SEIAA-TN to initiate action under Sec. 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, to be taken for violation cases, in accordance with law.

Based on the above, The State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) Tamil Nadu constituted a sub-committee vide its Lr. No. SEAC-TN/372/Site-Inspection/2022, dated 20.04.2023; based on Minutes of the 369<sup>th</sup> SEAC Meeting, held on 20.04.2023, to inspect and study the field condition for the proposal seeking EC for the Existing Residential Apartment Building complex in S.F.No. 375/5B (Pt), 376/1B (Pt), 376/2B (Pt), 377/3 (Pt) of Keeranatham Village, Annur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu. The Committee comprised of Shri R. Thangaprakasam, Member, SEAC-TN & Shri K. Kumar, Member, SEAC-TN.

The salient feature of the Residential Apartment Building Complex is given as follows:

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT**

##### **Project Proponent**

M/s. KGISL Technologies and Infrastructures Private Limited is a Private limited company incorporated on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2000. In the last 22 years, it has been involved in Software publishing, consultancy and supply of software. They have carried this residential project to provide the accommodation / residential space for the employees of the IT Park in the vicinity of project site.

##### **Chronology of the Project**

- EC Application to SEAC before the commencement of project during July 2010.
- The application was under process & there was a transition in SEIAA/SEAC. Meanwhile, they have started the construction during 2011 without obtaining EC and thus the project falls under violation category.

  
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- The construction of Residential apartment building complex was completed during December 2014 and subsequently come into operation.
- EC Application under violation category was submitted on 29.07.2017 and TOR was obtained vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.372/SEAC —CXVII/ Violation/ ToR-566/2018 dated: 07.08.2018.
- A Petition was filed in NGT, Southern Zone, Chennai (Original Application (OA) No.74 of 2017 (SZ) and NGT issued order on 21/01/2020 with an interim Penalty of Rs. 8.0 Crores.
- The proponent has made an appeal to Supreme Court (Civil Appeal No. 3891/2020) on the NGT order which is still pending.
- NGT disposed the petition OA No. 74/2017 stating that final determination of compensation will be subject to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- Also, proponent informed that action was taken under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act for the violation in accordance with law vide CC No. 200 of 2014 by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board before the Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate Court — 11, Coimbatore. The copy of the same is enclosed herewith as Annexure I (vide page no. 13 to 22)
- EC Application under violation category has been submitted on 22.03.2025.

#### **VIOLATION CATEGORY**

M/s. KGISL Technologies and Infrastructures Private Limited had constructed the Residential Apartment Building Complex in S.F.Nos. 375/SB (pt), 376/IB (pt), 376/2B(pt), 377/3(pt), Keeranatham Village, Annur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu. The Residential Apartment Building Complex comprises of Block 1 (2 Buildings): S+8 Floors + Terrace Floor, Block 2 (2 Buildings): S\*8 Floors + Terrace Floor, Block 3 (1 Building) : S+7 Floors + Terrace Floor, Block 4 (1 Building): S+7 Floors + Terrace 1\*1oor and Block 5 (1B) - G+3 Floors + Terrace Floor having 435 dwelling units with total built up area of 41,914.58 Sq.m. The cost of the project is Rs. 55.55 Crores and the proponent has furnished the project cost certificate dated 22.05.2023 duly certified by chartered accountant.

  
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- EC Proposal No: SIA /TN/INFRA2/423025/2023
- File No.: 372
- Category: 8(a) 'B2'. Under Violation
- Fresh water requirement is 215 KLD and is sourced through PWD
- Sewage generation is 280 KLD and sewage is treated in STP with total Capacity of 300 KLD.
- Treated sewage is recycled for toilet Flushing (108 KLD) and Gardening(12 KLD)
- The excess treated sewage 160 KLD is utilized for greenbelt development in the earmarked location of 11.30 acres through dedicated pipeline system.
- Biodegradable solid waste is 548.16 kg/day and non-biodegradable solid waste is 365.44 kg/day.
- 200 cu.m sump provided for storage of runoff from roof top and also 20 Nos. of percolation pits have been provided.
- Greenbelt in the area of 2,594.15 Sq. m have been developed with native trees of 302 Nos.

#### Observations based on the visit

The observations made by the Subcommittee are listed below:

#### **Status:**

- The total land extent of the project is 17,200.06 Sq.m
- The residential complex consists of 5 Blocks with total built-up of area of 41,914.58 Sq. m.
- The project is completed with 435 dwelling units and total occupancy is estimated as 2,393 Nos. including maintenance staff and visitors.
- The developer M/s. KGISL Technologies and Infrastructures Private Limited has sold the entire constructed dwelling units to their customers, however currently the project is partially occupied.

#### **Water Requirement & Source:**

- The total water requirement is 335 KLD in which fresh water requirement is 215 KLD.

  
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- The proponent has obtained the permission for fresh water supply from District Collector, Coimbatore vide Letter No. PM/29636/2010/E,I dated: 27.02.2011 and the same have been renewed vide Letter No. 16018/2022/EI Dated: 29.03.2023.
- The remaining 120 KLD for toilet flushing and greenbelt development is sourced through treated water from STP.
- It is reported that based on the current occupancy, the average freshwater utilization is 117 KLD.

#### **Sewage Generation & Treatment:**

- The total sewage generation is 280 KLD and the sewage generated is treated in Sewage Treatment Plant (STP).
- STP installed is based on the Activated Sludge Process with Aeration Tank and Secondary Settling Tank.
- STP is in operation and the proponent furnished the test report on the outlet characteristics of treated sewage.
- The furnished test report indicated that the parameters are within the standards prescribed by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Board.
- Proponent has obtained the adequacy report for the STP installed from Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- The treated sewage is recycled for toilet flushing (108 KLD) and greenbelt development (12 KLD).
- The proponent is maintaining the logbook indicating the inflow and outflow in the sewage and reported that average inflow of sewage is 173 KLD and outflow of treated sewage is 164 KLD.
- Excess treated sewage after utilization for toilet flushing and gardening is estimated as 160 KLD.
- The excess treated sewage is utilized for greenbelt development in the nearby land.
- The proponent has executed the lease agreement with the land owner (M/s. KGISL Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd. formerly known as M/s. Coimbatore Hi-tech

Infrastructure Private Limited) for maintaining the greenbelt in the total land extent of 11.30 acres.

- The proponent reported that 3,000 nos. of trees is developed in the above said land extent.

**Solid waste management:**

- The total solid waste generated from the project activity on full occupancy is estimated to be 945.60 Kg day.
- In the above said total, biodegradable waste is 548.16 Kg/day, Non-biodegradable waste is 365.44 Kg/day & STP Sludge is 32.0 Kg/day.
- At present the total waste generated from the project activity is about 465.6 Kg/day (Biodegradable waste: 264.96 Kg/day; Non-biodegradable waste: 180.64 Kg/day & STP Sludge: 20 Kg/day).
- Organic Waste Converter (OWC) with curing system is installed for treating the biodegradable solid waste. Non-biodegradable solid waste is handed over to recyclers.
- The STP sludge is dried and used as manure for green belt development.

**Power Requirement & Energy Conservation:**

- The power requirement for the operation of the residential building complex is about 1.85 MVA which is sourced from the TNEB Grid.
- DG sets of 2 Nos. of 500 KVA and 1 no. of 380 KVA are installed as backup power source.
- The DG sets were provided with a stack height of 30m above the ground level.
- The LED lights are installed in the common areas as energy conservation.
- Solar panels for total power generation of 120 KW are proposed to be installed in the rooftop covering minimum of 50% roof top area.
- Solar panels have arrived in project site corresponding to Tower 3 and started for erection.
- Subsequently, the proponent informed in its covering letter dated 09.08.2023 that they have completed the installation of solar panels in all the towers and power generation have been started. Also, they have furnished the copy of

  
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approval from Electrical Inspectorate, TNEB towards commissioning of solar panels.

**Greenbelt Development:**

- Greenbelt is developed in an area of 2594 15 Sq m. (15% of the plot area).
- 302 nos. of native tree species are planted in the greenbelt area and also maintaining around 3,000 nos. of trees developed in the nearby land.
- Treated water from Sewage Treatment Plant of about 12 KLD is used for green belt development.

**Parking:**

- As per DTCP norms and regulation, the required car parking is 284 nos. and two-Wheeler parking is 247 Nos.
- Car Parks of 284 nos. and two wheelers of 251 nos. have been provided in the project site.
- The parking are provided in the stilt and ground floors.

**Rain water Harvesting:**

- Sump of 200 Cu.m is provided for collection of runoff from the rooftop.
- 20 No's of percolation pits are provided towards recharge of runoff from the roads and pavements.
- Peripheral drain is provided towards discharge of excess runoff from the project site.

**3.0 Ecological Damage Assessment**

The following methodologies were adopted for assessment of ecological damage

1. CPCB methodology
2. SEAC methodology
3. EAC methodology

**1. CPCB methodology:**

Environmental Compensation (DC) as derived by CPCB:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where

PI= Pollution Index

N=Number of days of violation took place

R= Rupee factor for EC

S= Scale of Operation factor

LF= Location Factor

However, in any case, minimum Environmental Compensation shall be Rs. 5000/day.

## 2. SEAC methodology:

The level of ecological damage are categorized as

- i. Low level ecological Damage: It's only a procedural violation carried out (Started construction at site without obtaining EC).
- ii. Medium Level Ecological Damage: Procedural violations carried out (started construction at the site without obtaining EC. Infrastructural violations such as deviation from CMDA /local body approval. Non operation of the project.
- iii. High Level Ecological Damage: Procedural violations carried out (Started construction at the site without obtaining EC). Infrastructural violation such as deviation from CMDA/local body approval. If the construction part is under operation (Utilized).
- iv. The fund allocation for ecological remediation, natural resource augmentation and community resource augmentation and penalty will be based on below mentioned criteria.

Levels of Damages	Ecological Remediation Cost (% of project cost)	Natural Resource Augmentation (% of project cost)	Community resource augmentation (% of project cost)	CER (% of project cost)	Total (% of project cost)
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Low level Ecological Damage	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.75
Medium level Ecological Damage	0.35	0.15	0.25	0.50	1.25
High level Ecological Damage	0.50	0.20	0.30	1.00	2.00

3. EAC methodology:

After having reviewed the available methodologies from CPCB and European Environmental Agency, as well as based on brainstorming and learnings from appraisal of a number of projects, a methodology which has wider application and encompasses all the sectors appraised under violation projects is proposed under following considerations:

- A. Air pollution
- B. Water Environment
- C. Noise and Vibration
- D. Land Environment
- E. Solid Waste Management
- F. Green Belt
- G. Wildlife Conservation Plan
- H. Energy Conservation
- I. Risk & hazards / Occupational health & Safety
- J. Economic Benefits out of Violation

Damage Cost from above said methodologies:

S. No.	Methodology	Damage Compensation Cost
1.	CPCB methodology	Rs. 2,77,93,750 /-
2.	SEAC methodology	Rs. 55,55,000 /-

3.	EAC methodology	Rs. 56,53,500/-
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The detailed assessment on each methodology is enclosed herewith as Annexure IV (vide page no. 30 to 47) and the highestss amount of damage cost was found to Rs. 2,77,93,750 /- (Rupees Two Crores Seventy-Seven Lakhs Ninety-Three Thousand Seven hundred and Fifty Only) under CPCB methodology.

### Assessment on Environmental Damage Compensation

#### I. CPCB methodology for Environmental Compensation

Environmental Compensation (EC) as derived by CPCB:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where

PI= Pollution Index

N=Number of days of violation took place

R=Rupee factor for EC

S= Scale of Operation factor

LF= Location Factor

- Industrial sectors have been categorized based on Pollution Index range 60 to 100 means Red, 41 to 59 Orange, 21 to 40 Green.
- The period between the day of violation observed/due date of direction's compliance and the date of verification by CPCB/SPCB/PCC is considered as number of days violation took place.
- Factor in rupees is minimum 100 and maximum 500 so it is suggested to consider R as 250, as the Environmental Compensation in cases of violation / damage.
- Scale of Operation in terms of 0.5 for micro or small / 1.0 for medium / 1.5 for large units.
- Location in terms of proximity to the large habitations and industry unit. For the industrial unit located within Municipal Boundary or upto 10km distance from the boundary of the city/ town. Following factors (LF) may be used:

Sl. No.	Population (million)	Location Factor (LF)
1	Less than 1	1.0
2	1 to < 5	1.25

3	5 to < 10	1.5
4	10 and above	2.0

For critically polluted areas / Ecologically Sensitive areas, the scope of LF may be examined further.

**Parameters Value considered for damage assessment:**

Parameter	Considered Value	Explanation
Pollution Index (PI)	50	The project is Building and construction project and The project falls under Schedule 8(a) of EIA Notification, 2006. The total built-up area of the project is 41,914.58 Sq.m. The project is considered under Orange Category (Pollution Index 41 to 59) Thus, the pollution index of 50 (average) is considered.
Number of days of violation took place (N)	4,447	Start Date (31/03/2011): The project proponent obtained DTCP approval on 31/03/2011 for the project and started the construction activity.  End Date (03/06/2023): During the inspection of sub- committee, the project was in operation. This is considered as High Level Damage and Date of inspection is considered as end date.  Thus, total number of days under violation is considered as 4,447 days.
Rupee factor for EC (R)	250	The project falls under violation category. The project was started without obtaining Environmental Clearance.

  
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		Thus, the rupee factor for Environmental Compensation is considered as 250.
Scale of Operation factor (S)	0.5	The project is established with the capital cost (project cost) of Rs. 55.55 Crores which is less than Rs. 60.00 Crores. Thus, factor for scale of operation is considered as 0.5.
Location Factor (LF)	1.0	The location factor varies from 1.0 to 2.0. The project site falls under the Keeranathan Panchayat Union where in the total population is 4707 as per Census 2011. Thus, the total population falls under less than 1 million. Hence, value is considered as 1.0

**Detailed Calculation:**

Environmental Compensation (EC) as derived by CPCB:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

$$EC = 50 \times 4447 \times 250 \times 0.5 \times 1.0 = \text{Rs. } 2,77,93,750 \text{ /-}$$


**Thus, Environmental Compensation under this method is Rs. 2,77,93,750 /-**

**2. SEAC Methodology:**

The detail of methodology is as follows:

The level of ecological damage is categorized as

- i. Low level ecological Damage: It only procedural violations carried out (Started construction at site without obtained EC
- ii. Medium Level Ecological Damage: Procedural violations carried out (started construction at the site without obtaining EC. Infrastructural violations such as deviation from CMDA /local body approval. Non operation of the project.
- iii. High Level Ecological Damage: Procedural violations carried out (Started construction at the site without obtaining EC). Infrastructural violation such

  
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as deviation from CMDA/local body approval. If the construction part is under operation (Utilized).

- iv. The fund allocation for ecological remediation, natural resource augmentation and community resource augmentation and penalty will be based on below mentioned criteria.

Levels of Damages	Ecological Remediation Cost (% of project cost)	Natural Resource Augmentation cost (% of project cost)	Community resource augmentation cost (% of project cost)	CER (% of project cost)	Total (% of project cost)
Low level Ecological Damage	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.75
Medium level Ecological Damage	0.35	0.15	0.25	0.50	1.25
High level Ecological Damage	0.50	0.20	0.30	1.00	2.00

The project proponent has not obtained Environmental Clearance and the project is in Operation. As informed by the proponent and the structural stability certificate issued by GCT, Coimbatore, the project was completed during December 2014. Based on the above said remarks, the project is categorized as High-Level Ecological Damage (under operation).

The Environmental Compensation for the project is as follows:

<i>Level of damages</i>	<i>Ecological remediation cost</i>	<i>Natural resource augmentation on cost</i>	<i>Community resource augmentation cost</i>	<i>CER (% of project cost)</i>	<i>Total (% of project cost)</i>
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	(% of project cost)	(% of project cost)	(% of project cost)		
High Level Ecological Damage	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.0
Amount (Rs. In Lakhs) calculated based on the Project Cost	27.78	11.11	16.67	55.55	111.11
Sub Total	55.55 (i.e., 27.78 + 11.11 + 16.67)			55.55	111.11

The value of Ecological remediation, Natural resource augmentation and Community resource augmentation total compensation value is considered under Environmental Compensation.

Thus, Environmental Compensation under this method is Rs. 55,55,000 /-

### 3. Scientific Methodology suggested by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), MoEF&CC,

#### New Delhi

#### European Environmental Agency

EAC having noted the shortcomings of the CPCB methodology reviewed other available methodologies which are in practice in Europe and other developed Nations.

In European Environmental agency's methodology, it was noted by EAC that this methodology addresses more comprehensively the estimation of impacts and associated economic damages including health impacts caused by number of pollutants emitted from industrial facilities including regional and local air pollutants: particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide.

#### Methodology Proposed

  
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After having reviewed the available methodologies from CPCB and European Environmental Agency, as well as based on brainstorming and learnings from appraisal of a number of projects, a methodology which has wider application and encompasses all the sectors appraised under violation projects is proposed and as detailed below:

#### **A) Air Environment**

Prior to assessing the damages, the following details have to be assimilated for such exercise:

**Buildings / Construction Projects:**

- i. Construction site / surrounding / nature (Land Use Land Cover) (LULC)
- ii. Total Construction proposed, Built Up Area (BUA), etc. as per EC
- iii. Construction completed, BUA etc.
- iv. Total cost of the project/ cost already incurred without EC
- v. Date of commencement and % completion status
- vi. Violation period
- vii. No. of years/ days of violation as of consideration date
- viii. Whether a Virgin site or Demolition of old construction However, all the details can be perused from the various details submitted by PP as aforesaid.

#### **Air pollution damage assessment as per European Environment Agency (EEA)**

As per European Environment Agency Damage (in Indian currency @ Rs 80 per euro) per tonne emission estimates for PM<sub>10</sub> in 2020 (2005 prices) for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> are Rs. 17.02 lakhs, Rs. 26.21 lakhs, Rs. 4.79 lakhs and Rs. 8.25 lakhs respectively. These values as per the assessment of EEA are updated upto 2020.

- For Indian conditions, damage cost / tonne can be reduced to 20% of the annual rate considered for UK/Europe since the cost of living / medical expenses are approximately 1/5th of the European cost on an average, excepting the fact that the density of population is much higher than European countries. In case of severely polluted areas/ cities, these damages cost can be considered @ 50% of the EEA Rates viz:

- Damage (@ 20% EEA Rate) cost Per Kg/day for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>, at the 20% of EEA rates are as: PM<sub>10</sub> – Rs. 340.00 per kg / day; PM<sub>2.5</sub> – Rs 524.00 per kg / day; NO<sub>x</sub> – Rs. 96.00 per kg / day & SO<sub>2</sub> – Rs. 165.00 per kg / day

Damage (@ 20% EEA Rate) cost Per Kg/day as following:

Parameters	Per year Rs. in lakhs	Per day (Rs/kg)	Per Kg/day (Rs.)
PM	3.40	Rs. 933.00/2.74 kg	340
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.96	Rs. 263.00/2.74 kg	96
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.65	Rs. 452.00/2.74 kg	165

#### B) Water Environment

(Followed CPCB methodology as it covers exhaustively water environment addressing ground water and surface water. However, Committee augmented it further adding rainwater harvesting and treated sewage.)

The following impacts / damages are envisaged due to construction and mining / other industrial activity, if not properly managed and mitigated:

##### Surface Water:

- Generation of suspended solids in storm water run-offs during monsoon season
- Wastewater generation during construction
- Washable construction material
- All surface runoffs from the plant leading to increase in Suspended Solids concentrations of Natural Water bodies.
- Wastewater generation during mining operation.
- All surface runoffs from the mine lead to increase in Suspended Solids concentrations of Natural Water bodies.

##### Ground Water:

- Usage of Ground water for construction and mining activities.
- Obstruction of rainwater percolation due to ground cementing.
- Percolation of contaminated ground water near the Building boundary.

- Pumping of ground water while basement excavation /construction.
- Obstruction of rainwater percolation / destruction of lineaments (leading to main aquifers) and micro watershed impacts.
- Contamination of ground water.
- Depletion of ground water level may result in water shortage in nearby villages during dry seasons.
- Wastewater from workshop/service building.
- Domestic effluent discharge.
- Mine Drainage water discharge.
- Wash out from waste dump/stock piles.

**Rainwater Harvesting:**

- Wastage of rainwater into surface runoff / into storm water drains
- Stagnation of rainwater in the nearby area to construction/ Industrial site.
- Overflow of storm water drains
- Stagnation of water will be breeding place for water borne disease to nearby inhabitants and workers at site.

**I) Environmental Compensation Ground Water ( $EC_{GW}$ )**

The CPCB committee has proposed following formula for calculation of Environmental Compensation Ground Water ( $EC_{GW}$ ):

$$EC_{GW} = \text{Water Consumption per Day} \times \text{No. of Days} \times \text{Environmental Compensation Rate for illegal extraction of ground water (ECGW)}$$

Where water Consumption is in  $m^3/\text{day}$  and ECRGW in Rs. / $M^3$

As per CGWB, safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited areas are categorized from the ground water resources point of view (CGWB, 2017). List of safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited areas are available on the website of CGWB. Sector wise damage assessment with respect to Ground water utilization without NOC shall be calculated as per the formula suggested by the CPCB

**Building & Infra Sector**

Construction/Operation Phase:

  
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a) GW used without NOC for construction/ Domestic

Damage Rate Rs/M <sup>3</sup> Category	<= 25 M <sup>3</sup> /day	>25 M <sup>3</sup> / day
Safe	8	10
Semi-critical	16	20
Critical	26	30
Over Exploited	36	40

b) STP water used for construction without NOC = Rs.50/M<sup>3</sup>

**II) Environmental Compensation Ground Water (ECGW)**

**Construction Sector:**

Rs. 100/ Cu.M/day irrespective of the area category. If partially manage with proof, the quantity will be assessed accordingly and damage assessed.

**III) RWH: (Roof + Surfaces) RWH pits / boreholes / Tanks are Not Provided, either as per requirement of GEC 2015 / CGWA guidelines or partially provided:**

For Non-provision of Rainwater harvesting (RWH) and Sewage water structures and recharge bore wells and tanks with proper system. Compensation / remediation amount will be calculated for the Nos to be provided and their cost. RWH – Recharge Borewell @ Rs.8.00 lacs / per borewell / tanks. One recharging bore well at every 5000 Sq m of buildup area to be setup. Cost of rainwater harvesting pit shall @ Rs 30000/pit.

**Wherever RWH system either not provided or partially provided:**

The total quantity as per GEC 2015 computation that is impacted during construction/operation phase shall be assessed and compensation at the rate of Rs.10/per cum shall be computed for safe /Semi-critical areas and for critical/ overexploited @ Rs.20/- Per cum shall be considered for remediation.

**IV) Sewage Treatment: Environmental Compensation /Damages for partially treated/ untreated:**

This is applicable for the projects under operation and not for the incomplete projects where the STP/ETP construction is under progress. For the operating projects, where there is a gap (partial) / Non-Provision, the Environmental Damage will be calculated based on the capex of different STPs:

100 KLD: 60.0 lakhs

500 KLD: 90/95 Lakhs

1 MLD: 150/175 lakhs

O & M around: 15-17% of Capex

### C) Noise and Vibration

Increase in Noise level due to either construction, Industrial or mining activities mainly due to machinery movement and operation, impact on operators, howling and honking by vehicles, noise generation and running of generators., etc. Vibration beyond the permissible limits cause damage to the structures nearby especially by blasting and heavy equipment movements.

Damage due to noise will be assessed based on the LEQ day/ night and the impact on core zone workers – cost of PPE's, the cost of barricades and additional green belt cost surrounding the project as noise barrier will be considered on case-to-case basis depending upon the proximity of habitation and core zone workers prolonged exposure in the project, etc

Noise Monitoring and impact must be assessed by proper modelling:

Damage Assessment: Based on the impact exceeding the threshold values on neighborhood and core zone, the project will be assessed:

- 1) Provision of PPE's to employees: Provision of PPE: Rs. 1000 / head xNo. of employees
- 2) Provision of Noise barrier, while the habitations are in close proximity:  
 $\text{Perimeter} \times \text{height} = \text{Sq.Mtrs} \times \text{Rs. 400 / sq. Mtrs}$  as damage cost / relative remediation by either providing barriers / Green belt to be affected.
- 3) In case of non-provision of either partial/ full GB as required, the damage will be assessed as following:  
GB = Three tier at Rs. 1100/ per tree in case of NCR, Metropolitan cities and for others @Rs. 500 per tree.

### D) Land Environment

Land Use and Land Cover Analysis

**BUILDING & INFRA SECTOR:**

LULC analysis will reveal a change from pre-construction to post construction and the impact. In Building projects, removal of Earth, Top soil and its percentage utilization shall be calculated. The damage caused due to non-utilization/improper management shall be calculated @ 20/per cum for earth and Rs.50/cum for Top Soil.

**E) Solid Waste Management**

**Building & Infra Sector**

As per SWM Rules 2016, non-compliance / partial compliance will be applicable for operating projects only. As per the industry average: cost of collection/processing per house is Rs 12.00 per day for 4 persons and waste: 1.5-2.0 kg i.e Rs 6.0 per kg per day for a colony of not less than 30000 to 100000 population. In construction stage for the workers, the overhead will be minimum of 4 times per kg since to deal with minimum numbers and also it has to be carted to a distant place of availability. Hence it is taken as Rs 25/- per kg

**F) Green Belt**

**Building & Infra Sector**

- 3 Times the requirement as per norms to be planted in the neighborhood @ Rs.1100/Per Tree.
- For every tree cut - 5 trees to be planted in the project/Boundary in other areas @ 1100/Per Tree.
- In NCR for every tree cut - 10 trees to be planted in the project/Neighborhood @ 1100/Per Tree.

**G) Wildlife Conservation Plan**

Any schedule-I species are found in the buffer zones, requiring wild life conservation plan, Damage will be assessed and damage cost will be levied based on due diligence up to 10% of the approved cost of the conservation plan by PCCF per year during the violation period of non-provision will be levied for urban infrastructure projects, and upto maximum 20% for mining and industry projects.

**H) Energy Conservation**

**Building & Infra Sector**



The cost of compliance under different conditions shall be assessed as following:

- If the project is under operation where it is partially complied except building envelope, there impact of excess energy consumption will be assessed on prorata basis and cost of damage will be levied.
- If construction is under completion stage and the envelope is not provided with ECBC conditions, the PP will be directed to comply with ECBC conditions.
- The cost of impact or damage will be applicable in operating projects where ECBC is partially complied excepting the building envelope. The percentage of energy saving will be assessed on prorata basis (Capex for provision of ECBC is around 7%-10% of the project cost and saving in energy is in the order of 20-30% as compared with conventional provision.
- The committee will assess the cost of impact considering the excess energy consumption on prorata basis and the remediation will be assessed accordingly for the period for violation. Solar power generation at the rate of 1% of maximum demand to be provided, the impact cost will be assessed based on the gap and its Capex. The excess energy consumption will be assessed and the energy cost levied as damage / remediation during violation period.
- In case of commercial buildings, 20% of water heating by solar system and non-provision will attract the cost of impact.

#### **I) RH/OHS**

##### **Building & Infra Sector**

- Cost of Workers benefit to be considered based on building and other construction workers Welfare cess Act, 1996.
- Cost of Barricading, GB surrounding the boundary periodical Health check-ups for neighbourhoods and workers
- Health issues of neighbourhoods and workers located within 500 metres due to increase in PM and noise levels during construction
- Impacts on local infrastructure like roads, buildings, sanitation and transportation and water. Cost of additional facilities to be provided if not complied by PP has to be assessed and levied.

- Cost of provision of PPEs better sanitation facilities and the relevant cost to be levied.

#### J) Economic Benefits out of Violation

##### **Building & Infra Sector and Industries**

The economic benefits comprise of two parts:

- 1) cost and expenditure saved by the PP during the violation period for not spending on EMP.
- 2) (a) If the building is operational, 20% of the capital cost can be considered as profit earned. (b) If the building is not operational with the completed / incomplete construction, then 10% of the cost of construction for the completed portion can be considered as the profit earned.

The remediation cost will be decided by the EAC with an addition of a maximum of 3.0% of the net profit as computed above towards community welfare shall be considered and exclusive of the cost towards CER amount and the remediation, natural and community augmentation plan.

#### **Conclusion:**

This methodology will be used to calculate the environmental damage assessment cost for prescribing remediation as well as natural and community resource augmentation plan. The EAC would also give due consideration to the inputs received from the project proponent and would compute the potential damages that would have been caused during construction and operation phases, due to violation. The economic benefit accrued during violation period will also be added to the environmental damage assessment cost and shall be used for Community Resource Augmentation Plan.

#### **Assessment of Environmental Damage Cost:**

##### **A) Air Environment**

Buildings / Construction Projects:

Description	Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction site / surrounding / nature (Land Use Land Cover) (LULC)</li> </ul>	The project site was vacant and designated as Commercial Use Zone vide G.O. Ms. No. 172, Housing and

	Urban Development dated 25/05/2007.
• Total Construction proposed, Built Up Area (BUA), etc. as per EC	41,914.58 Sq.m. & total no. of dwelling units is 435 units.
• Construction completed, BUA etc.	The project is completed and currently in operation.
• Total cost of the project/ cost already incurred without EC	Rs. 55.55 Crores
• Date of commencement and % completion status.	<p>Start Date (31/03/2011): The project proponent obtained DTCP approval on 31/03/2011 for the project and started the construction activity.</p> <p>End Date (22/12/2014): The project proponent has obtained the structural stability certificate dated: 12/02/2020 wherein after the investigation, the age of the building was reported as 6 years. This indicates that the project was completed during December 2014. Also, the project proponent has informed that the property assessment tax was assessed by local body (Keeranatham Panchayat) on 22/12/2014. Thus, the completion date is considered as 22/12/2014.</p>
• No. of years/ days where construction took place	1362 days based on the above said start and end date.
• Whether a Virgin site or Demolition of old construction.	The project site was vacant and there were no old structures.

### Air Pollution Emission:

During the construction period, 62.5 kVA temporary DG set was used and the average operating hour of DG set is considered as 2 hours per day. The emission factor (EF) for the DG set is calculated as follows:

Description	Value
<b>Particulate Matter (PM)</b>	
PM (g/kw. Hr)	0.105
DG Capacity (kVA)	62.5
DG Capacity (KW)	50
PM (g/Hr)	5.25
PM (kg/hr)	0.00525
PM (kg/day)	0.0105
<b>Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)</b>	
NOx (g/kw. Hr)	0.88
DG Capacity (kVA)	62.5
DG Capacity (KW)	50
NOx (g/Hr)	44
NOx (kg/hr)	0.044
NOx (kg/day)	0.088
<b>Oxides of Sulphur (SOx)</b>	
SOx (mg/Nm3)	5.9
Gas Discharge (N.m3/hr)	2299
PM 10 (g/kw. Hr)	0.271282
DG Capacity (kVA)	62.5
DG Capacity (KW)	50
SOx (g/Hr)	13.5641
SOx (kg/hr)	0.013564
SOx (kg/day)	0.027128

Air pollution damage assessment as per European Environment Agency (EEA)

Damage (@ 20% EEA Rate) cost Per Kg/day as following:

  
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Parameters	Per Kg/day (Rs.)
PM	340
NO <sub>x</sub>	96
SO <sub>2</sub>	165

**Damage Calculation:**

Damage Cost = [PM Pollution Load (kg/day) x No. of days of violation x PM damage compensation (Rs.)] + [NO<sub>x</sub> Pollution Load (kg/day) x No. of days of violation x NO<sub>x</sub> damage compensation (Rs.)] + [SO<sub>x</sub> Pollution Load (kg/day) x x No. of days of violation SO<sub>x</sub> damage compensation (Rs.)]

$$\text{Damage Cost} = (0.0105 \times 340 \times 1362) + (0.088 \times 96 \times 1362) + (0.027128 \times 165 \times 1362)$$

$$\text{Damage Cost} = 4,862 + 11,506 + 6,097 = \text{Rs. } 22,465 /$$

**Total Damage Cost under Air Environment is Rs. 22,465 /-**

**B) Water Environment**

Description	Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction water source</li> </ul>	The entire water required for the construction was sourced through tankers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of Water consumption for construction</li> </ul>	Average water consumed – 12 cum / day
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of days water used for construction</li> </ul>	The water was used for concrete mix and curing purposes. During the construction period, water-based construction activity was carried out for 730 days
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rainwater harvesting (no. of pits required &amp; no. of pits provided)</li> </ul>	<p>No. of pits required (@ 1 pit for every 5,000 Sq.m of built-up area) – 8 nos.</p> <p>No. of pits provided in site – 12 nos.</p>

	Thus, there is no gap in providing rainwater harvesting pits.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewage Treatment Plant</li> </ul>	Wastewater generation = 280 KLD STP Capacity installed = 300 KLD Capital cost of STP = Rs. 20,00,000 /-. The STP is in operation and the treated water is utilized for toilet flushing and gardening within the premises. Excess treated sewage is utilized for greenbelt development in the nearby land (11.3 acres) through pipeline system.

**Water Environment damage assessment:**

**1. Water source:**

As reported above, the water for construction was sourced through tankers and the source of water was not defined.

Project Location is classified as Over Exploited Area.

Damage Compensation rate – Rs. 36 / cu.m.

Water consumption – 12 cum/day

Construction period – 730 days

Damage Cost = Water Consumption (cum/day) X Construction period (days) x compensation rate (Rs. / cum)

Damage Cost = 12 x 730 x 36 = Rs. 3,15,360/-

**2. Rainwater harvesting:**

There is no gap between required and provided.

Minimum pit required = 8 nos.

Damage Compensation rate – Rs. 30,000 / pit

Damage Cost = No. of pit required X compensation rate (Rs. / pit)

Damage Cost = 8 x 30,000 = Rs. 2,40,000 /-

**3. Sewage Treatment Plant:**

Wastewater generation = 280 KLD

STP Capacity installed = 300 KLD

The installed STP is in operation.

Capital cost of STP = Rs. 20,00,000 /-

There is no gap between required and provided.

The STP is in operation.

Damage Compensation rate – 16 % of capex.

Damage Cost =  $0.16 \times 20,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 3,20,000 /-$

**Total Damage Cost under Water Environment is Rs. 8,75,360 /-**

**C) Noise and Vibration**

Damage Assessment: Based on the impact exceeding the threshold values on neighborhood and core zone, the project will be assessed:

Description	Details
1) Provision of PPE's to employees	Peak labour force used for the project = 240  PPE provisions provided during the entire period of construction for the labour force involved in noise activity.
2) Provision of Noise barrier	The project site was surrounded by vacant land on three sides and road on one side.  Hence, the noise barrier like stainless sheet was provided on the site periphery of 430 m (adjacent to road) for a height of 3m. Total area of noise barrier provided is 1,290 Sq.m.

**Noise and Vibration damage assessment:**

**1. PPE to employees:**

Peak labour force used for the project = 240 nos.

Damage Compensation rate - Rs. 1000 / head

Damage cost =  $240 \times 1000 = \text{Rs. } 2,40,000/-$

**2. Noise barrier:**

Total affected area – 1,290 Sq.m

Damage Compensation rate - Rs. 400 / Sq.m

Damage cost =  $400 \times 1290 = \text{Rs. } 5,16,000 /-$

**Total Damage Cost under Noise and Vibration is Rs. 7,56,000 /-**

**D) Land Environment**

Description	Details
Excavated earth	<p>The project site does not have any basement floor and the excavation was carried out only for the foundation work.</p> <p>Total excavated earth quantity is 560 cum.</p> <p>The total excavated earth was used within the site for raising the low lying areas.</p>
Top Soil	<p>The total land extent of the project site is 17,200 Sq.m.</p> <p>Top soil depth is considered as 25 cm.</p> <p>Thus, the total quantity of top soil is 4300 cum.</p> <p>The top soil was stored separately and used in the area earmarked for greenbelt development.</p>



**Land Environment damage assessment:**

**1. Excavated earth:**

Total quantity of excavated earth 560 cum

Damage Compensation rate - Rs. 20 per cum of excavated earth

Damage Cost =  $20 \times 560 = \text{Rs. } 11,200 \text{ /-}$

**2. Top Soil:**

Total quantity of top soil 4300 cum

Damage Compensation rate - Rs. 50 per cum of top soil

Damage Cost =  $50 \times 4300 = \text{Rs. } 2,15,000 \text{ /-}$

**Total Damage Cost under Land Environment is Rs. 2,26,200 /-**

**E) Solid Waste Management**

Description	Details
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Construction & Demolition waste generated during the entire period of construction is 4,191 kg.  C & D waste rate is estimated based at generation of 0.1 kg per Sq.m of built-up area. Total built-up area is 41,914 Sq.m.

**Solid Waste damage assessment:**

Total Construction & Demolition waste – 4,191 kg

Damage Compensation rate - Rs. 25 per kg of C&D Waste

Damage cost =  $4191 \times 25 = \text{Rs. } 1,04,775 \text{ /-}$

**Total Damage Cost under Solid Waste Management is Rs. 1,04,775/-**

**F) Green Belt**

Description	Details
Tree plantation	Trees required as per MoEF&CC norms – one tree per every 80 Sq.m of total land extent.  No. of trees required = $17,200 / 80 = 215 \text{ nos.}$  No. of trees planted = 302 nos.

**Greenbelt damage assessment:**

Minimum number of trees required – 215 nos.

The project site falls under Panchayat union (not under metro, corporation and municipality)

Damage Compensation rate - Rs. 500 per tree

Damage cost =  $500 \times 215 = \text{Rs. } 1,07,500 /-$

**Total Damage Cost under Greenbelt is Rs. 1,07,500 /-**

**G) Wildlife Conservation Plan**

Based on the EIA assessment, no schedule 1 species was found in the core and buffer zone of the project site. Thus, wildlife conservation plan is not applicable to the project site.

There is no damage assessed on Wildlife Conservation Plan.

**H) Energy Conservation**

Description	Details
Renewable Energy	Solar panels covering 50% of rooftop area is installed. Power generated through solar panels is 120 KW Capital Cost – Rs. 92,00,000 /-

**Energy Conservation damage assessment:**

Solar panels area = 50% of rooftop area

Solar panels installation completed in project site.

Capital Cost = Rs. 92,00,000 /-

Damage Compensation rate - 1% of total capex amount

Damage cost =  $0.01 \times 92,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 92,000 /-$

**Total Damage Cost under Energy Conservation is Rs. 92,000 /-**

**I) Risk Hazard (RH) /Occupational Health Safety (OHS)**

Description	Details
• Cost of Workers benefit to be considered based on building and other construction workers Welfare cess Act, 1996.	As per the demand raised by local body, Rs. 1,36,200 /- was paid as construction workers welfare fund to

	Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts on local infrastructure like roads, buildings, sanitation and transportation and water.</li> </ul>	<p>The water supply is sourced through PWD. The excess treated sewage is recycled for greenbelt in the earmarked area.</p> <p>The existing roads are used for the project and there is no traffic observed due to the project vehicular movements.</p> <p>Thus, no impacts on the local infrastructure are envisaged.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health issues of neighbourhoods and workers located within 500 metres due to increase in PM and noise levels during construction</li> </ul>	<p>During the construction and immediate 500m was vacant and no health issues of neighbourhoods and workers were envisaged.</p>

**RH / OHS damage assessment:**

Based on Construction Workers Welfare Cess – Rs. 1,36,200 /-

**Total Damage Cost under RH / OHS is Rs. 1,36,200 /-**

**J) Economic Benefits out of Violation**

Description	Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Net profit</li> </ul>	<p>Total project cost is Rs. 55.55 Crores</p> <p>Profit earned is considered as 20% of the capital cost. Hence, profit earned = Rs. 11.11 Crores</p>

**Economic Benefits damage assessment:**

Net profit – Rs. 11.11 Crores

Damage Compensation rate - 3 % of net profit

Damage cost =  $0.03 \times 11,11,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 33,33,000/-$

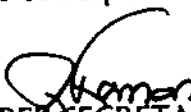
**Total Damage Cost under Economic Benefits is Rs. 33,33,000 /-**

**Summary of Damage Assessment and Damage Cost:**

S. No.	Environment	Project Components	Total Amount (Rs.) on Environmental Damage
1	Air pollution	Point source emission	22,465
2	Water Environment	Water consumption	3,15,360
		Rainwater harvesting pits	2,40,000
		Sewage Treatment Plant	3,20,000
3	Noise and Vibration	PPE Provisions	2,40,000
		Noise barrier	5,16,000
4	Land Environment	Excavated Earth	11,200
		Top Soil	2,15,000
5	Solid Waste Management	Construction & Demolition Waste	1,04,775
6	Green Belt	No. of trees	1,07,500
7	Wildlife Conservation Plan	Schedule 1 species found in core and buffer zone of project site.	
8	Energy Conservation	Renewable Energy	92,000
9	Risk & hazards / Occupational health & Safety	Based on Construction workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996	1,36,200
10	Economic Benefits out of Violation	Net Profit in the project	33,33,000
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56,53,500</b>

**Recommendations of the Sub-Committee:**

- The project activity falls under high level ecological damages since the project is in operation.
- The assessment of ecological damage was carried out using three methodology and the corresponding damage compensation amount are

  
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CPCB Methodology - Rs. 2, 77, 93,750 /- (Rupees Two Crores Seventy-Seven Lakhs Ninety-Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Only),

SEAC Methodology - Rs. 55, 55,000 /- (Rupees Fifty-Five Lakhs and Fifty-Five Thousand Only),

EAC methodology - Rs. 56,53,500/- (Rupees Fifty-Six Lakhs Fifty-Three Thousand and Five Hundred Only)

- The highest amount was under CPCB methodology.
- Hence, it is recommended for Bank Guarantee of Rs. 2, 77, 93,750 /- (Rupees Two Crores Seventy-Seven Lakhs Ninety-Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Only) towards Ecological Remediation Cost, Natural Resource Augmentation cost and Community resource augmentation Cost.
- The proponent shall abide the action plan towards Ecological Remediation plan, Natural Resource Augmentation plan and Community Resource Augmentation plan.
- The proponent as committed should abide the outcome/final judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India towards the Environmental Compensation.
- In view of the above, it is recommended that the honorable Committee may kindly be considered for the issue of Environmental Clearance to the said unit subject to the applicable conditions.

The above Sub-committee report was placed in this 404<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAC held on 25.08.2023. The Committee noted the following;

1. A Petition was filed in NGT, Southern Zone, Chennai (Original Application (OA) No.74 of 2017 (SZ).
2. Subsequently, an interim order was issued on 20.01.2020 to pay an interim Penalty of Rs. 8.0 Crores and had further stated as follows in the order

*"Para 37. ...Further, applying the principle of "Polluter Pays" and also considering the manner in which environmental compensation has to be fixed as has been held in Godavarman's case, it must be deterrent in nature and it must take into account loss of service to ecology and*

*the cost of restoration and that must be non-profitable in the nature. ... However, that alone will not be sufficient until the loss of ecology has been assessed by the authorities. Though there is a provision as to how the environmental compensation has to be fixed under para 5 of the Notification dated 14.03.2017, we feel that it will not fetter the power of the Tribunal to appoint an independent committee to assess the same.*

*Para 38. Further, in order to assess the actual compensation payable, we constitute a committee comprising of CPCB, SPCB, SEIAA, Regional Office of MoEF, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and IIT, Chennai. SPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and providing necessary logistics for this purpose and the committee shall submit a report within a period of three months to this Tribunal through e-mail at ngtszfilng@gmail.com."*

3. Subsequently, the OA No. 74 of 2017 had been disposed on 27.04.2022 with the following direction

*"Having regard to the totality of circumstances, we adopt the second course and direct that compensation be assessed by the Committee already constituted, following due process of law. Order of the Tribunal fixing interim compensation and final determination of compensation by the Committee will be subject to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in pending appeal filed by Respondent No. 5, PP being Civil Appeal No. 3891 of 2020, M/s KGISL Technologies and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. v. V. Sankara Subramanian"*

4. Meanwhile, the proponent had made an appeal in the Supreme Court (Civil Appeal No. 3891/2020) on the NGT order which is still pending.

Based on the above facts, interim order dated 20.01.2020 & final order dated 27.04.2022 in OA no. 74 of 2017 (SZ) and damage assessment submitted by the Sub-Committee, Committee noted the following:

- a) The observation of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal that while applying the principle of polluter pays, the compensation has to be in such a way that it must be deterrent and such violation should be dealt with heavy hand.

- b) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in its interim order dated 20.01.2020 had imposed an interim penalty of Rs. 8 Crores and the same shall be deposited to CPCB.
- c) Further, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal had given a direction to form a committee comprising of CPCB, SPCB, SEIAA, Regional Office of MoEF, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and IIT, Chennai, SPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and providing necessary logistics for this purpose in order to ascertain the loss to ecology as ascertained by the above-mentioned authorities. Hence, the actual compensation payable was to be assessed by the committee formed by Hon'ble NGT (SZ).
- d) However, the committee formed by Hon'ble NGT is yet to submit the damage assessment report.
- e) Hence, Hon'ble NGT (SZ) in its final order dated 27.04.2022 had given following direction as below
- (i) *"...compensation be assessed by the Committee already constituted, following due process of law."*
  - (ii) *"...Order of the Tribunal fixing interim compensation and final determination of compensation by the Committee will be subject to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in pending appeal filed by Respondent No. 5, PP being Civil Appeal No. 3891 of 2020, M/s KGISL Technologies and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. v. V. Sankara Subramanian."*
- f) The Sub-committee formed by SEAC had visited the site and had submitted damage assessment report calculated based on three methodologies viz
- i) CPCB Methodology
  - ii) SEAC Methodology
  - iii) EAC Methodology

And the sub-committee had recommended to adopt CPCB methodology for assessment of damage caused due to the activity carried out in violation of EIA Notification 2006.

In the light of the above recommendation of sub-committee, SEAC deliberated upon the ecological and environmental damage assessment including remediation plan and

natural and community resource augmentation plan and decided to incorporate the following changes in the damage assessment as recommended by the sub-committee:

1. The committee accepts the sub-committee's recommendation to consider the CPCB methodology of damage assessment with the following revision in the factors that were adopted in calculating the Environmental Compensation based on the empirical formula as below

**Environmental Compensation (EC) as derived by CPCB:**

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where

EC is Environmental Compensation in ₹

PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector

N = Number of days of violation took place

R = A factor in Rupees (₹) for EC

S = Factor for scale of operation

LF = Location factor

The formula incorporates the anticipated severity of environmental pollution in terms of Pollution Index, duration of violation in terms of number of days, scale of operation in terms of micro & small/medium/large industry and location in terms of proximity to the large habitations.

Note:

- a. The industrial sectors have been categorized into Red, Orange and Green, based on their Pollution Index in the range of 60 to 100, 41 to 59 and 21 to 40, respectively. It was suggested that the average pollution index of 80, 50 and 30 may be taken for calculating the Environmental Compensation for Red, Orange and Green categories of industries, respectively.
- b. N, number of days for which violation took place is the period between the day of violation observed/due date of direction's compliance and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.
- c. R is a factor in Rupees, which may be a minimum of 100 and maximum of 500. It is suggested to consider R as 250, as the Environmental Compensation in cases of violation.




- d. S could be based on small/medium/large industry categorization, which may be 0.5 for micro or small, 1.0 for medium and 1.5 for large units.
- e. LF, could be based on population of the city/town and location of the industrial unit. For the industrial unit located within municipal boundary or up to 10 km distance from the municipal boundary of the city/town, following factors (LF) may be used:

S. No.	Population* (million)	Location Factor# (LF)
1.	1 to < 5	1.25
2.	5 to < 10	1.5
3.	10 and above	2.0

\*Population of the city/town as per the latest Census of India #LF will be 1.0 in case unit is located >10km from municipal boundary LF is presumed as 1 for city/town having population less than one million.

- For notified Ecologically Sensitive areas, for beginning, LF may be assumed as 2.0. However, for critically Polluted Areas, LF may be explored in future.
- f. In any case, minimum Environmental Compensation shall be ₹ 5000/day.
- g. In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, EC may be increased on exponential basis, i.e., by 2 times on 1st repetition, 4 times on 2nd repetition and 8 times on further repetitions.
- h. If the operations of the industry are inevitable and violator continues its operations beyond 3 months then for deterrent compensation, EC may be increased by 2, 4 and 8 times for 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter, respectively. Even if the operations are inevitable beyond 12 months, violator will not be allowed to operate.
- i. Besides EC, industry may be prosecuted or closure directions may be issued, whenever required.

#### Comparative statement

  
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S. No.	CPCB Guideline Factors	Sub – committee's recommendation	Committee's Recommendation	Remarks
1.	Pollution Index (PI)	50	60	The existing building generates sewage water more than 100 KLD. Hence, as per CPCB guidelines, the building has been categorized as Red Category. Thus, the Pollution Index is considered as 60.
2	Number of Days (N)	4,447	4,530	Total Number of days of violation is considered up to the date on which the damage assessment was placed before the committee for deliberation i.e., till 25.08.2023. Hence, N = 4530 days.
3	R-Factor	250	250	No Change
4	S-Factor	0.5	1.0	The Existing project consists of 435 Dwelling units with 280 KLD Sewage generation. Hence, based on the scale of operation, the activity has been categorized as medium unit.
5	L-Factor	1.0	1.0	No Change

**Detailed Calculation:**

Environmental Compensation (EC) as derived by CPCB:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

  
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EC =  $60 \times 4,530 \times 250 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 = \text{Rs. } 6,79,50,000/=$  or rounded off as Rs. 6.80 crore.

2. Thus, the cost equivalent to the ecological damage assessment as per CPCB approach, an amount of Rs. 6.80 crore is to be spent across Remediation Plan, Natural Resources Augmentation Plan, & Community Resource Augmentation Plan.
3. The amount which will be spent for Remediation Plan, Natural Resource Augmentation Plan and Community Resource Augmentation Plan is given below.

**Ecological Damages and Remediation Plan**

S. No.	Remediation Plan	Amount in Rs.
		To be completed within 1 year from the date of issue of EC.
1.	Installation of solar panels covering 50% of rooftop area (120 KW) with grid connectivity.	92,00,000
2.	Greenbelt development with 122 nos. of trees within the project site.	1,22,000
3.	Greenbelt development with 2315 nos. of trees in the SEZ Campus for utilization of excess treated sewage.	24,77,750
4.	Upgradation of UV disinfection system in STP.	3,62,000
5.	Installation of online continuous effluent monitoring system in the inlet and outlet of STP.	12,00,000
6.	Installation of LED lighting in the common areas of project site.	3,32,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,36,93,750</b>

**Natural Resource Augmentation Plan**

S. No.	Augmentation Plan	Amount in Rs.
		To be completed within 1 year from the date of issue of EC.
1.	Fund towards improvement activities in Chinnavedampatti lake (150 Acres). a) Improvement of bunds.	2,00,50,000

	b) De-silting of upstream channels. c) Greenbelt development around the lake area. d) Installation of rainwater harvesting structure in the lake.	
2.	Fund to Tamil Nadu Forest Department for establishing protection measures towards prevention of Human-Animal conflict in Western Ghats areas.	100.00,000
3.	Fund to Tamil Nadu Forest Department for Pollachi Forest Area	100.00,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,00,50,000</b>

#### Community Resource Augmentation Plan

S. No.	Augmentation Plan	Amount in Rs.
		To be completed within 1 year from the date of issue of EC.
1.	Afforestation Programme (i.e., Greenbelt development) with native trees in the Coimbatore district through the District Collector/ Corporation Commissioner.	30.00,000
2.	Fund towards renovation of government schools <u>Panchayat Union Primary School, Keeranatham</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language labs,</li> <li>• Lab rooms,</li> <li>• Renovation of toilet for Girls</li> </ul>	7.00,000
3.	<u>Panchayat Union Primary School, Keeranatham</u>	6.00,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation of toilet block for school campus.</li> </ul>	
4.	<u>Panchayat Union Primary School, Saravnampatti</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New store room.</li> <li>Printer for office.</li> </ul>	6,00,000
5.	<u>Government High School, Saravnampatti.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structural repairs of classroom.</li> <li>Renovation of student toilets.</li> </ul>	9,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase of Environmental Related Books</li> </ul>	16,250
6.	<u>Government High School, SS Kulam</u> Renovation and maintenance of eater tans, noon meal building, classrooms.	6,00,000
7.	To construct a Blue Green Centre at Tamil Nadu Agricultural university, Coimbatore through the Auroville Foundation, in consultation with the University.	78,40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,42,56,250</b>

Therefore, the value of Rs. 6.80 crore must be spent towards Remediation, Natural Resource Augmentation and Community Resource Augmentation Programme in accordance with the MOEF & CC Guidelines as follows:

S. No.	Activity Proposed	Amount in RS.
1.	Ecological Remediation	1,36,93,750
2.	Natural Resource Augmentation	4,00,50,000
3.	Community Resource Augmentation	1,42,56,250
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,80,00,000/-</b>

  
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After detailed deliberation, SEAC decided to recommend the proposal to SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the following conditions in addition to the normal conditions:

1. The decision to issue EC is subject outcome in the cases pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble NGT (SZ) in this regard.
2. As per the MoEF& CC Notification, S.O.1030 (E) dated:08.03.2018, "The project proponent shall submit a bank guarantee equivalent to the amount of remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan with the State Pollution Control Board and the quantification will be recommended by the Expert Appraisal Committee for category A projects or by the State or Union territory level Expert Appraisal Committee for category B projects, as the case may be, and finalized by the concerned Regulatory Authority and the bank guarantee shall be deposited.
3. Accordingly, the amount prescribed for Ecological remediation (Rs. 1,36,93,750/-), natural resource augmentation (Rs. 4,00,50,000) & community resource augmentation (Rs. 1,42,56,250/-), is Rs. 6,80,00,000/-. The project proponent should remit the amount of Rs. Rs. 6.80 crore in the form of bank guarantee to Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and submit acknowledgment of the same to SEIAA-TN. The amount shall be utilized for the ecological damage remediation plan, Natural resource augmentation plan & Community resource augmentation plan as indicated.
4. The project proponent shall carry out the works assigned under ecological damage, natural resource augmentation and community resource augmentation within a period of one year from the date of issue of EC. If not, the bank guarantee will be forfeited to TNPCB without further notice.
5. The proponent shall obtain fresh water supply commitment letter and disposal of excess treated sewage from local body before obtaining CTO
6. The proponent shall provide solar panels covering 40% of terrace area as committed.
7. The project proponent shall provide sewage treatment plant 330 KLD and treated

water shall be utilized for flushing and green belt proposed. The excess treated water shall be utilized for Avenue plantation after obtain necessary permission from local body.

8. The proponent shall provide adequate organic waste disposal facility such as organic waste convertor waste within project site as committed and non-Biodegradable waste to authorized recyclers as committed.
9. The height of the stacks of DG sets shall be provided as per the CPCB norms.
10. The project proponent shall submit structural stability certificate from any of these reputed institutions - IIT Madras, NIT/Trichy, Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus to TNPCB before obtaining CTO.
11. The proponent shall make proper arrangements for the utilization of the treated water from the proposed site for Toilet flushing, Green belt development & OSR and no treated water be let out of the premise.
12. The sludge generated from the Sewage Treatment Plant shall be collected and de-watered using filter press and the same shall be utilized as manure for green belt development after composting.
13. The proponent shall provide the separate wall between the STP and OSR area as per the layout furnished and committed.
14. The purpose of Green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the **appendix-I**, in consultation with the DFO, State Agriculture University. The plant species with dense/moderate canopy of native origin should be chosen. Species of small/medium/tall trees alternating with shrubs should be planted in a mixed manner.
15. Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably eco-friendly bags should be planted in proper espacement as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner

  
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16. The Proponent shall provide rain water harvesting sump of adequate capacity for collecting the runoff from rooftops, paved and unpaved roads as committed.
17. The project proponent shall allot necessary area for the collection of E waste and strictly follow the E-Waste Management Rules 2016, as amended for disposal of the E waste generation within the premise.
18. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary authorization from TNPCB and strictly follow the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended for the generation of Hazardous waste within the premises.
19. No waste of any type to be disposed off in any other way other than the approved one.
20. All the mitigation measures committed by the proponent for the flood management, to avoid pollution in Air, Noise, Solid waste disposal, Sewage treatment & disposal etc., shall be followed strictly.
21. The project proponent shall furnish commitment for post-COVID health management for construction workers as per ICMR and MHA or the State Government guidelines as committed for during SEAC meeting.
22. The project proponent shall provide a medical facility, possibly with a medical officer in the project site for continuous monitoring the health of construction workers during COVID and Post - COVID period.
23. The project proponent shall measure the criteria air pollutants data (including CO) due to traffic again before getting consent to operate from TNPCB and submit a copy of the same to SEIAA.
24. Solar energy should be at least 10% of total energy utilization. Application of solar energy should be utilized maximum for illumination of common areas, street lighting etc.
25. That the grant of this E.C. is issued from the environmental angle only, and does not absolve the project proponent from the other statutory obligations prescribed under any other law or any other instrument in force. The sole and complete responsibility, to comply with the conditions laid down in all other laws for the time-being in force, rests with the project proponent.



26. As per the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020, the proponent shall include demolishing plan & its mitigation measures in the EMP and adhere the same as committed.
27. The project proponent shall submit the proof for the action taken by the state Government/TNPNB against project proponent under the provisions of section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Ac, 1986 as per the EIA Notification dated: 14.03.2017 and amended 08.03.2018.
28. The proponent shall furnish the detail about the built-up area for all the buildings with floor wise to TNPNB every year along with the compliance report for the Environmental Clearance.
29. Any violations and subsequent suitable action may be decided by SEIAA, as deemed appropriate, if arises.

**Agenda No: 404-TA-02**

**(File No: 5700/2016)**

**Proposed Expansion of Existing Paints and Water-based polymers manufacturing industry at Plot No. E6, E7, F6 pt, F7 pt, F11, F12 & F13, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Pondur, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Asian Paints Limited – Category “B1”-5(h) – Integrated Paint Industries –For Environmental Clearance under Violation- (SIA/TN/IND2/21322/2016, dated 12.12.2017.**

The proposal was earlier placed in the 381<sup>st</sup> SEAC meeting held on 08.06.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

**The SEAC noted the following:**

The Proponent, M/s. Asian Paints Limited, has applied for Terms of Reference for the proposed expansion of paints and water-based polymers manufacturing in their existing facility at Plot No. E6, E7, F6 pt, F7 pt, F11, F12 & F13, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Pondur, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu on 22.08.2016.

In response to the application, Terms of Reference (ToR) was issued vide Lr.No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 5700/SEAC- LXXXV/5(h)/ToR – 281/2017 dated: 07.07.2017. Public hearing was exempted as per section 7(i), (iii) stage (3), Para (i)(b) of EIA Notification, 2006.

Based on the ToR issued, the proponent prepared the EIA report and submitted the same to SEIAA on 18.12.2017. On scrutiny of the EIA report, certain additional details were called vide office letter dated: 03.01.2018. The proponent has furnished the detail in the letter dated: 25.01.2018 received by SEIAA on 30.01.2018.

The EIA report was placed in the 105<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SEAC held on 23.03.2018.

The salient features of the project are as follows:

  
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1. The production of paint will increase from 140000 KL/annum to 200000 KL/annum and water-based polymer will increase from 39000 KL/annum to 65000 KL/annum.
2. The ToR for expansion has been obtained on 07.07.2017. The industry operation was started in 2005.
3. The existing water requirement is 450 KLD and will be increased to 650 KLD.
4. No additional land is required.
5. The industry produces effluents which are treated and utilized within the industry premises under ZLD system. Industry produces a variety of hazardous wastes. Proponent says that they are managed as per regulations. The industry also emits air pollutants and noise is also appearing to be a problem.

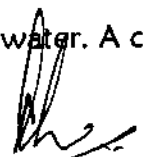
In view of the fact that the industry has potential to cause pollution in the form of gaseous emission, effluents, hazardous waste and noise, the SEAC decided to make an on-the-spot inspection of the industrial operation to learn about the present status of compliances of Environmental pollution control and based on the inspection, SEAC will decide the further course of action.

As per the order Lr.No.SEAC-TN/F.No. 5700/2016 dated: 23.03.2018 of Member Secretary, SEAC, a Technical Team comprising of the SEAC Members was constituted to inspect and study the field conditions in the Proposed capacity expansion of existing paint and water based polymers manufacturing of m/s. Asian Paints limited in a notified industrial area at plot no. E6, E7, F11, F12, F13, F6 PT & F7 pt, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Pondur, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamilnadu. Accordingly, the technical team conducted the inspection on 07.04.2018 and submitted the report to SEAC on 10.05.2018.

The inspection report was placed before the 111<sup>st</sup> SEAC meeting held on 15.05.2018. A summary of the review of the actual field inspection. The following are the salient features of the report:


1. The technical team noted that the water requirement of the project will increase from 450KLD to 650KLD post expansion. When enquired about the source of this additional water requirement, the proponent team informed about the approval sought from SIPCOT for the supply of this additional water. A copy of

  
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the letter submitted to SIPCOT was sought in the additional details that are to be submitted to SEAC post the inspection. Out of 450KLD now used, 250 KLD is drawn from borewells which is being regularized.

2. The technical team noted that the existing ETP (104 KLD) and STP (63 KLD) would be adequate in handling the scenario post expansion. Industrial Effluent generated from the process is taken to ETP where after biological treatment the treated water is fed into Reverse Osmosis systems and then into MEE & ATFD system to obtain salt from the system. This facility is a zero liquid discharge facility. The increase in effluent post expansion will be treated in existing ETP without any modification.
3. The process of paint manufacturing and water-based polymer manufacturing was detailed by the proponent. The sources of air pollution (powder dust & VOCs), effluent generation (Industrial Effluent) and hazardous waste generation were explained through the process flow diagram. Dust collectors for controlling the dust emissions and Scrubber system for controlling the VOC emissions have been installed in the industry. Post expansion, it was proposed that dust collection & scrubbing system capacity will be adequately increased. The VOC concentration from two scrubbing system is connected to the TNPCB – CARE Air Centre. Technical team asked the proponent to submit the details of efficiency improvement of the scrubbing system in the additional details. The details of the capacity augmentation for scrubbers were also sought.
4. Technical team asked to submit the MSDS of any two powder raw materials handled in bags causing powder emissions in the area and the ratio of powder raw material handled in tankers to the powder raw material handled in bags as additional details.
5. Technical team asked the environmental monitoring reports of boiler stack and ambient air quality as additional details.
6. Technical team asked the proponent to submit the characteristics of input effluent and output treated water as additional details.

  
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7. Domestic sewage generated in the facility is treated in a STP which is already available. As there will be no increase in manpower post-expansion, no increase in sewage generation is expected and existing STP would suffice.
8. The hazardous waste generated at present are of 14 categories. The hazardous wastes are sent to GEPII for pre-processing, to TNWML for landfilling/incineration and to authorized recyclers for recycling. Increase in hazardous waste is expected after expansion, and proponent confirmed the same. Post expansion also, the hazardous wastes will be sent to GEPII for pre-processing, to TNWML for landfilling/incineration and authorized recyclers for recycling. Quantity wise, some are quantified in tonnes/annum and some in barrels. The present hazardous wastes 189.44 Tonnes/annum will increase to 236.84 tonnes/annum. The wastes in barrels will be handed over to authorized recyclers.
9. Technical team asked the proponent to submit the following documents with respect to hazardous waste management.
  - 1.9.1 MoU signed with GEPII and TNWML.
  - 1.9.2 Latest Hazardous Waste Authorization obtained from TNPCB.
10. Technical team noted that the green belt area in the plant is 31310 sq.m which constitutes to 25% of the total plot area (124590 sq.m). The proponent was asked to increase the green belt area from 25% to 33% as per the requirement. The proponent informed the technical team that when the plant was started in 2005, the consent to establish mandated to maintain 25% green belt and since then the plant is complying to the same. Increasing the green belt inside the factory is not possible as no vacant land available in the factory. Proponent confirmed that additional 8% green belt area (10000 Sq.m) will be developed outside the factory, in the road median of SIPCOT road after obtaining due permissions from SIPCOT. Technical team asked the project proponent to submit the plan for green belt development as additional details.
11. Technical team reviewed the species of trees present inside the factory and suggested to eliminate few invasive species and plant more native species.

  
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12. Technical team enquired about the ground water quality and asked the proponent to submit the ground water quality report.
13. Technical team asked about the VOC concentration in the product during application and asked to submit the same as additional details.
14. Technical team reviewed the RWH system inside the factory and the proponent confirmed that already projects are in progress for recharging the ground water with the run off generated from roof top of buildings. The plan for future is to have 30 recharge structures.
15. Technical team reviewed upon the CSR projects implemented by the factory in the nearby communities. The proponent is working in 3 major areas – Health & Hygiene, Education and Environment (Water).
16. Technical team asked the proponent to submit the details of CSR projects where the infrastructural support to village schools is done. Proponent confirmed that they have adopted government schools and provided infrastructural support like toilets, benches, painting, sports equipment, smart classrooms etc.

The technical team has made the following recommendations:

1. Green belt area to be maintained as 33% area of total plot area. Proponent to develop additional required green belt area (10000 Sq.m) outside the factory (SIPCOT land) as committed. This should be completed and evidence shown before getting EC.
2. The proponent should take steps to increase the capacity of the dust collectors and scrubbers as committed.
3. The proponent must manage the additional hazardous wastes as per the regulatory norms as committed.
4. Regarding the CSR, the proponent should have spent at least Rs. 1.2 Crores every year on CSR activities. There is a deficit of Rs. 78 lakhs for the year 2013-2014 and a deficit of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the year 2014-15, regarding CSR fund utilization. Adding Rs. 78 Lakhs + Rs. 11 lakhs, amounts to Rs. 89 Lakhs. This amount of Rs. 89 Lakhs should be spent on CSR before getting EC and submit the receipt to SEIAA-TN. In future, 2 % of the profit for this unit or an amount of Rs. 1.2 Crores, whichever is higher should be spent on CSR activities annually.


5. The Technical Team recommends to SEAC the proposal of M/s. Asian Paints Limited for the proposed capacity expansion of existing paint and water based polymers manufacturing at Plot No. E6, E7, F6 pt, F7 pt, F11, F12 & F13, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Pondur, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu for recommendation for the grant of EC, subject to the conditions that the proponent fulfils the commitment made by him in the revised report and the proponent fulfils the condition imposed in S.no.1-4 in addition to the normal conditions.

The SEAC accepted the recommendations of the inspection team. In the case of CSR, the following will be the schedule for utilization of the CSR funds:

- i. The amount of Rs. 89 Lakhs should be spent out of the previous year allocation. Out of this, Rs. 20 lakhs should be contributed for "Anamalai Tiger Conservation Foundation" and the DD favouring "The Executive director, Anamalai Tiger Conservation Foundation, Pollachi", for the purposes of Eco tourism activities including purchase of necessary vehicles to carry the visitors and submit the receipt, before getting EC from SEIAA.
- ii. The remaining RS. 69 Lakhs should be contributed in the form of DD favoring Environmental Management Authority of Tamil Nadu (EMAT), Department of Environment for the purpose of planting avenue tree saplings in Chennai and proof submitted to SEIAA-TN before getting CTO from TNPCB.
- iii. For the future years, 2 % of the profit for this unit or an amount of Rs. 1.2 Crores, whichever is higher should be spent on CSR activities annually.

The SEAC decided to recommend the proposal to SEIAA for grant of EC for the proposed capacity expansion of existing paint and water-based polymers manufacturing of m/s. Asian Paints Limited in a notified industrial area at plot no. E6, E7, F11, F12, F13, F6 PT & F7 pt, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Pondur, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu subject to the conditions already stipulated in the minutes in addition to the normal conditions.

Subsequently, it was placed in 529<sup>th</sup> SEIAA meeting held on 05.07.2022 and after detailed discussion, the Authority decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC. The Authority noted that,

  
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Terms of Reference (ToR) was issued to M/s. Asian Paints Limited, for the proposed expansion of paints and water-based polymers manufacturing in their existing facility at Plot No. E6, E7, F6 pt, F7 pt, F11, F12 & F13, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Pondur, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu vide Lr.No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 5700/SEAC- LXXXV/5(h)/ToR – 281/2017 dated: 07.07.2017. Public hearing was exempted as per section 7(i), (iii) stage (3), Para (i)(b) of EIA Notification, 2006, and request to submit the EIA/EMP report to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance.

Based on the ToR issued, the proponent prepared the EIA report and submitted the same to SEIAA on 18.12.2017. SEAC vide minutes of 111<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC dated 15.05.2018 has furnished its recommendation to the Authority for grant of Environmental Clearance under B1 Category subject to the conditions stated therein.

Meanwhile a complaint was received from one Thiru.R.GokulRaj, Thiruvallur against the unit on 17.05.2018 stating that “the industry had been operating without EC from 2009 and it is a case of violation. Therefore, consider our attached complaint and delist the project and also initiate appropriate prosecution against the industry operation of the plant without environmental clearance”.

The proposal was placed in the 335<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEIAA held on 31.12.2018. The Authority decided to obtain the necessary clarification from Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, regarding the above said complaint stated above. The above minute was communicated to TNPCB and the proponent vide this office letter dated: 22.01.2019. Reply has been received from TNPCB vide letter dated 06.05.2022 enclosing the following O.M.

**MoEF&CC O.M. No.F.No.IA-J-11013/103/2021-IA-II(I) (E169446) dated: 21.03.2022**

“The Ministry is in receipt of requests for clarification with regard to the applicability of EIA Notification, 2006 for industries which are involved in manufacturing of paints along with manufacturing of ingredients.

2. Integrated paint industries are covered under schedule 5(h) of the EIA Notification 2006 and require prior EC. The EIA technical guidance manual of ministry mentions that in most cases of paint manufacturing industries, the manufacturing facilities purchase the raw materials and then formulate or blend rather than react to produce a finished product. For the purpose of EIA

notification 2006 the said guidance manual defines the integrated paint industry as an industry, which is involved in not only formulation (physical mixing of ingredients) of paints, but also in manufacturing of ingredients such as resins lacquers, varnishes etc.

In view of the above, it is clarified that any paint industry which is involved in manufacturing of ingredients such as resins lacquers, varnishes etc besides formulation (physical mixing of ingredients) of paints shall require prior EC as per schedule 5(h) of the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. It is also clarified that the ingredients are not restricted to resins lacquers, varnishes but it may also include any ingredient such as polymers/co-polymers etc, including water based polymer which are used in the manufacturing of paints.


After detailed discussions the Authority decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC TN along with the TNPCB reply & O.M dated: 21.03.2022.

Again, this proposal was placed for reappraisal in the 305<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 23.08.2022. The project proponent made a request vide email dated: 20.8.2022 stating their inability to attend the meeting. Hence the SEAC deferred the proposal. Thereafter, the proposal was placed for appraisal in the 317<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 06.10.2022 and during the presentation, the PP requested time to produce certain additional details.

Based on the receipt of the Proponent's reply, the proposal was placed again in the 324<sup>th</sup> meeting of SEAC held on 21.10.2022. During the meeting the PP stated the following.

*"At the outset, we thank you for giving us your valuable time at captioned meeting on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2022 and granting us an opportunity of making our written submissions as set out below.*

*1) Asian Paints Limited ("APL") has been present in India for 75+ years and has been operating on PAN India basis with manufacturing facilities spread across length and breadth of country. Compliance of law is and has been always at core of APL. Additionally, APL is committed to protecting environment with an intent to reduce environmental footprint by adhering to the highest operational*

  
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*standard. APL factories follow stringent environmental standards resulting in granting of ISO 14001 certification for environment management systems.*

*2) As submitted by APL to your good offices on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2022 and in our various previous correspondence, set out below in a nutshell are the facts for your kind consideration:*

- i. APL operates a Paint manufacturing plant at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu ("SRIP Plant"). As per the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 ("Air Act") and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Water Act). APL obtained Consent to Establish (CTE) from Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) on 29th October 2003 to set up its SRIP Plant APL also obtained the Consent to Operate (CTO) on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2005 for SRIP Plant*
- ii. In 2006, when production of water-based polymers was planned, APL approached Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau for single window clearance. Reportedly, non-EIA resolution was passed by TNPCB on 07<sup>th</sup> September 2006. On 11<sup>th</sup> September 2006, CTES for production of 1,00,000 KL/Annum of water-based Paints and 3,250 KL/month of water-based polymers for SRIP Plant were obtained from TNPCB.*
- iii. The Ministry of Environment and Forest ("MOEF") issued EIA Notification 2006 on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 ("EIA Notification 2006"). Clause 4 of the EIA Notification 2006 mandates that all projects and activities falling under Category B of the Notification should obtain EC from State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority ("SEIAA"). "Integrated Paint Industry" is classified as a Category B project in Clause 5 (h) of the EIA Notification 2006, wherein prior EC must be obtained from SEIAA, however "Integrated Paint Industry" was not defined in the EIA Notification 2006.*
- iv. APL obtained CTO renewals between 2006 and 2009. In 2009, APL obtained CTOES from TNPCB for increasing the production capacity of the water-based paints from 1,00,000 KL/annum to 1,40,000 KL/annum*

at the SRIP Plant. After 2009, subsequent renewals of CTO were obtained from TNPCB till 2019 and all conditions in CTO were duly complied by SRIP Plant. SRIP plant had also paid for CTO renewal application (Air and Water) till 2024.

- v. It was only in December 2010, MOEF issued the Technical EIA Guidance Manual ("2010 Guidance Manual") which defined "Integrated Paint Industry" as "an industry, which is involved in not only formulation (physical mixing of ingredients) of paints, but also in manufacturing of ingredients such as resins, lacquers varnishes, etc."
- vi. In 2016, SRIP Plant proposed a further expansion to increase its production capacity of the (i) water-based paint from 1.40,000 Ki/annum to 2.00,000 KL/annum, and (ii) water-based polymers from 39.000 KL/annum to 65.000 KL/annum. ("Proposed Expansion")
- vii. Definition of Integrated Paint Industry in the 2010 Guidance Manual did not list water-based polymer specifically as an ingredient. However, out of abundant caution and to be fully compliant with the law, rules and regulations, APL on 22nd August 2016 applied to SEIAA for the Terms of Reference (TOR) and EC for the Proposed Expansion. Consequently, on 7 July 2017, SEIAA granted TOR to APL.
- viii. We humbly submit that, though the 2010 Guidance Manual defined Integrated Paint Industry, there was no clarity as to whether the activities carried out at SRIP Plant prior to 2016 would attract EIA Notification 2006 and in view of such ambiguity TNPCB vide its letter dated 9 September 2021 sought clarification from MOEF on whether the activities of SRIP Plant would attract EIA Notification 2006.
- ix. On 20 September 2021, MOEF issued an Order and directed all state pollution control boards:
  - a) to ascertain applicability of EIA Notification at the time of grant or renewal of CTE
  - b) to ensure that the project proponent possesses a valid prior EC in terms of the EIA Notification, if applicable at the time of grant/renewal of

*CTO and no CTO would be granted or renewed unless EC, if applicable has been obtained.*

- x. *Consequently, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) responded vide its letter dated 8 October 2021 to TNPCB and informed that all projects of integrated paint industries have been placed under category B in the Schedule (list of projects or activities requiring prior environmental clearance of the EIA 2006). CPCB further quoted Paragraph 4 (m) of the EIA Notification 2006 in its response letter dated 8 October 2021. It was only upon receipt of above response from CPCB on 8 October 2021 that TNPCB vide its letter dated 9 December 2021, directed APL to seek clarification from MOEF on the applicability of the EC for the activities at SRIP Plant.*
- xi. *Eventually, MOEF issued an office memorandum dated, 21 March 2022 ("Office Memorandum 21" March 2022) clarifying that Integrated paint industries are covered under schedule 5th of the EIA Notification 2006 and require prior Environmental Clearance. The EIA Technical Guidance Manual of Ministry mentions that in most cases of paint manufacturing industries, the manufacturing facilities purchase the raw materials and then formulate or blend rather than react to produce a finished product. For the purposes of EIA Notification 2006, the Guidance Manual defines the integrated paint industry as an industry which is involved in not only formulation (physical auxing or ingredients) of paints but also manufacturing of ingredients such as resins, lacquers, varnishes etc." In furtherance to above, the Office Memorandum 21 March 2022 categorically stated that "In view of above it is clarified that any paint industry which is involved in manufacturing of ingredients such as resins, lacquers, varnishes, etc. besides formulations (physical mixing of ingredients) of paints shall require prior EC as per schedule 5th) of the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. It is also clarified that the ingredient such as polymers/co-polymers etc including water-based polymer, which are used in the manufacturing of paints"*

3) To summarize the position, APL humbly submits before your good offices as under:

- I. Since inception, SRIP Plant has been complying with all legal, statutory and regulatory compliances and requirements including but not limited to CTE and CTO. SRIP Plant over the years have bagged several prestigious awards and recognition for its steps taken towards sustainability and commitment of protection of environment.
- II. It is only post the Office Memorandum 21<sup>st</sup> March 2022 issued by MOEF that there was clarity amongst the authorities with respect to whether EC was required for manufacturing water-based polymers or co-polymer. Despite there being no clarity and in view of ambiguity as to whether the activities carried out at SRIP Plant would attract EIA Notification 2006, APL out of abundant caution and so as not to be non-compliant of law, statutory and regulatory requirements, applied to SEIAA for TOR and EC on 22 August 2016. This fact enumerates APL's bonafide to be compliant with the law, rules and regulations. APL had no intent to breach or bypass the law of land and/or any omission on its part. Since there has been ambiguity on the applicability of the EIA Notification 2006 to the activities carried out at the SRIP Plant, APL was always under bonafide belief that EC was not applicable to their SRIP Plant and APL requests your good offices to kindly consider the same."

SEAC carefully examined the submissions of the PP along with the documents made available and the presentation made by the PP during the meeting. SEAC noted the following.

- i. The unit has been functioning since 2003 as a water-based formulation unit with the capacity of 1,00,000KLPA.
- ii. In the year 2006, it added a water-based polymer manufacturing activity with the capacity of 3250KLPM or 39,000 KLPA.

  
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- iii. As per EIA Notification, S.O. 60 (E), dated: 27.01.1994, the PP should have obtained EC before installing capacity to manufacture water-based polymer which is a basic raw material for the paint industry. As per the Schedule – I, “integrated paint complex including manufacture of resins and basic raw materials required in the manufacture of paints will require EC”.
- iv. The unit, therefore, is in violation of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, read with relevant Notifications since 2006 and the proposal has to be treated as a ‘violation’ case.
- v. The PP has applied prior to the window period and therefore has to follow the procedure prescribed by the MoEF in SO No. 804(E) dated 14.03.2017.
- vi. The PP has already submitted the EIA report based on ToR issued by SEIAA.

SEAC, in the light of the above facts decided to recommend the following course of action.

- i. The PP shall furnish a supplementary EIA Report updating the data wherever required.
- ii. In addition, the EIA coordinator shall include ‘assessment of Ecological damage, remediation plan and natural & community resource augmentation plan’ as an independent chapter in the supplementary Environment Impact Assessment report after collection and analysis of data for the assessment of ecological damage, preparation of remediation plan and natural & community resource augmentation plan to be done by an Environmental laboratory duly notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, accredited by NABET or a laboratory of council of Scientific and Industrial research Institutions working in the field of Environment.

As the Proponent has submitted the details as sought by the Committee vide letter dated:12.05.2023, the proposal was placed in the 381<sup>st</sup> SEAC meeting held on 08.06.2023.

  
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Based on the presentation made and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC decided to make on-the spot site-inspection by the sub-committee constituted by SEAC to assess the present status of the project and environmental settings as the proposal falls under violation category. Further the sub- committee will assess the ecological damage cost and also to check the Remedial Plan & Community Augmentation Plan submitted by the Project Proponent during the site inspection. The PP shall furnish the following documents during the site inspection by the sub-committee:

1. As per EIA Notification, S.O. 60 (E), dated: 27.01.1994, the PP should have obtained EC before installing capacity to manufacture water-based polymer which is a basic raw material for the paint industry. Hence, The EIA coordinator shall revise 'assessment of Ecological damage, remediation plan and natural & community resource augmentation plan' in the supplementary Environment Impact Assessment report considering the period of violation from the date of 27.01.1994 to till date.
2. In addition, The PP shall furnish proof for not considering the damage cost on the Noise Environment, water Environment, OHS, waste management, EMP. Also, the PP shall ensure that all the readings during the violation period (to till date) were within the consent limits.
3. The EIA Coordinator shall submit an affidavit stating that there are no significant health problems on skin, respiratory and digestive tracts and diabetes after going through the health records of workers maintained by the PP.
4. The PP shall explore the possibilities of packaging odd quantities of paint cans a fully automatic process instead of manual operations to eliminate human exposure.
5. The PP shall ensure the handling capacity of Hazardous wastes.
6. The Project Proponent shall furnish the CER in the format prescribed by the SEAC.
7. The PP shall furnish the cost of Project Cost for the project during the site inspection with the relevant documents.

On the receipt of the sub-committee's report, further deliberation will be carried out. In the meanwhile, SEAC also decided to ask SEIAA to move the Government to initiate credible action under Sec. 19 of the Environment Act.

The Sub Committee report has placed in 404<sup>th</sup> SEAC meeting held on 25.08.2023 and the same is as follows.

#### On-site Inspection – Observations

One of the striking features at APL is the efforts made over the years in enhancing the green cover and conserving the biodiversity within the plant premises. The following table provides a glimpse of tree coverage – area and numbers – at APL, Sriperumbudur.

	Area (Sq.m)	Trees (Number)
Srivanam 1	1656	1380
Srivanam 2	1752	2123
Urban Forest	2340	1709
Kurungadu	1208	1300

#### Compliance of SEAC Stipulations

The project proponent has been asked to furnish documental evidence to establish fulfilment of stipulations highlighted by SEAC in its 381st Meeting (outlined in Section 2.0 above). The compliance of the project proponent to these stipulations is discussed here in this section.

1	<p>The PP shall furnish proof for Noise: not considering the damage cost on the Noise Environment, Water Environment, OHS, Waste Management, EMP. Also the PP shall ensure that all the readings during the violation period (to till date) were within the consent limits.</p>	<p>TNPCB Reports &amp; Monitoring conducted by 3rd party External vendor was made available and the readings are within the consent limits.</p> <p>Water: SAP records of Process Water Consumption in polymer block were shown as evidence and readings are found complying to limits.</p> <p>OHS: SAP records of the Cost spent in terms of Safety, PPE &amp; Safety training etc. were made available for reference. Random sampling of data for</p>
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		<p>workplace monitoring was done to check the authenticity of the data. All the requirements have been complied.</p> <p>Waste Management:</p> <p>HW: Data was made available in pertaining to Quantum of HW generated, Mode of disposal and Vendor to whom it was disposed. All the consent limits have been complied.</p> <p>Soft copy &amp; Hard copies of Form 4(Hazardous Waste Annual Returns, submitted to TNPCB on annual basis) were made available for reference and verification.</p>
2	<p>The EIA Coordinator shall submit an affidavit stating that there are no significant health problems on skin, respiratory and digestive tracts, and diabetes after going through the health records of workers maintained by the PP.</p>	<p>Data pertaining to health reports of the employees were collated and shared with the consultants. Kadam Consultants (EIA coordinator) has submitted the health affidavit. No significant health problems were found on skin, respiratory and digestive tracts. (See Annexure – I)</p>
3	<p>The PP shall explore the possibilities of packaging odd quantities of paint cans a fully automatic process instead of manual operations to eliminate human exposure.</p>	<p>Paint is transferred through a closed loop piped system from the mixer to the packing hopper. Paint is dispensed automatically from the hopper to the pails without any manual intervention. The filled pail is moved through a conveyer automatically and palletized. (See Annexure – II)</p>



4	The PP shall ensure the handling capacity of Hazardous Wastes.	The following documents were made available. The storage capacity of GEPIL site is 1000 MT. On an average, Asian Paints disposed 60 MT annually, i.e., 5 MT on a monthly basis. GEPIL has sufficient capacity to cater to Asian Paints disposal.
5	The Project Proponent shall furnish the CER in the format prescribed by the SEAC.	CER budget has been calculated for: Water based polymer capacity installation (Rs. 50 lakhs – 2% of past expansion cost of Rs. 25 crores) – 50 Lacs Proposed Expansion (Rs. 9.8 lakhs) – 9.8 Lacs Total CER proposed – 59.8 lacs
6	The PP shall furnish the cost of project cost for the project during the site inspection with the relevant documents.	CA Certificate for project Cost of Water Based polymer Capacity Installation was available for verification. (Certificate Ref. No: DSK/AP/02/2023-24) – 25 Crores Project Cost Break-up for future expansion for water-based polymer and water-based paint was made available – 9.8 Crores

#### Damage Assessment

The damage assessment for the violation period has been carried out, (a) as per the model calculations by the EIA coordinator (M/s Kadam Consultants), and (b) using CPCB guidelines. The two estimates are presented below:

#### Damage Assessment as per the Model Calculations by the EIA Coordinator

S.no	Description	Ecological Damage Cost	Remarks
1	Impact on Land Environment	₹ 10,82,500	Damage cost incurred due to shortage to meet the requirements of adequate number of trees (1500 per hectare of greenbelt)

  
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2	Impact on air environment	₹ 5,10,04,624	Damage cost incurring due to emission of PM10, PM2.5, SOx & NOx to the environment.
3	Impact on noise environment	Not Applicable	Noise levels have not exceeded the CPCB limits. Hence damage costs are not applicable.
4	Impact on water environment	Not Applicable	The cost of unauthorized water withdrawal has not been considered in the damage calculation since an equivalent amount has already been paid to SIPCOT. Hence damage costs are not applicable.
5	Impact on OHS	Not Applicable	An amount of Rs 8.30 crores has been spent on safety measures, mock drills, PLI, PPEs and health checkup of workers. Hence there has been no saving on account of relevant OHS standards not being adhered to. Hence damage costs are not applicable.
6	Impact from waste management	Not Applicable	Waste has been adequately disposed in compliance with the statutes. Thus, no cost has been saved by improperly handling the waste. Hence damage costs are not applicable.
7	Inadequate cost spent on EMP	Not Applicable	An Amount of Rs 34.10 crores has been spent on EMP. Thus, there is no cost saved because of inadequate spent. Hence damage costs are not applicable.

The total damage cost as calculated by the EIA coordinator is INR ₹ 5,20,87,124.

#### Damage Assessment as per the CPCB Guidelines

The assessment is based on the report of the CPCB In-House Committee on Methodology for Assessing Env. Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund, Published by CPCB, July 2019.

  
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The environmental compensation shall be based on following formula

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where,

EC is Environmental Compensation in INR PI=Pollution index of industrial sector

N=Numbers of days of violation took place R=A factor in Rupees for EC

S=Factor for scale of operation LF=Location Factor

- PI: PI has been considered as 70 because APL, Sriperumbudur falls under “Red” Category as recommended in the CPCB guidelines. Considering the environmental management activities meticulously carried out in the past by the PP is highly evident during the site inspection, it has been decided to consider the value of 70.
- R: R has been considered as 250 even though M/s. Asian Paints, Sriperumbudur has spent adequate money to safeguard the environment during the violation period the Sub-Committee has adopted the value of as suggested by the CPCB Guidelines to consider R as 250, for “the Environmental Compensation” in cases of violation.
- S could be based on small/medium/large industry categorization, which may be 0.5 for micro or small, 1.0 for medium and 1.5 for large units. Considering the production volume of the Unit (Medium scale), it is decided to consider the value of 1.0.
- LF: LF has been considered as 1.0 as Pondur village where the Unit is located >10km from municipal boundary and having population less than one million, i.e., 2347 (including institutional and houseless population). The present Industrial worker in the area around 25 km radius around Sriperumbudur Town Panchayat is around 50,000. (Source: Directorate of Census Operations TAMIL NADU).
- N: N has been considered as days of operation from the date of commencement of water-based polymer project commencement until the date of submission of sub-committee report (from 06 March 2007 to 25 August 2023) as decided by the SEAC.

### Calculation of the damage cost:

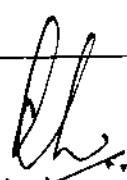
Pollution Index of Industrial Sector	PI	70
A factor in Rupees for Environmental Compensation	R	250
Factor for scale of operation	S	1.0
Location Factor	LF	1.0
Compensation per day		$= PI \times R \times S \times LF$ $= 70 \times 250 \times 1 \times 1$ $= Rs\ 17,500$
No. of days of violation	N	5038
Environmental Compensation	EC	$= (PI \times R \times S \times LF) \times N$ $= Rs\ 17,500 \times 5038$ $= Rs\ 8,81,65,000$ Or rounded off to Rs. 8.82 crore.

- Based on two damage cost assessments, the damage cost as per the CPCB formula is higher. Thus, the cost equivalent to the ecological damage assessment as per CPCB approach, i.e. INR 8.82 crore is to be spent across Remediation Plan, Natural Resources Augmentation Plan, & Community Resource Augmentation Plan.
- The amount which will be spent for Remediation Plan, Natural Resource Augmentation Plan and Community Resource Augmentation Plan is given below.

### Remediation Plan for Environmental Attributes

Environment Component	Remediation measures for environmental damage	To be completed within one year from the date of issue of EC.
Air Environment	Installation of solar lights in n-numbers of houses in Village	45,00,000

  
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	Development Maintenance of the OSR Land	45,00,000
Water Environment	Construction/Rejuvenation of existing Village Water Pond in 6 villages of study area in consultation with Irrigation Department (Mambakkam – nos. 1, Palnellur –1, Ballelur- 05	150,00,000
	ponds, Pondur-01, Araneri-01)	
	Rain water harvesting pit in villages (Mambakkam – nos. 5, Palnellur – nos. 5, Ballelur- 05)	45,00,000
Soil Environment	Provide organic fertilizer to Gram Panchayat to increase the soil fertility (Mambakkam, Panellur, Ballelur)	15,00,000
Grand Total		3,00,00,000

# Natural Resource Augmentation plan along with action plan

Environmental components	Natural Resource Augmentation	To be completed within one year from the date of issue of EC.
Air Environment	Rooftop solar system in minimum 2 houses per village (Mambakkam, Palnellur, Ballelur)	41,60,000
Water Environment	Rejuvenation of Water Bodies	80,00,000
Land Environment	Collection of Biodegradable waste and provision organic waste converter (Mambakkam, Palnellur, Ballelur, Pondur, Araneri, Vadakkal)	100,00,000
To construct a Blue Green Centre at Siruseri Twin Lakes, Southern Chennai in creating a Knowledge Centre.	Main structure	45,00,000
	Restroom (46 units)	6,50,000
	Water treatment system	4,50,000
	Fencing	3,80,000
	Landscaping	8,00,000
	Coordinator (1 year)	7,00,000
	Maintenance (1 year)	3,60,000
Grand Total		3,00,00,000

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Community resources development plan along with action plan

Environmental Component	Community Development	Resource	To be completed within one year from the date of issue of EC.
Socio-Economic Environment	Construction of Common Toilets in 3 villages (10 toilets in each village) (Mambakkam, Pondur, Araneri, Balnellur, Selyanur, Palnellur)		70,00,000
	Improvement of need base local infrastructure of 3 villages in consultation with gram panchayat (Panchayat Building in Mambakkam, Canal for waste water management, Mambakkam, Community welfare building Palnellur, Community hall, Pondur)		47,60,000
	Solar street lights in 6 Villages of study area (Mambakkam, Pondur, Araneri, Balnellur, Selyanur, Palnellur)		35,00,000
	Providing Ambulance facilities to primary health Centre in villages		35,00,000

	(Mambakkam, Pondur, Araneri)	
To construct a Blue Green Centre at IITM, Chennai in creating a Knowledge Centre for the community.	Main structure	45,00,000
	Restroom (4 units)	6,50,000
	Water treatment system	4,50,000
	Fencing	3,80,000
	Landscaping	8,00,000
	Coordinator (1 year)	7,00,000
	Maintenance (1 year)	3,60,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>78,40,000</b>

Summary of cost equivalent to the ecological Damage assessment is to be spent across Remediation Plan, Natural Resources Augmentation Plan & Community Resource Augmentation Plan is given below.

Remediation Plan, Natural resources Augmentation plan and Community resources augmentation plan - Total

	To be completed within one year from the date of issue of EC.
Remediation Plan	₹ 3,00,00,000
Natural Resource and Augmentation Plan	₹ 3,00,00,000
Community Resource Augmentation Plan	₹ 2,82,00,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₹ 8,82,00,000</b>



## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

As the Proposal falls in High Level Ecological Damage and EMP measures were in place during the Violation Period, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that the higher Environmental Compensation value has been arrived based on the CPCB Norm is Rs. 8,82,00,000/- which is higher than Environmental Compensation values of Rs. 5,20,87,124/- based on the EIA model prepared by the EIA coordinator and hence Rs. 8,82,00,000/- must be compensated for Remediation, Natural Resource Augmentation and Community Resource Augmentation plan as follows:

Sl. No.	Activity Proposed	Total, Rs.
1	Cost of Ecological Damage Remediation Plan	₹ 3,00,00,000
2	Natural Resource Augmentation Plan	₹ 3,00,00,000
3	Community Resource Augmentation Plan	₹ 2,82,00,000
Grand Total		₹ 8,82,00,000


Accordingly, the amount prescribed for Ecological remediation augmentation, community resource augmentation, may be calculated and applied as per SEAC norms. The Sub-Committee decided to recommend the proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the following conditions in addition to the normal conditions:

1. The amount prescribed for Ecological remediation (Rs. 300 lakhs), natural resource augmentation (Rs. 300 lakhs) & community resource augmentation (Rs. 282 lakhs), totaling Rs. 882 lakhs shall be remitted in the form of bank guarantee to Tamil Nadu Pollution Control board, before obtaining Environmental Clearance and submit the acknowledgement of the same to SEIAA-TN. The funds should be utilized for the remediation plan, Natural resource augmentation plan & Community resource augmentation plan as indicated in the EIA/EMP report.
2. The project proponent shall carry out the works assigned under ecological damage, natural resource augmentation and community resource augmentation within a period of one year from the date of issue of EC. If not the bank guarantee will be forfeited to TNPCB without further notice.
3. The project proponent shall submit the proof for the action taken by the state Government/TNPCB against project proponent under the provisions of Section

19 of the Environment (Protection) Ac, 1986 as per the EIA Notification dated: 14.03.2017 and amended 08.03.2018.

4. Adequate number of trees shall be planted as green belt & compensatory afforestation as indicated in the EIA Report before obtaining CTO from TNPCB.
5. The proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for disposal of excess storm water to the tank situated nearby from the competent authority.
6. The PP shall carry out the packaging odd quantities of paint cans a fully automatic process instead of manual operations to eliminate human exposure.
7. The Project proponent shall continue to operate the existing STP & ETP effectively so as to maintain the standards prescribed by the TNPCB for treated sewage.
8. The Project proponent shall utilize the treated sewage for the development of green belt and toilet flushing after achieving the standards prescribed by the TNPCB.
9. The project Proponent shall provide the combination of UASB (in STP/GWTP) and OWC for disposal of bio degradable solid waste. The project Proponent shall operate the same efficiently and continuously for the disposal of the Organic waste generated from the campus. The non-bio degradable waste shall be regularly collected and disposed through TNPCB authorized recycler.
10. The Project proponent shall collect & dispose the hazardous waste through TNPCB Authorized vendors/recyclers as per the Hazardous and other wastes (Movement and Transboundary Movement), Rules 2016.
11. The Project proponent shall collect and dispose the E-Waste through TNPCB Authorized vendors/recycler as per the E-Waste Management Rules 2016.
12. Necessary permission shall be obtained from the competent authority for the drawl/outsourcing of fresh water before obtaining consent from TNPCB.
13. All the mitigation measures committed by the project proponent for the flood management, Solid waste disposal, Sewage treatment & disposal etc., shall be followed meticulously.

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## ANNEXURE-I

### SPECIAL MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE QUARRIES LOCATED WITHIN 1 KM FROM THE RESERVE FORESTS

1. Since the R.F is located very close to the proposed quarry site, the PP shall develop Green Belt (Thick Tree plantation in two to three rows) along the boundary of the mine lease area before obtaining the CTO from the TNPCB.
2. The proponent shall construct and maintain proper fencing all around the boundary of the proposed working quarry adjacent to the direction of the location of the Reserved Forest before the commencement of the operation and shall furnish the photographs showing the same before obtaining the CTO from TNPCB.
3. The PP shall take steps so that the overburden, waste rock, rejects and fines generated during the mining operations shall be stored in separate dumps positioned in opposite direction to the location of the reserved forest.
4. The PP shall ensure that such waste/reject dumps shall be properly secured to prevent escape of material there from in harmful quantities which may cause degradation of environment and to prevent causation of floods.
5. The PP shall select the site for dumps on impervious ground to ensure minimum leaching effects due to precipitations.
6. The PP shall take necessary steps that wherever possible, the waste rock, overburden etc. shall be back-filled into the mine excavations with a view to restoring the land to its original use as far as possible.
7. Wherever back-filling of waste rock in the area excavated during mining operations is not feasible, the PP shall take adequate steps in discussion with the concerned DFO to suitably terrace the waste dumps ensuring the stability through vegetation to consolidate the green belt development in the areas adjacent to the reserved forest location.
8. The PP shall carry out the scientific investigations in order to keep the ground and noise vibrations caused by blasting operations and movement of HEMM such as Excavators, Trucks within safe limit.

9. The PP shall not perform secondary breakage involving the drilling & blasting in the quarrying operations and it can be replaced with non-conventional methods such as noise-controlled rock breakers, usage of non-explosive expansive materials/chemicals, Hydraulic Splitting based on the suitable scientific studies carried out by any reputed scientific and academic institutions.
10. The PP shall take adequate steps to control the air pollution due to fines, dust, smoke or gaseous emissions during the quarrying operations within 'Permissible Limits' specified under the environmental laws.
11. The Quarrying and Mining activities shall be restricted in the Eco-sensitive Zone of 60 m from the boundary of the Reserved area and hence the PP shall not even indulge in constructing the haul roads in these areas.
12. No development on existing steep hill slopes or slopes with a high degree of erosion shall be permitted. Hence, the PP shall not carry out the quarrying on steep hill slopes with a gradient of 20° or more or areas with a high degree of erosion on forestland.
13. The PP shall give an affidavit at the time of lease execution that there will be no felling of trees (or) any encroachment will not be made on these Reserved Forest lands and also within the Eco- sensitive Zone of 60 m without the prior permission of the State Government in case of reserve forest land as per the procedures laid down by the State Government.
14. The PP shall not use plastic carry bags within the quarry area.
15. The PP shall ensure that all the haul roads within the quarry lease shall be provided with adequate number of road side drains and these drains shall be kept free from blockage for runoff disposals. This run off from the road side drainage shall relate to the natural drainage system in the area.
16. The PP shall adhere to the provisions of the MoEF had issued Notification No. S.O. 1545 dated 25th June 2009 regulating certain activities in the eco-sensitive zone to conserve and protect the reserved forest area from ecological and environmental point of view.

### GRAVEL / RED EARTH & PEBBLES QUARRY – GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The proponent shall mandatorily appoint the statutory competent persons and commence the quarry operations within the purview of Mines Act 1952.
2. The proponent shall erect fencing all around the boundary of the proposed area with gates for entry/exit before the commencement of the operation and shall furnish the photographs/map showing the same before obtaining the CTO from TNPCB.
3. Perennial maintenance of haulage road/village / Panchayat Road shall be done by the project proponent as required in connection with the concerned Govt. Authority.
4. The Project Proponent shall adhere to the working parameters of mining plan which was submitted at the time of EC appraisal wherein year-wise plan was mentioned for total excavation. No change in basic mining proposal shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, which entail adverse environmental impacts, even if it is a part of approved mining plan modified after grant of EC or granted by State Govt. in the form of Short-Term Permit (STP), Query license or any other name.
5. Perennial sprinkling arrangement shall be in place on the haulage road for fugitive dust suppression. Fugitive emission measurements should be carried out during the mining operation at regular intervals.
6. The Proponent shall ensure that the noise level is monitored during mining operation at the project site for all the machineries deployed and adequate noise level reduction measures undertaken accordingly.
7. Proper barriers to reduce noise level and dust pollution should be established by providing greenbelt along the boundary of the quarrying site and suitable working methodology to be adopted by considering the wind direction.

8. The purpose of green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics.
9. Taller/one year old saplings raised in appropriate size of bags (preferably eco-friendly bags) should be planted in proper spacing as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner.
10. Noise and Vibration Related: (i) Appropriate measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs/muffs. (iii) Noise levels should be monitored regularly (on weekly basis) near the major sources of noise generation within the core zone.
11. The operation of the quarry should not affect the agricultural activities & water bodies near the project site and a 50 m safety distance from water body should be maintained without carrying any activity. The proponent shall take appropriate measures for "Silt Management" and prepare a SOP for periodical de-siltation indicating the possible silt content and size in case of any agricultural land exists around the quarry.
12. The proponent shall provide sedimentation tank / settling tank with adequate capacity for runoff management.
13. The proponent shall ensure that the transportation of the quarried granite stones shall not cause any hindrance to the Village people/Existing Village Road and shall take adequate safety precautionary measures while the vehicles are passing through the schools / hospital. The Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the quarried granite stones; and transport of granite stones will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.

14. To ensure safety measures along the boundary of the quarry site, security guards are to be posted during the entire period of the mining operation.
15. The Project Proponent shall comply with the provisions of the Mines Rules 1955 for ensuring safety, health and welfare of the people working in the mines and the surrounding habitants.
16. The project proponent shall ensure that the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957, the MCDR 2017 and Tamilnadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959 are complied by carrying out the quarrying operations in a skillful, scientific and systematic manner keeping in view proper safety of the labour, structure and the public and public works located in that vicinity of the quarrying area and in a manner to preserve the environment and ecology of the area.
17. The quarrying activity shall be stopped if the entire quantity indicated in the Mining plan is quarried even before the expiry of the quarry lease period and the same shall be informed to the District AD/DD (Geology and Mining) District Environmental Engineer (TNPCB) by the proponent without fail.
18. The Project Proponent shall abide by the annual production scheduled specified in the approved mining plan and if any deviation is observed, it will render the Project Proponent liable for legal action in accordance with Environment and Mining Laws.
19. Prior clearance from Forestry & Wild Life including clearance from committee of the National Board for Wildlife as applicable shall be obtained before starting the quarrying operation, if the project site attracts the NBWL clearance, as per the existing law from time to time.
20. All the conditions imposed by the Assistant/Deputy Director, Geology & Mining, concerned District in the mining plan approval letter and the Precise area communication letter issued by concerned District Collector should be strictly followed.
21. That the grant of this E.C. is issued from the environmental angle only, and does not absolve the project proponent from the other statutory

obligations prescribed under any other law or any other instrument in force. The sole and complete responsibility, to comply with the conditions laid down in all other laws for the time-being in force, rests with the project proponent.

22. The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.

23. As per the MoEF& CC Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020 the proponent shall adhere EMP furnished.

  
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### ROUGH STONE/JELLY/BLUE METAL QUARRY

- 1) The PP shall inform send the 'Notice of Opening' of the quarry to the Director of Mines Safety, Chennai Region before obtaining the CTO from the TNPCB.
- 2) The Project Proponent shall abide by the annual production scheduled specified in the approved mining plan and if any deviation is observed, it will render the Project Proponent liable for legal action in accordance with Environment and Mining Laws.
- 3) The proponent shall appoint the statutory competent persons relevant to the proposed quarry size as per the provisions of Mines Act 1952 and Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, as amended from time to time.
- 4) Within a period one month from the execution of lease deed, the PP shall ensure that the persons deployed in the quarry including all the contractual employees/truck drivers shall undergo initial/periodical training in the DGMS approved GVTC situated in Trichy / Salem / Hosur.
- 5) The PP shall construct a garland drain of size, gradient and length around the proposed quarry incorporating garland canal, silt traps, siltation pond and outflow channel connecting to a natural drain should be provided prior to the commencement of mining. Garland drain, silt-traps, siltation ponds and outflow channel should be de-silted periodically and geo-tagged photographs of the process should be included in the HYCR.
- 6) Monitoring of drainage water should be carried out at different seasons by an NABL accredited lab and clear water should only be discharged into the natural stream. Geo-tagged photographs of the drainage and sampling site should be submitted along with HYCR.
- 7) The proponent shall install the 'S3 (or) G2' type of fencing all around the boundary of the proposed working quarry with gates for entry/exit before the commencement of the operation as recommended in the DGMS Circular, 11/1959 and shall furnish the photographs showing the same before obtaining the CTO from TNPCB.
- 8) The Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Action Plan' incorporating the benches & accessible haul road approved by the concerned

AD (Mines) for the proposed quarry to the DEE/TNPCB at the time of obtaining the CTO.

- 9) The PP shall ensure that the persons employed in the quarry whether permanent, temporary or contractual are undergoing the initial/periodical medical examination in the DGMS approved OHS Clinics/Hospitals as per the DGMS Circular No. 01 of 2011 before they are engaged in mining activities.
- 10) The PP shall ensure that the persons employed in the quarry whether permanent, temporary or contractual are provided with adequate PPEs before engaged in mining operations.
- 11) The PP shall meticulously carry out the mitigation measures as spelt out in the approved EMP.
- 12) Proper barriers to reduce noise level and dust pollution should be established by providing greenbelt along the boundary of the quarrying site and suitable working methodology should be adopted by considering the wind direction.
- 13) The Project Proponent shall ensure that the funds earmarked for environmental protection measures are kept in a separate bank account and should not be diverted for other purposes. Year-wise expenditure should be included in the HYCR.
- 14) The Project Proponent shall send a copy of the EC to the concerned Panchayat/local body.
- 15) Perennial maintenance of haulage road/village / Panchayat Road shall be done by the project proponent as required, in coordination with the concerned Govt. Authority.
- 16) Perennial sprinkling arrangements shall be in place on the haulage road for fugitive dust suppression. Fugitive emission measurements should be carried out during the mining operation at regular intervals and submit the consolidated report to TNPCB once in six months.
- 17) The Proponent shall ensure that the noise level is monitored during mining operation at the project site for all the machineries deployed and adequate noise level reduction measures are undertaken accordingly. The report on the periodic monitoring shall be included in the HYCR.

- 18) Proper barriers to reduce noise level and dust pollution should be established by providing greenbelt along the boundary of the quarrying site and suitable working methodology to be adopted by considering the wind direction.
- 19) The purpose of green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the appendix. The plant species with dense/moderate canopy of native origin should be chosen. Species of small/medium/tall trees alternating with shrubs should be planted in a mixed manner.
- 20) Taller/one year old saplings raised in appropriate size of bags (preferably eco-friendly bags) should be planted in proper spacing as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner.
- 21) **Noise and Vibration Related:** (i) Appropriate measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs/muffs. (ii) Noise levels should be monitored regularly (on weekly basis) near the major sources of noise generation within the core zone.
- 22) The PP shall carry out maximum of only one round of controlled blast per day, restricted to the maximum of 30 to 40 number of holes per round with maintaining maximum charge per delay in such a manner that the blast-induced ground vibration level (Peak Particle Velocity) measured in the houses/structures located at a distance of 500 m shall not exceed 2.0 mm/s and no fly rock shall travel beyond 20 m from the site of blasting.
- 23) The PP shall also ensure that the blasting operations are not carried out on a 'day after day' basis and a minimum 24 hours break should be observed between blasting days to reduce the environmental impacts effectively.

- 24) If 'Deep-hole large diameter drilling and blasting' is required, then the PP shall obtain special permission from DGMS.
- 25) The PP shall ensure that the blasting operations shall be carried out during a prescribed time interval with a prior notice to the habitations situated around the proposed quarry after having posted the sentries/guards adequately to confirm the non-exposure of public within the danger zone of 500 m from the boundary of the quarry. The PP shall use the jack hammer drill machine fitted with the dust extractor for the drilling operations such that the fugitive dust is controlled effectively at the source.
- 26) The PP shall ensure that the blasting operations are carried out by the blaster/Mine Mate/Mine Foreman employed by him in accordance with the provisions of MMR 1961 and it shall not be carried out by the persons other than the above statutory personnel.
- 27) The proponent shall undertake in a phased manner restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of lands affected by the quarrying operations and shall complete this work before the conclusion of such operations as per the Environmental Management Plan & the approved Mine Closure Plan.
- 28) Ground water quality monitoring should be conducted once in every six months and the report should be submitted to TNPCB.
- 29) The operation of the quarry should not affect the agricultural activities & water bodies near the project site and a 50 m safety distance from water body should be maintained without carrying any activity. The proponent shall take appropriate measures for "Silt Management" and prepare a SOP for periodical de-siltation indicating the possible silt content and size in case of any agricultural land exists around the quarry.
- 30) The proponent shall provide sedimentation tank / settling tank with adequate capacity for runoff management.
- 31) The proponent shall ensure that the transportation of the quarried granite stones shall not cause any hindrance to the Village people/Existing Village Road and shall take adequate safety precautionary measures while the vehicles are passing through the schools / hospital. The Project Proponent

shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the quarried granite stones; and transport of granite stones will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.

- 32) To ensure safety measures along the boundary of the quarry site, security guards are to be posted during the entire period of the mining operation.
- 33) The Project Proponent shall comply with the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, MMR 1961 and Mines Rules 1955 for ensuring safety, health and welfare of the people working in the mines and the surrounding habitants.
- 34) The project proponent shall ensure that the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 & the MCDR 2017 and Tamilnadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959 are complied by carrying out the quarrying operations in a skillful, scientific and systematic manner keeping in view proper safety of the labour, structure and the public and public works located in that vicinity of the quarrying area and in a manner to preserve the environment and ecology of the area.
- 35) The quarrying activity shall be stopped if the entire quantity indicated in the Mining plan is quarried even before the expiry of the quarry lease period and the same shall be informed to the District AD/DD (Geology and Mining) District Environmental Engineer (TNPCB) and the Director of Mines Safety (DMS), Chennai Region by the proponent without fail.
- 36) The Project Proponent shall abide by the annual production scheduled specified in the approved mining plan and if any deviation is observed, it will render the Project Proponent liable for legal action in accordance with Environment and Mining Laws.
- 37) All the conditions imposed by the Assistant/Deputy Director, Geology & Mining, concerned District in the mining plan approval letter and the Precise area communication letter issued by concerned District Collector should be strictly followed.
- 38) That the grant of this E.C. is issued from the environmental angle only, and does not absolve the project proponent from the other statutory obligations prescribed under any other law or any other instrument in force. The sole

and complete responsibility, to comply with the conditions laid down in all other laws for the time-being in force, rests with the project proponent.

39) As per the directions contained in the OM F.No.22-34/2018-IA.III dated 16th January 2020 issued by MoEFCC, the Project Proponent shall, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to his mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc. The compliance of this direction shall be included in the Half Yearly Compliance Report which will be monitored by SEAC at regular intervals.

40) The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.

41) As per the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020 the proponent shall adhere to the EMP as committed.

  
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**SPECIAL MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE QUARRIES LOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE WINDMILLS**

Sl. No	Existing (or) Virgin Quarry	
	Wind Mills located at a distance of 150 m to 300 m	Wind Mills located beyond 300 m Up to 500 m
1.	Appointment of I/II Class Mines Manager Certificate of Competency under MMR 1961.	Appointment of I/II Class Mines Manager Certificate of Competency under MMR 1961.
2.	Special precautions are to be taken during blasting within danger zone such as posting guards, etc.	Blast design parameters should be mentioned in mining plan/scheme. and may be reviewed by a competent mining engineer.
3.	Blast design parameters should be mentioned in mining plan/scheme.	MCPD and total charge should be fixed such that it should not exceed 1.3 kg and 26.50 kg respectively.
4.	The recommendations of scientific organisation need to be incorporated in the mining plan/scheme before its approval.	Fresh scientific study may be conducted if mine management wants to increase the MCPD and total explosive charge above the quantity of 1.30 kg and 26.50 kg respectively. Continuous monitoring using seismograph should also be done in such cases by the mine management.
5.	Engagement of blasting in-charge having Diploma/Degree in mining engineering for day-to-day blasting.	Engagement of blasting in-charge having Diploma/Degree in mining engineering for day-to-day blasting.
6.	Training of the blasting crew on controlled blasting practices before engaged in operation.	Training of the blasting crew on controlled blasting practices before engaged in operation.

7.	Submission of monthly report on blast design pattern and detailed explosive consumption as well as volume of rock excavation to a statutory body viz. DGMS, DMG, PESO or SPCB.	Submission of monthly report on blast design pattern and detailed explosive consumption as well as volume of rock excavation to a statutory body viz. DGMS, DMG, SPCB. Report of recorded ground vibration need to be added in monthly report.
8.	Report of recorded ground vibration need to be added in monthly report which shall be sent to all the statutory body viz. DGMS, DMG, SPCB.	Report of recorded ground vibration need to be added in monthly report which shall be sent to all the statutory body viz. DGMS, DMG, SPCB.
9.	Small diameter emulsion cartridge of 25 mm diameter (125 gm weight per cartridge) shall be used. However, ANFO explosives may also be used as main explosive charge.	Small diameter emulsion cartridge of 25 mm diameter (125 gm weight per cartridge) shall be used. However, ANFO explosives may also be used as main explosive charge.
10.	Electronic (or) Non-electric detonators (Nonel) shall be used in all the blasts for in-hole explosive initiation and surface hole-to-hole firing.	Non-electric detonators (Nonel) shall be used in all the blasts for in-hole explosive initiation and surface hole-to-hole firing.
11.	Max. number of holes in a round: 30.	Max. number of holes in a round: 40 to 60.

  
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### TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) FOR GRANITE / ROUGH STONE QUARRY

1. In the case of existing/operating mines, a letter obtained from the concerned AD (Mines) shall be submitted and it shall include the following:
  - (i) Original pit dimension
  - (ii) Quantity achieved Vs EC Approved Quantity
  - (iii) Balance Quantity as per Mineable Reserve calculated.
  - (iv) Mined out Depth as on date Vs EC Permitted depth
  - (v) Details of illegal/illicit mining
  - (vi) Violation in the quarry during the past working.
  - (vii) Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area
  - (viii) Condition of Safety zone/benches
  - (ix) Revised/Modified Mining Plan showing the benches of not exceeding 6 m height and ultimate depth of not exceeding 50m.
2. Details of habitations around the proposed mining area and latest VAO certificate regarding the location of habitations within 300m radius from the periphery of the site.
3. The proponent is requested to carry out a survey and enumerate on the structures located within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m (v) 500m shall be enumerated with details such as dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc with indicating the owner of the building, nature of construction, age of the building, number of residents, their profession and income, etc.
4. The PP shall submit a detailed hydrological report indicating the impact of proposed quarrying operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.
5. The Proponent shall carry out Bio diversity study through reputed Institution and the same shall be included in EIA Report.
6. The DFO letter stating that the proximity distance of Reserve Forests, Protected Areas, Sanctuaries, Tiger reserve etc., up to a radius of 25 km from the proposed site.

7. In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old) quarry where the benches are not formed (or) partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the slope stability of the working benches to be constructed and existing quarry wall, by involving any one of the reputed Research and Academic Institutions - CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division of Geotechnical Engineering-IIT-Madras, NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, and Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus. The PP shall submit a copy of the aforesaid report indicating the stability status of the quarry wall and possible mitigation measures during the time of appraisal for obtaining the EC.
8. However, in case of the fresh/virgin quarries, the Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth of the working is extended beyond 30 m below ground level.
9. The PP shall furnish the affidavit stating that the blasting operation in the proposed quarry is carried out by the statutory competent person as per the MMR 1961 such as blaster, mining mate, mine foreman, II/I Class mines manager appointed by the proponent.
10. The PP shall present a conceptual design for carrying out only controlled blasting operation involving line drilling and muffle blasting in the proposed quarry such that the blast-induced ground vibrations are controlled as well as no fly rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site.
11. The EIA Coordinators shall obtain and furnish the details of quarry/quarries operated by the proponent in the past, either in the same location or elsewhere in the State with video and photographic evidences.
12. If the proponent has already carried out the mining activity in the proposed mining lease area after 15.01.2016, then the proponent shall furnish the following details from AD/DD, mines,
13. What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?

14. Quantity of minerals mined out.
  - Highest production achieved in any one year
  - Detail of approved depth of mining.
  - Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier.
  - Name of the person already mined in that leases area.
  - If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy of the same shall be submitted.
  - Whether the mining was carried out as per the approved mine plan (or EC if issued) with stipulated benches.
15. All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology and geology of the mining lease area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).
16. The PP shall carry out Drone video survey covering the cluster, green belt, fencing, etc.,
17. The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, green belt along the periphery including replantation of existing trees & safety distance between the adjacent quarries & water bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining plan.
18. The Project Proponent shall provide the details of mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned production capacity, proposed working methodology with justifications, the anticipated impacts of the mining operations on the surrounding environment, and the remedial measures for the same.
19. The Project Proponent shall provide the Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of the Mines Act'1952 and the MMR, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.

20. The Project Proponent shall conduct the hydro-geological study considering the contour map of the water table detailing the number of groundwater pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds, etc. within 1 km (radius) along with the collected water level data for both monsoon and non-monsoon seasons from the PWD / TWAD so as to assess the impacts on the wells due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided.
21. The proponent shall furnish the baseline data for the environmental and ecological parameters with regard to surface water/ground water quality, air quality, soil quality & flora/fauna including traffic/vehicular movement study.
22. The Proponent shall carry out the Cumulative impact study due to mining operations carried out in the quarry specifically with reference to the specific environment in terms of soil health, biodiversity, air pollution, water pollution, climate change and flood control & health impacts. Accordingly, the Environment Management plan should be prepared keeping the concerned quarry and the surrounding habitations in the mind.
23. Rain water harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.
24. Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.
25. Details of the land for storage of Overburden/Waste Dumps (or) Rejects outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be provided.


26. Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' (or) the Project areas which attracts the court restrictions for mining operations, should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the TNPCB (or) Dept. of Geology and Mining should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.
27. Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.
28. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated.
29. A tree survey study shall be carried out (nos., name of the species, age, diameter etc..) both within the mining lease applied area & 300m buffer zone and its management during mining activity.
30. A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific.
31. As a part of the study of flora and fauna around the vicinity of the proposed site, the EIA coordinator shall strive to educate the local students on the importance of preserving local flora and fauna by involving them in the study, wherever possible.
32. The purpose of Green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the appendix-I in consultation with the DFO, State Agriculture University. The plant species with dense/moderate canopy of native origin should be chosen. Species of small/medium/tall trees alternating with shrubs should be planted in a mixed manner.
33. Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably ecofriendly bags should be planted as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along

the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner

34. A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period.
35. A Risk Assessment and management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period.
36. Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.
37. Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.
38. The Socio-economic studies should be carried out within a 5 km buffer zone from the mining activity. Measures of socio-economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.
39. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
40. Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.
41. If any quarrying operations were carried out in the proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the detailed compliance to EC conditions given in the previous EC with the site

photographs which shall duly be certified by MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai (or) the concerned DEE/TNPCB.

42. The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.
43. Concealing any factual information or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this Terms of Conditions besides attracting penal provisions in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEAC -TN

  
CHAIRMAN  
SEAC- TN

## Annexure II

### Standard Environmental Clearance Conditions prescribed by MoEF&CC for Construction Projects.

#### 1. 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 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 lightning etc.
3. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
4. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
5. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
6. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawing 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 and 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 strictly.
2. 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. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
  3. The project proponent shall install a system to carry out Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM25) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
  4. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3-meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
  5. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site should be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
  6. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
  7. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil should be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
  8. 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.

9. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low Sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise mission standards.

10. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.

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

### **3. 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 wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rainwater.
2. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3. Total freshwater use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
4. The quantity of freshwater usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with Half Yearly Compliance Reports (HYCR).
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 byelaws 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. 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.
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 rainwater 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 rainwater 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 freshwater requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharging is not feasible, the rainwater should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
13. All recharges 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. The quantity of freshwater usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with Half Yearly Compliance Reports (HYCR).
17. 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, not related water shall be disposed into municipal drain.
18. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
19. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% wastewater 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 wastewater 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.
20. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be taken to mitigate the odor problem from STP.
21. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Centre Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

#### 4. Noise Monitoring and Prevention:

1. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
2. Noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of Half Yearly Compliance Report (HYCR).
3. 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.

#### 5. 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. The proponent shall provide solar panels covering a minimum of 50% of terrace area as committed.
4. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
5. 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.

6. 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 byelaws requirement, whichever is higher.

7. 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 byelaws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

**6. 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 M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.
2. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
3. 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.
4. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
5. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
6. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase shall be disposed of as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
7. Use of environmentally 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 environmentally friendly materials.

8. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September 1999 and amended from time to time. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
9. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.
10. 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.

**7. Green Cover:**

1. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
2. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
3. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
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 reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

5. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the Appendix-I, in consultation with the Government Forest/Horticulture Departments and State Agriculture University.

**8. 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.
2. Vehicles hired to bring 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.

**9. 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.

**10. Corporate Environment Responsibility:**

1. The PP shall complete the CER activities, as committed, before obtaining CTE.
2. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe 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 Half Yearly Compliance Report (HYCR).

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 to 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 Ministry/Regional Office along with the Half Yearly Compliance Report (HYCR).

**11. 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 Tamil language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA 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 must display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
3. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
4. The project proponent shall submit Half Yearly Compliance Reports (HYCR) 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.
5. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as

prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.

6. The project proponent shall inform the Authority (SEIAA) of 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.
7. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
8. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and also during their presentation to the State Expert Appraisal Committee.
9. No further expansion or modifications to the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Authority (SEIAA).
10. 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.
11. The Authority (SEIAA) may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
12. The Authority reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time-bound manner shall implement these conditions.
13. The Regional Office of the MoEF&CC Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
14. 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.

**Appendix -I**  
**List of Native Trees Suggested for Planting**

No	Scientific Name	Tamil Name	Tamil Name
1	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Vilvam	வில்வம்
2	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Manjadi	மஞ்சள், ஆனைக்குன்றிமணி
3	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Vaagai	வாகை
4	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Usil	உசில்
5	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Mantharai	மந்தாரை
6	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Aathi	ஆத்தி
7	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	Iruvathi	இருவாத்தி
8	<i>Buchanania axillaris</i>	Kattuma	காட்டுமர
9	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Panai	பனை
10	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Murukkamaram	முருக்கமரம்
11	<i>Bobax ceiba</i>	Ilavu, Sevvilavu	இலவு
12	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Punnai	புனை
13	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Serakondrai	சரக்கொன்றை
14	<i>Cassia roxburghii</i>	Sengondrai	செங்கொன்றை
15	<i>Chloroxylon sweitenia</i>	Purasamaram	புரச மரம்
16	<i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i>	Kongu, Manjallavu	கோங்கு, மஞ்சள் இலவு
17	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Naruvuli	நருவூலி
18	<i>Creteva adamsi</i>	Mavalingum	மாவிலங்கம்
19	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Uva, Uzha	உவா
20	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	SiruUva, Sitruzha	சிறு உவா
21	<i>Diospyro sebenum</i>	Karungali	கருங்காலி
22	<i>Diospyro schloroxylon</i>	Vaganai	வாகை
23	<i>Ficus amplissima</i>	Kallitchi	கல் இச்சி
24	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceou</i>	Aatrupoovarasu	ஆறாப்பூவரசு
25	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>	Aacha	ஆச்சா
26	<i>Holoptelia integrifolia</i>	Aayili	ஆயா மரம், ஆயிலி
27	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Odhiam	ஒதியம்
28	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Poo Marudhu	பூ மருது
29	<i>Lepisanthus tetraphylla</i>	Neikottaimaram	நெய் கொட்டை மரம்
30	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Vila maram	விலா மரம்
31	<i>Litsea glutinos</i>	Pisinpattai	பிளிப்பை
32	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Iluppai	இலுப்பை
33	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>	UlakkaiPaalai	உலக்கை பாலை
34	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Magizhamaram	மகிழ்மரம்
35	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>	Kadambu	கடம்பு
36	<i>Morinda pubescens</i>	Nuna	நுணா
37	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Vellai Nuna	வெள்ளை நுணா
38	<i>Phoenix sylvestre</i>	Eachai	ஈச்சமரம்
39	<i>Pongamia pinnat</i>	Pungam	புங்கம்

40	<i>Premna mollissima</i>	Munnai	முள்ளை
41	<i>Premna serratifolia</i>	Narumunnai	நறு முள்ளை
42	<i>Premna tomentosa</i>	Malapoovarasu	மலை பூவரக
43	<i>Prosopis cinerea</i>	Vanni maram	வன்னி மரம்
44	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Vengai	வேங்கை
45	<i>Pterospermum canescens</i>	Vennangu, Tada	வேண்ணாங்கு
46	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i>	Polavu	புலவு
47	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Karipala	கரிபலா
48	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Ugaa Maram	ஊகா மரம்
49	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Manipungan, Soapukai	மணிப்பங்கன் சோபுகாய்
50	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Asoca	அசோகா
51	<i>Streblus asper</i>	Piray maram	பிராய் மரம்
52	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>	Yetti	எட்டி
53	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Therthang Kottai	தேத்தாங் கோட்டை
54	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Navai	நாவை
55	<i>Terminalia belleric</i>	Thandri	தாண்ட்ரி
56	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Ven marudhu	வேன் மருது
57	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Sandhana vembu	சந்தன வேம்பு
58	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Puvarasu	பூவரக
59	<i>Walsuratrifoliate</i>	valsura	வால்குரா
60	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Veppalai	வேப்பலாலை
61	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Kodukkapuli	கோடுக்காபுளி

# Appendix -III

## Display Board

(Size 6' x5' with Blue Background and White Letters)

-----கரங்கம்

கரங்கங்களில் சுவாமி செயல்பாடுகளுக்கான கற்றுத்தழல் அனுமதி பிறக்காத திருத்தங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது SEAAV, தேதிபட்டியல் கற்றுத்தழல் அனுமதி தேதி வரை செல்லத்தக்கதாக உள்ளது

பகலம் பகுதி வளர்ச்சி மெம்பர்டுக்கான அங்கத் திட்டம்	சுவாமிநின் எல்லாவையும் கற்று வேலி அமைக்க வேண்டும்
தட்பபட்டு பிராமதிகப்பட்ட வேண்டிய மதங்கள் எண்ணிக்கை:	அங்கப்பாளையின் ஆழம் தளமட்டத்திலிருந்து பீட்டர்க்கு மிகாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும் காற்றில் மாக ஏற்படாதவாறு அங்க பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். வாகனங்கள் செல்லும் பாதையில் மாக ஏற்படாத அளவிற்கு தண்ணீர் முறைகளாக தண்ணீர் வரிகளின் மூலமாக அவ்வப்போது தெளிக்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு அமைவதும் ஓசி மாகபட்டையும் சுவாமிநின் எல்லாவையும் கற்று அடத்தியான பகலம் பகுதியை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
அங்கத்தில் பெரு கைக்கூப்பெழுது திருத்திவரும் ஏற்படாதவாறும் மற்றும் கற்கள் பற்க்காதவாறும் பாதுகாப்பு நடவடிக்கைகளை உண்டிதக செயல்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்	
அங்கத்தில் இருந்து ஏற்படும் இனதர்கல் அளவு 85 செ.மீ.யில் (85) அளவிற்கு மேல் ஏற்படாதவாறு தகுந்த கட்டுப்பாடுகளை மேற் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.	
அங்க சட்ட விதிகள் 1980ன் கீழ் அங்கத்தில் உள்ள பணியாளர்களுக்கு தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு கருவிகள் வழங்குவதோடு கொதலுமுள்ள வழிப்பாடு வசதிகளை செய்ய தர வேண்டும்.	
கிராமம் அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து வட்டியாக வாகனங்கள் செல்லும் சாலைகளை தொடர்த்து நன்கு பராமரிக்க வேண்டும்.	
அங்கப்பணிகளால் அடூரில் உள்ள விவசாய பணிகள் மற்றும் தீர்மானங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படக் கூடாது.	
தீர்மானங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படாமல் இருப்பதான உறுதி செய்யும் வகையில் திருத்த தீர்மானம் தொடர்த்து கண்காணிக்க வேண்டும்.	
அங்கத்திலிருந்து கலிம் பெருக்களை எடுத்துச் செல்லு கிராம மக்களுக்கு எந்தத் தீர்மானத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தாதவாறு பாதுகாப்போடும் மற்றும் கற்றுத்தழல் பாதிக்கவாத வண்ணம் வாகனங்களை இயக்க வேண்டும்.	
அங்கப்பணிகள் முடிக்கப்பட்டவுடன் அங்க மூடல் திட்டத்தில் உள்ளவாறு அங்கத்திலான மூட வேண்டும்.	
அங்க நடவடிக்கைகளை முடித்தபின்னர் அங்கப் பகுதி மற்றும் அங்க நடவடிக்கைகளை இடைபுறு ஏற்படக்கூடிய வேறு எந்தப் பகுதியையும் மறுகட்டுமானம் செய்ய தவறாமல் விவங்குகள் ஆயிவற்றின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் பகலம்பகுதியை உருவாக்க வேண்டும்.	
முழுமையான திருத்தங்களை அறிவ பாதிவேஷ ( <a href="http://parivash.in">http://parivash.in</a> ) என்பது இணையதளத்தைப் பார்க்கவிடவும் மேலும் எந்தவித கற்றுத்தழல் சார்ந்த புகர்களுக்கு சென்னையில் உள்ள கற்றுத்தழல் மற்றும் வன அமைச்சகத்தின் ஒருங்கிணைந்த வட்டார அலுவலகம்: 044 - 28222325 (அல்லது) தமிழ்நாடு மாக கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியத்தின் மாகபட்ட கற்றுத்தழல் பெரிபாளைய அலுவலகம்.	

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MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEAC -TN

CHAIRMAN  
SEAC- TN