

No. 21-43/2011-IA.III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests

Room No. 143
Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110 003

Dated: March 6, 2013

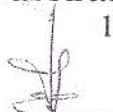
To
The Senior Regional Manager,
M/s. Rajasthan State Industrial Development &
Investment Corporation Ltd (RIICO),
EPIP Neemrana, Tehsil - Behror,
District Alwar, Rajasthan - 310 706.

Subject: Environmental Clearance for development of New Industrial Area, chak No. 123, at village - Ghiloth Dabarwas, Partapur Behror Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan by M/s. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. - Reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your application No. 4908 dated 05.09.2012 and subsequent letters dated 26.10.2012, 05.12.2012 and 16.01.2013 seeking prior Environmental Clearance for the above project under the EIA Notification, 2006. The proposal has been appraised as per prescribed procedure in the light of provisions under the EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments on the basis of the mandatory documents enclosed with the application viz., the Form-1, EIA, EMP and the additional clarifications furnished in response to the observations of the Expert Committee constituted by the competent authority in its meetings held on 18th - 19th October, 2012 and 20th - 21st December, 2012.

2. It is interalia, noted that the RIICO Unit of Neemrana has proposed Industrial Area at Ghiloth catering the necessity for Phase II of Japanese Investment Zone after the success of Phase I of the same in Majrakanth Industrial Area. The Industrial area will also cater the growing demand for Ceramic and Glass industries of the State. The proposed Area is located near Villages of Ghiloth, Dabarwas, Partapur Chowk 1 & 3, Tehsil: Behror, District: Alwar, Rajasthan. The total area of the proposed Industrial Area is 749.15 ha. Industrial as well as Commercial plots are planned to be developed. 632 nos. of plots will be developed out of which 230 will be residential plot, 100 commercial plots and 302 Residential Plots. The Industrial Plots will be divided into several zones in view of better environmental Management. These zones will be Japanese Investment Zone, Solar Power Equipment Manufacturing Zone, Ceramic and Glass zone, General Industrial Zone. Separate areas are also earmarked for ST, Secured landfill, water harvesting and CETP for future. During construction phase the approximate water requirement for the project will be 200 KLD which will be supplied from groundwater abstraction and during operation phase the

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approximate water demand will be 9000 KLD. The power requirement for the proposed project will be 40 MVA. Grid sub station will be installed by JVVNL. Construction materials will be sourced from Khairthal quarry. Road of width 60 m, 45 m, 30 m, 24 m and 12 m will be developed. 85 km open storm water drainage system will be developed. 77.44 ha area is earmarked for greenbelt. Beside 6 m wide greenbelt around the periphery has been proposed. Total 31 no. of rainwater Harvesting structures will be developed within the project site and five villages in the vicinity. The total cost of the project is Rs. 832 Crores.

3. The TOR for the above proposal was considered in the 104th EAC meeting held on 17th - 19th August, 2011 including conduct of Public Hearing. Public Hearing conducted on 08.06.2012 at Ghiloth, Dist Alwar, Rajasthan.

4. The Expert Appraisal Committee, after due consideration of the relevant documents submitted by the project proponent and additional clarifications furnished in response to its observations, have recommended for the grant of Environmental Clearance for the project mentioned above. Accordingly, the Ministry hereby accords necessary Environmental Clearance for the above project as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, subject to strict compliance of the terms and conditions as follows:

PART A - SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

I. Construction Phase

- (i) "Consent for Establishment" shall be obtained from Rajasthan Pollution Control Board under Air and Water Act and a copy shall be submitted to the Ministry before start of any construction work at the site.
- (ii) Green belt of 15 meters should be strictly provided all along the boundary of the site. The land (Green belt) should not be allotted for any unit holder and land will not be diverted to any other usage.
- (iii) Road width should be adopted as committed by the proponent in the meeting and EIA document. In any case minimum road width of 9 m should be adopted within the industrial area.
- (iv) Demolition waste generated should be managed as per Rules 2000.
- (v) Water bodies present within the project boundary shall be preserved.
- (vi) Green buffer of 40 meters should be provided all along the patch of forest land which exists inside the industrial area.

- (vii) As committed by the proponent, a parcel of land should be allocated for construction of CETP, in case effluent generating industries established in future within the industrial area. Proponent has to apply separately for obtaining EC for CETP, in case CETP is established in future.
- (viii) The storm water drainage shall be worked out after analyzing the contour levels of the site and the surrounding area and the capacity of storm water drainage.
- (ix) 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. The safe disposal of waste water and solid wastes generated during the development/ construction phase should be ensured.
- (x) All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.
- (xi) A First Aid Room will be provided in the project both during construction and operation of the project.
- (xii) All the topsoil excavated during development/construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.
- (xiii) Disposal of muck during development/construction phase should 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.
- (xiv) Soil and ground water samples will be tested to ascertain that there is no threat to ground water quality by leaching of heavy metals and other toxic contaminants.
- (xv) Construction spoils, including bituminous material and other hazardous materials, must not be allowed to contaminate watercourses and the dump sites for such material must be secured so that they should not leach into the ground water.
- (xvi) Any hazardous waste generated during development/ construction phase, should be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board.
- (xvii) The diesel generator sets to be used during development/ construction phase should be low sulphur diesel type and should

conform to Environment (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

- (xviii) The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from Chief Controller of Explosives shall be taken.
- (xix) Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours.
- (xx) Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during development/construction phase. Adequate measures should be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/RSPCB.
- (xxi) Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003.
- (xxii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in site development and building construction.
- (xxiii) Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.
- (xxiv) Water demand during development/construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xxv) Permission to draw ground water shall be obtained from the competent Authority prior to construction/operation of the project.
- (xxvi) Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing line for separation of grey and black water.
- (xxvii) Fixtures for showers, toilet flushing and drinking should be of low flow either by use of aerators or pressure reducing devices or sensor based control.
- (xxviii) Use of glass may be reduced by upto 40% to reduce the electricity consumption and load on airconditioning. If necessary, use high quality low E value glass.

- (xxix) Roof should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code by using appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.
- (xxx) Opaque wall should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code which is proposed to be mandatory for all airconditioned spaces while it is aspirational for non-airconditioned spaces by use of appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.
- (xxxix) The approval of the competent authority shall be obtained for structural safety of the buildings due to earthquake, adequacy of fire fighting equipments, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
- (xxxii) Regular supervision of the above and other measures for monitoring should be in place all through the development/construction phase, so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.
- (xxxiii) Under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it was found that construction of the project has been started without obtaining environmental clearance.

II. Operation Phase

- (i) The solid waste generated should be properly collected and segregated. Wet garbage should be composted and dry/inert solid waste should be disposed off to the approved sites for land filling after recovering recyclable material.
- (ii) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of back up power for elevators and common area illumination during operation phase should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with Rajasthan Pollution Control Board.
- (iii) Noise should be controlled to ensure that it does not exceed the prescribed standards. During night time the noise levels measured at the boundary of the building shall be restricted to the permissible levels to comply with the prevalent regulations.
- (iv) The green belt of the adequate width and density preferably with local species along the periphery of the plot shall be raised so as to provide protection against particulates and noise.

- (v) Weep holes in the compound walls shall be provided to ensure natural drainage of rain water in the catchment area during the monsoon period.
- (vi) Rain water harvesting for roof run-off and surface run-off, as plan submitted should be implemented. Before recharging the surface run off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease. The borewell for rainwater recharging should be kept at least 4 mts. above the highest ground water table.
- (vii) The ground water level and its quality should be monitored regularly in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority.
- (viii) Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site must be avoided. Parking, loading and unloading should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
- (ix) A Report on the energy conservation measures confirming to energy conservation norms finalise by Bureau of Energy Efficiency should be prepared incorporating details about building materials & technology, R & U Factors etc and submit to the Ministry in three months time.
- (x) Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Use 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. Use of solar panels may be done to the extent possible.
- (xi) The building should have adequate distance between them to allow movement of fresh air and passage of natural light, air and ventilation.

PART - B. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- i) The environmental safeguards contained in the EIA Report should be implemented in letter and spirit.
- ii) Provision should be made for supply of kerosene or cooking gas and pressure cooker to the labourers during construction phase.
- iii) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Ministry and it's Regional Office, Lucknow.

5. Officials from the Regional Office of MoEF, Lucknow who would be monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards should be given full cooperation, facilities and documents/data by the project proponents

during their inspection. A complete set of all the documents submitted to MoEF should be forwarded to the CCF, Regional office of MoEF, Lucknow.

6. In the case of any change(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by this Ministry.

7. The Ministry reserves the right to add additional safeguard measures subsequently, if found necessary, and to take action including revoking of the environment clearance under the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, to ensure effective implementation of the suggested safeguard measures in a time bound and satisfactory manner.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. These stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) act 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification, 2006.

10. The project proponent should advertise in at least two local Newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language informing that the project has been accorded Environmental Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests at <http://www.envfor.nic.in>. The advertisement should be made within 10 days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional office of this Ministry at Lucknow.

11. This clearance is subject to final order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.460 of 2004 as may be applicable to this project.

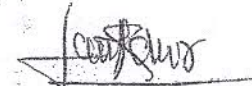
12. Any appeal against this clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

13. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zilla Parishad/Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company by the proponent.

14. The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The

criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.

15. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall also be sent to the respective Regional Offices of MoEF by e-mail.



(Lalit Kapur)
Director (IA)

Copy to:-

1. The Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110 032.
3. The Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, 4, Institutional Area, Jhalana Dugri, Jaipur.
4. The CCF, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, RO(CZ), Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector 'H', Aliganj, Lucknow - 226020
5. IA - Division, Monitoring Cell, MOEF, New Delhi - 110003.
6. Guard file.

(Lalit Kapur)
Director (IA)