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& Investment Corporation Limited
(A Rajasthan Government Undertaking)
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CIN No.:-U13100RJ1969SGC001263
GSTIN :- 08AABCR4695J1ZW

DGM (IT)

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17/5/19 Regd. A.D.

No. U-(16)-3/19-20/1003

Dated:-

14.5.19

Dy General Manager (IT)
RIICO LTD, Udyog Bhawan,
Tilak Marg, Jaipur (Raj.)

Sub.:- Environment Clearance regarding Expansion of Kuber Industrial Area from 217.22 ha to 309.84 ha land at village Ranpur, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota, Rajasthan by M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) Ltd.
Ref.:- Letter of MoEF & C.C., Impact Assessment Division (Infra-I)- Govt. of India, New Delhi dt. 09.05.2019 regarding Environment Clearance.
(F.No.21-2/2014-IA.III)

Sir,

In reference above cited subject environment clearance for upcoming industrial area Kuber(Extn.), Ranpur, Kota has been received vide letter dt. 09.05.2019 of MoEF & C.C., Govt. of India, New Delhi, with some General & Specific conditions.

As per General condition no. 6-(xi), the environment clearance letter shall be put on the website of RIICO.

Therefore, please arrange to put the E.C. letter having total page 14, on the website of RIICO.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully

(S.K. Garg)
Sr. Regional Manager
RIICO Ltd, Kota

Encl:- E.C. letter having 14 pages.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a signature and the date 29/5/19.

F. No. 21-2/2014-IA.III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Impact Assessment Division (Infra-1)

Indira Paryaveeran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, All Ganga
New Delhi - 110 003
Dated: 9th May, 2019

To
The Sr. Regional Manager
RIICO Limited, Kota
Indraprastha Industrial Area
Kota - 324005
Rajasthan

Sub: Expansion of Kuber Industrial Area from 217.22 ha to 309.84 ha land at Village Ranpur, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota, Rajasthan by M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corp. (RIICO) Ltd. - Environmental Clearance.

Sir,

This has reference to your letter no. U(16)-1(EC)/2015/3523 dated 24th August, 2015, submitted online on 7th April, 2016, followed by subsequent clarifications vide letters dated 25th May, 2016, 11th September, 2017, 18th February, 2019 and 27th March, 2019, for grant of the Environmental Clearance in term of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2. The proposal is for expansion of the Kuber Industrial area at Ranpur Village, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota (Rajasthan). The existing industrial area spreads over 217.22 ha of land and does not house any A or B category industry, as per EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments. Therefore, it is not covered under the ambit of the said notification and does not require Environmental Clearance. However, with the proposed expansion having a Category B industry, project requires the Environmental Clearance under Schedule 7(C) of the said notification because the 'General Conditions' are applicable as the proposed site for expansion is located at a distance of less than 10 km from the National Chambal Ghaniyal Sanctuary (8.52 km) and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve (6.51 km).

3. The above mentioned proposal was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for Infrastructure Development, Coastal Regulation Zone, Building/ Construction and Miscellaneous projects, in its 158th meeting on 27-28 April, 2016, 160th meeting on 28-29 June, 2016, 177th meeting on 16th October, 2017 and 211th meeting on 27th March, 2019.

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4. The project proponent along with the EIA consultant M/s VITVA Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad, made a presentation and provided following information to the Committee:-

- (i) The proposal is for expansion of the existing Kuber Industrial area by adding additional 92.62 ha of land at Ranpur Village, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota (Rajasthan).
- (ii) The proposed expansion is from 217.22 ha to 309.84 ha, comprising a total number of 91 plots, in Ranpur village, Ladpura Tehsil of Kota district, Rajasthan and now envisaged to house stone processing (polishing, cutting, splitting etc.), steel re-rolling units falling under Category B. General engineering, stone processing (polishing, cutting & Splitting etc), Agro Food processing units, service and ancillary industries, agro and food processing industries, non-polluting industries etc are the ones housed in this expansion.
- (iii) The existing Industrial area of Kuber, Ranpur has been developed in phases between 1997 and 2006 in a total area of 217.22 ha. It consists four different parks like (i) Industrial area (Kuber), (ii) Institutional Area, Ranpur, (iii) Agro Food Park phase-I and (v) Agro Food Park phase-II; Ranpur. The agro food park had come up under a scheme of Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India.
- (iv) **Water requirement:** During operation phase, estimated total water demand for Kuber expansion about is 962.5 KLD. The prime source of water will be Chambal River and supply provided from Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) Government of Rajasthan has agreed to supply piped water to this industrial area on seniority basis from Akhaigadh. RIICO agreed and deposited required amount with PHED for execution of the scheme at the earliest.
- (v) **Waste water quantity, treatment capacity, detail:** Low water intensive units are envisaged in the proposed expansion. Hence wastewater generation would be either nil or very minimum. Thus, the individual units will have their own effluent treatment plants for treating their effluents and recycling the same in their units. These units will achieve Zero Liquid Discharge.
- (vi) **Solid waste management:** Since the proposed industries, mainly, are of stone grinding, polishing and general engineering in nature the anticipated industrial solid wastes are of inert and non-toxic in character. Individual units in accordance with the directions and guidelines of State Pollution Control 13 Board/Central Pollution Control Board will handle and manage these wastes.
- (vii) **Hazardous Waste Management:** Used waste oil and Lead acid batteries are the anticipated hazardous wastes in the proposed expansion. Individual units shall collect their used oil and store in a secured place as per the guidelines of the pollution control board and periodically sell to the authorised recyclers in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary) Rules, 2008. The used lead acid batteries will be managed and handled in accordance with the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.

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- (viii) **Water bodies:** Chambal River is the nearest water body from project site; river bank from proposed project site is at about 8.5 km.
- (ix) **Green belt development:** For the purpose of green belt 10.12% of the total project area is earmarked. The total number of trees to be planted is about 12,000.
- (x) **Investment/Cost:** Rs. 5269.40 Lakhs.
- (xi) **Wildlife issues:** The project site is located at 8.5 km from National (Ghariyal) Chambal Sanctuary, and 6.75 km from Mukandra Hills Tiger Reserve. The project proponent has applied for necessary wildlife clearance from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life. In view of the given location of the project site, the project requires appraisal under Category A by the EAC in the Ministry.
- (xii) **Employment potential:** The impact of the project on economic aspects can clearly be observed. The proposed project activities will provide employment to persons of different skills and trades. The employment potential will ameliorate economic conditions of low income families directly and provide employment to many other families indirectly who are involved in business and service oriented activities.
- (xiii) **Benefits of the project:** Proposed project will result in considerable growth, stimulating the industrial and commercial activities in the region. Small and medium scale industries may be further developed as a consequence.
- (xiv) **ToR:** ToR was issued on 18th September, 2014.
- (xv) **Public Hearing:** The public hearing was conducted on 26th June, 2015. The important issues raised during Public Hearing include employment generation and pollution in Rampura nallah due to release of industrial effluent.
- (xvi) Project site is at a distance :
- 8.52 km - National Chambal Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary (NCGWS).
 - 6.51 km - Boundary of Buffer Zone of Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve (MHTR).
- (xvii) No. of plots proposed in Expansion - 91. Mainly sandstone cutting, polishing, and processing units and motor vehicle workshop and IIIT.
- (xviii) The ambient air quality, where PM10 levels are more than the prescribed standards i.e. almost double the as per the monitoring analysis results submitted by SPCB.
- (xix) Submitted the copy of minutes of meeting of SBWL and NBWL. An amount of Rs 105.388 Lakh has been deposited at Rajasthan Protected areas Society Account on 26/9/2018 towards wild life conservation and mitigation works as per the condition 1 of 49th MoM of Standing Committee for Wild Life held on 13th June 2018.
- (xx) Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), Kota, Rajasthan, has conveyed their willingness to provide water supply to the proposed Industrial Area vide their letter No.EE/PHED/City.I/2017-2018/7189 dated 6th December, 2017.

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- (xxi) No ground water usage is envisaged. An undertaking in this regard has been furnished by the project proponent.
- (xxii) RICCO Limited, vide their Office Order No. 36/2014 dated 25th August, 2014, has made it mandatory that all plot allottees having more than or equal to 500sqm to construct RWHS in their premises to ensure that all rainwater is effectively harvested and recharged.
- (xxiii) Since no water for construction/ operation will be drawn from ground, no impact on ground water hydrology is anticipated.
- (xxiv) Baseline health study has been conducted on 2nd to 4th August, 2018 within a radial distance of 10 km from the proposed Industrial Area to assess the persisting health issues prevalent in the area. Consultations were made with the public, officials of educational institutions within IA and medical professionals of CMHO Kota, MBS Hospital including T.B wing Kota, PHC Ranpur.
- (xxv) Details of Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) fund of Rs. 53.30 Lakhs as per Ministry's O.M dated 1st May, 2018.
- (xxvi) Submitted an undertaking wherein it is mentioned that it is a new project, and it was developed in two phases between 1997 and 2006 in a total area of 217.22 ha. In this industrial area, the types of units are green and orange only. No category A or B, as classified in EIA notification, is in existence within the said industrial area. The present proposal is for expansion of the existing industrial area by adding 92.62 ha land with one category B industry and applied for EC.

5. In view of above, the EAC, after detailed deliberations during its 211th meeting on 27th March, 2019, has recommended the proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance for the proposed expansion of said project with certain specific conditions mentioned below. The Ministry, therefore, grants the environmental clearance to M/s RIICO Limited for the **'Expansion of Kuber Industrial Area from 217.22 ha to 309.84 ha land at Village Ranpur, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota, Rajasthan'** under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments/circulars issued thereon, and subject to the specific and general conditions as under:

5.1 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (i) This Environmental clearance is subject to outcome of court cases pending against the project proponent at Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Court / other Courts, if any.
- (ii) No A category industry shall be established.
- (iii) Project proponent shall not use any ground water for the said project. The proponent has to submit a certificate for sealing of all the tube wells operating in the project area.
- (iv) Approval/permission of concerned authority shall be obtained before drawing surface water from the irrigation canal or any other source of water as provided by Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), Kota.

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Rajasthan. State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned shall not issue Consent to operate (CTO) till the project proponent obtains such permission.

- (v) Minimum 33% of total project area shall be maintained as green belt.
- (vi) Wildlife Clearance shall be obtained as per WPA, 1972.
- (vii) Permission from NTCA shall also be obtained.
- (viii) Fund provisions of Rs. 53.30 Lakhs (@ \cong 1.0% of the total project cost of Rs. 5269.40 Lakhs) shall be provided for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) as per the Ministry's O.M. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018. The expenditure details, as per the plan, shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry.
- (ix) The proponent can engage a reputed agency known for their quality work on ecology and biodiversity for study on impact assessment of proposed Industrial Area on Chambal (Gharial) Wildlife Sanctuary and Alniya Dam IBA. Adequate Mitigation measures along with the Biodiversity Conservation Plan shall be devised with sufficient fund provision. The fund shall be deposited with the State Government and the same shall be implemented by the State Forest Department.
- (x) Action plan for control of air pollution submitted to the Ministry shall be implemented in toto.

5.2 GENERAL CONDITIONS

5.2.1. Statutory Compliance:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) The EC will be subject to outcome of ongoing legal proceedings in the court of law, if any.
- (iii) 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, if applicable.
- (iv) The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- (v) The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- (vi) The project proponent shall obtain authorization under the Hazardous and other Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.
- (vii) All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

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- (viii) This environmental clearance is only for the said Industrial Area. Any other activity within the Industrial Area would require separate environmental clearance, as applicable under EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. For all the individual units, environmental clearances, as applicable, shall be obtained from the respective regulatory authorities.
- (ix) The buildings shall have adequate distance (as per local building bye laws) between them to allow movement of fresh air and passage of natural light, air and ventilation in accordance with guidelines of local authorities.

5.2.2. Air Quality Monitoring and Preservation:

- (i) The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in reference to PM emission, and SO₂ and NO_x in reference to SO₂ and NO_x emissions) within and outside the Industrial area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120°each), covering upwind and downwind directions. The project proponent shall monitor the pollutants level for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
- (ii) The D.G. sets to be used during development/ construction phase shall be in conformity to Environment (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards. Storage of diesel shall be made underground and necessary approvals/permissions from Chief control of explosives to be obtained.
- (iii) Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should have a Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate and shall conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and shall be operated only during non-peak hours.
- (iv) 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.
- Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - Traffic calming measures.
 - Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - Parking norms as per local regulation.
- (v) Traffic management plan shall be prepared and an assessment of the cumulative impact of all activities being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or otherwise, shall be made for traffic densities and parking capabilities in a 5 km radius from the site. A detailed traffic management and a traffic decongestion plan drawn up through an organization of repute and specializing in Transport Planning shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the State Urban Development and

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Transport Departments shall also include the consent of all the concerned implementing agencies.

- (vi) Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.

5.2.3. Water Quality Monitoring and Preservation

- (i) The project proponent shall install effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986.
- (ii) Construction of storm water drains for collection, storage and its re-use as per guidelines of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).
- (iii) The project proponent shall report to the State Pollution Control Board about the compliance of the prescribed standards for all discharges from the Industrial Area into the sea.
- (iv) Fixtures for showers, toilet flushing and drinking shall be of low flow either by use of aerators or pressure reducing devices or sensor based control.
- (v) The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured/recorded to ensure the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry along with six monthly monitoring reports.
- (vi) Water demand during development/construction shall be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred. Project specific.
- (vii) The project proponent shall monitor regularly ground water quality at least twice a year (pre and post monsoon) at sufficient numbers of piezometers/sampling wells in the plant and adjacent areas through labs recognized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and NABL accredited laboratories.
- (viii) The project proponent shall make efforts to minimize water consumption in the industrial complex by segregation of used water, practicing cascade use and by recycling treated water.
- (ix) Member industries shall treat the effluent to meet the prescribed CETP inlet norms.
- (x) The member units shall provide RCC tanks for storage of effluent for monitoring the characteristics of effluent before taking into the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) for further treatment.
- (xi) Proper flow meters along with online monitoring facilities shall be provided to monitor the effluent quality and quantity sent from member industries to CETP and from CETP to the final disposal/re-use on a continuous basis.
- (xii) Weep holes in the compound walls shall be provided to ensure natural drainage of rain water in the catchment area during the monsoon period.
- (xiii) To achieve the Zero Liquid Discharge, waste water generated from different industrial operations shall be properly collected, treated to the prescribed

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- standards and then recycled or reused for the identified uses. – Project specific.
- (xiv) The project should not amend or alter the pathways of the natural streams or creeks/nallah flowing.
 - (xv) Rain water harvesting for roof run-off and surface run-off, as plan submitted shall be implemented. Before recharging the surface run off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease. The bore well for rainwater recharging shall be kept at least 4 m above the highest ground water table.
 - (xvi) 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.
 - (xvii) 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.
 - (xviii) Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
 - (xix) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016.
 - (xx) Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing and landscaping. Balance treated water shall be given for plantation of forest area and for use by nearby industrial or horticulture users. As proposed, no treated water shall be discharged into Municipal sewer line.
 - (xxi) No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
 - (xxii) STP should not receive any effluent from industries whose waste water is not compatible with sewage. Therefore, industries with compatible effluent that with sewage should only be permitted.
 - (xxiii) 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. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
 - (xxiv) Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

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5.2.4. Noise Monitoring and Prevention:

- (i) Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- (ii) The ambient noise levels in industrial zones should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.
- (iii) In residential areas, ambient noise levels shall conform to residential standards 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.

5.2.5. Energy Conservation Measures:

- (i) Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly. 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.
- (ii) Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.
- (iii) 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. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- (iv) Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.

5.2.6. Waste Management:

- (i) 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. The ground

water quality of the adjacent to dumping area should be monitored and report should be submitted to MoEF&CC and its Regional Office concerned.

- (ii) All hazardous waste generated during development/ construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Central Pollution Control Board/State Pollution Control Board.
- (iii) Used LEDs shall 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. Energy conservation measures should be as per Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) standards.
- (iv) For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India. Air pollution and the solid waste management aspects need to be properly addressed ensuring compliance of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (v) The solid waste generated shall be properly collected and segregated in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Wet garbage shall be composted and dry/inert solid waste should be disposed off to the approved sites for land filling after recovering recyclable material. No municipal waste shall be disposed off outside the premises.
- (vi) Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- (vii) 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, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- (viii) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. 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.

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5.2.7. Green Belt:

- (i) Cutting of plants/trees are to be totally avoided by the construction labours. The contractor has to maintain log book for the purchase and distribution of fuel wood.
- (ii) Management Plan for biodiversity conservation along with the implementation schedule should be prepared with the help of concerned government institution /state forest department, and same to be submitted to MoEF&CC and its Regional Office before commencement of work. Sufficient fund provision to be made to implement the same.
- (iii) All the topsoil excavated during development/construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site. Report should be submitted to MoEF&CC and its Regional Office concerned.
- (iv) For monitoring of land use pattern, a time series of landuse maps, based on satellite imagery (on a scale of 1: 5000) of the core zone and buffer zone, shall be prepared once in 3 years (for any one particular season which is consistent in the time series), and the report submitted to MoEF&CC and its concerned regional office.

5.2.8. Public and Human health issues:

- (i) Provision should be made for supply of kerosene or cooking gas and pressure cooker to the labourers during construction phase. Provisions 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, creche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- (ii) Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis and records maintained as per the Factories Act.
- (iii) A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

5.2.9. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

- (i) The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility and submit the report to the MoEF&CC and its concerned regional office as part of six monthly report.
- (ii) The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approve by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.

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- (iii) A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the head of the organization.
- (iv) Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
- (v) Self environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
- (vi) Special purpose vehicle shall be established for implementation, monitoring and compliance of the environmental safeguards.

6. In addition to above mentioned conditions, following guidelines shall be adhered to:

- (i) The responsibility to comply with the EC conditions mentioned in the letter is solely of the project proponent. The environmental safeguards contained in the EIA Report should be implemented in letter and spirit.
- (ii) In the case of any change(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by this Ministry.
- (iii) The project proponent shall set up a separate environmental management cell for effective implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards under the supervision of a Senior Executive.
- (iv) The funds earmarked for environment management plan shall be included in the budget and this shall not be diverted for any other purpose.
- (v) The above 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.
- (vi) Officials from the Regional Office of the Ministry 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&CC should be forwarded to the APCCF, Regional Office of the Ministry.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the

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Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972/National Board of Wildlife/State Board of Wildlife etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

- (ix) The project proponent shall 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 letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at <http://www.envfor.nic.in>. The advertisement shall be made within Seven days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the concerned Regional office of this Ministry.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila 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.
- (xii) A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industries centre and Collector's Office/Tehsildar's office for 30 days.
- (xiii) 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 the Ministry, the respective Zonal Offices of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂ (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.
- (xiv) The project proponent shall also submit six monthly report on the status of the compliance of stipulated EC Conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by email) to the concerned Regional Offices of MoEF&CC/CPCB/SPCB.
- (xv) 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 the Ministry/CPCB/SPCB by e-mail.

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7. 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.

8. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above condition is not satisfactory.

9. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary and project proponent in a time bound manner will implement the stipulated additional conditions.

10. This issue with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Reema
09/08/2019
(Raghu Kumar Kodali)
Director/Scientist-F

Copy to:

- 1) The Secretary, Department of Environment, Secretariat, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur – 302 005.
- 2) The APCCF (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Zone (CZ) Regional Office, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow – 226 020.
- 3) The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhavan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi-110 032.
- 4) The Member Secretary, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, A-4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302 004.
- 5) Monitoring Cell, MoEF&CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 6) Guard File/Record File.
- 7) Notice Board.

Reema
09/08/2019
(Raghu Kumar Kodali)
Director/Scientist-F