

ENVIRONMENTAL
CLEARANCE

PARIVESH

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Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
Authority(SEIAA), Haryana)

To,

The AssistantGeneralManager
ROBUST BUILDWELL PRIVATE LIMITED
Omaxe City Center, Sec- 79 -121006

Subject: Grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Project Activity
under the provision of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC)
in respect of project submitted to the SEIAA vide proposal number
SIA/HR/MIS/121687/2019 dated 31 Oct 2019. The particulars of the environmental
clearance granted to the project are as below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. EC Identification No. | EC23B038HR183894 |
| 2. File No. | SEIAA/HR/VIO/19/29 hard copy to be submitted |
| 3. Project Type | New |
| 4. Category | B2 |
| 5. Project/Activity including Schedule No. | 8(a) Building and Construction projects |
| 6. Name of Project | Residential cum Commercial Complex |
| 7. Name of Company/Organization | ROBUST BUILDWELL PRIVATE LIMITED |
| 8. Location of Project | Haryana |
| 9. TOR Date | N/A |

The project details along with terms and conditions are appended herewith from page no 2 onwards.

Date: 09/04/2023

(e-signed)
Pardeep Kumar, IAS
Member Secretary
SEIAA - (Haryana)

Note: A valid environmental clearance shall be one that has EC identification number & E-Sign generated from PARIVESH. Please quote identification number in all future correspondence.

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STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY HARYANA
Bay No. 55-58, Prayatan Bhawan, Sector-2, PANCHKULA.

Tel: 0172-2565232, 4043956
E-mail Id: seiaa-21.env@hry.gov.in

Subject : Environment Clearance for Commercial Cum Residential Colony (Mix Land Use), at Sector 79, Omaxe City Centre, Faridabad, Haryana by M/s Robust Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.

1.	Project Proponent	M/s Robust Buildwell Pvt. Ltd
2.	Project Consultant	Grass Roots Research and Creation India (P) Ltd.
3.	NABET, ACCREDITATION	No.: NABET/EIA/2124/RA 0213 Valid upto : 15/02/2024
4.	Applied Category of the Project	8(a) (Under Violation Category)
5.	Location of the Project	Sector 79, Omaxe City Centre, Faridabad, Haryana
6.	Longitude Latitude	28°23'12.80" N 77°21'13.00" E
7.	Total Cost of the Project	466 Crore
8.	Validity of the Environment Clearance letter	10 Years from the date of issuance in accordance with the MoEF & CC, GoI Notification No. S.O.1807 (E), dated the 12th April, 2022.

1. This has reference to your proposal No. **SIA/HR/NCP/121687/2019 on 31.10.2019** and subsequent letters dated 01.06.2021, 16.11.2021, 06.12.2021, 03.03.2022 and 17.01.2023 for seeking prior Environmental Clearance (EC) for the above project (under violation category) under the EIA Notification, 2006 along with submission of required scrutiny fee amounting to ₹ 2,00,000/- vide DD No. 011246 dated 04.12.2021 in compliance of Haryana Government, Environment & Climate Change Notification No. DE&CCH/3060 dated 14th October, 2021. The proposal has been appraised as per prescribed procedure in the light of provisions under the EIA Notification, 2006, SoPs dated 07.07.2021 on the basis of the mandatory documents enclosed with the application viz., Form-1, Form1-A, Conceptual Plan, EIA/EMP report on the basis of approved TOR and additional clarifications furnished in response to the observations of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) constituted by MoEF & CC, GoI vide their Notification 30.01.2019 and 21.02.2022, in its meetings held on 18.02.2021, 03.12.2021, 10.03.2022, 26.04.2022 & 31.10.2022, 25.11.2022 and 19.01.2023 and recommended to SEIAA for grant of Environment Clearance under violation Category.

2. It is inter-alia, noted that the project involves in the Environment Clearance for Commercial Cum Residential Colony (Mix Land Use), at Sector 79, Omaxe City Centre, Faridabad, Haryana.

3. The details of the Project as given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing (as per earlier EC) m ²	Additional (Violation part) m ²	Total (Earlier EC + Additional part) (m ²)
	Online Project Proposal Number	SIA/HR/NCP/25009/2018		
1.	Latitude	28°23'12.80" N		
2.	Longitude	77°21'13.00" E		
3.	Plot Area	43,133.351	47,096.289	90,229.64
4.	Proposed Ground Coverage	13,890.90	19,372.21	33,263.11
5.	Proposed FAR	56,407.56	9,813.967	66,221.527
6.	Non FAR Area	38,795.07	21,588.72	56,922.079
7.	Total Built Up area	95,202.63	31,403	1,26,605.33
8.	Total Green Area with Percentage	10,955.871	11,601.539	22,557.41
9.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits	10	10	20
10.	STP Capacity	320	30	350
11.	Total Parking	958	69	1027
12.	Organic Waste Converter	1	-	1
13.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	65.4	-	71.9514
14.	Power Requirement	4712 kW	600KW	5312 KW
15.	Power Backup	05 no. of DG sets (1 x 500 kVA, 2 x 750 kVA, 2 x 1500 kVA)	-	05 no. of DG sets (1 x 500 kVA, 2 x 750 kVA, 2 x 1500 kVA)
16.	Total Water Requirement	308	59	367
17.	Domestic Water Requirement	190	24	214
18.	Fresh Water Requirement	134	17	151
19.	Treated Water	246	20	265
20.	Waste Water Generated	273	21	294
21.	Solid Waste Generated	1197 kg /day	187.486 kg /day	1385 kg /day
22.	Biodegradable Waste	718.2 kg /day	112.49 kg /day	830.69 kg /day
23.	Dwelling Units/ EWS	162	24	186
24.	Basement	2	--	2
25.	Stories	G+18	--	G+22
26.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	U-value less than 3.11w/m ² -°C	--	U-value less than 3.11w/m ² -°C.
27.	Revised cost of the construction	₹ 167.31 Crore		
28.	EMP Budget	i) Capital Cost	--	Capital Cost : Capital Cost :

	(per year)	ii) Recurring Cost		Rs. 155.18 lacs Recurring Cost : Rs. 26.287	Rs. 155.18 lacs Recurring Cost : Rs. 26.287
29.	Incremental Load in respect of:		--	--	
	i) PM _{2.5}		--	--	
	ii) PM ₁₀		--	--	0.293 µg/m ³
	iii) SO ₂		--	--	0.96 µg/m ³
	iv) NO ₂		--	--	6.67 µg/m ³
	v) CO		--	--	1.61 µg/m ³
30.	Status of Construction			<p>The construction status of site as on date is as follows for Phase-2 portion of the site is follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total built-up area constructed at site in Phase-2: 12030.49 Sq.mts • Any other structure (raft, water tanks, etc.) constructed at site: 15910.49 Sq.mts • The excavated area at site: 3461.72 Sq.mts 	
31.	Construction Phase:	i) Power Back-up	100 kW	30 kW	130 kW
		ii) Water Requirement & Source	190.40 ML	62.806 ML	253.206 ML
		iii) STP (Modular)	--	1	1
		iv) Anti-Smoke Gun	--	1	1

EMP Budget

Component	Capital Cost (INR Lakh)	Recurring Cost (INR Lakh/ Year)
Sewage Treatment Plant	34.5	8.625
Rain Water Harvesting System	15	3.75
Solid Waste Management	2.77	0.692
Environmental Monitoring	9	9
Green Area/ Landscape Area	6.91	1.72
Others (Energy saving devices, miscellaneous)	10	2.5
Socio Economic		
Providing laptops to students of nearby Govt. schools	40	---

Providing Water Coolers in local Govt. School	15	---
Setting up solar lighting facilities in nearby villages	15	---
Plantation in nearby villages	7	---
TOTAL	155.18	26.287

4. The State Expert Appraisal Committee, Haryana after due consideration of the relevant documents submitted by the project proponent and additional clarification furnished in response to its observations, have recommended the grant of environmental clearance for the project mentioned above, subject to compliance with the stipulated conditions.

5. Accordingly, the recommendations of SEAC were taken up during **153rd Meeting of SEIAA held on 15.02.2023.**

After having gone through the details & record placed on the file along with considering the recommendations of SEAC, the Authority observed that 31403 Sqmtrs (338019.08 Sqfts) recommended for penalty for the excess construction i.e. beyond the prescribed limit of EC has been calculated to ₹ 102 Crore as construction cost of the project. Proposed Penalty on the same @ 0.50 % has been recommended as ₹ 51.4 lakh. This appears to be highly un-realistic and apparently erroneous as cost of construction for the Commercial – cum- Residential Complex in Gurugram at the current Market rate may be far more higher and greater than the recommendations made by the Appraisal Committee. May be the Appraisal Committee erred in judgment by working out the cost of construction by taking into consideration, only, the bare structures & ignoring the finishing cost to be incurred on the project (latest amenities & support systems like escalators / lifts / air conditioning / security & safety features & customer friendly fancy infrastructure).

Upon taking into consideration all the details discussed above, the Authority decided to **Revise the cost of the construction** of the area involved into violation to **₹ 167.31 Crore from ₹ 102 Crore** for the purpose of invoking penalty provisions as available under SOPs dated 07.07.2021. Accordingly, the Authority deemed it appropriate to re-calculate the penalty as under:

i. Construction beyond permissible limit	: 31403 Sqmtrs (3,38,019.08 Sqfts)
ii. Estimated Cost of Construction (Commercial –cum- Residential Complex)	: ₹ 167.31 Crore
Penalty @ 0.50%	: ₹ 83.66 Lakh
Additional Penalty @ 0.25%	: ₹ 41.83 Lakh
Total	: ₹ 125.49 Lakh

In view of the discussions made above, the Authority decided to proceed to take further necessary action regarding Penalty and Environmental Compensation within the scope & meaning of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 & SOPs dated 07.07.2021 (by exercising powers under the scope and meaning of Section 5 of Environment (Protection), Act 1986 i.e. to make, directions) along with the observations

made by the Hon'ble Courts in the below mentioned Cases:

1. **Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 2435 of 2019 titled as Keystone Realtors Pvt. Ltd Versus Shri Anil V Tharthare & Ors.**
2. **Hon'ble NGT in Appeal No. 122/2018 titled as Anil Tharthare Versus The Secretary, Env't. Dept. Govt. of Maharashtra & Ors.**
3. **Original Application No. 1017/2018 titled as Shashikat Vithal Kamble Versus Union of India & Ors.**

“It is pertinent to clarify that since the Project Proponent has applied (on 13.04.2018) under Violation Category within the scope of the Notification dated 14.03.2017 & 08.03.2018, therefore, the Penalty & Environmental Compensation Cost has been calculated / worked out & imposed within the scope & meaning of SOPs dated 07.07.2021, issued by the MOEF & CC, GOI. Penalty & Environmental Compensation Cost for the violations is hereby calculated as under”:

Sr. No.	Particular	Cost in Rs. In (lacs)	% age
1	Project Construction Cost of the area involved under violation i.e. 31403 Sqmtrs (338019.08 Sqfts x ₹ 4950 i.e. average construction cost per Sqft). <u>(₹ 4950 per Sqft includes, Cost of the land & licensing fee / EDC/IDC and other such components / etc.)</u>	₹ 167.31 Crore approx. (Revised**)	
2	0.50% Penalty as per SOP 7 th July 2021, Clause No 12.a (ii) on Rs 167.31 Crore (<u>being eligible for half rate of Penalty, due to voluntarily disclosure</u>)	₹ 83.66	0.50 %
3	0.25% Penalty as per SOP 7 th July 2021, Clause No 12.a (ii) on Rs 167.31 Crore (<u>Deemed to have Occupation Certificate for the Project</u>)	₹ 41.83	0.25%
4	Environmental Compensation Cost	₹ 334.62	2 %
	Total Amount	₹ 460.11	

The Project Proponent to pay :

(a) Penalty	: ₹ 125.49 Lakh
(b) Environmental Compensation Cost	: ₹ 334.62 Lakh
Total	: ₹ 460.11 Lakh

It is relevant to mention that **Hon'ble NGT** vide Order dated 21.10.2022 in **OA No. 976/2019 & M.A. No. 74/2022** (Gurinder Singh & Ors Versus Union of India & Ors.) and Order dated 11.11.2022 in **OA No. 10 of 2021 & I.A. No. 282 of 2022** (Sanjay Kumar Versus Union of India & Ors.), made directions that **PENALTY & ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION COST** recovered from Project Proponent on account of Violations / Non-

compliances “is to be utilized for RESTORATION, PROTECTION & CONSERVATION of Environment through State/ District Environment Plans”.

In view of the above, the Authority may direct the Project Proponent to deposit the PENALTY & ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION COST, so assessed in the said case i.e. **₹ 460.11 Lakh within 30 days** from the date of Order in accordance with the directions issued by MOEF & CC, GOI vide Office Memorandum No. F.No. IA3-22/30/2022-IA.III(182415) dated 28.07.2022.

The Authority upon considering all the facts & details discussed above, deemed it fair & appropriate to Grant Environment Clearance to the Project **subject to the condition** that above mentioned Revised PENALTY & ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION COST, so assessed i.e. **₹ 460.11 Lakh** by this Authority, shall be deposited by the Project Proponent **within 30 days**, from the date of Grant of Environment Clearance.

Accordingly, Environment Clearance in favour of M/s Robust Buildwell Pvt. Ltd for Commercial Cum Residential Colony (Mix Land Use), at Sector 79, Omaxe City Centre, Faridabad, Haryana, is hereby Granted.

6. In case of failure to comply with the above directions regarding deposit of Penalty & Environmental Compensation Cost within stipulated period of 30 days, action under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be initiated, (including demolition of the structure at the risk and cost of the Project Proponent). Further, proceedings for withdrawal / suspension of the Environment Clearance Granted for the Project may be initiated.

7. Accordingly, Environment Clearance to the project is hereby accorded under Category 8(a) (Violation Category) within the scope and meaning of EIA Notification 2006 as well as SoPs dated 07.07.2021 subject to the strict compliance with the following stipulations depicted below:

A. Specific conditions:-

1. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on latest technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration to achieve standards ordered by NGT. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled /reused for flushing, DG cooling and Gardening
2. The Project Proponent would devise a monitoring plan to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board so as to continuously monitor the treated waste water being used for flushing in terms of faecal coli forms and other pathogenic bacteria.
3. The Project Proponents would commission a third party study on the implementation of conditions related to quality and quantity of recycle and reuse of treated water, efficiency of treatment systems, quality of treated water being supplied for flushing (specially the bacterial counts), comparative bacteriological studies from toilet seats using recycled treated waters and fresh waters for flushing, and quality of water being supplied through spray faucets attached to toilet seats.
4. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid Waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet Garbage shall be composted in Organic waste convertor. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The Inert waste from the project will be sent to solid waste dumping site through authorized vender.
5. The PP shall ensure that total 2% of the cost of project shall be spent on EMP Budget for violation part. However, the amount and component shown in EMP table above shall also be included for the purpose of 2% amount. The EMP cost on

Socio Economic activities shall be used before the commencement of the project & EMP recurring inside the project shall be implemented throughout the operation of the project.

6. Traffic management plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Apart, 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 habilitation being carried out or purpose 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
7. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The Existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping. As proposed 22,557.41 (25% of net plot area) shall be provided for Green Area development for whole project.
8. The PP shall submit the Approval/permission of the CGWA/SGWA, if applicable before drawing ground water for the project activities. State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned shall not issue Consent to Operate (CTO) till the project proponent obtains such permission.
9. The PP should submit the 6 monthly action taken report on the compliance of environmental conditions to the Regional Officer, MoEF&CC, Haryana State Pollution Control Board and Chairman, SEIAA.
10. 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.
11. Consent to establish/operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974.
12. The Approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of building code due to earthquakes, adequacy of fire fighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
13. The PP shall not carry any construction above or below the Revenue Rasta.
14. The PP shall obtain the Fire NOC from the Competent Authority before taking the occupation of the building.
15. The PP shall install the Eco Friendly Green Transformer based on ester oil to reduce the carbon footprint. The PP shall shift to gas based generator set when the gas is available. The PP shall install APCM for the DG set. The PP shall reduce the SO₂ load by 30% if HSD is used by installing wet scrubbers/ other Air Pollution Control Measures (APCM).
16. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the water supply and sewage connection permitted by the competent authority.
17. The PP shall not give occupation or possession before the electricity connection permitted by the competent Authority.
18. The PP shall obtain the permission regarding withdrawal of ground water from CGWA before the start of the project and also obtained the CTO from HSPCB after the approval from CGWA.
19. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the stakeholders of the commercial colony/project.
20. 10 Rain water harvesting recharge pits in addition to 10 already existing RWH for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
21. The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge and carry out quarterly maintenance and cleaning of 03 RWH pits.
22. The PP shall provide the Anti smog gun mounted on vehicle in the project for suppression of dust during construction & operational phase and shall use the treated water, if feasible.
23. The PP shall take all preventive measures including water sprinkles to control dust during construction and operational phase.

24. The PP shall provide the mechanical ladder for use in case of emergency.
25. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.

B. Statutory Compliance:

- [1] The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority for ground coverage, FAR and should be in accordance with zoning plan approved by Competent 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 lightening 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 Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
- [6] The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- [7] A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- [8] All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- [9] The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and Batteries waste (Management Handling Rules 2001 as amended in 2020) shall be followed.
- [10] The project proponent shall follow the ECBC Act/ECBC-Rules prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly in addition of bylaws of the State Government.

I. Air Quality Monitoring and Preservation

- i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
- ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
- iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
- iv. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of ultra low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board
- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least

- 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi. Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
 - vii. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
 - viii. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
 - ix. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.
 - x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be ultra lowsulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
 - xi. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Ultra low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.
 - xii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.

II. Water Quality Monitoring and Preservation

- i. The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.
- ii. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
- iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. The per capita supply should adhere to NBC 2016 and CGWA Notification dated 12.12.2018.
- iv. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- v. A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water already committed the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.
- vi. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
- vii. Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc and other for supply of recycled water for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc. shall be done.
- viii. Use of water saving devices/ fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.
- ix. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
- x. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- xi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local 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. Rain Water Harvesting pits shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.

- xii. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
- xiii. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xiv. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- xv. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
- xvi. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- xvii. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, AC make up water and gardening. As proposed, no treated water shall be disposed in to municipal drain.
- xviii. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xix. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.
- xx. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xxi. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

III. Noise Monitoring and Prevention

- i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
- ii. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- iii. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.

IV. Energy Conservation Measures

- i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency as per ECBC Act, 2017 read with ECBC Rules, 2018 shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC also which is in no case should be less than 25% as prescribed.
- ii. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.

- iii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof R & U-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- iv. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
- v. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- vi. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.
- vii. The PP will submit report indicating compliance of each parameter of ECBC requirement and submit quantification saving report for each component.

V. Waste Management

- i. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.
- ii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
- iii. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials.
- iv. Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kg /person/day must be installed. Leaves to be put in earmarked pits for converting them into compost to be used as manure.
- v. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- vi. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed of as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- vii. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- viii. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- ix. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Rules, 2016.
- x. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.

VI. Green Cover

- i. No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).

- ii. A minimum of 1 tree (5' tall) for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
- iii. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
- iv. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VII. Transport

- i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
 - a) Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - b) Traffic calming measures.
 - c) Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - d) Parking norms as per local regulation.
- ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.
- iii. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

VIII. Human Health Issues

- i. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
- ii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- iii. Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- iv. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- v. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
- vi. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

IX. Corporate Environment Responsibility

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

- Corporate Environment Responsibility for existing part.
- ii. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/ deviation/ violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions and/or shareholders/stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
 - iii. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly 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.

X. Miscellaneous

- 1) The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded 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 has to 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 six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- 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 Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
- 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 form-IA, Conceptual Plan and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- 9) No further expansion or modifications in the plan shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/SEIAA, Haryana. The project proponent shall seek fresh environmental clearance under EIA notification 2006 if at any stage there is change of area of this project.

10)

Any deviation/change in stipulations of EC/ Development plan, will leads to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio i.e. EC will become invalid for all intent and purposes.

11) The PP should give unambiguous affidavit giving land promoters in accordance with your ownership and possession of land legal the case referred for Environment Clearance to SEIAA.

12)

Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data will result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

13) The Ministry/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

14) The Ministry/SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.

15) The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.

16) 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.

17) The Project proponent shall not violate any judicial orders/pronouncements issued by any Court/Tribunal

18) 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 before obtaining prior Environmental Clearance.

19) Any appeal against the this Environmental 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.

20) The project proponent is responsible for compliance of all conditions in Environmental Clearance letter and project proponent can not absolve himself /herself of the responsibility by shifting it to any contractor engaged by project proponent.

21)

The validity of this environment clearance letter is valid up to 10 years from the date of issuance of EC letter in accordance with the MoEF & CC, GoI Notification No. S.O.1807 (E), dated the 12th April, 2022. The environment clearance conditions applicable till life space project will continue to apply. In case of violation the action will be taken as per the laid down law of land. Compliance report shall be sent to this office till life of the project.

22)

If project is not completed within the validity period then the project proponent shall submit the application for extension of validity within one month before the lapse of validity period of Environment Clearance.

- 23) The Project Proponent should intimate to the Authority as well as to the quarter concerned in case of any change in the present communication address.

(Pardeep Kumar, IAS)
Member Secretary,
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Haryana, Panchkula.

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following:

1. Director (IA Division), MoEF& CC, GoI, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Zorbagh Road- New Delhi-110003.
2. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Bay No. 55-58, Prayatan Bhawan, Sector-2, Panchkula, Haryana
3. Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula.
4. Director, Environment & Climate Change Department, Haryana, SCO 1-3, Sector-17 D, Chandigarh-160017
5. Director General, Town & Country Planning Haryana, Plot No. 3, Sector - 18A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh- 160018.
6. Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Bay's No. 24-25, Sector 31-A, Dakshin Marg, Chandigarh-160018.
7. Concerned File/ Office Copy

(Pardeep Kumar, IAS)
Member Secretary,
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Haryana, Panchkula.

