

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

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No. SEIAA(125)/HR/2020/ 510

Dated: 02 / 10 / 2020

To

M/s ERPL Warehouse Park Private Limited,
 One Indiabulls Centre, 11th Floor, Tower 2 A,
 Senapati Bapat Marg, Mumbai, Maharashtra

Subject: Environment Clearance for Warehouse/Logistic/ Industrial Storage Project located in the Revenue Estate of the Village Sehساula, Taluka, Tauru, District Mewat (Nuh), Haryana.

[1] This letter is in reference to your application dated 06.01.2020 addressed to **Member Secretary, SEIAA**, Haryana received on 12.03.2020 and subsequent letter dated 13.07.2020 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 on the basis of the mandatory documents enclosed with the application viz., Form-1, Form1-A, Conceptual Plan and additional clarifications furnished in response to the observations of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) constituted by MoEF & CC, GoI vide their Notification dated 30.01.2019, in its meeting held on 13.07.2020 awarded "Gold" rating / grading to the project.

[2] It is inter-alia, noted that the project involves the Warehouse/Logistic/ Industrial Storage Project located in the Revenue Estate of the Village Sehساula, Taluka, Tauru, District Mewat (Nuh), Haryana. The details of the project as given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	
1.	Online Proposal Number	SIA/HR/MIS/135870/2020
2.	Latitude	28°14'11.13"N
3.	Longitude	77° 1'28.54"E
4.	Plot Area	2,16,001.15 Sqm
5.	Net Plot Area	2,16,001.15 Sqm
6.	Proposed Ground Coverage	101275.82 Sqm
7.	Proposed FAR	101275.82 Sqm
8.	Non FAR Area	33,958.17 Sqm
9.	Total Built Up area	1,35,233.99 Sqm
10.	Total Population	3450
11.	Total Green Area with %	43281.37 (20% of Plot Area)
12.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits (with size)	53 Pits (Effective Depth= 4m, Diameter = 3.68 m with dual bore)
13.	STP Capacity	150 KLD
14.	Total Parking (Nos)	Trucks = 235 Four Wheelers= 470 Two Wheelers = 470
15.	Organic Waste Converter	1 (125 Kg/ batch)
16.	Maximum Height of the Building	18 meter

17.	Power Requirement	4 MVA (i.e 3200 KW)	
18.	Power Backup	250x6+500x4+62.5x1 KVA= 3562.5 KVA	
19.	Total Water Requirement	271 KLD	
20.	Domestic Water Requirement	92 KLD	
21.	Fresh Water Requirement	92 KLD	
22.	Treated Water	179 KLD	
23.	Waste Water Generated	123 KLD	
24.	Solid Waste Generated	828.27 Kg/day	
25.	Biodegradable Waste	501.27 Kg/day	
26.	Number of Towers	5 Buildings (Ground floor+ Mezzanine each)	
27.	R+U Value of Material used (Glass)	3.15 watt/m ²	
28.	Total Cost of the project:	i) Land Cost ii) Construction Cost	57.61 Crores 120.39 Cr.
29.	CER		2.67 Crores
30.	FMP Budget		302 Lakhs Capital cost + 27.35 Lakhs Recurring cost
31.	Incremental Load in respect of:	i) PM _{2.5} ii) PM ₁₀ iii) SO ₂ iv) NO ₂ v) CO	1.05 µg/m ³ 1.05 µg/m ³ 1.5 µg/m ³ 6.61 µg/m ³ 4.58 µg/m ³
32.	Construction Phase:	i) Power Back-up ii) Water Requirement & Source iii) STP (Modular) iv) Anti-Smoke Gun	1 DG set of 62.5 KVA Fresh: 2.5 KLD Treated 10 KLD (construction), 6 KLD for Antismog gun Source: Local authorized water supplier 1 1 number (CTFC 50)

CER ACTIVITIES

S/No	Activities/ Villages	Infrastru cture creation for drinking water supply (In Lakhs)	Adoption of pond and converting them in rainwater harvesting structure (In Lakhs)	Contribution to Rajiv Gandhi Augmentation Drinking Water Supply Project in Mewat area (In Lakhs)	Fruit Tree Sapling distributio n to farmers (In Lakhs)	Tree Plantation on village common land (In Lakhs)	Total (In Lakhs)
1	Sehsaula Village	7	*17.5	7	14	18.2	53.2
2	Maindla Village	7	*17.5	7	14	18.2	53.2
3	Chhajupur Village	7	0	7	14	18.2	53.2
4	Bidhuwas Village	7	0	7	14	18.2	53.2
5	Padheni Village	7	0	7	14	18.2	53.2
	Total	35	*35 (*2 ponds)	35	70	91.1	267

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN			
COMPONENT	CAPITAL COST (Rs. IN LACS)	RECURRING COST/ANNUM (Rs. IN LACS)	
OPERATION PHASE			
Sewage Treatment Plant	30	1.5	
Rain water Harvesting Pits	160	2	
Acoustic enclosure/stack for DG sets	20	5	
Solid Waste Management / OWC	OWC-25, Bins-01	2.2	
Environmental Monitoring and six monthly compliances	5	
Green Area/ Landscape Area	10	0.9	
Environment Cell Scope:	---	5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the environmental management plan, Operating and upgrading the existing Environment management facilities like Hazardous Waste Management etc. To ensure regular compliance of NGT Orders, Circulars from MoEF&CC and EPCA. Regular environmental monitoring. 			

CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Cost in Lakhs)			
COMPONENT	CAPITAL COST (Rs. IN LACS)	RECURRING COST/ANNUM (Rs. IN LACS)	
Anti-Smog Gun	22	
EMP cost of Construction phase(green net, tarpaulin cover to cover the construction material)	8	0.5	
Tractors/Tanker cost for Water sprinkling in construction phase	18	4	
Wheel wash arrangement during construction phase	4	1	
Sanitation for labours (mobile toilets/septic tank)	4	0.25	
Total	302	27.35	

[3] 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. Accordingly, the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority in its **125th meeting held on 07.10.2020** decided to agree with the recommendations of SEAC to accord necessary environmental clearance for the project under **Category 8(a)** of EIA Notification 2006 subject to the strict compliance with the with the following stipulations mentioned below:-

A: Specific Conditions:

1. The PP and consultant agree to display the First Aid measure, Fire Fighting Measure, Accidental Release measure, Exposure and control (Personal Measure) at the site.
2. The PP shall restore, reclaim and maintain the pond at nearby village Sehsaula, Maindla , Chhajipur, Bidhuwas and Padheni to the project site with technical support from the Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority
3. Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on latest Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The Treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/reused for flushing. DG cooling, Gardening and HVAC.
4. 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.
5. 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. The PP shall provide separate toilet for ladies and gents.
6. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided 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.
7. 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 marinated 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 05kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time
8. No tree cutting has been proposed in the instant project. A minimum of 1 tree for every 80sqm of land should be planted and maintained. 31 number of 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 43281.37 (20% of plot area) of net plot area shall be provided for green area development.
9. The PP shall obtain 5% of the total power load that is 160 KW through the solar power
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 firefighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightning etc.
13. The PP shall provide the Anti smog gun mounted on vehicle in the project for suppression of dust during construction phase and shall use the treated water.
14. The PP shall install the Eco-Friendly Green Transformer based on Ester oil to reduce the carbon footprint.
15. 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.
16. The PP shall not allow to park the vehicles on the roads or revenue Rasta outside the project area.

17. The PP shall not store Schedule-II and Schedule-III chemicals as per MSIHIC Rules, 1989 in the proposed project
18. The PP shall not store any pharmaceutical products at the project site.
19. The PP shall not allow establishment of any category A or B type industry in the project area.
20. The PP shall carry out the quarterly awareness programs for the staff and also upload the EC on portal and issue advertisement in newspaper for wide publicity.
21. The PP shall get geo-technical study conducted before start of the project
22. 53 Rain Water Harvesting pits shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
23. The PP shall install Digital water level recorder for monitoring the water recharge and carry out quarterly maintenance and cleaning of 53 RWH pits.
24. Low Lying area at the project site shall be leveled with the excavated soil from the site itself. In case the soil be required from any outside source, necessary permission will be taken from the concerned authority before outsourcing.
25. No construction shall be done at the Khasra No. 35//24, 25,34//21/1/2, 21/1/1, 18/2/2, 19 that is included in Bhutalaka Bund (Notified area) referred in the Forest NOC dated 14.01.2020.
26. The PP shall not start the operation of the project till the permanent potable source of water supply is ensured.
27. The PP shall obtain the necessary permission for construction of approach road under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 if approach from notified forest road is required and as amended in case the CLU mandates for it. Construction shall be started only after complying the CLU conditions.
28. Any change in stipulations of EC will lead to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance.
29. Extensive studies have been undertaken regarding Traffic flow & Level of Services around the site to ascertain that there would be no adverse effect or impediment in movement of traffic during Construction or Operational phase of upcoming project.
30. While carrying out the "Air Dispersion modeling" inbound and outbound vehicles 1222 (PCU/hr.) along with the emission and 3 running hours of 11 DG sets (having capacity 8x250 KVA + 2x200 KVA + 1x62.5 KVA) of DG sets has been considered.
31. Running of DG sets/ Captive Power during construction or operational phase and fuel to be used would be as per related Guidelines of GRAP & amp; strictures/injunctions passed by Hon'ble EPCA/NGT and further National Clean Air program vide Office Order No. HSPCB/SSC/2020/4320-44 dated 25/06/2020 would be implemented.
32. Installation and running of the DG sets would be as per the guidelines of MoEF& CC and various judicial orders applicable for the DG sets.
33. Mist guns would be installed as per the judicial orders.
34. The type and nature of material to be stored would strictly adhere to the recommendation and appraisal of SEAC. No hazardous material would be stored.
35. Storage/Warehouse facility would follow the issued or amended guidelines of MoEF & CC, GoI/SPCB/CPCB in letter and spirit.

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 lightning etc.
- [3] The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- [4] The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.

- [5] The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the 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, and 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 low sulphur 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.
- 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 as well as to SEIAA, Haryana along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
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.
- v) 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 recharge 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 no case shall 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 off 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.
- 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.

- v) PP must submit the Balance sheet/Account statement duly attested & signed by the Chartered Accountant showing the dispersal of funds in said schemes along with the "Six Monthly Compliance Report" positively.

X. Miscellaneous

- i) 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.
- ii) 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.
- iii) 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.
- iv) 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 and soft copy of the same to the SEIAA, Haryana.
- v) 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.
- vi) 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.
- vii) The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- viii) 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.
- ix) 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.
- x) Any change in planning of the approved plan will leads to Environment Clearance void-ab-initio and PP will have to seek fresh Environment Clearance
- xi) 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.
- xii) 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.
- xiii) The Ministry/SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xiv) The Ministry/SEIAA reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xv) 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.

- xvi) 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.
- xvii) The Project proponent shall not violate any judicial orders/pronouncements issued by any Court/Tribunal.
- xviii) 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.
- xix) 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.
- xx) The project proponent shall put in place Corporate Environment Policy as mentioned in MoEF, GoI OM No. J-11013/41/2006-IA II (I) dated 26.4.2012 within 3 months period. Latest Corporate Environment Policy should be submitted to SELAA within 3 months of issuance of this letter.
- xxi) The project proponent shall ensure the compliance of Forest Department, Haryana Notification no. S.O.121/PA2/1900/S.4/97 dated 28.11.1997.
- xxii) 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. Besides the developer/applicant, the responsibility to ensure the compliance of Environmental Safeguards/ conditions imposed in the Environmental Clearance letter shall also lie on the licensee/licensees in whose name/names the license/CLU has been granted by the Town & Country Planning Department, Haryana.
- xxiii) The project proponent shall seek fresh Environmental clearance if at any stage there is change in the planning of the proposed project.
- xxiv) The project proponent shall install RO plant for purification of water for drinking/domestic purposes.
- xxv) The project proponent shall obtain revalidation of permission of NHAI for access to the proposed warehouse complex before actually using the same.
- xxvi) Pollution control measures for oil/diesel waste due to large no of Trucks involved in transportation shall be made.
- xxvii) The project proponent shall get approval of scheme for firefighting from the concerned Authority before commissioning the project.
- xxviii) The project proponent shall not construct any service apartment in the warehouse apartment.
- xxix) The Project Proponent shall keep the plinth level of the building blocks sufficiently above the level of the approach road to the Project. Levels of the other areas in the Projects shall also be kept suitably so as to avoid flooding.
- xxx) The project proponent shall construct a sedimentation basin in the lower level of the project site to trap pollutant and other wastes during rains.
- xxxi) The project proponent shall provide proper rasta of proper width and proper strength for the project before the start of construction.
- xxxii) The project proponent shall provide fire control room and fire officer for building above 30 meter as per National Building Code.
- xxxiii) The project proponent shall discharge excess of treated waste water/storm water in the public drainage system and shall seek permission of HUDA before the start of construction.
- xxxiv) The project proponent shall maintain the distance between STP and water supply line.
- xxxv) For disinfection of the treated wastewater ultra-violet radiation or ozonization process should be used.
- xxxvi) The project proponent shall strive to minimize water in irrigation of landscape by minimizing grass area, using native variety, xeriscaping and mulching, utilizing efficient irrigation system, scheduling irrigation only after checking evapo-transpiration data.

xxxvii) The Project Proponent shall use zero ozone depleting potential material in insulation, refrigeration, air-conditioning and adhesive. Project Proponent shall also provide Halon free fire suppression system.

xxxviii) Standards for discharge of environmental pollutants as enshrined in various schedules of rule 3 of Environment Protection Rule 1986 shall be strictly complied with.

xxxix) The project proponent shall ensure that the of DG sets is more than the highest tower and also ensure that the emission standards of noise and air are within the CPCB latest prescribed limits. Noise and Emission level of DG sets greater than 800 KVA shall be as per CPCB latest standards for high capacity DG sets.

xl) All electric supply exceeding 100 amp, 3 phase shall maintain the power factor between 0.98 lag to 1 at the point of connection.

xli) The project proponent shall not use fresh water for HVAC and DG cooling. Air based HVAC system should be adopted and only treated water shall be used by project proponent for cooling, if it is at all needed. The Project Proponent shall also use evaporative cooling technology and double stage cooling system for HVAC in order to reduce water consumption. Further temperature, relative humidity during summer and winter seasons should be kept at optimal level. Variable speed drive, best Co-efficient of Performance (Cop), as well as optimal Integrated Point Load Value and minimum outside fresh air supply may be resorted for conservation of power and water. Coil type cooling DG Sets shall be used for saving cooling water consumption for water cooled DG Sets.

xlii) The project proponent shall ensure that the transformer is constructed with high quality grain oriented, low loss silicon steel and virgin electrolyte grade copper. The project proponent shall obtain manufacturer's certificate also for that.

xliii) The project proponent shall ensure that exit velocity from the stack should be sufficiently high. Stack shall be designed in such a way that there is no stack down-wash under any meteorological conditions.

xliv) The validity of this environment clearance letter is valid up to 7 years from the date of issuance of EC letter. The environment clearance conditions applicable till life space project in case of Residential project will continue to apply. The resident welfare association/Housing co-operative societies shall responsible to comply conditions laid down in EC. In case of violation the action would be taken as per the laid down law of land. Compliance report should be sent to this office till life of the project.

xlvi) 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 i.e. 7 years.

The project proponent should intimate to the Authority well before shifting their address of communication.


Chairman,

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Haryana, Panchkula.

Endst. No. SEIAA(125)/HR/2020/

Dated: ____/10/2020

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following:

1. Director (IA Division), MoEF & CC, GoI, Indra Paryavaran Bhavan, Zor bagh Road- New Delhi-110003.
2. Regional office, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Bay's no. 24-25, Sector 31-A, Dakshin Marg, Chandigarh-160018.
3. Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula.
4. Director General, Town & Country Planning Haryana, Plot No. 3, Sector - 18A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh- 160018.
5. Concerned File/ Office Copy


Chairman,

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Haryana, Panchkula.