STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

SEAC-2212/C.R.235/TC-II
Environment department
Room No. 217, 2nd floor,
Mantralaya Annexe,
Mumbai- 400 032.
Dated: 12th January, 2016.

To,
Mr. Kishor D. Naik.
Aashirwad Bunglow, Nilegaon,
Nallasopara (E), Tal Vasai,
Dist- Thane

Subject: Environment clearance for proposed construction of Residential buildings on the plot bearing S. No. 183, 265, H.No.1, S. No. 266, H.No. 1,2,3 of village Nilemore, Tal. Vasai, Dist. Thane by Mr. Kishore D. Naik.

Sir,

This has reference to your communication on the above mentioned subject. The proposal was considered as per the EIA Notification - 2006, by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee-II, Maharashtra in its 33rd meeting and recommend the project for prior environmental clearance to SEIAA. Information submitted by you has been considered by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority in its 89th meeting.

2. It is noted that the proposal is considered by SEAC-II under screening category 8(a) B2 as per EIA Notification 2006.

Brief Information of the project submitted by you is as-

Name of Project	Proposed residential development with shop line on plot bearing S. No. 183, S. No. 265 H. No. 1, S. No. 266 H. No. 1, 2 & 3 of Village Nilemore, Taluka Vasai, District Thane.
Name of Proponent	Mr. Kishor D. Naik
Name of Consultant	Mrs. Vaishali H Tambat Executive Director Mantras Green Resources Ltd.
Accreditation of consultant (NABET Accreditation)	Sr. No. 100 in List of Accredited Consultant Organizations/ Rev. 29/ April 07, 2015 for Building and large construction projects including shopping malls, multiplexes, commercial complexes, housing estates, hospitals, institutions etc.
Type of project:	Proposed residential buildings with shop line
Location of the project	The project is located at village Nilemore, Tal. Vasai, Dist. Thane.
Whether in Corporation /	VVCMC (Vasai - Virar City Municipal Corporation)

Municipal / other area	
Applicability of the DCR	DCR regulation by VVCMC 2010
IOD/IOA/Concession document or any other form of document as applicable (Clarifying its conformity with local planning rules & provision)	IOD from VVCMC vide letter VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198/1454 Dated 25th September, 2011 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/419/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/420/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/421/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/422/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012
Note on the initiated work (If applicable)	Yes. The work is initiated as per the approvals from local planning authority. We have gone through the process of verification of Violation and We received Withdrawal of Proposed Direction u/s 5 of EPA1986, rw. Environment Impact assessment Notification dated 14.9.2006 vide letter no. SEAC- III-2014/CR-47/TC-III dated 2.01.2015
LOI / NOC from MHADA / Other approvals (If applicable)	Received NOC for NA permission from CIDCO vide letter CIDCO/VVSR/BP/NA NOC-298/W/5129 Dated 27th October, 2009 Received NOC for NA permission from CIDCO vide letter CIDCO/VVSR/BP/NA NOC-347/W/5461 Dated 15.12.2009 Received NOC for NA permission from Revenue dept vide letter REVENUE/C-1/T-9/NAP/NILEMORE-VASAI/SR-68/2011 Dated 9th August,2011 REVENUE/C-1/T-9/NAP/NILEMORE-VASAI/SR-9/2012 Dated 1st December,2011 IOD from VVCMC vide letter VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198/1454 Dated 25th September, 2011 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/419/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/420/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/421/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012 VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/422/2012-13 dated 18th May, 2012 Commencement certificate from VVCMC vide letter VVCMC/TP/CC/VP-0198 & 4033/419/2012-13 dated 18th May,2012
Total Plot Area (sq. m.) Deductions Net Plot area	Total Plot area: 28,380.00 Sq. m Deductions: 8,137.80 Sq. m Net Plot area: 20,242.20 Sq. m
Permissible FSI (including TDR etc.)	Permissible BUA with TDR + Land pooling : 31,572.87 sq.m
Proposed Built-up Area (FSI & Non-FSI)	Proposed FSI: 31,510.18 sq.m Non FSI: 14,251.32 sq.m Total Construction Area: 45,761.50 sq.mt

<table>
<tr><td>Ground-coverage Percentage (%)</td><td>Ground coverage: 4,332.11 Sq. M.
% of Ground Coverage = 15.26 % of Total plot area and 21.40% of net plot area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated cost of the project</td><td>63 Crores</td></tr>
<tr><td>No. of building & its configurations</td><td>The project involves the Residential buildings with shop line.
Total number of buildings: 3 Nos. Of buildings with different no. of wings in each building. + CFC 1 + CFC 2
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Building No. 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing</td><td>Details</td><td>No. of Flats</td><td>No. of Shops</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing A</td><td>G(pt)+9</td><td>71</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing B</td><td>G(pt)+9</td><td>70</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing D</td><td>G(pt)+9</td><td>61</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing E & F</td><td>G(pt)+12</td><td>157</td><td>28</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing G & H</td><td>G(pt)+12</td><td>157</td><td>46</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Building No. 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing</td><td>Details</td><td>No. of Flats</td><td>No. of Shops</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing A</td><td>G(pt)+10</td><td>78</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing B</td><td>G(pt)+10</td><td>58</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing C</td><td>G(pt)+10</td><td>78</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing D</td><td>G(pt)+10</td><td>78</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing E</td><td>G(pt)+10</td><td>78</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Building No. 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing</td><td>Details</td><td>No. of Flats</td><td>No. of Shops</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wing A</td><td>Gr.(pt.)+ 6 (pt)</td><td>17</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>903</td><td>145</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of tenants and shops</td><td>Total no of flats: 903 nos.
Total no of shops: 145 nos.
CFC : 2 nos.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of expected residents / users</td><td>Residential occupants: 4,515 Nos.
CFC (Hospital & Hall) area occupants: 102 Nos.
Shops: 435 Nos.
Total Occupants : 5,052 Nos.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tenant density per hector</td><td>1780/ Ha (Occupancy/plot area in hectare)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Height of the building(s)</td><td>Maximum height of building = 40 m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Right of way (Width of the road from the nearest fire station to the proposed building(s))</td><td>30 m wide D.P road & 12 m wide internal road.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Turning radius for easy access of fire tender movement</td><td>Turning radius for easy access of fire tender movement is 12.5 m.</td></tr>
</table>

from all around the building excluding the width for the plantation	
Existing structure(s)	No. Site is barren land.
Details of the demolition with disposal (If applicable)	NA. Plot is NA barren Plot.
Total Water Requirement	Residential: Dry season : Source: Vasai -Virar City Municipal Corporation (VVCMC) Total water demand: 652 CMD Domestic water: 417 CMD Flushing: 217 CMD Gardening: 18 CMD Available Recycled water: 533 CMD Recycled water (Flushing + Gardening): 235 CMD Net water demand: 417 CMD HVAC Makeup: NA Excess treated water: Excess treated sewage water (298 CMD) will be drained to nearby factory/ farm/ horticulture. Swimming Pool : NA Fire fighting (Cum): 225 CMD Wet Season: Total water demand: 652 CMD Domestic water: Fresh water + Rain water = 332 + 85= 417 CMD Flushing: 217 CMD Gardening: Nil (fulfilled by rain water) Available Recycled water: 533 CMD Recycled water (Flushing): 217 CMD Net water demand: 332 CMD HVAC Makeup: NA Excess treated water: Excess treated sewage water (316 CMD) will be drained to nearby factory/ farm/ horticulture. Swimming Pool : NA Fire fighting (Cum): 225 CMD Commercial: NA
Details about Swimming Pool:	Dimension of Swimming Pool: NA Total water Requirement in KLD: -- Water requirement for make up in KLD: -- Details of Plant & Machinery used for treatment of Swimming pool water: -- Details of quality to be achieved for swimming pool water and parameters to be monitored: --
Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)	Level of the Ground water table: 2.00-2.5m below ground water Size and no of RWH tank(s) and Quantity: 5 Nos. of RWH tanks of capacities 75 CUM, 69 CUM, 8 CUM, 10 CUM, 9 CUM Capacity of RWH tanks: Total 171 CUM considering two days

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>holding capacity
Location of the RWH tank (s): Under ground
No of recharge pits: NA
Commercial:
No. of RWH Tanks: NA
Capacity of RWH tanks: NA
Location of the RWH tank (s): NA
No of recharge pits: NA
Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O & M cost): NA
Capital cost : 31 Lakhs
O & M Cost :1.5 Lakhs</td></tr>
<tr><td>UGT tanks</td><td>Residential:
Domestic UG tank Capacity: For Bldg. NO. 1, Bldg. No. 2, Bldg. No. 3 of capacities 238 CUM, 169 CUM & 8 CUM respectively.
Flushing UG tank Capacity: For Bldg. NO. 1, Bldg. No. 2, Bldg. No. 3 of capacities are 132 CUM, 94 CUM & 6 CUM respectively.
Fire UG tank Capacity: for Bldg. No. 1 & 2 is of 300 CUM each & for building 3 is of 75 CUM.
OH tank: Fire OH tank: For building 1, 2 & 3 OH of 25 CUM each is proposed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Storm water drainage</td><td>Natural water drainage pattern: The storm water will be collected and conveyed through network of open drain system along the internal road as well as compound wall.
Quantity of storm water: 0.43 m^3/hr
Size of SWD: 0.45 m in breadth and 0.45 m in depth</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sewage and Waste water</td><td>Residential:
Sewage generation (CMD): 592 CMD
Capacity of STP (CMD): 600 CMD
STP technology: MBBR Technology
Area of STP: 384 Sq.m
Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O & M cost):
Capital Cost : 123 Lakhs
O & M Cost: 31 Lakhs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solid waste Management</td><td>Solid waste generation in the Pre-Construction and Construction phase:
Waste generation : Total solid waste generated is 2,392 kg/day
Quantity of the top soil to be preserved: 4,048 cum.
Disposal of the construction way debris: Solid waste during construction phase will comprise mainly of excavation, may be in the form of rubber and soil. This will be disposed off in covered transport trucks to the authorized sites. The solid waste generated due to workers dwelling on site will be handed over to authorized vendor for proper disposal.
Waste generation in the operation Phase:
Residential & commercial:
Total generated Waste: 2,392 kg/day
Biodegradable waste: 1,395 kg/day
Non-Biodegradable waste: 997 kg/day
E-waste: NA
Hazardous waste:
<table><tr><td>Hazardous but non</td><td>Hazardous &</td><td>Total</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

	<table><tr><td>infectious</td><td>Infectious</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3.9</td><td>7.8</td><td>11.7</td></tr></table> Biomedical waste non-hazardous(Kg/day) (If applicable): 66.3 kg/ day STP sludge: 73 kg/day Mode of Disposal of waste: Dry waste: Dry waste will be handed over to authorized vendor for proper disposal. Wet waste: Wet waste will be treated on site in Organic Waste Converter and will further use as manure for landscaping area. E-waste: Nil. If any waste generated in future will be handed over to authorized vendor for proper disposal. Hazardous waste: 1. Chemical treatment before disposal. 2. All Domestic waste : Landfill 3. All infectious waste and sharps containers: Incineration. Biomedical waste (Kg/month) (If applicable): Autoclaving, Micro waving & treated waste residue shall be finally disposed off in a secured Landfill. STP sludge: Dry solid sludge which will be used as manure for gardening. Area requirement: Location(s): on ground Total area provided for the storage and treatment of the solid waste: 116 m^2 Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O&M cost): Capital Cost – 20 Lakhs O & M Cost –6 Lakhs
Green Belt Development Total RG area: on ground 2,908.51sq.m Number & list of trees species to be planted in the ground RG: 202 nos. Number & list of shrubs & bushes species planted in the podium RG: NA Budgetary allocation(capital Cost& O & M Cost): Capital Cost: 40 Lacs O & M : 12 Lacs	
Energy	Power Supply: Connected Load: 7892 Kw Demanded Load: 5131 Kw Total DG power consumption for residential buildings: 3 no of DG sets of capacity 125 KVA, 100 KVA & 50 KVA is proposed for 3 residential building 1, 2 &3 respectively. Total DG power consumption for clubhouse and commercial buildings – 2 no of DG sets are proposed for CFC 1 & 2 of capacity 15 KVA each. Energy saving measures: The following Energy Conservation Methods are proposed in the project: LEDs are proposed in Common passage and staircases. Solar for water heating T5 lights at parking space, Road/ landscape 60% solar lighting etc. Energy Savings Summary for Project

Sr. No	Items	Total Elect. Demand-Conventional case (Kw)	Elect. demand after using Energy saving means (Kw)	Units Saved (Kw)	Energy saving
	Energy Saving Parameters				
1	Road/Landscape-60% Solar Lighting	4	1.6	2.4	60%
2	Parking – T5 Lights	49	37	12.4	25%
3	Lobby & staircase LED lights-60% Solar	44	17.5	26.2	60%
4	Lifts-with VFD & Regenerative Type	280	224	56.0	20%
5	Solar Hot Water System	2709	2303	406.4	15%
6	Plumbing System Load	317	239	78.8	25%
Conventional Loads					
7	OWC	19	19		
8	STP	37	37		
9	Flats	4515	4515		
10	Shops	435	435		
11	CFC-1	40	40		
12	CFC-2	25	25		
	Total	8475	7892	582	

Overall Saving for the Project	6.9%
Total Units saved based on Unit Consumption –(Kw)	582
Total Units saved based on working hours-(Kw/day)	1473
Total Units saved annually – (Kwh/Yr)	53,7509
Annual Savings in Rs with Electrical cost @Rs5/unit	26, 87,545

Compliance of the ECBC guidelines: (Yes/No)(If yes then submit compliance in tabular form):

Sr.No.	Section No.	ECBC requirement	Compliance met by
1	6.2.1	Solar water heating for minimum 20% design capacity	Total hot water requirement met through Centralised solar system.
2	7.2.1.4	Exterior lighting to be within specified limits	1)60% lighting including for Road, Landscape & garden shall be kept on

				solar system. 2) Also other Lights provided on Energy saving luminaries like LED instead of metal halide lamps. 3) Provided with Time switch to be kept operational only during night mode
	3	7.3.1	Interior lighting power to be within specified limits	1) For staircases the lighting power Density shall be less than 0.2W/sqft by using LED lights instead of CFL or T8. 2) For Lobby, use of LED would ensure power density of less than 1.3w/sqft 3) 60% of Lobby & Staircase Lights shall be put on Solar PV Panels.
	4	-	Lifts with Regenerative System	Using Regenerative Type Lift system that would result in 20% energy saving compared to conventional lifts.
	Infrastructure based energy conservation measures			
	5	8.2.1.2	Transformer Monitoring	Voltmeters/Ammeters for monitoring transformer performance & losses
	6	8.2.2	Energy efficient motors	All motors used in pumps of services like water tanks, STP shall be of class 1 category that has efficiency as per IS2615.
	7	8.2.3	Power Factor Correction	Designing capacitor Banks to improve Power Factor from 0.95 to 1
	8	8.2.4	Energy Metering	Energy Meters for External Lighting, All water Pumps for Monitoring
	9	8.2.5.1	Cable Sizing to min. losses	Electrical cables of derated capacity to avoid heating during working thereby minimising the current losses.
	10	-	BEE star rated	Axial Fans in Toilets,

		equipments	AC's in Main Lobby & CFC shall all be 5 star rated

Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O & M cost):
Capital Cost : 149 lacs
O & M Cost: 7.0 lacs

Environmental Management plan Budgetary Allocation
During Construction Phase:

Sr. No.	Parameters	Budget (in Lakhs/ Year)
1	Water for Dust Suppression	21.6
3	Site Sanitation	6
4	Environmental Monitoring	1.26
5	Disinfection	14.40
6	Health Check Up	28.80
	Total Cost	72.06

During Operation Phase:

Sr. No	Item	Capital Cost (in Lakhs)	O and M Cost (in Lakhs)
1	OWC	20	6
2	STP	123	31
3	Solar	149	7
4	RWH	31	1.5
	Total	323	45

Traffic Management
Parking Statement –

	Required Parking	Provided Parking
Total Car Parking	227 nos.	229 nos.
Total Scooter Parking	1058 nos.	1161 nos.

CRZ/RRZ clearance obtain ,if any: NA

Distance from Protected Areas / Critically Polluted areas / Eco-sensitive areas / inter-State boundaries: NA

3. The proposal has been considered by SEIAA in its 89th meeting & decided to accord environmental clearance to the said project under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 subject to implementation of the following terms and conditions :

General Conditions for Pre- construction phase:-

(i) This environmental clearance is issued subject to land use verification. Local authority / planning authority should ensure this with respect to Rules, Regulations, Notifications, Government Resolutions, Circulars, etc. issued if any. Judgments/orders issued by Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT, Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding DCR provisions, environmental issues applicable in this matter should be verified. PP should submit exactly the same plans appraised by concern SEAC and SEIAA. If any discrepancy found in the plans submitted or details provided in the above para may be reported to environment department. This environmental clearance issued with respect to the environmental consideration and it does not mean that State Level Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) approved the proposed land use.

(ii) E-waste shall be disposed through Authorized vendor as per E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.

(iii) Occupation certificate shall be issued to the project by Local Planning Authority only after ensuring availability of drinking water and connectivity of the sewer line to the project site.

(iv) Fire staircases should exit outside the building on ground floor.

(v) This environmental clearance is issued subject to obtaining NOC from Forestry & Wild life angle including clearance from the standing committee of the National Board for Wild life as if applicable & this environment clearance does not necessarily implies that Forestry & Wild life clearance granted to the project which will be considered separately on merit.

(vi) PP has to abide by the conditions stipulated by SEAC & SEIAA.

(vii) The height, Construction built up area of proposed construction shall be in accordance with the existing FSI/FAR norms of the urban local body & it should ensure the same along with survey number before approving layout plan & before according commencement certificate to proposed work. Plan approving authority should also ensure the zoning permissibility for the proposed project as per the approved development plan of the area.

(viii) "Consent for Establishment" shall be obtained from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board under Air and Water Act and a copy shall be submitted to the Environment department before start of any construction work at the site.

(ix) All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.

General Conditions for Construction Phase-

(i) 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 and First Aid Room etc.

(ii) Adequate drinking water and sanitary facilities should be provided for construction workers at the site. Provision should be made for mobile toilets. The safe disposal of wastewater and solid wastes generated during the construction phase should be ensured.

(iii) The solid waste generated should be properly collected and segregated. dry/inert solid waste should be disposed off to the approved sites for land filling after recovering recyclable material.

(iv) Disposal of muck during construction phase should 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.

(v) Arrangement shall be made that waste water and storm water do not get mixed.

(vi) All the topsoil excavated during construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture / landscape development within the project site.

(vii) Additional soil for leveling of the proposed site shall be generated within the sites (to the extent possible) so that natural drainage system of the area is protected and improved.

(viii) Green Belt Development shall be carried out considering CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/ Agriculture Dept.

(ix) Soil and ground water samples will be tested to ascertain that there is no threat to ground water quality by leaching of heavy metals and other toxic contaminants.

(x) Construction spoils, including bituminous material and other hazardous materials must not be allowed to contaminate watercourses and the dumpsites for such material must be secured so that they should not leach into the ground water.

(xi) Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase should be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

(xii) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase should be low sulphur diesel type and should conform to Environments (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

(xiii) The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from concern authority shall be taken.

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

(xv) Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures should be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/MPCB.

(xvi) Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of Fly Ash Notification of September 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003. (The above condition is applicable only if the project site is located within the 100Km of Thermal Power Stations).

(xvii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.

(xviii) The approval of competent authority shall be obtained for structural safety of the buildings due to any possible earthquake, adequacy of fire fighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code including measures from lighting.

(xix) Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.

(xx) Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

(xxi) The ground water level and its quality should be monitored regularly in consultation with Ground Water Authority.

(xxii) The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) should be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard should be submitted to the MPCB and Environment department before the project is commissioned for operation. Discharge of this unused treated affluent, if any should be discharge in the sewer line. Treated effluent emanating from STP shall be recycled/refused to the maximum extent possible. Discharge of this unused treated affluent, if any should be discharge in the sewer line. Treatment of 100% gray water by decentralized treatment should be done. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.

(xxiii) Permission to draw ground water and construction of basement if any shall be obtained from the competent Authority prior to construction/operation of the project.

(xxiv) Separation of gray and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing line for separation of gray and black water.

(xxv) Fixtures for showers, toilet flushing and drinking should be of low flow either by use of aerators or pressure reducing devices or sensor based control.

(xxvi) Use of glass may be reduced up to 40% to reduce the electricity consumption and load on air conditioning. If necessary, use high quality double glass with special reflective coating in windows.

(xxvii) Roof should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code by using appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.

(xxviii)Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs /TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Use CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination. Use of solar panels may be done to the extent possible like installing solar street lights, common solar water heaters system. Project proponent should install, after checking feasibility, solar plus hybrid non-conventional energy source as source of energy.

(xxix) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of back up power for elevators and common area illumination during operation phase should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

(xxx) Noise should be controlled to ensure that it does not exceed the prescribed standards. During nighttime the noise levels measured at the boundary of the building shall be restricted to the permissible levels to comply with the prevalent regulations.

(xxxi) Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site must be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.

(xxxii) Opaque wall should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code, which is proposed to be mandatory for all air-conditioned spaces while it is aspiration for non-air-conditioned spaces by use of appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.

(xxxiii) The building should have adequate distance between them to allow movement of fresh air and passage of natural light, air and ventilation.

(xxxiv) Regular supervision of the above and other measures for monitoring should be in place all through the construction phase, so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.

(xxxv) Under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it was found that construction of the project has been started without obtaining environmental clearance.

(xxxvi) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Regional office MoEF, Bhopal with copy to this department and MPCB.

General Conditions for Post- construction/operation phase-

(i) Project proponent shall ensure completion of STP, MSW disposal facility, green belt development prior to occupation of the buildings. As agreed during the SEIAA meeting, PP to explore possibility of utilizing excess treated water in the adjacent area for gardening before discharging it into sewer line No physical occupation or allotment will be given unless all above said environmental infrastructure is installed and made functional including water requirement in Para 2. Prior certification from appropriate authority shall be obtained.

(ii) Wet garbage should be treated by Organic Waste Converter and treated waste (manure) should be utilized in the existing premises for gardening. And, no wet garbage will be disposed outside the premises. Local authority should ensure this.

(iii) Local body should ensure that no occupation certification is issued prior to operation of STP/MSW site etc. with due permission of MPCB.

(iv) A complete set of all the documents submitted to Department should be forwarded to the Local authority and MPCB.

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

(vi) A separate environment management cell with qualified staff shall be set up for implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards.

(vii) Separate funds shall be allocated for implementation of environmental protection measures/EMP along with item-wise breaks-up. These cost shall be included as part of the project cost. The funds earmarked for the environment protection measures shall not be diverted for other purposes and year-wise expenditure should reported to the MPCB & this department.

(viii) The project management shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated in the region around the project, one of which shall be in the Marathi language of the local concerned within seven days of issue of this letter, informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and copies of clearance letter are available with the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board and may also be seen at Website at http://ec.maharashtra.gov.in.

(ix) Project management should submit half yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated prior environment clearance terms and conditions in hard & soft copies to the MPCB & this department, on 1st June & 1st December of each calendar year.

(x) A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by proponent to the concerned Municipal Corporation and the local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.

(xi) The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM. SO_2, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sector parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.

(xii) The project proponent shall also submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by e-mail) to the respective Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB.

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

4. The environmental clearance is being issued without prejudice to the action initiated under EP Act or any court case pending in the court of law and it does not mean that project proponent has not violated any environmental laws in the past and whatever decision under EP Act or of the Hon'ble court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case filed against him, if any or action initiated under EP Act.

5. In case of submission of false document and non compliance of stipulated conditions, Authority/ Environment Department will revoke or suspend the Environmental Clearance without any intimation and initiate appropriate legal action under Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

6. The Environment department reserves the right to add any stringent condition or to revoke the clearance if conditions stipulated are not implemented to the satisfaction of the department or for that matter, for any other administrative reason.

7. **Validity of Environment Clearance**: The environmental clearance accorded shall be valid for a period of 7 years as per MoEF&CC Notification dated 29th April, 2015.

8. In case of any deviation or alteration in the project proposed from those submitted to this department for clearance, a fresh reference should be made to the department to assess the adequacy of the condition(s) imposed and to incorporate additional environmental protection measures required, if any.

9. The above stipulations would be enforced among others under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules there under, Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and its amendments, the public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and its amendments.

10. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal (Western Zone Bench, Pune), New Administrative Building, 1st Floor, D-, Wing, Opposite Council Hall, Pune, if preferred, within 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

(Malini Shankar)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Copy to:

1. Shri. R. C. Joshi, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, SEIAA, Flat No. 26, Belvedere, Bhulabhai desai road, Breach candy, Mumbai- 400026.

2. Shri. Johny Joseph, Chairman, IAS (Retd.). SEAC-II, Office of the Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta, New Administrative Building, 1st Floor, Madam Cama Road, Mumbai- 400 053.

3. Additional Secretary, MOEF, 'MoEF & CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110003.

4. The CCF, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment and Forest (Regional Office, Western Region, Kendriya Paryavaran Bhavan, Link Road No- 3, E-5, Ravi-Shankar Nagar, Bhopal- 462 016). (MP).

5. IA- Division, Monitoring Cell, MoEF & CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110003.

6. Managing Director, MSEDCL, MG Road, Fort, Mumbai

7. Collector, Palghar.

8. Commissioner, Vasai - Virar Municipal Corporation

9. Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, with request to display a copy of the clearance.

10. Regional Office, MPCB, Thane.

11. Select file (TC-3)

(EC uploaded on 12|01|2016)