

Government of Maharashtra

SEAC 2013/CR~~226~~/TC-1
Environment department,
Room No. 217, 2nd floor,
Mantralaya Annexe,
Mumbai 400 032
Date: 29th April, 2013

To,

M/s. Jawala Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.
Lodha Excelus, N.M.Joshi
Marg, Mahalaxmi,
Mumbai-400 011.

Subject: Environmental clearance for proposed expansion of residential and Commercial development with MCGM car Parking on plot bearing C.S. No 464, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower parel, Divison Mumbai M/s Jawala Real Estate Pvt. Ltd - Environmental clearance regarding.

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 10th meeting decided to 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 58th Meeting.

2. It is noted that the proposal is for grant of Environmental Clearance for proposed expansion of residential and Commercial development with MCGM car Parking on plot bearing C.S. No 464, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower parel, Divison Mumbai. SEAC considered the project under screening category 8(a) B2 as per EIA Notification 2006.

Brief Information of the project submitted by Project Proponent is as:

Name of Project	Proposed Expansion of Residential cum commercial Project with MCGM parking lot at Lower Parel
Name of Proponent	M/s. Jawala Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.
Type of project:	Residential cum commercial Project with MCGM Parking Lot
Location of the project	Plot Bearing C.S.No.464, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel Division Mumbai
Total Plot Area	69,803.47 m ²
Deductions	4119.67 m ²
Net plot area	65683.80 m ²
Permissible FSI (Including TDR etc.)	2,10,028.31 m ²



Proposed Built-up Area (FSI & Non-FSI)	FSI Area	2,10,028.31 m ²	
	Non FSI Area	7,51,041.69 m ²	
	Total Built up Area	9,61,070 m ²	
Ground coverage percentage	56 %		
Estimated cost of the project	Rs.4476 Crores		
No. of Buildings & its configuration	Residential buildings:- 3 Nos (6 wings), with 4 basements (4 th part) + G + 6 podiums		
	Bldg A (Wings 1 & 2):	7 th to 78 th floor	
	Bldg B (Wing 3 and 4):	7 th to 78 th floor	
	Bldg C (Wing 5 and 6)	7 th to 78 th floor	
	Row Houses	G+2 on 7 th Level	
	Bungalows	23 Nos. (1 B + Gr. + 2 up)	
	Convenience Shopping	7Nos. (G + 1)	
	Public Parking	3 B+G+P1+P2	
Number of tenants and shops	<u>As per EC Received dated 05.09.2011</u>	Proposed	TOTAL AFTER EXPANSION
	1102	Flats: 1728 Convenience Shopping: 7 Nos	2837
Number of expected residents / users	16468 Nos.		
Tenant density per hector	411 Nos.		
Height of the building(s)	268 m		
Right of way	The project site is accessed by 30.48 S. B Road and 24.38 m Wide Pandurang Budhkar Marg		
Turning radius	Minimum 9 m radius		
Total Water requirement	Dry Season		
	Fresh water (CMD)	1288	
	Source	MCGM	
	Recycled Water (CMD)	889	
	Total water requirement (CMD)	2193	
	Swimming pool make up (cum)	16 by tanker	
	Fire fighting (cum)	As per CFO NOC	



	Wet Season	
	Fresh water (CMD)	1030
	Source	MCGM
	Recycled Water (CMD)	689
	Total water requirement (CMD)	2193
	Swimming pool make up (cum)	16 by tanker
	Fire fighting (cum)	As per CFO NOC

Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)	Level of ground water table	2.5 to 3.0 m
	Size and No. of RWH tanks and quantity	One Tank of 724 m ³ capacity
	Location of RWH tank	In basement
	Size and no. of recharge pits and quantity	28 Nos, Recharge Pit with bore well 2.5 Mt. x 2.5 Mt. x 3 Mt.
	Budgetary allocation	Capital Cost: 162.7 Lakh O & M Cost: 3 Lakh
UG Tanks	Location of UG tank	In basement
Storm Water Drainage	Natural water drainage pattern	Towards east side
	Quantity of storm water	2072 m ³ /hr
	Size of SWD 450 mm wide internal SWD. 2nos. of 500 mm dia	
Sewage and waste water	Sewage generation (CMD)	1800 KLD
	STP Technology	MBR Technology
	Capacity of STP (CMD)	1800 m ³
	Location of the STP	In podium (PO)
	DG sets (during emergency) DG sets will be provided as alternate supply for essential services such as STP, Fire Fighting, Lift etc. DG set:- 10 nos 1250kVA 1 nos 500kVA TOTAL DG SET CAPACITY: 13000 kVA	
	Budgetary allocation: Capital Cost: 297 Lakh O & M Cost: 56.4 Lakh	

Solid waste management	Waste generation in the pre construction and construction phase	
	Waste generation	200kg/day (Domestic)



		Solid Waste)
	Disposal of the construction way debris	1000 m ³
	Waste generation in the Operation phase	
	Dry Waste (kg/d)	4529.4 kg/day
	Wet Waste (kg/d)	3019.6 kg/day
	STP Sludge (dry sludge) (kg/d)	364 kg/day
	Mode of Disposal of Waste	
	Dry Waste : Dry garbage will be segregated & disposed off to recyclers	
	Wet Waste : Wet garbage will be composted using Mechanical Composting Technology and used as organic manure for landscaping.	
	STP sludge (dry sludge): Sludge use as manure for gardening	
	Area requirement	
	Location and total area provided for the storage and treatment of the solid waste : On ground: Area provided: 200 m ²	
	Budgetary allocation	Capital Cost: 42.6 Lakh O & M Cost: 6.4 Lakh
Green Belt Development	Total RG Area	36,646
	RG area under green belt	36646. m ²
	RG on ground	17877
	RG on Podium	18769 m ²
	Number and list of trees species to be planted in the ground RG : Proposed Trees: 924 Nos.	
	<p>Number, size, age and species of trees to be cut, trees to be transplanted (AS PER OLD EC) Trees to be cut: 177 Nos Trees to be transplanted: -26 Trees to be retained : 42 Proposed Trees to be cut: 177 Nos Trees to be transplanted: -26 Trees to be retained : 42</p>	
	<p>Budgetary allocation Capital Cost: 246.4 Lakh O & M Cost: 39.2 Lakh</p>	
Energy	Power supply	
	Maximum demand	39.8 MW
	Connect load	93.26 MW
	Source	TATA POWER
	Energy saving by non-conventional method	



Energy saving measures:

- Energy efficient fluorescent tube lights & CFL lamps which give approx. 30% more light output for the same watts consumed and therefore require less nos. of fixtures and corresponding lower point wiring costs. The life of T5 tubes is 2.5 to 3 times that of conventional tubes and hence the cost of replacement is quite less and hence rate of disposal of tubes reduced drastically.
- All fluorescent light fixtures will be specified to incorporate electronic ballast with THD less than 5% which have less watt-loss compared to electromagnetic ballast and result in superior operating power factor. Electronic chokes also improve the life of the fluorescent lamps.
- The UPS will be specified with high input power factor (close to unity) so that input KVA is restricted.
- UPS system is proposed with harmonic distortion restricted to less than 5% compared to far greater than 10% in many conventional UPS systems.
- Bus bars in all distribution panels are specified as copper bus-bars upto 150A to reduce losses and improve reliability.
- Copper conductor cables will be specified for sizes up to 16 sq mm, this will reduce losses and improve reliability.
- All cables will be de-rated to avoid heating during use. This also indirectly reduces losses and improves reliability.
- Power cable shall be used with XLPE insulation which can be operated at 90degC instead of PVC insulated cable at 70degC. Hence, improves reliability in the system.
- Variable frequency drives will be incorporated on motor feeders which will save considerable energy.
- Power factor of the complete electrical system will be maintained close to unity. This will reduce electrical power distribution losses in the installation.
- An APFC relay based on thyristor switching will be proposed to effect the power factor correction / improvement within a few cycles of deviation from the setting & also to reduce inrush currents.
- Solar operated pole lights will be proposed to power pathway lights at some strategic locations.
- Top five floors of tower shall be provided with solar water heating for flats.
- Occupancy Presence sensors & day-light sensors will be provided in the common areas & toilet inside flats.
- General lighting shall be through energy efficient fluorescent lamps and illumination levels shall be generally in line with National Building Code.
- 10% of common area / staircases / basement parking corridor lights shall be designated as emergency lights and shall be connected to individual inverters for uninterrupted illumination, Which shall be further backed up by DG set.
- All WCs shall have dual flush cistern rather than single flush type & flush valve combination which will reduce consumption of water significantly.
- All common area and club house, low flow plumbing fixture shall be installed to conserve the water. For the residents, guide lines shall be given to use the efficient plumbing fixtures to conserve the water.
- The water supply to the tower is by gravity with booster pumps for the top floors
- Sewage Treatment Plant is installed for recycling the building waste and sewer water so that recycled water can be used after the tertiary treatment for flushing, irrigation purposes as applicable.
- The glasses for windows shall be used of low heat transfer co efficient (U) value.



- Drip irrigation shall be used for the purpose of water horticulture to reduce the wastage of water.
- Residential Flats are proposed to be installed with energy efficient split units instead of conventional Window units to reduce the saving in power significantly. The necessary guidelines shall be issued to the tenants as applicable.
- The building is designed to have natural ventilation in lift lobby which saves the energy required for mechanical ventilation.

The Energy savings is listed as follows:-

S. No.	Description	Units saved / Year	Energy Cost saved / Year @ Rs 9/unit
1	Solar lighting	32,850.00	2,95,650.00
2	Energy efficient T5 light (Basement)	2,48,089.51	22,32,805.56
3	Energy efficient T5 light (Podium)	11,38,340.9	1,02,45,068.07
4	Solar hot water system	1,82,500.00	16,42,500.00
	TOTAL	1,601,780.4	14,416,023.6

Compliance of the ECBC guidelines : Yes		
Budgetary allocation: Capital Cost: 229.3 Lakh O & M Cost:8.6 Lakh		
	DG set	
Number and capacity of the DG sets to be used : 10 x 1250 kVA 1 x 500 kVA TOTAL DG SET CAPACITY: 13000 kVA		
	Type of fuel used	Diesel

Environment Management Plan Budgetary Allocation	Construction phase (with break-up)		
O & M COST OF EMP DURING OPERATION PHASE			
SL NO	Parameter	Total set up cost (in lakhs)	Operational and maintenance cost per yr (in lakhs/yr)
1	STP Cost	297.0	56.4
2	Rain Water Harvesting	80.0	2.5



3	Rain Water harvesting Tank	82.7	0.5
4	Environmental Monitoring	MoEF approved agency for monitoring	8.5
5	Solar Energy-Lights	175.0	7.5
6	Solar Energy-Water Heating	54.3	1.1
7	Gardening	246.4	39.2
8	Solid Waste Management	42.6	6.4
	Total Cost	977.9	122.1

O & M cost (please ensure manpower and other details): 26 lacs

Quantum and generation of corpus fund and commitment
Not Applicable as facility is operated by us

Responsibility for further O & M:
All facilities will be leased & entire complex will be maintained by us.

Traffic Management		Nos. of the junction to the main road & design of confluence	
Parking details	Number & area of basement	3Basement, 4 th Part Area: 176753 m ²	
	Number & area of podium	6 Podiums Area: 235998 m ²	
	Total Parking Area GCP Parking area: 244922 m ² Project Parking Area: 185440 m ²		
	Area per car	-	
	2-Wheeler	-	
	4-Wheeler	Project Parking: 6218 Nos GCP Parking Cars: 4328 Nos Buses: 237 Nos	

Total Water requirement	Dry Season	
	Fresh water (CMD)	27
	Source	MCGM
	Recycled Water (CMD)	18
	Total water requirement (CMD)	39
	Fire fighting (cum)	Residential: 200 m ³ GCP: 50 m ³
	Wet Season	
	Fresh water (CMD)	27
	Source	MCGM
	Recycled Water (CMD)	13

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		Total water requirement (CMD)	39
		Fire fighting (cum)	Residential: 200 m ³ GCP: 50 m ³
Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)		Level of ground water table	2.50 to 3.00 m
		Size and No. of RWH tanks and quantity	1 RWH tank of 105 m ³ capacity
		Location of RWH tank	In basement
	Size and no. of recharge pits and quantity Ring Wells- 5.7x2.7xØ6.0-01 no (dim in Mtrs) 4.2x2.1xØ6.0-01 no(dim in Mtrs)		
	Budgetary allocation : Capital Cost: 8.00 Lakhs O & M Cost: 0.80 Lakhs		
Storm Water Drainage		Natural water drainage pattern	Towards north side
		Quantity of storm water	58 m ³ /hr
		Size of SWD	350 mm dia SWD
Sewage and waste water		Sewage generation (CMD)	34 KLD
		STP Technology	MBR Technology
		Capacity of STP (CMD)	55 KLD
		Location of the STP	In basement
	DG sets (during emergency): DG sets will be provided as alternate supply for essential services such as STP, Fire Fighting, Lift etc. Capacity: 500+250 kVA		
	Budgetary allocation : Capital Cost: 13.75 Lakhs O & M Cost: 3.50 Lakhs		
Solid waste management	Waste generation in the pre construction and construction phase		
		Waste generation	50 kg/day
		Disposal of the construction way debris	To Authorized debris disposal site.
	Waste generation in the Operation phase		
		Dry Waste (kg/d)	95 kg/day
		Wet Waste (kg/d)	63 kg/day
		STP Sludge (dry sludge) (kg/d)	0.50 KLD
		Mode of Disposal of Waste	
		Dry Waste : Dry garbage will be segregated & disposed off to recyclers	
		Wet Waste : Wet garbage will be composted using Mechanical Composting Technology and used as organic manure for landscaping.	

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		STP sludge (dry sludge): Sludge use as manure for gardening	
		Area requirement	
		Location and total area provided for the storage and treatment of the solid waste	In basement: 30 m ²
Budgetary allocation: Capital Cost: 4.00 Lakhs O & M Cost: 2.00 Lakhs			
Green Belt Development	Total RG Area		
	RG area under green belt		743.53 sq.m.
	RG on ground		639.53 sq.m.
	RG on Podium		104.00 sq.m.
Budgetary allocation: Capital Cost: 20 Lakh O & M Cost: 3 Lakh			
Energy	Power supply		
	Maximum demand		1.3 MW
	Connect load		2.6 MW
	Source		BEST POWER
Energy saving by non-conventional method :			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Shading through elevation features to minimize heat gain and reduce air conditioning requirement • Use of AC and façade systems to reduce heat gain and power consumption • Use of low e glass to reduce power requirement • Solar lighting in common areas, garden and road. • Solar hot water for Residential building. • Solar Street lights • Energy efficient lighting fixtures, Pumps and VFD Lifts 			
		Detail calculations & % of saving	28%
Budgetary allocation: Capital Cost: 12 Lakh O & M Cost: 1 Lakh			
		DG set	
Number and capacity of the DG sets to be used : Capacity of DG Set provided will be 500+250 kVA			
		Type of fuel used	Diesel
Environment Management Plan Budgetary Allocation			
	Component	Capital Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	O & M Cost (Rs. In Lakhs / year)
	STP (Tertiary)	13.75	3.5
	Solar System	12	1.0
	Rainwater harvesting	8.0	0.80



	Solid Waste Composting plant	4.0	2.0
	Landscape	20.0	3.0
	Total Cost	57.75	10.3
Traffic Management		Parking details	
	Number & area of basement 3 basement, Area: 6387 m ² (services & ancillary: 1305 m ² ; balance parking)		
	Number & area of podia Ground + 4 podiums for GCP and One podium for captive Parking Podium area: 9678 m ² (services & ancillary: 2906 m ² ; balance parking)		
		Total Parking Area	11854 m ²
		Area per car	24.75 m ²
		4-Wheeler: GCP: 204 Nos. Residential: 275 Nos.	

3. The proposal has been considered by SEIAA in its 58th 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 :-

- (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. 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) 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.
- (iii) "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.
- (iv) All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.
- (v) Project proponent shall ensure completion of STP, MSW disposal facility, green belt development prior to occupation of the buildings. 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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
 - (ix) 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.
 - (x) Arrangement shall be made that waste water and storm water do not get mixed.
 - (xi) All the topsoil excavated during construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture / landscape development within the project site.
 - (xii) 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.
 - (xiii) Green Belt Development shall be carried out considering CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/ Agriculture Dept.
 - (xiv) 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.
 - (xv) 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.
 - (xvi) 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.
 - (xvii) 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.
 - (xviii) 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.
 - (xix) The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from concern authority shall be taken.
 - (xx) 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.
 - (xxi) 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.
 - (xxii) 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).
 - (xxiii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
 - (xxiv) 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.
 - (xxv) Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.



- (xxvi) Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xxvii) The ground water level and its quality should be monitored regularly in consultation with Ground Water Authority.
- (xxviii) 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 Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Discharge of this unused treated effluent, 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 effluent, 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.
- (xxix) Local body should ensure that no occupation certification is issued prior to operation of STP/MSW site etc. with due permission of MPCB.
- (xxx) Permission to draw ground water shall be obtained from the competent Authority prior to construction/operation of the project.
- (xxxi) Separation of gray and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing line for separation of gray and black water.
- (xxxii) 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.
- (xxxiii) 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.
- (xxxiv) Roof should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code by using appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement
- (xxxv) 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.
- (xxxvi) 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.
- (xxxvii) 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.
- (xxxviii) 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.
- (xxxix) 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 aspirational for non-air-conditioned spaces by use of appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement
- (xl) The building should have adequate distance between them to allow movement of fresh air and passage of natural light, air and ventilation



- (xli) 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.
- (xlii) 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.
- (xliii) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Department and MPCB.
- (xliv) A complete set of all the documents submitted to Department should be forwarded to the MPCB
- (xlv) In the case of any change(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by this Department.
- (xlvi) A separate environment management cell with qualified staff shall be set up for implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards.
- (xlvii) 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.
- (xlviii) 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>.
- (xlix) 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.
- (l) 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.
- (li) The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical 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.
- (lii) 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.
- (liii) 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 5 years.
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 , Van Vigyan Bhawan, Sec- 5, R.K. Puram, New Dehli – 110 022, if preferred, within 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.



(Valsa R Nair Singh)
Secretary, Environment
department & MS, SEIAA

Copy to:

1. Shri. P.M.A Hakeem, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, SEIAA, 'Jugnu' Kottaram Road, Calicut- 673 006 Kerla.
2. Shri. Ravi Bhushan Budhiraja, Chairman, SEAC-II, 5-South, Dilwara Apartment, Cooperage, M.K.Road, Mumbai 400021
3. Additional Secretary, MOEF, 'Paryavaran Bhawan' CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110510

4. Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, with request to display a copy of the clearance.
5. 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).
6. Regional Office, MPCB, Mumbai.
7. Collector, Mumbai.
8. Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Mumbai
9. Chief Engineer (DP), Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Mahapalika marg, Mumbai.
10. IA- Division, Monitoring Cell, MoEF, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
11. Select file (TC-3).