

F.No. 21-19/2020-IA-III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA.III Section)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 3

Date: 17th June, 2020

To,

The Executive Engineer
M/s Central Public Works Department Parliament House
A Wing, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110001
E-Mail: ashwanimittal1964@yahoo.com



Subject: Expansion and Renovation of Existing Parliament Building at Parliament Street, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department Parliament House - Environmental Clearance - reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your online proposal No. IA/DL/MIS/142798/1927 dated 13.02.2020, submitted to this Ministry for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) in terms of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2. The proposal for grant of environmental clearance to the project 'Expansion and Renovation of Existing Parliament Building' at Parliament Street, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department Parliament House, was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Infra-2) in its 49th meeting held during 25-26 February, 2020 and 50th meeting held during 22-24 April, 2020. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the above meeting are as under:-

- (i) The project is located at 28°37'2.30"N Latitude and 77°12'21.85"E Longitude.
- (ii) The project is for expansion and renovation of existing Parliament Building. Old Parliament building was constructed and operationalized before EIA Notifications of 1994 and 2006 came in to the effect.

(iii) Details of area for expansion and renovation work and plots involved are as under:

a) Existing Plot: Plot 116

- i. Plot area: ~10.75 Acres (43,505 sqm)
- ii. Built-up area: ~44,940 sqm

b) Proposed Plot: Plot 118

- i. Plot area: ~10.5 Acres (42,031 sqm)
- ii. Built-up area - current: ~5200 sqm
- iii. Area proposed to be demolished: ~5200 sqm
- iv. Proposed construction (Built-up) area: ~65,000 sqm

c) Total Proposed Project Area, for both the Plots after Expansion and Renovation

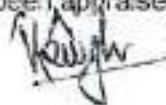
- i. Area: ~21.25 Acres (85,536 sqm)
- ii. Built-up Area: 1,09,940 sqm

- (iv) It was also informed that the above data for plot area is from Data based on Land Development Office, Government of India.
- (v) The ground coverage for the proposed building at Plot No. 118 will be 18,241 sqm (43.39% of plot area), which is within the prescribed norms. The proposed building at

Plot No. 118 will comprise of Basement, Ground plus two Floors (B+G+2). Maximum height of the building is 42 m.

- (vi) No demolition work is proposed for existing building at Plot No. 116. Scope of renovation of existing Parliament Building will be (a) Condition Survey to assess the structure of the existing Parliament Building; (b) Structural Strengthening; and (c) Renovation of interiors and utilities.
- (vii) Some old buildings at Plot No. 118; built in 1970s-80s, are proposed to be demolished. Accordingly, area proposed to be demolished will be 5200 sqm.
- (viii) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 180 KLD which will be met through treated waste water (recycling of available sewage) from the existing building or from other authorized sources and 45 KLD which will be met by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) supply. During the construction phase, mobile toilets will be provided.
- (ix) During operational phase, total water requirement of the project is expected to be 550 KLD. Out of this 340 KLD will be recycled water and 210 will be fresh water which will be met by NDMC supply. Wastewater generated (438 KLD) will be treated in 01 STP of total 500 KLD capacity. 340 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled and re-used flushing and HVAC.
- (x) About 4.83 TPD solid wastes will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (1.98 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (2.37 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.
- (xi) The total power requirement during construction phase is 400 KW and will be met from NDMC and total power requirement during operation phase is 3692 KW (existing) & 3578 KW (proposed) and will be met from NDMC.
- (xii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in one RWH tank for harvesting after filtration.
- (xiii) Parking facility for 100 ECS is proposed.
- (xiv) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 5% of power.
- (xv) It is located at 9.55 km in ESE direction of Okhla Bird Sanctuary (Eco Sensitive Zone) and it is outside boundary of notified Okhla Bird Sanctuary. Hence, NBWL clearance is not required.
- (xvi) Forest land is not involved. Hence, Forest Clearance is not required.
- (xvii) Court case is pending against the project in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India; namely the Diary No. 8430/ 2020, pertaining to proposal of change of Land use.
- (xviii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 922 Crores.
- (xix) Employment Potential: Permanent Employment during construction - 200 nos. Permanent Employment during Operations - 4500 nos, Temporary Employment during construction - 3000 nos and Temporary Employment during Operations - 1000 nos.
- (xx) Benefits of the Project: A larger parliament building for the Nation is needed for better functioning of the legislature. The project will also provide short term as well as long term employment opportunities. It is envisioned that proposed project will also make a positive contribution to social infrastructure and overall development of the region.

3. The project/activity is covered under category 'B' of item 8(a) 'Building and Construction projects' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, and requires appraisal at State level. However, due to absence of SEIAA/SEAC in Delhi, the proposal has been appraised at Central level by sectoral EAC.



4. The proposal was earlier considered by the EAC (Infra-2) in its 49th meeting held during 25-26 February, 2020, wherein the EAC asked project proponent to submit (a) Revised Form-1/1-A along with details of total built-up area proposed for expansion, (b) Scope of renovation of existing Parliament Building, (c) Status of Court Case(s) pending in Courts/Tribunals related to the project, (d) Traffic Management Plan, (e) Point wise reply to the representations received and (f) Updated Master Plan of Delhi showing land-use of Plot No.118. The project proponent submitted/uploaded the additional information on Ministry's website on 13.03.2020. The additional information submitted is as under:

- (i) Revised Forms 1, 1A along with conceptual plans showing details of total built-up area proposed for expansion (65,000 sqm) along with additional modified details that were presented to the EAC (Infra-2) on 25.02.2020, namely:
 - a) Project cost of Rs. 922 Crores instead of Rs. 776 Crores: this has happened due to changes in project specifications which have been approved after the application submission.
 - b) Number of trees present are 333 from the earlier figure of 326 owing to the fact that some additional trees need to be incorporated in the replantation schedule for allowing for project construction.
 - c) The entries relating to table for "basic information" has been updated as per the presentation made and are now made part of the revised application documents.
- (ii) Scope of renovation of existing Parliament Building will be as follows:
 - a) Condition Survey to assess the structure of the existing Parliament Building
 - b) Structural Strengthening
 - c) Renovation of interiors and utilities
- (iii) The proposal of Change of Land use was challenged in High Court of Delhi vide WP (C) No. 1568/2020 and 1575/2020. The Ld Single Bench of High Court of Delhi vide order dated 11.02.2020 inter alia, ordered that in case, DDA takes a decision to notify the proposed changes in MPD 2020-21, then DDA will approach the court before notifying such decision. MoHUA filed a Letter Patent Appeal (LPA) against this order wherein Ld Double Bench Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its interim order dated 28.02.2020 has stayed this decision. Thereafter, the petitioners have filed an SLP 8430/2020 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. On 06.03.2020, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the petitions filed in High Court stand withdrawn to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Matter is listed on 18.03.2020. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that further process can be taken up by authorities, subject to outcome of the court case.
- (iv) The current Master Plan of Delhi showing land-use of Plot No 118 submitted.

Process followed for Change of Land use of Plots falling in Central Vista in Lutyens' Bungalow Zone (LBZ) area of Planning Zone D:

Land & Development Office (L&DO) requested DDA to process change of land use of Plot Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8 under section 11A of Delhi Development Act, 1957. Accordingly, DDA placed the matter before the Authority in its meeting held on 11.12.2019. As decided by the Authority, a Public Notice was issued on 21.12.2019 to invite objections / suggestions from the public. In response, approx. 1292 objections / suggestions were received within the stipulated time period of 30 days. A meeting of Board of Enquiry & Hearing (BoEH) was held under the chairmanship of Engineer Member, DDA on 06.02.2020 and 07.02.2020. Based on the recommendation of BoEH, the proposal of change of land use was placed before the Authority in its meeting held on 10.02.2020.
- (v) On recommendation of Authority, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued final Gazette Notification No. 1064 dated 20.03.2020 for land use change of the plot from recreational (district park) to Government (Parliament House). The Plot No. 2, as indicated in land use change application and the Gazette Notification No. 1064

dated 20.03.2020 is same as Plot No. 118 and located near the existing Parliament, Raisina Road, New Delhi. (Ref. CPWD's Letter No. 8(1)/RML Division/E.C.-1/554 dated 21.04.2020).

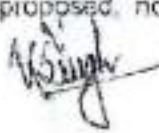
- (vi) Point wise reply to the representations received submitted.

5. Accordingly, proposal was re-considered by the EAC in its 50th meeting held during 22-24 April, 2020. During deliberations, the Committee noted that some more and multiple representations were received before the 50th meeting of the EAC. The Committee asked the project proponent to address the concerns flagged in all the representations on the proposal and responds to in the point wise manner. It was also asked to ensure to clearly mention the mitigation steps taken and also the adequacy of such mitigation steps. Project proponent submitted the point wise reply to the concerns raised in the representations. Project proponent has also informed the EAC that there are 333 trees exist at Plot No. 118. Out of these, 100 trees to be retained and 233 trees to be transplanted and no trees will be cut. In addition, other vegetation, growing in Plot No. 118 will also require to be cleared to develop the new Parliament Building. 290 trees are proposed to be planted on Plot No. 118.

6. The EAC in its 50th meeting held during 22-24 April, 2020, based on the information and clarifications provided by the proponent vis-à-vis mitigation measures for likely environmental impacts proposed by the proponent, the EAC appraised environmental aspects of the project and recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance with stipulated specific conditions along with other Standard EC Conditions as specified by the Ministry vide OM dated 04.01.2019 for the said project/activity, while considering for accord of environmental clearance. As per recommendations of the EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords Environmental Clearance to the project 'Expansion and Renovation of Existing Parliament Building' at Parliament Street, New Delhi by M/s Central Public Works Department Parliament House, under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments/circulars issued thereon, and subject to the specific and standard conditions as under:-

A. Specific Conditions:

- (i) This clearance is subject to the outcome of the proceedings of Special Leave Petition (Civil) Diary No. 8430/2020 pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
- (ii) Consent to Establish/Operate for the project shall be obtained from the Delhi Pollution Control Committee as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (iii) The project proponent shall provide for adequate fire safety measures and equipment as per National Building Code/required by Fire Service Act of the State and instructions issued by the local Authority/Directorate of fire, from time to time. Further, the project proponent shall take necessary permission/NOC regarding fire safety from Competent Authority as required.
- (iv) 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 bye-laws.
- (v) As proposed, fresh water requirement from NDMC shall not exceed 210 KLD. Consent to Operate (CTO)/Occupancy Certificate shall be issued only after getting necessary permission for required water supply from NDMC/concerned authority.
- (vi) Sewage shall be treated in the STP based on MBR Technology with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra-Filtration. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing and HVAC cooling. As proposed, no treated water shall be discharge to Municipal drain.



- (vii) The project proponents 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 coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. As proposed, one rain water harvesting tank shall be provided for rain water harvesting after filtration as per CGWB guidelines.
- (x) Separate bins for dry and wet waste must be provided in each unit and at appropriate places for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated and managed as per the rules notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate area shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from project will be sent to dumping site.
- (xi) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site securely during the demolition (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) and are properly disposed in accordance with the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. Further, the Proponent shall follow, inter alia, the following:
 - a) The project proponent shall prima-facie be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of construction and demolition waste generated, as directed or notified by the concerned local authority in consonance with these rules.
 - b) The project proponent shall ensure that other waste (such as solid waste) does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately.
 - c) The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall segregate the waste into four streams such as concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar and shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or re-modelling work and keep the concerned authorities informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and this should be on project to project basis.
 - d) The project proponent shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body or handover it to the authorized processing facilities of construction and demolition waste; and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains.
 - e) The project proponent shall pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal as notified by the concerned authorities. The project proponent if generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation as per the rate fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State Government.

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- (xii) Traffic Management Plan as submitted shall be implemented in letter and spirit. Further, a detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within 5 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 5 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time. Traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department or 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.
- (xiii) As committed by the proponent, there shall be no cutting of trees. Where absolutely necessary, tree transplantation shall be carried out with prior permission from the Tree Authority constituted as per the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 (Delhi Act No. 11 of 1994). Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations and as prescribed by the Delhi Forest Department. In case of non-survival of any transplanted tree, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every one tree) shall be done and maintained.
- (xiv) A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping. As proposed, 4,500 sqm area shall be provided under landscaping in proposed parliament building in addition to existing green area of 16,136 sqm in existing building.
- (xv) As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01.05.2018, and proposed by the project proponent, an amount of Rs. 7.11 Crore shall be earmarked under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) for the activities such as Education, Health, Sanitation, Rain water harvesting, Electrification including Solar panel and Avenue and community plantation. The activities proposed under CER shall be restricted to the affected area around the project. The entire activities proposed under the CER shall be treated as project and shall be monitored. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Office as a part of half yearly compliance report, and to the District Collector. It should be posted on the website of the project proponent.

B. Standard Conditions:

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. 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.
- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.

- vi. The provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016, shall be followed.
- vii. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.

II. 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 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 Management Rules 2016.
- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- 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. 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.

III. 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. 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.
- iv. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- ix. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- x. 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.
- xi. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xii. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- xiii. 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.
- xiv. 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.
- xv. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xvi. On-site 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.

- xvii. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xviii. 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.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

- i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone 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.

V. Energy Conservation measures:

- i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
- 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 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.

VI. 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. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
- iv. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- v. 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.
- vi. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- vii. 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.
- viii. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- ix. 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.

VII. Green Cover:

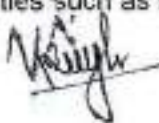
- i. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

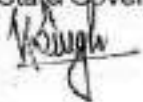
- v. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
- vi. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

X. Corporate Environment Responsibility:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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 report to the head of the organization.
- iii. 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.

XI. 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.
- 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-I; IA and Conceptual Plan and commitments made during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
 - ix. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
 - x. 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.
 - xi. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
 - xii. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
 - xiii. 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.
 - xiv. 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.
 - xv. Any appeal against this EC 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.
7. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(Dr. Vinod K. Singh)
Scientist E

Copy to:

- 1) The Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of Delhi, New Delhi.
- 2) The Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhavan, 5th Floor, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow - 226024.
- 3) The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board Parivesh Bhavan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110 032.
- 4) The Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Department of Environment, Government of N.C.T. Delhi, 4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
- 5) Monitoring Cell, MoEF&CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 6) Guard File/ Record File/ Notice Board.
- 7) MoEFCC website.


(Dr. Vinod K. Singh)
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