

**F.No. 21-01/2014-IA.III**

Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
(Impact Assessment Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,  
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj  
New Delhi - 110 003

Dated: 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2017

To

The Sr. Regional Manager  
Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corp. Ltd (RIICO)  
Rest House Road, RIICO Chowk  
Bhiwadi, District Alwar - 301 019

**Sub: Development of Salarpur Industrial Area at villages Shahpur, Salarpur & Khushkheda, Tijara Tehsil, Alwar district, Rajasthan M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd (RIICO) - Environmental Clearance reg.**

Sir,

This has reference to your letter No. No. U/5-II/6303 dated 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2016, submitting the above proposal 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 Development of Salarpur Industrial Area at villages Shahpur, Salarpur & Khushkheda, Tijara Tehsil, Alwar district, Rajasthan M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd (RIICO), was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for Industrial Estate/Area, SEZ and Highways projects, in its meetings held on 16- 17 January 2017, 28-29 March, 2017 and 6-7 April, 2017.

3. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by project proponent, and also as informed during the above said EAC meetings with the help of EIA Consultant EQMS India Pvt. Ltd., are reported to be as under:

(i) The project involves development of an Industrial Area at Salarpur, District Alwar (Rajasthan) of Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. The proposed industrial estate has been envisaged to have 291 nos. of industrial units, 262 nos. of residential and 188 nos. Commercial plots in a total area of 389.696 ha.



(ii) The project is located at 28°08'17.77" N Latitude and 76°47'22.49" E longitude.

(iii) Maximum area, i.e., 195.820 Ha of land is reserved for development of industrial plots followed by area under roads (80.005 Ha) and 47.23 Ha for H.T. Corridor. Area of 7.920 ha is left along the nallah as buffer and will be utilized for development of green cover. 4.568 ha is reserved for green belt plantation which will be done along the project site boundary (wherever possible) & along each road of the Industrial area. It will be mandatory for each industry to maintain green area within the plot. Area of 0.435 ha is reserved for hospital along with 0.484 ha which is reserved for development of schools.

(iv) RIICO will source water from ground during construction. It is estimated that water requirement for construction phases will be about 1000 KLD including 27 KLD domestic water requirements for workers (90 LPCD for 300 workers). (Basis: Water requirement per acres – 1000 gallons/day) respectively. Industrial zone: During operation phase, one time water requirement of Industrial zone of proposed project would be 3672 KLD and recurring water requirement is 1510 KLD. Water requirement of green area (1260 KLD) will be fulfilled by domestic water treated by STP. CETP having treatment capacity upto reuse level is also proposed in Industrial zone. 900 KLD CETP treated water shall also be recirculated into the system to minimize requirement of fresh water. Separate distribution network shall be provided for recirculation of CETP/STP treated water. Residential zone: Water requirement of residential zone of proposed project is 2360 KLD. Water requirement of green area (110 KLD) will be fulfilled by treated Domestic waste water (treated by STP). Recurring water requirement is 2250 KLD only. Separate distribution network shall be provided for recirculation of STP treated water for use in green area.

(v) Waste during construction activity relates to excess cement mix or concrete left after work is over, rejection caused due to change in design or wrong workmanship etc. These are normally re-used as filling at the same site after completion of excavation work. Demolition and/or construction waste will be utilized in road construction wherever possible. Excavated earth during the civil works including road construction, fencing, drainage, site leveling etc., shall be utilized within the project site. Topsoil shall be conserved and will be utilized in the areas earmarked for greenbelt development. Approximately 70 to 90 kg of municipal solid waste will be generated from the project site during the construction phase. This will be collected and disposed off in a fenced pit dugout at the site and covered properly after completion of construction activity. During the operation phase of the project, waste management would be the responsibility of individual industries. Individual industry will provide system for municipal solid waste collection, storage and disposal. Each industry shall have to comply with the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 and amendments thereof. Approximately 9,000 persons will be involved during the operation phase of the project. Taking into consideration approximately 0.15 kg/person/day of municipal solid waste generation, the total



municipal waste generation in the proposed industrial area will be about 1,350 kg/day. In addition to that due to the floating population of about 20,000 people, taking into consideration approximately 0.025 kg/person/day of municipal waste generation, the MSW generation will be about 500 kg/day. Therefore, total municipal waste generation due to the project during operation phase will be about 1,850 kg/day. Individual industry will provide system for safe disposal of non-hazardous waste disposal as per the consent to be provided by SPCB.

(vi) Total power requirement during cooperation phase is 10,000 KVA and will be met from Grid Sub-Station (GSS) by JVVNL.

(vii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be collected in 22 RWH tanks of total 1474.43 KLD capacity for harvesting after filtration.

(viii) Parking provision for commercial and personal vehicles will be the responsibility of individual occupant.

(ix) Provision of solar lighting will also be made for street lighting for conservation of energy. A total 508 solar power street light are proposed to be installed along the roads so that 1/3 of street lights are solar energy based. Provision of these solar street lights will result in saving of energy worth approximately Rs 6.2 lacs per annum.

(x) The total area has been divided into following zones:

- Automobiles Industry Zone
- Commercial & Residential (Khatedars only) zone
- Areas for S.T.P., C.E.T.P., hospital, waste disposal, water harvesting , D.F.C. Corridor, roads, green area development & other services
- 4.857 ha of land is reserved for future planning.
- Roads proposed are of width 45 m, 30 m, 18 m, 12 m and 6 m ROW.
- 80.05 ha (20.54 % of project area) has been kept as service area which includes parking facility.

(xi) Wildlife issues: It is not located within 10 km of Eco Sensitive areas

(xii) There is no court case pending against the project.

(xiii) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs.1036.7629 crore.

(xiv) Employment potential: 107163 No.

(xv) Benefits of the project: The proposed project is for development of infrastructure for sitting the industrial area with residential and commercial facilities, which will provide a total of 291 industrial plots, with different plot sizes. This infrastructure development will provide a support for the upliftment of the overall area. Hence, due to the project the overall

RET

area will get better road connectivity and other supporting infrastructure. It is proposed to develop the Salarpur Industrial Area as a, Automobile, General Engineering and Other Miscellaneous industries which are less polluting industries.

(xvi) ToR Details: The ToR for the project was granted vide letter No.21-1/2014-IA-III dated 26th May, 2014.

(xvii) Public Hearing: Public Hearing was conducted on 15th July, 2015 at the Collectorate office, Tehsil Tapukara, Tijara. Major issues raised during the public hearing include compensation and employment. These were addressed by the project proponent.

(xviii) As per CGWA guidelines, the area falls under over exploited zone for ground water withdrawal. The project proponent has applied for obtaining permission from CGWA for the same. It was also informed they have undertaken hydrological assessment of the area planned for ground water withdrawal and rain water harvesting.

4. The EAC, in its 169<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 6-7 April, 2017, has recommended the project for grant of Environmental Clearance. As per recommendations of the EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords Environmental Clearance for the 'Development of Combined Harohalli Phase II & Phase III Industrial Area' at Ramanagara, Karnataka by M/s Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments/circulars issued thereon, and subject to the specific and general conditions as under:

## **PART A - SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

### **I. Construction Phase**

(i) 'Consent to Establish' shall be obtained from State Pollution Control Board under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(ii) To achieve the Zero Liquid Discharge, waste water generated from different industrial operations should be properly collected, treated to the prescribed standards and then recycled or reused for the identified uses.

(iii) Necessary authorization required under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-Boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be obtained and the provisions contained in the Rules shall be strictly adhered to.

(iv) During construction phase, air pollution and the solid waste management aspects need to be properly addressed ensuring compliance of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

*BJC*

(v) This environmental clearance is only for the said Industrial Area. Any other activity within the Industrial Area would require separate environmental clearance, as applicable under EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. For all the individual units, environmental clearances, as applicable, shall be obtained from the respective regulatory authorities.

(vi) There are three major forests found in the buffer zone of present study area namely, Khorikalan PF (East), Banvan PF (East) and Gondhan PF (NE). All these protected forests come under the open scrub land category. A site specific biodiversity conservation plan to be developed including mitigation measures from recognized institute of repute with appropriate financial allocation for its implementation.

(vii) There shall be a continuous green belt along the plant premises, except at the designated entry and exit points.

(viii) Green belt shall be developed using only native tree and shrub species. No exotic species to be used for green belt development. Project proponent are advised to take help of Botanical Survey of India for developing green belt development plan.

(ix) Project proponent should implement Action Plan based on suggestions and assurances given during public hearing in toto.

(x) Develop ground water rejuvenation plan for the region from competent agency and provide appropriate financial mechanism to implement the same. This is over and above of Rs. 5.5 Crore, which has been assured for CSR activities.

(xi) 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 concerned Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.

(xii) Special purpose vehicle shall be established for implementation, monitoring and compliance of the environmental safeguards.

(xiii) All the recommendation of the EMP shall be complied with letter and spirit. All the mitigation measures submitted in the EIA report shall be prepared in a matrix format and the compliance for each mitigation plan shall be submitted to RO, MoEF&CC along with half yearly compliance report.

(xiv) The member units shall provide storage tanks for storage of effluent for monitoring the characteristics of effluent and to treat the same to meet the prescribed inlet norms before taking into the CETP for further treatment.

REK

(xv) Proper meters with recording facilities shall be provided to monitor the effluent quality and quantity from member industries to CETP and from CETP to re-use for identified purpose on continuous basis.

(xvi) The project proponent shall establish an environmental monitoring cell with all the potential polluting units as members to review the environmental monitoring data and suggest for improvements.

(xvii) Internal Road widths within the industrial estate shall be minimum 18 m ROW.

(xviii) Common facilities such as repair shops, rest rooms for drivers and attendants shall be provided.

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

(xx) 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.

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

(xxii) Parking space to accommodate trucks, cars, two wheelers and bicycles shall be provided as per the norms.

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

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

(xxv) The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from Chief Controller of Explosives shall be taken.

(xxvi) 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.

(xxvii) 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 development/ 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/SPCB.

(xxviii) 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 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2003.

(xxix) Ready mixed concrete must be used in site development and building construction.

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

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

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

(xxxiii) 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.

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

(xxxv) The responses/commitments made to the issues raised during public hearing shall be complied with in letter and spirit, and action taken shall be submitted to the Ministry.

(xxxvi) For Corporate Social Responsibility activities, 2% of the project cost shall be earmarked. The CSR funds shall be allocated for vocational training programme, development of infrastructure like construction of public toilets etc.

(xxxvii) All member industries shall be instructed to comply with the consent conditions given by PCB/MoEF&CC strictly to maintain ambient air quality within the stipulated standards of CPCB.

(xxxviii) Existing State/Central Government norms shall be followed for providing employment, preference will be given to local educated and unemployed people based on their educational qualification. Vocational training shall be conducted to improve the skills of local people so that they can get employment/self-employment.

(xxxix) Compensation will be paid as per the land acquisition act of State.

REK

(xl) Corporate Environment Responsibility:

- a) The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.
- b) The Environment Policy shall prescribe for standard operating process/ procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions.
- c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions shall be furnished.
- d) To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/ violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.

**II. Operational Phase**

(i) To achieve the Zero Liquid Discharge, waste water generated from different industrial operations should be properly collected, treated to the prescribed standards and then recycled or reused for the identified uses.

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

(iii) Disposal of muck during development/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.

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

(v) The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.

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

(vii) The green belt of the adequate width and density preferably with local species along the periphery of the plot shall be raised so as to provide protection against particulates and noise.

VBK



(viii) Weep holes in the compound walls shall be provided to ensure natural drainage of rain water in the catchment area during the monsoon period.

(ix) Rain water harvesting for roof run-off and surface run-off, as plan submitted should be implemented. Before recharging the surface run off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease. The borewell for rainwater recharging should be kept at least 4 mts. above the highest ground water table.

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

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

(xii) Energy conservation measures like installation of LED for lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Used LEDs 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.

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

#### **PART - B: GENERAL CONDITIONS**

i) The environmental safeguards contained in the EIA Report should be implemented in letter and spirit.

ii) Provision should be made for supply of kerosene or cooking gas and pressure cooker to the labourers during construction phase.

iii) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Ministry and its concerned Regional Office.

iv) A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industries centre and Collector's Office/ Tehsildar's office for 30 days.

v) The project proponent shall set up a separate environmental management cell for effective implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards under the supervision of a Senior Executive.

vi) The funds earmarked for environment management plan shall be included in the budget and this shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

5. The above stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) act the 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification, 2006.

6. Officials from the concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC who would be monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards should be given full cooperation, facilities and documents/data by the project proponents during their inspection. A complete set of all the documents submitted to MoEF&CC should be forwarded to the concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC.

7. The Ministry reserves the right to add additional safeguard measures subsequently, if found necessary, and to take action including revoking of the environment clearance under the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, to ensure effective implementation of the suggested safeguard measures in a time bound and satisfactory manner.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. The project proponent should advertise in at least two local Newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language informing that the project has been accorded Environmental Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change at <http://www.envfor.nic.in>. The advertisement should be made within Seven days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the concerned Regional office of MoEF&CC.

10. This clearance is subject to final order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 460 of 2004 as may be applicable to this project.

11. Any appeal against this clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

12. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body 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.



13. 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 concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral 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.

14. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31<sup>st</sup> 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 concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC by e-mail.

*Reena* 21/9/2017  
**(Raghu Kumar Kodali)**  
**Director/Scientist F**

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Department of Environment, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 32.
3. The Member Secretary, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, A-4, Institutional Area, Jalana Dungri, Jaipur - 4.
4. The APCCF (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office, Kendriya Bhawan, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow - 20.
5. IA Division, Monitoring Cell, MOEF&CC, New Delhi - 3.
6. Guard file.

*Reena* 21/9/2017  
**(Raghu Kumar Kodali)**  
**Director/Scientist F**

