

F. No. 21-5/2016-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: 6th September, 2018

To

The Chief Engineer
Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.
Parisrama Bhavan, 6th floor
Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-500 004 (Telangana)

Sub: Development of Hyderabad Pharma City (HPC) near Yacharam, Kandukur and Kadthal Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana by M/s Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corp. Ltd.- Environmental Clearance reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your online application dated 11th January, 2018 and subsequent clarifications vide letters dated 30th April, 2018 and 25th May, 2018, regarding above mentioned 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 said proposal was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for Industrial Estate/Area, SEZ and Highways projects, in its meetings held on 24th January, 2018, 7th May, 2018 and 25th June, 2018.

3. The details of the project, as per documents submitted by project proponent, and also as informed during the above said EAC meetings with the help of M/s Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad, are reported to be as under:

- (i) The project involves development of Hyderabad Pharma City (NIMZ) at Kandukur, Yacharam and Kadthal Mandals of Rangareddy District (Telangana).
- (ii) The proposed project site is located between Latitudes 16°54'1.18"N to 17°04'12.12"N and Longitudes 78°29'55.99"E to 78°39'23.74"E.
- (iii) The total plot Area of the proposed project site is 78.23 sq. km. The project will be developed in phase wise.
- (iv) Total area of the proposed Hyderabad Pharma City is 19333 acres. 7414 acres of land is already acquired. About 3401.86 ha of project area will be

[Proposal No. IA/TG/NCP/59781/2016]



developed in phase 1. No land shall be acquired without consent of the land owner.

- (v) No forest land involved in this project.
- (vi) Land Use Land Cover (LULC) in core zone is given as under:

LULC	Areas in ha	Area in %
Cropped in 2 seasons	1026.69	12.48
Kharif Crop land	1937.23	22.44
Rabi Crop land	6.32	0.07
Agricultural Fallow	3002.47	34.4
Agricultural Plantation	3.78	0.04
Built Up area	6.93	0.08
Barren Rocky/Stony waste	46.41	8.25
Dense scrub land	736.88	13.37
Open scrub land	1151.75	6.76
Waterbodies-Reservoir/Tanks-Seasonal	170.08	2.11

- (vii) The required quantity of water estimated during construction phase is about 2000 KLD, which will be met by RWS&S Department under Mission Bhagiratha scheme.
- (viii) Gross Water Demand is 168.53 MLD (including losses) and Net Water Demand is 143.25 MLD.
- (ix) About 164 TPD of municipal solid waste is estimated to be generated in the project. About 35% of total municipal solid waste of the project will be biodegradable waste. This waste is subjected to series of segregation methods proposed to recover recyclable wastes like paper, plastic, glass, metal, etc., which will be 20-30% of total solid waste. These recyclable wastes shall be processed further before sending to recyclers as RDF or as raw material for other industries. Subsequent to this, organic portion of the solid waste will go through a composting process. Rejects from composting and from segregation section will go to waste to energy furnace unit. Ashes and remaining inert waste like silt shall be sent to landfill facility.

For disposal and treatment of collected solid wastes, an integrated solid waste treatment facility is proposed with components such as treatment/stabilization, recycling facility, sanitary and hazardous waste landfill, incinerator and waste to energy facility.

- (x) The power during construction phase would be met from Meerkhanpet 400/220kV receiving station which is located within the HPC site. The total power requirement for the Proposed Hyderabad Pharma City for the ultimate phase is 985 MW.

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- (xi) Shallow recharge pits along with storage tanks are proposed for collection of rain water from roof tops of buildings. Recharge pits proposed are of approximate dimensions of 1m X 1m X1.5m. Storage tanks suggested are of approximate dimensions of 10mX10mX4.5m.
- (xii) As per the requirement and guidelines, parking facilities will be provided.
- (xiii) Proposed capacity of Solar PV for Ultimate phase would be 435 MW. Solar PV shall be installed at all building's rooftop (Industries, Commercial buildings, Universities, residential buildings rooftop). Solar PV power supply will reduce the HPC peak power demand up to 10% and annual energy savings will be up to 15% of overall HPC energy consumption.
- (xiv) Cogeneration plant proposed in HPC will cater to the optimized use of resources and for reduction in peak energy demand 45,000 TR(cooling) savings by utilizing waste heat for cooling system which in turn results in water savings of about 4.5 MLD and annual energy savings of 262,800 MWhr.
- (xv) There is no eco-sensitive area, National Park. Wildlife Sanctuary, Tiger/Elephant Reserve, Core Zone of Biosphere Reserve, habitat for Migratory birds etc. within the study area around the project site. Total 13 Reserved Forests are situated around the project site. Forest patches are fragmented and mostly degraded. No endemic and endangered faunal species are reported from the project site.
- (xvi) Rain water harvesting within and outside the industrial, residential and other plots are proposed.
- (xvii) Dominant tree species are *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Butea monosperma*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Tectona grandis*, *Lansea coromandelica*, *Terminalia tormentosa*, *Terminalia bellerica*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Dalbergia sisoo*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Cassia fistula*, *Semecarpus anacardium* and *Strychnos potatorum*.
- (xviii) Public Hearing: The public hearing was conducted on October 11, 2017 at Medipally Site, Yacharam (M), Rangareddy District. The major issues raised during the public hearing and responses were:

Sl. No.	Issues raised	Responses of PP
(i)	Land Acquisition issues	Adequate compensation to be paid to farmers.
(ii)	Employment Related	Due process shall be followed for Land acquisition as per State R&R rules.
(iii)	Environmental Aspects	Effective pollution control measures will be maintained and latest technologies will be adopted.
(iv)	Skill development	Steps to be taken to prevent contamination of pollution into tanks. Skill development training will be imparted to the locals and all of them will be considered for employment.

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- (xix) Cost of the project: Rs.16784 Crores.
- (xx) ToR details: ToR was granted vide letter No.21-5/2016-IA.III dated 9.12.2016.
- (xxi) **Employment potential:** Development of Hyderabad Pharma city will create 5.6 lakh of direct (1.7 lakh) and indirect employment.
- (xxii) **Benefits of Project:**
- Hyderabad Pharma city is an integrated facility being set up with every essential component like treatment facilities, solid waste management, secured landfill, use of natural gas for heating requirement thereby ensuring minimum air pollution, incinerators, testing facilities, online control center to monitor all the environmental parameters both inside the industrial units and at park level, research & development, residential areas, tapping renewal energy, layered development of green, orange, red industries & common facilities to have effective buffering, isolated residential development nearby, etc thereby facilitating sustainable and environment-friendly development.
 - The present project is mooted to bring to an end the adverse effects on the environment due to the existing industrial activity which will enable relocation of all the pharmaceutical industries without loosing on the GDP from this sector. It makes possible economy of scale with increased efficiency, incentivizes compliance of environmental regulations by implementing robust monitoring framework. Further it eliminates disadvantages of fragmented development
 - Hyderabad Pharma city will ensure reduced reliance on imports and consequent threat of availability of medicines to needy through domestic manufacturing.
- (xxiii) The sub-committee of EAC visited the site on 8th and 9th March, 2018 and submitted the report.
- (xxiv) A detailed analysis of water requirement, waste water generation, estimation of raw material and finished product, emission rate, etc was made for 298 existing industries which were planned to be shifted to Hyderabad Parma City. These figures were used as factors to arrive at total load instead of using theoretical factors based on assumptions. The quantity of High TDS, Low TDS and toxic effluent streams were calculated. Based on these calculations, a detailed treatment plan was developed for HTDS, LTDS and toxic effluents. All primary treatments will be done by individual units to meet inlet standards of CETP before sending the waste-water to CETP. It has been planned to send toxic wastes by tankers while HTDS and LTDS effluents will be conveyed through pipelines.
- (xxv) For the waste-water generated in the entire HPC, 4 CETP have been proposed at critical locations. A meeting was held with the member industries to understand and address the issues related to CETPs and individual ETPs with reference to ZLD. Individual industries including bulk drugs units will be

responsible for segregation of waste-water streams and pre-treatment at source to comply with the pre-defined CETP inlet characteristics. It was also told that better monitoring will be possible at a CETP than at several individual ETPs. The infrastructure in terms of laboratory facilities, specialized man power, specialized units etc., is more feasible at CETPs than at individual unit level.

- (xxvi) An integrated Solid waste treatment plant site (40.47 hectares / 100 acres) for HPC had been initially selected near the northern boundary of Zone 3 of proposed HPC Site. However, due to proximity of the solid-waste treatment plant to the villages Nakkerta and Nanaknagar, it was suggested by the EAC to shift the facility towards the southern boundary of Zone 3. Accordingly, the solid waste treatment facility has been shifted towards the southern side, which is away from any settlements. Also a greenbelt has been planned around the facility to mitigate any form of pollution.
- (xxvii) Hyderabad Pharma City and surroundings primarily consists of first and second order streams and about 22 small static water bodies (including 6 notified water-bodies), which forms the natural drainage of the area. The static water bodies, except the 6 notified water-bodies are actually depressions, where water collect during monsoon. All the existing water body will be provided with 10m buffer zone in the form of tree plantation for soil and moisture conservation and prevent siltation of the tanks. There will be a guard pond after every installed CETP and the water of the guard pond will be continuously monitored so as to check any contamination. Also guard ponds will be constructed at storm water discharge points and monitoring of downstream ponds will be done continuously.
- (xxviii) The site is divided by a ridge and maximum area is drained towards south and few first order streams are flowing towards north. Most of the natural drainage originating in the site flow outwards towards south.
- (xxix) In the northern side first and second order drains flow through Yelimineti Vagu and Chinna Musi River to ultimately join Musi River. The Musi Project is 92km (aerial) from the project site. As the drainage flows from the area where mainly residential and institutional areas are located, there is no risk of contamination to the drainages flowing north. The drainage originating from rest of the project area are also network of first order and second order streams which ultimately flow into the Chinna Pedda Vagu at a distance of around 3.5km South from HPC site. The Chinna Pedda Vagu subsequently joins the Bhimanapalli Vagu and further downstream to Pedda Vagu, which drains to Nagarjuna Sagar, about 82km toward the south-east of the project site.
- (xxx) Measures will be taken so that the drainage is not disturbed. Natural Drainage level at inlet and outfall will be maintained with project site planned storm water drainage system so that there is no water-logging. Each industrial unit shall be installing their individual piezometers to check the ground water level and also shall be responsible for continuous monitoring of ground water quality. In addition to that, water monitoring stations will be installed all along

the river towards the south to detect any contamination in the downstream of the site.

- (xxxii) Four samples of ground water were collected from dug wells for analysis of Fluoride. The fluoride content in the dug-well samples were found to be higher (except one location) than the desirable limit as per IS:10500 but within the permissible limit. It needs a mention here that the 8 samples of bore-wells water analyzed shows that they are within the desirable limit for all samples.
- (xxxiii) It has been planned to set up four Skill Training Centres inside the HPC to provide training to the local population in trades required for the project. An amount of Rs 20.0 crores has been allotted for setting up and operation of the Skill Training Centres.
- (xxxiii) The computation for predicting the Air Quality due to the project has been made applying ISCST3 of USEPA. Modelling exercise has been performed for 2 different cases:
- a. Scenario A: 30 Gas based Boilers + 25 Gas fuelled Co-generation Plant + 1 Waste to Energy Plant + 10 DG sets of 2000 KVA each.
 - b. Scenario B: 30 Imported Coal based Boilers + 25 Gas fuelled Co-generation Plant + 1 Waste to Energy Plant + 10 DG sets of 2000 KVA each.

For NO₂, in Scenario A, the maximum GLC was calculated to be 32.5 µg/m³ at a distance of around 3.5km in NW direction from the centre of the project site while for scenario B the GLC was 35.0 µg/m³ at the same location. Similarly, for SO₂, the maximum GLC was calculated to be 6.2 µg/m³ at a distance of around 4.0km in NW direction from the centre of the project site while for scenario B, the GLC for SO₂ was 20.0 µg/m³ at the same location.

- (xxxiv) Infinite Line source model has been run for emission calculation from transportation due to the project. It was observed from the 'with project' and 'without project' scenario, that there will be a marginal increase in the gaseous pollutants due to increased traffic. The highest incremental of 0.57 µg/m³ for SO₂ was predicted while the incremental of 9.31 µg/m³ of HC+NO₂ and 129µg/m³ of CO was also predicted. All the figures were found to be much below the NAAQ standard and thus the impact can be considered to be insignificant.
- (xxxv) Noise modelling was done considering two sources, viz pumps and compressors. From the modelling it was found that the range of sound level during the operation phase will be from 45.6dB to 74.1dB. As the areas predicted to have higher noise levels are within the project, it will be classified as an industrial area. Thus the noise level will be within the prescribed standard.
- (xxxvi) A detailed post-project monitoring plan has been drawn up and was submitted. TSIIIC will have a full-fledged Environment Monitoring Cell with trained personnel to oversee all environment parameters/aspects. This Cell will look after all aspects such as solid waste management, waste water treatment and

disposal/recycle, green-belt development, statutory compliance and monitoring. The total annual environment monitoring cost estimated for the project, excluding manpower, is Rs. 395 lakhs.

- (xxxvii) As per the requirement of the EAC, a detailed environmental, biodiversity management and water conservation plan was prepared. The plan gave details of the green belt development plan, water conservation measures, development and conservation of water bodies, rain water harvesting details and methods of conserving the nearby forest. A total capital cost of Rs. 3747.2 crores have been earmarked for activities related to environmental, biodiversity and water management.
- (xxxviii) A comprehensive risk assessment was done with modelling conducted for chemicals such as Acetone, Ethanol, Ethyl Acetate, Hexane, Iso-Propyl Alcohol, Methanol, Toluene and Di Chloro Methane. Three situations viz Leaking tank, chemical is not burning and forms an evaporating puddle, leaking tank, chemical is burning and forms a pool fire and BLEVE, tank explodes and chemical burns in a fireball were modelled
- (xxxix) The worst impact was found for Di Chloro Methane, which had impact till 1600m. Mitigation measures such as on-site and off-site disaster management plan, Mock drills have been suggested as part of the Disaster Management Plan.
- (xl) Baseline production data for the last three years were collected from the Agriculture Department to understand the production trend and cropping pattern of the area. The major crops identified in the area includes paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, green gram, black gram, cotton, onion, groundnut and sunflower. A slight reduction in the production level was found in the area during the period.
- (xli) Traffic volume count survey was conducted in 5 strategic locations. As part of the traffic flow plan, the proposed PCUs were equally distributed in 5 equal sections for estimation of LOS of surrounding roads. It was found that there is a need to widen the external arterial roads, i.e. SH-19 and NH-765 after initiation of the project. However, the internal roads have enough capacity and has been planned to sustain the predicted incremental traffic load. Proper mitigation measures such as disciplined traffic movement, proper maintenance of roads will be done.
- (xlii) The two settlements, Ganugamarla Tanda and Marrisally have been proposed to be shifted outside the boundary of the HPC. During the presentation on 189th meeting held on 7th July, 2018, when this issue was discussed it was proposed to relocate the two habitations to the residential area of Hyderabad Pharma City where all the required common and social infrastructure will be developed. Further they will be compensated as per the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in

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Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Telangana Amendment) Rules, 2016.

- (xlili) It has been committed by TSIIC that jobs will be provided to the people as per their eligibility and skill sets. Local people also who have the required qualification and experience, will be provided appropriate jobs. To provide training and improve the employability of the local people who needs additional skill enrichment, Skill Development Centres have been proposed to be set up.

4. The EAC, in its 189th meeting held on 7th May, 2018, has recommended the project for grant of EC. However, the State Government of Telangana, vide their D.O. letter No. EMP/TSIIC/09/HPC/2014-15 dated 25th May, 2018, has requested to amend the minutes of 189th meeting of EAC held on 7th May, 2018. Again, the matter was placed before EAC on 191st meeting held on 25th June, 2018, wherein EAC, based on justifications provided by the proponent, recommended the project for grant of EC subject to conditions mentioned below. Accordingly, as per recommendations of the EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords Environment Clearance for the 'Development of Hyderabad Pharma City (HPC) near Yacharam, Kandukur and Kadhal Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana by M/s Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corp. Ltd.', 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) Proponent may try to shift the existing settlement from the proposed project area. If shifting of existing settlement is not possible, a buffer of 1 km shall be maintained between proposed industrial units and existing settlements within the proposed pharma city site.
- (ii) 60 m buffer shall be maintained between forest and project development area.
- (iii) Annual health survey to be carried out within 5 km of proposed pharma city and remedial measures to be taken for health problems of villagers.
- (iv) Only natural gas to be used for boilers and methane emission to be monitored regularly.
- (v) No ground water to be extracted and used during construction phase.
- (vi) Online real time air and water quality monitoring system to be established in consultation with the Central/State Pollution Control Board.
- (vii) It should be ensured that the Conservation Plan prepared for protection of Reserved Forests shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest

Department. The total cost estimated for the plan is Rs 28.22 crores over a period of three years. This cost shall be in addition to the EMP cost proposed for the project.

- (viii) A committee comprising of representatives of project proponent, forest department and two nationally recognized NGOs having knowledge in the areas of wildlife and forests be established to oversee the same. Besides this a separate committee will be established to monitor general environment and pollution related matters. Both Committees will meet at least twice a year and report the proceedings to the regional office of MoE&FCC.
- (ix) Piezometers to be constructed in consultation with state ground water department. Quarterly monitoring of ground water levels be carried out and report be submitted to concerned regional office of MoEF&CC/SPCB.
- (x) Regular monitoring of surface water and ground water quality are to be carried out quarterly and report be submitted to concerned regional office, MoEF&CC and SPCB.
- (xi) Annual study to be carried out on status of crops and their yield within 5 km area of pharma city and report be submitted to concerned regional office, MoEF&CC.
- (xii) Job opportunities to be provided to land losers after providing suitable training to them and enhancing their skills as per job requirements for various technical and non-technical positions in Pharma city and industries therein. 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.
- (xiii) In Phase-III area only orange, green and white categories of industries to be established.
- (xiv) A mechanism be developed for individual industries particularly bulk drug and intermediate chemical manufacturing units (having effluent discharge >25 KL/day) for setting up their own ETPs including ZLD for better management and reducing load on CETP. The mechanism be submitted to the MoEF&CC and TSPCB.
- (xv) An Emergency response Centre to be established to take care of accidents, chemical spills etc. including that during transportation of chemicals with the arrangement of antidotes and necessary equipment. The trucks/tankers for transportation of chemicals should be equipped with the vehicle tracking system.
- (xvi) 100 m green buffer all along the water bodies shall be maintained and water bodies shall be protected against any contamination due to discharge/leakage of effluents.

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- (xvii) Fund allocation for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) shall be made as per Ministry's O.M. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May, 2018. The detailed report in this regard be submitted to this Ministry and its regional office concerned within 3 months.
- (xviii) '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.
- (xix) 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.
- (xx) 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.
- (xxi) 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.
- (xxii) 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, if applicable, shall be obtained from the respective regulatory authorities.
- (xxiii) There shall be a continuous green belt along the plant premises, except at the designated entry and exit points.
- (xxiv) 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.
- (xxv) Special purpose vehicle shall be established for implementation, monitoring and compliance of the environmental safeguards.
- (xxvi) 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.
- (xxvii) 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.
- (xxviii) 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.

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- (xxix) 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.
- (xxx) Internal Road widths within the industrial estate shall be minimum 18 m ROW.
- (xxxi) Common facilities such as repair shops, rest rooms for drivers and attendants shall be provided.
- (xxxii) All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.
- (xxxiii) 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.
- (xxxiv) 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.
- (xxxv) Parking space to accommodate trucks, cars, two wheelers and bicycles shall be provided as per the norms.
- (xxxvi) 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.
- (xxxvii) 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.
- (xxxviii) 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.
- (xxxix) 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.
- (xl) 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.
- (xli) 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.

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- (xlii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in site development and building construction.
- (xliii) Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.
- (xliv) Water demand during development/construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xlv) 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.
- (xlvi) 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.
- (xlvii) 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.
- (xlviii) 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.
- (xlix) 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.

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- (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.
- (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) No ground water to be extracted and used during operation phase.
- (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.

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PART- B: GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (i) The responsibility to comply with the EC conditions mentioned in this letter is solely of the project proponent.
- (ii) The environmental safeguards contained in the EIA Report should be implemented in letter and spirit.
- (iii) Provision should be made for supply of kerosene or cooking gas and pressure cooker to the labourers during construction phase.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) The funds earmarked for environment management plan shall be included in the budget and this shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

PART-C: GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. 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 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification, 2006.
2. Officials from the Regional Office of the Ministry 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 APCCF, Regional Office of the Ministry.
3. In the case of any change(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by this Ministry.
4. 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.
5. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972/National Board of Wildlife/State Board of Wildlife etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
6. Remaining Land acquisition to be done with the consent as per "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and

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Resettlement Act, 2013” and as amended by Government of Telangana “RFTLARR (Telangana Amendment) Act 2016.”

7. The project proponent shall 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 letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at <http://www.envfor.nic.in>. The advertisement shall be made within Seven days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the concerned Regional office of this Ministry.
8. 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.
9. The EC will be subject to outcome of ongoing legal proceedings in the court of law, if any.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
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 Regional Office of the Ministry, the respective Zonal Offices of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂ (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 project proponent shall also submit six monthly report on the status of the compliance of stipulated EC Conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by email) to the concerned Regional Offices of MoEF&CC/CPCB/SPCB.
15. 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 the Ministry/CPCB/SPCB by e-mail.

16. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above condition is not satisfactory. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary and project proponent in a time bound manner will implement the stipulated additional conditions.
17. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Raghu 06/09/2018
(Raghu Kumar Kodali)
Director/Scientist F

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Department of Environment Forests, Science and Technology, Government of Telangana, Secretariat, Hyderabad - 500 022.
2. The Member Secretary, Telangana Pollution Control Board, Paryavarana Bhavan, A-III, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad - 500 018.
3. The APCCF (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (SEZ), 1st and 2nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34 Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 34.
4. The Chairman, CPCB, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110 032.
5. Monitoring Cell, IA Division, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
6. Guard File

Raghu 06/09/2018
(Raghu Kumar Kodali)
Director/Scientist F