

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Jharkhand

Nursery Complex, Near Dhurwa Bus Stand, Dhurwa, Ranchi. Jharkhand-834 004

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Letter No.-EC/SEIAA/2018-19/2130/2018/ 419

Ranchi, Date: 04.09.19

To: **Executive Engineer,
Special Works Division,
Greater Ranchi Development Agency Limited
Secretary, Building Construction Department,
Project Building Jharkhand Mantralaya,
Ground Floor, Dhurwa,
Ranchi, Jharkhand.**

Sub.: Environmental Clearance for the project "Proposed Assembly Building (Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha) of M/s Greater Ranchi Development Agency Ltd. (GRDA) at Site 1, HEC area, Vill. : Kute, Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand" regarding. (Proposal No. : SIA/JH/MIS/115572/2019).

Ref: Your application no. 1087 dated 26.08.2019.

Sir,

It is in reference to the project "Proposed Assembly Building (Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha) of M/s Greater Ranchi Development Agency Ltd. (GRDA) at Site 1, HEC area, Vill. : Kute, Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand submitted by you for seeking prior Environmental Clearances (EC).

This project i.e. proposed Assembly Building (Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha) is developing by Greater Ranchi Development Agency limited (GRDA), an undertaking of Govt. of Jharkhand, at Site-1, H.E.C area, Village-Kute, Dhuruwa, Ranchi. The Assembly Complex comprises of the prestigious Assembly Building, the highest seat of democracy where peoples' representatives.

The Proposed Assembly Building is being developed on the total plot area of 1, 59,523 sq.m. The built up area is 56,579.5 sq.m. Project is classified as Category 8(a) as per EIA Notification as the built up area is less than 1,50,000 sq m and development area is less than 50 ha. The Assembly Complex comprises of the prestigious Assembly Building, the highest seat of democracy where peoples representatives shall formulate laws / public policies, supporting offices & staff and is equipped with world class state-of-the-art infrastructure & thus is not a commercial complex..

The project is a violation case since the BCD, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi have started the construction without obtaining prior EC. In order to obtain EC from MoEF & CC. The proponent applied initially to EAC, MoEF & CC to get the EC as per procedure prescribed in **Notification dated 14.03.2017 and dated 08.03.2018**. The PP was asked by the committee about the reason and responsible persons for violation of a very important project like Assembly complex of the

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state. The committee has taken it violation of serious nature where the project must have been planned and monitored by highest level of authorities and it appear that all of the concerned person have ignored it. As per SO – 804 (E) dated 14.03.2017 and SO – 1030 (E) dated 08.03.2018 of MoEF & CC the committee recommends that the responsibility must be fixed by the competent authority (State or S.P.C.B.) and appropriate action must be initiated under E (P) Act, 1986 using relevant section against the erring govt. official/ consultant / architect. However, the committee has taken up the project for appraisal as per the direction under S.O. 1030 (E) dated 08.03.18 notification of MoEF & CC.

The chronological events is as below :

S.No	Particulars	Dates
1.	Construction Work Started	25 th January 2016
2.	Proposal submitted to MoEF & CC in violation category	11 th September 2017
3.	Transferred proposal to SEIAA Jharkhand	28 th March 2018
4.	EDS Letter	24 th May 2018
5.	TOR Proposal (Resubmission) EDS reply	20 th June 2019
6	Acceptance of TOR Proposal	20 th June 2019

Though the EC application was submitted to MoEF&CC, no direction received and the PP went on progressing with basic construction work at site.

Salient features of the project :

1.	Name of the project	Proposed Assembly Building (Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha)
2.	Name of applicant	Greater Ranchi Development Agency Limited (GRDA)
3.	Category of the project	8 (a) Building and Construction Projects
4.	Project location	Village Kute, Dhruwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand Latitude : 23°19'27.85"N to 23°19'19.39"N Longitude : 85°16'15.30"E to 85°16'21.24"E
5.	Plot area	1, 59,523 sq.m.
6.	Permissible Ground Coverage @ 50 % of Plot area	79, 761.5 sq.m.

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7.	Achieved Ground Coverage @ 15.6% of Plot area	24,834.14 sq.m.
	a. Assembly Building b. Service Book c. Parking Block d. Watch Tower e. Gate House	15,743.891 sq.m. 2,292.69 sq.m. 6,522.156 sq.m. 242 sq.m. 162 sq.m
8.	Permissible FAR @ 2.5	3,98,807.5 sq.m.
9.	Achieved FAR @0.355	56,579.5 sq.m.
	a. Assembly Building b. Service Block c. Parking Block d. Watch Tower e. Gate house	46,699.289 sq.m. 2,953.055 sq.m. 6,522.156 sq.m. 243 sq.m. 162 sq.m.
10.	Built up Area	56,579.5 sq.m.
11.	Proposed Open Area @84.35% of Plot area	1,34,560.263 sq.m.
12.	Permissible Green @ 10 % of Plot area	15,952 sq.m.
13.	Proposed Green Area @ 66.76 % of Plot area	1,06,500 sq.m.
14.	Maximum Building Height	38.51 meter
15.	Paved Area	28,060.263 sq.m.
16.	Nearest Airport / Railway	Birsa Munda Airport, approx. 5 Km towards East
17.	Project cost	365 crores

S. No.	FEATURES	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1.	Location	Site-1, H.E.C. Area, Village- Kute, Dhruwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand	
2.	Connecting road	Nayasarai Road Ring Road	1 Km towards South 2 Km towards West
3.	National Highway	NH-39 NH-75 NH-23	2 Km towards West 8.0 km; NE 3.5 Km towards East 4.5 Km towards North West

4.	Nearest Railway Station	Hatia Railway station Piska Railway station	4 km towards South East. 6 Km towards West
5.	Airport	Birsa Munda Airport	5 Km towards East

Water requirement :

During construction phase, source of water is private water tanker. It is estimated that water demand during the construction phase may vary from 24 KLD. Water requirement during the operational phase will be met through either Municipal supply (Ranchi Municipal Corporation or Ground water after taking permission from CGWA). The total water requirement for the proposed project has been estimated to be 170 KLD. Total domestic water requirement of the project is estimated as 69 KLD.

Power requirement:

Estimated power load for the project is 4000 kVA. Source of the power will be Jharkhand State Electricity Board. Power back-up will be provided through DG sets in case of power failure. 2 nos DG sets of 2000 kVA each will be provided for power back-up.

Parking facility :

Project proposed 364 number of parking.

Type of parking	Number of parking
Covered Car parking	188
Open Car Parking	154
Ambulance and Security Vehicle	8
Fire Tender Parking	2
Parking for disabled	12
Total Parking	364

Solid waste generation and management

It is estimated that maximum solid waste generation would be about 357.36 kg / day and 65.52 kg of sludge (wet basis). Organic waste converter shall be providing to manage the biodegradable waste. Small area will be designated for secondary processing, where the proper segregation of waste will take place before sending it for proper disposal. These solid wastes will be collected separately by putting three types of separate bins at the source of generation. For the biodegradable waste green bins will be provided, for the Non-biodegradable waste White bins and for the domestic hazardous waste black bins will be provided. The E-waste (Discarded computers, copiers, fax machines, electric lamps, cell phones, audio equipment, etc) generated will be managed as per the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016. The Hazardous waste (Used Oil, Oil Contaminated Wastes) generated will be managed as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

DFO, Ranchi Division vide letter no. 3242, dated 10.07.19 certified that the distance of notified forest is 1516 m from proposed project site not within 10 km from National Park, Bio-Diversity & Sanctuary, not under the No Mining Zone and proposed project is not situated in any ESZ.

PP and the consultant presented the project and submitted the earlier required documents. They admitted that the large amount of construction work has been started before the grant of EC. Thus this is a violation case as per the E (P) Act, 1986 and MoEF & CC notification S.O. 1030 (E), dated 08.03.18 as construction work 90% completed without prior EC.

SEAC is concerned to find the violation of E (P) Act PP of a number of projects in the plea of ignorance. There is a need to identify the reason of lapses of not taking prior EC before starting the work. This amounts to repeated violation under E (P) Act.

The proposal was presented in SEAC on 24-26.07.19 in which requisite documents were sought as under -

- i. *PP to submit an Undertaking / Affidavit that the work has now been stopped till the EC awarded.*
- ii. *The work order / scope of work to the Architect / Contractor as the work was awarded earlier.*
- iii. *CO certificate regarding class of land (whether as Jangle Jhari or not).*

The above mentioned documents have been submitted by the PP, except CO certificate regarding class of land (whether recorded as Jangle Jhari or not).

On scrutiny the document eg :

- (1) Undertaking : the PP has submitted the undertaking that all activities, as per SEAC direction have been stopped till EC is obtained.
- (2) CO certificate regarding the nature of land submitted, the said Certificate is provided by Addl. Collector but the class of land in khatiyani and register II for Jungle-Jhari has not been properly addressed.
- (3) Geotechnical report for the site is yet to be submitted.

In the work order of the Architect it is observed that in para 3.2.8, Stage II, column (c) – that the architect has been entrusted to get the approval and clearances from the statutory authorities as required. The contractor has not adhered to the task & directly started the work without prior E.C and thus the embarrassing situation to the PP has been made.

To identify the damage to the environment and assessment of the corrective measures as per the MoEF&CC notification S.O. 1030(E) dated 08.03.2018 a site visit was conducted by the SEAC members on 26.07.2019. The observations of site visit is as follows :

- (i) The construction work of the Assembly Building have been almost completed.
- (ii) The roads, drainage system fire fighting measures have been undertaken.
- (iii) Presently the work is stopped.
- (iv) Plantation work was in progress.

In the earlier meeting held on 13-14.08.19, the PP & the consultant presented a preliminary result of the evaluations and the storm water drainage system, proposed and sewerage system, safety measures to be adopted parking & other activities. The identification of community development measures were discussed. The consultant has submitted that environmental data has been generated in summer months.

The PP has submitted "Undertaking" vide Executive Engineer, Special Works Division, Building Construction Dept., Jharkhand letter no. 1099, dated 28.08.2019 that in case the proposed project

748

site is found to be Jungle-Jhari land, then in that case PP would abide by the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and submit requisite proposal.

The Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi has submitted certificate regarding Jungle-Jhari (class of land) as per Revenue and Land Reform Department, Govt. of Jharkhand letter no. 4792, dated 04.12.18 that user agency would abide by the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and submit requisite proposal, if the project site found to be Jungle –Jhari.

Based on the above **deliberation, site visit and submission of required documents** SEAC recommended for issuance of ToR vide 76th meeting dated 13-14.08.2019. Subsequently, SEIAA, Jharkhand issued ToR on 20.08.2019. PP submitted the EIA report on 26.08.19.

SEAC 77th meeting held on 29-30.08.2019 the presentation of EIA / EMP issued as per ToR and as per MoEF & CC notification S.O. 1030(E) dated 08.03.2018 was put in the agenda. PP and the consultant presented the EIA / EMP as per ToR. The report has been prepared as per the direction of MoEF & CC notification S.O. 1030(E) dated 08.03.2018. The ecological damage assessment was presented :

Ecological Damage Assessment :

Project proponent has completed construction work and next to operational before getting Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification, 2006.

Natural Resources Damage Assessment

Components	Activities	Probable impact	Remark
Land resources	The land was allotted to project proponent by Jharkhand government for the development of assembly building project. Clearing of shrubs and herbs Excavation for laying foundation;	Loss of top soil; land use changes; changes in drainage patterns; soil erosion; & soil contamination.	The top soil is kept at the earmarked places within the project site and stabilized through vegetative means to stop wash off and erosion. No change in land use and effective storm water management system is proposed to ensure no change in drainage patterns.
Water resource	Water drawl of about 24 KLD for construction. Wastewater generation (90 KLD)	Depletion of ground and surface water resources, contamination of ground and surface water	Rainwater recharging with in project site and in study area; Maximum reuse of treated water (STP); reduce the load on ground water by providing treated water to the nearby building

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			construction activities No discharge will be made to any water body.
Waste resource	Waste generation of 357 Kg per day , Excavated soil	Littering of waste Dumping of excavated soil in the open land in vicinity.	All the waste will be managed as per applicable waste management rules and all the excavated soil will be re handled within the project site.
Energy resource (Fuel; Electricity)	Utilization of wood/ coal, diesel and electricity	Deforestation for collecting wood; Impact on flora and fauna	LPG cylinder will be used for cooking and wood and coal will not be used. Ultra low sulphur diesel will be used in DG sets and vehicles.
Air Environment	Excavation Loose construction material Storage Use of DG sets	Particulate matter Emission Fugitive dust emission. Gaseous emission	Suppression of dust and fugitive emission, only PUC certified vehicle will be used. All loose construction material will be covered. DG sets will have stack having stack height as per CPCB. DG sets will be used only in case of power failure.
Noise Environment	Increase in traffic frequency and resultant noise. Noise from DG sets	Disturbance to vulnerable groups Disturbance to nearby residents	There will be acoustic enclosure for DG sets; construction activity will be during day time only. Only properly maintained and PUC vehicle will be used. Honking will be discouraged.

Page

Page

Water Environment	Water withdrawal Generation of waste water	Stress on water resources. Discharge of untreated sewage and domestic effluent.	Site is in safe zone as per CGWA; River Subarnarekha River is in vicinity; the water will be supplied by Nagar Nigam; There will be a provision of STP based on MBBR technology so as ensure that water resource are reused within site and ground water is not contaminated.
Land Environment	Excavation of laying down foundation Land loss Vegetation removal	Spillage Top soil deterioration; landuse & drainage pattern change; cutting and filling.	Vacant land with shrubs and herb; no tree cutting proposed – number of tree will be planted at the site; Nonagricultural private land. Green belt development; RWH Proposed to reduce runoff from site as ground water recharge.
Ecology& Biodiversity Environment	Site clearance Clearing of shrubs and herbs	Loss of topography, Loss of vegetation Migration of flora and fauna	Proper levelling and filling The shrubs and herbs found at the project site were of common occurrence and similar type of habitat is abundantly available in the study are therefore no significant impact envisaged, conservation plan is proposed.
Socio-economic Environment	Migration of people Welfare activities Employment facilities Solar lights Environmental sustainability	Increase in infrastructural facilities. Improved employment;	Positive Impact

The baseline data presented comprised of the pre-monsoon period of May, 2019 and CPCB data compared.

The temporal analysis of air pollution at Ranchi shows it is higher than standard value however its location is at Albert Ekka Chowk which is a place of commercial activities. Our

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monitoring location is situated at less commercial activities place. And our monitoring value is less than standards. Hence PP inferred that this project has been not shown much effect on air environment.

Further, PP & the consultant has shown the different land use maps though analysis of satellite imagery of 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019 and inferred that there is no major change in land use and land cover. The project site is already in the arena of census city of Ranchi & growing rapidly & anticipates higher floating populations in further rapid growth.

A drainage map showing with 20 mtrs contour interval was presented for the year 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019 based on satellite imagery analysis and inferred that the nearby lake has been gradually sited, may be partially due to these construction activities also. However, there is a need of continuous monitoring of the status of lake.

Similarly air quality modelling & prediction, water quality, noise level & bio-diversity study presented. There is no endangered species & satellite imagery had shown that core zone tree felling has been negligible.

Water balance scenario, RWH calculation & pits calculation were presented. Soil charactis & details of solid waste generation & treatment strategies. Alternate energy some of strategies for area lighting has been erected alongwith other energy saving measures existing & modified traffic scenario, EMP budget & disaster management plan submitted.

PP presented the assessment of ecological damage

S.No	Aspects	Capital Cost (Rs in Lakh)	Operational Phase (Rs. In Lakh)	Total cost (Rs in Lakh)
1	Air Environment	12.0	6.0	18.0
2	Ecological Environment	4.6	0.5	5.1
3	Water Environment	37.0	3.5	40.5
4	Land Environment	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Noise Environment	10.0	6.0	16.0
6	Socio-economic Environment	5	2	10
	Total	68.6	18.0	86.6

Cost proposed on remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan

S. No	Aspects	Amount (Rs in lakh)
1	Ecological Environment	5.0
2	Natural and Community Resources Augmentation Plan	6.5
	Total	11.5

The remediation plan & natural & community augmentation plan prepared by NABET & NABL accredited consultant and the certificate of the same has been submitted.

SEAC deliberated on the EIA report and special chapter on violation & remediation plan. The committee (SEAC) being a **high level technical committee for evaluating the project** needs to strike a balance between development on the one side and ecology and environment on the other

244

for making the recommendation with proper reason. As such SEAC feels that a detailed long term study for the damage be continued.

The committee suggested to submit the quantification of soil & depth of excavation so that accurate soil handling could be calculated & since then PP submitted as below :

Quantity of soil excavated during the excavation for construction of Vidhan Sabha is as following :

Earth work excavation	39977	Cum	Depth of excavation
Ordinary rock	9470.2	Cum	2-6 meter
Ordinary or hard rock	6637	Cum	
Earth work filling	67616	Cum	
Total	123700.2	Cum	

The committee further discussed on the natural resource and ecological damage remediation & suggested to revise the same including the soil / land use management & desilting of Dhurwa reservoir.

The budgetary estimate of the above exercise was earlier Rs. 53.5 Lakh. The revised budgetary estimate now has been raised and stands at Rs. 199.10 Lakh. The cost estimate is over and above the EMP budget of Rs. 175 Lakh and CER allocation of Rs. 3.6 Crore is CSR.

SEAC discussed on the above environment management, remediation plan & budgetary estimate keeping this project as public utility building and not a commercial complex.

At this an input from the Hon'ble NGT, Southern Zone, Chennai order of application no. 36 of 2016 (SZ) & application no. 48 of 2016 & the judgement of hon'ble Double Bench justices Dr. P. Jyothimani and Sri P.S. Rao was discuss. In this judgement though the court had dismissed the application on the point of maintainability but directed the PP to adhere to –

- i. Environmental compensation of Rs. 1,00,00,000 (Rupees one crore only) to be deposited in Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust (CRRT).
- ii. The imposition of the above environmental compensation is independent of any action that may be taken under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

SEAC observations :

1. Since, construction phase is over, budgetary provisions made for Rs. 86.6 lakhs in Table 12-10 on page XII-23 has no relevance for the Ecological/Environment damage assessment.

A detailed analysis need to be prepared for the true / realistic assessment based on each affected component of project site like quantity of Excavation, Transportation of quantified qty. of raw materials, land use pattern, drainage & discharge pattern happening during all these 3 years of construction.

2. Cost of Remediation measure for "Water Environment" states that DG with acoustic enclosure is Rs 12.25 Lakh Since it is cost of remediation measure, budgetary quotation need to be submitted as the amount needs to be deposited on account of this. Similarly Budgetary quotation for Noise protective equipment to be obtained & submitted.
3. On page XII -23, it is mentioned that road in vicinity of project site are in good condition, still provision of road & street repair of Rs. 5 Lakhs appears redundant and could be utilised for other purpose.
4. In 1.2 Brief description of project, it is mentioned that topography "almost plain" but from contour plan it is not plain.
5. CO, Nagri letter no. 970, dt. 14.08.19, it is mentioned that Dhurwa Dam is located within 500 m distance but in page I-4, it is mentioned that Hatia Reservoir as 3.0 km SW.
6. For proposed Water Conservation Measures, page XII-11 mentions :

"All concrete structures will be painted with anti-curing agent to save water" since construction work is over, the PP need to submit contractor's approved BoQ for this specified work . In absence of evidence for this, it will be concluded that no such paint has been used in the construction, in spite of being envisaged/planned and water used in curing has been more than an envisaged.
7. For water conservation measures, Page XII-11 mentions that "Ponds should be made using Cement & Sand mortar to avoid water flowing away from the flat surface while curing". Since construction requiring curing is completed, the PP need to submit documentary evidence from the contractor's contract showing availability of this work in contractor's scope or any evidence substantiating that this pond construction work has been carried out & made use of, during curing activity of constructions work requiring curing, which is now completed. In absence of this, it is concluded that water conservation as envisaged has not been effected.
8. Rain Water Harvesting Pits page XII-12

In calculation of R.W. Harvesting pit, no provision has been kept for free board. Considering free board, the numbers of pits would be increased. Location of recharging pit need to be shown in key Plan.
9. Conclusion & Discussion (Construction phase), page XII - 16

11

Construction of Silt fences/berms is proposed to minimise soil runoff. The PP to confirm whether these silt fences/berms proposed during construction phases were constructed. If not constructed, it is concluded that soil run off has taken place during construction. During site visit, silt fences / berms were not visible.

10. It is mentioned that disposal of construction debris in approved area shall be stabilized through vegetative means. PP could not indicate location of approved area where such stabilizing activities by vegetative means is being carried out. This was also not visible during site visit of SEAC team.

11. Energy Resource : (Fuel : Electricity)

Remark column states that wood & coal will not be used & Low sulphur diesel will be used PP need to certify the same as construction phase is over.

12. Ecological Environment Status XII-18 Here it is mentioned that:

(a) That proposal is for development of residential & commercial project (needs correction)

(b) Project site is 656.30 acres whereas in description of project at clause 2.1 on page I / II it is stated that it covers an area of 39.4 acres.

13. In reply to specific condition point no. 3 compliance of ToR, wherein nallah river flowing on northern side, it is mentioned on page I-12, that there is no nallah flowing : But on Page XII-20, it is clearly mentioned "Two streams are observed in the core zone namely LAMATA & NATI STREEMS."

14. Table 12.10 Damage Assessment on page XII - 23

Damage assessment on all the six fronts needs breakup calculation, analysis & elaboration

15. Chapter 2.12

While details of construction materials have been identified, these have not been quantified. For remediation, estimate, quantification of these need to be done, based on which material movement/material handling undertaken will be estimated to assess the damage.

16. Use of anti – curing agents which were to be used to reduce the water demand for construction as envisaged in 4.2.1.1 on page IV-4, needs to be substantiated by related item of contract which has been executed in the project in absence of which it will be concluded that more than envisaged water has been used in curing.

17. In arriving at 2384 population in table 2 on page 6/II, provision of visitor in Assembly Complex has been considered as two only. Realistic estimate to be considered &

accordingly all infrastructure for the increased population like STP capacity, water requirement for the project would increase consider only.

18. While describing proposed mitigation measures in 4.2.1.1 on page IV-4 the report states that all stacking & loading area will be provided with proper garland drains equipped with baffles to prevent run off from site to enter in to any water body. No such arrangement was visible to the SEAC team during site visit. This has resulted in adverse effect.
19. Under 4.2.1.1 on page IV-4, it is stated that common toilets will be constructed at site during construction phase & waste water would be channellised to septic tanks in order to prevalent waste water to flow off site. Status of this provision is not mentioned and so could not be verified even though major construction is completed.
20. On page IV-13 it is stated that barricading of boundary wall shall be done upto 1/3rd of building height & as Building height increases, height of wall shall also be increased upto maximum of 10 m. This could not be ascertained & was also not visible during SEAC Teams site visit.

In absence of proper substantiation of all the above observed lapses in the project, SEAC is of the view that in determination of remediation cost, cost towards the above lapses is being.

As per BOQ :

Assessment of the Ecological Damage Cost :

S. No.	Environment Head	Damage Description	Cost (Crores)
1	Air Pollution	i. Treatment of Respiratory Diseases ii. Loss of Wages due to Absentism	0.59
2	Land Environment	i. Damage to Water Shed Resources ii. Soil Loss due to water erosion iii. Damage due to Muck generated	2.35
3	Water Environment	i. Water Borne Diseases- Diarrhoea ii. Loss of Natural Water Recharge iii. Loss to Ecological Flows iv. On account of observed lapses as mentioned in SEAC observations	0.220 0.20
4	Soil Environment	i. Loss of Excavated Soil	1.60

5	Socio Economic Environment	i. Loss of Crops – Single (Kharip)	0.30
Total			5.26

The Member Secretary, SEAC vide letter no. 180 dated 04.09.2019 has informed that said observation have been submitted by PP and it was satisfactory. Hence, SEAC has recommends to SEIAA for issuance of Environmental Clearance would be initiated.

SEAC in view of the EIA report revised remediation plan & budgetary estimates as well as the public interest building construction & utility recommends for issuance of EC with a number of specific condition:

- i. SEAC request SEIAA to ensure that the bank guarantee of Rs. 5.26 Crores be submitted to JSPCB account before grant of EC.

The SEIAA in its 78th meeting held on 31st August, 2019 has decided in light of 77th meeting of SEAC held on 29th – 30th August, 2019 and SO – 804(E) dated 14.03.2017 and SO 1030(E) dated 08.03.2018 of MoEF & CC that Environmental Clearance will be issued to the said project after submission of bank guarantee of Rs. 5.26 crore (Rupees Five Crores Twenty Six Lacs Only) for remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB).

The Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Jharkhand has informed vide letter no. B-978, Ranchi dated 03.09.2019 that Building Construction Department, Govt. of Jharkhand has submitted bank guarantee of Rs. 5.26 crores (Rupees Five Crores Twenty Six Lacs Only) to JSPCB.

SEAC, Jharkhand has suggested the EC in its 77th meeting dated 29th and 30th August, 2019 vide Member Secretary letter no. 180 dated 04.09.2019 and SEIAA, Jharkhand has approved the EC in its meeting held on 31st August, 2019.

Following the decision of SEIAA, as mentioned above, Environmental Clearance is hereby issued in the light of SO – 804(E) dated 14.03.2017 and SO – 1030(E) dated 08.03.2018 of MoEF & CC to the **“Proposed Assembly Building (Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha) of M/s Greater Ranchi Development Agency Ltd. (GRDA) at Site 1, HEC area, Vill. : Kute, Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand** alongwith the following conditions as recommended by SEAC.

I. Specific Conditions :

- i. This Environmental Clearance is valid subject to the following condition below –
That this project has-
 - a. Obtained all legal rights to operate at concerned place.
 - b. Complied with all existing concerned laws of the land and
 - c. Complied with the decisions of SEIAA on the issue of Environmental Clearance till date.
- ii. As per SO – 1030(E), dated – 08.03.2018 of MoEF & CC. The Environmental Clearance subject to bank guarantee shall be released after successful implementation of the remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan and after recommendation by regional office of the MoEF & CC,

Expert Appraisal Committee or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee and approval of the regulatory authority.

- iii. No mining/ activity shall be undertake in the forest land or deemed forest without obtaining requisite prior forestry clearance.
- iv. This Environmental Clearance is granted subject to final outcome of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT, MoEF & CC and any other Court of Law, if any, as may be applicable to this project.
- v. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining prior clearance from forestry and Wildlife angle including clearance from standing committee of NBWL, as may be applicable to this project (in case any fauna occurs / is found in the Project area or if the area involves forest land or Wildlife habitat i.e. core zone of elephant/tiger reserve etc. and or located with in 10 km. of protected area).
- vi. The project proponent may apply simultaneously for forest and NBWL clearance, (if applicable) in order to complete the formalities without undue delay, which till process on their respective merits, no rights will vest in or accrue to them unless all clearance are obtained.

PART A – GENERAL CONDITIONS

II. Pre – Construction Phase :

- i. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel (kerosene/gas) for cooking, safe drinking water, medical health care, etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after completion of the project.
- ii. Provision of drinking water, waste water disposal, solid wastes management and primary health facilities shall be ensured for labour force. Proper sanitation facilities shall be provided at the construction site to prevent health related problems. Domestic as well as sanitary wastes from construction camps shall be cleared regularly.
- iii. Adequate safety measures shall be adopted for the construction workers.
- iv. All the labourers to be engaged for construction works shall be screened for health and adequately treated before issue of work permits. The contractor shall ensure periodic health check-up of construction workers.
- v. Fencing of the project boundary before start of construction activities.
- vi. Use of energy efficient construction materials shall be ensured to achieve the desired thermal comfort.
- vii. Use of fly ash based bricks/blocks/tiles/products shall be explored to the maximum extent possible.
- viii. Lay out of proposed buildings and roads within premises etc. shall be made in such a way that it shall cause minimum disturbance to existing flora and fauna. Appropriate green belt shall developed to compensate the habitat loss of tree cutting (if any) from competent authority as per prevailing Act/Rules. The exotic species existing within the existing premises, if any, shall be protected. The greening programme shall include plantation of both exotic and indigenous species.

- ix. Dedicated pedestrian paths shall be provided along the proposed Buildings. Appropriate access shall be provided for physically challenged people in the Pedestrian Paths.
- x. The design of service roads and the entry and exit from the buildings shall conform to the norms & standards prescribed by the State Public Works Department.
- xi. The road system shall have the road cross sections for general traffic, exclusive ways for public mass transport (bus) system, pedestrian paths and ways, utility corridors and green strip.
- xii. Topsoil excavated during construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture / landscape development within the project site. Balance top soil should be disposed at in planned manner for use elsewhere adequate erosion and sediment control measures to be adopted before ensuing construction activities.
- xiii. Prior permission should be obtained from the competent authority for demolition of the existing structure, if any. Waste recycling plans including top soil should be developed prior to beginning of demolition and construction activity. The plans should identify wastes to be generated and designate handling, recycling and disposal method to be followed.
- xiv. Disposal of muck including excavated material during construction phase should not create any adverse effects in the neighbourhood and the same shall be disposed of taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects.
- xv. The project proponent should advertise in at least two local newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which should in the vernacular language, informing that the project has been accorded Environmental Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Jharkhand and the same matter also be sent to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (J.S.P.C.B.), Ranchi. The advertisement should be made within 10 days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office of this Ministry at Ranchi.
- xvi. Risk assessment study along with Disaster Management Plan (DMP) shall be prepared. The mitigate measures for disaster prevention and control shall be prepared and get approval from competent authority. All other statutory clearances/licenses/permissions from concerned State Governments Departments, Boards and Corporations shall be obtained for directions issued by Central Government/State Government, Central Pollution Control Board/Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board.
- xvii. Baseline Environmental Condition of Project area i.e. Monitoring of AAQ as per NAAQS 2009, Monitoring of Ambient Noise Level & Analysis of Ground Water Samples should be conducted and report should be submitted to State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Jharkhand and Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB), Ranchi prior to start of construction activities.
- xviii. **Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.**

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- xix. **The SEIAA, Jharkhand or any other competent Authority may alter modify the above conditions or estipulate any further condition in the interest of Environment Protection.**

III. Construction Phase :

- i. It shall be ensured that the construction debris is properly stored on the site prior to disposal. Such requirements shall be made part of the contractor agreement.
- ii. All the top soil excavated during construction activities shall be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site. Proper erosion control and sediment control measures shall be adopted.
- iii. Earth material generated from excavation shall be reused to the maximum possible extent as filling material during site development. The construction debris and surplus excavated material shall be disposed off by mechanical transport through the Ranchi Municipal Corporation.
- iv. Disposal of muck, including excavated material during construction phase, shall not create any adverse effects on the neighbouring communities and shall be disposed off taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects.
- v. Low Sulphur diesel generator sets should be used during construction phase. Diesel generator sets during construction phase shall have acoustic enclosures and shall conform to Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 prescribed for noise emission standards.
- vi. All vehicles/equipment deployed during construction phase shall be ensured in good working condition and shall conform to applicable air and noise emission standards. These shall be operated only during non-peak hours.
- vii. Ambient noise levels shall confirm to the standards prescribed by MoEF & CC, Govt. of India.
- viii. The protective equipment such as nose mask, earplugs etc. shall be provided to construction personnel exposed to high noise levels.
- ix. Construction spoils, including bituminous material and other hazardous materials including oil from construction equipment must not be allowed to contaminate soil/ground water. The dumpsites for such material must be secured so that they shall not leach into the ground water.
- x. Proper and prior planning, sequencing and scheduling of all major construction activities shall be done. Construction material shall be stored in covered sheds. Truck carrying soil, sand and other construction materials shall be duly covered to prevent spilling and dust emission. Adequate dust suppression measures shall be undertaken to control fugitive dust emission. Regular water sprinkling for dust suppression shall be ensured.
- xi. Use of Ready-Mix concrete is recommended for the project.
- xii. Accumulation/stagnation of water shall be avoided ensuring vector control.
- xiii. Regular supervision of the above and other measures shall be in place all through the construction phase so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.
- xiv. Water during construction phase should be preferred from Municipal supply.

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- xv. All directions of the Airport Authority, Director of Explosives and Fire Department etc. shall be complied.
- xvi. Unskilled construction labourers shall be recruited from the local areas.
- xvii. Provisions shall be made for the integration of solar water heating system.
- xviii. Provision of vermin-composting for the biodegradable solid wastes generated from the proposed extension buildings as well as the large amount of biomass that shall be available from the tree plantation shall be made.
- xix. Monitoring of ground water table and quality once in three months shall be carried out. Construction of tube wells, bore wells shall be strictly regulated.
- xx. Permeable (porous) paving in the parking areas, and walkways should be used to control surface runoff by allowing storm water to infiltrate the soil and return to ground water.
- xxi. All intersections shall be designed and developed as roundabouts.
- xxii. All utility lines (electricity, telephone, cable, water supply, sewage, drainage, etc. shall be laid below ground level. Ducts shall be provided along and across the roads to lay the utility lines. Major trunk (water/sewerage) lines are to be laid along the utility corridor.
- xxiii. The road drainage shall be designed to enable quick runoff of surface water and prevent water logging.
- xxiv. Adequate provision shall be made to cater the parking needs. Parking spaces standards as given in "Manual on Norms and Standards for Environmental Clearance of Large Construction Projects" issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India shall be adopted.
- xxv. Rest room facilities shall be provided for service population.
- xxvi. Monitoring of AAQ as per NAAQS 2009, Monitoring of Ambient Noise Level & Analysis of Ground Water Samples, should be conducted and report should be submitted on monthly basis to SEIAA, Jharkhand & Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (J.S.P.C.B.), Ranchi

IV. Water Body Conservation :

- i. Water body falling within premises (if any) shall not be lined or no embankment shall be cemented. The water bodies, if any, shall be kept in natural conditions without disturbing the ecological habitat.
- ii. Improvement or rehabilitation of existing nallas (if any) shall be carried out without disturbing the ecological habitat.

V. Post Construction / Operation Phase :

- i. The environmental safeguards and mitigation measures contained in the application shall be implemented in letter and spirit.
- ii. All the conditions, liabilities and legal provisions contained in the Environmental Clearance shall be equally applicable to the successor management of the project in the event of the project proponent transferring the ownership, maintenance of management of

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the project to any other entity. Ground water shall not be abstracted without prior permission from the competent authority.

- iii. The storm water management plan shall be implemented in such a manner that the storm water is discharged through an existing dedicated Storm Water Outfall only.
- iv. The height of the stack of the DG sets should be as per norms of Central Pollution Control Board (C.P.C.B.), New Delhi.
- v. Medical (First-Aid) facility must be provided for visitors & employees. Para-medical staff should be attached as Medical facility provider.
- vi. Plantation along the side of the buildings & roads and in the open spaces shall be developed to act as sinks of air pollutants. The plantation of trees shall be completed in the construction stage. The plantations shall consist of mixture of available indigenous, fast growing and sturdy species of trees, shrubs and herbs. Preferential plantation of flowering trees with less timber and fruits value shall be carried out.
- vii. Two chambered container or two separate containers (one for recyclable wastes and other for all organic and compostable wastes) shall be placed at appropriate distance on the roadsides and inside the building. Covered dustbins/garbage collector in convenient places to collect the Municipal solid wastes shall be provided.
- viii. Proper composting / vermi-composting of municipal solid wastes shall be carried out. All municipal solid wastes shall be segregated, collected, transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 (As amended).
- ix. The use of hand gloves, shoes and safety dress for all waste collectors and sorters shall be enforced

VI. Entire Life of the Project :

- i. The project proponent should implement Environmental Monitoring Programme as per details submitted in EMP.
- ii. No expansion/modification activity should be carried out obtaining prior Environmental Clearance as per EIA Notification 2006.
- iii. Monitoring of AAQ as per NAAQS 2009, Monitoring of Ambient Noise Level & Analysis of Ground Water Samples, Monitoring of Stock Emissions & Testing of emission from DG sets should be conducted and report should be submitted on monthly basis to SEIAA, Jharkhand & JSPCB, Ranchi.

PART B – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

I. Pre – Construction Phase :

- i. Project Proponent should obtain prior consent to establish (NOC) under Section 25 & 26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act' 1974 and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act' 1981 from State Pollution Control Board before start of construction activities.

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- ii. It was also advised that CSR activity of the Project Proponent should be measurable and quantifiable, and it should be visible even after the completion of the project. The Project Proponent was also directed to deposit 10% of the CSR cost (2.5% of the total project cost). The security deposit is imposed to ensure the proper performance/implementation of the committed CSR activities.
- iii. Project Proponent should obtain prior permission for ground water withdrawal from CCWA/CGWB if applicable.
- iv. Construction shall conform to the requirements of local seismic regulations. The project proponent shall obtain permission for the plans and designs including structural design, standards and specifications of all construction work from concerned authority.
- v. Use of energy efficient construction materials to achieve the desired thermal comfort shall be incorporated. The desired level of roof assembling "U" factor and insulation "R" value must be achieved. Roof assembling "U" factor for the top roof shall not exceed 0.4 watt/sq.m./degree centigrade with appropriate modifications of specifications and building technologies. The provisions of National Building Code 2005 shall be strictly followed.
- vi. Street/Corridor lighting shall be energy efficient. The High Pressure Sodium Vapour (HPSV) Lamps & Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) along Building premises shall be provided. High intensity, high mast lights to be installed at few strategic points. Solar energy may be used for outdoor lighting.
- vii. Reduction of hard paving-onsite (Open area surrounding all buildings) and/or provision of shades on hard paved surfaces to minimize heat island effect and imperviousness of the site should be undertaken.
- viii. All proposed air/conditioned buildings should follow the norms proposed in the ECBC regulations framed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- ix. Monitoring of AAQ as per NAAQs 2009, Monitoring of Ambient Noise Level & Analysis of Ground Water Samples, Monitoring of Stack Emissions from DG sets should be conducted, and reports should be submitted on monthly basis to State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).
- x. Project proponent shall install Wind Augmentation and Air Purifying Unit (4 Units at one location in Ranchi) on Pilot basis to deal with particulate matter pollution.

II. Construction Phase :

- i. All the conditions laid down in NOC issued by SPCB should be strictly complied with during entire construction cycle of the Project.
- ii. The water treatment plant shall be provided for treatment of water. The treatment shall include screening, sedimentation, filtration and disinfections. Appropriate arrangement shall be made for treatment and reuse of backwash water of filtration plant.
- iii. Project proponent shall provide adequate measuring arrangement at the inlet point of water uptake and at the discharge point for the measurement of water utilized in different categories and monitoring daily water consumption.

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- iv. Regular water sprinkling shall be done all around the site to minimize fugitive dust emission during construction activities.
- v. Rain water harvesting structures should be provided as per submitted Plan.

III. Post Construction / Operation Phase :

- i. Project Proponent should obtain prior consent to operate under Air Act, 1981 & Water Act, 1974 from State Pollution Control Board before commissioning of the project.
- ii. Water saving practices such as usage of water saving devices/fixtures, low flushing systems, sensor based fixtures, auto control walls, pressure reducing devices etc. should be adopted.
- iii. Water budget should be adopted as per the plan submitted in the supplementary Form I A & EMP.
- iv. All the generated domestic effluent should be sent to ETP/STP for treatment & further recycling & reuse.
- v. Treated water recovered from STP would be used for flushing the toilets, gardening purpose, make up water in air conditioning systems, etc. As proposed, Fluidized Bed Reactor (FBR) type sewage treatment plant should be installed. The Sewage Treatment Plant shall be ensured before the completion of Building Complex.
- vi. Rainwater from open spaces shall be collected and reused for landscaping and other purposes. Rooftop rainwater harvesting shall be adopted for the proposed Buildings. Every building of proposed extension project shall have rainwater-harvesting facilities. Before recharging the surface runoff, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter and oil and grease.
- vii. Municipal solid wastes generated in the proposed extension buildings shall be managed and handled in accordance with the compliance criteria and procedure laid down in Schedule- II of the Municipal Wastes (Management and handling) Rules, 2000 (As amended).
- viii. The standard for composting & treated leachates as mentioned in Schedule-IV of the Municipal Wastes (Management and handling) Rules, 2000 (As amended) shall be followed.
- ix. All hazardous wastes shall be segregated, collected, transported, treated and disposed as per provisions of the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 (As amended).
- x. Recycling of all recyclable wastes such as newspaper, aluminium cans, glass bottles, iron scrap and plastics etc. shall be encouraged through private participation. Project proponent shall take appropriate action to ensure minimum utilization of plastic carry bags and plastic small containers etc. within the proposed buildings shall be ensured.
- xi. Project proponent shall operate and maintain the sewage collection/conveyance system, sewage pumping system and sewage treatment system regularly to ensure the treated water quality within the standards prescribed by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

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- xii. Properly treated and disinfected (Ultra Violet Treatment) sewage shall be utilized in flushing the toilets, gardening purpose, make up water in air conditioning systems etc.
- xiii. Non-mixing of faecal matter with the municipal solid wastes shall be strictly ensured.
- xiv. Non-mixing of sewage/sludge with rainwater shall be strictly ensured.
- xv. Noise barriers shall be provided at appropriate locations so as to ensure that the noise levels do not exceed the prescribed standards. D.G. sets shall be provided with necessary acoustic enclosures as per Central Pollution Control Board norms.
- xvi. Back up supply shall be based on natural Gas/cleaner fuel subject to their availability.
- xvii. The project proponent shall resort to solar energy at least for street lighting and water heating for Proposed Building Complex, gardens/park areas.
- xviii. During maintenance, energy efficient electric light fittings & lamps- low power ballasts, low consumption high power luminaries, lux level limiters & timers for street lighting shall be provided.
- xix. A report on the energy conservation measures confirming to energy conservation norms finalized by Bureau of Energy Efficiency should be prepared incorporating details about building materials & technology, "R" and "U" factors etc.
- xx. Monitoring of AAQ as per NAAQS 2009, Monitoring of Ambient Noise Level & Analysis of Ground Water Samples, Monitoring of Stack Emissions from DG sets & Testing of Untreated & treated effluent samples of STPs should be conducted and report should be submitted on monthly basis to SPCB.

IV. Entire Life of the Project :

- i. All the conditions laid down in NOC & consent to operate issued by SPCB should be strictly complied with during entire life cycle of the project.
- ii. Monitoring of Ambient Noise Level & Analysis of Ground Water Samples, Monitoring of Stack Emissions from DG Sets & Testing of Untreated & treated effluent samples of STPs should be conducted and reports should be submitted on monthly basis to SPCB.
- iii. The project authorities shall ensure that the treated effluent and stack emissions from the unit are within the norms stipulated under the EPC rules or SPCB whichever is more stringent. In case of process disturbances/failure of pollution control equipment adopted by the unit, the respective unit shall be shut down and shall not be restarted until the control measures are rectified to achieve the desired efficiency.
- iv. The overall noise levels in and around the project area shall be kept well within the standards by providing noise control measures including acoustic hoods, silencers, enclosures etc. on all sources of noise generation. The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under EPA Rules 1989 viz. 75 DBA (day time) and 70 DBA (night time).
- v. The project authorities shall provide requisite funds for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure to implement the conditions stipulated by SEIAA, Jharkhand with the implementation schedule for all the conditions stipulated herein. The funds so provided shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

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- vi. Plantation along the side of the buildings & roads and in the open spaces shall be developed to act as sinks of air pollutants. The plantation of trees shall be completed in the construction stage. The plantations shall consist of mixture of available indigenous, fast growing and sturdy species of trees, shrubs. 15% of the total plot area shall be used for plantations.
- vii. 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.
- viii. The funds earmarked for the environmental protection measures shall not be diverted for other purposes.
- ix. In case of any changes in the scope of the project, the project shall require a fresh appraisal by the SEAC/SEIAA.
- x. The SEAC/SEIAA, Jharkhand will have the right to amend the above conditions and 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.
- xi. It shall be mandatory for the project management to submit six (06) monthly compliance report in respect of the stipulated prior environmental clearance terms and conditions in hard copies and soft copies to the regulatory authority concerned Regional Office of MoEF & CC at Ranchi and Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (J.S.P.C.B.), Ranchi/SEIAA/CPCB.
- xii. Any appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal (NGT), if preferred within a period of 30 days as prescribed under section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Sd/-
Member Secretary
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Jharkhand.

Memo No.-EC/SEIAA/2018-19/2130/2018/ 419

Dated: 04.09.19

Copy to:

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Forests, Environment & Climate Change, Govt. of Jharkhand.
2. Deputy Commissioner, District- Ranchi, Jharkhand.
3. Divisional Forest Officer, Ranchi Division, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
4. Director IA Division, Monitoring Cell, MoEF and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbag Road, Aliganj, New Delhi – 110003.
5. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office, Bunglow No. A-2, Shyamli Colony, Ranchi – 834002.

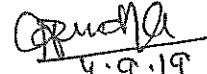
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6. Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Ranchi.
7. Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Expert Appraisal Committee, Ranchi.
8. Website.
9. Guard file.


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Member Secretary
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Jharkhand.



