



**State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority
Madhya Pradesh
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests**

Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board

E-5. Arera Colony
Bhopal-4620 16
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Tel:0755-2466970

No:307/EPCO-SEIAA/11
Date:27-07-11

To,
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
ITI (Gas Rahat) Building,
Govindpura, Raisen Road
Bhopal-M.P.

Sub:- Case no. 513/2010, Prior Environmental Clearance to the proposed Institutional cum Residential Campus, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research ITI (Gas Rahat) Building, Govindpura, Raisen Road, Distt-Bhopal-M.P.Khasra No. 12/1, 13/1, 146, 147/1/1, 148, 151, 284, 285, 286, 287 and 288/2.

This has reference to your letter No. IWD/SE/09-10/202 dated 26/02/2010 and subsequent letters 05/04/2010 and 06/04/2010 seeking Prior Environmental Clearance for the above project under the EIA Notification, 2006. The proposal has been appraised as per prescribed procedure in the light of provisions under the EIA Notification, 2006 on the basis of the mandatory documents enclosed with the application viz., form I, form IA, conceptual plan, drawings and the additional clarifications furnished in response to the observations of the Expert Committee constituted by the competent authority in its meeting held on 23/03/2010 and 29/07/2010.

2. It is, interalia, noted that the above institutional cum residential campus is proposed on an area of 81.012 ha and has a built up area of 186063 Sq.m. The project involves mainly construction of the Academic blocks, hostels, residential blocks, sports complex, internal roads, pavements etc. The proposed total domestic water requirement is 771 KLD. 413 KLD of waste water will be generated. A sewage treatment plant of capacity 475 KLD will be provided by the project proponent at site to treat the waste water generated. The total power requirement for the proposed project will be 7185 KW.
3. The Expert Committee after due consideration of the relevant documents submitted by the project proponent and additional clarifications furnished in response to its observations have recommended grant of Prior Environmental Clearance to institutional cum residential campus, as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments. State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) considered the case in its 60th meeting held on 14/06/11 and decided to accept the recommendations of SEAC. This Prior Environmental Clearance is accorded under the provision of EIA notification dated September 14th 2006 subject to the compliance of the following specific and general conditions:

PART A- SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

I. Construction Phase

- i. Consent for Establishment shall be obtained from Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board under the Air and Water Act and a copy shall be submitted to the competent authority before start of any construction work at the site.
- ii. All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting any construction work and are to be maintained throughout the project phase.
- iii. A First Aid Room will be provided in the project both during construction and operation phase of the project.
- iv. Adequate drinking water and sanitary facilities should be provided for construction workers at the site. Provision should be made for mobile toilets. The safe disposal of waste water and solid waste generated during the construction phase should be ensured.
- v. Necessary arrangement shall be made for the disposal of treated waste water during monsoon.
- vi. All the topsoil excavated during construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.
- vii. Disposal of waste material during construction phase should not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring communities and should be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
- viii. 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.
- ix. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, should be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase, should be low sulphur diesel type and should conform to Environment (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- xi. The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and proper arrangement should be made so that water should not enter in underground storage tank during rainy season. Clearance from Chief Controller of Explosives shall be taken if required.
- xii. For the disposal of used diesel clearance should be taken from the competent authority as per the rules under EP Act.
- xiii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate for air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours.
- xiv. Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night and incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures should be made to reduce dust from ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/MPPCB.
- xv. Provision for plantation has to be made as per CPCB guidelines subject to a minimum of 33% of the total plot area.
- xvi. As far as possible ready mixed concrete must be used in construction work.

- xvii. Water demand during construction should be reduced as much as possible by use of pre-mixed concrete curing agents and other best practices.
- xviii. Ground water should not be used during construction phase. Private tanker water suppliers may be asked to supply water during construction phase.
- xix. The total domestic water demand of the proposed project is 771 KLD. The required water shall be obtained from Municipal source. A No Objection Certificate should be obtained for ground water as a stand by source from CGWA.
- xx. 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.
- xxi. A STP of 475 KLD capacity shall be constructed near green area away from Upper Lake. The Project Proponent shall also ensure smooth and uninterrupted operation of the STP and the treated waste water should confirm the prescribed standards.
- xxii. Out of the total treated waste water of 351 KLD, 179 KLD should be used for horticultural purpose while remaining 172 KLD should be used for flushing.
- xxiii. Regular supervision of the above and other measures for monitoring should be in place all through the construction phase, so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.
- xxiv. The approval of the competent authority shall be obtained for structural safety of the buildings due to earthquake, adequacy of fire fighting equipments etc. as per National Building Code.
- xxv. Under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it is found that construction work has been started without obtaining environmental clearance.

II. Operation Phase

- i. 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.
- ii. Since the project site is located out side the Municipal limit, collection, segregation, storage and transportation of Municipal waste shall be the responsibility of the Institute.
- iii. Diesel power generating sets if proposed as source of back up power for elevators and common area illumination during operation phase should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Low sulphur diesel must be used. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
- iv. For the disposal of used diesel clearance should be taken from the competent authority as per the rules under EP Act.
- v. The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks & proper arrangement should be made so that water should not enter in underground storage tank during rainy season.
- 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 project area shall be restricted to the permissible levels to comply with the prevalent regulations.

- vii. Weep holes in the compound walls shall be provided to ensure natural drainage of rain water in the catchment area during the monsoon period.
- viii. No water logging should take place at any point during construction and operation phase.
- ix. Rain water harvesting for surface run-off, as per the plan submitted should be implemented. Before recharging the surface run off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease.
- x. The ground water level and its quality should be monitored regularly in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority.
- xi. The Proponent should obtain the permission of ground water from CGWA Prior to start of construction work.
- xii. A report on the energy conservation measures conforming to energy conservation norms issued by Bureau of Energy Efficiency should be prepared incorporating details about building materials & technology, R& U Factors etc. and submitted to the competent authority in three months time.
- xiii. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be an integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination. Use of solar panels may be done to the extent possible.
- xiv. The Project Proponent shall explore the possibility of using solar energy wherever possible.

PART B- GENERAL CONDITIONS

- i. The environmental safeguards contained in the EIA Report should be implemented through out the project.
- ii. Provision should be made for supply of kerosene or cooking gas and pressure cooker to the labourers during construction phase.
- iii. Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority and Regional Office of Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India, Bhopal.
- iv. Officials from the Regional Office of MoEF, Bhopal 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 should be forwarded to the CCF, Regional office MoEF, Bhopal.
- v. In the case of any changes(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by the SEIAA of M.P. or Ministry as the case may be.
- vi. The project authority has to submit half yearly compliance report of the stipulated prior environmental clearance terms and conditions in hard and soft copy to the SEIAA of M.P. on 1st June and 1st December of each calendar year.

4. The SEIAA of M.P. 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 applicable statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, Forest Conservation Act 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 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 must be obtained.
6. The ministry or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
7. 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.
8. These 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.
9. Any appeal against Environmental Clearance shall lie with the National Environment Appellate Authority, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 11 of the National Environment Appellate Act, 1997.

Sd/-
(Manohar Dubey)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Endt No. 308/ EPCO- SEIAA/ 11

Dated: 27-07-11

Copy to:-

1. The Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
2. The Collector, Distt-Bhopal
3. The Commissioner, Municipal Corpn., Bhopal
4. The Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal-462016
5. The Jt. Director, Town & Country Planning, Bhopal
6. Division, Monitoring Cell, MoEF, GOI, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi- 110 003
7. The Regional Officer, MOEF, Bhopal
8. Guard file

Sd/-
(Manohar Dubey)
Member Secretary, SEIAA