Annexure-I

STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

SEAC-III/CR-240/TC-3
Environment department,
Room No. 217, 2nd floor,
Mantralaya, Annexe,
Mumbai- 400 032.
Date: 3rd December, 2016.

To,
M/s. Tanishq Realities.
Shop No.1, Siddheshwar Sankul,
Opp. Devkrupa Petrol Pump,
Pune – Alandi Road, Kalewadi,
Alandi, Pune- 412 105.

EC SEIAA- Item. No. 20, Meeting No. 96

Subject: Environmental clearance for proposed construction project "Tanishq Vlasta" at S.No.22/9, Village Alandi, Devachi, Tal. Khed, Dist. Pune by M/s. Tanishq Realities.

Sir,

This has reference to your communication on the above mentioned subject. The proposal was considered as per the EIA Notification - 2006, by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee-III, Maharashtra in its 21st meeting and recommend the project for prior environmental clearance to SEIAA. Information submitted by you has been considered by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority in its 90th & 96th meetings.

2. It is noted that the proposal is considered by SEAC-III under screening category 8(a) B2 as per EIA Notification 2006.

Brief Information of the project submitted by you is as below-

Name of Project	Tanishq Vlasta
Project Proponent	M/s. Tanishq Realities
Consultant	M/s. Ultra-Tech Environmental Consultancy & Laboratory
Type of project: Housing project /Industrial Estate/SRA scheme/ MHADA /Township or others	Proposed Residential development
Location of the Project	S. No. 22/9, Village- Alandi Devachi, Tal. Khed, Dist. Pune.
Whether in Corporation /Municipal/other area	Grampanchayat of Alandi Devachi.
Applicability of the DCR	TP DCR
IOD/IOA/Concessiondocumentoranyotherformofdocumentasapplicable(Clarifyingitsconformitywith local planning rules & provision)	Shall applied.

Note on the initiated work (If applicable)	No work commenced at site
LOI/ NOC from MHADA /Other approvals (If applicable)	NA
Total Plot Area (sq. m.) Deductions Net Plot area	Total Plot Area: 20,200 m^2 Deductions :7546.2 m^2 Net Plot Area .: 16275.8m^2
Permissible FSI (including TDR etc.)	22145.43m^2Including TDR
Proposed Built-up Area (FSI & Non-FSI)	FSI : 20,556.36 m^2 Non FSI : 19,128.94m^2 Total : 39,685.30 m^2
Ground-coverage Percentage (%) (Note: Percentage of plot not open to sky)	Ground coverage area 3278.70 m2(20.00 % of net plot area)
Estimated Cost of the Project	Rs.90/-Crores
No.of building & its configuration (s)	No. of buildings – 6 nos (A,B,C,D,E,& F Bldg.), No of floors – Parking+11 nos floor
Number of tenants and shops	Residential: 434Tenants
Number of expected residents /users	Residential Users: 2170 Users
Tenant density per hector	268 Tenements /ha
Height of the building(s)	Buildings A,B,C, D, E, F = 34.80 m
Right of way (Width of the road from the nearest fire station to the proposed building(s))	6 m wide external road, nearest fire station Pimpri fire station is about 9.00 Km from the site.
Turning radius for easy access of fire tender movement from all around the building excluding the width for the plantation	9.00m
Existing structure (s)	Existing Bungalow & Site office to be demolished.
Details of the demolition with disposal (If applicable)	Debris will use for refilling &Leveling and Reusable viz: Steel, Woods Bricks.And Glass, MS Frames will be handed over to Scrap Dealer
Total Water Requirement	Residential: Dry season: Source: Aalandi Gram Panchaya water supply • Fresh water (CMD): 195 • Recycled water flushing (CMD): 98 CMD Recycled water Gardening (CMD): 23 CMD • Total Fresh Water Requirement (CMD): 195 • Swimming pool make up (Cum): NA • Fire fighting (Cum): 300 Cum Wet Season: Source: Alandi Grampanchyat water Supply • Fresh water (CMD): 195 • Recycled water (CMD): 98

	Recycled water Gardening : Nil (CMD) • Total Water Requirement (CMD): 195 • Firefighting (CMD): 300 CUM
Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)	Level of the Ground water table below : 7.00 mt. • Size and no of RWH tank(s) and Quantity : NA Size :0.9mX1.8mX1.0m Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O&M cost) : Capital 2.25 Lacs O&M Rs 0.12 Per annum
UGT tanks	Residential: Domestic UG tank Capacity: 400 KLD Flushing UG tank Capacity: 50 KLD Fire UG tank Capacity: 300KLD Commercial: NA Location(s) of the UGT tank(s)
Storm water drainage	Natural water drainage pattern : North to South and East to West Quantity of storm water (Annual average): 11578 m^3 Size of Internal Discharge : 400mm Size of External SWD: 1000 mm
Sewage and Wastewater	Residential Sewage generation : 254 m^3/day Capacity of STP (CMD) : 270 m3/day STP technology : MBBR technology STP area: 120 m^2 Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O & M cost) Capital Cost: 45.10 lacs O & M cost: 8.37 lacs /Month
Solid waste Management	Waste generation in the pre Construction and Construction phase: 37kg/day Waste generation: Quantity of the top soil to 5340m3 will be preserved: Disposal of the construction waste debris: 9875 m3 Excavation Debris will be use for Back Filling and Internal Road Development. Waste generation in operation phase Residential and Commercial Waste generation: - 977.00 kg/day Biodegradable waste:- 684.00 kg/day Non- Biodegradable waste: -293.00 kg/day Quantity of the top soil to be preserved: The excavated soil will be used for refilling of low lying areas Disposal of the construction way debris: Pre-Construction Debris Existing Bungalow and site office proposed to be demolished. During Construction Phase

	Solid waste would be generated mainly due to excavation in form of rubble and soil. This soil and rubble would be used for leveling of ground, landscaping and recreational area. Waste generation in the operation phase: Dry waste (Kg/day):293.00 Kg/day Wet waste (Kg/day): 684.00 Kg/day STP Sludge (Dry sludge) (Kg/day): 54 Kg/day Mode of Disposal Dry waste (Kg/day): Dry waste will be sent for recycling Wet waste (Kg/day): Wet waste will be converting to composting for by organic waste converter STP Sludge (Dry sludge) (Kg/day): STP sludge sent to SWM site for converting in to compost. Area requirement: Location (s) & total area provided for the storage &treatment of solid Waste: 64 m^2 which is allocated near STP. Budgetary allocation(capital Cost & O&M cost): Capital cost 14.45 Lacs O & M cost 2.5 Lacs/ annum

Green Belt Development

Total RG area: 3291.73m^2 (20.00% of Net Plot area)

Number &list of trees species to be planted inthegroundRG:205

List of Proposed Plantation for the scheme:

SR.NO.	COMMON NAME	*BOTANICAL NAME*	IMPORTANT FEATURES	NOS.
1	*Shirish*	*Albizialebbeck*	Shady tree, yellowish green fragrant flowers	10
2	*Neem*	*Azadiractaindica*	Evergreen tree, fast growing	15
3	*Sita Ashok*	*Saracaasoka*	Shady tree with red-yellow flowers.	12
4	*Kadamb*	*Anthocephallusca damba*	Shady, large tree, ball shaped flowers.	8
5	*Tamhan*	*Lagerstroemia flos-regineae*	State flower tree of Maharashtra. Medium sized tree, beautiful purple flowers	22
6	*Kunti*	*Murrayapaniculat a*	Small tree, Fragrant white flowers,Butterfly host plant	10
7	*Chiku*	*Manilkarazapota*	Medium size , fruit bearing tree	6
8	*Mango*	*Mangiferaindica*	Tall, fruit bearing tree	8
9	*Jambhul*	*Syzygiumcumini*	Dense ornamental, fruit bearing tree	8
10	*Peru*	*Psidiumguajava*	Medium size , fruit bearing tree	6
12	*Nandruk*	*Ficusretusa*	Medium sized evergreen tree, Shady tree.	6
13	*Son chafa*	*Micheliachampac a*	Medium sized evergreen tree, fragrant yellow flowers, Butterfly host plant	8

14	*Fish tail palm*	*Caryotaurens*	Tall evergreen tree	4
16	*Badaam*	*Terminaliacatapa*	drought tolerant	10
17	*Arjuna*	*Terminaliaarjuna*	Large evergreen tree	9
18	*Crape-myrtle*	*LagerstromiaLanceolata*	Medium deciduous tree. Flowers attract many birds.	8
19	*Shisham, Indian Rosewood*	*Dalbergialatifolia*	drought tolerant	5
20	*Kindal*	*Terminaliapanicu lata*	drought tolerant	7
21	*Rain tree*	*Samaneasaman*	Large deciduous tree. Flowering	8
22	*Tabebuia Pink*	*Tabebuiaavellanedae*	Large deciduous tree. Pink flowering	8
23	*Tabebuia Yellow*	*Tabebuiaargentea*	Decidous tree, ornamental, yellow flowers	3
24	*Mahagony*	*Swieteniamahagoni*	Large evergreen tree	3
25	*Coconut*	*Cocosnucifera*	Tall tree bearing woody fruit	3
26	*Chafa*	*Plumeria alba*	Fragrant white-yellow flowers	5
27	*Bahava*	*Cassia fistula*	Medium sized deciduous tree.Beautiful yellow flowers, Butterfly host plant	4
28	*Parijatak*	*Nytcanthesarbor-tritis*	Small deciduous fast growing tree, beautiful flowrers.	3
29	*Apta*	*Bauhinia racemosa*	Small tree with small white flowers, Butterfly host plant	4
30	*Pangara*	*Erythrinaindica*	Medium sized deciduous tree. Bright scarlet flowers.	2
				205
SHRUB LIST	COMMON NAME	*BOTANICAL NAME*	IMPORTANT FEATURES	NOS.
2	Adulasa Medicinal	Adhatodavasica	Good for Hedge,	
3	White plumbago	Plumbagozeylanica	Beautiful white flowers, Butterfly host plant	
4	Stachytarpheta	Stachytarphetasp	Ornamental, flowers attract butterflies	
5	Takala	Cassia tora	Butterfly host plant	
6	Tarwad	Cassia auriculata	Butterfly host plant	
7	Krushnakamal	Passifloraedulis	Creeper, Butterfly host plant, beautiful flowers	
8	Kusar / ranjai(Climber)		Beautiful white fragrant flowers	
9	Bamboo	BambusaSps.		
10	(Tulasi)	Ocimum sanctum		

11	Jupa	Hybiscusrosasinensis			
12	Vetiver grass, Khas	Vetiveriazizanioides			
13	Alpiniasps.	Alpiniasps.			
14	Hedychium coronarium	Hedychiumcoronarium			
15	Pleomeleref lexa	Pleomelereflexa			
16	Bougainvillea sps.	Bougainvillea sps.			
17	Acalyphawilkesiana	Acalyphawilkesiana			
18	Brungaraja	Eclipta alba (Brungaraja)			
19	Sevantika	ChrysanthemIndicum			

No. of Existing Trees: 02 Nos.
Number, Size, Age and Species of trees to be cut, trees to be transplanted: Cut-2 nos.
Retained –
NOC for the tree cutting/ transplantation/ Compensatory plantation, ifany: will be Obtained if required.

Budgetary allocation:
Capital Cost- Rs. 99.85lacs
O&M Cost: Rs. 11.10 lacs/ annum

Energy
Power Supply:
Total power consumption for residential buildings
Source of Supply: MSEDCL.
Connected Load – 2726 KW
Maximum Demand - 1728 KW
No. Of Transformers – 3 nos.630 KVA
DG Sets: Number and capacity of the DG
sets to be used – 200 KVA.
Fuel Requirement (Diesel)-30 lit./hr

Total power consumption for club house and commercial buildings: Considered in Residential Energy saving measures

Energy saving measures
The following Energy Conservation Methods are proposed in the project:

Auto Timer control for external & Common lighting
Use of CFL / LED lamps in all public/ common areas.
Solar powered water heating .
Electronic V3F Drives for Elevators

Detail calculations & % of saving:
Timer Logic Controller : 22601 KWH / Anum

Electronic VVF drive for Lifts : 29407KWH / Anum
Solar Water Heater : 755160 KWH / Anum

Total : 807168 KWH / Anum

%-age of Saving : 10.48%

Compliance of the ECBC guidelines: (Yes / No) (If yes then submit compliance in tabular form):

Compliance with Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2007

	Section	Requirement	Remark
1	6.2.2	Equipment efficiency standards	Complies
2	7.2	Lighting controls to be controlled by photo sensor or time switch	Complies
3	7.2.1.4	Exterior lighting to be controlled by photo sensor or time switch	Complies
4	7.3	Interior lighting power to be with in specific limits	Complies
5	7.4	Exterior lighting power to be within specified limits	Complies
6	8.2.1.1	Maximum allowable power loss from transformer	Complies
7	8.2.3	Power factor be maintained between 0.95 and unity	Complies
8	8.2.4	Check metering	Complies
9	8.2.5	Power distribution system losses to be maintained less than 1 %	Complies

Budgetary allocation (Capital cost and O &M cost):
Energy saving Measures & Solar Hot Water System
Capital Cost : 92.00 Lakh
O & M Cost : 2.15Lakh
For D.G. Set : 1 No. x 200 KVA
Number and capacity of the DG sets to be used: 2 No. 125 KVA.

Stack Height: For 200 KVA: 5.00 Mtr. (G.L.) Diesel Consumption@ full Load: For 200 KVA : 30 Litre
Environmental Management Plan Budgetary Allocation: During Construction Phase: Rs.17.65Lacs During Operation Phase: Capital cost- Rs. 274.32 Lacs + 25.25 Lacs (cost of laying drainage & storm water line up to final disposal point) = 299.57 Lacs O & M Cost – Rs. 41.99 Lacs /Annum

3. The proposal has been considered by SEIAA in its 90th & 105th meetings & decided to accord environmental clearance to the said project under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 subject to implementation of the following terms and conditions:

General Conditions for Pre- construction phase: -

(i) This environmental clearance is issued subject to land use verification. Local authority / planning authority should ensure this with respect to Rules, Regulations, Notifications, Government Resolutions, Circulars, etc. issued if any. Judgments/orders issued by Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT, Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding DCR provisions, environmental issues applicable in this matter should be verified. PP should submit exactly the same plans appraised by concern SEAC and SEIAA. If any discrepancy found in the plans submitted or details provided in the above para may be reported to environment department. This environmental clearance issued with respect to the environmental consideration and it does not mean that State Level Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) approved the proposed land use.

(ii) E-waste shall be disposed through Authorized vendor as per E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016.

(iii) The treated waste water shall not be released into any water body.

(iv) The Occupancy Certificate shall be issued by the Local Planning Authority to the project only after ensuring sustained availability of drinking water, connectivity of sewer line to the project site and proper disposal of treated water as per environmental norms.

(v) This environmental clearance is issued subject to obtaining NOC from Forestry & Wild life angle including clearance from the standing committee of the National Board for Wild life as if applicable & this environment clearance does not necessarily implies that Forestry & Wild life clearance granted to the project which will be considered separately on merit.

(vi) PP has to abide by the conditions stipulated by SEAC & SEIAA.

(vii) The height, Construction built up area of proposed construction shall be in accordance with the existing FSI/FAR norms of the urban local body & it should ensure the same along with survey number before approving layout plan & before according commencement certificate to proposed work. Plan approving authority should also ensure the zoning permissibility for the proposed project as per the approved development plan of the area.

(viii) "Consent for Establishment" shall be obtained from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board under Air and Water Act and a copy shall be submitted to the Environment department before start of any construction work at the site.

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

General Conditions for 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 for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche and First Aid Room etc.

(ii) 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 wastewater and solid wastes generated during the construction phase should be ensured.

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

(iv) Disposal of muck during 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.

(v) Arrangement shall be made that waste water and storm water do not get mixed.

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

(vii) Additional soil for leveling of the proposed site shall be generated within the sites (to the extent possible) so that natural drainage system of the area is protected and improved.

(viii) Green Belt Development shall be carried out considering CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/ Agriculture Dept.

(ix) 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.

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

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

(xii) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase should be low Sulphur diesel type and should conform to Environments (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.

(xiii) The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from concern authority shall be taken.

(xiv) 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.

(xv) 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 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/MPCB.

(xvi) 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. (The above condition is applicable only if the project site is located within the 100Km of Thermal Power Stations).

(xvii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.

(xviii) The approval of competent authority shall be obtained for structural safety of the buildings due to any possible earthquake, adequacy of firefighting equipment's etc. as per National Building Code including measures from lighting.

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

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

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

(xxii) The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) should be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard should be submitted to the MPCB and Environment department before the project is commissioned for operation. Discharge of this unused treated affluent, if any should be discharge in the sewer line. Treated effluent emanating from STP shall be recycled/refused to the maximum extent possible. Discharge of this unused treated affluent, if any should be discharge in the sewer line. Treatment of 100% gray water by decentralized treatment should be done. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odor problem from STP.

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

(xxiv) Separation of gray and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing line for separation of gray and black water.

(xxv) 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.

(xxvi) Use of glass may be reduced up to 40% to reduce the electricity consumption and load on air conditioning. If necessary, use high quality double glass with special reflective coating in windows.

(xxvii) Roof should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code by using appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.

(xxviii) Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs /TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Use 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 like installing solar street lights, common solar water heaters system. Project proponent should install, after checking feasibility, solar plus hybrid non-conventional energy source as source of energy.

(xxix) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup 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. Use low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

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

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

(xxxii) Opaque wall should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code, which is proposed to be mandatory for all air-conditioned spaces while it is aspiration for non-air-conditioned spaces by use of appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.

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

(xxxiv) 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.

(xxxv) Under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it was found that construction of the project has been started without obtaining environmental clearance.

(xxxvi) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Regional office MoEF, Bhopal with copy to this department and MPCB.

General Conditions for Post- construction/operation phase-

(i) Project proponent shall ensure completion of STP, MSW disposal facility, green belt development prior to occupation of the buildings. As agreed during the SEIAA meeting, PP to explore possibility of utilizing excess treated water in the adjacent area for gardening before discharging it into sewer line No physical occupation or allotment will be given unless all above said environmental infrastructure is installed and made functional including water requirement in Para 2. Prior certification from appropriate authority shall be obtained.

(ii) Wet garbage should be treated by Organic Waste Converter and treated waste (manure) should be utilized in the existing premises for gardening. And, no wet garbage will be disposed outside the premises. Local authority should ensure this.

(iii) Local body should ensure that no occupation certification is issued prior to operation of STP/MSW site etc. with due permission of MPCB.

(iv) A complete set of all the documents submitted to Department should be forwarded to the Local authority and MPCB.

(v) In the case of any change(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by this Department.

(vi) A separate environment management cell with qualified staff shall be set up for implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards.

(vii) Separate funds shall be allocated for implementation of environmental protection measures/EMP along with item-wise breaks-up. These cost shall be included as part of the project cost. The funds earmarked for the environment protection measures shall not be diverted for other purposes and year-wise expenditure should reported to the MPCB & this department.

(viii) The project management shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated in the region around the project, one of which shall be in the Marathi language of the local concerned within seven days of issue of this letter, informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and copies of clearance letter are available with the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board and may also be seen at Website at http://ec.maharashtra.gov.in.

(ix) Project management should submit half yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated prior environment clearance terms and conditions in hard & soft copies to the MPCB & this department, on 1st June & 1st December of each calendar year.

(x) A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by proponent to the concerned Municipal Corporation 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.

(xi) 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 MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM. SO_2, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sector 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.

(xii) The project proponent shall also submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by e-mail) to the respective Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB.

(xiii) 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 MoEF by e-mail.

4. The environmental clearance is being issued without prejudice to the action initiated under EP Act or any court case pending in the court of law and it does not mean that project proponent has not violated any environmental laws in the past and whatever decision under EP Act or of the Hon'ble court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case filed against him, if any or action initiated under EP Act.

5. In case of submission of false document and non-compliance of stipulated conditions, Authority/ Environment Department will revoke or suspend the Environmental Clearance without any intimation and initiate appropriate legal action under Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

6. The Environment department reserves the right to add any stringent condition or to revoke the clearance if conditions stipulated are not implemented to the satisfaction of the department or for that matter, for any other administrative reason.

7. **Validity of Environment Clearance**: The environmental clearance accorded shall be valid for a period of 7 years as per MoEF&CC Notification dated 29th April, 2015.

8. In case of any deviation or alteration in the project proposed from those submitted to this department for clearance, a fresh reference should be made to the department to assess the adequacy of the condition(s) imposed and to incorporate additional environmental protection measures required, if any.

9. The above stipulations would be enforced among others under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules there under, Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and its amendments, the public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and its amendments.

10. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal (Western Zone Bench, Pune), New Administrative Building, 1st Floor, D-, Wing, Opposite Council Hall, Pune, if preferred, within 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

(S. M. Gaval)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Copy to:

1. Shri. Jagdish Joshi, Chairman, IAS (Retd.). SEAC-III, Flat no. 3, Tahiti chs. Juhu Vers Ova Link, Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai- 400 053.
2. Additional Secretary, MOEF, 'MoEF& CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110003.
3. Regional Office (WCZ), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Nagpur
4. IA- Division, Monitoring Cell, MoEF& CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110003.
5. Managing Director, MSEDCL, MG Road, Fort, Mumbai
6. Collector, Pune.
7. Commissioner, Pune Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (PMRDA).
8. Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board with request to display a copy of the clearance.
9. Regional Office, MPCB, Pune.
10. Select file (TC-3)

(EC uploaded on)