

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
(SOUTHERN ZONE) AT CHENNAI**

**APPEAL No. 42 OF 2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

MALI PATEL RAJU REDDY

- APPELLANTS

V/S

UNION OF INDIA

- RESPONDENTS

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Date: 12.11.2022  
Place: Hyderabad



**IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
(SOUTHERN ZONE) AT CHENNAI  
APPEAL No.42 OF 2022**

MALI PATEL RAJU REDDY

....APPELLANTS

Vs

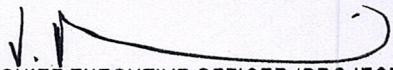
UNION OF INDIA

.....RESPONDENTS

**COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF 4<sup>th</sup> RESPONDENT**

I, Sri. V. Madusudan S/o. Sri. V.Ramakistayya Aged about 52 years, Occ: Chief Executive Officer (Projects) TSIIC, R/o. Hyderabad do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state on oath as follows;

1. I am working as Chief Executive Officer (Projects) TSIIC and I am authorized to depose on behalf of 4<sup>th</sup> Respondent herein to file this Counter Affidavit.
2. I have read and understood the contents of Appeal and deny all the material allegations made therein, except those that are specifically admitted hereunder.
3. I submit that the appellant stated that the EAC was provided with wrong and misleading information by the Project Proponent in Form I with the respect to land being mostly scrub land, single cropland, habitations, small scale industries/establishments government waste land etc. The evidence on record placed by the appellants shows that the land at the site is 83% agriculture crop land with multiple crops which clearly shows that Project Proponent has provided wrong and misleading information in Form I.
4. It is submitted that the MoEF&CC/SEIAA has specified the Form I (template based) with the required specific information to be filed for according the additional Terms of Reference (ToR) for conducting additional studies required for the EIA report preparation for any proposed development. This is to be clarified that Environmental Clearance (EC) **Won't Be** accorded based on information provided for Form-1 application. Form-1 application is only for providing the additional ToR for EIA studies for proposed project.

  
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5. I submit that a standard guidance manual prescribed by MoEF&CC for EIA studies (Industrial Park development) was followed to conduct the detailed studies and surveys to full fill the requirements of EIA report. It is prudent to mention that the deliberations at MoEF&CC for according the Environmental Clearance shall be based on the data/information provided in Final EIA report prepared by assessing the primary observations and secondary data assessment with ground truthing studies.
6. I submit that Land use/land cover map was prepared as per the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)'s 2019-20 satellite imagery. It is found that around 44.6% of land is scrub land followed by agriculture crop land of 27.65%, agricultural plantations of 0.8% and agricultural fallow land of 26.21% are reported. The predominant land use of the project site was observed as Scrub land, agricultural crop land, agricultural fallow land as well as agricultural plantations.
7. I submit that the Observations during the physical site analysis shows that majority of the project site falls under barren-scrub land followed by Agriculture land – Crop and Fallow Land Use classification. The project site is mostly comprised of barren and vacant lands. Few pockets of farmlands are also located within the site.
  - A. Because the EAC in its 293<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 while recommending the grant of EC has mentioned that fertile Agriculture lands from the project activity need to be avoided. But the said observation has not been incorporated in the EC nor has the project proposal been altered to ensure the compliance of above directions of the EAC.
6. It is submitted that Land use/land cover assessment showed that around 44.6% of land is scrub land followed by agriculture crop land of 27.65%, agricultural plantations of 0.8% and agricultural fallow land of 26.21%. Detailed study was conducted on greenery and conservation management plan to comply the suggestions of EAC. The main aim of the study is to develop a Greenery and Conservation management plan (GCMP) involved analysis of available data regarding highly productive areas,

  
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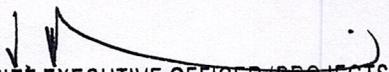
biodiversity and ecology within the project area (contour maps, road network, land use, etc.). After conducting the site visit and analysis of the data, conservation report was submitted to MoEF&CC. As per the instructions by MoEF&CC, master plan was modified based on the greenery and conservation management report.

B. Because the EAC failed to consider and scrutinize that the issue raised by local villagers have not been considered in the Public Hearing in proper perspective. The questions raised by the public have not been answered satisfactorily. The issues raised by them with respect to police not permitting a large number of farmers to participate, highly fertile nature of land, impact of pollution on the local villagers and their habitation has not been considered raising serious doubt on the public Hearing process and the Appraisal thereof.

7. It is submitted that the public hearing was conducted inline to guidelines laid by EIA Notification, MoEF&CC (including Amendments and Circulars). Public hearing was attended by more than 870 people and it was presided over by District Magistrate and Collector. Nearly 68 number of speakers expressed their views on the proposed project and nearly 81 written representations were received during the process of public hearing from various people and same was addressed. As per directions of district Magistrate, law & order was maintained. This is not to cause any disturbance to public (project affected people/stakeholders) who are really interested to participate in the hearing and express their views. Nearly 61 written representations were received through Ministry and Responses to Representations Received were also submitted to Ministry.

8. It is submitted that the Land use/land cover assessment showed that around 44.6% of land is scrub land followed by agriculture crop land of 27.65%, agricultural plantations of 0.8% and agricultural fallow land of 26.21%.

C. Because there are a number of queries of the EAC which had not been satisfactorily answered by the project Proponent like impact on Pollution such as air, water, soil and noise, receiving of several complaints in relation to land acquisition, public Hearing, R&R, Bio-diversity and employment for local population and proposed industrial estate having negative impact on the life, livelihood and health of

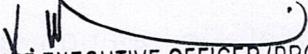
  
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people staying in the few existing hamlets within the boundary of the proposed industrial area and issue of voluntary relocation has not been satisfactorily replied with and the EAC has recorded no reasons while recommending the project that it was satisfied with the reply of the project proponent on this issue. No scrutiny has been done by the EAC of the queries posed by it in earlier EAC proceedings which the EAC was mandated to do.

9. It is submitted that the Revenue department is carrying out land acquisition in transparent manner by duly following the prevailing rules and regulations of the state. Compensation for land and structure would be paid as per G.O. 123 issued by GoTS and Telangana State RFCCT LAR&R Act 2016 in line with RFCT LAR&R Central Act, 2013. Compensation for the lands involved in land acquisition for NIMZ would be decided by the District Collector and TSIIC would pay the compensation accordingly.

10. It is submitted that the public hearing was conducted inline to guidelines laid by EIA Notification, MoEF&CC (including Amendments and Circulars). Public hearing was attended by more than 870 people and it was presided over by district magistrate and collector. Nearly 68 numbers of speakers expressed their views on the proposed project and nearly 81 written representations were received during the process of public hearing from various people and same was addressed. As per directions of district magistrate, law & order was maintained. This is not to cause any disturbance to public (project affected people/stakeholders) who are really interested to participate in the hearing and express their views. Nearly 61 written representations were received through Ministry and Responses to Representations Received were also submitted to Ministry.

11. It is submitted that the Project area is falling in 17 villages. The proposed project site has no R&R, the existing settlements within the site boundary will be retained in the project site by providing green buffer and area around it is earmarked for settlement expansion. Further, as per EAC suggestion two settlements/Thandas in phase-I area are excluded from boundary and bond on that Environmental Clearance accorded.

  
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12. It is submitted that the Pollution mitigation measures during construction will be implemented viz. boundary wall will be constructed; use of PUC certified vehicles, PPE kits for employees, sewage treatment systems; prohibition of waste disposal and safety measures will be implemented during construction stage.

13. During operation phase, effluents will be treated in common effluent treatment plants (CETP) and sewage will be treated in sewage treatment plant (STP). Treated wastewater will be reused in the NIMZ industrial area and no wastewater will be discharged into the ground or nearby water bodies. EMP cell will ensure no discharge of wastewater into the water bodies is practiced by the industries coming in NIMZ. NIMZ authority proposed to develop green belt in an area of about 2,000 acres to abate pollution. An amount of Rs.300 crores are earmarked for the installation of pollution control systems. Similarly, an amount of Rs.40.0 crores per annum will be spent on EMP.

14. It is submitted that the detailed study was conducted on greenery and conservation management plan to comply the suggestions of EAC. The main aim of the study is to develop a Greenery and Conservation management plan (GCMP) involved analysis of available data regarding highly productive areas, biodiversity and ecology within the project area (contour maps, road network, land use, etc.). After conducting the site visit and analysis of the data, conservation report was submitted to MoEF&CC. As per the instructions by MoEF&CC, master plan was modified based on the greenery and conservation management report. Considering the predominant wind direction, the Industrial zoning surrounding the settlements has been revised. The Project Boundary was revised with an extent of NIMZ Zaheerabad area is 12520.30 Acres and revised master plan with mitigation and conservation measures, were finally submitted to MoEF&CC.

15. It is submitted that the economic impact of the development in terms of output and investments envisaged by 2040 is around INR ~117,570 Cr. and INR ~44,000 Cr. respectively. The proposed project is likely to bring one of the most significant benefits in terms of generation of employment. The project will bring a multitude level of employment opportunities to the region. It is expected that the proposed NIMZ Zaheerabad is expected to generate ~2,845 jobs during the construction phase & will contribute to the

  
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annual industrial output of ~INR ~44,000 crores and employment for ~2.66 lakh (Direct + Indirect). It is estimated that there will be direct employment creation of approximate 900 jobs at the initial Construction Stage of Activation area (Phase 1) & 2,845 jobs at the construction stage for the overall project, the available projected workforce in 2025 of 11,508 people (Main workers like Agriculture labours, etc. 10,442; Skilled Workers 818, & Marginal 248;) which are potential workforce available for direct employment and indirect employment opportunities can get opportunities for construction stage based on the suitability of the skill set.

16. During the operation stage of the project, approx. 11,508 local workers (projected for 2025) (Main workers like Agriculture labours, etc. 10,442; Skilled Workers 818, & Marginal 248;) can be directly involved/ absorbed for works related to skilled, Semi-skilled & unskilled works of various focus sectors.

17. Following suggestions made by EAC, MoEF &CC regarding Industrial Zoning surrounding the Mungi and Chillepalle hamlets (Thandas) within the project area the Project Boundary is revised and now both the Thandas are excluded from the NIMZ boundary. In view of the above changes, the revised extent of NIMZ Zaheerabad is 12520.30 Acres.

18. Following suggestions made by EAC, MoEF &CC regarding Industrial Zoning surrounding the Suryanaik and Chandranaik thandas in view of predominant wind directions which are observed from West Southwest followed by Southwest. Considering the predominant wind direction, the zoning is revised for by avoiding Red Category industries in Upwind direction of these thandas.

D. Because the EAC has done a faulty appraisal of the project. The EAC also failed to consider that there was an issue of authenticity and validity of the data used by the project proponent since there were a number of parts and portions in the EIA which were plagiarized from different sources casting serious doubt on the collection of baseline data itself.

  
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19. It is submitted that the standard guidance manual prescribed by MoEF&CC for EIA studies (Industrial Park development) was followed to conduct the detailed studies and surveys to full fill the requirements of EIA report. It is prudent to mention that the deliberations at MoEF&CC for according the Environmental Clearance shall be based on the data/information provided in Final EIA report prepared by assessing the primary observations and secondary data assessment with ground truthing studies.

20. It is submitted that the project proponent has engaged a reputed consultant to carry out the EIA report and EIA report has only used the semantics and no data has been used from any previous studies. These clarifications were already submitted to National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET), after considering the same EAC, MoEF&CC issued the EC. Hence, these aspects cannot be construed as plagiarism (cut and paste). Common details which are of similar nature for any construction project were only referred to and alleged as plagiarism in the report. Whereas the other sections related to project specific studies and mitigation measures were not referred to.

E. Because the EAC has failed to consider that a number of Red category industries and other highly polluting industries were coming up in the area which would have an irreversible impact on air and water systems of the area.

20. It is submitted that the detailed market and demand assessment was carried out, where in focus sectors, its sub sectors, probable raw materials and products were arrived. Food industry is one of those sectors arrived and the area reserved is around 1410 Acres (11.2%). which is second highest among other industrial sectors proposed and hence the total emissions load is appearing as highest comparatively. In general the Food processing industries are not attracting EIA Notification, some of the sub sectors fall under RED category (Both Air & Water Polluting) as defined by CPCB.

21. The basis for arriving pollution loads for the different sectors of industries were presented in **EIA report**. The Point sources of the member industries include process and boilers load. As a worst-case scenario, coal as fuel for food sector is assumed for air quality modelling studies. The ground

  
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level concentrations as arrived from the model have been checked and the total loads are found to be well within the NAAQ Standards. In case, if industries use efficient fuel, then pollutant concentrations will be much less than pollution potential predicted. Air quality model studies were conducted using AERMOD software.

Pollution mitigation measures during construction will be implemented viz. boundary wall will be constructed; use of PUC certified vehicles, PPE kits for employees, sewage treatment systems; prohibition of waste disposal and safety measures will be implemented during construction stage.

22. During operation phase, effluents will be treated in common effluent treatment plants (CETP) and sewage will be treated in sewage treatment plant (STP). Treated wastewater will be reused in the NIMZ industrial area and no wastewater will be discharged into the ground or nearby water bodies. EMP cell will ensure no discharge of wastewater into the water bodies is practiced by the industries coming in NIMZ.

F. Because the EAC has failed to consider that the EIA report was Plagiarized and therefore, there was serious doubt on the veracity of the data used in it.

23. It is submitted that the project proponent has engaged a reputed consultant to carry out the EIA report and EIA report has only used the semantics and no data has been used from any previous studies. These clarifications were already submitted to National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET), after considering the same EAC, MoEF&CC issued the EC. Hence, these aspects cannot be construed as plagiarism (cut and paste). Common details which are of similar nature for any construction project were only referred to and alleged as plagiarism in the report. Whereas the other sections related to project specific studies and mitigation measures were not referred to.

G. Because the NIMZ project site which is coming up in catchment area of the Narinja Reservoir would threaten the wetland habitat and the impact on natural drainage on Narinja reservoir and surrounding area has not studied, which the EAC has failed to consider. This is more important in the context that it would not be possible for the project to maintain a zero liquid discharge due to extensive area having residential area of 312.01 ha.

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24. It is submitted that the NIMZ Project is still in the initial stage and all environmental precautionary measures will be taken up in the implementation stage. As per the norms and follow the conditions laid down in EC.

As per WRIS (Water Resource Information System) the proposed project of NIMZ-Zaheerabad falls in Manjira Sub-basin of Godavari basin. The buffer area falls under four watersheds namely, C03MAJ16, 17, 23 and 24.

25. As per the catchment and drainage pattern in the study, it can be observed that C03MAJ16 has Madhura River, C03MAJ17 has Karanja River and C03MAJ23 & 24 have Manjira River. A total of four watersheds are in the study area of which one watershed covers the entire project area. It can be assessed that four instances of drainage flow are observed in NIMZ layout. Three of them are originating within the project area and one instance of flow is entering from North of the site and carrying forward towards the Southern side to contribute water to Narinja reservoir. Out of the three originating drainage flows two instances are contributing to Karanja River and the remaining to Narinja reservoir. The existing streams/drains within the project site will be retained as per the ToR requirement from MoEF&CC.

26. Due care will be taken during construction to avoid spillage of construction materials. An adequate drainage system will be provided at the site with separate collection streams to segregate the storm run-off from roads, open areas, material storage areas, vehicle wash water and other wastewater streams. Drainage system will be provided at construction yard. Measures will be taken to prevent silting of natural drainage due to runoff from construction areas. Proper drainage by providing surface drainage system from the development parcels and connecting to storm water network. At all drains located near the discharge points into natural drains a desilting and filter chambers shall be provided at suitable intervals which shall be preferably located right below the manhole covers provided on top of the drain to enable periodic cleaning and de-silting of these wells. Appropriate mitigation measures such as Natural drainage wherever retained will be strengthened to receive the newly channelled drainage to withstand the increased flow rates. Storm water drainage network is to be designed wherever diversion of the drains is proposed. Treated wastewater from CETP and STP can't be sent to storm water network as the pipeline network will be

  
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entirely different and network is proposed in such a way it will not interfere with storm water network. Outlets are to be proposed for the storm water towards natural sloping which can be used during monsoon. Outlets will have to be connected to existing drainage network.

H. Because the project has been recommended without proper Biodiversity study of the area and the wildlife conservation Plan has been made without any application of mind.

27. It is submitted that the EIA including specific biodiversity studies were conducted with reputed consultant to Develop a Greenery and Conservation Management Plan to Sustain Existing Greenery. The Studies were conducted and reports were submitted by reputed consultant consortium of M/s. Environmental Matters and M/s. Oikos to comply the suggestions of EAC and the same was accepted by EAC, MoEF&CC.

28. Detailed study was conducted on greenery and conservation management plan to comply the suggestions of EAC. The main aim of the study is to develop a Greenery and Conservation management plan (GCMP) involved analysis of available data regarding highly productive areas, biodiversity and ecology within the project area (contour maps, road network, land use, etc.). After conducting the site visit and analysis of the data, conservation report was submitted to MoEF&CC. As per the instructions by MoEF&CC, master plan was modified based on the greenery and conservation management report. Considering the predominant wind direction, the Industrial zoning surrounding the few Thanda's has been revised. The Project Boundary was revised with an extent of NIMZ Zaheerabad area is 12520.30 Acres and revised master plan with mitigation and conservation measures were finally submitted to MoEF&CC.

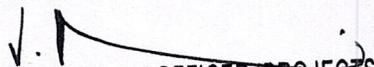
I. Because the data with respect to flora and fauna has been under-present by the project proponent.

29. It is submitted that this is to bring to your kind observation that there are no forests or wildlife sanctuaries or biosphere reserves or nesting or breeding grounds for any of the rare species or other protected areas within the project area. Reserve forests of dense scrub and fairly dense scrub are located within the buffer/study area i.e., outside NIMZ boundary.

  
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30. A detailed flora and fauna survey was conducted during the baseline monitoring for the EIA report preparation that was referred for developing GCMP. The GCMP survey and planning is complementary to this larger study and hence was focused on identification and planning of green areas based on native floral and faunal biodiversity. Majority of the native biodiversity was recorded in areas that haven't been cultivated and have been treated as wastelands (also used for grazing, fuel wood collection) by the local community. The biodiversity found all over the land is typically representative of semi-arid landscape. As a part of conducting the Greenery and Conservation management plan biodiversity assessment has been captured & listed and is included in the GCMP as well for conservation of some of the seasonal plant species. Surveys were carried out at the existing natural scrub areas and faunal (terrestrial and avian) species presence. Pictures and videos were recorded of significant observations in these areas. Majority of the Project site falls under barren-scrub land followed by Agriculture land – Crop and Fallow Land Use classification. The project site is mostly comprised of barren and vacant lands. Few pockets of farmlands are also located within the site.

31. Based on the study observations, 111 tree species, 49 shrub species, 79 herb species, 21 species of climbers, 11 grass species and 11 species of hydrophytes are present in the project study area. During the study, a total of 105 bird species were observed in the study area. The birds reported from the core and buffer area belong to the Schedule-IV of Wildlife Protection Act 1972. The bird species groups observed in the study area were represented by species of open scrubland such as Passerines, Bee-eaters, Warblers, Shrikes etc. and water bodies birds such as Egrets, Herons, Lapwings stilts and Ducks. Majority of the birds observed in the study area represent birds of semi-arid non-forested landscapes with several small ponds and seasonal water bodies. Majority of the species are resident species of the recorded species, all of them belong to 'Least Concerned' category rated by IUCN. A total of 15 mammal species in the study area were observed. The common mammalian species that were directly observed in the study area include Indian Jackal, Indian Mongoose, Indian Hare and three Striped Squirrel. No endangered or Schedule-I species reported from the core area of the project site. However, Indian jackal belongs to Schedule-II of WPA 1972. A total of 16 species of reptiles and 5 species of amphibians were reported in the project area.

  
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32. It is submitted that the Habitats of the said floral and faunal species have been considered during planning of the green areas with NIMZ and factored to the extent possible. There are no national parks or wildlife sanctuaries or biosphere reserves or nesting sites for threatened species either in the study area or around it in a radius of over 10 km. The project site is not situated within or adjacent to any cultural heritage sites, protected areas, buffer zones of protected areas, or special areas for protecting biodiversity. As such the area identified for the project is not listed in any ecologically sensitive area.

J. Because the EAC has failed to consider that the EIA for the proposed Industrial area on air quality fails to provide information required by the Terms of Reference (ToR) and EAC failed to consider that this would have impact on air quality of the area which has not been considered.

K. Because the EIA further fails to assess the health effects of the project impact on air quality, which all has not been considered by the EAC while recommending the project.

33. It is submitted that the impact on air environment due to the operation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zone-Zaheerabad (NIMZ) has been predicted based on air quality modelling studies. The AAQ model studies carried out covering the following a) Point sources of the Member industries' Plots proposed in NIMZ including process and boilers (By assuming coal as fuel for predicting the worst case, However, processes using other than coal as fuel will emit less emissions than worst case), b) DG sets of the member industrial plots as well as common areas like commercial plots, utilities, and amenities, residential etc. c) Line source i.e., increased vehicular activity due to normal and generated traffic on NH65, SH14, SH16 and Jharasangam Road.

34. It is submitted that the basis for arriving pollution loads for the different sectors of industries were presented in EIA report. The Point sources of the member industries include process and boilers load. As a worst-case scenario, coal as fuel for food sector is assumed for air quality modelling studies. The ground level concentrations as arrived from the model have been checked and the cumulative concentrations are found to be

  
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well within the NAAQ Standards. In case, if industries use efficient fuel, then pollutant concentrations will be much less than pollution potential predicted. Air quality model studies were conducted using AERMOD software.

35. The 1<sup>st</sup> highest 24-hour average resultant concentrations of PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NO2 for AAQ monitoring receptors locations are found to be well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2009. Also, incremental concentration for the sensitive receptors is well below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2009. NIMZ- park level control measures were proposed and will be followed. Ambient air quality monitoring will be carried out regularly at selected locations in the predicted maximum impact zone in order to check and compare the predicted concentrations with the measured concentrations. Monitoring of VOCs using online instruments is suggested in the post project air quality monitoring program. Provision of avenue plantation along the roads and greenbelt development along the layout boundary. Provisions of adequate green buffers between treatment facilities and industries/public utilities/common areas.

L. Because the baseline studies have been done inadequately which does not give the correct picture of the flora, fauna, impact on air and water regime in the area.

36. It is submitted that the following the Technical EIA Guidance manual for Industrial Estates, MoEF&CC, GoI, EIA studies were conducted during non-monsoon season. Specific biodiversity studies were conducted with reputed consultant to Develop a Greenery and Conservation Management Plan to Sustain Existing Greenery. The Studies were conducted, and reports were submitted by reputed consultant consortium of M/s. Environmental Matters and M/s. Oikos to comply the suggestions of EAC and the same was accepted by EAC, MoEF&CC.

M. Because the project would not be able to maintain zero liquid discharge owing to extensive residential area in the project site.

37. It is submitted that the during operation phase, effluents will be treated in common effluent treatment plants (CETP) and sewage will be treated in sewage treatment plant (STP). Multiple CETPs will be developed and overall capacity of CETP will be in the order of 27.3 MLD. The treated

wastewater will be reused within the system for non-potable water requirement. EMP cell will ensure, no discharge of wastewater into the water bodies is practiced by the industries coming in NIMZ. Treated wastewater will be reused in the NIMZ industrial area and no wastewater will be discharged into the ground or nearby water bodies. Environment Management Cell would be established. Capital investment of environment management would be about Rs.300 crores and about Rs.40 crores would be spent on recurring cost for pollution abatement.

N. Because the project proponent suppressed and misinterpreted the facts with regards to actual extent under cultivation and the actual extent of subject land allegedly taken into possession by the project proponent, before the EAC was granted

38. It is submitted that the Land use/land cover map was prepared as per the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)'s 2019-20 satellite imagery. It is found that around 44.6% of land is scrub land followed by agriculture crop land of 27.65%, agricultural plantations of 0.8% and agricultural fallow land of 26.21% are reported. The predominant land use of the project site was observed as Scrub land, agricultural crop land, agricultural fallow land as well as agricultural plantations. Observations during the physical site visits show that majority of the project site falls under barren-scrub land followed by Agriculture land – Crop and Fallow Land Use classification. The project site is mostly comprised of barren and vacant lands. Few pockets of farmlands are also located within the site.

39. It is submitted that the Revenue department is carrying out land acquisition in transparent manner by duly following the prevailing rules and regulations of the state. Compensation for land and structure would be paid as per G.O. 123 issued by GoTS and Telangana State RFCCT LAR&R Act 2016 in line with RFCT LAR&R Central Act, 2013. Compensation for the lands involved in land acquisition for NIMZ would be decided by the District Collector and TSIIC would pay the compensation accordingly.

O. Because in *Laxman Aroskar v. Union of India* (2019) 15 SCC 401 on the importance of disclosing and correct facts it has been held:

“72. The disclosure in Form 1 constitutes the very foundation of the process which is initiated on the basis of the information supplied by the project proponent.

  
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Following the disclosure in Form 1, TOR are formulated, and this leads to the preparation of the EIA report. A duty is cast upon the project proponent to make a full, complete and candid disclosure of all aspects bearing upon environment in the area of study. The project proponent cannot profess an ignorance about the environment in the study area. The project proponent is bound by the highest duty of transparency and rectitude in making the disclosures in Form 1."

73. There can be no manner of doubt that Form 1 is an important ingredient in the entire process envisaged under the 2006 Notification. Hence, clause (vi) of Para 8 of the 2006 Notification provides that deliberate concealment or submission of false or misleading information or data which is material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application shall make the application liable for rejection and lead to the cancellation of a prior EC granted on that basis. The declaration which is required of the project proponent is to a similar effect.

"82. The failure on part of a project proponent to disclose material information in Form-1 as stipulated under the 2006 Notification has a cascading effect on the salient objective which underlies the 2006 Notification. The 2006 Notification represents an independent code with the avowed objective or balancing the development agenda with the protection of the environment. An applicant cannot claim an EC, under the 2006 Notification, based on substantial or proportionate compliance with the terms stipulated in the notification. The terms of the notification lay down strict standards that must be complied with by an applicant seeking an EC for proposed project. The burden of establishing environmental compliance rests on a project proponent who intends to bring about a change in the existing state of the environment, Whereas, in the present case, there has thus been a patent failure on the part of the project proponent to make mandatory disclosures

  
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stipulated in Form 1 under the 2006 Notification, that must have consequences in law. There can be no gambles with the environment: a "heads I win, tails you lose" approach is simply unacceptable; unacceptable if we are to preserve environmental governance under the rule of law. "

40. In terms of scoping exercise Form 1 was submitted in which it is clear that project proponent has concealed vital information which is necessary for proper scoping of the project to understand impact of proposed activity. The project proponent is required to exercise utmost due diligence while filling up the Form 1 and giving undertaking that all the data and information given is true and correct and that if any information is found to be false or misleading at any stage the project is liable to be rejected at the risk and cost of the project proponent.

P. Because in Hanuman Laxman Aroskar v. Union of India, (Supra) it has been specifically held:

"58... The EAC and the SEAC are charged with evaluating the information submitted by the applicant in Form 1/Form 1A and preparing comprehensive TOR which guide the preparation of the EIA reports. Given that these bodies comprise experts in the field of environmental law, the recommendation of the EAC or the SEAC to grant EC to an applicant or reject the application is normally accepted by the regulatory authority.

124... The reasons furnished by EAC for its recommendation are a basic link in the ultimate decision of the regulatory authority. They constitute substantive material which will be considered by the Tribunal when it considers a challenge to the grant of EC."

Q. Because similarly, in Sreeranganathan K.P. v. Union of India, 2014 SCC Online NGT 15], the grant of an EC to KGS Aranmula International Airport Project was challenged. NGT found fault with the process leading to up to the grant of EC since sector-specific issues had not been dealt with. NGT extensively reviewed the information submitted by the project proponent in Form 1, the deficiencies in the

  
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EIA report, the process of appraisal conducted by EAC and the sector-specific guidelines laid down with regard to the construction of airports and held thus :

"182. a duty is cast upon EAC or SEAC, as case may be, to apply the cardinal principle of sustainable development and principle of precaution while screening, scoping, and appraisal of the projects or activities. Whileso, it is evident in the instant case that EAC has miserably failed in the performance of its duty not only as mandated by the EIA Notification, 2006, but has also disappointed the legal expectations from the same. For a huge project as the one in the instant case, the consideration for approval has been done in such a cursory and arbitrary manner without taking note of the implication and importance of environmental issues. ... Thus, EAC has not conducted itself as mandated by the EIA Notification, 2006 Since it has not made proper appraisal by considering the available materials and objections in order to make proper evaluation of the project before making a recommendation for grant of EC."

Because in *Save Mon Region Federation v. Union of India*, [*Save Mon Region Federation v. Union of India*, (2013) 1 All India NGT Reporter 1], the grant of an EC to 780 MW Hydroelectric project in Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh was challenged. NGT framed the following question before the board terms:

"... the material issue, therefore, that needs to be answered in present appeal is as to whether the process of grant of prior EC to the in question suffers from vice of faulty scoping process or not."

Having reviewed the information furnished in Form 1 by project as well as the multiple reports on record bird species involved in the site for the proposed project. NGT held that facts material to the case were not present before EAC and the consequent "vacuum in the EIA report" led to aberrations in the appraisal process conducted by it.

  
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Suspending EC granted to the project, NGT accepted the contention which was urged before it that NGT has "authority to take an appropriate decision on the facts placed before it" and "set aside or suspend EC".

41. It is submitted that the MoEF&CC has specified the Form I (template based) with the required specific information to be filed for according the additional Terms of Reference (ToR) for conducting additional studies required for the EIA report preparation for any proposed development. It is clarified that Environmental Clearance (EC) **Won't Be** accorded based on information provided for Form-1 application alone. Form-1 application is only for providing the additional ToR for EIA studies for proposed project.

42. A standard guidance manual prescribed by MoEF&CC for EIA studies (Industrial Park development) was followed to conduct the detailed studies and surveys to full fill the requirements of EIA report. It is prudent to mention that the deliberations at MoEF&CC for according the Environmental Clearance shall be based on the data/information provided in Final EIA report prepared by assessing the primary observations and secondary data assessment with ground truthing studies.

R. Because this Hon'ble Tribunal in it's Judgment dated 24.02.2012 passed in V. Srinivasan vs. Union of India & Ors., Appeal No. 18 of 2011 had held on the issue of the EIA consultants furnishing false information that:

"It may not be out of place to mention that this Tribunal had deprecated such practice adopted by the EIA consultant in furnishing false information and the Central Government (MOEF) had issue suitable guidelines to deal with such project proponents who are guilty of furnishing false information resulting in grant of projects, unmindful of the legal and environmental consequences. We have no doubt In our mind that the information furnished by the EIA consultant in the present case as to distance is not only a gross negligence but also professional misconduct. The concerned authority shall take appropriate steps to prevent such occurrences by taking suitable action against EIA Consultant and warning him in writing in this regard.

S. Because the Impugned Environmental Clearance has been obtained by fraud, concealment and misrepresentation of the material facts. The concealment and misrepresentation of material facts would necessarily

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attract the provisions or Para 8(vi) of EIA Notification 2006, which mandates that in such case, the regulatory authority has to cancel the Environmental clearance so obtained. By its judgment dated 21.12.2016 in the matter of Deboditya Sinha & ors. v. Union of India & Ors. (Appeal No. 79 or 2014), this Hon'ble Tribunal has underlined the significance of this Clause 8 (vi) of the EIA Notification, 2006. The Hon'ble Tribunal had set aside the EC granted to M/S Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd. for setting up 2x660 MW Super Critical Coal based Thermal Power project in District Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh on ground of concealment of material facts and faulty EIA process. It was observed as follows:-

"35.... We do subscribe to this view in relation to the present case for the simple reason that even the smallest lapse in furnishing the information or data material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application would leave lasting effects possibly adverse impacts on the environment or sustainable development, if information or data is misleading. "

T. Because the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in its Judgment dated 04.05.2012 in c.w.p No. 586 of 2010 along with CWPIIL No. 15 of 2009 titled Him Privesh Environment Protection Society and Ane. vs. State of Himachal Pradesh & Ors. has viewed that the word of the project proponent has been accepted as a gospel truth that it is the duty of the Pollution Control Board or the MoEF to verify the facts stated by the Project Proponent. It is held that:

65.... In this behalf, we may submit that the Pollution Control Board, the MoEF and the EAC must play a more pro-active role than what is being done at present. Sitting in the Green Bench, we have hundreds of matters and we are constrained to observe that in almost all, if not all, cases the word of the project proponent is accepted to be the gospel truth. Obviously, the project proponent and/or the consultants who prepare the project reports will paint a rosy picture about the project and will gloss over and in fact hide the ill effects of the project. This is where the role of Pollution Control Board and the MoEF starts. Why should we wait for NGO's or local inhabitants to come to Court to question the validity of the project. They do not have the wherewithal, the finances, the capability or the knowledge to oppose the report. We are of the considered view that the duty of the Pollution Control Board and the Officers of the Board or the MoEF is to verify the facts stated by the Project Proponent."

(Emphasis supplied)

  
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43. It is submitted that the EIA report prepared and submitted for the Public Hearing and to MoEF&CC, by a team of NABET Accredited EIA Functional Area Experts under the supervision of NABET Accredited EIA coordinator by following the guidelines and applicable acts as per the statutory requirements strictly.

EIA study has been conducted as per Terms of Reference (ToR) issued by MoEF&CC vide letter no. F. No. 21-237/2017-IA.III dated March 01, 2018. Following studies were conducted as a part of the EIA Study:

Master Plan report including Market & Demand assessment, various External/Internal infrastructure requirements, surveys and investigations, etc., was prepared for the project. Baseline environmental surveys were conducted during winter season (December 2017 to February 2018) by NABET /MoEF&CC accredited laboratory. Detailed Flora and Fauna Studies were conducted in the project site as well as study area. One-year micro metrological data has been obtained from lakes environment. Traffic surveys were conducted to assess the traffic impact and prepared the transportation management plan. Wastewater treatment mechanism was prepared based on the sectors proposed in NIMZ. Air quality model studies were conducted using AERMOD software. Social sample survey and stakeholder consultations were conducted among the local people. Emergency evacuation plan was prepared for the park level. Therefore, it is reiterated, the prepared EIA was based on several studies carried out for the project. It is pertinent to mention that the project specific impacts are quantified wherever possible and qualitatively addressed for other parameters. There are some standards practices or Dos and Don'ts which shall be followed during Construction as well as operational phases were presented based on consultant data base over and above the project specific aspects.

It may be noted that there is a NABET Accredited system in place to audit the firms who are into EIA Consultancy. The auditors at length scrutiny the consultants, sector experts if a firm and the works carried out by them.

U. That the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Utkarsh Mandal vs. Union of India (2009 XAD (Delhi) 365 has held that :-

"40....We, therefore, hold in the context of EIA Notification dated 14 September 2006 and the mandatory requirement of holding public hearings to invite objections, it is the duty of the EAC to whom the task of evaluating has been delegated, to indicate in its decision the fact that such objections, and the response thereto of the project proponent were considered and reasons why any or all of such objects were accepted or negated. The

  
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failure to give such reasons would render the decision vulnerable to attack on the ground of being vitiated due to non-application of mind to relevant consideration and therefore arbitrary."

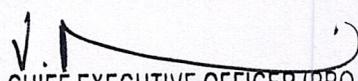
V. That this Tribunal in *Samata vs. Union of India* [2014 ALL (I) NGT Reporter (1) (SEZ) and other judgments have clearly laid down that the administrative authorities have to give reasons in support of their decisions.

W. That the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in *Samarth Trust vs. Union of India* [Writ petition (civil) No. 9317 or 2009] has held as under:

"16. In opinion, ongoing through the above requirements of a public hearing, it is quite clear that it is intended to solicit views, comments and suggestions from the focally affected persons or persons in the vicinity of the project, that is, the local populace.

17. What is the purpose of a public hearing? Can largely rural people effectively articulate their concerns on (sometimes) complex environmental issues? Is a public hearing a procedural formality — motions that have to be gone through because of legal requirements? A public hearing is a form of participatory justice giving a voice to the voiceless (particularly to those who have no immediate access to courts) and a place and occasion to them to express their views with regard to a project. Participatory justice is in the nature of a Jan Sunwai where the community is the jury. Such a public hearing gives an opportunity to the people to raise the issues pertaining to the social impact and health impact of a proposed project. Since, the public hearing affects the rights of the parties, it must be conducted in such a formal or at least in a semi-formal manner and the video recording as well as the Minutes of the proceedings must be faithful to what has actually transpired so that the views of the participants are known. The advantage of the public hearing is that it brings about transparency in a proposed project and thereby gives information to community about the project; there is consultation with the affected parties and they are not only taken into confidence about the nature of the project but are given an opportunity to express their informed option for or against the project. This form of a social audit, as it were, provides wherever necessary, social acceptability to a project and also gives an opportunity to the EAC to get information about a project that may not be disclosed to it or may be concealed by the project proponent. "

It is submitted that as the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi observed, Public Hearing is the only available forum for the local-affected community to express their concerns, issues and raise questions in respect of the proposed project. Therefore, it is the duty of EAC to meticulously consider each and every question and issue brought to the notice of it through the Public Hearing. However, in case of the instant project, it is clear that EAC has not perused through the public hearing

  
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proceedings, considered any questions and issues which have been raised and has not any given reasons for the same. Hence, the EAC has not applied it's mind and has thoroughly failed in its duty to consider any of the views, concerns and issues raised during Public Hearing.

44. It is submitted that the public hearing was conducted inline to guidelines laid by EIA Notification, MoEF&CC (including Amendments and Circulars). With all due respect to the constitution, MoEF&CC has derived robust public consultation process with a combination of public hearing at project site with a notice period of 30 days after displaying the project documents for their review and comments, if any, at all village panchayats, MRO, District collector, Zilla Parishad etc. Also public are free to provide their concerns in written form which is also a part of public consultation. Public hearing was attended by more than 870 people and it was presided over by district magistrate and collector. Nearly 68 number of speakers expressed their views on the proposed project and nearly 81 written representations were received during the process of public hearing from various people and same was addressed. As per directions of district magistrate, law & order was maintained. This is not to cause any disturbance to public (project affected people/stakeholders) who are really interested to participate in the hearing and express their views. Nearly 61 written representations were received through Ministry and Responses to Representations Received were also submitted to Ministry i.e. MoEF & CC.

X. Because in M.C Mehta vs. Union of India, (2004) 12 SCC 118 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that "if an activity is allowed to go ahead, there may be irreparable damage to the environment and if it is stopped, there may be irreparable damage to economic interest. In case of doubt, however, protection of environment would have precedence over the economic interest." The 'Impugned EC' is in variance to the laid down in M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (Supra).

45. It is submitted that the a standard guidance manual prescribed by MoEF&CC for EIA studies (Industrial Park development) was followed to conduct the detailed studies and surveys to full fill the requirements of EIA report. It is prudent to mention that the deliberations at MoEF&CC for according the Environmental Clearance shall be based on the data/information provided in Final EIA report prepared by assessing the primary observations and secondary data assessment with ground truthing studies.

  
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46. The ground level concentrations as arrived from the model have been checked and the total loads are found to be well within the NAAQ Standards. In case, if industries use efficient fuel, then pollutant concentrations will be much less than pollution potential predicted. Air quality model studies were conducted using AERMOD software.

47. Pollution mitigation measures during construction will be implemented viz. boundary wall will be constructed; use of PUC certified vehicles, PPE kits for employees, sewage treatment systems; prohibition of waste disposal and safety measures will be implemented during construction stage.

48. During operation phase, effluents will be treated in common effluent treatment plants (CETP) and sewage will be treated in sewage treatment plant (STP). Treated wastewater will be reused in the NIMZ industrial area and no wastewater will be discharged into the ground or nearby water bodies. EMP cell will ensure no discharge of wastewater into the water bodies is practiced by the industries coming in NIMZ.

TSIIC proposed to develop green belt in an area of about 2,000 acres to abate pollution. An amount of Rs.300 crores are earmarked for the installation of pollution control systems. Similarly, an amount of Rs.40.0 crores per annum will be spent on EMP.

49. Detailed study was conducted on greenery and conservation management plan to comply the suggestions of EAC. The main aim of the study is to develop a Greenery and Conservation management plan (GCMP) involved analysis of available data regarding highly productive areas, biodiversity and ecology within the project area (contour maps, road network, land use, etc.). After conducting the site visit and analysis of the data, conservation report was submitted to MoEF&CC. As per the instructions by MoEF&CC, master plan was modified based on the greenery and conservation management report. Considering the predominant wind direction, the Industrial zoning surrounding the Thanda has been revised. The Project Boundary was revised with an extent of NIMZ Zaheerabad area is 12520.30 Acres and revised master plan with mitigation and conservation measures were finally submitted to MoEF&CC.

  
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50. Following suggestions made by EAC, MoEF&CC regarding Industrial Zoning surrounding the Mungi and Chillepalle hamlets (Thandas) within the project area the Project Boundary is revised and now both the Thandas are located outside the NIMZ. In view of the above changes, the revised extent of NIMZ Zaheerabad is 12520.30 Acres.

51. Following suggestions made by EAC, MoEF&CC regarding Industrial Zoning surrounding the Suryanaik and Chandranaik thandas in view of predominant wind directions which are observed from West Southwest followed by Southwest. Considering the predominant wind direction, the zoning is revised for by avoiding Red Category industries in upwind direction of these thandas.

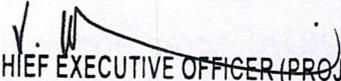
52. The project proponent has engaged a reputed consultant to carry out the EIA report. The consultant team consists of NABET Accredited EIA Functional Area Experts under the supervision of NABET Accredited EIA coordinator by following the guidelines and applicable acts as per the statutory requirements strictly. It may be noted that there is a NABET Accredited system to audit the firms who are into EIA Consultancy. The auditors at length scrutiny the consultants, sector experts and the works carried out by them. After appraising the due studies and its minutes EAC, MoEF & CC issued the Environmental Clearance for the NIMZ project, which do in continuation to the stipulated process laid down by MoEF & CC.

53. It is submitted that the Answering Respondent reserves his right to file an Additional Counter affidavit during the course of hearing in the said Appeal as and when required.

In view of the above mentioned facts, this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass orders as may deem fit and thus render justice. The Answering Respondent prays accordingly.

DEPONENT

Sworn and signed before me on this the  
12<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2022 at Hyderabad.

  
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**VERIFICATION STATEMENT**

I, Sri. V.Madhusudan S/o. Ramakistayya, Aged about 52 years, Occ:Chief Executive Officer(Projects), TSIIC, R/o. Hyderabad the deponent herein do hereby state that the contents of the above paras are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Verified on this the 12<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2022 at Hyderabad.

Deponent

  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (PROJECTS)**  
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**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
(SOUTHERN ZONE) AT CHENNAI**

**APPEAL No. 42 OF 2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

MALI PATEL RAJU REDDY

- APPELLANTS

V/S

UNION OF INDIA

- RESPONDENTS

**COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT No. 4**



Mr. A. Sanjeev Kumar  
Special Government Pleader for the State of Telangana



Annexure - II

ENVIRONMENTAL  
CLEARANCE

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

To,

The ce

ZAHEERABAD NIMZ LIMITED

Zaheerabad NIMZ Limited (100% subsidiary of Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited(TSIIC)), C/O TSIIC, 6th Floor, 5-9-58/B, Parishrama Bhavan, Fateh Maidan road, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad,,Hyderabad,Telangana-500004

**Subject:** Grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Project Activity under the provision of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC) in respect of project submitted to the Ministry vide proposal number IA/TG/NCP/71421/2017 dated 26 Feb 2021. The particulars of the environmental clearance granted to the project are as below.

1. EC Identification No.	EC22A031TG158692
2. File No.	21-370/2017-IA.III
3. Project Type	New
4. Category	A
5. Project/Activity including Schedule No.	7(c) Industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/ areas, export processing Zones
6. Name of Project	Zaheerabad NIMZ
7. Name of Company/Organization	ZAHEERABAD NIMZ LIMITED
8. Location of Project	Telangana
9. TOR Date	01 Mar 2018

The project details along with terms and conditions are appended herewith from page no 2 onwards.

Date: 29/04/2022

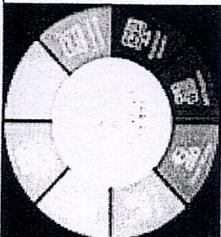
(e-signed)  
Amardeep Raju  
Scientist E  
IA - (INFRA-1 sector)

*Note: A valid environmental clearance shall be one that has EC identification number & E-Sign generated from PARIVESH. Please quote identification number in all future correspondence.*

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**PARIVESH**

*(Pro-Active and Responsive Facilitation by Interactive, and Virtuous Environment Single-Window Hub)*



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2. The proposed project is for Development of Zaheerabad National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) in Sangareddy District of Telangana State. Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIC) has proposed to establish NIMZ at Nyalkal and Jharasangam Mandal's near Zaheerabad in Sangareddy District of Telangana in an area of ~12,635 acres (Acres 12,635.14 guntas, 5,113 ha) and will house both Category A and Category B Industries listed in the EIA notification, in pursuit of NMP of Department of Industry and Policy Promotion (DIPP) of Government of India.

3. The project land falls in 17 revenue villages i.e., Ganeshpur, Husselli, Ganjoti, Mungi, Rukmapur, Hadnur, Namtabad, Mamidgi, Kalbemal, Basanthpur, Metalkunta, Gangwar, Rejinthal and Malkanpahad villages of Nyalkal Mandal and Chilepalle, Yelgoi and Bardipur villages of Jharasangam Mandal, Sangareddy District. The infrastructure development being proposed includes water supply, water distribution, internal roads, storm water drains, electrical distribution network, internal street lighting, wastewater and waste management facilities, technical and support buildings, housing along with allied facilities, logistic zone with its necessary utilities, amenities and services.

4. The proposed project falls under 7(c), Industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/ areas, export processing Zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Category A. Total project cost is Rs. 3,095 Crore. The Terms of Reference was accorded vide letter no. F.No.21-237/2017-1A.III dated 01st March, 2018.

5. The public hearing was conducted on 20th January, 2021, by TSPCB. The meeting was conducted by the panel consisting of Collector, Joint Collector, Sangareddy District, and Environmental Engineer, Regional office Sangareddy, Telangana State Pollution Control Board.

6. Land use/Land cover of the project site: The project site is mostly comprised of barren and vacant lands. Few pockets of farmlands are also located within the site Land Use Type in project site are Scrub Land (44.6%), Agriculture Crop Land (27.65%), Fallow (26.21%), Plantation (0.8%), Rocky Area (0.43%), Built-up (Rural (0.31%)), Waterbodies (Tanks/pond/lakes; 0.02%).

7. The topography of the site is almost flat terrain with levels varying from 605 m to 660 m. Project site falls in seismic zone II (Least Active Zone). Nearest Road Connectivity is SH-14 and SH-16 -passes through site and NH-65 (Pune – Machilipatnam Road) - 10km south. Nearest Rail Connectivity is Metalkunta (1.4 km)- railway station and Zaheerabad (10 km) railway station. Nearest Seaport is JNPT (600 km) on west coast and Krishnapatnam Port (465 km) on east coast. Nearest Airport is Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) at Shamshabad, Hyderabad. It is located to the southeast of the site at a distance of 125 km by road (105 km aerial distance) and Bidar Airport is located at 17 km by road from the NIMZ site and is currently under Indian Air Force Station.

8. Following industries are proposed to be housed with the project site-

Proposed Sector	Anticipated Types of industries/activities	Category as per EIA notification, 2006	Category as per CPCB
Electrical equipment	Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus (includes electric motors, generators and motor generator sets, switchgear and	Not Applicable	Orange

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	switchboard apparatus etc.)		
	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators (includes batteries, rechargeable batteries, etc.)		Red and Orange
	Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices (includes wires for live transmission, optical cables)		Orange
Metals	Manufacture of basic iron and steel (Ferro alloys, wire of steel by cold drawing, tube and tube fittings etc.)	Category A and B	Red and Orange
	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals (includes manufacture of copper from ore, lead etc.)		
	Casting of metals (includes manufacture of tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, casting of non-ferrous metals).		
Food and Agro Processing	Processing and preserving of meat (includes production, processing and preserving of meat and meat) products, aqua food related processing (fish and prawns etc.)	Not Applicable	Red
	Manufacture of dairy products (includes manufacturing of milk, milk powder, ice cream etc.)		Red
	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products (includes flour milling, rice milling, milling of other grains)		Orange and Green
	Manufacture of other food products (includes manufacture of bakery products, noodles, Processing of edible nuts etc.)		Orange
	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds (manufacture of cattle feed, poultry feed, feed for pets etc.)		Orange
Non-metallic minerals (except Glass)	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products etc. (Includes manufacture of refractory products, clay building materials-bricks, tiles, ceramic products, AAC blocks, kerb stones, etc.)	Not Applicable	Orange and Green
Automobile	Manufacture of motor vehicles (such as manufacturing of Tractors, Buses etc.)	Not Applicable	Red
	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles (includes parts such as brakes, gearboxes, axles, seats, tyres, rubber products etc.)		Orange and Green
Machinery	Manufacture of general-purpose machinery (includes manufacture of hydraulic and pneumatic components, pumps, compressors, taps, valves, lifts,	Not Applicable	Red, Orange and White

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	etc.), construction machinery, power machinery.		
	Manufacture of special-purpose machinery (includes manufacture of agriculture implants, machine tools for drilling, milling, industrial machinery etc.)		
Transport equipment	Manufacture of Railway locomotives and rolling stock	Category A and B	Red
	Manufacture of Military fighting vehicles		

9. **Details of water bodies, impact on drainage:** The nearest water bodies from the proposed development is Madhura Nadi at 0.2 km, S and Narinja Reservoir at 1.5 km, S. The existing streams/drains within the project site will be retained as per the ToR requirement from MoEF&CC. The drains passing through the area shall be routed as per the proposed drain routing plan. Due care will be taken during construction to avoid spillage of construction materials. An adequate drainage system will be provided at the site with separate collection streams to segregate the storm run-off from roads, open areas, material storage areas, vehicle wash water and other wastewater streams. Drainage system will be provided at construction yard. Measures will be taken to prevent silting of natural drainage due to runoff from construction areas. Proper drainage by providing surface drainage system from the development parcels and connecting to storm water network. Natural drainage wherever retained will be strengthened to receive the newly channelled drainage to withstand the increased flow rates. Storm water drainage network is to be designed wherever diversion of the drains is proposed. At all drains located near the discharge points into natural drains a desilting and filter chambers shall be provided at suitable intervals which shall be preferably located right below the manhole covers provided on top of the drain to enable periodic cleaning and de-silting of these wells.

10. **Water requirements:** Total water (one time) requirement for the proposed development is estimated as 119.34 MLD and 2.5 ML of fire water demand. After treatment of sewage in proposed STP of 43.64 MLD and effluent in CETPs of 27.3 MLD capacity, it is proposed to reuse the treated wastewater into the system which will be in the order of 61.64 MLD. Thus, the net water demand for the proposed NIMZ is 57.71 MLD and 2.5 ML of fire water demand. The fresh water will be sourced from the Singur reservoir located at about 25 km from the project site. Water allocation consent letter has been obtained from Irrigation and CAD Department. The proposed development will not draw groundwater.

11. There is no Protected Areas (PA) including National Parks, Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves etc. within 10 km of the project site. The project area is also not located within the Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) or Eco-Sensitive Area (ESA) notified by the MoEF&CC. The project area is not located within CRZ area. No forest diversion is involved in the proposed project.

12. **Waste Management:** About 27.299 MLD Wastewater and 43.64 MLD Sewage will be generated. Member industry shall carry out primary treatment and shall discharge to CETP after meeting the inlet characteristics of CETP. Multiple CETPs will be developed and overall capacity of CETP will be in the order of 27.3 MLD. Sewage generated at site and at construction workers camp will be collected in holding tank and periodically transferred to temporary Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). In case of non-availability of nearby STP, mobile STP and septic tank with soak pits will be also be explored. No wastewater shall be disposed directly on land or on existing surface water resources

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without appropriate treatment. An STP of ~ 44 MLD capacities to handle sewage waste from overall site development is proposed and the treated wastewater is stored in an underground retention tank for 24hrs before conveyance for non-potable usage. The treated wastewater from CETP & STP shall be reused to reduce the usage of freshwater resources.

13. Municipal Solid waste of 154.37 TPD at 100% occupancy is estimated to be generated. Out of this, biodegradable waste constitutes to 123.5 TPD and the non-biodegradable waste constitutes to 30.87 TPD. Integrated solid waste management facility is proposed for handling of MSW generated. Industrial solid waste is estimated as 423 TPD which includes 85 TPD of hazardous waste and 338 TPD of non-hazardous waste. It has been estimated that about 13.2 tonnes of sludge will be generated daily (@300kg/MLD) from the proposed STPs and about 8.2 tonnes/ day of sludge from the CETPs. Hazardous waste will be sent to nearest Hazardous waste management facility is located at Dundigal (78km from project site) near Hyderabad ORR. Non-hazardous waste will be given to TSPCB approved recyclers/vendors for further treatment and disposal.

14. The overall power requirement for the proposed NIMZ is 678.63 mVA. The nearest 220 kV supply tapping point is Sadhashivpet 220/132 kV substation, which will be utilised initially. Solar Power Harnessing would be adopted within NIMZ built up areas particularly at available roof tops. Estimated Installation Capacity and Cost for Solar Power Harness 26.55 MW.

15. Rainwater Harvesting shall be implemented at NIMZ to conserve rainwater. Roof top area, greenbelt/green area, road/paved area, and open areas proposed in the NIMZ are considered for estimating the rainwater which can be harvested. Estimated Volume of run-off that can be harvested is 1930631.34 m<sup>3</sup>.

16. Tree cutting and green belt development: Approximately 2300 tree are envisaged to be cut. The total Green area planned in the layout is 1974.4 acres (15.6%) under layout periphery green belt, traffic rotaries, green buffer areas and open green spaces. In addition, each industrial plot will maintain 33% area of its area under Green areas around their industrial plot as per TSPCB guidelines. Approximately, 8,87,000 no. of trees are proposed to be planted in entire NIMZ at park level. The survival of the plantation shall be monitored frequently and survival rate of the plantation during operational phase shall not be less than 80%. A capital cost of INR 135 million (13.5 Crores) shall be earmarked for this purpose and INR of 6.75 million (0.675 Crores) shall be allocated for recurring expenses towards green belt development and maintenance. In addition to this, all other industrial units shall develop green areas within their premises as per the prevailing TSPCB provisions.

17. Land acquisition and R&R issues: The NIMZ in Zaheerabad is proposed to be developed in an area of about ~12,635 acres. An area of Ac 3100.07 gts. is under the possession of TSIIC, out of which patta/private land is Ac.1484.07 gts of and government land is Ac. 1616. Existing settlements are retained. The conceptual Master Plan is flexible to accommodate any settlement rehabilitation requirement within the NIMZ boundary. Presently the settlements are retained with adequate green around them. Hamlets within the project site are retained back with 50m open/green area and between 50-250m, no red category industries are proposed.

18. Employment potential: NIMZ is envisaged to generate direct and indirect employment of 2,66,000 peoples. During operational phase, the NIMZ and associated facilities is likely to generate direct employment of ~1,18,307 people. This project may generate indirect employment of around 1,47,883 people.

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19. Benefits of the project: The development of the NIMZ is being envisaged by TSIIC taking into consideration the overall development of Industries in the state. The Nation, State and the region will have impetuous benefits from such development, such as skill development and training to the local population, technology transfer, shifting of manpower resources from low productivity to high productive activities, better quality of educational and medical facilities to the local people, improved local infrastructure, improved socio-economic conditions, employment opportunities, etc.

20. Details of Court cases: No Court case is pending against the proposed project. Land related cases are being dealt separately.

21. Regarding several representations received, the proponent has submitted detailed information/documents regarding the query raised. It has been submitted that Land Alienation/ Acquisition Process shall be initiated as per provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement 2013.

22. The EAC based on the information submitted and clarifications provided by the project proponent and detailed discussions held on all the issues in its 293<sup>rd</sup> meeting during 24<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022, **recommended** the project for grant of environmental clearance with stipulated specific conditions along with other Standard EC Conditions.

23. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has considered the proposal based on the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee (Infrastructure, CRZ and other Miscellaneous projects) and hereby decided to grant Environmental Clearance for the "*Development of Zaheerabad National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) in Sangareddy District of Telangana by M/s Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited*" under the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended, subject to strict compliance of the following specific conditions, in addition to all standard conditions applicable for such projects.

## SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

### Statutory compliance:

- i. All red category projects should be confined at one place/area and a minimum distance of 500-700 m shall be maintained between the Industrial area and the boundary of Hamlet.
- ii. Two Hamlets i.e., Mungi Thanda and Chilepalle Thanda should be left out side from the project boundary located within Parcel I land.
- iii. All the mitigation measures to reduce pollution as mentioned in EIA/EMP report shall be implemented in toto.
- iv. 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 and 25th January, 2016.
- v. As per the Ministry's Office Memorandum F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2020, the project proponent shall abide by all the commitments made by them to address the concerns raised during the public consultation. The project

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proponent shall initiate the activities proposed by them, based on the commitment made in the public hearing, and incorporate in the Environmental Management Plan and submit to the Ministry. All other activities including pollution control, environmental protection and conservation, R&R, wildlife and forest conservation/protection measures including the NPV, Compensatory afforestation etc, either proposed by the project proponent based on the social impact assessment and R&R action plan carried out during the preparation of EIA report or prescribed by EAC, shall also be implemented and become part of EMP.

**Water Environment**

- vi. The existing water bodies in the project area shall be conserved and used for effective water management. No ground water shall be used in any case.
- vii. Provision shall be made to recharge the ground water and construct rainwater harvesting structures for augmentation of ground water levels. Rain water harvesting for roof run-off and surface run-off, as plan submitted shall be implemented.
- viii. Before recharging the surface run-off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease. The bore well for rainwater recharging shall be kept at least 4 meters above the highest ground water table. Piezometer be installed adequately to monitor the ground water level.
- ix. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured/recorded to ensure the water balance is maintained and the record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six Monthly Monitoring report.
- x. The unused water quota allocated to the industrial estate should be surrendered to the water board.
- xi. Grading within the project site shall be planned such that there shall be negligible impacts on the existing natural drainage system/pattern. An adequate drainage system shall be provided at the site with separate collection streams to segregate the storm run-off from roads, open areas, material storage areas, vehicle wash water and other wastewater streams. Suitable measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials into the drainage system.

**Pollution Control/Monitoring**

- xii. The Industrial area shall maintain Zero Liquid Discharge and to achieve this waste water generated from various industrial operations shall be properly collected, treated to the prescribed standards and then recycled or reused for the identified uses.
- xiii. The member units shall provide storage tanks for collection of effluent and provide ETP/STP for further treatment as per the prescribed norms and, as per the commitment made by M/s Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIIDC). Flow meters with recording facilities shall be provided to monitor the effluent quality and quantity discharged by member industries to the final disposal/re-use on a continuous basis.



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- xiv. Ambient noise levels shall be regularly monitored and conform to the prescribed standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during development/ construction phase.
- xv. Continuous monitoring system be installed by all the member industries and adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air, water and noise level during construction and post construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/SPCB.
- xvi. A comprehensive plan for disaster management and mitigation be developed taking in to account the products, processes and hazardous waste if any and its disposal. The plan should also include financial provisions for the same and integrate these within EIA/EMP.
- xvii. EMP- Budget allocation for developing adequate infrastructure for healthcare facilities and its operations for the employees and general public be made and implemented. Also adequate financial provisions be made for skill development for local population as provided for in the EIA-EMP.

#### **Green Belt**

- xviii. Green belt should be developed all around the settlements and water bodies. Minimum 33% of total project area shall be maintained as green belt.
- xix. Plantation/green belt should be developed at the boundary of the industrial project/area and hamlet/all nearby villages.

#### **STANDARD CONDITIONS:**

##### **I. Statutory compliance:**

- (i) The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of Schedule-I species in the study area).
- (ii) The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
- (iii) All excavation related dewatering shall be as duly authorized by the CGWA. A NOC from the CGWA shall be obtained for all dewatering and ground water abstraction
- (iv) A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
- (v) All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Coast Guard, Civil Aviation Department

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shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

## II. Air quality monitoring and preservation:

- (i) The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in reference to PM emission, and SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> in reference to SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions) within and outside the project area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
- (ii) Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed emission standards.
- (iii) Dust collectors shall be deployed in all areas where surface cleaning and painting operations are to be carried out, supplemented by stacks for effective dispersion.
- (iv) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power 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 of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
- (v) A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

## III. Water quality monitoring and preservation:

- (i) Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
- (ii) Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused for horticulture, flushing, backwash, HVAC purposes and dust suppression.
- (iii) A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.
- (iv) No diversion of the natural course of the river shall be made without prior permission from the Ministry of Water resources.

## IV. Noise monitoring and prevention:

- (i) Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.



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- (ii) Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipments.
- (iii) Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.
- (iv) The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.

**V. Energy Conservation measures:**

- (i) Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
- (ii) Provide LED lights in their offices and project areas.

**VI. Waste management:**

- (i) Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that they conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (ii) The solid wastes shall be managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (iii) Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (iv) A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.
- (v) 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.

**VII. Green Belt:**

- (i) An overall green area of at-least 33% of the Industrial Area should be developed with native species. The project proponent of the Industrial Area shall comply with the additional commitment made by them in the EIA report regarding the development of green belt.
- (ii) The Industrial Areas are directed to accordingly allocate the area to be developed as green cover to respective individual industrial units so as to achieve the above mentioned condition.
- (iii) The individual industrial unit, at the time of obtaining EC, shall bring a letter from the Industrial Area for the area allocated to them to be developed as green cover as a part of obligation from the Industrial Area.
- (iv) Wherever possible, plantations around the periphery of the Industrial Area, in the downwind direction and along the road sides shall be provided for containment of pollution and for formation of a screen between the industrial area and the outer civil area. The choice of plants should include shrubs of height 1 to 1.5 m and tree of 3 to 5 m height. The intermixing of trees and shrubs should be such that the foliage area density in vertical is almost uniform.

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- (v) The parameters like selection of plant species, procedure for plantation, density of tree plantation etc shall be as per the CPCB guidelines.

**VIII. Public hearing and human health issues:**

- (i) Workers shall be strictly enforced to wear personal protective equipments like dust mask, ear muffs or ear plugs, whenever and wherever necessary/ required. Special visco-elastic gloves will be used by labour exposed to hazards from vibration.
- (ii) Safety training shall be given to all workers specific to their work area and every worker and employee will be engaged in fire hazard awareness training and mock drills which will be conducted regularly. All standard safety and occupational hazard measures shall be implemented and monitored by the concerned officials to prevent the occurrence of untoward incidents/ accidents.
- (iii) Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
- (iv) 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 etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- (v) Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

**X. Environment Responsibility:**

- (i) The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
- (ii) A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
- (iii) Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
- (iv) Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.

**XI. Miscellaneous:**

- (i) The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.

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- (ii) The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- (iii) The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- (iv) The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- (v) The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- (vi) The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> (ambient levels) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
- (vii) The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
- (viii) The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- (ix) The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- (x) No further expansion or modifications in the Industrial Area shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- (xi) Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (xii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- (xiii) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- (xiv) The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
- (xv) The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other

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orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

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

24. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(Amardeep Raju)  
Scientist-E

Copy to:

1. The Principal Secretary, Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department, Telangana Government Secretariat, Room No. 327A, D-Block, 2nd Floor, Khairatabad, Hyderabad (Telangana).
2. The Regional Officer, Ministry of Env., Forest and Climate Change, Integrated Regional Office, Hyderabad, 3rd Floor, Room No. 309, Aranya Bhawan, Opp. RBI, Safiabab – 500004, Hyderabad, Telangana.
3. The Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board Parivesh Bhavan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi – 32.
4. The Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-III, Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar, Telangana - 500018 Hyderabad.
5. Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi.
6. District Collector, Sangareddy, Telangana.
7. Guard File/Monitoring File/ Parivesh Portal /Record File.

(Amardeep Raju)  
Scientist-E

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Scientist E  
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