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State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
West Bengal
Minutes of SEIAA Meeting
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Subject: **1st meeting of SEIAA (Reconstituted on 17.05.2023)**
Venue:- **Conference Room of Environment Department, Prani Sampad Bhavan, 5th Floor, LB – Block, Sector – III, Salt Lake, Kolkata – 700106**
From :- **30 May 2023**
To :- **30 May 2023**

(1) Proposed Residential Complex “Southwind Exotica” at Mouza – Kanainatshal, JL. No.- 76, R.S. & L.R. Plot No.- 376, 372, 380 & 381/596, L.R. Khatian No.- 3067, under Baikunthapur II Gram Panchayat, P.S.- Bardhaman Sadar & District – Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal by **M/s. Ullahas Nandini Udyog Pvt. Ltd.**

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/INFRA2/415460/2023, File No. : EN/T-II-1/065/2023, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/INFRA2/415460/2023** dated **06 February 2023** seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above-mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL. No. **8(a) Building / Construction** projects under Category “**B2**” of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC recommended the proposed project for Environmental Clearance during its 70th meeting held on 15.03.2023.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. Ullahas Nandini Udyog Pvt. Ltd.** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the recommendation of SEAC and accepted the same considering the NOC of the Panchayat regarding the management of solid waste, drainage and disposal thereof scientifically.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

The application for EC is approved based on the building sanction letter of Baikunthapur II Gram Panchayat dated 16.11.2022 and the recommendation of Purba Bardhaman Zilla Parishad vide Memo No. DE/1650 dated 23.11.2022.

CONCLUSION

Approved for EC.

Conditions

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.

- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- vi. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- vii. 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.
- viii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- ix. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- x. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.
- xi. The project proponent should strictly comply with the guidelines for High Rise Buildings, issued by MoEF, GoI vide No. 21-270/2008-IA.III dated 07.02.2012.
- xii. The project proponent shall comply with the EMP as proposed in terms of Office Memorandum issued by the MoEF & CC vide F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

- i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
- ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
- iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM25) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
- 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 is mandatory. The location of the DG sets may be decided in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meters height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
- vii. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
- viii. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- ix. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces

outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.

- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- xi. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.
- xii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation

- i. The natural drainage system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.
- ii. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
- iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
- iv. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) along with State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB) along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- v. A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water already committed, the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.
- vi. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
- vii. Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supply of recycled water and other for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc. and for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc. shall to be done.
- viii. Use of water saving devices/ fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc.) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.
- ix. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
- x. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- xi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
- xii. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
- xiii. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xiv. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- xv. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the State Water Investigation Directorate (SWID) in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the SWID for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.

- xvi. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, landscaping, car washing, yard washing.
- xvii. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xviii. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by MoEF&CC. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.
- xix. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xx. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention

- i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
- ii. Noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- 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.

V. Energy Conservation measures

- i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
- ii. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
- iii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- iv. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
- v. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- vi. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

VI. Waste Management

- i. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.
- ii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
- iii. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials.

- iv. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
- v. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- vi. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- vii. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- viii. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- ix. 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.
- x. 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.
- xi. **Construction and demolition activities should be equipped with adequate dust emission measures including installation of anti-smog guns.**

VII. Water Body Conservation:-

- i. Existing water body (if any) should not be lined and their embankments should not be cemented. The water body is to be kept in natural conditions without disturbing the ecological habitat.

VIII. Green Cover

- i. The unit should strictly abide by The West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non-Forest Areas) Act, 2006 and subsequent rules. The proponent should undertake plantation of trees over at least 20% of the total area.
- ii. No tree can be felled/transplanted unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
- iii. The proponent should plant at least **135** nos. trees. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping. The project proponent should follow plantation plan approved by DFO, Burdwan Division vide Certificate no. 14/8 dated 02.02.2023.
- iv. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned Local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
- v. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

IX. Transport

- i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
 - a. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - b. Traffic calming measures.
 - c. Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - d. Parking norms as per local regulation.
- ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a

pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and to be operated only during non-peak hours.

- iii. 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.

X. Human health issues

- i. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
- ii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- 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.
- vi. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

XI. Environment Management Plan (EMP)

- i. The project proponent should submit the proposed EMP on a six monthly basis. The Office Memorandum issued by the MoEF & CC vide F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020 should be strictly followed.
- ii. Need based activities for local people is part of the EMP. Details of such activities are submitted by the project proponent.
- iii. The project proponent shall install display board for display of all the environmental parameters including sensor-based air, water and noise quality monitoring stations within their premises.
- iv. 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 Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB as a part of six-monthly report.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

XII. Miscellaneous

- i. The environmental clearance accorded shall be valid for a period of 10 years for the proposed project.
- ii. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded

environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.

- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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 with a copy to SEIAA and WBPCB.
- vi. 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.
- vii. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB, 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 and also that during their presentation to the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC).
- x. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA.
- 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 SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xiii. The SEIAA 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 the MoEF&CC/SEIAA/WBPCB shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer(s) of the Regional Office of MoEF&CC / SEIAA/WBPCB 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 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.

(2) Proposed expansion of Residential Complex 'Godrej Se7en' at Mouza – Banagram, JL No. 16, R.S. Dag. No. 358(P), 359(P), 362(P), 363(P), 364, 385(P), 386(P), 389(P), 390(P), 391, 392, 393(P), 411(P), 412(P), 413, 414, 415, 416, 417(P), 418, 419, 420, 421(P), 422(P), 423(P) & 424(P); L.R. Dag Nos. – 415(P), 416(P), 419(P), 420(P), 421, 422(P), 432(P), 454(P), 455(P), 459(P), 460, 461, 462(P), 463(P), 483(P), 484(P), 485, 486, 487(P), 488, 490(P), 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500(P), 501(P), 502(P) & 504(P) and Mouza – Sarmasterchak, JL No. 17, R.S. Dag Nos. - 1(P), 3(P) & 12(P); L.R. Dag nos. - 1(P), 3(P) & 12(P); PS. – Bishnupur, PO. – Kulerdari and Rasapunja, under Kulerdari and Rasapunja Gram Panchayats, Dist. – South 24 Parganas, PIN – 700104, West Bengal by **M/s. Godrej Amitis Developers LLP**.

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/INFRA2/414728/2023, File No. : EN/T-II-1/058/2022, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/INFRA2/414728/2023** dated **16 January 2023** along with copies of EIA/EMP seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above-mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL. No. **8(a) Building / Construction** projects under Category "**B1**" of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC recommended the proposed project for Environmental Clearance during its 70th meeting held on 15.03.2023.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. Godrej Amitis Developers LLP** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the recommendation of SEAC and observed that the PP should submit the following in the PARIVESH Portal:-

- i. Copy of building permit.**
- ii. NOC from the Competent Authority for disposal of treated waste water in the public stream.**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

Therefore, the application for EC is deferred for additional information.

CONCLUSION

Deferred (Additional Information).

(3) Proposed Residential Complex at R.S. Dag No. – 3914, 3915, 3916 (Part) & 3938 (Part), J.L. No. – 36, Mouza – Patharghata, R.S. Dag No. – 1020 (Part), 1021(Part), 1061, 1062 (Part), 1063, 1064 (Part), J.L. No. – 33, Mouza – Chakpachuria P.S. – New Town, Dist. – North 24 Parganas, West Bengal by **M/s. Neelkanth Nirman Pvt. Ltd.**

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/INFRA2/415599/2023, File No. : EN/T-II-1/050/2023, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/INFRA2/415599/2023** dated **24 January 2023** seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL.No. **8(a) Building / Construction** projects under Category "**B2**" of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC recommended the proposed project for Environmental Clearance during its 70th meeting held on 15.03.2023.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. Neelkanth Nirman Pvt. Ltd.** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the recommendation of SEAC and accepted the same considering the NOC of the Panchayat regarding the management of solid waste, drainage and disposal thereof scientifically.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

The application for EC is approved based on the Building Permit vide Memo No. 1298/RPS dated 14.11.2022 issued by the Executive Officer, Rajarhat Panchayat Samity.

CONCLUSION

Approved for EC.

Conditions

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightning etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- vi. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- vii. 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.
- viii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- ix. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- x. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.
- xi. The project proponent should strictly comply with the guidelines for High Rise Buildings, issued by MoEF, GoI vide No. 21-270/2008-IA.III dated 07.02.2012.
- xii. The project proponent shall comply with the EMP as proposed in terms of Office Memorandum issued by the MoEF & CC vide F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

- i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
- ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
- iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM25) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
- 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 is mandatory. The location of the DG sets may be decided in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meters height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
- vii. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
- viii. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- ix. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.
- x. The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- xi. The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.
- xii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation

- i. The natural drainage system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.
- ii. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
- iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
- iv. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) along with State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB) along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- v. A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water already committed, the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.
- vi. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers

paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.

- vii. Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supply of recycled water and other for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc. and for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc shall to be done.
- viii. Use of water saving devices/ fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc.) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.
- ix. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
- x. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- xi. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
- xii. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
- xiii. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
- xiv. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the State Water Investigation Directorate (SWID) in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the SWID for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
- xv. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, AC make up water and gardening.
- xvi. No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xvii. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by MoEF&CC. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.
- xviii. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xix. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

IV. Noise monitoring and prevention

- i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
- ii. Noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
- 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.

V. Energy Conservation measures

- i. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
- ii. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.

- iii. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- iv. Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
- v. Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- vi. Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.

VI. Waste Management

- i. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.
- ii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
- iii. Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials.
- iv. Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit/ Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
- v. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- vi. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- vii. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- viii. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- ix. 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.
- x. 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.
- xi. **Construction and demolition activities should be equipped with adequate dust emission measures including installation of anti-smog guns.**

VII. Water Body Conservation:-

- i. Existing water body (if any) should not be lined and their embankments should not be cemented. The water body is to be kept in natural conditions without disturbing the ecological habitat.

VIII. Green Cover

- i. The unit should strictly abide by The West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non-Forest Areas) Act, 2006 and subsequent rules. The proponent should undertake plantation of trees over at least 20% of the total area.
- ii. No tree can be felled/transplanted unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
- iii. The proponent should plant at least **238** nos. trees. The landscape planning should include plantation of native

species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping. The project proponent should follow plantation plan approved by DFO, 24-Parganas (North) Division vide Memo no. 2985/17-T-9 dated 09.01.2023.

- iv. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned Local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
- v. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

IX. Transport

- i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
 - a. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - b. Traffic calming measures.
 - c. Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - d. Parking norms as per local regulation.
- ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and to be operated only during non-peak hours.
- iii. 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.

X. Human health issues

- i. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
- ii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- 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.
- vi. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

XI. Environment Management Plan (EMP)

- i. The project proponent should submit the proposed EMP on a six monthly basis. The Office Memorandum issued by the MoEF & CC vide F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020 should be strictly followed.
- ii. Need based activities for local people is part of the EMP. Details of such activities are submitted by the Project Proponent.
- iii. The project proponent shall install display board for display of all the environmental parameters including sensor-based air, water and noise quality monitoring stations within their premises.

- iv. 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 Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB as a part of six-monthly report.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.

XII. Miscellaneous

- i. The environmental clearance accorded shall be valid for a period of 10 years for the proposed project.
- ii. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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 with a copy to SEIAA and WBPCB.
- vi. 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.
- vii. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB, 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 and also that during their presentation to the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC).
- x. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA.
- 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 SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xiii. The SEIAA 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 the MoEF&CC/SEIAA/WBPCB shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer(s) of the Regional Office of MoEF&CC /

SEIAA/WBPCB 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 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.

(4) Proposed construction of Fortis Hospital at Premises No. – 730, Anandapur, Ward. No – 108 under Kolkata Municipal Corporation, South 24 Parganas, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal by **M/s. International Hospital Ltd.**

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/MIS/49651/2019, File No. : EN/T-II-1/029/2019, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/MIS/49651/2019** dated **09 Jan 2020** along with copies of EIA/EMP seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL.No. **8(b) Townships and Area Development** projects under Category "**B2**" of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC in its meeting held on 17.11.2021 decided that the amount of Remediation Plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan is Rs. 258.4 Lacs. SEIAA considered the application in its meeting held on 28.12.2021 and decided to ask for certain additional documents. The project proponent submitted documents on 18.04.2023. SEIAA on 20.04.2023 considered the submission by the project proponent vide letter no. NIL dated 18.04.2023 uploaded on 18.04.2023 and observed that in terms of the O.M. issued by MoEF & CC vide No. 22-21/2020 –IA.III [E-138949] dated 28.01.2022, the PP is required to submit the gross turnover of the project certified by a Chartered Accountant, in order to calculate the penalty amount. The PP should also submit the copy of paid challan of EC processing fees.

The project proponent uploaded documents on 24.05.2023.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. International Hospital Ltd.** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	Kolkata

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the submission by the project proponent vide letter no. NIL dated 24.05.2023 uploaded on 24.05.2023.

The penalty amount as per SOP for violation project (vide F. No. 22-21/2020-IA.III dated 07.07.2021) is 1% of the project cost and 0.25% of gross turn over. Further, since this project has declared its violation on its own, the percentages would be halved as per the SOP which reads as '*the percentage rate, as above, shall be halved if the project proponent suo-moto reports such violation without such violations coming to the knowledge of the Government either on inquiry or complaint*'.
Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Total penalty amount} &= [(1\% \text{ of } 1,32,12,68,302) + (0.25\% \text{ of } 3,04,21,20,176)] / 2 \\
&= [13212683.02 + (3,04,21,20,176 * 25 / 10000)] / 2 \\
&= [13212683.02 + 7605300.44] / 2 \\
&= 1,04,08,991.73
\end{aligned}$$

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

The application for EC is approved based on the Completion Certificate issued by the Executive Engineer, KMC vide completion case No.2022120187 dated 22.03.2023.

The amount for remediation plan, natural and community resource augmentation plan along with the penalty amount should be deposited by the PP.

CONCLUSION

Approved for EC.

Conditions

I. Statutory compliance:

- i. The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- ii. The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightning etc.
- iii. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- iv. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- vi. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water /surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
- vii. 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.
- viii. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- ix. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- x. The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.
- xi. The project proponent should strictly comply with the guidelines for High Rise Buildings, issued by MoEF, GoI vide No. 21-270/2008-IA.III dated 07.02.2012.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

- i. Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
- ii. A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
- iii. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM25) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.

- 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 is mandatory. The location of the DG sets may be decided in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
- v. Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
- vi. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
- vii. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
- viii. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- ix. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016.
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- ii. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
- iii. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
- iv. Harvested rainwater cannot be used for artificial recharge to ground water table.
- v. The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) along with State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB) along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- vi. A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water already committed, the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.
- vii. At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
- viii. Use of water saving devices/ fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc.) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.
- ix. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- x. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local byelaw provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016.
- xi. No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
- xii. Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines

of the State Water Investigation Directorate (SWID) in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the SWID for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.

- xiii. Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for gardening, landscaping and car washing.
- xiv. No sewage or untreated effluent water and would be discharged through storm water drains.
- xv. Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, car washing and cooling tower. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by MoEF&CC. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.
- xvi. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- xvii. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

IV. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)

- i. Effluent generated from the hospital shall be segregated and treated separately in adequately designed ETP including tertiary chlorination / disinfection. The discharged liquid effluent should comply with the stipulated standards.

V. Noise monitoring and prevention

- i. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
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VII. Waste Management

- i. The proponent should strictly abide by the Bio-Medical Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- ii. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic

capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.

- iii. Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
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- vi. All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
- vii. Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- viii. Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
- ix. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- x. 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.
- xi. 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.

VIII. Water Body Conservation:-

- i. Existing water body, if any, should not be lined and their embankments should not be cemented. The water body is to be kept in natural conditions without disturbing the ecological habitat.

IX. Green Cover

- i. The unit should strictly abide by The West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non-Forest Areas) Act, 2006 and subsequent rules. **The proponent should undertake plantation of trees in 500.42 sqm. within the project site and 1500 sqm. at LR Plot No. 445/561, Khatian No. 1365, Block – Sonarpur, Mouza – Khodahati, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal.**
- ii. No tree can be felled/transplanted unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
- iii. The proponent should plant at least **130** nos. trees. In addition to tree plantation within project site exclusive tree plantation would be done in an area of 1500 sqm. at LR Plot No. 445/561, Khatian No. 1365, Block – Sonarpur, Mouza – Khodahati, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
- iv. Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned Local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
- v. Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

X. Transport

- i. A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
 - a. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

- b. Traffic calming measures.
- c. Proper design of entry and exit points.
- d. Parking norms as per local regulation.
- ii. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and to be operated only during non-peak hours.
- iii. 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.

XI. Human health issues

- i. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
- ii. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- 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.
- vi. A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

XII. Environment Management Plan (EMP)

- i. The project proponent should submit the proposed EMP on a six monthly basis. The Office Memorandum issued by the MoEF & CC vide F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020 should be strictly followed.
- ii. Need based activities for local people is part of the EMP. Details of such activities are submitted by the Project Proponent.
- iii. 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 Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB as a part of six-monthly report.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.

XIII. Miscellaneous

- i. The environmental clearance accorded shall be valid for a period of 10 years for the proposed project.
- ii. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded

- environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.
- iii. 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.
 - iv. 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.
 - v. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the MoEF&CC at environment clearance portal with a copy to SEIAA and WBPCB.
 - vi. 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.
 - vii. The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC along with SEIAA and WBPCB, 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 and also that during their presentation to the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC).
 - x. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA.
 - 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 SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
 - xiii. The SEIAA 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 the MoEF&CC/SEIAA/WBPCB shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer(s) of the Regional Office of MoEF&CC /SEIAA/WBPCB 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 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.

(5) Proposed Uttar Chakoakheti Sand Mine (MIN_APD_20) over an area of 2.14 ha / 5.29 Acres on the Kaljani River at J. L. No. – 36, Plot No. 1723(p) & 1724(p), Mouza – Uttar Chakoakheti, Village – Uttar Chakoakheti, Police Station – Alipurduar, District – Alipurduar, West Bengal by **M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Limited.**

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/MIN/423327/2023, File No. : EN/T-II-1/363/2023, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/MIN/423327/2023** dated **08 April 2023** seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above-mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL. No. **1(a) Mining of minerals** under Category "**B2**" of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC recommended that Environmental Clearance be granted for the proposed project during its 75th meeting held on 19.04.2023. Standard EC conditions for the sand mines should be referred to. Following additional conditions may be imposed:

- a) Status of the need-based activities to be reported during six monthly progress report.
- b) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health examinations for labourers to be provided.
- c) If the proposed mine falls within 10 km from the periphery of a National Park/ Sanctuary/ Eco-Sensitive Zone/Protected Area. As such the PP shall, – in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004, obtain a no objection certificate from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) before commencement of project activity.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	Alipurduar

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the recommendation of SEAC and decided that the application for MIN_APD_20 falling within the DSR potential code AD_AD1_KJ_27 is accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

The application for EC is approved.

CONCLUSION

Approved for EC.

Conditions

General Conditions

1. In case the mining area or a part thereof is private land not owned by the Project Proponent (PP), then a written permission should be obtained regarding consent of the land owner(s) concerned for carrying out the mining operation before commencement of any mining activity.
2. The PP shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing, if held.
3. Apart from possessing a valid lease the proponent shall obtain all other necessary permissions before commencement of any mining or allied activity at the lease hold area.
4. The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 must be followed strictly.
5. It shall be the responsibility of the PP to abide by and to comply with all the provisions made and restrictions

imposed, — particularly those regarding environment management practices, by and under the West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021 and the West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, failing which the EC shall be liable to be cancelled.

6. The EC is granted on the condition that the lease area falls under the potential sand mining area earmarked in the District Level Survey Report (DSR). Mining shall be done only in an area/ stretch which has been identified in the DSR as well as in the approved Mining Plan.
7. No river bed mining shall be allowed beneath 3 meters of the river bed.
8. The depth of mining in riverbed shall also not exceed one meter above groundwater (base flow) level.
9. No River sand mining shall be carried out in monsoon season, as declared by the concerned District Authority.
10. The PP shall submit Annual Replenishment Report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased accordingly.
11. If the lease hold area is located in hilly terrain, it is to be ensured by the PP that the mine working depth is limited to 1.0 metre below the riverbed level.
12. In case the lease area, or a part of it, falls in the river flood plain¹, a buffer of three metre to be left from the river bank for mining. (non river-bed sand mining)
13. In case the lease area, or a part of it, is an agricultural field, a buffer of three metre land shall be left between the mine boundary and the adjacent field. (non river-bed sand mining)
14. Mining shall be done in layers of not more than 1 metre depth to avoid ponding effect and only after the first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the second layer and so on.
15. The PP shall get the baseflow and groundwater level (water table) monitored on monthly basis. The water level should be referenced to both the 'mean sea level' and the 'local ground level'. During sand mining operations, a network of existing wells shall be established around the sand mining area and piezometers shall be installed at all sand quarry sites. A minimum of four piezometers shall be installed in the no-mining zone around the sand quarrying area. Monitoring of groundwater quality in the vicinity (one km radius from the sand quarrying site) shall be carried out once in every two months.
16. Any area falling within 7.5 metre or 12.5% of the river width, whichever is more, from the river bank (towards the channel) will be left intact as no mining zone. Subject to above the PP shall identify the central 3/4 part of river on map where there is a deposition of sand and remaining 1/4 part shall be left intact as no mining zone for the protection of the bank.
17. No stream shall be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources shall be obstructed due to mining operations.
18. No blasting shall be resorted to in river bed sand/ gravel mining and no blasting operation shall be carried out without permission at any other place.
19. Irrespective of the location, thickness of sand deposition, agricultural land/ riverbed, the method of mining shall conform to the orders / directions passed by any Court of Law / Tribunal time to time and in compliance with the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016 and the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020.
20. Mining shall begin only after pucca pillars marking the boundary of lease area are erected at the cost of the lease holder at every corner of the lease-hold area. Only after certification in this regard with the geo coordinates of the corner pillars is issued by the district mining officials, mining can commence. The geo coordinates of the corner pillars shall be made available to the District Level Committee.
21. The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and shall be, as far as

¹ A floodplain is a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream and it stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley

practicable, concurrently used for land reclamation. {non river bed sand mining}

22. The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of sand mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This shall be produced before officers of the Central Government and/ or the State Government for inspection.
23. Noise arising out of mining and processing unit(s) shall be abated and controlled at source to keep noise level within permissible limit.
24. No sand mining activity shall be carried out between dusk to dawn, or as permitted by the local authority.
25. Infrastructure and facilities erected for the mine shall conform to the provisions made for the purpose at the sand ghat designated and demarcated (with geo referencing) and laid out for the purpose by the District administration.
26. In particular the PP shall ensure that the approach road, – from the proposed sand ghat to the sand storage depot, is planned and maintained with prior consent of the local Administration.
27. There shall be a single point of entry and exit point for all vehicles. In case it is necessary to have more than one entry/exit, all such points shall have check points with all digital monitoring facilities as mentioned in the ‘Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining’ (January, 2020) issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. All other possible ways of entry /exit shall be closed using barriers. All provisions shall be made to make it impossible for any vehicle to enter or exit without an entry into the computerized system.
28. All such points shall have 24×7 CCTV coverage; the footage of the CCTV coverage shall be submitted to the District Collector by the PP at mutually agreed frequencies.
29. The PP shall ensure that pollution due to transportation is effectively controlled. The PP shall also ensure regular sprinkling of water.
30. Only potable water may be collected from nearby locality with prior permission of the authority concerned. Water for other purposes shall be taken from the river.
31. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the PP to ensure that air pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or fumes during mining and processing phase are controlled and kept within permissible limits specified under environmental laws.
32. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks/ tractors only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used.
33. The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall not create a major visual impact on the site.
34. Restoration of flora affected by mining must be done immediately. Five times the number of trees destroyed by mining shall be planted (preferably of indigenous species) and maintained over the entire lease period. Irrespective of the above the proponent shall plant and maintain, for the entire lease period, at least five trees per hectare of lease area in areas near the mine.
35. The PP shall ensure that, there is no damage to any fauna and its habitats/ nestings located close to the sand mining site, if any. The PP should receive clearance from the local Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)² of the district concerned in this regard.
36. No felling of trees in or within the precincts of the mine shall be allowed. If a mining lease area, or a part of it, falls within 10 km from the periphery of any National Park/ Sanctuary or an Eco-Sensitive Zone or a Protected Area, no mining or related activity shall be undertaken without first obtaining a no objection certificate from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL), in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004.

² For all local bodies Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) of the WB State Biodiversity Board are constituted under Sec. 41(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002

37. The PP shall take all necessary protective measures to ensure that no spring sources are affected due to mining activities.
38. Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining area shall be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored properly for future use.
39. No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be undertaken in areas where landslide is likely to occur due to unfavourable steep angle of slope.
40. No extraction of stone/ boulder/ sand shall be undertaken in landslide prone areas.
41. If clearance of riparian vegetation is to be undertaken it must be done under the supervision and control of an appropriate government authority. It shall be the responsibility of the project proponent to ensure absolute compliance with the relevant provisions of the West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non Forest Areas) Act, 2006, and the Rules framed there under.
42. To reduce visual impact of mining the PP shall ensure tidiness.
43. Dumping of waste, if any, shall be done only in earmarked places as approved in the mining plan.
44. No rubbish shall be disposed in the river bed.
45. The PP shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution.
46. Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed.
47. No mining shall be undertaken in a mining lease located within 1 km from bridges, highways and railway lines on both upstream and downstream sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of bridge, public civil structure (including water intake point) on upstream side and ten times (10 x) the span of such bridge on downstream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 metres on the upstream and 500 metres on the downstream side.
48. Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archaeological importance.
49. Only such vehicles as are having valid fitness and PUC Certificates, shall be used for transportation of sand.
50. The PP shall develop proper junction at takeoff points of approach road with main road, with proper width and geometry required for safe movement of traffic, at his own cost.
51. The PP shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
52. No stacking shall be allowed on road side along State/ National Highways.
53. Suitable sand depots will be located in the vicinity of the sand quarry site to facilitate the sale of sand. While selecting the site for depots, it must be ensured that the site is within 25 km from the sand quarry site and has an area of around 04–06 ha (10-15 acres) with parking facility and proper entry and exit for smooth movement of the vehicles. The depot site shall preferably be a Government poramboke land³.
54. The PP shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and shall complete this work before abandonment of mine.
55. Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster.
56. The site specific plan for eco-restoration submitted by the proponent along with the EC application shall be properly implemented.
57. Transport of mineral shall not be done through villages/ habitations.
58. The route of mineral transportation vehicle from source to destination shall be tracked through the system using checkpoints, Radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags, and GPS tracking.
59. The PP shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers.

³ *the land that doesn't fall under the list of revenue records.*

60. The PP shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. The Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.
61. The PP shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project. Personal Health data like BP ECG, chest X-ray, PFT, smoking habits, blood and urine test etc. shall be undertaken once in six months to take necessary remedial/preventive measures. In this regard recommendations of National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) / Central Labour Institute (CLI) / All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIH&PH) shall be adopted for ensuring good work-environment for mine workers.
62. The PP shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, river-bank erosion, maintenance of roads etc.
63. A year-wise excavation schedule showing the breakup of pay-mineral (sand) and waste (if any) may be clearly drawn up and areas may be demarcated for waste dumping. Site for intermediate stockpiling of the mineral may also be clearly demarcated and shown in the surface plan.
64. The PP shall review the Progressive Mine Closure Plan every two years from the date of opening of the mine and shall submit the same to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, for its approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. In the event of the progressive mine closure being not approved, or not deemed to be approved, the mining activities shall be discontinued.
65. One year prior to the proposed closure of the mine the proponent shall submit a Final Mine Closure Plan for approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf.
66. The PP shall ensure that the protective measures contained in the Mine Closure Plan referred to hereinabove including the reclamation and rehabilitation work are carried out in accordance with the approved Mine Closure Plan or with such modifications as are approved by the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016.
67. In addition to regular submission of environmental compliance reports as required under the EIA Notification, 2006, the PP shall submit to the Officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, a yearly report before 1st of July every year setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative works carried out as envisaged in the approved Mine Closure Plan, and if there is any deviation, reasons thereof.
68. For the purpose of carrying out mining operation in the area, the PP shall furnish financial assurance. The amount of financial assurance⁴ shall be as laid down in the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. The financial assurance may be in any of the forms referred to in the said Rules.
69. The PP shall prepare a dust and noise minimization plan with adequate details and shall implement the same.
70. Needs of the locality shall be assessed and the social part of the EMP shall be undertaken as stipulated by MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F. No. 22-65/2017.IA.III dated 30.09.2020. Beneficiary of the social component of EMP should be identified and to be displayed at site. The project proponent has given a commitment vide Memo No. MDTC/SAND/003/Part-1/1008 dated 19.04.2023 that expenses upto 2% of the total project cost will be used towards need based activity and all such expenditure would be made in due consultation with the District Authorities.
71. The PP shall ensure that the provisions every relevant Acts, Rules Guidelines etc. shall be complied in both letter and spirit.
72. In particular, the PP shall ensure compliance with the provisions laid down in the following Acts/ Rules/

⁴ Rupees 15 thousand per hectare of the mining lease area put to use for mining and allied activities or rupees fifty (50)thousand, whichever is higher

Guidelines.

- a. The West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016;
- b. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
- c. Sand Mining Framework, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India;
- d. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
- e. The West Bengal Sand Mining Policy, 2021; and,
- f. The West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021.

73. Non-compliance of any of the terms and conditions mentioned hereinabove may lead to cancellation of the environmental clearance granted.

74. The Environmental Clearance is being issued without prejudice to any action initiated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or any court case pending in any court of law, and it does not mean that the project proponent has not violated any environmental law in the past, and all future decisions made or directives/ orders/ notifications/ circulars issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be binding on the Project Proponent. Similarly, all verdicts/ orders of the Hon'ble Court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence, this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case(s) filed against her/ him, if any, or any action initiated against her/ him under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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

76. The validity of this Environmental Clearance will be as provided in the Notification of MoEF&CC vide No. S.O.1807(E) dated 12.04.2022.

77. The EC is granted for the project as proposed. In case any deviation or alteration in the project is contemplated the proponent will apply afresh for Environmental Clearance for the proposed modifications and/ or expansion of the project.

78. The stipulations made under other relevant Acts, - in particular the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, and the rules and regulations made there under, shall be strictly complied with.

79. The State Government may, in its own discretion, impose such further conditions as it may deem fit, necessary or expedient. All such conditions will have to be complied with.

80. Non-compliance to any of the stipulated terms and conditions may lead to cancellation of the EC.

If you are aggrieved by the grant of this Environmental Clearance or by any of the terms and conditions imposed herein, you may, in your own discretion, within a period of thirty days from today, prefer an appeal before the National Green Tribunal (Eastern Zonal Bench, Kolkata), HFXC+VR5, Kadampukur Village, Newtown, New Town, West Bengal 700156, under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

81. Additional conditions

- i. Ongoing status of the need-based activities to be reported during 6 monthly progress report.
- ii. Basic amenities, safety and occupational health of the labours to be provided.
- iii. It appears that the proposed mine falls within 10 km from the periphery of a National Park/ Sanctuary/ Eco-Sensitive Zone/Protected Area. As such the PP shall, – in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004, obtain a no objection certificate from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) before commencement of project activity.

(6) Proposed Jatamari Sand Mine (MIN_CB_13) over an area of 1.32 ha / 3.26 Acres on the Dharla River at J. L. No. – 12, Plot No. 2354 & 2355, Mouza – Jatamari, Village – Jatamari, Police Station – Sitalkuchi, District – Cooch Behar, West Bengal by **M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Limited.**

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/MIN/425389/2023, File No. : EN/T-II-1/364/2023, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/MIN/425389/2023** dated **08 April 2023** seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above-mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL. No. **1(a) Mining of minerals** under Category "**B2**" of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC recommended that Environmental Clearance be granted for the proposed project during its 75th meeting held on 19.04.2023. Standard EC conditions for the sand mines should be referred to. Following additional conditions may be imposed:

- a) Status of the need-based activities to be reported during six monthly progress report.
- b) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health examinations for labourers to be provided.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	Cooch Behar

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the recommendation of SEAC and decided that the application for MIN_CB_13 falling within the DSR potential code CB_SK_DL_29 is accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

The application for EC is approved.

CONCLUSION

Approved for EC.

Conditions

General Conditions

1. In case the mining area or a part thereof is private land not owned by the Project Proponent (PP), then a written permission should be obtained regarding consent of the land owner(s) concerned for carrying out the mining operation before commencement of any mining activity.
2. The PP shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing, if held.
3. Apart from possessing a valid lease the proponent shall obtain all other necessary permissions before commencement of any mining or allied activity at the lease hold area.

4. The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 must be followed strictly.
5. It shall be the responsibility of the PP to abide by and to comply with all the provisions made and restrictions imposed, — particularly those regarding environment management practices, by and under the West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021 and the West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, failing which the EC shall be liable to be cancelled.
6. The EC is granted on the condition that the lease area falls under the potential sand mining area earmarked in the District Level Survey Report (DSR). Mining shall be done only in an area/ stretch which has been identified in the DSR as well as in the approved Mining Plan.
7. No river bed mining shall be allowed beneath 3 meters of the river bed.
8. The depth of mining in riverbed shall also not exceed one meter above groundwater (base flow) level.
9. No River sand mining shall be carried out in monsoon season, as declared by the concerned District Authority.
10. The PP shall submit Annual Replenishment Report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased accordingly.
11. If the lease hold area is located in hilly terrain, it is to be ensured by the PP that the mine working depth is limited to 1.0 metre below the riverbed level.
12. In case the lease area, or a part of it, falls in the river flood plain⁵, a buffer of three metre to be left from the river bank for mining. (non river-bed sand mining)
13. In case the lease area, or a part of it, is an agricultural field, a buffer of three metre land shall be left between the mine boundary and the adjacent field. (non river-bed sand mining)
14. Mining shall be done in layers of not more than 1 metre depth to avoid ponding effect and only after the first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the second layer and so on.
15. The PP shall get the baseflow and groundwater level (water table) monitored on monthly basis. The water level should be referenced to both the 'mean sea level' and the 'local ground level'. During sand mining operations, a network of existing wells shall be established around the sand mining area and piezometers shall be installed at all sand quarry sites. A minimum of four piezometers shall be installed in the no-mining zone around the sand quarrying area. Monitoring of groundwater quality in the vicinity (one km radius from the sand quarrying site) shall be carried out once in every two months.
16. Any area falling within 7.5 metre or 12.5% of the river width, whichever is more, from the river bank (towards the channel) will be left intact as no mining zone. Subject to above the PP shall identify the central 3/4 part of river on map where there is a deposition of sand and remaining 1/4 part shall be left intact as no mining zone for the protection of the bank.
17. No stream shall be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources shall be obstructed due to mining operations.
18. No blasting shall be resorted to in river bed sand/ gravel mining and no blasting operation shall be carried out without permission at any other place.
19. Irrespective of the location, thickness of sand deposition, agricultural land/ riverbed, the method of mining shall conform to the orders / directions passed by any Court of Law / Tribunal time to time and in compliance with the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016 and the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020.
20. Mining shall begin only after pucca pillars marking the boundary of lease area are erected at the cost of the lease

⁵ A floodplain is a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream and it stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley

holder at every corner of the lease-hold area. Only after certification in this regard with the geo coordinates of the corner pillars is issued by the district mining officials, mining can commence. The geo coordinates of the corner pillars shall be made available to the District Level Committee.

21. The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and shall be, as far as practicable, concurrently used for land reclamation. {non river bed sand mining}
22. The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of sand mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This shall be produced before officers of the Central Government and/ or the State Government for inspection.
23. Noise arising out of mining and processing unit(s) shall be abated and controlled at source to keep noise level within permissible limit.
24. No sand mining activity shall be carried out between dusk to dawn, or as permitted by the local authority.
25. Infrastructure and facilities erected for the mine shall conform to the provisions made for the purpose at the sand ghat designated and demarcated (with geo referencing) and laid out for the purpose by the District administration.
26. In particular the PP shall ensure that the approach road, – from the proposed sand ghat to the sand storage depot, is planned and maintained with prior consent of the local Administration.
27. There shall be a single point of entry and exit point for all vehicles. In case it is necessary to have more than one entry/exit, all such points shall have check points with all digital monitoring facilities as mentioned in the ‘Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining’ (January, 2020) issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. All other possible ways of entry /exit shall be closed using barriers. All provisions shall be made to make it impossible for any vehicle to enter or exit without an entry into the computerized system.
28. All such points shall have 24×7 CCTV coverage; the footage of the CCTV coverage shall be submitted to the District Collector by the PP at mutually agreed frequencies.
29. The PP shall ensure that pollution due to transportation is effectively controlled. The PP shall also ensure regular sprinkling of water.
30. Only potable water may be collected from nearby locality with prior permission of the authority concerned. Water for other purposes shall be taken from the river.
31. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the PP to ensure that air pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or fumes during mining and processing phase are controlled and kept within permissible limits specified under environmental laws.
32. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks/ tractors only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used.
33. The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall not create a major visual impact on the site.
34. Restoration of flora affected by mining must be done immediately. Five times the number of trees destroyed by mining shall be planted (preferably of indigenous species) and maintained over the entire lease period. Irrespective of the above the proponent shall plant and maintain, for the entire lease period, at least five trees per hectare of lease area in areas near the mine.
35. The PP shall ensure that, there is no damage to any fauna and its habitats/ nestings located close to the sand mining site, if any. The PP should receive clearance from the local Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)⁶ of the district concerned in this regard.
36. No felling of trees in or within the precincts of the mine shall be allowed. If a mining lease area, or a part of it,

⁶ For all local bodies Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) of the WB State Biodiversity Board are constituted under Sec. 41(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002

falls within 10 km from the periphery of any National Park/ Sanctuary or an Eco-Sensitive Zone or a Protected Area, no mining or related activity shall be undertaken without first obtaining a no objection certificate from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL), in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004.

37. The PP shall take all necessary protective measures to ensure that no spring sources are affected due to mining activities.
38. Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining area shall be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored properly for future use.
39. No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be undertaken in areas where landslide is likely to occur due to unfavourable steep angle of slope.
40. No extraction of stone/ boulder/ sand shall be undertaken in landslide prone areas.
41. If clearance of riparian vegetation is to be undertaken it must be done under the supervision and control of an appropriate government authority. It shall be the responsibility of the project proponent to ensure absolute compliance with the relevant provisions of the West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non Forest Areas) Act, 2006, and the Rules framed there under.
42. To reduce visual impact of mining the PP shall ensure tidiness.
43. Dumping of waste, if any, shall be done only in earmarked places as approved in the mining plan.
44. No rubbish shall be disposed in the river bed.
45. The PP shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution.
46. Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed.
47. No mining shall be undertaken in a mining lease located within 1 km from bridges, highways and railway lines on both upstream and downstream sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of bridge, public civil structure (including water intake point) on upstream side and ten times (10 x) the span of such bridge on downstream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 metres on the upstream and 500 metres on the downstream side.
48. Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archaeological importance.
49. Only such vehicles as are having valid fitness and PUC Certificates, shall be used for transportation of sand.
50. The PP shall develop proper junction at takeoff points of approach road with main road, with proper width and geometry required for safe movement of traffic, at his own cost.
51. The PP shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
52. No stacking shall be allowed on road side along State/ National Highways.
53. Suitable sand depots will be located in the vicinity of the sand quarry site to facilitate the sale of sand. While selecting the site for depots, it must be ensured that the site is within 25 km from the sand quarry site and has an area of around 04–06 ha (10-15 acres) with parking facility and proper entry and exit for smooth movement of the vehicles. The depot site shall preferably be a Government poramboke land⁷.
54. The PP shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and shall complete this work before abandonment of mine.
55. Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster.
56. The site specific plan for eco-restoration submitted by the proponent along with the EC application shall be properly implemented.
57. Transport of mineral shall not be done through villages/ habitations.

⁷ *the land that doesn't fall under the list of revenue records.*

58. The route of mineral transportation vehicle from source to destination shall be tracked through the system using checkpoints, Radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags, and GPS tracking.
59. The PP shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers.
60. The PP shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. The Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.
61. The PP shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project. Personal Health data like BP ECG, chest X-ray, PFT, smoking habits, blood and urine test etc. shall be undertaken once in six months to take necessary remedial/preventive measures. In this regard recommendations of National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) / Central Labour Institute (CLI) / All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIH&PH) shall be adopted for ensuring good work-environment for mine workers.
62. The PP shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, river-bank erosion, maintenance of roads etc.
63. A year-wise excavation schedule showing the breakup of pay-mineral (sand) and waste (if any) may be clearly drawn up and areas may be demarcated for waste dumping. Site for intermediate stockpiling of the mineral may also be clearly demarcated and shown in the surface plan.
64. The PP shall review the Progressive Mine Closure Plan every two years from the date of opening of the mine and shall submit the same to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, for its approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. In the event of the progressive mine closure being not approved, or not deemed to be approved, the mining activities shall be discontinued.
65. One year prior to the proposed closure of the mine the proponent shall submit a Final Mine Closure Plan for approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf.
66. The PP shall ensure that the protective measures contained in the Mine Closure Plan referred to hereinabove including the reclamation and rehabilitation work are carried out in accordance with the approved Mine Closure Plan or with such modifications as are approved by the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016.
67. In addition to regular submission of environmental compliance reports as required under the EIA Notification, 2006, the PP shall submit to the Officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, a yearly report before 1st of July every year setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative works carried out as envisaged in the approved Mine Closure Plan, and if there is any deviation, reasons thereof.
68. For the purpose of carrying out mining operation in the area, the PP shall furnish financial assurance. The amount of financial assurance⁸ shall be as laid down in the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. The financial assurance may be in any of the forms referred to in the said Rules.
69. The PP shall prepare a dust and noise minimization plan with adequate details and shall implement the same.
70. Needs of the locality shall be assessed and the social part of the EMP shall be undertaken as stipulated by MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F. No. 22-65/2017.IA.III dated 30.09.2020. Beneficiary of the social component of EMP should be identified and to be displayed at site. The project proponent has given a commitment vide Memo No. MDTC/SAND/003/Part-1/1009 dated 19.04.2023 that expenses upto 2% of the total project cost will be used towards need based activity and all such expenditure would be made in due consultation

⁸ Rupees 15 thousand per hectare of the mining lease area put to use for mining and allied activities or rupees fifty (50)thousand, whichever is higher

with the District Authorities.

71. The PP shall ensure that the provisions every relevant Acts, Rules Guidelines etc. shall be complied in both letter and spirit.
72. In particular, the PP shall ensure compliance with the provisions laid down in the following Acts/ Rules/ Guidelines.
 - a. The West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016;
 - b. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
 - c. Sand Mining Framework, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India;
 - d. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
 - e. The West Bengal Sand Mining Policy, 2021; and,
 - f. The West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021.
73. Non-compliance of any of the terms and conditions mentioned hereinabove may lead to cancellation of the environmental clearance granted.
74. The Environmental Clearance is being issued without prejudice to any action initiated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or any court case pending in any court of law, and it does not mean that the project proponent has not violated any environmental law in the past, and all future decisions made or directives/ orders/ notifications/ circulars issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be binding on the Project Proponent. Similarly, all verdicts/ orders of the Hon'ble Court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence, this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case(s) filed against her/ him, if any, or any action initiated against her/ him under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
75. In case of submission of false document and non-compliance of stipulated conditions, Authority/ Environment Department will revoke or suspend the Environmental Clearance without any intimation and initiate appropriate legal action under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
76. The validity of this Environmental Clearance will be as provided in the Notification of MoEF&CC vide No. S.O.1807(E) dated 12.04.2022.
77. The EC is granted for the project as proposed. In case any deviation or alteration in the project is contemplated the proponent will apply afresh for Environmental Clearance for the proposed modifications and/ or expansion of the project.
78. The stipulations made under other relevant Acts, - in particular the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, and the rules and regulations made there under, shall be strictly complied with.
79. The State Government may, in its own discretion, impose such further conditions as it may deem fit, necessary or expedient. All such conditions will have to be complied with.
80. Non-compliance to any of the stipulated terms and conditions may lead to cancellation of the EC.
81. If you are aggrieved by the grant of this Environmental Clearance or by any of the terms and conditions imposed herein, you may, in your own discretion, within a period of thirty days from today, prefer an appeal before the National Green Tribunal (Eastern Zonal Bench, Kolkata), HFXC+VR5, Kadampukur Village, Newtown, New Town, West Bengal 700156, under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

82. Additional conditions

- i) Ongoing status of the need-based activities to be reported during 6 monthly progress report.
- ii) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health of the labours to be provided.

(7) Proposed Onda Sand Mine (MIN_BNK_45) over an area of 2.36 ha (5.83 Acres) on the Darakeswar River at Plot No. 11/414 & 429, J.L. No.- 110 & 111, Mouza: Dubrajpur & Sahapur, P.S. Onda, District: Bankura, West Bengal by M/s. **West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited.**

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/MIN/420310/2023, File No. : EN/T-II-1/229/2023, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/MIN/420310/2023** dated **28 February 2023** seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above-mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL. No. **1(a) Mining of minerals** under Category "**B2**" of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC recommended the proposed project for Environmental Clearance during its 75th meeting held on 19.04.2023. Standard EC conditions for the sand mines should be referred to. Following additional conditions may be imposed:

- a) Status of the need-based activities to be reported during six monthly progress report.
- b) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health examinations for labourers to be provided.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	Bankura

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the recommendation of SEAC and decided that the application for MIN_BNK_45 falling within the DSR potential code BNK_DW_ON_10 is accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

The application for EC is approved.

CONCLUSION

Approved for EC.

Conditions

General Conditions

1. In case the mining area or a part thereof is private land not owned by the Project Proponent (PP), then a written permission should be obtained regarding consent of the land owner(s) concerned for carrying out the mining operation before commencement of any mining activity.
2. The PP shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing, if held.

3. Apart from possessing a valid lease the proponent shall obtain all other necessary permissions before commencement of any mining or allied activity at the lease hold area.
4. The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 must be followed strictly.
5. It shall be the responsibility of the PP to abide by and to comply with all the provisions made and restrictions imposed, — particularly those regarding environment management practices, by and under the West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021 and the West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, failing which the EC shall be liable to be cancelled.
6. The EC is granted on the condition that the lease area falls under the potential sand mining area earmarked in the District Level Survey Report (DSR). Mining shall be done only in an area/ stretch which has been identified in the DSR as well as in the approved Mining Plan.
7. No river bed mining shall be allowed beneath 3 meters of the river bed.
8. The depth of mining in riverbed shall also not exceed one meter above groundwater (base flow) level.
9. No River sand mining shall be carried out in monsoon season, as declared by the concerned District Authority.
10. The PP shall submit Annual Replenishment Report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased accordingly.
11. If the lease hold area is located in hilly terrain, it is to be ensured by the PP that the mine working depth is limited to 1.0 metre below the riverbed level.
12. In case the lease area, or a part of it, falls in the river flood plain⁹, a buffer of three metre to be left from the river bank for mining. (non river-bed sand mining)
13. In case the lease area, or a part of it, is an agricultural field, a buffer of three metre land shall be left between the mine boundary and the adjacent field. (non river-bed sand mining)
14. Mining shall be done in layers of not more than 1 metre depth to avoid ponding effect and only after the first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the second layer and so on.
15. The PP shall get the baseflow and groundwater level (water table) monitored on monthly basis. The water level should be referenced to both the 'mean sea level' and the 'local ground level'. During sand mining operations, a network of existing wells shall be established around the sand mining area and piezometers shall be installed at all sand quarry sites. A minimum of four piezometers shall be installed in the no-mining zone around the sand quarrying area. Monitoring of groundwater quality in the vicinity (one km radius from the sand quarrying site) shall be carried out once in every two months.
16. Any area falling within 7.5 metre or 12.5% of the river width, whichever is more, from the river bank (towards the channel) will be left intact as no mining zone. Subject to above the PP shall identify the central 3/4 part of river on map where there is a deposition of sand and remaining 1/4 part shall be left intact as no mining zone for the protection of the bank.
17. No stream shall be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources shall be obstructed due to mining operations.
18. No blasting shall be resorted to in river bed sand/ gravel mining and no blasting operation shall be carried out without permission at any other place.
19. Irrespective of the location, thickness of sand deposition, agricultural land/ riverbed, the method of mining shall conform to the orders / directions passed by any Court of Law / Tribunal time to time and in compliance with the

⁹ A floodplain is a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream and it stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley

Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016 and the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020.

20. Mining shall begin only after pucca pillars marking the boundary of lease area are erected at the cost of the lease holder at every corner of the lease-hold area. Only after certification in this regard with the geo coordinates of the corner pillars is issued by the district mining officials, mining can commence. The geo coordinates of the corner pillars shall be made available to the District Level Committee.
21. The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and shall be, as far as practicable, concurrently used for land reclamation. {non river bed sand mining }
22. The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of sand mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This shall be produced before officers of the Central Government and/ or the State Government for inspection.
23. Noise arising out of mining and processing unit(s) shall be abated and controlled at source to keep noise level within permissible limit.
24. No sand mining activity shall be carried out between dusk to dawn, or as permitted by the local authority.
25. Infrastructure and facilities erected for the mine shall conform to the provisions made for the purpose at the sand ghat designated and demarcated (with geo referencing) and laid out for the purpose by the District administration.
26. In particular the PP shall ensure that the approach road, – from the proposed sand ghat to the sand storage depot, is planned and maintained with prior consent of the local Administration.
27. There shall be a single point of entry and exit point for all vehicles. In case it is necessary to have more than one entry/exit, all such points shall have check points with all digital monitoring facilities as mentioned in the ‘Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining’ (January, 2020) issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. All other possible ways of entry /exit shall be closed using barriers. All provisions shall be made to make it impossible for any vehicle to enter or exit without an entry into the computerized system.
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62. The PP shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, river-bank erosion, maintenance of roads etc.
63. A year-wise excavation schedule showing the breakup of pay-mineral (sand) and waste (if any) may be clearly drawn up and areas may be demarcated for waste dumping. Site for intermediate stockpiling of the mineral may also be clearly demarcated and shown in the surface plan.
64. The PP shall review the Progressive Mine Closure Plan every two years from the date of opening of the mine and shall submit the same to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, for its approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. In the event of the progressive mine closure being not approved, or not deemed to be approved, the mining activities shall be discontinued.
65. One year prior to the proposed closure of the mine the proponent shall submit a Final Mine Closure Plan for approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf.
66. The PP shall ensure that the protective measures contained in the Mine Closure Plan referred to hereinabove including the reclamation and rehabilitation work are carried out in accordance with the approved Mine Closure Plan or with such modifications as are approved by the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016.
67. In addition to regular submission of environmental compliance reports as required under the EIA Notification, 2006, the PP shall submit to the Officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, a yearly report before 1st of July every year setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative works carried out as envisaged in the

approved Mine Closure Plan, and if there is any deviation, reasons thereof.

68. For the purpose of carrying out mining operation in the area, the PP shall furnish financial assurance. The amount of financial assurance¹² shall be as laid down in the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. The financial assurance may be in any of the forms referred to in the said Rules.
69. The PP shall prepare a dust and noise minimization plan with adequate details and shall implement the same.
70. Needs of the locality shall be assessed and the social part of the EMP shall be undertaken as stipulated by MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017.IA.III dated 30.09.2020. Beneficiary of the social component of EMP should be identified and to be displayed at site. The project proponent has given a commitment vide Memo No. MDTC/SAND/002(iii)/618 dated 10.03.2023 that expenses upto 2% of the total project cost will be used towards need based activity and all such expenditure would be made in due consultation with the District Authorities.
71. The PP shall ensure that the provisions every relevant Acts, Rules Guidelines etc. shall be complied in both letter and spirit.
72. In particular, the PP shall ensure compliance with the provisions laid down in the following Acts/ Rules/ Guidelines.
 - a. The West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016;
 - b. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
 - c. Sand Mining Framework, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India;
 - d. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
 - e. The West Bengal Sand Mining Policy, 2021; and,
 - f. The West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021.
73. Non-compliance of any of the terms and conditions mentioned hereinabove may lead to cancellation of the environmental clearance granted.
74. The Environmental Clearance is being issued without prejudice to any action initiated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or any court case pending in any court of law, and it does not mean that the project proponent has not violated any environmental law in the past, and all future decisions made or directives/ orders/ notifications/ circulars issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be binding on the Project Proponent. Similarly, all verdicts/ orders of the Hon'ble Court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence, this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case(s) filed against her/ him, if any, or any action initiated against her/ him under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
75. In case of submission of false document and non-compliance of stipulated conditions, Authority/ Environment Department will revoke or suspend the Environmental Clearance without any intimation and initiate appropriate legal action under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
76. The validity of this Environmental Clearance will be as provided in the Notification of MoEF&CC vide No. S.O.1807(E) dated 12.04.2022.
77. The EC is granted for the project as proposed. In case any deviation or alteration in the project is contemplated the proponent will apply afresh for Environmental Clearance for the proposed modifications and/ or expansion of the project.
78. The stipulations made under other relevant Acts, - in particular the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Air (Prevention and

¹² Rupees 15 thousand per hectare of the mining lease area put to use for mining and allied activities or rupees fifty (50)thousand, whichever is higher

Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, and the rules and regulations made there under, shall be strictly complied with.

79. The State Government may, in its own discretion, impose such further conditions as it may deem fit, necessary or expedient. All such conditions will have to be complied with.

80. Non-compliance to any of the stipulated terms and conditions may lead to cancellation of the EC.

81. If you are aggrieved by the grant of this Environmental Clearance or by any of the terms and conditions imposed herein, you may, in your own discretion, within a period of thirty days from today, prefer an appeal before the National Green Tribunal (Eastern Zonal Bench, Kolkata), HFXC+VR5, Kadampukur Village, Newtown, New Town, West Bengal 700156, under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

82. Additional conditions

- i) Ongoing status of the need-based activities to be reported during 6 monthly progress report.
- ii) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health of the labours to be provided.

(8) Proposed MIN_APD_22 Sand Mine over an area of 1.07 ha on Turturi River at J.L No.- 109, Mouza: Dangi, P.S. Alipurduar II, PS & District: Alipurduar, West Bengal by **M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Limited.**

Proposal No. :- SIA/WB/MIN/415157/2023, File No. : EN/T-II-1/120/2023, Type-EC

INTRODUCTION

The proponent made online application vide proposal no. **SIA/WB/MIN/415157/2023** dated **20 February 2023** seeking environment clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 for the above-mentioned project. The proposed project activity is listed at SL. No. **1(a) Mining of minerals** under Category "**B2**" of EIA Notification 2006.

SEAC recommended the proposed project for Environmental Clearance. Standard EC conditions for the sand mines should be referred to. Following additional conditions may be imposed:

- a) Status of the need-based activities to be reported during six monthly progress report.
- b) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health examinations for labourers to be provided.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project of **M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited** located in as follows :

S. No.	State	District
(1.)	West Bengal	Alipurduar

DELIBERATION IN SEIAA

SEIAA considered the recommendation of SEAC and decided that the application for MIN_APD_22 falling within the DSR potential code AD_AD2_JY_03 is accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SEIAA

The application for EC is approved.

CONCLUSION

Approved for EC.

Conditions

General Conditions

1. In case the mining area or a part thereof is private land not owned by the Project Proponent (PP), then a written permission should be obtained regarding consent of the land owner(s) concerned for carrying out the mining operation before commencement of any mining activity.
2. The PP shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing, if held.
3. Apart from possessing a valid lease the proponent shall obtain all other necessary permissions before commencement of any mining or allied activity at the lease hold area.
4. The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 must be followed strictly.
5. It shall be the responsibility of the PP to abide by and to comply with all the provisions made and restrictions imposed, — particularly those regarding environment management practices, by and under the West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021 and the West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, failing which the EC shall be liable to be cancelled.
6. The EC is granted on the condition that the lease area falls under the potential sand mining area earmarked in the District Level Survey Report (DSR). Mining shall be done only in an area/ stretch which has been identified in the DSR as well as in the approved Mining Plan.
7. No river bed mining shall be allowed beneath 3 meters of the river bed.
8. The depth of mining in riverbed shall also not exceed one meter above groundwater (base flow) level.
9. No River sand mining shall be carried out in monsoon season, as declared by the concerned District Authority.
10. The PP shall submit Annual Replenishment Report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased accordingly.
11. If the lease hold area is located in hilly terrain, it is to be ensured by the PP that the mine working depth is limited to 1.0 metre below the riverbed level.
12. In case the lease area, or a part of it, falls in the river flood plain¹³, a buffer of three metre to be left from the river bank for mining. (non river-bed sand mining)
13. In case the lease area, or a part of it, is an agricultural field, a buffer of three metre land shall be left between the mine boundary and the adjacent field. (non river-bed sand mining)
14. Mining shall be done in layers of not more than 1 metre depth to avoid ponding effect and only after the first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the second layer and so on.
15. The PP shall get the baseflow and groundwater level (water table) monitored on monthly basis. The water level should be referenced to both the 'mean sea level' and the 'local ground level'. During sand mining operations, a network of existing wells shall be established around the sand mining area and piezometers shall be installed at all sand quarry sites. A minimum of four piezometers shall be installed in the no-mining zone around the sand

¹³ A floodplain is a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream and it stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley

quarrying area. Monitoring of groundwater quality in the vicinity (one km radius from the sand quarrying site) shall be carried out once in every two months.

16. Any area falling within 7.5 metre or 12.5% of the river width, whichever is more, from the river bank (towards the channel) will be left intact as no mining zone. Subject to above the PP shall identify the central 3/4 part of river on map where there is a deposition of sand and remaining 1/4 part shall be left intact as no mining zone for the protection of the bank.
17. No stream shall be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources shall be obstructed due to mining operations.
18. No blasting shall be resorted to in river bed sand/ gravel mining and no blasting operation shall be carried out without permission at any other place.
19. Irrespective of the location, thickness of sand deposition, agricultural land/ riverbed, the method of mining shall conform to the orders / directions passed by any Court of Law / Tribunal time to time and in compliance with the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016 and the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020.
20. Mining shall begin only after pucca pillars marking the boundary of lease area are erected at the cost of the lease holder at every corner of the lease-hold area. Only after certification in this regard with the geo coordinates of the corner pillars is issued by the district mining officials, mining can commence. The geo coordinates of the corner pillars shall be made available to the District Level Committee.
21. The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and shall be, as far as practicable, concurrently used for land reclamation. {non river bed sand mining }
22. The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of sand mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This shall be produced before officers of the Central Government and/ or the State Government for inspection.
23. Noise arising out of mining and processing unit(s) shall be abated and controlled at source to keep noise level within permissible limit.
24. No sand mining activity shall be carried out between dusk to dawn, or as permitted by the local authority.
25. Infrastructure and facilities erected for the mine shall conform to the provisions made for the purpose at the sand ghat designated and demarcated (with geo referencing) and laid out for the purpose by the District administration.
26. In particular the PP shall ensure that the approach road, – from the proposed sand ghat to the sand storage depot, is planned and maintained with prior consent of the local Administration.
27. There shall be a single point of entry and exit point for all vehicles. In case it is necessary to have more than one entry/exit, all such points shall have check points with all digital monitoring facilities as mentioned in the ‘Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining’ (January, 2020) issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. All other possible ways of entry /exit shall be closed using barriers. All provisions shall be made to make it impossible for any vehicle to enter or exit without an entry into the computerized system.
28. All such points shall have 24×7 CCTV coverage; the footage of the CCTV coverage shall be submitted to the District Collector by the PP at mutually agreed frequencies.
29. The PP shall ensure that pollution due to transportation is effectively controlled. The PP shall also ensure regular sprinkling of water.
30. Only potable water may be collected from nearby locality with prior permission of the authority concerned. Water for other purposes shall be taken from the river.
31. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the PP to ensure that air pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or

fumes during mining and processing phase are controlled and kept within permissible limits specified under environmental laws.

32. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks/ tractors only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used.
33. The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall not create a major visual impact on the site.
34. Restoration of flora affected by mining must be done immediately. Five times the number of trees destroyed by mining shall be planted (preferably of indigenous species) and maintained over the entire lease period. Irrespective of the above the proponent shall plant and maintain, for the entire lease period, at least five trees per hectare of lease area in areas near the mine.
35. The PP shall ensure that, there is no damage to any fauna and its habitats/ nestings located close to the sand mining site, if any. The PP should receive clearance from the local Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)¹⁴ of the district concerned in this regard.
36. No felling of trees in or within the precincts of the mine shall be allowed. If a mining lease area, or a part of it, falls within 10 km from the periphery of any National Park/ Sanctuary or an Eco-Sensitive Zone or a Protected Area, no mining or related activity shall be undertaken without first obtaining a no objection certificate from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL), in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004.
37. The PP shall take all necessary protective measures to ensure that no spring sources are affected due to mining activities.
38. Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining area shall be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored properly for future use.
39. No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be undertaken in areas where landslide is likely to occur due to unfavourable steep angle of slope.
40. No extraction of stone/ boulder/ sand shall be undertaken in landslide prone areas.
41. If clearance of riparian vegetation is to be undertaken it must be done under the supervision and control of an appropriate government authority. It shall be the responsibility of the project proponent to ensure absolute compliance with the relevant provisions of the West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non Forest Areas) Act, 2006, and the Rules framed there under.
42. To reduce visual impact of mining the PP shall ensure tidiness.
43. Dumping of waste, if any, shall be done only in earmarked places as approved in the mining plan.
44. No rubbish shall be disposed in the river bed.
45. The PP shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution.
46. Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed.
47. No mining shall be undertaken in a mining lease located within 1 km from bridges, highways and railway lines on both upstream and downstream sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of bridge, public civil structure (including water intake point) on upstream side and ten times (10 x) the span of such bridge on downstream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 metres on the upstream and 500 metres on the downstream side.
48. Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archaeological importance.
49. Only such vehicles as are having valid fitness and PUC Certificates, shall be used for transportation of sand.
50. The PP shall develop proper junction at takeoff points of approach road with main road, with proper width and

¹⁴ For all local bodies Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) of the WB State Biodiversity Board are constituted under Sec. 41(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002

geometry required for safe movement of traffic, at his own cost.

51. The PP shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
52. No stacking shall be allowed on road side along State/ National Highways.
53. Suitable sand depots will be located in the vicinity of the sand quarry site to facilitate the sale of sand. While selecting the site for depots, it must be ensured that the site is within 25 km from the sand quarry site and has an area of around 04–06 ha (10-15 acres) with parking facility and proper entry and exit for smooth movement of the vehicles. The depot site shall preferably be a Government poramboke land¹⁵.
54. The PP shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and shall complete this work before abandonment of mine.
55. Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster.
56. The site specific plan for eco-restoration submitted by the proponent along with the EC application shall be properly implemented.
57. Transport of mineral shall not be done through villages/ habitations.
58. The route of mineral transportation vehicle from source to destination shall be tracked through the system using checkpoints, Radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags, and GPS tracking.
59. The PP shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers.
60. The PP shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. The Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.
61. The PP shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project. Personal Health data like BP ECG, chest X-ray, PFT, smoking habits, blood and urine test etc. shall be undertaken once in six months to take necessary remedial/preventive measures. In this regard recommendations of National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) / Central Labour Institute (CLI) / All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIHH&PH) shall be adopted for ensuring good work-environment for mine workers.
62. The PP shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, river-bank erosion, maintenance of roads etc.
63. A year-wise excavation schedule showing the breakup of pay-mineral (sand) and waste (if any) may be clearly drawn up and areas may be demarcated for waste dumping. Site for intermediate stockpiling of the mineral may also be clearly demarcated and shown in the surface plan.
64. The PP shall review the Progressive Mine Closure Plan every two years from the date of opening of the mine and shall submit the same to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, for its approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. In the event of the progressive mine closure being not approved, or not deemed to be approved, the mining activities shall be discontinued.
65. One year prior to the proposed closure of the mine the proponent shall submit a Final Mine Closure Plan for approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf.
66. The PP shall ensure that the protective measures contained in the Mine Closure Plan referred to hereinabove including the reclamation and rehabilitation work are carried out in accordance with the approved Mine Closure Plan or with such modifications as are approved by the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf

¹⁵ *the land that doesn't fall under the list of revenue records.*

under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016.

67. In addition to regular submission of environmental compliance reports as required under the EIA Notification, 2006, the PP shall submit to the Officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, a yearly report before 1st of July every year setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative works carried out as envisaged in the approved Mine Closure Plan, and if there is any deviation, reasons thereof.
68. For the purpose of carrying out mining operation in the area, the PP shall furnish financial assurance. The amount of financial assurance¹⁶ shall be as laid down in the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. The financial assurance may be in any of the forms referred to in the said Rules.
69. The PP shall prepare a dust and noise minimization plan with adequate details and shall implement the same.
70. Needs of the locality shall be assessed and the social part of the EMP shall be undertaken as stipulated by MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F.No. 22-65/2017.IA.III dated 30.09.2020. Beneficiary of the social component of EMP should be identified and to be displayed at site. The project proponent has given a commitment vide Memo No. MDTC/SAND/002(iii)/305(ii) dated 07.02.2023 that expenses upto 2% of the total project cost will be used towards need based activity and all such expenditure would be made in due consultation with the District Authorities.
71. The PP shall ensure that the provisions every relevant Acts, Rules Guidelines etc. shall be complied in both letter and spirit.
72. In particular, the PP shall ensure compliance with the provisions laid down in the following Acts/ Rules/ Guidelines.
 - a. The West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016;
 - b. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
 - c. Sand Mining Framework, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India;
 - d. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India;
 - e. The West Bengal Sand Mining Policy, 2021; and,
 - f. The West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021.
73. Non-compliance of any of the terms and conditions mentioned hereinabove may lead to cancellation of the environmental clearance granted.
74. The Environmental Clearance is being issued without prejudice to any action initiated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or any court case pending in any court of law, and it does not mean that the project proponent has not violated any environmental law in the past, and all future decisions made or directives/ orders/ notifications/ circulars issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be binding on the Project Proponent. Similarly, all verdicts/ orders of the Hon'ble Court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence, this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case(s) filed against her/ him, if any, or any action initiated against her/ him under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
75. In case of submission of false document and non-compliance of stipulated conditions, Authority/ Environment Department will revoke or suspend the Environmental Clearance without any intimation and initiate appropriate legal action under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
76. The validity of this Environmental Clearance will be as provided in the Notification of MoEF&CC vide No. S.O.1807(E) dated 12.04.2022.
77. The EC is granted for the project as proposed. In case any deviation or alteration in the project is contemplated

¹⁶ Rupees 15 thousand per hectare of the mining lease area put to use for mining and allied activities or rupees fifty (50)thousand, whichever is higher

the proponent will apply afresh for Environmental Clearance for the proposed modifications and/ or expansion of the project.

78. The stipulations made under other relevant Acts, - in particular the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, and the rules and regulations made there under, shall be strictly complied with.

79. The State Government may, in its own discretion, impose such further conditions as it may deem fit, necessary or expedient. All such conditions will have to be complied with.

80. Non-compliance to any of the stipulated terms and conditions may lead to cancellation of the EC.

81. If you are aggrieved by the grant of this Environmental Clearance or by any of the terms and conditions imposed herein, you may, in your own discretion, within a period of thirty days from today, prefer an appeal before the National Green Tribunal (Eastern Zonal Bench, Kolkata), HFXC+VR5, Kadampukur Village, Newtown, New Town, West Bengal 700156, under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

82. Additional conditions

- i) Ongoing status of the need-based activities to be reported during 6 monthly progress report.
- ii) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health of the labours to be provided.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Discussion on order of Hon'ble NGT dated 11.04.2023 in O.A. No. 38/2023/EZ.

The matter was discussed by SEIAA and it was decided to request the Dept. of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise to examine the allegation raised by the petitioner in Case No. O.A. No. 38/2023/EZ particularly the order issued by Chief Mining Officer dated 09.01.2023 and 17.01.2023 and convey their findings to SEIAA within next two weeks for timely compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.04.2023.