

F.No.21-6/2013-IA.III  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
(IA.III Section)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,  
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi – 3  
Dated: 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2017

To

The CEO & Managing Director,  
Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corp. Ltd,  
Room No. 341-B, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Hotel Ashok,  
Diplomatic Enclave, 50-B, Chankyapuri,  
**New Delhi** - 21

**Sub: 'Development of Jodhpur – Pali – Marwar Industrial Area' in Rajasthan by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd. Environmental Clearance - reg.**

Sir,

This has reference to your application No.CEO&MD/DMICDC/2017 dated 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2017, submitting the above proposal to this Ministry for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) in term of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2. The proposal for grant of environmental clearance to the project '**Development of Jodhpur – Pali – Marwar Industrial Area**' in Rajasthan promoted by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) Ltd, was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in the Ministry for Industrial Estate/Area, SEZ and Highways projects, in its meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2017.

3. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the said EAC meeting, are reported to be as under:-

(i) The project involves development of Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area in Rajasthan promoted by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation.

(ii) The project area is bounded by Latitude 25<sup>0</sup>52' 42.57" N to 26<sup>0</sup>1' 41.38"N and Longitude 73<sup>0</sup>0'52.86" E to 73<sup>0</sup>1' 26.72" E.

(iii) Total notified urban area of the project is 154.37 sq km. Out of this urbanisable area is 58.99 sq km. This comprises of 919 ha residential area, 39 ha Abadi area, 1926 ha Industrial area, 182 ha Abadi development area, 67 ha mixed use development area, 143 ha for commercial activities, 356 ha Public/ semi public, 283 ha for transportation (MMLH, General Logistics, warehousing, transportation facility, rail corridor), 36 ha for public utilities (CETP and other utilities), 516 for recreational (Ecological park, Stadium, park/open space and Play ground), Green Buffer 549 ha (along existing water bodies and along proposed roads), 844 ha for Circulation (Roads), and 39 ha for water bodies. The area outside urbanisable area comprises of Abadi Area 244 ha, Abadi Development area 233 ha, Green Buffer 463 ha, Railway Corridor 45 ha, Circulation (Roads) 166 ha, River and Pond 468 ha and peripheral control 7917 ha. The building height and other parameters during construction will be as per approved master plan.



(iv) The development of Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial area will be in phases. First there will be development of infrastructure such as roads, water supply and sewage network, electricity supply infrastructure, CETP, STP construction, etc. The total demand is expected around 15-20 m<sup>3</sup>/hr (maximum) depending upon intensity of construction activity. This water will be obtained from authorised tanker supply. During the development phase, the contractors will establish labour camps and construction camps at site. At these camps, sanitation facilities such as soak pits and septic tanks will be provided for the disposal of waste water. The sanitation facilities at labour camps will be designed taking into consideration peak labour force. The proper functioning of sanitation facilities will be ensured by the project management consultants

(v) During operation phase, water demand for the project is expected 14 MLD by 2022, 32 MLD by 2032, and 61 MLD by 2042. Accordingly 16 MLD and 70 MLD storage capacities are planned in Phase I (horizon year 2022) and Phase III (horizon year 2042). The water requirement will be from Indira Gandhi Nehar Priyojana. The waste water generation will be 9.39 MLD (by 2022), 21.91 MLD (by 2032) and 40.69 MLD (by 2042) from domestic use and 1.69, 10.53, and 42.54 MLD by 2022, 2032 and 2042 respectively from industrial units. The waste water generated from domestic use will be collected through well developed sewage net work and it will be provided primary, secondary and tertiary treatment and disinfection for recycle and reuse. The treated water will be recycled for the non potable water requirements of the JPMIA, such as flushing/ HVAC requirements, industrial process water requirements and horticulture. The waste water will be treated to tertiary level and will be stored in ground level reservoirs for on-line boosting into the ring main. A separate distribution system for the treated waste water from all the STP to all the areas within JPM IA has been proposed. A single STP of 41 MLD capacity has been planned. The CETP will be installed in two phases. In first phase a CETP of 10 MLD capacity and for phase II and Phase III another CETP of 35 MLD is planned. The entire treated water from STP will be used for green belt and industrial process, and HVAC. The treated water from CETP will be used for domestic flushing and gardening in JPMIA. There will be no discharge of any treated water from JPMIA.

(vi) About 18.9, 44.1 and 89.1 TPD municipal solid waste will be generated by 2022, 2032 and 2042 at JPMIA. Out these quantities of biodegradable waste will be 8.42, 19.66 and 35.66 TPD by the year 2022, 2032 and 2042 respectively. The waste will be segregated and handled as per Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. Non biodegradable waste will be disposed off at the municipal waste dumping site through an authorised local vendor.

(vii) Total power requirement during construction phase about 2 000 MVA and will be met through installation of DG sets at construction sites. During operation phase power demand has been estimated as 91, 294 and 755 MVA in the horizon year 2022, 2032 and 2042 respectively. This power demand will be met from 132/220 Grid Substations available in project region. Suitable electric supply network will be developed in the JPMIA.

(viii) The rain water harvesting will be adopted as per 'Building Regulation and Rajasthan Township Policy' 2010. The rain water harvesting will be made compulsory in all buildings to be constructed in the JPMIA.

(ix) Parking areas have been planned as per parking norms of different land uses in the JPMIA area.

(x) The solar power generation through rooftop solar system in residential and commercial area buildings and through solar farm near Nadia River have been recommended in the master plan. The generation potential has been assessed 5025 MWH



(about 120600 units per day). This will meet about 6.3 % power demand in phase I. Further, concept of green building shall be encouraged and implemented through the Sustainable Development guidelines in the project. This will focus on Demand Side Management by increasing the efficiency of the resource use (Energy, water and materials) while reducing building impacts on human health and the environment. Measures to reduce energy will include high targets for solar water heating, solar lighting and natural ventilation.

(xi) The JPMIA project is not located within 10 km of ecosensitive areas.

(xii) There is no court case pending against the project.

(xiii) **Investment/cost** in the project is for creation of infrastructure in the project. Once infrastructure is established investors will establish industrial establishment. The total cost for infrastructure development has been estimated INR 10,000 Crores.

(xiv) **Employment potential:** The employment potential during construction phase will be around 1500 workers. During operation phase total employment generation has been estimated as 90,000 by the horizon year 2022, 210,000 by the horizon year 2032 and 3,90,000 by the horizon year 2042

(xv) **Benefits of the project:** The direct benefits of the project includes direct and indirect employment, industrial investment and outputs (INR 9390 Crores by 2022, INR 49008 crores by 2032 and INR 193,258 Crores by 2042). The indirect benefits of the project include Greenfield infrastructure Development, Mobility and Alternative Transportation facilities for locals and JPMIA population, Jobs/ Housing Balance in the project region, and Tourism Development.

(xvi) **Public Hearing** was conducted on 15.03.2017 at the SDM Office compound, Rohat, Pali Rajasthan. During the public hearing major concerns of participants were for adequate compensation for land acquisition for the project, protection of black bucks and concerns for reduction in agriculture area in the project region.

(xvii) A buffer zone of 95.38 sq km has been kept around core zone of JPMIA. The land acquisition for the project will be in phases. The impact on agriculture will be minimum due to buffer area of 95.38 sq km around core zone.

4. The EAC, in its 171<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2017, has recommended the project for grant of Environmental Clearance. As per recommendations of the EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords Environmental Clearance to the project '**Development of Jodhpur – Pali – Marwar Industrial Area**' in Rajasthan promoted by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) Ltd., under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments/circulars issued thereon, and subject to the specific and general conditions as under:-

## **PART A - SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

### **I. Construction Phase**

(i) 'Consent to Establish' shall be obtained from State Pollution Control Board under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

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- (ii) To achieve the Zero Liquid Discharge, waste water generated from different industrial operations should be properly collected, treated to the prescribed standards and then recycled or discharged for the identified uses.
- (iii) Necessary authorization required under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-Boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be obtained and the provisions contained in the Rules shall be strictly adhered to.
- (iv) During construction phase, air pollution and the solid waste management aspects need to be properly addressed ensuring compliance of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (v) As per the provisions of the Notification dated 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 amending the Principal EIA Notification, 2006, all the building and construction projects (built up area 5000 sqm - 150000 sqm) in the industrial area, shall require clearances for their building plans from the State/local bodies or the concerned regulating authority, as applicable. In case of project sizes having built up areas more than 150000 sqm, environmental clearances shall continue to be required from the concerned regulatory authorities.
- (vi) For all the individual units/infrastructure requirements, environmental clearances, as applicable, shall be obtained from the respective regulatory authorities.
- (vii) A site specific biodiversity conservation plan including mitigation measures to be developed from competent nationally/internationally recognized institute with appropriate financial allocation for its implementation.
- (viii) Green belt shall be developed using local tree and shrub species. No exotic species to be used for green belt development.
- (ix) There shall be a continuous green belt along the plant premises, except at the designated entry and exit points.
- (x) 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, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
- (xi) Special purpose vehicle shall be established for implementation, monitoring and compliance of the environmental safeguards.
- (xii) All the recommendation of the EMP shall be complied with letter and spirit. All the mitigation measures submitted in the EIA report shall be prepared in a matrix format and the compliance for each mitigation plan shall be submitted to RO, MoEF&CC along with half yearly compliance report.
- (xiii) The member units shall provide storage tanks for storage of effluent for monitoring the characteristics of effluent and to treat the same to meet the prescribed inlet norms before taking into the CETP for further treatment.
- (xiv) Proper meters with recording facilities shall be provided to monitor the effluent quality and quantity from member industries to CETP and from CETP to the final disposal/re-use on a continuous basis.



- (xv) The project proponent shall establish an environmental monitoring cell with all the potential polluting units as members to review the environmental monitoring data and suggest for improvements.
- (xvi) Internal Road widths within the industrial estate shall be minimum 24 m ROW.
- (xvii) Common facilities such as repair shops, rest rooms for drivers and attendants shall be provided.
- (xviii) All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.
- (xix) Soil and ground water samples will be tested to ascertain that there is no threat to ground water quality by leaching of heavy metals and other toxic contaminants.
- (xx) Construction spoils, including bituminous material and other hazardous materials, must not be allowed to contaminate watercourses and the dump sites for such material must be secured so that they should not leach into the ground water.
- (xxi) Parking space to accommodate trucks, cars, two wheelers and bicycles shall be provided as per the norms.
- (xxii) Any hazardous waste generated during development/ construction phase, should be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
- (xxiii) The diesel generator sets to be used during development/ construction phase should be low sulphur diesel type and should conform to Environment (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- (xxiv) The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from Chief Controller of Explosives shall be taken.
- (xxv) Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and should be operated only during non-peak hours.
- (xxvi) Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during development/ construction phase. Adequate measures should be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/SPCB.
- (xxvii) Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2003.
- (xxviii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in site development and building construction.
- (xxix) Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.
- (xxx) Water demand during development/construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xxxii) Permission to draw ground water, if any, shall be obtained from the competent Authority prior to construction/operation of the project.

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

(xxxiii) Fixtures for showers, toilet flushing and drinking should be of low flow either by use of aerators or pressure reducing devices or sensor based control.

(xxxiv) Use of glass may be reduced by upto 40% to reduce the electricity consumption and load on air-conditioning. If necessary, use high quality low E value glass.

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

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

(xxxvii) The approval of the competent authority shall be obtained for structural safety of the buildings due to earthquake, adequacy of fire fighting equipments, etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.

(xxxviii) Regular supervision of the above and other measures for monitoring should be in place all through the development/ construction phase, so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.

(xxxix) The responses/commitments made to the issues raised during public hearing shall be complied with in letter and spirit, and action taken shall be submitted to the Ministry.

(xl) For Corporate Environment Responsibility activities, 2% of the project cost shall be earmarked. The CSR funds shall be allocated for vocational training programme, development of infrastructure like construction of public toilets etc and also to allot additional land for Lord 'Sri Ranganatha Swamy' temple as per the requirement.

(xli) All member industries shall be instructed to comply with the consent conditions given by PCB/MoEF&CC strictly to maintain ambient air quality within the stipulated standards of CPCB.

(xlii) Existing State/Central Government norms shall be followed for providing employment, preference will be given to local educated and unemployed people based on their educational qualification. Vocational training shall be conducted to improve the skills of local people so that they can get employment/self-employment.

(xliii) Compensation will be paid as per the land acquisition act of State.

(xliv) Corporate Environment Responsibility:

a) The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.

b) The Environment Policy shall prescribe for standard operating process/ procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions.

c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions shall be furnished.

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d) To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/ violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.

## II. Operational Phase

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

(ii) Disposal of muck during development/construction phase should not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.

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

(iv) Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of back up power for elevators and common area illumination during operation phase should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.

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

(vi) The green belt of the adequate width and density preferably with local species along the periphery of the plot shall be raised so as to provide protection against particulates and noise.

(vii) Weep holes in the compound walls shall be provided to ensure natural drainage of rain water in the catchment area during the monsoon period.

(viii) Rain water harvesting for roof run- off and surface run- off, as plan submitted should be implemented. Before recharging the surface run off, pre-treatment must be done to remove suspended matter, oil and grease. The borewell for rainwater recharging should be kept at least 4 mts. above the highest ground water table.

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

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

(xi) A Report on the energy conservation measures confirming to energy conservation norms finalise by Bureau of Energy Efficiency should be prepared incorporating details about building materials & technology, R & U Factors etc and submit to the Ministry in three months time.

(xii) Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/rules of the regulatory

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authority to avoid mercury contamination. Use of solar panels may be done to the extent possible.

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

#### **PART – B: GENERAL CONDITIONS**

(i) The environmental safeguards contained in the EIA Report should be implemented in letter and spirit.

(ii) Provision should be made for supply of kerosene or cooking gas and pressure cooker to the labourers during construction phase.

(iii) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Ministry and it's Regional Office, Chennai.

(iv) A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industries centre and Collector's Office/ Tehsildar's office for 30 days.

(v) The project proponent shall set up a separate environmental management cell for effective implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards under the supervision of a Senior Executive.

(vi) The funds earmarked for environment management plan shall be included in the budget and this shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

5. The above stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) act the 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification, 2006.

6. Officials from the Regional Office of MoEF&CC at Lucknow who would be monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards should be given full cooperation, facilities and documents/data by the project proponents during their inspection. A complete set of all the documents submitted to MoEF&CC should be forwarded to the CCF, Regional Office of MoEF&CC at Lucknow.

7. The Ministry reserves the right to add additional safeguard measures subsequently, if found necessary, and to take action including revoking of the environment clearance under the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, to ensure effective implementation of the suggested safeguard measures in a time bound and satisfactory manner.

8. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

9. The project proponent should advertise in at least two local Newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language informing that the project has been accorded Environmental Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the

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Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change at <http://www.envfor.nic.in>. The advertisement should be made within Seven days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional office of this Ministry at Chennai.

10. This clearance is subject to final order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.460 of 2004 as may be applicable to this project.

11. Any appeal against this clearance 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.

12. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company by the proponent.

13. The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SO<sup>2</sup>, NO<sub>x</sub> (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.

14. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall also be sent to the respective Regional Offices of MoEF&CC by e-mail.

*Received* 14/7/2017  
(Raghu Kumar Kodali)  
Scientist 'F' / Director

Copy to: -

1. The Chairman, CPCB, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 32
2. The Member Secretary, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, A-4, Institutional Area, Jalana Dungri, Jaipur - 4
3. The APCCF (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow - 20
4. Guard File
5. Monitoring Cell

*Received* 14/7/2017  
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