

F.No. 21-313/2017-IA.III

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

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj
New Delhi - 110 003

Dated: 16th October, 2017

To

The CEO & Executive Member
M/s. Karnataka Areas Development Board
1413, 2nd Floor, R.P. Building
Nrupathunga Road, **Bangalore** - 560 001

Sub: Development of Industrial Area, Jakkasandra village, Malur Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka by M/s Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board - Environmental Clearance reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your letter No. KIADB/DO-II/2983/2016-17 dated 13th March, 2017 regarding above mentioned proposal to this Ministry for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) in terms of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2. The proposal for Development of Industrial Area, Jakkasandra village, Malur Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka by M/s Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for Industrial Estate/Area, SEZ and Highways projects, in its meetings held on 8th September, 2017.

3. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by project proponent, and also as informed during the above said EAC meetings with the help of Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd., Hyderabad, are reported to be as under:

(i) The proposal is for the development of Industrial Area in Jakkasandra village, Malur taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka by M/s Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB).

(ii) The size of the project is 254.04 ha (627.47 acres).



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- (iii) The total water requirement is the facility is 3696 KLD, the same will be met by 1943 KLD of fresh water & 1753 KLD of treated water.
- (iv) The quantity of wastewater generated will be (1845 KLD) will be treated in 2 CETPs of capacity 0.9 MLD each and 2 CSTPs of capacity 0.25 MLD each. 1753 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled (for flushing, for gardening).
- (v) About 9 TPD solid waste will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (about 2 TPD) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (about 7 TPD) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.
- (vi) The total power requirement during construction phase is about 100 KVA and will be met from DG sets/ BESCO and total power requirement during cooperation phase will be 3250 KW and source is BESCO.
- (vii) Parking of about 7.46 ha is provided for the heavy industrial trucks and heavy vehicles.
- (viii) It is not located within 10 km of any Eco Sensitive areas.
- (ix) Investment/Cost: The total cost of the project is Rs. 151.60 Crores, capital cost towards environmental mitigation measure is Rs.13.75 Crores and for CSR activities Rs.1.50 Crore.
- (x) The project was accorded ToR vide Letter No.KSEAC/MEETING/2014 dated 18.06.2014 by SEIAA, Karnataka.
- (xi) Public Hearing was held on 22nd September, 2016 at 11.00 AM at proposed site of Jakkasandra village, Malur taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka.
- (xii) Benefits of the project:
- (a) Industrial areas support start-ups, new enterprise incubation, development of knowledge - based business and offer an environment where local and international firms can interact with centres of knowledge creation.
 - (b) They act as innovation club, promoting interactive learning and the commercialization of research outputs and can exploit local entrepreneurial potential.
 - (c) Able to attract new business by providing an integrated infrastructure in one location.
 - (d) To set aside industrial uses from urban areas to try to reduce the environmental and social impact of the industrial uses.
 - (e) To provide for localized environmental controls those are specific to the needs of the industrial area.

- (xiii) No forest land is involved in the project.
- (xiv) There are no court cases pending with the project proponent.
4. During the deliberation, the Committee noted the following:
- (i) The proposed project belongs to B category as it is <500 ha and it would house only B Category industries along with a CETP. However, it is being appraised at central level as SEIAA is not functional in the Karnataka state.
 - (ii) Project proponent will not use any groundwater during construction and operation phases. They will utilise the secondary treated water from Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB). Sewage treatment plant.
 - (iii) All the land required for Industrial Areas has been acquired and compensation was paid.
 - (iv) The Initial budget provided towards CSR activities is Rs.150 Lakhs, i.e., 1% of the capital investment.
 - (v) Greenbelt 33% (84.02 ha) along the boundary, roads, open areas as well as in and around individual units.
 - (vi) The industries to be housed within the proposed Industrial Estate include Warehouse & logistics, Furniture making, General Engineering, Automobile parts, Steel sheets / pipes, Plastic units, LPG bottling, etc. As per TOR, no Electroplating industry should be established.
 - (vii) Committee suggested to changing the industrial layout plan not to house any industries to the west side of the Jakkasandra village located in the midst of proposed Industrial Area and use this land for green belt purpose. Proponent has agreed to submit the revised layout map immediately.
5. The EAC, in its 176th meeting held on 8th September, 2017, has recommended the project for grant of Environmental Clearance subject to submission of revised lay out plan of Industrial Area. Accordingly, the proponent has submitted the revised layout of the Jakkandra Industrial area to this Ministry.
6. As per recommendations of the EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords Environmental Clearance for the Development of Industrial Area, Jakkasandra village, Malur Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka by M/s Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments/circulars issued thereon, and subject to the specific and general conditions as under:

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PART A - SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

I. Construction Phase

- (i) The Industrial Area should be developed as per the revised layout plan submitted to the Ministry.
- (ii) Two tanks adjacent to the existing area to be protected. For preserving the water body, a 75 m wide greenbelt shall be provided and an elevated bund shall be developed for protection of the water body.
- (iii) No groundwater extraction shall be done during construction and operation phases of the project.
- (iv) Develop conservation plan for wildlife and biodiversity management.
- (v) Ensure 100% utilization of the fly ash generated in the industrial units.
- (vi) Explore the possibility of hazardous waste disposal facility within 30 km of proposed industrial area.
- (vii) Traffic circulation plan to be prepared and strictly implemented including development of service roads merging with highways.
- (viii) Abandoned quarry in existing Industrial area to be filled up to ground level and used for green belt development or otherwise make fencing and used as natural water body for augmentation of ground water recharge.
- (ix) Adequate safety protection measures to be made around the LPG unit.
- (x) All the existing water bodies adjacent to the project area to be maintained and water conservation measures to be adopted.
- (xi) Green belt must be developed using only native species of plants. No exotic species to be used. Plants of native species can be procured from local forest department.
- (xii) No further land acquisition will be permitted for proposed industrial area without shifting of Jakkasandra village.
- (xiii) '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.
- (xiv) 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 reused for the identified uses.
- (xv) 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.

(xvi) 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.

(xvii) This environmental clearance is only for the said Industrial Area. Any other activity within the Industrial Area would require separate environmental clearance, as applicable under EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. For all the individual units, environmental clearances, as applicable, shall be obtained from the respective regulatory authorities.

(xviii) There shall be a continuous green belt along the plant premises, except at the designated entry and exit points.

(xix) 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 concerned Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.

(xx) Special purpose vehicle shall be established for implementation, monitoring and compliance of the environmental safeguards.

(xxi) 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.

(xxii) 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.

(xxiii) Proper meters with recording facilities shall be provided to monitor the effluent quality and quantity from member industries to CETP and from CETP to re-use for identified purpose on continuous basis.

(xxiv) 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.

(xxv) Internal Road widths within the industrial estate shall be minimum 18 m ROW.

(xxvi) Common facilities such as repair shops, rest rooms for drivers and attendants shall be provided.

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

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(xxviii) 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.

(xxix) 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.

(xxx) Parking space to accommodate trucks, cars, two wheelers and bicycles shall be provided as per the norms.

(xxxi) 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.

(xxxii) 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.

(xxxiii) 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.

(xxxiv) 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.

(xxxv) 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.

(xxxvi) Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003.

(xxxvii) Ready mixed concrete must be used in site development and building construction.

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

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

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- (xl) Permission to draw ground water, if any, shall be obtained from the competent Authority prior to construction/operation of the project.
- (xli) 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.
- (xlii) 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.
- (xliii) 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.
- (xliv) For Corporate Social 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.
- (xlv) 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.
- (xlvi) 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.
- (xlvii) Compensation will be paid as per the land acquisition act of State.
- (xlviii) 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.
 - (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.

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II. Operational Phase

- (i) 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 reused for the identified uses.
- (ii) All the topsoil excavated during development/construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Noise should be controlled to ensure that it does not exceed the prescribed standards. During night time the noise levels measured at the boundary of the building shall be restricted to the permissible levels to comply with the prevalent regulations.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Weep holes in the compound walls shall be provided to ensure natural drainage of rain water in the catchment area during the monsoon period.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) The ground water level and its quality should be monitored regularly in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority.
- (xi) 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.

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(xii) Energy conservation measures like installation of LED for lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Used LEDs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination. Use of solar panels may be done to the extent possible.

(xiii) The buildings 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 its concerned Regional Office.

(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 concerned 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.

7. 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.

8. Officials from the concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC 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 concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 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 concerned Regional office of MoEF&CC.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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 concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂ (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.

16. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also

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be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall also be sent to the concerned Regional Office of MoEF&CC by e-mail.

Reema 16/10/2017
(Raghu Kumar Kodali)
Director/Scientist F

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Department of Environment, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 32.
3. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, "Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church Street, Bangalore-01.
4. The APCCF (C), MoEF&CC, Regional Office (SZ), Kendriya Sadan, 4th Floor, E&F Wing, 17th Main Road, Koramangala II Block, Bangalore-34.
5. IA Division, Monitoring Cell, MOEF&CC, New Delhi - 3.
6. Guard file.

Reema 16/10/2017
(Raghu Kumar Kodali)
Director/Scientist F