

No. 21-713/2007-IA.III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests

**Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110 003.**

Dated: 17th April, 2008

To
✓ **M/s. Shobha Developers Ltd.,
Sobha City, Puzhakkal, Padam,
Guruvayyur Road,
Thrissur - 680 553 (Kerala)**

Subject: Construction of "Sobha City" at Sy. No. 218, 217, 534 to 544, 546 to 556, Kolazhy/Adat Panchayat, Puzhakkal, Guruvayyur Road, Thrissur District, Kerala by M/s. Sobha City - Environmental Clearance - Reg.

Dear Sirs,

This has reference to your application No. NIL, dated NIL and subsequent letter dated 05.02.2008 seeking prior Environmental Clearance for the above project under the EIA Notification, 2006. The proposal has been appraised as per prescribed procedure in the lights of provisions under the EIA Notification, 2006 on the basis of the mandatory documents enclosed with the application viz., the Questionnaire, EIA, EMP and the additional clarifications furnished in response to the observations of the Expert Appraisal Committee constituted by the competent authority in its meetings held on 19th - 22nd November, 2007 and 13th - 14th March, 2008 and awarded "Silver" grading to the project.

2. It is, interalia, noted that the project involves construction of an integrated complex comprises of residential multi-storied apartments, commercial complex, hotel, convention centre and hospital on a plot area of 2,29,535.91 Sq. mts. The total built-up area proposed is 3,24,665.28 Sq.m. It is proposed to construct 1080 residential apartments, 25 villas, 107 rooms hotel, office building, shopping mall, 200 bed hospital, convention, business & health centre and club house. The total water requirement is 1301.5 KLD (fresh water - 940 KLD). The capacity of STP proposed is 2000 KLD (in 2 stages). Treated waste water to be used for flushing of toilets - 362 KLD, gardening - 650 KLD and balance - 33 KLD for vehicle washing. The total solid waste generation will be 6200 kg /day Total power requirement proposed is 24.49 MVA. Total Parking spaces proposed are 3631 cars & 780 two wheelers + visitors car parking- 84. The total cost of the project is Rs. 749.85 Crores.



3. The Expert Committee after due considerations of the relevant documents submitted by the project proponent and additional clarifications furnished in response to its observations have accorded environmental clearance as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification - 2006 and its subsequent amendments, subject to strict compliance of the terms and conditions as follows:

PART A - SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

I. Construction Phase

- (i) "Consent for Establishment" shall be obtained from Kerala State Pollution Control Board under Air and Water Act and a copy shall be submitted to the Ministry before start of any construction work at the site.
- (ii) All required sanitary and hygienic measures should be in place before starting construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.
- (iii) A First Aid Room will be provided in the project both during construction and operation of the project.
- (iv) Adequate drinking water and sanitary facilities should be provided for construction workers at the site. Provision should be made for mobile toilets. The safe disposal of wastewater and solid wastes generated during the construction phase should be ensured.
- (v) All the topsoil excavated during construction activities should be stored for use in horticulture/landscape development within the project site.
- (vi) Disposal of muck during construction phase should not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.



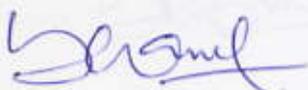
- (ix) Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, should be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board.
- (x) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase should be low sulphur diesel type and should conform to Environment (Protection) Rules prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality should be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures should be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB/KSPCB.
- (xiv) Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003. (The above condition is applicable only if the project site is located within the 100 Km of Thermal Power Stations).
- (xv) Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
- (xvi) Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.
- (xvii) Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xviii) Permission to draw ground water shall be obtained from the competent Authority prior to construction/operation of the project.
- (xix) Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing line for separation of grey and black water.



- (xx) 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.
- (xxi) Use of glass may be reduced by upto 40% to reduce the electricity consumption and load on airconditioning. If necessary, use high quality double glass with special reflective coating in windows.
- (xxii) Roof should meet prescriptive requirement as per Energy Conservation Building Code by using appropriate thermal insulation material to fulfill requirement.
- (xxiii) 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.
- (xxiv) 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.
- (xxv) Regular supervision of the above and other measures for monitoring should be in place all through the construction phase, so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.
- (xxvi) Under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, legal action shall be initiated against the project proponent if it was found that construction of the project has been started without obtaining environmental clearance.

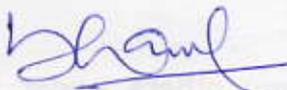
II. Operation Phase

- i) The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) should be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard should be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated affluent emanating from STP shall be recycled/reused to the maximum extent possible. Treatment of 100% grey water by decentralised treatment should be done. Discharge of unused treated affluent shall conform to the norms and standards of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- ii) 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.

- iii) 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. Use low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with Kerala State Pollution Control Board.
- iv) 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.
- v) 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.
- vi) Weep holes in the compound walls shall be provided to ensure natural drainage of rain water in the catchment area during the monsoon period.
- vii) 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 5 mts. above the highest ground water table.
- viii) The ground water level and its quality should be monitored regularly in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority.
- ix) Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site must be avoided. Parking should be fully internalized and no public space should be utilized.
- x) 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.
- xi) Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/TFLs for the lighting the areas outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Use CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing



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

- xii) Adequate measures should be taken to prevent odour problem from solid waste processing plant and STP.
- 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, Bangalore.

4. Officials from the Regional Office of MOEF, Bangalore 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 should be forwarded to the CCF, Regional office of MOEF, Bangalore.

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

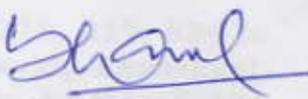
8. These stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the



Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) act 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification, 2006.

9. Environmental 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.

10. Any appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the National Environment Appellate Authority, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 11 of the National Environment Appellate Act, 1997.


(Bharat Bhushan)
Director (IA)
17.04.2008

Copy to:

- (1) The Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
- (2) The Member Secretary, Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Plamoodu Junction, Pattom Palace, P.O. Thiruvananthapuram - 695 004.
- (3) The CCF, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests(SZ), Kendriya Sadan, IVth floor, E&F wings, 17th Main Road, Koramangala II Block, Bangalore - 560 034.
- (4) IA - Division, Monitoring Cell, MOEF, New Delhi - 110003.
- (5) Guard file.

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(Bharat Bhushan)
Director (IA)