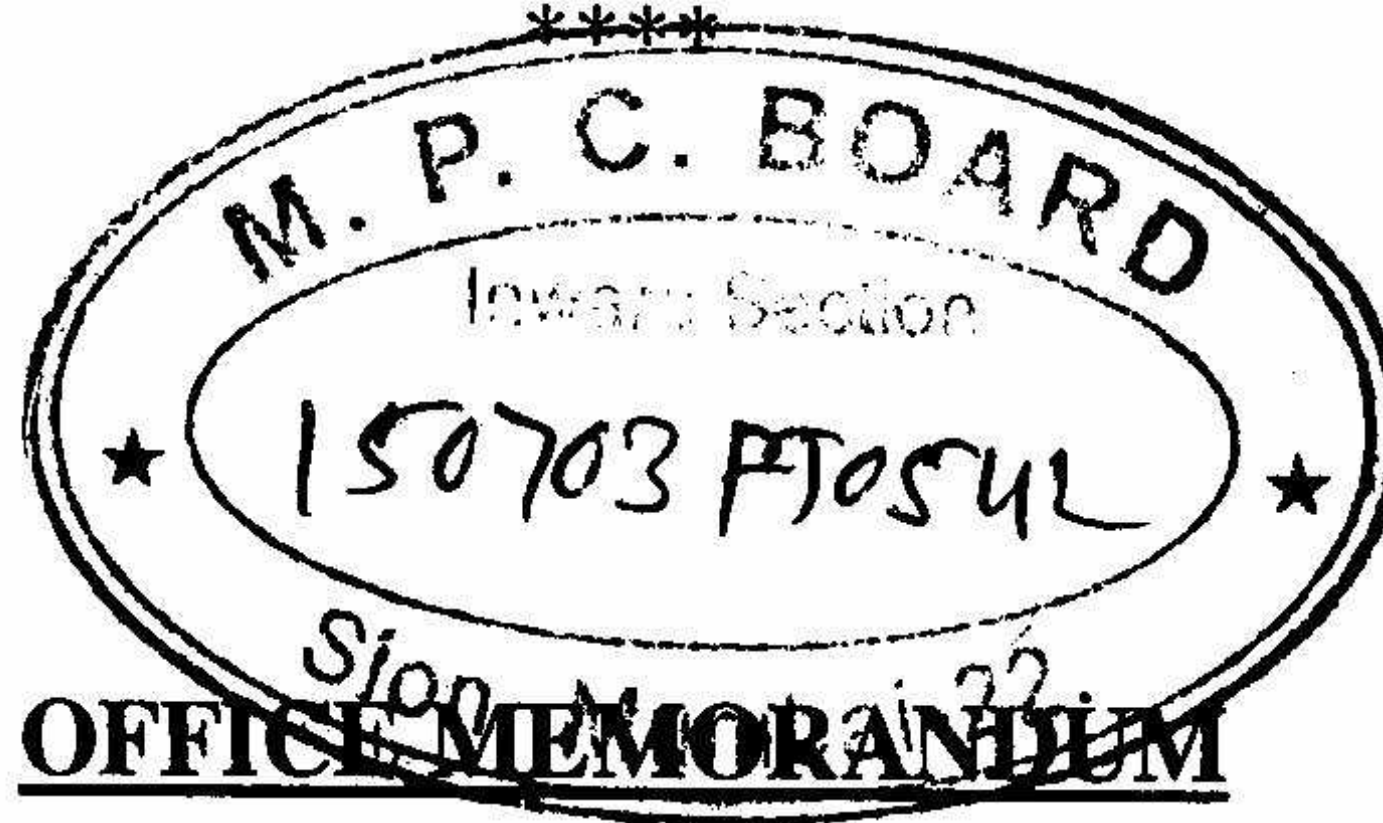


F. No. 19-2/2013-IA-III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Impact Assessment Division)



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

Dated: 09th June, 2015

Sub: Clarification regarding Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3252 (E) dated 22.12.2014 on applicability of Environment Clearance-reg.

Vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3252 (E) dated 22.12.2014, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has exempted the School, College and Hostel for educational institution from obtaining prior Environment Clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 subject to Sustainable Environmental Management.

The Ministry is in receipt of representation from various educational institutions regarding issuing clarification on status of universities, and other educational institutions. The matter has been further examined in the Ministry and it is clarified that the Notification No. S.O. 3252 (E) dated 22.12.2014 provides exemption to buildings of educational institutions including universities from obtaining prior Environment Clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 subject to sustainable environmental Management. In case of medical universities/institutes the component of Hospitals will continue to require prior Environment Clearance.

The Guidelines to be followed for building projects to ensure sustainable environmental management in pursuance of Notification No. S.O.3252 (E) of 22nd December 2014 under EIA Notification 2006 are at Annexure-I.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Manoj
9.6.15
(Manoj Kumar Singh)
Joint Secretary

Copy to:-

1. All the officers of IA Division
2. The Chairperson/Member Secretaries of all the SEIAAs/SEACs.
3. The Chairman of all the Expert Appraisal Committees
4. The Chairman, CPCB
5. The Chairpersons/Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/UTPCCs.
6. IT Consultant, MoEFCC for uploading into the website.

Copy for information:

1. PS to MOS (Independent Charge).
2. PPS to Secretary (EF&CC).
3. All Divisional Head.
4. Website, MoEF&CC
5. Guard File.

FO (S)
pl circular arrange all the
concerned & retain the original.
12/7/15

**GUIDELINES TO BE FOLLOWED FOR BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
IN PURSUANCE OF NOTIFICATION No. S.O. 3252 (E) OF 22nd DECEMBER, 2014
UNDER ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTIFICATION, 2006**

[INDUSTRIAL SHED AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS]

The Notification dated 22nd December, 2014 has taken out the industrial shed*, school, college, hostel for educational institution from the requirement of prior Environment Clearance (EC) under EIA Notification, 2006 and stipulated that such buildings shall ensure sustainable environmental management, solid and liquid waste management, rain water harvesting and may use recycled materials such as fly ash bricks. These Guidelines will be applicable to all buildings and constructions which come under the ambit of Notification No. S.O. (E) 3252 of 22nd. December 2014. To ensure sustainable environment management these guidelines as suited will be applicable on the projects under Item 8 (a) of EIA Notification in addition to the conditions stipulated in the EC.

Land, Air, Noise, Water, Energy, Biological, Socio-economic, and Solid & other Waste Management are the main environment facets to be considered in relation to pre, during & post building construction, therefore, it is necessary to ascertain the baseline data of these environmental facets.

The project proponent should file the information about description of project as per points described below prior to start of the project. Information pertaining to compliance on other points be filed at six monthly interval to the respective State Pollution Control Board and the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

The compliance of the following will be ensured by the respective State Pollution Control Board before giving 'Consent-to-Operate' to industries and by the Local Urban Bodies and the Development Authorities while giving the 'Occupancy Certificate' to the buildings and constructions. These Certificates should be submitted by the above authorities to the Regional Office of MoEFCC. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change can assess/evaluate/monitor the compliance of conditions enumerated in the Guidelines through verification by Regional Offices or deputed organisations / person.

S. No.	Environmental Parameters	Implementation and monitoring parameters to be included in local by-laws.
a.	Pre-requisites	<p>Brief description of the project</p> <p>01. Name of the Project, Survey number, Village, Taluka, District, State to be mentioned with Google Earth Image and GPS Co-ordinates of the plot to be submitted.</p> <p>02. Location & distance from nearby landmark places / services to be mentioned.</p> <p>03. Total Built-up area (FSI and Non- FSI) should be mentioned with detailed calculations certified by local planning and sanctioning authority.</p> <p>04. Form 1, Form 1A and Consolidated statement as per Environment Notification dated September 14, 2006 to be submitted to local planning and sanctioning authority, Regional Office, MoEFCC and SPCB</p>
b.	Environment Impacts on Project Land	<p>05. The building layout, set-back/side margin, podium, basement ventilation etc. is prepared based on local building bye-laws and is approved by local competent authorities. The Project Proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including Town Planning Authority before commencing the work.</p> <p>06. Provisional fire NOC to be obtained from local CFO (Chief Fire Officer)</p> <p>07. "Consent-to-Establish and Consent-to-Operate" shall be obtained as required from State Pollution Control Board as provided in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974</p> <p>08. The project proponent shall put in place a credible enforcement mechanism for compliance of energy conservation measures with its allottees, as projected, in perpetuity. This would be monitored by the designated Energy Conservation/ efficiency Authority in the State.</p> <p>09. Soil and ground water samples will be tested to ascertain that there is no</p>

threat to ground water quality by leaching of heavy metals and other toxic contaminants.

10. Top fertile soil to be preserved and to be later used in landscape.
11. The excavation/demolition debris must be disposed off in designated landfill areas or to be used within site for levelling purpose. Under no circumstance, the debris will be disposed in river bed/lakes etc.
12. Undertaking to be given by project proponent that occupancy will be given only after drainage and water connections are in place.
13. Dust/smoke prevention measures such as wheel washing, water sprinkler, screening, barricading and debris chute must be installed.
14. This should comply with the provisions of eco-sensitive zone regulations, coastal zone regulations, heritage areas (identified in the master plan or issued separately as specific guidelines), water body zones (in such zones, no construction is permitted in the water-spread and buffer belt of 30 m minimum around the FTL [full tank level]), various hazard prone area regulations, and others if the site falls under any such area.
15. The site planning should take into account heat island effect, size and density of the built-up areas cause heat island effect, wherein higher air temperatures are created in the dense urban areas as against the low-rise surrounding built-up areas. The solar access in the morphology of clusters can be understood in terms of utilization of direct (and not reflected or diffused) solar radiation, mainly for day lighting and heat gain. This defines the minimal distances between the buildings and the relations between built-up volume and open spaces.
16. The proportion of open spaces and built-up edges should be designed such that it ensures winter solar access and summer ventilation.

c. Water

17. Proponent shall obtain permission for ground water withdrawal from State Ground Water Authority.
18. Storm water control and its re-use as per CGWB and BIS standards for various applications.
19. The natural flow of existing storm water channel should not be altered or diverted.
20. Keeping in view the use of large quantities of water in curing, measures for reducing water demand during construction should be followed. Curing water should be sprayed on concrete structures; free flow of water should not be allowed for curing. After liberal curing on the first day, all concrete structures should be painted with curing chemical to save water. Concrete structures should be covered with thick cloth/gunny bags and then water should be sprayed on them. This would avoid water rebound and will ensure sustained and complete curing. Ponds should be made using cement and sand mortar to avoid water flowing away from the flat surface while curing.
21. The developer should ensure groundwater and municipal water meet the water quality norms as prescribed in the Indian Standards for various applications (Indian Standards for drinking [IS 10500-1991], irrigation applications [IS 11624-1986]).
22. The use of potable water during construction should be minimized.
23. Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing line for separation of grey and black water.
24. Source of water to be identified.
25. Water treatment measures such as filtration, softeners, RO etc should be implemented.
26. Low flow fixtures and sensors to be used to promote water conservation.
27. Water meters to be installed to monitor consumption of water.
28. Water balance table/chart should be prepared.

d. Waste Water Treatment

29. Sewage treatment plant of capacity capable of treating 100% waste water to be installed on site.
30. Tertiary treatment such as dual media filter, activated carbon filter and ozonization/ chlorination to be provided so that the treated water