



File No: SIA/TG/INFRA2/553264/2025

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana

(Constituted as per the provision of EIA Notification, 2006, as amended by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India)

Date 05/08/2026



To,

Sri. K. Suresh Kumar, Chief Engineer
Musli Riverfront Development Project - Phase 1A and Phase 1B
Ground Floor, ENC PH Building, AC Guards, Kashana, Masab Tank, Hyderabad 500 028
ce-mrdcl@telangana.gov.in

Subject: Grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006 -regarding.

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application submitted to SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/TG/INFRA2/583025/2026 dated 27/06/2026 for grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006 and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) EC Identification No.	EC26B3813TG5803825N
(ii) File No.	SIA/TG/INFRA2/553264/2025
(iii) Clearance Type	Fresh EC
(iv) Category	B1
(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.	8(b) Townships/ Area Development Projects / Rehabilitation Centres
(vii) Name of Project	Musi Riverfront Development Project - Phase 1A and Phase 1B
(viii) Name of Company/Organization	Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited
(ix) Location of Project (District, State)	Phase - 1A (9.2 Km) stretch from Himayat Sagar to Bapughat and Phase - 1B (11.3 Km) stretch from Osman Sagar to Bapughat
(x) Issuing Authority	SEIAA
(xi) Applicability of General Conditions as per EIA Notification, 2006	No

3. i) In view of the particulars given in the Para 1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-1(Part A and B) were submitted to the Ministry for an appraisal by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the Ministry under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments.

ii) The State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) examined the proposal in its meeting held on **16.07.2026** and based on the information furnished by the proponent, the presentation made by the Environmental Co-ordinator of M/s. EQMS Global Pvt Ltd., Delhi, the committee recommended the proposal for grant of EC under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof.

iii) The minutes of the meeting and all the application and documents submitted [(viz. Form-1 Part A, Part B, Part C EIA, EMP)] are available on PARIVESH portal which can be accessed by scanning the QR Code above.

iv) The SEIAA has examined the proposal in its meeting held on **03.08.2026**, discussed in detail and noted as below:

The SEAC discussed in detail and noted during its meeting dt: 16.07.2026 that earlier, the SEIAA, TG issued TOR dt.10.11.2025 for the project. The proponent submitted EIA report submitting base-line data during the period October, 2025 to December, 2025, with regard to air quality monitoring, surface & ground water quality monitoring, noise monitoring and soil sampling along with predictions and mitigation measures.

During presentation to the SEAC, the proponent informed the following:

a) *The Government of Telangana has undertaken the Musi Riverfront Development Project (MRDP) to rejuvenate the Musi River corridor.*

b) *The project is being implemented by Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (MRDCL), the designated Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for planning, execution, operation, and long-term management.*

c) *The proposed development comprises river training works, flood protection measures, sewerage and pollution abatement infrastructure, riverbank stabilization, ecological restoration, riverfront roads, promenades, public spaces, and utility infrastructure.*

d) *The overall Musi Riverfront is planned in five development zones. The present proposal covers Phase-1A (9.2 km) and Phase-1B (11.3 km) of Zone-1, together covering a 20.5 km priority stretch from Osman Sagar & Himayat Sagar to Bapu Ghat within the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region.*

e) *The proposed development is planned over a 199.89 ha riverfront planning corridor to enhance flood conveyance, riverbank stability, environmental quality, public accessibility, and climate-resilient urban infrastructure.*

f) *As the proposed Area Development Project exceeds 50 ha, it is covered under Item 8(b) of the EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended) and requires prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from SEIAA, Telangana, based on the recommendations of SEAC, Telangana.*

g) *The proposed project improves flood management capability by enhancing river carrying capacity, stabilizing riverbanks, reducing flood risks through scientifically designed river training, flood protection measures, development of resilient riverfront infrastructure and building climate-resilient infrastructure by accommodating for future hydrological variability.*

h) *The project proponent informed that the buffer area for the project is 50 meters on either side.*

Proposed Development Activities:

A) Pollution Abatement:

- Trunk & interceptor sewers
- Pumping stations
- Sewage interception systems
- Integration with STPs
- Wastewater diversion & treatment

B) Mobility Infrastructure:

- 30 m riverfront roads (improvement)
- Service roads
- Pedestrian pathways
- Cycle tracks
- Cross-river bridges
- Utility corridors

C) Public Realm Development:

- Multi-level promenades
- Parks & public plazas
- Viewing decks

- Cultural spaces
- Recreational facilities
- Urban amenities

D) Ecological Restoration:

- Riparian habitat restoration
- Native plantation
- Wetland development
- Green corridors
- Biodiversity enhancement
- Nature-based & climate-resilient landscapes

Musi Riverfront Infrastructure Development for Phase 1A and 1B (Zone-1), covering the following stretch of the Musi River.

Component	River Stretch	Length
Phase-1A	Himayat Sagar to Bapu Ghat	9.2 km
Phase-1B	Osman Sagar to Bapu Ghat	11.3 km
Total Priority Stretch	Zone-1A & 1B	20.5 km

The details of proposed land use for both Phase 1A and 1B of river front development are as follows:

Particulars	Phase 1A (Hectare)			Phase 1B (Hectare)		
	North Side	South Side	Total Area	North Side	South Side	Total Area
Length	9.2 Km			11.3 Km		
Embankment + River Protection Measures	10.51	10.16	20.67	18.62	13.28	31.9
Roads	8.93	16.97	25.89	15.72	22.76	38.48
Green Areas	7.83	15.13	22.96	15.87	16.82	32.69
Built-up Area	0.5	0.49	0.99	0.55	0.55	1.1
Parking Places	0.6	0.34	0.94	1.09	1.17	2.26
Utilities	4.72	5.67	10.39	4.44	7.18	11.62
Total Area (Hectare)	33.09	48.76	81.84	56.29	61.76	118.05
Total Area- Phase 1A & Phase 1B	199.89 Hectare					

Land Use & Land Ownership:

Sl. No.	Land Ownership	Area (Hectares)
1	Defence Land	12.21
2	Government Land	64.14
3	Patta Land	58.88
4	River Area (State Land)	51.03
5	Others	13.63
Total		199.89

i) Approximately 639 permanent and temporary structures have been identified within the project influence area. Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) proposed to be implemented in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Government of Telangana policies, including compensation, relocation and livelihood restoration for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Land acquisition is in advanced stage.

j) The total green area is 55.65 ha along musu river with native plantation strategy. It was informed that about 2,660 trees likely to be affected, tree felling will be minimized through design optimization, with approval from the Forest Department,

tree transplantation to be undertaken wherever feasible and compensatory plantation at a 1:10 ratio using native species will be implemented.

k) The details of water requirement are as follows:

Construction Phase

- Total water requirement: 194 KLD (144 KLD domestic + 50 KLD construction)
- Domestic water supplied through authorized water tankers; construction water sourced from Common STP
- Wastewater generation: 115 KLD, collected in septic tanks and transported to nearby STPs for treatment

Operation Phase

- Freshwater requirement: 78 KLD (municipal water supply)
- Wastewater generation: 63 KLD
- Wastewater collected through the proposed sewerage network and conveyed to existing city STPs for treatment and safe reuse/disposal
- Designed for 100% collection and scientific wastewater management in compliance with environmental norms

Power requirement:

- The power requirement of the project will be 500 KW. Power will be sourced from State Grid.
- For power back-up 2 no DG sets of 140 KVA will be installed at appropriate place for emergency power backup.

l) Integrated Sewerage & Wastewater Management Strategy:

- Integrated trunk sewer system connected with the City Sewerage Master Plan (CSMP).
- Designed as per CPHEEO guidelines with a 2051 design horizon.
- Projected demand is 334.4 MLD. Total STP capacity proposed is 342 MLD.

m) Storm water drainage system with RCC Rectangular box drains with alignment along road embankments integrated with existing drainage system to reduce flooding and waterlogging along the river corridor and to preserve natural drainage connectivity, hydraulic continuity & to minimize erosion, sediment transport, and pollutant load to the Musi river.

n) The proponent informed that design storm is based on 100 years, 24-hour rainfall (280mm) following CWC flood estimation manual and hydrological assessment covered 55 km river system (Musi, Musa & Esa rivers) with hydraulic simulation carried out for 5, 25 and 100 year return period flood events.

o) The project also proposed rubber check dams (07 nos.) designed based on hydraulic simulation studies.

p) Total Municipal Solid Waste generation during construction phase: 1050 kg/day and during operation phase is 2,783 kg/day, out of which, biodegradable (wet) waste: 2,423 kg/day, Recyclable (dry) waste: 360 kg/day, waste managed through source segregation, color-coded bins, composting of landscape waste, recycling, and disposal via authorized municipal agencies duly following Solid Waste Management Rules in vogue.

q) The project proposes to establish continuous mobility corridors along the riverfront, improve East–West connectivity across major urban corridors and integrate Outer Ring Road, among others. The project envisages main roads of about 25.89 km of 30 m ROW, service roads of 15.08 km of 15–18 m ROW, promenades of 6–12 m wide continuous pedestrian & cycling corridors.

r) The project proposes total parking area of 32,000 sq.m.

s) The SEAC reviewed the EIA submitted by the proponent in detail (baseline data carried out i.e., October 2025 to December 2025, traffic study, impacts and mitigation measures) and observed that the proponent has carried out studies of ground water (5 locations (study area) & 24 locations (core area)), surface water (20 locations), air monitoring (8 locations including one background station), noise monitoring (25 locations) and soil sampling (5 locations (study area) & 40 locations (in river for sediment)). The committee noted that the sampling reports and impacts & mitigation measures are adequate for the complete configuration of the project. The SEAC noted the TOR compliance also.

t) The proponent informed that about 639 permanent and temporary structures are identified within project influence area and R&R is proposed to be implemented in accordance to RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and policies of Government of Telangana.

u) The total cost of the project is Rs. 7055 crores (Phase 1A - Rs. 3105 crores and Phase 1B – Rs. 3950 crores, respectively). The EMP capital cost proposed during construction phase is Rs.276.32 crores; recurring cost is Rs.26.15 crore/annum and during operation phase, the capital cost is Rs.812.09 crores and recurring cost is Rs.82.75 crores/annum.

v) The proponent informed that Disaster management plan has been prepared to address natural and man-made disasters during construction and operation phases and the DMP is integrated with the Hyderabad District Disaster Management Plan and the principles of the National Disaster Management Guidelines (NDMA).

Deliberations of the SEAC:

During the deliberations the members of SEAC, interacted with the project proponent and his team members of which the salient points are enumerated below.

The SEAC reviewed the proposal in detail and during discussions, it is enquired as to why the entire stretch of musu river front of 55 kms is split into 5 phases and reasons for the same. The project proponent has explained that they wanted to take up the beginning area first which is not urbanized, industrially not developed and is mostly sub-urban, sparsely developed

river corridor with high restoration potential and also depends on the funds mobilization. If funds are mobilized entire remaining stretch (34.5 km) will be handled at one go later. It is also enquired that earlier 1400 structures were reported affected in the project area but now it is shown as 639 structures. The project proponent has explained that after careful evaluation again to minimize the hardships to the affected people, some partially affected structures are retained and temporary structures in the river bed are proposed to be removed. On further enquiry the in situ treatment of the drains was explained by the project proponent along with disposal of sludge. The proponent also stated that the interception and diversion structures are proposed for diversion of sewage water to the sewer lines followed by sewage treatment plants. The STPs which are existing now mostly on UASB and SBR technologies. The project proponent also informed and explained the new Japanese and Korean based technologies used in STPs which they wish to use in here also. The committee said that these technologies are implemented in certain places in the country and as long as they are meeting the standards, and subject to approval from the Pollution Control Board that can be tried. At this juncture the chairman intervened and said that however formal interception mechanism is there, new sewerage streams keep on emerging bypassing the regular channels which might impact the water quality in the river. He advised to have continuous monitoring of the same for several years and over the period these tendencies would come down. He also advised to rope in voluntary people, NGOs to keep on advising and motivating the people as is done in Indore municipality.

Upon enquiry about the alignment of 30 m proposed road the proponent informed that it is proposed to establish mobility corridors along the river front within the 50 m buffer zone which are mostly improvement in the existing ones. However, it is stated that the rapid transport system is not part of the project, the proponent stated that about 27.8 % of total area is allocated for greenbelt with a budget of Rs.780 crores. The committee suggested that a study may be sought from reputed institute for seeking opinion with respect to geological zone of the project site. The proponent replied that they are in discussions with experts regarding the same.

The committee sought details regarding minimum ecological flow (e-flow) and advised to follow the MoEF&CC norms in this regard and also stated that details pertaining to methodology of desilting were to be further explained. It is advised to ensure the water flow continued in the check dams even during summer season. It is informed that around 2 TMC of Godavari waters are planned to be used for diversion to Musi river. The project proponent has explained that baseline soil and sediment quality investigations have already been carried out within the project area and along the Musi river corridor. The soil quality assessment indicates that the soils are generally non-contaminated, moderately fertile, and suitable for development activities, with no evidence of significant heavy metal or hazardous contamination. Similarly, sediment quality analysis conducted at 24 locations along the river stretch indicates that contamination is primarily organic in nature, characterized by organic matter accumulation, nutrient enrichment, and microbial contamination associated with sewage inflows, while heavy metal concentrations remain negligible and within acceptable limits. The project proponent has explained that due to non-urbanized and industrially not developed at the beginning i.e., phase-1, the baseline data are within prescribed standards. Accordingly, the proposed excavation depth has been determined primarily based on the thickness of accumulated waste, debris, organically enriched sediments, desilting requirements, restoration of hydraulic capacity, and river training objectives. Nevertheless, during implementation, any localized contaminated material, if encountered, shall be separately identified, handled, and disposed of in accordance with applicable environmental regulations and approved waste management procedures. The rationale of excavation of waste at a depth ranging from 0.5 to 2.0 m is based on contamination level of soil more than to maintain the slope of water flow.

Further, it was enquired about the ground water sample locations taken for baseline studies. At this juncture, the Chairman SEAC enquired about the conditions stipulated in the TOR regarding number of sampling points. The proponent informed that as per the TOR, the proponent shall increase the noise, ground water and soil monitoring locations to 25 with a minimum distance of 1000 meters between each point. As per the EIA report submitted, in the chapter 3, in table 3.1 - Summary of methodology for primary/secondary baseline data collection, the ground water sampling 5 monitoring locations in study area and 24 monitoring locations in core area are mentioned and the same are presented.

On further enquiry regarding number of natural streams flowing into the river and whether any study was conducted with regard to greenhouse gases, carbon sink, climate change for pre & during construction phase and during operational phase, the proponent informed that there are five nalas are joining into Himayath sagar branch and four nalas joining into Osman sagar branch (under phase-1). They also informed that details pertaining to climate change studies are available. The committee has advised that any information which are furnished the source for that information is to be invariably mentioned. The committee also sought that the details pertaining to cultural studies and solid waste disposal details, the details of cost justification i.e., budget allocation or estimation for the project and timelines. The proponent informed that the details are presented accordingly.

The committee enquired about the details pertaining to enhancement of river capacity and also about the bed width in the project. The proponent informed that there is no constant width and varying with an average of 103 m width across Himayath sagar to Bapu ghat stretch while 68 m between Osman sagar to Bapu ghat. The river dimensions were based on the 1-in-100 years, 1-in-25 years' period, 1in 5-year flood data. It is informed that the flood data was considered in the

hydrology model studies and also on the material used for stabilization of slopes. The material of the structure is selected based on velocity, flow etc., viz. RCC, stone pitching etc. The project proponent has further stated and presented in the meeting the impacts, predictions and mitigation measures for all the civil structures proposed in the project. He further stated that inflated check dams will be used for hydraulic structures control. The committee advised to follow seismicity classification and to implement mitigative measures accordingly. The committee reviewed the capacities of the STPs and advised that they have to be based on the future sewage generation. The proponent stated that the STPs are designed based on the future sewage generation. The Chairman intervened here and said that the design of the STPs are utmost important and in several places in the country the STPs are not functioning properly because of designing problems. He further informed the project proponent about the review undertaken by the SEAC about the functioning of the STPs in certain localities in Hyderabad, and the results are that the STPs require continuous monitoring by the PCB officials so as to obtain desired results. The proponent stated that they proposed to have STPs with tertiary treatment and in future it is planned that the treated water will be sent to data centers for meeting their huge water requirements. The committee has noted about the disposal details of C&D waste, about 44 lakhs MT of sediment quantity expected to be generated. On further enquiry whether any heritage structures are existing in the project area the proponent informed that there are no heritage structures within the project site, however, Taramathi-Baradari and an old heritage temple in Manchirevula are located in the influence area of 500 m.

The committee further, advised not to disturb plantation, to ensure that silt should not be accumulated in the check dams, to take care of welfare of workers and employees during the construction stage and advised to explore the possibility of generating non conventional energy by deploying solar panels appropriately along the waterbody. It is advised to segregate run-off storm water from sewage and ensure adequate buffer zone is maintained all along the river. It is also advised to ensure that flood management plan is maintained, all measures to be taken to protect flora and fauna, including benthic fauna in the project.

The committee further advised that the proponent shall provide display boards showing agency details, certifications etc., to submit all the reports periodically, to study the case story of Talasari river near Mumbai as to how pollutants were managed and to carry out sampling for agricultural pesticides residues and other pharma residues while undertaking projects in other phases. The proponent noted and informed to comply the same. It is also advised to provide health centre for workers in the project site.

The SEAC noted that following 12 representations were received through mail dt.14.07.2026 and 15.07.2026 from various sections of people which are as follows:

1. Sri Babu Rao Kalapala and others – Request the committee to appraise the Musi Riverfront Development Project, Phase 1A/1B, strictly on the scientific and procedural merits of the EIA/EMP Report, uninfluenced by the administrative and budgetary sanctions already accorded to the project; the project has been placed under 8(b), resist any request, explicit or implicit, to treat the project's political or financial momentum as a reason to expedite or relax the standard of appraisal and place on record, in its minutes, an explicit acknowledgement of its role as the statutory body entrusted with independent, public-interest appraisal of this project's impact on the Musi river and the communities along it.

2. Sri Chiranjivi Rao Gandhi, R/o. Hydershahkote; 3. Sri Gandhi Yaswanth R/o. Hydershahkote, 4. Sri Gandhi Yaswanth R/o. Hydershahkote, 5. Sri A. Narayana Reddy, 6. Sri A. Yaswant Reddy R/o. Hydershahkote –

A. The two documents compared (TOR dt.10.11.2025 and EIA/EMP report dt.27.06.2026) and differences observed. Request the EC committee to direct MRDCL to file written explanation for each difference noticed supported by evidence, to file a name – wise, survey number –wise list regarding the difference in structures affected. Further, the EC committee is requested to place the representation on record, to confirm whether MRDCL disclosed the changes in project parameters to the EC committee and to defer the appraisal of the project until further examination.

B. Why these differences matter

C. What we are asking this committee to do

D. Notice of Intent to approach the National Green Tribunal

E. Request for Acknowledgement

3. Human Rights Forum, Telangana Peoples Joint Action Committee (TPJAC): Discrepancy in details of displacement or affected families in the proponents, documents and request to defer the appraisal of the project until the displacement data is authenticated.

4. Sri Chiranjivi Rao Gandhi, R/o. Hydershahkote; Sri Gandhi Yaswanth R/o. Hydershahkote, Sri A. Narayana Reddy, the details are as follows:

a) Categorization under item 8(b)

i) General conditions relating to proximity to notified protected areas are understood not to apply for item 8 projects following a recent clarificatory amendment.

b) Fragmentation of project appraisal (A single river in five pieces)

- c) Validity of the 50-m buffer zone
- d) Ecological Rejuvenation framework and E-flows
- e) Sewage and Storm water capacity segregation
- f) EIA report Integrity and consultant Independence
- g) Baseline Data Adequacy and compliance
- h) Engineering safety standards and climate resilience
- i) Land allocation, ownership and disclosed displacement
- j) Transparency and rigour of the appraisal process

5. Environmental Justice Forum, Dr. P. Narayana Rao and Er G. Kondala Rao and Musi Jan Andolan (NGO), the details are as follows:

Issues in compliance with TOR: Discrepancies between the pre-feasibility report, on the basis of which terms of reference was granted and the EIA report for the Musi riverfront development project phase-1A and phase-1B; From 1400 identified structures to 639 identified structures: number of affected permanent and temporary structures in the project influence area is halved. The common application form by the proponent for grant of fresh TOR mentioned that 12,204 families would be displaced and 15,255 families would be affected. These figures for 1400 affected structures. The TOR itself requires an undertaking from MRDCL's consultant Key issues in project cost: The project cost does not provide necessary details on the cost required for distinct river training works. The cost does not provide necessary details for greenery, including compensatory plantation.

1. A roads construction project, not river restoration: 36.07% of the project cost (excluding LS provisions) is only for construction of roads and bridges.
2. Mechanically downplaying every Impact in the assessment report
3. A mere formality: EIA reports deceptive and dishonest evaluation of the no project scenario
4. No mention of quantum of excavation waste during project construction
5. Selective interpretation of air quality
6. Non application of mind in defining the river rejuvenation approach
7. The EIA report does not adequately consider the risks and hazards of the project
8. It is a perversion to say that the Musi river corridor suffers from degraded ecological conditions in the same line as saying that it suffers from insufficient recreational and open spaces to the needs of growing population and limited public access
9. Reactionary conservation of schedule-I species is entirely destructive
10. Chapter 6 provides an EMP in which parameters, quantities, frequencies, location and responsible agencies are defined. But it does not provide any threshold of irregularity or non-compliance at which work is to be halted.

Further, representations were also received vide Ir.dt.16.07.2026 and the details are as follows:

1. Sri K. Srinivasa Charyulu, R/o. Madhu park ridge apartments, Langer house:

- a) Non-compliance with TOR monitoring requirements
- b) Major discrepancies between TOR –stage and EIA-stage project parameters
- c) Inconsistent displacement and rehabilitation baseline
- d) Absence of pharmaceutical and antimicrobial contamination studies
- e) Absence of cumulative impact assessment
- f) Inadequate alternatives analysis
- g) Inadequate flood design and climate resilience assessment
- h) Dam safety concerns
- i) Ecological mitigation commitments remain non-binding
- j) Need for independent verification and consultant disclosures

2. Sri Pamameswara Gupta and others, Sri vigneshwara colony, 3. Ms. Neelima Eduru and others, Sairam nagar colony, 4. All Friends association of vishal nagar, 5. Sri Mohammed Salahuddin Ahmed, Hyder enclave welfare society, 6. Sri Saleem Dawood Shaik and others, AK Green valley house apartment, 7. Sri K.V Madhan Rao, 8. Dr. Karan Singh Utwal, Dream homes colony, 9. Ms. Vishalakshmi devi and others, Dream homes owners welfare association, 10. Sri T. Shashank Reddy and others, Shivapuri layout residents. The details are as follows:

- a) Categorization under item 8(b)
 - i. General conditions relating to proximity to notified protected areas are understood not to apply for item 8 projects following a recent clarificatory amendment.
 - b) Fragmentation of project appraisal (A single river in five pieces)
 - c) Validity of the 50-m buffer zone
 - d) Ecological Rejuvenation framework and E-flows
 - e) Sewage and Storm water capacity segregation
 - f) EIA report Integrity and consultant Independence

- g) Baseline Data Adequacy and compliance
- h) Engineering safety standards and climate resilience
- i) Land allocation, ownership and disclosed displacement
- j) Transparency and rigour of the appraisal process

k) The two documents compared (TOR dt.10.11.2025 and EIA/EMP report dt.27.06.2026) and differences observed. Request the EC committee to direct MRDCL to file written explanation for each difference noticed supported by evidence, to file a name – wise, survey number –wise list regarding the difference in structures affected. Further, the EC committee is requested to place the representation on record, to confirm whether MRDCL disclosed the changes in project parameters to the EC committee and to defer the appraisal of the project until further examination.

l) Why these differences matter

m) What we are asking this committee to do

n) Notice of Intent to approach the National Green Tribunal

o) Request for Acknowledgement

3. Sri T. Shashank Reddy and others, Shivapuri layout residents, 2. Ms. Neelima Eduru and others, Sairam nagar welfare association, 3. Sri Nikhil Singh Thakur, Karywell homes owners welfare association (2 nos), 4. Sri Chandra Sekhar S, Dream homes owners welfare association, 5. Dr. Karan Singh Utwal, 6. Sri K.V. Madhava Rao and others, Dattatreya colony owners/residents welfare association, 7. Residents/committee members of Madhu park ridge apartments, near Tippu khan bridge, Bandlaguda (about 96 nos.), i.e., from, Pulawathi Devi, G. C. Nayak, Shashirekha Mane, Goparaju Sudha, P. Prabhavathi, Kusum R Momaya, M. Lakshmi Prasuna, Shilpa Swaminathan, Sruthi Kolawar, Sudhir babu Nama, Sreepada Venkata Subhramanyam, Deepti Joshi, Saurabh Barnwal, Shree Hari Mamtha, P. Padmaja, B.Vasu, Gaddipati Mohan, Ch. Sri Lakshmi, Vikram Kavuri, S. Aruna, Santhosh S, Udaya Kandlakunta, Uma Sankar Vadugu, Renu Dhall, R. Swapna, Rita Shukla, Satish Kaul, G. V. Sekhar, Tripti Garg, Giri babu Pulaparthi, N. Ramadevi, G. Swapna Kamini, G. Ravindranath, M. Kumarswamy, Rokkam Prabhakar Rao, Kanti Prasad, RVS Prasad, Deeksha. K, Vaibhav Maini, Krishnendu Kunti, Ravi Kodakandla, Sharath Kumar Kodakandla, MC. Joshi, Ashwini Kumar. P, Kaustubh Mohan Jahagirdar, Ramamohana Rao P, Gautam rai, Shailendra Kumar, K. Satyanarayana, Ranjana Kabde, Narsingh Prasad Arasthi, Swathi Tiwari, G. Janaki Nagamani, B. Srikanth, BVS Sri Harsha, Krishnaveni, Anvit Garg, M.V. Ramana Reddy, P. Chandra Shekar and Tulasi, K.V. Lakshmi, Prabhas Kumar Saha, D. Thrived, D. Alivelumanga, D. Purushothama Charyulu, D. Pramod, Shirija Kumari, Kavita Kumari, G. Vijay Krishnan, S. Subba Lakshmi, M. Bharathi, Amrita Barnwal, Appu Mistri, Priyanka Dwivedi, Madhu Bala Kaul, Madhu Awasthi, Sujith Philip, G. Rama Rao, P. Srinivas Raju, S. Sudhakar, K. Ashok, D. Madhu, Kona Sunitha, Dr. Usharani, Shiv Narayan Singh, P.M. Kiranmayi, Sonti Ashok, K. Spandana, Venugopal Daram, Kameshwari Mantha, A. Malleswara Rao, K. Venugopal, K. Arhat Bodhi, Sonti Jyotsna, Sonti Anupama, Pasupula Saleem. The details are as follows:

a) The two documents compared (TOR dt.10.11.2025 and EIA/EMP report dt.27.06.2026) and differences observed. Request the EC committee to direct MRDCL to file written explanation for each difference noticed supported by evidence, to file a name – wise, survey number –wise list regarding the difference in structures affected. Further, the EC committee is requested to place the representation on record, to confirm whether MRDCL disclosed the changes in project parameters to the EC committee and to defer the appraisal of the project until further examination.

b) Why these differences matter

c) What we are asking this committee to do

d) Notice of Intent to approach the National Green Tribunal

e) Request for Acknowledgement

The SEAC noted the contents in the above representations and felt that clarification on certain points is already provided by the project proponent in earlier paragraphs. Differences in TOR document and present EC application, the SEAC examined the same and opined that a TOR is not a rigid template of architectural design; it is a framework of "environmental scoping." and any detailed engineering and architectural changes occur between the time a TOR is applied for and when the final EIA report is completed. As long as the EIA report thoroughly studies the environmental impacts of the final modified configuration, a separate amendment to the TOR is redundant because the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) evaluates the final configuration during the final Appraisal Stage anyway.

In *Rajeev Suri vs Delhi Development Authority & Others* (2021 SCC OnLine SC 7), wherein the Court recognized that planning documents and project designs may evolve during the planning process. The Hon'ble Court observed that environmental appraisal is required to evaluate the project in its final form, and that modifications in planning or design do not, by themselves, invalidate the environmental appraisal, so long as there is no material change in the nature or scope of the project requiring a fresh statutory appraisal or any attempt to circumvent the Environmental Clearance process.

The SEAC further observed that the Hon'ble Supreme Court emphasized that environmental appraisal should focus on the substantive environmental impacts of the project rather than purely procedural aspects, provided the statutory requirements of the EIA Notification are duly complied with and there is no attempt to avoid the prescribed regulatory scrutiny.

After detailed deliberations, the SEAC was satisfied that the revisions made in the conceptual plan constitute only internal planning modifications and do not result in any change in:

- a) the total project area;
- b) the project category under the EIA Notification, 2006;
- c) the nature or capacity of the project; or
- d) the scope of environmental studies prescribed under the approved Terms of Reference.

Further, the SEAC noted that the EIA/EMP has been prepared based on the revised conceptual plan and comprehensively addresses the environmental impacts likely to arise from the final project configuration.

After careful examination of all the records and detailed deliberations, the SEAC unanimously concluded that amendment of the Terms of Reference is not required in the present case, as the modifications made in the conceptual plan do not constitute a material change warranting issuance of a fresh or amended ToR under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. Accordingly, the SEAC was of the considered opinion that the proposal merits recommendation for grant of Environmental Clearance under Item 8(b) – Area Development Projects of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.

With regards to the representation that the Appraisal Committee should be impartial in the appraisal process, the SEAC felt that it is a Central Government constituted committee consisting of experts from several prominent institutions such as IIT, NIT, Osmania university, NEERI and Pollution Control Board belonging to subjects Civil Engineering, Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Pharmacology, Geology, Forestry and wildlife, pollution control and environmental sciences and would examine only the technical issues pertaining to the project and make necessary recommendations to the regulatory authority i.e. SEIAA.

With regards to the consultant (M/s. EQMS Global Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, validity: 23.11.2028), the SEAC felt that the accreditation is carried out by QCI-NABET.

With regards to the Administrative approvals and other preparatory works, the SEAC is of the opinion the same can not be prevented under the provisions of EIA notification and guidelines issued from time to time. Only if physical work in the project area is undertaken in anticipation of clearance it is amounted to violation.

With regards to the R&R package, the SEAC is of the opinion that as the proposed project is covered under schedule 8 (b), the project proponent (MRDCL) shall comply with the provisions of Land Acquisition under RFCTLARR 2013 & Telangana Amendment Act 2016 (ACT No.21 of 2017) in consultation with the State Government.

With regards to more roads proposed than the greenery contemplated earlier, the SEAC opined that the objectives of the project are as per the conditions/guidelines stipulated in G.O.Ms.No.168 dt:07.04.2012 issued by MA&UD Dept., and for Area Development projects under schedule 8(b) of EIA notification 2006.

After detailed discussions and evaluation of the EIA report and after examination of the representations received the SEAC recommended for the issue of EC subject to submission of the following:

1. It is noted that as per the common application form, the project cost is Rs.5641 Cr. and during the meeting it is informed that project cost is increased to Rs. 7,055 Crs {Rs. 3,105 Crs (Phase 1A) + Rs. 3,950 Crs (Phase 1B)}. Though the same is presented along with the EMP cost allocations, the proponent is requested to confirm and upload the project cost along with EMP cost allocations for proper record.

2. During the presentation, the proponent has mentioned that Institute of Forest Biodiversity (ICFRE), Hyderabad has agreed to collaborate in this project. It is seen that the Institute agreed to associate with MRDCL to guide, advise and associate on the aspects of flora, fauna, water, soil nutrient and microbial status, heavy metal contaminants, prioritizing site specific species for plantation and eco-restoration of the site, assessing the impact of the interventions on the overall biodiversity of the project area. The areas of association and methodologies therein are detailed in concept note which was attached. Hence, the proponent is requested to upload the proposal received from the Institute along with details.

3. During the presentation, the proponent has mentioned installation of STPs with latest technologies. The proponent is requested to submit the same for record.

4. As per the EIA report submitted, in the chapter 3, in table 3.1 - Summary of methodology for primary/secondary baseline data collection, is not enclosed with sampling monitoring location maps and sampling reports along with analysis summary. Even though the details are explained in the presentation during the meeting, the proponent is requested to upload the said data. Further, the details of ground water sampling 5 monitoring locations in study area along with 24 monitoring locations in core area have to be provided.

5. The proponent is requested to upload the environmental impacts of proposed bridges, check dams, RCC structures along with mitigation measures which are presented in the course of meeting.

6. Earlier, 1400 structures were reported to be affected in the project area but now it is shown as 639 structures. The project proponent has explained that after careful evaluation again to minimize the hardships to the affected people, some partially affected structures are retained and temporary structures in the river bed are proposed to be removed. However, the proponent is requested to give the breakup of 639 permanent & temporary structures

partially affected and fully affected, for record.

7. Detailed information regarding the cultural studies undertaken for the project area and the proposed solid waste management and disposal mechanism, presented in the meeting may be provided again for record.

8. The proponent shall submit the additional clarifications, if any, on the representations received from the general public as enumerated above.

The specific conditions recommended are as follows:

1. Maintain Environmental Flows (E-Flows): Mandate the continuous release of minimum environmental flows. Maintain at least 20% of the average flow during the 4 leanest months and 30% during the monsoon season to protect downstream ecology.
2. No Natural Topography Alteration: Prohibit any permanent modification to the natural riverbed morphology, cross-sections, or active floodplains unless backed by a scientifically approved hydrodynamic model and necessary approvals from competent authorities concerned.
3. Ensure effective regulation of activities in the floodplain:
 - Enforce the construction of climate-resilient embankments and storm-water channels designed to withstand a 100-year flood event frequency.
 - A high resolution satellite imagery based GIS database of the floodplain for Musi River should be developed based on the guidelines mentioned in the notification of the National Mission for Clean Ganga.
 - Periodic inspections of the river zone shall be undertaken to identify hotspots and problem areas and impose economic instruments such as 'Polluter Pay Principle' with hefty penalties for non-conformers.
4. Siltation and Dredging Limits: Require strict guidelines for de-siltation, including the safe disposal of dredged material outside the active flood zone.
5. Indigenous Afforestation: Require a comprehensive flora and fauna conservation plan utilizing only native riparian plant species to stabilize banks and restore natural habitats.
6. Aquatic Ecosystem Conservation: Ensure zero disruption to fish migratory pathways. If barrages or check dams are built, fish ladders or passes must be integrated.
7. Wetland/Lake Preservation: Restore and rejuvenate any natural wetlands or lakes falling within the project boundary.
8. To keep the river free from pollution
 - i) Examining and strengthening the existing sewerage system: The biggest source of pollution in Musi River stretch in Hyderabad is untreated wastewater. MRDCL along with HMWSSB/GHMC/HMDA assess their existing sanitation system, and identify gaps and means to strengthen it using both conventional and non-conventional approaches.
 - ii) Prohibit the direct discharge of untreated sewage, construction effluents, or urban runoff into the river stream.
 - iii) Solid waste buffer: Ensure that solid waste processing facilities or landfill sites are located strictly away from the floodplains, preventing leachate from contaminating the river water table.
 - iv) Adopt increased use of treated wastewater: Construct groundwater recharge structures with tertiary treated wastewater. This not only helps in reducing the dependence on traditional water sources, it also helps in completing the wastewater management cycle effectively. Plan an artificial recharge scheme in a scientific manner through hydro-geological investigations.
 - v) Online monitoring systems: Install continuous real-time water quality monitoring systems in upstream and downstream of the project site to track parameters like DO, pH, and BOD.
9. During Construction Phase
 - i) Non-monsoon construction timeline: Restrict heavy instream construction activities (like piling, channel alignment, or dredging) strictly to the lean/dry season.
 - ii) Eco-friendly construction materials: Enforce the use of permeable paving blocks, gabions, and bio-engineering techniques (like coir geotextiles) for riverfront pitching rather than concrete retaining walls.
10. Musi river front shall ensure
 - i) The main objective of the proposed project shall be complied in letter & spirit.
 - ii) There shall not have any change on the existing regime of flow, discharge characteristics and hydrological cycle, since the project basically is channelizing the river banks by constructing embankments
 - iii) The River Musi shall be channelized without altering the flood carrying capacity of the River.
 - iv) 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 project site.
 - v) There shall be no discharge of any waste water outside premises on land or water bodies.
 - a. Construction works for the proposed riverfront development shall include embankments, retaining wall, check-dams, bridges, roads, promenades, green area, pedestrian walkway, parking, traffic lane, kiosk, toilets, utilities, developable area etc. as proposed in the EIA report.
 - b. The Environmental Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA notification, 2006. It does not tantamount

to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project. All the terms & conditions stipulated in the clearance/approvals shall be strictly adhered to.

c. Musi river front shall provide adequate pollution control measures like waste water management, Air Pollution Control Measures, Hazardous waste management etc.

d. Musi river front shall provide adequate amenities like drinking water facility, sanitation blocks separate for male & female, first aid facility etc. in the proposed project.

e. All the commitments / undertakings given to the SEAC during the appraisal process for the purpose of environmental protection and management shall be strictly adhered to.

11. The Executing Agency shall upload all analytical reports for pollutants and nutrients monitored at the project site on the official project website on a quarterly basis to ensure transparency and public access.

12. Discharging of untreated industrial and domestic effluents into natural water bodies shall be strictly prohibited. The Project Proponent shall submit a detailed plan for collection, treatment, and reuse/disposal of all effluents generated from the project site, and obtain necessary consents from TSPCB prior to commissioning.

13. Prominent information display boards shall be installed at visible locations at the project site. The boards shall clearly mention the name of the project, name and contact number of the Executing Agency, Project Manager, and Environmental Officer for public grievance redressal.

A.1. Construction phase:

A.1. .1 Water:

i. Fresh water requirement during the construction phase shall not exceed 144 KL/day and it shall be met through HMWSSB. Prior permission shall be obtained from the concerned authority.

ii. Musi river front shall provide mobile toilets as onsite sanitation facilities and generation of sewage shall not exceed 115 KLD. Management of the waste water shall be as per the prevailing guidelines/ regulations.

iii. Necessary arrangement shall be ensured during excavation of earth material to control fugitive emission.

iv. Sediments settled on the riverbed shall be dredged and dredging material shall be used after treatment for reclamation/embankment.

v. Construction waste shall be collected, segregated and disposed off as per C & D waste management rules.

vi. Necessary arrangement to ensure health & wellbeing of construction workers viz. Drinking water & tap water, sanitation facilities, first aid box, free medicines, doctor service, PPEs, rooms & welfare facilities shall be provided for workers. PP shall comply Building and Other Construction Worker (BOCW) Act requirement shall be fulfilled.

vii. Emergency Planning & Response plan considering construction scenario shall be prepared and implemented.

A.1.2 Health and safety:

viii. Musi river front shall obtain fire opinion/provisional fire NOC from the concerned authority as per the prevailing Fire Prevention rules.

ix. Musi river front shall obtain registration of the establishment under the Building and other Construction Worker (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act and shall comply with the provisions of the Act for the safety, health and welfare of construction workers.

x. Musi river front shall obtain registration of the construction workers as beneficiaries with the Telangana Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

A.2 Operation Phase:

A.2.1 Water

xi. Total domestic/fresh water requirement during the operation phase shall not exceed 78 KLD and it shall be met through HMWSSB.

xii. Prior permission from concerned authority shall be obtained. Metering of the water shall be done and its records shall be maintained

xiii. Sewage shall be disposed of into authorized sewage line which shall be connected to Common STP. There shall be no discharge of any untreated waste water into river Musi from the proposed project.

xiv. Sewage shall be disposed into existing line by connecting the sewerage line of proposed project with main line which shall be connected to common STP.

xv. The treated water to be discharged should - meet all standard limits prescribed as per the norms of TGPCB/CPCB and competent authority which shall be displayed and informed to local bodies.

xvi. The storm-water runoff in the project is proposed to be channelized and released freely into the river bed which shall allow the water to penetrate in the aquifer.

A.2.2 Air:

xvii. D.G, sets (2 × 140 KVA) proposed as backup power shall be of enclosed type and conform to prescribe standards under EPA rules. Necessary acoustic enclosures shall be provided at diesel generator set to mitigate the impact of noise.

xviii. The gaseous emissions from the D.G. Sets shall conform to the standards prescribed under EPA Rules as amended from time to time. At no time, the emission levels shall go beyond the stipulated standards.

xix. The stack height of the D.G. Sets shall be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed D.G. Sets.

A.2.3 Solid waste:

xx. The solid waste generated shall be properly collected and segregated at source. The biodegradable waste shall be converted into useful end product by treating it into the proposed onsite Organic Waste Converter and the recyclable waste shall be sold to vendors whereas the other garbage shall be disposed of properly as per the provisions made by the concerned local body.

xxi. During construction phase, Muck and Overburden disposal: A dedicated, approved muck disposal plan ensuring that no construction debris or excavated earth is dumped into the river channel or its slopes.

xxii. A comprehensive Sludge Management Plan shall be prepared and implemented. The plan shall clearly define the process of sludge collection, transportation, quantity generated, treatment method, and final site of disposal in accordance with CPCB/SWM Rules, 2016. Relevant approvals from the concerned authorities shall be obtained prior to disposal.

A.2.4 Safety and welfare:

xxiii. Fire fighting facilities like fire extinguishers, fire buckets near DG sets, in kiosk, toilets and parking area etc. shall be provided as proposed.

xxiv. Project Proponent shall obtain fire safety certificate / Fire No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned authority as per the prevailing rules.

xxv. Fire fighting facilities like adequate nos. of fire extinguishers, fire buckets will be provided near DG sets, in kiosk, toilets and parking area shall be provided. A lightning arrester will be installed and properly earthed

xxvi. Clear peripheral margin space of adequate width, in accordance with the concerned local bye-laws, shall be provided for unobstructed & easy movement of vehicles in case of emergency.

xxvii. Sanitation facilities, drinking water & tap water, sewage disposal facility, first aid box, free medicines, doctor service, adequate PPEs etc. shall be provided for workers.

xxviii. During construction phase, Labour camp facilities: Temporary housing for construction workers be built outside the flood zones, equipped with proper sanitation, LPG for cooking, and medical facilities to prevent local environmental degradation.

xxix. A welfare clinic with a minimum of 2 qualified clinicians shall be established at the project site for the employees and workers, and shall remain operational throughout the project construction period.

In addition, a tie-up with a nearby tertiary care hospital shall be made mandatory to provide emergency medical facilities, details of the hospital, MOU and emergency response plan shall be ensured by the project proponent.

A2.5 Parking / Traffic congestion:

xxx. Musi river front shall ensure to provide adequate parking space for overall project activities and for Individuals.

xxxi. No public space including the service road shall be used or blocked for the parking and the trained staff shall be deployed to guide the visitors for parking.

xxxii. Energy conservation measures viz. maximum use of natural lighting through architectural design, energy efficient motors & pumps, water efficient taps, solar lights in open & solar street light, use of aerated blocks & RMC, use of LED lighting fixtures and low voltage lighting, roof-top thermal insulation etc. shall be implemented as proposed.

A 2.6 Greenbelt:

xxxiii. Green area/common area of 5,56,500 sq.m (55.65 ha) shall be developed in consultation with Institute of Forest Biodiversity. The other open spaces inside the plot shall be suitably landscaped and covered with vegetation of indigenous tree species.

xxxiv. During construction phase, Preserve Topsoil: The topsoil excavated during area development be stripped, stored separately, and strictly reused for landscaping and greenbelt development.

xxxv. During construction phase, Riparian Buffer Zones: Stipulate the demarcation of a no-development zone/green buffer along the riverbanks. Develop and implement a riparian buffer development strategy for the river banks and implement the same. A three-zone riparian buffer (more of riparian flora in the riverside, small and medium shrubs in the middle zone, pathway along with native trees in the landward portion) shall be developed.

xxxvi. Conservation Plan for schedule - I species observed in the study area shall be executed in consultation with the concerned authority. Recommendations of the concern authority shall be complied in letter and spirit.

B. General conditions:

B1. Pre-construction and construction phase:

xxxvii. Roads leading to or at construction site must be paved and blacktopped (i.e. - metallic roads).

xxxviii. No excavation of soil shall be carried out without adequate dust mitigation measures in place.

xxxix. Grinding and cutting of building materials in open area shall be prohibited

- xl. Construction material and waste should be stored only within earmarked area and road side storage of construction material and waste shall be prohibited
- xli. Construction and demolition waste processing and disposal site shall be identified and required dust mitigation measures be notified at the site.
- xlvi. Dust mitigation measure shall be displayed prominently at the construction site for easy public viewing.
- xlii. Environment Management Cell shall be formed, which shall supervise and monitor the environment related aspects of the project during construction and operational phases in addition to observance of Building and other Construction Workers' rules
- xliii. Prior permission from the competent authority shall be obtained for cutting/translocation of the existing trees before site preparation work is commenced.
- xliv. Water demand during construction shall be reduced by use of curing agents, super plasticizers and other best construction practices.
- xlv. Wind - breaker of appropriate height i.e. 1/3rd of the building height and maximum up to 10 meters shall be provided. Individual building within the project site shall also be provided with barricades.
- xlvi. Regular water sprinkling shall be done in vulnerable areas for controlling fugitive emission.
- xlvii. No uncovered vehicles carrying construction material and waste shall be permitted.
- xlviii. No loose soil or sand or construction & demolition waste or any other construction material that causes dust shall be left uncovered. Uniform piling and proper storage of sand to avoid fugitive emissions shall be ensured.
- l. Structural design of the project shall strictly adhere to the seismic zone norms for earthquake resistant structures.
- li. The planning, designs and construction of all buildings shall be such as to ensure safety from fire.
- lii. The project proponent shall ensure maximum employment to the local people.
- liii. All required sanitary and hygienic measures shall be provided before starting the construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase.
- liv. Provision shall be made for housing of construction labor within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical healthcare, crèches, electricity & ventilation, canteen, rest rooms, safe disposal system for garbage, first aid, medical and emergency facilities etc. to ensure that they do no ruin the existing environmental condition. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after completion of the project.
- lv. Adequate personal protective equipments shall be provided to the construction workers to ensure their safety and the project proponent shall ensure its usage by the labours.
- lvi. First Aid Box shall be made readily available in adequate quantity at all the times.
- lvii. Training shall be given to all workers on construction safety aspects.
- lviii. The project proponent shall strictly comply with the Building and other Construction Workers' rules made there under and their subsequent amendments.
- lix. The overall noise level in and around the project area shall be kept well within the prescribed standards by providing noise control measures including acoustic insulation, hoods, silencers, enclosures vibration dampers etc. on all sources of noise generation.
- lx. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution load eat in on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase
- lxi. The noise generating equipments, machinery and vehicles shall not be operated during the night hours and shall be maintained property to avoid generation of high noise due to wear and tear.
- lxii. Use of diesel generator sets during construction phase shall be strictly with acoustic enclosure and shall conform to the EPA Rules for air and noise emission standards.
- lxiii. Safe disposal of wastewater and municipal solid wastes generated during the construction phase shall be ensured.
- lxiv. All topsoil excavated during construction activity shall be used in horticultural / landscape development within the project site.
- lxv. Construction materials and debris shall be properly stored and handed to avoid negative impacts such as air pollution and public nuisances by blocking the roads and public passages.
- lxvi. Construction debris shall be reused in construction of roads, levelling the site etc. Waste packaging material (like used cement bags, waste paper, cardboard packing material), metal scraps etc. shall be sold to recyclers or shall be sent to the nearest municipal solid waste landfill site.
- lxvii. Excavated earth to be generated during the construction phase shall be utilized within the premises to the maximum extent possible and balance quantity of excavated earth shall be disposed off with the approval of the competent authority after taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects. Disposal of the excavated earth during construction phase shall not create adverse effect on neighboring communities.
- lxviii. Provisions of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules shall be strictly adhered to.

- lxix. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material at the site shall be in good conditions and conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and shall be operated only during day time and non-peak hours.
- lxx. Project proponent shall ensure use of eco-friendly, building materials including fly ash bricks, fly ash paver blocks, Ready Mix Concrete [RMC] and lead free paints in the project.
- lxxi. Fly ash shall be used in construction wherever applicable as per provisions of Fly Ash Notification under the E.P Act, 1986 and its subsequent amendments from time to time.
- lxxii. Use of glass shall be minimal and only low emissive glass shall be used in the project to reduce the electricity consumption and load on air conditioning.

B2. Operation phase and life time:

- lxxiii. Explore possibilities of provision of Electric vehicle charging points.
- lxxiv. Project Proponent shall provide adequate fund for Environment Monitoring and Staff training in the Environment Management Plan.
- lxxv. Notwithstanding the provision of EMP/CER, the proponent shall incur full expenditure as may be required at the time of execution of the project.
- lxxvi. Project proponent shall ensure fire safety and safe lift installation by getting the due certification from competent authority.
- lxxvii. The project proponent shall explore the possibilities & adopt mitigation measures to minimize the impact of project with reference to urban heat island (UHI) phenomena.
- lxxviii. The project proponent shall allocate funds as may be required for the compliance of Environment Management plan & CER activity proposed at the time of execution of the project.
- lxxix. Project proponent shall adopt the 3R concept of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle and while handing over the project
- lxxx. Low water consuming devices shall be provided. Fixtures for showers, toilet, flushing and drinking shall be of low flow either by use of aerators/ diffusers or pressure reducing devices etc.
- lxxxi. A water meter shall be installed on rain water harvesting & ground water recharge well system & compliance report of the same shall be submitted to concerned authorities.
- lxxxii. Used oil shall be sold only to the registered recycler.
- lxxxiii. Provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules shall be strictly adhered to.
- lxxxiv. Requisite firefighting facilities as per the requirement of NBC and Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures Act-2013 along with the rules & regulations made there under shall be provided.
- lxxxv. Necessary emergency lighting system along with emergency power back up system shall be provided. Further necessary auto glow signage at all appropriate places shall be provided to guide the people towards exits and assembly points during emergency.
- lxxxvi. Sufficient peripheral open passage shall be kept in the margin area for free movement of fire tender/ emergency vehicle around the premises.
- lxxxvii. The overall noise level in and around the project area shall be kept well within the prescribed standards by providing noise control measures including acoustic insulation, hoods, silencers, enclosures vibrations dampers etc. on all sources of noise generation including D.G.Sets. The ambient noise levels shall conform to the standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act and Rules.
- lxxxviii. The area earmarked for the parking shall be used for parking only. No other activity shall be permitted in this area.
- lxxxix. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site shall be avoided. No public space including the service road shall be used or blocked for the parking.
- xc. The project proponent shall install energy efficient devices, appliances, motors, and pumps conforming to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency norms.
- xc. The transformers and motors shall have minimum efficiency of 85%.
- xcii. Only variable frequency motor drives shall be used in project.
- xciii. Application of solar energy shall be incorporated for illumination of common areas, lighting for gardens and street lighting. In addition, the provision for solar water heating system shall also be provided.
- xciv. Use of glass shall be minimal to reduce the heat island effect as well as to reduce the electricity consumption.
- xcv. The area earmarked as green area shall be used only for plantation and shall not be altered for any other purpose.
- xcvi. Drip irrigation/low volume, low angle sprinkler system shall be used for the lawns and other green area including tree plantation.
- xcvii. Environmental Clearance granted for the project on the basis of documents related to land possession submitted shall become invalid in case the actual land for the project site turns out to be different from the land considered at the time of appraisal of the project and mentioned in the EC.
- xcviii. The project management shall also comply with all the environment protection measures, risk mitigation measures and safeguards proposed by them.

xcix. All the commitments / undertakings given to the SEAC during the appraisal process for the purpose of environmental protection and management shall be strictly adhered to.

c. The project proponent shall also comply with any additional condition that may be imposed by the SEAC or the SEIAA or any other competent authority for the purpose for the environmental protection and management.

ci. All the terms & conditions prescribed in the amendment of EIA notification - 2006 published by the MoEF&CC vide its notification no. SO. 3999(E) dated 9th December, 2016 shall be complied with letter & spirit.

cii. No further expansion or modifications in the project likely to cause environmental impacts shall be carried out without obtaining prior Environment Clearance from the concerned authority.

ciiii. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the Hazardous Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary) Rules, 2008, Building and Other Construction Workers rules along with their amendments and rules.

civ. The project proponent shall obtain the requisite permissions / clearance under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act 1927, Forest Conservation Act 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 wherever required.

B3. Others:

cv. The project proponent shall allocate fund for activities proposed under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) shall be part of Environment Management Plan (EMP) as per the MoEF&CC's OM no. F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020. The CER shall be monitored and the monitoring report shall be submitted to the regional office of MoF&CC as a part of half-yearly compliance report. The monitoring report shall be posted on the website of the project proponent.

cvi. Environmental Monitoring Cell (EMC) cell shall be set up to monitor the proposed mitigation measures. Environmental Air Quality Monitoring, Drinking Water Quality, Ambient Noise Level, Solid waste, Meteorology, Flue gas from DG set and Waste plant shall be monitored as per guidelines from CPCB. Compliance of all above EC conditions shall be accounted and submitted to Regional Office, MoEF& CC and SEIAA.

cvi. The project authorities shall earmark adequate funds to implement the conditions stipulated by SEIAA as well as TGPCB along with the implementation schedule for all the conditions stipulated herein. The funds so provided shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

cvi. The project proponent shall adhere to provisions made for Corporate Environment Responsibility "CER" in Office Memorandum dated 01/05/2018-by Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change and its amendments from time to time in a letter and spirit.

cix. It shall be mandatory for the project management to upload half yearly compliance report on ministries prescribed website (Parivesh Portal), on 1st June and 1st December of each calendar year. The report shall include the data from integrated STPs (existing 5 under construction 3).

cx. The project authorities shall also adhere to the stipulations made by the Telangana Pollution Control Board.

cx. The project authorities shall inform the TGPCB, Regional Office of MoEF&CC and SEIAA or any other designated authority about the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of the project.

cxii. The SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not found satisfactory. This environmental clearance is valid for ten (10) years from the date of issue.

cxiii. Submission of any false or misleading information or data which is material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application makes this environment clearance cancelled.

B4. Compliance of Environment Clearance /Reporting/Administration/Appeal:

cxiv. Project proponent shall inform to all the concerned authorities including Municipal Corporation and District Collector/District Magistrate and shall also give wide publicity through advertisement in minimum two local newspapers within seven days, about the environment clearance order accorded.

cxv. Project proponent shall appoint a key person in the organization who shall be responsible for compliance of above conditions fully on behalf of the proponent. It will not mean that appointing a key person will exempt the project proponent from the responsibility of compliance. Any change in key person shall immediately be informed to SEIAA and all concerned authorities.

cxvi. Designated key person shall submit six monthly compliance report to SEIAA/SEAC, MOEF&CC, TGPCB and Nodal Department of the Government.

cxvii. The Nodal Department or any authority or officer authorized by MOEF&CC/SEIAA can inspect the site of the project and all the facilities, for verification of compliances of environment clearance conditions.

cxviii. In case of violation reported upon, the project proponent shall be responsible for all the legal actions as per Environment Protection Act, 1986 including SEIAA may cancel, withdraw or keep in abeyance, the environment clearance accorded.

cxix. Any person including the project proponent affected by this environment clearance order may file appeal to Honorable

National Green Tribunal, preferably within a period of thirty days from the date of issue of environment clearance as prescribe under section 16 of National Green Tribunal Act 2010.

The SEIAA discussed in detail in its meeting dt:03.08.2026 and noted the various representations received from the following:

1. Scientists for People / Human Rights Forum / Telangana Peoples Joint Action Committee email dt:24.07.2026.
2. Scientists for People / Human Rights Forum / Telangana Peoples Joint Action Committee email dt:27.07.2026.
3. Dr. Lubna Sarwath, People's Committee for Musi River Rejuvenation, Hyderabad email dt:28.07.2026.
4. Scientists for People email dt:02.08.2026.
5. Scientists for People / Human Rights Forum / Telangana Peoples Joint Action Committee email dt:03.08.2026.

The Authority, examined and discussed the contents of the said representations which are received consequent to the meeting of SEAC and noted that the contentions are deliberated in the appraisal committee meeting thoroughly.

In view of the above and based on the recommendations of SEAC, the Memo.No.5678/WRG-GRC/A2/2026 issued by Secretary to Govt, I&CAD (WRG-GRC) Dept. dt:18.07.2026, the project proponent's ADS reply letter dt. 28.07.2026 which is verified & forwarded by MS, SEAC dt:29.07.2026 and approved the project for Environmental Clearance to Phase 1A & Phase 1B of Musi Riverfront Development Project.

Hence, approved the project for issue of Environmental Clearance to **Musi Riverfront Development Project - Phase 1A & Phase 1B**, under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof and with stipulation of conditions as detailed in Annexure (1).

v) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary.

vi) The EC to the aforementioned project is under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes, as applicable, to the project.

Copy To

1. The Member Secretary, CPCB, Parivesh Bhawan Cbd-Cum-Office Complex East Arjun Nagar, East, Delhi, mscb.cpcb@nic.in
2. The Regional Director, Regional Office, 3rd Floor Room No. 309 Aranya Bhawan Opp. Rbi Safiabab – 500004 Hyderabad Telangana, Hyderabad, Telangana, iro.hyderabad-mefcc@gov.in
3. The Member Secretary, SPCB/PCC, Paryavaran Bhawan A-Iii Institutional Estate Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, ms-tspcb@telangana.gov.in
4. The Chairman, Chairman State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) Telangana., Flat No.304 E44 Vaishnavi Siri Sampada Apts Madhuranagar Hyderabad -500038, Hyderabad, Telangana, mrgreddy85@yahoo.com

Annexure 1

Standard EC Conditions for (Townships/ Area Development Projects / Rehabilitation Centres)

1. Statutory Compliance

S. No	EC Conditions
1.1	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.
1.2	The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings/civil structures due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
1.3	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project, if applicable.

S. No	EC Conditions
1.4	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
1.5	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.
1.6	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawal of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
1.7	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.
1.8	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.
1.9	The provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, and the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016 & their amendments, shall be followed.
1.10	The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.

2. Air Quality Monitoring And Preservation

S. No	EC Conditions
2.1	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.
2.2	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 PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
2.3	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. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
2.4	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, murram and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
2.5	Sand, murram, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.

S. No	EC Conditions
2.6	Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
2.7	Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
2.8	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 Management Rules, 2025.
2.9	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.
2.10	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.
2.11	For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.

3. Water Quality Monitoring And Preservation

S. No	EC Conditions
3.1	The natural drain 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.
3.2	Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
3.3	Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
3.4	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 Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
3.5	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.
3.6	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.
3.7	Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.

S. No	EC Conditions
3.8	The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law 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.
3.9	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.
3.10	All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
3.11	No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
3.12	Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
3.13	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 Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
3.14	Sewage shall be treated in the common STP with tertiary treatment.
3.15	No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
3.16	Periodical monitoring of water quality shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from common STP.
3.17	Sludge from the 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.

4. Noise Monitoring And Prevention

S. No	EC Conditions
4.1	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.
4.2	Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Integrated Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
4.3	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.

5. Energy Conservation Measures

S. No	EC Conditions
5.1	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.
5.2	Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
5.3	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.
5.4	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.
5.5	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.
5.6	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.

6. Waste Management

S. No	EC Conditions
6.1	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.
6.2	Disposal of muck during construction phase shall 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.
6.3	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.
6.4	Organic waste compost/Vermiculture pit/Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
6.5	All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
6.6	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.

S. No	EC Conditions
6.7	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.
6.8	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 / civil construction.
6.9	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, 2025.
6.10	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.

7. Green Cover

S. No	EC Conditions
7.1	No tree can be felled/transplant 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).
7.2	A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. 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.
7.3	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.
7.4	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.

8. Transport

S. No	EC Conditions
8.1	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.

S. No	EC Conditions
8.2	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 be operated only during non-peak hours.

9.

S. No	EC Conditions
9.1	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.

10. Human Health Issues

S. No	EC Conditions
10.1	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.
10.2	For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
10.3	Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
10.4	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.
10.5	Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
10.6	A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

11. Miscellaneous

S. No	EC Conditions
11.1	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

S. No	EC Conditions
	it is displayed.
11.2	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.
11.3	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.
11.4	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.
11.5	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 MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
11.6	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.
11.7	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. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Integrated Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report
11.8	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.
11.9	The project proponent shall inform the Integrated Regional Office as well as the Ministry, 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.
11.10	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
11.11	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 Expert Appraisal Committee.
11.12	No further expansion or modifications in the project shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
11.13	Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this

S. No	EC Conditions
	environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
11.14	The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
11.15	The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
11.16	The Integrated Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Integrated Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
11.17	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.
11.18	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.
11.19	The proponent shall comply with Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 & also comply with MoEF& CC Notification No: G.S.R. 571 (E), dated: 12.08.2021 which mandated banning of usage of identified Single Use Plastic items with effect from 01.07.2022.
11.20	The specific conditions recommended are as follows: 1. Maintain Environmental Flows (E-Flows): Mandate the continuous release of minimum environmental flows. Maintain at least 20% of the average flow during the 4 leanest months and 30% during the monsoon season to protect downstream ecology. 2. No Natural Topography Alteration: Prohibit any permanent modification to the natural riverbed morphology, cross-sections, or active floodplains unless backed by a scientifically approved hydrodynamic model and necessary approvals from competent authorities concerned. 3. Ensure effective regulation of activities in the floodplain: · Enforce the construction of climate-resilient embankments and storm-water channels designed to withstand a 100-year flood event frequency. · A high resolution satellite imagery based GIS database of the floodplain for Musi River should be developed based on the guidelines mentioned in the notification of the National Mission for Clean Ganga. · Periodic inspections of the river zone shall be undertaken to identify hotspots and problem areas and impose economic instruments such as 'Polluter Pay Principle' with hefty penalties for non-conformers. 4. Siltation and Dredging Limits: Require strict guidelines for de-siltation, including the safe disposal of dredged material outside the active flood zone.

S. No	EC Conditions
	5. Indigenous Afforestation: Require a comprehensive flora and fauna conservation plan utilizing only native riparian plant species to stabilize banks and restore natural habitats. 6. Aquatic Ecosystem Conservation: Ensure zero disruption to fish migratory pathways. If barrages or check dams are built, fish ladders or passes must be integrated. 7. Wetland/Lake Preservation: Restore and rejuvenate any natural wetlands or lakes falling within the project boundary. 8. To keep the river free from pollution i) Examining and strengthening the existing sewerage system: The biggest source of pollution in Musi River stretch in Hyderabad is untreated wastewater. MRDCL along with HMWSSB/GHMC/HMDA assess their existing sanitation system, and identify gaps and means to strengthen it using both conventional and non-conventional approaches. ii) Prohibit the direct discharge of untreated sewage, construction effluents, or urban runoff into the river stream. iii) Solid waste buffer: Ensure that solid waste processing facilities or landfill sites are located strictly away from the floodplains, preventing leachate from contaminating the river water table. iv) Adopt increased use of treated wastewater: Construct groundwater recharge structures with tertiary treated wastewater. This not only helps in reducing the dependence on traditional water sources, it also helps in completing the wastewater management cycle effectively. Plan an artificial recharge scheme in a scientific manner through hydro-geological investigations. v) Online monitoring systems: Install continuous real-time water quality monitoring systems in upstream and downstream of the project site to track parameters like DO, pH, and BOD. 9. During Construction Phase i) Non-monsoon construction timeline: Restrict heavy instream construction activities (like piling, channel alignment, or dredging) strictly to the lean/dry season. ii) Eco-friendly construction materials: Enforce the use of permeable paving blocks, gabions, and bio-engineering techniques (like coir geotextiles) for riverfront pitching rather than concrete retaining walls. 10. Musi river front shall ensure i) The main objective of the proposed project shall be complied in letter & spirit. ii) There shall not have any change on the existing regime of flow, discharge characteristics and hydrological cycle, since the project basically is channelizing the river banks by constructing embankments iii) The River Musi shall be channelized without altering the flood carrying capacity of the River. iv) 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 project site. v) There shall be no discharge of any waste water outside premises on land or water bodies. a. Construction works for the proposed riverfront development shall include embankments, retaining wall, check-dams, bridges, roads, promenades, green area, pedestrian walkway, parking, traffic lane, kiosk, toilets, utilities, developable area etc. as proposed in the EIA report. b. The Environmental Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project. All the terms & conditions stipulated in the clearance/approvals shall be strictly adhered to. c. Musi river front shall provide adequate pollution control measures like waste water management,

S. No	EC Conditions
	Air Pollution Control Measures, Hazardous waste management etc. d. Musi river front shall provide adequate amenities like drinking water facility, sanitation blocks separate for male & female, first aid facility etc. in the proposed project. e. All the commitments / undertakings given to the SEAC during the appraisal process for the purpose of environmental protection and management shall be strictly adhered to. 11. The Executing Agency shall upload all analytical reports for pollutants and nutrients monitored at the project site on the official project website on a quarterly basis to ensure transparency and public access. 12. Discharging of untreated industrial and domestic effluents into natural water bodies shall be strictly prohibited. The Project Proponent shall submit a detailed plan for collection, treatment, and reuse/disposal of all effluents generated from the project site, and obtain necessary consents from TSPCB prior to commissioning. 13. Prominent information display boards shall be installed at visible locations at the project site. The boards shall clearly mention the name of the project, name and contact number of the Executing Agency, Project Manager, and Environmental Officer for public grievance redressal. A.1. Construction phase: A.1. .1 Water: i. Fresh water requirement during the construction phase shall not exceed 144 KL/day and it shall be met through HMWSSB. Prior permission shall be obtained from the concerned authority. ii. Musi river front shall provide mobile toilets as onsite sanitation facilities and generation of sewage shall not exceed 115 KLD. Management of the waste water shall be as per the prevailing guidelines/ regulations. iii. Necessary arrangement shall be ensured during excavation of earth material to control fugitive emission. iv. Sediments settled on the riverbed shall be dredged and dredging material shall be used after treatment for reclamation/embankment. v. Construction waste shall be collected, segregated and disposed off as per C & D waste management rules. vi. Necessary arrangement to ensure health & wellbeing of construction workers viz. Drinking water & tap water, sanitation facilities, first aid box, free medicines, doctor service, PPEs, rooms & welfare facilities shall be provided for workers. PP shall comply Building and Other Construction Worker (BOCW) Act requirement shall be fulfilled. vii. Emergency Planning & Response plan considering construction scenario shall be prepared and implemented, A.1.2 Health and safety: viii. Musi river front shall obtain fire opinion/provisional fire NOC from the concerned authority as per the prevailing Fire Prevention rules. ix. Musi river front shall obtain registration of the establishment under the Building and other Construction Worker (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act and shall comply with the provisions of the Act for the safety, health and welfare of construction workers. x. Musi river front shall obtain registration of the construction workers as beneficiaries with the Telangana Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. A.2 Operation Phase: A 2.1 Water xi. Total domestic/fresh water requirement during the operation phase shall not exceed 78 KLD and it shall be met through HMWSSB. xii. Prior permission from concerned authority shall be obtained. Metering of the water shall be done and its records shall be maintained xiii. Sewage shall be disposed of into authorized sewage line which shall be connected to Common

S. No	EC Conditions
	STP. There shall be no discharge of any untreated waste water into river musli from the proposed project. xiv. Sewage shall be disposed into existing line by connecting the sewerage line of proposed project with main line which shall be connected to common STP. xv. The treated water to be discharged should - meet all standard limits prescribed as per the norms of TGPCB/CPCB and competent authority which shall be displayed and informed to local bodies. xvi. The storm-water runoff in the project is proposed to be channelized and released freely into the river bed which shall allow the water to penetrate in the aquifer. A.2.2 Air: xvii. D.G, sets (2 × 140 KVA) proposed as backup power shall be of enclosed type and confirm to prescribe standards under EPA rules. Necessary acoustic enclosures shall be provided at diesel generator set to mitigate the impact of noise. xviii. The gaseous emissions from the D.G. Sets shall conform to the standards prescribed under EPA Rules as amended from time to time. At no time, the emission levels shall go beyond the stipulated standards. xix. The stack height of the D.G. Sets shall be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed D.G. Sets. A.2.3 Solid waste: xx. The solid waste generated shall be properly collected and segregated at source. The biodegradable waste shall be converted into useful end product by treating it into the proposed onsite Organic Waste Converter and the recyclable waste shall be sold to vendors whereas the other garbage shall be disposed of properly as per the provisions made by the concerned local body. xxi. During construction phase, Muck and Overburden disposal: A dedicated, approved muck disposal plan ensuring that no construction debris or excavated earth is dumped into the river channel or its slopes. xxii. A comprehensive Sludge Management Plan shall be prepared and implemented. The plan shall clearly define the process of sludge collection, transportation, quantity generated, treatment method, and final site of disposal in accordance with CPCB/SWM Rules, 2016. Relevant approvals from the concerned authorities shall be obtained prior to disposal. A.2.4 Safety and welfare: xxiii. Fire fighting facilities like fire extinguishers, fire buckets near DG sets, in kiosk, toilets and parking area etc. shall be provided as proposed. xxiv. Project Proponent shall obtain fire safety certificate / Fire No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned authority as per the prevailing rules. xxv. Fire fighting facilities like adequate nos. of fire extinguishers, fire buckets will be provided near DG sets, in kiosk, toilets and parking area shall be provided. A lightning arrester will be installed and properly earthed xxvi. Clear peripheral margin space of adequate width, in accordance with the concerned local bye-laws, shall be provided for unobstructed & easy movement of vehicles in case of emergency. xxvii. Sanitation facilities, drinking water & tap water, sewage disposal facility, first aid box, free medicines, doctor service, adequate PPEs etc. shall be provided for workers. xxviii. During construction phase, Labour camp facilities: Temporary housing for construction workers be built outside the flood zones, equipped with proper sanitation, LPG for cooking, and medical facilities to prevent local environmental degradation. xxix. A welfare clinic with a minimum of 2 qualified clinicians shall be established at the project site for the employees and workers, and shall remain operational throughout the project construction period. In addition, a tie-up with a nearby tertiary care hospital shall be made mandatory to provide emergency medical facilities, details of the hospital, MOU and emergency response plan shall be ensured by the project proponent. A.2.5 Parking / Traffic congestion: xxx. Musli river front shall ensure to provide adequate parking space for overall project activities

S. No	EC Conditions
	and for Individuals. xxx. No public space including the service road shall be used or blocked for the parking and the trained staff shall be deployed to guide the visitors for parking. xxxii. Energy conservation measures viz. maximum use of natural lighting through architectural design, energy efficient motors & pumps, water efficient taps, solar lights in open & solar street light, use of aerated blocks & RMC, use of LED lighting fixtures and low voltage lighting, roof-top thermal insulation etc. shall be implemented as proposed. A 2.6 Greenbelt: xxxiii. Green area/common area of 5,56,500 sq.m (55.65 ha) shall be developed in consultation with Institute of Forest Biodiversity. The other open spaces inside the plot shall be suitably landscaped and covered with vegetation of indigenous tree species. xxxiv. During construction phase, Preserve Topsoil: The topsoil excavated during area development be stripped, stored separately, and strictly reused for landscaping and greenbelt development. xxxv. During construction phase, Riparian Buffer Zones: Stipulate the demarcation of a no-development zone/green buffer along the riverbanks. Develop and implement a riparian buffer development strategy for the river banks and implement the same. A three-zone riparian buffer (more of riparian flora in the riverside, small and medium shrubs in the middle zone, pathway along with native trees in the landward portion) shall be developed. xxxvi. Conservation Plan for schedule - I species observed in the study area shall be executed in consultation with the concerned authority. Recommendations of the concern authority shall be complied in letter and spirit. B. General conditions: B1. Pre-construction and construction phase: xxxvii. Roads leading to or at construction site must be paved and blacktopped (i.e. - metallic roads). xxxviii. No excavation of soil shall be carried out without adequate dust mitigation measures in place. xxxix. Grinding and cutting of building materials in open area shall be prohibited xl. Construction material and waste should be stored only within earmarked area and road side storage of construction material and waste shall be prohibited xli. Construction and demolition waste processing and disposal site shall be identified and required dust mitigation measures be notified at the site. xl.ii. Dust mitigation measure shall be displayed prominently at the construction site for easy public viewing. xl.iii. Environment Management Cell shall be formed, which shall supervise and monitor the environment related aspects of the project during construction and operational phases in addition to observance of Building and other Construction Workers' rules xliv. Prior permission from the competent authority shall be obtained for cutting/translocation of the existing trees before site preparation work is commenced. xl. v. Water demand during construction shall be reduced by use of curing agents, super plasticizers and other best construction practices. xlvi. Wind - breaker of appropriate height i.e. 1/3rd of the building height and maximum up to 10 meters shall be provided. Individual building within the project site shall also be provided with barricades. xl. vii. Regular water sprinkling shall be done in vulnerable areas for controlling fugitive emission. xl. viii. No uncovered vehicles carrying construction material and waste shall be permitted. xl. ix. No loose soil or sand or construction & demolition waste or any other construction material that causes dust shall be left uncovered. Uniform piling and proper storage of sand to avoid fugitive emissions shall be ensured. l. Structural design of the project shall strictly adhere to the seismic zone norms for earthquake resistant structures. li. The planning, designs and construction of all buildings shall be such as to ensure safety from fire.

S. No	EC Conditions
	lii. The project proponent shall ensure maximum employment to the local people. liii. All required sanitary and hygienic measures shall be provided before starting the construction activities and to be maintained throughout the construction phase. liv. Provision shall be made for housing of construction labor within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical healthcare, crèches, electricity & ventilation, canteen, rest rooms, safe disposal system for garbage, first aid, medical and emergency facilities etc. to ensure that they do no ruin the existing environmental condition. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after completion of the project. lv. Adequate personal protective equipments shall be provided to the construction workers to ensure their safety and the project proponent shall ensure its usage by the labours. lvi. First Aid Box shall be made readily available in adequate quantity at all the times. lvii. Training shall be given to all workers on construction safety aspects. lviii. The project proponent shall strictly comply with the Building and other Construction Workers' rules made there under and their subsequent amendments. lix. The overall noise level in and around the project area shall be kept well within the prescribed standards by providing noise control measures including acoustic insulation, hoods, silencers, enclosures vibration dampers etc. on all sources of noise generation. lx. Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential standards both during day and night. Incremental pollution load eat in on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase lxi. The noise generating equipments, machinery and vehicles shall not be operated during the night hours and shall be maintained property to avoid generation of high noise due to wear and tear. lxii. Use of diesel generator sets during construction phase shall be strictly with acoustic enclosure and shall conform to the EPA Rules for air and noise emission standards. lxiii. Safe disposal of wastewater and municipal solid wastes generated during the construction phase shall be ensured. lxiv. All topsoil excavated during construction activity shall be used in horticultural / landscape development within the project site. lxv. Construction materials and debris shall be properly stored and handed to avoid negative impacts such as air pollution and public nuisances by blocking the roads and public passages. lxvi. Construction debris shall be reused in construction of roads, levelling the site etc. Waste packaging material (like used cement bags, waste paper, cardboard packing material), metal scraps etc. shall be sold to recyclers or shall be sent to the nearest municipal solid waste landfill site. lxvii. Excavated earth to be generated during the construction phase shall be utilized within the premises to the maximum extent possible and balance quantity of excavated earth shall be disposed off with the approval of the competent authority after taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects. Disposal of the excavated earth during construction phase shall not create adverse effect on neighboring communities. lxviii. Provisions of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules shall be strictly adhered to. lxix. Vehicles hired for bringing construction material at the site shall be in good conditions and conform to applicable air and noise emission standards and shall be operated only during day time and non-peak hours. lxx. Project proponent shall ensure use of eco-friendly, building materials including fly ash bricks, fly ash paver blocks, Ready Mix Concrete [RMC] and lead free paints in the project. lxxi. Fly ash shall be used in construction wherever applicable as per provisions of Fly Ash Notification under the E.P Act, 1986 and its subsequent amendments from time to time. lxxii. Use of glass shall be minimal and only low emissive glass shall be used in the project to reduce the electricity consumption and load on air conditioning. B2. Operation phase and life time: . lxxiii. Explore possibilities of provision of Electric vehicle charging points.

S. No	EC Conditions
	lxxiv. Project Proponent shall provide adequate fund for Environment Monitoring and Staff training in the Environment Management Plan. lxxv. Notwithstanding the provision of EMP/CER, the proponent shall incur full expenditure as may be required at the time of execution of the project. lxxvi. Project proponent shall ensure fire safety and safe lift installation by getting the due certification from competent authority. lxxvii. The project proponent shall explore the possibilities & adopt mitigation measures to minimize the impact of project with reference to urban heat island (UHI) phenomena. lxxviii. The project proponent shall allocate funds as may be required for the compliance of Environment Management plan & CER activity proposed at the time of execution of the project. lxxix. Project proponent shall adopt the 3R concept of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle and while handing over the project lxxx. Low water consuming devices shall be provided. Fixtures for showers, toilet, flushing and drinking shall be of low flow either by use of aerators/ diffusers or pressure reducing devices etc. lxxx. A water meter shall be installed on rain water harvesting & ground water recharge well system & compliance report of the same shall be submitted to concerned authorities. lxxxii. Used oil shall be sold only to the registered recycler. lxxxiii. Provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules shall be strictly adhered to. lxxxiv. Requisite firefighting facilities as per the requirement of NBC and Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures Act-2013 along with the rules & regulations made there under shall be provided. lxxxv. Necessary emergency lighting system along with emergency power back up system shall be provided. Further necessary auto glow signage at all appropriate places shall be provided to guide the people towards exits and assembly points during emergency. lxxxvi. Sufficient peripheral open passage shall be kept in the margin area for free movement of fire tender/ emergency vehicle around the premises. lxxxvii. The overall noise level in and around the project area shall be kept well within the prescribed standards by providing noise control measures including acoustic insulation, hoods, silencers, enclosures vibrations dampers etc. on all sources of noise generation including D.G.Sets. The ambient noise levels shall confirm to the standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act and Rules. lxxxviii. The area earmarked for the parking shall be used for parking only. No other activity shall be permitted in this area. lxxxix. Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site shall be avoided. No public space including the service road shall be used or blocked for the parking. xc. The project proponent shall install energy efficient devices, appliances, motors, and pumps conforming to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency norms. xc. The transformers and motors shall have minimum efficiency of 85%. xcii. Only variable frequency motor drives shall be used in project. xciii. Application of solar energy shall be incorporated for illumination of common areas, lighting for gardens and street lighting. In addition, the provision for solar water heating system shall also be provided. xciv. Use of glass shall be minimal to reduce the heat island effect as well as to reduce the electricity consumption. xcv. The area earmarked as green area shall be used only for plantation and shall not be altered for any other purpose. xcvi. Drip irrigation/low volume, low angle sprinkler system shall be used for the lawns and other green area including tree plantation. xcvii. Environmental Clearance granted for the project on the basis of documents related to land possession submitted shall become invalid in case the actual land for the project site turns out to be different from the land considered at the time of appraisal of the project and mentioned in the EC. xcviii. The project management shall also comply with all the environment protection measures, risk

S. No	EC Conditions
	mitigation measures and safeguards proposed by them. xcix. All the commitments / undertakings given to the SEAC during the appraisal process for the purpose of environmental protection and management shall be strictly adhered to. c. The project proponent shall also comply with any additional condition that may be imposed by the SEAC or the SEIAA or any other competent authority for the purpose for the environmental protection and management. ci. All the terms & conditions prescribed in the amendment of EIA notification - 2006 published by the MoEF&CC vide its notification no.SO. 3999(E) dated 9th December, 2016 shall be complied with letter & spirit. cii. No further expansion or modifications in the project likely to cause environmental impacts shall be carried out without obtaining prior Environment Clearance from the concerned authority. ciii. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the Hazardous Wastes (Management Handling and Tran boundary) Rules, 2008, Building and Other Construction Workers rules along with their amendments and rules. civ. The project proponent shall obtain the requisite permissions / clearance under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act 1927, Forest Conservation Act 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 wherever required. B3. Others: cv. The project proponent shall allocate fund for activities proposed under Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) shall be part of Environment Management Plan (EMP) as per the MoEF&CC's OM no. F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020. The CER shall be monitored and the monitoring report shall be submitted to the regional office of MoF&CC as a part of half-yearly compliance report. The monitoring report shall be posted on the website of the project proponent. cvi. Environmental Monitoring Cell (EMC) cell shall be set up to monitor the proposed mitigation measures. Environmental Air Quality Monitoring, Drinking Water Quality, Ambient Noise Level, Solid waste, Meteorology, Flue gas from DG set and Waste plant shall be monitored as per guidelines from CPCB. Compliance of all above EC conditions shall be accounted and submitted to Regional Office, MoEF& CC and SEIAA. cvi. The project authorities shall earmark adequate funds to implement the conditions stipulated by SEIAA as well as TGPCB along with the implementation schedule for all the conditions stipulated herein. The funds so provided shall not be diverted for any other purpose. cvi. The project proponent shall adhere to provisions made for Corporate Environment Responsibility "CER" in Office Memorandum dated 01/05/2018-by Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change and its amendments from time to time in a letter and spirit. cix. It shall be mandatory for the project management to upload half yearly compliance report on ministries prescribed website (Parivesh Portal), on 1st June and 1st December of each calendar year. The report shall include the data from integrated STPs (existing 5 under construction 3) duly obtaining the said data from the concerned authorities (ULB / HMWS&SB/Operator). cx. The project authorities shall also adhere to the stipulations made by the Telangana Pollution Control Board. cxi. The project authorities shall inform the TGPCB, Regional Office of MoEF&CC and SEIAA or any other designated authority about the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of the project. cxii. The SEIAA may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not found satisfactory. This environmental clearance is valid for ten (10) years from the date of issue. cxiii. Submission of any false or misleading information or data which is material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application makes this environment clearance cancelled. B4. Compliance of Environment Clearance /Reporting/Administration/Appeal: cxiv. Project proponent shall inform to all the concerned authorities including Municipal

S. No	EC Conditions
	Corporation and District Collector/District Magistrate and shall also give wide publicity through advertisement in minimum two local newspapers within seven days, about the environment clearance order accorded. cxv. Project proponent shall appoint a key person in the organization who shall be responsible for compliance of above conditions fully on behalf of the proponent. It will not mean that appointing a key person will exempt the project proponent from the responsibility of compliance. Any change in key person shall immediately be informed to SEIAA and all concerned authorities. cxvi. Designated key person shall submit six monthly compliance report to SEIAA/SEAC, MOEF&CC, TGPCB and Nodal Department of the Government. cxvii. The Nodal Department or any authority or officer authorized by MOEF&CC/SEIAA can inspect the site of the project and all the facilities, for verification of compliances of environment clearance conditions. cxviii. In case of violation reported upon, the project proponent shall be responsible for all the legal actions as per Environment Protection Act, 1986 including SEIAA may cancel, withdraw or keep in abeyance, the environment clearance accorded. cxix. Any person including the project proponent affected by this environment clearance order may file appeal to Honorable National Green Tribunal, preferably within a period of thirty days from the date of issue of environment clearance as prescribe under section 16 of National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
11.21	The validity of Environmental Clearance order is for a period of 10 years as per S.O. No.1807 (E), dt: 12.04.2022 issued by MoEF&CC, GoI.
11.22	As per G.O.Ms. No.8, dt: 08.02.2018, the SEIAA of Telangana shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions through the Telangana Pollution Control Board

Additional EC Conditions

1. The proponent shall comply with the conditions stipulated in the Memo.No.5678/WRG-GRC/A2/2026 issued by Secretary to Govt, I&CAD (WRG-GRC) Dept. dt:18.07.2026.
2. The project proponent (MRDCL) shall comply with the provisions of Land Acquisition under RFCTLARR, 2013 & Telangana Amendment Act, 2016 (ACT No.21 of 2017) in consultation with the State Government and other guidelines issued by the Government from time to time while implementation of R&R package.
3. The proponent shall ensure compliance of specific conditions recommended by SEAC.
4. The proponent shall ensure Technical collaboration for ecological restoration and greenbelt development with the IFB (ICFRE), Hyderabad, as proposed.
5. The proponent shall obtain NOC for felling/removal/translocation of existing trees from the Forest Department.
6. The proponent shall ensure an MoU with Department of Tourism/TGTDC for the purpose of Physical and Cultural Resources Management Plan (PCRMP) implementation.
7. The proponent shall be required to obtain related environmental safeguards from the concerned SPCB within 30 days from the date of grant of environmental clearance.
8. The proponent shall provide LED lights in the project to the maximum extent.
9. The proponent shall replace some percent of cement with mineral add mixtures (flyash/minerals etc.,) as per NBC guidelines in case of OPC.
10. The proponent shall use self curing chemical reagents to minimize the water consumption.
11. The proponent shall provide all safety equipments and health insurance to the employees & construction workers.
12. The proponent shall comply to Ministry's OM dt:24.07.2024 for plantation in the earmarked green belt area as part of tree plantation campaign "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam".
13. The proponent shall obtain NOC from fire department and fire safety measures shall be followed as per G.O.Ms.no.181 dt.03.11.2016.
14. The proponent shall provide sufficient rain water collection sumps and rain water harvesting pits as per the

G.O.Ms.no.168, G.O.Ms.no.350.

15. The proponent shall provide sufficient EV charging points as per G.O.Ms.no.49, dt.31.03.2023.

16. The proponent shall provide sufficient parking area and amenities for the visitors as per G.O.Ms.no.168 and amended from time to time.

17. The proponent shall dispose the C&D waste as per the C&D waste rules.

18. The proponent shall implement the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

19. Under ducting of all utilities such as drainage, sewerage and street lighting etc to be maintained.

20. The proponent shall ensure Flood Management Plan / Emergency Response Plan / Disaster Management Plan is followed, in case of any emergency situations.

