

UTTARAKHAND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & RESILIENCE
PROJECT (U-PREPARE)



**Environment and Social
Management Plan**

Construction of Motor Bridge in km 3 at Nandprayag to Ghat Motorway
in District Chamoli.

M/S D S Construction

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Description of the Project Road

The Government of Uttarakhand plans to build the new bridges and repair the bridges which was damaged and have been washed away in disaster of June 2013 with the help of World Bank funding. In view of which pedestrian bridge has been proposed in the World Bank funded UPREPARE Project in District Chamoli, which is to be constructed in km 3, Nandprayag Ghat Motorway in District Chamoli Village in District Chamoli. The proposal is to construct a new bridge which is urgently required to provide access for the school across the bridge and it will also provide improved access to market, healthcare facilities and education facilities for the villagers. The topography of project area is hilly terrain.



Figure: Proposed Bridge location

1.2 Objectives of EMP

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during the different stages of the project to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, to offset them, or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The plan also includes the actions needed for the implementation of these measures.

The broad objective of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is to ensure that Environmental and Social risks and impacts identified during the Environmental screening and ESIA process, are effectively addressed for the pre-construction, construction, and operation phases of the sub-project. The EMP specifies the mitigation and management measures to be implemented in the project along with institutional arrangements for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting, including the budget.

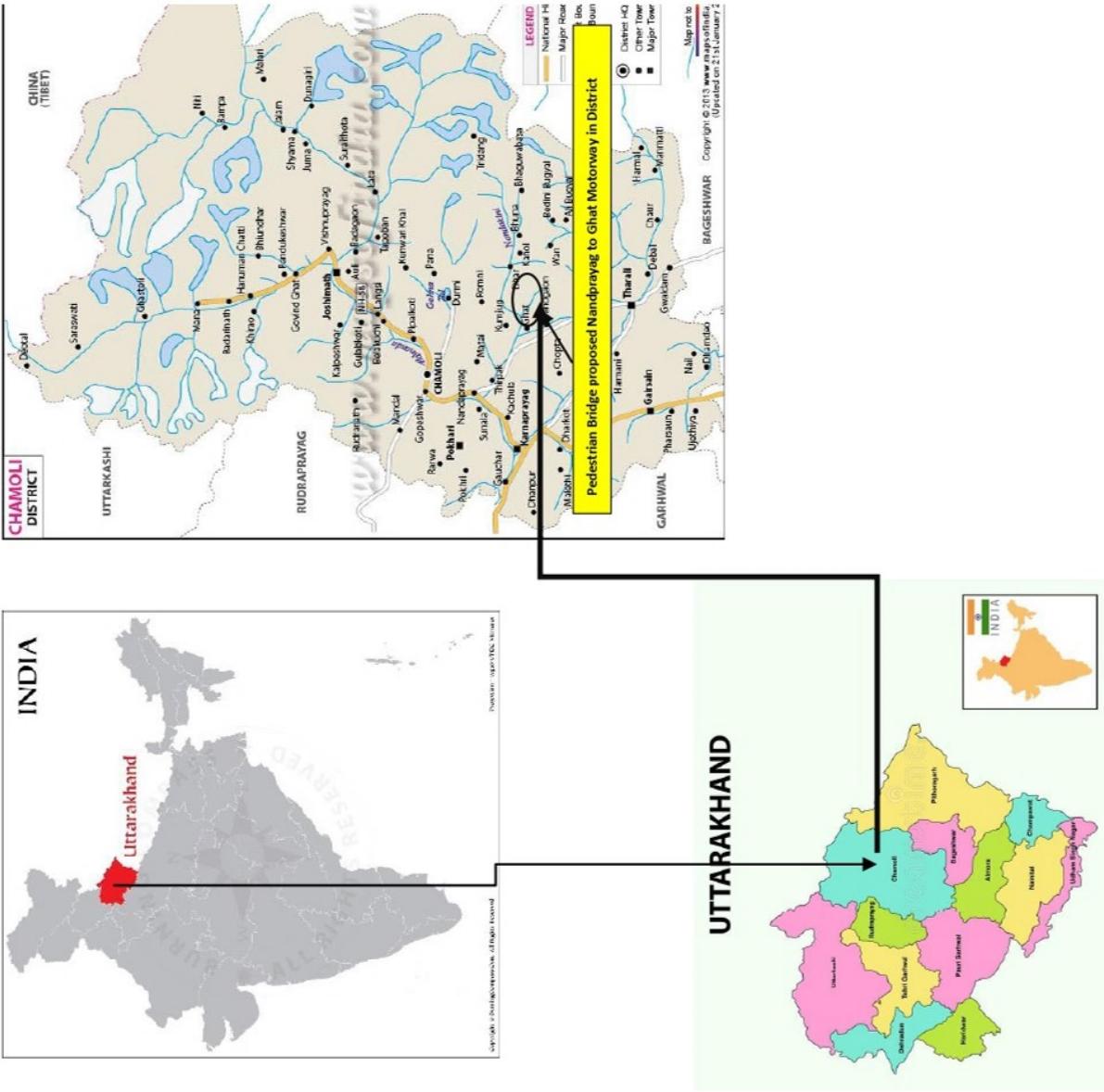


Figure 2: Key Map of Proposed Nandprayag Ghat Motorway in District Chamoli.

1.3 Key Statutory Clearances/ Permits and Licences Requirements

Based on the proposed activities of the project, the contractor has to comply with all the relevant regulations on Environmental and Social Safeguards. The project requires several licenses/permits under different acts and rules. The type of permits and licenses required for the sub-project is listed under **Table 1**.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.: Applicability of National and State Statutes and Regulations

S. No.	Type of Permits and Licenses	Relevant Acts and rules	Competent Authority	Responsibility	Timeline
1.	Pollution Control Certificate for both owned vehicles and hired vehicles.	Central Motor Vehicle Act, 2019	Applicable	Contractor	1 Week
2.	NOC for Quarries Material (stone) and Sand	Uttarakhand Minor Concession Rules, 2023 NB: In case the contractor is open their own stone quarry	District Authority	Contractor	2-3 months
3.	Labour License and insurance	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 Uttarakhand Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Rules, 2005	Labour Commissioner	Contractor	1-2 month
4.	Labour License (In Case of Engagement of Interstate Migrant Labour)	Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979	Labour Commissioner	Contractor	1-2 month
5.	Non-Forest Tree Cutting	Uttar Pradesh Tree (Protection), Act 1976 (as adopted in Uttarakhand)	Forest Department	Contractor	1-2 month

1.4 Proposed Site-specific Environmental Management Plan

This chapter describes the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the proposed project during different stages of the project. An Environment and Social Management Plan has been developed following the delineation of impacts and mitigation measures. These measures will be adopted by the project proponent and imposed as conditions of the contract. The Management Plan has been formulated for the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures to be carried out by the Contractor and to ensure that the provisions of the EMP are strictly followed and implemented by strengthening implementation arrangements to prevent and minimize the adverse impacts during the Construction phase of the project. EMP has also addressed certain measures to be taken to prevent further deterioration of the environment and social components for various stages of the project. **Table:2** The table describes the nature of the potential environmental, impacts, the mitigation measures required to be implemented, and the implementing agency and responsible organization.

Tables 2: Environment Management Mitigation Plan

Sr. No	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	
		(Pre – Construction Stage)			
1	Provision of Early Training of construction contractor regarding EHS Safeguards of World Bank	Contractor team has not adequate training or knowledge on EHS safeguards when working in and over flowing waters, leading to construction period impacts affecting river hydrology and water quality, PIU will provide a training as part of the overall 1.5-day training workshop to be delivered before construction begins, period to the contractor mobilizing to the field	PIU / FPIU Environment Expert	FPIU/PIU	
2	Work Programme/ Planning/ Information Dissemination	(i) Contractor shall submit a plan including a method statement and timeline about specific actions that will be taken to implement the provisions mentioned in the EMP. (ii) Project Information Board showing the name of work, project cost, duration, date of commencement, date of completion, executing agency and contact details (including telephone number/s) for providing suggestions/filing grievances shall be displayed prominently in both English and in vernacular.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU	
3	Regulatory/ statutory clearances/ approvals	The Contractor shall obtain Labour License and all required insurance as specified in the contract conditions from the concerned authorities. Originals will be checked/verified by the Engineer and a copy shall be available at the site office at all times. The Contractor is required to abide by all conditions laid out in the said clearances/consents given by the regulatory authorities. The monthly progress report shall include the status and action taken for each of the conditions mentioned in such permits/ consent letters/ clearances.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU	
4	Arrangements for temporary land requirements for camp and construction plant	The contractor as per prevalent rules will carry out negotiations with the landowner for obtaining their consent for temporary use of land for construction camp etc.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU	
5	Labour Requirement & Procurement of construction material	(i)The contractor desired to use unskilled/semiskilled labour from local area to give the maximum benefit to the local community. (ii)The contractor will finalize the approved quarry/crusher for procurement of aggregate / sand for the proposed bridge construction after assessment of the availability of sufficient materials, quality and other logistic arrangements.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU	
6	Worksite Safety Management	(i) Temporary barricades shall be provided to delineate construction zone, including material stacking areas from the remaining area. The construction area along with its labour facility, Warning signage shall be installed. All operational areas shall be access controlled with fixed entry and exit points. Watch and ward facilities at all times will be provided by the Contractor. (ii) Construction materials shall be stacked in a suitable place/ manner without obstructing the access. Necessary measures shall be taken for smooth and safe movement of men and material. (iii) Safety signage and posters for generating awareness will be provided at the work site.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU	

7	Measures for prevention of pollution	(i) All precautionary measures for prevention of pollution on account of the construction work (including both on-site and off areas) shall be implemented as per the requirements/standards of CPCB, SPCB and in line with measures listed in this EMP. Contractor will chose/select a material source after assessment of the availability of sufficient materials, quality and compliance to Environment regulatory requirements.(ii) During the construction phase, the Contractor will carry out Environment monitoring for ambient air quality and noise levels by engaging reputed / approved laboratory. (iii) The Contractor will be required to submit Monthly Status Reports on EMP compliance covering parameters and points mentioned in the section above.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
		(Construction Stage)		
1	Impact on Water Resource during construction of bridge	The following mitigation measures are suggested during construction of the proposed bridge abutments: (i) Construction of bridge should be done during least flow or no flow area. (ii) Curtain should be provided over the flowing water to avoid the falling of construction material in water. (iii) Construction wastes should be collected and disposed in Environmentally sound manner as soon as construction is over. (iv) The construction of bridge should not affect existing flow pattern and drainage system around the proposed bridge. (v) Flowing water will be diverted with guide bunds.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
2.	Water Pollution from Wastes	(i) The contractor will take all precautionary measures to collect and dispose construction wastes generated from the proposed bridge construction site (if any). (ii) No solid or hazardous wastes (oil contaminated waste) from camp site will be dumped on water course bank area or in open areas. Such wastes will be collected and disposed in Environmentally sound manner as per Environment regulations/ local regulations	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
3.	Dust and Gaseous Pollution	The contractor will take every precaution to reduce the level of dust and gaseous pollution from batching plant and bridge construction site. (i) The contractor will procure the batching plant and construction machinery, which will conform to the pollution control norms specified by the MoEF&CC/CPCB/UEPCB. (ii) The excavated materials at the bridge construction site will be collected and disposed properly so that it does not generate fugitive dust emissions. (iii) Regular maintenance of machinery and equipment will be carried and vehicular pollution check will be made mandatory. (iv) LPG shall be used as fuel for cooking of food at construction labour camp instead of fuel wood. (v) Water sprinkling is mandatory around construction site & in construction camp area. (vi) Personal Protective equipment (PPE) should be provided as a mandatory effort to the construction workers at the batching plant.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
4	Emissions from Construction Vehicles, Equipment & Machineries (like DG set)	The contractor will ensure (i) that all vehicles, equipment and machinery used for construction works are regularly maintained and confirm that pollution emission levels comply with the relevant requirements of CPCB and/Motor Vehicles Rules. The contractor will submit PUC certificates for all vehicles/ equipment/machinery used for the construction of bridge. (ii) DG set	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU

		will be provided with chimney of appropriate height as per CPCB guidelines (Height of stack in meter = Height of the building + 0.2VKVA).		
5	Noise Pollution: Noise Levels from Vehicles, Plant and Equipment's	The contractor will confirm the following: (i) All construction plant and equipment used for construction will strictly conform to the MoEF&CC/CPCB noise standards. (ii) All vehicles and equipment used in construction works will be fitted with exhaust silencers/mufflers. (iii) Maintenance and servicing of all construction vehicles and machineries will be done regularly. (iv) Only acoustic enclosures fitted DG set will be allowed at the bridge construction site and batching plant/camp site.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
6	Personal Safety Measures for Labours and Staff	The contractor will take necessary measures for personal safety during the bridge construction: (i) Protective footwear, protective goggles, Ladders Safety hooks and rope (if workers is working above 3m height) and nose masks (as required) will be provided to the workers employed in batching plant and concrete works at bridge construction site, painting etc. (ii) Welder's protective eye-shields will be provided to workers who are engaged in welding works (as required). (iii) Earplugs will be provided to the workers exposed to high noise levels. (iv) Safety vests will be used by workers when on bridge site. The contractor will comply with all the precautions as required for ensuring the safety of the workmen. (v)The Contractor will make sure that during the construction work all relevant provisions of the Building and other Construction Workers (regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1996 are adhered to. (vi) The Contractor will not employ any person below the age of 14 years for any work.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
7	Fire Safety	Adequate fire safety precautions shall be taken and the required fire safety equipment (such as fire extinguishers) shall be provided by the Contractor in the construction camp & plant area.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
8	Emergency Management, Risk Force Measure and First Aid	(i) Emergency n u m b e r s (Fire, police & nearest health center) will be displayed at the camp construction plant and bridge construction site, (ii) The contractor will arrange for A readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances as per the Factories Rules in construction work zone. First boxes will be made available at the camp, construction plant and construction site, (iii) The contractor will make required arrangements so that in case of any mishap on the bridge construction site, all necessary steps can be taken for prompt first aid treatment.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
9.	Labour Camp Management			
9.1	Accommodation for workers	(i) Contractor will follow all relevant provisions of the Building and the other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 for construction and maintenance of labour camp. (ii) The location, layout and basic facility provision of labour camp will be submitted to PIU prior to their construction. (iii) The Contractor will maintain necessary	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU

		living accommodation and ancillary facilities functionally and hygienically. (iv) Proper ventilation will be provided in labor accommodation rooms. (v) Regular cleaning and sweeping will be ensured at the labour campsite. (vi) Fuel wood will not be allowed for cooking at labour camps. LPG cylinders will be provided at labour camp by the contractor (vii) Fire Safety: Adequate fire safety precautions shall be taken and the required fire safety equipment (such as fire extinguishers) shall be provided by the Contractor.		
9.2	HIV/AIDS Measures	Prevention (i) Necessary HIV/AIDS prevention measures will be taken at construction &labour camp (ii) HIV/AIDS & Occupational Health awareness programme will be organized by the contractor's Environment & Safety officer.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
9.3	Potable Water for Workers	(i) The contractor will construct and maintain labour accommodation in such a fashion that uncontaminated clean water is available for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing. (ii) The Contractor will also provide potable water facilities at bridge construction site in an accessible place, as per the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 (iii) site personals of DSC will be required to inspect the labour camp twice in a week to ensure the compliance of the EMP.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
9.4	Sanitation and Sewage System at Labour Camp	The contractor will ensure that: (i) The sewage disposal system for the camp will be designed, built and operated in such a fashion that no health hazard occurs and no pollution to the air, surface & ground water or adjacent water courses take place, (ii) Separate toilets / bathrooms required will be provided for men and women (if deployed), marked in vernacular language, (iii) Toilets will be provided with septic tank followed by soak pit. Adequate water supply is to be provided in all toilets and urinals,	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
9.5	Wastes Disposal	(i) The contractor will provide garbage bins in the camp; construction plant and bridge construction site and it will be ensured that these are regularly emptied and disposed of hygienically as per Solid Waste Rule2016. Burning of wastes will not be allowed. (ii) Solid waste generated at the bridge construction site, batching plant & camp site, will be collected in covered waste bins and segregated as biodegradable (food waste, paper, etc) and non-biodegradable (plastic, polyethylene bag, etc) wastes. Polyethylene/plastic wastes will be stored in empty cement bags and to be sent for recycling through scrap dealer. Biodegradable (food waste, paper, etc) solid waste will be disposed in compost pit.	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU
10	Clean-up, Restoration and Rehabilitation	(i) On completion of construction of bridge, the contractor will prepare site restoration and demobilization plan, which will be approved by the Environment Expert of PIU. The clean-up and restoration operation are to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization. (ii) The Contractor will clear all temporary structures; dispose all garbage, night soils and POL (Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants) wastes in Environment sound manner. (iii) Disposal pits or trenches will be	Contractor	Environment Expert PIU/ Field PIU

		filled in and effectively sealed off. (iv) Construction area including camp, and any other area used/affected due to the bridge construction work will be left clean and tidy at the contractor's expense to the entire satisfaction to the land owner/Environment Expert of PIU.		
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Note: - The Contractor has to ensure procurement and placement of labour camp and temporary housing for labours, safety measures, first aid and grievance redress mechanism as mentioned above before starting the project work.

Environment Monitoring

The objectives of environmental monitoring are: to ensure effective implementation of EMP; comply with all applicable Environmental, safety, labour and local legislation; ensure that public opinions and obligations are taken into account and respected to the required satisfaction level; and modify the mitigation measures or implementing additional measures if required.

The environmental monitoring plan contains:

- * All performance indicators
- * Environment monitoring programme
- * Necessary budgetary provisions

Performance Indicators

The physical, biological, and social components identified to be particularly significant in affecting the environment at critical locations have been suggested as Performance Indicators (PIs). The Performance Indicators shall be evaluated under three heads:

- a) Environment condition indicators to determine the efficiency of environmental management measures in control of air, noise, and water pollution.
- b) Environment management indicators to determine compliance with the suggested environmental management measures.
- c) Performance indicators that have been devised to determine the efficiency and utility of the proposed mitigation measures. The Performance Indicators and monitoring plans prepared are presented in the Table below:

The Performance Indicators and monitoring plan

Performance Indicators	Target	Achievement in Semiannually and annually	
Budget	Environment Budget (EMMP Budget)	Budget	(EMMP Expenditure till date)
Performance Indicators of Monitoring Plan			
Ambient Air Quality	Total Number of samples as per Environment Monitoring Plan		Total Number of samples collected
Noise Level			
Water Quality			
Soil			
Safety of Workers	List of PPE as per the number of labours		List of PPEs actually provided in the project
Performance Indicators of Environment Mitigation Plan			

Permissions/NoC's/Consents requirement	Target timeline to obtain the permit/NoC/ consents and its validity	List of NoCs /Consents obtained till date and status of its validity.
Grievance redressal	Total number of complaints received, its timeline to response and resolution	Actual number of complaints resolved in percentage, response time.
Issues raised in public consultation	Target to attend the issues raised in the Public Consultation	Status of compliance to the issues of public consultation
Information disclosure	List of information and locations where information to be disclosed	Actual locations where information has been disclosed.
Education of site staff on Environment training	Total Number of staffs to be trained	No of staff actually trained
Capacity Building	Total number of sessions to be covered Total Number of contractors, PIUs and DSCs to be covered	Number of Sessions completed and Number of contractors, PIUs and DSCs.
Implementation of EMP mitigation Measures	All items of Environment Management Plan with timeline	Implementation status of EMP items till date
Reporting	List and number of Report to be submitted	List and number of reports submitted

Monitoring, Communication, and Reporting

Monitoring is an essential aspect of environmental and social management plan. An Effective monitoring of the whole project cycle will assist for the implementation of a monitoring plan and coordination of work of the project with concerned stakeholders as well as identify the unexpected problems/outcomes that might come in the physical, biological and socio-economic sectors and facilitate the correction of those. Land use patterns, settlement, health and safety, infrastructure, and implementation of the mitigation measures are a few areas of monitoring. PIU and DSC are responsible for regular monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the project.

The Environment monitoring will be carried out at all the project impact areas in a regular or intermittent schedule.

The contractor shall: Appoint an Environment and OHS Expert to monitor the contractor's compliance with the EMP. The contractor shall also ensure that the Environment Specialist receives full support during the auditing period. The details of monitoring parameters, schedule, and method are presented in the table given below.

Environment monitoring for Air, Water and Noise

S,No	Parameter	Indicators	Method	Location /Schedule	Agencies to be Consulted
1	Air Quality	Dust around the proposed site/ project areas	Visual Observation	Construction site Weekly during construction	FPIU/PIU
2	Noise Quality	Construction equipment's	Observation		
3	Waste Management	Unpleasant odor and visual impact	Visual Observation	Labor camp/ construction sites Weekly	FPIU/PIU
4	Workers and community people accident, Health and Safety issues	Impacts on health of the workers; No. of accidents	Inspection of the construction place; Records of accidents	Project area Continuous during construction period	District hospital/ local health center's
5	Employment	No. of local people employed by project	Records kept by contractor and DSC	Project area Continuous during construction period	FPIU/PIU
6	Air Quality	PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, CO.	High volume sampler Use method specified by CPCB for 24 hr sampling	Once in a Quarter where work is in progress and near sensitive receptors; and at the construction camp sites (except monsoon) for the entire construction	Contractor Monitoring through NABL Accredited Laboratory
7	Water Quality (Drinking & Surface)	Grab sample collected from source and analyze as per standard methods for examination	IS for Inland surface waters (IS:2296,1982) and for drinking water (IS: 105000-2012)	Once in a Quarter, except monsoon season Drinking water samples from the labour camps and from hand pumps, Surface water from the water courses along the proposed site	Contractor Monitoring through NABL Accredited Laboratory
8	Noise	Equivalent noise level using integrated noise level meter kept at a distance of 15mNAANQM 2000 from edge of pavement Leq in db (A) of day time and nighttime		Once in a Quarter, except monsoon season Near the construction camps, working zones, sensitive receptors at major human settlements	Contractor Monitoring through NABL Accredited Laboratory

APPENDIX – 1

ENVIRONMENT STANDARDS

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutants	Time Weighted	Industrial Area	Rural	Sensitive Area	Method Measurement
			&Other		
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual 24 hour	80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Improved Gaekemethod
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x)	of Annual 24 hours	80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Ultraviolet fluoresce
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 hours	5000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Jacobe and Hochheiser Gas Chemiluminescence phase
Hydrocarbon (HC)	1 hour	1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	4000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Non dispersive infrared spectroscopy
Lead (Pb)	Annual 24 hours	1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	0.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 1.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	0.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 0.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	AAS Method 24 hours after sampling using EPM 20000 or equivalent filter paper
Respirable Particulate (RPM)- size less than 10 μ	Annual 24 hours	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$ 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$	60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$ 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$ 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$	
Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	Annual 24 hours	360 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$ 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$	140 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$ 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$	70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$ 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}3$	Average flow rate not less than 1.1cu.m/minute

* Average Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken for a week 24 hourly at uniform interval. 24 hourly/8 hourly values should meet 98 percent of the time in a year.

Sensitive areas may include:

- ⇒ One km around the periphery of health resorts so notified by SPCB in consultation with the Department of public Health.
- ⇒ One km around the periphery of Biosphere Reserves, Sanctuaries, and National parks so notified by MoEFCC.
- ⇒ One km around the periphery of an Archaeological Monuments declared to be of national importance or otherwise so notified by ASI in consultation with SPCB.
- ⇒ Areas where crops sensitive to air pollution are grown, so notified by SPCB in consultation with the Department of Agriculture.
- ⇒ One km around the periphery of tourism or pilgrimage sites due to their religious, historic, scenic or other attraction so notified by the Department of Tourism of the concerned state in construction with SPCB.

Indian Standards of Drinking Water Specifications-IS 10500: 2012

S. No.	Substance or Characteristic	Requirement (Desirable Limit)	Undesirable Effect outside the Desirable Limit	Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source	Methods of Test (Ref. To IS)	Remarks
Essential Characteristics						
1.	Colour, Hazen units, Max.	5	Above 5, consumer acceptance decreases	25	3025 (Part 4) 1983	Extended to 25 only if toxic substances, in absence of alternate sources
2.	Odour	Unobjectionable	-	-	3025 (Parts 5) 1984	a) Test cold and when heated b) Tests at several dilutions
3.	Taste	Agreeable	-	-	3025 (Part 7 and 8) 1984	Test to be conducted only after safety has been established
4.	Turbidity NTU, Max.	5	Above 5, consumer acceptance decreases	10	3025 (Part 10) 1984	-
5.	pH Value	6.5 to 8.5	Beyond this range, the water will affect the mucous membrane and /or water supply system	No Relaxation	3025 (Part 11) 1984	-
6.	Total hardness (as CaCO_3) mg/L Max.	300	Encrustation in water supply structure and adverse effects on domestic use	600	3025 (Part 21) 1983	-
7.	Iron (as Fe) mg/L Max.	0.3	Beyond this limit taste/appearance are affected, has adverse effects on domestic uses and water supply structures, and promotes iron bacteria	1	32 of 3025:1964	-
8.	Chlorides (as Cl) mg/L	250	Beyond this limit, taste, corrosion and palatability are affected	1000	3025 (Part 32) 1988	-
9.	Residual, free chlorine ,mg/L, Min	-	-	-	3025 (Part 26) 1986	To be applicable only when water is chlorinated. Tested at consumer end. When protection against viral infection is required, it should

						be Min 0.5 mg/l.
Desirable Characteristics						
1.	Dissolved solids mg/L, Max	500	Beyond this palatability decreases and may cause gastrointestinal irritation	2000	3025 (Part 16) 1984	-
2.	Calcium (as Ca) mg/L, max	75	Encrustation in water supply structure and adverse effects on domestic use	200	3025 (Part 40) 1991	-
3.	Magnesium (as Mg) mg/L, Max	30	Encrustation to water supply structure and adverse effects on domestic use	100	16,33,34 of IS 3025: 1964	-
4.	Copper (as Cu) mg/L, Max	0.05	Astringent taste, discoloration and corrosion of pipes, fitting and utensils will be caused beyond this	1.5	36 of 3025: 1964	-
5.	Manganese (as Mn) mg/L,Max	0.1	Beyond this limit taste / appearance are affected, has adverse effect son domestic uses and water supply structures	0.3	35 of 3025:1964	-
6.	Sulphate (asSO4) mg/L,Max	200	Beyond this causes gastrointestinal irritation when magnesium or sodium are present	400	3025 (Part 24) 1986	May be extended up to 400 provided (as Mg) does not exceed 30
7.	Nitrate (as NO2), mg/L,Max	45	Beyond this methemoglobinemia takes place	100	3025 (Part 34) 1988	-
8.	Fluoride (as F) mg/L, Max	1	Fluoride may be kept as low as possible, high fluoride may cause fluorosis	1.5	23 of 3025: 1964	-
9.	Phenolic compounds (As C5H5OH) mg/L, Max	0.001	Beyond this, it may cause objectionable taste and odor	0.002	54 of 3025: 1964	-
10.	Mercury (as Hg) mg/L, Max	0.001	Beyond this, the water becomes toxic	No relaxation	Mercury io n analyzer	To be tested when pollution is suspected
11.	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/L, Max	0.01	Beyond this, the water becomes toxic	No relaxation	-	To be tested when pollution is suspected
12.	Selenium (as Se), mg/L, Max	0.01	Beyond this, the water becomes toxic	No relaxation	28 of 3025: 1964	To be tested when pollution is suspected
13.	Arsenic (as As) mg/L, Max	0.05	Beyond this, the water becomes toxic	No relaxation	3025 (Part 37) 1988	To be tested when pollution is suspected

14.	Cyanide (as CN) mg/L, Max	0.05	Beyond this, the water becomes toxic	No relaxation	3025 (Part 27) 1986	To be tested when pollution is suspected
15.	Lead (as Pb) mg/L, Max	0.05	Beyond this, the water becomes toxic	No relaxation	-	To be tested when pollution is suspected
16.	Zinc (as Zn) mg/L, Max	5	Beyond this limit it can cause astringent taste and an opalescence in water	15	39 of 3025: 1964	To be tested when pollution is suspected
17.	Amonic detergent (as MBAS) mg/L, Max	0.2	Beyond this limit it can cause a light froth in water	1	Methylene-blue extraction method	To be tested when pollution is suspected
18.	Chromium (as Cr+) mg/L, max	0.05	May be carcinogenic above this limit	-	38 of 3025: 1964	To be tested when pollution is suspected
19.	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (as PAH) g/L, Max	-	May be carcinogenic above this limit	-	-	-
20.	Mineral oil mg/L, Max	0.01	Beyond this limit undesirable taste and odor after chlorination take place	0.03	Gas Chromatograph	-
21.	Pesticides mg/L, Max	Absent	Toxic	0.001	-	-
22.	Radioactive Alpha emitters Bq/L,Max	-	-	0.1	58 of 3025: 01964	-
23.	Radioactive Beta emitters pci/L,Max	-	-	1	58 of 3025: 01964	-
24.	Aluminium (as Al), mg/L Max	200	Beyond this limit taste becomes unpleasant	600	13 of 3025: 1964	-
25.	Aluminium (as Al), mg/L Max	0.03	Cumulative effect is reported to cause dementia	0.2	31 of 3025: 1964	-
26.	Boron, mg/L, Max	1	-	5	29 of 3025: 1964	-

Source: Indian Standard Drinking water Specification- IS 10500: 2012 ®

Noise Level Standards

Category	Noise level for Day Time Leq dB (A)	Noise level for Night Time dB (A)
Industrial area	75	70
Commercial area	65	55
Residential area	55	45
Silence Zone	50	40

Note:

Day Time- 6.00 am –10.00 pm (16hours)

Night Time- 10.00 pm –6.00 am (8hours)

Silence Zone: The silence zone includes a radius of 100 m around premises where loud noise is prohibited (including hospitals and educational institutions)

Source: CPCB, 1989, GOI.

Standards for Suspended Particulate Matter for Stone Crushing Unit

The suspended particulate matter measured between 3 to 10 meters from any process equipment of a stone crushing unit shall not exceed 600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

(Source: EPA Notification [G.S.R. 742(E) dt. 30th Aug; 1990] & [S.O. 8(E) dt. Dec. 31, 1990])

B. Social Management Plan (SMP)

Sl.No	Social Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Remarks
			Planning	Execution	
PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE					
P.1	Assessment of Impacts	The PMU SCDGS and DSC Social specialist shall assess impacts and revise /modify the SMP and other required sections of the project document.	Contractor	Social Specialist	As per site condition
CONSTRUCTION STAGE					
C.1	Labour Camp	The construction contractors set up their construction camps in identified locations where labour force required for the construction activities will be provided with temporary residential accommodation and other necessary Infrastructure facilities.	Contractor	Social Specialist and Field PIU	
		Provide all the Infrastructure facilities, such as acceptable accommodation, potable water, sanitation, etc. to labor In Labor camps along with Insurance to the laborers. Foreseeing the Involvement of women, both direct and Indirect In the construction activities, IA shall ensure certain measures that are required to be taken by the construction extractor towards welfare and wellbeing of women and children during the construction haze.	Contractor	Social Specialist and Field PIU	
C.2	Temporary Housing	During the construction, the families of laborers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families	Contractor	Social Specialist and Field PIU	
C.4	Health Problems	Every Sub Project should have First Aid Box to provide minimum medical attention to tackle first-aid requirements	According to site execution the contractor provided the First Aid Box to provide minimum medical attention to tackle first-aid requirements	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	

Sl.No	Social Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Remarks
			Planning	Execution	
C.5	Day Crèche Facilities	Linkage with nearest higher order hospital (Primary Health Centers - It covers population of 20,000 and is present in rural areas) to refer patients of major illnesses or critical cases and to handle health problems of the workers by providing basic health care facilities through these centres.	Contractor.		
		Also Linkage with other health centre which has MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for treating mothers and children in the camp. Apart from this, the health centre should provide for regular vaccinations required - for children.	Contractor		
		Display Emergency number (Police fire and Hospitals at all subprojects.	Contractor		
		Provision of crèche should be made for infants and small children of women workers so that they can leave behind their children in crèche and work for the day in the construction activities.	According to the site execution, female workers are encouraged to do work and provision of all facilities of Day Crèche.	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	
		The crèche should be provided with at least a trained worker, preferably women, who may take care of the children in a better way. In cases of emergency, a trained worker can handle the health problems of the children much more efficiently and effectively and can organize treatment linking the nearest health centre.			

Sl.No	Social Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Remarks
			Planning	Execution	
		Women, especially the mother's with infants, should be exempted from night shifts as far as possible. If unavoidable, creche facilities in the construction camps must be extended to them in the night shifts too.			
C.6	Education Facilities	Wherever feasible, day creche facilities may be extended with primary educational facilities or same kind of informal education facilities could be creche at the construction camp as the construction workers are mainly mobile groups of people. Thus, there is a need for education their children at the place of their work.	Provision of facilities such as day crèche with primary education facilities and informal education at the construction camp measures are taken consideration by the Contractor.	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	
C.7	Participation of Woman	<p>Along with other stakeholders, participation and engagement of woman and other vulnerable are ensured during construction.</p> <p>Allow women to take part in the consultation process.</p> <p>Ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group based activities, to gain access and control over the resources. Compensation for land and assets lost, being same for all the affected or displaced families, special care needs to be taken by the IAs for women groups, while implementing the process of acquisition and compensation as well.</p>	<p>Male and female workers are encouraged to do work equally by the Contractor.</p> <p>The women are also encouraged to take part in the consultation process and give their suggestions if any.</p>	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	

Sl.No	Social Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Remarks
			Planning	Execution	
		<p>Encourage women to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions should be noted for taking necessary actions for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation form women.</p> <p>The labour force required for the construction activities has to be of a highly skilled nature, as there is a lot of mechanized work in construction of subprojects. In addition, there is also a requirement of unskilled labour, where women can certainly contribute.</p> <p>Apart from this, women as family members of the skilled and semiskilled labours, will also stay in the construction camps and will be indirectly involved during the construction phase. The families of labours will include their children also. The construction contractors are expected to bring along skilled labour force, both migratory as well as female members.</p>			
C.8	Capacity Building of Woman	Imitate woman's participation through self-help group formation in each of the villages affected by the project these groups can then be linked to special development schemes of the government.	Contractor Social Expert	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	
		Provide separate trainings to woman groups for upgrading the skill in the alternative livelihoods and assist throughout till the beneficiaries start up with production and business.	Contractor Social Expert	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	

Sl.No	Social Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Remarks
			Planning	Execution	
		Conduct more consultations and open meetings to make others vulnerable to participate in the project activities and record the same.	The contractor-conducted consultation/ meeting is a routine process to know the view of the general public about the project activities and suggestions if any.	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	
C.9	Protection of woman workers	<p>Implement Vishakha Guidelines in all workplaces for sexual harassment at the workplace. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexually determined behavior (whether directly or by implication) as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physical contact and advances b. demand or request for sexual favors c. Sexually collared remarks d. Showing pornography e. Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or no-verbal conduct of sexual nature. <p>Exploitation of women is very common in such camps. A strong vigilance should be made to ensure cessation of such exploitation.</p>	Contractor Social Expert	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	
C.10	Measures for controlling STD. AIDS	Provisions for means of controlling the spread of such diseases should be made at all sub-projects like awareness camps should be conducted for the target people, both in the construction camp and neighboring villages as well.	The contractor will provide provision for means of controlling the spread of such diseases at all sub-projects through Awareness training to workers about cleanliness, hygiene, community living, infections of HIV/ AIDS& COVID-19, etc.	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	
C.11	Child Labour	Minors, i.e. persons below the age of 14 years, should be restricted from getting involved in the construction activities	The contractor has due care to not engage Child Labour in construction activities and is strictly adhered to.	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	

Sl.No	Social Issue	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Remarks
			Planning	Execution	
C.12	Key Legal Provision Related to woman	<p>Ensure key legal provisions related to women at all project viz:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protection of woman from domestic violence Act, 2005 b. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 c. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 d. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 	The contractor abides by key legal provisions related to women at all the project sites and strictly adheres to comply.	PIU Social Specialist and Field PIU	
C.12	Grievance Redress Mechanism	A grievance Redress System will be formed. The grievances resolving period is from one week to one month at various levels depending on the grievance.	The contractor will provide the Grievance Redress System and prepare a GRC.	PIU Social Specialist/ PMU	