

Initial Environmental Examination

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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program—Sawai Madhopur Solid Waste Management Subproject

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

For the Government of Rajasthan
Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project

The initial environmental examination is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

ABBREVIATION

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
AC	—	Asbestos cement
BNP	—	Bharatpur Municipal Board
CFE	—	Consent for Establishment
CFO	—	Consent for Operation
CLC	—	City Level Committees
CLIP	—	City Level Investment Plan
DSC	—	Design and Supervision Consultants
EARF	—	Environmental Assessment Resettlement Framework
EC	-	Environmental Clearance
EIA	—	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	—	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	—	Environmental Monitoring Specialist
GRC	—	Grievance Redress Committee
H and S	—	Health and safety
IEE	—	Initial Environmental Examination
IPIU	—	Investment Program Implementation Unit
IPMC	—	Investment Program Management Consultants
IPMU	—	Investment Program Project Management Unit
ITI	—	Industrial training institutes
JNNURM	—	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LSGD	—	Local Self Government Department
MFF	—	Multitranches financing facility
MLD	—	Million liters per day
MOEF	—	National Ministry of Environment and Forests
NAAQS	—	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NGO	—	Nongovernmental organization
NRW	—	Non-revenue water
O and M	—	Operation and maintenance
PHED	—	Public Health Engineering Department
PIU	—	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	—	Project Management Unit
ROW	—	Right of way
RPCB	—	Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board
RUIDP	—	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDIP	—	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program
SBR		Sequence Batch Reactor
SEIAA	—	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
SPS	—	Safeguard Policy Statement
STP	—	Sewage treatment plant
TOR	—	Terms of reference
UIDSSMT	—	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
ULB	—	Urban local body
USEPA	—	United States Environmental Protection Agency

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

lakh	–	100 thousand = 100,000
crore	–	100 lakhs = 10,000,000
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	–	micrograms per cubic meter
km	–	kilometer
lpd	–	liters per day
m	–	meter
mg/l	–	milligrams per liter
mm	–	millimeter
ppm	–	parts per million

NOTE{S}

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.
- (ii) "INR" and "Rs" refer to Indian rupees

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. INTRODUCTION	3
A. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT	3
B. EXTENT OF THE INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION	3
II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	5
A. TYPE, CATEGORY AND NEED	5
B. LOCATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	5
C. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT	6
III. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	8
A. PHYSICAL RESOURCES	8
B. ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES (PROTECTED AREAS INCLUDING BUFFER ZONES)	10
C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	11
D. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	13
IV. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	14
A. PRE - CONSTRUCTION	15
B. CONSTRUCTION	19
C. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	27
V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	29
A. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS	29
B. CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURES CONDUCTED	30
C. FUTURE CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	31
VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	32
VII. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	33
A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	33
B. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PLAN	34
C. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM	34
D. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN COSTS	55
VIII. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	55
IX. CONCLUSIONS	56

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) is intended to optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns in the State, particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential. RUIDP Phase II is being implemented over a seven year period beginning in 2008, and being funded by a Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Executing Agency is the Local Self-Government Department (LSGD) of the Government of Rajasthan; and the Implementing Agency is the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP). ADB requires the consideration of environmental issues in all aspects of the Bank's operations, and the requirements for Environmental Assessment are described in ADB's SPS. This states that ADB requires environmental assessment of all project loans, program loans, sector loans, sector development program loans, loans involving financial intermediaries, and private sector loans.

2. This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been prepared for the Sawai Madhopur Solid Waste Management Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II – Tranche 3. The subproject site is located in Sawai Madhopur town, the administrative centre of Sawai Madhopur District. The subproject covers (i) construction of a landfill, internal road, boundary walls, leachate collection tank, and office building; (ii) acquisition of waste storage and litter bins, landfill vehicles, and waste collection vehicles; and (iii) implementation of a public education and information program.

3. The subproject is needed to improve the solid waste management system particularly collection, transportation and disposal facilities of Sawai Madhopur Town.

4. Detailed design began in the middle of year 2009 and completed in November 2009. Construction of the infrastructure (likely start on 2011) and procurement of equipment will be completed in 1.5 Years. The solid waste management system should therefore begin to operate in the year 2013.

5. The subproject site is located in a government-owned vacant land relatively far from the built-up areas of Sawai Madhopur town. It is not prone to water-logging, salinization, and flash flood. There are also no protected areas, wetlands, mangroves, or estuarine. Trees, vegetation (mostly shrubs and grasses), and animals in the subproject site are those commonly found in built-up areas.

6. Potential negative impacts were identified in relation to construction and operation of the improved infrastructure. No impacts were identified as being due to the subproject design or location. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is proposed as part of this IEE which includes (i) mitigation measures for significant environmental impacts during implementation, (ii) environmental monitoring program, and the responsible entities for mitigation, monitoring, and reporting; and (iii) public consultation and information disclosure; and grievance redress mechanism. Mitigation measures have been developed to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels. A number of impacts and their significance have already been reduced by amending the designs.

7. During the construction phase, impacts mainly arise from the need to excavate large areas which can result to increase in dust and noise levels, disturbance to residents and businesses along the delivery routes, and traffic. These are common impacts of construction in built-up areas, and there are well developed methods for their mitigation.

8. One field in which impacts are low of interest in the subproject is archaeology because, and a series of specific measures have been developed to avoid damaging important remains during construction.
9. Special measures were also developed to protect workers and the public from exposure to carcinogenic asbestos fibres in the event that asbestos cement pipes used in the existing water supply system are uncovered accidentally during excavation work
10. There were limited opportunities to provide environmental enhancements, but certain measures were included. For example it is proposed that the subproject retain a buffer zone (greenbelt) of 33% of the total land area to be planted with tall trees and endemic species; will employ in the workforce people who live in the vicinity of construction sites to provide them with a short-term economic gain; and ensure that people employed in the longer term to maintain and operate the new facilities are residents of nearby communities.
11. Once the system is operating the hygienic environment of the town will be improved.
12. It will also be conducted in areas that have already been excavated, so there will be not much need to protect archaeological materials.
13. Mitigation will be assured by a program of environmental monitoring to be conducted during construction and operation stages. The environmental monitoring program will ensure that all measures are implemented, and will determine whether the environment is protected as intended. It will include observations on- and off-site, document checks, and interviews with workers and beneficiaries. Any requirements for remedial action will be reported to the IPMU.
14. The main impacts of the operating the solid waste landfill and other subproject components will be beneficial to the citizens of Sawai Madhopur town because they will be provided with a safe repository for non-biodegradable waste (and rejected material from the composting plant¹) to serve the town population for 30 years.
15. The stakeholders were involved in developing the IEE through face-to-face discussions on site and a large public meeting held in the town, after which views expressed were incorporated into the IEE and the planning and development of the project. The IEE will be made available at public locations in the town and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB website. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during project implementation, when a nationally-recognised NGO will be appointed to handle this key element to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged in the project and have the opportunity to participate in its development and implementation.
16. The subproject is unlikely to cause significant adverse impacts. The potential adverse impacts that are associated with design, construction, and operation can be mitigated to standard levels without difficulty through proper engineering design and the incorporation or application of recommended mitigation measures and procedures. Based on the findings of the IEE, the classification of the Project as Category "B" is confirmed, and no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with ADB SPS (2009).
17. As per EIA Notification of GOI (2006) an Environmental Clearance is required from the State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority. As per Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rule (2000), authorization for setting up the landfill and handling of wastes is required from Rajasthan Pollution Control Board.

¹ Sawai Madhopur Municipal Council will build a composting plant from its own budget.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Report

1. The Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) is intended to optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns in the State, particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential. This will be achieved through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply; sewerage and sanitation; solid waste management; urban drainage; urban transport and roads), urban community upgrading (community infrastructure; livelihood promotion), and civic infrastructure (art, culture, heritage and tourism; medical services and health; fire services; and other services). RUSDIP will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services. The assistance will be based on the state-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India (the Government) through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

2. RUIDP Phase II is implemented over a seven year period beginning in 2008, and funded by a loan via a Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Executing Agency is the Local Self-Government Department (LSGD) of the Government of Rajasthan; and the Implementing Agency is the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP).

3. This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been prepared for the Sawai Madhopur Solid Waste Management subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II. The subproject covers (i) construction of a landfill, internal road, boundary walls, leachate collection tank, and office building; (ii) procurement of waste storage and litter bins, landfill vehicles, and waste collection vehicles; and (iii) implementation of a public education and information program.

4. This IEE covers the general environmental profile of Sawai Madhopur and includes an overview of the potential environmental impacts and their magnitude on physical, ecological, economic, and social and cultural resources within the subproject's influence area during design, construction, and operation stages. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is also proposed as part of this IEE which includes mitigation measures for significant environmental impacts during implementation of the Project, environmental monitoring program, and the responsible entities for mitigation and monitoring.

B. Extent of the Initial Environmental Examination

5. This IEE was prepared on the basis of detailed screening and analysis of all environmental parameters, field investigations and stakeholder consultations to meet the requirements for environmental assessment process and documentation as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009, SPS) and Government of India (the Government) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification of 2006.

1. ADB Policy

6. ADB requires the consideration of environmental issues in all aspects of the Bank's operations, and the requirements for Environmental Assessment are described in ADB's SPS. This states that ADB requires environmental assessment of all project loans, program loans, sector loans, sector development program loans, loans involving financial intermediaries, and private sector loans.

7. **Screening and Categorization.** The nature of the environmental assessment required for a project depends on the significance of its environmental impacts, which are related to the type and location of the project, the sensitivity, scale, nature and magnitude of its potential impacts, and the availability of cost-effective mitigation measures. Projects are screened for their expected environmental impacts are assigned to one of the following four categories:

- (i) Category A: Projects could have significant adverse environmental impacts. An EIA is required to address significant impacts.
- (ii) Category B: Projects could have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree or significance than those in category A. An IEE is required to determine whether significant environmental impacts warranting an EIA are likely. If an EIA is not needed, the IEE is regarded as the final environmental assessment report.
- (iii) Category C: Projects are unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts. No EIA or IEE is required, although environmental implications are reviewed.
- (iv) Category FI: Projects involve a credit line through a financial intermediary or an equity investment in a financial intermediary. The financial intermediary must apply an environmental management system, unless all Projects will result in insignificant impacts.

8. **Environmental Management Plan.** An EMP which addresses the potential impacts and risks identified by the environmental assessment shall be prepared. The level of detail and complexity of the EMP and the priority of the identified measures and actions will be commensurate with the Project's impact and risks.

9. **Public Disclosure.** ADB will post the following safeguard documents on its website so affected people, other stakeholders, and the general public can provide meaningful inputs into the project design and implementation:

- (i) For environmental category A projects, draft EIA report at least 120 days before Board consideration;
- (ii) Final or updated EIA and/or IEE upon receipt; and
- (iii) Environmental Monitoring Reports submitted by the Investment Program Implementation Unit (IPIU) during project implementation upon receipt.

2. National Law

10. The Government's EIA Notification of 2006 (replacing the EIA Notification of 1994), sets out the requirement for environmental assessment in India. This states that Environmental Clearance is required for specified activities/projects, and this must be obtained before any construction work or land preparation (except land acquisition) may commence. Projects are categorized as A or B depending on the scale of the project and the nature of its impacts.

11. Categories A projects require EC from the National Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). The proponent is required to provide preliminary details of the project in the form of a Notification, after which an Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of the MOEF prepares comprehensive Terms of Reference (TOR) for the EIA study, which are finalized within 60 days. On completion of the study and review of the report by the EAC, MOEF

considers the recommendation of the EAC and provides the environmental clearance if appropriate.

12. Category B projects require environmental clearance from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). The State level EAC categorizes the project as either B1 (requiring EIA study) or B2 (no EIA study), and prepares TOR for B1 projects within 60 days. On completion of the study and review of the report by the EAC, the SEIAA issues the EC based on the EAC recommendation. The Notification also provides that any project or activity classified as category B will be treated as category A if it is located in whole or in part within 10 km from the boundary of protected areas, notified areas or inter-state or international boundaries.

13. The only type of infrastructure provided by the RUSDIP that is specified in the EIA Notification is solid waste management for which an EC is required. All necessary "No Objection Certificates" from line agencies are already obtained and attached to this report as **Appendix 1**.

3. Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rule

14. GOI's Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rule (2000) requires authorization for setting up the landfill and handling of wastes from Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RPCB).

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Type, Category and Need

15. **Type.** This is a solid waste management subproject intended to improve the current situation in Sawai Madhopur in terms of providing a disposal area, improving the collection system, and raising the awareness of the community of their responsibility to place their waste at collection points, and to segregate waste that is suitable for recycling.

16. **Category.** Environmental examination indicates the proposed subproject falls within ADB's environmental Category B projects. The Project components will only have small-scale, localized impacts on the environment, and can be mitigated. Under ADB procedures such projects require an IEE to identify and mitigate the impacts, and to determine whether further study or a more detailed EIA may be required.

17. **Need.** The subproject is needed because the present solid waste infrastructure in Sawai Madhopur is inadequate for the needs of the growing population. There are too few collection points and people deposit their solid waste on open grounds where it creates unhealthy environment and produces health hazard. Although the municipality collects the waste from these areas periodically, the service is irregular.

B. Location and Implementation Schedule

18. **Location.** The subproject is located in Sawai Madhopur town, the headquarters town of Sawai Madhopur district. The main infrastructure, a new engineered landfill, will be built on a 10-hectare (ha) uninhabited barren government land far from the built-up areas of the town; and the new metal collection bins will be placed at various locations in the town.

19. **Implementation Schedule.** Detailed design started from middle of 2009 and completed in November 2009. Implementation will start in 2011 with construction of the infrastructure and procurement of equipment to be completed in 1.5 years.

C. Description of the Subproject

1. Existing Solid Waste Management

20. **Management.** The SWM in Sawai Madhopur town is managed by the Sawai Madhopur Municipal Council (SMMC) headed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector supported by 233 sweepers for the collection of waste from bins and street-sweeping. Lack of separate department for solid waste management is a great challenge faced by SMMC for efficient SWM.

21. **Generation.** Sawai Madhopur generates approximately 60 metric tons per day (MTD) of municipal solid wastes comprising of biodegradable and non biodegradable components. Generation is likely to increase to 93 MTD by 2041. Sources of solid waste are households, streets, alleys, vacant lots, construction and demolition sites, repairing sites, treatment plants, parks, gardens, roadside trees, institutions and commercial establishments such as hotels, stores, restaurants, markets.

22. **Collection.** In Sawai Madhopur a systematic and scientific system of primary collection of waste is practically non-existent and yet to be developed. No waste segregation is being practiced. Wastes are being collected and transported as mixed refuse in single compartment vehicles. The frequency of collection is once a day or less. Door to door collection is not done since households are required to deposit their wastes at designated locations. Solid wastes in the slum areas are not collected resulting to indiscriminate disposal and unhygienic conditions.

23. Street cleaning operation (street sweeping and waste collection from bins) is carried out daily by a 233 sweepers. It is noted that the process of street sweeping in Sawai Madhopur is still primitive with the sweepers using brooms to make small heaps of solid waste. These heaps of waste are then taken by hand carts to the nearest waste collection area.

24. **Storage of Solid Wastes.** Wastes are temporarily placed in different containers prior to collection. These containers are composed of (i) 34 containers of 3 cubic meters (m³) and 1.0 m³ capacity with or without covers and (ii) 35 bins of 1 m³ capacity.

25. **Transportation of Solid waste.** Wastes are manually placed in the collection vehicles and transported by tractor trailers. Sawai Madhopur only has one dumper, one loader, and 2 tractors. The existing transportation fleet of the SMMC has a rated capacity of 1.5 – 2.0 MT/vehicle/trip. Further, the operational efficiency of the fleet on road is only about 60 to 70% per day. Sweepings and all other solid wastes that are collected in bins and in open heaps are transported by and disposed without any treatment on available open/barren areas within the town. It is reported by SMMC that each vehicle makes 2-3 trips per day between the assigned wards and the disposal areas. However, it is observed that the vehicles are not filled to maximum capacity to complete scheduled number of trips.

26. **Disposal of solid waste.** SMMC has adopted dumping as a method of waste disposal. As stated earlier, SMMC does not have designated dumping site for disposing municipal solid waste. Presently, solid waste is transported and disposed without any treatment on either side of the roads and barren agriculture land i.e. near Thingla.

2. Subproject Description including Detailed Scope

27. **Table 1** shows the nature and size of the various components of the subproject which will involve physical works. There are: (i) construction of a landfill and internal road; (ii) placement of storage bins in the town; and (iii) provision of vehicles and equipment. The

descriptions shown in **Table 1** are based on the present proposals, which are expected to be substantially correct, although certain details may change as development of the subproject progresses.

28. Layout plan of the landfill site is shown in **Appendix 2**. The landfill is designed to have an active life of 30 years and the closure and post-closure period² will be 5 years after the 'active period' is completed. The design capacity is 93 MTD and the total landfill area is 10.06 ha and out of this, 3.5 ha will be used to accommodate all infrastructure and support facilities as well as to allow the formation of a green belt around the landfill. By Indian standards, the Sawai Madhopur landfill is classified as a medium landfill³.

29. The landfill will be 4 meter (m) deep from natural ground level and waste heap height will be extended to maximum of 4 m above ground level when full. The landfill floor will be sealed with amended clay liner and high density polyethylene (HDPE) geosynthetic liner. A landfill drainage system has been incorporated in the design to collect leachate, which will be transferred into a leachate collection tank. A 135 m internal road for movement of the vehicles, boundary walls for security, plantation for buffer zone, and auxiliary infrastructures such as a small office building with toilet for workers, weighing bridge for recording of incoming wastes, area lighting, watchman room, and fire-fighting equipment are also included in the design.

30. The waste collection/storage bins will be of metal, 1.1 m³ in capacity, located on small concrete plinths at various points in the town, mainly on waste ground adjacent to roads.

31. Equipment and vehicles to be provided includes:

- Garbage collection container of 1.1 cum capacity
- Street litter bins 150 lts capacity
- Bin carrier (capacity 1.1 cum) auto Rickshaw for secondary collection
- Rickshaw trolley(8 bins); and Hand cart (6 bins) for primary collection
- A backhoe digger, compactor and dumper placer for landfill site and secondary transportation

Table 1: Improvements in solid waste management proposed in Sawai Madhopur

Infrastructure	Function	Description	Location
1. Physical Infrastructure			
Sanitary Landfill	Provide a safe repository for non-biodegradable waste (and rejected material from the composting plant) to serve the town population for 30 years.	- High density polyethylene (HDPE) geo-membrane and clay-lined engineered landfill. - Design active life: 30 - Capacity: 93 MTD -Dimension of Landfill Trench – 65 m x 45 m - 4 m deep and 4 m high when cells are full	10.06 hectare (ha) uninhabited barren government-owned land area near Ghudasi Village
Internal Road	Internal road within the landfill for movement of vehicles	- length: 135 meter (m) - width: 3.75 m with 1 m wide hard shoulders on both sides	landfill site
Approach Road	Approach road for landfill	270 m length	landfill site

² The 'closure and post-closure' period for which a landfill will be monitored and maintained

³ There is no standard method for classifying landfills by their capacity. However the following nomenclature is often observed in the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Solid Waste Management: (i) small size landfill has less than 5 hectare area; (ii) medium size landfill has 5 to 20 hectare area; and (iii) large size landfill has greater than 20 hectare area.

Infrastructure	Function	Description	Location
	entry	5 m wide with 1 m wide hard shoulder on either side of the road	
Boundary walls, drainage, office building with toilet, weigh bridge, area lighting, fire-fighting equipment	- Protection of landfill site; - Day-to-day operation and management; - Collection and storage of leachate	- boundary wall: 1150-m stone masonry with barbed wire fencing on top approx 2555 meter length - Office building: 65 m ² - weigh bridge: 27 m ² capacity - others: fire-fighting equipment, area lighting, watchman room	landfill site
Leachate Collection Tank	Collection of leachate generated at landfill site - leachate collection tank is to collect the leachate from header pipe and active landfill area	- Capacity: 3m x 3m x 4m= 36 m ³ - Holding time for leachate: 2 days - Leachate will be collected from sump	Landfill site- corner
Waste Storage Bins	- Provide a location where householders can deposit and segregate their waste; and - Provide a location from where SMMC can collect the wastes regularly and transport to the landfill.	- number: 69 - capacity: 1.1 cubic meters (m ³)	Town area, government right-of-way (ROW)
2. Vehicles and Equipments			
Landfill vehicles	Will be used in the landfill to (i) relocate wastes after delivery; (ii) cover wastes with soil at the end of each day, and (iii) cover compacted wastes with soil on closure of each cell.	- one (1) backhoe machine; - two (2) truck-mounted 14 m ³ refuse compactors	Landfill site
Secondary collection vehicles	Will be used to (i) collect wastes from the town area; and (ii) carry the wastes to transfer stations.	- One (1) bin carrier auto rickshaws with capacity of 1.1 m ³ ; - one (1) truck with hydraulic lift of 10 m ³ capacity; - one (1) truck with hydraulic lift of 5 m ³ capacity	Town area
Primary collection vehicles	Will be used to collect waste from households	- Nineteen (19) rickshaw trolley with capacity of 8 bins; - thirty seven (37) hand carts with capacity of 6 bins	Town area
Litter bins	Will be used by people to deposit their wastes	- 150 street litter bins with 150 litres capacity	Town area

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Physical Resources

1. Administrative Boundaries

32. Sawai Madhopur District is located about 180 km in the north-eastern of Jaipur along the rolling hills of Vindhya and Aravali ranges. It is about 428 kms from Delhi. The total area of the district is 504,299 square kilometre (km²). The district has been divided into four subdivisions: Sawai Madhopur town (also the district headquarters), Bonli, Gangapur, and Bamanwas. The subproject sites are located in the built-up area of Sawai Madhopur town.

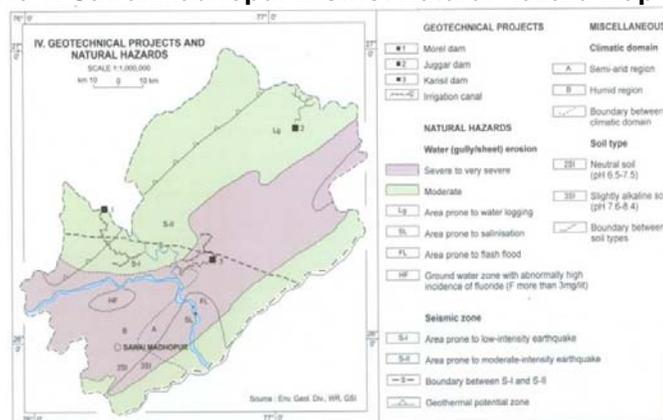
2. Topography, Drainage, and Natural Hazards

33. **Topography.** Sawai Madhopur is located at latitude 25°45' north and longitude 75°59' east, at a height of about 400 to 600 meters above the mean sea level. The topography of Sawai Madhopur city is cup shaped which ranges from flat to rugged terrains. The subproject site being located in the town area, are generally flat.

34. **Drainage.** Due to scanty rains in the region, natural drainage system has not been so far evolved. In fact there is no river/rivulet in the entire Sawai Madhopur district. In Sawai Madhopur town itself no natural drainage system exists to drain away the rainwater or wastewater from the town. The subproject site naturally drains to Latiya nallah.

35. **Natural Hazards.** Based on the evaluation of the Earthquake Zones of Rajasthan, Sawai Madhopur lies in a low damage risk zone and is less prone to earthquakes because it is located on relatively stable geological plains. Natural hazard zone of Sawai Madhopur district is shown in **Figure 1**. Evaluation of the map shows water (gully/sheet) erosion in the town ranges from moderate to severe, with some areas prone to water-logging, salinisation, and flash-flood. A small portion of the district has a groundwater zone with abnormally high incidence of fluoride (more than 3 milligrams per liter (mg/L)). The contour map/level sheet of the district shows that major flood prone areas are Masaldar Mohalla, Koli Mohalla, near Krishi Mandi office, Telipara and near Nagar Palika office. The subproject site is (i) not located in an area prone to water-logging, salinization, and flash flood; and (ii) not located in the mentioned groundwater zone.

Figure 1: Sawai Madhopur District Natural Hazard Map



3. Geology, Geomorphology, Mineral Resources, and Soils

36. **Geology.** The various rocks type exposed in the area belong to Bhilwara, Delhi and Vidhyan Supergroups. A major part of the district is occupied by thick alluvium related to the various river systems.

37. **Geomorphology.** The district is classified into bad land, sand sheet, alluvial plain, pediment, structural and denudational plateau and hills, and valleys belonging to Vindhyan and pre-Vindhyan hills. The area classified into three hydro-geological domains of unconsolidated porous Quaternary formation, consolidated fissured formation, and hilly area with ground water potential ranging from less than 1 to 10 liters per second (lps).

38. **Mineral Resources.** Sizeable reserves of limestone, soapstone, silica sand china clay and building stones are found in the district. However, the subproject site does not have mineral resources.

39. **Soils.** The soil is generally alluvial in nature which prone to water logging. Sawai Madhopur soil is classified as saline and sodic. The soil nutrient status (referring to levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) is graded as low to medium level.

4. Climate

40. The climate of Sawai Madhopur is hot and arid with large variations in temperature. The average temperature in summers ranges from 25 to 45 degree Celsius while winters temperatures are 4 to 20 degree Celsius. The rainfall over Sawai Madhopur is scanty (annual average is 837.40 millimeters) and is concentrated in four months only, i.e., during south-west monsoon in June to September. Dust storms and thunderstorms occur all through the summer and are particularly active in pre-monsoon period. The predominant wind direction is from west and south-west.

5. Air Quality

41. Data on ambient air quality in Sawai Madhopur is not available because the district is not subject to monitoring⁴ by the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RPCB). There are no major industries thus vehicles and fugitive dusts are the possible air pollutants in Sawai Madhopur. Levels of oxides of sulphur and nitrogen within the district are likely to be well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Visual observation of the subproject sites indicates relatively increased dust levels compared to other parts of the town due to pedestrians and vehicles.

6. Surface Water

42. Latiya *nallah* is the surface water crossed by the two bridges the subproject sites. However, data on water quality is not available because the *nallah* is not subject to monitoring. Part of the *nallah* dries up during the summer period. Increase in total suspended solids (TSS) is expected during the monsoon period because rainfall in the town area naturally drains to this *nallah*.

7. Geohydrology and Groundwater

43. Evaluation of the Geohydrological Map of Sawai Madhopur shows the district is composed of (i) Quaternary unconsolidated formations with groundwater potential of 1 to 10 lps; (ii) consolidated fissured formations with groundwater potential of 1 to 5 lps; and (iii) hilly areas with groundwater potential of less than 1 lps. Approximately 60 to 70% of the district (mostly south and eastern part of the district) is covered with consolidated fissured formation.

44. The Central Ground Water Board monitors several national hydrographic monitoring stations in and around Sawai Madhopur. Records of monitoring conducted from May 2005 to January 2006 shows ground water table ranged between 10 to 20 meters below ground level.

45. Records of groundwater quality monitoring from Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) show groundwater quality in Sawai Madhopur town does not conform with the set norms of Government of Rajasthan. It has been noted that groundwater contains high level of total dissolved solids and nitrates.

B. Ecological Resources (Protected Areas including Buffer Zones)

1. National Parks

46. Ranthambore National Park in Sawai Madhopur District, which is famous for the tigers, is one of the biggest national parks in India. The Government of India established it as the Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary in 1955 and was declared as one of the Project Tiger reserves in 1973. Ranthambore became a national park in 1980 and in 1991 the tiger reserve was enlarged to include the nearby Sawai Man Singh and Keladevi sanctuaries. It

⁴ Ambient air quality monitoring is conducted by Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RPCB) only in areas with industries.

covers an area of 1,334.64 km² (core area of 274.50 km² and buffer area of 1,060.14 km²). The subproject site is located about 13 km from the Ranthambore National Park.

2. Wetlands, Mangroves, and Estuarine

47. There are no wetlands, mangroves, or estuarines in Sawai Madhopur.

3. Flora and Fauna

48. **Flora.** The principal species found in Sawai Madhopur is Dhok (*Anogeis pendula*). Some other species sparsely scattered are Raunj (*Acacia leucophloea*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). *Acacia Cataechu* Scrub: These scrubs exclusively occur in Deoli blocks of Uniara range in Tonk district. Small patches also occur in Rawanjna Doongar main and Sawai Madhopur 'B' blocks. The growing stock chiefly consists of stunted and crooked Khair (*Accacia catechu*), Raunj (*Acacia leucophloea*) and Krail (*Capparies deciduas*). The undergrowth is scanty and consists of Ber-Jhari (*Zizyphus nummulana*) and Papadhani (*Fluggea Viscosa*).

49. The subproject site is in the built-up area of Sawai Madhopur town therefore trees and vegetation (mostly shrubs and grasses) are those commonly found in urban areas.

50. **Fauna.** Sawai Madhopur district, having the Ranthambore National Park, has a large variety of animals, birds, and fishes. Tigers, leopards, panthers, wild dogs (Dhole), deers, wild pigs are found in the area. The lakes in the national park attract many water birds and forest birds which include peafowls, doves, parakeets, owls, egrets, herons, among many other bird varieties.

51. The subproject site is in the built-up area of Sawai Madhopur town therefore faunal species observed are those commonly found in urban areas (such as domesticated dogs, cows, pigs, and insects).

C. Economic Development

52. The economic condition of people in Sawai Madhopur is not satisfactory. Most recent data available is for 1998 which shows about 28% of the population is comprised of families below poverty line. These people are mostly labour class working in industries, shops, restaurant, construction, transport and other manual labour. The bulk of population depends upon agriculture and animal husbandry.

53. Being district headquarter, Sawai Madhopur town is the main regional centre for the entire district and is working as service centre for providing services like trade and commerce, transport, commercial and other higher level public facilities for the entire district.

54. Total workers in the districts as per 2001 census are 469,164 out of which 366,794 are main workers and 102,370 are marginal workers and 647,893 are non workers. The Work Participation Rate is 42%.

55. The occupational structure of people in Sawai Madhopur town shows that town is a commercial centre as well as service town. A number of district level offices are located in the town and as such about 23% workers are engaged in service sector. Industrial activity is not very significant due to lack of water and power. Therefore, employment in industrial sector is only 16%. It may be mentioned that Sawai Madhopur is famous for mason and construction workers. They are not only worked at Sawai Madhopur or other neighbouring states, but also in Gulf countries. The high percentage of workers of about 11.25% in construction justifies this fact.

1. Land use

56. Total area within municipal limits of Sawai Madhopur town is 59 km². Out of which only 4.94 km² is the developed area and the rest consists of water bodies hills, agricultural lands, and other uses. Out of the total developed area, 40.05% is classified as residential use, 4.1% as commercial use, 15.4% is industrial (which is mainly a cement manufacturing facility), 1.2% as land under Government offices, 3.3% as Government reserved areas, 2.9% as recreational use, 12.8% as public and semi-public, and the remaining 19.8% as circulation use.

1. Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture

57. **Commerce.** The main retail and wholesale business activities of the city are still carried out in the market of old Sawai Madhopur town. These traditional markets are the principle business areas of the city. Originally planned straight roads in this area have become narrower because of the continuous *Chabutara* type encroachments in front of the shops, bus stand and the business allied to transportation is located along khandar road in this area.

58. The newly developed “Bazaria” is the main market street of main town where retail and transport oriented business is located. This causes overcrowding and congestion on this road because of intermingling of traffic. There is no parking facility for vehicles in these markets.

59. **Industrial Development.** Sawai Madhopur town is a fast developing industrial town because of its nodal location at the junction of broad gauge railway lines. The town has only one large scale industrial unit (Jaipur Udyog Cement Limited) which is located in the north town. There are two planned industrial areas by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd (RIICO) for small scale units; Kherda Industrial area is located on Tonk road in the west in an area of about 100 acres with 137 plots. The other industrial area is located on Ranthambhore road in the east in about 57 acres with 62 plots. Both industrial areas have been fully developed.

60. **Agriculture.** About 60% of land in Sawai Madhopur is used for agricultural purposes. Main crops include cereals, pulses, food grains, and oilseeds. The subproject sites are not located in these agricultural areas.

2. Infrastructure

61. **Water supply.** Water is being sourced from a surface source (Banas River) and groundwater sources (extraction thru 63 tubewells and 10 open wells). Total production from all these sources is 8.0 million liters per day. The gross water supply through the piped system is estimated 67.79 liters per capita per day (lpcd) which is much less than the standard norm of 135 lpcd. The existing water supply system comprises mainly of asbestos cement (AC) pipes.

62. **Sewerage System.** Sawai Madhopur town does not have underground sewerage system. Wastewater from toilets overflows into the municipal drains and eventually to Latiya *nallah* causing unsanitary conditions.

63. **Sanitation.** Only 50% of the total households reportedly have septic tanks and soak-well systems for sewerage disposal. The remaining households practice open defecation which is an unacceptable and unhygienic practice. The raw settled sewage from septic tanks is periodically flushed out by sanitary workers of the Sawai Madhopur Municipal Board

however, is being indiscriminately discharged to open spaces, agricultural lands in an manner.

64. **Drainage.** The existing flood drainage system of Sawai Madhopur town is mainly through Latiya *nallah* which ultimately drains into the Surwal Dam through a diversion channel. In the old town, though lateral drains are constructed, they are of insufficient capacity for flood drainage. Analysis of existing storm water drainage system indicates that the main drains do not have sufficient capacities and requisite sections. Subsidiary drains are almost absent. The main problems with the existing system are that the drains were poorly designed and built with ineffective gradients, and have been inadequately maintained over the years. As a result many are blocked with discarded garbage and are overflowing and leaking, and there are large areas of unsightly and unhygienic standing water around the town.

65. **Solid Waste.** Sawai Madhopur Municipal Council (SMMC) is responsible for solid waste management in Sawai Madhopur town. The estimated quantity of solid waste generation is 31 metric tons per day. The major sources of municipal solid waste are domestic, fruits and vegetable markets, hotels and restaurants, markets, street sweepings, hospitals, office/institutions, and construction and demolition waste (debris). Presently, a systematic and scientific system of primary collection of waste is practically non-existent and yet to be developed. Most of the citizens merely dump the wastes in nearby open drains/bins or open space available adding to the piling up of waste along road sides and clogging of drains. The waste is collected from 145 different places in town and transported by the SMMC and disposed without any treatment on available open/barren areas.

66. **Transportation.** Sawai Madhopur has a road network of 109 km, consisting of 35 km bituminous roads, 54 km cement concrete roads, 10 km wet mix macadam (WMM) road, and 10 km earthen road. SMMC and the Public Works Department (PWD) are responsible for planning, construction, and maintenance of the road and transport network while the traffic police is responsible for traffic control and daily traffic management issues.

D. Social and Cultural Resources

67. **Demography.** The population of the district is more than 1.11 million. The population density of Sawai Madhopur is 248 persons per km², which is more than the state's population density of 165 persons per km². The literacy rate of the district is 56.67%, which is slightly lower than the state literacy rate (60.41%).

68. **Health and Educational Facilities.** There are good educational facilities in Sawai Madhopur district, which serve both townspeople and inhabitants of surrounding villages and towns in the hinterland. There are 688 primary schools, 161 secondary schools and 58 higher secondary schools, plus 21 degree colleges and one industrial training institute (ITI).

69. As the district headquarters town, Sawai Madhopur is the main centre for health facilities in the area and there is a district general hospital, four community health centres, 22 primary health centres, 194 sub-health centres, a TB clinic, and 14 private hospitals.

70. **History, Culture, and Tourism.** Sawai Madhopur has moderate tourist inflows with main attractions being Ranthambore National Park, Ranthambore Fort, Ganesh Temple, Kala–Gaura Bhairwa Temple, Chamatkar Ji Jain Mandir, Man Sarovar Dam, Chouth Mata Temple, Shiwad Temple, Bhagwatghar Kunda, Ambreshwaram Temple, Rameshwaram, Khandar Fort., Persian inscriptions in a Baori. Sawai Madhopur functions as an ideal weekend resort for inhabitants of the Delhi Metropolis in addition to being a place of interest for foreign tourists. No historical, cultural, or tourist attractions in or within the vicinity of the subproject sites.

71. **Religious Sites.** No religious site in or within the vicinity of the subproject site.
72. **Recreational Areas and Other Public Places.** No recreational areas or other public places in or within the vicinity of the subproject site.

IV. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

73. This section of the IEE reviews possible subproject-related impacts, in order to identify issues requiring further attention and screen out issues of no relevance. ADB SPS (2009) require that impacts and risks will be analyzed during pre-construction, construction, and operational stages in the context of the subproject's area of influence. As defined previously, the primary impact areas are (i) the drainage sites to be rehabilitated and de-silted; (ii) drainage sites to be strengthened and extended; (iii) main routes/intersections which will be traversed by construction vehicles; and (iv) quarries and borrow pits as sources of construction materials. The secondary impact areas are: (i) entire Sawai Madhopur area outside of the delineated primary impact area; and (ii) entire Sawai Madhopur district in terms of over-all environmental improvement.

74. The ADB REA Checklist for Solid Waste was found in http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines/environmental_assessment/eaguidelines002.asp was used to screen the subproject for environmental impacts and to determine the scope of the IEE investigation. The completed Checklist is found in **Appendix 3**. All the proposed subproject components will interact physically with the environment.

75. In the case of this subproject (i) most of the individual elements are relatively small and involve straightforward construction and operation, so impacts will be mainly localized and not greatly significant; (ii) most of the predicted impacts are associated with the construction process, and are produced because that process is invasive, involving excavation and earth movements; and (iii) being located in the built-up area of Sawai Madhopur, will not cause direct impact on biodiversity values. The Landfill site will be in properties held by the local government and access to the subproject area is thru public rights-of-way and existing roads hence, land acquisition and encroachment on private property will not occur.

A. Pre-construction

1. Landfill

76. **Design Considerations.** The design of the landfill is on accordance with GOI Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management⁵. As recommended in the CPHEEO Manual, the design considered this components: (i) a liner system at the base and sides of the landfill which prevents migration of leachate or gas to the surrounding soil; (ii) a leachate collection and control facility which collects and extracts leachate from within and from the base of the landfill; (iii) a gas collection and control facility (optional for small landfills) which collects and extracts gas from within and from the top of the landfill and then treats it or uses it for energy recovery; (iv) a final cover system at the top of the landfill which enhances surface drainage, prevents infiltrating water and supports surface vegetation; (v) a surface water drainage system which collects and removes all surface runoff from the landfill site; (vi) an environmental monitoring system which periodically collects and analyses air, surface water,

⁵ The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India constituted an Expert Committee in February, 1998 composed of academic and research institutions, central Ministries/Departments and Urban Local Bodies to develop a manual with a view to assist and guide the Urban Local Bodies for managing the solid waste in an efficient manner.

soil-gas and ground water samples around the landfill site; and (vii) closure and post-closure plan which lists the steps that must be taken to close.

77. **Location Considerations.** Availability of land in Sawai Madhopur town is limited. The selection process has to be confined to only one or two sites. The present site in Ghudasi Village has been selected using the site selection criteria recommended in the CPHEEO Manual. The landfill site is not located within (i) 200 m of any lake or pond; (ii) 100 m of a navigable river or stream; (iii) a 100 year flood plain; (iv) within 200 m of the right of way of any state or national highway; (v) 300 m of a public park; (vi) critical habitat area; (vii) wetland; (viii) an area where water table is less than 2m below ground surface; (ix) the limits prescribed by regulatory agencies such as the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Central Pollution Control Board, and Aviation Authorities; (x) 500 m of any water supply well; (xi) a coastal regulation zone; and (xii) an area of potentially unstable zones such as landslide prone areas and fault zones. The CPHEEO Manual recommends that a zone of 500 m around the landfill boundary should be declared a “No-Development Buffer Zone” after the landfill location is finalised.

78. **Liner System Design and Stability.** The liner system for landfill site at Sawai Madhopur is designed based on MoEF recommendations. As per MoEF “*Construction of a non-permeable lining system at the base and wall of waste disposal site area - For landfill receiving residues of waste processing facilities or mixed waste or waste having contamination of hazardous material (such as aerosol, bleaches, polishes, batteries, waste oils, paint products and pesticides) minimum liner specification shall be a composite barrier having 1.5mm HDPE geo-membrane or equivalent overlying 90cm of soil (clay/amended soil) having permeability coefficient not greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.*”

79. Therefore for the landfill site liner system of following specifications has been recommended to comply with the MSW (Management and Handling) Rules 2000. The liner system will comprise of following layers below the waste level:

- (i) A drainage layer of 300-mm thick granular material of permeability not greater than 10^{-2} cm/sec;
- (ii) A 150 mm thick protective clay layer;
- (iii) A HDPE geo-membrane liner of thickness 1.5 mm;
- (iv) A 6 mm thick synthetic clay liner

80. **Leachate Generation, Handling, and Treatment.** Leachate generation potential was estimated using CPHEEO calculation as shown in the box below. The results show an average flow of approximately 383 m³/month. Based on the volume of leachate that was predicted to be generated, it was deemed feasible to build a leachate collection tank that will contain at least 2 days leachate i.e. 36 m³ capacity. The leachate storage tank will be made of stone masonry with dimensions of 3m x 3m x 4m.

Calculation of Leachate quantity:	
Landfill plan area of one phase up to year 2011	= 2925 m ²
Average rainfall at Sawai Madhopur	= 873.40 mm/year
90% of rainfall occurs in 3 months	= 786.06 mm
Average rainfall for one month period	= 262.02 mm/month
Assuming 50% of rainfall turning as leachate.	
Hence, Average volume of leachate collected	= 383.17 m ³ /month
	= 12.77 m ³ /day
Hence, leachate treatment system shall be designed for a capacity of 12.77 m ³ /day.	
Capacity of leachate collection tank	= 12.77 x 2 (Assuming atleast 2 days storage of leachate)
Capacity of leachate tank	= 25.52 m ³ minimum

81. Leachate will be pumped into the storage tank using a low head, high volume submersible pump with components that are compatible with the chemistry of the water. This pump will be situated in the main collection sump, which will be the primary collection point throughout the life of the operation of the landfill. Given this information, the pump was sized to handle the average flow at build-out of the facility, approximately 50 litres per minute.

82. **Leachate Monitoring Program.** Any disposal method for leachate needs to be approved by the CPHEEO and outlined in the EMP. Any leachate to be disposed will need to comply with the Disposal Standards for Treated Leachate as specified in the MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 (**Appendix 4**).

83. **Landfill Gas Management System.** For all MSW landfills, the CPHEEO Manual recommends controlled passive venting. Only for small (less than 100 tons per day), shallow (less than 5 m deep) and remotely located landfills, will uncontrolled release be allowed. For the Sawai Madhopur landfill only gas venting system is being considered in design.

84. 5 number of gas vent made up of 110 mm diameter PVC pipes will be installed though the landfill (provide correct information). These pipes will have an average depth 6 m and shall penetrate the in-situ wastes. The gas vent will be equally distributed within the closed waste dump and will have a stick up of at least 2 m relative to the final surface of the compacted and covered site. Gas emissions which may be identified during site clearing and grading will be evaluated and provided with similar vents where necessary. Results of subsequent gas monitoring will be used to determine if flaring will be needed. A gas monitoring program, as part of the EMP will be developed to demonstrate landfill gas is not migrating off-site and does not pose health, fire, and explosion hazards.

85. **Drainage and Hydrology.** To avoid generation of excessive leachate, erosion of cover material and/or waste from the landfill, surface water controls were incorporated in the design and generally conform with the following principle: (i) all water that has entered waste-filled areas, and water that has been contaminated by leachate, will be handled and treated in the same manner as leachate; (ii) the exposed or cleared areas at the landfill site will be minimized at all times, and all topsoil set aside for re-vegetation purposes; and (iii) all completed areas of the landfill will be progressively re-vegetated, and any areas exposed for greater than 30 days will be stabilized so as to prevent soil erosion.

86. At Sawai Madhopur to control storm water drainage kerb stone will be provided at the periphery of the landfill trench, which disallowed the storm water to entering into active landfill.

87. The key design consideration involving the hydrology and drainage analysis involved diverting storm water off of the initial landfill cell which will be approximately 0.2925 ha in size in order to take advantage of economies of scale to obtain the most cost effective installation. Any precipitation that enters the leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) will require treatment and disposal. Any storm water entering the up-gradient half of the cell will be diverted out of the LCRS and into a drainage channel outside of the cell. After refuse has been placed in the down gradient half of the module, the outlet to the drainage channel will be closed and the LCRS from the up-gradient half of the cell will be connected to main collection system. This temporary diversion of storm water will result in a substantial reduction in handling and treatment costs as the cell is developed.

88. **Landfill Operations and Maintenance Manual.** The landfill needs to be operated in a uniform manner so its integrity is maintained and utmost environmental protection is maintained. The Landfill Operations and Maintenance (O and M) Manual will be prepared as part of the subproject by the O and M contractor to detail the operational procedures to be followed and implemented to ensure compliance with the intended construction and

operation standards. Its purposes (**Appendix 5**) include: (i) provide information on the basic components of the landfill; (ii) familiarize the Operator with the various containment units and environmental control/monitoring systems; (iii) familiarize the Operator with the general operational phasing or sequencing of waste filling; (iv) provide basic engineering controls for the landfill construction in conformance to design requirements; (v) provide basic information on the type and purpose of the landfill heavy equipment and their maintenance requirements; (vi) provide instruction on daily waste filling operations including load inspection procedures, spreading and compaction of waste, and application of cover; (vii) provide procedures for operating under inclement or wet weather operations; (viii) provide general procedures for emergency response and management; (ix) provide a detailed description of environmental monitoring and inspections; and (x) familiarize the Operator with safety procedures related to landfill operations.

89. **Environmental Monitoring Program.** The CPHEEO Manual recommends establishment of the following baseline parameters for one (1) year prior to construction of the landfill:

- (i) Ground Water Quality – minimum of 3 samples from each aquifer analysed in monthly basis for drinking water quality parameters;
- (ii) Surface Water Quality – minimum of 3 samples from a stream/storm water drain analysed on a monthly basis and for parameters relevant for wastewater drains;
- (iii) Landfill Gas – sampling and analysis for methane, hydrogen sulphide and other gases on a monthly basis;
- (iv) Dust – particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀) monitoring on a monthly basis, specifically at noon, during hot, dry and windy days;
- (v) Odour – monthly analysis at the site and at 200-m intervals from the landfill boundary to the nearest inhabited zone;
- (vi) Noise – Peak noise analysis at the site and nearby inhabited zone on a monthly basis;
- (vii) Vegetative Cover - vegetative mapping on a seasonal basis.

90. **Screening of Wastes Received.** Waste acceptance and screening procedures will be part of the Landfill O and M Manual to ensure that the site does not accept wastes that are prohibited from entry. Hazardous/biomedical wastes will not be placed in the landfill. Signs will be prominently displayed at the point of entry to clearly indicate the types of wastes that are allowed and those that are not to be accepted.

91. **Security.** The boundary walls will be marked and a billboard will be placed at the gate and at conspicuous locations in the landfill site to indicate that unauthorized access, illegal dumping, burning, and squatting are prohibited. Security will be provided to ensure that illegal dumping, theft, and unauthorized access do not happen.

92. **Traffic Investigation.** Traffic investigations will be conducted to identify peak traffic volume as well as the quality of existing roads near the landfill. The influence of increased heavy vehicle traffic due to landfilling will be analysed with a view to widening the existing road.

93. **Post-Closure Usage.** The landfill once used up to its full capacity will be closed and rehabilitated. Establishment of permanent structures will not be allowed on any part of the closed landfill as decomposition of the underlying waste and release of gases will lead to settlement of the ground.

94. **Climate Change.** Sawai Madhopur will make a significant contribution to reducing the impact of its solid wastes, in terms of reducing greenhouse emissions, predominantly through the management of landfill gases.

2. Storage Waste Bins

95. The main function of the storage and litter bins is to maximize the storage of waste from households to avoid littering and clandestine dumping on vacant lots, public spaces, or along waterways. In addition to the design capacity, recommended management strategies include (i) implement a regular collection schedule with sufficient frequency to avoid accumulation of garbage; (ii) encourage separation of recyclable materials at the point of generation, so that the collection points do not become sorting points for informal sector waste pickers; (iii) encourage residents to put waste out at designated times and locations; and (iv) where possible, blocking off access to dumping sites and fining illegal dumpers.

96. Construction of these facilities will not be large enough to significantly disturb any nearby modern-day social and cultural resources, such as schools, hospitals, and temples. However it will not be desirable to have operating waste handling facilities in the vicinity of these resources, so such locations will be avoided.

97. The existing water supply system comprises mainly of AC pipes, so there is a risk of contact with carcinogenic material if these pipes are uncovered in the course of the work. The locations of all new infrastructures have been planned to avoid locations of existing AC pipes so AC pipes will not be discovered accidentally. DSC will develop an AC Pipe protocol to be applied in any instance that AC pipes are found. This is being based on the approach recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)⁶, and amongst other things, will involve:

- (i) Training of all personnel (including manual labourers) to enable them to understand the dangers of AC pipes and to be able to recognise them in situ;
- (ii) Reporting procedures to inform management immediately if AC pipes are encountered;
- (iii) Development and application of a detailed health and safety (H and S) procedure to protect both workers and citizens.
- (iv) Compliance with national and international standards for dealing with asbestos such as removal of all persons to a safe distance and use of appropriate breathing apparatus and protective equipment by persons delegated to deal with the AC material;
- (v) Procedures for the safe removal and long-term disposal of all asbestos-containing material encountered.

3. Waste Collection Vehicles

98. Equipment manufacturers' recommended engine maintenance, along with the mechanical maintenance for the safe operation of the vehicles will be included in the Landfill O and M Manual.

4. Construction Camp, Stockpile Areas, Storage Areas, and Disposal Areas

99. **Site selection of construction work camps, stockpile areas, storage areas, and disposal areas.** Priority is to locate these in the existing dumpsite area. However, if it is

⁶ In the USA, standards and approaches for handling asbestos are prescribed by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and can be found at <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/asbestos>

deemed necessary to locate elsewhere, sites to be considered will not promote instability and result in destruction of property, vegetation, irrigation, and drinking water supply systems. Residential areas will not be considered to protect the human environment (i.e., to curb accident risks, health risks due to air and water pollution and dust, and noise, and to prevent social conflicts, shortages of amenities, and crime). Extreme care will be taken to avoid disposals near the tiger reserves, wetlands, swamps, or in areas which will inconvenience the community. All locations would be included in the design specifications and on plan drawings.

100. **Site selection of sources of materials.** Extraction of materials can disrupt natural land contours and vegetation resulting in accelerated erosion, disturbance in natural drainage patterns, ponding and water logging, and water pollution. To mitigate the potential environmental impacts, locations of quarry site/s and borrow pit/s (for loose material other than stones) would be included in the design specifications and on plan drawings. Priority would be sites already permitted by Mining Department. If other sites are necessary, these would be located away from population centres, drinking water intakes and streams, cultivable lands, and natural drainage systems; and in structurally stable areas even if some distance from construction activities. It will be the construction contractor's responsibility to verify the suitability of all material sources and to obtain the approval of Sawai Madhopur local government. If additional quarries will be required after construction is started, then the construction contractor shall use the mentioned criteria to select new quarry sites, with written approval of Sawai Madhopur local government.

B. Construction

1. Screening of No Significant Impacts

101. The construction work is expected not to cause major negative impacts, mainly because:

- (i) Most of the activities will be on the existing government land thus could be constructed without causing major disruption to road users and any commercial establishments and residential areas;
- (ii) The site is located on an government-owned land which is not occupied or used for any other purpose;
- (iii) Overall construction program will be relatively short and is expected to be completed in 18 months with activities to be conducted by small teams working on short lengths at a time so most impacts will be localized and short in duration; and
- (iv) Most of the predicted impacts associated with the construction process are produced because the process is invasive, such as involving earth-moving and excavation. However the routine nature of the impacts means that most can be easily mitigated and the impacts are clearly a result of the construction process rather than the design or location, as impacts will not occur if excavation or other ground disturbance is not involved.

102. As a result, there are several aspects of the environment which are not expected to be affected by the construction process and these can be screened out of the assessment at this stage as required by ADB procedure. These are shown in **Table 2**. These environmental factors are screened out presently but will be assessed again before starting of the construction activities.

Table 2: Fields in which construction is not expected to have significant impacts

Field	Rationale
Topography, Drainage, and Natural	Activities are not large enough to affect these features.

Field	Rationale
Hazards	
Geology, Geomorphology, Mineral Resources, and Soils	Activities are not large enough to affect these features. No mineral resources in the subproject sites.
Climate	Activities are not large enough to affect this feature.
Air Quality	Short-term production of dust is the only effect on atmosphere
Geohydrology and Groundwater	Activities will not be large enough to affect these features
Protected Areas – Ranthambore National Park	Subproject sites are located 13 km from the boundaries of the national park. Construction-related transport activities (hauling of materials and disposal of wastes) will not affect the national park.
Flora and Fauna	No rare or endangered species.
Economic Development	Activities are not large enough to permanently affect this feature.
Land Use	No change in land use.
Socio-economic	Subproject site is located entirely on government-owned land so there is no need to acquire land from private owners.
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	Activities are not large enough to affect these features
Population	Activities are not large enough to affect this feature.
Health and education facilities	Activities are not large enough to affect this feature.
Religious sites	No religious sites within the two subproject sites.
Historical, Archaeological, Paleontological, or Architectural sites	No scheduled or unscheduled historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural sites

2. Construction Methods

a. Landfill Area

103. Construction of the landfill will begin with excavation to reduce the floor of the site to 4.0 m below the present ground level. This will be done by backhoe diggers and bulldozers. Once the floor is level and the sloping sides have been formed, a clay layer will be created, by watering and compacting the existing soil if it is of the required composition, or by importing a clay and Bentonite mixture, which will be applied from trucks and smoothed and finished by hand. This will be covered with a HDPE geo linear, and perforated plastic pipes will be laid on the surface to collect leachate, which will drain into small shallow evaporation ponds dug in an adjacent part of the site. Finally a 20 cm depth of gravel will be added above the geo-textile HDPE linear to allow leachate to drain into the pipes. Initially construction of 1 sanitary land fill trench of size 65 meter x 45 meter in plan 4.0 meter deep from ground level is considered. It is estimated that 1 sanitary landfill trench will be sufficient for 1 year of disposal. Construction of 3m x 3m x 4m deep (internal size) leachate collection sump will also be taken up initially.

b. Storage Bins

104. Waste storage bins will be provided at different locations in the town, from where waste will be collected daily by the municipality. The sites will be on open ground adjacent to roads, and at each a small concrete plinth (approximately 3 x 2 m and 0.25 m above ground level) will be built. This will require the excavation of soil down to around 0.25 m by backhoe, after which the sides above- and below-ground will be encased in wooden shuttering. Concrete will be inserted and allowed to dry, after which the shuttering will be removed. The closable metal storage bins will be manufactured locally and brought to each site on trucks and placed on the plinths by means of a small crane.

105. These facilities will involve simple construction at relatively small sites, and as a result there should not be major environmental impacts.

3. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

106. **Air Quality.** Operation of construction equipment, transport and stockpiling of soil and sand can cause emission of air pollutants including particulates, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide resulting to human health hazards and destruction of vegetation. High concentration of airborne dusts results in deposition and possible damage to vegetation and nearby locators. The potential impacts are negative but short-term and reversible by mitigation measures. DSC will conduct ambient air quality monitoring according to determined sampling locations and schedule. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Fit all heavy equipment and machinery with air pollution control devices which are operating correctly;
- (ii) Reduce dust by spraying stockpiled soil, excavated materials, and spoils;
- (iii) Cover with tarpaulin vehicles transporting soil and sand; and
- (iv) Cover stockpiled construction materials with tarpaulin.

107. **Noise Level.** Increase in noise level may be caused by earth moving and excavation equipment, and the transportation of equipment, materials and people. Impact is negative, short-term, and reversible by mitigation measures. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Plan activities in consultation with DSC so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance;
- (ii) Require horns not be used unless it is necessary to warn other road users or animals of the vehicle's approach;
- (iii) Minimize noise from construction equipment by using vehicle silencers, fitting jackhammers with noise-reducing mufflers, and portable street barriers the sound impact to surrounding locators; and
- (iv) Maximum sound levels shall never exceed 80 dbA when measured at a distance of 10 m or more from the vehicle (s).

108. **Flora and Fauna resources.** There are no protected areas in or within of the sub-project location, and no special ecological interest at the landfill site (which is covered by secondary scrub vegetation), so construction will have no ecological impacts. There are small numbers of trees on the large plot of government land on which the landfill will be located, and given global concerns regarding the loss of trees worldwide, mature specimens will not be removed unnecessarily. Land-clearing activities and presence of workers in the landfill site can damage or cause loss of existing vegetation and decrease or cause loss of animals/birds. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures. The construction contractors will be required to:

- (i) Minimize removal of vegetation and disallow cutting of trees;
- (ii) If tree-removal will be required, obtain tree-cutting permit from SMMC, earth-ball trees, and transplant to DSC-approved areas;
- (iii) Require to plant three (3) native trees for every one (1) that is removed; and
- (iv) Prohibit employees from poaching wildlife, bird hunting, and cutting of trees for firewood.

109. **Landscape and Aesthetics.** Construction and demolition activities produce substantial quantities of solid and hazardous wastes as well as excess construction materials. Such waste could include removed concrete, wood, trees and plants, packaging material, empty containers, spoiled soil, sludge, oils, lubricants, paints, chemicals, worn-out spares, remnants of construction materials, and other similar items. These impacts can be disturbing or unpleasant thus negative but short-term and reversible by mitigation measures. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Prepare and implement Waste Management Plan (as part of the EMP);
- (ii) Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse or remove from the site;
- (iii) Manage solid waste according to the following preference hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal to designated areas;
- (iv) Remove all wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required; and
- (v) Request DSC to report in writing that the necessary environmental restoration work has been adequately performed before acceptance of work.

110. **Traffic Accessibility.** Hauling of construction materials and operation of vehicles on-site can cause traffic problems and conflicts in right-of-way. Potential impact is negative but short term and reversible by mitigation measures. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Plan transportation routes so that heavy vehicles do not enter Sawai Madhopur town and do not use narrow local roads, except in the immediate vicinity of delivery sites;
- (ii) Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours;
- (iii) Locate entry and exit points in areas where there is low potential for traffic congestion;
- (iv) Keep the site free from all unnecessary obstructions;
- (v) Drive vehicles in a considerate manner;
- (vi) Coordinate with Sawai Madhopur Municipal Traffic Office for temporary road diversions and with for provision of traffic aids if transportation activities cannot be avoided during peak hours;
- (vii) Notify affected locators; and
- (viii) Provide sign boards informing nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.

111. Excavation works for the plinths and placement of the waste bins by cranes can cause traffic impediments particularly in the town centre where roads are narrow and easily congested. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Place all excavated soil off the road wherever possible; and
- (ii) Where this cannot be achieved, conduct the work during periods of low traffic volume (for example on a Sunday).

112. **Socio-Economic.** The landfill and road will be located entirely on government owned land so there is no need to acquire land from private owners, which might affect the income and assets of owners and tenants.

113. The land is also not used for any purpose and there are no industries, housing, shops or infrastructure in the vicinity, so construction will not affect income-generating activities.

114. Manpower will be required during the 18 months construction stage. This can result to generation of contractual employment and increase in local revenue. Thus potential impact is positive and long-term. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Employ at least 50% of the labour force, or to the maximum extent, local persons within the 2-km immediate area if manpower is available; and
- (ii) Secure construction materials from local market.

115. The storage bins will all be located on government land, so there will be no need to acquire land, and thus there should be no impacts on the assets or income of landowners or

tenants. The storage bin sites are so small that construction will not impede the access of customers to nearby shops.

116. **Occupational Health and Safety.** Workers need to be mindful of the occupational hazards which can arise from working in close contact with contaminated soil or sludge from de-silting and cleaning the drains. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Develop and implement site-specific Health and Safety (H&S) Plan which will include measures such as: (a) excluding public from the site; (b) ensuring all workers are provided with and use Personal Protective Equipment; (c) H&S Training⁷ for all site personnel; (d) documented procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (e) documentation of work-related accidents;
- (ii) Ensure that qualified first-aid can be provided at all times. Equipped first-aid stations shall be easily accessible throughout the site;
- (iii) Provide medical insurance coverage for workers;
- (iv) Secure all installations from unauthorized intrusion and accident risks;
- (v) Provide supplies of potable drinking water;
- (vi) Provide clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances;
- (vii) Provide H&S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injuring to fellow workers;
- (viii) Provide visitor orientation if visitors to the site can gain access to areas where hazardous conditions or substances may be present. Ensure also that visitor/s do not enter hazard areas unescorted;
- (ix) Ensure the visibility of workers through their use of high visibility vests when working in or walking through heavy equipment operating areas;
- (x) Ensure moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms;
- (xi) Mark and provide sign boards for hazardous areas such as energized electrical devices and lines, service rooms housing high voltage equipment, and areas for storage and disposal. Signage shall be in accordance with international standards and be well known to, and easily understood by workers, visitors, and the general public as appropriate; and
- (xii) Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.

117. **Community Health and Safety.** Hazards posed to the public, specifically in high-risk pedestrian areas (e.g., schools, community centre, central business and shopping areas), may include traffic accidents and vehicle collision with pedestrians. Potential impact is negative but short-term and reversible by mitigation measures. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Plan routes to avoid times of peak-pedestrian activities;
- (ii) Liaise with DSC in identifying high-risk areas on route cards/maps;

⁷ Some of the key areas that may be covered during training as they relate to the primary causes of accidents include (i) slips, trips and falls; (ii) personal protective equipment; (iii) ergonomics, repetitive motion, and manual handling; (iv) workplace transport; and (v) legislation and responsibilities. Training can provide the foundations of competence but it does not necessarily result in a competent worker. Therefore, it is essential to assess staff competence to ensure that the training provided is relevant and effective. Supervision and monitoring arrangements shall be in place to ensure that training has been effective and the worker is competent at their job. The level of supervision and monitoring required is a management decision that shall be based on the risks associated with the job, the level of competence required, the experience of the individual and whether the worker works as part of a team or is a lone worker.

- (iii) Maintain regularly the vehicles and use of manufacturer-approved parts to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure; and
- (iv) Provide road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions.

118. **Quarry Sites and Borrow pits.** Extraction of approximately 8,000-9000 m³ of clay, soils, stones, aggregates, and loose materials other than stones can cause disruption of natural land contours and vegetation resulting in accelerated erosion, landslides, disturbance in natural drainage patterns, sedimentation/siltation of surface waters, and water pollution. Extraction of rocks and materials from river beds can result in endangerment of bridges and continuous degradation of the river regime. Potential impacts are negative and can be long-term and irreversible thus the construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Verify suitability of all material sources and obtain approval of DSC;
- (ii) Prioritize government-approved quarries and borrow pits;
- (iii) Obtain approval of DSC if new quarries and borrow sites are necessary;
- (iv) Obtain approval of DSC if extracting rocks, gravel, and sand from small rivers or streams is necessary. The extraction points shall be spread out along the length of the river to minimize disruption in river flow and to prevent instability to embankments. Local residents and water users shall be consulted to ensure that irrigation intakes, bunds, and local fishing are not adversely impacted; and
- (v) Request DSC to report in writing that the necessary environmental restoration work has been adequately performed before acceptance of work.

119. **Work Camps.** Operation of work camps can cause temporary air and noise pollution from machine operation, water pollution from storage and use of fuels, oils, solvents, and lubricants. Potential impacts are negative but short-term and reversible by mitigation measures. The construction contractor will be required to:

- (i) Consult with DSC before locating project offices, sheds, and construction plants
- (ii) Minimize removal of vegetation and disallow cutting of trees;
- (iii) Provide water and sanitation facilities for employees;
- (iv) Prohibit employees from poaching wildlife and cutting of trees for firewood;
- (v) Train employees in the storage and handling of materials which can potentially cause soil contamination;
- (vi) Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse or remove from the site;
- (vii) Manage solid waste according to the following preference hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal to designated areas;
- (viii) Remove all wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required; and
- (ix) Request DSC to report in writing that the camp has been vacated and restored to pre-project conditions before acceptance of work.

120. **Social and Cultural Resources.** There are no modern-day social and cultural resources (such as schools and hospitals) near the landfill or access road, and no areas that are used for religious or other purposes, so there is no risk of other impacts on such community assets.

121. Although the landfill will be built on land that is uninhabited, there is a risk that the work could damage social and cultural resources. Rajasthan is an area with a rich and varied cultural heritage so there is a risk that any work involving ground disturbance could uncover and damage archaeological and historical remains. Given that the proposed landfill site is uninhabited and shows no sign of having been used to any extent in the past, then it

could be that there is a low risk of such impacts. Nevertheless this will be ascertained by consulting the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and steps should be taken according to the nature of the risk. This should involve:

- (i) Consulting ASI to obtain an expert assessment of the archaeological potential of the site;
- (ii) Selecting an alternative location if the site is considered to be of medium or high risk;
- (iii) Including state and local archaeological, cultural and historical authorities and interest groups in consultation forums as project stakeholders so that their expertise can be made available to the project; and
- (iv) Developing a protocol for use by the Contractor in conducting any excavation work, to ensure that any chance finds are recognised and measures are taken to ensure they are protected and conserved. This should involve:
 - (a) Having excavation observed by a person with archaeological field training;
 - (b) Stopping work immediately to allow further investigation if any finds are suspected; and
 - (c) Calling in the state archaeological authority if a find is suspected, and taking any action they require ensuring its removal or protection

C. Operation and Maintenance

1. Screening Out of No Significant Impact

122. The landfill is located outside the town in an uninhabited and unused area while the storage bins will be placed in fixed and relatively small areas within the town. Collection vehicles will be confined to pre-determined routes and will not need to traverse inside communities as collection points will be established. Thus there are several fields that are not expected to have significant impacts during the operation and maintenance stage of the subproject (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Fields in which Operation and Maintenance of the Completed Solid Waste Management System is Not Expected to have Significant Impacts

Field	Rationale
Climate	
Fisheries and aquatic biology	No as such impacts on aquatic flora and fauna.
Wildlife, forests, rare species, protected areas	There are none of these features near sub-project location
Coastal resources	Sawai Madhopur is not located in a coastal area
Infrastructure, health and education facilities, physical or cultural heritage, historical or archaeological resources	Locations of waste management facilities (bins, and landfill) has to be selected in detailed design stage to avoid municipal infrastructure and sites and facilities of social or cultural importance

2. Mode of Operations

123. **Management.** SMMC will be responsible for management and implementation of the solid waste management system, and will distribute bins to households in the town (two bins per household) for temporary waste storage. This will be supported by a public education campaign, through which citizens will be requested to segregate their biodegradable and general domestic waste into separate bins, and will be informed about the waste collection and management system.

124. **Collection.** SMMC will introduce door-to-door primary waste collection throughout the town by its own staff or through private sector participation (PSP) by a local contractor or NGO. Three-wheeled auto trolleys (in 30% of the town) and hand-operated pushcarts (remaining 70%) will collect waste from each household on a regular cycle every day or every two or three days, and the segregated waste will be deposited into separate storage bins in the locality. Waste will also be removed from bins in slums and from litter bins in the streets, and debris from street sweeping and drain de-silting will also be deposited into the municipal storage bins. These will be removed daily by purpose-made vehicles, and two empty bins will be replaced at each site.

125. **Transportation.** Full containers will be transported to the landfill and deposit the waste in the landfill area.

126. **Disposal.** Waste for landfilling will be moved into position in the currently-used cell by bulldozer and backhoe, and reduced in volume by a compactor vehicle. All waste will be covered by soil at the end of each day, and by a thicker layer of topsoil at the end of each year, when one cell will be closed and another will begin.

127. Excavated soil of the new trench adjacent to the active trench will be used for daily, intermediate, and final soil cover. As far as possible, permeable and porous sand types will be used for daily cover to ensure easy spreading and compaction of the solid wastes, stabilize the landfill waste layers as well as not hindering the waste decomposition process. Porous cover soil is not suitable for preventing bad odours from dispersing, Therefore when such types of soils are used, the cover layers shall be made thins as possible so as to prevent the soil from becoming anaerobic. For immediate soil cover, clayey soil is suitable to prevent gases from dispersing or rainwater from seeping into the waste layers. However, if the area is to be used as a foundation for roads, then crusher stones are recommended as covering materials. The final soil cover shall be resistant to corrosion by rainwater, low permeability and suitable for plants.

3. Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures

128. The greatest physical impacts from the operating system will occur at the landfill, where decomposing waste will rise to an eventual height of up to 4 m above ground level, which will greatly alter the appearance and topography of the site.

129. **Leachate Control.** The landfill design includes measures to collect leachate and prevent pollution of surface and groundwater, and because there is very low rainfall in the area, the collected liquid will be re-circulated in the active cells of the landfill.

130. **Dust Control.** On-site dust will be controlled by use of water truck (include in budget). Water will be used for dust control only in those areas where no potential for creating leachate exists (such as access roads located outside the refuse filling area). In addition to watering, Sawai Madhopur local government will use the following methods to control dust:

- (i) Placement of daily, intermediate, and final cover⁸ over the waste routinely;
- (ii) The main access road to the active landfill modules is paved over native ground;

⁸ When a landfill layer has reached a specified thickness or when one day's portion of the landfilling works is completed, a daily cover is laid to prevent littering of wastes, bad odor from spreading, and harmful vectors like flies from breeding. Intermediate soil cover is laid as landfill works progress. The function is more on providing foundation for roads for the collection vehicles as well as draining the rainwater away from the landfill sites which are to be left for considerably long period. When all the overall landfilling works have been completed in a landfill site, final soil cover is laid on the top of the landfilled waste layers. The types and thickness of final cover depends on the planned usage of the completed landfill site.

- (iii) Continuous attention is given to proper maintenance of haul roads;
- (iv) Water spray or dust palliative will be applied on soil-covered work areas when conditions may result in fugitive dust; and
- (v) Planting and maintenance of vegetation on closed fill slopes.

131. Specific dust control measures may be implemented within the active landfill area, if necessary. The options will be:

- (i) Dust control within the Landfill Footprint (Active Areas) – temporary access roads within the landfill footprint will be watered, as required, to prevent dust problems;
- (ii) Dust control outside landfill footprint – permanent concrete or asphalt and gravel or rock-surfaced roads outside the landfill footprint will be watered periodically to mitigate dust. Soil surfaced roads will require more frequent watering; and
- (iii) Using Leachate for Dust Control – leachate may be used for dust control depending on its concentration. However, leachate will only be used on daily cover or waste within the landfill footprint.

132. **Litter Control.** If waste is collected regularly from houses, litter bins and elsewhere and the storage bins are emptied daily as intended, there should be no direct impacts on the physical environment. SMMC will attempt to minimize windblown or dropped materials on-site. The sites will be checked daily for waste that has been blown or fallen from the collection vehicles. Ditches will be kept clear of litter material to maintain hydraulic properties and will be checked weekly unless the site conditions require a greater frequency. Waste collectors will be instructed to cover loads and vehicles with improper covered loads will be reprimanded. Public roads adjacent to the site will be checked daily for waste materials. The right-of-way within two (2) kilometres in either direction will be checked periodically for windblown or spilled materials.

133. **Vector Control.** The main concern is that if vectors are allowed to thrive in landfills, diseases could pose a threat to human health and/or the environment. Poorly-managed landfills can cause negative ecological impacts by allowing the development of large colonies of scavenging birds, rodents and other vermin, which can then be a nuisance and health hazard in nearby communities, and can reach pest levels on surrounding agricultural land. SMMC will operate the landfill in a manner that it will not be a haven for rodents and insects. Special attention will be given to maintenance of daily, intermediate, and final soil cover as well as to proper drainage. In the event that rodent, bird and/or insect activity becomes apparent, supplemental vector control measures may need to be initiated.

- (i) Rodent control – rats and mice are problems at many landfills. Rats and mice will be controlled by placement of daily cover. An important step is to get rid of waste piles and places where these vectors can live. Setting traps is also a common way to determine if rats and mice are present at the landfill. By tracking the results of the trapping of , one can determine not only if there is a problem with rats and/or mice, but also whether or not the problem is increasing. If determined that the landfill has a problem with rats and mice, mitigation measures will include (a) using grain poison however care must be taken that other animals (such as protected birds) do not ingest it; (b) using cover soil to eliminate much food source; (c) using traps to reduce the number of rats and mices; and (d) removing or covering exposed refuse: and
- (ii) Fly control – flies are problem for landfill that receive large amount of putrescible wastes, especially if the waste is not completely covered at the end of each working day. The simplest way to avoid having a fly problem at the landfill is to cover all garbage at the end of each working day.

134. **Odour Control.** Odors at landfill are often results of refuse that is being unloaded or is improperly covered. During landfill operation, daily and intermediate cover placement will help control odours. When highly odorous loads are received, they will be covered immediately with soil. To control odours from in-place refuse (from decomposition of old waste), integrity of soil cover material over all existing wastes will be maintained. Refuse compaction will also help control odour. Planting trees, shrubs, flowers, and other vegetation around the perimeter of the landfill will help mitigate some of the landfill odours.

135. As an additional safeguard, contractors will be required to hose out each bin once it is emptied at the disposal station to ensure that residual waste is not left in replaced bins to decompose over the long term.

136. The design also includes measures to maintain an orderly appearance at the site and to prevent the liberation of excessive odours, as deposited waste will be covered with soil after compaction at the end of each day; and when a cell is closed at the end of each year, a thicker layer of topsoil will be applied to effectively seal the completed area. Simple tube vents will be inserted into the material to allow the escape of methane and other gases produced by the decomposition process, and equipment will be provided for automatic monitoring of such gases, so that additional measures such as controlled flaring can be adopted if necessary.

137. **Noise Abatement.** The noise associated with the operation of the landfill will be decreased by fitting all equipment with sound dampening devices (such as mufflers) and keeping the vehicles in good working conditions. Maintenance of the vehicles and equipment will be conducted periodically in accordance with the Landfill O and M Manual.

138. **Periodic Routine Inspections.** SMMC will maintain the individual facilities and the waste management system and ensure that it will be kept in good working order in accordance to the Landfill O and M Manual. SMMC will also ensure that no waste will accumulate in streets and on open ground.

139. **Traffic Control.** Operating the waste management system will impact traffic and transportation as there will be more heavy vehicles on the roads in and around the town, collecting and transporting the storage bins and transferring waste to the landfill. This will be mitigated by conducting these collections early in the day (when traffic is light) as much as possible.

140. **Ecology.** There can be small ecological gains as well as improvements in the appearance of such sites if trees are planted on and around completed waste cells so this should be done. Given the sandy soil and low rainfall of the area such planting may need to be supported by the application of fertiliser from the composting plant and the use of an artificial watering regime.

141. **Economic Development.** Business and small industry in the town should operate more efficiently if their waste is removed speedily and efficiently, so there should be small economic gains once the system is in place. The main economic benefit will be obtained by the companies that are involved in operating the waste management system, either in partnership with the Municipality via PSP schemes or through direct employment.

142. **Social and Cultural Resources** The main beneficiaries of the improved system of waste management will be the citizens of the town, whose general environment, and in some cases living conditions, will be improved considerably. The unsightly mounds of garbage should no longer be evident in the town, and the attendant appearance, smell and public health risk should be removed.

143. There will also be socio-economic benefits for people who are able to gain employment with companies involved in operating the system, or with the Municipality, who will need to increase their manpower.

144. **Greenhouse Gas Emission and Control.** The landfill will be considered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project of RUIDP if the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) is substantial. ADB provides parallel financial assistance in any ongoing project where CDM instruments can be applied. The investment incurred in the technological installation for GHG emission mitigation can be recovered by the transaction cost gained by trading-off the Certified Emission Reduction (CER) with other GHG producing projects. Hence, the financial assistance of ADB can be availed to introduce the CDM project into the proposed subproject. The actions to be taken by SMMC for such purpose are as follows:

- (i) Assessment of GHG emission from the proposed landfill site;
- (ii) Installation of the landfill gas collection system for arresting GHGs emitted from the landfill;
- (iii) Utilization of 'as generated' carbon dioxide gas and carbon dioxide obtained by burning methane, by bottling it for the use in dry ice manufacturer units; and
- (iv) Documentation for applying the CDM project in the proposed landfill.

145. **Occupational Health and Safety.** It is important that employees understand the risks they may be exposed to. SMMC will at least tell them: (i) the likely exposure and the risks; (ii) what SMMC is doing to control risks and exposures; (iii) where and how people can obtain protection; (iv) how to report defects in protection and control equipment; and (v) what they shall do to minimize the risk, such as the proper way to use protection and other control equipment, how to look after it and store it, and where to use it. This information will be given in a way the employee can be expected to understand (for example special arrangements might need to be made if the employee does not understand English or cannot read).

146. **Community Health and Safety.** Vehicle movements cause deaths and some of the most serious accidents. Vehicles will be fitted with highly audible reversing alarms and mirrors. These will be checked at least daily and maintained in good working order. Only authorized and competent workers will be allowed to operate the vehicles. Collection routes will be planned to avoid times of high-pedestrian activities. SMMC will liaise with communities to position collection points in safe positions and/or collect at quiet times. SMMC will also identify high-risk areas on route cards/maps and access pedestrianized areas such as shopping areas during quiet hours.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Project Stakeholders

147. The primary stakeholders are:

- (i) Residents, shopkeepers and businesspeople who live and work alongside the drains in which improvements will be provided and near sites where facilities will be built
- (ii) Custodians and users of socially and culturally important buildings in affected areas;
- (iii) State and local authorities responsible for the protection and conservation of archaeological relics, historical sites and artefacts; and
- (iv) State and local tourism authorities.

148. The secondary stakeholders are:

- (i) LSGD as the Executing Agency;
- (ii) Other government institutions whose remit includes areas or issues affected by the subproject (state and local planning authorities such as Public Health Engineering Department, Local Government Department, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Roads and Highways Division);
- (iii) Non-government organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) working in the affected communities;
- (iv) Other community representatives (prominent citizens, religious leaders, elders, women's groups);
- (v) The beneficiary community in general; and
- (vi) ADB, Gol, and Ministry of Finance.

B. Consultations and Disclosures Conducted

149. Some informal discussion was held with the local people during site visit. Issues discussed are:

- (i) Awareness and extent of the project and development components;
- (ii) Benefits of project for the economic and social upliftment of community;
- (iii) Labour availability in the project area or requirement of outside labour involvement;
- (iv) Local disturbances due to project construction work;
- (v) Necessity of tree felling etc. at project sites;
- (vi) Water logging and drainage problem if any;
- (vii) Drinking water problem;
- (viii) Forest and sensitive area nearby the project site; and
- (ix) Movement of wild animal near project site

150. Public consultations and group discussion meetings were conducted by RUIDP on 15.07.2010. The objectives were to appraise the stakeholders about the program's environmental and social impacts and present safeguards to mitigate any potential significant impacts. Records of public consultations are attached as **Appendix 6**. The major issues raised are related to traffic interferences and possible dust and noise problems during construction phase. Other comments include construction vehicles creating some disturbances to the local people daily activities, necessity of proper safety arrangements, and widening of roads prior to construction activities. The issues and comments have been considered and incorporated in the design of the bridges and mitigation measures for the potential environmental impacts raised during the public consultations.

151. Informal discussions were held with the local people during site visits for the preparation of this IEE. Issues discussed were:

- (i) Awareness and extent of the subproject and its components;
- (ii) Benefits of the subproject for the economic and social upliftment of the community;
- (iii) Labour availability in the subproject sites or requirement of outside labour involvement;
- (iv) Local disturbances due to the construction activities;
- (v) Necessity of tree felling and vegetation clearing at the subproject sites;
- (vi) Water logging and drainage problems, if any;
- (vii) Drinking water problem; and
- (viii) Forest and sensitive area within or nearby the subproject site.

152. Hindi versions of the Environmental Framework were provided during workshops to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy, principles, and procedures. Likewise, English and Hindi versions of the Environmental Framework have been placed in Urban Local Body (ULB) offices, Investment Program Project Management Unit (IPMU) and IPIU offices, and the town library.

C. Future Consultation and Disclosure

153. LSGD extended and expanded the consultation and disclosure process significantly during implementation of RUSDIP. They have appointed an experienced NGO to handle this key aspect of the program. The Non-Government Organisation (NGO) continuously (i) conducts a wide range of activities in relation to all subprojects in each town; and (ii) ensures the needs and concerns of stakeholders are registered and are addressed in subproject design.

154. For this subproject, the NGO (Community Awareness Participation Program, CAPP consultant) will develop, in close coordination with IPIU and DSC, a public consultation and disclosure program which is likely to include the following:

- (i) Consultation during detailed design:
 - (a) Focus-group discussions with affected persons and other stakeholders (including women's groups, NGOs and CBOs) to hear their views and concerns, so that these can be addressed in subproject design where necessary; and
 - (b) Structured consultation meetings with the institutional stakeholders (government bodies and NGOs) to discuss and approve key aspects of the project.
- (ii) Consultation during construction:
 - (a) Public meetings with affected communities to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started; and
 - (b) Smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with individual communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in subproject monitoring and evaluation;

Project disclosure:

- (a) Public information campaigns (via newspaper, TV and radio) to explain the project to the wider town population and prepare them for disruption they may experience once the construction program is underway;
- (b) Public disclosure meetings at key project stages to inform the public of progress and future plans, and to provide copies of summary documents in Hindi; and
- (c) Formal disclosure of completed project reports by making copies available at convenient locations in the study towns, informing the public of their availability, and providing a mechanism through which comments can be made.

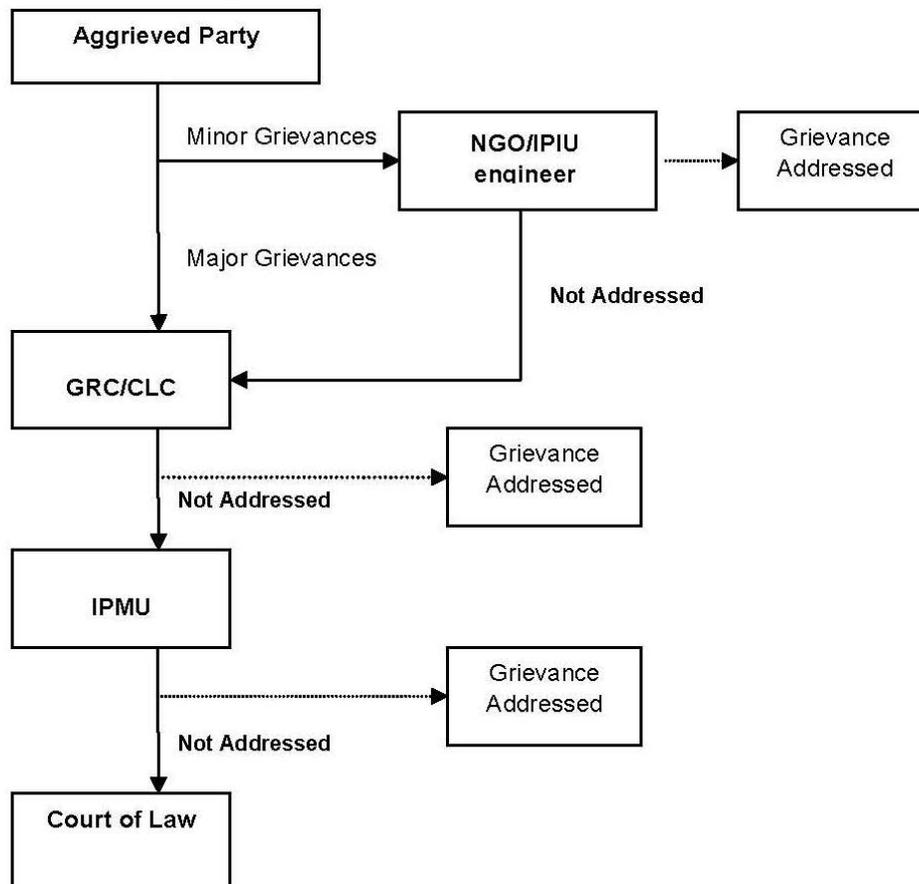
155. Based on ADB requirements, the following will be posted on ADB website: (i) this IEE, upon receipt; (ii) a new or updated IEE, if prepared, reflecting significant changes in the Project during design or implementation; (iii) corrective action plan prepared during Project implementation to address unanticipated environmental impacts and to rectify non-compliance to EMP provisions; and (iv) environmental monitoring reports, upon receipt.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

156. Grievances of affected persons will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or IPIU engineer. Grievances not redressed by the NGO or IPIU will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-government organizations (NGOs). As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee. The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Urban Development and LSGD, and members will include Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the IPMU for action; failure at this level will be referred to the appropriate courts of law. The IPIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 2.

157. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism – RUSDIP



CLC = City Level Committee, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IPIU=Investment Program Implementation Unit, IPMU = Investment Program Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization,

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. Institutional Arrangements

158. The main agencies involved in managing and implementing the subproject are:
- (i) LSGD is responsible for management, coordination, and execution of all activities funded under the loan;
 - (ii) IPMU is responsible for coordinating construction of subprojects across all towns, and for ensuring consistency of approach and performance;
 - (iii) IPMC assists IPMU in managing the program and assures technical quality of design and construction;
 - (iv) DSCs design the infrastructure, manage tendering of Contractors and supervise the construction process;
 - (v) IPIUs appoint and manage Construction Contractors to build elements of the infrastructure in a particular town.
 - (vi) An inter-ministerial Empowered Committee (EC) assists LSGD in providing policy guidance and coordination across all towns and subprojects.; and
 - (vii) City Level Committees⁹ (CLCs) have also been established in each town to monitor project implementation in the town and provide recommendations to the IPIU where necessary.

159. **Figure 3** shows institutional responsibility for implementation of environmental safeguard at different level.

1. Responsible for carrying out mitigation measures

160. During construction stage, implementation of mitigation measures is the construction contractor's responsibility while during operation stage, SMMC will be responsible for the conduct of maintenance or repair works.

161. To ensure implementation of mitigation measures during the construction period, contract clauses (**Appendix 7**) for environmental provisions will be part of the civil works contracts. Contractors' conformity with contract procedures and specifications during construction will be carefully monitored by Investment Program Implementation Unit (IPIU).

2. Responsible for carrying out monitoring measures

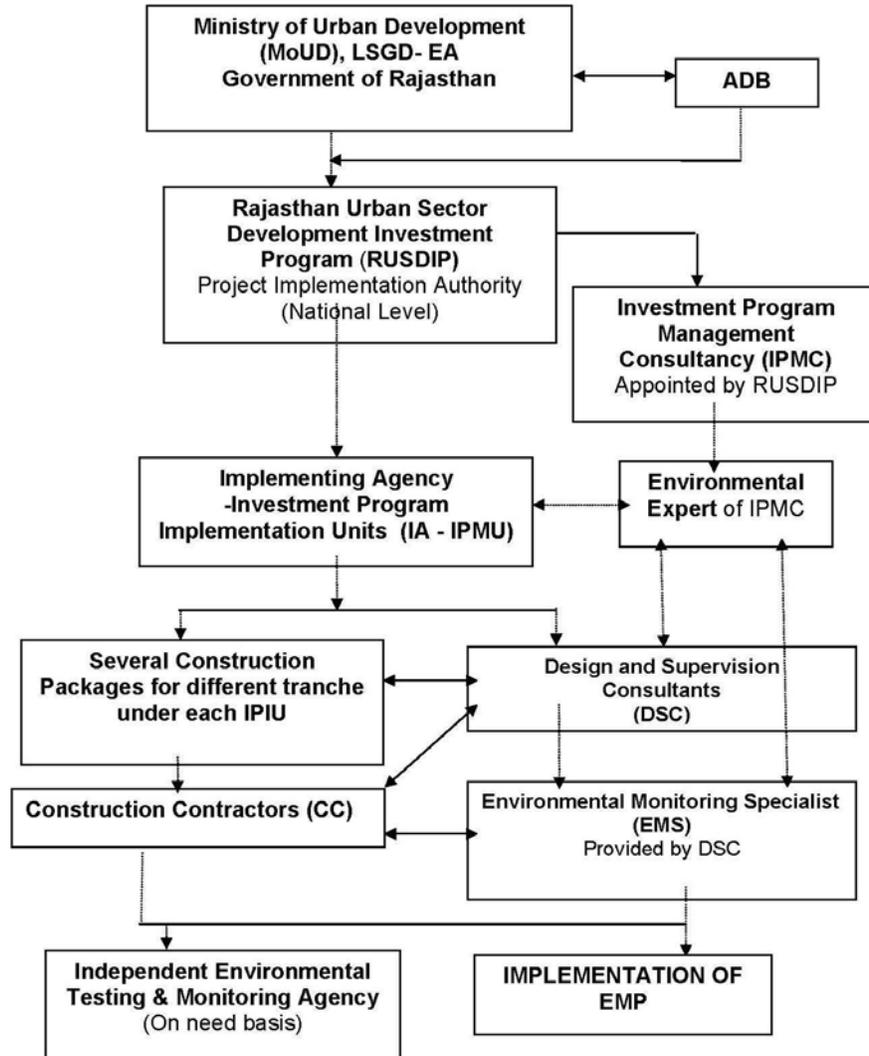
162. During construction, DSC's Environment Safeguards Officer and the designated representative of IPIU will monitor the construction contractor's environmental performance.

163. During the operation stage, monitoring will be the responsibility of SMMC.

3. Responsible for reporting

164. LGSD will submit to ADB quarterly reports on implementation of the EMP and will permit ADB to field annual environmental review missions which will review in detail the environmental aspects of the Project. Any major accidents having serious environmental consequences will be reported immediately.

⁹ CLCs are chaired by District Collectors, with members including officials of the ULB, local representatives of state government agencies, the IPIU, and local NGOs and CBOs.

Figure 3: Institutional Responsibility- RUSDIP

B. Environmental Mitigation Plan

165. **Tables 4 to 6** show the potential adverse environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures, responsible parties, and estimated cost of implementation. This EMP will be included in the bid documents and will be further reviewed and updated during implementation.

C. Environmental Monitoring Program

166. **Tables 7 to 9** show the proposed environmental monitoring program for this subproject. It includes all relevant environmental parameters, description of sampling stations, frequency of monitoring, applicable standards, responsible parties, and estimated cost. Monitoring activities during the detailed engineering design stage will form part of the baseline conditions of the subproject sites and will be used as the reference for acceptance of restoration works by the construction contractors.

Table 4: Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures – Pre-construction Environmental Mitigation Plan

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
Location Consideration	Habitation within 500 m from the landfill boundaries	Declaration of “No-Development Buffer Zone” after the landfill location is finalised	IPMU, DSC	“No-Development Buffer Zone” declared
Leachate Monitoring Program	groundwater contamination	(i) Any disposal method for leachate needs to be approved by the CPHEEO as per MSW 2000 rule (ii) Any leachate to be disposed will need to comply with the Disposal Standards for Treated Leachate as specified in the MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000	IPMU	(i) Approval from central Ground Water Board obtained; (ii) O and M Manual included Disposal Standards for Treated Leachate as specified in the MSW (Management and Handling Rule), 2000
Landfill Gas Management System	risk of fire, explosion, and contribution to greenhouse gases	Include a gas venting system	DSC	(i) 5 number of gas vents included in the design; (ii) gas monitoring included in the environmental monitoring program; (iii) flaring, if needed
Drainage and Hydrology	generation of excessive leachate, erosion of cover material and/or waste from the landfill	(i) all water that has entered waste-filled areas, and water that has been contaminated by leachate, will be handled and treated in the same manner as leachate; (ii) the exposed or cleared areas at the landfill site will be minimized at all times, and all topsoil set aside for revegetation purposes; and (iii) all completed areas of the landfill will be progressively re-vegetated, and any areas exposed for greater than 30 days will be stabilized so as to prevent soil erosion.	DSC	(i) drainage control system included in the design;
Landfill O and M Manual	substandard construction and operation	Prepare O and M Manual following CHPEEO Manual	DSC	O and M Manual prepared
Environmental Monitoring Program	baseline data not fully established	Conduct baseline study for one month prior to start of construction	DSC	Baseline data completed, documented, analyzed, and reviewed
Screening of Wastes	landfill active life shortened; prohibited wastes accepted at landfill	(i) Prepare Waste Acceptance and Screening Procedure; (ii) Include in the design placement of signs at landfill point of entry	DSC	(i) Waste Acceptance and Screening Procedure prepared; (ii) Designs include signs at landfill point of entry
Security	unauthorized access	Include in the design signages and	DSC	Design include signs

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		billboards		
Traffic Investigation	increased traffic in collection routes and to/from landfill site	(i) Conduct traffic investigation to identify peak traffic volume; (ii) Identify existing roads for collection points and routes	DSC	(i) Traffic investigation conducted and report completed and accepted; (ii) Existing roads for collection and to/from landfill site identified and included in maps
Post Close Usage	continued groundwater, surface water, air pollution even if landfill has completed its active life	(i) Prepare closure and post-closure plan in accordance with CHPEEO Manual or any internationally recognized good practices on closure and post-closure of landfills	DSC	Closure and Post-Closure Plan prepared
Asbestos Cement Pipes	risk of contact with carcinogenic material if these pipes are uncovered in the course of the work	Develop an AC Pipe protocol to be applied in any instance that AC pipes are found	DSC	AC Pipe Protocol developed
Social and Cultural Resources	Ground disturbance can uncover and damage archaeological and historical remains	(i) Consult Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to obtain an expert assessment of the archaeological potential of the site; (ii) Consider alternatives if the site is found to be of medium or high risk; (iii) Include state and local archaeological, cultural and historical authorities, and interest groups in consultation forums as project stakeholders so that their expertise can be made available; and (iv) Develop a protocol for use by the construction contractors in conducting any excavation work, to ensure that any chance finds are recognised and measures are taken to ensure they are protected and conserved.	IPIU and DSC	Chance Finds Protocol developed
Construction work camps, hot mix plants, stockpile areas, storage areas, and disposal areas.	Disruption to traffic flow and sensitive receptors	(i) Prioritize areas within or nearest possible vacant space in the subproject sites; (ii) If it is deemed necessary to locate elsewhere, consider sites that will not promote instability and result in destruction of property, vegetation, irrigation, and drinking water supply systems; (iii) Do not consider residential areas; (iv) Take extreme care in selecting sites to avoid direct disposal to water body or in areas which will inconvenience the	IPIU and DSC to determine locations prior to award of construction contracts.	List of selected sites for construction work camps, hot mix plants, stockpile areas, storage areas, and disposal areas available

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		community.		
Sources of Materials	Extraction of materials can disrupt natural land contours and vegetation resulting in accelerated erosion, disturbance in natural drainage patterns, ponding and water logging, and water pollution.	(i) Prioritize sites already permitted by the Mining Department; (ii) If other sites are necessary, inform construction contractor that it is their responsibility to verify the suitability of all material sources and to obtain the approval of IPIU; and (iii) If additional quarries will be required after construction is started, inform construction contractor to obtain a written approval from IPMU.	IPIU and DSC to prepare list of approved quarry sites and sources of materials	(i) List of approved quarry sites and sources of materials available; (ii) bid document to include requirement for verification of suitability of sources and permit for additional quarry sites if necessary.

Table 5: Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures – Construction Environmental Mitigation Plan

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
Sources of Materials	Extraction of rocks and material may cause ground instability	(i) Use quarry sites and sources permitted by government; (ii) Verify suitability of all material sources and obtain approval of Investment Program Implementation Unit (IPIU); (iii) If additional quarries will be required after construction has started, obtain written approval from IPMU; and; (iv) Submit to DSC on a monthly basis documentation of sources of materials.	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor documentation
Air Quality	Emissions from construction vehicles, equipment, and machinery used for excavation and construction resulting to dusts and increase in concentration of vehicle-related pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, particulate matter, nitrous oxides, and hydrocarbons)	(i) Consult with IPIU/DSC on the designated areas for stockpiling of clay, soils, gravel, and other construction materials; (ii) (iii) Damp down exposed soil and any stockpiled on site by spraying with water when necessary during dry weather; (iv) Use tarpaulins to cover sand and other loose material when	Construction Contractor	(i) Location of stockpiles; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) heavy equipment and machinery with air pollution control devices (iii) ambient air for respirable particulate matter (RPM) and suspended particulate matter (SPM); (iv) vehicular emissions such as sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrous oxides (NO _x), carbon monoxide

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		transported by trucks; and (v) Fit all heavy equipment and machinery with air pollution control devices which are operating correctly.		(CO), and hydrocarbons
Flora and Fauna	damage or cause loss of existing vegetation and decrease or cause loss of animals/birds	(i) Minimize removal of vegetation and disallow cutting of trees; (ii) If tree-removal will be required, obtain tree-cutting permit from SMMC, earth-ball trees, and transplant to DSC-approved areas; (iii) Require to plant three (3) native trees for every one (1) that is removed; and (iv) Prohibit employees from poaching wildlife, bird hunting, and cutting of trees for firewood.	Construction Contractor	(i) Tree-cutting permit obtained; (ii) Bid documents include requirement for 3 trees for every tree cut;
Surface water quality	chemical contamination from fuels and lubricants during construction works can contaminate downstream surface water quality.	(i) Avoid stockpiling of earth fill especially during the monsoon season unless covered by tarpaulins or plastic sheets; (ii) Prioritize re-use of excess spoils and materials in the construction works. If spoils will be disposed, consult with IPIU/DSC on designated disposal areas; (iii) Install temporary silt traps or sedimentation basins along the drainage leading to the water bodies; (iv) Place storage areas for fuels and lubricants away from any drainage leading to water bodies; (v) Dispose any wastes generated by construction activities in designated sites; and (vi) Conduct surface quality	Construction Contractor	(i) Areas for stockpiles, storage of fuels and lubricants and waste materials; (ii) number of silt traps installed along drainages leading to water bodies; (iii) records of surface water quality inspection; (iv) effectiveness of water management measures; (v) for inland water: suspended solids, oil and grease, biological oxygen demand (BOD), and coliforms.

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		inspection according to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).		
Noise Levels	Increase in noise level due to earth-moving and excavation equipment, and the transportation of equipment, materials, and people	(i) Plan activities in consultation with IPIU/DSC so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance; (ii) Require horns not be used unless it is necessary to warn other road users or animals of the vehicle's approach; (iii) Minimize noise from construction equipment by using vehicle silencers, fitting jackhammers with noise-reducing mufflers, and portable street barriers the sound impact to surrounding sensitive receptor; and (iv) Maintain maximum sound levels not exceeding 80 decibels (dbA) when measured at a distance of 10 m or more from the vehicle/s.	Construction Contractor	(i) Complaints from sensitive receptors; (ii) use of silencers in noise-producing equipment and sound barriers; (iii) equivalent day and night time levels
Landscape and Aesthetics	Solid wastes as well as excess construction materials	(i) Prepare and implement Waste Management Plan; (ii) Avoid stockpiling of excess excavated soils; (ii) Coordinate with SMMC for beneficial uses of excess excavated soils or immediately dispose to designated areas; (iv) Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse or remove from the sites; (v) Manage solid waste according to the following preference hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal to designated areas;	Construction Contractor	(i) Waste Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) IPIU/DSC to report in writing that the necessary environmental restoration work has been adequately performed before acceptance of work.

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		(vi) Remove all wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required; and (vii) Request IPIU/DSC to report in writing that the necessary environmental restoration work has been adequately performed before acceptance of work.		
Accessibility	Traffic problems and conflicts in right-of-way (ROW)	(i) Plan transportation routes so that heavy vehicles do not use narrow local roads, except in the immediate vicinity of delivery sites; (ii) Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours; (iii) Locate entry and exit points in areas where there is low potential for traffic congestion; (iv) Keep the site free from all unnecessary obstructions; (v) Drive vehicles in a considerate manner; (vi) Coordinate with Sawai Madhopur Municipal Traffic Office for temporary road diversions and with for provision of traffic aids if transportation activities cannot be avoided during peak hours; and (vii) Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.	Construction Contractor	(i) Traffic Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) number of signages placed at subproject sites.
Socio-Economic – Income.	Impede the access of residents and customers to nearby shops	(i) Leave spaces for access between mounds of soil; (ii) Provide walkways and metal sheets where required to	Construction Contractor	(i) Complaints from sensitive receptors; (ii) number of walkways, signages, and metal sheets placed at subproject

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles; (iii) Increase workforce in front of critical areas such as institutions, place of worship, business establishment, hospitals, and schools; (iv) Consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours and factoring this in work schedules; and (v) Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.		sites.
Socio-Economic - Employment	Generation of contractual employment and increase in local revenue	(i) Employ at least 50% of the labour force, or to the maximum extent, local persons within the 2-km immediate area if manpower is available; and (ii) Secure construction materials from local market.	Construction Contractor	(i) Employment records; (ii) records of sources of materials
Occupational Health and Safety	occupational hazards which can arise from working in infrastructures like roads and bridges	(i) Develop and implement site-specific Health and Safety (H and S) Plan which will include measures such as: (a) excluding public from the site; (b) ensuring all workers are provided with and use Personal Protective Equipment; (c) H and S Training for all site personnel; (d) documented procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (e) documentation of work-related accidents; (ii) Ensure that qualified first-aid can be provided at all times. Equipped first-aid stations shall be easily accessible throughout the site; (iii) Provide medical insurance	Construction Contractor	(i) Site-specific Health and Safety (H and S) Plan; (ii) Equipped first-aid stations; (iii) Medical insurance coverage for workers; (iv) Number of accidents; (v) Supplies of potable drinking water; (vi) Clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances; (vii) record of H and S orientation trainings (viii) personal protective equipments; (ix) % of moving equipment outfitted with audible back-up alarms;

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		<p>coverage for workers;</p> <p>(iv) Secure all installations from unauthorized intrusion and accident risks;</p> <p>(v) Provide supplies of potable drinking water;</p> <p>(vi) Provide clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances;</p> <p>(vii) Provide H and S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injuring to fellow workers;</p> <p>(viii) Provide visitor orientation if visitors to the site can gain access to areas where hazardous conditions or substances may be present. Ensure also that visitor/s do not enter hazard areas unescorted;</p> <p>(ix) Ensure the visibility of workers through their use of high visibility vests when working in or walking through heavy equipment operating areas;</p> <p>(x) Ensure moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms;</p> <p>(xi) Mark and provide sign boards for hazardous areas such as energized electrical devices and lines, service rooms housing high voltage equipment, and areas for storage and disposal. Signage shall be in accordance with international standards and be well known to,</p>		<p>(xi) sign boards for hazardous areas such as energized electrical devices and lines, service rooms housing high voltage equipment, and areas for storage and disposal.</p>

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		and easily understood by workers, visitors, and the general public as appropriate; and (xii) Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.		
Asbestos Cement Pipes	Health risk	(i) Train all personnel (including manual labourers) to enable them to understand the dangers of AC pipes and to be able to recognise them in situ; (ii) Report to management immediately if AC pipes are encountered; (iii) Develop and apply AC Management Plan.	Construction Contractor	(i) Records of trainings; (ii) AC Management Plan approved by PIU/DSC
Community Health and Safety.	Traffic accidents and vehicle collision with pedestrians	(i) Plan routes to avoid times of peak-pedestrian activities. (ii) Liaise with IPIU/DSC in identifying high-risk areas on route cards/maps. (iii) Maintain regularly the vehicles and use of manufacturer-approved parts to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure. (iv) Provide road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions.	Construction Contractor	(i) Traffic Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors
Work Camps	Temporary air and noise pollution from machine operation, water pollution from storage and use of fuels, oils, solvents, and lubricants	(i) Consult with IPIU/DSC before locating project offices, sheds, and construction plants; (ii) Minimize removal of vegetation and disallow cutting of trees; (iii) Provide water and sanitation	Construction Contractor	(i) Complaints from sensitive receptors; (ii) water and sanitation facilities for employees; and (iii) IPIU/DSC report in writing that the camp has been vacated and restored to pre-project conditions

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
		facilities for employees; (iv) Prohibit employees from poaching wildlife and cutting of trees for firewood; (v) Train employees in the storage and handling of materials which can potentially cause soil contamination; (vi) Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse or remove from the site; (vii) Manage solid waste according to the following preference hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal to designated areas; (viii) Remove all wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required; and (ix) Request IPIU/DSC to report in writing that the camp has been vacated and restored to pre-project conditions before acceptance of work.		
Social and Cultural Resources	Risk of archaeological chance finds	(i) Strictly follow the protocol for chance finds in any excavation work; (ii) Request IPIU/DSC or any authorized person with archaeological field training to observe excavation; (iii) Stop work immediately to allow further investigation if any finds are suspected; and (iv) Inform IPIU/DSC if a find is suspected, and take any action they require ensuring its removal or protection in situ.	Construction Contractor	(i)Records of chance finds

Table 6: Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures – Operation and Maintenance Environmental Mitigation Plan

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
Leachate Control	surface, groundwater contamination	Re-circulate leachate to the active parts of the landfill	SMMC and O and M Contractors	All leachate recirculated
Dust Control	increased PM10 level	(i) Placement of daily, intermediate, and final cover over the waste routinely; (ii) The main access road to the active landfill modules is paved over native ground; (iii) Continuous attention is given to proper maintenance of haul roads; (iv) Water spray or dust palliative will be applied on soil-covered work areas when conditions may result in fugitive dust; (v) Planting and maintenance of vegetation on closed fill slopes;	SMMC and O and M Contractors	(i) Records available
Dust Control	increased PM10 level	(i) Dust control within the Landfill Footprint (Active Areas) – temporary access roads within the landfill footprint will be watered, as required, to prevent dust problems; (ii) Dust control outside landfill footprint – permanent concrete or asphalt and gravel or rock-surfaced roads outside the landfill footprint will be watered periodically to mitigate dust. Soil surfaced roads will require more frequent watering; and (iii) Using Leachate for Dust Control – leachate may be used for dust control depending on its concentration. However, leachate will only be used on daily cover or waste within the landfill footprint.	SMMC and O and M Contractors	(i) Records available
Litter Control	clogging of drains, unsightly environment	(i) minimize windblown or dropped materials on-site; (ii) daily check for waste that has been blown or fallen from the collection vehicles; (iii) clear drains of litter material; (iv) instruct waste collectors to cover loads and vehicles; (v) reprimand waste collectors with uncovered loads	SMMC and O and M Contractors	(i) Records available
Vector control	threat to human health and/or the environment	(i) Develop Rodent and Fly Control Plan	SMMC and O and M Contractors	Rodents and Flies Control Plan included in O and M Manual
Odour Control	nuisance to sensitive receptors	(i) Cover daily and immediately waste materials with soil; (ii) Maintain integrity of soil cover material of covered wastes; (iii) Plant trees, shrubs, flowers, and other vegetation (iv) Hose each bin once it is emptied; (v) Ensure that residual waste is not left in bins and allowed to decompose for a long period of time	SMMC and O and M Contractors	(i) Odour Control Plan included in O and M Manual; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors
Noise Abatement	nuisance to sensitive receptors	(i) fit all equipment with sound dampening devices (such as mufflers); (ii) keep vehicles in good working conditions; (iii) Maintain vehicles and equipment periodically	SMMC and O and M Contractors	(i) Noise Abatement Plan included in O and M Manual;

Field	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation
				(ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) Records of Periodic Maintenance available
Occupational Health and Safety	Adverse impacts on the appearance of surrounding environment and exposure of workers to hazardous debris	SMMC will at least tell them: (i) the likely exposure and the risks; (ii) what KMB is doing to control risks and exposures; (iii) where and how people can obtain protection; (iv) how to report defects in protection and control equipment; and (v) what they shall do to minimize the risk, such as the proper way to use protection and other control equipment, how to look after it and store it, and where to use it. This information will be given in a way the employee can be expected to understand (for example special arrangements might need to be made if the employee does not understand English or cannot read).	SMMC and O and M Contractors	(i) Records of training available; (ii) H and S Plan included in O and M
Community Health and Safety	Vehicle movements cause deaths and some of the most serious accidents.	(i) fit vehicles with highly audible reversing alarms and mirrors and check at least daily and maintained in good working order. (ii) allow only authorized and competent workers to operate the vehicles; (iii) Plan collection routes to avoid times of high-pedestrian activities. (iv) Liaise with communities to position collection points in safe positions and/or collect at quiet times; (v) Identify high-risk areas on route cards/maps and access pedestrianized areas such as business areas during quiet hours.	SMMC	(i) Records available

Table 7: Pre-construction Environmental Monitoring Program

Field	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
Location Consideration	Not applicable	IPIU and DSC	"No-Development Buffer Zone" declared	Checking of official record	Declaration papers	Once	IPMU
Leachate Monitoring Program	Not applicable	IPIU and DSC	(i) Approval from central Ground Water Board obtained; (ii) O and M Manual included Disposal Standards for Treated Leachate as specified in the MSW (Management and Handling Rule), 2000	Checking of DPR and cross checking of CPHEEO manual	Disposal methodology as mentioned in DPR	Once	IPMU
Landfill Gas Management	Not applicable	IPIU and DSC	(i) 5 number of gas vents included in the design;	Scrutinization of DPR	Detailed project report	Once	IPMU

Field	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
			(ii) gas monitoring included in the environmental monitoring program;				
Drainage and Hydrology	Project location Landfill site	IPIU and DSC	(i) drainage control system included in the design;	Checking of DPR and cross checking of CPHEEO manual	Detailed project report , concerned manual	Once	IPMU
Landfill O and M Manual	Not applicable	DSC	O and M Manual prepared	Availability and scrutinization of manual	Concerned manual contain all provision as per CPHEEO and MSW 2000 rule	Once	IPMU
Environmental Monitoring Program	Project location Landfill site	DSC	Baseline data completed, documented, analyzed, and reviewed	Checking of available monitoring data sheet	Monitoring Data for observation and comparison with data during implementation	Once before commencement of work	IPMU
Screening of Waste	Not applicable	DSC	(i) Waste Acceptance and Screening Procedure prepared; (ii) Designs include signs at landfill point of entry	Scrutinization of DPR	Detailed project report	Once	IPMU
Security	Not applicable	DSC, IPIU	Design include signs	Scrutinization of DPR	Detailed project report	Once	IPMU
Traffic Investigation	Town area	DSC	(i) Traffic investigation conducted and report completed and accepted; (ii) Existing roads for collection and to/from landfill site identified and included in maps	Checking of data	Traffic data generated during study	Once	IPMU
Post-Closure Usage	Not applicable	DSC	Closure and Post-Closure Plan prepared	Scrutinization of DPR and matching with CPHEEO requirement	Detailed project report	Once	IPMU
Asbestos Cement Pipes	Not applicable	IPIU and DSC	(i) Asbestos Cement Protocol; (ii) requirement for AC Management included in bid documents	Checking of records	(i) AC Protocol prepared; (ii) bid documents include requirements for AC Management Plan	Once	IPMU
Social and Cultural	Not	IPIU and DSC	Chance Finds Protocol	Checking of	Chance Finds Protocol	Once	IPMU

Field	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
Resources	applicable			records	provided to construction contractors prior to commencement of activities		
Construction work camps, hot mix plants, stockpile areas, storage areas, and disposal areas.	Not applicable	IPIU and DSC to determine locations prior to award of construction contracts.	List of selected sites for construction work camps, hot mix plants, stockpile areas, storage areas, and disposal areas.	Checking of records	List of selected sites for construction work camps, hot mix plants, stockpile areas, storage areas, and disposal areas provided to construction contractors prior to commencement of works.	Once	IPMU
Sources of Materials	Not applicable	IPIU and DSC to prepare list of approved quarry sites and sources of materials	(i) list of approved quarry sites and sources of materials; (ii) bid document to include requirement for verification of suitability of sources and permit for additional quarry sites if necessary.	Checking of records	(i) list of approved quarry sites and sources of materials provided to construction contractors (ii) bid document included requirement for verification of suitability of sources and permit for additional quarry sites if necessary.	Once	IPMU

Table 8: Construction Environmental Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
Sources of Materials	quarries and sources of materials	Construction Contractor	Construction Contractor documentation	(i) checking of records; (ii) visual inspection of sites	(i) sites are permitted; (ii) report submitted by construction contractor monthly (until such time there is excavation work)	monthly submission for construction contractor as needed for DSC	DSC
Air Quality	construction sites and areas designated for stockpiling of materials	Construction Contractor	(i) Location of stockpiles; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) heavy equipment and machinery with	(i) checking of records; (ii) visual inspection of sites	(i) stockpiles on designated areas only; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed;	monthly for checking records	DSC

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
			air pollution control devices (iii) ambient air for respirable particulate matter (RPM) and suspended particulate matter (SPM); (iv) vehicular emissions such as sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrous oxides (NO _x), carbon monoxide (CO), and hydrocarbons (HC)		(iii) air pollution control devices working properly; (iv) GOI Ambient Quality Standards for ambient air quality; (iv) GOI Vehicular Emission Standards for SO ₂ , NO _x , CO and HC.		
Water Quality	(i) construction sites; (ii) areas for stockpiles, storage of fuels and lubricants and waste materials;	Construction Contractor	(i) Areas for stockpiles, storage of fuels and lubricants and waste materials; (ii) number of silt traps installed along drainages leading to water bodies; (iii) records of surface water quality inspection; (iv) effectiveness of water management measures; (v) for inland water: suspended solids, oil and grease, biological oxygen demand (BOD), and coliforms.	visual inspection	(i) designated areas only; (ii) silt traps installed and functioning; (iii) no noticeable increase in suspended solids and silt from construction activities (iv) GOI Standards for Water Discharges to Inland Waters and Land for Irrigation	monthly	DSC
Noise Levels	(i) construction sites; (ii) areas for stockpiles, storage of fuels and lubricants and waste materials; (iii) work camps	Construction Contractor	(i) Complaints from sensitive receptors; (ii) use of silencers in noise-producing equipment and sound barriers; (iii) equivalent day and night time levels	(i) checking of records; (ii) visual inspection	(i) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed; and (ii) silencers in noise-producing equipment functioning as design; and (iii) sound barriers	monthly	DSC

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
					installed where necessary		
Existing Infrastructure and Facilities	(i) construction sites; (ii) alignment of affected utilities	Construction Contractor	(i) Existing Utilities Contingency Plan; (ii) Asbestos Cement Pipes Management Plan	(i) checking of records; (ii) visual inspection	implementation according to Utilities Contingency Plan and Asbestos Cement Plan	as needed	DSC
Landscape and Aesthetics	(i) construction sites; (ii) areas for stockpiles, storage of fuels and lubricants and waste materials; (iii) work camps	Construction Contractor	(i) Waste Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) IPIU/DSC to report in writing that the necessary environmental restoration work has been adequately performed before acceptance of work.	(i) checking of records; (ii) visual inspection	(i) no accumulation of solid wastes on-site; (ii) implementation of Waste Management Plan; (iii) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed.	monthly	DSC
Accessibility	(i) construction sites; (ii) traffic routes	Construction Contractor	(i) Traffic Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) number of signages placed at subproject sites.	visual inspection	(i) implementation of Traffic Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed; (iii) signages visible and located in designated areas	monthly	DSC
Socio-economic - Income	construction sites	Construction Contractor	(i) complaints from sensitive receptors; (ii) number of walkways, signages, and metal sheets placed at subproject sites.	visual inspection	(i) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed; (ii) walkways, ramps, and metal sheets provided (iii) signages visible and located in designated areas	quarterly	DSC
AC Pipes	construction sites	Construction Contractors	(i) records of trainings; (ii) AC	checking of records	no exposure to AC pipes	as needed	IPIU and DSC

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
			Management Plan approved by PIU/DSC				
Socio-Economic - Employment	construction sites	Construction Contractor	(i) employment records; (ii) records of sources of materials	checking of records	number of employees from Sawai Madhopur equal or greater than 50% of total work force	quarterly	DSC
Occupational Health and Safety	construction sites	Construction Contractor	(i) site-specific Health and Safety (H and S) Plan; (ii) Equipped first-aid stations; (iii) Medical insurance coverage for workers; (iv) Number of accidents; (v) Supplies of potable drinking water; (vi) Clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances; (vii) record of H and S orientation trainings (viii) personal protective equipments; (ix) % of moving equipment outfitted with audible back-up alarms; (xi) sign boards for hazardous areas such as energized electrical devices and lines, service rooms housing high voltage equipment, and areas for storage and	(i) checking of records; (ii) visual inspection	(i) implementation of H and S plan; (ii) number of work-related accidents; (iii) % usage of personal protective equipment; (iv) number of first-aid stations, frequency of potable water delivery, provision of clean eating area, and number of sign boards are according to approved plan; (v) % of moving equipment outfitted with audible back-up alarms	quarterly	DSC

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
			disposal.				
Community Health and Safety	construction sites	Construction Contractor	(i) Traffic Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors	visual inspection	(i) implementation of Traffic Management Plan; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed (iii) fences set up to keep public out of construction site.	quarterly	DSC
Work Camps	work camps	Construction Contractor	(i) complaints from sensitive receptors; (ii) water and sanitation facilities for employees; and (iii) IPIU/DSC report in writing that the camp has been vacated and restored to pre-project conditions	visual inspection	(i) designated areas only; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed	quarterly	DSC
Social and Cultural Resources	construction sites	Construction Contractor	records of chance finds	checking of records	Implementation of Chance Finds Protocol	as needed	DSC

Table 9: Operation and Maintenance Environmental Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
Leachate Control	Landfill site and service area	O and M contractor, SMMC	(i) Records available	Checking of relevant records	complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed	as needed	IPMU
Dust Control	Landfill site and service area	O and M contractor, SMMC	(i) Records available	Checking of relevant records	complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed	as needed	IPMU
Litter Control	Land fill site	O and M contractor, SMMC	(i) Records available	Checking of relevant records	complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily	as needed	IPMU

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
					addressed		
Vermin Control	Landfill site	O and M contractor, SMMC	Rodents and Flies Control Plan included in O and M Manual	Checking of O and M Manual	complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed	as needed	IPMU
Odour Control	Landfill site	O and M contractor, SMMC	(i) Odour Control Plan included in O and M Manual; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors	Checking of O and M Manual	complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily addressed	as needed	IPMU
Noise Abatement	Landfill site and service area	O and M contractor, SMMC	(i) Noise Abatement Plan included in O and M Manual; (ii) complaints from sensitive receptors; (iii) Records of Periodic Maintenance available	Checking of O and M Manual		as needed	IPMU
Occupational Health and Safety	Landfill site and service area	O and M contractor, SMMC	(i) Records of training available; (ii) H and S Plan included in O and M	Checking of records and training module	(i) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily	as needed	IPMU
Community Health and Safety	Landfill site and service area	SMMC	(i) Records available	Checking of records	i) complaints from sensitive receptors satisfactorily	As needed	IPMU
Water Quality	(i) Landfill waste water; (ii) nearby water bodies	SMMC in coordination with PHED and O and M Contractors	(i) Inland parameters: colour and odour, suspended solids, particle size of suspended solids, pH value, temperature, oil and grease, total residual chlorine, ammonical nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, free ammonia, biochemical oxygen	Sample collection and laboratory analyses	GOI Standards for Discharges to Inland Waters and Land for Irrigation	Quarterly or as prescribed by CPCB	IPMU

Mitigation Measures	Location	Responsible for Mitigation	Monitoring of Mitigation	Method of Monitoring	Indicators/ Standards	Frequency	Responsible for Monitoring
			<p>demand, chemical oxygen demand, heavy metals, cyanide, fluoride, dissolved phosphates, sulfide and phenolic compounds.</p> <p>(ii) Land for Irrigation: colour and odour, suspended solids, pH value, oil and grease, biochemical oxygen demand, arsenic, and cyanide</p>				

D. Environmental Management Plan Costs

167. Most of the mitigation measures require the contractors to adopt good site practice, which should be part of their normal procedures already, so there are unlikely to be major costs associated with compliance. Regardless of this, any costs of mitigation by the contractors (those employed to construct the infrastructure or the local companies employed to operate the waste management system) are included in the budgets for the civil works and do not need to be estimated separately here. Mitigation that is the responsibility of LSGD will be provided as part of their management of the project, so this also does not need to be duplicated here.

168. The remaining actions in the Environmental Management Plan are:

- (i) The environmental monitoring during pre-construction, construction, conducted by the EMS; and

169. The costs are shown in **Table 10**. The figures show that the total cost of environmental management and monitoring for the subproject as a whole (covering design, 1 ½ years of construction and the first five years of operation) is **INR 420,000**.

Table 10: Environmental management and monitoring costs (INR)

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Source of Funds
1. Implementation of EMP (2 years)				
Domestic Environmental Monitoring Specialist	1 x 3 month	140,000 ¹⁰	420,000	DSC
TOTAL			420,000	

VIII. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

169. The process described in this document has assessed the environmental impacts of all elements of the infrastructure proposed under the Sawai Madhopur Solid Waste Management Subproject. Potential negative impacts were identified in relation to construction and operation of the improved infrastructure, but no impacts were identified as being due to either the subproject design or location. Mitigation measures have been developed to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels. These were discussed with specialists responsible for the engineering aspects, and as a result some measures have already been included in the outline designs for the infrastructure. This means that the number of impacts and their significance has already been reduced by amending the design.

170. Regardless of these and various other actions taken during the IEE process and in developing the project, there will still be impacts on the environment when the infrastructure is built and when it is operating. This is mainly because of the invasive nature of excavation work; because the secondary storage facilities (waste bins) are located in the town, some parts of which are densely populated; and because Rajasthan is an area with a rich history, in which there is a high risk that ground disturbance may uncover important remains. Because of these factors the most significant impacts are on the physical environment, the human environment, and the cultural heritage.

171. During the construction phase, impacts mainly arise from the need to dispose of large quantities of waste soil produced by excavation at the landfill site. These are common impacts of construction in and around urban areas, and there are well developed methods for their mitigation.

¹⁰ Unit costs of domestic consultants include fee, travel, accommodation and subsistence

172. One field in which impacts are much less routine is archaeology, and here a series of specific measures have been developed to avoid damaging important remains. \

173. Special measures were also developed to protect workers and the public from exposure to carcinogenic asbestos fibres in the event that Asbestos Cement pipes used in the existing water supply system are encountered accidentally during excavation work.

174. There were limited opportunities to provide environmental enhancements, but certain measures were included. For example it is proposed that the project will employ in the workforce people who live in the vicinity of construction sites to provide them with a short-term economic gain; and plant trees on and around completed parts of the landfill site once it is operating, to improve the appearance and provide a small ecological gain.

175. Once the system is operating, it will be important that Sawai Madhopur Municipal Board maintains the facilities and the waste management system as a whole in proper working order, because the town environment will deteriorate rapidly from waste accumulation if the system begins to fail. The project will provide capacity building, public education and financial support to ensure continuation of the operating system.

176. The main impacts of the operating waste management system will be beneficial as the general environment of the town will improve considerably as mounds of garbage are no longer evident and the appearance, smell and public health of the area improves as a result. Some people will also gain socio-economically from being employed in companies engaged to operate the system, or in the expanded Municipality manpower.

177. Mitigation will be assured by a program of environmental monitoring conducted during construction and operation to ensure that all measures are implemented, and to determine whether the environment is protected as intended. This will include observations on- and off-site, document checks, and interviews with workers and beneficiaries, and any requirements for remedial action will be reported to the IPMU. There will also be a longer-term survey to monitor the expected improvements in the town environment from the improved solid waste management.

178. Finally, stakeholders were involved in developing the IEE through face-to-face discussions on site and a large public meeting held in the town, after which views expressed were incorporated into the IEE and the planning and development of the project. The IEE will be made available at public locations in the town and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB website. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during project implementation, when a nationally-recognised NGO will be appointed to handle this key element to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged in the project and have the opportunity to participate in its development and implementation.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

179. The environmental impacts of the proposed improvements in solid waste management infrastructure in Sawai Madhopur Town have been assessed by the Initial Environmental Examination reported in this document, conducted according to ADB guidelines. The overall conclusion is that providing the mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures are implemented in full, there should be no significant negative environmental impacts as a result of location, design, construction or operation of the subproject. There should in fact be some small benefits from recommended mitigation and enhancement measures, and major improvements in the town environment once the scheme is in operation.

180. During designing stage location of landfill site selected at government land only, no village noted nearby the site (land surrounded by agricultural land). Therefore no additional impact is expected.

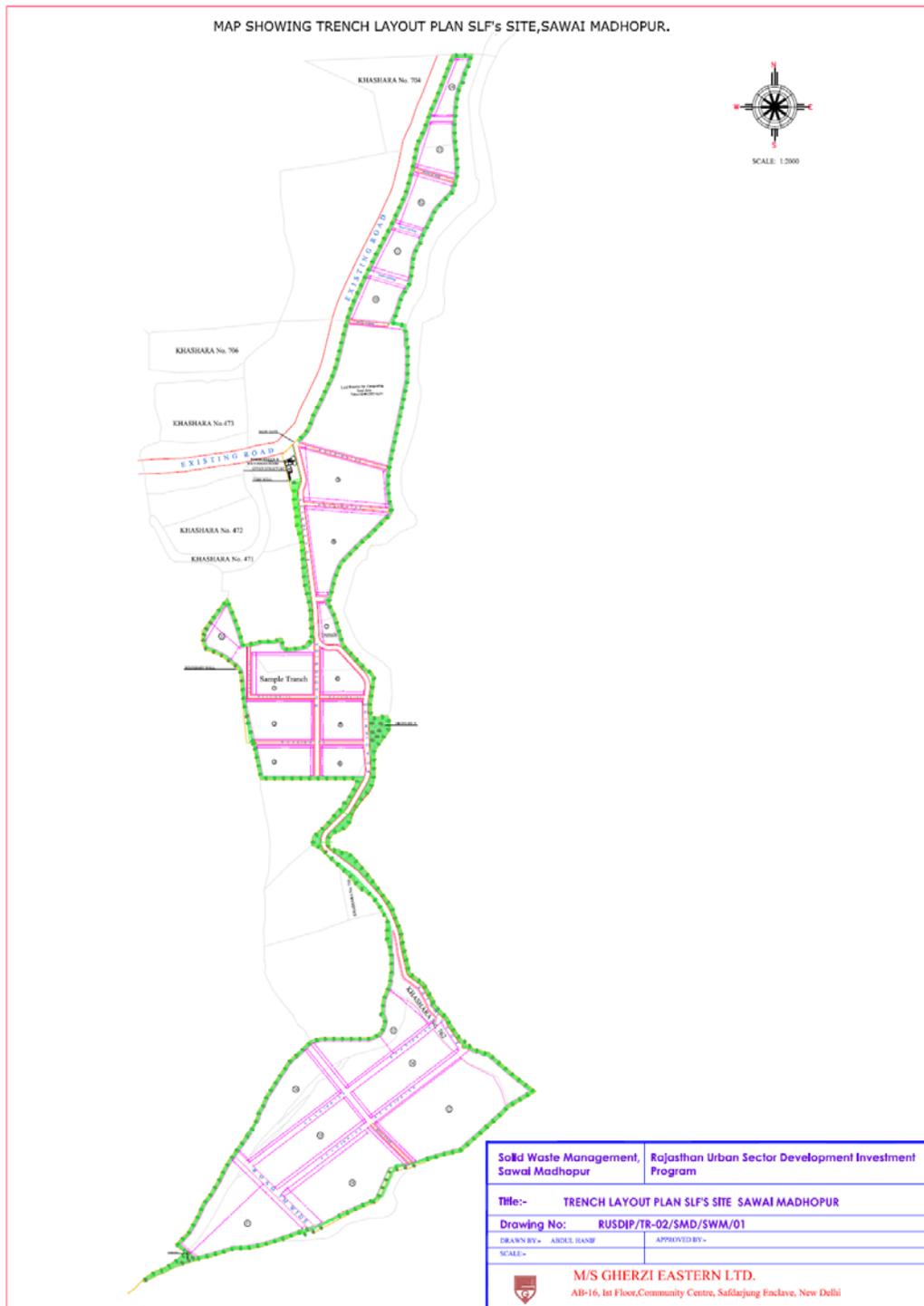
181. There are no uncertainties in the analysis, and no additional work is required to comply with ADB procedure. For satisfying National law environmental clearance is required for construction and operation of Sanitary Landfill site.

Appendix 1: List of “No Objection Certificates” from Line Agencies

Project: Construction of Landfill Site at Sawai Madhopur

- Nagar Palika – Municipal Board- They have no objection for project work of RUIDP within Municipal area
- Forest Department – They have no objection for construction of landfill site at Ghudasi Village
- Archaeological Department – As per NOC “proposed landfill area not belongs to Archaeological Survey of India.”
- Gram Panchyat Department- They verified the Khasra land record number for allotted land and gave “ No Objection”
- Central Ground Water Board – They have no objection for construction of landfill at Ghudasi village. Only they requested not to pollute ground water during operation of landfill.
- Public Works Department- They allow construction of landfill at Ghudasi subject without-encroaching their land
- Public Health Engineering Department- They have no objection for construction of landfill at Sawai Madhopur village
- Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board - No objection from irrigation department for construction of landfill at village Ghudasi

Appendix 2: Lay-Out Plan of the Landfill



Appendix 3: Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist

Instructions:

- ❖ This checklist is to be prepared to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form that is to be prepared and submitted to the Chief Compliance Officer of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department.
- ❖ This checklist is to be completed with the assistance of an Environment Specialist in a Regional Department.
- ❖ This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. To ensure that social dimensions are adequately considered, refer also to ADB checklists and handbooks on (i) involuntary resettlement, (ii) indigenous peoples planning, (iii) poverty reduction, (iv) participation, and (v) gender and development.
- ❖ Answer the questions assuming the “without mitigation” case. The purpose is to identify potential impacts. Use the “remarks” section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.

Country/Project Title: India/Construction of Landfill at Village Gudhasi in Sawai Madhopur

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
A. Project Siting Is the project area...			
Densely populated?		No	The proposed landfill site is situated in the revenue limits of Gudhasi village about 8 Km towards western side of main town Sawai Madhopur. The town has 59sq.km. of municipal limits and the population of Sawai Madhopur Urban Agglomeration is 1,01,997 according to 2001 census.
Heavy with development activities?		No	No significant development activity is recorded in the vicinity of proposed landfill site.
Adjacent to or within any environmentally sensitive areas?			The proposed landfill site is situated on non cultivated land and devoid of any environmental sensitive feature inside or in the vicinity of the proposed site.
• Cultural heritage site		No	
• Protected Area		No	
• Wetland		No	
• Mangrove		No	
• Estuarine		No	
• Buffer zone of protected area		No	
• Special area for protecting biodiversity		No	
• Bay		No	
B. Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause...			

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts associated with transport of wastes to the disposal site or treatment facility 	Yes		Only temporary odour problem along the transportation routes is anticipated. Waste shall be transported in covered containers bins/vehicles upto the disposal and landfill site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impairment of historical/cultural monuments/areas and loss/damage to these sites? 		No	No loss or damage is anticipated as there is no historical/cultural monument is situated in the vicinity of the proposed site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> degradation of aesthetic and property value loss? 		No	Proper planning of landfill site is framed to retain the aesthetic value of area. Provision of boundary wall and greenbelt development around the landfill site is proposed in the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nuisance to neighboring areas due to foul odor and influx of insects, rodents, etc.? 	Yes		Slight problem of foul odour is anticipated around collection bins and landfill site. Careful siting of collection bins will be ensured within the town. The bins and transportation vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected on periodical basis to avoid foul odor, influx of insect, rodents and other vectors to avoid such problems. Visual barrier in the form of boundary wall and greenbelt shall be provided around the landfill site to minimize such problem.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people 		No	The proposed landfill site is situated on non cultivated government land and no acquisition of private land or property is proposed in the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public health hazards from odour, smoke from fire, and diseases transmitted by flies, insects, birds and rats? 	Yes		Every preventive measures and proper care will be taken for public health. Appropriate fire fighting system shall be ensured at landfill site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deterioration of water quality as a result of contamination of receiving waters by leachate from land disposal system? 		No	Proper drainage system shall be ensured at landfill site to regulate the runoff water and well designed leachate collection and treatment system has been included in design at landfill site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contamination of ground and/or surface water by leach ate from land disposal system? 		No	The chances of impact on water quality are minimum. However this issue has been addressed in the project. Provision of leachate collection and treatment system has been included in design at landfill site. The runoff water shall be regulated through network of drains and proper treatment will be ensured prior to discharge. The procedure will be followed as per CPHEEO manual. The percolation of water shall be cheeked through scientific measures.

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ land use conflicts? 		No	The proposed landfill site is a government land and is under process of allotment to Sawai Madhopur NP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pollution of surface and ground water from leach ate coming from sanitary landfill sites or methane gas produced from decomposition of solid wastes in the absence of air, which could enter the aquifer or escape through soil fissures at places far from the landfill site? 		No	Proper leachate collection system and treatment has been included in design as per CPHEEO Manual. The Methane gas will not be allowed to escape directly into the atmosphere Flaring system shall be installed for flaring of methane gas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ inadequate buffer zone around landfill site to alleviate nuisances? 		No	Provision of boundary wall and greenbelt development around the landfill site is proposed in the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social conflicts between construction workers from other areas and community workers? 		No	Local workers will be preferred during construction. If mitigated labors are engaged for the works proper housing facility with basic amenities shall be provided near the proposed site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ road blocking and/or increased traffic during construction of facilities? 		No	No such situation anticipated in the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ noise and dust from construction activities? 	Yes		No significant increase in noise level is anticipated due to construction activity however ear plugs/muffles will be provided to the workers working near noise generator set. Appropriate dust suppression measures will be observed in order to minimize dust generation due to construction activity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ temporary silt runoff due to construction? 		No	Not expected. Excavation work will be not considered during rainy season
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ hazards to public health due to inadequate management of landfill site caused by inadequate institutional and financial capabilities for the management of the landfill operation? 		No	There is periodic training programme for staff involved in SWM has been planned under capacity building programme in the project. Adequate financial provision has been made in the project for ensuring effective management of landfill till operation period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ emission of potentially toxic volatile organics from land disposal site? 		No	There will be no toxic volatile organics because all the volatile organics will be converted in to compost, by compost plant. Similarly all bio-medical waste will be processed through incineration plant already in work at Sawai Madhopur near GAD Quarters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ surface and ground water pollution from leach ate and methane gas migration? 		No	Suitable leachate collection system and treatment has been incorporated in the design. Methane gas will be flared in order to prevent direct escape. There is no surface water body located near the site.

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ loss of deep-rooted vegetation (e.g. tress) from landfill gas? 		No	No deep rooted vegetation situated over the proposed land. The proposed area has been scanty bushy vegetation. Greenbelt development has been proposed around the landfill site which will rather enhance vegetation in the proposed area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ explosion of toxic response from accumulated landfill gas in buildings? 		No	Proper gas collectors and ventilation system will be installed to avoid any accumulation of toxic gases.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ contamination of air quality from incineration? 		No	Composting would be done rather than incinerators to avoid this problem.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public health hazards from odor, smoke from fire, and diseases transmitted by flies, rodents, insects and birds, etc.? 		No	Proper treatment of the area, cleaning and disinfection of the containers, and transportation vehicles shall be ensured on regular basis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ health and safety hazards to workers from toxic gases and hazardous materials in the site? 		No	Health and safety Officer shall be appointed for this project to handle these issues in effective manner. Every preventive measure on health and safety will be provided to the workers such as proper medical aid, supply and use of personal protective equipments, first aid boxes and periodical health checkup of the workers at the site.

Appendix 4: Disposal Standards for Treated Leachate

Sr. No.	Parameter	Standards (Mode of Disposal)		
		Inland Surface Water	Public Sewers	Land Disposal
1	Suspended solids, mg/1, Max	100	600	200
2	Dissolved solids (inorganic) mg/1	2100	2100	2100
3	pH	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
4	Ammonical nitrogen (as N), mg/1	50	50	-
5	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen as N,mg/1	100	-	-
6	BOD in mg/1 (3 days @ 27°C)	30	350	100
7	Chemical oxygen demand, mg/1	250	-	-
8	Arsenic (as As), mg/1 max	0.2	0.2	0.2
9	Mercury (as Hg) mg/1, max	0.01	0.01	
10	Lead (as Pb), mg/1, max	0.1	1.0	
11	Cadmium (as Cd) mg/1 max	2.0	1.0	
12	Total chromium as Cr, mg/1	2.0	2.0	
13	Copper as Cu, mg/1	3.0	3.0	
14	Zinc A as Zn, mg/1	2.0	15.0	
15	Nickel as Ni, mg/1	3.0	3.0	
16	Cyanide as CN, mg/1	0.2	2.0	0.2
17	Chloride as Cl, mg/1	1000	1000	600
18	Fluoride as F, mg/1	2.0	1.5	-
19	Phenolic compounds (C6H5OH) mg/1	1.0	5.0	-

Source MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000

Water Quality Standards for Surface and Ground Water Quality Monitoring

Sr. No.	Parameters	IS 10500:1991 Desirable Limit
1	Arsenic, mg/1	0.05
2	Cadmium (as Cd) mg/1	0.01
3	Chromium, mg/l	0.05
4	Copper as Cu, mg/1	0.05
5	Cyanide as CN, mg/1	0.05
6	Lead (as Pb), mg/1,	0.05
7	Mercury (as Hg) mg/1	0.001
8	Nickel as Ni, mg/1	-
9	Nitrate as NO ₃ , mg/l	45
10	pH	6.5 - 8.5
11	Iron, mg/l	0.3
12	Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/l	300
13	Chloride as Cl, mg/1	250
14	Dissolved solids, mg/1	500
15	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/1	0.001
16	Zinc A as Zn, mg/1	5
17	Sulphate (as SO ₄), mg/l	200

Source MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000

Ambient Air Quality Standards

Sr. No.	Parameters	Acceptable Level
1	Sulfur dioxide	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 hours)
2	Suspended particulate matter	500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 hours)
3	Methane	$\leq 25\%$ of the lower explosive limit (650 mg/m^3)
4	Ammonia (24 hour average)	0.4 mg/m^3 (400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
5	Carbon Monoxide	1 hour average: 2 mg/m^3 8 hour average: 1 mg/m^3

Source MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000

Appendix 5: Suggested Outline for Sawai Madhopur Engineered Landfill Operation and Maintenance (O and M) Manual

- I. Introduction
- II. Purpose of the Manual
 - A. Purpose and Scope of the Manual
 - B. Limitations
 - i. Owner's Responsibility
 - ii. Operator's Responsibility
 - C. Organizational Structure
- III. Landfill Design and Operation
 - A. General
 - B. Basis of Design
 - i. Master Design
 - a. Description of Facilities
 - b. Landfill Containment System
 - c. Final Cover Design
 - ii. Cell and Liner Construction
 - iii. Monitoring Systems
 - a. Groundwater Monitoring
 - b. Landfill Gas Monitoring
 - c. Surface Water Monitoring (Effluent and Receiving Body)
 - C. Operations Plan
 - i. Landfill Phasing and Life
 - ii. Landfill Operations
 - a. Basic Landfill Operation
 - 1. Initial Load Inspection
 - 2. Refuse Unloading
 - 3. Spreading of Refuse
 - 4. Refuse Compaction
 - 5. Refuse Lift and Daily Cover
 - 6. Interim (Intermediate) Cover
 - 7. Final Cover
 - b. Basic Landfill Equipment
 - 1. Spreading of Refuse
 - 2. Refuse Compaction
 - 3. Landfill Cover
 - c. Equipment Maintenance
 - d. Wet Weather Operations
 - 1. Access to Working Area
 - 2. Wet Weather Tipping Pads
 - e. Grade Control
 - 1. General
 - 2. Landfill Survey Staking
 - 3. Periodic Topographic Surveying
 - 4. Volume Calculations
 - D. Landfill Closure and Post-Closure
 - i. Closure Plan
 - ii. Closure Procedures
 - iii. Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring
- IV. Environmental Control and Mitigation
 - A. Leachate Control
 - i. Leachate Removal

- ii. Leachate Storage
 - iii. Leachate Recirculation/Treatment
 - B. Dust Control
 - i. Dust Control Within the Landfill Footprint (Active Areas)
 - ii. Dust Control Outside the Landfill Footprint
 - iii. Using Leachate for Dust Control
 - C. Litter Control
 - i. Litter Fence
 - ii. Other
 - D. Vector Control
 - i. Rodent Control
 - ii. Fly Control
 - E. Odor Control
 - i. Odor from Incoming Refuse
 - ii. Odor from In-place Refuse
 - iii. Odor from Leachate Tank
 - F. Noise Abatement
 - G. Bird Control
 - i. Cover Soil Placement
 - ii. Monofilament Line Shield
 - iii. Anti-Perch Strips
 - iv. Predator Decoys
 - v. Acoustic Controls
 - H. Other Controls
 - i. Erosion Control
 - 1. Slope Damage
 - 2. Exposed Garbage
 - 3. Downstream Sedimentation
 - I. Periodic Routine Inspections
- V. Emergency Management
 - A. Types of Emergencies
 - B. Emergency Management and Contingency Plan
 - C. Emergency Response
 - i. Unauthorized Loads
 - ii. Hazardous, Toxic, and Infectious Wastes
 - iii. Spills
 - iv. Fire
 - v. Earthquake
 - vi. Inclement Weather
 - vii. Other Emergencies
- VI. Environmental Monitoring and Inspection
 - A. Groundwater Monitoring
 - i. Sampling and Analysis – Procedures, Parameters, and Frequency
 - ii. Monitoring Well Inspection
 - B. Leachate Monitoring
 - i. Leachate Sump Level Monitoring
 - ii. Leachate Storage Tank Monitoring
 - iii. Leachate Discharge Sampling and Analysis – Procedures, Parameters, and Frequency
 - C. Surface Water Monitoring (Effluent and Receiving Body)
 - i. Sampling and Analysis – Procedures, Parameters, and Frequency
 - D. Gas Monitoring
 - i. Landfill Perimeter Probe Monitoring

- ii. Confined Spaces
 - C. Other Monitoring

- VII. Landfill Safety Procedures
 - A. Site Specific Procedures
 - i. Fire and Explosion Prevention
 - ii. Unauthorized Loads
 - iii. Toxic and Hazardous Waste Exposures
 - iv. Hazardous Material Handling
 - v. Employee Health and Safety
 - vi. Baseline Health Monitoring
 - vii. Routine Health Monitoring

- VIII. Annexes and Other Relevant Information
 - A. Master Plan Drawings
 - B. Environmental Quality Standards
 - C. Monitoring Checklists

Appendix 6: Public Consultation

Issues discussed

- Awareness and extent of the project and development components
- Benefits of Project for the economic and social Upliftment of Community
- Water logging and drainage problem if any
- Major environmental problems expected,
- Contamination of drinking water due to the upcoming project
- Forest and sensitive area nearby the project site
- Movement of wild animal if any
- Other problems, encountered, if any
- Increment in the population of rodents, insects, flies etc in the nearby periphery of the project site
- Availability of civic amenity and transfer/collection facilities.

1. Date & time of Consultation:- 15.07.10 at 10.00 AM , Location :- Collectorate

2. Date & time of Consultation:- 15.07.10 at 13.30 PM, Location :- Village Gudhasi

3. Date & time of Consultation:- 15.07.10 at 15.30 PM, Location :- Village road joining Gudhasi along with the main city.

Table: Issues of the Public Consultation- Design phase

Sr. No.	Key Issues/Demands	Perception of community	Action to be Taken
1	Awareness of the project– including coverage area	The people of the town are well versed with the proposed landfill site. As per the local people, the DSC consultants have informed them by open houses and discussions regarding the proposed landfill and its benefits. There was however a disempowering movement, noticed within the community. Some residents had some reservations about the landfill like the competence and operating standards of the operator, reduction in property values, impacts on health of the community as a whole etc.	The nearby residents should be associated at the most after discussions with them.
2	In what way they may associate with the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local people are of the view that local people should be hired depending upon their efficiency and expertise. • People of repute in the local area have also assured that if they are well informed on time regarding the project, they will assist accordingly. 	Preference will be given to the local labour during the implementation of the project as per the requirement. If required assistance should be taken from people of local repute.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local people wanted that they should be involved from the initial decision making phase onwards so that they can participate at every stage. 	
3	Presence of any forest, wild life or any sensitive / unique environmental components nearby the project area	During the consultation, it was found that there will be no such impact on the Ranthambore national park, as it is approximately 15 km from the proposed project area.	Scientific application of mitigation measures will be required to avoid any impact on the national park.
4	Presence of historical/ cultural/ religious sites nearby	Sites of cultural/ historic/ religious importance were not found in the close proximity of the proposed project site.	--
5	Unfavorable climatic condition	As per the local people's view, the summer season is not appropriate to commence the work as the temperature reaches about 47°C. During the heavy rains, there might arise some problems in the execution of the project as the drainage facilities in the area are extremely poor due to which overflowing of drains is a common problem encountered by the people.	Suitable climatic conditions will be considered during the planning and execution stage. The points raised by the local people should be taken into consideration.
6	Occurrence of flood	<p>Due to poor drainage conditions people suffer from water stagnancy in the area.</p> <p>Severe floods were reported in the year 1972 and 1981. In 1981, the most affected areas were the south-west and the Central eastern part of the district.</p> <p>The people said that the topography, drainage system and moreover, the presence of Sawai Madhopur district in a circular basin near Banas brings in heavy discharge of water from the nearby areas.</p> <p>As per the local people, since the concrete nature of the town has increased manifolds, if heavy rains pour in at any time, whole of the Sawai Madhopur will fall to its victim.</p>	Proper actions should be taken during the execution of the project so that the condition does not worsen due to said project.
7	Drainage and sewerage problem facing	<p>Due to poor drainage condition people suffer from water stagnancy in their area either at the time of rainy season or when some pipeline etc breaks away.</p> <p>Proper sewerage system is not available in the project area.</p>	<p>The work on the improvement of drainage system will be initiated soon, which will certainly improve the problem related to stagnancy of water.</p> <p>The proposed sewerage system will improve the sewerage conditions.</p>
8	Present drinking water problem – quantity and quality	<p>Some of the areas are supplied water either by PHED or by general tube wells.</p> <p>A large number of houses have their own tube-wells.</p>	Construction of CWRs and OHSRs should be made in order to reduce the drinking water problem. Proper treatment of water

			should take place and the supply of water should be through PHED so that indiscriminate use of water can stop.
9	Present solid waste collection and disposal problem	The Municipal Board takes care of the solid waste management of Sawai Madhpur town. Sweeping and waste collection facilities are irregular and inappropriate.	Proper solid waste management system should be implemented.
10	Availability of labour during construction time	Sufficient labour is available in this area.	Availability of labour is not a problem here, if required labour from nearby areas will be hired.
11	Access road to project site	The site is accessible via metalled road.	-
12	Perception of villagers on tree felling and afforestation	The local people were of the view that trees should not be cut; if urgent it should be minimum in number and number of trees cut should be replaced by planting trees in the nearby areas.	It has been explained that during construction no trees will be cut
13	Dust and noise Pollution and disturbances during construction work	People are aware of the fact that during construction work some amount of dust and noise will arise. But they wanted that It should be minimized as much as possible. It has been explained that as per Safeguard policy of the project for abatement of pollution, control system will be considered. Vehicles movement will be controlled & appropriate measure will be taken to combat the same.	PUC certified vehicles should be used during material handling and transportation activities. Sprinkling of water should be done in order to minimize the fugitive dust emissions.
14	Setting up worker camp site within the village/ project locality	As per the people, local labourers should be hired which will minimize the requirement of setting of a temporary work shelter.	Preference will be given to the local labour during the implementation of the project as per the requirement.
15	Safety of residents During construction phase and plying of vehicle for construction activities	People were of the view that safety measures like cautionary boards, signals, barricades should be used at the project site in order to minimize any mishap.	Safeguard policy should be Implemented in order to minimize the accidents.
16	Requirement of enhancement of other facilities	The people were of the thought that this town should be raised to the levels that of other developed cities like better road connectivity, proper solid waste management , rainwater harvesting etc should be implemented in order to raise the standard of living.	Actions should be taken in order to improve the standard of living.
17	Whether local people agreed to sacrifice their lands (cultivable or not) for beneficial project After getting proper compensation	The nature of the project does not involve any land acquisition from the local people. Government land has been acquired for the proposed project activity.	If it will be required, proper compensation will be provided to the land owners.

NAME AND POSITION OF PERSONS CONSULTED:

Manish Goyal- Private Job, Near Collectorate

S.K Srivastava: Retired person, near collectorate

Kishori Lal Gujjar: local resident, village Gudhasi

Kanshi Meena: Farmer, village Gudhasi.

Suresh Singh: Worksmen, village Gudhasi

Suresh Kumar Meena: Farmer, village Gudhasi

Mohan Lal Goyal: Shopkeeper, near Gudhasi Road.

Hemraj Meena: Fruit seller, Lodipura

Kalyan Mal: shopkeeper, Gudhasi

Dev Ram Yadav: School teacher, Gudhasi.

Summary of out come:

The various issues related to the proposed project of landfill site have been discussed at various locations like village Gudhasi, near collectorate etc with the local people. The local people were of the view that they are aware about the work of RUIDP and other agencies are doing. The DSC consultants by proper open houses and discussion have made them aware of the upcoming project. A majority of the people are in favour of the upcoming landfill site except a few, which still have some misconceptions in their mind regarding landfills. The major problems faced by them are bad odour from the waste heap during the summer and the monsoon season which also acts as a source of disease spreading bacteria. During the monsoon season the untreated waste their houses and creates lots of problem for them. They also wished that local people should be given opportunities during the project tenure. They are also concern about the technologies to be involved during the operation phase and the reduction in their property values. People want their problems should be heard and solutions for them should be taken care during the implementation phase. People are ready to extend all types of support during execution of the project. They want that sewerage, drainage and solid waste management projects should be taken up as early as possible.

Appendix 7: Recommended Contract Clauses

- A. Sources of Materials
- (i) Use quarry sites and sources permitted by government;
 - (ii) Verify suitability of all material sources and obtain approval of Investment Program Implementation Unit (IPIU);
 - (iii) If additional quarries will be required after construction has started, obtain written approval from IPMU; and;
 - (iv) Submit to DSC on a monthly basis documentation of sources of materials.
- B. Air Quality
- (i) Consult with IPIU/DSC on the designated areas for stockpiling of clay, soils, gravel, and other construction materials;
 - (iii) Damp down exposed soil and any stockpiled on site by spraying with water when necessary during dry weather;
 - (iv) Measurement of air quality at sub-project locations as per EMP;
 - (v) Use tarpaulins to cover sand and other loose material when transported by trucks; and
 - (vi) Fit all heavy equipment and machinery with air pollution control devices which are operating correctly.
- C. Surface Water Quality
- (i) Avoid stockpiling of earth fill especially during the monsoon season unless covered by tarpaulins or plastic sheets;
 - (ii) Prioritize re-use of excess spoils and materials in the construction works. If spoils will be disposed, consult with IPIU/DSC on designated disposal areas;
 - (iii) Install temporary silt traps or sedimentation basins along the drainage leading to the water bodies;
 - (iv) Place storage areas for fuels and lubricants away from any drainage leading to water bodies;
 - (v) Dispose any wastes generated by construction activities in designated sites; and
 - (vi) Conduct surface quality inspection according to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- D. Noise Levels
- (i) Plan activities in consultation with IPIU/DSC so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance;
 - (ii) Require horns not be used unless it is necessary to warn other road users or animals of the vehicle's approach;
 - (iii) Measurement of noise level at sub-project locations as per EMP;
 - (iv) Minimize noise from construction equipment by using vehicle silencers, fitting jackhammers with noise-reducing mufflers, and portable street barriers the sound impact to surrounding sensitive receptor; and
 - (v) Maintain maximum sound levels not exceeding 80 decibels (dbA) when measured at a distance of 10 m or more from the vehicle/s.
- E. Existing Infrastructure and Facilities
- (i) Obtain from IPIU and/or DSC the list of affected utilities and operators;
 - (ii) Prepare a contingency plan to include actions to be done in case of unintentional interruption of services; and
 - (iii) Develop and implement an Asbestos Cement Pipes Management Plan
- F. Accessibility
- (i) Plan transportation routes so that heavy vehicles do not use narrow local roads, except in the immediate vicinity of delivery sites;
 - (ii) Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours;
 - (iii) Locate entry and exit points in areas where there is low potential for traffic congestion;
 - (iv) Keep the site free from all unnecessary obstructions;
 - (v) Drive vehicles in a considerate manner;

- (vi) Coordinate with Sawai Madhopur Municipal Traffic Office for temporary road diversions and with for provision of traffic aids if transportation activities cannot be avoided during peak hours; and
 - (vii) Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards informing nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.
- G. Landscape and Aesthetics
- (i) Prepare and implement Waste Management Plan;
 - (ii) Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse or remove from the sites; (iii) Manage solid waste according to the following preference hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal to designated areas;
 - (iv) Remove all wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required; and
 - (v) Request IPIU/DSC to report in writing that the necessary environmental restoration work has been adequately performed before acceptance of work.
- H. Socio-Economic – Income
- (i) Leave spaces for access between mounds of soil;
 - (ii) Provide walkways and metal sheets where required to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles;
 - (iii) Increase workforce in front of critical areas such as institutions, place of worship, business establishment, hospitals, and schools;
 - (iv) Consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours and factoring this in work schedules; and
 - (v) Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.
- I. Socio-Economic – Employment
- (i) Employ at least 50% of the labour force, or to the maximum extent, local persons within the 2-km immediate area if manpower is available; and
 - (ii) Secure construction materials from local market.
- J. Occupational Health and Safety
- (i) Develop and implement site-specific Health and Safety (H and S) Plan which will include measures such as: (a) excluding public from the site; (b) ensuring all workers are provided with and use Personal Protective Equipment; (c) H and S Training for all site personnel; (d) documented procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (e) documentation of work-related accidents;
 - (ii) Ensure that qualified first-aid can be provided at all times. Equipped first-aid stations shall be easily accessible throughout the site;
 - (iii) Provide medical insurance coverage for workers;
 - (iv) Secure all installations from unauthorized intrusion and accident risks;
 - (v) Provide supplies of potable drinking water;
 - (vi) Provide clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances;
 - (vii) Provide H and S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injuring to fellow workers;
 - (viii) Provide visitor orientation if visitors to the site can gain access to areas where hazardous conditions or substances may be present. Ensure also that visitor/s do not enter hazard areas unescorted;
 - (ix) Ensure the visibility of workers through their use of high visibility vests when working in or walking through heavy equipment operating areas;
 - (x) Ensure moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms;
 - (xi) Mark and provide sign boards for hazardous areas such as energized electrical devices and lines, service rooms housing high voltage equipment, and areas for storage and disposal. Signage shall be in accordance with international standards and be well known to, and easily understood by workers, visitors, and the general public as appropriate; and

(xii) Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.

K. Asbestos Cement Pipes

- (i) Train all personnel (including manual labourers) to enable them to understand the dangers of AC pipes and to be able to recognise them in situ;
- (ii) Report to management immediately if AC pipes are encountered;
- (iii) Develop and apply AC Management Plan.

J. Community Health and Safety.

- (i) Plan routes to avoid times of peak-pedestrian activities.
- (ii) Liaise with IPIU/DSC in identifying high-risk areas on route cards/maps.
- (iii) Maintain regularly the vehicles and use of manufacturer-approved parts to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure.
- (iv) Provide road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions.

L. Work Camps

- (i) Consult with IPIU/DSC before locating project offices, sheds, and construction plants;
- (ii) Minimize removal of vegetation and disallow cutting of trees;
- (iii) Provide water and sanitation facilities for employees;
- (iv) Prohibit employees from poaching wildlife and cutting of trees for firewood;
- (v) Train employees in the storage and handling of materials which can potentially cause soil contamination;
- (vi) Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse or remove from the site;
- (vii) Manage solid waste according to the following preference hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal to designated areas;
- (viii) Remove all wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings, shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required; and
- (ix) Request IPIU/DSC to report in writing that the camp has been vacated and restored to pre-project conditions before acceptance of work.

M. Social and Cultural Resources

- (i) Strictly follow the protocol for chance finds in any excavation work;
- (ii) Request IPIU/DSC or any authorized person with archaeological field training to observe excavation;
- (iii) Stop work immediately to allow further investigation if any finds are suspected; and
- (iv) Inform IPIU/DSC if a find is suspected, and take any action they require ensuring its removal or protection in situ.