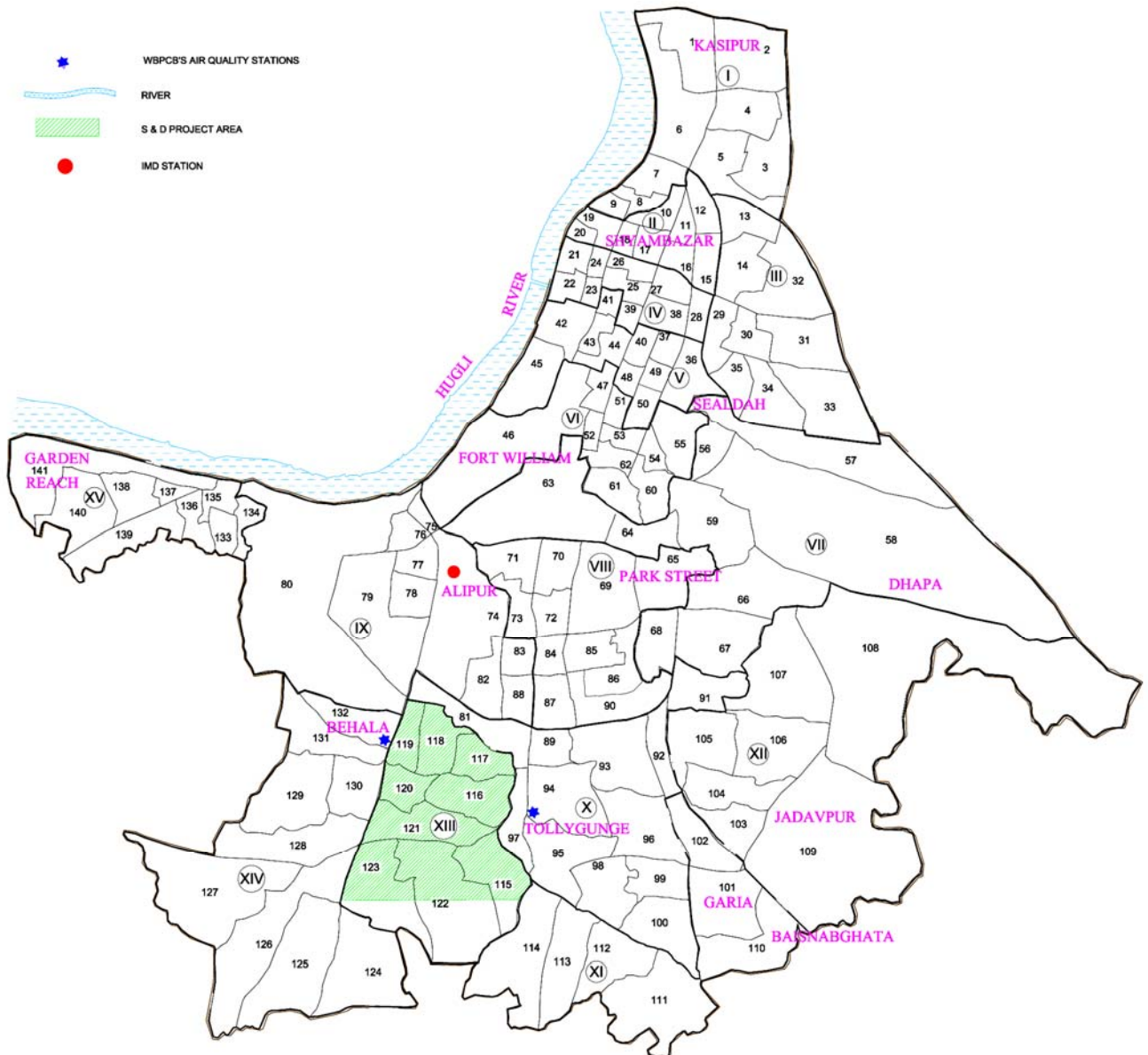


# INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT ON SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE PROJECT OF BOROUGH XIII



## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION**
- 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**
- 3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**
- 4.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**
  
- 5.0 MONITORING PLAN**
- 6.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION**
- 7.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

## **LIST OF TABLES**

- 2.1 Coverage of Priority Area**
- 2.2 Details of the Proposed S & D Scheme of Borough XIII**
- 3.1 Ambient Air Quality Statistics of two Stations of WBPCB in KMC area based on daily 24-hourly data**
- 3.2 Environmental and other Significant Features of S&D project of Borough XIII.**
- 4.1 Environmental Checklist of S & D project of Borough XIII**
- 5.1 Summary of Environmental Monitoring Programme of S & D project of Borough XIII.**
- 6.1 Public Consultations Undertaken of S & D project of Borough XIII**
- 7.1 Matrix of Environmental Impacts of S & D project of Borough XIII.**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has embarked upon Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP). The project is aimed at achieving a sustainable improvement in the environment of Kolkata through implementation of an urban infrastructure and environmental management investment programme.

Sewerage and Drainage Project, a key sub project of KEIP, is being implemented to provide comprehensive drainage and sewerage coverage in the 'added areas' of Boroughs I, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV covering Wards 1 – 6 and 101 – 141. The existing drainage and sewerage network in these Boroughs is inadequate and needs augmentation and/or improvements considering the development of the area and anticipated growth.

This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) study pertains to the sewerage and drainage scheme proposed for Borough XIII.

Feasibility Study of KEIP conducted by EGIS Consulting Australia PTY Limited, in accordance with the ADB guidelines, has determined the project to be a Category B Project. All Category B projects are judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and significance than those of Category A projects. Category B project requires preparation of IEE to determine if the project would require a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). If EIA is not warranted then the IEE is considered as the final environmental assessment report of the project.

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of IEE is to document screening of the environmental consequences of the subproject in accordance with the ADB guidelines, to identify potential adverse and beneficial environmental impacts, and to document the mitigation and monitoring measures that would be incorporated in the project to eliminate or minimise the adverse impacts.

### **1.2 Scope**

The components of this subproject include installation of new lines where drainage and sewerage network does not exist and replacement of existing lines where damaged or determined to be of inadequate capacity along with desilting of existing drainage and

sewer system. As such the study is limited to these project components and does not include associated pumping stations and sewage treatment plant as these are not a part of this sub project.

The study is based on available secondary data and reports, design data and field reconnaissance visits.

## **2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

### **2.1 Need for Project**

The proposed project will initially provide comprehensive drainage and some sewerage coverage in the added areas of KMC. The sewerage and drainage facilities available in this area are inadequate. Some of the areas do not have any sewerage or drainage network while in the remaining area, although a network of GAP sewer lines exist, the system is not functioning properly due to inadequacies in maintenance and other factors. Due to inadequate drainage, several pockets in the area are prone to flooding.

### **2.2 Location**

The project area (Plate – I) is located at the southern part of KMC. The project area is bounded in the west by Diamond Harbour Road. Tollygunge Circular Road and Tolly's Nullah encircle it in the east, similarly Ramtanu Lahiri Sarani and Tollygunge Circular Road enclose it in the north while northern fringe of wards 115, 122 and 123 bounds it in the south. The project initially plans to execute at the priority project area consisting of entire area of wards 116-121 and parts of wards 115, 122 and 123. Details of the priority project area are given in the attached drawing. The design details of the remaining part of the borough will be addressed in the relevant master plan for Sewerage and Drainage project. In the first phase the sewerage and drainage network would be primarily used to carry the storm water. However, in the later phase of the development of the area it is planned to intercept the dry weather flow also. In order to design the drainage and sewerage network system a basin wise approach was taken. Accordingly, the priority project area was divided in to six basins in between wards 115-123, utilizing 26,534 m of existing Ganga Action Plan (GAP) sewer. Basin 1 covers most parts of ward 119, basin 2 covers northern parts of ward 119 and 118, basin 3 also covers northern part of ward 118, basin 4 covers north to north eastern part of ward 117, basin 5 consists of parts of wards 116-120. Basin 6 is the largest among the six basins, consisting of entire ward 121, major parts of wards 116 and 120, and some parts of wards 115, 122 and 123. The outfalls for these drainage basins are following.

<u>Basins</u>	<u>Outfalls</u>
1	Diamond Harbour Road
2	Ramtanu Lahiri Sarani
3	Ramtanu Lahiri Sarani
4 & 5	*Pumping Station 1 to Tolly's Nullah
6	*Pumping Station 2 to Tolly's Nullah

(\* Proposed Pumping Stations)

The proposed drainage system is designed to ultimately work as combined sewerage and drainage system with the use of South Suburban East Treatment Plant.

### 2.3 Coverage

According to the Census Data of 2001, the total population of Borough XIII is 2,46,776 of which the population of nine wards within priority project area is 1,19,789. The proposed drainage and sewerage scheme will cover a command area of approximately 11.44 sq.km. and is estimated to serve a current (2001) population of approximately 1,60,231 people. However, it is designed to serve ultimately the projected population of 2035 i.e. approximately 2,33,218 people. Details of coverage of the proposed scheme is shown in Table 2.1

**Table 2.1 Coverage of Priority Area**

	Ward 115	Ward 116	Ward 117	Ward 118	Ward 119	Ward 120	Ward 121	Ward 122	Ward 123	Total
Total Ward Area (sq. km)	1.3	1.12	0.64	0.82	0.61	0.66	1.53	2.89	1.87	11.44
Project Ward Area (sq. km)	0.05	1.12	0.64	0.82	0.61	0.66	1.53	0.47	0.16	6.06
Projected Current (2001) Population to be Served.	1,176	28,250	25,240	25,935	19,436	21,880	30,022	5,683	2,609	1,60,231
Projected Future (2035) Population to be served.	1,710	41,128	36,746	37,758	28,296	31,854	43,708	8,202	3,816	2,33,218

## 2.4 Project Schedule

The construction of the project is expected to commence in September, 2004 and completed by February, 2007.

## 2.5 Proposed Drainage and Sewerage Network

The proposed drainage and sewerage network will retain 26,534 m of existing pipeline and would include laying of approximately 60,300 m of new pipe and replacement of about 5,600 m of existing pipes. In addition, all existing drainage and sewerage network that would remain will be de-silted and thoroughly cleaned. Details of the proposed scheme are provided in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Details of the Proposed S&D Scheme of Borough XIII**

<b>Component</b>	<b>BASIN '1-5'</b>	<b>BASIN '6'</b>	<b>Total</b>
Estimated approximate volume of soil to be excavated from new and replaced pipes and manholes (m <sup>3</sup> )	88,050	1,78,100	2,66,150
Estimated approximate volume of excess excavated soil to be disposed (m <sup>3</sup> )	40,000	67,000	1,07,000
Estimated approximate volume of silt to be removed and disposed from cleaning of existing pipes (m <sup>3</sup> )	3,500	1,300	4,800
Estimated approximate volume of precipitate to be removed from cleaning of existing drainage channels (m <sup>3</sup> )	2,500	4,700	7,200
Estimated approximate volume of road crust to be removed (m <sup>3</sup> )	14,000	26,000	40,000
Approximate Length of existing drainage and sewerage line (m)	27,134	5,000	32,134
Approximate Length of existing drainage and sewerage line to be replaced (m)	5,000	600	5,600
Approximate Length of proposed new drainage and sewerage line (m)	15,300	45,000	60,300
Diameter of new pipes (mm)	250-2,000		
Depth of trench (m)	1.5-6.5		
Road Width (m)	1.1-11.1		

Sewer/drain lines will be constructed beneath the existing roads. Due to lack of sufficient road width a combined sewerage system has been proposed along most of the roads where lines will be laid along centre of the roads.

### **3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.1 Physical Resources**

**Geology and Soil:** Geological Survey of India (GSI bulletin, 1964) has classified the area as that of Quaternary age formed out of deposits of alluvial sediments of the river Ganga and its tributaries. Lithologically, the alluvial fill consists of clay, silt, fine to coarse sand and sand mixed with fine pebbles. The thickness of the upper clay bed varies between 10 to 40 m while the basal clay bed exists at depths of 250 to 650 m below the land surface. Between these layers, confined and unconfined aquifers occur which are being tapped as a ground water resource.

The soil of the project area is primarily Entisols, younger alluvial type and can be characterised as predominantly clayey soil.

**Climate:** The climate of the study area is humid and tropical. The weather is typically hot and dry during summer from March to May, hot and humid during monsoon or rainy season from June to September and mild during winter from October to February.

Climatological data reported by India Meteorological Department (IMD) for the period 1990-1999 indicates the following: the maximum temperatures were recorded in May (mean maximum 35.2 °C) while the minimum temperatures occurred during January (mean maximum 14.14 °C). The relative humidity ranged between 86.2% in August to 53.7% in March. The average annual rainfall was about 1919.0 mm. The winds were predominantly southwesterly during the summer and monsoon season and northerly during the winter months. The wind speed is highest during summer months with average wind speed of 6.0 km/hr while during the winter months the average wind speed is 2.63 km/hr.

**Air Quality:** The air quality monitored by the WBPCB at nearby Behala Chowrasta and Tollygunge stations (Plate – I), both of which are within approximately 2 km from the project area, can provide some indication of the air quality within the project area.

The range of various pollutant levels measured at these two locations during the months of January, May and September 2003 are presented in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Ambient Air Quality Statistics of two Stations of WBPCB in KMC area based on daily 24 hourly data**

A = Average concentration in microgram per cubic metre from 24-hourly data

B = Number of days the daily value exceeded the standard out of total days monitored based on 24-hourly data

Station Name	Month with Year	SPM		RPM		SO <sub>2</sub>		NO <sub>x</sub>	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
<b>1. Behala Chowrasta</b>	<b>Apr., 2003</b>	198	4/8	73	0/8	3	0/8	45	0/8
	<b>May, 2003</b>	185	3/8	73	0/8	2	0/8	40	0/8
	<b>Jun., 2003</b>	154	0/10	51	0/10	2	0/10	40	0/10
	<b>July, 2003</b>	119	0/8	37	0/8	2	0/8	33	0/8
	<b>Aug., 2003</b>	120	0/9	50	0/9	3	0/9	39	0/9
	<b>Sep., 2003</b>	126	0/9	53	0/9	3	0/9	49	0/9
	<b>Oct., 2003</b>	137	0/9	57	0/9	6	0/9	55	0/9
	<b>Nov., 2003</b>	250	7/9	131	8/9	11	0/9	65	1/9
	<b>Dec., 2003</b>	378	9/9	226	9/9	14	0/9	90	7/9
	<b>Jan. 2004</b>	371	9/9	224	9/9	17	0/9	91	6/9
	<b>Feb., 2004</b>	352	7/7	214	7/7	15	0/7	73	1/7
	<b>Mar., 2004</b>	309	8/8	165	8/8	9	0/8	60	1/8
	<b>Apr., 2003 -Mar., 2004</b>	225	47/103	113	41/103	7	0/103	57	16/103
	<b>2. Tollygunge</b>	<b>Apr., 2003</b>	173	1/8	60	0/8	4	0/8	49
<b>May, 2003</b>		172	1/8	53	0/8	2	0/8	41	0/8
<b>Jun., 2003</b>		156	0/8	53	0/8	3	0/8	48	0/8
<b>July, 2003</b>		136	0/9	49	0/9	2	0/9	41	0/9
<b>Aug., 2003</b>		115	0/9	47	0/9	2	0/9	39	0/9
<b>Sep., 2003</b>		128	0/7	50	0/7	3	0/7	47	0/7
<b>Oct., 2003</b>		150	1/9	64	1/9	4	0/9	62	0/9
<b>Nov., 2003</b>		277	8/8	153	7/8	8	0/8	89	6/8
<b>Dec., 2003</b>		404	9/9	239	9/9	11	0/9	105	8/9
<b>Jan. 2004</b>		349	8/8	192	8/8	11	0/8	73	2/8
<b>Feb., 2004</b>		346	9/9	198	9/9	14	0/9	78	5/9
<b>Mar., 2004</b>		304	9/9	147	8/9	12	0/9	49	1/9
<b>Apr., 2003 -Mar., 2004</b>		226	46/101	109	42/101	6	0/101	60	22/101

Source: www.wbpcb.gov.in

Based on the above it appears that the pollutant level of SPM, RPM, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> in the project area are likely to remain below the limiting ambient air quality standards during the summer and monsoon months while during the winter months levels of SPM, RPM, and NO<sub>x</sub> are likely to exceed the standard.

**Ground and Surface Water:** Ground water occurs under confined and unconfined conditions. In Ballygunj, Dhakuria and Garia area, shallow unconfined aquifer exists as thin lenses. Due to lowering of piezometric surface in central Kolkata, the ground water flow is radial in central and south central Kolkata (Central Ground Water Board, 1993).

Within the vicinity of the project area (Jadavpur and Tollygung area), the ground water was reported to be of marginal quality. The ground water analysed from deep tube wells in this area showed high concentration of iron and chloride. Iron content was 0.8 to 1.3 mg/l while chloride content varied between 891.1 to 1258.7 mg/l. The total hardness was also high in the range of 586 to 1009 mg/l as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. (Central Pollution Control Board, 1998)

Tolly's Nullah is the one major source of surface water in the project area. The Tolly's Nullah was constructed in 1778 by excavating part of Adi Ganga, a distributary of the river Hooghly. It is 27.4 km long, starting from the river Hooghly near the old Kidderpore Dock and ending at the river Bidyadhari (now defunct) near Sambalpur. Due to heavy siltation and continued disposal of industrial and municipal waste has rendered the water quality of this canal unfit for any use. A study conducted by the CPCB reported Total Viable Bacteria Count in the range of 23,840 – 1,42,030 Colony Forming Unit (CFU)/ml and Fecal Coliform in the range of 4,200 – 17,000 CFU/ml.

**Noise:** Like any other major cities Kolkata is also very noisy. The noise level in the vicinity of the project area (South Kolkata) was reported to be in the range of 73-92 dB(A), which is significantly higher than the permissible daytime levels of 65 and 55dB(A) for commercial and residential area respectively. Vehicular traffic is the main source of noise pollution.

### **3.2 Ecological Resources**

As the project area is highly urbanised, presence of wild life or endangered species is very unlikely. In addition, within the project area there are no forests, protected areas, coastal resources or fisheries.

### **3.3 Economic Development**

**Land Use:** Predominant landuse within the project area is residential and mixed residential and commercial.

**Industries:** There are few small-scale industries in the project area

**Water Supply:**

The water supply in the borough is basically dependent on surface water from Garden Reach Water Treatment Plant –phases, supplemented by ground water in scarcity pocket. On an average through South Suburban grid this part of South suburban West gets about 8-8.5 million gallon of surface water and about 2 million gallon of ground water. The total population of borough XIII– 2,46,776 on an average is provided with a per capita supply of about 35 gallons/day. The water is of acceptable quality and properly disinfected maintaining minimum chlorine balance at the receiving end.

**Sewerage and Drainage:** For sewerage and drainage a network of sewers exist in portions of project area. The Dry Weather Flow (DWF) in these sewers is intercepted before discharging to the Tolly's Nullah and is pumped to the South Suburban East Sewage Treatment Plant located in Ward 122 of Borough XIII. The lines are choked or damaged at places. The sewerage network does not cover all the localities. People of about 15-20% of the priority project area suffers extensively from inadequate drainage system leading to frequent water logging in moderate to heavy rainfall. The proposed project is aimed at correcting these deficiencies.

**Transportation:** The main mode of transportation within the project area is by road. There is about 141 km of roads network within the project area. As per the site visit information and available map approximately 1024 m of the roads are less than 2 m wide. Due to the narrowness of the roads and multi modal nature of traffic frequent traffic congestion occur in densely populated areas. Major roads within the project area are: James Long Sarani, Roy Bahadur Road, B.L.Saha Road, Bhupen Roy Road, S. N. Roy Road, Sahapur Main Road-Barik Para Road, Satyen Roy Road, Raja Rammohan Roy Road , P.N. Mitra Road, Pashupati Bhattacharya Road. In which James Long Sarani, B.L.Saha Road, S .N. Roy Road, Satyen Roy Road and Raja Rammohan Roy Road carry high volume of traffic which includes rickshaws, cars, scooters, heavy and light duty vehicles.

**Electrical Power:** Within the KMC service area, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESC) supplies electric power. Total demand of power in the KMC area exceeds 1200 MW. CESC generates about 800 MW at its 5 coal fired thermal power plants and purchases 300-400 MW from West Bengal State Electricity Board and Damodar Valley Corporation (IEE for KEIP, January 2000).

**Environmental and other Significant Features**

Environmental and other significant features present in the project area such as water bodies, schools, hospitals, markets etc were noted from field visits and secondary data. Table 3.2 lists these features.

**Table 3.2 Environmental and other Significant Features of S&D project of Borough XIII**

Environmental Features	*Ward 115	Ward 116	Ward 117	Ward 118	Ward 119	Ward 120	Ward 121	*Ward 122	*Ward 123	Total
1. Water Bodies.		8 (4)	3 (3)	(2)	4	4	30			49
2. Playgrounds, Open Spaces & Parks		1 (1)	(1)	1	2 (1)	2	2 (1)			8
3. Temples, Mosques etc.		1	5 (6)	1(2)	1		2			9
4. Major Markets					1					1
5. Schools & Institutes		2	1 (1)	3	2	1	7 (1)			16
6. Hospitals & Health Centres					2				1	3
7. Factories/Industries			(1)	3	(1)		(1)			3
8. Post Office		1			1		1			3
9. Godown				(1)						0

\*Parts within priority project area

Notes:

1. Numbers represent environmental and other special features present in the project area, which could be affected by project construction.
2. Numbers in the parenthesis represent environmental and other special features present in the project area, which will not likely to be affected by project construction.

	*Ward 115	Ward 116	Ward 117	Ward 118	Ward 119	Ward 120	Ward 121	*Ward 122	*Ward 123	Total
Water logged pocket		5	1	7	15	4	14			

\*Parts within priority project area

Note: As per the observation in site visits about 15-20% of the priority project areas are prone to water logging.

#### 4.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed project would influence the environment in two distinct phases:

- i. During the construction phase which would be temporary and short term;
- ii. During the operation phase which would have long term effects

Checklists of potential environmental impacts of the project are presented in Table 4.1 and are discussed in the following sections.

**Table 4.1 – Environmental Checklist of S&D project of Borough XIII**

Actions Affecting Environmental Resources and values (A)	Damages to Environment (B)	Recommended Feasible Protection Measure (C)	IEE(D)			Comments
			No Significant Effect (D1)	Potential Significant Effect Small Major (D2) Mod (D3) (D4)		
<b>Problems related to siting for facilities</b>						
Interference with other utilities	Nuisance/disturbances to public	Careful planning/design		<input type="checkbox"/>		To the extent feasible existing utilities will be bypassed
Interference with street traffic/blocking of access to building	Nuisance/disturbances to public	Careful planning/design			<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to narrow roads some traffic congestion is likely
Inadequate resettlement provision	Social inequities	Adequate resettlement planning and budgeting	<input type="checkbox"/>			None expected, minor encroachment will be bypassed

Actions Affecting Environmental Resources and values (A)	Damages to Environment (B)	Recommended Feasible Protection Measure (C)	IEE(D)				Comments
			No Significant Effect (D1)	Potential Significant Effect Small Major (D2) (D4)	Mod (D3)		
Impairment of historical/cultural monuments/ areas	Loss of impairment of these values	Careful planning/design, plus offsetting measures	<input type="checkbox"/>				None expected
<b>Problems Relating to Design Phase</b>							
Overflow/bypassing hazards	Contamination of environment plus flooding	Proper design/O&M plus operations monitoring		<input type="checkbox"/>			Adequate design measures have been incorporated
Hazardous materials illegally in sewer	Damage to sewer system plus danger to workmen, downstream contamination	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>			Monitoring by KMC and WBPCB will prevent this
Inadequate management of industrial wastes discharge to sewers	Damage to pipes, down stream contamination	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>			Do
Hazards of sulfide corrosion	Damage to sewer system	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Problems During Construction Stage</b>							
Silt runoff from construction operation or exposed surface	Soil erosion plus damage to water quality and aesthetics	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Local flooding from dewatering of excavation sites, flushing of pipes and hydraulic testing	Hazard and nuisance to workers and public	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Dumping of silt and construction spoils	Soil and groundwater contamination	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Construction accidents and hazardous materials contacts or spills	Injuries and health safety of workers and public	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Dust/odour/fumes/noise/vibration from construction	Health hazard/nuisance to workers and public	Careful planning, control and monitoring		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Accidental damage	Public	Appropriate					

Actions Affecting Environmental Resources and values (A)	Damages to Environment (B)	Recommended Feasible Protection Measure (C)	IEE(D)			Comments
			No Significant Effect (D1)	Potential Significant Effect Small Major (D2) (D4)	Mod (D3)	
to utilities	inconvenience due to disruption of services	planning plus prompt repair		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Traffic congestion and blockage of access	Accidents/nuisance to public	Appropriate traffic and access control measures		<input type="checkbox"/>		In consultation with Kolkata Police traffic management plan will be prepared
<b>Problems During Operation Stage</b>						
Water logging and/or overflowing of sewer due to clogged sewer lines/gully pits	Health hazard and public nuisance	Proper design construction, O&M, plus monitoring		<input type="checkbox"/>		KMC will undertake periodic cleaning of sewer lines and gully pits
Workers exposed to toxic gases in sewers and hazardous materials in sewage during maintenance work	Serious/health/safety hazards	Proper design construction and O&M, including handling of emergencies plus operations stage monitoring		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cave-in of sewer lines	Safety hazard to public and workers	Do		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Inadequate operations stage monitoring	Nuisance/hazard to public	Proper O&M and monitoring		<input type="checkbox"/>		

#### 4.1 Construction Phase Environmental Impacts

During the construction phase there would be some impact on air, noise and water quality, and management of solid waste. Also there would be some impact on quality of life due to inconvenience caused to public as a result of construction activities.

Air quality impacts are likely from general construction activities including land clearing, trenching, laying of pipes, construction of foundations and superstructures, handling and transportation of construction and demolition materials, and from wind erosion of open sites and stock pile areas.

Noise pollution will occur from operation of construction equipment including earth moving and material handling equipment.

Water quality impacts may occur from runoff and waste and sewage generated from construction activities.

Within the Right Of Way (ROW) there are no trees, which would need to be removed as a result of construction. There are few small temples and some structures on the ROW. Design of the proposed network will ensure that these encroachments are bypassed.

The project would require disposal of approximately 45,700 m<sup>3</sup> of excavated materials including road crust, 7,200 m<sup>3</sup> of precipitate removed from cleaning of open channels and 4,800 m<sup>3</sup> of silt removed from desilting of existing pipes. Disposal of excavated soil, road crust, and precipitate from drainage channels will not pose a problem, however, disposal of silt could cause soil and ground water contamination.

Since many roads in the project area are narrow there will be some traffic congestion during the construction phase. Further, for 1024 m of road sections, the road width is less than 2.0 m. In these narrow sections, road construction activities may cause significant traffic disruption

Some inconvenience to public may result from restricted access to building and structures and temporary dislocation of civic amenities like water supply, drainage and sewerage, electricity, telephone and cable TV connection due to relocation or replacement of these facilities.

Traffic dislocation, lack of access to buildings and air and noise pollution caused by construction activities could have some adverse impact on trade and commerce in the service area.

Unforeseen accidents could result in personal injury and/or damage to private or public property.

Due to design constraints it will not be feasible to provide drainage and sewerage coverage in all the wards of Borough XIII which may result in some discontent from public residing in the areas that will not be covered by the project. The awareness programme to be undertaken to address this issue and other public concerns are discussed in Section 6.0 - Public Consultation.

#### **4.2 Mitigation Measures - Construction Phase**

Following measures are recommended for mitigating or minimising the environmental impacts that are likely to occur during the construction phase of the proposed project. The contractor under supervision and direction of DSC shall implement these mitigation measures.

##### **Prevention of erosion:**

1. Construction will be scheduled so that large areas of soil are not laid bare during the monsoon.
2. Ground disturbances will be phased so that it is limited to workable size.
3. Exposed surface will be resurfaced and stabilized as soon as possible.
4. Trenches will have adequate backfill to prevent subsequent street settlement. Upon completion of backfill the road surface shall be restored fully to the level at its original condition.

##### **Prevention of dust nuisance:**

1. On exposed construction surfaces during dry/windy periods fugitive dust generation will be suppressed by spraying of water or other suitable means.
2. Workers working in dust prone areas will be provided with masks and goggles.
3. Excavated material transported by trucks will be covered and/or wetted to prevent dust nuisance.

##### **Noise and emission from vehicles and construction activities**

1. All construction vehicles will be properly maintained and will have valid "Pollution Under Control Certificate"
2. Noisy construction activities will be carried out only during normal working hours and local residents will be advised of any unusual or unavoidable noise.
3. Where feasible sound barrier will be provided in inhabited areas.

##### **Relocation of utility services**

1. Utility services such as telephone line, electric poles, and water lines etc. that will be impacted by project construction will be identified.
2. Concerned authorities will be informed and their assistance sought to remove, relocate and restore services of these utilities prior to commencement of construction.
3. It will be ensured that these utilities are not damaged due to construction activities.

### **Prevention of dust and noise during material handling operation**

Dust and noise producing activities such as stone crushing, bitumen and cement batching plant etc. will be preferably located downwind and away from habitation settlement wherever practicable.

### **Prevention of soil, ground and/or surface water contamination**

1. Silt after dewatering will be immediately disposed in approved disposal site.
2. Excess excavated soil and spoils will be disposed in approved disposal site.

### **Prevention of water logging/ flooding**

1. De-watering during trenching and water testing of new lines will be regulated in a manner so that it does not lead to water logging of the nearby area.

### **Road safety and traffic management during construction**

DSC in association with KMC will coordinate preparation of a traffic management plan for approval of Kolkata Police. The plan will include:

1. Measures to be taken to prevent traffic congestion.
2. Provision of temporary safe access to buildings, which will be blocked due to construction.
3. Measures to be taken for safe passage of traffic including temporary diversions, and/or separation of motor vehicle traffic from non-motorized and pedestrian traffic where necessary.
4. Measures to be taken to ensure safety of traffic passing through the construction area including signs, marking flags, lights and flagmen as may be required.

### **Prevention of Accidents and Damage to Property**

All necessary precautions will be taken to prevent accidents and/or damage to property. Measures taken by the contractor will include but not limited to:

1. Safe execution of construction work
2. Providing adequate health and safety protection to workers.
3. Sufficient insurance coverage covering all risks including property damage, third party liability, workmen compensation and transit insurance.

### **Health and safety of workforce**

1. All occupational and health and safety requirements for workforce will be adhered to.
2. Periodic health check up of workers will be provided
3. A physician's services will be retained to handle emergencies.

4. During sewer line cleaning operation the line will be adequately vented to ensure that no toxic or hazardous gases are present in the line and the gases present in the sewer line will be analyzed for hazardous/toxic gases before commencing cleaning operation, if warranted.
5. Workers engaged in cleaning of sewer lines will be provided with proper protective cover including gumboots, rubber gloves and gas masks.

**Environmental health and safety considerations at construction campsites and construction work-sites**

1. Camps/compounds will be located so that they do not interfere with the existing drainage system.
2. Camps/compounds will be contained by surrounding the site with a bund or earth mound with controlled drainage outlet.
3. Campsites will have adequate provision of shelter, water supply, excreta and solid waste management as far as practicable.
4. Construction work-site will be properly barricaded and have adequate provision of drinking water, toilets and dispensing of first aid.
5. Appropriate control measures will be taken to prevent insect/vector diseases especially malaria by measures such as spraying and/or preventing creation of stagnant pool of water

**Prevention of impacts on places of cultural importance**

1. Routing of sewer/drain lines will avoid places of cultural importance including shrines, temples, maazars, mosques etc. to the extent feasible or they will be relocated.
2. Safe access to these places will be maintained.

**Protection of trees**

Routing of sewer/drain lines will avoid impacting trees to the extent feasible. Prior approval of the Forest Department, GoWB will be obtained where trees have to be felled for laying the pipes.

**4.3 Environmental Impacts - Operation Phase**

During the operation phase the environmental impacts are likely to be mostly positive. These positive impacts have been discussed in Section 4.5. However, there could be some adverse impacts due inadequate operation and maintenance or control.

Lack of proper operation and maintenance of the system could cause over flow of sewage and water logging during rainy season, which would be a nuisance and health hazard to public.

Due to lack of control there may be discharge of hazardous industrial effluents into sewer, which can damage the sewer system, or interfere with the downstream treatment process or pass through the treatment plant and cause damage to the environment.

There is a potential health hazard to workers engaged in sewer maintenance workers. These workers are likely to be exposed to toxic gases and hazardous materials present in the sewage and are likely to contract communicable diseases from exposure to pathogens present in the sewage.

#### **4.4 Mitigation Measures - Operation Phase**

1. Since a combined sewerage and drainage system has been proposed instead of a separate storm water drainage system due to space restriction it is likely that some silting will occur due to difficulty in achieving self cleansing velocity during DWF. To alleviate the siltation problem it would be necessary for KMC to undertake continual routine maintenance of the system. Periodic preventive maintenance carried out by KMC would prevent flooding or water logging caused by clogged drains.
2. Monitoring activities carried out by the West Bengal Pollution Control Board would ensure that untreated effluent from industry is not discharged into the proposed sewer system.
3. KMC will ensure that the proper health and safety precautions are adhered to during sewer cleaning operation.

#### **4.5 Positive Impacts**

Improvement in sewerage and drainage as a result of this project would primarily trap the storm weather flow of the area which would minimise water logging and/or flooding in the service area. Since exits of the Septic tanks will have connection with the network, so unorganized drains from septic tanks to open surface drain can be restricted. Incorporation of new network would help to close surface drains in many areas which would automatically abate the associated nuisance. The renovation and construction of network is planned to work as combined sewerage and drainage system later on to make a comprehensive improvement in sanitation in the area.

Improvement in water logging condition and better sanitation practices would lead to:

1. Abatement of nuisance and public health hazard in the service area. Improved sanitary conditions would result in reduction in incidence of parasitic infections,

hepatitis and various gastrointestinal diseases including cholera and typhoid which occur either through direct contact with fecal material or contamination of water supply and food.

2. Fewer incidence of illness would lead to reduction in health care expenditure and lost workdays.
3. Fewer incidence of disruption of transportation.
4. Accelerate economic growth as a result of improved quality of life within the service area.

A significant population of the service area who are poor and live in slums would benefit the most from the proposed project as they suffer the most when there is flooding and/or water logging in the service area. Other benefits of the project would include:

1. Contamination of local ponds and canals as a result of sewage overflow and flooding will be prevented or minimized.
2. Employment generation during the construction phase
3. Transportation within the service area will improved due to improved road conditions as a result of resurfacing of roads sections damaged by the project.

## 5.0 MONITORING PLAN

Effective implementation of the mitigation measures to mitigate or minimise the environmental impacts would require the project to undertake a comprehensive monitoring programme. The objective of the monitoring programme is to ensure that the construction and operation activities are carried out in an environmentally sensitive and responsible manner, and in accordance with the recommendations of IEE. Recommended monitoring activities of the proposed project is presented in Table 5.1

**Table 5.1 Summary of Environmental Monitoring Programme of S&D project of Borough XIII**

Monitoring Category	Type of Monitoring	Frequen cy	Performed by
<b>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>			
<b>Soils</b>			
Excavation and back filling	Monitor adherence to contract specifications	Daily	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Erosion	Monitor proper management of excavated soil/silt including timely removal of material from project site	Monthly	DSC/PMC
<b>Surface and Ground Water Quality</b>			
Surface runoff management	Monitor measures taken to prevent surface runoff	Daily	DSC/PMC
Contamination from waste and sewage generated from	Monitor measures taken to prevent contamination of ground	Daily	DSC/PMC

<b>Monitoring Category</b>	<b>Type of Monitoring</b>	<b>Frequen cy</b>	<b>Performed by</b>
construction activities	and/or surface water from waste and sewage generated from construction activities		
<b>Air/Noise Pollution</b>			
Dust emission during site preparation, excavation	Monitor adequacy of dust suppression measures undertaken	Daily	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Storage and transportation of construction materials, excavated soil and silt	Monitor adequacy of measures undertaken to prevent fugitive dust	Daily	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Noise and emissions from construction vehicles	Monitor 'Pollution under Control' certificate are current for construction vehicles	Quarterly	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Noise pollution from construction activities	Monitor preventive measures being implemented to curb noise	Daily	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
<b>Solid Waste</b>			
Disposal of excavated soil and silt	Monitor to ensure excavated soil and silt are being disposed in approved sites	Daily	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
<b>Flooding/Water logging</b>			
Blockage of drainage due to construction activities	Monitor to ensure construction activities does not cause flooding or water logging at the project site.	Daily to Monthly	DSC/PMC
<b>Health and safety of construction workforce</b>			
Health and safety requirements	Monitor adherence to all occupational and safety requirements	Daily to Monthly	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Health check up of workers	Monitor adequacy of health check up service provided including attendance of the physician retained and the extent to which the workforce is availing this service	Monthly	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Provision of health and safety protection gear	Monitor availability of adequate number of protective gear equipment needed	Monthly	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Maintenance of health and safety records of work force	Review and monitor health and safety records to ensure all project related accidents are being properly investigated and reported	Monthly	DSC/PMC
Sanitary conditions of construction campsite	Monitor provision of shelter, water supply, excreta and solid waste management at campsites	Daily to Monthly	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
<b>Road Safety and Traffic Management</b>			
Traffic management plan	Obtain approval to traffic management plan from Kolkata Police		DSC
	Monitor adherence to the traffic management plan	Daily to Monthly	Contractor/ DSC/PMC
Review road safety record	Review and monitor road safety records to ensure all project related road accidents are being properly investigated and	Monthly	DSC/PMC

Monitoring Category	Type of Monitoring	Frequency	Performed by
	reported		
<b>Community Life and Economic Activities</b>			
Access to public and private properties	Monitoring impact of project on dwelling and business in the project area	Monthly	KMC
Damage to public and private property	Monitor construction activities to ensure public and private property is not damaged	Daily to Monthly	Contractor/DSC/PMC
	Review and monitor property damage report to ensure timely resolution of claims etc.	Monthly	KMC
Hardship and inconvenience to public and business	Monitor to ensure that communities and business face minimal hardship and inconvenience due to construction activities	Weekly	KMC
<b>Public Awareness</b>			
Awareness campaign highlighting the long term benefit of the project and public cooperation to overcome short term construction phase inconveniences	Review and monitor effectiveness of the awareness campaigns conducted	Daily to Monthly	PRC/NGO/PMC
<b>OPERATION PHASE</b>			
<b>Operation and Maintenance of the System</b>			
Preventive and unscheduled maintenance as result of accidents or damage to the system  Operation and maintenance of down stream equipment.  Provision of adequate financial and human resources to carry out O&M activities	Monitor adequacy of implementation of preventive and all unscheduled maintenance work including periodic cleaning of the system, timely completion of work, health and safety of maintenance crew and allocation of human and financial resources to carry out the preventive and unscheduled maintenance work  Monitor to ensure proper O&M of down stream equipment of the system including lifting and pumping stations and STP	Quarterly   Quarterly	KMC
<b>Discharge of Industrial Effluents</b>			
Discharge of hazardous waste into the sewer	Monitor discharge of industrial effluent into the sewer including review of consent to operate forms submitted to the WBPCB and analysis of wastewater sample from industries discharging into the sewer system.	Ongoing Monthly	WBPCB

## 6.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public consultation started prior to commencement of engineering design. Meetings were held with the Member Mayor in Council (MMIC) Drainage, Borough Chairman and Councillors to appraise them and solicit feedback on the KEIP projects and the proposed

scheme. Several field visits were undertaken to identify problems with existing drainage and sewerage system in the project area through interactions with local ward Councillors, Borough Engineers and some primary stakeholders in areas where problems were noted. In addition, NGO Consultants undertook an awareness campaign to inform public about the various components of KEIP project and to highlight the benefits that the public would derive from these projects. Details of consultations among people's representatives, stake holders, borough engineers, NGO, DSC representatives and relevant site visits, survey works undertaken is enlisted in Table 6.1

**Table 6.1 Public Consultations Undertaken of S&D project of Borough XIII**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Meeting/Activity</b>	<b>Participant</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
23-10-2002	Distribution of KEIP Leaflets	NGO Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 copies of KEIP leaflets were given to all Ward Councillors for distribution to public.</li> </ul>
01.01.2003	Consultation Meeting and Site Visit	Ward 115 Councillor, Borough Engineers, DSC representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studying condition of water stagnation.</li> <li>• Determining inadequacies of underground and surface drains of respective areas.</li> <li>• Study of lock gate condition.</li> </ul>
2.01.2003	Consultation Meeting and Site Visit	Ward 116 Councillor, Borough Engineers, DSC representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observing underground and surface drains and sluice.</li> <li>• Studying sewerage drainage conditions at slum and feasibility of providing required connections.</li> </ul>
4-01-2003	Consultation Meeting and Site Visit	Ward 118 Councillor, Borough Engineers, DSC representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determining inadequacies of underground and surface drains of respective areas.</li> <li>• Finding out drainage conditions in slum area.</li> </ul>
4.01.2004 to 9.01.2004	Site visit	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of water logged manholes.</li> </ul>
7.01.2003	Consultation Meeting and Site Visit	Borough XIII Chairman, Ward 120 Councillor, Borough Engineers, DSC representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studying water logging condition.</li> <li>• Determining inadequacies of underground and surface drains of</li> </ul>

<b>Date</b>	<b>Meeting/Activity</b>	<b>Participant</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
			respective areas.
8.01.2003	Consultation Meeting and Site Visit	Ward 121 Councillor, Borough Engineers, DSC representatives, NGO representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locating water logging pockets of ward.</li> <li>• Determining inadequacies of underground and surface drains of respective areas.</li> <li>• Studying sewerage drainage conditions at slum.</li> </ul>
10.01.2003	Consultation Meeting and Site Visit	Ward 117 Councillor, Borough Engineers, DSC representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finding out extent of water logging and existing sewerage &amp; drainage condition.</li> </ul>
11-01-2003	Consultation Meeting and Site Visit	Ward 119 Councillor, Borough Engineers, DSC representatives, NGO investigators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locating water logging pockets of ward.</li> <li>• Determining existing conditions of surface drains.</li> <li>• Studying slum and congested road networks.</li> </ul>
18.02.03 to 19.05.03	Site visit	Councillor, DSC Engineers, Local residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detail site visit to update base map.</li> </ul>
June 2003	Data Collection	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of information of existing sewer line</li> </ul>
June 2003 –July 2003	Site visit	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manhole survey</li> </ul>
July 2003	Site visit	DSC contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of flow contribution from major industrial / commercial/institutional units</li> </ul>
June 2003 to October 2003	Site Survey	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of roads for level</li> </ul>
6.10.2003-8.10.2003	Site visit	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining 1<sup>st</sup> hand impression of water logging after heavy incessant rain for three days (between 4.10.2003-7.10.2003)</li> </ul>
December 2003	Site Survey	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey to measure road width and type of roads.</li> </ul>
January 2004	Data Collection	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of information on Public Utility Service like electric cable lines</li> </ul>

Date	Meeting/Activity	Participant	Purpose
March 2004	Data Collection	DSC Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of information on existing water supply lines from borough engineers.</li> </ul>

During the construction phase of the project, ongoing dialogue is required to be maintained with the Borough Officials to keep them informed of the project status. Also, public awareness campaigns would suppose to drive by NGO/PRC Consultants to seek public support and cooperation for the project. Public awareness initiatives will focus on public acceptance of short term inconvenience and hardship that are likely due to the construction activities.

## 7.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A matrix of environmental impacts, as shown below in Table 7.1, was developed from examination of potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures discussed in Section 4.0.

**Table 7.1 – Matrix of Environmental Impacts of S&D project of Borough XIII**

	Physical Resources			Environmental Attributes					Human and Economic Development					Quality of Life Values						
	Topography	Soils/Geology	Erosion/Sedimentati	Surface Water	Ground Water	AirQuality/Noise	Ecology	Land Use	Communities	Trade/Commerce/In	Infrastructure	Housing	Transportation	Socioeconomic	Resettlement	Public Health	Flooding/Water	Cultural/Historical	Aesthetics	Recreation
<b>Constructi on Phase</b>	□	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	□	□	↓	↓	↓	□	↓	□	□	□	↓	□	↓	↓
<b>Operation s or Post Project</b>	□	□	□	↑	↑	□	□	□	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	□	↑	↑	□	↑	↑	

□	Insignificant impact, no change over existing conditions
↓	Minor short time negative impact
↓	Moderate short-term negative impact
↑	Positive impact
↑	Significant positive impact

As evidenced from the above matrix, the project is not expected to cause any long term irreversible environmental impact. Most of the environmental impacts that are likely will occur for a short duration during the construction phase of the project. Adequate preventive measures have been incorporated to mitigate or minimise these impacts. The

project upon completion would realise several positive impacts, most significant of which being reduction of public health hazard as result of improved drainage and sewerage conditions in the service area. In consideration of the above, a detailed EIA is not warranted and this IEE may be considered as the final environmental assessment of the project.