



# CONTENTS

Section	Description	Page No.
<b>Section - I</b>	<b>: Project Description</b>	- 1-5
	- Background	- 1
	- Benefits of the Project	- 2
	- Project Justification	- 2
	- Project Highlights	- 3
	- Project Scope & Present Study	- 3
<b>Section - II</b>	<b>: Base Line Data</b>	- 6-12
	- Nagaland	- 6
<b>Section- III</b>	<b>: Policy, Legal &amp; Regulatory Framework</b>	- 13-18
	- Environmental	- 13
	- Social	- 16
<b>Section- IV</b>	<b>: Approach For Route/Site Selection</b>	- 19-27
	- Route Selection	- 19
	- Study of Alternatives	- 19
	- Evaluation of Alternative Route Alignment for 220 KV S/C (On D/C Tower) New Kohima – Mokokchung via Wokha Transmission Line	- 20
	- Evaluation of Alternative Route Alignment for 132 KV S/C (On D/C Tower) Wokha-Zunheboto-Mokokchung Transmission Line	- 22
	- Evaluation of Alternative Route Alignment for Distribution Lines	- 23
	- Substation	- 24
<b>Section - V</b>	<b>: Potential Environmental Impacts, Their Evaluation &amp; Management</b>	- 28-37
	- Impact Due To Project Location & Design	- 28
	- Environmental Problem Due To Design	- 31
	- Environmental Problems During Construction Phase	- 33
	- Environmental Problems Resulting From Operation	- 35
	- Critical Environmental Review Criteria	- 35
	- Public Consultation	- 36
	- Conclusion	- 37
<b>Section- VI</b>	<b>: Project Implementation Arrangement &amp; Monitoring</b>	- 38-55
	- Administrative Arrangement For Project Implementation	- 38
	- Review Of Project Implementation Progress	- 38
	- Environmental Monitoring In Utility	- 39
	- Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)	- 40
	- Environment Review	- 41

## LIST OF ENCLOSURES

S. No.	Title/Name	Description
<b>Annexure</b>		
1	Annexure -1	Tree / crop/ tower footing compensation process
2	Annexure- 2	Safety Plan
3	Annexure -3	Safety Conditions in Contract Document
4	Annexure -4	Health & Safety Checklist
5	Annexure -5	Details of Public Consultation
6	Annexure -6	Contents of FEAR
7	Annexure -7	Estimated Budget
<b>Exhibit</b>		
8	Exhibit -1	Power map of Nagaland
9	Exhibit -2	Schematic Map Showing Proposed Transmission & Distribution Network
10	Exhibit -3	DPN Organization Support Structure
<b>Figure</b>		
11	Figure -1	132 kV line Depicting actual position along with RoW and extent of damage
12	Figure- 1a	132 kV Tower base showing impact on agricultural land and crop
13	Figure -2	33 KV lines (Single & H pole) depicting base area impact
14	Figure -3	Typical Plan of Transmission line Tower footing indicating the above position and extent of damage
15	Figure -3a	Schematic Diagram indicating area of influence/impact for 132 kV D/C T/L
<b>Map</b>		
15	Map -1	Forest Cover Map of Nagaland
16	Map- 2	Distance from Protected Areas
17	Map- 2a & 2b	Distance from Major Wetlands
18	Map- 3	Alternatives Route Alignment for Transmission Lines
<b>Plate</b>		
19	Plate-1	Substations Location & Approach

## **SECTION – I: PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **1.0 BACKGROUND:**

The North Eastern Region (NER) in India is endowed with rich energy resources but faces significant bottlenecks in electricity access and availability levels. The per capita power consumption in NER is one-third of the national average. No significant generation capacity has been added between 2004 and 2011 as a result of which inadequate power supply remains a critical constraint to sustainable and inclusive growth, and to scaling up private investment and economic competitiveness in the NER.

The road-map for development of power sector specifying the need for strengthening of overall Transmission, Sub-transmission and Distribution system of NER and Sikkim was brought out in the “Pasighat Proclamation on Power” released during the first Sectoral Summit of North Eastern Council at Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh in January 2007.

Pursuant to recommendations of Pasighat summit, a Sub-Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Power System), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on Transmission, Sub-transmission and Distribution related issues in North Eastern Region. The sub-group submitted its report in December, 2007 wherein a comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission, sub-transmission and distribution system was evolved by CEA in consultation with POWERGRID and states of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Subsequently, a number of meetings took place regarding methodology for execution and funding of the scheme. In the meeting taken by Member, Planning Commission on February 24, 2009 and meeting of Committee of PIB chaired by Secretary, Department of Expenditure on March 24, 2009, it was decided that DPRs of the scheme comprising transmission, sub-transmission and distribution system upto 33kV should be prepared by POWERGRID. Accordingly, DPRs for strengthening of transmission, sub-transmission and distribution system in Nagaland were prepared and submitted to Ministry of DONER / Ministry of Power / Dept of Power, Govt. of Nagaland (DPN) by POWERGRID.

Among the NER States and Sikkim, the project in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim is proposed to be funded by Govt. of India. Implementation of the scheme in other 6 states in NER viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur & Nagaland is proposed through funding from World Bank / Govt. of India. The scheme is proposed to be funded by World Bank in three tranches. Accordingly, priority transmission, sub-transmission and distribution schemes to be taken up under tranche-1 of the World Bank fund have been finalized by CEA in consultation with the state and POWERGRID.

Ministry of Power (MoP), GoI has appointed POWERGRID as Design cum Implementation Supervision Consultant (i.e. Project Management Consultant-PMC) and now re-designated as Implementing Agency (IA) to the six (6) North Eastern States for the said project. However, the ownership of the assets shall remain with the respective State government or State Utilities, which upon progressive

commissioning shall be handed over to them for taking care of Operation and Maintenance of assets.

## 1.1 BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT:

The proposed transmission and distribution schemes will not only improve overall power supply situation but will also improve reliability, quality, security and enhancement of power supply in the State.

## 1.2 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The state of Nagaland is spread over an area of about 16,579 sq. km with a population of more than 19 Lakhs. The present per capita energy consumption is of the order of 218 units (kWh) against the regional per capita consumption of about 258 units and national per capita consumption of about 779 units. The state meets its power requirement through about 24 MW of self-generation and about 78 MW of power allocation from various central sector generation projects of NHPC and NEEPCO. The present peak demand is of the order of 100 MW. As most of the generation projects in the north eastern region are hydro in nature, the state faces shortage of power during low-hydro generation condition.

Presently, the state draws its share of power from central sector generating stations through following inter-state transmission system (ISTS):

- Misa(POWERGRID) – Dimapur(POWERGRID) 220kV D/C
- Doyang(NEEPCO) - Dimapur(POWERGRID) 132kV D/C
- Dimapur(POWERGRID) – Imphal (POWERGRID, Manipur) 132kV S/C
- Dimapur(POWERGRID) – Dimapur(Nagaland) 132kV 2 ckts.
- Dimapur(POWERGRID) – Kohima(Nagaland) 132kV S/C
- Kohima(Nagaland) – Karong/Imphal(Manipur) 132kV S/C
- Dimapur(Nagaland) – Bokajan(Assam) 132kV S/C
- Mokokchung(Nagaland) – Mariani(Assam) 132kV S/C

As per the 18<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey of CEA, the future demand of the state is expected to grow to about 185 MW by year 2016-17 and 271 MW by year 2021-22. This shall be met through various hydro and thermal projects coming up in the north-eastern region in near future, which are as follows:

- Pallatana GBPP : 726 MW
- Bongaigaon TPS : 750 MW
- Kameng HEP : 600 MW
- Lower Subansiri HEP : 2000 MW

The state has a share of about 97 MW from these future generation schemes. With this, the total share of the state from central sector generating stations shall be about 175 MW. Following lines have been planned to transfer power from these future generation schemes to the state of Nagaland:

- New Kohima (POWERGRID)-Imphal(POWERGRID) 400kV D/C (initially charged at 132kV)
- Mokokchung (POWERGRID) – New Mariani (POWERGRID) 220 kV D/C
- Mokokchung (POWERGRID) – Mokokchung (Nagaland) 132 KV D/C

The present intra-state transmission system of the state is quite old & weak and is unable to cater to the growing power requirements of the state. Although the present T&D system covers many areas of the state, it is inadequate in its reach and due to non-availability of redundant T&D system, outage of any transmission system element results in long term power shortages making the system highly unreliable. Besides, some of the network elements have undergone long term outage due to break-down. Therefore, it has become essential to address the above situation through remedial measures in the transmission and distribution system. Accordingly, phase-wise strengthening of transmission & sub-transmission system has been proposed.

The transmission schemes proposed under this report are priority schemes under Tranche-1 of the World Bank Fund and are essential for improving the power supply situation in the state. Implementation of these schemes will improve quantity, reliability, quality, security of the power supply in the state.

### 1.3 PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

a)	Project Name	:	NER Power System Improvement Project (NERSPIP) – Tranche- I, Nagaland
b)	Location	:	Different parts of Nagaland State
c)	Beneficiary States/UT	:	Nagaland
d)	Project Cost	:	Rs. 729.42 Crores
e)	Commissioning Schedule	:	2019

### 1.4 PROJECT SCOPE & PRESENT STUDY

The present Initial Environment Assessment Report (IEAR) is a document developed to identify possible environmental and social issues related to 220/132 kV transmission lines and associated 220/132/33 kV substations & 33 kV distribution lines and associated 33/11 kV substations in Mokokchung, Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, Dimapur, Mon districts of Nagaland State covered under “NER Power System Improvement Project”. The IEAR provides insight on possible environment & social issues and also describes management measures to minimize/mitigate them based on DPN’s Environmental and Social Policy & Procedures Framework (ESPPF). The scope of IEAR covers the following subprojects;

#### A. TRANSMISSION

Sl.	Transmission Line	Substation
1.	LILO of 132 kV Mariani-Mokokchung Line at Longnak - 2.0 km	Establishment of 132/33 kV substation at <b>Longnak (New)</b>
2.	132 kV D/C New Kohima- New Secretariat Complex Line - 6.55 km	Establishment of 132/33 kV substation at <b>New Secretariat (New)</b>
3.	LILO of Both Circuit of Kohima –Meluri Line at Pfutsero – 3.0 km	Establishment of 132/33 kV substation at <b>Pfutsero (New)</b>
4.	132 kV S/C (on D/C Tower) Wokha-Zunheboto-Mokokchung line – <b>80.0 km</b>	Extension of 132/33 kV substation at Wokha

		Establishment of 132/33 kV substation at <b>Zunheboto (New)</b>
		Extension of 132/33 kV substation at Mokokchung (State)
5.	220 kV S/C (on D/C Tower) New Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung (PGCIL) Line- <b>85.0 km</b>	Extension of 220/132 kV existing substation at Mokokchung (PGCIL)
6.	LILO of 132 kV S/C Kohima-Wokha Line at 220 kV New Kohima substation - 0.5 km	Extension of 220/132 kV existing substation at New Kohima

## B. DISTRIBUTION

Sl.	Distribution Line	Substation
1.	33 kV line from Tapping Point of 33 kV existing Mokokchung- Mariani line at Longtho (new) substation – 0.5 km	Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Longtho (New)</b>
3.	33 kV line from 132/33 kV Zunheboto (new) to 33/11 kV Zunheboto South Point (new) substation - 6.6 km	Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Zunheboto South Point (New)</b>
4.	33 kV line from 66 kV Mokokchung (existing) to 33/11 kV Mokokchung Town Power House (new) substation - 8.7 km	Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Mokokchung Town Power House (New)</b>
5.	33 kV line from 66 kV Mokokchung (existing) to 33/11 kV Mokokchung Town Hospital Area (new) substation - 7.42 km	Extension of 66 KV (Existing) substation at Mokokchung
		Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Mokokchung Town Hospital Area (New)</b>
6.	33 kV line from 220/132/33 kV New Kohima (new) to 33/11 kV Zhadima (new) substation ( <i>Within the 220/132/33 kV New Kohima Campus which is under construction by State Govt.</i> )	Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Zhadima (New)</b>
7.	33 kV line from 132/33 kV Pfutsero (new) to 33/11 kV Pfutsero (new) substation. ( <i>Within the proposed 132/33 kV Campus of Pfutsero new substation.</i> )	Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Pfutsero (New)</b>
8.	33 kV line from 33/11 kV Nagarjan (Existing) to 33/11 kV Padam Pukhri (new) substation - 4.34 km	Extension of 33/11 kV (Existing) substation at Nagarjan
		Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Padam Pukhri (New)</b>
9.	33 kV line from 33/11Akulo (existing) to 33/11 kV Suruhuto (existing) substation - 9.5 km	Extension of 33/11 kV (Existing) substation at Akulo
		Extension of 33/11 kV (Existing) substation at Suruhoto

10	33 kV line from 33/11 Torogonyu (existing) to 33/11 Pughoboto (existing) substation- 9 km	Extension of 33/11 kV (Existing) substation at Pughoboto
11		Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Tizit</b> (New)
12		Establishment of 33/11 kV substation at <b>Lalmati</b> (New)

The project activities include the survey for finalizing the route alignment and installation of transmission lines and construction of substations (civil and electrical installation). Lattice towers/ poles are then erected on designated places using normal excavation and foundations thereafter conductors are strung across these using manual/stringing machines. The construction of substations is regular civil works for small buildings. The electrical installations consist of the transformers, breakers, capacitors etc. and other protection/controlling devices to ensure required power flow.

A power map showing the transmission grid of Nagaland highlighting the above lines and other new projects is placed as **Exhibit - 1**. Schematic map showing the various subprojects covered under the subject IEAR is placed as **Exhibit – 2**.

## SECTION – II: BASELINE DATA

**2.0** The project is an intra-state power sector project located in the State of Nagaland and project area covers Tuensang & Longleng districts of Nagaland. The basic environmental settings of the State and subject project area is given below:

### **2.1 NAGALAND:**

Nagaland is situated in the north-eastern part of India sharing international border with Myanmar. It lies between latitudes of 25°6' N and 27°4' N and the longitudes of 93°20' E and 95°15' E and has geographical area of 16,579 sq km. Nagaland consists of a narrow strip of hilly area running northeast to southwest which is located in the northern extension of the Arakan Yoma ranges. The altitude ranges from 194 m to 3,826 m. The general land use pattern of the state is given in **Table-2.1**.

**Table-2.1 Land use Pattern**

Land Use	Area in '000 ha	Percentage
Total geographical area	1,658	
Reporting area for land utilization	1,644	100.00
Forests	863	52.51
Not available for cultivation	95	05.78
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	00	00.00
Land under misc. tree crops & groves	92	05.61
Culturable wasteland	67	04.08
Fallow lands other than current fallows	98	05.98
Current Fallows	49	02.99
Net area sown	379	23.05

*Source: Land use statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, 2011-12*

Kohima district is located between 25°40'N - 25.67°N latitude and 94°07'E - 94.120°E longitude. It has an average elevation of 1261 meter (4137 feet). Kohima has the advantage of being centrally located - being bounded by the state of Assam on the west, Wokha district on the north, Zunheboto and Phek districts on the east and Manipur state on the south. Total Geographical area of the district is 1595 Sq.km.

Mokokchung is located between 26°20'N - 26.33°N latitude and 94°32'E - 94.53°E longitude at an elevation of 1325 meters above sea level. The District has a total Geographical Area of 1615 sq. km and is bounded by the state of Assam to its north, Tuensang to its east, Zunheboto to its south and Wokha and Assam to its west.

Phek is a district in the southeastern part of Nagaland located between 94°35'-94°38'E longitude and 25°37'-25°39'N latitude with a Geographical Area of 2026 sq km. It is bounded by Myanmar in the east, Zunheboto and Tuensang districts in the north, Manipur state in the south and Kohima district in the west.

The Wokha District is situated in the mid western part of Nagaland State, adjacent to Sibsagar plain of the Assam State. It is bounded by Mokokchung District in the North, Kohima District in the South. Zunheboto District in the East and the State of the Assam in the West. The Wokha District is situated at a latitude of 26° '80' North and a longitude of 94° '18' East with a total Geographical Area of 1628 sq km.

Zunheboto district is located between 25°6′-26°4′N latitude and 93°20′-95°15′E longitude and is bounded by Phek in the south, Kohima and Wokha in the west, Mokokchung in the north and Tuensang and Kiphire in the east. It has total geographical area of 1255 sq km.

Dimapur district lies between 25°48′-26°00′N latitude and 93°30′ - 93°54′ E longitude. The district is bounded by Assam on its North and West, Kohima on the East and Peren District in the South. Total Geographical Area of the district is 927 sq km.

The District of Mon, which covers an area of 1786 Sq.km., is bounded on the North by Sibsagar District of Assam, on the South by Tuensang District of Nagaland and Myanmar (Burma), on the East by Myanmar (Burma) and on the West by Tuensang and Mokokchung Districts of Nagaland. On the Northeast lies the Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. The altitude of Mon district headquarters is 897.64 meters above sea level. The Coordinates of the district are 26°43′ - 26°717′N and 95°02′ - 95°33′E.

### **Climate:**

The climate of Nagaland has a wet climate with high humidity levels. Annual Rainfall varies from 175 cm to 250 cm with maximum rainfall occurring during months of June to September. Summer temperature varies from 16°C to 31°C, while the winter temperature varies from 4° C to 24° C. Strong North West winds blow through the state during the months of February and March.

Kohima features a more moderate version of a humid subtropical climate. Kohima has a pleasant and moderate climate - not too cold in winters and pleasant summers. December and January are the coldest months when frost occurs and in the higher altitudes, snowfall occurs occasionally. During peak summer months from July-August, temperature ranges an average of 80-90 Fahrenheit. Heavy rainfall occurs during summer.

Mokokchung has a mild climate throughout the year. For ten months of the year, maximum temperature hovers in the mid twenties.

In Phek district summer is moderately warm and winter is cold. Monsoon sets in by the last week of May and retreats by the end of September.

Wokha district enjoys a monsoon climate, cold in winter and warmer in summer. In winter the night temperature is between 4° to 2° C. December and January are the coldest months. The average temperature in summer is approximately 27°C. Southwest monsoon set in the middle of June and continues up to the middle of September. The district received average annual rainfall of 2000 mm and rains for about six months in the year with greatest concentration in July and August.

Zunheboto district enjoys a monsoon climate almost throughout the year. Winters are very cold but summers moderately warm. December and January form the coldest part of the season with minimum temperature coming down to 10°C. The highest summer temperature is 22°C. The average rainfall is about 200 cm. It falls for nine months in a year, heaviest contribution being in July and August.

The climate of Dimapur is hot and humid in the plains during summer (reaching a maximum of 36°C, with humidity up to 93%) while the winter months are cool and pleasant. The average annual rainfall is 1504.7 mm

The Mon District has a fairly moderate climate. Days are warm and nights are cool. Rainy season sets in the month of May and lasts till October. From November to April, the District has dry weather with relatively cool nights and bright and sunny days. The average relative humidity is 76 per cent and the average temperature is 24.4 degrees Celsius. The average annual rainfall ranges from 2000mm to 3000mm, mostly occurring between May and October.

### **Minerals:**

The state is rich in mineral resources such as coal, limestone, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, and marble. Nagaland has a recoverable reserve of limestone of 1,000 million tonnes plus a large untapped resource of marble and handicraft stone. Important mineral occurrences in the State are coal in Borjan, Jhanzi-Disai, Tiesang and Tiru Valley Coalfields; iron ore (magnetite), cobalt and nickeliferous chromite in Tuensang district; and limestone in Phek and Tuensang districts.

### **Soils:**

The soil of Nagaland is an important part of the topography and the geography of Nagaland. The systematic survey and classification of soils in Nagaland has facilitated extensive crop cultivation in the state. Major types of soil in the state are: a) Inceptisols b) Entisols c) Alfisols d) Ultisols. Inceptisols is the most important type of soil that covers about 66 percent of the land area of Nagaland. These soil types are predominant near the river beds. About 23.8 percent of the land area of Nagaland is enveloped by the Utisols. The soil is characterized by its low base saturation feature. This soil type is found in different regions of the state and is prevalent mostly in the forested regions of the state which receive a high amount of rainfall. The texture of the soil remains clayey. Entisols cover 7.3 percent of the land area and is found mainly in the north and the north eastern parts of the state of Nagaland. The light colored and mineral rich, Alfisols cover a meager 2.9 percent of the land area of the state of Nagaland. The fine loamy and the fine drained class of soil texture occur in the western extremity of the state near its border with Assam.

### **Water Resources:**

Nagaland has a number of seasonal and perennial rivers and rivulets. The major rivers of Nagaland include Doyang, Dikhu, Dhansiri, Tizu, Tsurong, Nanung, Tsurang or Disai, Tsumok, Menung, Dzu, Langlong, Zunki, Likimro, Lanye, Dzusa and Manglu. All these rivers are dendritic in nature. While Dhansiri, Doyang and Dikhu flow westward into the Brahmaputra, the Tizu River, on the other hand, flows towards east and joins the Chindwin River in Burma. The main rivers flowing through project districts are given below:

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name of the district</b>	<b>Name of the River</b>
1	Kohima	Doyang, Nzhu
2	Mokokchung	Melak, Dikhu, Tsurang
3	Phek	Tizu, Lanye, Sedzu
4	Wokha	Doyang, Chubi, Nzhu
5	Zunheboto	Tizu, Doyang, Tsutha
6	Dimapur	Dhansiri
7	Mon	Dikhu, Yamon, Yityong, Kaimang, Tapi, Pongma, Tehok

However, the subprojects covered under instant scheme have no major river crossings and thus do not have any impact on these water bodies.

### Ecological Resources:

The recorded forest area of the state is 9,222 sq km which is 55.62% of its geographical area. The Reserved Forests constitute 0.93%, Protected Forests 5.51% and Unclassed Forests constitute 93.56%. Forest Map of Nagaland is enclosed as **Map-1**. The state has seven forest types as per Champion & Seth Classification, belonging to six forest type groups, viz. Tropical Wet Evergreen, Tropical Semi-evergreen, Tropical Moist Deciduous, Subtropical Broadleaved Hill, Subtropical Pine and Montane Wet Temperate Forests. The details of forest cover of sub-project districts are given below:

District	Geographic area	2013 Assessment ( Area in Sq. km)				% Forest cover
		Very Dense forest	Mod Dense forest	Open forest	Total	
Kohima	3283	289	1136	1472	2897	88.24
Peren						
Mokokchung	1615	6	519	835	1360	84.21
Phek	2026	276	652	764	1692	83.51
Wokha	1628	1	491	862	1354	83.17
Zunheboto	1255	85	385	515	985	78.49
Dimapur	758	0	75	325	427	56.33
Mon	1786	32	451	720	1203	67.36

*Note: Peren district was carved out of Kohima district in year 2004*

### Protected Areas:

Nagaland has one National Park and three Wildlife Sanctuaries covering 222 sq. km. which constitutes 1.34% of the state's geographical area. Details of various Protected Areas located in the state are given below:

Sl. No.	Protected Area	Area (sq. km.)	District	Habitats
1.	Intanki National Park	202.02	Kohima	White-winged Duck, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Grey Sibia, common pheasant and black star
2.	Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary	6.41	Tuensang	Blyth's Tragopan, Hume's Pheasant, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Grey Sibia
3.	Puliebadze-Dzukou-Zapfu Wildlife Sanctuary	9.23	Kohima	Blyth's Tragopan, Dark-rumped Swift, Chevron-breasted Babbler, Striped Laughingthrush, Brown-capped Laughingthrush, Streak-throated Barwing, Grey Sibia, White-naped Yuhina
4.	Rangapahar Wildlife Sanctuary	4.7	Dimapur	Sambar Deer, Spotted Deer and Barking Deer.

The proposed transmission and distribution lines don't pass through any protected area like national parks, sanctuaries, elephant reserves/corridors and biosphere reserves etc. In the instant scheme all such areas are completely avoided through careful route selection. ***It is also observed that there is no ecologically sensitive area within a radius of 9 Km from the transmission and distribution lines proposed under this scheme (Map-2).***

#### **Wetland:**

The state of Nagaland has a total wetland area of 21544 Ha, which is 1.3% of total geographic area of the State. Total number of wetlands present in the State is 421, including 267 small wetlands, however, none of the wetlands is in the Ramsar list. Doyang Lake, Chathe Reservoir, Shilloi Lake and parts of Tizu river are important wetlands of the State. The details of wetland area of sub-project districts are given below:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Geographic Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Wetland Area (Ha)</b>	<b>% of Geographic Area</b>
1	Kohima	132176	1173	0.89
2	Mokokchung	160504	1747	1.09
3	Phek	202600	2414	1.19
4	Wokha	161782	2946	1.82
5	Zunheboto	125500	2258	1.8
6	Dimapur	92700	2013	2.17
7	Mon	216188	2820	1.30

**Source: National Wetland Atlas**

*However, none of these wetlands are getting involved/impacted in routing/RoW of proposed lines and locating substations. The distance to nearest and major wetland site i.e. Doyang lake is about 6.8 km from the proposed 220 kV New Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung Line (Map-2a). Similarly, other wetland site located in Chathe Reservoir and Tezu River are approx 31.7 km and 48.7 km from proposed 220/132kV New Kohima substation/line & 132/33kV New Secretariat substation/line respectively (Map- 2b).*

#### **Human and Economic Development:**

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Nagaland was about ₹ 12065 crore (US\$2.0 billion) in 2011-12. Nagaland's GSDP grew at 9.9% compounded annually for a decade, thus more than doubling the per capita income. Nagaland has a high literacy rate of 80.1 per cent. Majority of the population in the state speaks English, which is the official language of the state. The state offers technical and medical education. Nevertheless, agriculture and forestry contribute majority of Nagaland's Gross Domestic Product. Most of state's population, about 68 per cent of the total, depends on rural cultivation. The main crops of the state are rice, millet, maize, and pulses. Cash crops, like sugarcane and potato, are also grown in some parts. Plantation crops such as premium coffee, cardamom, and tea are grown in hilly areas in small quantities, but a large growth potential. Most people cultivate rice as it is the main staple diet of the people. About 80% of the cropped area is dedicated to rice. Oilseeds is another, higher income crop gaining ground in Nagaland. The farm productivity for all crops is low, compared to other Indian states,

suggesting significant opportunity for farmer income increase. Currently the Jhum to Terraced cultivation ratio is 4:3; where Jhum is local name for cut-and-burn shift farming. Jhum farming is ancient, causes a lot of pollution and soil damage, yet accounts for majority of farmed area. The state does not produce enough food, and depends on trade of food from other states of India. Forestry is also an important source of income. Cottage industries such as weaving, woodwork, and pottery are also an important source of revenue. Tourism has a lot of potential, but largely limited due to insurgency and concern of violence over the last five decades. Nagaland's gross state domestic product for 2004 is estimated at \$1.4 billion in current prices.

The main indigenous inhabitants of Kohima District are the Angami Nagas and the Rengma Nagas. But Kohima being the capital city, has a cosmopolitan appearance. As of 2011 Census, Kohima district has a population of 270,063. Out of this, male population numbers 140,118 while females number around 129,945. Kohima has an average literacy rate of 85.58%, higher than the national average of 74.04 %: male literacy is 89.28 % and female literacy is 81.56 %. Though some minerals like sand, sandstone, boulderstone etc have been reported from the district, there are no large scale or Public Sector Industries are located in the district. Total number of registered industrial units in the district is 204, which are micro enterprises.

Mokokchung is the cultural center of the Ao people and is economically and politically the most important urban centre in Northern Nagaland. According to the 2011 census, Mokokchung district has a population of 1,93,171 and a sex ratio of 927 females for every 1000 males. The district enjoys a high literacy rate of 92.68 %. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the district with a total cultivable area of 18433 Ha. Rice, Tuber, Maize, Soyabean and Mustard the main crops while Tea and Orange are the main cash crops. Total number of registered Industrial units in the district is 95, while number of medium and large industrial units is 6.

Phek district is the home to Chakhesangs and Pochurys tribes of Nagas. The district has a population of 163,294 with a population density of 81 people/sq km. Phek has a sex ratio of 951 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 79.13. %. Agriculture is the main occupation with 80.84% of the population depending on it for livelihood. Terrace Rice Cultivation (TRC) is widely practiced. Besides agriculture, some allied activities like salt making, weaving, bamboo and wood carving and fruit juice making also give employment to a part of the population. Total number of registered industrial units in the district is 22, while there is only one registered medium and large scale industrial unit.

Wokha district is primarily inhabited by Lothas tribe of Nagas. Total population of the district is 161098 with a population density of 99/sq km. The sex ratio of the district is 927 females per 1000 males. Cultivation is one of the main occupations of the people of this district with more than 80 per cent of the people depending on it for livelihood. Jhum type of cultivation is widely practiced. The other form of cultivation is terrace, which is done in a small area. But as a result of Govt. efforts, the area under terrace is increasing. Number of registered industrial units in the district is 250, all of which are small scale industries. Weaving, Poultry, Blacksmithy, Carpentry and handicrafts are the main cottage industries of the district.

Zunheboto district is the home of the Sumi Nagas. According to the 2011 census Zunheboto district has a population of 1,41,014 with a sex ratio of 981 females for every 1000 males. The district has a healthy literacy rate of 86.26 %. Agriculture is the main stay of people's livelihood. Both Jhum and Terrace cultivation are practiced.

Paddy, Millet, Maize, Taro, French bean, potato, pumpkin, cucumber, chilly and several varieties of gourd are mainly grown. Total number of registered industrial units in the state is 95, all of which are small scale industries.

Dimapur is one of the main commercial hubs of Nagaland and is referred as Gateway to Nagaland and Manipur. According to 2011 census, the district has a population of 379769 with a population density of 409 per sq. km. The sex ratio of the district is 919 females for 1000 males. The district enjoys a good literacy rate of around 84.79%. The agriculture in the district is TRC, rain fed and traditional. By and large mono cropping is practiced in the district. The TRC paddy alone covers an area of 32,900 ha where as Jhum covers about 7,800 ha. The second important crop in the district is Maize, which covers about 2500 ha. Important Pulses such as pea, lentil, black gram, beans, green gram, arhar and oilseeds such as groundnut, soybean, sesame, sunflower, mustard, linseed, etc. are also grown in the district. Commercially viable crops such as sugarcane, ginger, jute, turmeric, tea, potato etc are also grown in the district covering an area of 1,580 ha. Number of registered industrial units belonging to MSE sectors is 575, while registered industrial units belonging to Medium and large scale is 12.

Mon district's main inhabitants belong to Konyak tribe of Nagas. According to 2011 census, the total population of the district is 250671, with a population density of 140. The sex ratio of the district is 898 females for 1000 males. The district has a literacy rate of 56.60%, which is lower than the corresponding National figure. The main occupation of the people of this district is agriculture with nearly 90 per cent of the work force engaged in it. The economic condition of the people lags behind when compared to the living conditions of the people of other districts in Nagaland. As it is located in the remotest part of Nagaland, its economic development has not been satisfactory. The recent trend in the District is tea-cultivation by the local people. The gentle slopes of Mon provide ample scope for developing the Mon District for the cultivation with all modern techniques. Only 121 registered small scale industries are present in the district.

**Additional/detailed information regarding the environmental and social features along the alignment is provided in Section- IV**

## **SECTION - III: POLICY, LEGAL & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

**3.0** Power transmission and distribution project activities by their inherent nature and flexibility have negligible impacts on environmental and social attributes. Indian laws relating to environmental and social issues have strengthened in the last decade both due to local needs and international commitments. Department of Power, Nagaland (DPN) undertakes its activities within the purview of Indian and State specific laws keeping in mind appropriate international obligations and directives and guidelines with respect to environmental and social considerations of Funding Agencies.

### **3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL**

#### **3.1.1 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

Subsequent to the first United Nations Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm in June, 1972, which emphasized the need to preserve and protect the natural environment, the Constitution of India was amended through the historical 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 by inserting Article 48-A and 51-A (g) for protection and promotion of the environment under the Directive Principles of State Policy and the Fundamental Duties respectively. The amendment, *inter alia* provide:

**"The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country". (New Article 48A)**

**"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures". (New Article 51 A (g))**

**Article 21 of the constitution provides, "no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".**

**Article 21** is the heart of the fundamental rights and has received expanded meaning from time to time after the decision of the Supreme Court in 1978. The Article 21 guarantees fundamental right to life – a life of dignity to be lived in a proper environment, free of danger of disease and infection. Recently, Supreme Court has broadly and liberally interpreted the Article 21, transgressed into the area of protection of environment, and held that the protection of environment and citizen's right to live in eco-friendly atmosphere interpreted as the basic right guaranteed under Article 21.

Thus the Indian Constitution has now two fold provision:

- (a) On the one hand, it gives directive to the State for the protection and improvement of environment.
- (b) On the other hand the citizens owe a constitutional duty to protect and improve natural environment.

## **Article 371 A**

Provides special provision with respect to state of Nagaland which states “no act of parliament in respect of religious and social practices of the Naga, Naga customary laws and procedures, administration of civil and criminal justices involving decisions according to Naga customary law and ownership and transfer of land and its resources shall apply to the state of Nagaland, unless Legislative Assembly of the state, by a resolution, so decides”.

### **3.1.2 MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS (NATIONAL/STATE)**

- **GoN order/sanction under The Electricity Act, 2003:**

Sanction of GoN is a mandatory requirement for taking up any new transmission/distribution project under the section 68(1) of The Electricity Act, 2003. The sanction authorizes DPN to plan and coordinate activities to commission the new project. Electricity act does not explicitly deal with environmental implications of activities related to power transmission, distribution and construction of substation. However, DPN integrates environmental protection within its project activities.

- **Forest Clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:**

When transmission projects pass through forest land, clearance has to be obtained from relevant authorities under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. This Act was enacted to prevent rapid deforestation and environmental degradation. State governments cannot de-reserve any forest land or authorize its use for any non-forest purposes without approval from the Central government. DPN projects, when involving forest areas, undergo detailed review and approval procedures to obtain a Forest Clearance certificate from MoEF, Government of India before starting any construction activity in designated forest area.

- **Environmental Clearances under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:**

Since transmission & distribution line projects are environmentally clean and do not involve any disposal of solid waste, effluents and hazardous substances in land, air and water, they are kept out of the purview of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. However, amendment in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 7th May' 1992 made it necessary to obtain clearance from MoEF for power transmission projects in two districts in the Aravali (viz., Alwar in Rajasthan and Gurgaon in Haryana). The Aravali range, in these two areas, is heavily degraded; hence, any industrial activity there becomes critical. Environment Impact Notification, 1994 & 2006 lays down specific project categories that require clearance from MoEF. Power transmission and distribution projects are not included in this list.

- **Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 :**

MoEF vide its notification dtd. 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2000 under the sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has notified rules for regulation /control of Ozone Depleting Substances under Montreal Protocol adopted on 16<sup>th</sup> September 1987. As per the notification certain controls and regulations have been imposed on manufacturing, import, export and use of these compounds. DPN shall follow provisions of notification and phase out all equipments which use these substances and planning to become CFC free organization in near future.

- **Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001:**

MoEF vide its notification dtd 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2001 under the sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has put certain restrictions on disposal of used batteries and its handling. As per the notification, it is the responsibility of bulk consumer (DPN) to ensure that used batteries are not disposed of, in any manner, other than by depositing with the dealer/manufacturer/registered recycler/importer/reconditioner or at the designated collection centres and to file half yearly return in prescribed form to the concerned State Pollution Control Board.

- **Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 :**

Vide notification dated 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2008 under the EPA, 1986, MoEF notified rules for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes to ensure that the hazardous wastes are managed in a manner which shall protect the health and the environment against the adverse effects that may result from such waste. The used transformer oil has been declared as a hazardous waste vide this notification.

DPN, being a bulk user of transformer oil shall comply with the provisions of the said rules (MoEF notification dated 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008) if the practice of storing of used oil is maintained. In case it is decided to outsource the process of recycle of used oil to registered recycler as per the provisions of notification then DPN shall submit the desired return in prescribed form to concerned State Pollution Control Board at the time of disposal of used oil.

- **E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011:**

Vide notification dated 12<sup>th</sup> May 2011 under the EPA, 1986, MoEF notified rules for environmentally sound management of e-waste to ensure that e-waste are managed in a manner which shall protect health and the environment against the adverse effects that may result from hazardous substance contained in such wastes. Thus, it is the responsibility of the bulk consumer (DPN) to ensure that e-waste generated is channelized to authorized collection center(s) or registered dismantler(s) or recycler(s) or is return to the pick-up of take back services provided by the producer.

DPN, being a bulk consumer of electrical and electronics equipments shall maintain the record as per Form-2 for scrutiny by State Pollution Control Board.

- **The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 :**

Under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity signed at Rio de Janeiro on the 5<sup>th</sup> June, 1992 of which India is also a party, MoEF has enacted the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 to provide for conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources, knowledge and for matters connected therewith. As per the provision of act certain area which are rich in biodiversity and encompasses unique and representative ecosystems are identified and designated as Biosphere Reserve to facilitate its conservation. All restrictions applicable to protected areas like National Park & Sanctuaries are also applicable to these reserves. DPN will abide by the provision of act wherever applicable and try to totally avoid these biosphere reserves while finalizing the route alignment.

- **The Nagaland Tree Felling Regulation, 2002:**

It deals with felling of trees from non-forest and registered plantation areas. Felling of trees for construction of transmission lines would be governed under this Act wherever it is applicable. DPN shall abide by the provisions of the Act wherever applicable.

### 3.1.3 FUNDING AGENCY:

For DPN, mandatory environment requirements with respect to WB Operational Policies are as follows:

- **World Bank (WB) Operational Policies (OP) 4.01: Environmental Assessment**

The policy objective is to ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of investment projects and support integration of environmental and social aspects of projects in the decision-making process.

DPN takes remedial measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse impact and improve environmental performance. Environment Assessment will take into account the natural environment, human health and safety, and social aspects and trans-boundary and global environmental aspects. During EA process public is also informed at every stage of project execution and their views are considered during decision-making process.

- **World Bank OP 4.04: Natural Habitats**

The policy objective is to promote sustainable development by supporting the protection, conservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions.

- **World Bank OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources**

The policy objective is to preserve PCR and in avoiding their destruction or damage. PCR includes resources of archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.

- **World Bank OP 4.36: Forests**

The objective of this policy is to realize the potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development, and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests.

## 3.2.0 SOCIAL

### 3.2.1 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Constitutional provisions in regard to social safeguards are well enshrined in the preamble such as **JUSTICE**, social, economic and political; **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the

Nation. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles guarantee the right to life and liberty. Health, safety and livelihood have been interpreted as part of this larger right. Social safeguards provisions are dealt in detail in different Article such as Article-14, 15, 17, 23, 24, 25, 46, 330, 332 etc. DPN shall implement the said constitutional provision in true spirit to fulfill its environmental and social obligations and responsibilities.

### 3.2.2 MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS (NATIONAL/STATE)

- **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA)<sup>1</sup> :**

Govt. of India replaced the old Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and notified the new RFCTLARRA, 2013 which came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014. This act ensures appropriate identification of the affected families/households, fair compensation and rehabilitation of titleholders and non-titleholders. The new act i.e. RFCTLARRA, 2013 authorizes State Govt. (i.e. GoN) or its authorized Government agency to complete the whole process of acquisition of private land including Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Action Plan for R&R (i.e. Rehabilitation and Resettlement) & its implementation and the DPN responsibility is limited to identification and selection of suitable land based on technical requirement and ensuring budget allocation. However, **It is worth mentioning that this Act is not applicable to Nagaland, till the state legislative Assembly adopts a resolution in this regard, as per the provision of Article 371 A of the Constitution of India.**

- **Rights of Way and Compensation under Electricity Act, 2003:**

The Electricity Act, 2003 has a provision for notifying transmission company under section 164 (B) to avail benefits of eminent domain provided under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. Under this section DPN may seek for GoM authorization to exercise all the powers that the Telegraph authority possesses and can spot, construct and erect towers without acquiring the land. Moreover, all damages due to its activity shall be compensated at market rate. In case of agricultural or private land the provisions of section- 67 and or section-68 (5 & 6) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and section-10 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 are followed for assessment and payment of compensation towards such damages

### 3.2.3 FUNDING AGENCY

For DPN, mandatory social requirements with respect to WB Operational Policies are as follows:

- **World Bank OP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement**

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by the involuntary taking of land. To

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<sup>1</sup> *The new land acquisition act i.e RFCTLARRA,2013 is currently not applicable in the State as the State Legislative Assembly has not yet adopted the resolution regarding applicability of new act as per provision under article 371 A of the constitution of India. For acquisition of private land, DPN shall secure land either through donations and/ or direct purchases on negotiated rate on willing buyer and willing seller basis till the applicability of the new act.*

avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- **World Bank OP 4.10: Indigenous People (IP)**

This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. The objective is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples" so that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits, and do not suffer adverse effects during the development process. The project shall ascertain broad community support for the project based on social assessment and free prior and informed consultation with the affected Tribal community, if any.

## **SECTION IV : APPROACH FOR ROUTE/SITE SELECTION**

### **4.0 ROUTE SELECTION - (ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT PROCESS)**

At the system planning stage itself one of the factors that governs the evolution of system, is the possible infringement with the forest. Wherever such infringements are substantial, different alternative options are considered. The route/ site selection criteria followed is detailed below:

While identifying the transmission and distribution system, preliminary route selection is done by DPN based on the Survey of India Topo sheets, Forest Atlas (Govt. of India's Publication) and Google Maps etc. During route alignment all possible efforts are made to avoid the forest area involvement completely or to keep it to the barest minimum, whenever it becomes unavoidable due to the geography of terrain or heavy cost involved in avoiding it. *Presence of important/protected natural habitats (IUCN category I - IV) is verified by superimposing the proposed alternative alignment on the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)<sup>2</sup> map.*

### **4.1 STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES**

#### **4.1.1 Environmental Criteria for Route selection**

For selection of optimum route, the following points are taken into consideration:

- (i) The route of the proposed transmission & distribution lines does not involve any human rehabilitation.
- (ii) Any monument of cultural or historical importance is not affected by the route of the transmission & distribution line.
- (iii) The proposed route of transmission & distribution line does not create any threat to the survival of any community with special reference to Tribal Community.
- (iv) The proposed route of transmission line does not affect any public utility services like playgrounds, schools, other establishments etc..
- (v) The line route does not pass through any Sanctuaries, National Park etc.
- (vi) The line route does not infringe with area of natural resources.

In order to achieve this, DPN undertakes route selection for individual transmission and distribution lines in close consultation with representatives of concerned Forest Department and the Department of Revenue. Although under the law, DPN has right of eminent domain yet alternative alignments are considered keeping in mind the above-mentioned factors during site selection, ***with minor alterations often added to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and settlements at execution stage.***

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<sup>2</sup> *IBAT is a very informative decision-making tool to address possible infringement with potential biodiversity important areas and has been developed through a partnership of global conservation leaders including Bird Life International, Conservation International (CI), the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for conservation/protection of such areas.*

- As a rule, alignments are generally cited away from major towns, whenever possible, to account for future urban expansion.
- Similarly, forests are avoided to the extent possible, and when it is not possible, a route is selected in consultation with the local Divisional Forest Officer, that causes minimum damage to existing forest resources.
- Alignments are selected to avoid wetlands and unstable areas for both financial and environmental reasons.

In addition, care is also taken to avoid National parks, Sanctuaries, Eco-sensitive zones, Tiger reserves, Biosphere reserves, Elephant corridors and IBA sites etc.

Keeping above in mind the routes of proposed lines under the project has been so aligned that it takes care of above factors. As such different alternatives for transmission lines were studied with the help of Govt. published data like Forest atlas, Survey of India topo maps, Google Maps etc. to arrive at the most optimum route which can be taken up for detailed survey and assessment of environmental & social impacts for their proper management.

## A. TRANSMISSION LINES

### 4.1.2 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE ROUTE ALIGNMENT FOR 220 KV S/C (ON D/C TOWER) NEW KOHIMA- MOKOKCHUNG VIA WOKHA LINE

Three (3) different alignments (Map in KML format/JPG format attached as **Map -3**) were studied with the help of published data/Google maps and walkover survey to arrive at most optimum route for detailed survey. The comparative details of these three alternatives in respect of proposed line are as follows:

S.N	Description	Alternative-I	Alternative-II	Alternative-III
1.	<b>Route Particulars (Bee Line :- 64.77 KM)</b>			
i.	Route Length (km)	85	86.92	86.5
ii.	Terrain			
	Hilly/Undulated	100%	100%	100%
	Plain			
2.	<b>Environmental details</b>			
i.	Name of District through which the line passes	Kohima, Wokha & Mokokchung	Kohima, Wokha & Mokokchung	Kohima, Wokha & Mokokchung
ii.	Town in alignment	Kohima, Wokha & Mokokchung.	Kohima, Wokha & Mokokchung.	Kohima, Wokha & Mokokchung.
iii.	House within ROW	To be ascertained during detail survey	To be ascertained during detail survey	To be ascertained during detail survey
iv.	Forest involvement in Ha/km	Nil	Nil	Nil
v.	Type of Forest (RF/PF/ Wildlife Area/ Elephant Corridor/ Biodiversity Hotspots/ Biosphere Reserve/ Wetlands or any other environmentally sensitive area.	Nil	Nil	Nil
vi.	Density of Forests	Nil	Nil	Nil

S.N	Description	Alternative-I	Alternative-II	Alternative-III
vii.	Type of flora	Bonsum, Gogra, Alder, Wild Lemon, Wild Banana, Gomari, Neem etc	Bonsum, Gogra, Alder, Wild Lemon, Wild Banana, Neem Gomari, etc	Bonsum, Gogra, Alder, Wild Lemon, Wild Banana, Gomari, Neem etc
viii.	Type of fauna	Cow, Buffalo, Dog, Goat, Cat, Snake, Pigeon, Sparrow	Cow, Buffalo, Goat, Cat, Dog, Snake, Pigeon, Sparrow	Cow, Cat, Buffalo, Goat, Dog, Snake, Pigeon, Sparrow
ix.	Endangered species, if any	Nil	Nil	Nil
x.	Historical/cultural monuments	Nil	Nil	Nil
xi.	Any other relevant information	Line is passing through Jhum cultivation land and private/community owned land having some tree cover along the Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung National Highway No.61. The route enjoys better accessibility and avoids major inhabitations.	The route is passing through moderately dense private forest area. The accessibility is not good due to lack of approach roads/ paths.	The route is passing through moderately dense private forest area. Accessibility is a major hurdle due to lack of approach roads/paths.
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation Cost (in Lakhs)</b>			
i.	Crop (Non Forest)	Provision for Rs. 5 Lakhs/km exist in the DPR.	Provision for Rs. 5 Lakhs/km exist in the DPR.	Provision for Rs. 5 Lakhs/km exist in the DPR.
ii.	Forest (CA+NPV)	N.A. <i>Provision of voluntary afforestation in the ratio of 1:3 @ Rs. 1 lakh/km made in budget as per ESPPF.</i>	N.A.	N.A.
<b>4.</b>	<b>No. of Crossings (Nos.)</b>			
i.	Highway (NH/SH)	Appx. 20 times	4	5
ii.	Power line	4	4	4
iii.	Railway line	Nil	Nil	Nil
iv.	River crossing (normal span)	1 (Doyang River)	1 (Doyang River)	1 (Doyang River)
<b>5.</b>	<b>Overall Remarks</b>	Preferred route being shortest and passing along & in proximity of National Highway - 61 and having existing approach roads/paths up to tower locations. Also involves minimum tree felling.	Not Preferred due to unavailability of approach roads/ paths and involvement of more tree felling.	Not Preferred due to unavailability of approach roads/ paths and involvement of more tree felling

From the comparative analysis of three alternative routes, it is evident that none of the three alternative routes studied involves forest or wildlife area. However, Alternative-I is shorter in length than alternative II & III and is easily accessible due to its proximity to National Highway-61. Since the route is shorter in length, it will involve minimum tree felling. Hence, Alternative - I is considered as the most optimum route and recommended for detailed survey.

#### 4.1.3 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE ROUTE ALIGNMENT FOR 132 KV S/C (ON D/C TOWER) WOKHA- ZUNHEBOTO- MOKOKCHUNG (STATE) LINE

Three (3) different alignments (Map in KML format/JPG format attached as **Map -3**) were studied with the help of published data/Google maps and walkover survey to arrive at most optimum route for detailed survey. The comparative details of these three alternatives in respect of proposed line are as follows:

S.N	Description	Alternative-I	Alternative-II	Alternative-III
1.	<b>Route Particulars (Bee Line :- 64.77 KM)</b>			
i.	Route Length (km)	80	80.6	81.5
ii.	Terrain			
	Hilly/Undulated	100%	100%	100%
	Plain			
2.	<b>Environmental details</b>			
i.	Name of District through which the line passes	Wokha, Zunheboto & Mokokchung	Wokha, Zunheboto & Mokokchung	Wokha, Zunheboto & Mokokchung
ii.	Town in alignment	Wokha, Zunheboto & Mokokchung	Wokha, Zunheboto & Mokokchung	Wokha, Zunheboto & Mokokchung
iii.	House within ROW	To be ascertained during detail survey	To be ascertained during detail survey	To be ascertained during detail survey
iv.	Forest involvement in Ha/km	Nil	Appx. 16 km./ 43.2 Ha	Appx. 18 km./ 48.6 Ha
v.	Type of Forest (RF/PF/ Wildlife Area/ Elephant Corridor/Biodiversity Hotspots/Biosphere Reserve/Wetlands or any other environmentally sensitive area.	NA	Protected Forest (Aochaklimi PF & Sapotami PF)	Protected Forest (Aochaklimi PF & Sapotami PF)
vi.	Density of Forests	NA	Medium to dense	Medium to dense
vii.	Type of flora	Bonsum, Gogra, Alder, Wild Lemon, Wild Banana, Gomari, Neem etc	Bonsum, Gogra, Alder, Wild Lemon, Wild Banana, Neem Gomari, etc	Bonsum, Gogra, Alder, Wild Lemon, Wild Banana, Gomari, Neem etc
viii.	Type of fauna	Cow, Buffalo, Cat, Goat, Dog, Snake, Pigeon, Sparrow	Cow, Buffalo, Cat, Goat, Dog, Snake, Pigeon, Sparrow	Cow, Buffalo, Cat, Goat, Dog, Snake, Pigeon, Sparrow
ix.	Endangered species, if any	Nil	Nil	Nil
x.	Historical/cultural monuments	Nil	Nil	Nil

S.N	Description	Alternative-I	Alternative-II	Alternative-III
xi.	Any other relevant information	Line is mostly passing through Jhum cultivation land and private/community owned land having some tree cover. The route enjoys good accessibility due to its proximity to NH-61 and availability of approach roads/paths.	Poor accessibility due to lack to approach roads/paths.	Poor accessibility due to lack to approach roads/paths and difficult terrain.
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation Cost (in Lakhs)</b>			
i.	Crop (Non Forest)	Provision for Rs. 5 Lakhs/km exist in the DPR.	Provision for Rs. 5 Lakhs/km exist in the DPR.	Provision for Rs. 5 Lakhs/km exist in the DPR.
ii.	Forest (CA+NPV)	N.A. <i>Provision of voluntary afforestation in the ratio of 1:3 @ Rs.1 lakh/km made in budget as per ESPPF.</i>	N.A.	N.A.
<b>4.</b>	<b>No. of Crossings (Nos.)</b>			
v.	Highway (NH/SH)	Appx. 20 times	4	5
vi.	Power line	4	4	4
vii.	Railway line	Nil	Nil	Nil
viii.	River crossing (normal span)	1 (Doyang River)	1 (Doyang River)	1 (Doyang River)
<b>5.</b>	<b>Overall Remarks</b>	Preferred Route being the shortest and passing along and in proximity of National Highway - 61 having existing approach roads/paths up to tower locations and involves minimum tree felling.	Not Preferred due unavailability of approach roads/paths and involvement of more tree felling.	Not Preferred due unavailability of approach roads/paths, involvement of more tree felling and difficult terrain.

From the comparative analysis of three alternative routes, it is evident that none of the three alternative routes studied involves forest or wildlife area. However, Alternative- I is shorter in length than alternative II & III and is easily accessible due to availability of approach roads/paths. Since the route is shorter in length, it will involve minimum tree felling. Hence, Alternative - I is considered as the most optimum route and recommended for detailed survey.

#### 4.1.3 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE ROUTES FOR DISTRIBUTION LINES

The proposed distribution lines connects 2 substations in close vicinity and are having line length of less than 10 km, thus, having negligible environment and social impacts including no involvement of any forest area. Hence, no alternative have been studied for the subject lines proposed under instant scheme.

#### 4.1.4 SUBSTATION:

For substation site selection also analysis of 2-3 alternatives sites is usually carried out based on environment and social aspects and technical requirement. Such analysis considers various site specific parameters that include availability of infrastructure facilities such as access roads, water, distance from railheads, type of land (Government/ revenue/private land); social impacts such as number of families getting affected; Common Property Resources (CPR) including feasibility of acquisition. The finalization of substation land is done based on above analysis and site visit/verification. The social aspects are provided due weightage after technical requirement in decision making for selection/finalization of land for substation.

It may be noted that in the instant case land for all the proposed substations are either in possession of DPN or identified for purchase on willing seller–willing buyer basis and therefore, the said exercise is not so relevant for proposed project as the consent of owner is major criteria in addition to technical feasibility. However, as per the provisions of ESPPF, all land donations<sup>3</sup> and direct purchases will be subject to a review/ approval by a broad based committee comprising representatives of different sections including those from the IA and GoN.

**Table 4.1: Status of land availability for proposed Substations**

S. N	Name of Substation	Area (acre)	Location	Surrounding	Accessibility	Land Status
1.	132/33 KV substation at Longnak (New)	8.0	Land identified/ surveyed in Changki Village located on Longnak-Mangkolemba road. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 26°27'58.62"N, 94°23'06.30"E	Except Plantation there is No habitation or important structure in the close surrounding.	There is an existing approach road to the Site but will require widening & strengthening.	Private Land. Purchase of land under progress through willing buyer-willing seller basis on negotiated rate.
2.	132/33 KV substation at New Secretariat (New)	3.7	Land identified/ surveyed in Thizama village within the State Police Deptt. Near the campus of Nagaland State Secretariat. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 24°44'31.22"N, 94°06'24.94"E	No habitation or important structure in the close surrounding. The site is located in the undeveloped area within the campus of the 4 <sup>th</sup> NAPThizama	Approach Road (appx. 150 m) will be required to access to the site from the existing PWD road.	Govt. land. Clearance awaited from Police Deptt. to transfer the land to Power Deptt.
3	132/33 KV substation at Pfutsero (New)	7.74	Land identified/ surveyed in Rukizu Colony Pfutsero owned by Phüsachodümi Baptist Church trust. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 25°35'14.57"N, 94°18'26.92"E	No habitation or important structure in the surrounding. The site is located in the outskirts of Pfutsero town.	Adjacent to existing Pfutsero-Phek NEC road. Short approach road from the main road and internal road is required.	Private Land. Purchase of land under progress through willing buyer-willing seller basis on negotiated rate.

<sup>3</sup> Not applicable in the instant case

4	132/33 KV substation at Zunheboto (New)	14.64	Land identified/surveyed in Lizu Village around 4 km from Zunheboto town. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 26°02'11.45"N 94°29'34.61"E	No habitation or important structure in the close surrounding.	Approach road existing from the Chakabama-Mokokchung road, but it will require strengthening .	Private Land. Purchase of land under progress through willing buyer-willing seller basis on negotiated rate.
5	Extension of 132/33 kV substation at Wokha	N/A	Within the existing campus of 132/33 kV Wokha S/S of DoP, Nagaland.	N/A	N/A	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
6	Extension of 132/33 kV substation at Mokokchung (State)	N/A	Within the existing campus of 132/33 kV Mokokchung S/S of DoP, Nagaland.	N/A	N/A	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
7	Extension of 220/132 kV substation at New Kohima	N/A	Within the existing campus of 220/132 KV NEW KOHIMA S/S of DoP, Nagaland.	N/A	N/A	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
8	Extension of 220/132 kV substation at Mokokchung (PGCIL)	N/A	Within the existing campus of 220 KV Mokokchung S/S of POWERGRID	N/A	N/A	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
9	33/11 kV substation at Longtho (New)	0.91	Land identified close to Longtho village near Timber/Plywood factory adjacent to Mokokchung - Mariani PWD road. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 26°30'6.6"N 94°22'0.91"E	No habitation or important structure in the surrounding. Some linear habitation exists along the road on the Western side of the plot.	Adjacent to Mokokchung-Mariani Highway. Approach road 50 m may be required.	Private Land. Purchase of land under progress through willing buyer-willing seller basis on negotiated rate.
10	33/11 kV substation at Zunheboto South Point (New)	0.76	Within the existing 66/11 KV Zunheboto Sub-Station, Alahuto Colony <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 26°01'4.50"N 94°31'58.65"E	There is habitation outside the fenced area of the Sub-Station	There is an existing approach road	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
11	33/11 kV substation at Mokokchung Town Power House (New)	0.15	Land is identified in the existing 33/11 kV Sub-Station.  <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 26°19'40.83"N 94°30'50.83"E	Heavily built up area. No scope for further area/land expansion. Two sides bounded by public road.	There is an existing approach road.	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>

				Other two sides bounded by private property/ residential plot.		
12	33/11 kV substation at Mokokchung Town Hospital Area (New)	0.2	Site identified at Imkongliba Memorial District Hospital (IMDH) Mokokchung <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 26°19'6.24"N 94°31'28.28"E	Main road on east boundary. Civil Hospital on other boundary sides	There is an existing approach road.	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
13	33/11 kV substation at Lalmati (New)	0.33	In the campus of Power Deptt, near SDO(Civil), Zubza Office	There is scanty habitation outside the proposed land	Adjacent to Kohima-Dimapur National Highway	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
14	33/11 kV substation at Zhadima (New)	NA	Within the existing 220/132 KV New Kohima (Zhadima) campus at Chiephobozou.	No habitation or important structure in the surrounding.	Through existing approach road. However it may need strengthening.	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
15	33/11 kV substation at Pfutsero (New)	NA	Within the same plot identified for 132/33 KV Pfutsero S/s. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 25°35'14.57"N, 94°18'26.92"E	No habitation or important structure in the surrounding. The site is located in the outskirts of Pfutsero town.	Adjacent to existing Pfutsero-Phek NEC road. Short approach road from the main road and internal road is required.	Private Land. Purchase of land under progress through willing buyer-willing seller basis on negotiated rate.
16	33/11 kV substation at Tizit (New)	NA	Within the existing 66/33 kV Sub-Station at ADC Colony, Tizit HQ. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 26°56'57.25"N 95°3'33.06"E	No habitation or important structure in the close surrounding.	Accessible by road. About 300 mtrs from Namtola-Mon Road at Tizit HQ.	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
17	33/11 kV substation at Padam Pukhri (New)	1.05	Land is identified near the Ao Church Padampukhri. Appx. 1.6 km from the Dimapur-Kohima PWD road. <i>Co-ordinates:</i> 25°54'5.14"N 93°46'12.87"E	No important structure in the close surrounding. Scanty habitation exists nearby	Through existing approach road	Private Land. Purchase of land under progress through willing buyer-willing seller basis on negotiated rate.
18	Extension of 33/11 kV substation at Akulo	N/A	Within the existing campus of 33/11 KV Akulo S/S	N/A	N/A	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>
19	Extension of 33/11 kV substation at Suruhoto	N/A	Within the existing campus of 33/11 KV Suruhoto S/S	N/A	N/A	<b>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</b>

20	Extension of 33/11 kV substation at Pughoboto	N/A	Within the existing campus of 33 KV Pughoboto S/S	N/A	N/A	<b><i>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</i></b>
21	Extension of 66 kV substation at Mokokchung	N/A	Within the existing campus of 132/66/33 KV Mokokchung S/S	N/A	N/A	<b><i>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</i></b>
22	Extension of 33/11 kV substation at Nagarjan	N/A	Within the existing campus of 33 KV Nagarjan S/S	N/A	N/A	<b><i>Land already in possession of DoP, Nagaland.</i></b>

Further Details about proposed substation land have been provided in Section –5.0 (i)

## SECTION - IV : POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, THEIR EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT

### 5.0 IMPACT DUE TO PROJECT LOCATION AND DESIGN

Environmental impacts of Transmission & Distribution (T & D) projects are not far reaching and are mostly localized to RoW (refer Table- 5.1). *Actual 132 KV line including tower on ground along with RoW and extent of impact on land/vegetation is placed as Fig.-1 & 1a while Fig.2 depicts the base of 33 kV distribution line (Single & H pole). 33 kV actual impact and area of influence is restricted to 1.52 mts only in single pole as there is hardly any sag and therefore swing of conductor is also negligible (Fig.-2a). These 33 kV lines are drawn mostly on single pole but in case of turning/angle the H type pole is used for safety purpose where area of influence/impact may increase up to 3.1 mts (Fig- 2b). In addition to this, safety provisions like guard wire is also provided to arrest sudden fall of conductor due to snapping which also help in avoiding accidents and possible electrocution including that of wildlife (refer Fig- 2a). However, T & D projects have some effects on natural and socio-culture resources. These impacts can be minimized by careful route selection. In order to get latest information and further optimization of route, modern survey techniques/tools like GIS, GPS aerial photography are also applied. Introduction of GIS and GPS in route selection results in access to updated/latest information, through satellite images and further optimization of route having minimal environmental impact. Moreover, availability of various details, constraints like topographical and geotechnical details, forest and environmental details etc. help in planning the effective mitigative measures including engineering variations depending upon the site situation/location. In the instant scheme also these techniques are used and detail survey using GIS/GPS is under progress. Although, all possible measures have been taken during the finalization of route alignment for the proposed transmission and distribution line but due to peculiarity of terrain and demography of the area where project is being implemented, some environmental impacts may be there. The explanations in brief with regard to specific environment review criteria based on preliminary survey are as follows:*

**Table- 5.1: RoW Width & Clearance between Conductors and Trees**

Transmission Voltage	Max. RoW (In Meters)	Min. Clearance (in Meters) between conductor & Trees
<b>220 kV</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>132 kV</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>33 kV</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.8</b>

*As per IS:5613 and MoEF guidelines finalized in consultation with CEA*

#### (i) Resettlement

Land is required for a) construction of substations and b) erection of transmission lines. In general requirement of land area for substation varies from 0.3 acres (for 33 kV) to 10 acres (220 kV) depending upon voltage levels and no. of bays.

In the instant scheme land required for establishment and extension of all proposed sub-stations is available except for the proposed 132/33 kV substations at Longnak, New Secretariat, Pfutsero and proposed 33/11 kV sub-stations at Longtho, Pfutsero, Padam Pukhri. For the proposed sub-stations at Longnak, Pfutsero, Longtho and

Padam pukhri, land has already been identified and rates have been finalized by Land Settlement Board after due negotiation process with land owners for procurement of land on willing- buyer willing- seller basis. For the 132/33 kV S/S proposed at New Secretariat, the land belongs to state Police Department and transfer to Power Department, Govt. of Nagaland is already under process. Hence, R & R will not be an issue in the instant subprojects. Details showing location and approach to site of proposed substations are placed as **Plate- 1**.

In respect of (b), no permanent acquisition is envisaged. Land for tower and right of way is not acquired as agricultural activities can continue. A Typical plan of transmission line tower footing indicating the above position and extent of damage/area of influence are depicted in **Fig.-3 & 3a** respectively. As described earlier all measures are undertaken by DPN at the line routing stage itself to avoid settlements such as cities, villages etc. It may be seen from the above description of proposed route alignments and also keeping in mind that no permanent acquisition of land is involved for tower foundation as per existing law, these subprojects don't require any resettlement of villagers. However, some temporary damages/disturbances can happen. Same will be compensated by the project under Compensation Plan for Temporary Damage (CPTD) to minimize the damages and provide compensation for temporary damages in consultation with the state government and affected persons and/ or community.

The State of Nagaland is pre-dominantly a tribal state with > 89% population, inhabited by 16 major tribes under the umbrella term of the 'Naga', and along with a number of sub-tribes. *"It may be noted that all social issues shall be dealt separately in accordance with the provisions of **Social Management Framework<sup>4</sup> (SMF, A-C)**, placed in the ESPPF of MSPCL".*

#### (ii) **Land value depreciation**

Based on past experience land prices are generally expected to rise in the areas receiving power. Generally transmission lines pass through uninhabited area, agriculture fields and forests, where the land-use is not going to change in foreseeable future. Therefore, the value of land will not be adversely affected to a significant degree. However, distribution lines are primarily intended to provide power supply to populated area which will boost the economic status as well as land price of the area, thus, outweighing possible negative impacts, if any.

#### (iii) **Historical/cultural monuments/value**

As per the policy of route selection, only that route alignment is finalized which avoids all the historical and cultural monuments. As per the preliminary assessment carried out during finalization of route alignment in consultation with State revenue authorities and ASI, no such monuments are coming in the proposed route alignments. Utmost care shall be taken during detailed survey to avoid such areas.

#### (iv) **Encroachment into precious ecological areas**

As already explained all precautions have been taken to avoid routing of line through forest and protected areas like national park/sanctuaries. In the instant

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<sup>4</sup> SMF has 3 main elements: One, RAP for involuntary land acquisitions; Two, CPTD for poles/towers; and Three, Tribal People Development Framework

scheme, forest area covered under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been completely avoided with careful selection of route alignment. However, certain areas having vegetation under control of community/village councils prevalent in Nagaland state may be encountered for which mitigation measures as referred in ESPPF including afforestation measures shall be undertaken. Accordingly provision of Rs. 177 lakhs (@ 1 lakh/km) has been kept in budget towards voluntary afforestation in the ratio of 1:3. In addition, suitable management measures as specified in EMP<sup>5</sup> (refer clause- 9) like minimizing RoW requirement, use of existing tower, use of tall or extended tower etc, wherever feasible, is undertaken to minimize the loss of vegetation. The area of influence/impact for 220 kV and 132 kV line is depicted in **Fig.- 3a**. Moreover, protected areas like wildlife sanctuary, national parks, biosphere reserves etc have been avoided completely. However, its reference in EMP is maintained to address the issues in case of any eventuality and shall be appropriately addressed during Final Environment Assessment Report (FEAR).

(v) **Encroachment into other valuable lands**

Impacts on agricultural land will be restricted to the construction phase and when large-scale maintenance measures are required. The proposed transmission line will pass mostly through agricultural fields. As per existing law, land for tower/pole and right of way is not acquired and agricultural activities are allowed to continue after construction activity and DPN pays compensation for all damages including cost of land below tower to its owner.

In areas where transmission lines will traverse agricultural land, compensation will be paid to owners for any crop damage incurred as a result of construction activities. DPN field staff will consult affected villagers and local revenue dept. and apprise them about the project and tower location, which shall be erected in the agricultural land, for compensation. Revenue dept. after evaluating the land loss due to construction activity and crop damages based on productivity of land arrives at the compensation cost which is paid to farmer. Agricultural activities will be allowed to continue following the construction period. If bunds or other on-farm works are disturbed during construction or maintenance, they will be restored to the owner's satisfaction following cessation of construction or maintenance activities. In the event that private trees are felled during construction or maintenance operations, compensation will be paid to the owner in an amount determined by the estimated loss of products from the tree over an eight year period (for fruit bearing trees). Agricultural lands under private ownership will be identified, and compensation will be paid to the affected villagers as per the entitlement matrix of CPTD as described in Annexure -3 (B) of the ESPPF. The procedure for providing compensation is described in **Annexure-1**. Budgetary provision of Rs. 908.03 lakhs is made in the cost estimate to meet these expenses.

(vi) **Interference with other utilities and traffic**

As per regulations enacted by Government of India, it is mandatory for DPN to seek clearance prior to construction from department of Railways, Telecommunications and wherever necessary from aviation authorities that are likely to be affected by the construction of transmission & distribution lines. The transmission & distribution lines affect nearby telecommunication circuits by causing electrical interference. A standing committee -- Power Telecom Co-ordination Committee (P.T.C.C.) has been

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<sup>5</sup> *Environment Management Plan (EMP) is placed at Table -6.1*

constituted by Government of India to plan and implement the mitigating measures for the induced voltage which may occur to nearby telecom circuit and suggest necessary protection measures to be adopted. The committee suggests measures like rerouting of the telecom circuits, conversion of overhead telecom circuits into cables etc. to minimize the interference.

The cost of such measures is determined by the Committee on the basis of prevailing norms and guidelines. Though the exact cost to mitigate the impacts of induction in neighboring telecom circuits would vary from case to case, the cost on an average works out to be Rs.50000/- per km. Provision to meet these expenses has been made in the cost estimate for the same for transmission line proposed under the instant scheme.

National Highway- 61 (NH-61) and National Highway -39 (NH-39) are the main roads which connect various subproject areas including the sub-station sites through various state roads, district roads and village roads. NH-61 starts from Kohima and ends at Jhanji in Assam. Total length of the highway is 240 kms, out of which 220 kms is in Nagaland and 20 kms is in Assam. The highway traverses through places like Kohima, Wokha and Mokochung and also passes through Zunheboto district in Nagaland. NH-39 is 436 kms long road, which starts from Numaligarh in Assam, passes through various parts of Nagaland and terminates at Moreh on the Indo-Myanmar border. It covers a distance of 106 km in Nagaland and passes through places like Dimapur and Kohima. Traffic on NH-39 is comparatively more than traffic on NH-61. However, it is expected that execution of the projects covered in this report will not result in any steep rise in traffic volume.

Wherever transmission & distribution line crosses the railways, clearance is taken from that department. In general, the system is planned and executed in such a way that adequate clearance is maintained between transmission lines on the one hand, and railways, civil aviation and defense installations on the other. Wherever the transmission lines pass by the airports the towers beyond specified height are painted in alternate orange and white stripes for easy visibility and warning lights are placed atop these towers.

#### **(vii) Interference with drainage pattern**

As the transmission lines are constructed aerielly and the blockage of ground surface is limited to area of tower footings, which is very small, there is little possibility of affecting drainage pattern. The transmission lines proposed under this scheme doesn't involve any tower to be placed in river bed. However, whenever, such situation arises, the management measures as specified in EMP (refer clause - 5 & 12) like appropriate siting of towers during detailed alignment survey and design will take care of any incidence of flooding hazards and loss of agricultural production due to interference with drainage patterns or irrigation channels. In the infrequent instances where the natural flow/drainage is affected, flow will be trained and guided to safe zones. In case of substations, all drainage channels along or inside substations shall be trained and connected to main or existing drainage to avoid any erosion due to uncontrolled flow of water.

### **5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS DUE TO DESIGN**

#### **(i) Escape of polluting materials**

The equipments installed on lines and substations are static in nature and do not generate any fumes or waste materials. However, detailed specification with respect to equipment design and substation sewage design has been included in tender document to avoid any incidence of land and water contamination. Apart from this, solid waste like packing materials, cables, aluminum conductor, sand, aggregate material, cements and steel generated during construction is carefully handled and removed from site.

**(ii) Explosion/fire hazards**

During the survey and site selection for transmission lines, and substations, it has been ensured that these are kept away from oil/gas pipelines and other sites with potential for creating explosions or fires. Fires due to flashover from lines can be a more serious problem in forest. However, adequate safety measures shall be taken to avoid such incidence and have been included in EMP (refer clause - 15, 23 & 51). Besides this, forest authorities also incorporate measures like making fire lines to prevent spreading of fire in the affected forest area. Apart from this, states of art safety instruments are installed in the substations on both the ends, so that, the line gets tripped within milliseconds in case of any fault.

**(iii) Erosion hazards due to inadequate provision for resurfacing of exposed area**

Construction of 220/132kV line involves only small scale excavation of area i.e. 3m L x 3m W x 3m H for tower footing that may result in generation of 108 m<sup>3</sup> of excavated material from each tower. In case of 220/132/33 kV substation foundation, excavation of soil to the tune of 7500 m<sup>3</sup> is required depending on site condition. Similarly, in case of 33 kV line, soil excavation is limited to 0.72 m<sup>3</sup> for each pole, and for 33/11 kV sub-station, excavation of around 2000 m<sup>3</sup> is required. *It is estimated that a total of approx. 1,12,052 m<sup>3</sup> (590x108 + 4x7500 + 461x0.72 + 2000x9) of excavated materials will be generated for construction of 590 nos. of tower, 4 nos. of 220/132/33 kV substations 461 nos. of poles and 9 ns.o of 33/11 KV substations proposed under present scheme.* However, most of these excavated materials (about 80-90%) will be used for re-filling after construction work is over and remaining materials will be disposed properly as detailed out in EMP(refer clause - 25, 26 & 28). Moreover, the topsoil disturbed during the development of sites will be stored properly and used to restore the top surface of the platform. Left over infertile and rocky material will be dumped at carefully selected dumping areas and used as fill for foundations and leveling. Hence, possibility of erosion of exposed area due to construction activity is negligible.

**(iv) Environmental aesthetics**

Since spacing between the towers/poles in case of 220/132 kV transmission & 33 kV distribution lines is approx. 300 meters and 100 meters respectively, these will not affect the visual aesthetics of the localities particularly when it is ensured to route the lines as far away from the localities as possible. DPN takes up plantation of trees to buffer the visual effect around its substations and to provide better living conditions. Wherever DPN feels it appropriate, discussions will be held with local Forest Department officials to determine feasibility of planting trees along roads running parallel to transmission lines to buffer visual effect in these areas. In addition, towers may be painted grey or green to merge with the background.

(v) **Noise/vibration nuisances**

The equipment installed at substation are mostly static and are so designed that the noise level always remains within permissible limits i.e. 85 dB as per Indian standards. The noise levels reported during normal operating conditions even for 400/220 KV sub-station are about 60 to 70 dB at 2 m. distance from the equipment. To contain the noise level within the permissible limits whenever noise level increases beyond permissible limits, measures like providing sound and vibration dampers and rectification of equipment are undertaken. In addition, plantations of sound absorbing species like Casuarinas, Tamarind, and Neem are raised at the substations that reduce the sound level appreciably.

(vi) **Blockage of Wildlife passage**

The proposed transmission & distribution lines are not passing through any Wildlife area. Since there is no protected area or migration path of wildlife like elephant corridor exist near to subproject locations, hence, possibility of any disturbance to wild life is not anticipated. Another phenomenon reported in some places viz. Bird hit/electrocution by electric lines during landing and takeoff near the water bodies, fly path of birds is also not envisaged in the instant case due to routing of line away from such areas.

## **5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE**

(i) **Uncontrolled silt runoff**

As already explained, during construction limited quantity of excavated material will be generated from tower/pole foundations and Sub-station foundation. However, adequate measures shall be taken to store excavated materials properly for refilling after construction is over. Further, excavation in the hilly areas is avoided in rainy days. Hence, uncontrolled silt run off is not anticipated.

(ii) **Nuisance to nearby properties**

As already described in preceding paras, during site selection due care is taken to keep the transmission& distribution lines and substations away from settlements. Further, all the construction activities will be undertaken through the use of small mechanical devices e.g. tractors and manual labour, therefore, nuisance to the nearby properties if any, is not expected. All construction sites of new sub-station are prohibited for general public both due to its separation/demarcation by boundary wall and also due to statutory provisions. Hence, any adverse impact arising during the construction of substation will be temporary and limited to the boundaries of proposed substation only and will neither impact nearby habitat/property nor health & safety of neighboring community.

(iii) **Interference with utilities and traffic and blockage of access way**

Since all the locations of subprojects are not well connected through rail link, transportation of construction materials will be mostly through road network. Access to the site will be along existing roads or village paths; minor improvements to paths may be made where necessary, but no major construction of roads will be necessary either during construction or as a part of maintenance procedures. In case, access road is not available at some places, existing field/path may be utilized and compensation for any damage to crop or field is paid to the owner.

As and when a transmission line crosses any road/ railways line, the short span angle (DT) towers are located at a distance so as not to cause any hindrance to the movement of traffic. Stringing at the construction stage is carried out during lean traffic period in consultation with the concerned authorities and angle towers are planted to facilitate execution of work in different stages.

(iv) **Inadequate resurfacing for erosion control**

Since, the towers/poles for the proposed transmission and distribution lines are to be constructed in hilly area due care will be taken to control erosion. If due to terrain at some points towers/poles/substation may be placed on slopes and erosion prone soils, internationally accepted engineering practices including bio-engineering techniques, wherever, feasible shall be undertaken to prevent soil erosion. This will include cutting and filling slopes wherever necessary. The back cut slopes and downhill slopes will be treated with revetments. Wherever sites are affected by active erosion or landslides, both biological and engineering treatment will be carried out, e.g. provision of breast walls and retaining walls, and sowing soil binding grasses around the site. Further, construction is generally undertaken in dry/non-monsoon period.

(v) **Inadequate disposition of borrow area**

As mentioned earlier the tower/pole foundations involve excavations on small scale basis and the excavated soil is utilized for back filling. In case of substations, generally the sites are selected in such a manner that the volume of cutting is equal to volume of filling avoiding borrowing of the area. As such acquisition/opening of borrow area is not needed.

(vi) **Protection of Worker's health/safety**

All health & safety issues and their management aspects are integral part of project/contract specific safety plan (**Annexure-2**), which is also part of contract conditions. Various aspects such as, work and safety regulations, workmen's compensation, insurance are adequately covered under the General Conditions of Contract (GCC), a part of bidding documents. Project is executed as per the approved plan and is regularly monitored by dedicated Safety personnel. Moreover, for strict compliance of safety standard/plan a special provision as a deterrent has been added in the contract which provides for a heavy penalty of Rs.10 lakhs for each accidental death and Rs 1.0 lakh for each injury and is deducted from the contractor's payment and paid to the deceased/affected family. (**Annexure - 3**).

DPN maintains safety as a top priority and have framed guidelines/checklist for workers' safety as its personnel are exposed to live EHV apparatus and transmission/distribution lines. These guidelines/checklists include work permits and safety precautions for work on the transmission and distribution lines both during construction and operation (**Annexure-4**) and are regularly monitored by site in-charge. In addition training is imparted to the workers in fire fighting and safety measures. Standard safety tools like helmet, safety belt, gloves etc. are provided to them in accordance to the provisions of Safety Rules. First aid facilities will be made available with the labour gangs, and doctors called in from nearby towns when necessary. The number of outside (skilled) labourers will be quite small, of the order of 25-30 people per group. The remaining workforce of unskilled labourers will be

comprised of local people. As per policy/norms preference shall be given to the eligible local labor having required skills a specific clause has been incorporated in contract conditions (refer clause- 22.2.1 of GCC) for compliance of same by Contractor. Workers are also covered by the statutory *Workmen (Compensation) Act*. Regular health checkups are conducted for construction workers. The construction sites and construction workers' houses will be disinfected regularly if required. In order to minimize/checking of spread of socially transmitted diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS etc. DPN will conduct awareness building programs on such issues for the construction workers.

### **5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM OPERATION**

#### **(i) O&M Staff/Skills less than acceptable resulting in variety of adverse effects**

The O& M program is normally implemented by substation personnel for both the lines as well as substations. Monitoring measures employed include patrolling and thermo-vision scanning.

The supervisors and managers entrusted with O&M responsibilities are intensively trained for necessary skills and expertise for handling these aspects. A monthly preventive maintenance program will be carried out to disclose problems related to cooling oil, gaskets, circuit breakers, vibration measurements, contact resistance, condensers, air handling units, electrical panels and compressors. Any sign of soil erosion is also reported and rectified. Monthly monitoring reports are generated and appraised to Management, including a report of corrective action taken and a schedule for future action.

DPN follows the best international practices while designing its system to maintain acceptable prescribed EMF level. The ICNIRP guideline for acceptable EMF level for the general public (up to 24 hours a day) is a maximum exposure level of 1,000 mG or 100  $\mu$ T. Further, because of health and safety issues such as fire safety, safe voltages on metallic parts of buildings, and safety clearances to avoid flashover, the transmission lines will not pass directly over any residential properties and as such the potential for EMF effects to occur will be further diminished.

**Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)** due to their high heat capacity, low flammability and low electrical conductivity were extensively used as insulating material in capacitors and transformers. But after the finding that these PCBs are non-biodegradable and have carcinogenic tendency, their use in electrical equipments as insulating medium has been banned all over the world long back. However, it has been reported in some studies that chances of contamination of oil with PCB is possible. Keeping that in mind, DPN has discontinued procurement of electrical equipments containing PCB more than 2 mg/kg and specification (as per IEC 61619 or ASTM D4059) is being stated in the tender document. Moreover, the subject scheme doesn't involve replacement of any PCB containing equipment, hence no disposal of such equipment is anticipated.

### **5.4 CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CRITERIA**

#### **(i) Loss of irreplaceable resources**

The T & D projects do not involve any large scale excavation. In transmission line land is affected to the extent 144 sq. m below the tower base for which

compensation is paid to land owner. However, loss of land is insignificant due to erection of pole for distribution line. Moreover, the subject transmission and distribution lines are not passing through any forest area; hence the problem of losing natural resources is not envisaged.

**(ii) Accelerated use of resources for short-term gains**

The subprojects will not be making use of any natural resources occurring in the area during construction as well as maintenance phases. The construction material such as tower members, cement etc shall come from factories while the excavated soil shall be used for backfilling to restore the surface. During construction of transmission line, very small quantity of water is required which is met from nearby existing source or through takers. However, for substation water requirement is met mostly by ground water derived by digging a borewell during construction as well as for operational stage. Moreover, provision of rain water harvesting in all proposed substations under the present scheme has been made to conserve precious water resources and enhance the ground water level. Hence, it may be seen that the activities associated with implementation of subject project shall not cause any accelerated use of resources for short term gain.

**(iii) Endangering of species**

As described earlier, no endangered species of flora and fauna exist in the subprojects area is getting affected, thus, there is no possibility of endangering/ causing extinction of any species.

**(iv) Promoting undesirable rural-to urban migration**

The subprojects will not cause any submergence or loss of land holdings that normally trigger migration. It also does not involve acquisition of any private land holdings. Hence, there is no possibility of any migration.

## **5.5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION:**

Public consultation/information is an integral part of the project implementation. Public is informed about the project at every stage of execution. During survey also DPN site officials meet people and inform them about the routing of transmission and distribution lines. During the construction, every individual, on whose land tower is erected and people affected by RoW, are consulted. Apart from this, Public consultation using different technique like Public Meeting, Small Group Meeting, informal Meeting shall also be carried out during different activities of project cycle. During such consultation the public are informed about the project in general and in particular about the following:

- Complete project plan (i.e. its route and terminating point and substations, if any, in between);
- Design standards in relation to approved international standards;
- Health impacts in relation to EMF;
- Measures taken to avoid public utilities such as school, hospitals, etc.;
- Other impacts associated with transmission & distribution lines and MSPCL approach to minimizing and solving them;
- Trees and crop compensation process.

In the instant project many group meetings were organized (informally and formally) in different villages where the interventions are likely to happen. Village women folk have actively participated in these meetings. Of the total participants, women constitute around 30%. Such consultation culminated in Public meetings organized at Kohima, Zunheboto and Mokokchung on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2014, 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 and 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 respectively for proposed transmission & distribution lines under the scheme in the first phase. During the Public consultation the details of line and its importance were explained to the villagers by the officials of DPN and POWERGRID. The consultation was arranged in interactive way and queries like tree/crop compensation, engagement of local people in construction activity, etc. were replied. The initiative was appreciated by the villagers and they assured to extend their cooperation for construction of the said subprojects. The process of such consultation shall continue during project implementation and even during O&M stage. Details of above public consultation including photographs of the meeting and minutes of meeting are enclosed as **Annexure -5**.

## **5.6 CONCLUSIONS:**

As it is clear from the above discussion that though the region is rich in natural resources, by careful route selection following the principle of avoidance, ecologically sensitive areas like National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries as well as forests have been avoided completely. Since, the subject project area experiences acute shortage of power, the project will directly benefit the locals in meeting their energy needs. The infrastructural constraints are very real and pose a limiting factor on the development of the area. The availability of power will also strengthen the basic infrastructure in the area, which is essential for development of the area. Thus the project in long run will bring much needed development in the area and significantly improve living standard of the locals. The above facts while on the one hand underline the need for implementation of the subject scheme for overall development of the area and on other hand suggests that a detailed EIA may not be necessary as per the provisions of existing regulations.

Further, a detailed Final Environmental Assessment Report (FEAR) listing action/measures adopted for mitigation of possible environmental impacts, details of environment/forest clearance (if required), EMP implementation, monitoring details etc. shall be compiled and submitted to Bank (refer **Annexure- 6** for content of FEAR).

## **SECTION – VI : PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT & MONITORING**

### **6.0 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Ministry of Power (MoP), Gol has appointed POWERGRID as Design cum Implementation Supervision Consultant (i.e. Project Management Consultant-PMC) and now redesignated as Implementing Agency (IA). However, the ownership of the assets shall be with respective State government or State Utilities, which upon progressive commissioning shall be handed over to them for taking care of Operation and Maintenance of assets. The arrangement for monitoring and reviewing of project from the perspective of environment and social management will form part of overall arrangements for project management and implementation. Following implementation arrangement has been proposed at different levels for smooth implementation of this project;

**Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU)** - A body responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the project and shall be housed within the IA's offices at Guwahati. The "Project-In-Charge" of IA & Head of each of the SPCU shall be a member of CPIU.

**State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU)** – A body formed by the Utility and responsible for coordinating with IA in preparing and implementing the project at the State level. It consist of experts across different areas from the Utility and shall be headed by an officer of the rank not below Chief Engineer, from the Utility.

**Project Implementation Unit (PIU)** – A body formed by the IA, including members of Utility on deputation, and responsible for implementing the Project across the State, with its personnel being distributed over work site & working in close association with the SPCU/ CPIU. PIU report to State level "Project Manager" nominated by the Project-in-Charge of IA. The IA will have a Core team stationed at the CPIU on permanent basis and other IA officers (with required skills) will visit as and when required by this core team. This team shall represent IA and shall be responsible for all coordination with SPCU, PIU, within IA and MoP, Gol. CPIU shall also assist MoP, Gol in monitoring project progress and in its coordination with The Bank.

### **6.1 REVIEW OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS:**

To enable timely implementation of the project/subprojects, following committee has been setup to review the progress;

A. **Joint Co-ordination Committee (JCC):** IA and SPCU nominate their representatives in a body called JCC to review the project. IA shall specify quarterly milestones or targets, which shall be reviewed by JCC through a formal monthly review meeting. This meeting forum shall be called as Joint Co-ordination Committee Meeting (JCCM).The IA shall convene & keep a record of every meeting. MoP, Gol and The Bank may join as and when needed. Minutes of the meeting will be shared with all concerned and if required, with Gol and The Bank.

- B. **High Power Committee (HPC):** The Utility in consultation with its State Government shall arrange to constitute a High Power Committee (HPC) consisting of high level officials from the Utility, State/ District Administration, Law enforcement agencies, Forest Department. etc. so that various permission/ approvals/ consents/ clearances etc. are processed expeditiously so as to reach the benefits of the Project to the end consumers. HPC shall meet on bimonthly basis or earlier, as per requirement. This forum shall be called as High Power Committee Meeting (HPCM) and the SPCU shall keep a record of every meeting. Minutes of the meeting will be shared with all concerned and if required, with Gol and The Bank.
- C. **Contractor's Review Meeting (CRM):** Periodic Review Meeting will be held by officials of PIU with Contractors at field offices, State Head Quarters (PIU location) and if required with core team of IA at Guwahati. These shall be called "Contractor's Review Meeting" (CRM). PIU shall keep a record of all CRMs, which shall be shared with all concerned and if required, with Gol and The Bank.
- D. A review will be held among MoP, Gol, The Bank, State Government, Utility and IA, at four (4) months interval or earlier if needed, primarily to maintain oversight at the top level and also to debottleneck issues that require intervention at Gol/ State Government level. Minutes of the meeting shall be prepared by IA and shared with all concerned.

## 6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING IN UTILITY:

Monitoring is a continuous process for DPN projects at all the stages, be it the site selection, construction or maintenance.

The success of DPN lies in its strong monitoring systems. Apart from the Field In-Charge reviewing the progress on daily basis regular project review meetings are held at least on monthly basis at corporate level wherein apart from construction issues the environmental aspects of the projects are discussed and remedial measures taken wherever required. The exceptions of these meetings are submitted to the Chief Engineer. The progress of various on-going projects is also communicated to the government through Secretary (Power), Nagaland.

DPN has formed a separate cell at the Circle office level namely Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) headed by Chief Engineer (Power) for proper implementation and monitoring of environmental & social management measures. DPN organization support structure is depicted in **Exhibit - 3**. Key responsibilities of the ESMU are follows:

- Coordinating environmental and social commitments and initiatives with various multilateral agencies, GoN and MoEF.
- Coordination of all environmental activities related to a project from conceptualization to operation and maintenance stage.
- Advising and coordinating /Site office to carry out environmental and social surveys and route alignment for new projects.
- Advising site offices to follow-up with the state forest offices and other state departments for expediting forest clearances and other E & S issues of various projects.

- Providing a focal point for interaction with the MoEF for expediting forest clearances
- Training of Circle and Site officials on E & S issues arising out of Transmission/ Distribution projects and their management plan.
- Training of other departments to familiarize them with the ESPP document.

As regards monitoring of impacts on ecological resources particularly in Forest, Sanctuary or National Park, it is generally done by the concerned Divisional Forest Officer, Chief Wildlife Warden and their staff as a part of their normal duties. A detailed Environment Management Plan (EMP) including monitoring plan for all possible environmental and social impacts and their proper management has been drawn (**Table- 6.1**) and will be implemented during various stages of project execution. Since many provisions of EMP are to be implemented by contractor, hence, for proper monitoring EMP has been included in the contract document. A budget estimate towards tree/crop/tower base compensation and EMP implementation is prepared and is placed at **Annexure-7**. A summary of the same is presented below:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Budgetary Head</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. Lakhs)</b>
1	Forest compensation	Nil
2	Tree & Crop Compensation	908.03
3	Voluntary afforestation	177.03
4	Land Compensation for Tower Footing	59.00
5	Implementation Monitoring & Audit	27.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>1171.33</b>

Any other measures like provision of bird guards, spike guards, barbed wire fencing or any other arrangement for addressing the issues like bird hit/animal/elephant scratching etc. shall be finalized only after detailed/ check survey and finalization of route alignment. Since the detailed/ check survey is part of main package requirement of such measures, its extent and estimated cost shall be incorporated in the revised cost estimate proposal which is normally prepared for all projects as there is a considerable time gap between planning and actual implementation. However, as per the preliminary assessment such additional measures may not be required (*Bird guard has been included in BoQ*) in the instant scheme as no such impact are envisaged due to routing of lines far away from such sensitive areas.

### **6.3 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM (GRM)**

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an integral and important mechanism for addressing/resolving the concern and grievances in a transparent and swift manner. Many minor concerns of peoples are addressed during public consultation process initiated at the beginning of the project and broadly outlined in Annexure-23 of ESPPF. For handling grievance, DPN has already a framework in place. To ensure its implementation, Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at two places, one at the project/scheme level and another at Corporate/HQ level. The GRCs shall include members from DPN, Local Administration, Village Panchayat Members, Affected Persons representative and reputed persons from the society and representative from the autonomous districts council in case of tribal districts selected/decided on nomination basis under the chairmanship of project head. The

composition of GRC shall be disclosed in villages/their council office and concerned district headquarter for wider coverage.

The complainant will also be allowed to submit its complaint to local project official who will pass it to GRC immediately but not more than 5 days of receiving such complaint. The first meeting of GRC will be organized within 15 days of its constitution/disclosure to formulate procedure and frequency of meeting. However, GRC meeting shall be convened within 15 days of receiving a grievance for its solution. GRC endeavor will be to pronounce its decision/ may also refer it to corporate GRC for solution within 30-45 days of receiving grievances. In case complainant/appellant is not satisfied with the decision of GRC they can approach DPN HQ level Committee /District Collector or Court of law for solution.

The HQ level GRC shall function under the chairmanship of Chief Engineer (Power) who will nominate other members of GRC including one representative from HQ ESMU who is conversant with the environment & social issues. The meeting of HQ GRC shall be convened within 7-10 days of receiving the reference from project GRC or complainant directly and pronounce its decision within next 15 days.

#### **6.4 ENVIRONMENT REVIEW:**

Periodic review by higher management including review by Heads of SPCU and CPIU for all environmental and social issues will be undertaken to ensure that EMP and other measures are implemented at site for compliance of agreed policy and management plan.

**Table- 6.1: ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN<sup>6</sup>**

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
<b>Pre-construction</b>							
1	Location of overhead line towers/ poles/ underground distribution lines and alignment & design	Exposure to safety related risks	Setback of dwellings to overhead line route designed in accordance with permitted level of power frequency and the regulation of supervision at sites.	Tower location and overhead/underground alignment selection with respect to nearest dwellings	Setback distances to nearest houses – once	Implementing Agency (IA)	Part of overhead lines tower/poles/ laying of underground cable sitting survey and detailed alignment survey and design
2	Equipment specifications and design parameters	Release of chemicals and gases in receptors (air, water, land)	PCBs not used in substation transformers or other project facilities or equipment.	Transformer design	Exclusion of PCBs in transformers stated in tender specification -	IA	Part of tender specifications for the equipment
			Processes, equipment and systems not to use chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), including halon, and their use, if any, in existing processes and systems should be phased out and to be disposed of in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Government	Process, equipment and system design	Exclusion of CFCs stated in tender specification – once Phase out schedule to be prepared in case still in use – once	IA	Part of tender specifications for the equipment Part of equipment and process design
3	Transmission/ Distribution line design	Exposure to electromagnetic interference	Line design to comply with the limits of electromagnetic interference from overhead power lines	Electromagnetic field strength for proposed line design	Line design compliance with relevant standards – once	IA	Part of design parameters
4	Substation location and design	Exposure to noise	Design of plant enclosures to comply with noise regulations.	Expected noise emissions based on substation design	Compliance with regulations - once	IA	Part of detailed siting survey and design
		Social inequities	Careful selection of site to avoid encroachment of socially, culturally and	Selection of substation location (distance to sensitive area).	Consultation with local authorities/ autonomous councils -		Part of detailed siting survey and design

<sup>6</sup> *Compliance of these measures with quantity etc. shall be provided in the Final Environment Assessment Report (FEAR) to be prepared after obtaining all statutory clearances and execution of project”*

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
			archaeological sensitive areas (i. g. sacred groves, graveyard, religious worship place, monuments etc.)		once		
5	Location of overhead line towers/poles/ laying of underground distribution line & alignment and design	Impact on water bodies	Avoidance of such water bodies to the extent possible. Avoidance of placement of tower inside water bodies to the extent of possible	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection (distance to water bodies)	Consultation with local authorities– once	IA	Part of tower/pole sitting survey and detailed underground /overhead line alignment survey and design
		Social inequities	Careful route selection to avoid existing settlements and sensitive locations	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection (distance to nearest)	Consultation with local authorities/ autonomous councils and land owners – once	IA	Part of detailed tower/pole sitting and overhead/ underground alignment survey and design
			Minimise impact on agricultural land	Tower location and overhead/underground line alignment selection (distance to agricultural land)	Consultation with local authorities/ autonomous councils and land owners – once		
			Careful selection of site and route alignment to avoid encroachment of socially, culturally and archaeological sensitive areas (i. g. sacred groves, graveyard, religious worship place, monuments etc.)	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection (distance to sensitive area)	Consultation with local authorities/ autonomous councils - once		
6	Involuntary acquisition or permanent land acquisition for substation.	Social inequities	Compensation and R&R measures as per provision of RFCTLARRA,2013 <sup>7</sup>	Compensation and monetary R&R measures implementation before possession.	As per provisions of Act.	State Govt.	Prior to award/start of substation construction.

<sup>7</sup> The new land acquisition act i.e RFCTLARRA,2013 is currently not applicable in the State as the State Legislative Assembly has not yet adopted the resolution regarding applicability of new act as per provision under article 371 A of the constitution of India. In the instant case also no fresh land acquisition (permanent) is involved hence this clause shall not be applicable. In the instant subproject no involuntary acquisition of land (permanent) is involved hence this clause shall not be applicable.

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
7	Line through protected area/ precious ecological area	Loss of precious ecological values/ damage to precious species	Avoid siting into such areas by careful site and alignment selection (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserves/ Biodiversity Hotspots)	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection (distance to nearest designated ecological protected/ sensitive areas)	Consultation with local forest authorities - once	IA	Part of detailed siting and alignment survey /design
			Minimize the need by using RoW wherever possible	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection	Consultation with local authorities and design engineers - once	IA	Part of detailed siting and alignment survey /design
8	Line through identified Elephant corridor / Migratory bird	Damage to the Wildlife/ Birds and also to line	Study of earmarked elephant corridors to avoid such corridors, Adequate ground clearance, Fault clearing by Circuit Breaker, Barbed wire wrapping on towers, reduced spans etc., if applicable	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection.  Minimum/maximum ground clearance	Consultation with local forest authorities – once.  Monitoring – quarterly basis	IA	Part of detailed siting and alignment survey /design and Operation
			Avoidance of established/ identified migration path (Birds & Bats). Provision of flight diverter/reflectors, Bird guard, elevated perches, insulating jumper loops, obstructive perch deterrents, raptor hoods etc. <sup>8</sup> , if applicable	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection	Consultation with local forest authorities - once	IA	Part of detailed siting and alignment survey /design and Operation
9	Line through forestland	Deforestation and loss of biodiversity, edge effect	Avoid siting of line by careful site and alignment selection	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection	Consultation with local authorities – once	IA	Part of detailed siting and alignment survey/design
			Minimise the need by using existing towers, tall towers and				

<sup>8</sup> As per International/National best practices and in consultation with concerned forest/wildlife Authority

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
			RoW, wherever possible	(distance to nearest protected or reserved forest)	Consultation with local authorities and design engineers – once		
			Measures to avoid invasion of alien species	Intrusion of invasive species	Consultation with local forest authorities - once		
			Obtain statutory clearances from the Government	Statutory approvals from Government	Compliance with regulations – once for each subproject		
			Consultation with autonomous councils wherever required	Permission/ NOC from autonomous councils	Consultation with autonomous councils – once during tower placement		
10	Lines through farmland	Loss of agricultural production/change in cropping pattern	Use existing tower or footings wherever possible	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection	Consultation with local authorities and design engineers – once	IA	Part of detailed alignment survey and design
			Avoid sitting new towers on farmland wherever feasible	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection	Consultation with local authorities and design engineers – once		Part of detailed sitting and alignment survey /design
11	Noise related	Nuisance to neighbouring properties	Substations sited and designed to ensure noise will not be a nuisance	Noise levels	Noise levels to be specified in tender documents – once	IA	Part of detailed equipment design
12	Interference with drainage patterns/Irrigation on channels	Flooding hazards/ loss of agricultural production	Appropriate sitting of towers to avoid channel interference	Tower/pole location and overhead/ underground line alignment selection (distance to nearest flood zone)	Consultation with local authorities and design engineers – once	IA	Part of detailed alignment survey and design

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
13	Escape of polluting materials	Environmental pollution	Transformers designed with oil spill containment systems, and purpose-built oil, lubricant and fuel storage system, complete with spill cleanup equipment.	Equipment specifications with respect to potential pollutants	Tender document to mention specifications – once	IA	Part of detailed equipment design /drawings
			Substations to include drainage and sewage disposal systems to avoid offsite land and water pollution.	Substation sewage design	Tender document to mention detailed specifications – once	IA	Part of detailed substation layout and design /drawings
14	Equipments submerged under flood	Contamination of receptors	Substations constructed above the high flood level(HFL) by raising the foundation pad	Substation design to account for HFL (elevation with respect to HFL elevation)	Base height as per flood design- once	IA	Part of detailed substation layout and design /drawings
15	Explosions /Fire	Hazards to life	Design of substations to include modern fire fighting equipment	Substation design compliance with fire prevention and control codes	Tender document to mention detailed specifications – once	IA	Part of detailed substation layout and design /drawings
			Provision of fire fighting equipment to be located close to transformers				
<b>Construction</b>							
16	Equipment layout and installation	Noise and vibrations	Construction techniques and machinery selection seeking to minimize ground disturbance.	Construction techniques and machinery	Construction techniques and machinery creating minimal ground disturbance- once at the start of each construction phase	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
17	Physical construction	Disturbed farming activity	Construction activities on cropping land timed to avoid disturbance of field crops (within one month of harvest wherever possible).	Timing of start of construction	Crop disturbance –Post harvest as soon as possible but before next crop – once per site	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
18	Mechanized construction	Noise, vibration and operator safety, efficient operation	Construction equipment to be well maintained.	Construction equipment – estimated noise emissions	Complaints received by local authorities – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
		Noise, vibration, equipment wear and tear	Turning off plant not in use.	Construction equipment – estimated noise emissions and operating schedules	Complaints received by local authorities – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
19	Construction of roads for accessibility	Increase in airborne dust particles	Existing roads and tracks used for construction and maintenance access to the line wherever possible.	Access roads, routes (length and width of new access roads to be constructed)	Use of established roads wherever possible – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
		Increased land requirement for temporary accessibility	New access ways restricted to a single carriageway width within the RoW.	Access width (meters)	Access restricted to single carriage –way width within RoW – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
20	Construction activities	Safety of local villagers	Coordination with local communities for construction schedules, Barricading the construction area and spreading awareness among locals	Periodic and regular reporting /supervision of safety arrangement	No. of incidents- once every week	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
		Local traffic obstruction	Coordination with local authority/ requisite permission for smooth flow of traffic	Traffic flow (Interruption of traffic)	Frequency (time span)- on daily basis	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
21	Temporary blockage of utilities	Overflows, reduced discharge	Measure in place to avoid dumping of fill materials in sensitive drainage area	Temporary fill placement (m <sup>3</sup> )	Absence of fill in sensitive drainage areas – every 4 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
22	Site clearance	Vegetation	Marking of vegetation to be removed prior to clearance, and strict control on clearing activities to ensure minimal clearance. No use of herbicides and pesticides	Vegetation marking and clearance control (area in m <sup>2</sup> )	Clearance strictly limited to target vegetation – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
23	Trimming /cutting of trees within RoW	Fire hazards	Trees allowed growing up to a height within the RoW by maintaining adequate clearance between the top of tree and the conductor as per the regulations.	Species-specific tree retention as approved by statutory authorities (average and max. tree height at maturity, in meters)	Presence of target species in RoW following vegetation clearance – once per site	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
		Loss of vegetation and deforestation	Trees that can survive pruning to comply should be pruned instead of cleared.	Species-specific tree retention as approved by statutory authorities	Presence of target species in RoW following vegetation clearance - once per site	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
			Felled trees and other cleared or pruned vegetation to be disposed of as authorized by the statutory bodies.	Disposal of cleared vegetation as approved by the statutory authorities (area cleared in m <sup>2</sup> )	Use or intended use of vegetation as approved by the statutory authorities – once per site	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
24	Wood/ vegetation harvesting	Loss of vegetation and deforestation	Construction workers prohibited from harvesting wood in the project area during their employment, (apart from locally employed staff continuing current legal activities)	Illegal wood /vegetation harvesting (area in m <sup>2</sup> , number of incidents reported)	Complaints by local people or other evidence of illegal harvesting – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
25	Surplus earthwork/soil	Runoff to cause water pollution, solid waste disposal	Soil excavated from tower footings/ substation foundation disposed of by placement along roadsides, or at nearby house blocks if requested by landowners	Soil disposal locations and volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Acceptable soil disposal sites – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
26	Substation construction	Loss of soil	Loss of soil is not a major issue as excavated soil will be mostly reused for filling. However, in case of requirement of excess soil the same will be met from existing quarry or through deep excavation of existing pond or other nearby barren land with agreement of local communities	Borrow area sitting (area of site in m <sup>2</sup> and estimated volume in m <sup>3</sup> )	Acceptable soil borrow areas that provide a benefit - every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
		Water pollution	Construction activities involving significant ground disturbance (i.e. substation land forming) not undertaken during the monsoon season	Seasonal start and finish of major earthworks(P <sup>H</sup> , BOD/ COD, Suspended solids, others )	Timing of major disturbance activities – prior to start of construction activities	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
27	Site clearance	Vegetation	Tree clearances for easement establishment to only involve cutting trees off at ground level or pruning as appropriate, with tree stumps and roots left in place and ground cover left undisturbed	Ground disturbance during vegetation clearance (area, m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount of ground disturbance – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
				Statutory approvals	Statutory approvals for tree clearances – once for each site		
28	Substation foundation/ Tower erection disposal of surplus earthwork/fill	Waste disposal	Excess fill from substation/tower foundation excavation disposed of next to roads or around houses, in agreement with the local community or landowner	Location and amount (m <sup>3</sup> )of fill disposal	Appropriate fill disposal locations – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
29	Storage of chemicals and materials	Contamination of receptors (land, water, air)	Fuel and other hazardous materials securely stored above high flood level.	Location of hazardous material storage; spill reports (type of material spilled, amount (kg or m <sup>3</sup> ) and action taken to control and clean up spill)	Fuel storage in appropriate locations and receptacles – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
30	Construction schedules	Noise nuisance to neighbouring properties	Construction activities only undertaken during the day and local communities informed of the construction schedule.	Timing of construction (noise emissions, [dB(A)])	Daytime construction only – every 2 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
31	Provision of facilities for construction workers	Contamination of receptors (land, water, air)	Construction workforce facilities to include proper sanitation, water supply and waste disposal facilities.	Amenities for Workforce facilities	Presence of proper sanitation, water supply and waste disposal facilities – once each new facility	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
32	Influx of migratory workers	Conflict with local population to share local resources	Using local workers for appropriate asks	Avoidance/reduction of conflict through enhancement/ augmentation of resource requirements	Observation & supervision – on weekly basis	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
33	Lines through farmland	Loss of agricultural productivity	Use existing access roads wherever possible	Usage of existing utilities	Complaints received by local people /authorities - every 4 weeks	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
			Ensure existing irrigation facilities are maintained in working condition	Status of existing facilities			
			Protect /preserve topsoil and reinstate after construction completed	Status of facilities (earthwork in m <sup>3</sup> )			
			Repair /reinstate damaged bunds etc after construction completed	Status of facilities (earthwork in m <sup>3</sup> )			

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
		Social inequities	Land owners/ Farmers compensated for any temporary loss of productive land as per existing regulation.	Process of Crop/tree compensation in consultation with forest dept.(for timber yielding tree) and Horticulture deptt.(for fruit bearing tree)	Consultation with affected land owner prior to implementation and during execution.	IA	During construction
34	Uncontrolled erosion/silt runoff	Soil loss, downstream siltation	Need for access tracks minimised, use of existing roads. Limit site clearing to work areas Regeneration of vegetation to stabilise works areas on completion (where applicable) Avoidance of excavation in wet season Water courses protected from siltation through use of bunds and sediment ponds	Design basis and construction procedures (suspended solids in receiving waters; area re-vegetated in m <sup>2</sup> ; amount of bunds constructed [length in meter, area in m <sup>2</sup> , or volume in m <sup>3</sup> ])	Incorporating good design and construction management practices – once for each site	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
35	Nuisance to nearby properties	Losses to neighbouring land uses/ values	Contract clauses specifying careful construction practices. As much as possible existing access ways will be used Productive land will be reinstated following completion of construction	Contract clauses Design basis and layout Reinstatement of land status (area affected, m <sup>2</sup> )	Incorporating good construction management practices – once for each site Incorporating good design engineering practices– once for each site Consultation with affected parties – twice – immediately after completion of construction and after the first harvest	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
		Social inequities	Compensation will be paid for loss of production, if any.	Implementation of Tree/Crop compensation (amount paid)	Consultation with affected parties – once in a quarter	IA	Prior to construction
36	Flooding hazards due to construction impediments of natural drainage	Flooding and loss of soils, contamination of receptors (land, water)	Avoid natural drainage pattern/ facilities being disturbed/blocked/ diverted by ongoing construction activities	Contract clauses (e.g. suspended solids and BOD/COD in receiving water)	Incorporating good construction management practices- once for each site	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
37	Equipment submerged under flood	Contamination of receptors (land, water)	Equipment stored at secure place above the high flood level(HFL)	Store room level to be above HFL (elevation difference in meters)	Store room level as per flood design-once	IA	Construction period
38	Inadequate siting of borrow areas (quarry areas)	Loss of land values	Existing borrow sites will be used to source aggregates, therefore, no need to develop new sources of aggregates	Contract clauses	Incorporating good construction management practices – once for each site	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
39	Health and safety	Injury and sickness of workers and members of the public	<p>Safety equipment's (PPEs) for construction workers</p> <p>Contract provisions specifying minimum requirements for construction camps</p> <p>Contractor to prepare and implement a health and safety plan.</p> <p>Contractor to arrange for health and safety training sessions</p>	Contract clauses (number of incidents and total lost-work days caused by injuries and sickness)	Contract clauses compliance – once every quarter	IA (Contractor through contract provisions)	Construction period
40	Inadequate construction stage monitoring	Likely to maximise damages	<p>Training of environmental monitoring personnel</p> <p>Implementation of effective environmental monitoring and reporting system using checklist of all contractual environmental requirements</p>	<p>Training schedules</p> <p>Respective contract checklists and remedial actions taken thereof.</p>	<p>Number of programs attended by each person – once a year</p> <p>Submission of duly completed checklists of all contracts for each site - once</p>	IA	Routinely throughout construction period

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
			Appropriate contract clauses to ensure satisfactory implementation of contractual environmental mitigation measures.	Compliance report related to environmental aspects for the contract	Submission of duly completed compliance report for each contract – once		
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>							
41	Location of line towers/poles and overhead/ underground line alignment & design	Exposure to safety related risks	Setback of dwellings to overhead line route designed in accordance with permitted level of power frequency and the regulation of supervision at sites.	Compliance with setback distances (“as-built” diagrams)	Setback distances to nearest houses – once in quarter	DPN	During operations
42	Line through identified bird flyways, migratory path	Injury/ mortality to birds, bats etc due to collision and electrocution	Avoidance of established/ identified migration path (Birds & Bats). Provision of flight diverter/reflectors, elevated perches, insulating jumper loops, obstructive perch deterrents, raptor hoods etc., if applicable	Regular monitoring for any incident of injury/mortality	No. of incidents- once every month	DPN	Part of detailed siting and alignment survey /design and Operation
43	Equipment submerged under flood	Contamination of receptors (land, water)	Equipment installed above the high flood level (HFL) by raising the foundation pad.	Substation design to account for HFL (“as-built” diagrams)	Base height as per flood design – once	DPN	During operations
44	Oil spillage	Contamination of land/nearby water bodies	Substation transformers located within secure and impervious sump areas with a storage capacity of at least 100% of the capacity of oil in transformers and associated reserve tanks.	Substation bunding (Oil sump) (“as-built” diagrams)	Bunding (Oil sump) capacity and permeability - once	DPN	During operations
45	SF6 management	Emission of most potent GHG causing climate change	Reduction of SF6 emission through awareness, replacement of old seals, proper handling & storage by controlled inventory and use, enhance recovery and applying new technologies to reduce leakage	Leakage and gas density/level	Continuous monitoring	DPN	During Operations

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
46	Inadequate provision of staff/workers health and safety during operations	Injury and sickness of staff /workers	Careful design using appropriate technologies to minimise hazards	Usage of appropriate technologies (lost work days due to illness and injuries)	Preparedness level for using these technologies in crisis – once each year	DPN	Design and operation
			Safety awareness raising for staff.	Training/awareness programs and mock drills	Number of programs and percent of staff /workers covered – once each year		
			Preparation of fire emergency action plan and training given to staff on implementing emergency action plan				
			Provide adequate sanitation and water supply facilities	Provision of facilities	Complaints received from staff /workers every 2 weeks		
47	Electric Shock Hazards	Injury/ mortality to staff and public	Careful design using appropriate technologies to minimise hazards	Usage of appropriate technologies (no. of injury incidents, lost work days)	Preparedness level for using these technology in crisis – once a month	DPN	Design and Operation
			Security fences around substations	Maintenance of fences	Report on maintenance – every 2 weeks		
			Barriers to prevent climbing on/ dismantling of transmission	Maintenance of barriers			
			Appropriate warning signs on facilities	Maintenance of warning signs			
			Electricity safety awareness raising in project areas	Training /awareness programs and mock drills for all concerned parties	Number of programs and percent of total persons covered –once each year		
48	Operations and maintenance staff skills less than acceptable	Unnecessary environmental losses of various types	Adequate training in O&M to all relevant staff of substations & transmission/distribution line maintenance crews.	Training/awareness programs and mock drills for all relevant staff	Number of programs and percent of staff covered – once each year	DPN	Operation
			Preparation and training in the use of O&M manuals and standard operating practices				

Clause No.	Project activity/ stage	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Parameter to be monitored	Measurement & frequency	Institutional responsibility	Implementation schedule
49	Inadequate periodic environmental monitoring.	Diminished ecological and social values.	Staff to receive training in environmental monitoring of project operations and maintenance activities.	Training/awareness programs and mock drills for all relevant staff	Number of programs and percent of staff covered – once each year	DPN	Operation
50	Equipment specifications and design parameters	Release of chemicals and gases in receptors (air, water, land)	Processes, equipment and systems using chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), including halon, should be phased out and to be disposed of in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Govt.	Process, equipment and system design	Phase out schedule to be prepared in case still in use – once in a quarter	DPN	Operations
51	Transmission/ distribution line maintenance	Exposure to electromagnetic interference	Transmission/ distribution line design to comply with the limits of electromagnetic interference from overhead power lines	Required ground clearance (meters)	Ground clearance - once	DPN	Operations
52	Uncontrolled growth of vegetation	Fire hazard due to growth of tree/shrub /bamboo along RoW	Periodic pruning of vegetation to maintain requisite electrical clearance. No use of herbicides/pesticides	Requisite clearance (meters)	Assessment in consultation with forest authorities - once a year(pre-monsoon/post-monsoon)	DPN	Operations
53	Noise related	Nuisance to neighbouring properties	Substations sited and designed to ensure noise will not be a nuisance.	Noise levels {dB(A)}	Noise levels at boundary nearest to properties and consultation with affected parties if any - once	DPN	Operations

***ANNEXURE - 1***

**TREE / CROP/ TOWER FOOTING  
COMPENSATION PROCESS**

**TREE / CROP/ TOWER FOOTING COMPENSATION PROCESS  
(OTHER THAN FOREST LAND COMPENSATION)**

As per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act 1885, land for tower and right of way is not acquired and agricultural activities are allowed to continue. However, the acts also stipulate that licensee shall pay full compensation to all interested for any damages sustained during the execution of said work. Accordingly, DPN pays compensation to land owners towards damages if any during implementation of transmission project as well as during operation and maintenance phase.

DPN follows the principle of avoidance, minimization and mitigation in the construction of line in agricultural field having crop due to inherent flexibility in phasing the construction activity and tries to defer construction in cropped area to facilitate crop harvesting. However, if it is unavoidable and is likely to affect project schedule, compensation is given at market rate for standing crops. All efforts are also taken to minimize the crop damage to the extent possible in such cases.

As regards trees coming in the Right of Way (RoW) following procedure is adopted for enumeration: All the trees which are coming within the clearance belt of ROW on either side of the center line are identified and marked/numbered from one AP (Affected Person) to the other and documented. Type, Girth (Measured 1 m. above ground level), approximate height of the tree is also noted for each tree. Trees belonging to Govt., Forest, Highways and other local bodies may be separately noted down or timely follow up with the concerned authorities for inspection and removal. Fruit Bearing trees and other hybrid trees which are not of tall growing nature are not marked for cutting since these trees can be crossed using standard tower extensions if required.

DPN also pay compensation to affected land owners for utilization of their land for tower footing. To arrive compensation rate mechanism of negotiated settlement is followed. The association of local authorities like Dy. Commissioner/Addl. Dy. Commissioner (Revenue) of concerned district and concerned Circle officers is also ensured during such negotiation. The circle value for the land price fixation as per the Department of Registration for different categories of land for the villages along the transmission line corridor will be obtained from the district registrars. This guidance value will be referred to by the negotiation committee. Once the negotiated rate is finalised & consent is received from land owners, the same is approved by Dy. Commissioner of concerned district for payment of compensation to land owners by DPN. All efforts are made to release such payment before construction activities.

A notice under Electricity Act, 2003/ Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 is served to the landowners informing that the proposed transmission line is being routed through the

property of the individual concerned. The notice shall contain the particulars of the land, ownership details and the details of the trees/crops/land inevitably likely to be damaged during the course of the construction of the proposed transmission line and acknowledgement received from land owners. A copy of said notice is further issued to the Revenue Officer/SDM, who has been authorized by the Government of Nagaland for the purpose of assessment/valuation and disbursement of compensation to the affected parties.

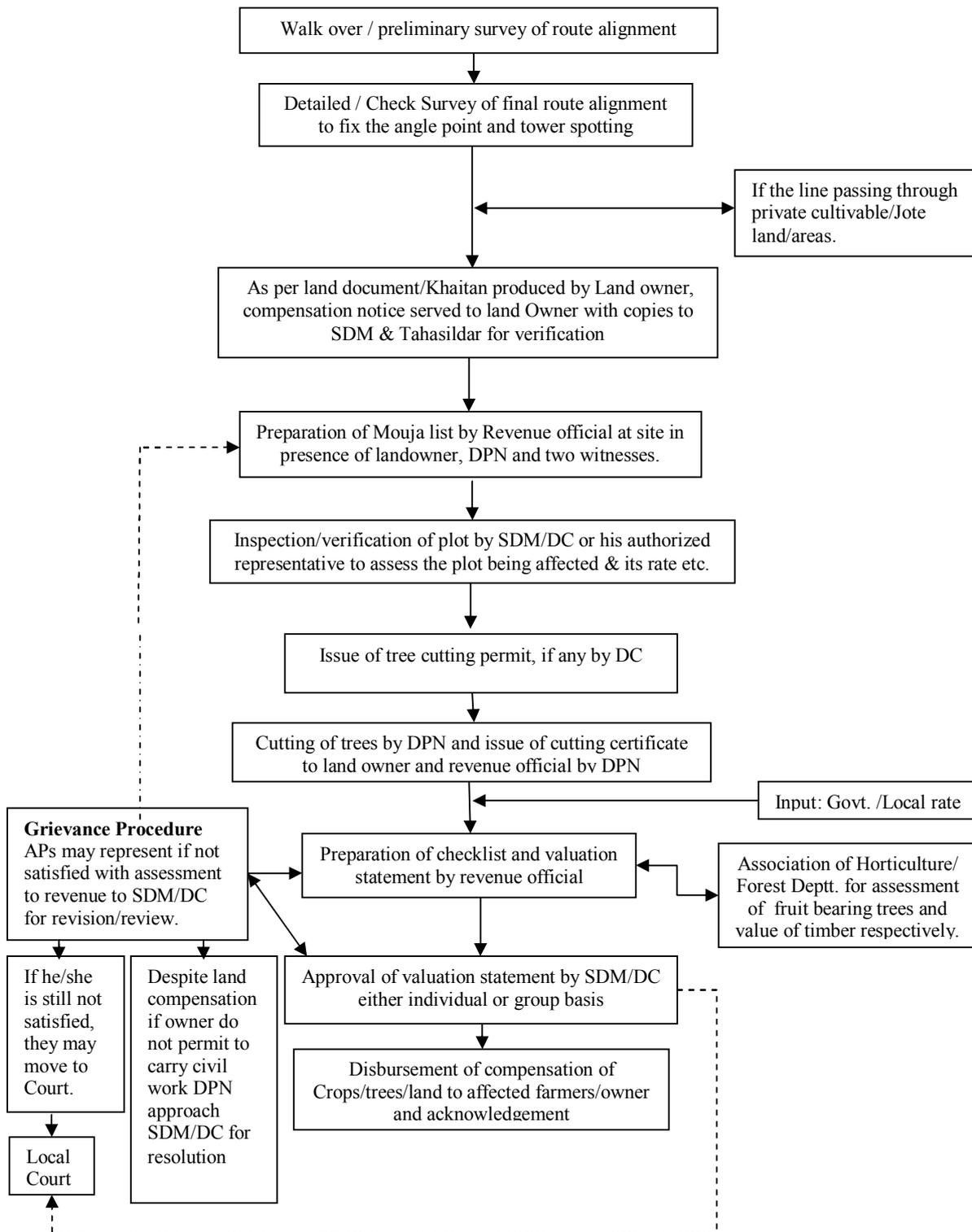
The revenue officer shall further issue a notice of intimation to the concerned land owner and inspect the site to verify the documents related to the proof of ownership and a detailed Mouja list is prepared for the identified trees/ crops/ land for tower footing inevitably damaged during the course of the construction. For assessing the true value of timber yielding trees help of forest officials is taken and for fruit bearing trees help of Horticulture department is taken.

The Mouja list shall contain the land owner details including extent land area utilization for tower footing, type of tree/crop, its present age, variety, yielding pattern etc. and the same is prepared at site in the presence of the land owner. These Mouja lists are further compiled and a random verification is conducted by the concerned DC or his authorized representative in order to ascertain the assessment carried out by the revenue office is genuine and correct. After this process the District Collector/ a tree cutting permit to DPN to enable removal / damage to the standing tree/crop identified in the line corridor. Similarly on the basis of enquiry report received from concerned Tehsildar, SDM issue land valuation certificate to DPN for payment of compensation to land owner.

Once the tree/crop is removed / damaged, DPN shall issue a tree cutting/crop damaged notice to the land owner with a copy to the Revenue Officer to process the compensation payment. Based on the above the compensation payment is generated. The detailed Valuation statement thus generated using this programme is verified at various levels and approval of payment of compensation is accorded by the concerned District Collectors.

On approval of compensation, the revenue officer shall further intimate the amount payable to the different landowners and DPN arranges the payment by way of Demand Draft to the affected parties. The payment is further disbursed at the local village office after due verification of the documents in presence of other witnesses.

## TREE / CROP/TOWER FOOTING COMPENSATION PROCESS



***ANNEXURE – 2***  
***SAFETY PLAN***

**Annexure- 2****13. FORM OF SAFETY PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHIN SIXTY DAYS OF AWARD OF CONTRACT****[TO BE EXECUTED ON A NON JUDICIAL STAMP PAPER WORTH RS. TWENTY ONLY]****SAFETY PLAN**

THIS SAFETY PLAN is made this ..... day of ..... 20..... by ..... a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956/Partnership firm/proprietary concern having its Registered Office at .....[*to be modified suitably for JV Contractor*] (hereinafter called as 'Contractor' which expression shall include its successors and permitted assigns) for approval of .....(*insert name of the Employer*)....., a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 having its Registered Office at .....(*insert registered address of the Employer*)..... for its Contract for ..... (*insert package name, project name alongwith Specification number of the Contract*).....

WHEREAS .....(*abbreviated name of the Employer*)..... has awarded to the Contractor the aforesaid Contract vide its Notification of Award/Contract No. .... dated .....and Amendment No. .... (applicable when amendments have been issued) (hereinafter called the "Contract") in terms of which the Contractor is required to submit 'Safety Plan' along with certain documents to the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager of the Employer within Sixty (60) days of Notification of Award for its approval.

NOW THEREFORE, the Contractor undertakes to execute the Contract as per the safety plan as follows:

1. THAT the Contractor shall execute the works as per provisions of Bidding Documents including those in regard to Safety Precautions / provisions as per statutory requirements.
2. THAT the Contractor shall execute the works in a well planned manner from the commencement of Contract as per agreed mile stones of work completion schedule so that planning and execution of construction works goes smoothly and consistently through out the contract duration without handling pressure in last quarter of the financial year/last months of the Contract and the shall be finalized in association with EMPLOYER Engineer In-charge/Project Manager from time to time as required.
3. THAT the Contractor has prepared the safe work procedure for each activity i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc. to be executed at site, which is enclosed at **Annexure – 1A (SP)** for acceptance and approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that on approval of the same from Engineer In-charge/Project Manager , the approved copies will be circulated to Employer's personnel at site [Supervisor(s)/Executive(s)] and Contractor's personnel at site [Gang leader, supervisor(s) etc.] in their local language / language understood by gang.

THAT the Contractor has prepared minimum manpower deployment plan, activity wise as stated above, which is enclosed at **Annexure – 1B (SP)** for approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager.

4. THAT the Contractor shall ensure while executing works that they will deploy minimum 25% of their own experienced work force who are on the permanent roll of the company and balance 75% can be a suitable mix with the hired gangs / local workers / casual workers if required. The above balance 75% work force should be provided with at least 10 days training by the construction agencies at sites and shall be issued with a certificate. No worker shall be engaged without a valid certificate. Hired gang workers shall also follow safe working procedures and safety norms as is being followed by company's workmen. It should also be ensured by the contractor that certified fitters who are climbing towers / doing stringing operations can be easily identifiable with a system like issue of Badge / Identification cards (ID cards) etc. Colour identification batches should be worn by the workers. Contractor has to ensure that inexperienced workers / unskilled workers should not be deployed for skilled job.
5. THAT the Contractor's Gang leader / Supervisor / Senior most member available at every construction site shall brief to each worker daily before start of work about safety requirement and warn about imminent dangers and precautions to be taken against the imminent dangers (Daily Safety Drill). This is to be ensured without fail by Contractor and maintain record of each gang about daily safety instructions issued to workers and put up to EMPLOYER site In-charge for his review and record.
6. THAT the Contractor shall ensure that working Gangs at site should not be left at the discretion of their Gang Leaders who are generally hired and having little knowledge about safety. Gang leader should be experienced and well versed with the safe working procedures applicable for transmission line/ Sub Station works. In case gang is having Gang leader not on permanent roll of the company then additional Supervisor from company's own roll having thorough knowledge about the works would be deployed so as to percolate safety instructions up to the grass root level in healthy spirits. Contractor has to ensure close supervision while executing critical locations of transmission lines / sub stations and ensures that all safety instructions are in place and are being followed.
7. THAT the Contractor shall maintain in healthy and working condition all kind of Equipments / Machineries / Lifting tools / Lifting tackles / Lifting gears / All kind of Ropes including wire ropes / Polypropylene ropes etc. used for Lifting purpose during execution of the project and get them periodically examined and load tested for safe working load in accordance with relevant provisions and requirement of Building & other construction workers Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services Act and Central Rule 1998, Factories Act 1948, Indian Electricity Act 2003 before start of the project. A register of such examinations and tests shall be properly maintained by the contractor and will be promptly produced as and when desired by the Engineer In-charge/Project Manager or by the person authorised by him. The Contractor has to ensure to give special attention on the formation / condition of eye splices of wire rope slings as per requirement of IS 2762 Specification for wire rope slings and sling legs.

THAT the Contractor has prepared a list of all Lifting machines, lifting Tools / Lifting Tackles / Lifting Gears etc. / All types of ropes and Slings which are subject to safe working load is enclosed at **Annexure – 2 (SP)** for review and approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager.

8. THAT the Contractor has to procure sufficient quantity of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) conforming to Indian / International standards and provide these equipment to every

workman at site as per need and to the satisfaction of Engineer-in-charge/Project Manager of EMPLOYER. The Contractor's Site Supervisor/ Project Manager has to ensure that all workmen must use Personal Protective Equipment at site. The Contractor shall also ensure that Industrial Safety helmets are being used by all workmen at site irrespective of their working (at height or on ground). The Contractor shall further ensure use of safety shoes by all ground level workers and canvas shoes for all workers working at height, Rubber Gum Boots for workers working in rainy season and concreting job, Use of Twin Lanyard Full body Safety Harness with attachment of light weight such as aluminium alloy etc. and having features of automatic locking arrangement of snap hook, by all workers working at height for more than three meters and also for horizontal movement on tower shall be ensured by contractor. The Contractor shall not use ordinary half body safety harness at site. The Contractor has to ensure use of Retractable type fall arrestors by workers for ascending / descending on suspension insulator string and other similar works etc., Use of Mobile fall arrestor for ascending / descending from tower by all workers. The contractor has to provide cotton / leather hand gloves as per requirement, Electrical Resistance Hand gloves for operating electrical installations / switches, Face shield for protecting eyes while doing welding works and Dust masks to workers as per requirement. The Contractor will have to take action against the workers not using Personal Protective Equipment at site and those workers shall be asked to rest for that day and also their Salary be deducted for that day. EMPLOYER may issue warning letter to Project Manager of contractor in violation of above norms.

THAT the Contractor shall prepare a detailed list of PPEs, activity wise, to commensurate with manpower deployed, which is enclosed at **Annexure – 3 (SP)** for review and approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager. It shall also be ensured that the sample of these equipment shall be got approved from EMPLOYER supervisory staff before being distributed to workers. The contractor shall submit relevant test certificates as per IS / International Standard as applicable to PPEs used during execution of work. All the PPE's to be distributed to the workers shall be checked by EMPLOYER supervisory staff before its usage.

The Contractor also agrees for addition / modification to the list of PPE, if any, as advised by Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager.

9. THAT the Contractor shall procure, if required sufficient quantity of Earthing Equipment / Earthing Devices complying with requirements of relevant IEC standards (Generally IECs standards for Earthing Equipments / Earthing Devices are – 855, 1230, 1235 etc.) and to the satisfaction of Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager and contractor to ensures to maintained them in healthy condition.

THAT the Contractor has prepared / worked out minimum number of healthy Earthing Equipments with Earthing lead confirming to relevant IS / European standards per gang wise during stringing activity/as per requirement, which is enclosed herewith at **Annexure – 4 (SP)** for review and acceptance of Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager prior to execution of work.

10. THAT the Contractor shall provide communication facilities i.e. Walky – Talkie / Mobile Phone, Display of Flags / whistles for easy communication among workers during Tower erection / stringing activity, as per requirement.

11. THAT the Contractor undertakes to deploy qualified safety personnel responsible for safety as per requirements of Employer/Statutory Authorities.

THAT the Contractor employing more than 250 workmen whether temporary, casual, probationer, regular or permanent or on contract, shall employ at least one full time officer exclusively as qualified safety officer having diploma in safety to supervise safety aspects of the equipment and workmen who will coordinate with Engineer In-charge /Project Manager/Safety Coordinator of the Employer. In case of work being carried out through sub contractors the sub – contractor's workmen / employees will also be considered as the contractor's employees / workmen for the above purpose. If the number of workers are less than 250 then one qualified safety officer is to be deployed for each contract. He will report directly to his head of organization and not the Project Manager of contractor He shall also not be assigned any other work except assigning the work of safety. The curriculum vitae of such person shall be got cleared from EMPLOYER Project Manager / Construction staff.

The name and address of such safety officers of contractor will be promptly informed in writing to Engineer In-charge with a copy to safety officer - In-charge before start of work or immediately after any change of the incumbent is made during the currency of the contract. The list is enclosed at **Annexure – 5A (SP)**.

THAT the Contractor has also prepared a list including details of Explosive Operator (if required), Safety officer / Safety supervisor / nominated person for safety for each erection / stringing gang, list of personnel trained in First Aid Techniques as well as copy of organisation structure of the Contractor in regard to safety. The list is enclosed at **Annexure – 5B (SP)**.

12. The Project Manager shall have the right at his sole discretion to stop the work, if in his opinion the work is being carried out in such a way that it may cause accidents and endanger the safety of the persons and/or property, and/or equipment. In such cases, the Contractor shall be informed in writing about the nature of hazards and possible injury/accident and he shall comply to remove shortcomings promptly. The Contractor after stopping the specific work can, if felt necessary, appeal against the order of stoppage of work to the Project Manager within 3 days of such stoppage of work and decision of the Project Manager in this respect shall be conclusive and binding on the Contractor.
13. THAT, if, any Employer's Engineer/ supervisor at site observes that the Contractor is failing to provide safe working environment at site as per agreed Safety Plan / EMPLOYER Safety Rule/ Safety Instructions / Statutory safety requirement and creates hazardous conditions at site and there is possibility of an accident to workmen or workmen of the other contractor or public or the work is being carried out in an un safe manner or he continues to work even after being instructed to stop the work by Engineer / Supervisor at site / RHQ / Corp. Centre, the Contractor shall be bound to pay a penalty of Rs. 10,000/- per incident per day till the instructions are complied and as certified by Engineer / Supervisor of Employer at site. The work will remain suspended and no activity will take place without compliance and obtaining clearance / certification of the Site Engineer / Supervisor of the Employer to start the work.
14. THAT, if the investigation committee of Employer observes any accident or the Engineer In-charge/Project Manager of the Employer based on the report of the Engineer/Supervisor of the Employer at site observes any failure on the Contractor's part

to comply with safety requirement / safety rules/ safety standards/ safety instruction as prescribed by the Employer or as prescribed under the applicable law for the safety of the equipment, plant and personnel and the Contractor does not take adequate steps to prevent hazardous conditions which may cause injury to its own Contractor's employees or employee of any other Contractors or Employer or any other person at site or adjacent thereto, or public involvement because of the Contractor's negligence of safety norms, the Contractor shall be liable to pay a compensation of Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh only) per person affected causing death and Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) per person for serious injuries / 25% or more permanent disability to the Employer for further disbursement to the deceased family/ Injured persons. The permanent disability has the same meaning as indicated in Workmen's Compensation Act 1923. The above stipulations is in addition to all other compensation payable to sufferer as per workmen compensation Act / Rules

THAT as per the Employer's instructions, the Contractor agrees that this amount shall be deducted from their running bill(s) immediately after the accident, That the Contractor understands that this amount shall be over and above the compensation amount liable to be paid as per the Workmen's Compensation Act /other statutory requirement/ provisions of the Bidding Documents.

15. THAT the Contractor shall submit Near-Miss-Accident report along with action plan for avoidance such incidence /accidents to Engineer – In-charge/ Project Manager. Contractor shall also submit Monthly Safety Activities report to Engineer – In-charge/ Project Manager and copy of the Monthly Safety Activities report also to be sent to Safety In-charge at RHQ of the Employer for his review record and instructions.
16. THAT the Contractor is submitting a copy of Safety Policy/ Safety Documents of its Company which is enclosed at **Annexure – 6 (SP)** and ensure that the safety Policy and safety documents are implemented in healthy spirit.
17. THAT the Contractor shall make available of First Aid Box [Contents of which shall be as per Building & other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services Act and Central Rule 1998 / EMPLOYER Guidelines)] to the satisfaction of Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager with each gang at site and not at camp and ensures that trained persons in First Aid Techniques with each gang before execution of work.
18. THAT the Contractor shall submit an 'Emergency Preparedness Plan' for different incidences i.e. Fall from height, Electrocution, Sun Stroke, Collapse of pit, Collapse of Tower, Snake bite, Fire in camp / Store, Flood, Storm, Earthquake, Militancy etc. while carrying out different activities under execution i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc. which is enclosed at **Annexure – 7 (SP)** for approval of the Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager before start of work.
19. THAT the Contractor shall organise Safety Training Programs on Safety, Health and Environment and for safe execution of different activities of works i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc. for their own employees including sub contractor workers on regular basis.

The Contractor, therefore, submits copy of the module of training program, enclosed at **Annexure – 9 (SP)**, to Engineer In-charge/Project Manager for its acceptance and approval and records maintained.

20. THAT the Contractor shall conduct safety audit, as per Safety Audit Check Lists enclosed at **Annexure – 8 (SP)**, by his Safety Officer(s) every month during construction of Transmission Lines / Sub Stations / any other work and copy of the safety audit report will be forwarded to the Employer's Engineer In-charge / Site In-charge/Project Manager for his comments and feedback. During safety audit, healthiness of all Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) shall be checked individually by safety officer of contractor and issue a certificate of its healthiness or rejection of faulty PPEs and contractor has to ensure that all faulty PPEs and all faulty lifting tools and tackles should be destroyed in the presence of EMPLOYER construction staff. Contractor has to ensure that each gang be safety audited at least once in two months. During safety audit by the contractor, Safety officer's feedback from EMPLOYER concerned shall be taken and recorded. The Employer's site officials shall also conduct safety audit at their own from time to time when construction activities are under progress. Apart from above, the Employer may also conduct surveillance safety audits. The Employer may take action against the person / persons as deemed fit under various statutory acts/provisions under the Contract for any violation of safety norms / safety standards.
21. THAT the Contractor shall develop and display Safety Posters of construction activity at site and also at camp where workers are generally residing.
22. THAT the Contractor shall ensure to provide potable and safe drinking water for workers at site / at camp.
23. THAT the Contractor shall do health check up of all workers from competent agencies and reports will be submitted to Engineer In-Charge within fifteen (15) days of health check up of workers as per statutory requirement.
24. THAT the Contractor shall submit information along with documentary evidences in regard to compliance to various statutory requirements as applicable which are enclosed at **Annexure – 10A (SP)**.

The Contractor shall also submit details of Insurance Policies taken by the Contractor for insurance coverage against accident for all employees are enclosed at **Annexure – 10B (SP)**.

25. THAT a check-list in respect of aforesaid enclosures along with the Contractor's remarks, wherever required, is attached as **Annexure – Check List** herewith.

THE CONTRACTOR shall incorporate modifications/changes in this 'Safety Plan' necessitated on the basis of review/comments of the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager within fourteen (14) days of receipt of review/comments and on final approval of the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager of this 'Safety Plan', the Contractor shall execute the works under the Contract as per approved 'Safety Plan'. Further, the Contractor has also noted that the first progressive payment towards Services Contract shall be made on submission of 'Safety Plan' along with all requisite documents and approval of the same by the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Contractor has hereunto set its hand through its authorised representative under the common seal of the Company, the day, month and year first above mentioned.

For and on behalf of

M/s.....

WITNESS

1. Signature.....

Signature.....

Name.....

Name.....

Address.....

Address.....

2. Signature.....

Authorised representative

Name.....

(Common Seal)

Address.....

(In case of Company)

**Note:**

All the annexure referred to in this "Safety Plan" are required to be enclosed by the contractor as per the attached "Check List "

1. Safety Plan is to be executed by the authorised person and (i) in case of contracting Company under common seal of the Company or (ii) having the power of attorney issued under common seal of the company with authority to execute such contract documents etc., (iii) In case of (ii), the original Power of Attorney if it is specifically for this Contract or a Photostat copy of the Power of Attorney if it is General Power of Attorney and such documents should be attached to this Safety Plan.
2. For all safety monitoring/ documentation, Engineer In-charge / Regional In-charge of safety at RHQ will be the nodal Officers for communication.

### CHECK LIST FOR SEFETY PLAN

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
1.	<p><b>Annexure – 1A (SP)</b></p> <p>Safe work procedure for each activity i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing &amp; commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc. to be executed at site.</p>	Yes/No	
2.	<p><b>Annexure – 1B (SP)</b></p> <p>Manpower deployment plan, activity wise foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing &amp; commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc.</p>	Yes/No	
3.	<p><b>Annexure – 2 (SP)</b></p> <p>List of Lifting Machines i.e. Crane, Hoist, Triffor, Chain Pulley Blocks etc. and Lifting Tools and Tackles i.e. D shackle, Pulleys, come along clamps, wire rope slings etc. and all types of ropes i.e. Wire ropes, Poly propylene Rope etc. used for lifting purposes along with test certificates.</p>	Yes/No	
4.	<p><b>Annexure – 3 (SP)</b></p> <p>List of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), activity wise including the following along with test certificate of each as applicable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industrial Safety Helmet to all workmen at site. (EN 397 / IS 2925) with chin strap and back stay arrangement.</li> <li>2. Safety shoes without steel toe to all ground level workers and canvas shoes for workers working on tower.</li> <li>3. Rubber Gum Boot to workers working in rainy season / concreting job.</li> <li>4. Twin lanyard Full Body Safety harness with shock absorber and leg strap arrangement for all workers working at height for more than three meters. Safety Harness should be</li> </ol>	Yes/No	

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
	<p>with attachments of light weight such as of aluminium alloy etc. and having a feature of automatic locking arrangement of snap hook and comply with EN 361 / IS 3521 standards.</p> <p>5. Mobile fall arrestors for safety of workers during their ascending / descending from tower / on tower. EN 353 -2 (Guided type fall arresters on a flexible anchorage line.)</p> <p>6. Retractable type fall arrestor (EN360: 2002) for ascending / descending on suspension insulator string etc.</p> <p>7. Providing of good quality cotton hand gloves / leather hand gloves for workers engaged in handling of tower parts or as per requirement at site.</p> <p>8. Electrical Resistance hand gloves to workers for handling electrical equipment / Electrical connections. IS : 4770</p> <p>9. Dust masks to workers handling cement as per requirement.</p> <p>10. Face shield for welder and Grinders. IS : 1179 / IS : 2553</p> <p>11. Other PPEs, if any, as per requirement etc.</p>		
5.	<p><b>Annexure – 4 (SP)</b></p> <p>List of Earthing Equipment / Earthing devices with Earthing lead conforming to IECs for earthing equipments are – (855, 1230, 1235 etc.) gang wise for stringing activity/as per requirement</p>	Yes/No	
6.	<p><b>Annexure – 5A (SP)</b></p> <p>List of Qualified Safety Officer(s) along with their contact details</p>	Yes/No	
7.	<p><b>Annexure – 5B (SP)</b></p> <p>Details of Explosive Operator (if required), Safety officer / Safety supervisor for every erection / stringing gang, any other person nominated for safety, list of personnel trained in First Aid as well as brief information about safety set up by the Contractor alongwith copy of organisation of the Contractor in regard to safety</p>	Yes/No	
8.	<p><b>Annexure – 6 (SP)</b></p>		

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
	Copy of Safety Policy/ Safety Document of the Contractor's company	Yes/No	
9.	<p><b>Annexure – 7 (SP)</b></p> <p>'Emergency Preparedness Plan' for different incidences i.e. Fall from height, Electrocution, Sun Stroke, Collapse of pit, Collapse of Tower, Snake bite, Fire in camp / Store, Flood, Storm, Earthquake, Militancy etc. while carrying out different activities under execution i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing &amp; commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc.</p>	Yes/No	
10.	<p><b>Annexure – 8 (SP)</b></p> <p>Safety Audit Check Lists ( Formats to be enclosed)</p>	Yes/No	
11.	<p><b>Annexure – 9 (SP)</b></p> <p>Copy of the module of Safety Training Programs on Safety, Health and Environment, safe execution of different activities of works for Contractor's own employees on regular basis and sub contractor employees.</p>	Yes/No	
12.	<p><b>Annexure – 10A (SP)</b></p> <p>Information along with documentary evidences in regard to the Contractor's compliance to various statutory requirements including the following:</p>		
(i)	<p>Electricity Act 2003</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>[Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance]</i></p>	Yes/No	
(ii)	<p>Factories Act 1948</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>[Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance]</i></p>	Yes/No	
(iii)	Building & other construction workers (Regulation	Yes/No	







***ANNEXURE – 3***  
***SAFETY CONDITIONS IN CONTRACT***  
***DOCUMENT***

ordered by the Employer consistent with the requirements of the Contract.

**PC 21.4** Replace the word '**materials**' in line no. 2 with '**Plant and Equipment**'.

Add the word '**including liabilities for port charges if any**' after the word '**clearance**' in line no. 3.

**Addition of Sub-Clauses (PC22.2.3.1, PC22.2.3.2, PC22.2.3.3, PC 22.2.3.4) of GC 22.2.3**

**PC 22.2.3.1** Compliance with Labour Regulations

During continuance of the contract, the Contractor and his sub-contractors shall abide at all times by all applicable existing labour enactments and rules made thereunder, regulations notifications and byelaws of the State or Central Government or local authority and any other labour law (including rules), regulations bye laws that may be passed or notification that may be issued under any labour law in future either by the State or the Central Government or the local authority. The employees of the Contractor and the Sub-contractor in no case shall be treated as the employees of the Employer at any point of time.

**PC 22.2.3.2** The Contractor shall keep the Employer indemnified in case any action is taken against the Employer by the competent authority on account of contravention of any of the provisions of any Act or rules made thereunder, regulations or notifications including amendments.

**PC 22.2.3.3** If the Employer is caused to pay under any law as principal employer such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non observance of the provisions stipulated in the notifications/ byelaws/Acts/ Rules/regulations including amendments, if any, on the part of the Contractor, the Employer shall have the right to deduct any money due to the Contractor under this contract or any other contract with the employer including his amount of performance security for adjusting the aforesaid payment. The Employer shall also have right to recover from the Contractor any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss or damage suffered by the Employer.

**PC 22.2.3.4** Salient features of some major laws applicable to establishments engaged in building and other construction works are indicated at **Appendix-I** to PC.

**Addition of New Sub-Clauses (PC22.4.1 to 22.4.3 including its sub-clauses) of GC 22.4**

**PC 22.4.1** **Protection of Environment**

The Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to protect the environment on and off the Site and to avoid damage or nuisance to persons or to property of the public or others resulting from pollution, noise or other

causes arising as consequence of his methods of operation.

During continuance of the Contract, the Contractor and his Sub-contractors shall abide at all times by all existing enactments on environmental protection and rules made there under, regulations, notifications and bye-laws of the State or Central Government, or local authorities and any other law, bye-law, regulations that may be passed or notification that may be issued in this respect in future by the State or Central Government or the local authority.

Salient features of some of the major laws that are applicable are given below:

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, This provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining and restoring of wholesomeness of water. 'Pollution' means such contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water or such discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous or solid substance into water (whether directly or indirectly) as may, or is likely to, create a nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organisms.

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, This provides for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. 'Air Pollution' means the presence in the atmosphere of any 'air pollutant', which means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance (including noise) present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, This provides for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith, and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property. 'Environment' includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property.

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, This provides for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accident occurring while handling hazardous substances and for matters connected herewith or incidental thereto. Hazardous substance means any substance or preparation which is defined as hazardous substance under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and exceeding such quantity as may be specified by notification by the Central Government.

**PC 22.4.2**

- (i) The Contractor shall (a) establish an operational system of managing environmental impacts, (b) carry out all the monitoring and mitigation measures set forth in the environment management plan attached to the Particular Conditions as Appendix-I, and (c) allocate the budget required

to ensure that such measures are carried out. The Contractor shall submit to the Employer (quarterly) semi-annual) reports on the carrying out of such measures.

- (ii) The Contractor shall adequately record the conditions of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to transport of material and construction commencement, and shall fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure and agricultural land to atleast their pre-project condition upon construction completion.
- (iii) The Contractor shall undertake detailed survey of the affected persons during transmission line alignment finalization under the Project, where applicable. and
- (iv) The Contractor shall conduct health and safety programme for workers employed under the Contract and shall include information on the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS in such programs.

### **PC 22.4.3 Safety Precautions**

PC 22.4.3.1 The Contractor shall observe all applicable regulations regarding safety on the Site.

Unless otherwise agreed, the Contractor shall, from the commencement of work on Site until taking over, provide:

- a) fencing, lighting, guarding and watching of the Works wherever required, and
- b) temporary roadways, footways, guards and fences which may be necessary for the accommodation and protection of Employer / his representatives and occupiers of adjacent property, the public and others.

PC 22.4.3.2 The Contractor shall ensure proper safety of all the workmen, materials, plant and equipment belonging to him or to THE EMPLOYER or to others, working at the Site. The Contractor shall also be responsible for provision of all safety notices and safety equipment required both by the relevant legislations and the Engineer, as he may deem necessary.

PC 22.4.3.3 The Contractor will notify well in advance to the Engineer of his intention to bring to the Site any container filled with liquid or gaseous fuel or explosive or petroleum substance or such chemicals which may involve hazards. The Engineer shall have the right to prescribe the conditions, under which such container is to be stored, handled and used during the performance of the works and the Contractor shall strictly adhere to and comply with such

instructions. The Engineer shall have the right at his sole discretion to inspect any such container or such construction, plant/equipment for which material in the container is required to be used and if in his opinion, its use is not safe, he may forbid its use. No claim due to such prohibition shall be entertained by the Owner and the Owner shall not entertain any claim of the Contractor towards additional safety provisions/conditions to be provided for/constructed as per the Engineer's instructions.

Further, any such decision of the Engineer shall not, in any way, absolve the Contractor of his responsibilities and in case, use of such a container or entry thereof into the Site area is forbidden by the Engineer, the Contractor shall use alternative methods with the approval of the Engineer without any cost implication to THE EMPLOYER or extension of work schedule.

- PC 22.4.3.4 Where it is necessary to provide and/or store petroleum products or petroleum mixtures and explosives, the Contractor shall be responsible for carrying-out such provision and/or storage in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down in Petroleum Act 1934, Explosives Act, 1948 and Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium Manual published by the Chief Inspector of Explosives of India. All such storage shall have prior approval of the Engineer. In case, any approvals are necessary from the Chief Inspector (Explosives) or any statutory authorities, the Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining the same.
- PC 22.4.3.5 All equipment used in construction and erection by Contractor shall meet Indian/International Standards and where such standards do not exist, the Contractor shall ensure these to be absolutely safe. All equipment shall be strictly operated and maintained by the Contractor in accordance with manufacturer's Operation Manual and safety instructions and as per Guidelines/rules of THE EMPLOYER in this regard.
- PC 22.4.3.6 Periodical examinations and all tests for all lifting/hoisting equipment & tackles shall be carried-out in accordance with the relevant provisions of Factories Act 1948, Indian Electricity Act 1910 and associated Laws/Rules in force from time to time. A register of such examinations and tests shall be properly maintained by the Contractor and will be promptly produced as and when desired by the Engineer or by the person authorised by him.
- PC 22.4.3.7 The Contractor shall be fully responsible for the safe storage of his and his Sub-Contractor's radioactive sources in accordance with BARC/DAE Rules and other applicable provisions. All precautionary measures stipulated by

BARC/DAE in connection with use, storage and handling of such material will be taken by the Contractor.

- PC 22.4.3.8 The Contractor shall provide suitable safety equipment of prescribed standard to all employees and workmen according to the need, as may be directed by the Engineer who will also have right to examine these safety equipment to determine their suitability, reliability, acceptability and adaptability.
- PC 22.4.3.9 Where explosives are to be used, the same shall be used under the direct control and supervision of an expert, experienced, qualified and competent person strictly in accordance with the Code of Practice/Rules framed under Indian Explosives Act pertaining to handling, storage and use of explosives.
- PC 22.4.3.10 The Contractor shall provide safe working conditions to all workmen and employees at the Site including safe means of access, railings, stairs, ladders, scaffoldings etc. The scaffoldings shall be erected under the control and supervision of an experienced and competent person. For erection, good and standard quality of material only shall be used by the Contractor.
- PC 22.4.3.11 The Contractor shall not interfere or disturb electric fuses, wiring and other electrical equipment belonging to the Owner or other Contractors under any circumstances, whatsoever, unless expressly permitted in writing by THE EMPLOYER to handle such fuses, wiring or electrical equipment
- PC 22.4.3.12 Before the Contractor connects any electrical appliances to any plug or socket belonging to the other Contractor or Owner, he shall:
- a. Satisfy the Engineer that the appliance is in good working condition;
  - b. Inform the Engineer of the maximum current rating, voltage and phases of the appliances;
  - c. Obtain permission of the Engineer detailing the sockets to which the appliances may be connected.
- PC 22.4.3.13 The Engineer will not grant permission to connect until he is satisfied that:
- a. The appliance is in good condition and is fitted with suitable plug;
  - b. The appliance is fitted with a suitable cable having two earth conductors, one of which shall be an

earthed metal sheath surrounding the cores.

- PC 22.4.3.14 No electric cable in use by the Contractor/Owner will be disturbed without prior permission. No weight of any description will be imposed on any cable and no ladder or similar equipment will rest against or attached to it.
- PC 22.4.3.15 No repair work shall be carried out on any live equipment. The equipment must be declared safe by the Engineer and a permit to work shall be issued by the Engineer before any repair work is carried out by the Contractor. While working on electric lines/equipment, whether live or dead, suitable type and sufficient quantity of tools will have to be provided by the Contractor to electricians/workmen/officers.
- PC 22.4.3.16 The Contractors shall employ necessary number of qualified, full time electricians/electrical supervisors to maintain his temporary electrical installation.
- PC 22.4.3.17 The Contractor employing more than 250 workmen whether temporary, casual, probationer, regular or permanent or on contract, shall employ at least one full time officer exclusively as safety officer to supervise safety aspects of the equipment and workmen, who will coordinate with the Project Safety Officer. In case of work being carried out through Sub-Contractors, the Sub-Contractor's workmen/employees will also be considered as the Contractor's employees/workmen for the above purpose.
- The name and address of such Safety Officers of the Contractor will be promptly informed in writing to Engineer with a copy to Safety Officer-In charge before he starts work or immediately after any change of the incumbent is made during currency of the Contract.
- PC 22.4.3.18 In case any accident occurs during the construction/erection or other associated activities undertaken by the Contractor thereby causing any minor or major or fatal injury to his employees due to any reason, whatsoever, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to promptly inform the same to the Engineer in prescribed form and also to all the authorities envisaged under the applicable laws.
- PC 22.4.3.19 The Engineer shall have the right at his sole discretion to stop the work, if in his opinion the work is being carried out in such a way that it may cause accidents and endanger the safety of the persons and/or property, and/or equipment. In such cases, the Contractor shall be informed in writing about the nature of hazards and

possible injury/accident and he shall comply to remove shortcomings promptly. The Contractor after stopping the specific work can, if felt necessary, appeal against the order of stoppage of work to the Engineer within 3 days of such stoppage of work and decision of the Engineer in this respect shall be conclusive and binding on the Contractor.

PC 22.4.3.20 The Contractor shall not be entitled, for any damages/compensation for stoppage of work due to safety reasons as provided in para GCC 22.4.3.19 above and the period of such stoppage of work will not be taken as an extension of time for completion of work and will not be the ground for waiver of levy of liquidated damages.

PC 22.4.3.21 It is mandatory for the Contractor to observe during the execution of the works: requirements of Safety Rules which would generally include but not limited to following:

#### **Safety Rules.**

- a) Each employee shall be provided with initial indoctrination regarding safety by the Contractor, so as to enable him to conduct his work in a safe manner.
- b) No employee shall be given a new assignment of work unfamiliar to him without proper introduction as to the hazards incident thereto, both to himself and his fellow employees.
- c) Under no circumstances shall an employee hurry or take unnecessary chance when working under hazardous conditions.
- d) Employees must not leave naked fires unattended. Smoking shall not be permitted around fire prone areas and adequate fire fighting equipment shall be provided at crucial location.
- e) Employees under the influence of any intoxicating beverage, even to the slightest degree shall not be permitted to remain at work.
- f) There shall be a suitable arrangement at every work site for rendering prompt and sufficient first aid to the injured.
- g) The staircases and passageways shall be adequately lighted.
- h) The employees when working around moving machinery, must not be permitted to wear loose

EMPLOYER employees or any other person who are at Site or adjacent thereto, then the Contractor shall be responsible for payment of a sum as indicated below to be deposited with THE EMPLOYER, which will be passed on by THE EMPLOYER to such person or next to kith and kin of the deceased:

a.	Fatal injury or accident causing death	Rs. 1,000,000/- per person
b.	Major injuries or accident causing 25% or more permanent disablement	Rs. 100,000/- per person

Permanent disablement shall have same meaning as indicated in Workmen's Compensation Act. The amount to be deposited with THE EMPLOYER and passed on to the person mentioned above shall be in addition to the compensation payable under the relevant provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and rules framed there under or any other applicable laws as applicable from time to time. In case the Contractor does not deposit the above mentioned amount with THE EMPLOYER, such amount shall be recovered by THE EMPLOYER from any monies due or becoming due to the Contractor under the contract or any other on-going contract.

PC22.4.3.25 If the Contractor observes all the Safety Rules and Codes, Statutory Laws and Rules during the currency of Contract awarded by the Owner and no accident occurs then THE EMPLOYER may consider the performance of the Contractor and award suitable 'ACCIDENT FREE SAFETY MERITORIOUS AWARD' as per scheme as may be announced separately from time to time.

PC22.4.3.26 The Contractor shall also submit 'Safety Plan' as per proforma specified in Section IX: Contract Forms, Part-3 of Bidding Documents alongwith all the requisite documents mentioned therein and as per check-list contained therein to the Engineer In-Charge for its approval within 60 days of award of Contract.

Further, one of the conditions for release of first progressive payment / subsequent payment towards Services Contract shall be submission of 'Safety Plan' alongwith all requisite documents and approval of the same by the Engineer In-Charge.

**PC 22.6 Emergency Work (GC Clause 22.6)**

Replace the words "Otherwise" with "In case such work is not in the scope of the Contractor", in the second last line of second paragraph of GC clause 22.6.

**PC 23.3 Supplementing sub-clause GC 23.3**

For notification of testing, four weeks shall be deemed as reasonable advance notice.

**PC 23.7 Test and Inspection (GC Clause 23.7)**

Replace the words "GC Sub-Clause 6.1" with "GC Sub-Clause 46.1", in the last line of GC clause 23.7.

**PC 24 Replace the marginal words/headings 'Completion of the Facilities' with 'Pre Commissioning'****PC 24.5 Replace sub clause GC 24.5 with the following:**

The Project Manager shall, within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the Contractor's notice under sub clause GC 24.4, notify the Contractor in writing of any defects and/or deficiencies.

If the Project Manager notifies the Contractor of any defects and/or deficiencies, the Contractor shall then correct such defects and/or deficiencies, and shall repeat the procedure described in sub clause GC 24.4. If the Project Manager is satisfied that the Facilities or that part thereof have passed Pre-commissioning, the Project Manager shall, within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the Contractor's notice/ seven (7) days after receipt of the Contractor's repeated notice, advise the Contractor to proceed with the Commissioning of the Facilities or that part thereof. If the Project Manager is not so satisfied, then it shall notify the Contractor in writing of any defects and/or deficiencies within seven (7) days after receipt of the Contractor's repeated notice, and the above procedure shall be repeated.

**PC 24.6 Replacing Sub-Clause GC 24.6**

If the Project Manager fails to advise the Contractor to proceed with the Commissioning of the Facilities or the relevant part thereof or inform the Contractor of any defects and/or deficiencies within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the Contractor's notice under GC Sub-Clause 24.4 or within seven (7) days after receipt of the Contractor's repeated notice under GC Sub-Clause 24.5, then the Facilities or that part thereof shall be deemed to have passed Precommissioning, as of the date of the Contractor's notice or repeated notice, as the case may be.

**PC 24.7 Replace the word 'Completion' with 'Pre-commissioning' in the 1st line of sub clause GC 24.7**

***ANNEXURE - 4***  
***HEALTH AND SAFETY CHECKLISTS***

**Annexure-4**

**HEALTH AND SAFETY CHECKLIST**

**Safety Related Check List during Construction of Transmission Lines**

Name of the Circle: ..... Date of Safety Audit:.....

Name of Tr. Line: .....

Loc. No: ..... Voltage Level: .....

Name of Contractor: .....

Name of Sub Contractor: .....

**A. DURING TOWER FOUNDATION :**

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
<b>1) EXCAVATION :</b>			
1.	Dumping of Excavated soil. (Minimum 1.5 Mts. or half the depth of the pit whichever is more)	Yes / No.	
2.	Whether angle of repose of soil as per design in the foundation is maintained or not.	Yes / No.	
3.	De-watering arrangement is available ( If necessary)	Yes / No.	
4.	Working area has been protected properly to avoid against fall of passerby or animal in the excavated pit.	Yes / No.	
5	Shoring & Shuttering to protect the loose rock / soil against fall exists.	Yes / No.	
6	Arrangement of illumination at construction site is available. (if required )	Yes / No.	
7	Check proper/adequate arrangement is made for extension of electric supply. (Proper size of cable, Use of fuse, No loose connection for De-watering Pumps/ Illumination / Electric compressors etc. if applicable).	Yes / No.	
8	Check for damage / Uneven settlement of foundation.	Yes / No.	
9	Ensure Life saver arrangements have been made during construction of well foundation in river bed. (Where necessary)	Yes / No.	
10	Check that the adequate arrangement is made for the storage of blasting material at safe place. (if required)	Yes / No.	
11	Check that the blasting materials is handled with due care at site. ( If required )	Yes / No.	
12	Check that during blasting operation, Labour / Workmen / Passerby are at safe places and arrangement is made to inform public by caution markings (Red Flag) / Public Notices.	Yes / No.	
13	Check that the Blaster is holding the proper license issued by the		

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
	appropriate authority as per the Indian Explosive Act.	Yes / No.	
14	Check that the length of the fuse wire used during blasting operation is adequate.	Yes / No.	
15	Ensure Laying of temporary cable used for operation of Machines used during construction should not cause any danger for electrocution of workmen.	Yes / No.	
16	Check that PPEs i.e. Safety helmets, Safety Shoes, is used by blaster and their gang members during blasting.	Yes / No.	
17	Ensure that Shuttering and timbering has been made as detailed in I:S: 3764.	Yes / No.	
18	Ensure that before undertaking excavation, the soil has been tested and in case of availability of any explosive / dangerous gas, necessary arrangement must be made to remove / dilute such gases.	Yes / No.	
19	The positions of underground installations such as sewers, water pipes and electrical cables have been verified and in case of their existence, they must be isolated.	Yes / No.	
20	Arrangement shall be made to prevent external vibrations due to rail / road traffic (If required).	Yes / No.	
21	Safety is ensured during the construction of Tr. Lines for buildings, structures etc. which are coming in the vicinity of the excavated area from collapse. ( If required )	Yes / No.	
22	Check that sufficient strong ladder of suitable length is available for ingress / outgress of persons in the pit	Yes / No.	
23	Lone worker should not be allowed to work in the excavated area beyond shoulder level.	Yes / No.	
24	Check for any possibility of seepage of water from nearby pond / river should be estimated and taken care of.	Yes / No.	
25	After excavation the work has been completed speedily and back filling done at the earliest.	Yes / No.	
<b>II) CASTING OF FOUNDATION / CONCRETING :</b>			
1	Check construction materials are stacked at safe place and also does not cause any danger. (Away from pit by 1.5 Mtrs. Or half the depth of pit, whichever is more. )	Yes / No.	
2	Check arrangement of illumination at Construction Site. (If required).	Yes / No.	
3	Ensure life saver arrangements have been made during construction of Well foundation in River Bed.	Yes / No.	
4	Check that the Concreting Mixer machine is placed at a safe place. (Not very near to pit.)	Yes / No.	
5	Check proper / adequate arrangement is made for extension of electric supply. (Proper size of cable, Use of fuse, No loose connection for De-watering Pumps / Illumination / Electric	Yes / No.	

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	compressors etc. if applicable).		
6	Check that laying of temporary cables used during construction activities should not cause any danger for electrocution to workmen.	Yes / No.	
7	Inspection of excavations shall be made by a Competent Person every day. In case, possible cave in or slide is apparent, all working in the excavation shall be seized until the necessary precautions have been taken to safeguard the possible cave in or slide.	Yes / No.	
8	Jacks and vertical supports shall be positioned in such a manner that the vertical loads are distributed equally and do not exceed the capacity of the jacks and the jacks are placed away from pit edge etc.	Yes / No.	
9	Proper Jacking arrangement is made to take the entire load of template.	Yes / No.	
10	In case of long template in stub setting, more jacks have been provided and check that the Jacks are placed on levelled and hard surface to avoid the unbalancing and fallen.	Yes / No.	
11	Wire mesh rolls shall be secured in order to prevent dangerous recoiling action.	Yes / No.	
12	Lone worker should not be allowed to work in the excavated area.	Yes / No.	
13	Check that sufficient strong ladder of suitable length is available for ingress / outgress of persons in the pit	Yes / No.	

**B. TOWER ERECTION :**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Check proper communication facility is available at site during Tower erection. (If required)	Yes / No.	
2.	Check damages or uneven settlement of foundation.	Yes / No.	
3.	Ensure the derrick used before tower erection has been checked for adequate strength/ size. Ensure for copy of test certificate for all the lifting machines and tackles.	Yes / No.	
4.	Ensure that the pulleys used before tower erection has been checked for adequate strength / proper size (diameter). Also in case of open type pulleys proper locking arrangements like providing of Safety Pin is made. Ensure for copy of test certificate for all the lifting machines and tackles.	Yes / No.	
5.	Ensure that the ropes used before tower erection has been checked for adequate strength / physical condition (Free from break of strands and knots etc.	Yes / No.	
6.	Check that the lifting tools and tackles i.e. Winch Machine, Chain Pulley Block, Trifor, D - Shackle etc. are in healthy condition and has been tested periodically. (Attach copy of test certificate).	Yes / No.	
7.	Ensure that permission has been obtained from Aviation Authority		

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
	for erection of special towers. (Where necessary).	Yes / No.	
8.	Ensure that permission has been obtained from Aviation Authority for erection of towers which comes in the vicinity of flying zone. (Where necessary)	Yes / No.	
9.	Check that the safety measures has been taken before undertaking for the Road / Rail / River Xing jobs involving likewise stretches.	Yes / No.	
10.	For rail or road crossing check whether written working plan is available at site with specific reference to safety e.g. local earthing, skilled & experience manpower, proper T&P, strength and height of scaffolding to maintain the required clearance etc.	Yes / No.	
11.	Ensure that all the members and proper size of Nuts and Bolts of lower section are fitted properly before erection of the upper section of tower is taken up.	Yes / No.	
12.	Check that the anti climbing devices are provided in the tower after erection job.	Yes / No.	
13.	Check that the danger plates have been provided.	Yes / No.	
14.	Check that only erection team members are allowed to stand near the tower while erection is in process and should wear the safety helmet / Safety Shoes.	Yes / No.	
15.	Working area of the tower has been demarcated during erection.	Yes / No.	
16.	Check that proper guying arrangement has been made. And also to see that proper size of the crow bars has been used which has been fixed at hard surface in case of sandy soil or loose soil.	Yes / No.	
17.	Check that proper arrangement is made while lifting the tower members and fixing them at height i.e. Proper size and strength of the hook used for lifting the tower members.	Yes / No.	
18.	Check sufficient numbers of guys are made while lifting the assembled cross arm and also avoiding use of single sheeve pulleys while lifting the assembled cross arm / heavy load.	Yes / No.	

**C. CONDUCTOR STRINGING:**

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
1.	All drivers and plant operators are holding the valid driving license.	Yes / No.	
2.	Check that the permit has been obtained from the Competent Authority for stringing of conductor while crossing through Road / Rail / River / Venerable areas etc. ( Where necessary )	Yes / No.	
3.	Check that required painting has been made on tower falling in the vicinity of aviation zones. (Where necessary.)	Yes / No.	
4.	Check that all safety measures have been taken during stringing of conductor crossing the HV / LT lines (Earthing of existing lines etc.)	Yes / No.	
5.	Ensure that proper size of Nuts and Bolts is rigidly tightened and punching / tacking / tack welding is done in towers before undertaking stringing job.	Yes / No.	
6.	Ensure that proper scaffolding arrangements made during stringing of conductor ( While Road Xing / Power Line Xing etc.	Yes / No.	

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
7.	Ensure that all members are fitted in tower before undertaking conductor stringing work.	Yes / No.	
8.	Check that the back filling of the foundation has been done as per specification.	Yes / No.	
9.	Ensure that the discharge rod is electrically tested before use.	Yes / No.	
10.	Stringing Machine / Tension puller Machine are properly earthed.	Yes / No.	
11.	Check the brake arrangement of the TSE Machines is working.	Yes / No.	
12.	Ensure that the pulleys used before conductor stringing has been checked for adequate strength / proper size (diameter), also in case of open type pulleys proper locking arrangements like providing of Safety Pin is made Ensure for copy of test certificate for all the lifting machines and tackles.	Yes / No.	
13.	Ensure the ropes used before conductor stringing has been checked for adequate strength / physical condition (Free from break of strands and knots etc.	Yes / No.	
14.	Check that the lifting tools and tackles i.e. Winch Machine, Chain Pulley Block, Trifor, D - Shackle etc. are in healthy condition and has been tested periodically. (Attach copy of test certificate).	Yes / No.	
15.	Check for the brake arrangement of the Drum reel of conductor during laying / paying out of conductor.	Yes / No.	
16.	Check that proper communication facility is available at site during of stringing of conductor ( If required )	Yes / No.	
17.	Whether the tower has been permanently earthed.	Yes / No.	
18.	Check that Sag Board is provided at two locations.	Yes / No.	
19.	Check that the Sag Board arrangement is made by the experienced / trained persons.	Yes / No.	
20.	Check approved Sag tension chart is available and followed at site.	Yes / No.	
21.	While clamping of conductor / EW to be done, check for earthing.	Yes / No.	
22.	Ensure sending signal to puller to stop when last layer of conductor / EW being pulled.	Yes / No.	
23.	Check tension applied on the dynamo meter dial and check values with approved data.	Yes / No.	
24.	Before stringing starts check that the villagers do not come underneath the job of the concerned section.	Yes / No.	
25.	Only nylon or polypropylene ropes should be used during conductor stringing in vicinity of live overhead lines.	Yes / No.	
26.	Ensure that PTW has been taken from the concerned authority.	Yes / No.	
27.	Ensure that Winch, Pulleys etc. are properly earthed.	Yes / No.	
28.	For LT lines, whether special persons are posted at each point of isolation till return of permit (PTW).	Yes / No.	
29.	Whether the network of LT lines has been thoroughly checked and precautions taken Against inadvertent charging.	Yes / No.	
30.	Check that proper arrangement is made / available for development and use of a Portable Earthing and Short – Circuiting Devices which can be engaged and disengaged to and from the LT lines, keeping	Yes / No.	

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
	away from the LT lines, until all operations on the same are completed and all men and materials are removed from LT lines.		
31.	Check the provision and proper positioning for the guying and back staying (Where necessary).	Yes / No.	
32.	Check demarcation of feeder is done for D/c Line.	Yes / No.	
33.	Ensure that all the insulator strings are thoroughly checked for availability and proper fixing of cotter / split pins before hoisting the same.	Yes / No.	

**General Points common for all activities during Excavation, Casting of Foundation**

**A. ERECTION OF TOWER AND STRINGING OF CONDUCTOR :**

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
1.	Check whether the contractor had procured required quantity of PPEs considering maximum numbers of erection gangs deployed at one time.	Yes / No.	
2.	Supervisors/ Workmen have been provided with required healthy PPEs, like Safety helmet / Safety Belts / Safety Shoes / Gum Boot etc. as applicable.	Yes / No.	
3.	Availability of First Aid Box with required medicines at site.	Yes / No.	
4.	Instruction register is available at site.	Yes / No.	
5.	Ensure that Supervisor / Gang Leader always issues instruction to the Workmen before start of work.	Yes / No.	
6.	Ensure that supervisory staff from Power Grid is available at site during construction.	Yes / No.	
7.	All driver and plant operators are holding valid driving license.	Yes / No.	
8.	Check the vehicle for rescue is available at site.	Yes / No.	
9.	Ensure engaged labour are aware of the job.	Yes / No.	
10.	Check that the unskilled labourers are not engaged in skilled job.	Yes / No.	
11.	Ensure that supervisor / workmen engaged in the field are aware of First Aid Techniques ( Such as in case of Electric Shock, Fall from the height, Snake bite and the person rescued from buried under the debris etc.	Yes / No.	
12.	Check for nearby Hospital / Doctor in case of emergencies arises.	Yes / No.	
13.	While transporting heavy consignment of conductor / EW drums from central store to site by the use of Cranes, Truck, and Tractor. The safety aspect for construction and failure of brake system of moving machinery is to be checked.	Yes / No.	
14.	At least one dry powder type of portable fire extinguisher shall be provided especially where explosive or blasting agents are used for excavation.	Yes / No.	

15.	Check the competence (Qualification / Experience) of supervisor / gang leader of contractor.	Yes / No.	
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REMARKS IF ANY:

Signature  Name : Designation : Representative of Contractor	Signature  Name : Designation: DPN Rep. from Site.	Signature  Name : Designation: DPN Rep. from Circle office
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**Safety Related Check List during Construction of SubStation**

Name of the Circle : ..... Date of Safety Audit:.....

Name of Sub Stn. / Switching Stn.: .....

Name of Contractor: .....

Contractor License / Registration No.:..... Validity.....

Name of Sub Contractor : .....

**A. SUB-STATION CIVIL WORKS :**

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
<b>I): SAFETY DURING EXCAVATION :</b>			
1.	Check Substation area has been protected by constructing boundary wall all around the substation to avoid entry of passerby / unauthorized person or animal in the substation.	Yes / No.	
2.	De watering arrangement is available ( If necessary )	Yes / No.	
3.	Check proper / adequate arrangement is made for extension of electric supply. (Proper size of cable, Use of fuse, No loose connection and no naked wire connection to Pumps / Illumination / Electric compressors etc. if applicable).	Yes / No.	
4.	Check arrangement of illumination at construction site is available.	Yes / No.	
5.	Check dumping of Excavated soil (Minimum 1.5 Mts. Or half the depth of the pit whichever is more from the edge of the pit.)	Yes / No.	
6.	Check Shoring & Shuttering to protect the loose rock / soil against fall. (if required).	Yes / No.	
7.	Check lone worker is not allowed to work in the excavated area.	Yes / No.	
8.	Ensure Laying of temporary cables used for operation of Machines used during construction should not cause any danger for electrocution of persons / animals.	Yes / No.	
9.	Ensure that before undertaking excavation, the soil has been tested and in case of availability of any explosive / dangerous gas, necessary arrangement must be made to remove / dilute such gases.	Yes / No.	
10.	The positions of underground installations such as sewers, water pipes and electrical cables has been verified and in case of their existence, they must be isolated before further excavation works to ensure Human Safety.	Yes / No.	
11.	Check that the scaffolds are not overloaded in any case. Scaffolds are to be erected and supported properly.	Yes / No.	
12.	Stability of the soil of the excavated pit for safe working is to be checked and certified by a competent person daily before start of work. A register at site is maintained where competent person	Yes / No.	

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	can certify accordingly. No manhole should remain uncovered during night & off days.		
13.	Check the provision of sufficient strong ladder of suitable length is available near the working place during excavation.	Yes / No.	
14.	Check if any permission is required from local statutory body before excavation.	Yes / No.	
15.	Check for No undercutting / toe cutting in soil.	Yes / No.	
16.	Check after excavation the work should be speedily completed without delay and back filling done at the earliest.	Yes / No.	
17.	Check for any possibility of seepage of water from nearby pond / river has been estimated and taken care of.	Yes / No	
18.	Check to avoid slide / collapse of side walls of excavated pit, the excavation is to be done in trapezoidal cross – section.	Yes / No.	
<b>OF BLASTING II): SAFETY PRECAUTION DURING STORAGE, HANDLING AND USE MATERIAL :</b>			
1	Check that the adequate arrangement is made for the storage of blasting material at safe place. (Temporary Magazine is to be installed observing all norms) as per Indian Explosive Act.	Yes / No.	
2.	Check that the blasting materials is handled by licensed blaster with due care at site. (If applicable)	Yes / No.	
3.	Check smoking is prohibited in the vehicle carrying explosives.	Yes / No.	
4.	Check that the Blaster is holding proper license issued by the appropriate authority. As per Indian Explosive Act.	Yes / No.	
5.	Check that the length of the fuse wire used during blasting operation is adequate.	Yes / No.	
6.	Check while transportation, no unauthorized person is allowed in vehicle carrying explosives.	Yes / No.	
7.	Check that the loading and unloading of explosives is being done carefully.	Yes / No.	
8.	Check explosives and detonators or blasting caps is not being transported in the same vehicle.	Yes / No.	
9.	Check while transportation the detonators and explosives are not carried loose or mixed with other materials.	Yes / No.	
10	Check surplus explosives shall not be stacked near working area during loading / unloading.	Yes / No.	
11.	Check explosives shall not be held in hands when lightening the fuse.	Yes / No.	
12.	Check that blasting in the open has been carried out during the fixed hours every day or on fixed days in the week so that the public at large should know about this.	Yes / No.	
13.	Check that arrangement has been made to display sufficient warnings / sign board to enable the people to get out of the blasting area to get off the danger zone	Yes / No.	
14.	Check that the danger zone has been suitably cordoned off.	Yes / No.	

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
15.	Check during blasting operations begin / after the firing of explosives shall follow the loud siren.	Yes / No.	
16.	Check that during blasting operation, Labour / Workmen / Passerby are at safe places and arrangement is made to inform public by caution markings ( Red Flag ) / Public Notices etc.	Yes / No.	
17.	Check that PPEs i.e. Safety helmets, Safety Shoes, is used by blaster and their gang members during blasting and also the persons supervising the blasting operations.	Yes / No.	
18.	For covered blasting ensure placement of cover plates of proper thickness and sufficient numbers of sand filled bags.	Yes / No.	
19.	Ensure that permission for blasting has been obtained from the appropriate authority.	Yes / No.	
<b>III) SAFETY DURING CASTING OF FOUNDATION / CONCRETING :</b>			
1.	Check construction materials are stacked at safe place and also does not cause any danger. (Away from pit) i.e. 1.5 Mtrs. or half the depth of the pit whichever is more.)	Yes / No.	
2.	Check proper arrangement of illumination at Construction Site of Sub station is available.	Yes / No.	
3.	Check that the Concreting Mixer/ Vibrator machines etc are placed at a safe place (Not very near to any pit at least 1.5 Mtr. from the edge of the pit) to avoid transfer of vibrations and should be operated by skilled persons.	Yes / No.	
4.	Check proper / adequate arrangement is made for extension of electric supply. (Proper size of cable, Use of fuse, No loose connection for De watering Pumps / Illumination / Electric compressors etc. if applicable).	Yes / No.	
5.	Check for laying of temporary cables used during construction activities should not cause any danger for electrocution to persons / animals.	Yes / No.	
6.	All bracing, struts and shuttering in excavations shall be adequately secured so as to prevent their accidental displacement.	Yes / No.	
7.	Ensure Shuttering and timbering has been made as detailed in I:S: 3764 for protecting the loose rock / soil against fall.	Yes / No.	
8.	Check for proper placing of Hydraulic jacks with stability and constant watch of these instruments (which are continuously loaded) to avoid any danger of displacement causing sever accident.	Yes / No.	

**B. SAFETY DURING STRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT ERECTION & CABLE LAYING ETC. :**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feedback</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Check Back filling done prior to erection activity.	Yes / No.	

SN	Description of Activity	Feedback	Remarks
2.	Check the derrick used before structure erection has been checked for adequate strength / size and no joints are permitted.	Yes / No.	Test certificate is required apart from visual inspection.
3.	Check that the pulleys used before structure erection / Equipment Erection has been checked for adequate strength / proper size (diameter), also in case of open type pulleys proper locking arrangements like providing of Safety Pin is made Safe working load should be punched.	Yes / No.	Test certificate is required apart from visual inspection.
4.	Check the ropes used before structure erection / Equipment Erection has been checked for adequate strength / physical condition (free from break of strands and knots etc.	Yes / No.	Test certificate is required apart from visual inspection.
5.	Check that the lifting tools and tackles are in healthy condition and has been tested periodically.	Yes / No.	Test certificate is required apart from visual inspection.
6.	Check permission has been obtained from Aviation Authority for erection of Lightning Mast which comes in the vicinity of flying zone. (Where necessary )	Yes / No.	
7.	Check that all Nuts and Bolts are fitted in the structure before undertaking the job of other section of the structure and are tightened.	Yes / No.	
8.	Check area has been cordoned off to prevent injuries to unauthorized persons from hitting against structural component or falling in the excavated pits.	Yes / No.	
9.	Check that danger plates are available on all the equipment & structures in the switchyard.	Yes / No.	
10.	Check demarcation of feeder is done for Double Circuit Line.	Yes / No.	
11.	Check only erection team members are allowed to stand near the structure / Equipment while erection is in process and should wear the safety helmet / Safety Shoes.	Yes / No.	
12.	Check proper guying arrangement has been made while lifting structure / Equipment, if necessary.	Yes / No.	
13.	Check that proper arrangement is made while lifting the structure members and fixing them at height i.e. Proper size and strength of the hook used for lifting the structure members.	Yes / No.	
14.	Check sufficient numbers of guys are made while lifting the assembled structure / heavy loads and also avoiding use of single sheave pulleys while lifting the assembled structure / heavy load.	Yes / No.	
15.	Check arrangement has been made for equipment identification.	Yes / No.	
16.	Check that required painting made on tower falling in the vicinity of aviation zones. (Where necessary.)		

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feedback</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
		Yes / No.	
17.	Check no live wires nearby. Take shut down if necessary.	Yes / No.	
18.	Check the structure has been permanently earthed.	Yes / No.	
19.	Check crane are preferably be used for erection of pipe structure in the substation building works ( if required.)	Yes / No.	
20.	Check all safety procedures for erection work like use of safety helmets, Safety belts, use of guy wires, lowering / lifting of tools by rope etc. are strictly adhered to during structure erection works is in progress in the switchyard.	Yes / No.	
21.	Check that correct size of spanner (Box or ring type) as well as DE spanners is being used.	Yes / No.	
22.	Check working area of the structure has been demarcated during erection.	Yes / No.	
23.	Check heavy structures are lifted with crane with proper safety.	Yes / No.	
24.	Only polypropylene ropes are to be used to tie the aluminium tube / Bus bar since this is soft material and will not damage aluminium tube / Bus bar during erection.	Yes / No.	
25.	Ensure that R clips in insulator caps are fixed properly to avoid disconnection of insulator discs.	Yes / No.	
26.	Ensure that all the necessary security pins (split pins) are fixed.	Yes / No.	
27.	Check all nuts of jumper fittings are properly tightened and live metal clearance have been maintained as per TSECL specification.	Yes / No.	
28.	In case of tension fitting dead end joint dimensions before & after the compression are checked and recorded.	Yes / No.	
29.	No damaged component of any hardware fitting should be used on works.	Yes / No.	
30.	Length of jumpers has been measured properly to give it a parabolic shape. No sharp bend should exist.	Yes / No.	
31.	Check surge counter erection facilitates proper reading and that earthing is done with minimum bends.	Yes / No.	
32.	Check Surge monitor has been earthed by connecting it to main earth mat with (G I Flat 75 x 12 mm) and earth pit separately as per drawing.	Yes / No.	
33.	Check the alignment of earth switch with isolator, earth switch of isolator is put into operation and the contacts are cleaned. After completion of pre commissioning checks and formats are dully filled and signed.	Yes / No.	
34.	Ensure that the rubber beedings are kept in good condition.	Yes / No.	
35.	Check CT has been placed on the support structure very carefully and all nuts have been tightened. Earthing is done	Yes / No.	

SN	Description of Activity	Feedback	Remarks
	as per drawing.		
36.	Ensure the lattice structure of CT has been earthed at two points.	Yes / No.	
37.	Check the marshalling box in the switchyard has proper illumination arrangement.	Yes / No.	
38.	Check the capacitor unit is short circuited & earthed, until erection and commissioning works are being done on CVT. (The capacitor get charged by the electrical fields in the vicinity and they keep these charges for a long time, which can be dangerous to human life. Hence the shorting of capacitor unit is necessary). It should be removed before tests / use.	Yes / No.	
39.	Check Fuses in the marshalling box are OK.	Yes / No.	
40.	Check proper earthing of CVT tank has been done.	Yes / No.	
41.	Check all housing accessories, mounting stools including bolts / Nuts for fixing Line Trap and insulators are of non magnetic material.	Yes / No.	
42.	Check H.F. point of CVTs on which the coupling device is not mounted has been earthed.	Yes / No.	
43.	Check the remaining CVTs have been earthed thro' coupling device.	Yes / No.	
44.	Cable drums after visual inspection should be stored preferably in the covered area. Cable ends should be clamped.	Yes / No.	
45.	Ensure each cable and conduit run should be tagged with cable identity numbering as per the approved that appear in the cable and conduit schedule.	Yes / No.	
46.	The tag should be of aluminium plate with ID number punched on it and securely attached to the cable conduit by not less than two turns. Cable tags should of rectangular shape for power cables and of circular shape for control cables.	Yes / No.	
47.	Check underground cable markers should project 150 mm above ground and spaced at an interval of 30 Mts. They shall be located on both sides of road and drain crossing and also at every change in direction.	Yes / No.	
48.	Check cable tags should be provided inside the switchgear, motor control centres, control and relay panels etc. wherever required for cable identification, where a number of cables enter together through a gland plate.	Yes / No.	
49.	The cable (power and control) between LT stations, Control room, DG set building and fire fighting pump house should be laid in the buried cable trenches. In addition to the above, for lighting purpose also, buried cable trench can be used in outdoor area.(as per Technical	Yes / No.	

SN	Description of Activity	Feedback	Remarks
	specification of specific contract )		
50.	Cable route and joint markers and RCC warning covers should be provided wherever required. The voltage grade of cables should be engraved on the marker.	Yes / No.	
51.	Tray Identification Number on each run of trays at an interval of 10 Mtrs should be painted.	Yes / No.	
52.	In case the outer sheath of a cable is damaged during handling / installation, the same should be repaired to the satisfaction of the site. In case any other part of a cable is damaged, the same should be replaced by a healthy cable. Power cables should be at the top most layers. The armour of control cable is to be earthed.	Yes / No.	
53.	All cable termination should be appropriately tightened to ensure secure and reliable connections. All the exposed parts of cable lugs should be covered with tape, sleeve or paint.	Yes / No.	
54.	Power and control cables are laid on separate cable trays	Yes / No.	
55.	Co-axial cable is laid separately from power cable.	Yes / No.	
56.	All cable trays, racks and metallic ducts have been grounded by connecting each to earth / mat. ( As per Scheme )	Yes / No.	
57.	Check sections of cable trays have been bridged by copper jumpers/ G I to retain continuity of earthing. (As per Scheme)	Yes / No.	
58.	Check earthing of panel is done by the erection contractor for connecting it with switchyard earth mat. ( As per Scheme )	Yes / No.	
59.	Auxiliary bus wiring for AC and DC supplies, Voltage Transformer circuits, annunciation circuits and other common services is provided near the top of the panels running through out the entire length of the panels.	Yes / No.	
60.	All internal wiring to be connected to external equipment is terminated on terminal blocks, preferably vertically mounted on the side of each panel.	Yes / No.	
61.	Check whether Mimic Diagram is available preferably made of anodized aluminium or plastic of approved fast colour material and screwed on to the panel that can be easily cleaned.	Yes / No.	
62.	Check the panels all equipment mounted on front and rear side as well as equipment mounted inside are provided with individual name plates with equipment designated engraved.	Yes / No.	
63.	Check on top of each panel on front as well as rear side, large and bold name plates are provided for circuit / feeder designation.	Yes / No.	

SN	Description of Activity	Feedback	Remarks
64.	Check all front mounted equipments are provided at the rear with individual name plates engraved with tag numbers corresponding to panel internal wiring to facilitate easy tracing of the wiring.	Yes / No.	
65.	Check the name plates mounted directly by the side of the respective equipments should not be hidden by equipment wiring.	Yes / No.	
66.	Check availability of 240V single phase 50 HZ, AC socket with switch suitable to accept 5 Amps and 15 Amps pin round standard plug, is provided in the interior of each cubicle with ON-OFF switch for connection of hand lamps.	Yes / No.	
67.	Check that panels are provided with a fluorescent lighting fixture rated with 240 Volts single phase, 50 Hz supply for the interior illumination of the panel during maintenance. The fittings are complete with switch fuse unit and switching of the lighting is controlled by the respective panel door switch. Adequate lighting with fuse unit is also provided for the corridor in control panels.	Yes / No.	
68.	Check control panels are provided with necessary arrangements for receiving, distributing, isolating and fusing of DC and AC supplies for various control, signalling, lighting and space heater circuits. The incoming and sub circuits are separately with switch fuse units.	Yes / No.	
69.	Check panels are provided with a space heater rated for 240 V, single phase, 50 Hz, AC supply for the internal heating of the panel to prevent condensation of moisture.	Yes / No.	
70.	Check all panels are equipped with an earth bus securely fixed	Yes / No.	
71.	Check when several panels are mounted adjoining each other, the earth bus is made continuous with necessary connectors and clamps for this purpose.	Yes / No.	
72.	Check provision is made for extending the earth bus bars to adjoining panels on either side.	Yes / No.	
73.	Check provision is made on each bus bar of the end panels for connecting earthing grid.	Yes / No.	
74.	Check all metallic cases of relays, instruments and panel mounted equipment including gland plates are connected to the earth bus by copper wires of specified size.	Yes / No.	
75.	Check the colour code of the earthing wire is green.	Yes / No.	
76.	Check that earthing made with equipment is with Nuts and Bolts i.e. For such connection lugs should be pressed and tightened to the terminals through Nuts and Bolts.	Yes / No.	
77.	Check that no equipment is mounted on the panel doors.	Yes / No.	
78.	Check each switch should bear clear inscription identifying		

SN	Description of Activity	Feedback	Remarks
	its function.	Yes / No.	
79.	Check those who have sufficient knowledge of steel structural job have been employed in steel structural works only.	Yes / No.	
80.	Check necessary instruction has been communicated by supervisor before start of the day's works to workmen under his control.	Yes / No.	
81.	Storing of equipments is to be made properly to avoid any accident during handling.	Yes / No.	
82.	Check all Nuts and bolts are properly raised or lowered preferably using closed loop pulleys and gully bags / hand bags tied at the end for carrying nuts and bolts.	Yes / No.	
83.	Check that Fire resistant sheets are used before entrance of control cable in control room.	Yes / No.	
84.	Check air compressor tubing properly tightened.	Yes / No.	
85.	Check all carrying connectors / clamps properly tightened.	Yes / No.	

**C. CONDUCTOR LAYOUT DURING CONSTRUCTION STAGE :**

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
1.	Check all members are fixed in structure and ensure proper size of Nuts and Bolts are rigidly tightened and punching / tacking / tack welding is done in towers / structures before undertaking conductor laying job.	Yes / No.	
2.	Ensure proper scaffolding arrangements made during laying of conductor (While Power/Distribution Line crossing etc).	Yes / No.	
3.	Ensure that all members are fitted in structure before undertaking conductor laying work.	Yes / No.	
4.	Ensure that the discharge rod is electrically tested before use.	Yes / No.	
5.	Ensure whether the structure is properly earthed.	Yes / No.	
6.	Only nylon or polypropylene ropes should be used during conductor laying in vicinity of live overhead lines.	Yes / No.	
7.	Ensure that PTW has been taken from the concerned authority when extension of existing substation is under execution.	Yes / No.	
8.	Ensure that Winch, Pulleys etc. are properly earthed.	Yes / No.	
9.	For LT lines, check whether special persons are posted at each point of isolation till return of permit (PTW) if positioning of person is not possible then it is to be seen that all the point of isolation has been kept in the locked position till the work is in progress.	Yes / No.	
10.	Whether the network of LT lines has been thoroughly		

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
	checked and precautions taken against inadvertent charging.	Yes / No.	
11.	Check that proper arrangement is made / available for grounding LT lines coming across during conductor laying. (This can be done by way of portable earthing and short circuiting devices which cab be engaged to and disengaged from LT lines, keeping away from the LT lines until all operations on the same are completed and all man and materials are removed from the LT lines).	Yes / No.	
12.	Check the provision and proper positioning for the guying and back staying (Where necessary).	Yes / No.	
13.	Check working of hydraulic crimping machine.	Yes / No.	
14.	Check before and after crimping, dimensional changes in clamps and are in accordance with the drawings and specifications.	Yes / No.	

***D SWITCHYARD EARTHING DURING CONSTRUCTION STAGE:***

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
1.	Check that while earthing conductor crossing the road is laid 300 mm below the road or at greater depth depending upon the site conditions.	Yes / No.	
2.	Check that while laying the Earthing conductor in outside area is buried at least 600 mm below the furnished ground level.	Yes / No.	
3.	Check that the earthing pads have been provided for the apparatus / equipments at accessible position.	Yes / No.	
4.	Check all steel columns, metallic stairs are connected to nearby earthing grid conductor by two earthing leads.	Yes / No.	
5.	Check of earthing of lightening fixtures, receptacles switches, junction boxes lighting conduits has been done by a separate earthing conductor.	Yes / No.	
6.	Check that the railway tracks within switchyard area has been earthed at a spacing of 30 Mts. / specified distance and also at both ends.	Yes / No.	
7.	Check cable trays has been connected to earthing flat of 50X6 mm / specified sized earthing flat at intervals specified in approved drawing.	Yes / No.	
8.	Check that this earthed flat is earthed at about 30 Mts. distance.	Yes / No.	
9.	All accessories in transformer and reactor like radiators tank, cooling banks etc are connected to the earthing grid at minimum two points.	Yes / No.	
10.	Check metallic conduits are not used as earth continuity conductor.	Yes / No.	
11.	Check flexible earthing connectors should be provided for		

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	the moving parts.	Yes / No.	
12.	Check sheath and armor of single core power cable is earthed at switchgear end and equipment side.	Yes / No.	
13.	Check contact surface of earthing pads for jointing free from scale, paint, enamel, grease, rust or dust.	Yes / No.	
14.	Check that light poles, junction boxes on the poles, cable and cable boxes / glands, lockout switches etc. are connected to the earthing conductor running along with the supply cable which intern is connected to the earthing grid conductor at a minimum two points.	Yes / No.	
15.	Check earthing conductor which is generally buried 2000 mm outside the switchyard fence. All the gates and every alternate post of the fence are to be connected to earthing grid.	Yes / No.	
16.	Check megger used for measuring soil resistivity is calibrated with desired accuracy.	Yes / No.	
17.	The earth resistivity has been measured in dry weather condition.	Yes / No.	
18.	Check the earthing of Transformers and Shunt reactor, earth pits are constructed as per relevant standard / approved drawing.	Yes / No.	
19.	Check that the measured value of combined earth resistance should be less than 1 Ohm.	Yes / No.	
20.	Check that for earth electrode and individual earth pits, this value should not be more than one Ohm.	Yes / No.	
21.	Check all non current carrying metal parts shall be effectively earthed by two separate and distinct earth connections ( Indian Electricity Rule 61,67 )	Yes / No.	
22.	Check that all pylon supports in the Fire Fighting HVSW system has been earthed to the earthmat.	Yes / No.	

***E: GENERAL POINTS COMMON FOR ALL ACTIVITIES DURING EXCAVATION, CASTING OF FOUNDATION***

***Erection of structures, laying of Conductor, storage and transportation of material:***

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Check Supervisors / Workmen have been provided with required healthy PPEs. Like ( Safety helmet / Safety Belts / Safety Shoes / Gum Boot etc. as applicable )	Yes / No.	
2.	Check availability of First Aid Box with required medicines at site.	Yes / No.	
3.	Check Site Instruction register is available at site.	Yes / No.	
4.	Ensure Supervisor / Gang Leader always issues instruction to the Workmen including contractor labour before start of	Yes / No.	

SN	Description of Activity	Feed back	Remarks
	work.		
5.	Ensure supervisory staff from Power Grid is available at site during construction.	Yes / No.	
6.	Check all driver and plant operators are holding valid driving license.	Yes / No.	
7.	Check the vehicle for rescue is available at site.	Yes / No.	
8.	Ensure engaged labour are aware of the job.	Yes / No	
9.	Ensure supervisor / workmen engaged in the field are aware of First Aid Techniques ( Such as in case of Electric Shock, Fall from the height, Snake bite and the person rescued from buried under the debris, rescue of person from drowning etc.	Yes / No.	
10.	Check for availability and to keep a record of nearby Hospital / Doctor in case of emergencies arises.	Yes / No.	
11.	While transporting heavy consignment of conductor / EW drums from central store to site by the use of Cranes, Truck, Tractor. The safety aspect for construction and failure of brake system of moving machinery is to be checked.	Yes / No.	
12.	At least one dry powder type of portable fire extinguisher shall be provided especially where explosive or blasting agents are used for excavation. ( If applicable )	Yes / No.	
13.	Check the competence (Qualification / experience) of supervisor / gang leader of contractor.	Yes / No.	
14.	Wire mesh rolls shall be secured in order to prevent dangerous recoiling action.	Yes / No.	
15.	Proper unloading arrangement has been made at site (Preferably with crane) to unload the material.	Yes / No.	
16.	After unloading the material visual inspection of the materials has been carried out along with the erection contractor to check that the material has not been damaged or not (Galvanizing is proper or not) As per approved Field Quality Plan etc.	Yes / No.	
17.	While transporting the heavy laden equipment like transformer / Reactor by road from Rly Stn to Sub station check whether for all safety precaution taken. Like safe lifting capacity of crane, safe load on culvert / Bridge / Nala / Drain etc.and working plan is available at site with specific reference to safety e.g. local earthing, skilled & experience manpower, proper T&P, strength and LT wires / HT wires interrupting the height of equipment and the required clearance maintained etc. Permission to be obtained from concerned authority if required. "Impact recorder on the equipment like Reactor / Transformer must be installed during transportation"	Yes / No.	
18.	Check that the adequate and safe means of access and egress has been provided for all work places as far as	Yes / No.	

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	reasonably practicable and is being used by the workers.		
19.	Check proper illumination is provided at the work places and their approaches including passage ways.	Yes / No.	
20.	Check that the lamps have been protected by suitable guards where necessary to prevent danger, in case the lamp breaks.	Yes / No.	
21.	Check loose materials which are not required for use shall not be placed or left so as dangerously to obstruct work places or passage ways.	Yes / No.	
22.	Check all projected nails has been removed or bent over to prevent injury.	Yes / No.	
23.	Check scrap, waste and rubbish has not been allowed to accommodate on the site or the scrap materials has been stored at the isolated place.	Yes / No.	
24.	Check that the worker while working at height scaffold materials, waste materials and tools are not being thrown by them to cause injury to any person.	Yes / No.	
25.	Check whether contractor has procured required quantity of PPE considering maximum number of erection gangs deployed at one time. Check the quantity of PPEs.	Yes / No.	
26.	Check that the PPEs required by the workmen are being utilized by them always.	Yes / No.	
27.	Check the worker is under constant surveillance by the other person while working at height.	Yes / No.	
28.	Check construction site has been barricaded for unauthorized persons / animals.	Yes / No.	
29.	Check that lifting appliances and machines and vehicles used on the construction site is of sound material and good quality and is free from patent defects and is strong enough to with safely the load and stresses to which they will be subjected.	Yes / No.	
30.	Check structures and equipment is being used only for the purpose for which they were intended.	Yes / No.	
31.	Check equipment has been operated by the competent person.	Yes / No.	
32.	Check portable ladders shall not exceed 9 Mts. in length, otherwise may cause danger while climbing of person and back legs shall be equally braced.	Yes / No.	
33.	Check unskilled labour are not utilized for skilled jobs and only experience persons are deployed for erection.	Yes / No.	
34.	Check a well planed and documented procedure for the entire Construction works of Substation shall be prepared by contractor and get approved from TSECL for distribution to Contractors' field staff and TSECL for follow up.	Yes / No.	
35.	Check no metallic measuring tapes are being used during		

<b>SN</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>	<b>Feed back</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	expansion of charged bays.	Yes / No.	
36.	Check metal ladders are not being used in the vicinity of exposed live electrical equipment.	Yes / No.	
37.	Check one bore well is available for water supply in case Municipal Construction supply is not available	Yes / No.	
38.	Check charged area of a yard should be properly fenced off.	Yes / No.	
39.	Check ladders / lengthy articles / lengthy equipments etc. should always be carried in horizontal position.	Yes / No.	
40.	Check insurance by contractor for the labour to provide adequate coverage for any accident etc.	Yes / No.	

REMARKS IF ANY:

Signature Name : Designation: DPN Rep. Site office	Signature Name : Designation: Rep. from Contractor	Signature Name : Designation : Rep. from Circle office of DPN
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***ANNEXURE – 5***  
***DETAILS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION***



**DEPT. OF POWER, GOVT. OF NAGALAND**  
A.G. Colony, Kohima, Nagaland 797005

**Minutes of Public Consultancy Meeting held on 09<sup>th</sup> Dec 2014 at  
DC Office Kohima, Nagaland**

**Subject -** Construction of 132 KV D/C New Kohima- New Secretariat Complex Transmission Line, and 220 KV New Kohima – Mokokchung via Wokha Transmission Line and associated Distribution Network under NERPSIP in Kohima, Nagaland.

**Annexure -** Members of the village council/general public and officials of Dept. of Power, Govt. Of Nagaland and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) who attended the meeting.

*The public and officials of Dept. of Power, Nagaland and PGCIL who attended the meeting is enclosed in Annexure.*

Public relation Meeting matise at DC Court, Kohima dt : 09/12/2014, dangor manuh ADC aru Power Dept. Nagaland laga Superintendent Engineer Khose Sale Sir , tai khan meeting matise.

Ami khan basti laga GB(Gaun Bura), basti laga Chairman aru Secretary aru basti laga manuh vi ahise.

Power Dept. laga Sale Sahab eitu Project nimate pura kothatu basti manuh khan ke bujai dise aru tai khan koise e Project laga Poisa tu World Bank aru Central Government of India mili kena eitu Project banai ase.

Power Dept. laga Sale sahib Powergrid Dept. manuh ke ek bar Village manuh ke bujai dibole koise.

Powergrid laga Barman Sahab Village manuh khan ke sob khuli kini koise aru Village laga manuh pora Cooperation bisarise.

Barman sahib e Line laga pura Description Village manuh khan ke bujai dise je ekta 132 KV D/C New Kohima- New Secretariat Complex T/L hobo aru ekta 220 KV S/C New Kohima – Mokokchung via Wokha T/L hobo aru ekta dangor Substation 132 KV New Kohima te hobo.

Ei Project tu North Eastern Regional Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) for Nagaland laga hoi ase.

Ei line banabo time te manuh laga ghor olop man beya hobo pare, ami jiman ta pare manuh laga ghor te bachai kini jabo. Ghor karubar beya hole, Government laga niyomte POWERGRID poisa di dibo.

Alag alag Village laga GB, Chairman aru aha manuh khan eitu huni khena besi khusi hoise, aru village manuh khanke koise jiman paribo tai khan ke pura madad koribo, aru Poisa lagile vi ami khan Capacity te jiman paribo olop olop madad koribo.

ADC Village pora aha manuh khan ke dhonyabad dise, aru jiman pare Project laga help koribo koise, aru eitu Project te hole Nagaland Power Scenario bhal hobo buli koise.

Khose Sale  
Superintendent Engineer

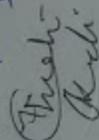
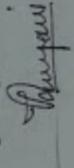
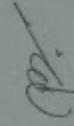
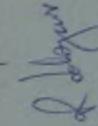
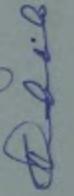
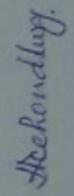
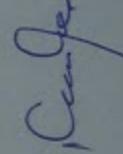
Dept. of Power, Nagaland

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PUBLIC CONSULTANCY MEETING HELD AT KOHIMA ON 09/12/2014, REGARDING THE NERPSIP PROGRAM UNDER.

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE.

VENUE: KOHIMA.

DATE: 09-12-2014.

Sr no	Name	Signature	Name of the Representing Organisation / Village
1.	Nedofis		Thigemo Village
2.	Vayuelhou		Tsieseng
3.	Kiyawelle	- w/f	Tsieseng
4.	Thimukhachis		Mariema
5.	Neeherlie		Mariema
6.	Thephtocangie		Nemud
7.	VEKTO VERO		EAC office
8.	Viliso Intsa		ADC office Chuphobozou.
9.	Tepubonid		Passikela IXA PD
10.	Lobosang Jamir		Lower Dept. Nagaland.
11.	Kasho Chishi		Dept. of Power.
12.	K.C. Barman		Dept. of Power, Nagaland
13.	H.R. Choudhury		Powercell
14.	P. K. Subraclkar		Powercell
15.	Lithanga Jangis		Powercell, Dimapur
16.	KHOSÉ SAGE		ADC, Kohima. SE Power Dept.

**Photographs of Public Consultation held on 09.12.2014 at DC Office Kohima**





## MOM- PUBLIC CONSULTANCY MEETING MOKOKCHUNG /NAGALAND

### COSTRUCTION OF :-

- 220 KV S/C (ON D/C TOWER) NEW KOHIMA- MOKOKCHUNG T/L
- 132 KV S/C (ON D/C TOWER) WOKHA – ZUNHEBOTO- MOKOKCHUNG T/L
- (LILO OF 132 KV S/C MOKOKCHUNG - MARIANI AT LONGNAK) T/L

VENUE- CONFERENCE HALL, DC OFFICE, MOKOKCHUNG, NAGALAND.

The meeting was presided over by –

### Dept. of POWER, Govt. of Nagaland-

1. Shikato Sema – Executive Engineer/ TL (Mokokchung Division)
2. T. Lotha – SDO/Civil- TL (Mokokchung Division)
3. Shilu – SDO/TL (Mokokchung Division)

### NAGALAND GOVERNMENT

1. Sushil Kumar Patel – DC / Mokokchung
2. Moa Aier - Executive Engineer/Electrical.

### POWERGRID OFFICIALS -

1. P.K.Sutradhar – Manager/ NERPSIP- Nagaland
2. Deep Sarkar – Engineer/ NERPSIP- Nagaland

### INTRODUCTION -

The DC began the Proceedings by thanking the people for coming out in huge numbers to attend the Meeting.

After that Mr. Sikhato Executive Engineer/Mokokchung of Power Dept./Nagaland, took over. A brief introduction was given to the assembled People about the details of the Project. The NORTH EASTERN REGION POWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NERPSIP) details were given so as to make the people understand the need and urgency for setting up New Transmission Lines and Distribution Network to address the much existing Power Shortage in the Region thereby depleting their Social and Financial Growth.

Then Mr. Sutradhar, Manager/NERPSIP\_ Nagaland Of Powergrid, made the people aware of the Lines that will be drawn through Mokokchung, and the concerned Villages it will affect and appealed to their good sense for extended Cooperation for successful Implementation of the Project.

---

DC laga manuh nimate besi ke thanks koise, Public Meeting laga attend koribo ahise.

Tar pise Power Dept. laga Sikhato Saheb e NERPSIP laga details manuk kahn ke bujai dise. Bujai se je amar Current laga Problem, solve koribo bisarise. Tar babe manuh Socially and Financially Independent hobo paribo.

Tar pise Powergrid laga Sutradhar Sahab e Mokokchung laga Transmission Lines aru DISTRIBUTION Network bhal kine bujai dise.

=====

**QUERIES -**

People were keen, and discussed about the earlier cases when such Projects were taken up by State Govt. and the problems they faced.

Some QUESTIONS/ CONCERNS that were brought forward by the local public were –

- 1. How will the Power Supply benefit them ?**
- 2. What is the Compensation Policy of the Organization for the Project ?**
- 3. What are the Safety Measures that will be undertaken ?**

**THE POWERGRID OFFICIALS AND POWER DEPT./NAGALAND OFFICIALS addressed the Issues/Concerns in the following manner :**

- ⇒ Mr. Sikato of POWER DEPT. had to explain them about the crisis they were facing in Power, and the MegaWatt requirement, that needs to be fulfilled for averting the frequent Power Cuts.
  
  - ⇒ Mr. Sutradhar of POWERGRID explained that for the Trees and Crops that are damaged, Compensation will be given as per the Norms by District Revenue Authority.
  
  - ⇒ Mr. Sutradhar stressed that Proper and Adequate Safety Measures like maintaining a Proper Ground Clearance, Safe Installation and Periodic Quality Maintenance will be taken up in the Project so that the People working in the nearby fields or dwellers do not face problem.
- 

**Manuh khan question vi hudise-**

- 1. Transmission laga line Nobonale ki Problem ase?**
- 2. Ami laga Compensation Laga Problem keneke solve koribi?**
- 3. Ami laga Safety dibi ki nai ?**

**Manuh khan jobab bhal kine di dise sahib bilake –**

- ⇒ Sikato sahib laga manuh khan ke bujai dise je Nagaland te Zunheboto laga aru baki District te besi Power laga shortage aru Load Shedding hoise. Heitu nimate amake better Future dibo.
- ⇒ Sutradhar, Powergrid laga Sahab e bujale je Compensation amount District revenue laga Sahab bilake Offer koribo. Amar Trees aru Crops nimate damage Compensation dibo .
- ⇒ Sutradhar, Powergrid laga manuh khan ke bujai dise je, safety bhal pine sabo.... Ground pora sufficient distance ot Line tanibo, aru Tower laga area tu Protection , maintenance dibo.

=====

**CONCLUSION –**

The Meeting ended on a very Positive Note with the Local People satisfied with the Queries being answered and happy that such Project was coming up, to address their needs.

They assured their full Cooperation in relation to the Project.

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Meeting te aha manuh besi khushi hoike jaise, tai khushi hoise je ami tai khan ke help koribo ahise. Tai khan ke e vi koise je kiba problem thakile tai khan kea ami khan ke Help koribo.

=====

ATTENDANCE FOR PUBLIC MEETING AT MOKOKCHUNG ON DATED 18-03-2015

NERPSIP : NAGALAND

Sl.No.	NAME	Signature	Village Name
01	Imk ongtsahi		Longshun.
02	Kikoyangba AKM.		),
03	Mangyang. jamie		Longshun.
04	S. Rendekanglamba		),
05	Imyami,		Uyrua
06	Imonimbo		Uyrua
07	P. Muphi m. Chelimen		Uyrua
08	Agutambich		Uyrua
09	Tedkaba vcc		Sillsai
10	Suntary cad		Sillsai
11	Kapwali		Sillsai
12	Kalembauba		Longshun
13	Somodangba		Changki.
14	Mayangjamba		Changki.
15	Sibongmaren.		Changki.
16	Lendiwamba Anusi		Changki.
17	Er. Thungbemo Lotha		Trans MKG
18	Er. SHILU WER		SDO (Geno) Hkg.
19	Er. Mosa Aier		EE(E) MKG
20	Er. Shikato Soma		EE(T) MKG.
21	Sushil K. Patel, IAS		DC, MKG
22			
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# PROJECT SUMMARY

## DEPARTMENT OF POWER, GOVT. OF NAGALAND

In order to strengthen the power scenario of the North Eastern States including Nagaland, the Government of India with the financial assistance of the WORLD BANK, has formulated the **North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP)** which envisages in construction of new power Sub-stations, Transmission & Distribution lines and simultaneously augmentation/expansion of the existing Sub-stations and Transmission lines. The NERPSIP in the state of Nagaland broadly aims at:-

- Load enhancement of the transmission and distribution network of Nagaland as well as reducing the transmission and distribution (T & D) loss.
- To adequately address the demand side management for ensuring adequate supply of electricity.

**Department of Power, Govt. of Nagaland** is the owner for the projects in the state of Nagaland under NERPSIP. Under the scope of NERPSIP, inter-alia, construction of

**220 KV S/C (On D/C Tower) New Kohima- Mokokchung T/L**  
**132 KV S/C (On D/C Tower) Wokha – Zunheboto- Mokokchung T/L.**  
**(LILO Of 132 KV S/C Mokokchung – Mariani at Longnak ) T/L**

**and associated Distribution System** will be taken up by **POWERGRID** on behalf of **Dept. of Power, Nagaland** and handed over to the State after completion of the project. The construction of the above transmission line doesn't require any permanent land acquisition and the temporary damages caused will be compensated.

We hope that implementation of the North Eastern Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) in the state of Nagaland will definitely contribute in the socio-economic development of the state.

**Department of Power, Govt. of Nagaland**

# PROJECT SUMMARY

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- Load enhancement of the transmission and distribution network of Nagaland as well as reducing the transmission and distribution (T & D) loss.
- To adequately address the demand side management for ensuring adequate supply of electricity.

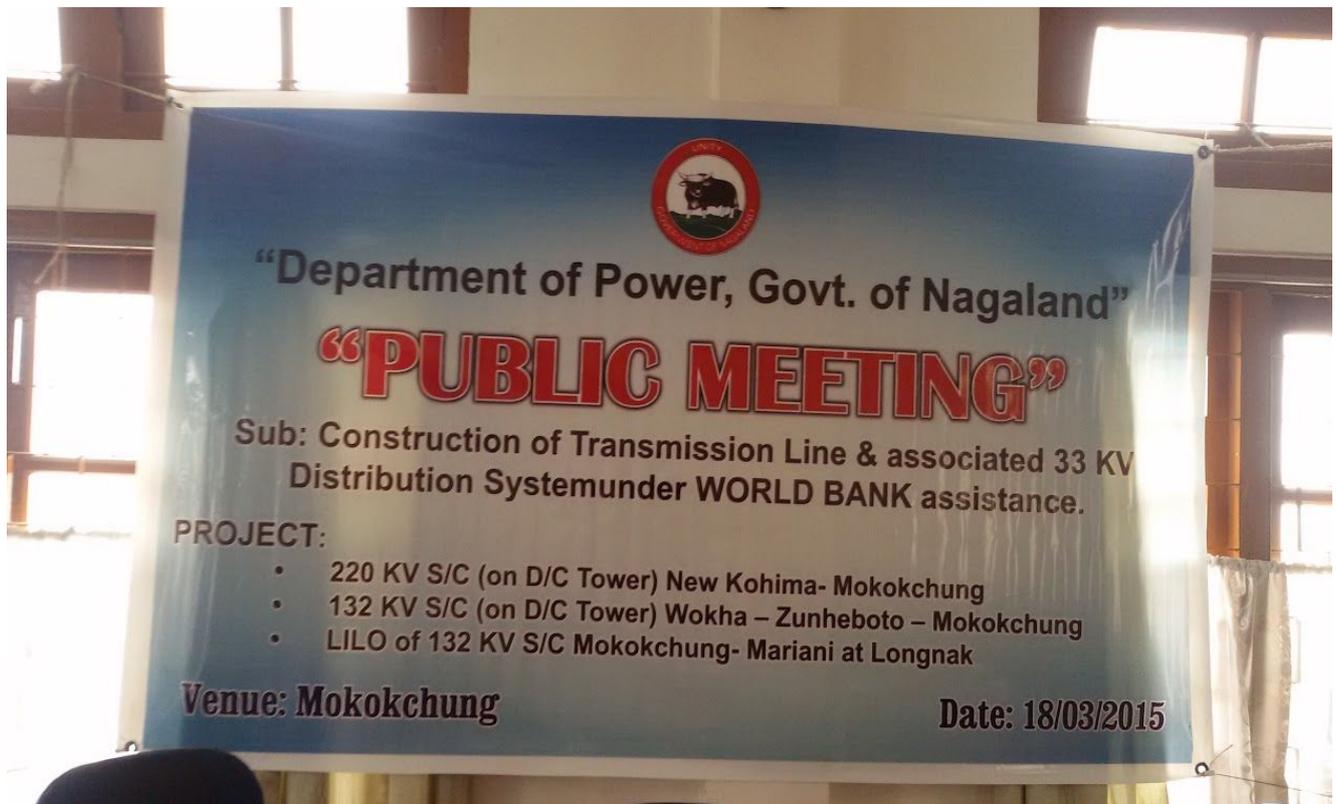
**Department of Power, Govt. of Nagaland** is the owner for the projects in the state of Nagaland under NERPSIP. Under the scope of NERPSIP, inter-alia, construction of **132 KV S/C (on D/C Tower) WOKHA- ZUNHEBOTO- MOKOKCHUNG T/L and associated Distribution lines connecting to 33 KV Zunheboto South Point S/s (NEW)** will be taken up by **POWERGRID** on behalf of **Dept. of Power, Nagaland** and handed over to the State after completion of the project. The construction of the above transmission line doesn't require any permanent land acquisition and the temporary damages caused will be compensated.

We hope that implementation of the North Eastern Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) in the state of Nagaland will definitely contribute in the socio-economic development of the state.



**Department of Power, Govt. of Nagaland**

**Photographs of Public Consultation held on 18.03.2015 at Mokokchung**









## DEPT. OF POWER, GOVT. OF NAGALAND

A.G. Colony, Kohima, Nagaland 797005

### Minutes of Public Consultancy Meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2015 at Conference Hall, DC Office Zunheboto, Nagaland

Subject - **CONSTRUCTION OF 132 KV WOKHA- ZUNHEBOTO- MOKOKCHUNG LINE AND ASSOCIATED DISTRIBUTION LINES (WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF WORLD BANK) UNDER NERPSIP PROJECT.**

The meeting was presided over by –

#### **Dept. of POWER, Govt. of Nagaland-**

1. Sikato – Chief Engineer (Zunheboto Divison)
2. T. Lotha – SDO/Civil- TL (Zunheboto Divison)

#### **NAGALAND GOVERNMENT**

1. T. Longkumer – DC / Zunheboto
2. Shanavas C - SDO/Civil

#### **POWERGRID OFFICIALS -**

1. P.K.Sutradhar – Manager/ NERPSIP- Nagaland
2. Deep Sarkar – Engineer/ NERPSIP- Nagaland

#### **INTRODUCTION -**

The DC began the Proceedings by thanking the people for coming out in huge numbers to attend the Meeting.

After that Mr. Sikato Chief Engineer\_Zunheboto of Power Dept./Nagaland, took over. A brief introduction was given to the assembled People about the details of the Project. The NORTH EASTERN REGION POWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NERPSIP) details were given so as to make the people understand the need and urgency for setting up New Transmission Lines and Distribution Network to address the much existing Power Shortage in the Region thereby depleting their Social and Financial Growth.

Then Mr. Sutradhar, Manager/NERPSIP\_Nagaland Of Powergrid, made the people aware of the Lines that will be drawn through Zunheboto, and the concerned Villages it will affect and appealed to their good sense for extended Cooperation for successful Implementation of the Project.

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*DC laga manuh nimite besi ke thanks koise, Public Meeting laga attend koribo ahise.*

*Tar pise Power Dept. laga Sikato Saheb e NERPSIP laga details manuk kahn ke bujai dise. Bujai se je amar Current laga Problem, solve koribo bisarise. Tar babe manuh Socially and Financially Independent hobo paribo.*

*Tar pise Powergrid laga Sutradhar Sahab e Zunheboto laga Transmission Lines aru Distribution Network bhal kine bujai dise.*

=====

**QUERIES -**

The public were keen on the project, and also discussed about the earlier cases when such Projects were taken up by State Govt. and the general public related issues associated with it. someThe various concerns/issues raised by the public were as below:-

- What will be the compensation policy adopted for this project? Whether land value compensation for tower footing will be paid. What will be the basis of tree/crop compensation for this Project?
- Whether the proposed project will enhance the quality of power supply in the villages. Whether this project will help in reducing load shedding problem in the villages?
- Whether local employment opportunity will be generated in this Project

Power Deptt. Nagaland /POWERGRID have addressed the various concerns of the public by explaining that a very transparent compensation policy have been adopted for any damages during the Project. For Tower footing, land compensation to the tune of market value of land as decided by the State Govt/DC will be paid. For other damages for tree/crops, adequate compensation will be paid as per the rate assessed by the District Authority. In all cases, the owner will be taken in to confidence and the concerned Village Council will be consulted. POWERGRID representative explained that the completion of the project will help in reliable power supply in the State and the construction of various distribution lines will help in reliable and uninterrupted power supply to the villages. It was also ensured by POWERGRID in the project, sufficient temporary employment opportunity will be generated for the local people during construction stage. Apart from the above, some of the retired govt. officials who were present in the meeting also raised the issue of safety and protection from transformer/line installed in habitated area and wanted assurance to be given to the public for periodic maintenance of transmission/distribution lines by Power Department Nagaland/POWERGRID in order to ensure reliability and safety. Officials of Power Deptt. Nagaland /POWERGRID appreciated his suggestion and informed that same shall be taken care through contract condition/safety plan.

---

*Manuh khan Project laga kam karone bohut furti paise aru agote State Govt. pora aneka project laga ki ki kotha ase take koi ase. Manuh khan question hudha bilak tu tolote likhise.*

- *Manuh khan hudhise je project laga compensation policy ki ase. Tower bonabo laga mati compensation dibo ki nidia. Mahuh laga gos/kheti compensation dibo ki nidia.*
- *Transmission laga line bonale gaote power supply bhal hobo ki nai. Load shading problem thik ho ni nohobo.*
- *Ai project laga local manuh khan ki ki sakori pabo/ gaor mahuh khan ki ki hubidha pabo.*

*Power Deptt. Nagaland /POWERGRID manhu khan hudha question bilake bhal kori explain korise aru take koise je Project laga compensation policy sobe bujibo porake bonua hoise aru project laga kiba mati/gos/kheti kharab hole take compensation dia hobo. Transmission Tower laga matir compensation, D/C sahib thik kori dia hisape dia hobo. Aru kheti/gos laga compensation bilak bhi D/C Office laga mahuh fix kori dia dhorone dia hobo. Matir malik bilak ke confidence te loi kine he compensation amount decide kora hobo. Aru dorokar hole village council ke bhi discuss kora hobo. POWERGRID manuh khan ke bujai dise je, ai project bhal kori complete hole Nagaland State laga bohot bhal hobo. Gao bilakte bhal power ahibo aru load shedding problem bilak komi jabo. POWERGRID aru koise je, ai project laga bohot temporary sakori ba kam ulabo aru gaor manuh khan take kori bo paribo. Kisuman retired employee laga manuh janibo bisarise je bosti laga jagate transformer aru line bonale manuh khanor kiba problemhobo pare niki. Tai khan bisarise je Power Deptt. /POWERGRID tai khan ke kotha dibo lagibo. Power Deptt. /POWERGRID tai khan raise kora kotha tuke bhal paise aru manuh khan ke koise je project laga sob kamote safety bilak loi kam kora hobo.*

=====

**CONCLUSION –**

The Meeting ended on a very Positive Note with the Local People satisfied with the Queries being answered and happy that such Project was coming up, to address their needs.

They assured their full Cooperation in relation to the Project.

-----

*Meeting te aha manuh besi khushi hoike jaise, tai khushi hoise je ami tai khan ke help koribo ahise. Tai khan ke e vi koise je kiba problem thakile tai khan kea ami khan ke Help koribo.*

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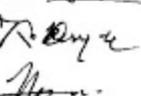
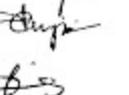
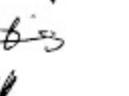
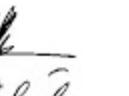
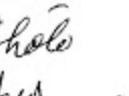
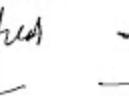
ATTENDANCE FOR THE PUBLIC CONSULTANCY MEETING HELD AT ZUNHEBOTO,  
NAGALAND ON 18 FEB, 2015, UNDER NERPSIP PROGRAM NAGALAND.

(1-21)

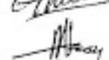
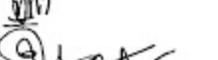
S/No.	NAME	SIGNATURE	VILLAGE
1.	V. C. Khutovi G.B.		SHICHIMI
2.	Nekhoto G.B.		Komithesami
3.	Khekuto Council, Chairman,		Khekuto
4.	Khehovi		LAVIANTO
5.	Vikheto		Asukhromi
6.	Phukhovi		Asukhromi
7.	Khenoto		Shichimi
8.	Hushuto		Komithesami
9.	Nilgheshe G.B.		Liga Akh
10.	Toniko G.B.		diga Naga
11.	Ksyakhu		diga Nam
12.	Homoto Hd G.B.		Lumami
13.	Shetroi juv V. Chairman		Lumami
14.	Khehovi Council		Lumami
17.	Nilgheshe G.B.		Lumami
18.	Vitoyi G.B.		Lumami
19.	Kiyaku Hd/Ab		Lumami
20.	Yekishe - V.C.		Settsami
21.	Thate V.C.		Settsami
21.	Kyghabo V.C. member		- 11 -

ATTENDANCE FOR THE PUBLIC CONSULTANCY MEETING HELD AT ZUNHEBOTO,  
NAGALAND ON 18 FEB, 2015, UNDER NERPSIP PROGRAM NAGALAND.

(23-42)

Sl. No.	NAME	SIGNATURE	VILLAGE
23	Khechoke		Alapini
24	Ahrotou		"
25	Kijini		"
26	Hemana		"
27	Vikishe		VEKHO (OO)
28	Lhoshe		" "
29	Toniko		" "
30	Hovishe		VEKHO (OLD)
31	Sukaho		" "
32	Nehoto		Phubun
33	Vehoto		Phubun
34	Pitoni		Phubun
35	Honito		Khrimiti
36	Tokishu		Asukhito, village
37	Ghoteketo		Khrimiti
38	Tokiko		Atomni
39	Aholo		Atomni
40	Karshu		Yesholotom
41	Xuzhekhi		Yesholotom
42	Xezhele		Atomni

Sh	Name	Signature	Village
43	Khetori	Phishi	Likani
44	Kughali	Phu	Likani
45	Hotoi	Phu	Likani
46	Hekhuri	Phishi	Likani
47	Dohori	Phu	Likani
48	Viglitto	Phu	Khorinto
49	VINILo	Phu	Khorinto
50	Taryato	Phu	Asukhato vil
31	Mulato Chopry	Phu	Kumronni
32	Vikato Namini	Phu	- do -
33	ISATO sumi	Phu	Kumithsami
34	L. Khetori sumi	Phu	Lizu old, village
35	Lukhuri share	Phu	Pikini
36	Lakhevi	Phu	Lizu
37	Khuchalo	Phu	Lizu old
38	Vihozu	Phu	Lizu Naghuta
39	Khorinto	Phu	Lizu Naghuta
40	Shihai	Phu	Lizu Anigato
41	Thozu GB	Phu	Lizu Old
42	Lutovi GB	Phu	Asukhato Village
43	Vikato H.D. G.B.	Phu	Asukhato Village
44	Kiloto jmani say	Phu	Lizu old
45	Vikhevi - /pacy	Phu	Pikini Village

Sl. No	NAME	SIGNATURE	(66-77) VILLAGE
1	Hokivi		NAGHUTO (old)
2	Isitovi		Naghotomi
3	Kichoko Kulu		Naghotomi
4	Ghekalo Khya		ASUKHOMI
5	yeheta Semo		# Liza Ankata
6	Kalento Zivani		LIZI (old)
7	Vikuto Kulu		Naghotomi
8	Nikuni Okulu		0-50266.
9	H. T. Simphi		
10	Sharavas. C		soo (int) zbf.
11	Thomy Gemo Lote	 Thomy	A.E (Trans)

**Photographs of Public Consultation held on 18.02.2015 at Zunheboto**





***ANNEXURE – 6***  
***CONTENTS OF FEAR***

**Table of Content for Final Environment Assessment Report (FEAR) for  
Transmission and Distribution Project**

**Section - I: Project Description:** Brief description of the background, objective of the project, resultant benefit and scope of the work.

**Section – II: Baseline Data:** Description of the relevant physical, physiographical, and socio-economic condition of the project area including description of natural resources base like forest resources or any other environment sensitive areas like National Park sanctuary etc. along with description of climatic condition, population and other demographic features of the project area.

**Section -III: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework:** Description of the policy, Legal and Regulatory framework applicable to transmission project and the environmental requirement under which environment assessment has been carried out.

**Section – IV: Major Features of Final Route & Environment Impact:** Brief description of the environmental criteria for selection of route and major features of final route alignment, details of forest involvement including number of trees and species of the trees likely to be effected. The details of forest clearance and environmental impact matrix describing in brief the extent of impact of transmission line.

**Section – V: Potential Environmental Impact, Evaluation and its Management:** Description of the measures adopted and under implementation for identified impact due to project location, design, construction, O&M details of public consultation and its documentation, details of contractual conditions regarding safeguard issues under scope of contract for compliance and conclusion listing the category of the project based on the impact and analysis.

**Section – VI: Monitoring and Organization Support Structure:** Description of the monitoring plan, reporting pattern/frequency, external monitoring requirement/timing for potential environment & social issues with compliance status of Environment Management Plan (EMP) and organization support structure.

**Enclosures:**

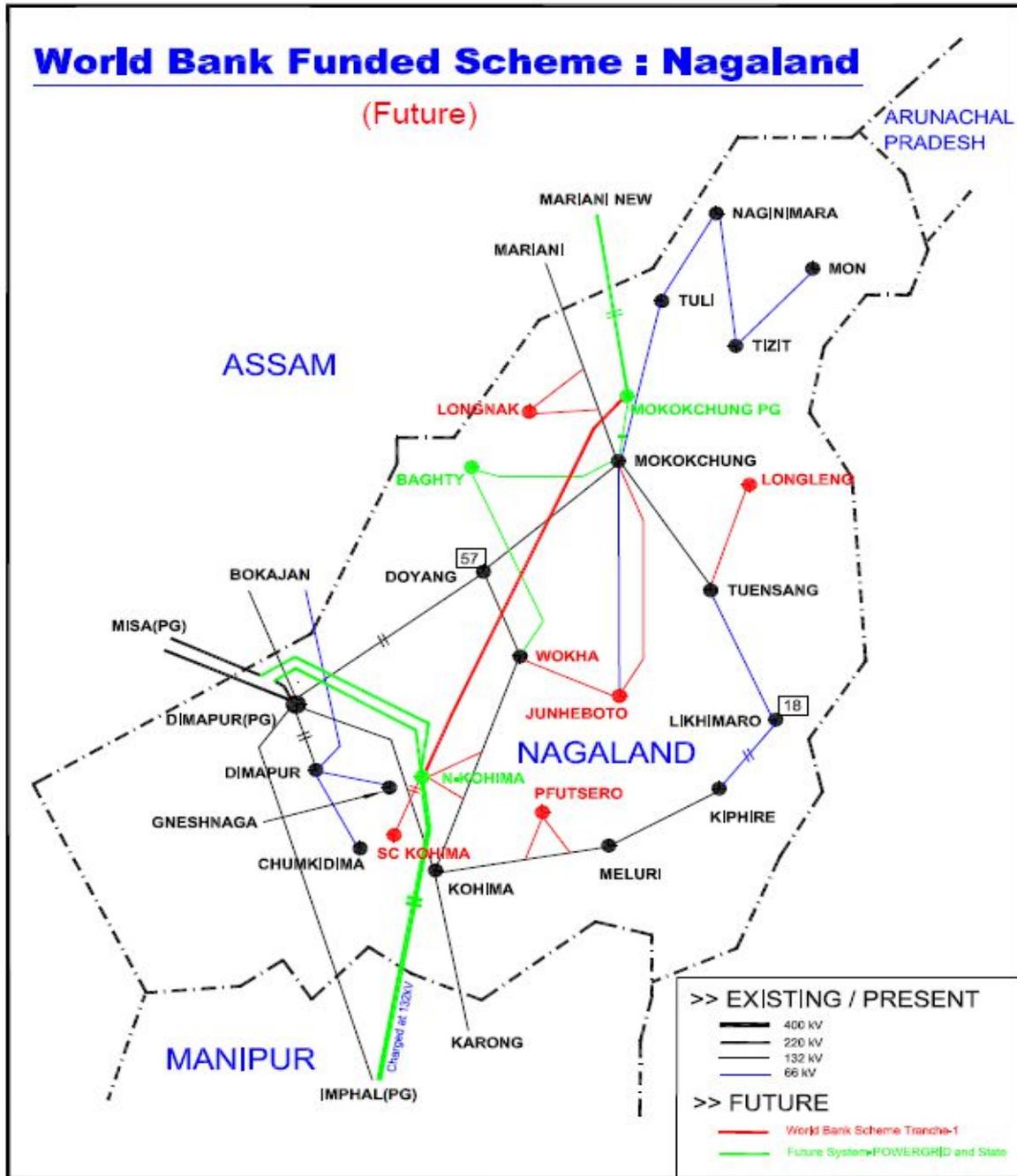
- 1) Original Topo / GIS map with Final route marked
- 2) Public Consultation details like list of participants, photos etc.
- 3) Copy of Forest proposal and Compensatory Afforestation plan.
- 4) Forest approval letters
- 5) Tree, Crop & Tower footing compensation details
- 6) Contract conditions regarding safeguard issues.
- 7) Budget/Expenditure
- 8) Compliance details of safety checklist/measures

***ANNEXURE – 7***  
***BUDGET ESTIMATION***

## BUDGET ESTIMATE TOWARDS FOREST AND CROP/TREE/ TOWER FOOTING COMPENSATION

Total 132 kV T/L length	-	177.0 Kms.
Total 132 kV tower locations	-	590 approx.
Total 33 kV D/L length	-	46.06 Kms.
 <b>A. Compensation</b>		
1 Forest	-	Nil
 <b>2. Crop &amp; Trees</b>		
- 132 kV T/L length in Private /Revenue land – 177.0 Kms.		
- Voluntary Afforestation in the ratio of 1:3 for 132kV line-(177 km x1,00,000/-)= Rs. 177.00 lakhs		
 - 132 kV T/L length in Private /Revenue land – 177.0 Kms.		
- Crop/tree compensation 132 kV line- (177 km x 5,00,000/-)		= Rs. 885.00 lakhs
 - 33 kV D/L length in Private /Revenue land – 46.06 Kms		
- Crop/tree compensation 33 kV line - (46.06 km x 50,000)		= Rs. 23.03 lakhs
<b>Sub Total (2)</b>	-	<b>Rs. 1085.03 lakhs</b>
 <b>3. Land compensation for tower footing</b>		
- Land compensation for 132 kV tower footing - (590 towers x10,000/-) = Rs. 59.00 lakhs		
<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	-	<b>Rs. 1144.03 lakhs</b>
 <b>B. Implementation Monitoring &amp; Audit</b>		
i) Man-power involved for EMP implementation & Monitoring in entire route of Transmission lines & distribution line (223 km x Rs.10, 000/-)		= Rs. 22.30 lakhs
ii) Independent Audit (LS) if needed		= Rs. 5.00 lakhs
<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	-	<b>Rs. 27.30 lakhs</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	=	<b>Rs. 1171.33 lakhs</b>

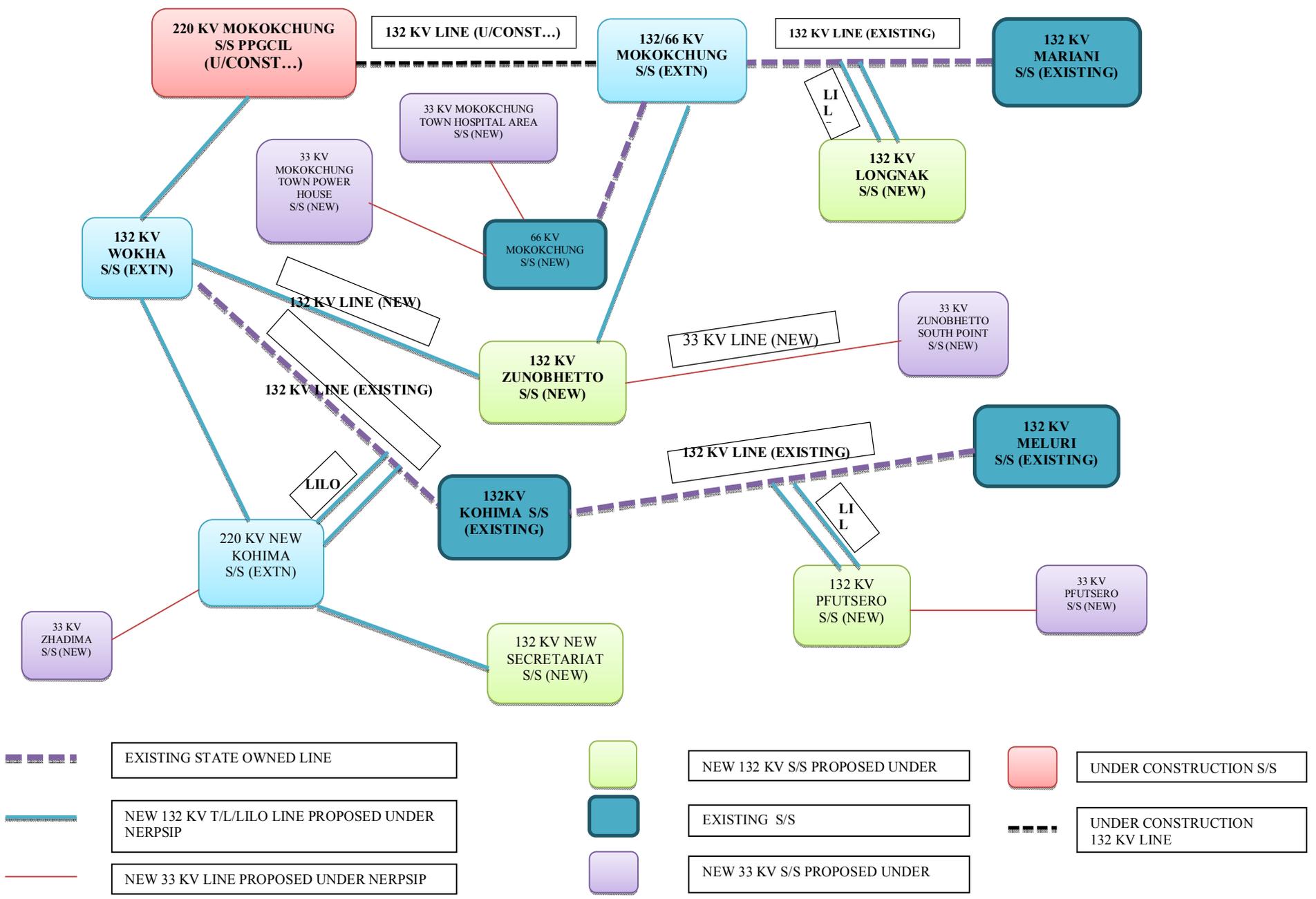
***EXHIBIT - 1***  
***POWER MAP OF NAGALAND***



***EXHIBIT - 2***

***SCHEMATIC MAP SHOWING PROPOSED  
TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION NETWORK***

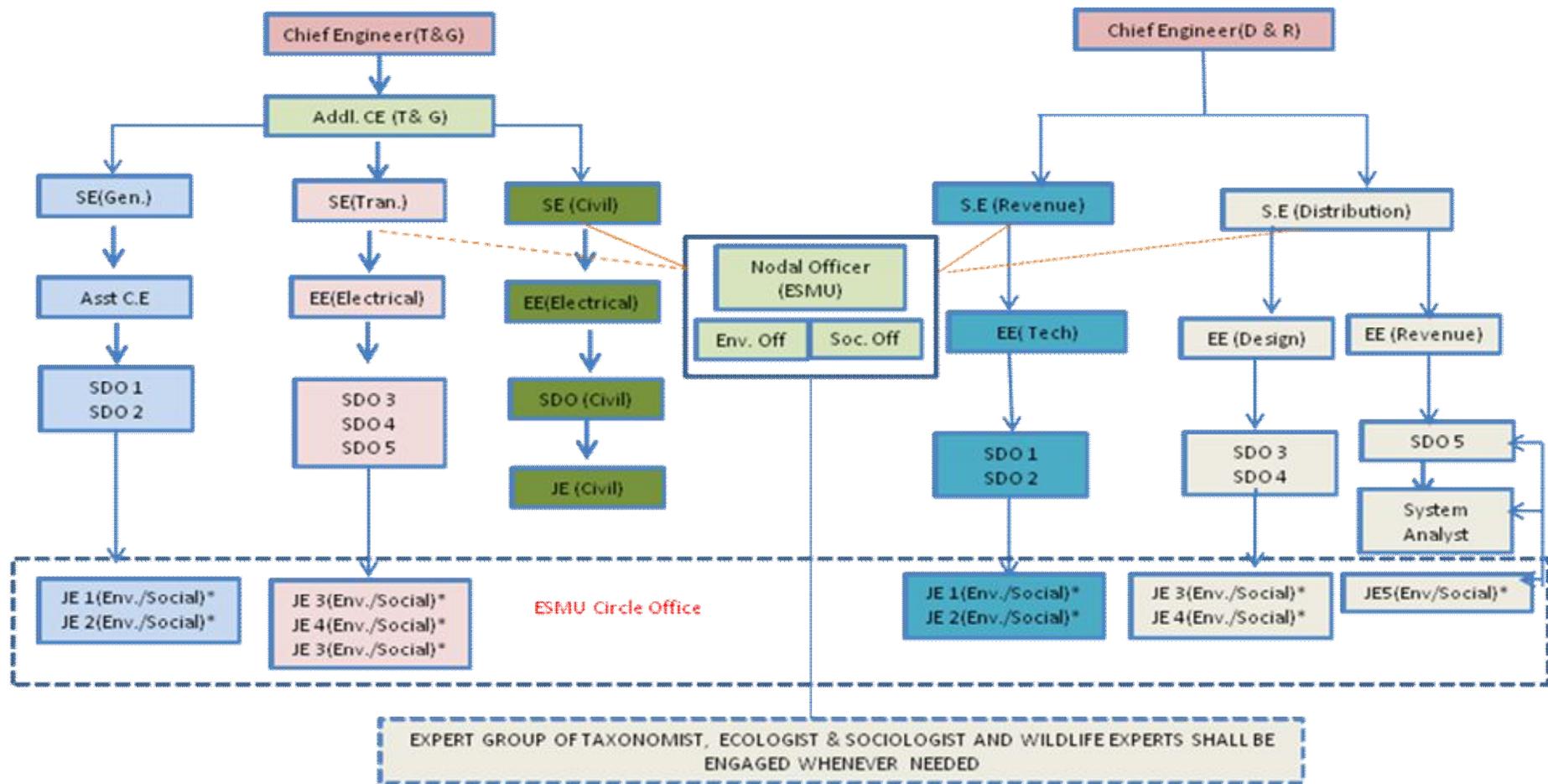
# T & D Network in Mokokchung, Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, Dimapur, Mon Districts proposed under NER Power System Improvement Project in Nagaland.



***EXHIBIT – 3***

***DPN's ORGANIZATION SUPPORT  
STRUCTURE***

**EXHIBIT-3: DPN's Organization Support Structure for ESPPF Implementation**



\* Through redeployment of personnel after due training with dual responsibility in the initial stage

***FIGURE - 1***

**132 KV LINE DEPICTING ACTUAL POSITION  
ALONG WITH ROW AND EXTENT OF  
DAMAGE**

**Fig. -1**  
132 kV line depicting actual position along with RoW and extent of damage



***FIGURE - 1a***

**132 KV TOWER BASE SHOWING  
IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL  
LAND AND CROP**

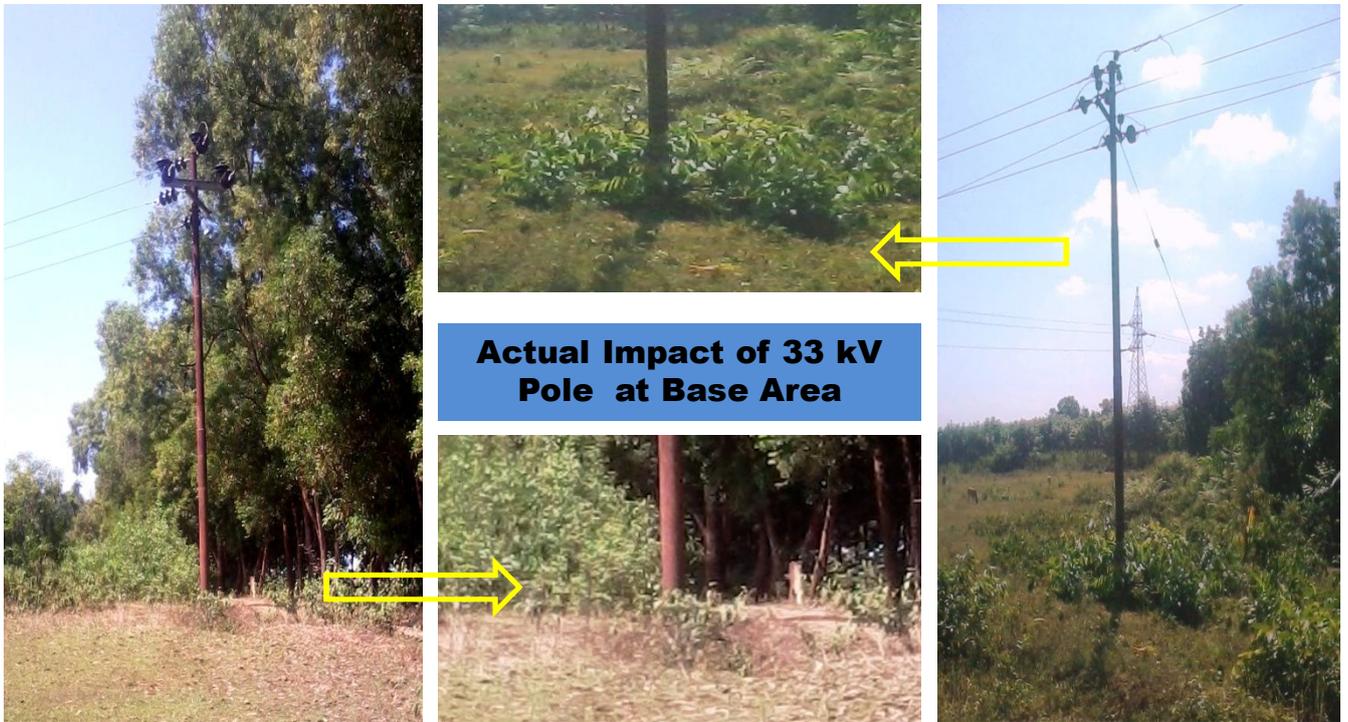
**Fig-1(a)**



***FIGURE - 2***

**33 KV LINES (SINGLE & H POLE) DEPICTING  
BASE AREA IMPACT**

**Fig. -2:**  
**33 KV lines (Single & H pole) depicting base area impact**



**33 kV line inside city area of Assam**



**33 kV (H Pole) line inside substation**

Fig.- 2a

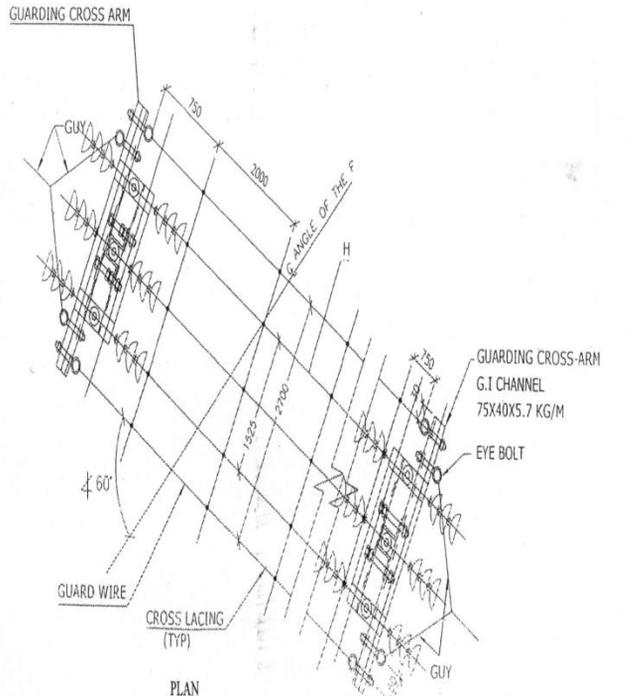
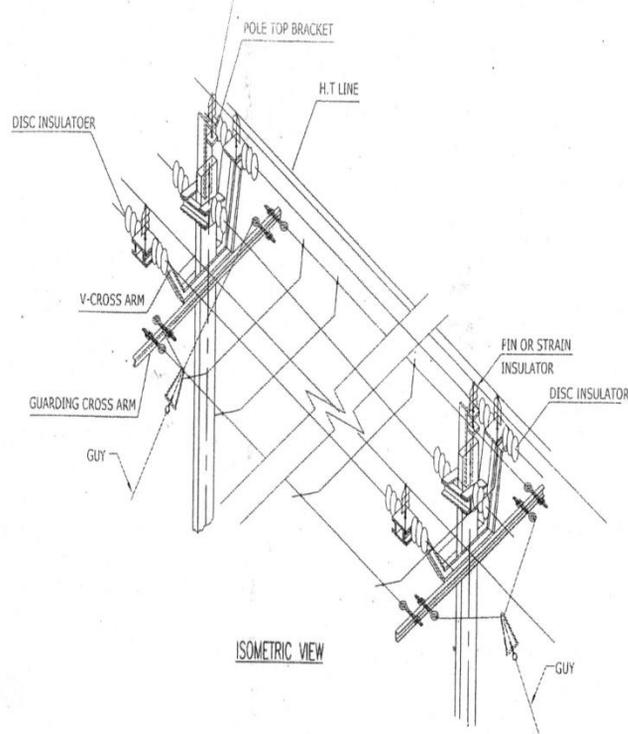
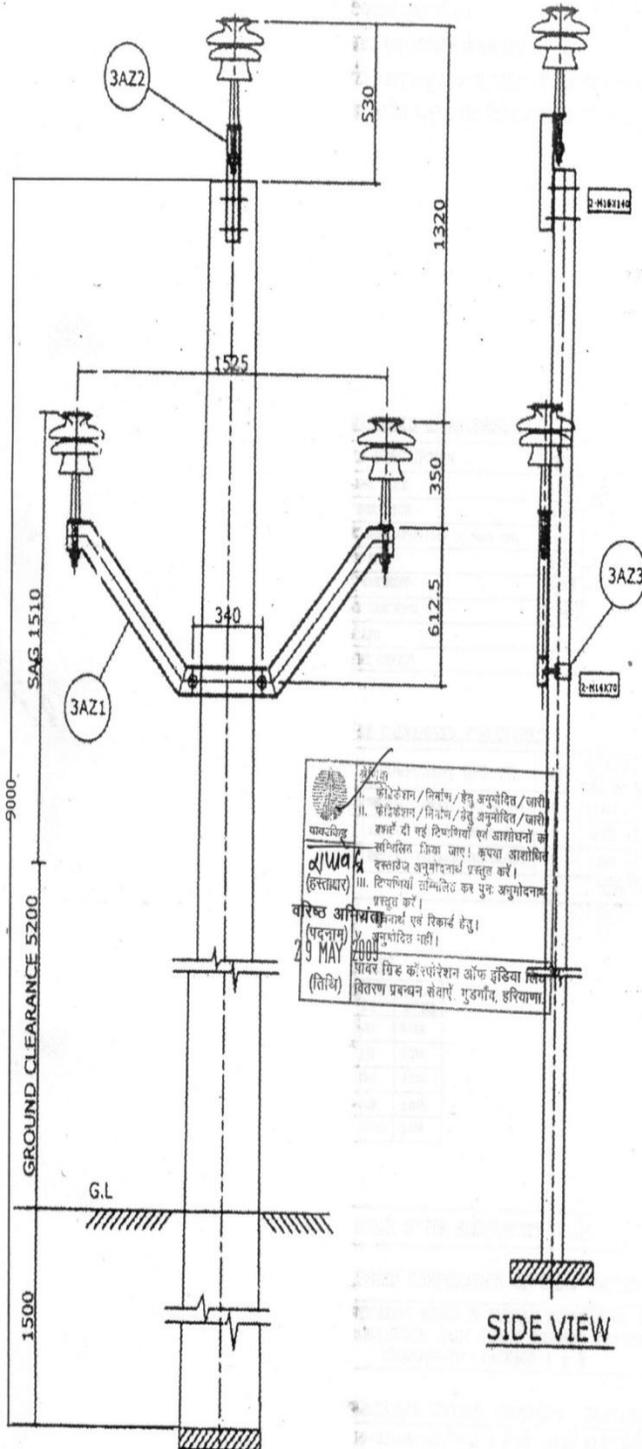
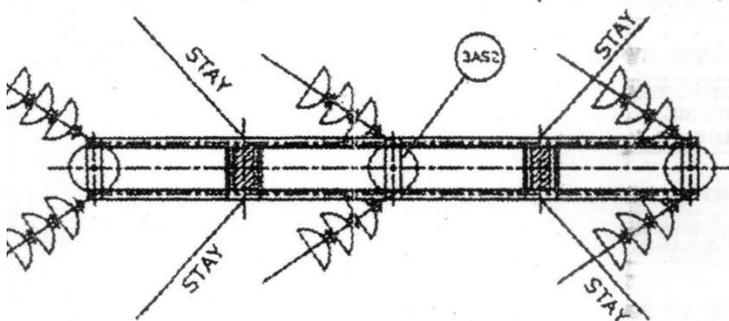
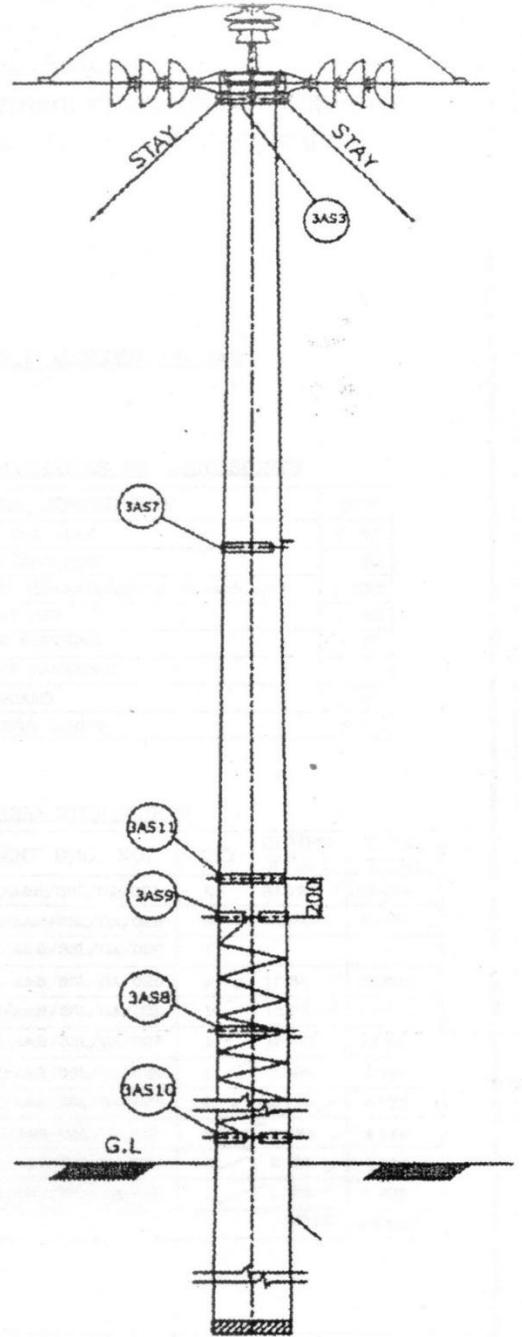
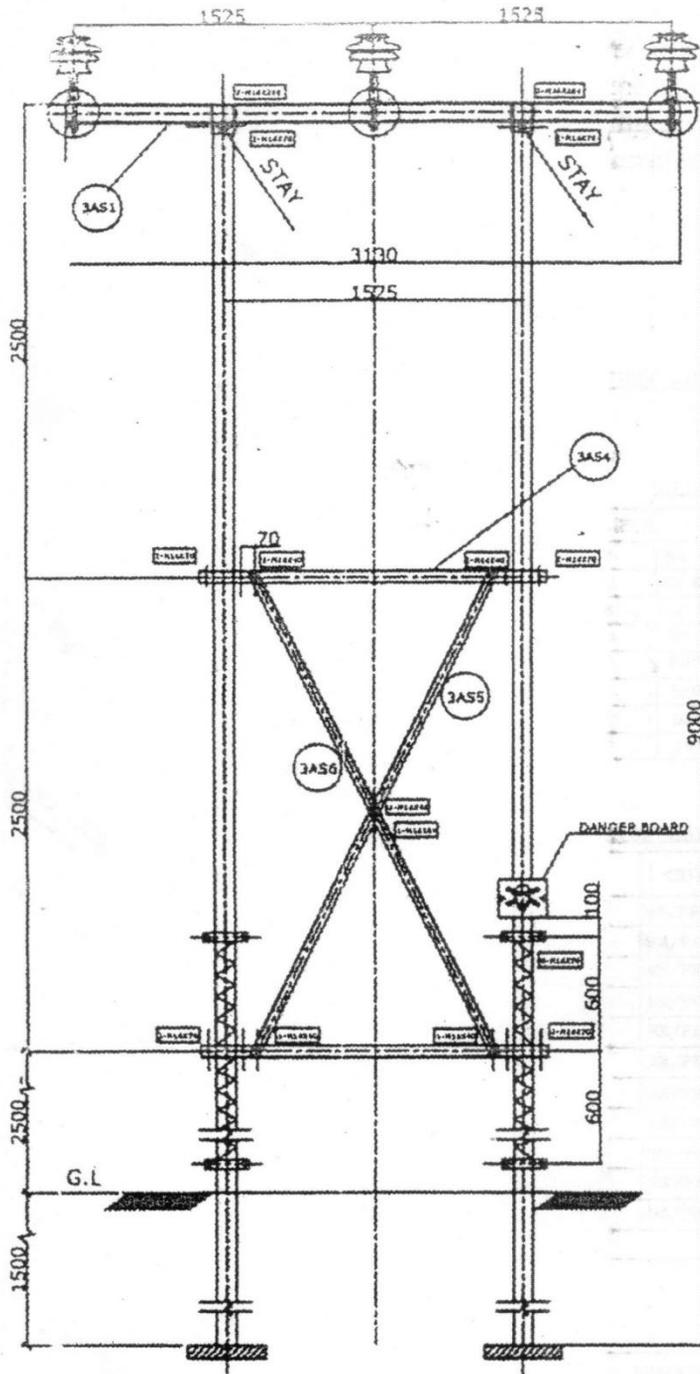


Fig. - 2b



PLAN VIEW

1. फोटोकेशन/निर्माण/हेतु अनुमोदित/जायी।  
 2. फोटोकेशन/निर्माण/हेतु अनुमोदित/जायी।  
 3. शकते ही नई डिजाइनियाँ एन आशोचनी को  
 सम्मिलित किया जाए। कृपया आशोचित  
 दस्तावेज अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत करें।  
 4. डिजाइनियाँ सम्मिलित कर पुनः अनुमोदनार्थ  
 प्रस्तुत करें।  
 5. एन रिकार्ड हेतु।  
 अनुमोदित नही।  
 एन रिकार्ड हेतु।  
 एन रिकार्ड हेतु।  
 एन रिकार्ड हेतु।

29 MAY 2009  
 (प्रदानार्थ)

एन रिकार्ड हेतु।  
 एन रिकार्ड हेतु।

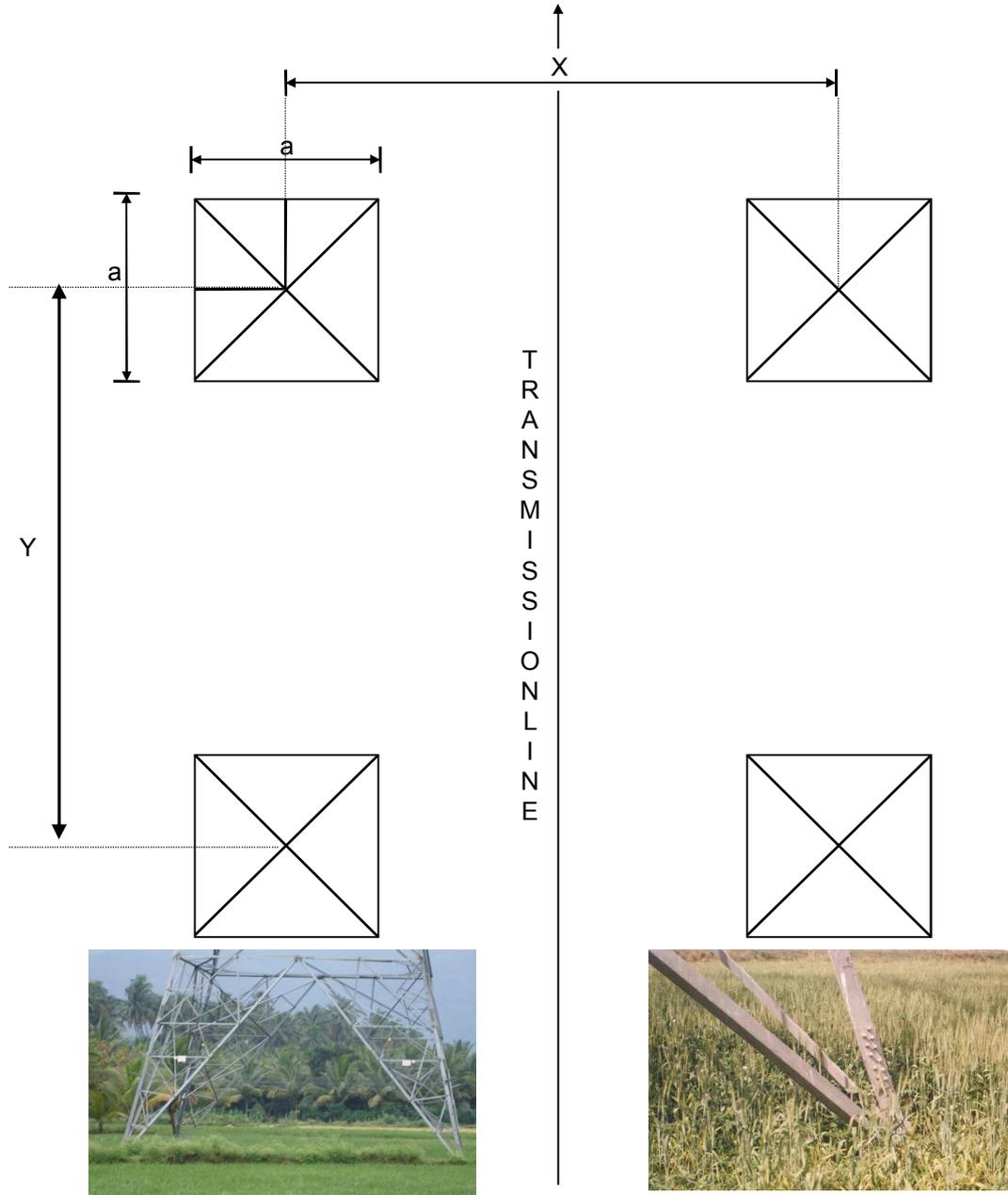
एन रिकार्ड हेतु।  
 एन रिकार्ड हेतु।

***FIGURE - 3***

**TYPICAL PLAN OF TRANSMISSION LINE  
TOWER FOOTING INDICATING THE ABOVE  
POSITION AND EXTENT OF DAMAGE**

Fig.-3

**TYPICAL PLAN OF TRANSMISSION LINE TOWER FOOTINGS  
SHOWING ACTUAL GROUND POSITION AND EXTENT OF IMPACT**



**ACTUAL POSITION ON GROUND**

**INDICATIVE MEASURES**

X & Y = 10-15 METERS

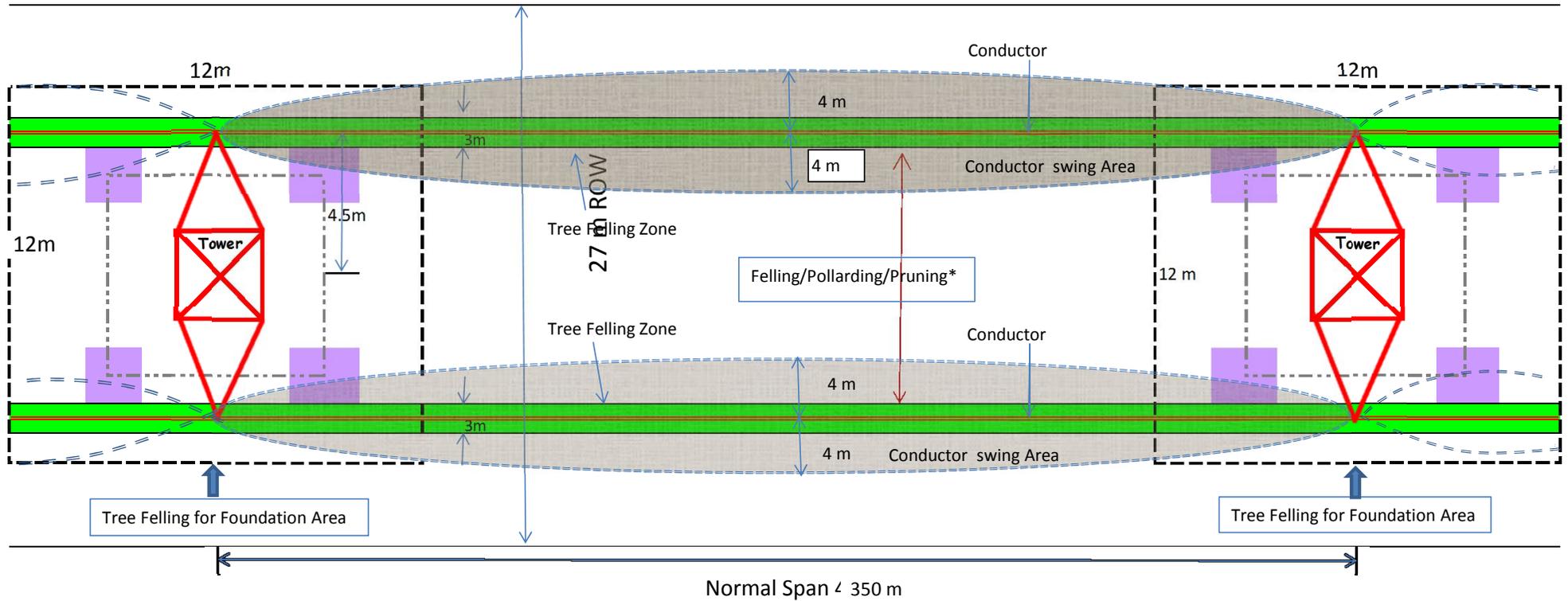
a = 300- 450 mm

***FIGURE - 3a***

**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM INDICATING  
AREA OF INFLUENCE/IMPACT FOR  
132 KV D/C T/L**

Fig.-3a

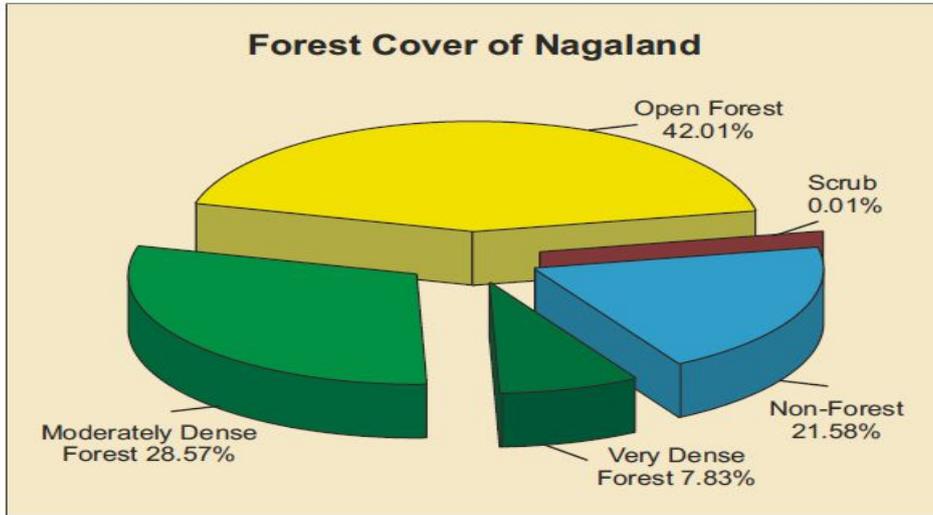
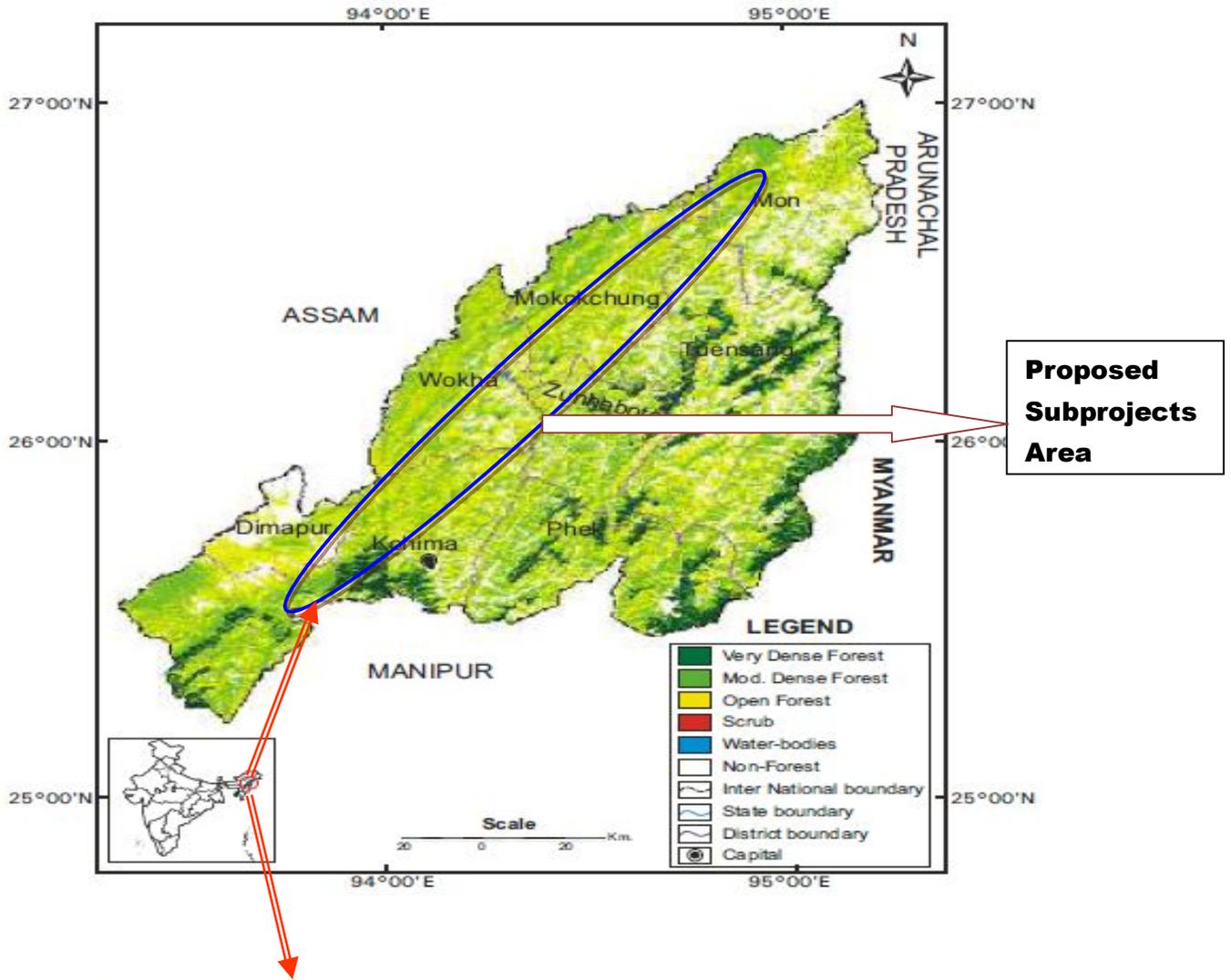
**POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED**  
(A Government Of India Enterprise)  
**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR INDICATING AREA OF INFLUENCE/IMPACT for 132 KV D/C Transmission Line**



*Note : Tree felling in 3m wide corridor/zone below each conductor is applicable in forest area only.*

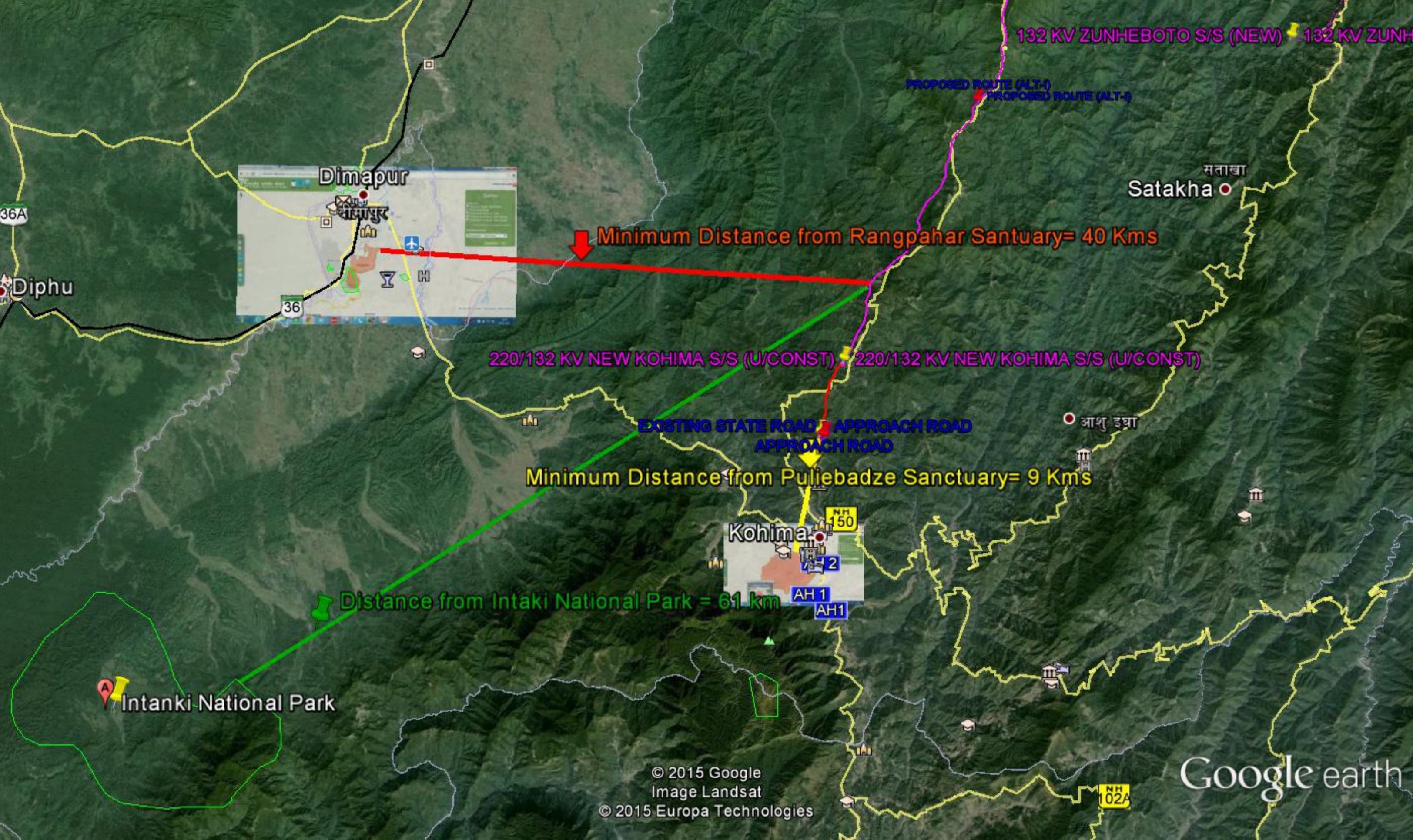
***MAP - 1***  
***FOREST COVER MAP OF NAGALAND***

**MAP - 1: FOREST MAP OF NAGALAND**



***MAP - 2***

**DISTANCE FROM PROTECTED AREAS**



***MAP - 2a & 2b***

**DISTANCE FROM MAJOR WETLANDS**

132 KV MOKOKCHUNG (STATE) SS  
220 KV MOKOKCHUNG (PGCIL) S/S

Doyang Lake (Wetland Site) ↓

Minimum Distance = 6.8 km ↓

132 KV WOKHA S/S (EXISTING)

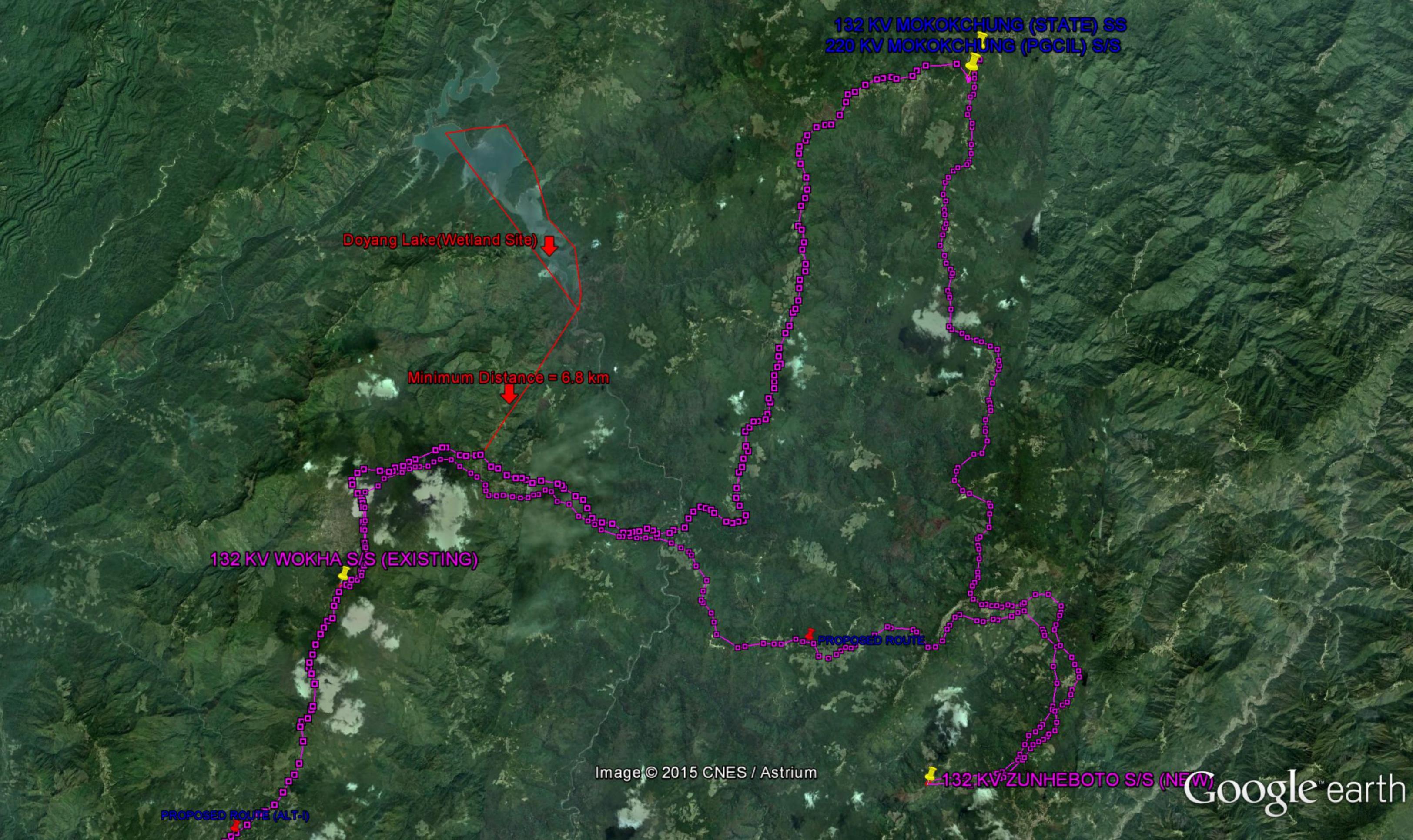
PROPOSED ROUTE

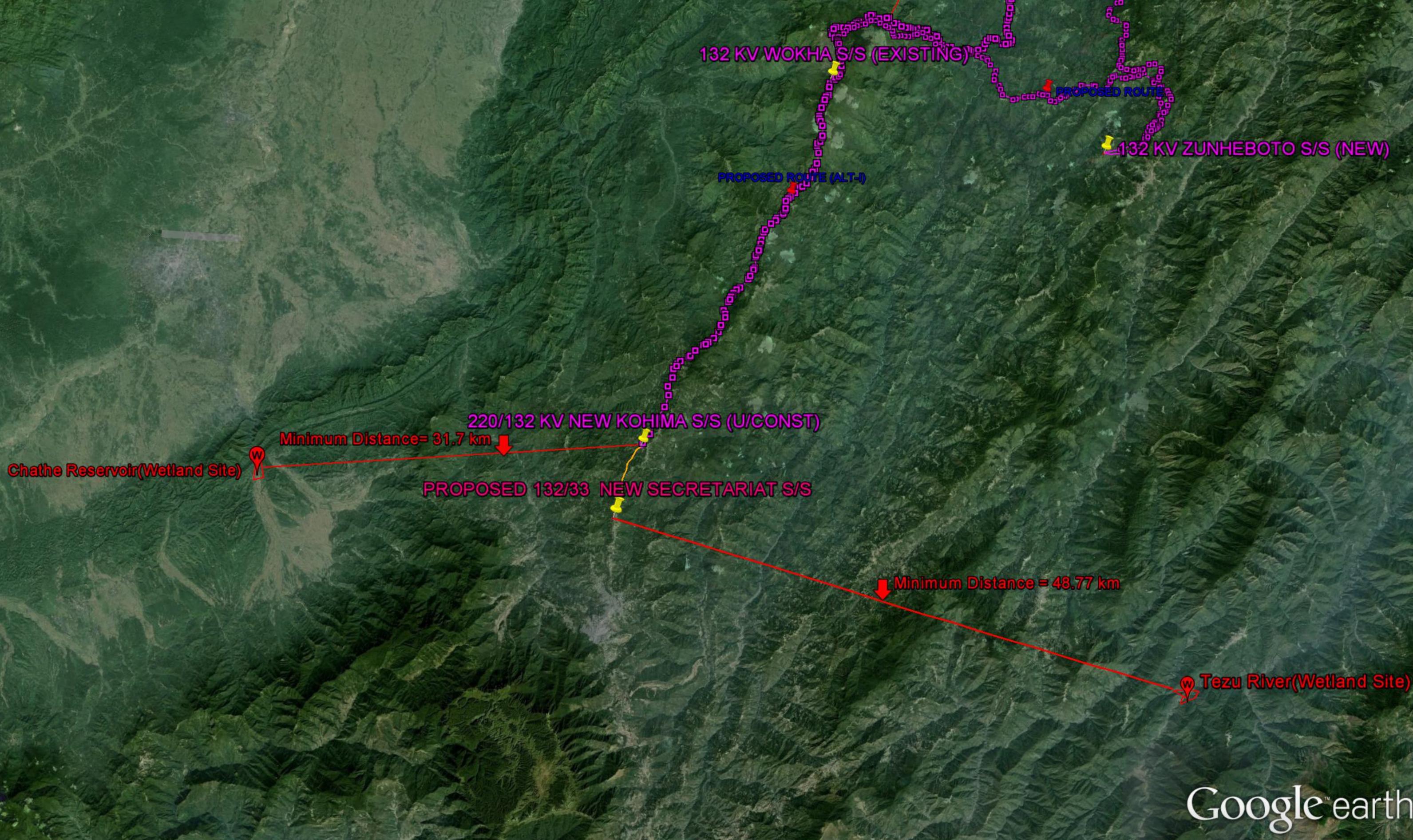
132 KV ZUNHEBOTO S/S (NEW)

PROPOSED ROUTE (ALT-1)

Image © 2015 CNES / Astrium

Google earth





132 KV WOKHA S/S (EXISTING)

PROPOSED ROUTE

132 KV ZUNHEBOTO S/S (NEW)

PROPOSED ROUTE (ALT-I)

220/132 KV NEW KOHIMA S/S (U/CONST)

Minimum Distance= 31.7 km

Chathe Reservoir(Wetland Site)

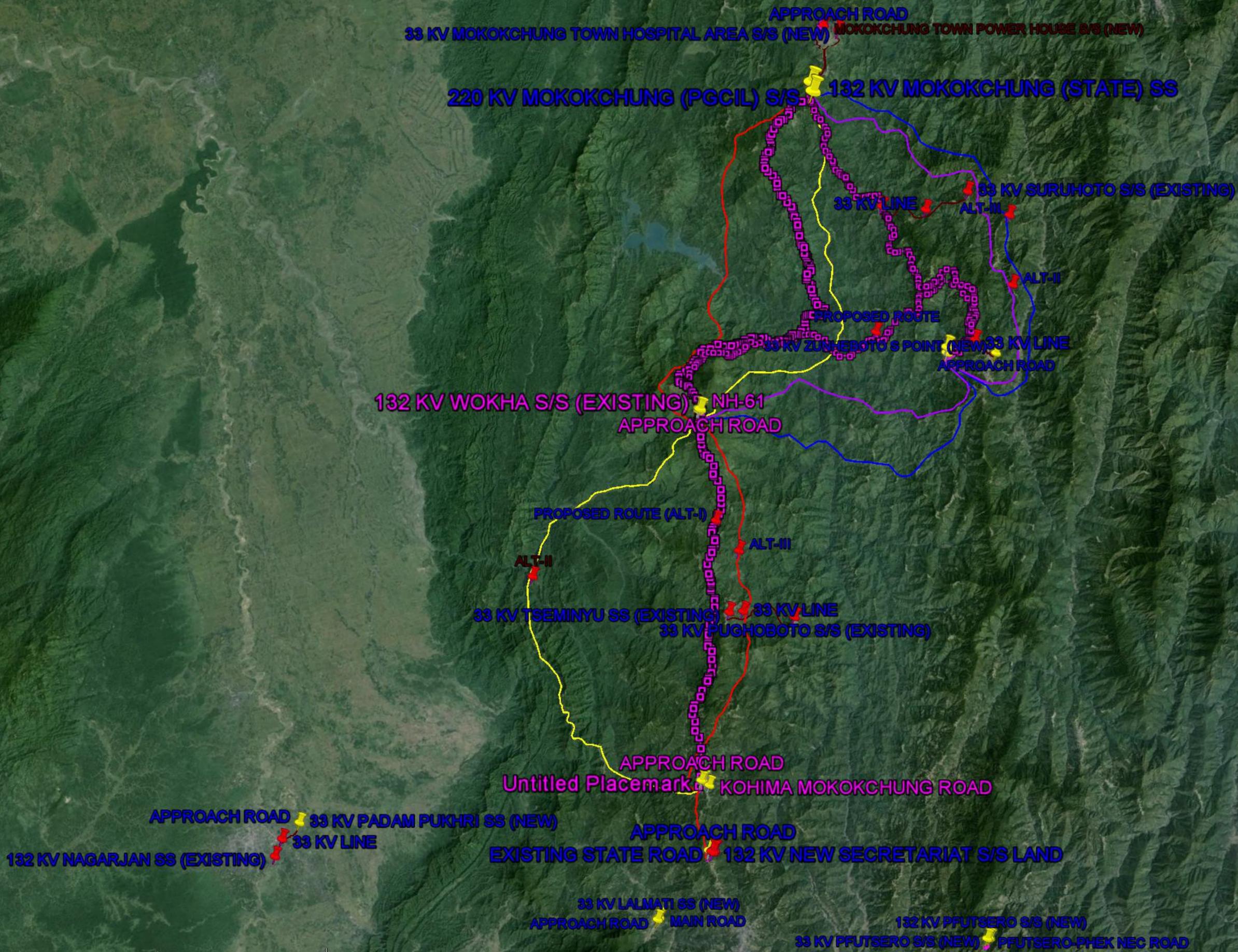
PROPOSED 132/33 NEW SECRETARIAT S/S

Minimum Distance = 48.77 km

Tezu River(Wetland Site)

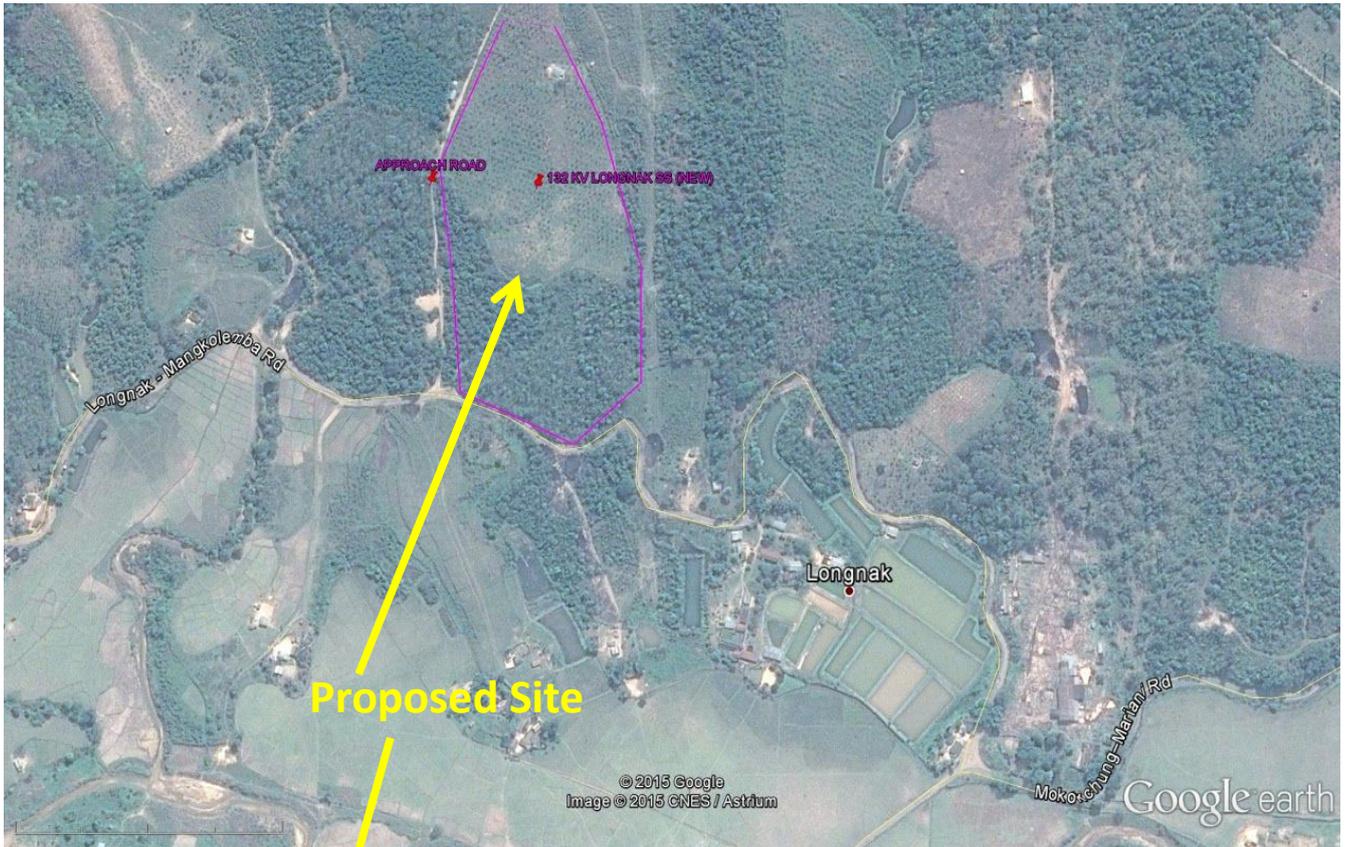
***MAP -3***

**ALTERNATIVES ROUTE ALIGNMENT FOR  
TRANSMISSION LINES**



***PLATE - 1***  
***PROPOSED SUBSTATION LOCATION***

# 132/33 kV Longnak substation



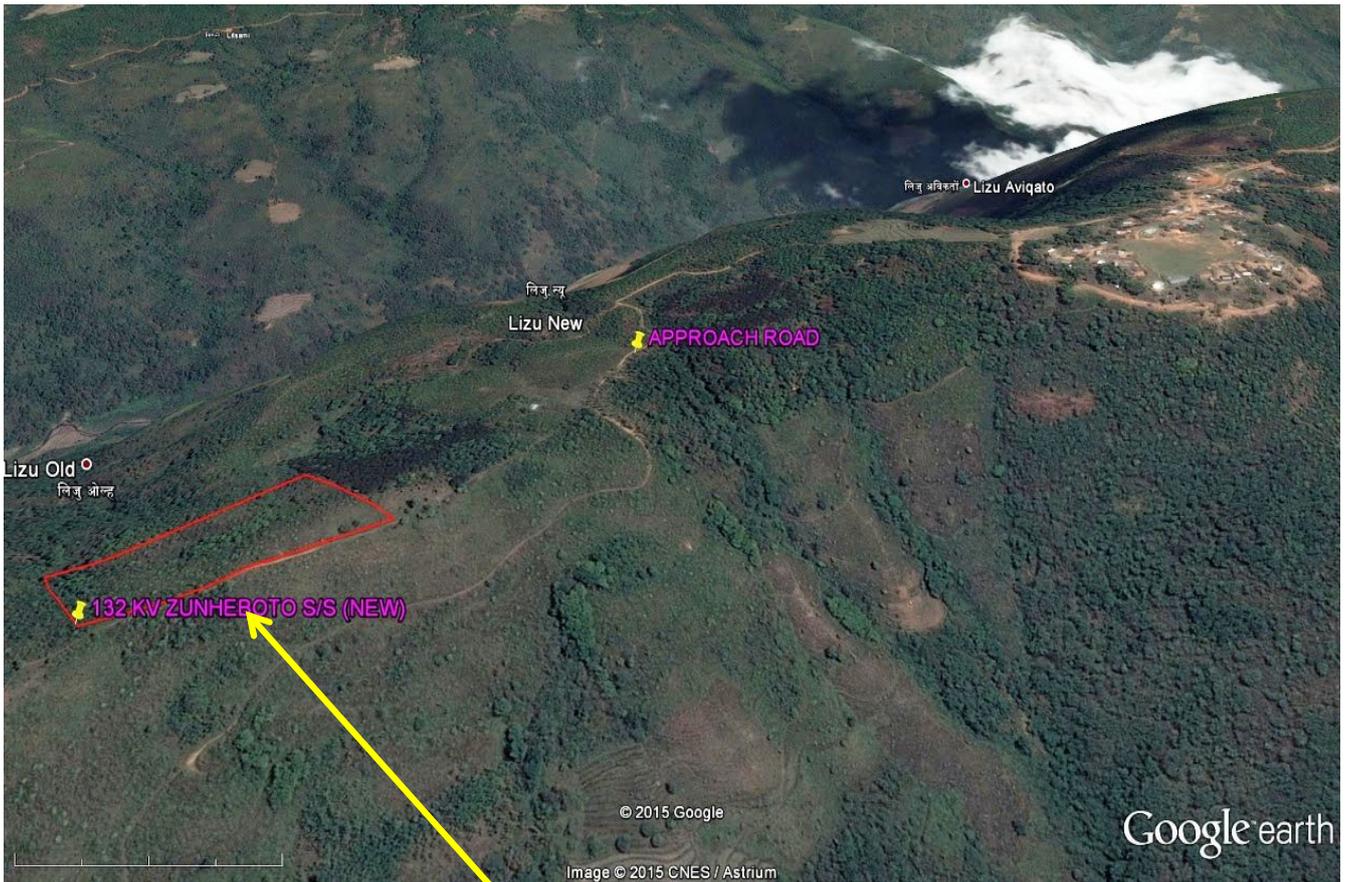
# 132/33 kV New Secretariat substation



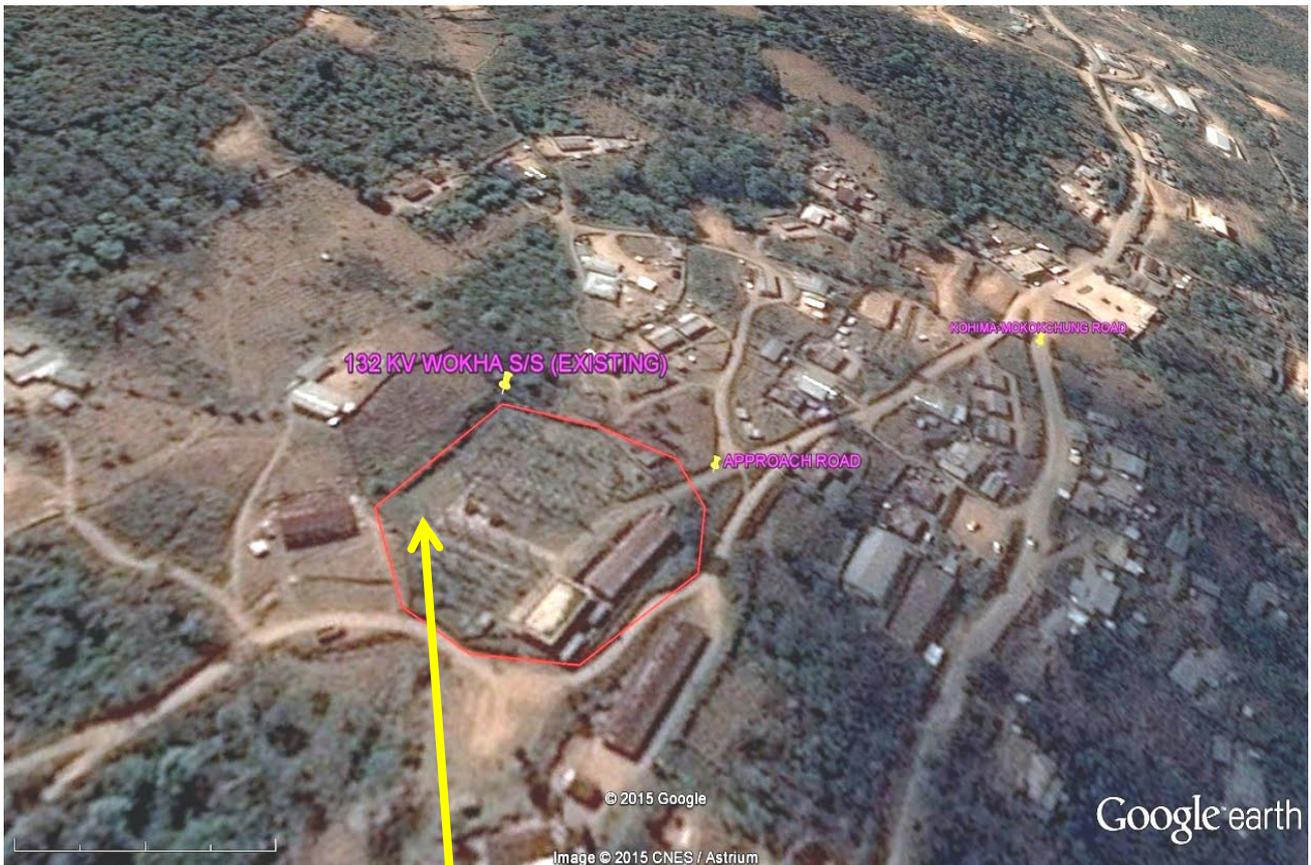
# 132/33 & 33/11kV Pfutsero Substation



# 132/33 kV Zunheboto substation



# 132/33 kV Wokha substation (Extension)



# 132/33 kV Mokokchoung S/S (State)-Extension



# 220/132 kV (Ext.) & 33/11 kV(New) New Kohima(Zhadima) substation



# 220/132 kV Mokokchoung (PGCIL) Extension



# 33/11 Longhto substation



# 33/11 kV Tizit substation



# 33/11 kV Mokokchung Town Power House substation



# 33/11 kV Mokokchung Town Hospital substation



# 33/11 kV Lalamati substation



# 33/11 kV Padam Pukhri substation

