

Initial Environmental Examination Report for Proposed Working Women’s Hostel at Tambaram

Prepared by Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation Ltd. (TNIFMC), Government of Tamil Nadu for the Asian Development Bank.

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CRZ	Coastal regulation zone
CTE	Consent to Establish
CTO	Consent to Operate
DFR	Detailed Feasibility report
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environment Management Plan
ESG	Environment, Social and Governance
ESGMS	Environment, Social and Governance Management System
GoI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRO	Grievance Redressal Officer
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
MOEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
PPE	Personal protective equipment
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
PMU	Project Management Unit
SEIAA	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TNIFMC	Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation Limited
TNSF	Tamil Nadu Shelter Fund
TNWWHCL	Tamil Nadu Working Women's Hostels Corporation Limited
TNPHC	Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation
TNPCB	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

Executive Summary

There is a huge demand for safe, professionally run, and affordable rental accommodation with basic amenities for working women. The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) has been managing 28 Working Women hostels across the state of Tamil Nadu, but despite the general demand for Working Women's Hostels being high, these hostels are underutilized. In discussions with TNIFMC, the Department has sought to create an alternative model in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for creating and managing hostels for vulnerable sections of society (Women, Senior Citizens etc.) In this specific proposal, the DSW wants to develop safe/secure, hygienic, and affordable rental accommodation/ hostels for working women at three sites (Tambaram, Trichy and Guduvancherry) (Phase 1) in the state on a financially sustainable model. In this context, the Tamil Nadu Shelter Fund (TNSF) along with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) have proposed to develop working women's hostel at Tambaram in the state of Tamil Nadu in India. The construction of the hostel units in the form of Dormitory & Twin sharing rooms will be done through Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) contract and the operation and maintenance will be outsourced to reputed private hostel operators through a competitive bidding process.

The Tamil Nadu Shelter Fund (TNSF) adopted its environmental, social, and governance management system (ESGMS) in 2020. The key components of TNSF's ESGMS includes an Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Policy, implementation procedures presented as tools, process flowcharts, formats & templates, and a resource library. The ten tools which are part of the ESGMS are designed to enable compliance with the ESG requirements established for the TNSF.

TNSF's ESGMS outlines the screening, categorization, and due diligence (including identification of environmental and social impacts and mitigation) for potential investments under TNSF. Subprojects meeting the subproject eligibility criteria can be included under the project. Subprojects listed in the Prohibited Investment Activities List (PIAL) will not be included (Appendix 2 of ESGMS). Category A subprojects will not be considered for investment. In addition to the ESGMS, an action plan has been agreed with TNFMC that applies to Asian Development Bank (ADB)-funded investments under the TNSF to ensure compliance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 is applicable for the Project. Based on ADB's Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist, the environment category of the Project is "B". Accordingly, the initial environment examination (IEE) report is prepared. The IEE study was conducted by the KPMG (Assurance and Consulting Services LLP) to understand the environmental impacts and associated mitigation measures due to the project development. The methodology used for conducting the study includes collection of secondary information, site observation by KPMG team, meetings with TNIFMC and DSW and meeting with local community around the project.

The proposed site was a vacant land in the past and filled with growth of shrubs and trees. The land has been transferred from revenue department to social welfare department, without any disputes hence the physical and/or economic displacement of people shall not be required for project implementation. There are no environmentally or culturally sensitive areas in the vicinity of the project site. The site is clear with no environmental issues hence no alternative analysis is required.

The project can be divided into two phases: construction phase and operational phase. There are few impacts anticipated during the construction phase i.e. water consumption, waste disposal, health and safety during COVID times. However, there are no major impacts anticipated during operational phase. With deep analysis conducted during this study, it was clearly observed that potential impacts during the construction and operational phase of the project are very much understood and manageable i.e. impacts can be avoided, or minimized.

The project has obtained all necessary approvals from regulatory authorities. It was also observed during the study that a robust stakeholder engagement plan is being developed for the project sites. The project has already got a robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism in place.

Reporting of the ESGMS and agreed action plan shall be submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis during project implementation; these semi-annual reports on ESGMS and action plan implementation will be shared with ADB and publicly disclosed.

The chapter-1 provides a detailed overview of the project including the construction status, land details, site connectivity, social infrastructure in the site vicinity, and the associated facilities of the project.

The chapter-2 throws light on the policy regulations and legal requirements for the project as per the ADB framework. The compliance of the project has been reviewed against the applicable National and State EHSS regulations including Environmental regulations, Occupational Health and Safety, and Labour and Working conditions requirements.

The chapter-3 includes the description of the existing environment in and around the project. This has been broadly categorised into the physical environment, biological environment, and socio-economic and cultural environment. There are no major impacts from the project activities.

Chapter-4 describes the analysis of alternatives considering the 'Without project' scenario for comparison. It is concluded that the without project scenario alternative is unacceptable, and the potential socio-economic benefits of implementation of such project far outweigh the limited adverse impacts, all of which can be controlled and minimized to an allowable level.

Chapter-5 describes the potential environmental impacts due to project activities and suggested mitigation measures to minimize any negative impacts. It has been observed that there are no major adverse environmental impacts expected to arise from the project activities. This chapter also covers the Environmental monitoring and management plan (EMP) which anticipates the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures for establishing project's compliance to EHS legal requirements.

Chapter-6 presents details on the institutional arrangements for the execution of the project. This includes deputation of PMC, EPC contractor, and SHE officer along with brief description of their roles and responsibilities.

As established in Chapter-7, the project does not require public consultation as per the Government of India's requirement (EIA notification 2006 and its amendment thereon). However, the informal public consultation has been done along the project site and (informed about the project activities) and feedbacks collected.

The Chapter-8 describes the grievance redressal mechanism required to be adopted during implementation of the project. A sample grievance redressal form has also been included in the Annexures.

The Chapter 9 describes the Field Based Environmental Due Diligence results of the project as the project is mid-construction. The chapter looks at the environmental effects of the project and establishes that there are no residual environmental impacts, and no corrective measures are needed.

Chapter-10 gives the final conclusions and recommendations. It has been suggested that the project should follow the recommendations provided in the EMP with due diligence.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Tamil Nadu has the distinction of highest percentage of women’s participation in the workforce in India, i.e., 31.8% against national average of 25.5%. Significant number of working women in Tamil Nadu are migrants from villages and smaller town to bigger towns and cities, apart from other states. The TamilNadu Government through Department of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment (hereinafter referred as Dep of SW&WE) runs 28 working women hostels in 18 districts and administrative approval has been given to start 14 more new working women hostels. It will primarily help the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) segments. To cater to the growing needs of working women, the DSW wants to build more hostels across the state as well as upgrade the existing hostels. Providing a good quality, professionally run, safe and affordable hostels to working women will have many positive social and economic impacts.
2. The Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation (hereafter referred to as TNIFMC), is an Asset Management Company (AMC) promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) for the purpose of raising and managing alternative investment funds focused on sectors like infrastructure, affordable housing etc. The TNIFMC is managing Tamil Nadu Shelter Fund (TNSF) which is registered as a Category I (Social Venture) Alternative Investment Fund, with a mandate to invest in affordable housing projects in Tamil Nadu. TNSF invests in affordable housing projects in the Private, PPP or Government and/or its agencies. The primary focus of TNSF is:
 - Affordable housing – with focus on housing for the economically weaker (EWS) and low-income groups (LIG),
 - Hostels - for working women from all sections of the society
 - Industrial housing for workers in and around Industrial Complexes/ Parks/ Clusters
 - Senior and assisted living
3. The proposed working women’s hostel will be a G+5 level structure at Judges’ colony at Tambaram Sanitorium. The project shall result in the creation of 466 beds for working women in the locality. The project shall be designed with dormitory and twin sharing facilities. In addition to kitchen and dining facilities, the additional features that shall be provided in the hostel shall be creche, laundromat, pantry, wifi, CCTV facilities and features like rainwater harvesting, solid waste management, solar roof top geysers, storm water drainage and power back up. The building shall be designed to be green certified.
4. The details of the project site are as follows:

Table 2: Salient features of the project site

Parameters	Description
Project details	Construction of working women’s hostel building G+5 level structure Total capacity - 466 beds

Site Location	The proposed project site is located at 1 st main road, Nirmala Garden home road, Judges' colony at Tambaram Sanitorium, Chennai- 600047, District-Kancheepuram. The land parcel allocated for the women's hostel is part of the existing premises of the Tambaram Service Home campus of the Dept of Social Welfare of GoTN.
Survey nos.	230/B, 231/1, 232, 233B & 234B of Chitlapakkam, village Chitlapakkam town Panchayat
Total area	1.36 acres
Present land use	The site is filled with wild growth of weeds and shrubs.
Past land use	As informed by the Service Home staff, the site is with the Service Home since 1948. The site allocated for the hostel construction is mostly a vacant land with some abandoned single floor buildings, within the campus of the Service Home. The abandoned structures were used as school buildings.
Boundary	North side: Vacant land belonging to a college (MIT) Southern side: Remaining land of Tambaram Service Home of DSW Eastern side: Existing Service home building and an approach road Western side: Broad gauge railway line connecting Tambaram Sanatorium railway station and Chromepet station
Adjoining area	1. One stop center of DSW inside the campus 2. School of DSW inside the campus 3. Early intervention center of DSW inside the campus 4. Warehouse of the Central Warehousing Corporation on the north boundary 5. Private residential area (Judges' colony)
Access road	The site has a frontage of about 800 feet on the access road
Land type	Government ownership land within the existing Service Home campus of the DSW & WE GoTN.
Land acquisition	Based on the interaction with DSW officer, it is understood that land has been transferred from revenue department to social welfare department. No concerns noted with respect to the government land acquisition.



5. This Initial Environment Examination (IEE) report is prepared based on categorization and the study carried out to understand the environmental impacts and associated mitigation measures of the project. Also, it satisfies the requirement of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The information collection for preparation of this report includes collection of secondary information, site observation by KPMG team, meetings with TNIFMC and DWS and meeting with local community around the project.

Report Structure

6. This report contains the following eleven (11) sections including the Executive Summary at the beginning and field-based environmental due diligence of the report:

Executive summary

1. Project overview
2. Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework
3. Description of the Environment
4. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures
5. Analysis of Alternatives
6. Institutional arrangements
7. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation
8. Grievance Redress Mechanism
9. Field-based Environmental Due Diligence
10. Conclusion and Recommendations

Chapter 2

Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework

2.1. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

7. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 governs the environment and social safeguards of ADB's operations. The requirements for environmental safeguards support the integration of environmental considerations into the project decision making process. These requirements arise if a proposed project is likely to have environmental impacts and risks to the physical, biological, socioeconomic, and/or physical cultural resources in the project's area of influence.

8. Project screening and categorization using the sector-based rapid environmental assessment (REA) checklists determines the categorization of the project based on the significance of the project's potential environmental impacts and risks.

Categorization

9. ADB assigns one of the following environmental categories to the proposed project

(i) Category A- The project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. Impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. A full-scale environmental impact assessment (EIA), including an environmental management plan (EMP), must be prepared by the borrower/client.

(ii) Category B- The project's potential environmental impacts are less adverse and fewer in number than those in category A. Impacts are site-specific, few of which, if any, are irreversible. Impacts can be readily addressed through mitigation measures. An initial environmental examination (IEE), including an EMP, must be prepared by the borrower/client.

(iii) Category C- The project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. An EIA or IEE is not required, but ADB will conduct a desk review of the project's environmental implications.

10. Initial screening using the REA checklist (given in Annexure 6) and the ESG Screening tool developed by TNSF under the ESGMS indicates that the project will not cause any significant negative environmental impacts and that most impacts are site specific, temporary, and therefore the project is classified as B as per ADB SPS, 2009 and TNSF ESGMS. Accordingly, an IEE and EMP has been prepared for this project.

2.2 National and State Environmental Regulations

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

(i) Category A projects require Environmental Clearance from the central Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The proponent is required to provide preliminary details of the project in the prescribed manner with all requisite details, after which an Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of the MoEF&CC prepares comprehensive Terms of Reference (TOR) for the EIA study. On completion of the study and review of the report by the EAC, MoEF&CC considers the recommendation of the EAC and provides the Environmental Clearance if appropriate.

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

The projects requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment report termed Category 'B1' and remaining projects termed Category 'B2' and will not require an Environment Impact Assessment report. For categorization of projects into B1 or B2 except item 8 (b), the Ministry of Environment and Forests should issue appropriate guidelines from time to time. All projects and activities listed as Category 'B' in Item 8 of the Schedule (Construction / Township / Commercial Complexes /Housing) shall not require scoping and will be appraised on the basis of Form 1/ Form 1A and the conceptual plan.

12. The project involves the construction of a working women’s hostel at Tambaram. The project involves construction of a G+5 structure with a total capacity of 466 beds in a 1.36 acres land parcel. As the built-up area of the project is less than 20,000 sq.m the project does not require an environment clearance.

2.3 Applicable International Standards and Best Practices

13. During the design, construction, and operation of the project the contractor will apply standards and performance levels consistent with international good practices, as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the IFC EHS guidelines and standards of the World Health Organization (WHO) and Government of India regulations. The project shall also incorporate Core Labor Standards for the project. The Central Pollution Control Board notifications and guidelines for operation of DG sets¹ in the project. Some of the clearances and permissions required by the Contractor for Project during the Construction stage is given in Table 2. The potential risks and impacts of the project shall be identified, and an Environmental Management Plan has been developed for the project and included in the contract documents.

Table 2: Clearances and Permissions Required by the Contractor for Project Construction

S. No	Applicable legal requirements	Regulatory authority/ Agency responsible	Status	Remarks
1.	Consent to Establish (CTE)/ Consent to Operate (CTO) under The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981 and The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	Not Applicable	There is no batching plant being set up and no STP constructed
3.	No Objection Certificate (NOC) for tree cutting	District revenue department/ Tehsil office	Not Applicable	The site is filled with weeds and shrubs and 5-10 old big trees. The land clearance activities for construction of the hostel may require cutting of trees.
4.	NOC for ground water withdrawal	State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre- Water resources department	Not Applicable	The water requirement is planned to be met from tankers

¹ <https://cpcb.nic.in/genset-notifications/> 22

5.	Disposal of waste under the Construction and Demolition Waste (Management) Rules 2016	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	Applicable	During construction phase, to dispose demolition and construction waste such as debris, wood, metal scrap etc.
6.	Planning permit and approved building plan	Revenue department, Local Municipality body	Applicable (Provided in annexure 5)	The project plan has been approved by local authority.
7.	Registration under the building and other construction workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act 1996	Department of Labour, Government of Tamil Nadu	Applicable (Provided in annexure 5)	During construction phase

Chapter 3

Description of Existing Environment in the Project Area

14. Environment facts to be considered in relation to building construction are: (a) land (b) air (c) noise (d) water (e) biological (f) socio-economic and (g) solid waste management. Hence it is necessary to ascertain the baseline data of these environmental facts.

3.1 Physical Environment

3.1.1 Location

15. The project site is located in Chitlapakkam village in Kancheepuram district in Tamil Nadu. The geo-coordinates of the project site are 12°56'24"N 80°08'02"E. It is positioned in Chitlapakkam town panchayat.

3.1.2 Topography

16. The site is a flat land with a mild gradient to the north and east side.

3.1.3 Land Use

17. The site is a large land parcel which is located in a residential area. The project site is mostly a vacant land with some abandoned single floor buildings (about 5-10), within the campus of the Service Home. There is no human habitation or agricultural and commercial activities on the land.

3.1.4 Water Resources

18. The current source of water supply for the proposed site is from the municipal corporation's piped water supply, one open well and two borewells at the site. As the water availability from the borewells is less during the summer season, most of the water requirement will be met through piped water supply. Also, there are no water bodies in the immediate vicinity of the site, which can be impacted by project activities.

3.1.5 Water Quality

19. The site is located near to the Chromepet area of Chennai metropolitan. The Chromepet area has a legacy of ground water contamination due to chromium and copper, primarily in the area in the vicinity of the tanneries. However, there are no tanneries near the proposed site. The open well and bore well water currently in use and has been found to be fit for consumption while no test reports are available.

3.1.6 Soil and Ground Water Condition

20. There are no sources of industrial pollution in the immediate vicinity of the site. There are no other sources of ground water contamination at the site. Hence, there are no chances of percolation and contamination of soil and ground water.

3.1.7 Sewage Connectivity

21. Domestic wastewater generated at the existing service home in the site is currently collected in septic tanks. Total four numbers of septic tanks are present in the site. One underground sewage

pipeline is passing through the allocated project area towards MIT college. The area is also served by municipal sewerage network.

3.1.8 Ambient Noise Level

22. There is no industrial activity at or in the immediate proximity to the project site. The testing of ambient noise levels along the project has been undertaken and results have been noted within permissible limits and compared with the National Ambient Noise Quality Standards.

S.No	Location	Noise Level dB (A) Leq		Noise Level dB (A) Leq	
		Day Noise	Day Time Leq dB(A)	Night Noise	Night-Tim Leq dB(A)
1	Project Area	54.7	55	43.9	45

3.1.9 Ambient Air Quality Level

23. A baseline monitoring of the air quality results have been undertaken, which has been documented. The air quality results of the project have been compared against the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

S. No	Parameters	Methods	Units	Results	NAAQS
1	Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	CTL/SOP/AIR/03 – 2016	µg/m ³	24.8	60
2	Particulate Matter (PM10)	IS 5182 Part 23 – 200	µg/m ³	56.9	100
3	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	IS 5182 Part 2 – 2001	µg/m ³	6.5	80
4	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO ₂)	IS 5182 Part 6 - 2006	µg/m ³	14.1	80
5	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	CTL/SOP/AIR/23 – 2016	mg/m ³	BDL(DL:1.15)	4

BDL- Below Detection Limits

3.1.10 Water Quality Standards

24. The testing of water quality along the project have has been undertaken and results have been noted within permissible limits and presented follows:

S. NO	PARAMETERS	METHOD	UNITS	RESULTS
1	pH @ 25°C	IS 3025 (Part 11)-1983 (R.2017)	-	7.5
2	Colour	IS 3025 (Part 4)-1983 (R.2017)	HU	2
3	Conductivity @ 25°C	IS 3025 (Part 14)-1984 (R.2013)	µs/cm	1610
4	Temperature	2550-B-APHA 23rd Edn.2017	°C	28.1
5	Turbidity	IS 3025 (Part 10)-1984 (R.2017)	NTU	<1
6	Total Solids	IS 3025 (Part 15)-1984 (R.2017)	mg/l	960
7	Total Suspended Solids	IS 3025 (Part 17)-1984 (R.2017)	mg/l	<2
8	Total Dissolved Solids	IS 3025 (Part 16)-1984 (R.2017)	mg/l	960
9	Acidity	2320-C-APHA 23rd Edn.2017	mg/l	22
10	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	IS 3025 (Part 23)-1986 (R.2014)	mg/l	520
11	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	IS 3025 (Part 21)-2009 (R.2014)	mg/l	500
12	Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	IS 3025 (Part 40)-1991 (R.2014)	mg/l	265
13	Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	IS 3025 (Part 46)-1994 (R.2014)	mg/l	235

BDL - Below Detection Limit; DL - Detection limit.

3.2 Biological Environment

3.2.1 Biodiversity

25. The project site is located within the boundaries of an existing institutional premises (Service home of social welfare department) which is in a residential area of Tambaram town. The project site does not fall under or is in proximity to any protected biodiversity hotspots. Also, the project site does not fall within 10kms of any protected areas, such as national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserves or biodiversity areas. The project site is covered with weeds, shrubs and few (about 5-10) big trees. As the project site has been a vacant land with some abandoned structures, it was informed that the area is infested with snakes.

3.2.2 Flora and Fauna

26. There are no threatened or endangered species of flora or fauna in the project area. The project will not in any way affect, impact or disturb any species. The project site falls within the Tambaram city limit. There are no wild animals within the project site area.

3.3 Social Environment

3.3.1 Cultural and Heritage Sites

27. There are no designated sites of cultural, archaeological importance at or in the immediate proximity to the project site.

3.3.2 Surrounding Community

28. The project site is located in Judge's Colony. People living in the adjacent area, are generally pensioners

Chapter 4

Analysis of Alternatives

Without Project Scenario

29. The 'Without Project' scenario would mean there would be a shortage of standardized and affordable womenhostels in the project area.

With Project Scenario

30. Tambaram Sanitorium railway station is located at 0.3 km from the project site. The project area is a developed locality with good connectivity, hospitals and many retail options on the main road. The proposedworking women hostel project shall have 466 beds. The project site is designed to have all the essential amenities which includes:

1. Water supply in the hostel building
2. Rain- water harvesting
3. Solar water tank
4. Sewage System
5. Electricity supply
6. Strom water drains
7. Internal road
8. Compound wall

Also, the project will create direct and indirect employment opportunities during construction and operationphase.

Site alternative

31. The proposed project site belongs to social welfare department of GoTN and is in the existing service homecampus. The project site is a vacant land, and there are no resettlement issues at the project site. Hence, there is no requirement for the alternative site for the project.

Chapter 5

Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

32. The identification and assessment of impacts have been carried out by considering the potential activities during the pre-construction and construction phase.

The project is unlikely to cause any significant adverse impacts because:

- The project impacts will be mainly site specific
- There are no significant sensitive environmental features in and around the

project site. The following table summarizes the impacts that are expected to arise from

the project activities: **Table 3: Aspect, Impact and Mitigation Measures for Pre-**

S. No	Project Aspect	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
1.	Approvals and permits	Non-availability of applicable approvals leading to illegal construction	Applicable approvals and permits to be obtained prior to construction activity. All approvals and licenses to be maintained and complied during the construction phase.
2.	Construction materials procurement	Poor quality of construction material affecting the infrastructure quality.	Construction materials to be procured from the government authorized quarries and vendors.
3.	Demolition of existing structures on the site	Generation of demolition waste	The demolition waste must be sent to authorized agency as per the Construction and Demolition Waste (Management) Rules 2016.
4.	Development of temporary construction camp	Water, noise pollution and social conflicts	Construction camp to be located 500 m away from nearby settlements. Residential areas will not be considered for setting up construction camp.
5.	Vehicle movement and pedestrian traffic	Increase number of vehicles on access road Exhaust emission from vehicles	Transportation of materials on access road to be done during the permitted daytime. Ambient air and noise levels to be monitored as per the Environmental Monitoring Plan (Refer Environment Management

Table 4: Aspect, Impact and Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase

S. No	Project Aspect	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
1.	Transportation of materials	Discomfort to the local people Dust pollution	The vehicles carrying the materials to be covered to prevent re-suspension of material during transportation. Construction materials to be stored in covered areas to ensure protection of adjoining areas from dust pollution.
2.	Construction activities: a. Piling and demolition works b. Installation of Diesel Generators c. Vehicle and equipment used for construction	Emission from construction vehicles, equipment Air quality impacts due to construction activity Noise and vibration impacts for piling and demolition works	Construction works should be limited to daytime. Vehicles and equipment used for the construction will be fitted with exhaust silencers. Ambient noise levels to be monitored as per the Environmental Monitoring Plan (Refer Environment Management Plan and other ESGMS requisites) Construction area to be wetted by sprinkling of water. Ambient air quality monitoring to be conducted as per environmental monitoring plan (Refer Environment Management Plan and other ESGMS requisites)
3.	Sourcing of water for construction activities	Depletion of water resources	Contractor shall purchase water from TWAD or from any approved sources for the construction activities. Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of premixed concrete and other best practices.
4.	Handling, storage and disposal of construction and other waste	Improper storage, handling and disposal of waste may cause environmental degradation.	The construction waste must be sent to authorized agency as per the Construction and Demolition Waste (Management) Rules 2016. The hazardous waste must be sent to authorized agency as per the Hazardous and Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

5.	Occupational health and safety of workers	Work-related chemical, biological, and social hazards	Contractor should provide appropriate PPEs to all the workers. Contractor will be responsible for preparing a site-specific health and safety plan to eliminate fatalities and reduce injuries and illness of workers.
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Environmental Management Plan

33. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed to provide mitigation measures and to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels. The EMP will

- I. ensure that the activities are undertaken in a responsible non-detrimental manner.
- II. provide a pro-active, feasible and practical working tool to enable the measurement and monitoring of environmental performance on site.
- III. guide and control the implementation of findings and recommendations of the environmental assessment conducted for the project.
- IV. detail specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the project; and
- V. ensure that safety recommendations are complied with.

34. The EMP includes a monitoring plan to measure the environmental condition and effectiveness of implementation of the mitigation measures.

36. A copy of the EMP will be kept on the site during the construction period at all times.

37. For civil works, the contractor will be required to (i) carry out all the mitigation and monitoring measures set forth in the approved SEMP; and (ii) implement any corrective or preventative actions set out in environmental monitoring reports.

38. The following table shows the potential environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures and responsible agencies for implementation and monitoring.

S. No.	Environmental issues	Mitigation Measures	Indicators and Targets	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Supervision
1. Local Impacts					
1.1	<p>Location impacts pertain to siting of facilities for construction of new hostel buildings at Tambaram</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearing of existing trees and shrubs. 2. Maintain slope for natural drain. 3. Excess earth disposal. 	<p>The siting of facilities will be in line with the CMDA/DTCP approved master plan.</p> <p>The site allotted for the construction of new building belongs to DSW. Hence, there are no land acquisition related issues anticipated.</p> <p>The land is vacant and located in an overall plain area. However, the excavated excess soil must be disposed in an identified landfill or disposal area.</p>	<p>Identification of disposal site for disposing debris and excavated soil</p>	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
1.2	Lack of sufficient planning to assure long term sustainability of development	<p>In accordance with the provisions in the sub-project selection criteria, the subproject design shall include adequate provisions for ensuring effective maintenance and protection of the assets created so as to ensure the long-term sustainability of the site.</p> <p>The designs will be worked out and implemented in accordance with the provisions.</p> <p>No construction activity of any kind shall be taken up in the OSR area.</p>	<p>DFR and designs Approved from competent authority</p> <p>Work plan prepared and approved by TNWWHCL</p>	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
1.3	Land acquisition	Not applicable for the project site	NA	NA	NA

1.4	Cleaning of existing schedule trees	As per the proposed design, felling of trees are not envisaged at any stage of the project. However, under unavoidable conditions if any of the trees are required to be cut/ felled, then prior permission as per existing procedure from Forest department, ensuring appropriate compensation including compensatory plantation at 1:10 ratio. Prevented use of herbicides/pesticides	Tree cutting compensation ratio.	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
2. Design and Pre-construction impacts					
2.1	Increased storm water runoff from alterations of the site's natural drainage patterns due to excavation works in the project site, construction of residential units, and addition of paved surfaces and approach roads.	Design of proposed building components will enable efficient drainage of the site and maintain natural drainage patterns. The siting of the project components, involving physical construction shall be done to ensure no disruption of natural drainage patterns or flows into the nearby drain. Adequate size and number of recharge pits will ensure that no storm water is drained out of the site.	Site drainage plan to be prepared and applied. Construction of drains to prevent water logging at site during rains.	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
2.2	Consents, permits, clearances, NOCs, etc.	All the necessary approvals/ permissions/ clearances/ NOCs as required like CMDA/DTCP/Local bodies should be obtained by TNWWHCL through TNPHC before start of the construction activities.	To get all the required approvals.	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
2.3	Selection of materials and construction technologies, if not carefully chosen, will adversely impact the visual appeal of the	Designs to be worked out in such a manner that exposed steel and concrete structures are avoided. The design brief for all building components proposed will strictly conform to the TNWWHCL	List of approved quarry sites and source of material.	TNPHC	TNWWHCL

	building	requirements.			
2.4	Integration of energy efficiency and energy conservation programs in design of building components	The detailed designs for the building components shall ensure that environmental sustainability principles, including energy efficiency, resource recycling, waste minimization etc. are integrated, and designs accordingly workedout. All the electrical and mechanical equipment used in the construction works shall be energy efficient and ISO certified as perBOQ provisions	DFR and designs approved from competent authority. Use of energy efficient and ISO certified equipment in construction works. Vehicle PUC for all construction vehicles.	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
2.5	Odour / smell from Sewage Treatment Plant, Solid waste collection area	The detailed design/ layout should have designated STP and the MSW areas, which should be located away from the settlement to prevent the odour nuisance	DFR and designs approved from competent authority. MSW should be collected frequently. STP should be maintained.	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
2.6	Noise pollution from the pumps used for lifting water to the OHTs	Pump house should be located away from the residential blocks and it should be acoustic proof	Regular maintenance is required. Conducting frequent Noisemonitoring.	TNPHC	TNWWHCL
2.7	Sourcing of water for construction activities	Contractor shall purchase water from ULB or TWAD or from any approved sources for the construction activities. Use of groundwater for construction purpose is prohibited Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of premixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices prevalent. For any other arrangements for the source of water, the evidence for the same has to be furnished to the TNPHC	Regular monitoring is required. Complaints, if any from the local communities.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

2.8	Installation of Diesel Generators	<p>As per the CPCB norms, place the Diesel Generators (DG's) in an acoustic enclosure or other sound insulation.</p> <p>Low Sulphur Diesel shall be used for operating diesel generator.</p> <p>Ensure DG sets comply with the noise standards prescribed by the CPCB.</p>	Standards prescribed by the CPCB	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
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3. Pre-Construction Activities by Contractor

3.1	<p>Submission of updated EMP/SEMP;</p> <p>EMP implementation and reporting</p>	<p>Appoint Environment, Health and Safety Supervisor to ensure EMP implementation</p> <p>Submission of updated EMP/SEMP prior to starting of work.</p> <p>Timely submission of monthly monitoring reports including documentary evidence on EMP implementation such as photographs and consultation records.</p> <p>SEMP documents shall include information about site restoration, noise and dust control, wastewater management, spills response, community and site health and safety, traffic control, tree cutting, construction of labour camp, storage areas, hauling roads, regulatory permissions, disposal areas for solid and hazardous wastes, sensitive features like schools and hospitals.</p>	Unsatisfactory compliance with EMP Contractor consultation records.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
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3.2	Consents, permits, clearances, NOCs, etc.	<p>Obtain all necessary consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc. prior to the award of civil works.</p> <p>Ensure that all necessary approvals for construction to be obtained by the contractor are in place before the start of construction.</p> <p>Acknowledge in writing and provide a report on compliance of all obtained consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc.</p>	All the project related clearances should be obtained.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
3.3	Sources of construction materials (Impact on natural land contours, vegetation, disturbance to natural.	<p>Maximize the re-use of earth-cut materials, spoils, and construction & demolition debris / Wastes</p> <p>Specify materials that are recycled, have recycled content or are from sustainable sources</p> <p>Obtain construction materials only from government-approved quarries.</p> <p>Contractor to submit the documentation every month with the details of the material obtained from each source (quarry/ borrow pit) to TNPHC</p> <p>Avoid the creation of new borrow areas, quarries, etc., for the project; if unavoidable, contractor to obtain all clearances and permissions as required under law, including prior to approval by TNPHC</p>	Contractor to prepare a list of approved quarry sites and sources of materials with the approval of TNPHC.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		<p>The contractor shall ensure that its water consumption does not reduce the water supply to others. Periodical testing of water as per CPCB norms required</p>			
3.8	Identification of disposal sites	<p>Location of disposal sites will be finalized by the Environmental Specialist of the TNPHC and he/she will confirm that disposal of the material does not impact natural drainage courses or surface water bodies or low-lying areas and that no endangered / rare flora is impacted by such materials</p>	<p>Disposal site selected and approved by TNPHC.</p> <p>Records of materials disposed at disposal site Logbook maintained for debris disposal.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

3.9	Shifting of Utilities	<p>Identify and include locations and operators of these utilities in the detailed design documents to prevent unnecessary disruption of services during the construction phase.</p> <p>Require contractors to prepare a contingency plan to include actions to be done in case of unintentional interruption of services.</p> <p>Obtain from the TNPHC the list of affected utilities and operators;</p> <p>If relocation is necessary, Contractor will coordinate with the providers to relocate the utility and communicate the dates and duration in advance to affected communities / persons / businesses.</p>	<p>List showing utilities to be shifted.</p> <p>Contingency plan for services disruption.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
3.10	Social and Cultural Resources	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

3.11	Circulation plan during construction in the densely populated areas	<p>Prior to mobilization and commencement of site activities, contractor has to prepare site work plan approved by Engineer so that no works or activities shall interrupt safe passage of local residents/ road users during construction stage, including development of alternative access routes, traffic regulations, signage etc., during construction</p> <p>The Contractor with support of the TNPHC will carry out dissemination of these information</p>	<p>Site work plan prepared by contractor and approved by TNPHC.</p> <p>Traffic plan and records of road signage’.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
3.12	Access	<p>Traffic congestion near the entry and exit points from the roads adjoining the proposed project site must be avoided</p> <p>Plan transportation routes so that heavy vehicles do not use narrow local roads, except in the immediate vicinity of delivery site.</p> <p>Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours.</p> <p>Locate entry and exit points in areas where there is low potential for traffic congestion.</p>	Temporary Traffic management Plan.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		<p>Keep the site free from all unnecessary obstructions.</p> <p>Drive vehicles in a considerate manner.</p>			
3.13	Occupational health and safety	<p>Comply with IFC EHS Guidelines on Occupational Health and Safety;</p> <p>Develop comprehensive site-specific health and safety (H&S) plan.</p> <p>Include in H&S plan measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) type of hazards in the construction site; (ii) corresponding personal protective equipment for each identified hazard; (iii) H&S training for all site 	Health and safety (H&S) plan.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		<p>personnel(including labours); (iv) procedures to be followed for all siteactivities; and (v) Documentation of work-relatedaccidents.</p> <p>Provide medical insurance coverage forworkers.</p> <p>Contractor to nominate an on-siteenvironment, health and safety officer.</p> <p>Contractor shall undertake a COVID risk assessment of project area and prepare a COVID Response and Management Plan (C-R&MP) and submit to TNPHC for approval</p>			
3.14	Site clearance activities including delineation of construction areas	Commencements of site clearance activities shall be undertaken after permissions of TNPHC to minimize environmental impacts.	Construction and workers camp site should be restored as per the originalsituation.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

4.1	Improper stockpiling of construction materials cause impacts starting from obstruction of drainage, disturbance/ safety hazard etc.	<p>Adequate safety precautions will be ensured during transportation of quarry material from quarries to the construction site.</p> <p>Vehicles transporting material will be covered to prevent spillage and dust emission.</p> <p>Operations to be undertaken by the contractor as per the direction and satisfaction of Engineer.</p>	<p>Proper stockpiling of Construction materials</p> <p>Vehicles transporting Construction material scovered to prevent spillage and dust emission.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
4.2	Impacts due to Batching Plant operation.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.3	Quarry, borrow areas operations	If contractor purchases the materials from other party, he has to ensure that quarry has obtained the necessary clearance from Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board(TNPCB) and should take a copy of it and submit in TNPHC	List of approved quarry sites and sources of materials.	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
4.4	Stripping, stocking, and preservation of topsoil	<p>The topsoil from areas of cutting and areas to be permanently covered (proposed site construction of building) will be stripped to aspecified depth of 150mm located and stored in stockpiles.</p> <p>The stockpiles will be covered with gunny bags or tarpaulin. It will be ensured by the contractor that the topsoil will not be unnecessarily trafficked either before stripping or when in stockpiles. Suchstockpiled topsoil will be returned to cover the disturbed area</p>	<p>Topsoil preservation plan prepared and approved by TNPHC</p> <p>Record of topsoil excavated, preserved andreutilized</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		and cut slopes.			
4.5	Soil and water pollution due to storage of fuels, lubricants, construction vehicles and construction wastes	<p>Fuel and lubricant storage areas shall be designed in such a way that oil may not contaminate soil or water.</p> <p>The floor of storage area shall be protected by impermeable membrane and covered by roof so that it is not affected by rain.</p> <p>Oil pumps should be used to take out the oil from the container and no oil spillage shall take place.</p> <p>All the construction waste should be disposed properly after end of the day so that it may not create nuisance at site.</p> <p>Soil and water pollution parameters shall be monitored as per the monitoring plan.</p> <p>Dispose waste oil and lubricants that have been generated as per provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016</p> <p>Inspect all vehicles daily for fluid leaks before leaving the vehicle staging area, and repair any leaks before the vehicle resumes operation</p>	<p>Proper storage of fuel and lubricants</p> <p>Impermeable membrane used in flooring of storage yard to prevent soil and water pollution.</p> <p>Construction waste disposal records.</p> <p>Waste management plan</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		Strictly prohibit open defecation by workers in nearby areas			
4.6	Siltation of drains/ water bodies due to spillage of construction wastes	<p>Silt fencing to be provided at construction site during rain period to prevent sediments from the construction site to enter into the watercourses/ nearby settlements. The number of units of silt fencing to be installed is to be decided by the TNPHC.</p> <p>Haul roads on the site and approaches to the watercourse (or drains leading to watercourses) will be regularly cleaned to prevent the build-up of mud; areas of bare soil will be kept to a practical minimum to reduce silt runoff.</p> <p>Extraneous construction wastes will be transported to the pre-identified disposal site for safe disposal.</p>	<p>Site fencing</p> <p>Numbers of silt traps constructed at site.</p> <p>Proper drainage system provided at site.</p> <p>Regular cleaning of drains during rain period.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
4.7	Emission from Construction Vehicles, Equipment and Machinery	<p>The discharge standards promulgated under the Environmental Protection Act will be strictly adhered to.</p> <p>All vehicles, equipment and machinery used for construction will conform to the relevant Standard.</p> <p>All vehicles, equipment and machinery used for construction will be regularly maintained to ensure that pollution emission levels comply with the relevant requirements.</p> <p>All the construction vehicles shall have</p>	PUC available for all vehicles	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates to check air pollution.			
4.8	Erosion Hazards	<p>The contractor will require to:</p> <p>Save topsoil removed during excavation and use to reclaim disturbed areas, as soon as it is possible to do so.</p> <p>Use dust abatement such as water spraying to minimize windblown erosion.</p> <p>Provide temporary stabilization of disturbed/excavated areas that are not active under construction.</p> <p>Apply erosion controls (e.g., silt traps) along the drainage leading to the water drains.</p> <p>Maintain vegetative cover within unused land to prevent erosion and periodically monitor the area to assess erosion.</p> <p>Clean and maintain catch basins, drainage ditches and culverts regularly.</p> <p>Conduct routine site inspection to assess the effectiveness and the maintenance requirements for erosion and sediment control systems</p>	<p>Slope stability</p> <p>Frequent monitoring during the piling operation</p> <p>Monitoring noise and vibration</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

4.9	Land and Vegetation Management	Prohibited use of pesticides and herbicides, PCBs		Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
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		Work within clear demarcated work site and vegetation clearance only in demarcated zone			
4.10	Generation of Dust	<p>The contractor will take every precaution to reduce the levels of dust at construction site to the satisfaction of the Engineer.</p> <p>All earth works to be protected / covered in a manner acceptable to the satisfaction of the Engineer to minimize dust generation.</p> <p>Clearance will be affected immediately by manual sweeping and removal of debris, or if so, directed by the Engineer, the road surfaces will be hosed or watered using necessary equipment.</p> <p>Construction site shall regularly be wetted by sprinkling of water during dusty conditions especially during summer seasons and winds.</p>	<p>Records of housekeeping</p> <p>Records of water sprinkling at site</p> <p>Vehicles carrying excavated soil covered</p> <p>AAQ parameters (Particulate matter (PM10 & PM2.5), SO_x, NO_x, CO) to be monitored.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		Ambient Air Quality monitoring has to be performed as per the Environmental Monitoring Plan (Refer Environment management plan and other ESGMS requisites).			
4.11	Noise from construction activities and equipment	<p>Maintenance of vehicles, equipment and machinery will be regular and to the satisfaction of the Engineer, to keep noise from these at a minimum.</p> <p>All vehicles and equipment used for construction will be fitted with exhaust silencers. During routine servicing operations, the effectiveness of exhaust silencers will be checked and if found to be defective will be replaced.</p> <p>Noise limits for construction equipment used in this project (measured at one mt from the edge of the equipment in free field) such as compactors, rollers, front loaders, concrete mixers, cranes (movable), vibrators and saws will not exceed 75 dB (A).</p> <p>Noise level from any item of plant(s) will comply with the noise standards specified by CPCB.</p> <p>If specific noise complaints are received during construction, the Contractor may be required to implement one or more of the following noise mitigation measures, as directed by the Engineer:</p>	<p>Maintenance record of construction vehicles and equipment</p> <p>Exhaust silencers working properly</p> <p>Records of noise monitoring as per EMP.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		Shut off idling equipment.			
		Reschedule construction operations to avoid periods of noise annoyance identified in the complaint. Notify nearby residents whenever extremely noisy work will be occurring. Ambient Noise levels has to be monitored as per the Environmental Monitoring Program			
4.12	Impacts on flora and fauna	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.13	Material Handling at Site	All workers employed on mixing asphaltic material, cement, concrete etc., will be provided with protective footwear and protective goggles. Workers, who are engaged in welding works, will be provided with welder's protective eye-shields. Workers engaged in stone breaking activities will be provided with protective goggles and clothing and will be seated at sufficiently safe intervals.	Use of proper PPEs as work site	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
4.14	Disposal of Construction Waste /Debris / Cut Material	The waste generated will be reused in the construction activities, either as a fill material or otherwise, based on its suitability of reuse to the maximum extent possible. Safe disposal of the extraneous material will be ensured in the pre-identified disposal locations. In no case, any construction waste will be disposed around the project locations.	Disposal of Construction Waste /Debris / Cut Material	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		Burning of municipal solid waste or hazardous waste will be prohibited			
4.15	Safety Measures During Construction	<p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for workers on the project and adequate safety measures for workers during handling of materials at site will be taken up.</p> <p>The contractor has to comply with all regulations regarding safe scaffolding, ladders, working platforms, gangway, stairwells, excavations, trenches and safe means of entry and egress.</p> <p>Appropriate safety measures (including hard barriers) have to be adopted for the construction during the nighttime (Lux level shall be equivalent to a minimum of two 500watt flood lights).</p>	<p>Records of PPEs procured and issued for use</p> <p>Compliance of all regulations regarding scaffolding, ladders and work at height.</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
4.16	Risk caused by Force Majeure	<p>All reasonable precaution will be taken to prevent danger of the workers and the public from fire, flood, drowning, etc.</p> <p>All necessary steps will be taken for prompt first aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of work.</p>	<p>Records of first aid facilities at site</p> <p>Records of safety training to workers</p>	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
4.17	Malaria Risk	The Contractor will, at his own expense, conform to all anti-malarial instructions given to workers by the Engineer; mosquito prevention at site should be done	Records of use of mosquito prevention measures at site and work camp	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL
4.18	Clearing of Construction camp & Restoration	Contractor to prepare site restoration plans for approval by the Engineer. The	Restoration plan for site and work camp prepared	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

		<p>plan is to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization.</p> <p>On completion of the works, all temporary structures will be cleared away, all rubbish should be removed, all rubbish burnt, excreta or other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the</p>	Restoration of site and work camp as per plan		
		site left clean and tidy, at the Contractor's expense, to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer.			
4.19	Contractual workers for hostel building construction.	<p>Local labourer's to be given preference for job opportunities and each contractor should be bound by this commitment.</p> <p>Ensure labour-related regulations are met. In case of hiring outside labour, ensure that their working conditions as well as camp meet local regulations and the best practices of the industry (refer to IFC Workers' Accommodation: Processes and Standards)</p>	Health and safety risks Labour management	Contractor and TNPHC	TNWWHCL

Chapter 7 Implementation Arrangements

Project Implementation Arrangements

Pmu	Project Management Consultant	Contractors
<p>The SPV - TNWWHCL will be acting as the PMU for the project.</p> <p>Key roles and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure project's compliance to statutory environmental requirements and ADB SPS. 2. Review of environmental monitoring reports on quarterly basis 3. Provide support for the preparation of half-yearly and annual monitoring reports 	<p>TNPHC will be responsible for the implementation, management, monitoring of the project activities and supervision of the contractors. Also responsible for reviewing of legal compliances at the project site.</p> <p>TNPHC will be responsible for the implementation of EMP at the project site</p>	<p>The contractors will be required to prepare site specific EMP and Standard Operation Procedures(SOP).</p> <p>Key roles and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nominate an on-site health, safety and environment officer. 2. Provide appropriate worker facilities at the site. 3. Conduct environmental monitoring as per the monitoring plan (Refer Environment Management Plan and other ESGMS requisites). 4. Address grievances at the project site. 5. Ensure project compliance to statutory environmental and other legal requirements.

Chapter 8

Informal Public Consultation

Identification of Stakeholders

39. The objective of the stakeholder consultation process was to collect information on the project and its expected impact. It helps to determine the concerns amongst the community.

40. The stakeholders consulted for the project included the district social welfare officer, service home in-charge and local residents. The consultation was undertaken during the site visit on 2nd February 2021.

Following stakeholders were consulted:

Social Welfare Department	Service Home of DSW	Early Intervention Center	Girls school	Local Residents
Mrs. Sangetha District social welfare officer	Maashilamoni – Site in charge of service home	Mrs. Kanchana devi	Mr. Triumalairajan – Office assistant	Residents from Gangotri apartment
	Prakasham – Record clerk	Mrs. Senthil Kumari – Project officer	Mr. Jogeshsawar – Office clerk	

41. The details of the proposed hostel were informed and discussed with the stakeholders. They were supportive about the project and no concerns were raised during the stakeholder consultation.

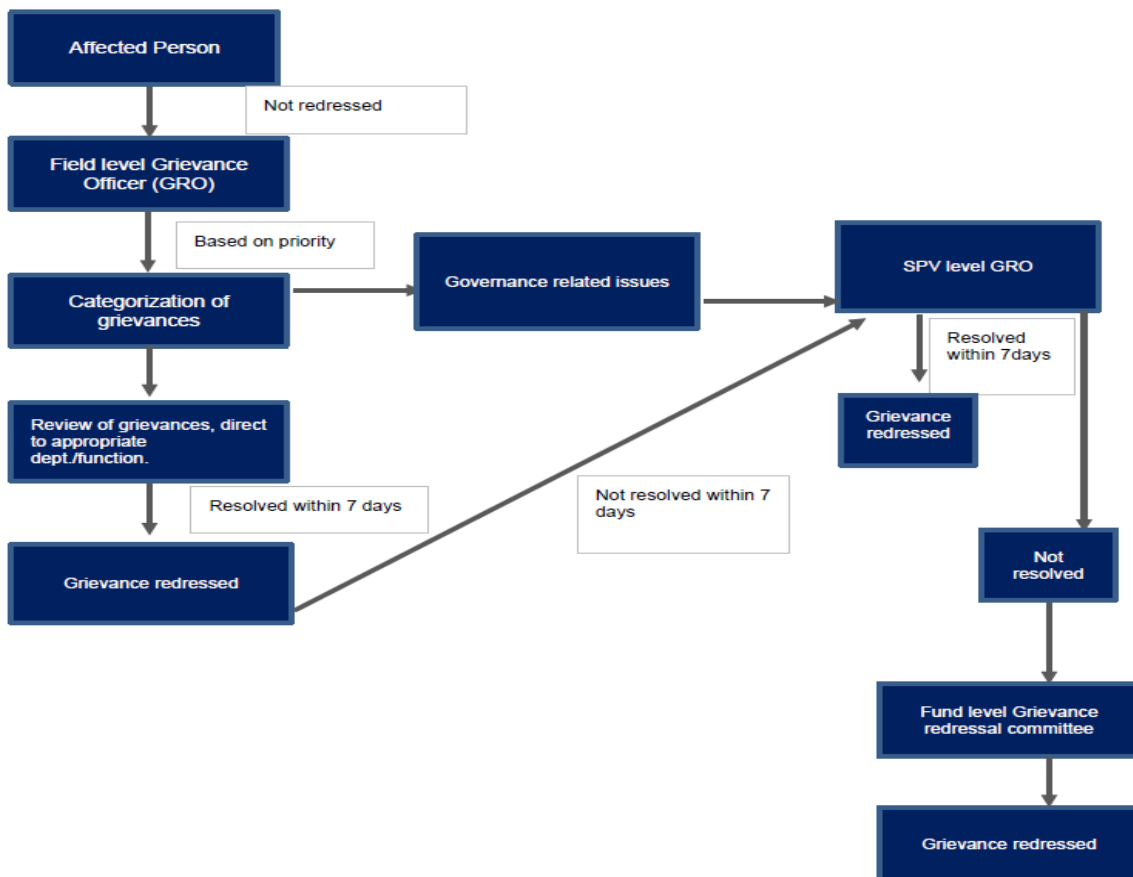
Chapter 9

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

42. The main objective of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism is to provide a transparent mechanism to resolve complaints in the project site. The field level grievance redressal officer (GRO) will be responsible for handling grievances at the site. All complaints to be logged in writing and maintained in a database. A log of all the grievances to be maintained by field GRO in an excel. Every grievance received will be identified with a grievance number and the same shall be communicated to aggrieved party as an acknowledgement by the field level GRO. Grievances will be redressed within 7 days from the date of lodging the complaints. If resolution attempts at the site level fail, the site will refer the complaints to the SPV level. In case, after 7 days, if there are still any unresolved issues, the complaints will be transferred to the Fund level Grievance Redressal Committee. The grievance log will be shared by the field level GRO with SPV level GRO and project lead of shelter fund on fortnightly basis.

The Grievance Redressal Policy is being adopted by the TNWWHCL, the SPV of the project.

Flow chart of Grievance Redressal Mechanism



Chapter 10

Field-Based Environmental Due Diligence

43. The project is currently in the stage of completion. This chapter ascertains presence of any residual environmental impacts due to implementation of works, and suggests appropriate, time-bound corrective measures to address those residual environmental impacts. The various aspects have been considered for such field-based environmental due diligence are elaborated below:

10.1 Inclusion of EMP in Contractor's contract agreement

44. The EMP has been included as part of the contractor's contract agreement. The costs for implementing the same have also been included in the contractor bid documents.

10.2 Compliance status during pre-construction, construction, and operation stage of the sub-project

45. The contractor has been adhering to the EMP plan as agreed during the pre-construction, construction of the project. The same shall be verified against the quarterly monitoring report being submitted by the contractor and through quarterly site visits to the project by the TNSF team.

10.3 Status of statutory permissions applicable/obtained to the sub-project

46. The following is the updated status of the statutory permissions applicable/ obtained under the project.

Table 9: Status of Statutory Permissions applicable to the sub-project

S. No	Applicable legal requirements	Regulatory authority/ Agency responsible	Status	Remarks
1.	Consent to Establish (CTE)/ Consent to Operate (CTO) under The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981 and The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	Not Applicable	There is no batching plant being set up and no STP constructed
3.	No Objection Certificate (NOC) for tree cutting	District revenue department/ Tehsil office	Not Applicable	The site is filled with weeds and shrubs and 5-10 old big trees. The land clearance activities for construction of the hostel may require cutting of trees.
4.	NOC for ground water withdrawal	State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre- Water resources department	Not Applicable	The water requirement is planned to be met from tankers

5.	Disposal of waste under the Construction and Demolition Waste (Management) Rules 2016	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	Applicable	During construction phase, to dispose demolition and construction waste such as debris, wood, metal scrap etc.
6.	Planning permit and approved building plan	Revenue department, Local Municipality body	Applicable (Provided in annexure 5)	The project plan has been approved by local authority.
7.	Registration under the building and other construction workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act 1996	Department of Labour, Government of Tamil Nadu	Applicable (Provided in annexure 5)	During construction phase

10.4 Residual Environmental Impacts and Time Bound Corrective Measures

51. There have been no residual environmental impacts arising due to the project and therefore not necessitating the need for corrective measures.

10.5 Public Consultations during project implementation and operation stages

47. The informal public consultations have been conducted for the project during preparation of the IEE report. Further, it would be carried out during implementation till closure of the Project and details shall be provided in semi-annual EMR.

10.6 Status of Grievances Received and Redressal

48. No grievances related to environmental safeguards till date have been recorded under the project. The same is being monitored through the quarterly monitoring reports and regular site visits.

10.7 Conclusions

49. There are no residual environmental impacts, therefore there are no corrective actions proposed to be implemented during the project. No grievances related to the environmental safeguards due to execution of works. Therefore, no additional studies or need for undertaking a detailed Environment Impact Assessment is required.

Chapter 11

Conclusions And Recommendations

50. This Initial Environment Examination (IEE) study examined the project in detail and examined the potential environmental impacts during the construction and operational phase of the project and associated mitigation measures are proposed. Many of the impacts are site specific and manageable i.e. Impacts can be avoided, or minimized. The proposed project site is not located in environmentally sensitive areas. Land acquisition is already completed without any dispute hence the physical and/or economic displacement of people shall not be required for project implementation.

51. Based on the findings of the IEE, the classification of the project as Category B is confirmed i.e. it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Hence no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with ADB SPS (2009).

52. The project has developed an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The EMP covers all aspects of construction phase and operational phase of the project. The EMP also has a detailed plan of implementation and monitoring the actions (Details of daily monitoring sheet provided in annexure 5). If there is any change in the project's approved plan, the EMP will need to be updated accordingly. In case there are any significant changes the current EMP may need to be revised again during the construction to reflect any impacts that were not anticipated during the pre-construction stage.

53. The TNPHC shall be required to implement, update and monitor the EMP during the project construction period. As clearly indicated in the EMP institutionalization of environmental compliance monitoring and capacity building of project and related staffs will be carried out during project implementation

54. The major recommendation for the project area as follows:

- a) Undertake the baselines environmental and social assessment before the beginning of construction activity.
- b) Develop a comprehensive stakeholder engagement and management plan for smooth disclosure of information.

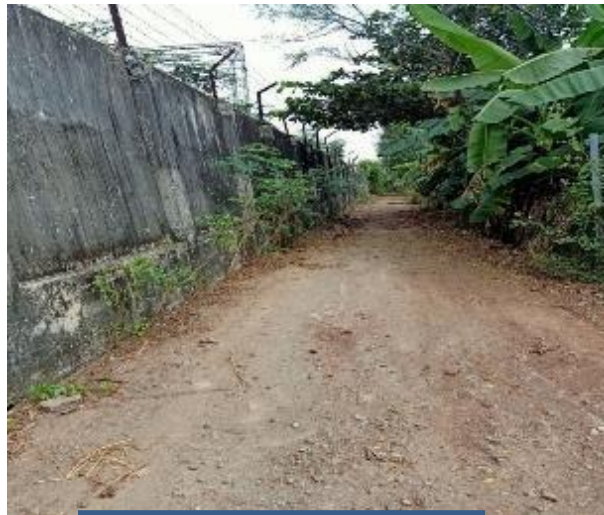
Annexures

Annexure -1 Site pictures

Service home entrance



Service home office



Boundary wall

Annexure-2 Applicable laws, Policy and Regulations

Laws, Policy and Regulations	Remarks
Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006	Applicable if the project site is more than 20,000 sq. mts.
ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009	This project has been Categorized as "B" category project.
Central Ground Water Authority Notification dated 24 th September 2020	There are two borewells at the site. If the water requirement is to be met from the existing borewell, then contractor must obtain NOC before water extraction.
The Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1986	To comply with applicable notified standards (including Water Act 1974 Air Act 1981)
The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981 and The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974 (For Consent to Operate and Consent to Establish)	Applicable during construction phase for following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Discharges from construction activities — Storage, handling and transport of hazardous materials
Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 and further amended	To comply with the noise standards.
The Hazardous and Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016	Applicable for the project if it deals with generation/handling/storage of hazardous waste.
Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016	Solid waste generated at the project site shall be managed and disposed in accordance with the MSW Rules
Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Rules, 2016	Applicable. During construction phase, to dispose demolition and construction waste, such as debris, wood, metal scrap etc.
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, and rules 1959	Not applicable.
Forest clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980	Not applicable. The proposed project site does not fall under forest area.
Coastal Regulation Zone under CRZ notification dated Jan, 1991 and amendments under The Environment Protection Act 1986	Not applicable. As the proposed project site does not fall within the 500 m from the High Tide Line.

Other applicable laws

1. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
2. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1979
3. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
4. Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
5. Tamil Nadu Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment

and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Rules, 2006
6. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Annexure 3: Health and Safety Plan/ Response and Measures for COVID 19

'To Do' List/ Protocol Daily Drill:

1. All workers to report some time earlier before the start of the shift. An attendance register is to
 - a. be maintained for each shift. Masks are mandatory and social distancing of at least 1m to be followed in the holding area. The focal point to provide information update.
2. The workers need to wash their hands thoroughly (for at least 20-30 seconds) with soap or use sanitizers just before reporting screening. Adequate provision for hand washing, soaps, sanitizers need to be made at the reporting location. Hand gloves mandatory for teams who are screening workmen, conducting medical check- up, disinfection
3. Health screening to be done for all workers in the shift - including temperature monitoring using a non- contact thermometer. Any worker reporting with temperature higher than 37.3°C shall be sent to the isolation quarters and periodic observation be made.
4. In case the worker shows symptoms of the pandemic (including COVID-19), the procedures as laid down by the national and state laws need to be followed for testing, quarantine of at least 14 days or hospitalization, depending upon individual case.
5. All the co-workers in the shift, and other persons with known contact history in the construction site should be quarantined for a period of at least 14 days, followed by regular check-ups/ observation/ examinations as laid down by the national and state laws.
6. The workers found fit need to proceed to work with all required personal protective equipment, e.g. masks, gloves, goggles, boots, helmets, harness, etc.
7. The workers be encouraged to avoid contact with co-workers as far as possible and wash their hands at regular intervals.
8. Lunch/meal break be staggered into two so that workers proceed for lunch/meal at different times.
9. There needs to be a provision of separate drinking bottles/cups for each worker, and these need to be cleaned thoroughly after meals.
10. Proper hand washing arrangement (water/soaps/sanitizers) needs to be ensured at eating locations. Hand washing facilities are ideally to be located within 5m of toilets and at close range of eating space.
11. The workers returning to the shift after lunch/meal break need to thoroughly wash their hands and follow the same procedure as that followed at the start of the shift.
12. At the close of shift, the workers need to thoroughly wash their hands with soap/sanitizers etc.
13. The PPE should be thoroughly washed/cleaned/sanitized (depending upon the type of PPE) after the shift ends.
14. The meal timings should be phased in each shift. There should be a difference of about 1 hour between two shifts and the sensitive areas of the workplace should be cleaned/ sanitized as far as possible.
15. The time between two shifts should be used for cleaning and sanitizing machines, hand tools and areas of regular contact - grab handles, control levers, steering wheels, control panels, etc. shall be regularly cleaned, and at the end of shifts used across shifts (or continuous operations) where operators/helpers change.

General Guidance Safety Person:

16. Site specific risk assessment needs to be undertaken and emergency preparedness plan be prepared for all sites, including camp sites and construction sites.

17. Protocols for medical treatment, etc. should be prepared/followed, including for reporting, referral, treatment and discharge as per national and state laws and other guidelines.
18. A health and safety officer/environment to be deployed as the focal point at all project sites, and wherever, the same is not in place, urgent action needs to be taken by the contractor to recruit someone.
19. Register for all the workers needs to be maintained, along with their health records. Prepare a profile of the workforce considering the following: i) Total number of workers who live in the labour camps; ii) Total number of workers who commute from their houses; iii) Number of male and female workers.
20. The Safety Person's will have non-discriminatory policy with respect to gender, race, colour, disability, political opinion, sexual orientation, age, religion, social or ethnic origin, or HIV status.
21. The safety Person will adhere to good gender practices.
22. Limit the number of workers on site at any one time to minimize contact, including exploring operations for multi-shift working rotation.
23. Entry/exit to the site should be documented. Transport vehicles used during construction activities to carry construction materials should be sanitized on regular basis (at least once a day).
24. Hygienic living conditions need to be ensured in the camp sites with regular/daily cleaning, adequate hand washing facilities. Adequate provision for solid waste management needs to be provided.
25. Provide health and safety training/orientation on COVID19, or any other pandemic, to all workers and staff. Some initiatives could be like training family members of construction workers to stitch masks and gloves to augment PPE.
26. Ensure adequacy of necessary supplies of energy, water, food, medical supplies, cleaning equipment, PPE (both for regular use and those for medical exigencies), etc.
27. Quarantine and isolation facilities should be established in the camps (WHO Guidelines). The isolation facilities should have separate and dedicated toilets with proper arrangement for cleaning and removal of feces.
28. Any medical waste produced during the care of ill workers should be disposed as per the national and state laws or relevant guidelines (e.g., WHO guidelines from time to time). PPE used for medical treatment/care purposes should be stored securely and kept separate from other waste. Current WHO recommendations are to clean utility gloves or heavy duty, reusable plastic aprons with soap and water and then decontaminate them with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution after each use. Single-use gloves (nitrile or latex) and gowns should be discarded after each use and not reused.
29. incentivize workers lodging in the local community to move to site accommodation.
30. The community should be made aware, through posters etc., of procedures put in place at site to address issues related to COVID-19. This should include all measures being implemented to limit or prohibit contact between workers and the community.
31. Additional guidance for good practice for Safety Persons:
32. Follow national orders/circulars/guidelines issued from time to time
33. Apply the guidelines/guidance notes referred in the document
34. Practice the Daily Drill and General Guidance above.

35. Camp sites and construction sites may require different approaches to avoid spread of COVID19.
36. Special care to be taken for supply chain related vehicles, personnel and material.
37. Provide Contactless attendance system

Annexure 4: Rapid Environmental Assessment Checklist

Country/Project Title:	Working Women's Hostel at Tambaram
Sector Division:	Urban Development

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting			
Is the project area Densely populated?		X	The site is located in a residential area and the adjoining areas are all government buildings. However the locality is not densely populated and the project area is a vacant land and is uninhabited.
Heavy with development activities?		X	The site is located at a prominent place in the Tambaram Sanitorium area. The site is surrounded on all four sides by government buildings including a One-stop center for women, an early intervention centers a private residential area on the other side.
Adjacent to or within any environmentally sensitive areas?			
Cultural heritage site		X	There are no prominent cultural heritage sites in the vicinity.
Protected Area		X	There are no protected areas in the vicinity of the site.
Wetland		X	There is no wetland in and around the project site
Mangrove		X	There are no coastal areas around the site.
Estuarine		X	There are no coastal areas around the site.
Buffer zone of protected area		X	In a 5km buffer zone considered for the project site, there are no protected areas. The nearest national park is at an approximate distance of 11 km from the site.
Special area for protecting biodiversity		X	There is no special area for protecting biodiversity in and around the area.
Bay		X	There are no coastal areas around the site.
B. Potential Environmental Impacts the Project will cause...			
Impacts on the sustainability of associated sanitation and solid waste disposal systems and their interactions with other urban services.	X		The project includes construction of a G+5 structure with a total capacity of 466 beds. The project will generate municipal solid waste during the construction phase and the operation phase. The construction waste will be reused to the maximum and the excess will be disposed to through authorized vendors.
Deterioration of surrounding environmental conditions due to rapid urban population growth, commercial and industrial activity, and increased waste generation to the point that both manmade and natural systems are overloaded and the capacities to manage these systems are overwhelmed?		X	The activity is within the permissible development activity and the local area plan.

Degradation of land and ecosystems (e.g., loss of wetlands and wild lands, coastal zones, watersheds and forests)?		X	The project site is far from these types of ecosystems.
Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?		X	The project does not involve any dislocation or involuntary resettlement of the people.
Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable group?		X	The project will not have an impact on any vulnerable group and indigenous people.
Degradation of cultural property, and loss of cultural heritage and tourism revenues?		X	The project is not located near any place of cultural importance
Degradation of aesthetic and property value loss?		X	The land is barren and vacant, so there will be no loss of aesthetic and property value.
Occupation of low-lying lands, floodplains and steep hillsides by squatters and low-income groups, and their exposure to increased health hazards and risks due to pollutive industries?		X	The project will be used for residential purpose and is not expected to cause any such impacts.
water resource problems (e.g., depletion/degradation of available water supply, deterioration for surface and ground water quality, and pollution of receiving waters)?	X		The project has obtained the requisite permissions for purchasing water for construction purposes and also has necessary permissions to withdraw ground water. During the operation phase, borewells will be constructed to meet the water requirements, for which requisite permissions have been obtained.
Air pollution due to urban emissions?	X		Minimal impacts are expected. The sources of air pollution will be from trucks transporting materials to the site, operation of diesel engine, and machinery use. The project will conduct regular ambient air quality monitoring tests at the project site.
Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical and biological hazards during project construction and operation?	X		This is anticipated during construction phase. Occupational health and safety hazards from construction works will be mitigated through the OHS measures, many of which are mandatory by regulation. The environmental management plan (EMP) of the project will provide measures to mitigate this impact.
Road blocking and temporary flooding due to land excavation during rainy season?		X	Excavation works will be limited to foundation works with the site boundary so it is not expected to cause any roadblock. The site drainage will be connected to rainwater harvesting structures
Noise and dust from construction activities?	X		This is anticipated but will be temporary during construction phase and limited to the project site.
Traffic disturbances due to construction material transport and wastes?	X		The access road will be utilized for the transportation of material and personnel during construction phase. The impact on traffic disturbance will be minimal and temporary during construction phase only. During the construction activity, utmost care will be taken to control the noise levels within the standards. Negligible noise will be generated during operational phase.

Temporary silt runoff due to construction?	X		This is anticipated if excavation works are undertaken during the rainy season. The EMP of the project will provide measures to avoid or minimize runoff, such as for example, avoiding or minimizing heavy excavation works during monsoon season, providing silt traps or canals around the site, etc.
Hazards to public health due to ambient, household and occupational pollution, thermal inversion, and smog formation?		X	Not anticipated for a housing development project. The construction activities will be carried out within the site boundaries only.
Water depletion and/or degradation?	X		During construction phase, there will be demand for water use for construction activities as well as for domestic purposes.
Overpaying of ground water, leading to land subsidence, lowered ground water table, and salinization?		X	The risk to the project from depleting ground water levels will be low.
Contamination of surface and ground waters due to improper waste disposal?			The wastewater generated will be disposed properly. Hence the risk of contamination is low.
Pollution of receiving waters resulting in amenity losses, fisheries and marine resource depletion, and health problems?		X	This is not anticipated. The project site is not near receiving bodies of water used for livelihood activities or drinking water supply.
Large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?		X	Temporary influx of construction workers during the construction phase will be there. The project will recruit migrant workers during the construction phase, however they will be housed within the site, therefore, this project will not cause significant burden to the infrastructure such as the water supply and sanitation during construction phase.
Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?	X		Not anticipated as workers will be housed within the site and EHS provides for mitigation measures in case such conflicts are encountered.
Risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during operation and construction?	X		The proposed project is only construction of housing facility for working women and there will not be any storage of hazardous chemicals (as per MSIHC rules). However, HSD will be used for DG sets and the waste/residue from the DG sets will be stored in the HDPE drums as per the hazardous guidelines.
Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?	X		Anticipated during construction phase. During accidental spills if any, spill contingency plan will be adopted to prevent the release of pollutant into the environment and will be managed as per the MSIHC guidelines. The study area is not much susceptible to floods, landslides, cloud bursts, and cyclones. The project site falls under the Seismic Zone-II (least active) according to the Indian Standard Seismic Zoning Map. Therefore, suitable earthquake design will be followed

Checklist for Preliminary Climate Risk Screening

Country/Project Title	Working Women's Hostel at Tambaram
Sector	Urban Development
Sub-sector	Urban Housing

Screening Questions		Score	Remarks
Location and Design of project	Is siting and/or routing of the project (or its components) likely to be affected by climate conditions including extreme weather-related events such as floods, droughts, storms, landslides?	0	The site is not vulnerable to earthquakes, floods, landslides, cloud bursts, or cyclones.
	Would the project design (e.g., the clearance for bridges) need to consider any hydro- meteorological parameters (e.g., sea-level, peak river flow, reliable water level, peak wind speed etc)?	0	No such effect envisaged.
Materials and Maintenance	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions (e.g. prevailing humidity level, temperature contrast between hot summer days and cold winter days, exposure to wind and humidity hydro-meteorological parameters likely affect the selection of project inputs over the life of project outputs (e.g. construction material)?	0	No such effect envisaged.
	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the maintenance (scheduling and cost) of project output(s)?	0	No such effect envisaged.
Performance of project outputs	Would weather/climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the performance (e.g. annual power production) of project output(s) (e.g. hydro-power generation facilities) throughout their design lifetime?	0	No such effect envisaged.
Cumulative score		0	

Options for answers and corresponding score are provided below:

Response	Score
Not Likely	0
Likely	1
Very Likely	2

Responses when added that provide a score of 0 will be considered low risk project. If adding all responses will result to a score of 1-4 and that no score of 2 was given to any single response, the project will be assigned a medium risk category. A total score of 5 or more (which include providing a score of 1 in all responses) or a 2 in any single response, will be categorized as high-risk project.

Result of Initial Screening (Low, Medium, High): **Low**.

Other Comments: Exposure of the site to climate change related hazard is low.

Annexure 5- Permits/Consents and Clearances

Building Permit

சிட்டுலபாக்கம் சிறப்புநிலை பேருராட்சி செயல் அலுவலர் அவர்களின் நடவடிக்கைகள்

பிறப்பிப்பவர்: திருமதி.நா.லதா, M.A.,

க.உ.எண் : 16/2020-21.

மு.மு.எண் : 317/2020

நாள்: 22.10.2020

பொருள் : கட்டிட வரைப்பட அனுமதி - சிட்டுலபாக்கம் சிறப்புநிலை பேருராட்சி - தாம்பரம் சானடோரியம், ஹோம் ரோடு, ஜட்ஜ் காலனி - ச.எண்.230/B, 231/1, 232, 233B/ 234B - தரை தளம், முதல் தளம், 2வது தளம், 3வது தளம், மற்றும் 4வது தளம் பகுதி 153 அறைகள் கொண்ட பணிபுரியும் மகளிர் தங்கும் விடுதி CMDA திட்ட அனுமதி (Planning Clearance) வழங்கப்பட்டது - கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதற்கு வரைபட அனுமதி வழங்குவது - சார்பாக.

பார்வை : 1) உறுப்பினர் / செயலர், சென்னை பெருநகர வளர்ச்சி குழும கடித எண். PP/INST/(B1)/0363/2020, நாள்: 26.08.2020.
2) மாவட்ட சமூக நல அலுவலர், நெ.43, காந்தி நகர், 2வது தெரு, இந்தியன் ஓவர்சீஸ் வங்கி அருகில் காஞ்சிபுரம் அவர்களின் கடித ந.க.எண்.1451/அ1/2013, நாள்: 23.09.2020, 05.10.2020

This Proceedings issued by Executive Officer of Sitlapakkam Special Grade Town Panchayat giving Building permission WWH of GF, 1F, 2F, 3F & 4F consists of 154 rooms located in S.No. 230/B, 231/1, 232, 233B, 234B in Tambaram Sanitorium, Home Road, Judge Colony.

In first para, it is stated that the CMDA gives Planning Permission for the WWH.

In the second para, it is stated that the District Social Welfare Officer, Kancheepuram the proposed WWH is Government project by Social Welfare Department, hence exemption sought for payment of scrutiny fee or any other fee.

In the 3rd and 4th para, based on the above statements, building permission is given with the following conditions. Sanctioned building permission is attached. This permission is valid for 5 years from 22-10-202 to 21-10-2025.

1. Space should be provided in all sides as mentioned in plan
2. Should be compiled the Tamil Nadu Municipalities Act and CMDA Rules
3. Should be built only in approved place
4. Approved plan should be kept in site to show the inspecting officers
5. Construction should be completed in the said period, otherwise again apply for approval
6. If any change wishes to carry, necessary prior permission should be obtained.
7. Executive Officer has the power to cancel in view of getting permission by false entries or against building rules
8. Rainwater harvesting setup should be made based on the plan. Failure fine will be levied and only after placing RWH, NOC will be issued and calculation of Property tax will taken.
9. Public health should not disturbed on any time.
10. Applicant should made utilise only after getting NOC
11. Necessary drainage water system to be made. And necessary drinking water arrangement should be made
12. Necessary permission should be obtained from Health officials, Labour Welfare Department, CMDA if the building is meant for factories or for labourers.
13. After completion of construction NOC to get EB, Water connection will be issued. Any deviation in construction the NOC will rejected

14. Executive officer should be informed within 15 days of completion
15. Necessary precautions (like sign board, borewell cover, fencing) should be taken for making well, borewell
16. Water heating equipment by solar power should be placed for building area of 150 Sq.m
17. CMDA Plan Clearance/Town Panchayat Plan permission is not confirmed land ownership to applicant. If the submitted documents submitted prior to permission are found wrong this permission will be cancelled
18. Regarding ownership of land can be decided by appropriate court not by CMDA/Town Panchayat
19. Your Department to pay any charges levied by AG Audit/Local Fund audit for making this approval without any charge.

Labour Licence

The Interstate Migrant Workmen ACT, 1979

FORM VIII

(See Rule 11 (1))

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Office of the licensing officer

Licence.No.ISM/76/2022

Dated: 01/08/2022

Fee paid : Rs.2,500/-
(Chalan No:336, Dt:27.04.2022)

LICENCE

1. Licence is hereby granted **M/s Unic Associates, D.No.19, King Castle, 1st Floor, I Block, 1st Main Road, Anna Nagar East, Chennai – 600 102.** Under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the **Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979** subject to the conditions specified in Annexure.

2. This Licence is for doing the work of (Nature of work) “ **Construction Work** ” in the Establishment of (Name of the principal employer) **M/s Assistant Executive Engineer, TNHPCL, Division –II, No.55/1 & 55/2, Old Inspectors Qtrs, TSP 11 Bn, Avadi, Chennai – 600 054.** Place of work) **S.No.230B, 231/1,2,232,233B,234B,Judge Colony Road, Tambaram Sanatorium, Chengalpattu – 60047.**

3. This License shall remain in force till **31.12.2022**


Signature and Seal of Licensing Officer
Deputy Director (BOW) Kanchipuram
Industrial Safety and Health,
@ Guindy, Chennai-600 032

RENEWAL (Rule 14)

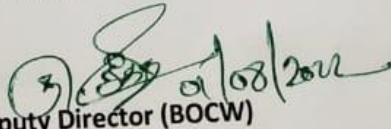
Date of Renewal	Fee paid for renewal	Date of expiry	Signature and Seal of Licensing Officer.

ANNEXURE

The Licence is subject to the following conditions:

1. The Licence shall be non – transferable.
2. The number of workmen employed as contract labour in the establishment shall not, on any day, exceed **50 (Fifty Workers only)**
3. Except as provided in the rules the fees paid for the grant or, as the case may be, for renewal of the licence shall be non-refundable.
4. The rates of wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall not be less than the rates prescribed for the Schedule of employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, where applicable, and where the rates have been fixed by agreement, settlement or award, not less than the rates fixed.
5. In cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the Principal Employer of the establishment, the rates of wages, holidays, the hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment. In the case of any disagreement with regard to the same or similar kind of work the same shall be decided by the Registering Officer having jurisdiction over the area. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Registering Officer may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner of Labour within thirty days from the date of receipt of such decision and his decision shall be final.
6. In other cases the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be such as may be specified in this behalf by the Commissioner of Labour.
7. In every establishment where 20 or more women are ordinarily employed as contract labour, there shall be provided 2 rooms of reasonable dimensions for the use of their children under the age of six years. One of such rooms would be used as a play room for the children and the other as bed room for the children. For this purpose the contractor shall supply adequate number of toys and games in the play room and sufficient number of cots and beddings in the sleeping room. The standard of construction and maintenance of the crèches may be such as may be specified in this behalf by the Commissioner of Labour.
8. The Licensee shall notify any change in the number of workmen or the conditions of work to the Licensing Officer.
9. A copy of the Licence shall be displayed prominently at the premises where the contract work is being carried on.
10. The License shall within fifteen days of commencement and completion of each contract work submit a return to the Inspector appointed under Sec.28 of act intimating the date of the commencement or, as the case may be completion of such contract work in form VI-A)

**Security Deposit through NSC Bond A/c No:020042699453, Dated: 22/06/2022, Rs.25,000/-
(Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only)**


Deputy Director (BOCW)
Industrial Safety & Health, Kancheepuram
Deputy Director (BOCW) Kanchipuram
Industrial Safety and Health,
@ Guindy, Chennai-600 032