



Government of Bihar
Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojana
Environmental Code of Practices

2016



Bihar Rural Road Development Agency (BRRDA)
Rural Works Department



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Abbreviations

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CD Structures	Cross Drainage Structures
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
DPR	Detailed Project Report
ECOP	Environmental Code of Practice
GP	Gram Panchayat
GS	Gram Sabha
GSB	Granular Sub- Grade
HFL	High Flood Level
IRC	Indian Roads Congress
IS	Indian Standards
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NOC	No-Objection Certificate
NREGA	National Rural Employment Act
NQM	National Quality Monitor
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PIU	Programme Implementation Units
MMGSY	Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PUC	Pollution under Control
RoW	Right of Way
S W Plains	South West Plains
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
WBM	Water Bound Macadam

ECoP-1.0 Planning and Design

1.1 General

1.1.1 This code of practice details the factors to be considered during project preparation to avoid/address environmental concerns through modifications in project design and incorporation of mitigation measures. Guidelines specified in the IRC: SP-20:2002 and SP-48 for project preparation are to be followed in conjunction with the measures suggested as part of this ECoP.

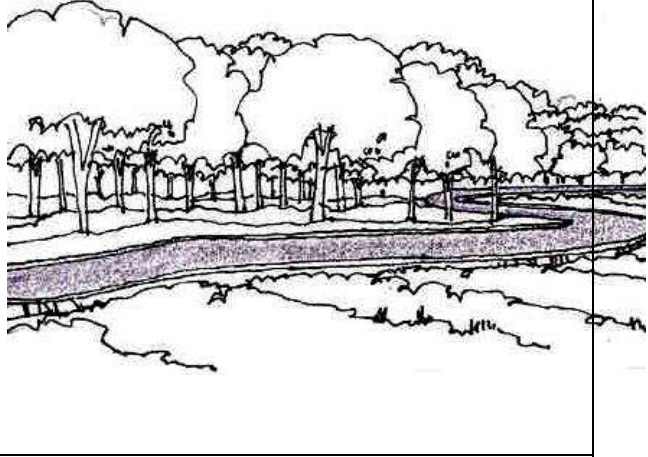
1.2 Finalization of Alignment

1.2.1 All requirements of Section 1.5 of IRC: SP-20: 2002 in selection of alignment should be met with. In addition, adequate consultations with the communities to identify the concerns and preferences need to be taken up during selection of the alignment. Rural roads, being low volume roads, shall be aligned to follow the natural topography. Finalisation of alignment shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions presented below.

The alignment should be...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Short• Easy and safe to construct and maintain• Economical• Laid on firm ground• Aesthetic and• Having least adverse environmental impacts.

1.2.2.1 Alignment shall conform to the natural topography as far as possible to avoid excessive cut and fill.

1.2.2 An inventory of all environmental features along the proposed road is to be prepared and marked on a revenue map. This would be conducted by the PIU in co-ordination with the local community and the revenue officials through transects walk. Consultations with the local communities are to be conducted during these transects to obtain their suggestions and incorporate their concerns to address the potential environmental impacts. Suggestions of the community during the transect walk are to be incorporated, to the extent possible, while finalising the alignment. The methodology for conduct of transect shall be as per **ECoP-20.0**, “Consultations for Environmental Aspects”.

<p>Prepare an Inventory of the following ...</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees • Forests (if any) • Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings • Irrigation water courses • Water bodies • Grazing lands • Cultural properties • Utilities • Community facilities • Schools • Hospitals • Major junctions • Seasonal markets or cultural congregations • Location for Ramps, Cattle Crossing and Bus Bay • Location for stacking maintenance material • Location for ducts for threading agricultural pipes 	<p style="text-align: center;">Route Alignment to avoid felling trees</p>

1.2.3 In case of flood prone areas and/or areas with very flat slopes, hydrological surveys have to be conducted before alignment finalisation. Inputs derived from these surveys such as the need for provision of culverts/bridges or other cross/roadside drainage structures should be considered in the alignment finalisation. Routes involving higher costs on drainage compared to alternative routes should be avoided.

1.3 Design considerations

1.3.1 All the rural road designs should conform to the specifications of IRC:SP-20:2002, “Rural Roads Manual”. Additional measures suggested for minimisation of environmental impacts, safety of road users and for enhancement of community benefits are indicated in this ECoP. Where it is necessary to deviate from the IRC specifications, the following design considerations shall be the absolute minimum.

1.3.2 Design Speed: Ruling design speed may be reduced to 40 km/hr from 50 km/hr in plain and 35 km/hr in rolling terrain. This speed is to be followed in link roads less than 10km length without any further relaxation. The minimum speed may however be relaxed (on case to case basis) in case of existing alignment where it may not be possible to realign the roads as it may involve excessive cutting or filling and where there are geometric constraints such as trees and small water channels already exist on either side of the road. The minimum speed can also be relaxed in village/built up area where the available right of way may be narrow.

<p>Recommended Practices for Alignment Finalisation...</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise existing revenue tracts as far as possible • Follow natural topography • Conform alignment to within property boundaries within village areas • Adopt geometrics that do not compromise on safety requirements • Avoid crossing power transmission lines, water mains, gas lines etc • Avoid alignments affecting vegetation and felling of trees • Avoid alignments close to streams • Avoid encroachment of water bodies and • Avoid passing through natural habitats as designated forests, sanctuaries, national parks and wetlands

1.3.3 Roadway Width (Formation width): All the roads are to be designed as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) standards and also the practice under PMGSY guidelines, which require total formation width of 5.5 m to 6 m consisting of 3.75/3.0 m carriageway and 1.125/1.5 m shoulder on either side

Low embankment height reduces...

- Quantity of earth work
- Redevelopment costs of borrow areas
- Requirement of land for construction of road

depending upon traffic intensity. However, in some situations, where there are geometric constraints such as trees and small water channels already exist on either side of the road –leaving practically no flexibility for any widening. Thus, instead of following a fixed carriageway and shoulder width, the total roadway width would be adjusted on case to case basis considering the available right of way and passing places at suitable places will be provided for smooth passage of traffic. In built up village area, in some cases access may be required to the social or Panchayat headquarters, in such cases the village road may be improved on the available right of way without demolishing existing structures to provide minimum access.

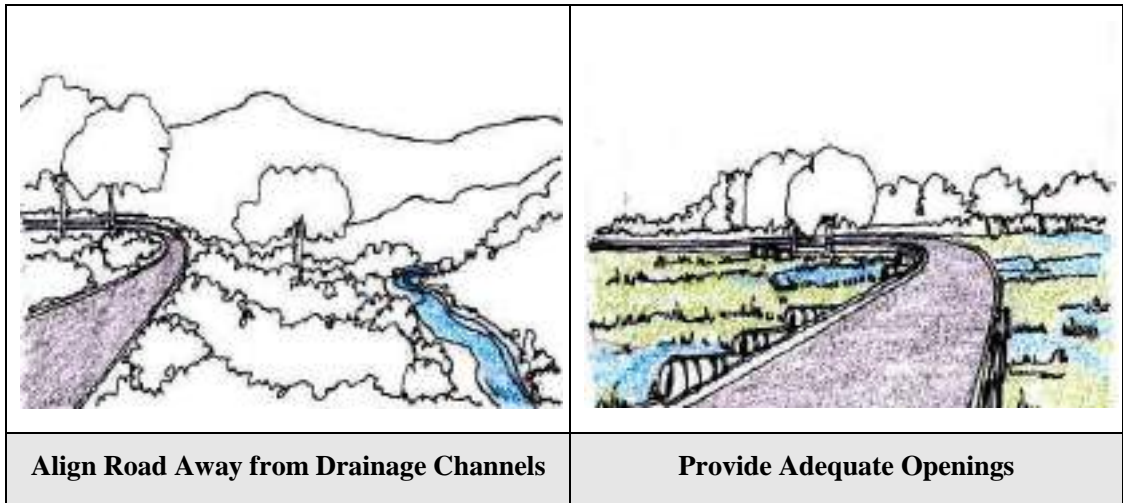
1.3.4 Carriageway Width: Standard carriageway width of 3.75/3.00 m and 1.125/1.5 m shoulders is to be adopted on all roads depending upon traffic intensity. However, in some situations, where there are geometric constraints such as trees and small water channels already exist on either side of the road –leaving practically no flexibility for any widening. Thus, instead of following a fixed carriageway and shoulder width, the total roadway width would be adjusted on case to case basis considering the available right of way and passing places at suitable places will be provided for smooth passage of traffic. In built up village area, in some cases access may be required to the social or Panchayat headquarters, in such cases the village road may be improved on the available right of way without demolishing existing structures to provide minimum access.

1.3.5 Embankment height: In flood prone areas, height of embankment shall not be reduced and shall be a minimum of 0.6m above normal Flood level. (Based on data of last five years).

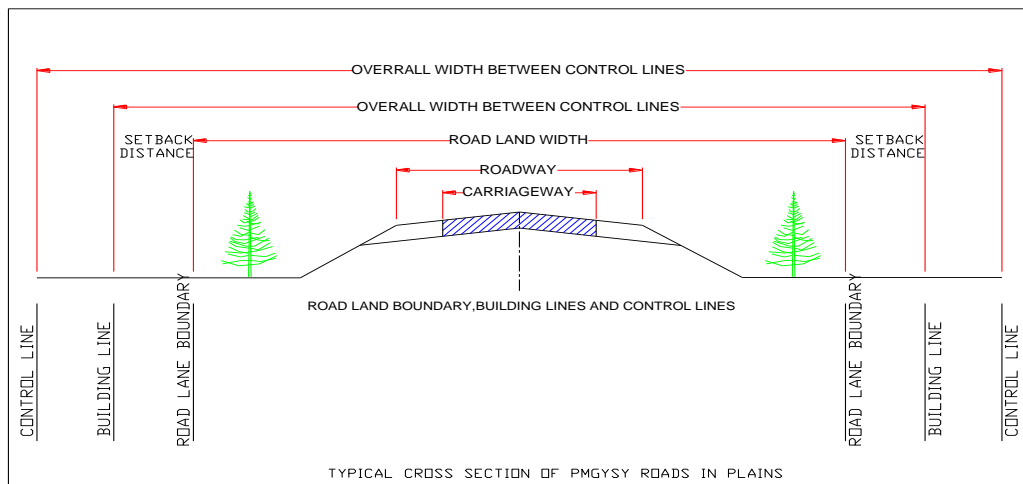
1.3.6 Geometrics: (i) In plain and rolling terrain the alignment should be designed for maximum possible radius of curves. Depending upon the land availability Junction design of access road with collector road will be made in conformity with IRC: SP-20: 2002 for both sight distance and flaring requirements.

However geometric standards may be relaxed where available RoW is less particularly in built up areas with proper safety signage.

1.3.7 Drainage: For large catchment areas with low ground slopes, the accumulation of water cause flooding on the up-stream of the road. The increased velocity of water passing through the culverts causes scour on the down-stream and alters natural ground levels and scour of land. Hydrological studies are to be conducted in large catchment areas to limit the afflux and provide adequate waterway for cross-drainage structures.



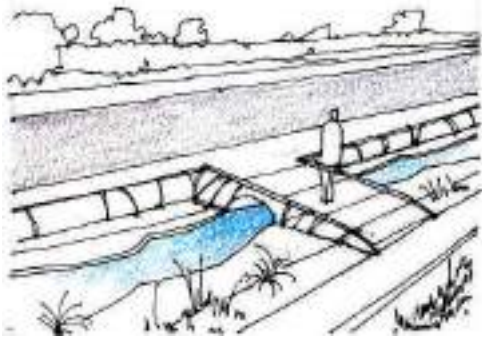
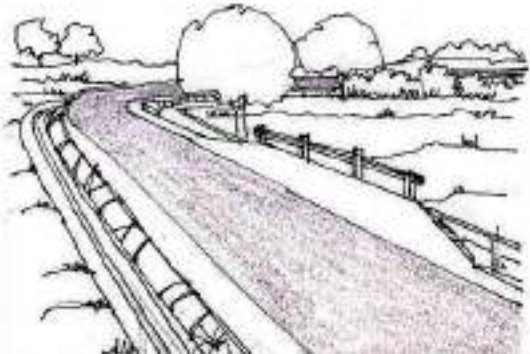
1.3.8 Built up areas: It should be ensured that the road level in built up areas is lower than the plinth of the adjoining houses and drains are provided to drain the storm water



Typical Cross Sections - MMGSY Road

1.3.9 Enhancements

- i. Cattle crossings to be provided at normal crossing routes for safety of both cattle and road user.
- ii. Ramps for access to and from agriculture lands for cross traffic are to be provided to avoid damage to embankment and roadside drain.
- iii. All CD works shall have steps constructed for inspection, repair and maintenance purpose.
- iv. Shoulders should be paved at destination/roadside villages and provide bus bays to avoid traffic obstruction and to provide for turning radius wherever feasible.
- v. Where possible, the embankment should be widened to provide a platform for stacking material for maintenance and to ensure that the shoulders are kept free for movement of traffic.
- vi. Wherever necessary appropriate 300mm ducts should be provided to enable cultivators to thread agricultural pipes for irrigating their fields lying on either side of the proposed road. The invert level of such ducts shall be about 300mm above normal flood level.

	
<p>Ramp for Lateral Traffic/ Cattle crossing</p>	<p>Widening of Shoulders for Storing Maintenance Materials</p>

1.3.10 Community Concerns: Community concerns, expressed during consultations are to be addressed to the extent possible in the design of the road. The concerns need to be documented (format in annexure). In case any of the measures are not incorporated, the same needs to be intimated to the community with adequate explanation after design finalization.

1.3.11 Road Signage: Adequate informatory, cautionary and warning road signs should be provided to ensure traffic safety, especially in the event of adoption of lower standards. The signboards should be placed such that they do not block the line of sight.

Key environmental concerns to be mitigated...

- Land, including loss of productive topsoil
- Drainage
- Land use and livelihood
- Vegetation, cutting of trees
- Forests, wild life, fisheries and aquatic habitat
- Water bodies and water quality
- Slope stability
- Wetlands
- Structures and
- Common property resources
- Disposal of excess material from cut sections

1.4 Environmental Considerations

1.4.1 Environmental considerations for various activities and sub-activities in the project are presented in the Table 1-4. Measures for the same are to be incorporated in the project preparation stage to offset environmental impacts in the subsequent stages (Table 1-3). The measures shall be in conformance with the ECoP referred against the activities.

1.4.2 Corridors prioritized as per the core network shall be subjected to screening¹ as per the screening checklist (Annexure-1). The roads so screened as per the checklist shall be subjected to greater analysis in the DPR for the issue/s due to which it is screened.

1.4.3 Environmental concerns of the community shall be incorporated to the extent possible in the project preparation and in the subsequent stages of the project. This is achieved through various consultation tools by PIU or Contractor as per the Table 1-1.

¹ Screening is not meant to be deterrent for selection of a road. The screening process is intended to facilitate identification of scope for analysis in the DPR stage.

Table 1-1: Consultations to be conducted in various stages of the project

Sl.No.	Stage/Activities	Responsible Agencies	Stakeholder	Tools & Techniques	Desired Outputs	Reference
1	Project Prioritization					
1.1	Dissemination of Core network (completed)	PIU	Community / Peoples representatives	Display of list of villages and length of corridor maps at gram panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing awareness of community about MMGSY Transparency in selection of roads 	Resettlement Framework
2	Project Preparation					
2.1	Dissemination of project information	PIU	Community	Distribution of Project Information Brochure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation of communities Increasing awareness of community about roles and responsibilities 	Resettlement Framework
2.2	Finalisation of Alignment	PIU	Community /Rev. Dept	Transect Walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of environmental features, identification of sites, identification of PAPs 	ECoP-1
2.3	Formal Consultations with PAPs	PIU	Community	Focus group discussions, public meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information on environmental concerns incorporated/not incorporated into design 	Annexure 20 -2
2.4	Formal Consultation with Flood Control/ Irrigation Department	PIU	Community/PI U	Focus discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about the Flood Prone areas 	ECoP 1A
3	Implementation Stage					
3.1	Consultations for temporary use of land	Contractor	Community / land owner	Individual consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking consent on temporary use of land and setting terms of use 	ECoP-3.0 ECoP-5.0 ECoP-6.0 ECoP-10.0 ECoP-13.0 ECoP-14.0
3.2	Consultations for extraction of water	Contractor	Community / Well owner	Individual consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking consent on extraction of water 	ECoP-8.0
3.3	Consultations for relocation	PIU	Community	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area for relocation of utilities and cultural properties 	ECoP-2.0 ECoP-15.0
3.4	Consultation for tree plantation	PIU	Community	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of persons for tree plantation Location for plantation 	ECoP-16.0
3.5	Consultation for avoiding induced development	PIU	Community	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitizing community on effects of Induced development Identification of locations for avoiding/promoting induced development on community land 	ECoP-17.0

1.4.4 Towards implementation of the environmental provisions by the contractor as per the ECoPs, he shall nominate one of his senior personnel to ensure that the construction practices comply with the ECoPs.

1.5 Compliance to Legal Requirements

1.5.1 The clearance requirements as per the various legislations in force towards the conservation of the environment during the various project stages, as applicable to the project are presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Consents and Clearance Requirements - MMGSY

Project Stage	Activity requiring clearance (if)	Agency from whom clearance to be sought	Legislative requirement	Responsibility
Pre Construcion	Diversion of Forest Land	Forest Department	Forest Conservation Act 1980	PIU
	Alignment through Sensitive Areas	Forest Department. Wildlife Department	Forest (Conservation) Rule 1980, The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, etc	PIU
	Alignment through Flood prone areas	Flood Control/ Irrigation Department	Irrigation Acts of the states eg 'Bihar Irrigation Act 1997' & "The Bihar Irrigation, Flood Management & Drainage Rules 2003'	PIU
	Water for Construction	Ground Water Board WB, Irrigation department/ Communitys	Control on setting up of Tube Wells in notified areas	Contractor
	Wild Life Protection	Wild Life Department/ Forest Department	Wildlife Protection Acts if alignment passes through environmental protected areas under The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	PIU
	Stone Quarry	Mining Department and District Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority	Bihar Minor Mineral Concession Rules EIA Notification 2006 and subsequent amendments under The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	Contractor
	Earth Borrow Area and Sand Mining	Mining Department and District Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority	EIA Notification 2006 and subsequent amendments under The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	Contractor
Construction	Setting up and O&M of Hot Mix Plants	State Pollution Control Board	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 & Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules,. 2008	Contractor
	Noise from construction	State Pollution Control Board	The Noise Pollution. (Regulation And Control). Rules, 2000	Contractor
	Safety And Health Measures of Construction Works	Labour Department	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment. And Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	Contractor
	Construction & Demolition Wastes	Local Authority	The Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016	Contractor
	Blasting operation	Indian Explosives Mining Department	Indian Explosive Rules 1983	Contractor
	Operation of equipment and machinery	Road Transport Office, Pollution Control Board	Motor Vehicles Act, Emission Norms and Standards	Contractor
	Labour laws	Department of Labour	Minimum Wages Act/ Other Labour Laws	Contractor

1.5.2 The bid document shall include the various applicable clearances pertaining to environmental management and shall contain the necessary procedures for compliance of the same.

1.5.3 The site for construction shall be handed over to the contractor, free from encumbrances and encroachments. Forest clearances, if required shall be obtained prior to start of the project and utilities shall be relocated before handing over the site.

1.6 Integrating Environmental Provisions in Bid Documents

1.6.1 The design and environmental considerations discussed above have to be incorporated suitably in the DPR and the bid document to ensure implementation. Towards this end, the following steps should be taken by the PIU:

1.6.1.1 Detailed Drawings if any for the environmental provisions as per the environmental codes of practice, as required, are to be included in the DPR viz., ECoP-1.0 (Project Planning & Design) Widening of carriageway for bus stops and bus-bays, widening at junctions, ECoP-3.0, Construction Camp, ECoP-11.0, Water bodies and ECoP-15.0, Cultural Properties.. The drawings are to include specifications of the materials used and also the detailed bill of quantities in the bid document.

Construction scheduling – factors to consider...

- Overall scheduling to incorporate climatic factors, snow fall, harsh weather conditions
- Agricultural practices and harvesting seasons
- Timing of specific activities to avoid special weather conditions
- Events of importance in the project area as festive seasons etc
- Availability of local labour during harvest seasons

1.6.1.2 Cost implications of environmental measures suggested by the environmental codes of practice have to be included in the estimates for the project but the state government are expected to make land available free of all encumbrance. Cost of restoration of common property resources, as detailed in social management plan, are expected to be met by the state government

1.6.1.3 Monitoring arrangements towards the implementation of the environmental provisions are to be specified. The reporting formats are provided as per the ECoP-18.0, “Environment Audit”.

1.6.1.4 The contractor is expected to submit for approval of the engineer, the general methods, arrangements, orders and timing for all the activities in the works along with monthly cash flow. In scheduling the construction works, it is expected that the contractor considers all the risks and schedule the

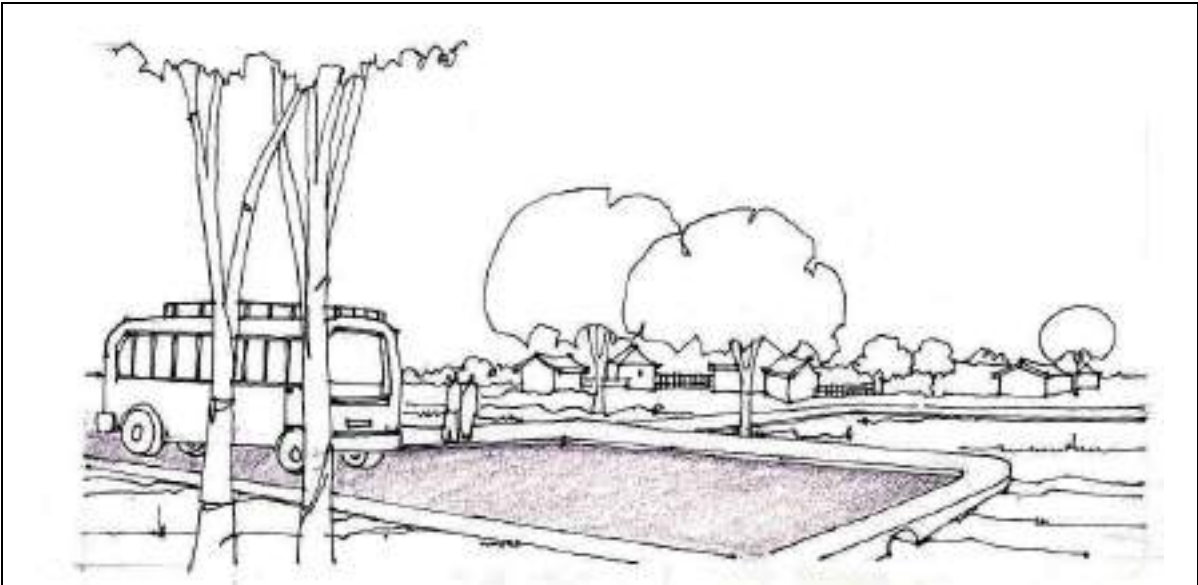
Timing of activities - factors to consider...

- If there is a time lag (more than a fortnight) between WBM and black-topping, the surface needs to be suitably blinded and may have to be rerolled as per the instructions of the Engineer of the PIU.
- The time lag between the prime coat and the final black-topping shall be minimum and in any event be not more than 3 days.
- Sealed coat shall immediately follow the 20mm carpet on the same day.

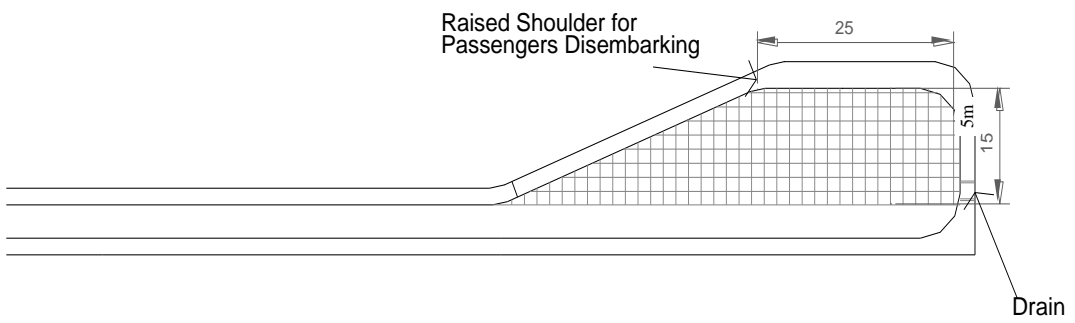
activities, which are likely to be impacted by weather phenomenon in a period in which these phenomenon are unlikely to occur. This would also need review and final approval of the engineer. In view of the above approval, the milestones indicated at Para 24 of “Standards Bidding Document-Contract Data to General Conditions of Contract”, to be achieved during the contract period may be suitably amended.

1.6.2 The environmental concerns to be addressed in the preparation of DPR are detailed out in the

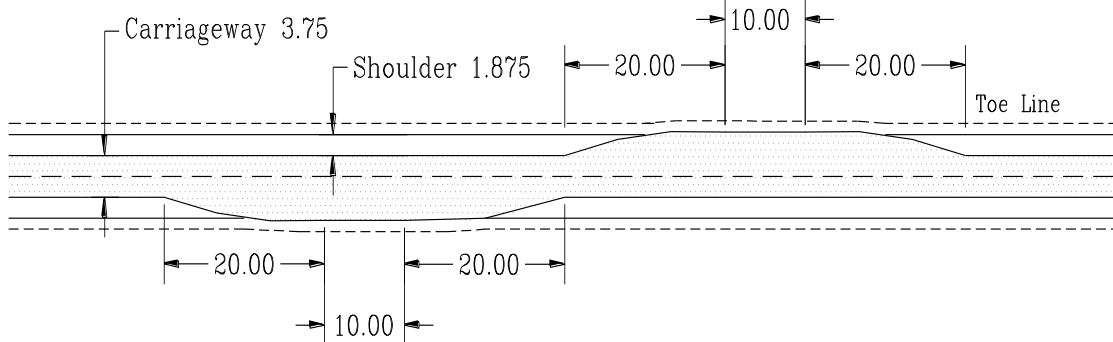
Table 1-3 and Table 1-4.



Widening of Carriageway at Destination



Widening of Carriageway for Turning Radius at the Stops



Widening for Bus-Bays on Routes

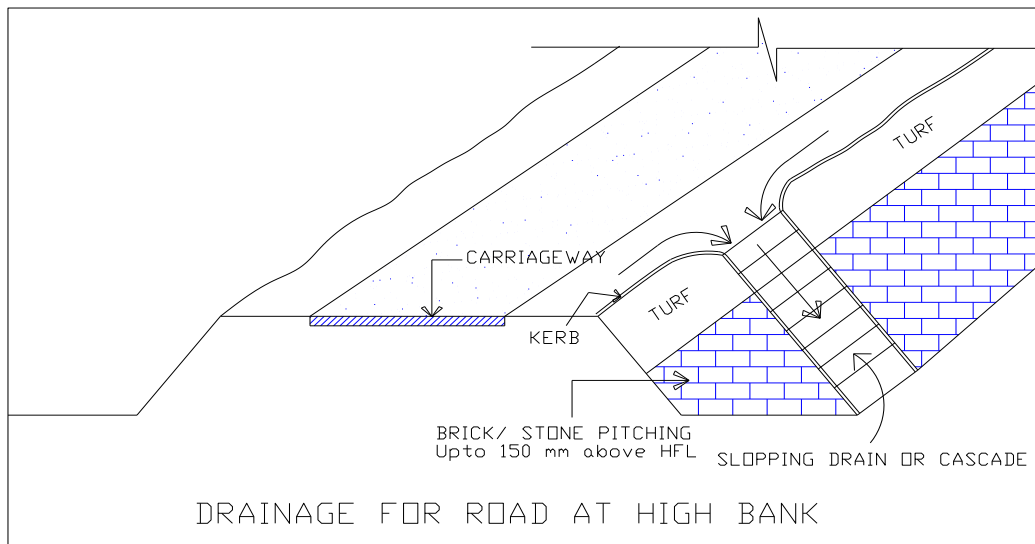
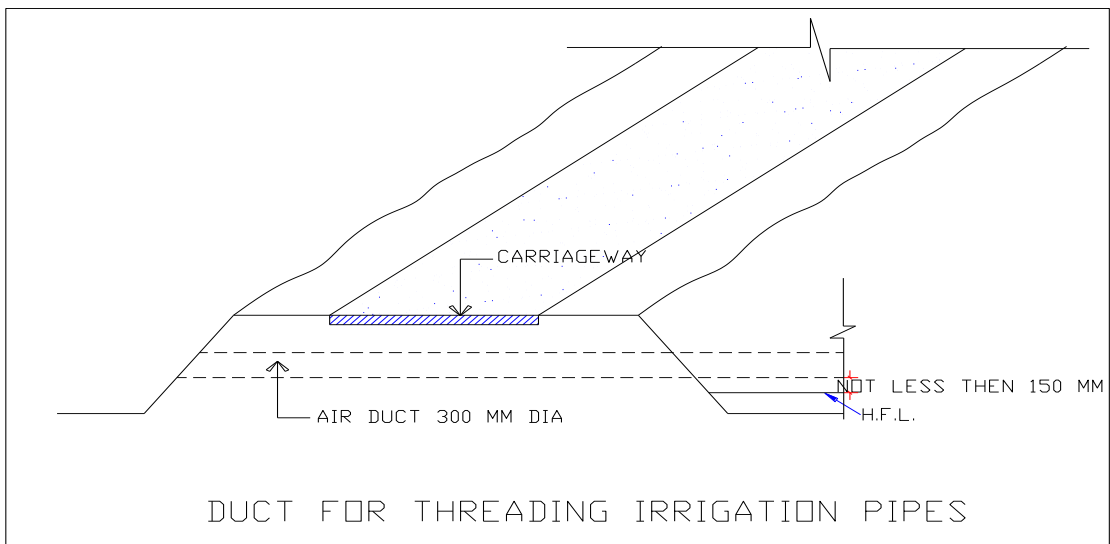
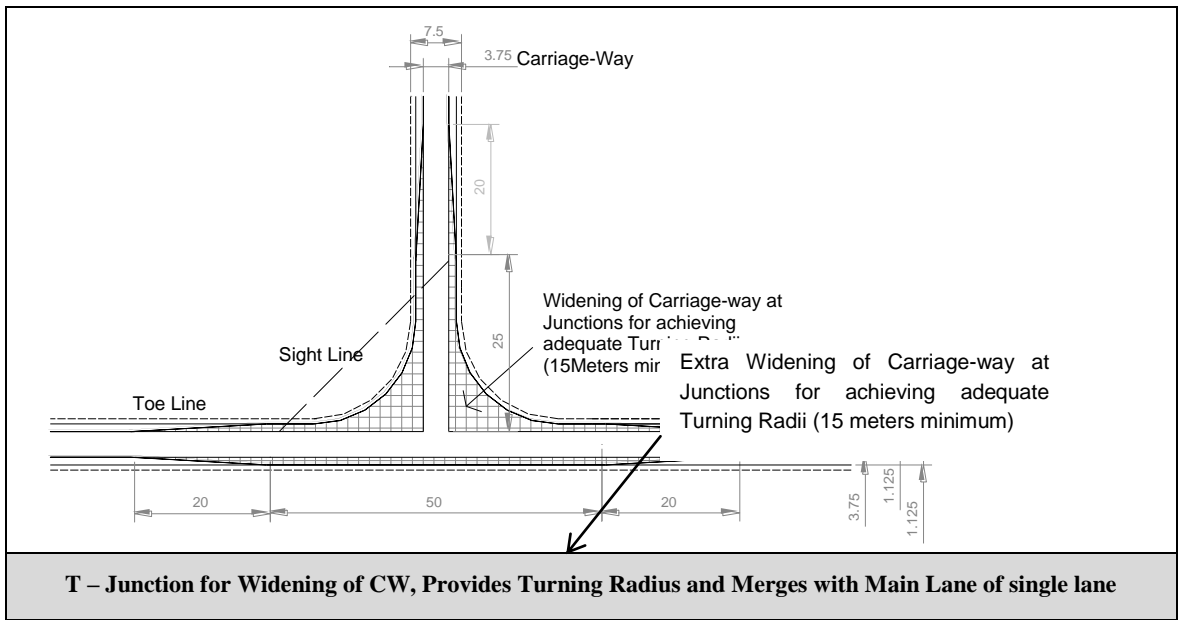


Table 1-3: Environmental Concerns in DPR preparation

S.No.	Activity	Items to consider	Measures to address	Detailed in
1.0	Transact Walk	Trees	Inventorisation of environmental features Avoidance, design modifications to minimize adverse environmental impacts Incorporating community concerns into finalizing alignment	ECoP 1.0/ 1.0A
		Forests		
		Drainage lines / Rivers / water crossings		
		Flood Prone Areas if any		
		Irrigation Water Courses		
		Water bodies		
		Grazing Lands		
		Cultural Properties		
		Utilities		
		Community Facilities		
		Major Junctions		
		Seasonal Markets or Cultural Congregations		
		Location for Ramps, Cattle Crossing and Bus Bay		
		Location for stacking maintenance material		
Location of areas for disposal of debris				
Location for ducts for threading agricultural pipes				
2.0	Detailed Surveys	Hydrological surveys in flood prone areas	Identification of flood prone areas and measures to avoid high afflux Identification of agricultural use of land	ECoP 1.0/1A
3.0	Identification of material sources	Borrow Material	Utilizing alternative materials	ECoP 4.0
			Minimize requirements through design modifications	ECoP 5.0
			Location criteria	
		Quarry Material	Utilizing alternative materials	ECoP 4.0
			Material extraction from existing quarries	ECoP 7.0
		Water Availability	Identification of perennial/community/private sources	ECoP 8.0
Scheduling construction to suit water availability				
Utilizing community water sources without conflict of uses				
4.0	Assessment of Environmental Impacts	Climatic Factors	Scheduling construction considering the special weather phenomena	ECoP 1.0
		Water Bodies	Provision of silt fencing	ECoP 11.0
			Rehabilitation of water bodies	ECoP 20.0
		Stability of slopes	Measures for slope stabilization	ECoP 9.0
		Soil erosion	Erosion control measures	ECoP 9.0
		Land use changes	Land use control measures adjacent to the road	ECoP 17.0
			Empowering community/ Road Authority to regulate development along road side	
		Agriculture lands	Avoidance from setting up construction camps, borrow areas	ECoP 3.0,
			Conservation of top soil	ECoP 5.0
			Site restoration after construction	ECoP 6.0
Cultural properties	Avoidance through design modifications	ECoP 15.0		
	Planning for Relocation & rehabilitation			

S.No.	Activity	Items to consider	Measures to address	Detailed in
		Common Property Resources	Avoidance through design modification	ECoP 1.0
			Planning for Relocation of consultation with community	
		Drainage	Provision of adequate number of CD Structures	ECoP 12.0
		Trees	Compensatory plantation & arrangements for roadside plantation	ECoP 16.0
		Forest areas	Avoidance through design modifications	ECoP 16.0
			Environment Management measures during construction	ECoP 19.0
		Natural Habitats/ Bio-diversity	Avoidance through design modification or formulating additional measures for avoiding impacts	ECoP 19.0
5.0	Precautionary measures during construction to avoid environmental impacts	Top soil	Stockpile Topsoil and Preservation	ECoP 6.0
		Construction sites	Provision of Pollution Control Measures	ECoP 13.0
			All measures to Ensure Public & Worker's Health/Safety	ECoP 14.0
			Water Management	ECoP 10.0
		Construction camps	Criteria for Identification of sites and Infrastructure arrangements	ECoP 3.0
			Safe disposal of all wastes	ECoP 10.0
			Enforcement of pollution control measures	ECoP 13.0
		Borrow areas	Arrangements with land owners to include redevelopment	ECoP 5.0
		Quarry areas	Rehabilitation of quarry areas if new quarries are opened	ECoP 7.0
		Public/workers health & safety	Personal Protective Equipment to be provided	ECoP 14.0
Public safety at construction sites to be undertaken				
Measures for worker's health & hygiene at construction camps	ECoP 3.0			
6.0	Consultations with community	Land for borrowing	Agreement to include borrow area rehabilitation	ECoP 5.0
		Water for construction	Agreements with owners/community for utilizing water	ECoP 8.0
		Site for construction camps	Rehabilitation of the land after construction	ECoP 3.0
		Removal of trees	Tree Plantation as per Roadside Plantation plan	ECoP 16.0
		Cultural properties	Avoidance through modification of alignment	ECoP 15.0
			Relocation costs to be covered in the project, if needs relocation	ECoP 15.0 ECoP 20.0
		Common property resources	Avoidance through modification of alignment	ECoP 2.0
			Relocation, if needed in consultation with community	ECoP 2.0
Traffic during construction	Provision of alternate routes or prior notice to the users	ECoP 14.0		
7.0	Finalization of alignment	Concerns of community	Community concerns to be incorporated	ECoP 1.0
		Environmental impacts identified	Impacts identified are to be mitigated by incorporation of provisions as per ECoPs	All ECoPs
		Design aspects	Impacts that can be mitigated through design modifications should be incorporated	ECoP 1.0
8.0	Preparation of detailed drawings	All concerns/impacts identified	Designs for enhancements and mitigation measures including cost provisions	All ECoPs
9.0	Monitoring of Progress	All environmental aspects identified	Monitoring implementation of Environmental measures	ECoP 18.0

Table 1-4: Environmental Concerns during Project Implementation (to be identified in DPR)

Sl.No.	Activity and Sub Activity	Impact/s	Measure/s	ECoP Applicable
A	Pre-construction Activities			
A1.0	Alignment marking	-Nil-	(i) Co-ordination with Revenue Department	ECoP 1.0 ECoP 2.0
A2.0	Relocation of utilities	Impact on current usage	(i) Identification of relocation site in advance	ECoP 2.0
			(ii) Scheduling the activity in consonance with the community usage pattern	ECoP 2.0
A3.0	Tree Felling	Compliance with Forest Act in case trees are on forest land	(i) Prior clearance from Forest Department	ECoP 1.0
		Loss of canopy	(ii) Tree plantation as per roadside plantation plan	ECoP 16.0
A4.0	Clearance of land	Affect on livelihood	(i) As per project provisions	ECoP 2.0
		Affect on standing crops	(ii) Scheduling of activity and coordination	ECoP 1.0
		Affect on cultural properties	(iii) Modification of alignment or Relocation of the cultural properties	ECoP 15.0
		Affect on natural habitats	(iv) Avoidance of natural habitats or preparation of Natural Habitat Management Plan	ECoP 19.0
A5.0	Diversion of forest land	Compliance with Forest Act	(i) Activity scheduling to avoid delays, conformance to legal requirements	ECoP 1.0
		Affect on flora	(ii) Precautionary measures during construction in forest areas	All ECoPs
		Pollution from construction activities	(iii) Precautions while operating equipment/machinery	ECoP 13.0
A6.0	Transfer of land ownership	Grievances from community	(i) Addressal through Grievance Redressal Mechanisms & Consultations	ECoP 1.0 ECoP 20.0
		Affect on livelihood	(ii) Provision of entitlements as per resettlement framework	ECoP 1.0
A7.0	Location of Storage Yards, labour camps, and construction sites	Pollution from construction camps, storage yards & labour camps	(i) Location criteria to be adopted	ECoP 3.0 ECoP 20.0
			(ii) Obtain clearances from SPCB	ECoP 1.0
		Pressure on local infrastructure	(iii) Infrastructure arrangements to be as per guidelines	ECoP 3.0
A8.0	Procurement of equipments and machinery	Machinery likely to cause pollution at settlements and natural habitats	(i) Machinery to be procured shall be in conformance with noise and emission standards of CPCB	ECoP 13.0 ECoP 19.0
		Safety concerns in machinery operation	(ii) Safety equipment for workers	ECoP 14.0
A9.0	Identification and Selection of Material Sources	Conflict of uses in case of water	(i) Consultations and arrangements at contractor-individual levels, documentation of agreement	ECoP 8.0 ECoP 20.0
		Borrowing causes depressed lands	(ii) Consultations and arrangements at contractor-individual levels, documentation of agreement	ECoP 5.0
		Pollution due to material extraction from borrow and quarry areas to surrounding environment	(iii) Precautionary measures during siting of borrow areas and quarry areas	ECoP 5.0 ECoP 7.0
		Disturbance to Natural Habitats	(iv) Avoidance of location of material sources in Natural Habitats	ECoP 19.0
A10.0	Identification of designated locations of waste disposal	Pollution due to location close to settlements, water bodies & other sensitive areas	(i) Site selection in conformance to criteria provided	ECoP 10.0
A 11.0	Information to community		(i) Keeping local community informed about the construction schedule	ECoP. 2.0
B	Construction Activities			
B1.0	Site Clearance			
B1.1	Clearing and Grubbing	Effect on roadside vegetation	(i) Restricting movement of machinery/equipment over adjacent fields	ECoP 2.0 ECoP 13.0
		Debris generation creating unsightly conditions	(ii) Disposal / storage of grubbing waste and possible reuse	ECoP 10.0
B1.2	Dismantling of existing culverts and structures, if any	Generation of Debris creating unsightly conditions	(i) Disposal of waste and likely reuse	ECoP 10.0
		Flooding due to interception to drainage paths	(ii) Provision of diversion channels and/or scheduling construction of culverts preferably in dry months	ECoP 12.0
B2.0	Planning Traffic diversions and Detours	Trampling of vegetation along traffic diversions	(i) Activity scheduling, identification of alternative track	ECoP 14.0
B3.0	Material Procurement	Loss of topsoil	(i) Stripping & Storing topsoil	ECoP 6.0
		Formation of stagnant water pools due to borrowing/quarrying	(ii) Restoration plan for borrow areas & quarry areas (new quarry)	ECoP 5.0 ECoP 7.0
		Illegal quarrying / sand mining	(iii) Conformance of quarries selected to the SPCB requirements, including quarry rehabilitation plans	ECoP 7.0
B4.0	Transport of materials to site	Fugitive emissions from transport trucks	(i) Covering of material with tarpaulin or use of covered box trucks during transport	ECoP 10.0
		Dust emissions from haul roads	(ii) Haul road management	ECoP 13.0

Sl.No.	Activity and Sub Activity	Impact/s	Measure/s	ECOP Applicable
B5.0	Materials handling			
B5.1	Storage of materials	Contamination to water sources, leaching into ground water	(i) Provision of impervious base to storage areas	ECoP 3.0
B5.2	Handling of earth	Dust rising and increase in particulate concentration in ambient air	(ii) Use of dust suppressants	ECoP 13.0
B5.3	Handling of fly ash	Increase of particulate concentration and contamination of nearby areas	(iii) Use of dust suppressants	ECoP 4.0
B5.4	Handling of granular material	Risk of injury to workers	(iv) Use of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 14.0
B5.5	Handling of bituminous materials	Leaching of materials, contamination of water sources	(v) Provision of impervious base at bitumen storage areas	ECoP 10.0
		Air pollution	(vi) Control of emissions from mixing	ECoP 13.0
B5.6	Handling of oil/diesel	Contamination from accidental spills	(vii) Prevention of accidental spills, affecting cleaning immediately after spill	ECoP 13.0
		Pollution due to incomplete burning	(viii) Ensure complete combustion of fuel through regular maintenance of equipment	ECoP 13.0
B5.7	Waste management	Littering of Debris at Construction Site	(ix) Waste to be disposed at disposal locations only/ utilized in pavement as capping layer/ in sub-base or base course	ECoP 10.0
		Contamination of Surroundings Due to Runoff from Construction Site	(x) Prevention of runoff from entering water bodies	ECoP 11.0
B5.8	Operation of construction equipments and machinery	Air & Noise Pollution	(xi) Conformance to Emission standards and norms	ECoP 13.0
		Operational Safety of Workers	(xii) Conformance to Safety concerns of the road users and workers in operation, first aid provision and mandatory provision of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 14.0
B5.9	Movement of Machinery	Trampling of vegetation	(xiii) Restriction of movement within ROW	ECoP 13.0
		Damage to flora & natural habitats	(xiv) Minimizing impact on vegetation	ECoP 13.0 ECoP 19.0
		Damage to road side properties	(xv) Minimizing impacts on private and common properties, including religious structures	ECoP 13.0 ECoP 15.0
B6.0	Earthworks			
NNNB6.1	Embankment construction	Interruption to drainage	(i) Drainage channels to be provided with culverts in advance to embankment construction as far as possible	ECoP 12.0
		Dust Rising	(ii) Dust suppression with water	ECoP 13.0
		Excess water/material usage	(iii) Minimizing height of embankment	ECoP 1.0
			(iv) Scheduling embankment construction preferably in wet months, if possible	ECoP 1.0
			(v) Compaction with vibratory rollers is suggested	ECoP 1.0
		Erosion causing impact on embankment/slope stability	(v) Slope stabilization measures	ECoP 9.0
		Formation of rills / gullies	NA	
		Contamination of water bodies/ water courses	(vii) Control measures as silt fencing, vegetative barriers etc	ECoP 9.0
B6.2	Maintenance at construction camp	Collection of rainwater in construction camps	(ix) Temporary drains during construction	ECoP 3.0
		Waste water from labour camps	(x) Disposal of waste water into soak pits	ECoP 3.0
		Contamination of soil	(xi) Removal of oil / other chemical spills & wastes	ECoP 3.0
B6.3	Cutting embankments of surface water bodies	Impact on the drainage flows in and out of the water body	(xii) Restoration of drainage channels	ECoP 11.0
		Embankment stability	(xiii) Design of slopes of the water bodies, slope protection etc	ECoP 9.0
B7.0	Sub-Base & Base courses			
B7.1	Granular sub-base	Extensive extraction of quarry materials	(i) Use of locally available materials (licensed quarry) Use of cut material	ECoP 4.0/ ECoP 10.0
B7.2	Wet mix macadam	Extensive water requirement	(ii) Scheduling the activity preferably in wet months	ECoP 1.0
			(iii) Avoiding conflict of uses due to water extraction from construction	ECoP 8.0
B7.3	Shoulders treatment	Movement of Machinery for compaction	(iv) Restricting movement on adjacent lands	ECoP 13.0
	Slope Protection	Slope stability	Turfing practices	ECoP 9.0
B8.0	Culverts and Minor Bridge Works	Interruption to water flow	(i) Provision of diversion channels	ECoP 12.0
		Pollution of water channels during construction	(ii) Control of sediment runoff	ECoP 12.0
		Safety of Workers	(iii) Mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 14.0
B9.0	Surfacing			

Sl.No.	Activity and Sub Activity	Impact/s	Measure/s	ECoP Applicable
B9.1	Bituminous surface	Worker's safety during handling of hot mix	(i) Mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 14.0
		Damage to vegetation (burning/ cutting)	(ii) Avoiding use of wood as fuel for heating bitumen as far as possible	ECoP 13.0
			(iii) Hot mix plant location to be preferably on waste lands	ECoP 13.0
		Contamination due to bituminous wastes	(iv) Reuse or Land filling of bituminous wastes or use in sub-base	ECoP 10.0
		Impacts on Air quality	(v) Ensuring compliance of hotmix plants with the CPCB emission standards	ECoP 13.0
B9.2	Concrete surfacing for roads crossing built up areas	Contamination of surroundings due to concrete mixing	(vi) Mixing concrete at designated locations away from habitation and agriculture lands	ECoP 3.0
B10.0	Road furniture/Signage	-Nil-	(i) To be provided as per design	
B11.0	Shoulder protection	Requires material extraction from quarries	(i) Use locally available material (licensed quarry)	ECoP 4.0
			(ii) Ensure that all shoulders are clear of debris or construction materials	ECoP 13.0
B12.0	Enhancements	-Nil-	(i) To be included in DPR	ECoP 1.0 ECoP 20.0
B13.0	Monitoring environmental conditions	-Nil-	(i) To be as per the codes of environmental practice	ECoP 18.0
C	Post Construction Activities			
C1.0	Clearing of construction camps			
C1.1	Campsite restoration	Change of land use due to setting up of construction camp	(i) Campsite to be restored to its original condition as per the rehabilitation plan	ECoP 3.0
			(ii) Restoration of top soil	ECoP 6.0
C1.2	Dismantling of campsite	Waste generation at the construction site	(iii) Disposal of waste at designated locations	ECoP 10.0
C2.0	Clearing of Water Channels, side drains and culverts	Generation of debris & silt	(i) Removal of Debris and disposal	ECoP 11.0 ECoP 12.0
C3.0	Rehabilitation of borrow areas	-Nil-	(i) Top soil restoration, re-vegetation	ECoP 5.0
C 4.0	Maintenance of vegetation	Loss of green cover	To ensure that there is no gap of time after handing over and proper maintenance of plants and other vegetation	ECoP 16.0

ECoP1A- Roads in Flood Prone Areas

1A.1 General

1A.1.1 The code of practice details the factors to be considered while planning. Designing and implementing roads in permanently inundated or flood prone areas.

1A.2 Project Preparation and Design

1A.2.1 The areas subjected to flooding and submergence shall be identified in each district and marked on the district revenue plans. These shall be based on information obtained from Department of Flood Control and/ or Disaster Management Cell at the District Commissioners office. Maps of flood prone areas, in form of Satellite imageries, are normally available with the District Management Cell of Disaster Management Cell of the District Commissioners office. Other information related to depth, Frequency and intensity of floods etc is normally available with the Flood control/ irrigation Department. The maps shall also indicate whether the area gets flooded due to precipitation in the local areas or due to breach of any dyke. The information collected should be cross checked with the community during consultation.

1A.2.2 Apart from the information from flood control department and flood control maps, information on the duration of flood, velocity of flood waters and the soil types in these areas shall be obtained by contacts with local residents/ villages. This information shall form the background of the map indicating the area as classified in Clause 1A.2.4. Also ascertain whether only the approach road gets inundated or habitations also get submerged. The depth of submergence should also be recorded to help finalize the level of top of pavement.

1A.2.3 The Executive Engineer of the respective district or his appointed representative not below the rank of Assistant Engineer, where-in rural road intervention are conceived, shall coordinate with the District Management Cell and Flood Control Department for identification of flood prone areas.

1A.2.4 For the purpose of this intervention, the area under each district shall be indentified as area not affected by flood and flood prone area. The flood prone area shall be further classified as the (i) areas inundated by breach of dykes, (ii) areas subjected to flooding due to rainfall and (iii) areas where habitation and approach roads get submerged.

1A.2.5 As far possible, approach roads should be aligned in areas not affected by the floods and areas subjected to inundation due to breach of dykes shall be avoided even if this results in a slightly longer length. Management measures in case of areas inundated due to breach of dykes will be based on the Disaster Management Plan prepared for the district. Alignment finalization and design of roads being planned in areas subjected to flooding due to rains shall consider the measures suggested in this ECoP.

1A.2.6 Wherever possible the alignment in flood prone areas shall be aligned to be on higher ground contours/levels.

- 1A.2.7 Top of the embankment (excluding pavement) shall be designed to be minimum 0.6m above NFL, based on data of last five years. This may increase the cost on earthwork for embankments.
- 1A.2.8 Pavements shall be adequately protected and kept dry with a drainage layer, of at least 150mm. laid above NFL. The design of pavement shall be on the basis of equilibrium moisture content. (CBR in soaked condition)
- 1A.2.9 For embankments, at places where there are chances of water eroding, slopes and banks shall be protected with:
- Proper turf with grass sods on side slopes with extension upto 30cm outside the toe line and 30cm on the shoulders, or
 - By providing lining at the toe walls along the toe line upto about 30cm above the flood line. The toe wall can be of rubble stones of brick on edge. Rest of the slope shall be covered with turf. The storm water from the road surface shall be drained with proper chutes or cascades and providing kerb stones if necessary.
- 1A.2.10 Adequate opening are to be provided to drain flood water form the inundated areas and to act as balance culverts. The provision of ECoP-12, "Drainage" shall be followed where appropriate.
- 1A.2.11 Cement concrete pavement/ Concrete block pavement may be adopted in sections of the roads likely to remain under submergence and in portion of the road passing through habitations.

1A.3 Pre-Construction Stage

- 1A.3.1 Construction camps and material storage yards will be located away from the areas likely to be flooded. They shall preferably be sited on raised land and away from streams.
- 1A.3.2 These areas shall be provided with adequate drainage.
- 1A.3.3 No borrowing or temporary usage of land and resources shall be undertaken in flood prone areas.
- 1A.3.4. Waste deposal sites shall be located away from flood prone areas. No waste shall be disposed off in low lying areas that are likely to be inundated and drain into nearby water bodies.
- 1A.3.5. Waste disposal sites shall be identified at the time of project preparation.

1A.4 Construction Stage

- 1A.4.1 Debris generated from clearance operations shall be deposited only at pre-identified waste disposal locations.
- 1A.4.2 Construction shall be scheduled such that the construction of cross-drainage structures and toe walls is prioritized to enable clearing of water inundated causing least damage to the embankment/ earth works.
- 1A.4.3 Location of traffic diversions shall be motorable and will be sufficiently high to avoid submergence in case of floods.

1A.4.4 Safety devices and flood warning signs must be erected while working over streams and canals.

1A.5 Post-Construction and operation Stage

1A.5.1 Roads in flood prone areas shall be under constant supervision of the EE or his appointed representative not below the rank of AE. Any breach in embankment and/or damage to Cross-Drainage structures shall be immediately rectified.

1A.5.2 Contractor shall ensure that all construction waste lying along the road and in flood prone areas are removed. This fact should be verified before issue of completion certificate.

ECoP-2.0 Site Preparation

2.1 General

2.1.1 The preparation of site for construction involves: (i) marking and clearance of the required RoW of all encroachments by the PIU prior to mobilization of Contractor; (ii) Informing the local community about construction schedule and (iii) Site preparation by the contractor prior to commencement of construction. Scope of this ECoP includes only the measures to address environmental concerns expected during the site preparation. The land acquisition and resettlement issues involved are to be addressed by PIU as per the provisions of the Resettlement and Participatory Framework for the project.

2.2 Site Preparation Activities by the PIU

2.2.1 After obtaining the consent of the community/ Gram Sabha on the alignment, the PIU shall be responsible to stake out the alignment. It shall be the responsibility of the PIU to take over the possession of the proposed RoW and hand over the land width required clear of all encumbrances to the Contractor who shall establish bench marks on ground.

2.2.2 Activities pertaining to the clearance of land and relocation of utilities need to be initiated by the PIU well in advance to by contact with water supply, irrigation electricity and other concerned departments to avoid any delays in handing over of site to the Contractor. Assistance of the Revenue Department shall be sought in accomplishing the task.

PIU's responsibilities before handing over site...

- Clearance of encroachments within proposed RoW
- Initiation of process for legal transfer of land title
- Alignment modification or relocation of common property resources in consultation with the local community
- Alignment modification or relocation/removal of utilities in consultation with the various government departments and
- Obtain clearances required from government agencies for felling of trees and diversion of forest land parcel.
- Informing the community and local Communities about the likely schedule of construction

2.3 Site Preparation Activities by the Contractor

2.3.1 The contractor shall submit the schedules and methods of operations for various items during the construction operations to the PIU for approval. The Contractor shall commence operations at site only after the approval of the schedules by the PIU. He shall also keep the community/ Community informed about the likely mile-stones of the achievement and causes of delays, if any.

2.3.2 The activities to be undertaken by the contractor during the clearing and grubbing of the site are as follows:

2.3.3 The clearance of site shall involve the removal of all materials such as trees, bushes, shrubs, stumps, roots, grass, weeds, part of topsoil and rubbish. Towards this end, the Contractor shall adopt the following measures: (i) Limiting the surface area of erodable earth material exposed by clearing and grubbing (ii) Conservation of top soil and stock piling as per the provisions of specifications or ECoP-6.0, "Topsoil Salvage, Storage and Replacement" and (iii) Carry out necessary backfilling of pits resulting from uprooting of trees and stumps with excavated or approved materials to the required compaction conforming to the surrounding area.

- 2.3.4** To minimize the adverse impact on flora and vegetation, only ground cover/shrubs that impinge directly on the permanent works shall be removed. Cutting of trees and vegetation outside the working area shall be avoided under all circumstances. In case the alignment passes through forest areas, Forest Ranger shall be consulted for identification of presence of any rare/endangered species within the proposed road way. Protection of such species if found shall be as per the directions of the Forest Department.
- 2.3.5** The locations for disposal of grubbing waste shall be finalized prior to the start of the works on any particular section of the road. The selection of the site shall be approved by the PIU. The criteria for disposal of wastes shall be in accordance with ECoP-10.0, “Waste management”.
- 2.3.6** In locations where erosion or sedimentation is likely to be a problem, clearing and grubbing operations should be so scheduled and performed that grading operations and permanent erosion and sedimentation control features can follow immediately, if the project conditions permit.
- 2.3.7** Dismantling of CD structures and culverts shall be carried out in a manner as not to damage the remaining required portion of structures and other surrounding properties. The disposal of wastes shall be in accordance with the provisions of ECoP-10.0, “Waste management”. The following precautions shall be adopted: (i) The waste generated shall not be disposed off in watercourses, to avoid hindrance to the flow, and (ii) All necessary measures shall be taken while working close to cross drainage channels to prevent earthwork, stonework as well as the method of operation from impeding cross drainage at rivers, streams, water canals and existing irrigation and drainage systems.
- 2.3.8** The designated sites duly approved by Implementing Agency shall be cleared of its existing cover for setting up of the construction sites, camps and related infrastructure facilities, borrow areas and other locations identified for temporary use during construction. The contractor shall comply with all safety requirements in consideration as specified in ECoP-14.0, “Public & Worker’s Health and Safety”. Before initiation of site preparation activities along these lands to be used temporarily during construction, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to submit and obtain approval of the site restoration plan from the implementing agency. The letter/contract agreement between the owner(s) of the land parcel for temporary usage shall include site restoration to its original status. The guidelines for the same are furnished in ECoP-13.0, “Construction Plants & Equipment Management”; ECoP-3.0, “Construction Camps”; and ECoP-5.0, “Borrow areas”.
- 2.3.9** Site preparation shall involve formation of the road base wherein it is ready for construction of protective/drainage works, carriageway, shoulders, parapets and other road furniture. Implementing Agency shall transfer the land for civil works to the Contractor. Peg marking of the alignment and setting out for the proposed roadwork shall be carried out by the contractor as per detailed drawings and got checked by the supervising engineers.
- 2.3.10** All regulatory clearances shall be obtained before actual start of work on any stretch of road. The contractors shall seek compliance of the applicable regulation/s prior to mobilization.

ECoP-3.0 Construction Camps

3.1 General

3.1.1 The terms and conditions of this Code of Practice pertain to the siting, development, management and restoration of construction camps to avoid or mitigate impacts on the environment. The area requirement for the construction camp shall depend upon the size of contract, number of labourers employed and the extent of machinery deployed.

3.2 Pre-construction stage

3.2.1 The Contractor shall identify the site for construction camp in consultation with the individual owners in case of private lands and the community in case of Gram Sabha (GS) lands. The suitable sites shall be selected and finalized in consultation with the PIU. Location of construction camps very close to habitations may have social hazards and may have impact on life style of local population.

3.2.2 The contractor will work out arrangements for setting up his facilities during the duration of construction with the land owner/community. The arrangements will include the restoration of the site after the completion of construction. The arrangements will be verified by the PIU.

Selection of construction camp/site locations	
<p>Avoid the following ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands close to habitations (nearer than 500m) • Irrigated agricultural lands • Lands belonging to small farmers • Lands under village forests • Lands within 100m of community water bodies and water sources as rivers • Lands within 100m of watercourses • Low lying lands • Lands supporting dense vegetation • Grazing lands and lands with tenure rights • Lands where there is no willingness of the landowner to permit its use 	<p>Prefer the following ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste lands • Lands belonging to owners who look upon the temporary use as a source of income • Government land or government land not used for beneficial purposes • Private non-irrigated lands where the owner is willing and • Lands with an existing access road

3.2.3 After finalization of the site, the contractor shall submit to the PIU a detailed layout plan for development of the construction camp, indicating the various structures to be constructed including the temporary structures to be put up, drainage and other facilities. The plan will include the redevelopment of sites to pre-construction stage. The camp site should cover an area of about 3000 sq.m for 60 number of workers.

Arrangements with landowners...

Contractor shall submit to PIU the following:

- Written No-objection certificate of the owner/cultivator
- Extent of land required and duration of the agreement
- Photograph of the site in original condition
- Details of site redevelopment after completion

3.2.4 Accommodation: The contractor shall provide, free of cost in the camp site, temporary accommodation to all the workers employed by him for such a period as the construction work is in progress.

3.2.5 Drinking Water: Towards the provision and storage of drinking water at the construction camp, the contractor shall ensure the following provisions:

- The contractor shall provide for a sufficient supply of potable water in the construction camp, in earthen pots. The contractor shall identify suitable community water sources as hand pumps for procuring drinking water, in consultation with the community.
- Every water supply or storage shall be at a distance of not less than 15m from any wastewater / sewage drain or other source of pollution. Water sources within 15m proximity of toilet, drain or any source of pollution will not be used as a source of drinking water.

3.2.6 In every site, adequate and suitable facilities for washing clothes and utensils shall be provided and maintained for the use of contract labor employed therein. Separate and adequate bathing facilities shall be provided for the use of male and female workers. Such facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in clean and hygienic conditions.

3.2.7 Sanitary arrangements, latrines and urinals shall be provided in every work place on the following scale:

- Where female workers are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 females or part thereof.
- Where males are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 males or part thereof.
- Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings.
- Where workers of both sexes are employed, there shall be displayed outside each block of latrine and urinal, a notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers “For Men Only” or “For Women Only” as the case may be.
- The latrines and urinals shall be adequately lighted and shall be maintained in a clean sanitary condition at all times.
- Water shall be provided in or near the latrines and urinals by storage in suitable containers.

3.2.8 Arrangements for Waste Disposal

- Disposal of sanitary wastes and excreta shall be into septic tanks.
- Kitchen wastes shall be disposed into soak pits. Wastewater from campsites will be discharged and disposed in a kitchen sump located preferably at least 15 meters from any body of water. Sump capacity should be at least 1.3 times the maximum volume of wastewater discharged per day. The bottom of the pit should be filled with coarse gravel and the sides shored up with board, etc. to prevent erosion and collapse of the pit.
- Solid wastes generated in the construction site shall be reused if recyclable or disposed off in pre-identified/pre-approved locations.

3.2.9 First Aid Facilities

- First Aid Box will be provided at every construction campsite and under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours of the work place. He shall be adequately trained in administering first aid-treatment. Arrangement shall be prescribed to carry injured person or person suddenly taken ill to the nearest hospital.

3.2.10 Storage Site

- Storage of Petrol/Oil/Lubricants: Brick or sand flooring will be provided at the storage places of Petrol/Oil/Lubricants to avoid soil and water contamination due to spillage.
- Storage of cement: Damp-proof flooring, as per IS codes would be required.
- Storage of blasting materials: Shall be as per the specific provisions of law.

3.2.11 Fire fighting arrangement

- Demarcation of area susceptible to fires with cautionary signage
- Portable fire extinguishers and/or sand baskets shall be provided at easily accessible locations in the event of fire
- Workers shall be trained on the usage of such equipment/s.

3.2.12 Prevention of spread of HIV/AIDs

- The contractor/ PIU shall inform the District Health authorities / State AIDS control organizations about the location of the construction camp and the number of workers likely to reside in such camps. They shall arrange to hold awareness training of the workers. They will provide all assistance to the states AIDS control organization to carry out effective surveillance.

3.3 Construction Stage

3.3.1 Construction camps shall be maintained free from litter and in hygienic condition. It should be kept free from spillage of oil, grease or bitumen. Any spillage should be cleaned immediately to avoid pollution of soil, water stored or adjacent water bodies. Following precautions need to be taken in construction camps:

- Measures to ensure that no leaching of oil and grease into water bodies or underground water takes place
- Wastewater should not be disposed into water bodies
- Regular collection and safe disposal of solid wastes should be undertaken.
- All consumables such as the first aid equipment, cleaning equipment for maintaining hygiene and sanitation should be recouped promptly.

3.3.2 PIU will monitor the cleanliness of construction campsites and ensure that the sites are properly maintained throughout the period of the contract.

3.4 Post Construction Stage

3.4.1 At the completion of construction, all construction camp facilities shall be dismantled and removed from the site. The site shall be restored to a condition in no way inferior to the condition prior to commencement of the works. Various activities to be carried out for site restoration are:

- Oil and fuel contaminated soil shall be removed and transported and buried in pre-approved waste disposal areas.
- Soak pits and septic tanks shall be covered and effectively sealed off.
- The contractor shall execute all works to restore the site and land cleared of all debris and shall hand over to the community/land owner or lesser in clean condition without any encumbrance.

ECoP-4.0 Alternate Materials for Construction

4.1 General

- 4.1.1** The use of alternate materials for construction focuses on the management and reuse of waste materials locally available in the project area with the added advantage of economizing the project cost incase lead for usual road materials is high. Lime or mechanical stabilization techniques should be utilized in case the materials available around the project area are not suitable for construction in its original condition. The guidelines for the use of waste materials in rural roads construction are laid down in IRC:SP-20:2002.

4.2 Project Preparation Stage

- 4.2.1.1** During the DPR stage, the sources and suitability of alternate materials should be identified. In case of availability of alternate materials, the DPR shall specify the following: (i) Characteristics and availability of the material (ii) Possibility of use in the project (iii) Methods of testing, specifications, recommended usage and (iv) Mechanism for procuring and transporting to the site. The feasibility of its use shall be based on the lead from the project corridor, suitability of the material and the extent of use.
- 4.2.1.2** The PIU must ensure that provision shall be made in bid document under special conditions of contract specifying the use of fly ash, if available in the vicinity of the project area as per the central government directive on the said subject.
- 4.2.1.3** A separate BoQ should be included for alternate materials in case they are available in the proximity of the project area and the PIU proposes to include their use for a particular sub-project.

4.3 Pre-construction Stage

- 4.3.1** Testing shall be done as per IS specifications, in order to evaluate suitability of the alternate materials. In case test results do not match the specifications; option of blending the material with standard materials to meet the required specifications should be explored. The PIU must ensure that the use of alternate material is as per specifications
- 4.3.2** The Contractor shall approach the supplier identified based on lead and material suitability and shall sign an agreement specifying the quantity of the material to be procured.

4.4 Construction Stage

- 4.4.1** Care should be taken that all the loose material are covered to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage during transportation.
- 4.4.2** While storing the alternate material, Contractor shall undertake all precautionary measures to prevent leaching/spillage of the materials.

4.5 Description of Alternate Materials

- 4.5.1** Fly Ash: Detailed design specifications for the use of fly ash are given in IRC:SP-20:2002, Chapter 9. General requirements of the material for embankment construction with fly ash is given in IRC:SP-58:2001.
- 4.5.2** With the reference to the IRC:SP-20:2002, Chapter 9, Figure 9.3 “Typical cross-section of the embankment with core of fly ash”, considering the formation width 6.0 m and base / sub base

height 0.33 m, only at those places where embankment height is greater than 0.83 m fly ash as an alternate material can be used.

- 4.5.3** Quarry Over-Burden: While procuring the aggregates, sand and sub-base material from the quarries, large amount of overburden is generated that can be utilized as fill material for construction of embankment, bridge approaches as well as during the construction of pipe culverts as a cushion.
- 4.5.4** In case quarry operator is other than the Contractor, it is the sole responsibility of the Contractor to procure the overburden. The Contractor must sign an agreement with the quarry owner specifying the details of type of overburden, quantity and the responsibility to transport the overburden. A copy of the agreement has to be submitted to the PIU.
- 4.5.5** Locally available bamboos in form of wattle mats can be used for stabilizing slopes and for erosion control measure.
- 4.5.6** Use of Construction Scrap / Waste:
- ECoP-10.0, “Waste Management” identifies commonly generated construction waste that can be utilized during the construction of MMGSY road. Care shall be taken to segregate waste from the mix before reuse.
 - Soil Stabilisation: In soil as clayey soils, stabilization techniques as per IRC:SP-20:2002 shall be adopted.

ECoP-5.0 Borrow Areas

5.1 General

- 5.1.1** Embankment fill material is to be procured from borrow areas designated for the purpose. The properties of the borrow material shall be got tested and recorded on Format 4.1 of IRC:SP-20:2002. Scope of this ECoP extends to measures that need to be incorporated during borrow area identification, material extraction and rehabilitation with regard to environment management.

5.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

Earth requirement can be reduced through...	
Measure	Extent of reduction of earth requirement
Reduction of formation width from 7.5 m to 6.0 m.	23 %.
Use of flyash as an alternate fill material, within a radius of 100 km of Coal or Lignite based thermal power plant as per MoEF Notification, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), 2002, S.O. 1164(E)	15 %

- 5.2.1** Design measures for reduction in quantity of earth work will have to be undertaken to reduce the quantity of material extracted and consequently decrease the borrow area requirement.
- 5.2.2** Borrow area siting should be in compliance with IRC:10-1961. The DPR shall contain (i) Guidelines for locating site of borrow areas (ii) The arrangements to be worked out with the land owner/community for the site and (iii) Sample designs for redevelopment of borrow areas.

5.3 Pre-construction stage

- 5.3.1** The contractor shall identify the borrow area locations in consultation with the individual owners in case of private lands and the community in case of Government land, after assessing the suitability of the material. The suitable sites shall be selected and finalised in consultation with the PIU.

Borrowing to be avoided on...	Practices to avoid...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands close to toe line, but in no case less than 1.5m • Irrigated agricultural lands • Grazing land • Lands within 0.8km of settlements • Environmentally sensitive areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrowing adjoining road embankment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Designated protected areas / forests ○ Water-bodies ○ Wetlands ○ Streams and seepage areas ○ Areas supporting rare plant/ animal species 	
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5.3.2 The Contractor will work out arrangements for borrowing with the land owner/community. The arrangements will include the redevelopment after completion of borrowing. The arrangements will be verified by the PIU /GS to enable redressal of grievances at a later stage of the project. The Engineer of PIU shall approve the borrow area after inspection of the site to verify the reclamation plan and its suitability with the contractor and landowner. The contractor shall commence borrowing soil only after the approval by the PIU.

Arrangements with landowners...	Redevelopment plan to address...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor shall submit to PIU • Written No-objection certificate of the owner/cultivator • Extent of land required and duration of the agreement • Photograph of the site in original condition • Details of site redevelopment after completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use objectives and agreed post-borrowing activities • Physical aspects (landform stability, erosion, re-establishment of drainage) • Biological aspects (species richness, plant density,) for areas of native re-vegetation • Water quality and soil standards • Public safety issues

5.4 Construction stage

5.4.1 No borrow area shall be operated without permission of the Engineer. The procurement of borrow material should be in conformity to the guidelines laid down in IRC:10-1961. In addition, the contractor should adopt the following precautionary measures to minimise any adverse impacts on the environment:

- i). The unpaved surfaces used for haulage of borrow materials will be maintained dust free by the contractor through sprinkling of water twice a day during the period of use.
- ii). To avoid any embankment slippage, the borrow areas will not be dug continuously, and the size and shape of borrow pits will be decided by the Engineer.
- iii). Borrow pits situated less than 0.8 km (if unavoidable) from villages and settlements should not be dug for more than 30 cm after removing 15cm of topsoil and should be drained.
- iv). The Contractor shall maintain erosion and drainage control in the vicinity of all borrow pits and make sure that surface drains do not affect the adjacent land or future reclamation. This needs to be rechecked by the engineer of the PIU.
- v). In case the borrow pit is on agricultural land, the depth of borrow pits shall not exceed 45 cm and may be dug out to a depth of not more than 30 cm after stripping the 15 cm top soil aside. In case of stripping and stockpiling of topsoil, provisions of ECoP-6.0, “Topsoil Salvage, Storage and Replacement” need to be followed.
- vi). To prevent damages to adjacent properties, the Contractor shall ensure that an undisturbed buffer zone exists between the distributed borrow areas and adjacent land. Buffer zone shall be 3 m wide or equal to the depth of excavation whichever is greater.

- vii). In case of riverside, borrow pit should be located not less than 15m from the toe of the bank, distance depending on the magnitude and duration of flood to be withstood.
- viii). In no case shall be borrow pit be within 5 mts. from the Toe line of the proposed embankment.
- ix). The reclamation of borrow area shall begin within one month after earthworks are complete in any stretch that is served from a particular source.

5.5 Post Construction Stage

5.5.1 It needs to be ensured that all reclamation has been carried out in accordance with the redevelopment plan. The site shall be inspected by the PIU after implementation of the reclamation plan.

5.5.2 Certificate of Completion of Reclamation is to be obtained by the Contractor from the landowner that “the land is restored to his satisfaction”. The final payment shall be made after the verification by PIU.

Checklist of items for inspection by PIU ...

- Compliance of post-borrowing activities and land use with the reclamation plan
- Vegetation density targeted, density achieved in case of re-vegetation, species planted as per reclamation plan
- Drainage measures taken for inflow and outflows in case borrow pit is developed as a detention pond
- Decrease of risk to public due to reclamation
- Condition of the reclaimed area in comparison with the pre-borrowing conditions

ECoP-6.0 Top-soil Salvage, Storage and Replacement

6.1 General

6.1.1 Loss of topsoil is a long term impact along MMGSY roads due to (i) site clearance and widening for road formation (ii) development of borrow areas (iii) temporary construction activities as construction camps, material storage locations, diversion routes etc. Scope of this ECoP includes removal, conservation and replacement of topsoil.

6.2 Project Planning & Design Stage

6.2.1 The alignment finalization shall be done to minimize uptake of productive land, as laid down in ECoP-1.0, "Project Planning and Design".

6.2.2 At the project preparation stage, the following shall be estimated: (i) Extent of loss of top soil due to widening and siting of construction activities (ii) Estimates of borrowing requirements and (iii) area requirement for topsoil conservation. The bid document shall include provisions that necessitate the removal and conservation of topsoil at all locations opened up for construction by the Contractor. An item should be provided in the BoQ to cover this activity.

6.3 Pre-construction Stage

6.3.1 The arrangements for temporary usage of land, borrowing of earth and materials by the Contractor with the land owner/community shall include the conservation/ preservation of topsoil.

6.4 Construction Stage

6.4.1 It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to strip the topsoil at all locations opened up for construction. The stripped topsoil should be carefully stockpiled at suitable accessible locations approved by the PIU.

Locate stockpiles in ...

- A secure area away from
 - Grade, Subsoil & Overburden materials;
 - Pit activities; and
 - Day-to-day operations.
- Areas that do not interfere with future pit expansion
- Areas away from drainage paths.

6.4.2 The stockpiles for storing the topsoil shall be designed such that the slope does not exceed 1:2 (vertical to horizontal), and the height of the pile is restricted to 2m. A minimum distance of 1m is required between stockpiles of different materials.

Vegetative material for stockpile stabilisation...

- Must consist of grasses, legumes, herbaceous, or woody plants or a mixture thereof
- Selection & use of vegetative cover to take into account soil and site characteristics such as drainage, pH, nutrient availability, and climate to ensure permanent growth

6.4.3 In cases where the topsoil has to be preserved for more than a month, the stockpile is to be stabilized within 7 days. The stabilisation shall be carried out through temporary seeding. It consists of planting rapid-growing annual grasses or small grains, to provide initial, temporary cover for erosion control.

6.4.4 After spreading the topsoil on disturbed areas, it must be ensured that topsoil is seeded, and mulched within 30 days of final grading.

6.4.5 During construction, if erosion occurs from stockpiles due to their location in small drainage paths, the sediment-laden runoff should be prevented from entering nearby watercourses.

6.4.6 The Contractor shall preserve the stockpile material for later use on slopes or shoulders as instructed by the Engineer.

Preserving stockpiles – Precautions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stockpiles will not be surcharged or otherwise loaded and multiple handling will be kept to a minimum to ensure that no compaction will occur.• The stockpiles shall be covered with gunny bags or tarpaulin immediately in case they are not stored for periods longer than one month.

6.5 Post Construction Stage

6.5.1 The topsoil shall be re-laid on the area after taking the borrow earth to maintain fertility of the agricultural field, finishing it to the required levels and satisfaction of the farmer.

6.5.2 The area to be covered with vegetation shall be prepared to the required levels and slope as detailed in the DPR. The stockpile material shall be spread evenly to a depth of 5-15cm to the designed slopes and watering the same as required. The growth of the vegetation shall be monitored at frequent intervals.

6.5.3 All temporary arrangements made for stockpile preservation and erosion control are to be removed after reusing the stockpile material.

ECoP-7.0 Quarry Management

7.1 General

7.1.1 This code of practice pertains to the measures to address environmental concerns in quarries. The general practice adopted is to procure materials from existing quarries operating with the requisite permits. Scope of this ECoP extends to management measures in the event of the Contractor starting up new quarry² for extraction of material for this project only.

7.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

7.2.1 The PIU shall provide in the DPR, a list of licensed quarries operating within the district and outside districts/State. In addition, the DPR shall contain the following: (i) Lead from the various existing quarries and (ii) Adequacy of materials for the project in these quarries.

7.3 Pre-construction Stage

7.3.1 In cases where the contractor plans to use existing quarry for procuring materials, only licensed quarry shall be selected and used.

7.3.2 The Contractor shall establish a new quarry only with the prior consent of the PIU only in cases when: (i) Lead from existing quarries is uneconomical and (ii) Alternative material sources are not available. The Contractor shall prepare a Redevelopment Plan for the quarry site and get it approved by the PIU and other regulating agencies. No redevelopment shall be required if the material available from cutting is utilized in the road construction.

7.3.3 The construction schedule and operations plans to be submitted to the PIU prior to commencement of work shall contain a detailed work plan for procuring materials that includes procurement, transportation and storage of quarry materials.

Operations and Redevelopment Plan (if a new quarry is opened)....

- Photograph of the quarry site prior to commencement.
- The quarry boundaries as well as location of the materials deposits, working equipments, stockpiling, access roads and final shape of the pit.
- Drainage and erosion control measures at site.
- Safety Measures during quarry operation.
- Design for redevelopment of exhausted site.

Option A: Re-vegetating the quarry to merge with surrounding landscape: This is done by conserving and re-applying the topsoil for the vegetative growth.

Option B: Developing exhausted quarries as water bodies: The pit shall be reshaped and developed into pond, for harvesting rainwater. This option shall only be considered where the location of quarry is at the lowest point, i.e. surrounding areas / natural drainage slopes towards it or in cases where local people seek water storage for irrigation or other purposes.

² The management of environmental concerns in the existing quarries or the redevelopment of exhausted quarries is outside the purview of the Contractor's scope. This is due to: (i) SPCBs are the nodal agencies for ensuring the quality of air and water, and (ii) The mandate for the monitoring of redevelopment of exhausted quarries is vested with the Government agency issuing permits. Therefore, the quarry operator is not bound to adhere to any additional environmental requirements laid down by the project for the entire quarry operations, as the project is one of the many users of the quarry.

7.4 Construction Stage

7.4.1 Site Development: To minimize the adverse impact during excavation of material following measures are need to be undertaken:

- i) Adequate drainage system shall be provided to prevent the flooding of the excavated area
- ii) At the stockpiling locations, the Contractor shall construct sediment barriers to prevent the erosion of excavated material due to runoff.
- iii) Construction of offices, laboratory, workshop and rest places shall be done in the up-wind of the plant to minimize the adverse impact due to dust and noise.
- iv) The access road to the plant shall be constructed taking into consideration location of units and also slope of the ground to regulate the vehicle movement within the plant.

7.4.2 Quarry Operations

- i) Overburden shall be removed and disposed as per ECoP-10.0, "Waste Management".
- ii) During excavation, slopes shall be flatter than 20 degrees to prevent their sliding. In cases where quarry strata are good and where chances of sliding are less, this restriction can be over-looked.
- iii) The Contractor shall ensure that all workers related safety measures shall be done as per **ECoP-14.0**, "Public & Workers Health & Safety".
- iv) The Contractor shall ensure maintenance of crushers regularly as per manufacturer's recommendation.

7.4.3 Stockpiling of the top-soil, if any shall be done as per ECoP-6.0, "Topsoil Salvage, Storage & Replacement."

7.4.4 During transportation of the material, measures shall be taken as per ECoP-13.0, "Construction Plants and Equipment Management" to minimize the generation of dust and to prevent/reduce the likelihood of accidents.

7.5 Post Construction Stage

7.5.1 The Contractor shall restore all haul roads used for transporting the material from the quarry to construction site to their original state.

7.5.2 The rehabilitation of the quarry site shall be completed as per the approved plan in case the Contractor has opened-up a new quarry for the project purpose.

ECoP-8.0 Water for Construction

8.1 General

8.1.1 The terms and conditions of this Code of Practice pertain to obtaining water required for construction. Except bituminous works, water is required during all stages of road construction such as Embankment Sub-Grade; Granular sub-base (GSB) and Water Bound Macadam (WBM).

8.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

8.2.1 The Detailed Project Report shall contain the following information:

- Estimate of water requirement based on construction schedule of various stages of the project
- Identification of potential sources of water for construction
- Arrangements to be worked out by the contractor with individual owners, when water is obtained from private sources (which would then be reflected in the Bidding Documents)
- Permits required, if any for opening up new sources, as per the requirements of the existing statutory provisions, and
- Whether scarcity of water would have any impact on schedule of construction.

8.3 Pre-construction stage

8.3.1 Prior to commencement of extraction of water for construction, the contractor shall work out arrangements as specified in the DPR.

8.4 Construction Stage

8.4.1 During construction, the Contractor shall be responsible to monitor the following:

- The arrangements worked out with the community/individual land owners for water extraction is adhered to.
- Extraction of water is restricted to construction requirement and for domestic use of construction workers.
- Water requirement for curing of concrete shall be minimized by pooling of water over the concrete or by covering with wet gunny bags.
- The potable water used for drinking purposes of construction workers shall be as per the Indian Standard for Drinking Water IS: 10500, 1991.

8.4.2 Prior to issuing project completion certificate to the contractor, the PIU shall verify that the premises of water extraction points are restored to their original status after construction.

ECoP-9.0 Slope Stability and Erosion Control

9.1 General

- 9.1.1** Stability of slopes is a major concern in locations of high embankment. In cases of high embankment, water retention at the embankment base initially causes toe failure and subsequently failure of the whole embankment. Soil erosion is consequent to high runoff on embankment slopes. High wind velocities cause erosion of embankments made up of cohesionless sandy soils. Embankments made up of silty and sandy soils are eroded, in the absence of vegetative cover, when the slopes are steep, say more than 20 degrees.
- 9.1.2** Erosion control is provided to prevent soil damage done by moving water, either by displacement of soil by water in motion or deposit of soil by sedimentation at points of low velocity.
- 9.1.3** The scope of this ECoP includes measures to minimize the adverse environmental impacts on slope stability and soil erosion due to the construction of rural roads. The adverse environmental impact can be: (i) damage to adjacent land, (ii) silting of ponds and lakes disturbing the aquatic habitat (iii) erosion of rich and top fertile top layer of soil (iv) contamination of surface water bodies and (v) reduction in road formation width due to erosion of shoulders/berms.

9.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

- 9.2.1** During the detailed project preparation phase, the following investigations shall be carried out as per the requirement envisaged by Engineer in charge prior to finalization of alignment.
- (a) Topographical
 - (b) Hydrological : Interruption and disruption due to existing drainage system
 - (c) Geo-technical
 - (d) Aesthetic consideration.
- 9.2.2** For high embankments, geo-technical investigations to determine the density of the available material need to be conducted to check its suitability as fill material.

9.3 Construction Stage

- 9.3.1** When alternative material such as fly ash is used for embankment formation, it needs to be ensured that sufficient filter bed is provided along with the top cap. All tests as per IS: 2720 (Parts: 4, 5, 8 & 40) and IRC: SP: 20-2002 are to be conducted on the embankment to keep a check on the compaction achieved.
- 9.3.2** Slope stabilisation techniques and erosion control measures as mentioned below are to be undertaken on high embankment.

Specifications for Vegetative cover

Description

The vegetative cover should be planted in the region where the soil has the capacity to support the plantation and at locations where meteorological conditions favours vegetative growth.

Site Preparation

- To prevent the seeds from being washed away subsequent to sowing, the area should be protected with surface roughening and diversions.
- Soil samples should be taken from the site and analyzed for fertilizer and lime requirements.

Seed Application

- The seed should be sown uniformly as soon as preparation of the seedbed has been completed.
- No seed should be sown during windy weather, or when the ground surface is wet, or when not tillable.

Maintenance

During first six weeks, the planting should be inspected by the PIU, to check if the growth is uniform and dense. Appropriate moisture levels shall be maintained. There may be requirement of watering the plantings regularly during the dry seasons. Fertilizer and pest control applications may also be needed from time to time.

9.4 Post Construction Stage

9.4.1 All the exposed slopes shall preferably be covered with vegetation using grasses, brushes etc. Locally available species possessing the properties of (i) good growth (ii) dense ground cover and (iii) deep root shall be used for stabilization.

9.4.2 Repair and maintenance of eroded side drain inverts is to be done in order to arrest retrogradation of levels in side drains. Slopes of high embankment can give a fertile base for growth of vegetative cover/sodding.

ECoP-10.0 Waste Management

10.1 General

10.1.1 This code of practice describes procedures for handling, reuse and disposal of waste materials during construction. The waste materials generated can be classified into (i) Construction Waste and (ii) Domestic waste.

10.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

10.2.1 As part of DPR preparation, PIU shall carry out the following:

- Identify the type of wastes as well as sources of waste during construction and suggest options for possible reuse.
- Provide guidelines to the contractor for locating waste disposal sites for non-toxic wastes like construction and demolition wastes, etc
- Identify locations, in consultation with the community, to use the waste material for leveling of playgrounds of village schools.
- Include in the bid document under the Special Conditions of Contract, a clause stating that all provisions of Environmental Codes of Practice shall be applicable to the locations of disposal of wastes. These shall include: **ECoP-6.0**, “Topsoil Salvage, Storage and Replacement”, **ECoP-9.0**, “Slope Stability and Erosion Control” and **ECoP-12.0**, “Drainage”.

10.2.2. Waste disposal sites shall be identified at the project planning stage and the location shall be marked on the plans. But it should not restrict the contractor from disposal of the waste material at alternate site after obtaining approval of the competent authority and without any extra investment. No Objection certificate from the land owner shall be in place if the land belongs to any individual. The contractor shall also ensure that the debris do not spill over to the drains and streams.

10.3 Pre-construction Stage

10.3.1 The contractor shall identify the activities during construction, that have the potential to generate waste and work out measures for the same in the construction schedule. A sequential listing of the activities during road construction and the nature of wastes together with the possible options for reuse are specified in Table 10-2. Any hazardous materials shall be disposed in existing landfill sites that comply with legislative requirements. Prior to disposal of wastes onto private/community land, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to obtain a No-objection Certificate (NOC) from the land owner/community. The NOC shall be submitted to the PIU prior to commencement of disposal.

10.3.2 The Contractor shall educate his workforce on issues related to disposal of waste, the location of disposal site as well as the specific requirement for the management of these sites.

Practices to avoid – waste disposal ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tipping of waste into stream channels, water bodies, forests and vegetated slopes• Non-cleaning of wastes after day’s work• Leaching of wastes• Littering in construction camps / sites• Storing wastes on private land.

10.4 Construction Stage

10.4.1 The contractor shall either re-use or dispose the waste generated during construction depending upon the nature of waste. The re-use of waste shall be carried out by the contractor only after carrying out the specific tests and ascertaining the quality of the waste materials used, and getting the same approved by the PIU.

10.4.2 Wastes that could not re-used shall be disposed off safely by the contractor. The contractor shall adopt the following precautions while reusing wastes for construction:

- In case of bituminous wastes, dumping will be carried out over a 60 mm thick layer of rammed clay so as to eliminate any chances of leaching.
- In case of filling of low-lying areas with wastes, it needs to be ensured that the level matches with the surrounding areas. In such a case, care should be taken that these low lying areas are not used for rainwater storage.
- The heaps of waste materials, if any, shall be properly benched and sloped to ensure that the material does not spread over the adjoining areas causing damages to property or agricultural crops. Proper toe walls may be constructed to contain the waste to remain within the identified site.

10.4.3 The waste management practices adopted by the Contractor, including the management of wastes at construction camps etc shall be reviewed by the PIU during the progress of construction.

10.5 Post Construction stage

10.5.1 After decommissioning of construction sites, the Contractor shall hand over the site after clearing the site of all debris/wastes to the PIU. The site shall be inspected by the PIU. In case of disposal of wastes on private land, certificate of Completion of Reclamation is to be obtained by the Contractor from the landowner that “the land is restored to his satisfaction”. The same is to be submitted to the PIU before final payment is claimed.

Table 10-1: Type of Wastes and Scope for Re-use

S.No	Activity	Type of Waste	Scope for Possible Reuse	Disposal of Waste
I	CONSTRUCTION WASTES			
1	Site Clearance and grubbing	Vegetative cover and top soil	Vegetating embankment slopes	-
		Unsuitable material in embankment foundation	Embankment Fill	Low lying areas Land fill sites
2	Earthworks			
i	Overburden of borrow areas	Vegetative cover and soil	Vegetating embankment slopes	-
ii	Embankment construction	Soil and Granular Material	Embankment Fill	-
iii	Construction of earthen drains	Soil	Embankment Fill	-
3	Concrete structures			

S.No	Activity	Type of Waste	Scope for Possible Reuse	Disposal of Waste
i	Storage of Materials	Dust, Cement, Sand,	Constructing temporary structure, embankment fill	-
		Metal Scrap		Scrap Yard
ii	Handling of Materials	Dust		-
iii	Residual Wastes	Organic Matter	Manure, Revegetation	-
		Cement, Sand	Constructing temporary structure, embankment fill	-
		Metal scrap	Diversion sign, Guard Rail	-
4	Reconstruction Works			
i	Dismantling of Existing pavement	Bitumen Mix (broken to less than 75mm size), granular material	Sub-base	-
		Concrete	Road sub-base, reuse in concrete, fill material and as rip rap on roads	-
		Guard rail sign post, guard stone	Reuse for same	-
ii	Dismantling of Cross Drainage Structures	Granular material & bricks	Constructing temporary structure, embankment fill	-
		Metal scrap	Diversion sign, Guard Rail	-
		Pipes	Culvert	-
5	Decommissioning of sites			
i	Dismantling of temporary structures	Granular material and bricks	Constructing temporary structure, embankment fill	-
6	Maintenance operations			
i	Desilting of side drains	Organic matter and soil	Revegetation	-
II	HAZARDOUS WASTES			
1	Construction machinery – maintenance and refueling	Oil and Grease	Authorized Used Oil Recyclers	-
2	Bituminous works	-	-	-
i	Storage	Bitumen	Low Grade Bitumen Mix	-
ii	Mixing and handling	Bitumen	Low Grade Bitumen Mix	-
		Bitumen Mix	Sub-base, Paving access & cross roads	-
iii	Rejected bituminous mix	Bitumen Mix	Sub-base, Paving access & cross roads	-
III	DOMESTIC WASTES			
1	Construction camps	Organic waste	Manure	-
		Plastic and metal scrap	-	Scrap Yard

ECoP-11.0 Water Bodies

11.1 General

Water bodies may be impacted when the road construction is adjacent to it or the runoff to the water body is affected by change of drainage pattern due to construction of embankment. The following activities are likely to have an adverse impact on the ecology of the area:

- Earth moving
- Removal of vegetation
- Vehicle/Machine operation and maintenance
- Handling and laying of asphalt and
- Waste disposal from construction camps

11.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

11.2.1 All efforts are to be taken to avoid the alignments passing adjacent or close to water bodies. Where possible, it should be realigned away from the water body without cutting its embankment, decreasing the storage area or impairing the catchment area. Adequate drainage arrangements as per IRC:SP-20:2002 have to be provided. Stream bank characteristics and hydrology of the area are to be studied before finalizing the alignment, the profile and cross-drainage structures.

11.2.2 If it is not possible to shift the alignment and the road is located on the banks of a drinking water pond, the camber shall be away from water body. The embankment slopes shall be protected from erosion by providing slope protection measures.

Construction near water bodies impairs ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Catchment area of the water body• Drainage system• Flood level and water logging• Flora and fauna dependant on the water body• Ground water recharging• Animal husbandry as water bodies are used by animals• Water quality &• Runoff (increase/decrease)

11.2.3 The decision on shifting the alignment or provision of erosion control measures on embankments cutting water bodies shall be taken by the PIU. However, it shall be ensured by the PIU that no adverse affect on the water body shall take place during construction stage.

11.2.4 The PIU after an assessment of the likely impacts on the water body and review of the provisions of this ECoP shall include measures for rectifying the likely negative impact due to the construction of the rural road.

11.2.5 Complete filling of water body with soil shall not be carried out.

11.2.6 Besides the following measures, the rehabilitation plan should include activities which are required as per statutory provisions applicable in the state:

- If storage area is lost, then the water body is to be deepened / widened to regain an equivalent volume. Deepening of the pond is to be done when the pond is dry.
- Locations of erosion protection works and silt fencing should be provided to prevent sediment laden runoff caused by construction activities, entering the water body.
- Location of side drains (temporary or otherwise) to collect runoff from the embankment before entering the water body in accordance with IRC:SP-20:2002.

- Work program should be prepared in relation to the anticipated season of flooding/overflowing of the water body
- Reconstruction and stabilization of embankment in case it is impacted
- Drawings indicating the landscape details along with species of trees / bushes to be planted in the surrounding environs of the water body.
- Costs of rehabilitation.

11.2.7 Concurrence of the community has to be sought on the Rehabilitation Plan and community concerns, if any have to be incorporated into the plan by the PIU.

11.2.8 Cost estimates to mitigate impacts on water bodies through the rehabilitation plan or otherwise shall be incorporated into the DPR.

Steps for addressing impacts on Water Bodies in DPR
<p>Step 1: Capture following details during Transect Walk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of pond in relation to existing alignment. • Approximate size and depth of the water body in meters ‘m’. • Designated use of the water body – Household Use/Drinking/Irrigation. • Visual inspection of the quality of water. <p>Step 2: Consult people regarding alternate routes that were devised to avoid the pond. If alternate routes are not available, consent of the villagers is to be sought for affecting the pond and also the measures that would be taken to mitigate the impacts.</p> <p>Step 3: If impacting the pond, the extent of impact is to be clearly indicated on a separate drawing showing blown up portion of the pond.</p> <p>Step 4: Prepare rehabilitation plan if water body is getting adversely impacted.</p> <p>Step 5: Precautionary measures while working close to the water body are to be incorporated into the Detailed Project Report.</p>

11.3 Pre-construction stage

11.3.1 When there is interruption to regular activities of villagers near water body due to construction or rehabilitation work, following are the Contractor’s responsibilities:

- Restriction on use of water during construction, if any, should be intimated to the community in advance.
- Alternate access to the water body is to be provided in case there is interruption to use of exiting access. The access provided should be convenient for use of all the existing users whether community or cattle
- If the water body affected is a drinking water source for a habitation, alternate sources of water are to be provided to the users during the period for which its use is affected.

Working near Water Bodies – Precautions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid locating roads on pond embankment • Collect road runoff before entering the water bodies • Runoff to be filtered of sediments before letting into water bodies • Avoid debris disposal into water bodies • Avoid disposal of oil/grease/other contaminants into water bodies

11.4 Construction Stage

11.4.1 It should be ensured by the contractor that the runoff from construction site entering the water body is generally free from sediments.

11.4.2 Silt/sediment should be collected and stockpiled for possible reuse as surfacing of slopes where they have to be re-vegetated.

11.4.3 Cutting of embankment reduces the water retention capacity and also weakens it, hence:

- The contractor should ensure that the decrease in water retention should not lead to flooding of the construction site and surroundings causing submergence and interruption to construction activities.
- Any perceived risks of embankment failure and consequent loss/damage to the property shall be assessed and the contractor should undertake necessary precautions as provision of toe protection, erosion protection, sealing of cracks in embankments. Failure to do so and consequences arising out of embankment failure shall be the responsibility of the contractor. The PIU shall monitor regularly whether safe construction practices near water bodies are being followed.

11.4.4 Alternate drain inlets and outlets shall be provided in the event of closure of existing drainage channels of the water body.

11.4.5 Movement of machinery and workforce shall be restricted around the water body, and no waste from construction camps or sites shall be disposed into it.

11.5 Post construction stage

11.5.1 The precincts of the water body have to be left clean and tidy with the completion of construction.

11.5.2 PIU will check if drainage channels of adequate capacity, have been provided for the impacted water body.

ECoP-12.0 Drainage

12.1 General

- 12.1.1** Drainage is designed for and installed on roads to direct surface or subsurface flow away from structural elements of a roadway and then to convey it to a safe outfall without damage to the road structure, adjoining property or agricultural fields.
- 12.1.2** A road with proper drainage is a good road. Inadequate and faulty drainage arrangements result in obstruction to natural drainage pattern. The problem is further aggravated in the low-lying areas and flood plains receiving high intensity rainfall, which can lead to the instability of embankment, damage to pavement, sinking of foundation, soil erosion, safety hazards and disruption in traffic. Provision of cross-drainage and longitudinal drainage increases the life of the road and consequently reduces water logging and related environmental impacts. The functioning of the drainage system is therefore a vital condition for a satisfactory road.
- 12.1.3** However, construction or up-gradation of CD structures and longitudinal side drains is likely to increase sediments, scour the banks, change water level and flow, and affect the ecology of the surrounding area.
- 12.1.4** The present code seeks to address the environmental concerns related to drainage aspects during different stages of the project execution. Engineering aspects brought out in this chapter are for sake of clarity. The design shall however be covered by relevant IRC codes / guidelines.

12.2 Project Planning and Design

- 12.2.1** Drainage shall be broadly taken up as (i) Cross-Drainage and (ii) Longitudinal Drainage both surface & sub-surface drainage. The alignment shall be routed such that minimum drainage crossings are encountered. Also the geometric design criteria as per IRC:SP-20:2002, for effective surface drainage should be ensured.
- 12.2.2** All drains crossing the alignment shall be identified on site and marked on map while undertaking transect walk. Basic information on the width of channel, frequency of traffic holdup and flow would provide inputs into screening of alternate alignments as well as fixing the alignment. Consultations with the community shall provide information on the HFL in the area.
- 12.2.3** In areas of high and medium intensity rainfall (>400 mm/year) and flood prone areas design of CD structures shall be prepared to avoid scouring on the downstream side and afflux on the upstream side. For bridges and other drainage structures the studies shall be conducted as per IRC: SP-13: 1973 “Guidelines for the Design of Small Bridges & Culverts” and IRC: SP-33:1989 “Guidelines on Supplemental Measures for Design, Detailing & Durability of Important Bridge Structures”.
- 12.2.4** Design of cross-drainage structures shall be based on the inputs from the hydrological studies as per clause 12.2.3 and in other areas, the C-D structure design shall be as per IRC:SP-20:2002.
- 12.2.5** Design of C-D structure shall be such that:
- Normal alignment of the road is followed even if it results in a skew construction of culverts and stream bank protection are incorporated
 - Afflux generated is limited to 45 cm in plains with flat land slopes as it may cause flooding of upstream areas
 - The fish friendly – fish passage is not interrupted either in upstream or downstream direction

- Adequate openings are provided along with adequate scour protection measures for stream bank, roadway fill as head walls, wing walls and aprons as per provisions of IRC guidelines.
 - Reinforced road bed (of concrete) for protection against overflow in case of low water crossing (fords/causeways) is included
 - The design of C-D structure should have steps leading to the bed of the drainage channel, for regular inspection of the sub-structure.
- 12.2.6** Schedule of construction of C-D structures should preferably be carried out during dry months to avoid contamination of streams.
- 12.2.7** Longitudinal drains are to be designed to drain runoff from highest anticipated rainfall as per hydrological analysis in high rainfall areas (annual rainfall > 1000 mm) areas (refer Appendix “Heaviest Rainfall in One Hour (mm) IRC:SP-13: 1998, “Guidelines for the Design of Small Bridges and Culverts” for rainfall data). For design of longitudinal drains in other areas, the design shall be as per IRC: SP-20: 2002.
- 12.2.8** Outfall of the roadside drains shall be into the nearby stream or culvert or existing depressions in the ground. The outfall should be at such a level that there would be no backflow into the roadside drain. Wherein pond/low lying areas exist in the vicinity, the flow may be diverted into them for possible ground water recharge.
- 12.2.9** The roadside drains in high rainfall areas (annual rainfall > 1000mm) shall be lined to protect from runoff of high velocities. Suitable cross-drainage culverts or scuppers, at least three per kilometer, shall be provided to direct the discharge to the valley side. The outfall of these culverts shall be suitably canalized so that the discharge does not cause erosion or damage to the agricultural fields or orchards on the valley side
- 12.2.10** In case of high embankment or bridge approaches, lined channels shall be provided to drain the surface runoff, prevent erosion from the slopes and avoid damage to shoulders and berms. Detailed specifications shall be in accordance with IRC SP 42:1992, Guidelines on Road Drainage and IRC: SP-20: 2002, Rural Road Manual.

12.3 Pre-Construction Stage

- 12.3.1** Following measures are to be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of CD/Bridge construction in case it affects the surface or sub surface flow through the stream / nallah:
- The downstream as well as upstream user shall be informed one month in advance
 - The contractor shall schedule the activities based on the nature of flow in the stream.
 - The contractor should inform the concerned departments about the scheduling of work. This shall form part of the overall scheduling of the civil works to be approved by PIU.
 - Erosion and sediment control devices if site conditions so warrant, are to be installed prior to the start of the civil works.
 - In case of up-gradation of the existing CD Structures, temporary route / traffic control shall be made for the safe passage of the traffic, depending upon the nature of the stream and volume of traffic.
 - All the safety/warning signs are to be installed by the contractor before start of construction
- 12.3.2** In case of utilization of water from the stream, for the construction of the CD structures, the contractor has to take the consent from the concerned department (refer ECoP-8.0, “Water for Construction”).

12.4 Construction Phase

- 12.4.1** Drainage structures at construction site shall be provided at the earliest to ensure proper compaction at the bridge approach and at the junction of bridge span and bridge approach.
- 12.4.2** Velocity of runoff to be controlled to avoid formation of rills/gullies as per ECoP-9.0, “Slope stability & erosion control”
- 12.4.3** While working on drainage channels, sediment control measures if required shall be provided. In such case Silt fencing / brush barrier (as per the detailed specifications given in Box 9-3 and 9-5 respectively of ECoP-9.0, “Slope Stability & Erosion Control”) shall be provided across the stream that carries sediment.
- 12.4.4** Safety devises and flood warning signs to be erected while working over streams and canals.

12.5 Post Construction

- 12.5.1** Inspection and cleaning of drain shall be done regularly to remove any debris or vegetative growth that may interrupt the flow.
- 12.5.2** HFL should be marked as per hydrological data on all drainage structures
- 12.5.3** Temporary structures constructed during construction shall be removed before handing over to ensure free flow through the channels.
- 12.5.4** The piers and abutments should be examined for excessive scour and make good the same, if required.
- 12.5.5** In case of Causeway, following aspects shall be taken into consideration:
 - Dislocation of stones in stone set pavements, scouring of filler material due to eddy currents.
 - Floating debris block the vents. In case of large amount of floating material, debris arrestor shall be provided in upstream side.
 - Damage to guide stones, information boards shall be inspected and replaced accordingly.
- 12.5.6** Schedule of inspection shall be drawn up for checking cracks, settlements and unusual backpressures. It must be ensured that all the rectification shall be undertaken as and when required. Following are broadly the items to be checked:
 - Settlement of piers/abutments & settlement of approach slabs have to be checked
 - Cracks in C-D structures or RCC slabs
 - Drainage from shoulders to be ensured
 - Ditches & drains to be kept clean of debris or vegetation growth
 - Repairs to parapet of culverts whenever required are to be undertaken

ECoP-13.0 Construction Plants and Equipment Management

13.1 General

13.1.1 During execution of the project, construction equipments, machinery and plants always have impact on the environment. The impact can be due to the gaseous emissions, dust, noise and oil spills that concern the safety and health of the workers, surrounding settlements and environment as a whole. This code of practice describes the activities during the project stages where pollution control measures are required.

13.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

13.2.1 Selection criteria for setting up a plant area and parking lot for equipments and vehicles shall be done as per siting criteria for construction camp specified in ECoP-3.0, “Construction Camps”

13.3 Pre-construction Stage

13.3.1 The Contractor must educate the workers to undertake safety precaution while working at the plant / site as well as around heavy equipments as per Clause 14.3.2, Section 14.3, ECoP-14.0, “Public and Worker’s Health & Safety”.

13.3.2 Before setting up the crusher and hot-mix plant the contractor shall acquire “Consents” from the State Pollution Control Board as per Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Chapter IV, Section 21.

13.3.3 The Contractor must ensure that all machinery, equipments, and vehicles shall comply with the existing Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) noise and emission norms, as applicable.

13.3.4 The Contractor shall submit a copy of the approvals and PUC Certificates, as applicable to the PIU before the start of relevant work.

13.4 Construction Stage

13.4.1 The Contractor shall undertake measures (as mentioned in table below) to minimize -the dust generation, emissions, noise, oil spills, residual waste and accidents at the plant site as well as during transportation of material to construction site.

Table 13-1: Measures at Plant Site

Concern	Causes	Measures
Dust Generation	Vehicle Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sprinkling Fine materials shall be transported in bags or Covered by Tarpaulin during Transportation Tail board shall be properly closed and sealed
	Crushers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sprinkling
	Concrete-Mix Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate the workers for following good practices while material handling
Emissions	Hot-Mix Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Selection as per Clause 6.5.2, Section 6.5, IRC’s Manual for Construction & Supervision of Bitumen Work Regular maintenance of Dust Collector as per manufacture’s recommendations
	Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular maintenance as per manufacture’s recommendation

Concern	Causes	Measures
	Generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust vent of long length
Noise	Heavy Load Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust silencer, Regular maintenance as per manufacture schedule
	Crushers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siting as per ECoP-3.0, "Construction Camps"
	Generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be kept in a room that is acoustically enclosed.³ There shall be regular maintenance as per manufacture's recommendation.
Oil Spills	Storage and Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good practice, ECoP-10.0, "Waste Management"
Residual waste	Dust Collector and Pits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECoP-10.0, "Waste Management"
Concrete waste	Concrete-Mix plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECoP-10.0, "Waste Management"
Bitumen and bitumen mix	Hot-mix Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECoP-10.0, "Waste Management"
Stone chips	Crushers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECoP-10.0, "Waste Management"
Safety	Trajectory of Equipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caution Sign, awareness among workers
	Movable Parts of Equipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caution Sign, awareness among workers
	Plant Area / Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caution Sign, Safety Equipments
	Accidents / Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Aid Box and Emergency Response Plan
	Break down of vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement for towing and bringing it to the workshop

13.4.2 During excavation, water sprinkling shall be done to minimize dust generation.

13.4.3 Frequent water sprinkling shall be done on the haul roads to minimize dust generation. In case of loose soils, compaction shall be done prior to water sprinkling.

13.4.4 Cautionary and inforatory sign shall be provided at all locations specifying the type of operation in progress.

13.4.5 The contractor must ensure that there is minimum generation of dust and waste while unloading the materials from trucks.

13.4.6 The equipments, which are required to move forward and backward, shall be equipped with alarm for backward movement. It shall be ensured that the workers

Safety Measures During Bitumen Construction Work...

- The Contractor shall ensure that bitumen storing, handling as well as mixing shall be done at hot-mix plant or designated areas⁴ to prevent contamination of soil and ground water.
- Skilled labour shall be used while hand placing the pre-mixed bitumen material. The hand placing of pre-mixed bituminous material shall be done only in following circumstances:
 - For laying profile corrective courses of irregular shape and varying thickness
 - In confined spaces where it is impracticable for a paver to operate and
 - For filling potholes
- The Contractor shall provide safety equipments i.e. gumboots and gloves to the workers while handling bitumen.
- While applying Tack Coat, spraying of bitumen shall be done in the wind direction. The labour shall wear jacket while spraying the bitumen.
- All the bituminous work shall be done as per IRC's Manual for Construction and Supervision of Bituminous Works.

³ As per Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986, Rule 3, Schedule – I, Item 83 B.

⁴ Designated area refers to paved surfaces and barren parcels of land, with adequate drainage and disposal system. It must be ensure that these are away from agriculture land, water body and other sensitive areas.

shall remain away from the working areas at such times.

13.4.7 The PIU shall carry out periodic inspections to ensure that all the pollution control systems are appropriately installed and comply with existing emission and noise norms.

13.5 Post-construction Stage

13.5.1 In case any haul road is damaged while transporting construction material or wastes, the contractor shall restore the road to its original condition.

13.5.2 The PIU must ensure that the decommissioning of plant shall be done in environmentally sound fashion and the area to brought to its original state.

ECoP-14.0 Public and Worker's Health and Safety

14.1 General

14.1.1 The safety and health of the workers and the public is impacted due to the hazards created during the construction of road. This code of practice describes the measures that need to be taken to mitigate the impacts.

14.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

14.2.1 To address the safety concerns to road user during operational phase, the DPR shall contain the following:

- Selection and location of regulatory as well as informatory signs as per IRC: 67-2001, depending upon the geometry of the road.

14.3 Pre-construction stage

14.3.1 In order to incorporate public health and safety concerns, the PIU and the Contractor shall disseminate the following information to the community:

- Location of construction camps, borrow areas and quarry areas.
- Extent of work
- Time of construction
- Diversions, if any
- Involvement of local labours in the road construction
- Health issues - water stagnation, exposure to dust, communicable diseases
- Location and use of first aid kits
- Location, names, and phone numbers to the nearest clinic/ hospital /doctor

14.3.2 The Contractor must bring awareness to the workers to undertake the health and safety precautions. Through regular meetings, as may be necessary, contractor shall generate awareness amongst the workers regarding:

- Personal safety measures and location of safety devices.
- Interaction with the host community
- Protection of environment with respect to:
 - Trampling of vegetation and cutting of trees for cooking
 - Restriction of activities in forest areas, including hunting
 - Water bodies protection
 - Storage and handling of materials
 - Disposal of construction waste

Safety Concerns on...
General Public due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improper scheduling of construction activities especially near the settlements and sensitive areas• Parking of equipments and vehicles at the end of the day is likely to cause accidents to the public especially during night hours.• Transportation of uncovered loose material or spillage of material increases the chances of accidents to road users and surrounding settlements.
Workers due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improper handling of materials like bitumen, oil and other flammable material at construction sites, likely to cause safety concerns to the workers.• Lack of safety measures such as alarm, awareness and safety equipment result in accidents, especially working with or around heavy machinery / equipments.

14.4 Construction Stage

14.4.1 During the progress of work, following are the safety requirements that need to be undertaken by the contractor at the construction site:

- Personal safety equipments (such as footwear, gloves and eye protection devices, helmets etc.) for the workers.
- Additional provisions need to be undertaken for safety at site:
 - Adequate lighting arrangement
 - Adequate drainage system to avoid any stagnation of water
 - Lined surface with slope 1:40 (V:H) and provision of lined pit at the bottom, at the storage and handling area of bitumen and oil, as well as at the location of generator (grease trap).
 - Facilities for administering first aid

FIRST AID FACILITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid Kit, distinctly marked with Red Cross on white back ground and shall contain minimum of following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6 small-sterilized dressings ○ 3 medium and large sterilized dressings ○ 1 (30 ml.) bottles containing 2 % alcoholic solution of iodine ○ 1(30 ml) bottle containing salvolatile ○ 1 snakebite lancet ○ 1 pair sterilized scissors ○ 1 copy of first-aid leaflet issued by the Director General, Factory Service & Labour Institute, Government of India ○ 100 tablets of aspirin ○ Ointment for burns ○ A suitable surgical antiseptic solution • Adequate arrangement shall be made for immediate recoupment of the equipments, whenever necessary. • A trained personnel incharge of first aid treatment to be readily available during working hours at construction site • Suitable transport to the nearest approachable hospital should be made available.

14.4.2 The following measures need to be adopted by the contractor to address public safety concerns:

- The Contractor shall schedule the construction activities taking into consideration factors such as:
 - Sowing of crops
 - Harvesting
 - Local hindrances such as festivals etc.
 - Availability of labour during particular periods
- All the cautionary signs as per IRC: 67-2001 and traffic control devices (such as barricades, etc) shall be placed as soon as construction activity get started and shall remain in place till the activities get completed.
- Following case specific measures need to be followed during the progress of the activity:
 - If construction of road is within the settlement, the contractor must ensure there shall not be any unauthorized parking as well as storage of material, adjacent to road.
 - Approved methods to be used to prevent breeding of mosquitoes and other disease-causing organisms, at all the water logging areas.

14.4.3 The PIU shall carry out periodic inspections in order to ensure that all the measures are being undertaken as per this ECoP.

14.5 Post-construction Stage

14.5.1 During this stage, a major concern is on road user safety. Following are the measures that need to be undertaken by the PIU to ensure safer roads:

- Inspection and maintenance of installed regulatory and informatory signs.
- Ensure that the location of signage does not obstruct the visibility

14.5.2 The construction site shall be cleaned of all debris, scrap materials and machinery on completion of construction for the safety of public and road users, as per the ECoP-3.0, “Construction Camp” and ECoP-10.0, “Waste Management.”

ECOP-15.0 Cultural Properties

15.1 General

15.1.1 The cultural properties located close to the road are likely to be impacted by the road construction. However, so far in the MMGSY programme implementation, most of the properties have been protected/saved during finalization of the alignment itself.

15.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

15.2.1 Measures for mitigation of impacts on cultural properties during project preparation shall be as per the following steps:

- Identification of locally significant cultural properties should be done
- Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation
- The extent of impact on the identified culture property should be assessed and possible measures for avoidance should be devised based on the site investigation.

15.2.2 In case impact is not avoidable, identification of alternative routes or possibility of relocation of the culture property shall be assessed in consultation with the local community.

15.2.3 In case relocation is unavoidable, the site for relocation should be identified in consultation with local community and the size of relocated structure should at least be equal to the original structure.

15.2.4 A detailed design of the relocated structure and its site plan along with the necessary BoQ are to be presented DPR.

15.2.5 The relocation shall be carried out before the start of the road work.

15.2.6 It must be ensured by the PIU that the required BoQ is incorporated into the contract document.

15.3 Construction Stage

15.3.1 Major impacts on the properties during this stage are mainly due to movement of construction machinery as well as due to construction activity near the cultural property. Following are precautionary measures that need to be undertaken by the contractor while working near these structures:

- Provision of temporary barricades to isolate the precincts of the cultural property from the construction site to avoid impacts.
- Restrict movement of heavy machinery near the structure.
- Avoid disposal or tipping of earth near the structure.
- Access to these properties shall be kept clear from dirt and grit.

Information to be collected...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location• Direction (North/ South/East/West) With Respect to Road• Distance of the structure from existing centerline of the road• Type of Property eg: temple/mosque/shrine/dargah etc• Plan of the structure• Importance of the structure – historical/social/archeological• Ownership of the property• Probable loss to the property• Specific periods/durations in which large congregations as festivals/mela take place causing hindrance to vehicular movement• Choice of community, issue of relocation

15.3.2 During earth excavation, if any property is unearthed and seems to be culturally significant or likely to have archeological significance, the same shall be intimated to the Engineer. Work shall be suspended until further orders from PIU. The State Archeological Department shall be intimated of the chance find and the Engineer shall carry out a joint inspection with the department. Actions as appropriate shall be intimated to the Contractor along with the probable date for resuming the work.

15.3.3 The PIU must ensure that the contractor implements the precautionary measures as suggested.

15.4 Post Construction Stage

15.4.1 Immediately after completion of construction, the Contractor will affect clearance of the precincts of cultural properties.

15.4.2 In case access to any of the cultural properties is severed during construction, it needs to be restored at the earliest.

15.4.3 The PIU shall certify relocated structure construction quality and restoration of access, as the case may be, before payment is made to the Contractor.

ECoP-16.0 Tree Plantation

16.1 General

16.1.1 State Government will carry out suitable trees plantation on both sides of the roads through appropriate scheme only when suitable land is available. Besides improving aesthetics and ecology of the area, the trees provide fuel wood, act as noise barriers, provide visual screen for sensitive areas and also generate revenue by sale of its produce. However, certain precautions must be taken in design of avenue or cluster plantation so that the trees do not have an adverse impact on road maintenance and/or on safety of the road users. This code of practice elaborates on the approach towards planting trees on MMGSY roads. Emphasis has been laid on a greater involvement of communities in planting and maintenance of roadside trees.

16.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

16.2.1 During alignment finalization, due consideration shall be given to minimize the loss of existing tree cover, encroachment of forest areas / protected areas etc as specified in ECoP-1.0, "Project Preparation". Tree felling, if unavoidable, shall be done only after compensatory plantation of at least three saplings for every tree cut is done. This shall be carried out by the PIU immaterial of the legal requirements of the state.

Plant trees along roads where there is...

- Availability of land for planting
- Availability of water
- Willingness of local communities to nurture the saplings

16.2.2 The plantations shall be in accordance with the IRC:SP:21-1979 Manual on Landscaping and IRC:66-1976. The plan may be in the form of avenue trees or cluster plantation. It should be ensured that plantation is carried out only in areas where water can be made available during dry seasons and the plant can be protected during the initial stages of their growth. The species shall be identified in consultation with officials of forest department, giving due importance to local flora. It is recommended to plant mixed species in case of both avenue or cluster plantation. The saplings for plantation shall be supplied by the appropriate agency.

16.2.3 Consultations shall include the role of the local community in maintaining and managing the trees to be planted in the project under MNREGA scheme. It shall be the responsibility of the PIU & community to work out institutional mechanisms for managing the plantation and upkeep of trees.

16.2.4 The plantation strategy shall suggest the planting of fruit bearing trees and other suitable trees. Development of cluster plantations will be encouraged in the Government land, at locations desired by the community. The choice of species will be based on the preferences of the community.

Do not plant trees ...

- Within the line of sight around junctions
- On the inside of curves
- Within 5 m of the proposed centre line

16.2.5 The maintenance of trees shall be the responsibility of community. Tree plantation shall be carried out under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA).

16.3 Post-construction stage

16.3.1 Planting shall be undertaken immediately after rainy season or initial weeks of spring. The activities to be taken up by the community as part of maintenance shall include (i) cutting/lopping branches up to a height of 2.5m above ground level to ensure visibility (ii)

Removal of dead wood from the roadway and storing away from roads, and (iii) Weed cutting from shoulders and keeping the shoulders free from any growth of vegetation. In addition, the community is to ensure a healthy survival rate by planting replacement saplings in cases where the survival rate is less than 80%.

16.3.2 Watering of trees during the initial period of two to three years shall be the responsibility of the community or the agency designated by it. The shoulders of the road shall be kept clear of weeds or any undesirable undergrowth, which may hinder free flow of traffic.

16.3.3 It needs to be ensured that the branches of the trees do not obstruct clear view of the informatory and caution signs.

Note: The species of trees to be planted has not been suggested, as this should be decided in consultation with the State Forest Department for the particular region.

ECOP-17.0 Managing Induced Development

17.1 General

17.1.1 Rural lands have a distinct character consisting of productive farmlands with natural areas and limited residential settlement. Development allowed to grow along the village roads, unless planned and regulated, has the potential to generate traffic and pedestrian movements that can lead to unsafe traffic conditions. Lack of planning controls in the rural areas has allowed roadside development, ranging from individual commercial establishments to continuous stretches of ribbon developments. This code of practice provides measures for regulating the land uses along the roads and tackling induced developments likely along the MMGSY roads. The measures suggest a greater involvement of the community for the MMGSY roads. The measures suggested are in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of the PRIs as suggested in the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 and the respective State Panchayat Acts.

17.2 Project Planning and Design Stage

17.2.1 As part of the design stage, the PIU may identify areas that are susceptible to induced development impacts. These locations will be finalized in consultation with the Community. It is suggested that the PIU may take initiative in educating the community on the safety issues due to ribbon development.

Locations vulnerable to induced development...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lands within 50m of junctions• Agricultural lands within 100m of settlements• Stretches within 100m of temples, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings

17.2.2 The design of access points to the road shall as far as possible conform to certain minimum geometric standards.

17.3 Operation stage

17.3.1 The Community shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the rural roads. Towards this, the recommended standards for building lines and control lines may be followed as stipulated in Table 2.4 of IRC: SP: 20-2002.

17.3.2 While deciding upon the location of community assets, the following preventive measures to address possible induced impacts shall be taken up:

- The area around the bus stops has the potential to induce growth of kiosks and petty shops. While this is unavoidable and desirable (to minimize the impact on the road), such growth needs to be encouraged away from the road.
- Community sources of water such as hand pumps are generally sited on the shoulders. It shall be the responsibility of the community to identify lands outside the RoW and identify any suitable community land accessible from the road. This approach would achieve (i) Safety and (ii) Damage to the road due to water logging, usually around such water sources.
- These sites should not be within 150m of the access or egress points of a major junction.
- The commercial areas should be preferably planned lateral to the road than in parallel direction

- 17.3.3** The Community shall take up appropriate measures towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land.
- 17.3.4** The concerns of the communities, about the traffic speed and/or volume through the villages are usually addressed through traffic calming schemes such as road humps or speed breakers/rumble strips along the road. The PIU, where applicable shall incorporate traffic calming schemes in the design aimed at changing the driver's visual perception of the road environment, as they enter the village, so that they adjust their driving style to better navigate any obstacles encountered. However, such calming devices shall be provided along with provision of adequate signage and pavement marking.

ECoP-18.0 Environmental Monitoring and Audit

18.1 General

18.1.1 Environmental Monitoring provides a systematic review of planning, designing, construction practice and operation activities that may have adverse impact on the surrounding environment.

Environmental monitoring enables identification of:

- Degradation/improvement of surrounding ecology
- Damage to surrounding habitation and
- Extent of compliance with ECoPs and other regulatory provisions

18.1.2 PIU should assess whether construction activities comply with environmental standards and other regulatory requirements, by monitoring and conducting an Environmental Audit. These need to be carried out on a periodic basis.

18.2 Monitoring Procedure

18.2.1 BRRDA/PIU/SQM/PQM/PMC shall be responsible for conduct of the periodical environmental monitoring. It will be conducted in phases corresponding to the phases of the project such as (i) DPR Preparation, (ii) Pre-Construction (iii) Construction and (iv) Post Construction. Concurrent audit can be undertaken along with quality assurance checks that need to be conducted by the BRRDA/PIU/SQM/PQM/PMC Independent safeguard consultants.

18.2.2 Environmental audit shall be as per the Checklists 1 and 2 provided in the ECoP. Audit for project preparation, pre-construction and post-construction stages shall be one time, while for construction stage, quarterly monitoring shall be undertaken. Audit for DPR preparation as per Checklist 1 will be conducted by the PIU and for the other project stages, audit shall be conducted by the TA consultant. The audit findings shall be reported to the State implementing Authorities.

Aspects for Audit...

- Alignment finalization
- Site preparation
- Material management
- Drainage
- Slope protection and erosion control
- Water management and economy of use
- Waste generation, management and disposal
- Tree cutting and compensatory plantation
- Siting construction camps, plants and equipments
- Induced Development

Benefits of Audit

- Determines the efficiency of practices followed during execution of the work
- Determines the performance of environmental measures suggested
- Assesses the need to undertake additional measures to minimize any adverse environmental impacts identified during the project period
- Audit develops the potential of waste minimization and adoption of recycling and reuse of waste.
- Assist in complying with local, state and national laws and regulation

Checklist 1: Audit Checklist for DPR Preparation

Sl. No.	Items for inclusion in DPR	Response				Attachments
		Yes	No	NA	Indicate number	
I. Transect Walk						
1	Is transect walk conducted for finalizing the alignment?					Map of Transect Walk
II. Initial Consultations						
2	Are consultations conducted with community before alignment finalisation					Suggestions received from community
2.1	Suggestions received on the proposed alignment					Write up on suggestions received and response of PIU
2.2	Consent of land owners towards transfer of land					Proceedings of community consultation
3	Are suggestions received from community been incorporated into design					
3.1	Only few suggestions are incorporated					Reasons for not incorporating suggestions from community
3.2	Are reasons for not incorporating suggestions been communicated to the community					
3.3	Has action been taken for making necessary corrections in land records?					Indicate reference
III. Identification of PAPs						
4	Are type and extent of losses due to project identified					
5	Are PAPs due to the project identified					List of PAPs and loss suffered due to the project
6	Are vulnerable PAPs identified with respect to following:					
6.1	Below Poverty Line (BPL)					
6.2	Marginal land owner (less than 3-1/8 acres and losing 10% of residual land)					
6.3	WHH					
6.4	SC/ST					
6.5	Divyang					
7	Are grievances reported					List of grievances and PAPs
7.1	Type of concerns or grievances					Mechanism for grievance redressal
7.2	Residual grievances if any					Reasons for non addressal
IV. R&R actions						
8	Are provisions for losses been made					Details of Entitled PAPs and provisions
8.1	Are provisions made for the identified entitled/vulnerable PAPs losing land and structure					Details of PAPs and provisions
8.2	Are provisions made for inclusion of PAPs losing land/shelter/livelihood in SMF					Details of PAPs and provisions
8.3	Are provisions made for illegal occupants on private land					List of encroachers/squatters and provisions
9	Any consultation during implementation work					Type of consultation & issues addressed

Sl. No.	Items for inclusion in DPR	Response				Attachments
		Yes	No	NA	Indicate number	
9.1	Migrant labourers and construction camps					
9.2	Health issues including HIV/AIDS					
V. Consents and Clearances						
10	Clearances to be obtained, if required					Copy of Clearance obtained
10.1	SPCB					Copy of application form submitted if clearance is pending
10.2	Forest Department					
VI. Surveys Conducted						
11	Are detailed surveys conducted for the project					Information presented in DPR
11.1	Geological Studies					
11.2	Hydrological Studies					
11.3	Topographical Studies					
11.4	Was peg marking carried out to delineate the proposed alignment					
VII. Loss of common property resources						
12	Are provisions made to community losing common property or assets, if any					Type of loss and arrangements made
13	Are provisions for relocation of cultural properties been made					
VIII. Material source identification, extraction and rehabilitation						
14	Are provisions made in specifications for identification of borrow areas to reduce cost and use waste materials					
15	Are provisions made for rehabilitation of borrow areas in the DPR/Specifications					
16	Were sources of alternate materials explored or provisions made for utilizing them, incase lead for stone ballast is excessive, to reduce cost and use waste materials.					Properties of alternative materials and extent of utilization
17	Is material from existing quarries in sufficient quantities for the project					
17.1	If answer to No. 17 is no, then are arrangements made for identification, extraction, rehabilitation of new quarries as per ECoP					
18	Is the project area water scarce?					
18.1	If answer to No. 18 is yes, are possibilities of use of existing water sources identified in consultation with the villagers, PRI or Govt. Departments? (Community water sources to be used only with their consent)					List of existing perennial sources prepared
18.2	Are provisions in the specifications made for identification, procurement and rehabilitation arrangements to be carried out by the contractor as per ECoP					
IX. Water Bodies						
19	Does the alignment cut across or passing adjacent to water body?					
19.1	Are consultation conducted with community for seeking consent and measures to be taken to mitigated impacts					

Sl. No.	Items for inclusion in DPR	Response				Attachments
		Yes	No	NA	Indicate number	
19.2	Are detailed designs prepared indicating pond to be affected					Detailed blown up drawing indicating the pond
19.3	Are provisions made for control of pollution of pond water during construction					
19.4	Are provisions made for rehabilitation of the water body, if affected					
X. Slope Stability, Soil Erosion & Top soil Conservation						
20	Is stability analysis carried out for the breast walls/retaining walls					Information to be included in DPR
21	Are slope stabilization measures included in the DPR					Locations of measures where required along with the measures suggested
22	Are erosion control measures included in the DPR					Locations of measures required and measures suggested
23	Are species of vegetation to be grown over the steep slopes determined					List of species along with the growth & root characteristics, water requirements
24	Are provisions made for conservation of topsoil in stockpiles					
24.1	Are stockpile preservation techniques included in the specifications for the activities of the contractor					
24.2	Is reuse of topsoil by been included in the special conditions of contract					
24.3	Has special provisions such as chutes been made to protect high banks					
XI. Drainage						
25	Does hydrological studies indicate afflux greater than 450 mm due to construction of cross drainage structures					Locations, height of afflux and discharge expected
25.1	Are culverts at such locations designed to handle the afflux and to ensure that upstream areas do not get flooded and excessive scour caused on downstream nor fields affected					Reasons for not providing culverts
25.2	Are outfalls identified for discharge from the openings capable of disposing it					
25.3	In case existing outfalls are not adequate, are alternate locations for discharge identified					Information on alternate discharge outfalls to be presented
26	Are provisions for stone lined side drains in high rainfall areas made in the DPR					
27	Are provisions for channel drains in case of high embankments (> 1.5m) been made in the DPR					Locations where specified
28	Are contractor's responsibilities as per ECoP-13 in Pre-construction and construction stages included as part of specifications					
29	Are provisions made in the DPR for erection of safety devises, flood warning signs and warning posts at construction locations over drainage channels					
30	Has provision been made for construction of siphons for irrigation channels and PAPs informed about it					

Sl. No.	Items for inclusion in DPR	Response				Attachments
		Yes	No	NA	Indicate number	
XII. Forests & Tree Plantation						
31	Are trees being cut by the project, if yes indicate number of trees felled					
31.1	Is clearance from the forest department obtained					
31.2	Is additional land available for plantation					
31.3	Is roadside plantation being taken up? If yes indicate number of trees being planted					
31.4	Are arrangements for supply of saplings from forest department and maintenance by Community being made?					
32	Is any forest land being diverted for the project					
32.1	If yes to No. 32, is clearance from forest department obtained?					Clearance from Forest Department
32.2	Is land identified for handing over to forest department					Details of land use/area of land identified
32.3	Are provisions made in the specifications to avoid setting up of construction camps/borrow areas and new quarry areas in the forest areas?					
XIII. Natural Habitat						
33	Does any natural habitat as per ECoP 19 exists along the project corridor					
33.1	Is inventorization of ecological features being done during transect walk					
33.2	Are provision for road design made as per ECoP					
33.3	Is Natural habitat Management Plan prepared					Natural Habitat Management Plan
33.3.1	If yes, are all aspect as per ECoP 19, Clause 19.2.7					
XIV. Pollution Prevention measures						
34	Are provisions made for administering pollution control measures at construction sites as per ECoP					
35	Are provisions made for safe disposal of wastes from construction sites					Location of disposal sites and arrangements made for safe disposal
XV. Safety						
36	Are provisions made for worker's health & hygiene at construction camps					Layout of construction camp with arrangements for health & hygiene of workers
37	Are provisions made for traffic diversions during construction					Provide in bid document
37.1	Are traffic diversions / closure of traffic been intimated to the public					
38	Are provisions made for signage, demarcating cones and tapes during construction on tracks being utilized by traffic at present					
39	Are provisions made for supply of Personal Protective Equipment to the workers					Reference to the bill of quantities
40	Are provisions made for construction of parapet walls on culverts for safety of road user					

Sl. No.	Items for inclusion in DPR	Response				Attachments
		Yes	No	NA	Indicate number	
XVI. Finalization of Alignment						
41	Are designs conforming to IRC standards, if no then are the following criteria adopted. Indicate RoW					
41.1	Design speed considered is not be less than 40 km/hr in plain areas and 35 km/hr in rolling terrain					
41.2	Roadway width of 6m for less depending upon available lend width					Locations where provided
41.3	Carriageway width of 3.75m less to be adopted depending upon traffic intensity and available lend width					
41.4	Embankment Height of 0.3 to 0.4 m in arid & sandy areas. Follows natural topography in desert areas					
41.5	Minimum absolute curve radius of 50m @ 40 km/hr and 38 m @ 35 km/hr					
41.6	Junction design in conformance to IRC: SP-20: 2002					
42	Are enhancements mentioned in ECoP provided in the design - mention details against each given below					
42.1	Cattle crossings at their normal crossing routes for safety of cattle and road user					Design & locations
42.2	Cross roads for access to & from agriculture lands to avoid damage to embankment and roadside drain					Design & locations
42.3	Paved shoulders at destination and villages en-route and provide bus bays					
42.4	Widening of embankment where possible to provide a platform for storing maintenance materials					Locations where provided
XVII. Induced Development						
43	Are provisions made for demarcating lands for use of service shops					Location & area
44	Are provisions made for avoiding encroachments onto the available road width					
45	Are provisions made for control of development along the road near locations vulnerable to induced development					
XVIII. Debris Disposal						
46.1	Has site for disposal of construction debris (if any) been identified					Show location on the plans in DPR
46.2	Has provision been made to ensure that the debris do not spill over in the valleys and there is no leeching from toxic waste					Show protection measures
XVIII. Monitoring						
47	Are provisions made for supervision of implementation of the environmental measures as per ECoP					
48	Are steps provided for inspection of the bridges and culverts					

Check list -2A: Environmental Audit Checklist during Pre-Construction Stage

Sl.No./Activity	Impacts	Measures suggested as per ECoP	ECoP Applicable	Additional Information	Measures Implemented	Compliance with ECoP		
						Yes	No	NA
2A Pre – Construction Activities								
A1.0	Alignment marking Nil							
A2.0	Relocation of utilities Impact on current usage	(i) Co-ordination with Revenue Department (ii) Identification of relocation site in advance (iii) Scheduling the activity in consonance with the community usage pattern (iv) Prior clearance from Forest Department	ECoP 1.0 ECoP 2.0 ECoP 2.0 ECoP 2.0 ECoP 1.0					
A3.0	Tree Felling Compliance with Forest Act in case trees are on forest land Loss of canopy	(i) Compensatory plantations & landscape designs (ii) Compensation as per project provisions (iii) Scheduling of activity and coordination (iv) Modification of alignment or Relocation of the cultural properties (v) No clearance of vegetation beyond existing RoW.	ECoP 15.0 ECoP2.0 ECoP 1.0 ECoP 15.0 ECoP 19.0					
A4.0	Clearance of land Affect on livelihood Affect on standing crops Affect on cultural properties Affect on natural habitats	(i) Activity scheduling to avoid delays, conformance to legal requirements (ii) Precautionary measures during construction in forest areas	ECoP 1.0 All ECoP					
A5.0	Diversion of forest land Compliance with Forest Act Affect on flora Pollution from construction activities	(i) Precautions while operating equipment/machinery (ii) Addressal through Grievance Redressal Mechanisms & Consultations (iii) Provision of entitlements as per resettlement framework (iv) Location criteria to be adopted	ECoP 13.0 ECoP 1.0 ECoP 20.0 ECoP 1.0					
A6.0	Transfer of land ownership Grievances from community Affect on livelihood							
A7.0	Location of Storage Yards, labour camps, construction camps, storage yards & labour camps Pollution from construction camps, storage yards & labour camps Pressure on local infrastructure	(i) Obtain clearances from PCB (ii) Infrastructure arrangements to be as per guidelines	ECoP 3.0 ECoP 20.0 ECoP 1.0 ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indicate location if not as per ECoP •Number of workers - male & female •Siting of Construction Camps •Drinking Water Provision •Adequate Sanitary Arrangement 				

SL.No.	Activity	Impacts	Measures suggested as per ECoP	ECoP Applicable	Additional Information	Measures Implemented	Compliance with ECoP		
							Yes	No	NA
A.8.0	Procurement of equipments and machinery	Machinery likely to cause pollution Safety concerns in machinery operation	(i) Machinery to be procured shall be in conformance with emission standards of CPCB (ii) Safety equipment for workers	ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 19.0 ECoP 14.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Arrangement for Waste Disposal •Lighting Arrangement •First Aid Facility •Fire Fighting Arrangement •Interaction with the host community 				
A.9.0	Identification and Selection of Material Sources	Conflict of uses in case of water Borrowing causes depressed lands	(i) Consultations and arrangements at contractor-individual levels, documentation of agreement for water for construction (ii) Consultations and arrangements at contractor-individual levels, documentation of agreement for Borrow areas	ECoP 8.0 ECoP 20.0 ECoP 5.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide construction schedule •Indicate location of Borrow areas In case of areas other than on road side provide - lead from project road (km), Haul Road condition (Blacktopped, Graves), Earthen road) Landuse of identified borrow area Redevelopment plan 				
A.10.0	Identification of designated locations of waste disposal	Pollution due to material extraction from borrow and quarry areas to surrounding environment Disturbance to Natural Habitats	(iii) Precautionary measures during siting of borrow areas and quarry areas (iv) Avoidance of location of material sources in Natural Habitats	ECoP 5.0 ECoP 7.0 ECoP 19.0 ECoP 10.0	Natural Habitat Management Plan				
A.11.0	Keeping community informed	To enable community to own the project	Keeping local community informed about the construction schedule	ECoP 2.0	Community should be informed about likely delays.				

Check list -2B: Environmental Audit Checklist during Construction Stage

Sl.No. Activity	Impacts	Measures suggested as per ECoP	ECoP Applicable	Additional Information	Measures Implemented		Compliance with ECoP	
					Yes	No	Yes	No
2B Construction Activities								
B1.0 Site Clearance								
B1.1 Clearing and Grabbing	Effect on roadside vegetation Debris generation creating unsightly conditions	(i) Restricting movement of machinery/equipment (ii) Disposal / storage of grubbing waste and possible reuse	ECoP 2.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 10.0					
B1.2 Dismantling of existing culverts and structures, if any	Generation of Debris creating unsightly conditions Flooding due to interception to drainage paths	(i) Disposal of waste and likely reuse (ii) Provision of diversion channels and/or scheduling construction of culverts in dry months	ECoP 10.0 ECoP 12.0					
B2.0 Planning Traffic diversions and Detours	Trampling of vegetation along traffic diversions	(i) Activity scheduling, identification of alternative track	ECoP 14.0					
B3.0 Material Procurement	Loss of topsoil	(i) Stripping & Storing topsoil	ECoP 6.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location & quantity of topsoil stored • Space reserved for storing topsoil (% of area opened for construction activities) • Stabilisation measures for stockpile In case new quarries are opened for the project provide following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Procured from quarry • Provisions of Drainage in the site • Rehabilitation Plan to be enclosed • Clearance from Mining Department 				
	Formation of stagnant water pools due to borrowing/quarrying	(ii) Rehabilitation plan for borrow areas & quarry areas	ECoP 5.0 ECoP 7.0					
	Illegal quarrying / sand mining	(iii) Conformance of quarries selected to the SPCB requirements, including quarry rehabilitation plans	ECoP 7.0					
	Uncontrolled blasting at quarries	(iv) Controlled blasting to the extent required. Conformance to blasting rules as per the Indian Explosives Act	ECoP 7.0					
B4.0 Transport of materials to site	Fugitive emissions from transport trucks Dust emissions from haul roads	(i) Covering of material with tarpaulin or use of covered box trucks during transport (ii) Haul road management	ECoP 10.0 ECoP 13.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate if new haul roads are constructed 				

SLNo.	Activity	Impacts	Measures suggested as per ECoP	ECoP Applicable	Additional Information	Measures Implemented	Compliance with ECoP		
							Yes	No	NA
B5.0	Materials handling at site								
	Handling of materials	Risk of injury to workers	(i) Use of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 14.0	•Mention PPE provided to workers				
B5.1	Storage of materials	Contamination to water sources, leaching into ground water	(ii) Provision of impervious base to storage areas	ECoP 3.0					
B5.2	Handling of earth	Dust rising and increase in particulate concentration in ambient air	(iii) Use of dust suppressants	ECoP 13.0					
B5.3	Handling of fly ash	Increase of particulate concentration and contamination of nearby areas	(iv) Use of dust suppressants	ECoP 4.0					
B5.4	Handling of granular material	Risk of injury to workers	(v) Use of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 14.0					
B5.5	Handling of bituminous materials	Leaching of materials, contamination of water sources	(vi) Provision of impervious base at bitumen storage areas	ECoP 10.0					
B5.6	Handling of oil/diesel	Air pollution Contamination from accidental spills Pollution due to incomplete burning	(vii) Control of emissions from mixing (viii)Prevention of accidental spills, affixing cleaning immediately after spill (ix) Ensure complete combustion of fuel through regular maintenance of equipment	ECoP 13.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 13.0					
B5.7	Waste management	Littering of debris at construction site Contamination of surroundings due to runoff from construction site	(x) Waste to be disposed at disposal locations only (xi) Prevention of runoff from entering water bodies	ECoP 10.0 ECoP 11.0	•Location of Disposal Site •Type of waste •Disposal type or reuse				
B5.8	Operation of construction equipments and machinery	Air & Noise pollution Operational safety of workers	(xii) Conformance to Emission standards and norms (xiii)Conformance to Safety concerns of the road users and workers in operation, first aid provision and mandatory provision of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 13.0 ECoP 14.0	•Mention PPE provided to workers •Signage as per provisions of IRC for safety of road users				
B5.9	Movement of Machinery	Trampling of vegetation Damage to flora Damage to road side properties	(xiv)Restriction of movement within ROW (xv) Minimizing impact on vegetation (xvi)Minimizing impacts on private and common properties, including religious structures	ECoP 13.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 19.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 15.0					

Sl.No.	Activity	Impacts	Measures suggested as per ECoP	ECoP Applicable	Additional Information	Measures Implemented	Compliance with ECoP		
							Yes	No	NA
B6.0	Earthworks								
B6.1	Cutting	Uncontrolled blasting in case of rock cutting Loss of topsoil	(i) Controlled blasting to be made mandatory (ii) Preservation of topsoil for reuse	ECoP 7.0 ECoP 6.0	•Quantity of topsoil generated(sum) •Period of Preservation(No. of days) •Stabilisation measures undertaken				
B6.2	Embankment construction	Affect on water bodies	(iii) Precautions to be taken while working close to water bodies.	ECoP 11.0					
		Waste generation	(iv) Safe disposal of waste & possible reuse	ECoP 10.0					
		Interruption to drainage	(i) Drainage channels to be provided with culverts in advance to embankment construction	ECoP 12.0					
		Dust Kining	(ii) Dust suppression with water	ECoP 13.0					
		Excess water/material usage	(iii) Minimising height of embankment	ECoP 1.0					
		Erosion causing impact on embankment/slope stability	(iv) Scheduling embankment construction in wet months, if possible	ECoP 1.0					
		Formation of rills /gullies	(v) Compaction with vibratory rollers is suggested	ECoP 9.0					
		Contamination of water bodies/ water courses	(v) Slope stabilization measures as seeding, mulching & bio-engineering techniques	ECoP 9.0					
			(vi) Construction of temporary erosion control structures as per requirements	ECoP 9.0					
			(vii) Control measures as silt fencing, vegetative barriers etc	ECoP 9.0					
			(viii) Avoiding disposal of liquid wastes into natural water courses	ECoP 11.0					
			(ix) Temporary drains during construction	ECoP 3.0					
		B6.3	Maintenance at construction camp	Collection of rainwater in construction camps Waste water from labour camps Contamination of soil	(x) Disposal of waste water into soakpits (xi) Removal of oil / other chemical spills & wastes	ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0 ECoP 3.0			
B6.4	Cutting embankments of surface water bodies	Impact on the drainage flows in and out of the water body Embankment stability	(xii) Restoration of drainage channels (xiii) Design of slopes of the water bodies, slope protection etc	ECoP 11.0 ECoP 9.0					

Sl.No.	Activity	Impacts	Measures suggested as per ECoP	ECoP Applicable	Additional Information	Compliance with ECoP		
						Measures Implemented	Yes	No
B7.0	Sub-Base & Base courses							
B7.1	Granular sub-base	Extensive extraction of quarry materials	(i) Use of locally available materials	ECoP 4.0				
B7.2	Wet mix macadam	Extensive water requirement	(ii) Scheduling the activity in wet months	ECoP 1.0				
			(iii) Avoiding conflict of uses due to water extraction from construction	ECoP 8.0				
B7.3	Shoulders treatment	Movement of Machinery for compaction	(iv) Restricting movement on adjacent lands	ECoP 13.0				
B8.0	Culverts and Minor Bridge Works	Interruption to water flow Pollution of water channels during construction Safety of Workers	(i) Provision of diversion channels (ii) Control of sediment runoff (iii) Mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment	ECoP 12.0 ECoP 12.0 ECoP 14.0				
B9.0	Surfacing							
B9.1	Bituminous surface	Worker's safety during handling of hot mix Damage to vegetation (burning/cutting) Contamination due to bituminous wastes Impacts on Air quality	(i) Mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment (ii) Avoiding use of wood as fuel for heating bitumen (iii) Hot mix plant location on waste lands (iv) Reuse or Land filling of bituminous wastes (v) Ensuring compliance of hotmix plants with the CPCB emission standards (vi) Mixing concrete at designated locations away from habitation and agriculture lands (i) To be provided as per design	ECoP 14.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 10.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 3.0				
B9.2	Concrete surfacing for roads crossing built up areas	Contamination of surroundings due to concrete mixing						
B10.0	Road furniture/ Signage	-Nil-						
B11.0	Shoulder protection	Requires material extraction from quarries	(i) Use locally available material (ii) Ensure that all shoulders are clear of debris or construction materials (i) To be included in DPR	ECoP 4.0 ECoP 13.0 ECoP 1.0 ECoP 20.0				
B12.0	Enhancements	-Nil-						
B13.0	Monitoring environmental conditions	-Nil-	(i) To be as per the codes of environmental practice	ECoP 18.0				

Check list -2C: Environmental Audit Checklist during Post-Construction Stage

SLNo.	Activity	Impacts	Measures suggested as per ECoP	ECoP Applicable	Additional Information	Measures Implemented		Compliance with ECoP	
						Yes	No	Yes	No
C Post Construction Activities									
C1.0 Clearing of construction camps									
C1.1	Campsite restoration	Change of landuse due to setting up of construction camp	(i) Campsite to be restored to its original condition to per the rehabilitation plan ECoP 3.0 (ii) Restoration of top soil	ECoP 6.0					
C1.2	Disbanding of campsite	Waste generation at the construction site	(iii) Disposal of waste at designated locations	ECoP 10.0					
C2.0	Clearing of Water Channels, side drains and culverts	Generation of debris & silt	(i) Removal of Debris and disposal	ECoP 11.0 ECoP 12.0					
C3.0	Rehabilitation of borrow areas/ quarry areas	-Nil-	(i) Top soil restoration, revegetation	ECoP 5.0					
C4.0 Revegetation of embankment slopes and slope stabilization measures undertaken									
C4.0	Revegetation of embankment slopes and slope stabilization measures undertaken	Erosion of slopes due to runoff or high wind speeds	(ii) Restoration of haul roads (i) Revegetation of slopes with native species	ECoP 7.0 ECoP 9.0					
C5.0 Rehabilitation of water bodies									
C5.0	Rehabilitation of water bodies	-Nil-	(i) Measures to reconstruct embankment in case it is affected	ECoP 11.0					
C6.0 Restoration of cultural properties									
C6.0	Restoration of cultural properties	Effect on Aesthetics	(i) The precincts of the cultural properties have to be cleared of any debris (ii) Access to the cultural property is to be restored immediately after completion of construction	ECoP 15.0 ECoP 15.0					
C7.0	Tree Plantation		(i) Tree plantation is to be carried out by the community with inputs from Forest department and supervision of PIU	ECoP 16.0	Indicate agency responsible for plantation Number of saplings planted Survival rate of plantation				
C8.0	Preventing Induced Development	Congestion on roads and impairment of safety of road users	(i) Issue of notification on building lines and control lines (ii) Assigning responsibility to PRI (or any other agency) for control of encroachment	ECoP 17.0	Indicate the responsible agency				
C8.1	Clearing of encroachments	Loss of livelihood	(iii) Precautionary measures to avoid encroachments	ECoP 17.0					

ECoP-19.0 Natural Habitats

19.1 General

19.1.1 This code of practice envisages measures to be undertaken during blacktopping / widening of MMGSY Road passing through natural habitats. These measures shall be undertaken in addition to the measures laid down in the other ECoPs.

19.1.2 As per the World Bank OP 4.04, the conservation of natural habitats⁵, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. A precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development has been adopted for the project.

Natural Habitats means...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Park• Reserve Forest• Sanctuaries• Notified Wetlands• Fisheries and Aquatic Habitats

Main features of the Bank's Natural Habitats Policy (OP 4.04)
<p>The policy on natural habitats contains two major provisions with respect to biodiversity conservation and EA. Firstly, it prohibits Bank involvement in projects, which involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. These include: existing protected areas and adjoining or linked areas or resources (such as water sources) on which the protected areas depend; and sites identified as meriting protection. Secondly, where natural habitats out-side protected areas are within a project's area of influence, the project must not convert them significantly unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are no feasible alternatives• The EA demonstrates that benefits substantially outweigh the costs• Mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank are implemented, which would normally include support for one or more compensatory protected areas that are ecologically similar to, and no smaller than, the natural habitats adversely affected by the project

19.2 Project Planning and Design

19.2.1 To minimize the adverse impact on the ecology of the natural habitats, selection of alignment should be as per ECoP-1.0, "Project Planning & Design".

19.2.2 A detailed inventory of ecological features along the proposed rural road shall be prepared with the help of experts/Forest Department.

19.2.3 The nature and type of impact on natural habitats due to road construction shall be identified. Magnitude of the impact to the extent feasible on the ecological features shall also be assessed.

⁵ Natural habitats are land and water areas where (i) the ecosystems' biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and (ii) human activity has not essentially modified the areas primary ecological functions.

Ecological Features...	Adverse Impacts...	
	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of affected habitat • Type and number of endangered species of flora and fauna • Stream and water bodies • Breeding ground and seasons • Migration season of bird species • Animal crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion of land • Fragmentation of ecosystem • Cutting of trees • Trampling of vegetation • Contamination of water due to the usage of water from the source within the natural habitat • Loss of breeding grounds • Interruption to animal crossings leading to collision with animals • Interruption of biochemical cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased accessibility causing modification of ecosystem • Contamination of biota: Increased humans activity • Motor vehicles introduce the potential for contamination of water, air, and soil. • Fires due to increased human activity. • Transmission of disease which may have impact on the plant and animal life.

19.2.4 Impacts identified on the natural habitats shall be minimized. Minimization shall be through precautionary measures or through appropriate mitigation measures. Following are the measures undertaken along the road passing through natural habitats:

- Constricting the road width to 6.0 m to minimize the extent of diversion of forest land and cutting of trees
- Traffic calming devices shall be introduced where necessary.
- Signage (viz. speed limit, animal crossing, switch of headlight etc) shall be provided as per IRC: 67-2001 Code of Practice for road sign.

19.2.5 In addition to the above measures, specific impacts identified on site shall be mitigated as per the recommendation of the forest department / officer in charge of the identified natural habitat.

19.2.6 In case proposed alignment falls within the catchment of a water body or a stream, a flush causeway shall be constructed without impacting the drainage system. The length of the causeway shall be as per the existing water spread. The causeway shall be strictly in compliance with IRC:SP-20:2002. In no circumstances a water body within the natural habitat shall be cut across or filled for the purpose of laying the road.

19.3 Pre-construction Stage

19.3.1 No Construction Camps, Stockyards, Concrete Batching or Hot Mix Plants shall be located within the natural habitat or within 500m from its boundary.

19.3.2 Contractor in consultation with forest ranger or any other concerned authority shall prepare a schedule of construction within the natural habitat. Due consideration shall be given to the time of migration, time of crossing, breeding habits and any other special phenomena taking place in the area for the concerned flora or fauna.

19.4 Construction Stage

19.4.1 Procurement of any kind of construction material (as quarry or borrow material) from within the natural habitat shall be strictly prohibited

19.4.2 No water resources within the natural habitat shall be tapped for road construction.

- 19.4.3** Use of mechanized equipment shall be kept minimum within the natural habitat. Contractor must ensure that there will be no parking of vehicles machine and equipment within the natural habitat.
- 19.4.4** Disposal of construction waste within the natural habitat shall be strictly prohibited and as far as possible reuse shall be undertaken as per Table 10-2 type of waste of ECoP-10.0, “Waste Management”.
- 19.4.5** RWD has hired PQM’s, PMC and Independent Safeguard Consultants who will carry out audit at all stages of project in accordance with Checklist A, B and C of ECoP-18.0, “Environmental Audit” in coordination with Env. & Social Nodal Officer (PIU) to ensure all provision are followed as per ECoPs.

19.5 Post Construction Stage

- 19.5.1** The road passing through the natural habitat shall be declared as a silence zone and provisions as per clause 19.2.4 of this ECoP shall be made.
- 19.5.2** Tree plantation within the available Right of Way shall be under MNREGA
- 19.5.3** The PIU must ensure maintenance of drainage structure as per ECoP-12.0, “Drainage”.

ECoP-20.0 Consultations for Environmental Aspects

20.1 General

20.1.1 All stages of project planning, preparation and implementation will involve interaction with the community. Consultations with local community is an integral part of the project activities. These would in general be conducted by the PIU in project preparation and post-construction stages. This ECoP is intended to provide guidelines for the PIU/Contractor for conducting the consultations.

20.2 Project Preparation Stage

20.2.1 The proposed MMGSY roads under core network shall be displayed at Zilla Parishad headquarters. Thereafter, each road shall be taken up for preparation of DPR as per the priority formula adopted by the State Government.

20.2.2 During the DPR stage, information on the connectivity and other provisions of ESMF shall be disseminated at the village Panchayat of the concerned habitation in the form of Brochure as presented in Annexure-2. It shall indicate the need for adequate land width and procedures of land transfer.

20.2.3 To enable incorporation of environmental and social concerns into the project preparation, an inventory of environmental and social features of the road needs to be prepared. This is done through a Transect Walk. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organized by the PIU in co-ordination with the local community and the revenue officials at the village level. In case, the proposed alignment is likely to pass through a natural habitat (as per ECoP-19.0, "Natural Habitats") then an official from Forest Department would also be accompanying the team. Details of the conduct of transect walk are as per Annexure 3.

20.2.4 Within one week of conduct of transect walk, the output of transect shall be disseminated by the PIU indicating how the concerns of community have been incorporated. If due to technical or other reasons, the choices of the community are not incorporated, the reasons for not accepting any suggestion shall be communicated and subsequently alignment shall be finalized. Format for recording the consultation outputs is presented as Annexure 4.

20.3 Pre-Construction Stage

20.3.1 Consultations during this stage will be towards seeking consent of landowners for clearance of the Road land width, temporary use of land and material provision for construction.

20.3.2 The consultations to be conducted during this stage and aspects to be covered are presented in the individual ECoP prepared for each aspect.

Consultations to be conducted ...

- Information dissemination about proposed MMGSY roads under core network

During Project Preparation for

- Dissemination of project information
- For finalizing alignment
- For disseminating information on incorporation/non-incorporation of environmental concerns into project design

During Implementation for ...

- Seeking consent on temporary use of land for setting up construction facilities, borrowing, traffic diversions and disposal of wastes
- Seeking consent on extraction of water for construction, relocation of common property resources and cultural properties
- Encouraging tree plantation and
- Avoiding / minimizing induced development

20.3.3 PIU will be conducting the consultations towards clearance of the proposed road land width, while Contractor will be conducting consultations for temporary use of land and for material provision for construction. Table 20-1 summarizes the consultations to be conducted and provisions made in the individual ECoPs along with the responsibilities.

Table 20-1: Consultations during Pre-Construction Stage

Sl.No.	Aspects of Consultation	Desired Outputs	Reference
1	Consultations for Clearance of Road land width		
1.1	Consultation for Relocation of Common Property Resources (CPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consent for relocation of CPR Identify area for relocation 	ECoP-2.0
1.2	Relocation of Cultural Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consent for relocation of cultural property Discussion on design for relocated structures Identify area for relocation 	ECoP-15.0
2	Consultations for Temporary use of Land		
2.1	Setting up Construction Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consent for setting up the camp Terms of use as: free of cost, payment of rent for use or any other Rehabilitation options for the land subsequent to its use 	ECoP-3.0
2.2	Land for Borrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consent for use of land for borrowing Location for storage of Topsoil Rehabilitation options for the land subsequent to borrowing 	ECoP-5.0
2.3	Disposal of Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consent for use of land for waste disposal Type of wastes to be disposed Rehabilitation of land subsequent to waste disposal 	ECoP-10.0
2.4	Diversion of Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consent for use of land for temporary traffic diversion Site preparation as removal of topsoil along the route for temporary diversion Rehabilitation of land subsequent to completion of construction in the stretch 	ECoP-14.0
3	Consultations for material extraction		
3.1	Extraction of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking consent on extraction of water Terms of use as: free of cost or payment for water used 	ECoP-8.0
3.2	Borrowing of earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking consent for borrowing Terms of use as: free of cost or payment for earth, depth of borrowing 	ECoP-5.0

20.4 Construction Stage

20.4.1 The Site Engineer in charge of the road shall settle any grievances raised by the community during this stage.. If grievances remain unaddressed, they shall be referred to the concerned Env. & Social Nodal Officer (PIU) and shall be addressed as per the Public Grievance Redressal act 2015 devised in the SMF.

20.4.2 The PIU shall consult the community in identifying people volunteering for Tree plantation. All aspects of tree plantation and maintenance shall be briefed to them towards the end of construction period as per the ECoP-16.0, "Tree Plantation".

20.5 Post-Construction Stage

20.5.1 The PIU shall conduct consultation with the local community on induced development aspects along the roads constructed. Awareness on impacts likely due to induced development will be generated during the consultations. Measures to be undertaken for its control and avoid encroachments shall be discussed and necessary arrangements shall be notified as per the ECoP-17.0, “Induced Development”.

20.6 Consultation Schedule

20.6.1 Consultations to be conducted at various stages of the project and agencies responsible shall be as per the schedule given in Table 20-2 below.

Table 20-2: Schedule of Consultations

Sl.No	Activity	Main Responsible Agency	Other Agency / Department Involved	Consultation Tool	Stakeholders	Pre-selection	DPR Preparation												Post Construction
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Prioritization																		
1.1	MMGSY road under Core Network (completed)	PIU		Dissemination	Pubic														
2	Project Preparation																		
2.1	Project Information & ESMF	PIU		Dissemination	Village Community														
2.2	Finalization of Alignment	PIU	Local community, Rev.Dept.	Transect Walk	Village Community														
2.3	Follow up	PIU		Consultation	Village Community														
3	Pre-Construction Stage																		
3.1	Clearance of Road land width																		
3.1.1	Relocation of Common Property Resource	PIU		Consultation	Village Community														
3.1.2	Relocation of Culture Property	PIU		Consultation	Village Community														
3.2	Temporary Usage of Land																		
3.2.1	Setting up of Construction Camp	Contractor		Consultation	Property Owner / local community														
3.2.2	Diversion of Traffic	Contractor		Consultation	Property Owner / community														
3.2.3	Disposal of Wastes	Contractor		Consultation	Property Owner / community														
3.3	Material Extraction																		
3.3.1	Borrowing of Earth	Contractor		Consultation	Property Owner / community														
3.3.2	Extraction of Water	Contractor		Consultation	Property Owner / community														
4	Construction Stage																		
4.1	Redressal of Grievances	Contractor	PIU	Consultation	Property Owner / Community														
5	Post Construction Stage																		
5.1	Identification for Voluntary Tree Plantation	PIU	Local community	Consultation	Village Community														
5.2	Induce Development Aspect	PIU	Local community	Consultation	Village Community														

ECoP-21.0 Maintenance Operations

21.1 General

- 21.1.1** The present code of practice is to be read in combination with existing guidelines specified in the Rural Roads Manual IRC:SP:20-2000 and the chapter on maintenance aspects as specified in the PMGSY Operational manual. Maintenance of rural roads involves a variety of operations such as planning, programming, scheduling and actual implementation at site. This shall involve inspections, identification of severity of defects and carrying out remedial activities. The activities that need to be addressed during the maintenance stage and the significance of each in different regions is presented below.
- 21.1.2** Maintenance can be broadly divided into Routine Maintenance, specific maintenance, resurfacing and rehabilitation.
- 21.1.3** Routine maintenance works involves restoration of rain cuts, embankment stabilisation, resurfacing, maintenance of CD structures including maintenance of parapet walls, and road furniture to ensure free flow of vehicles.
- 21.1.4** Specific Maintenance / Special Repairs involves restoration / repairs to damages caused by natural calamities such as floods, excessive settlement due to inadequate original design, road cuts by other service departments, replacement of missing signs etc.
- 21.1.5** Periodic Maintenance involves resurfacing of the wearing coat based on condition surveys, traffic density and life of existing wearing surface.
- 21.1.6** Rehabilitation involves reconstruction, strengthening or replacement of pavement to meet the expected increase in traffic.

21.2 Project Planning & Design Stage

- 21.2.1** Planning stage involves developing long term strategy, laying down intervention / rectification and acceptance standards, preparing manual of maintenance, scheduling inspections, listing essential maintenance tools and equipment, inventory of roads and cross drainage structures, location of quarries of materials required for maintenance, ROW details.
- 21.2.2** Massive Repair works should be planned in such a way that there is no blockage of traffic during the peak season of sowing or harvesting of crops to avoid resentment of local farmers. Information must be disseminated about the likely time and dates of renewals and expected blockage or slowing of traffic. Information signs about alternate route (if any) must be made known by display boards.

21.3 Pre-Construction Stage

- 21.3.1** Routine Maintenance must be performed in a manner as to preserve or enhance the compatibility of the road system with the environment. The implementing agency should monitor the performance of various mitigation measures and overall performance of road and road furniture. The indications for monitoring maintenance should also include survival rates of plantation undertaken, water bodies, incidental spaces and development in forest areas, borrow area rehabilitation etc. All the sub-activities should form part of the bill of quantity ensuring their effective implementation. The contractor must install proper signs during maintenance operation for the safety of workers and information of road users. Alternate route, if possible, should be considered.

- 21.3.2 The material procured for maintenance should be properly stacked and not dumped on the shoulders etc as this may lead to reduction in the effective width of carriageway and even cause fly-off of chips and damage windscreens.
- 21.3.3 Temporary sign posting should be undertaken by the contractor to ensure the safety of road user, personnel working on the site and vehicles and equipment employed.

21.4 During Maintenance Stages: The guidelines to be followed in carrying out various maintenance activities are as under:

21.4.1 Restoration of Rain cuts:

- 21.4.1.1 The maintenance operation issues are to be read together with the Engineering Codes of Practice (ECoP) on Erosion Control and Drainage and Flood Prevention. All the drains along the roadside should be kept clean at all times especially during rainy season. The contractor should carry regular inspection and repair retaining structures before and after the monsoon.
- 21.4.1.2 Erosion on banks of streams and damages to protection works must be monitored and mitigation steps like turfing, slope stabilization should be undertaken.
- 21.4.1.3 The contractor should promptly treat eroded areas and protective measures shall be undertaken in consultation with the implementation agency.

21.4.2 Pot-hole Filling, Edge break

The contractor should ensure there is no reduction in the width of carriageway and make use of premixed materials / emulsion for patch work. The pot-hole patch should be properly compacted and finally covered with seal coat to avoid ingress of water, leaving patch flush with road surface and not proud of adjoining surface. Local firewood should not be allowed to be used for heating bitumen on site.

21.4.3 Waste Disposal Concerns:

- 21.4.3.1 The maintenance operation issues are to be read together with the ECoP on Construction, Waste Disposal/ Debris Disposal. It should follow the following guidelines.
- 21.4.3.2 Disposal sites must not be located within environmentally sensitive areas or close to the vicinity of any river / stream to prevent silt laden discharge into streams.
- 21.4.3.3 Incorporating careful plans to ensure reduction of the volume of surplus and waste material.
- 21.4.3.4 Placing priority on opportunities for reuse or recycling of products. Waste and surplus material should be disposed off at approved sites and in accordance with applicable regulations.
- 21.4.3.5 Encouraging use of debris for local development
- 21.4.3.6 Checking waste due to collection of excess materials

21.4.4 Embankment Stabilization

The maintenance operation shall be implemented as per guidelines under ECoP on Slope Stability and Erosion Control. The additional earthwork requirement during maintenance stage should be undertaken as per ECoP on Borrow material location, extraction and rehabilitation.

21.4.5 The clearance of encroachment

The on-site engineer shall conduct periodic visits (at least once a quarter) to check for any illegal encroachment or other such activity which could damage the corridor, like discharge of water from abutting houses/ shops on the ROW.

21.4.6 Resurfacing

The renewal cycle of bituminous surfacing is dependent on the traffic density, rainfall and based on road condition surveys. Maintenance measures for cracking not accompanied by rutting, stripping, bleeding rutting should be carried out on a routine basis. The periodicity of these activities by the contractor should be approved by the implementing agency.

21.4.7 Maintenance of Cross Drainage Structure

21.4.7.1 The CD structures should be regularly maintained and all obstructions ie debris and materials that limit hydraulic efficiency must be cleared away. The vegetation growth in the vents and approach waterway must be cleared before the onset of the monsoons.

21.4.7.2 Materials cleared form CD structures shall be disposed at designated waste disposal areas. On no account should the material be dumped on site or in the stream.

21.4.7.3 The maintenance work on CD structures should be scheduled for completion during the months prior to the rainy season.

21.4.8 Maintenance of parapet walls, road furniture

The guidelines and periodicity of maintenance activities as detailed in SP:20 have to be observed by the contractor. Timely and proper cleaning of drains, catch pits, culvert plantation replacement must be carried out by the contractor during the maintenance period. The implementing agency should approve the scheduling for cleaning. The on-site officer should monitor the progress of the concerns mentioned above.

21.4.9 Clearing of Gaps in stabilizing Structures

Before the onset of the rainy season, the contractor should inspect and examine the voids occurring in stabilization structure and undertake necessary cleaning to avoid any damage due to any blockage in the flow of water.

21.5 During Maintenance-in case of environmentally sensitive areas

21.5.1 The on-site engineers from the implementing agency must carry out periodic visits for monitoring of early warning signs of any hazard occurrence. The monitoring schedule should be planned in a manner as to have one visit before the onset of monsoon. PMGSY corridors in environmentally sensitive areas such as desert areas, hill and high rainfall and high altitude areas pose serious maintenance concerns. The specific considerations with regards to these areas are as under:

21.5.2 Drainage Problems

21.5.2.1 The following should be considered for effective management of drainage during the maintenance stage of the corridor in conjunction with the remedial measures mentioned in ECoP 12.0 on Drainage

21.5.2.2 The intercepting/ catch water drains should be kept free from any debris by carrying out inspection before the onset of monsoon. Side drains should be maintained to their capacity. Repair works of drains should be executed as per requirement. It shall be ensured that the drains discharge storm water in natural streams.

21.5.2.3 Wherever side drains are likely to be choked due to soil slips, they must be temporarily covered with wooden ballies to ensure uninterrupted discharge.

21.6 Post Construction Stage

- 21.6.1.1 A detailed record of work carried out must be maintained to assess any premature failure resulting in a need for rehabilitation or reconstruction.
- 21.6.1.2 All temporary arrangements made for stockpile preservation and erosion control are to be removed after reusing the stockpile material.

SCREENING OF SUB-PROJECTS

A screening and review process for identification of sensitive sub-projects with respect to environmental/social issues has been worked out. The screening exercise shall be carried out by the PIUs prior to initiation of the DPR activities. The **screening exercise** shall be a useful **tool to identify the environmental and social issues**, and thereby integrate them into the project preparation, and **not as an exclusion criterion** for avoiding environmental and social impacts. The screening criteria include:

Environmental factors, including,

- Sensitive areas, natural habitats, protected areas
- Felling of trees outside the protected areas
- Clearance of vegetative cover
- Loss of productive agricultural land/ non-agricultural land
- Cuts across perennial streams or surface water bodies
- Vulnerability to natural hazards, land slides/slips and,
- Environmental features as marshy areas, sand dunes etc
- Identification of borrow as well as waste disposal sites

Social factors, including,

- Land availability
- Loss of structures
- Loss of livelihood
- Impacts on vulnerable population
- Impacts on common property resources, and,
- Demand from communities for the road and their suggestions if any

The screening shall enable categorization of sub-projects based on their environmental / social sensitivity as follows:

Sub-projects, wherein no significant adverse environmental/social impacts are expected, and

- (i) The environmental impacts will be of the type normally associated with standard rural road construction. The measures suggested in the ECoP shall be adequate to address the general environmental issues likely in these sub- projects.
- (ii) The extent of social impacts is minimal. The requirement for land width accretion is not significant and there is no impact on structures or loss of livelihood. Any land take in the sub-projects for the proposed improvements shall be through a transparent process of land lease/acquisition/donation as laid down in the SMF. Resettlement impacts of the vulnerable EPs shall be addressed through the entitlement provisions suggested. The documentation of the addressal of the social issues shall be included in the DPR of the sub-projects, as specified in the R&PF. In such projects, the level of documentation of the environmental and social issues shall be as laid down in the **ECoP-1.0**, “Project Planning and Design” and the R&PF.

Sub-projects, wherein there is a potential for significant adverse environmental /social impacts,

- (i) There is a likelihood of adverse impacts requiring specific interventions such as roads passing through forestlands, sanctuaries etc, and thereby requiring additional environmental analysis. In such cases, an EMP as outlined in the **ECoP 19.0**, “Natural Habitats” shall be prepared as part of the DPR. The following aspects shall be considered as triggers for the preparation of EMP, (a) Impacts on natural habitats, (b) Vulnerability to natural hazards, land slides/ slips. In addition to the preparation of the EMP for such projects, the PIU shall undertake the particular road improvement in compliance with the statutory provisions for Environmental Clearances as applicable.
- (ii) Prior to initiation of the DPR preparation, it is revealed that there is a likelihood of significant resettlement or the sub-project involves loss of structures / livelihood and there is a resentment of the communities towards the process of voluntary land donation for the project. In such cases, the PIU shall work out alternative alignments to minimise the social impacts. Sub-projects where there is no scope exists for addressing the resettlement impacts through any of the mechanisms suggested in the SMF shall not be taken up during that particular year. For such roads, the PIU shall decide not to go forward with the proposed road improvement through a written communication to the community stating the reasons, and no further analysis or investigation will ensue. Such roads will be taken up in subsequent phases of the project, only after these issues are resolved by the communities and there is a formal demand for the project to the PIU .

Project Details Brochure

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU, Local community

MUKHYA MANTRI GRAM SAMPARK YOJANA

INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department: _____

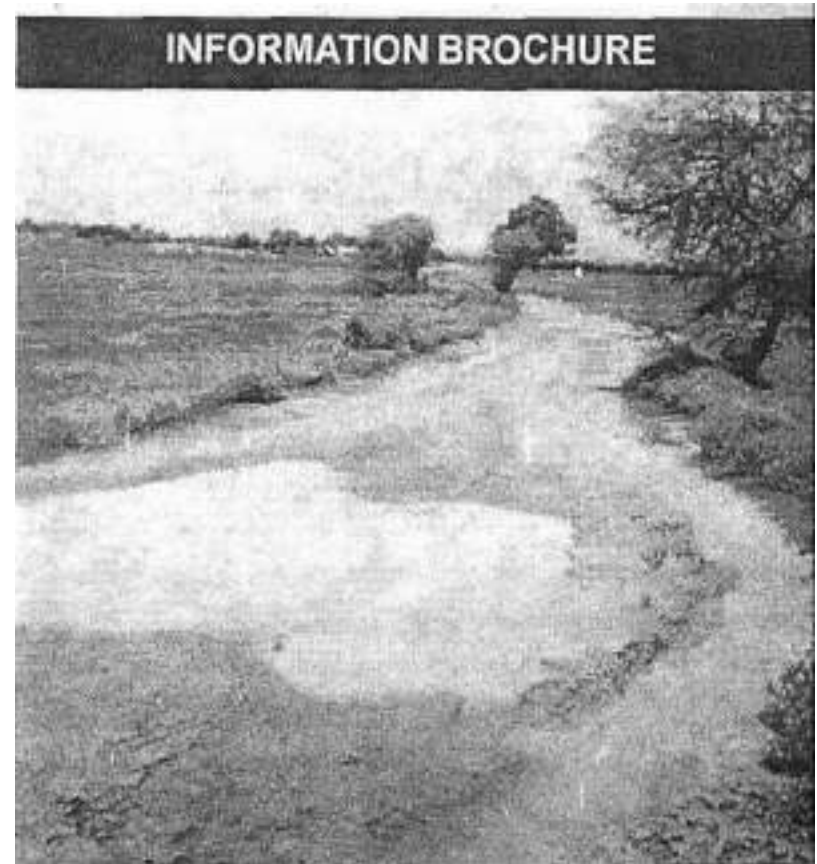
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Contact Person: _____

Department: _____

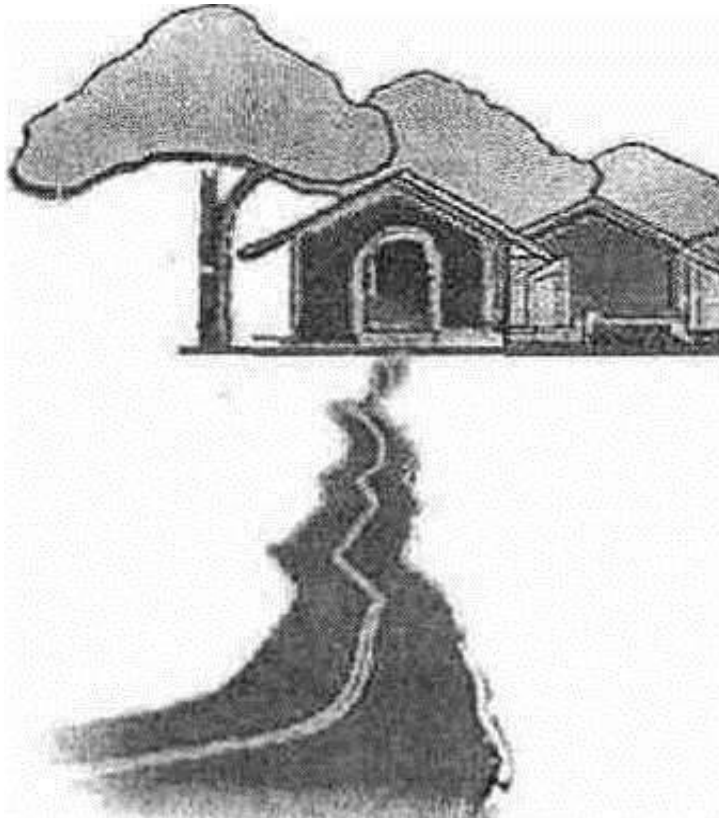
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What is MMGSY

Why are all weather roads being built?



What is MMGSY?

MMGSY or Mukhya Mantri gram Sampark Yojana is a Government of Bihar project to provide all weather roads to all rural habitations with population more than 250+ in 27 Non-IAP districts.

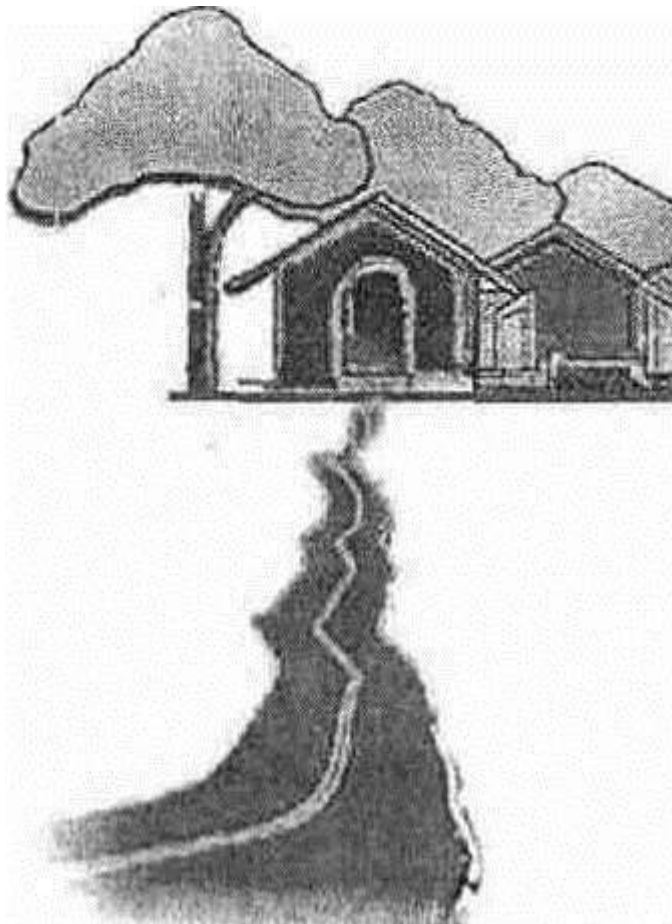
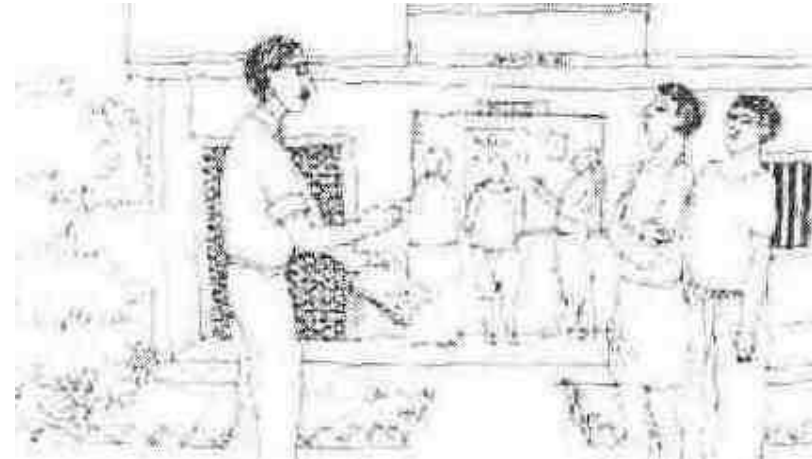
Why are all weather roads being built?

Rural road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the rural population.

Where are these roads being built?

Who will build these roads?

What is the meaning of PIU?



Where are these roads being built?

In the state, the GOB would finance the proposed MMGSY works through the World Bank in 27 Non IAP districts. The villages with population of 250 or more will be connected through roads.

Who will build these roads ?

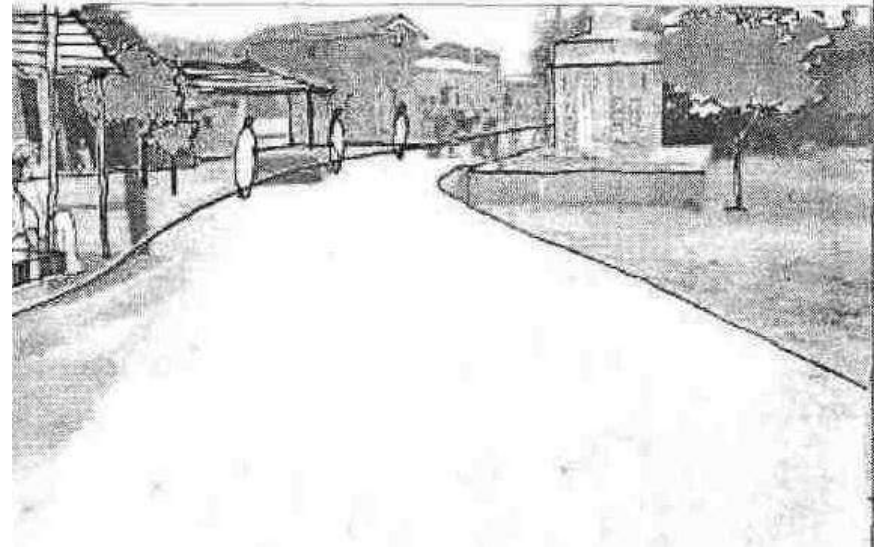
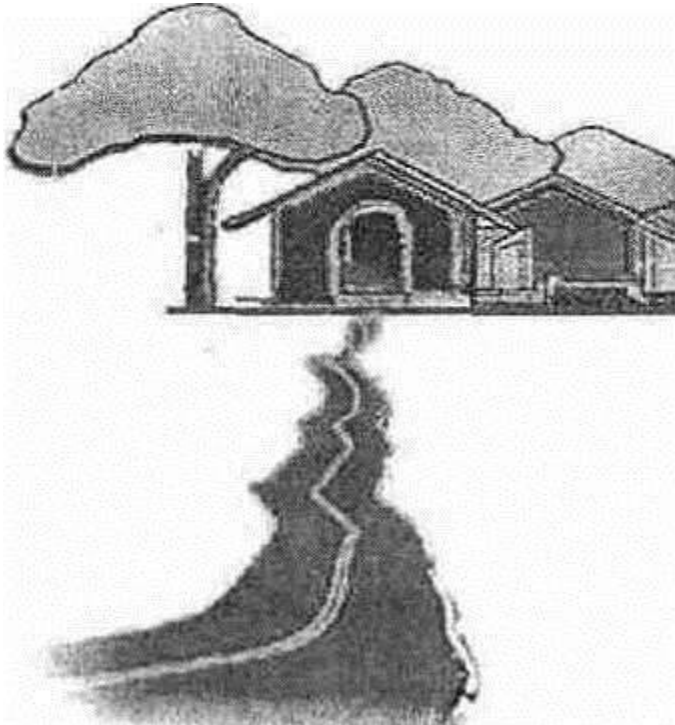
In the state, BRRDA is implementing MMGSY. The (Department) has set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for this purpose at the district level.

What is the meaning of PIU?

PIU is the short name of "Programme Implementing Unit". This includes Executive Engineer, Assestent Engineer, Junior Engineer and adim staff. PIU will work in consultation with local Community.

Who will finance this project?

What is World Bank?



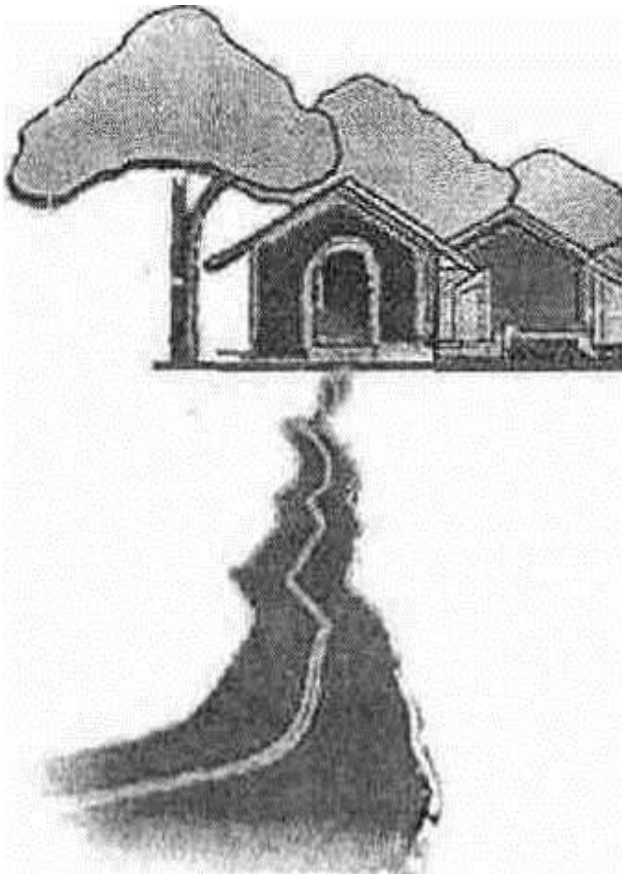
Who will finance this project?

The GoB would finance the proposed MMGSY works through the World Bank. In the 27 Non IAP districts of state the project is being implemented with loan from World Bank.

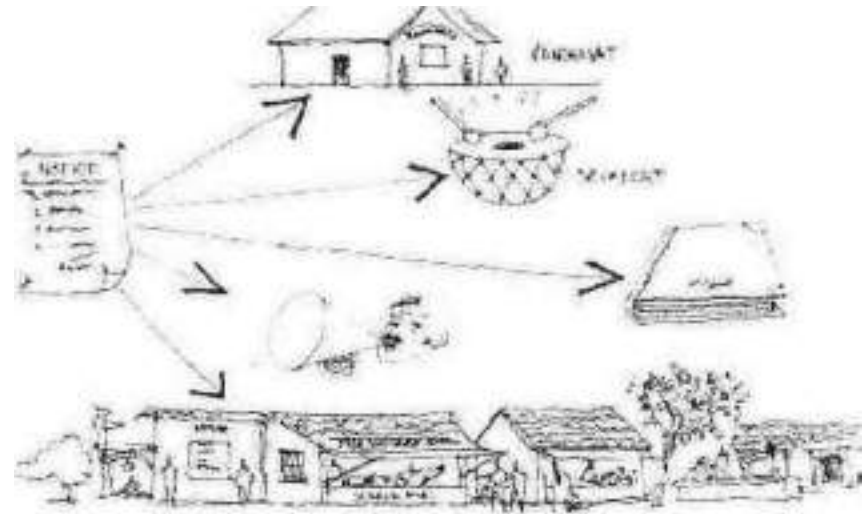
What is World Bank?

World Bank is an international organization, which gives loan for development purpose to the governments all across the world.

How are the project roads selected?



the final list was sent for Cabinet approval

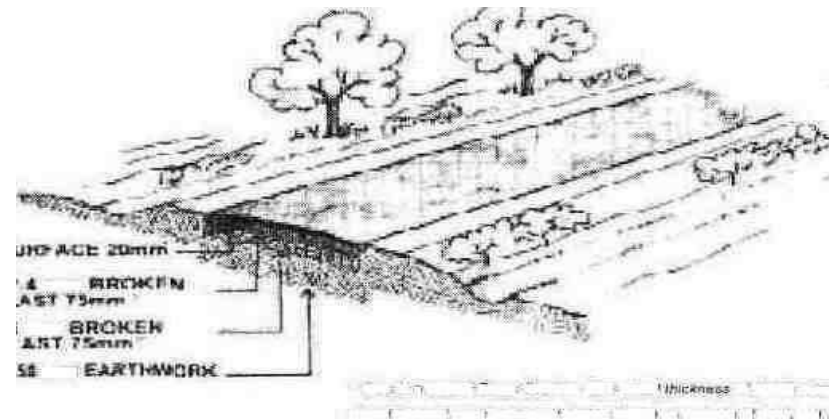
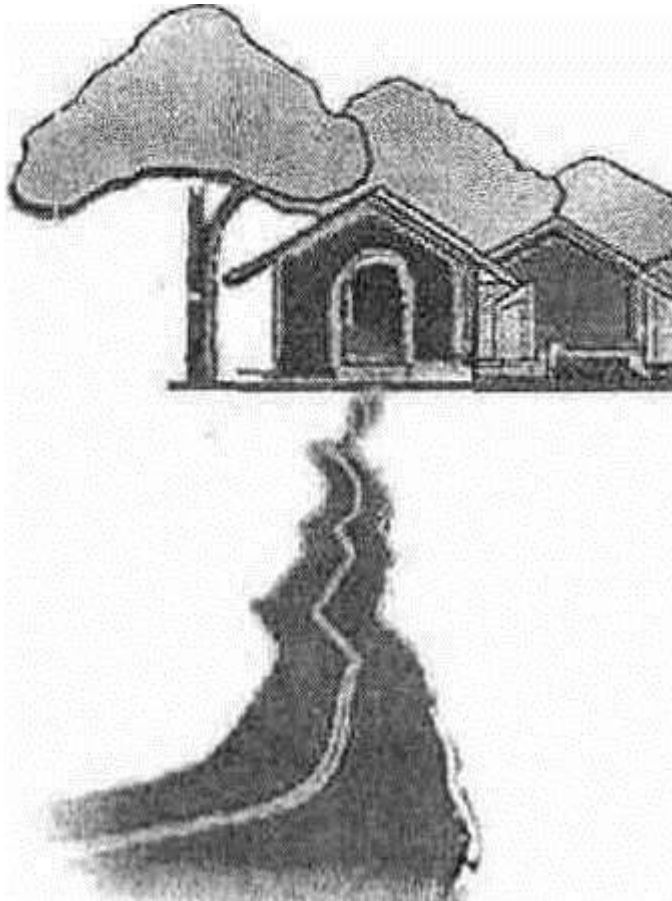


How are the project roads selected?

- 1. PIU's conducted a survey of unconnected Tolas and prepared a list. After preparing the list of unconnected Tolas having a population of 250 or above, PIU's finalised the alignment after proper consultation and involvement of local communities and PRI's.*
- 2. After finalisation of the alignment PIU's prepared block wise prioritize list of roads and submitted it before the People's Representatives (Concerned MLA's & MP) for their suggestions. After incorporating their suggestions (if any road is left out) the tentative list presented before the respective District Steering Committee (DSC) for their comments and suggestions.*
- 3. DSC evaluated the list and sent their comments and suggestion which was incorporated. After incorporating DSC's comments and suggestions the list was sent to respective District Collector for review and approval.*
- 4. After receiving the approval*
- 5. After Cabinet approval Core network got finalised.*

What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

Required land should be available



What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

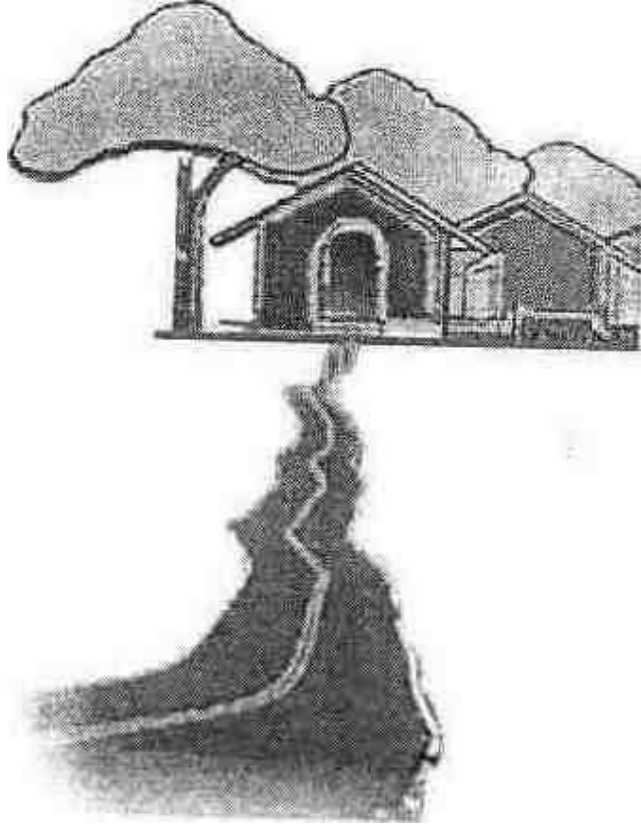
It is necessary to have sufficient land for building the road. In case of sharp curves extra land may be required to ensure the safety of the road users.

How additional land will be acquired

G *In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land on lease or through land acquisition/ or on donation according to the provisions laid down in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/ BLARR Rules/LARR act 2013 .*

Which land will be required?

What are the possible types of impact?



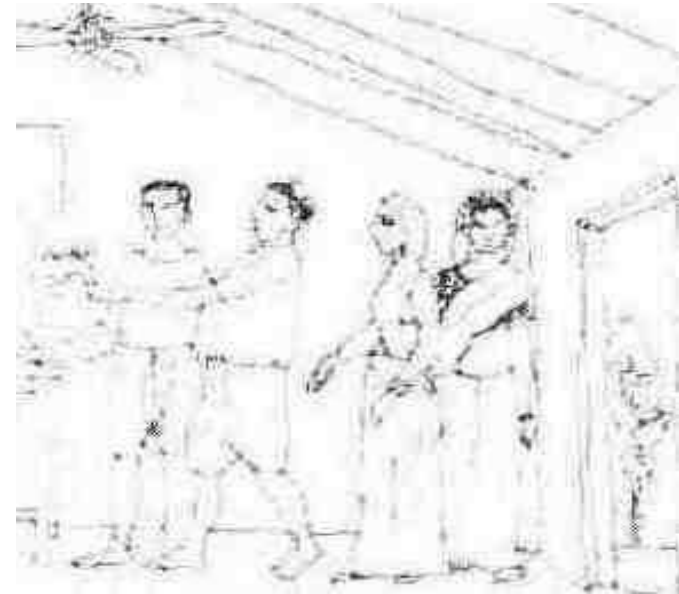
Which land

The land required for the project will be nominal. Wherever the revenue tracks already exist, it will be converted into all weather road. Thus the impact on land, houses, shops etc will be minimal. .In case of available width of land is not adequate width over a considerable length of the road, an alignment different from the network alignment may be used. However, in MMGSY if in some cases additional land is required, Government of Bihar will take the land on lease/will acquire/ or will go for donation.

What are the possible types of impact?

- *Land may be required for road building or widening,*
- *Farming, shops etc may be required to shift away where the road is to be built,*
- *If house is located at the place where road is to be built, it may have to be shifted.*
- *Trees may have to be cut and private /public utilities may have to be shifted*

You are eligible for compensation if !



You are eligible for compensation if you ha:

- *Loss of land ,*
- *Loss of shelter and other assets,*
- *Loss of source of livelihood.*

Suggested Measures for Addressing various Impact Categories



Suggested Measures for Addressing Various Impact Categories

Land: In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land on lease or through acquisition or if required then through a process of land donation by the affected households according to the rules and regulations laid in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/.BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013.

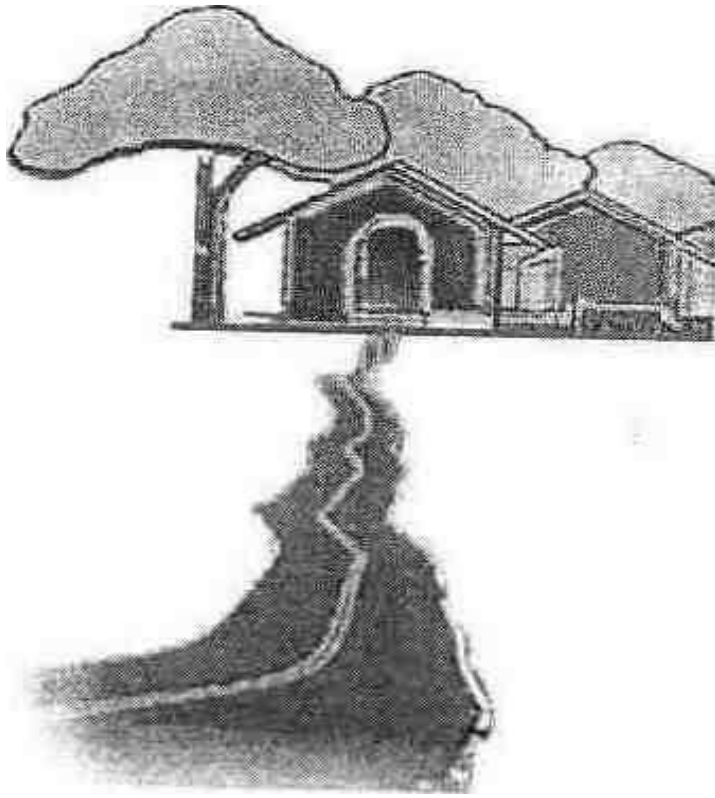
Partial loss/damage of shelter/ Structures or other assets: In the event of partial loss/damage of shelter/other assets that do not involve physical relocation of the affected household, PIU has to restore the assets (if feasible) or has to pay the cost after determining the market value of that asset.

Livelihood: In Case of loss of livelihood the PAP will be compensated according to provisions laid in BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013.

Common Property Resources: Relocation by Community/contractor with technical inputs from PIU to relocate or construct assets. If the CPR has to be shifted or reconstructed then the cost will be borne by PIU. Cost will be determined by market value.

Non-titleholders: Non title holder's are eligible for compensation according to BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013, if they are residing/working in that area continuously for a period of not less than 3 years preceding the date of notification of the affected area

How community can contribute?



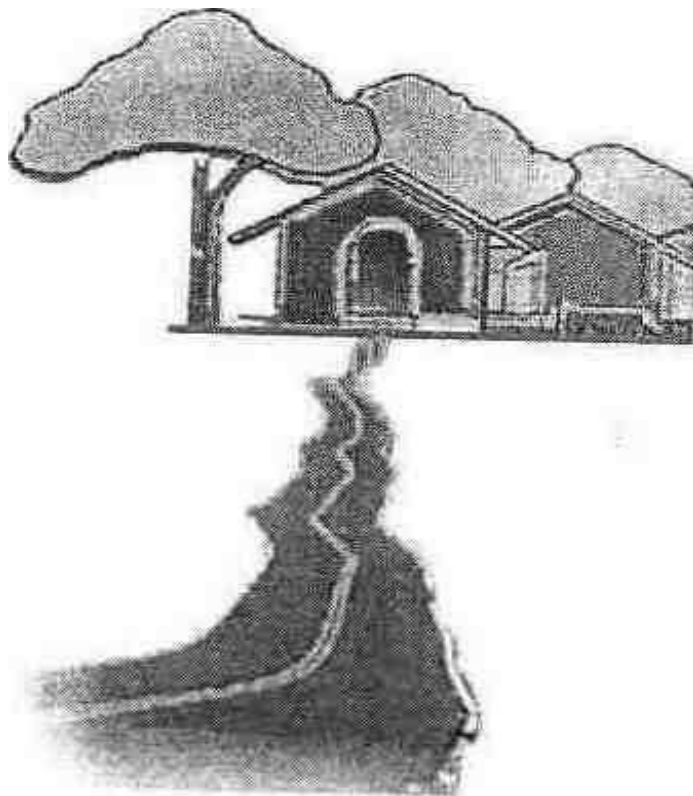
How community can contribute?

The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or indirectly for the following:

- *Facilitate identification of issues and concerns*
- *Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on eligible vulnerable groups*
- *Donating land and earth for the project, if required.*
- *Providing labor, water and camp site for construction activities*
- *Redressing grievances at individual / community level*
- *Providing amount to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation.*
- *Giving Feedback on the project in terms of timing and quality*
- *Avoiding damage to the road during post construction stage and encroachment*

What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

MMGSY and Conservation of environment



What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

The roads under MMGSY will be built to connect villages where the communities need them. The PIU shall not take up those roads (in that particular year) where the local population is apprehensive to the implementation of the Social Management Framework. Such projects will be taken up at a later stage, only after the communities work out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land requirements for the project.

MMGSY and Conservation of Environment

MMGSY aims for rural roads construction with a minimum impact on the environment. To avoid adverse environmental impacts, issues have been considered at each project implementation stage to guide planning, design, construction and maintenance of MMGSY roads. Detailed guidelines named ECoP are prepared for this purpose. The information on this could be obtained from the PIU.

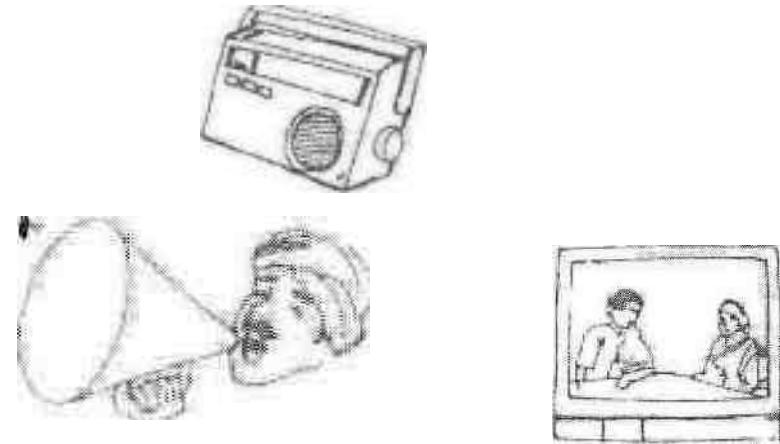
Addressal of Public Grievances



Addressal of Public Grievances

State has announced a new Grievance Redressal act in the year 2015. All the grievances will be addressed according to the act.

Who to get information about the project



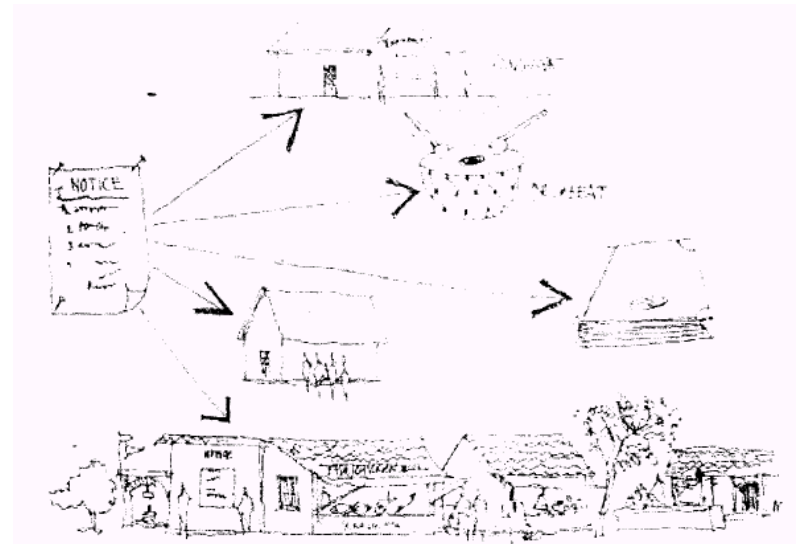
How to get information about the project

The PIU will provide information at every stage of the project. If anyone wants detail information then he/she can visit the local PIU. Information can be also obtained from information board which is placed at the beginning of the road.

The official web site of the MMGSY www.rwdbihnic.org provides the detailed project information at the national, state and district levels.

Public Announcements (Prior to finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- What is the Project and its salient features
- Benefits
- Which Agencies are involved
- What if resentment from community
- Need for required land through lease/on acquisition
- Likely Impact and Entitlements
- Date of Transect Walk
- Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- Contact Person and Address (PIU)



Responsible Agency/Person: PIU , Local Community

Alignment Details for Disclosure (Prior to Finalization of Alignment/Transect Walk)

District:

Tehsil:

Block:

Name of Project Corridor:

Total Length (km):

Connected Settlements:

- Starting Node/km:
- Ending Node/km:

Population Benefited

Total

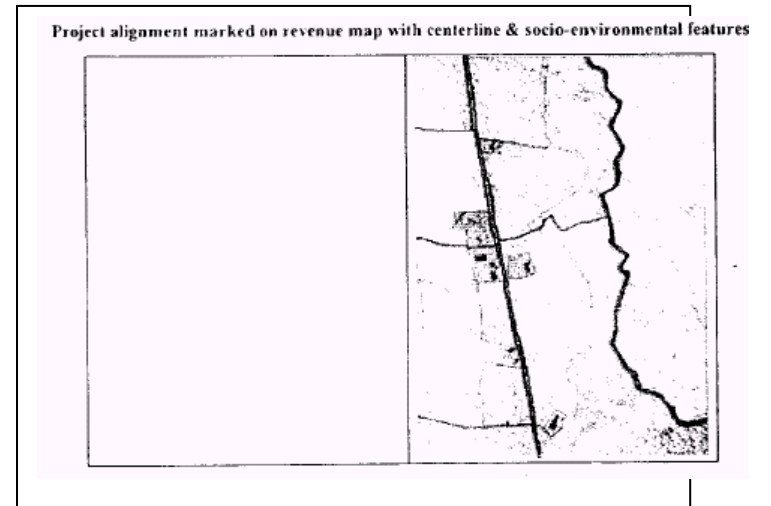
Directly

Indirectly

Implementing Agency:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU, Local community and Revenue officers.

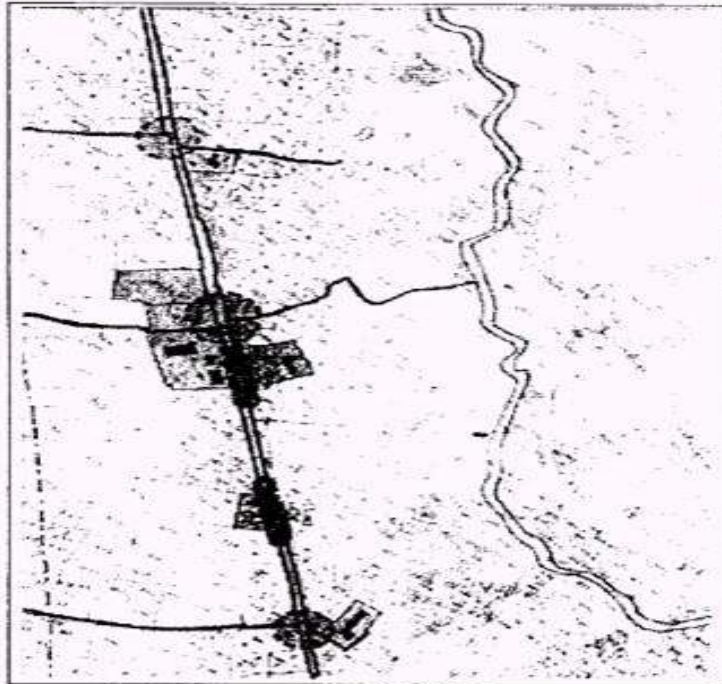


Guidance Note for Transect Walk (During finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- Sensitising the community about the sub-project and design compulsions
- Route Alternatives
- Inventorisation of Environmental and Social Features (Trees, Water bodies, Grazing lands etc.)
- Inventorisation of Utilities (Electric Pole, Hand-pump, Wells etc.)
- Requirement of Land/Availability of sufficient Land
- Locations where extra land will be required
- Land Ownership/Land Categories
 - PrivateLand
 - GovernmentLand
 - Encroachments and Squatters
- Design Modifications
 - Road Safety
 - Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Slope for vehicles to enter and exit the road
 - Slope for cattle Crossing
 - Induced Development
 - Lay - by
- Plantation
- Process of Land Transfer
- Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Assessment of Social Impact (Land Structures, Cultural Properties etc.) Issues and suggestions of the local people

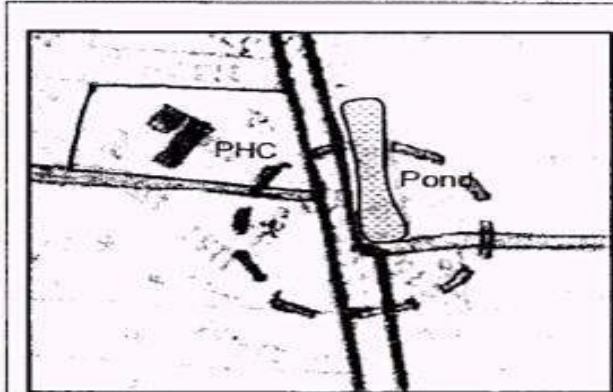
Responsible Agency/Person: PIU, Local Community, Community Development Officer, Revenue officer, Forest Department Representative

Format 6 **Outputs of Transect Walk** (After finalization of alignment/transect walk)



- Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location
- Likely location for additional land requirement
- Issues identified
- Suggestion from community

Modifications to minimize land width accretion and incorporating community suggestions through alterations/modifications on alignment



As suggested by the community during the transect walk, the alignment has been modified in view to protect the religious structure on the RHS of the project road. The landowners have provided land voluntarily to avoid dismantling or relocation of the religious structure.

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Patwari

Methodology for Transect Walk

A transect walk is suggested along the proposed alignment with the communities towards finalisation of the alignment. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Local Communities and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodologies for the conduct of transect, the issues to be raised and recording of the same is described in this Annexure.

A. What is a TRANSECT WALK?

A walk along the suggested alignment by PIU with the communities and key informants to observe, to listen, and to ask questions which would enable identification of problems and collectively evolve solutions. The transect shall enable the PIU, to quickly learn about the social structure, issues pertaining to land, social impacts, soils, land use, and community assets and to triangulate data already available. Figures 1 to 4 of this annexure illustrate the recording of the transect on the village revenue maps.

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B. Planning and Preparedness for a TRANSECT WALK

The PIU to intimate the local community at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building.

To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the MMGSY handouts, describing the salient features of the project, including a description of the proposed improvements, land width required and the provisions of the resettlement framework.

Collect the village revenue map from the Karmachari/Ameen and mark the suggested alignment. The list of landowners along the suggested alignment to be identified from the revenue records.

The Community to form a group among themselves (key informants) who have good knowledge on physical resources of the village and who are willing to participate in the transect walk.

Discuss with the PRI representatives on the basis of the village revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the PRI representatives on the following questions

Where to start?

Where to end?

What to see?

At what time to start?

How long will it take?

Does the walk need to be split⁶ into sections?

When does the transect team stop?

Provide contacts to the communities regarding the project information. These shall be through (i) Contacting the PIU official

Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the local community, Karmachari/Ameen and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

⁶Long corridor shall require more than one transect.

Transect Walk shall stop when...	Identification of key informants...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community or individual has a concern • Impact on private land / structures • Impact on community land • Impact on Forests & sensitive areas /structures • Clearances of encroachers • Impact on standing crops • Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old people in village community • Women representatives • School Teacher • Community representatives • Vulnerable Groups • Village council members

C. Conducting a TRANSECT WALK

Based on the responsibilities assigned, the participants shall observe and record in detail all-important things on the revenue map and get as much information as possible from the villagers and the locals. When talking to the villagers, the PIU to feel free to use the **six helpers**:

- When?
- What?
- How?
- Where?
- Why?
- Who?

Make notes of all vital information gathered and draw sketches wherever necessary. The sensitive locations where additional efforts need to be taken during the design will be marked on the revenue map.

Travel slowly and patiently and try to understand the physical features and aspects related to social issues, land titles, in the village from different perspectives.

Social Aspects ...	Environmental Aspects ...
Sites of additional land uptake Encroachments and squatters Land categories impacted Lands with traditional, customary rights Population characteristics incl. vulnerable groups Assessment of social impacts Land Structures (Residential/Commercial) Other structures (Wells, Temples etc) Trees, standing crops Common properties Livelihood and economic opportunities	Trees Forests if any Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings Irrigation water courses Water bodies Grazing lands Utilities Community facilities Schools Hospitals Major junctions and Seasonal markets or cultural congregations

The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:

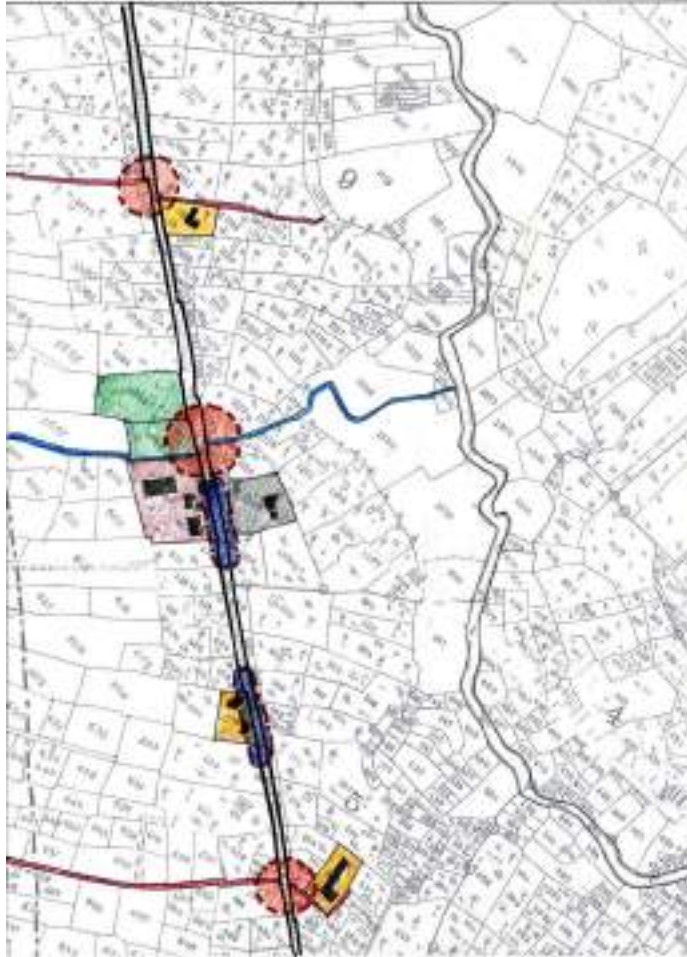
- Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
- Process of land transfer
- Working out possible alignment changes to minimise impacts
- Compliance to IRC SP-20 standards to enhance safety of road users

All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

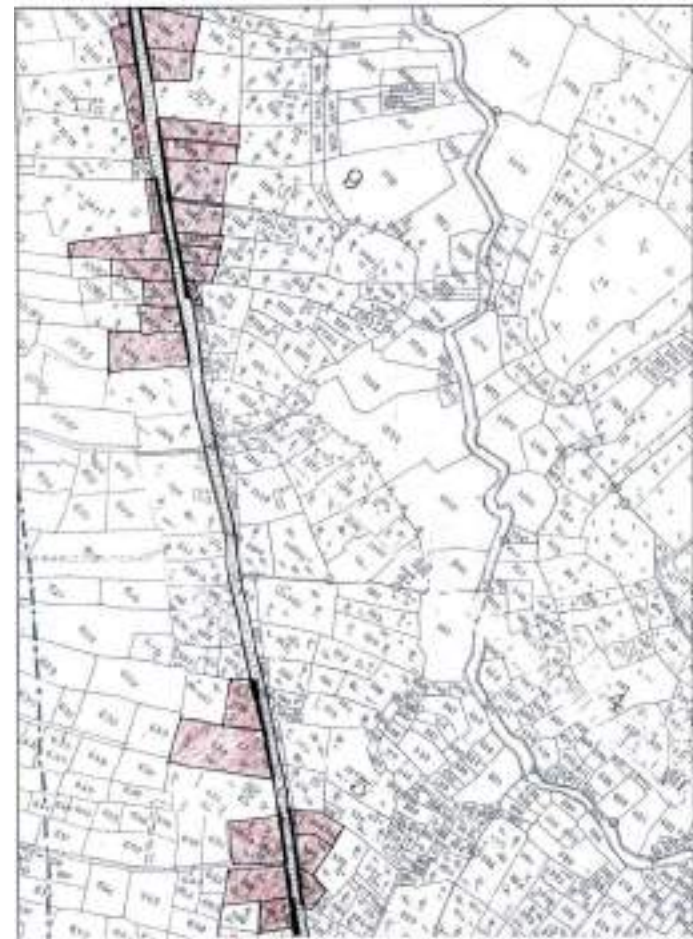
D. Things to do After the TRANSECT WALK

After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected. Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the revenue map using the information already gathered and get the information cross-checked by the community. Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.

<p>Marking centreline of the proposed alignment on the revenue map Assessment of available land width Identification of land categories and ownership status</p>	<p>Inventory of environmental and physical features along the alignment Marking of land uses</p>



Identification of sensitive locations as major junctions, cultural properties, water crossings, forests, locations with large number of trees.



Identification of locations requiring land width accretion
 Identification of vulnerable persons

Format for Recording Consultation

District:	Village:
Road No.	Date:
Road Name	Time:
Venue:	Duration:

1. Project Description

2. Issues raised by the community and responses provided

Issues:

Response by PIU/Local community:

3. Key Issues

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

4. Conclusion by common representatives

Suggested Content of Consultation sessions...

The meeting duration shall be for about 1-1/2 to 2 hours and shall cover the following.

All these steps of the consultation shall be recorded in the format

I: The session shall start with a description of the project by the PIU officials to the community.

The following information shall be covered:

- Overview of MMGSY and criteria for selection
- Involvement of communities in project planning, design and implementation
- Expectations of the project from the beneficiaries, the communities
- Outputs of the transect and how the concerns of the communities have been incorporated into the design, if not, why they have not been incorporated
- Provisions of the project as the Resettlement Framework provisions, mechanisms for land transfer
- Environmental issues in the project, Codes of practice
- Census survey
- Mechanisms for Grievances, implementation arrangements
- Involvement of communities in tree plantation, managing induced development etc
- Likely construction schedule

II: After the description of the project, suggestions from the community on the project and issues will be obtained.

III: Responses to the issues raised will be provided by the PIU, community during the meeting.

IV: The PIU shall summarize the issues.

V: Conclusion by the PRI representatives and attendance of the participants. On a separate sheet mark the attendance at the meeting in the following for issues that require a visit to the site or involves certain engineering decisions, or consultations with other Government agencies, a date shall be committed for response to the same. The response shall be given by the PIU to the community within the specified date

Community attendance at the meeting in the following for PIU/Community

Name of Person and village of residence	Signature	Name and designation of Official	Signature