

Draft Environment and Social Compliance Audit

Project Number: 46919
June 2012

IND: 100 MW TIDONG HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT

Prepared by AECOM India Private Limited

The environment and social compliance audit is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "Term of Use" section of this website.

Prepared for:
NSL Tidong Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.



ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, SAFETY AND SOCIAL AUDIT

February 16 & 17, 2012

**Proposed 100 MW Tidong- I Hydro Electric Project,
District Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh, India**

Final Report

AECOM India Private Limited
March 6, 2012

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	3
1.1.1	<i>Need for the Study</i>	3
1.1.2	<i>Objectives and Scope of Work</i>	3
1.2	APPROACH	4
1.3	LIMITATIONS	4
1.4	REPORT LAYOUT	5
2	PROJECT – OVERVIEW AND KEY ISSUES	6
2.1	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	6
2.1.1	<i>Current Status</i>	6
2.1.2	<i>Key EHS and Social Issues</i>	7
3	COMPLIANCE AND GAP ASSESSMENT	8
3.1	GAP ASSESSMENT TO IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND RESPECTIVE REGULATIONS	8

1 Introduction

AECOM undertook an Environment, Health & Safety and Social Audit during 16 & 17-Feb-12 for Tidong-I hydropower in Himachal Pradesh, India (referred to as the Project). The audit is to provide an assessment of the ability of Project to comply with the requirements of the specified reference framework ⁽¹⁾ as required by financial investors. This report provides a detailed assessment of the environmental, health, safety and social performance of the project with reference to the IFC Performance Standards among other guidelines and regulations.

1.1 Project Background

International Finance Corporation (IFC) is currently in process of fund disbursement towards execution of power projects of NSL Renewable Power Private Limited (hereafter referred to as NRPL). NSL Tidong Power Generation (P) Limited (hereafter referred to as NTPGL) is one of the projects being constructed through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), which is constituted for the construction of 100MW Tidong-I Hydro Electric Project (HEP).

1.1.1 Need for the Study

AECOM understands that NTPGL is committed to ensure social and environmental sustainability of their investments, whether current or proposed. NTPGL has commissioned an EHS and Social audit of the Tidong-I HEP to ascertain the environmental, health, safety and social compliance of project in accordance to the requirements of the IFC's Performance Standards.

1.1.2 Objectives and Scope of Work

The objective of the environment, health, safety and social audit is to review the performance of Tidong-I hydropower project against the following reference framework:

- The IFC Performance Standards for Environmental and Social Sustainability;
- The IFC General EHS Guidelines; and
- Applicable Indian national, state and local regulatory requirements.

The scope of work for this assessment has covered:

- A verification of the Project to the Applicable Reference Framework;
- A review of the adequacy of NTPGL management structure to address foreseeable environmental and social risks of their power portfolio;
- A review of any past documentation and information available in public domain and any information available during the course of the due diligence pertaining to Project;

(1) The specified framework consists of: IFC Performance Standards, Indian environmental and social regulations and the applicable World Bank Group EHS Guidelines.

- Developing a Corrective Action Plan, incorporating timelines and deliverables to address any gaps or issues identified.

1.2 Approach

The approach for the study emphasized on the following:

- The health and safety review focused on the existence of on-site safety hazards and implementation of incident reporting and monitoring and its implications for EHS systems of NTPGL;
- The social review focused on labour compliance issues that could cause obstruction of work, community risks from project-impacts such as land acquisition and the resultant loss of working hours and reputational risks; and
- The environmental assessment focused on the robustness of the Environmental Impact Assessments and their management plans in comprehensively capturing the impacts on key environmental and ecological sensitivities and their mitigation;

AECOM undertook the following activities during the site assessment:

- Meeting with the NTPGL representatives to apprise them of the scope of this review and understand the project portfolio and progress so far. This included meeting the Chief Executive Officer, Project management team, EHS team, Safety Officer and the HR staff among others;
- Reviewing all available documents, permits, policy and action plans as well as management systems that are currently getting implemented;
- Detailed site walkthrough of Tidong-I project covering the key project components such power house and access roads etc. were undertaken to assess the sensitive environmental and social features. However, barrage site could not be visited as the patches of approach Government road was washed away due to heavy snowfall;
- Selected consultations with employees at different organizational levels including contract labour;
- Meeting with contractors and sub-contractors associated with NTPGL;
- Random consultations with project affected people living in the vicinity to understand their perceptions of the company as well as the status of community relations; and

1.3 Limitations

The environmental, health, safety and social audit for Tidong-1 Hydro Electric Project is largely based on the documents made available during visit, discussions with limited stake holders and observations from the site walk through conducted during the Audit Process. Direct observations were limited due to the current status of the project as upstream works were suspended and workforce was demobilized due to heavy snowfall and inaccessibility to upstream site.

Wherever AECOM has not been able to make a judgement or assess any process, it has highlighted that as an information gap and suggested a way forward.

1.4 **Report Layout**

The layout of this report is as follows:

Section 2 illustrates a description of each of the assets of the project and highlights the key environmental and social issues;

Section 3 reviews the compliance status of Tidong -1 HEP with respect to the IFC Performance Standards and applicable reference framework along with Corrective Action Plan.

Annexure Photolog

2 Project – Overview and key issues

2.1 Project Description

The proposed 100-MW Tidong Hydro Electric Project is located on the Tidong stream, a tributary of river Satluj in Kinnaur district of Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. It is a run-of-the-river scheme proposed to harness the hydro potential of Tidong stream in its lower reach between Lambar and Rispa villages. The project site is situated 270 km from Shimla on National Highway 22 upto a place near Moorang and thereafter, 21 km on State Road upto Diversion barrage would come at Lambar village and Powerhouse at Rispa village.

This project will extract the hydro potential of Tidong stream between Lambar and Rispa by diverting water near Lambar villager with a 10-meter high barrage, into desilting chambers, into 8461 meters long head race tunnel (HRT). Provision of a reservoir with a storage capacity of 237000 cum. before the intake of HRT, has been made for 4 hours peaking power during lean season. This HRT opens at a junction of 120 meters high Surge shaft and 1200 meters long pressure shaft to power house, which bifurcate into two branches of 15 meters each before injecting the water jet into two vertical shaft pelton tubines. These two pelton turbines of 50 MW capacities each will be a part of surface power house. Water after de-energizing from the turbines will merge into the Tidong stream through a 50 meters long tail race channel at a point about 50 meters before its confluence with Satluj river.

The project is being developed by NSL Renewable Power Private Limited (NRPPL) which is being promoted by Nuziveedu Seed Limited, India. In order to ensure close monitoring and execution of the project a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been created known as NSL Tidong Power Generation (Pvt.) Limited (NTPGL), Reckong Peo, Himachal Pradesh.

2.1.1 Current Status

Upstream works, which include diversion structure, desilting chambers, intermediate reservoir intake and part of Head race tunnel, were suspended due to unfavourable weather conditions. It was informed that the PWD road connecting to the upstream work was washed away at two locations due to heavy avalanche in Jan-12 beginning. The connectivity could not be restored due to continuous poor weather.

Construction activities at the downstream works were observed to be in slow pace. Only underground excavation work in Adit-4 to pressure shaft was being continued and over ground excavation and concreting works were suspended due to deposited snow and prevailing extremely low temperature. Out of all project roads only 1 km road is left which is the last stretch of Power House - Surge shaft road on surge shaft end. Once the trace cuts of project roads are stabilized, soling and metaling will be carried out.

2.1.2 Key EHS and Social Issues

The key issue identified are highlighted in the following subsection, while the details are provided in the subsequent chapters along with their relevance to Performance Standards and applicable legislations:

The key concerns related to H&S are:

- Inadequate ventilation and Illumination in the underground works
- Potentially hazardous electrical arrangements
- Improper storage of Fuels
- Lack of Work permit system
- Inadequate training on Health and Safety
- Lack of documentation of safety meetings
- Lack of Emergency Preparedness/ Evacuation Plan
- Poor housekeeping in workshop and camp area
- Unsafe installation on 16 KL vessel for Diesel storage

The key concerns related to Environment and social are:

- Grievance Redressal Mechanism is in the initial phase of implementation
 - R&R plan not finalised by the state administrative authority
 - Formal interaction with affected villagers are limited
 - Authorisation for management and handling of Hazardous Waste not obtained
 - Lack of hazardous and non hazardous waste disposal mechanism
 - Contamination of soil and water due to oil leakage / spillage from mechanical workshop, poorly maintained construction equipment, etc.
 - Mixing of domestic and storm water
 - No monitoring and records of workplace environment
 - Leaks & spills from 16 KL vessel for Diesel storage
-

3 Compliance and Gap Assessment

This section documents the outcome of the EHS and Social Due Diligence of the Tidong –I hydropower projects and comprises of the following:

- Gap Assessment with respect to the IFC Performance Standards;
- Applicability of the IFC General EHS Guidelines; and
- Compliance to the applicable Indian regulatory requirements.

3.1 Gap Assessment to IFC Performance Standards and respective Regulations

Table 3.1 provides the compliance status of the environmental and social performance of the Project vis-à-vis the IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards including applicable regulatory requirements.

Table 3.1: Overview of Project as per the IFC Performance Standards

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
1	PS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS				
1.1	The client, in coordination with other responsible government agencies and third parties as appropriate, will conduct a process of environmental and social assessment, and establish and maintain an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) appropriate to the nature and scale of the project and commensurate with the level of its environmental and social risks and impacts. The ESMS will incorporate the following elements: (i) policy;	ESIA is a part of the statutory process for clearance of projects under the EIA notification SO no. 1533 dated September 14, 2006 for all Hydropower project above 25 MW. The guideline for an EIA accordingly provided by the Ministry of Environment and Forest requires an Environment Management Plan and Monitoring plan to be in place in the EIA, and considered during the project approval process.	NTPGL has instituted a Social Environment Health and Safety Management System (SEHSMS). In this regard a Corporate Level Social, Environment, Health and Safety Managements System along with EHS policy have been prepared. NTPGL has commissioned an Environmental Impact Assessment study in accordance to the EIA Notification 2006. The elements of the EIA study are as provided by the Terms of Reference of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and also comprise of an Environment Management Plan.	SEHSMS has been prepared by NRPPPL at corporate level. This system required the implementation at project level by project specific EHS&S Policy, organizational capacity enhancement and preparation of formats. However, no evidence observed towards the implementation of same.	The SEHSMS to be implemented immediately at corporate level along with EHS policy to be rolled out after approval by NSL governing body and informed to all the employees. Site specific procedures and policy to be customized, communicated and implemented. The Corporate Level Social Environment Health and Safety Managements System shall be implemented through the proposed organization structure.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	(ii) identification of risks and impacts; (iii) management programs; (iv) organizational capacity and competency; (v) emergency preparedness and response; (vi) stakeholder engagement; and (vii) monitoring and review The client will establish an overarching policy defining the environmental and social objectives and principles that guide the project to achieve sound environmental and social performance.	The social aspects are included in this EMP. Rule 39. of Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2008 required a project proponent to prepare a Health and Safety Policy.	The EIA report prepared by Rites in 2005 has been updated in Nov-2011 to consider the social aspects with respect to project affected families, perception and expectations of the community. It has amicably addressed the social impacts, impacts from associated facilities and need for monitoring mechanism. The updated ESIA incorporates various requirements as per IFC Performance Standards and Guidelines. The updated Social and Environmental Management Plan guides the Action plan for the proposed Project. Detailed management and action plan prepared include, Clearance and approval plan, Environmental		A customised version of site specific Social Environment Health and Safety Managements System shall be rolled out for Tidong –I project to enable a robust, planning, monitoring, and auditing mechanism. This should be a parallel activity undertaken along with implementation of Corporate SEHSMS. NTPGL needs to appoint an qualified and experienced construction safety officer with two safety supervisors. NRPPL shall also provide an advanced training on construction safety to the existing Project supervisors. This is to be undertaken

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	The client will conduct a process of Social and Environmental Assessment that will consider in an integrated manner the potential social and environmental (including labour, health, and safety) risks and impacts of the project. The ESA should cover the project area of influence across the project lifecycle.		<p>training plan, Construction labour management plan, Pollution abatement plan, Terrestrial & aquatic ecology management plan, Erosion abatement and spoil/ muck management plan, Public health and occupational safety management plan, Emergency preparedness plan, Public Consultation & Disclosure Plan and Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been prepared for implementation.</p> <p>In order to measure effectiveness of implementation of suggested management plans, a monitoring mechanism has also been prepared titled as Environment, Health, Safety and Social Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>NRPPL has appointed a Sr. Manager – Environment at Corporate level, Community Liaison Officer, two</p>		<p>immediately and completed by 15-Apr-12.</p> <p>The existing EHS team of the main contractors need to be strengthened through increased EHS trainings and induction of an Environment Officer and two additional Safety Supervisors. This should be completed by 15-Apr-12</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>safety officers at project level, a Health In charge (Pharmacist) and a Security officer at site. Further to these, appointment of a qualified Safety officer and a Social officer is in progress.</p> <p>The main contractors in the project are SCL Infratech Limited for upstream works and Himalaya Construction Company (HCC) for downstream works. SCL was temporarily demobilized as the site was inaccessible due to heavy snowfall.</p>		
1.2	Risks and impacts to be analyzed for the key stages of the project cycle, including preconstruction, construction, operations, and decommissioning or closure. Where relevant, the assessment will also consider	Risk Assessment studies are a part of EIA report submitted for Environment Clearance	<p>The EIA report has been updated considering the impact from the entire life cycle of project including the cumulative impact from proposed Tidong –II project at the upstream of this project..</p> <p>The status of Tidong –II is under</p>	<p>The Emergency Action Plan for construction was not adequately implemented on site as following steps were not completed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of Emergency action 	The Emergency Preparedness Plan shall be updated with the exhaustive list of emergencies and communicated to all the employees, workers and villagers by end of 31-Mar-12

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	the role and capacity of third parties (such as local and national governments, contractors and suppliers), to the extent that they pose a risk to the project, recognizing that the client should address these risks and impacts commensurate to the client's control and influence over the third party actions. The impacts associated with supply chains will be considered. The Assessment will also consider potential trans-boundary effects.		<p>litigation and the schedule of construction may not overlap with that of Tidong –I.</p> <p>An Emergency Preparedness Plan is provided in the existing ESIA along with Emergency measures. A site specific Emergency Action Committee has been constituted with contact numbers of the members. Stabilizing equipment / facilities for the injured persons and ambulance have been provided in power house area for injured persons during emergency.</p> <p>Fire extinguishers have been deployed at site on different locations including work site, office, store and labour camps.</p> <p>Dam Break Assessment / Flood risk study has not been considered in the</p>	<p>committee has not been notified within the project and in the vicinity.</p> <p>- Exhaustive list of emergencies not prepared.</p>	The emergency contacts and details shall be notified to all within the project and villagers and displayed at all strategic locations at site including the site office by 15-Mar-12.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			study, as project envisage a very small head pond with 10m height and a four hours peaking reservoir (237,000m ³). Further, there is no habitation downstream of the dam on either side of river on the lower reaches. The impact of any such event during operation phase shall be low.		
1.3	Establish Legal requirements for both social and environmental parameters - Applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which the project operates that pertain to social and environmental matters, including those laws implementing host country obligations under international law, will also be taken into account.	Environmental and Social Regulatory regime in India envisage Regulatory clearances at national, state and local levels are required for establishing the project under various acts including The Environment Protection Act, 1986, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,	<p>Clearance and Approval Plan of updated ESIA suggests the timeline for necessary approvals to achieve regulatory environmental compliances. Following compliances have been achieved by the project in line with the suggested plan.</p> <p>The project has obtained environmental clearance (letter no J-12011/35/2007-IA-I dated 07/09/2007) and Forest clearance (letter 18/06/08 dated) from the Ministry of Environment and Forest.</p>	As of now there is no reference tool or Legal register maintained by NRPPL to assist the EHS staff in fulfilling the legal and other binding requirements.	The Policy and Regulatory review in the updated EIA report has been included as a reference tool which must be periodically updated as well as monitored for compliance. As a part of ESMS, project specific legal register / calendar to be prepared by 31-Mar-12.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		1974, Land Acquisition Act, etc.	The project has also obtained consent to establish from the State Pollution Control Board (08/08/08)e		
1.4	Management of a programme (with defined desired outcomes as measurable events) to mitigate and implement improvement measures and actions that address identified social and environmental risks and impacts.	-	<p>The ESMP in the updated ESIA includes key milestones with quantifiable values to assess the progress of mitigation measures and management plans, across the project lifecycle.</p> <p>The Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan approved in October 2007 incorporates measures towards management and improvement of environmental and social resources in terms of erosion control, afforestation, Avalanche control, pasture improvement, wild life management etc. NTPGL has deposited, with HP state forest department, a sum of INR</p>	<p>Register of implementation for action plans suggested in updated ESIA not prepared to ensure effective implementation.</p> <p>The direct benefits to the project community from the contributions made under CAT Plan, LADA cannot be verified.</p>	<p>Register implementation of various action plans to be prepared by 31-Mar-12.</p> <p>The activities proposed under CAT plan are executed by the Forest Department under their own plan of regional development.</p> <p>NRPPL has limited control over the affairs of Forest department, LADA and Village Panchayats however NRPPL shall periodically follow up with the relevant authorities regarding the status of development</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>72,484,026/- towards the implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan.</p> <p>Also NTPGL has also deposited adn amount of INR 3.2 million with Local area Development Authority (LADA) and Village Panchayats for various local area development activities</p>		activities envisaged for the area.
1.5	Define organizational structure with well-defined roles, responsibilities and authorities	The EIA guidelines released by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India require the project proponent to provide details of an organisational structure that will be responsible for implementing and monitoring the management plans. It also requires that adequate resources are	An organization structure suitable to the scale of operation has been suggested in the updated ESIA, Nov-11. Current organizational Structure of NTPGL is operating with Head of Health, Safety & Environment (HSE) at corporate level and a Social Expert stationed at Noida office who visits the site frequently for the community liaison. The structure has one approved vacant positions for Community Liaison officer at corporate office and an EHS Officer at project site. In order to	The current organisational structure on project site is inadequate in terms of experience and qualification of temporarily designated Environmental and Safety officers.	<p>Community Liaison officer and an EHS Officer at project site to be appointed by 15-Apr-12.</p> <p>NRPPL shall provide an advanced training to the existing site supervisors on construction safety.</p> <p>The constituted team shall undertake monthly meetings to discuss issue pertaining to EHS&S and</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		allocated.	<p>implement health management programme, a qualified pharmacist has already been deployed on project site by NTPGL.</p> <p>It was further informed that EHS officer at site will be responsible for implementation of environmental, safety and social action plans in consultation with corporate EHS personnel.</p>		<p>document the minutes of meeting. The minutes of all such meetings shall be forwarded to the corporate EHS head every month starting 15-Apr-12.</p> <p>The existing EHS team of the main contractors (M/s HCC for downstream works including powerhouse complex, pressure shaft, surge shaft, etc.) needs to be strengthened through increased EHS trainings and induction of an EHS Officer and Environmental & Safety Supervisors. The roles and responsibilities of the EHS staff shall be clearly documented and circulated amongst the team on their appointment. The</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
					<p>appointment of dedicated supervisors shall be completed by 15-Apr-12.</p> <p>There is need to establish an internal reporting system wherein the project level EHS&S activities shall be reported on weekly basis to the Head - EHS at corporate office.</p> <p>All documents maintained at site shall be properly signed by respective record keepers and the pages of the documents shall be numbered.</p>
1.6	Training to employees and contractors with direct responsibilities for activities related to the project's social and environmental	-	Details of two Health & Safety training conducted in Nov-2011 was observed from the records and discussions.	However there is no proposed training calendar or modules to implement formal/informal or	The updated ESMP includes an Environmental Training Plan. The plan needs to be effectively implemented to train the staff involved in

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	performance			refresher training courses.	the project during construction (including contractor personnel) and operation stage in compliance of IFC PS 1. Training modules shall also be identified for the construction and operational phase of the project for contractors and/or sub-contractors pertaining to environmental management, community relations and health & safety. The process needs to be rolled out immediately.
1.7	Engage communities through disclosure, consultations and grievance redressal	Public consultation is conducted a part of the Environment Clearance	A detailed plan titled “Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP)” for the engagement of	Details of community representatives involved in GRM and	The meetings to be conducted at each Panchayat on monthly basis

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	mechanism	Procedure under Environmental Protection Act, 1986.	<p>community and other stakeholders, has been suggested as a part of updated ESIA.</p> <p>Engagement of the Community for the project has been undertaken at different levels which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with the <i>gram Panchayat</i> and individual land-owners during acquisition/social survey; • Consultation for obtaining No Objection Certificate from all three affected Panchayats • Consultations with the local community at the block level during the public hearing for the EIA report (except Village Rispa which boycotted the meeting); and • Public Consultation 	<p>specific procedures for GRM is not clear.</p> <p>There is no confirmation from community about receipt of information on PCDP and GRM</p>	<p>and the minutes of the meeting shall be documented. This activity to be started by 15-Mar-12.</p> <p>Mechanism of continuous consultation under GRM and PCDP needs to be disseminated among stakeholders such as affected villages, workers, etc. Including information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the concerned persons handling the implementation of the proposed plans? • Where to approach? • How much time is required at each level for redressal of issues? • What all issue can be addressed?

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>pertaining to requirement of Clean Development Mechanism projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and Social survey for updating EIA Report <p>The proposed mechanism identifies the point of contact between the company and the community. It provides for monthly meeting for community consultation and grievance redressal and stipulates the time for resolving /or escalating the issue.</p> <p>The Grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) suggest three tiered structure with a local committee, divisional committee and a corporate committee at the top.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the role of Panchayat and who are the community representatives? • What is the role of Community representatives? <p>This activity is pending since last assessment conducted and needs to be completed by 31-Mar-2012.</p>
1.8	Monitoring and measurement	It is mandatory for the	The updated ESIA includes as		

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	of the effectiveness of the management programme	<p>project management to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated prior environmental clearance terms and conditions in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority concerned, on 1st June and 1st December of each calendar year.</p> <p>All such compliance reports submitted by the project management are public documents.</p>	<p>"Environment, Health, Safety & Social Monitoring Plan (EHSSMP)". This plan provides framework for monitoring environmental, Health, Safety and Social aspects including respective parameters and their monitoring frequency. EHSSMP includes the mechanism for monitoring each management plan suggested in updated ESIA. Detailed organizational structure has also been suggested for effective implementation and monitoring of management plans.</p> <p>A six monthly inspection is carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (Northern Regional Office, Chandigarh) to ascertain the compliance to Environment and Forest Clearance. The observations and response to the observations are documented and were observed during the review.</p>		

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>Monthly return on status of Muck/ Debris disposal is provided along with photographs to HP Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>Ambient Air Quality and Water is monitored on quarterly basis by the HP Pollution Control Board. The recent air and water quality results vide letter no. PCB/RMP/ Tidong HEP Kinnaur/ 67-68 dated 20/05/2011 and water quality results letter no. PCB/RMP/Tidong HEP/547 dated 18/02/2012 were observed within the limits.</p>		
1.9	Provision for internal reporting as well as external reporting on action plans	As above	<p>NTPGL is presently submitting reports on the implementation of the EMP to state regulatory authorities. AECOM also observed a reporting mechanism to monitor health and safety incidents. However, there is no mechanism for structured internal reporting on</p>	Project level reporting to corporate office and feedback for improvement does not exist.	The internal and external reporting system needs to be strengthened in compliance of Clause 25 and 26 of IFC PS 1 establishing the entire reporting route through organisational hierarchy and covering other

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			environmental and social performance. The Grievance Redressal and Public Consultation Disclosure Plan have been communicated to the Panchayat prior to which the external reporting was limited. There is an established internal reporting mechanism at NTPGL however it needs to be strengthened with robust documentation and defined protocol, currently a large part of reporting is undertaken in an unstructured manner.		aspects such as frequency of reporting, report review mechanisms, scope for an ongoing preventive and corrective action formulation and reporting etc.
2	PS 2: LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS				
2.1	A Human Resources policy which sets out its approach to manage employees consistent with the requirement of this PS.	-	The gaps in the existing HR policy of NTPGL, in accordance with IFC PS, have been identified in the previous audits and specific points for updation of the policy have been provided. As per the recommendations NRPPL is in	The HR policy is still in the process of finalization and has not yet been implemented as per the schedule provided in the ESAP.	The HR policy should be finalized and implemented by NRPPL at the earliest. The contract between NRPPL and its sub- contractors shall include clauses to ensure that the elements of the

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>process of revising the policy at corporate level.</p> <p>NTPGL follows a HR policy applicable at NRPPL corporate level. The factors covered by the policy include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy provides details of recruitment, induction, leave, termination, insurance, medical facility, training and incentives; • There is defined leave policy; • The policy provides measures against discrimination on basis of caste, religion or sex; • A provides details of health benefits and insurance coverage; • The policy provides for measures against sexual harassment; <p>NTPGL has further an established</p>	<p>The existing policy needs to be updated as per IFC Performance Standards:</p> <p>A review of the policy with the requirements of the IFC PS2 on “Labour and Working Conditions” have indicated the following observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HR policy is applicable for the permanent employees and does not include provisions which may be applicable to indirect employees like 	<p>updated HR policy are binding on them.</p> <p>The key requirements pertaining to environmental and social aspects of the policy should also be applicable to the contractors, such as grievance redressal, health & safety etc.</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			multi-level grievance redressal mechanism for employees.	<p>contractors, contracted laborers or other stakeholders in the supply chain;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HR policy needs to clearly state its position on child labour, forced labour, as well as commitment to favorable/safe working conditions; • The HR policy does not provide for any particular measures taken to ensure “Occupational Health and Safety” for all employees 	

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
				<p>on site;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy does not make mention of any employee forums as an alternative to collective bargaining or registration with a trade union, which is reportedly discouraged. 	
2.2	Working relationships- The client will document and communicate to all employees and workers directly contracted their working conditions and terms of employment, including entitlement to wages and benefits.	The Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Rules, defines working conditions and documentation of workers	<p>NTPGL has provided a written appointment letter to their employees including terms of employment, entitlement to benefits and code of conduct expected.</p> <p>No such appointment letter was provided to any onsite labour or temporary workers which are contracted through sub-contractors.</p>	Documentation details of workers employed with sub contractors are inadequate.	<p>An induction register with unique numbering and details of workers such as name, address, designation, type of skills and wages shall be maintained and communicated to the worker during induction programme.</p> <p>NTPGL to ensure that the</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>However, these workers have been listed in the muster roll, wage register, etc. It was observed from discussions that the workers were aware of the daily wages, overtime compensation and allowance for working in tunnel.</p> <p>Appointment letters were also not observed for the Project Affected Persons engaged for construction work with NTPGL.</p>		sub-contractors are providing all labourers with a document indicating terms of employment, wage levels as per the state Minimum Wages and any conditions there-under.
2.3	Working conditions and terms of employment – Collective bargaining agreement on working conditions and terms of employment (wages, benefits, hours of work, overtime arrangements and compensation etc.) where such agreements are respected. At the minimum	<p>Wages and Benefits</p> <p>Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which requires the Government to fix minimum rates of wages and reviews this at an interval of not more than 5 years.</p>	<p>The minimum rate of wages is paid as per the Notification No- Shram (A) 1-2/2009 (MW) dated 01/05/2010 issued by Deptt. Of Labour and Employment, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>The records of employed persons, muster roll, wages, deductions, overtime, etc were observed to be</p>	The overtime hours are compensated with twice the rate of payment, the maximum daily work hour is kept at 12 hours however the provision of one paid weekly rest day is not be followed.	Workers shall be allowed a day rest every week. No worker should be allowed to work on a rest day unless he already had or will have a substituted rest day for a whole day on one of the five days immediately before or after such rest day. The worker should be granted

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	comply with the national law.	<p>The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, amended in 2005 which mandates the employer for the payments to persons employed by him of all wages are required to be paid under this Act.</p> <p>➤ Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; that recognizes the employer liability to pay compensation in case of any personal injury arising due to accident arising in the course of his employment.</p> <p>The Buildings and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of</p>	maintained by NRPPL and major contractor HCC. However these details were not maintained in the format prescribed in the rules.	Employment records not maintained in the format prescribed in the rules	<p>wages for a rest day, calculated at the rate applicable to the day preceding such rest day.</p> <p>Following registers should be prepared in the formats by 31-Mar-12 prescribed as per rules and maintained,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) muster- roll; (b) register of wages; (c) register of deductions; (d) register of over- time; (e) register of fines; (f) register of advances; and (g) combined register of wages- cum- muster- roll.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		<p>Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2008</p> <p>Rule 234. Hours of work, intervals of rest and spread over etc</p> <p>Rule 235. Weekly rest, payment for work done on the day of rest at overtime rate, etc</p> <p>Rule 240. Register of persons employed as building workers</p>			

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		Rule 241. Muster-roll, wages register, deduction registers & overtime registers.			
2.5	<p>Workers' accommodation - including the transport systems provided, the general living facilities, rooms/dormitories facilities, sanitary facilities, canteen and cooking facilities, food safety, medical facilities and leisure/social facilities.</p> <p>- Living facilities are located to avoid flooding and other natural hazards.</p> <p>- Where possible, living facilities are located within a reasonable distance from the worksite.</p>	<p>Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Rules, 2008 specifies following requirements.</p> <p>It shall be the duty of the employer to maintain the latrines, urinals, washing facilities and canteen in a clean and hygienic condition.</p> <p>The canteen shall be located in a place away from the latrines and urinals and polluted atmosphere and at the same time be easily accessible to the building workers.</p>	<p>Some labour camps are provided on sharing basis (4 persons), made of Corrugated Galvanised Iron sheets, internally lined with wooden ply for thermal insulation. The accommodation has a minimum space of 4-4.5 m² per allocated per person as per the current projections and plan for campsite.</p> <p>The labour camp is provided with common latrines and bathing facilities. However segregation for male and female labour was not observed</p> <p>Piped water supply sourced from a bore well is made available to the labour camp. The arrangement of</p>	<p>Accommodation for road workers was not adequate as they were lacking the living space per person, sanitation facilities, drainage, etc. There camps were self made and non regulated by the project authorities. Children were observed in these camps and usage of fuel wood was observed in plenty.</p> <p>Additional accommodation facilities will be</p>	<p>Accommodations with suitable facilities, for unorganized workforce such as road labours to be provided and maintained by NTPGL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate designated operating toilet shall be provided for women staying in the project area; or some of the toilets shall be reserved for women and designated accordingly. Garbage disposal should be undertaken on a regular basis. Final disposal should be

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	<p>- Transport from the living facilities to worksite is safe and free.</p> <p>- The living facilities are built with adequate materials, kept in good repair and kept clean and free from rubbish and other refuse.</p> <p>- Fire safety, Electricity, plumbing, water and sanitation, facility to be amicably provided.</p>	<p>where both male and female building workers are employed, there shall be displayed outside each block of latrines or urinals a notice containing therein "For Men Only" or "For Women Only" as the case may be, written in the language along with pictorial display understood by the majority of such workers;</p>	<p>water is adequate to provide 150 litre per capita per day.</p> <p>Disposal of sewage is made through a septic tank and soak pits, all latrines and bathing facilities are provided with septic tanks, while areas for hand wash, washing clothes etc, are provided with soak pits.</p> <p>Room heaters are provided to the workers to keep the accommodation warm.</p> <p>An arrangement for collection of garbage in dustbins is provided however disposal of waste is not undertaken on regular basis.</p> <p>There are no sign boards or indications all around the campsite. Areas identified for fuel storage,</p>	<p>required during peak construction, in case outsider workers are hired.</p> <p>The electrical wiring and spread of cables along the campsite were observed to be unsafe and does not comply with safety requirements. Unsafe joints and mesh of wire were observed at many points. Electrical wirings are non compliant to EHS guidelines</p> <p>Separate toilet facilities for male and female workers and their family not</p>	<p>conducted in the incinerator as bio decomposition is not practical in the area due to prevailing low temperature throughout the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lighting and the ventilation of the dwellings needs to be improved. • There shall be no loose hanging electric wires or joints near the dwelling. All loose wired and joints shall be proper insulated or passed through a conduit pipe. • Storage of Diesel fuel shall be made on paved surface with proper enclosure and signage. • Free fuel wood procured

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>electrical panel, drinking water waste collection etc needs to be marked properly.</p> <p>Recreation facilities including a TV room were observed for skill workers.</p> <p>Food provided to workers is prepared in the kitchen provided at the camp site. The kitchen premises were observed to be clean with availability of water filter. The food was reported as good by the workers.</p>	<p>provided</p> <p>Monitoring of drinking water quality not undertaken.</p>	<p>from authorised dealers shall be provided to the labour wherever the cooking is carried out by the labourers.</p> <p>All these activities to be completed by 15-Apr-12.</p>
2.6	Workers' organization – Where law recognizes worker's rights to form and join worker organizations of their choice without interference, and collectively bargain, the client will comply with the national law.	The Trade Union Act, 1926; The act recognizes the rights of workers/ employees to assemble together and form associations to put forward their concerns, problems, issues and	Employees of NRPPL and HCC are not affiliated to any trade unions. A review of the human resource policy did not indicate any specific encouragement for membership to trade unions and support of collective bargaining activities. Workplace concerns of the	There are no documents suggesting that the established grievance mechanism is active and employees are following the process.	Although any concerns raised by contractual labourers are taken up by the contractor's supervisor, NTPGL should encourage the formation of a workers' group or association which represents all categories of

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		opinions to the management. It encompasses any combination, permanent or temporary, that gets formed to regulate relationship between workmen and their employers.	employees of NTPGL are redressed via the established grievance redressal mechanism. There is no specific grievance mechanism established by HCC.	Currently employees directly approach the immediate supervisor/ line manager for their concerns.	employees, workers, and sub-contracted labourers to provide for a channel of raising workplace concerns. NTPGL shall periodically spread awareness among its employees about the existing grievance mechanism
2.7	Non-discrimination and equal opportunity: Employment decisions will not be made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to job requirements. Job opportunities will be provided on the principles of equal opportunity and fair treatment.	The Equal Remuneration Act which stipulates that it is the duty of employer to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature.	The HR policy of NRPPL provides measures against discrimination on basis of caste, religion or sex;	Although no discrimination was observed, it should be noted that for construction and technical activities women labour is not available. (as they are categorized as hazardous)	HCC shall incorporate non-discrimination in their work code /HR policy.
2.8	Retrenchment – A plan to mitigate the adverse impacts of retrenchment on	-	The HR Policy of NRPPL does not provide for any plan for retrenchment of the workforce.	NRPPL needs to develop a retrenchment plan	NTPGL shall ensure an internal communication procedure, such that all

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	employees to be in place if required.		<p>However the workforce and the local community is aware of the tentative duration of project and its various components.</p> <p>Discussions with workers revealed that they are aware of the duration of association with the project.</p>	and communicate it the subcontractors.	employees/ workers are aware in advance about completion of each activity and can plan their course of action.
2.9	Grievance mechanism for workers where they can raise reasonable workplace concerns.	-	<p>Employees are expected to raise their concerns with the immediate supervisor or the person they are supposed to report to. There is a multi stage Grievance Redressal Mechanism for workers.</p> <p>Most of the issues are reportedly resolved at the immediate supervisor level.</p>	There is a no evidence to suggest that the mechanism is active or is being followed by the workers.	The documentation of grievances expressed and solutions provided needs to be documented.
2.10	Child Labour – The client will not employ children in a manner that is economically exploitative or is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or be	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986: Identifies the child as an individual who has not completed 14years of age	<p>No evidence of child labour was found on site. The contractors' maintain records of age of each labourer.</p> <p>The construction contract binds the subcontractor to comply with the</p>	-	NRPPL's HR policy and contractor's work code must state their position on child labour clearly.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	harmful to the child's development.	and prohibits employment of children in certain occupation and processes. The act also specifies conditions or work for children.	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.		
2.11	Forced Labour – The client will not employ forced labour, which consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed and that is extracted for an individual under threat of force or penalty.	Forced labour: The Constitution of India through fundamental rights Right against exploitation The (Part III, Fundamental Rights No 23), protects it citizens from exploitation and mistreatment. The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act 1976 prohibits all forms of bonded labour	Consultations with the labour supervisors and workers at the site indicate that the contractors do not withhold original documents, monetary deposits of the workers. No other evidence of forced labour was observed during consultations with labourers.	HR Policy is silent about forced labour.	A clearly stated policy detailing the company's opinion on forced labour is warranted as a part of the corporate HR policy and is to be included in Tender Documents for future.
2.12	Occupational Health & Safety - Emphasis on Occupational	Provisions under The Buildings and Other	Workers were observed to be using Personal Protection Equipment	NTPGL has an incident reporting process for	The construction planning process should also include

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	H&S through training, documentation & reporting.	<p>Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2008</p> <p>Rule 34. Excessive noise, vibration etc.</p> <p>Rule 35. Fire protection</p> <p>Rule 36. Emergency action plans</p> <p>Rule 40. Dangerous and harmful environment</p> <p>Rule 43. Dust, gases, fumes etc.</p> <p>Rule 153. Ventilation</p> <p>Rule 124. Illumination.</p>	<p>(PPE) in most of the places, however there is a need for behavioural change and attitude towards use of PPE.</p> <p>Fire extinguisher were observed at many locations in camps, store and work areas.</p> <p>Required arrangement of First aid facility in terms of medicine available was observed at site. Once ambulance was also available for emergency services.</p> <p>The construction contractors were not aware of work permit system regarding working at height, in confined areas, hot jobs etc.</p> <p>Electrical wires and panels provided at site for construction purpose were unsafe and extremely risk</p>	<p>H&S incidents however the documentation process needs to be including follow up activities, investigations and measures introduced to prevent repeat of incident.</p> <p>Excessive noise was observed on the portal of Adit-4 due to ventilation fan and air compressors.</p> <p>Training on need and benefits of PPE to be imparted to the workers at site.</p> <p>NTPGL has licence to store 400kg of</p>	<p>a training module at each stage on Occupational Health & Safety.</p> <p>The construction contractor should be trained about permit system and shall implement it within next three months.</p> <p>Licence for diesel storage to be obtained and storage arrangements to be made as per license.</p> <p>Electrical panels and wiring need to be reworked with proper insulation and conduit pipes to avoid potential electrical hazards.</p> <p>Storage of explosives to be strictly maintained in the</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		<p>Rule 42. Drowning and falling hazards</p> <p>Rule 87. Prevention from drowning</p> <p>Rule 45. Eye Protection</p> <p>Rule 46. Head protection and other protective apparel</p> <p>Rule 54. Use of safety helmets and shoes</p> <p>Rule 47. Electrical hazards</p> <p>Rule 162. Live wire in tunneling works</p> <p>Rule 119. Notification of intention to carry out excavation and tunneling work.</p> <p>Rule 122. Warning signs and notices</p> <p>Rule 128. Trenches</p> <p>Rule 212. Handling of explosives</p>	<p>prone and need immediate attention.</p> <p>There were no fares safety equipments observed at the construction site or labour camp. Minutes of safety committee meetings are not documented, no documentation on lessons learnt and action taken were also observed.</p> <p>The air circulation and light arrangement inside the adit/tunnel was observed to be insufficient.</p> <p>First aid training was imparted through the Pharmacist to selected workers in order to ensure quick response during accidents.</p>	<p>explosives in Magazine. The magazine is located in an appropriate location in line with the required safety distance. NTPGL has also stored 3600 kg of explosive in mobile explosive van within the site, through a licensed vendor.</p> <p>Ventilation and illumination in the Adit -4 was inadequate. About 75 meters of horizontal part of Pressure shaft from Adit -4 was not ventilated and filled with smoke. This stretch was poorly</p>	<p>license. Use of explosive vehicle shall be limited to transportation and its use for storage shall be eliminated. This has to be addressed by end of 31-Mar-12.</p> <p>The licence of shot-firer shall be converted in the name of NRPPL. His is to be addressed immediately.</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		<p>Rule 223. Medical examination of workers, etc</p> <p>Rule 225. Occupational health centres</p> <p>Rule 227. Ambulance van</p> <p>Rule 229. Occupational health services for workers.</p> <p>Rule 243. Latrine and urinal accommodation</p>		<p>illuminated as well.</p> <p>It is also to be noted that NTPGL has installed a Diesel vessel adjacent to the labour camps. It was observed to be unsafe installation and pose a health and safety hazard in addition to the environmental risk due to leakage and spillage.</p> <p>NTPGL has also hired a licensed shot-firer (Mr. Mohan Singh) for use of explosives at site; however the license is obtained for employment with Mangalam Energy Ltd.</p>	

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
				<p>Sirmaur .</p> <p>The safety committee needs to meet actively on a regular basis and discuss on incidents and need for improvement. Minutes, actions and plans of the committee should be documented.</p>	
2.13	Non employee workers – For all non-employee workers directly contracted, i.e. the daily-rated workers, or related to the core functions of production, the requirements of PS 2 with the exception of applicability of the HR policy, the retrenchment policy will be applicable.	-	<p>The employment of contractors and their sub-contractors is through bidding and tendering process wherein the selection is governed by technical capabilities and financial quotes.</p> <p>The contractors employed by NRPPL are governed by the contract signed which binds the contractors to comply with all labour laws as</p>	<p>There is no monitoring of adherence to contract requirement for the sub contractors.</p> <p>NTPGL has not reviewed the employment policy of the subcontractors.</p>	NRPPL shall monitor the implementation of requirements under the contract document on periodic basis. The non compliances shall be documented and reported for correction. An internal audit shall be undertaken every three months.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	PS 2 requires the client to ascertain that contractors are legitimate enterprises and comply to PS 2.		applicable and relevant		
2.14	Supply Chain – Impacts associated with supply chains will be considered where low labour cost is a factor in competitiveness of the item supplied.	-	NRPPL is not engaged in the manufacturing of any intermediate products therefore low labour cost is not a factor.	-	-
3.	PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention				
3.1	During the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the project (project life cycle), the client is to consider ambient conditions and apply pollution prevention and control technologies and techniques.		The extent and scale of dust generation and suppression mechanisms could not be observed due to heavy snowfall. However it was reported that during the dry season, 3 tankers were deployed for dust suppression on the site.	Sufficient dust suppression systems should be developed at the site areas during the dry and windy conditions.	Automated pressure sprinklers to be installed along the approach road proposed for surge shaft. This is an immediate requirement (in about one month) before the onset of dry season.
3.2	To avoid release of pollutants or when avoidance is not feasible minimize or control	The monthly monitoring report of muck generation, disposal and	Muck is currently disposed in designated disposal site near the powerhouse and 8 bighas (3.2	The site did not have drainage system to segregate the storm	The Updated ESIA report suggest a mechanism for treatment of tunnel

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	<p>the intensity or load of the release.</p> <p>In addition, the client is to examine and incorporate in its operations resource conservation and energy efficiency measures consistent with the principles of cleaner production.</p>	<p>utilization is required by State Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>The general conditions of Environmental Clearance require NTPGL to submit Environmental Monitoring Reports to the regional office of MoEF</p>	<p>hectares) of land has been taken on lease for this purpose. Additionally disposal of muck during advanced stages of construction, NRPPL has identified 6.559 hectares of land at three separate locations. Retention wall has been constructed for these disposal sites.</p> <p>NTPGL has submitted the requisite amounts for regular monitoring by the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB). HPSPCB has started the quarterly monitoring for ambient and river water quality.</p> <p>No monitoring mechanism was observed for avoidance of any spillage of construction material while transportation on the PWD roads.</p>	<p>water and wastewater.</p> <p>The site lacked any treatment system for tunnel discharge.</p> <p>Monitoring mechanism for avoidance and collection of any spillage of construction material while transportation on the PWD roads.</p>	<p>discharge before releasing the same into the natural water body.</p> <p>Retention time of 2 hours should be maintained for discharge from the tunnel.</p> <p>NTPGL to develop an internal monitoring mechanism for muck disposal.</p> <p>NTPGL should develop and maintain storm water and wastewater drainage systems at site.</p> <p>NTPGL should develop monitoring mechanism for avoidance and collection of any spillage of construction material while transportation on the PWD</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			It was informed that the transportation trucks are covered with tarpaulin sheets.		roads.
3.3	To avoid and minimize generation of hazardous and non hazardous waste materials as far as practicable. Where waste generation cannot be avoided, but has been minimized, the client will recover and reuse wastes, where wastes cannot be recovered or reused, the client will treat, destroy and dispose of in an environmentally sound manner. If the generated waste is considered hazardous, the client will explore commercially reasonable alternatives for its environmentally sound disposal, considering the		<p>NTPGL awaits authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board under the Hazardous Waste Management Handling and Trans boundary Movement Rules 2008. AECOM reviewed the application submitted to SPCB for Hazardous Waste authorisation, it was noted that the application did not include oil filters, oil containing rags/ cloth and chemical containers as hazardous waste from the site.</p> <p>All the heavy machineries are reportedly sent to the authorized workshops for maintenance.</p>	<p>As per the conditions of Environmental Clearance, Hazardous waste Authorization covering all the hazardous waste generated from the site from SPCB has to be obtained. The application for the authorisation did not include all the hazardous waste generated onsite.</p> <p>NTPGL does not have a Hazardous waste disposal arrangement in place.</p>	<p>NTPGL shall obtain Authorisation for management and handling of Hazardous Waste as per the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008.</p> <p>The site needs to have proposed collection, segregation, storage and disposal of waste.</p> <p>NTPGL shall develop Hazardous Waste disposal mechanism by entering into the agreement with an authorized facility.</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	<p>limitations applicable to its trans-boundary movement. When waste disposal is conducted by third parties, the client will use contractors that are reputable and legitimate enterprises licensed by the relevant regulatory agencies.</p> <p>Not to manufacture, trade or use chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs and must consider less hazardous substitutes to such chemicals and materials.</p>			<p>It was observed that the site lacked proper collection, segregation, storage and disposal of waste at mechanical workshop.</p>	<p>Garbage collection and disposal plan to be implemented at site.</p> <p>Incinerator for garbage disposal should be installed at the site by 30-Jun-12.</p>
3.4	Be prepared to respond to process upset, accidental and emergency situations in a manner appropriate to the operational risks and the need to prevent their	The Buildings and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Himachal	NTPGL has prepared an Emergency Response Plan outlining the basic emergencies associated with the project, such as fire, explosion, Landslides, earthquakes and floods.	The Emergency Response Plan has been prepared, however implementation of the plan, allocation of	NTPGL needs to identify personnel specific role, impart training to the staff and implement the Emergency Response Plan at the earliest.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	potential negative consequences. This preparation will include a plan that addresses the training, resources, responsibilities, communication, procedures and other aspects.	Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2008	Emergency contact numbers were displayed at the project site.	personnel and training for the staff pertaining to the same has not yet been undertaken by NTPGL.	
3.5	Refer to current version of the EHS guidelines when evaluating and selecting pollution prevention and control techniques.	<p>The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 Including Rules 1982, 1983 and 1987.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For setting up a new project, prior Consent to Establish (CTE) or No Objection Certificate (NOC) is required under the Air Act as per the prescribed format for the application and applicable fees. Before operational phase of a project, there is requirement of Consent 	<p>NTPGL has obtained Consent to Establish (CTE) from the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (<i>letter no. HPSPCB/Tidong HEP- Kinnaur/10140-47 dated 8/8/200</i>)</p> <p>The consent has been renewed as per Consent Renewal Letter <i>no. HPSPCB/Tidong HEP- Kinnaur/11-27886-89 dated 31/3/20011</i></p> <p>NTPGL has applied for Authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board under the Hazardous Waste Management Handling and Trans</p>	<p>As per the conditions of Environmental Clearance, Hazardous waste Authorization from SPCB has to be obtained covering all the onsite hazardous waste generated.</p> <p>Provision of free fuel wood for workers is inadequate, as no evidence for purchase of fuel was available against the fuel wood being widely used in</p>	<p>NTPGL shall revise the application and obtain Authorisation for management and handling of Hazardous Waste as per the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules 2008 covering all the onsite hazardous waste generated.</p> <p>The fuel storage area at yard needs to be secured and located on paved surface with provisions of secondary</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		<p>to Operate (CTO).</p> <p>The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Cess Act, 1977 including Rules 1978 and 1991</p> <p>This Act provides for levy and collection of Cess on water consumed and water pollution caused. It also covers specifications on affixing of meters, furnishing of returns, assessment of Cess, interest payable for delay in payment of Cess and penalties for non-payment of Cess within the specified time.</p> <p>Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control)</p>	<p>boundary Movement Rules 2008.</p> <p>The DG sets at yard site were observed to have acoustic enclosures.</p> <p>It was observed that drums (13Nos x 210 litres) containing waste oil, engine and hydraulic oils in the storage room did not have any secondary containment.</p> <p>Artificial draft fan for the tunnel was observed to be installed near the tunnel entrance with high noise.</p>	<p>the labour camp.</p> <p>There is no defined plan to manage water flow from the tunnel during construction.</p> <p>The site should provide adequate secondary containment for the drums.</p> <p>Compressors did not have acoustic enclosures for noise pollution control.</p> <p>The ventilation fans on the portal of Audit-4 was generating high noise for workers deputed in the area</p>	<p>containment and oil trap. It should be located away from easy access.</p> <p>Management Plan and mitigation measures for managing water flow from tunnel during construction phase needs to be prepared. The plan shall focus on de-silting the waste water prior to release into Tidong river.</p> <p>The fan should be placed away from the portal to reduce resonance and reduce noise.</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		Rules, 2000 (as amended up to 2006): The rules provide for regulation of noise generated from various stages of the project.			
3.6	To promote reduction of project-related GHG emissions in a manner appropriate to the nature and scale of project operations and impacts.	-	<p>The project is a Hydropower project and intends to obtain carbon credits through provisions under Clean Development Mechanism.</p> <p>The project has conducted meetings pertaining to CDM public consultation.</p>	-	-
3.7	Formulate and implement an integrated pest management (IIPM) and or integrated vector management (IVM) approach to pest management.	<p>Insecticides Act, 1968 (amendment 1993) and its rules 1971 (amended 2000)</p> <p>The Act provides for prevention of risk to</p>	The project will not require use of pesticides. Re-vegetation of dump areas will also not use pesticides.	-	-

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		human beings or animals involved in the use of insecticides and the safety measures necessary to prevent such risk; And also for manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings or animals			
4	PS 4: Community Health Safety & Security				
4.1	Avoiding or minimizing risks to and impacts on health and safety of the local community by evaluating risks and potential impact.	-	Dam break and flood risk analysis is considered to be low as the Head reservoir is small and there is no habitation along the downstream of the project.	-	-
4.2	Action plans to be disclosed to enable affected communities and concerned	-	It was observed in the last audit that Outstanding actions as suggested in Public Consultation & Disclosure	-	-

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	government agencies to enable them to understand the risks and engage them on an ongoing basis.		Plant (PCDP) were not implemented. NTPGL is undertaking continuous engagement with the community through monthly meetings. The meetings were on hold last month due to stoppage of work.		
4.3	Safeguarding of personnel and property through adequate safety measures, adopt specific measures to prevent the occurrence of incidents and accidents associated with operation of such machines / equipment.	-	At site Entry and Exit records are available. An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) has been prepared to deal with situations of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire • Explosion • Flood • Landslide Work instructions for use of explosives and Tunnelling have been documented.	Signage indicating danger and timing of blast not provided at site. The documents prepared for Emergency response are not shared with the workers and community. Training on Work instructions were not imparted.	NTPGL to present the ERP at the monthly meeting with Panchayat for their awareness and opinion. Training of workers on ERP and work instructions to be planned and conducted in batches over next two months.
4.4	Taking adequate measures for	▪ The Hazardous Wastes	NTPGL has applied for Authorisation	The Management of	NTPGL to plan and

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	hazardous materials safety	(Management Handling and Trans- boundary Movement) Rules, 2008; provide for the control of generation, collection, treatment, transport, import, storage and disposal of wastes listed in the schedules annexed to the rules. The rules are implemented through the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) Pollution Control Committees in the states and UTs respectively.	from SPCB for Hazardous waste (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary) Movement rules 2008 Refer point 3.3 Management measures for Hazardous waste are inadequate, The segregation is improper and disposal mechanism is not clear.	Hazardous waste, although small in quantity, is poor.	document a waste management mechanism to handle Hazardous waste.
4.5	Avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts of the project on soil, water and other natural resources in use	-	The fuel storage at Barrage site was cut off due to snow. The management of fuel at power	Storage of oil is not as per the EHS guidelines and can lead to contamination	Immediate arrangement for proper storage of fuel with secondary containment and adequate dispensing

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	by the affected community. Avoid exacerbation of impacts caused by natural hazards if any, through project activities.		house site was observed to be poor and have high possibility of leaks and spills which can lead to contamination of water resources.		arrangement shall be made.
4.6	Prevention or minimizing potential for exposure to water borne, water based risks, water related, vector borne diseases and other communicable diseases that could result from the project activities.	-	Regular medical check up of workers including migrant workers is undertaken. The documents pertaining to health check up of workers were verified.	Medical check up was not conducted for unskilled workers on site.	Medical check up to be conducted for all the workers and employees working on site.
4.7	Informing affected community about potential risks and impacts from the project activities in a culturally appropriate manner, including collaborating with the community and government agencies in their efforts to respond effectively to	-	NTPGL has initiated Panchayats level monthly meeting where the specific information for community-health and safety is disclosed and discussed with the community.	Documentations of the meetings with villagers and formal intimation of project developments to the panchayats was not being maintained.	All the meetings should be documented and affected panchayats should be informed regularly, about project developments.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
4.8	<p>emergency situation.</p> <p>Security Personnel Requirements –</p> <p>Client to assess risks to those within and outside the project site from the security arrangements provided;</p> <p>Providing training on rules of conduct, handling of security equipment to all the security personnel;</p> <p>Provide a grievance mechanism for the community to raise concerns about security arrangements;</p> <p>Ensure that any unlawful or abusive acts by the security are investigated appropriately</p>		<p>Need for “training of security on rules of conduct, dealing with the locals or other issues” was identified in the last audit</p> <p>No documents pertaining to safety policy or training security staff was available for review.</p> <p>Consultations with the community did not indicate the occurrence of any unlawful or abusive acts by the security onsite.</p> <p>Labourers also did not report any incidents of restriction of access or other such concerns from the security personnel on site.</p>	<p>No training on conduct and behaviour has been provided to the security staff.</p> <p>NTPGL is yet to develop a draft a security policy in accordance with the requirements of Clause 13-15 from PS 2</p>	<p>NTPGL should draft a security policy in accordance with the requirements of Clause 13-15 from PS 2. This policy should clearly detail the facility’s security arrangements and prescribe the process which will be followed in case of any emergency or abusive/unlawful activities by the security personnel.</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
5	PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement				
5.1	Project Design: The project will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits.	EIA notification 2006, requires and analysis of alternatives.	Locations for all facilities are finalized. The ESIA report was disclosed to public and no comments were received.	-	-
5.2	Compensation and benefits for Displaced persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client to provide unavoidable displaced PAPs with compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost to help them restore their standards of living or 	The Land Acquisition Act 1894 which lays down procedures for acquisition of land, including notification, payment for damages, hearing of objections, declaration of the intended acquisition,	<p>The litigation against the compensation paid by the proponent is still ongoing. The next hearing is on 18th March 2012.</p> <p>A Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan was submitted to state government. The R&R plan was disclosed to the community also.</p>	-	<p>NTPGL shall honour the judgement of the court regarding the pending litigations and payment of compensation.</p> <p>NTPGL to follow up with the State for approval of R&R Plan.</p>

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	livelihoods; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where livelihood is land-based or collectively owned, the client will offer land-based compensation where feasible; The client will provide opportunities to PAPs to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. 	enquiry into measurement, values and claims and award by the competent authority and finally taking possession of the land The R&R policy 2007 that lays down guidelines and procedures to be followed in case of physical or economic displacement.			
5.3	Consultation: Facilitate informed participation of all PAFs in decision and entitlement making resettlement processes. Consultation to continue through the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of payment and resettlement.	The Land Acquisition Act 1894	NTPGL has initiated a monthly meeting process to engage with the community and update villagers about the progress of project and involvement from community wherever required.	-	-
5.4	Grievance Mechanism: Client	-	A Grievance Redressal Mechanism is	-	

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	to establish grievance mechanism consistent with PS 1 to address concerns raised by PAPs		also put in place to address the issues raised by the community or individuals. The community members consulted were aware of the grievance register provided and person to contact.		
5.5	Resettlement Planning and Implementation: Client to carry out a census survey for socio-economic baseline data. Cut-off date for eligibility to be established and information regarding the same to be disseminated in project area.	Customary Rights of the People {under Indian Forest Act 1927 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006} As per NPRR 2007 "In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall	A pending issue Identified from the social assessment was that : "The income from the Chilgoza yield which is shared amongst the households. The diversion of forestland and loss of Chilgoza trees for the project has resulted in loss of income for the Panchayats." NTPGL was engaged with community on the issues pertaining to Chilgoza. The losses have been evaluated for 40 years, based on mutual agreements. The process of compensation and rate of chilgoza to be compensated is being	The final outcome of the negotiation on Chilgoza is yet to be arrived at.	NTPGL to finalise the issues pertaining to compensation of Chilgoza by 31-Aug-12. Detailed Census Survey as suggested in Updated ESIA 2011, to be conducted by 30-Jun-12. Based on the survey findings the Social Management Plan will to be implemented.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce.”	negotiated.		
5.6	For Type I and Type II transactions with physical displacement, client to develop an RAP on the basis of a social assessment to mitigate adverse impacts of displacement. Client to document all the land rights transactions and closely monitor the resettlement as well as address issues through corrective actions. A resettlement is complete only when all adverse impacts have been mitigated as per	The R&R policy 2007 that lays down guidelines and procedures to be followed in case of physical or economic displacement.	The draft R&R plan has been disclosed to the community.	The R&R plan is yet to be approved by the State Government.	NTPGL shall follow up with the State Government to expedite the approval of R&R Plan.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
5.7	IFC PS. For Type II transactions involving economic displacement, the client will offer PAPs compensation and other assistance to meet PS.		-		Detailed Census Survey as suggested in Updated ESIA 2011, to be conducted by 30-Jun-12. Based on the survey findings the Social Management Plan will to be implemented.
5.8	For PAPs defined as (i) PAPs with formal and legal rights to land they occupy and (ii) PAPs with no formal rights but a nationally recognizable claim; client to offer resettlement property of equal or higher value and compensation of replacement value.	-	Refer point 5.2	-	NTPGL shall honour the judgement of the court regarding the pending litigations and payment of compensation.
5.9	If communities of indigenous people are to be physically displaced, client to meet requirements of PS 7		No physical displacement of communities was required.	-	-

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
5.10	If the project causes loss of income or livelihood, regardless of whether or not the affected people are physically displaced, the client will need to provide compensation for or entitlements for those with recognizable rights, claims as well as those without legal rights.		The R&R plan provides mechanism to compensate for those with recognizable rights as well as those without legal rights.	-	NTPGL shall follow up with the State Government to expedite the approval of R&R Plan and ensure the timely implementation.
5.11	The client to collaborate with government agency to achieve outcomes as per PS 5.	-	<p>NRPPL has made deposits to Local area Development Authority (LADA- INR 3.2 Million) and Village Panchayats for various development activities.</p> <p>NRPPL has also made deposits to each of the village Panchayat for development of the villages.</p>	<p>No activity has been initiated by the Forest Depart on CAT Plan as informed by HP Forest department in a forum with Power generator of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>Updates on LADA are not available with</p>	NRPPL shall follow up with the respective agencies about the status of development and use of the money deposited.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
5.12	If permitted by the government, the client will implement and monitor its plan and procedures established as per the requirements of PS 5.	-	NRPPL has proposed it grievance redressal procedure which will monitor the community issues. Implementation of R&R plan will remain with the government.	NTPGL -	-
6	Biodiversity Conservation				
6.1	Assess significance of project impacts on all levels of biodiversity as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process.	Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2003 ▪ India is party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992 which recognizes the sovereign rights of states to use their own Biological Resources. In order to help in realizing the objectives of CBD, India has enacted an umbrella legislation called the	The process of Compensatory Afforestation will be undertaken as per the plans of Forest department. The fuel wood being utilized at campsite is not procured from the authorized agency.	The fuel wood being used at the camp site is not sourced from authorised dealers.	Use of fuel wood by labour camp shall be regulated through free supply of authorised fuel wood procured from the forest department outlet with immediate effect. NTPGL to obtaining regular updates on the utilization of the deposit for the actual afforestation, and development of Pheasant Farm.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		biological Diversity Act 2002 aimed at conservation of biological resources and associated knowledge as well as facilitating access to them in a sustainable manner and through a just process. The act stipulates certain guidelines for the protection of local bio diversity			
6.2	Habitat destruction considers all kinds of habitats- including natural habitat, modified habitat and critical habitats.	-	Information on the flow of three streams that join the river post diversion has not been generated. This information was required to understand the lean flow during the last audit. NRPPL has not initiated the process to make the workers aware of snow	Flow evaluation of three streams that join the river post diversion not conducted Training of workers on spotting and handling	NRPPL to ensure release of mandatory 15% of flow during lean season. NTPGL to prepare a pictorial document on Snow leopard and provide a demonstrative training of defensive tactics to deal with the animal at

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
			<p>leopard and so as to identify it if spotted.</p> <p>“Training of workers to adopt defensive tactics of moving to safety and making noise to scare away the animal “ as required in the last audit has also not been undertaken</p> <p>During shut down in winters (snow), it is reported that NTPGL has covered or blocked all excavated areas and tunnels to prevent movement or accidental trapping of snow leopards.</p>	<p>stray incident of snow leopard spotting not undertaken</p>	<p>work site.</p> <p>1 year fish survey to be conducted in Tidong stream from barrage upto its confluence with Satluj river.</p>
6.3	If located within legally protected areas, to act in a manner consistent with the protected area management plan, consult stakeholder on the proposed project and implement additional programme to promote and enhance conservation aims.	-	The project is not located within any legally protected area. The measures towards regional development are addressed in the CAT plan. NRPPPL has made deposits under heads of afforestation, wildlife management, soil conservation and pasture improvement etc.	None of activities proposed under the CAT plan has been initiated by Forest department	NPTGL to follow up with Forest department and document the response.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
6.4	Management of renewable resources in a sustainable manner. Wherever possible, sustainable management of the resource should be verified through independent certification.		-	-	-
7	PS 7: Indigenous People				
7.1	Avoid impacts on indigenous communities, to the extent feasible, and where not, mitigate or compensate in a culturally appropriate manner.		NRPPL has consulted the gram sabha and the negotiated with them on good faith based on which they have obtained the No Objection Certificate from each of the village.	-	-
7.2	Develop an ongoing relationship with such communities through the life of the project, involving their representatives (e.g. council of elders) and inclusive of women and men and allowing them time for collective decision making.		-	-	-
7.3	Protect cultural heritage of	-	-	-	-

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
	indigenous people				
8	PS 8: Cultural Heritage				
8.1	Both tangible forms of cultural heritage as well as intangible forms of culture, such as cultural knowledge, innovations and practices are included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 ▪ No person shall undertake any construction or mining operation within a protected area except under and in accordance with a permission granted in this behalf by the Central Government. ▪ As per the Notification of 1992, any construction within 100 metres from the 	There are no designated cultural heritage sites around the 10-km radius study area of Project. Site observations indicated that there are several religious sites (that are revered by the local community, however, no cultural or heritage sites have been affected by the construction of the Project		-

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
		monument is prohibited and further beyond 200 metres (Regulated area) construction is permitted with prior approval of the ASI.			
8.2	Avoid removing cultural heritage unless there are no alternatives, and benefits outweigh costs.	The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972 and Rules 1973	Reportedly, no sites of cultural and/or historical importance were displaced in the construction sites. Need for removal of any cultural site is not envisaged.	-	.
8.3	Comply with national laws as well as host country obligations under International conventions/laws	-	Need for removal of any cultural site is not envisaged.		
8.4	Implement chance find procedures established through the ESA process wherever necessary		The project site area is an uninhabited hilly terrain, most of it was part of forestland and the possibility of any chance find related to cultural significance is very low.	No mechanism for chance find exists	In case there is a chance find, NRPPL shall immediately alert the local administration to address the issue through relevant departments.

S No	Reference/ Standard/ Requirement	Legal Requirement	Description of the Observation	GAPS Identified	Proposed Corrective Action
8.5	Consult with the affected communities who use or have used the cultural heritage.		There is no cultural heritage site in or around the project site.		-

Annexure

Photolog

Performance Standards

- 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- 2: Labor and Working Conditions
- 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security
- 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- 7: Indigenous Peoples
- 8: Cultural Heritage

PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions

Overview of labour camp & Mechanical workshop duly covered with snow



PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions

Explosive Storage



400 kgs of explosive was stored in designated magazine which is approved in license to store the same



Explosive stored in mobile explosive van under license to transport in favour of van owner. Van to stay out of project area at a safe place.

PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions



Good sanitation facilities including cleanliness and hot water for organized labour
(other than road labours)

PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions



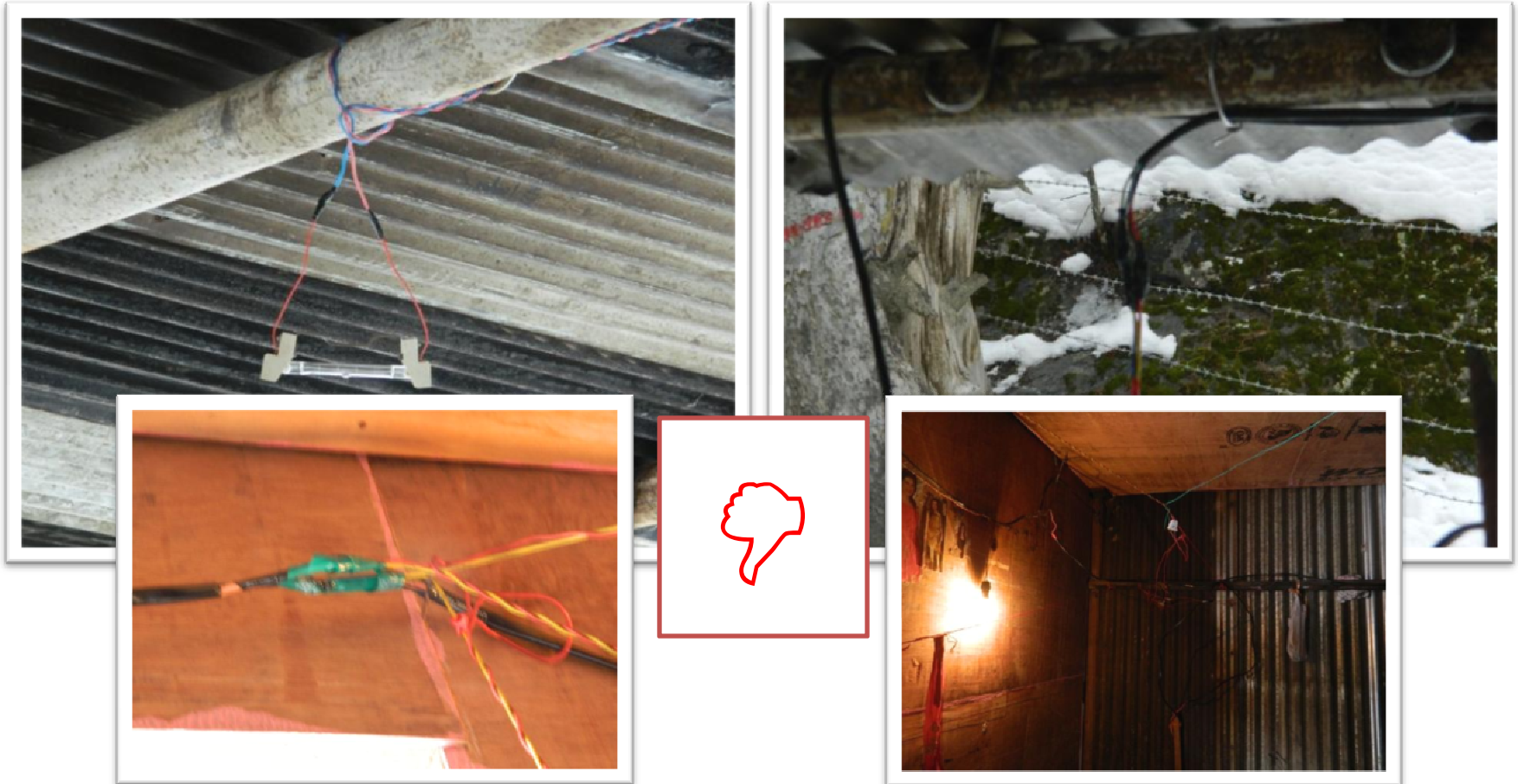
Labour camps for Road workers

PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions



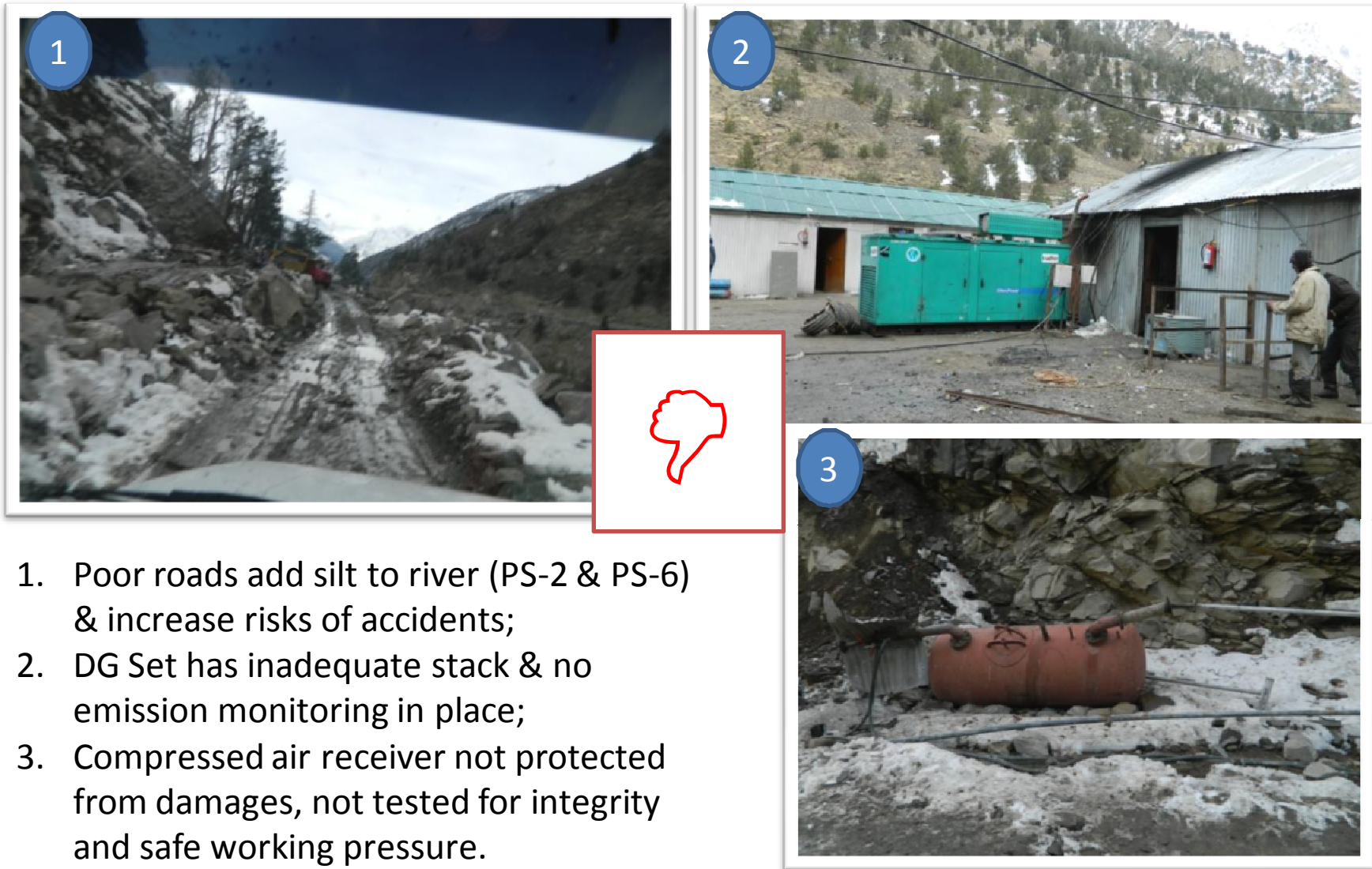
Unsafe working conditions including unsafe tools, gas cylinders, electrical connections

PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions



Poor Electrical safety in work places and in labour camps

PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions



PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions



Poor ventilation and illumination in underground works i.e. Adit-4

PS-1: Labour and Working Conditions

PS-2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

PS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable
Management of Living Natural Resources



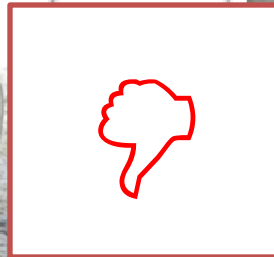
Inadequate sanitation, no drainage for wastewater and storm water; Poor waste collection and disposal system

PS-2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
PS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable
Management of Living Natural Resources



Unprotected Oil spillage creates soil and water pollution and affects biodiversity

PS-2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
PS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable
Management of Living Natural Resources



Wastewater from mechanical maintenance area pollutes the environment and affect biodiversity

PS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources



No authenticated source of fuel wood was identified, being used at labour camps for heating purpose.

PS-4 : Community Health, Safety, and Security



AIDS Awareness Programme for workers and community

PS-4 : Community Health, Safety, and Security



Health Centre with Qualified person for workers and community