भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

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F. No. J-12011/35/2010-IA-I

Date: 8th November 2011

To

Shri Jaideep Lakhtakia
Senior Deputy General Manager
M/s Lohit Urja Private Ltd.
First Floor, NBCC Tower
15, Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi- 110 066

Subject: **Anjaw 280 MW Hydroelectric Project in Anjaw District of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s Lohit Urja Private Ltd. – TOR regarding.**

Sir,

This has reference to your letter No. LUPL/MoEF/TOR/110622 dated 22.6.2011 on the above cited subject.

2. It is noted that the proposed Project envisages construction of 26 m high barrage upstream of the confluence of Dau River with Lohit River in Supliyang Village in Anjaw District to generate 280 MW of hydropower. This is run-of-the river scheme and planned between EL 580 m and EL 550 m with MDDL at EL 578 m having live storage of about 1.17 MCM. The project shall be in between Damwe Upper HEP of 1050 MW and Hutong II HEP of 1250 MW. The free reverine stretch between Damwe and Anjaw will be 3.8 km and between Anjaw and Hutong, the same will be 1.8 km. The total land requirement for the project is 359.12 ha., out of which about 244.12 ha would be required for the project components. Total submergence will be about 115 ha including 39 ha of river bed area. A surface powerhouse is proposed on the left bank of the Lohit River with 7 units of 40 MW each. The Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary is about 17.25 km away from the project site and none of the project components fall within the wildlife sanctuary. The total project cost is Rs. 1632.70 Crores and will be completed in 43 months.

3. The project proposal was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee for River Valley & Hydroelectric Power Projects in its 51st meeting held on 16-17th July, 2011 and based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry of Environment & Forests hereby accords clearance for pre-construction activities at the proposed site as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendment, 2009 along-with the following "Terms of Reference (TOR)" for preparation of EIA/EIA report for the project. The EIA/EMP Report shall contain the following information besides the Model TORs as given on the Web-site of this Ministry-

(1) <u>Scope of EIA Studies:</u>

The EIA Report should identify the relevant environmental concerns and focus on potential impacts that may change due to the construction of proposed project. Based on the baseline data collected for three (3) seasons (Pre- monsoon, Monsoon and Winter seasons), the status of the existing environment in the area and capacity to bear the impact on this should be analysed. The EAC Based on this analysis, the mitigation measures for minimizing the impact shall be suggested in the EIA/EMP study.

(2) <u>Details of the Project and Site</u>

- General introduction about the proposed project.
- Details of Project and site giving L- sections of all U/S and D/S Projects with all relevant maps and figures. Connect such information as to establish the total length of interference of Natural River, the total length of tunneling of the river and the committed unrestricted release from the site of diversion into the main river.
- A map depicting all components of the project and environment should be submitted.
- Investigation on the existence of springs along the route of two HRTs likely to get dry due to blasting for HRT. Adequate remedial measures for their revival to be planned.
- Location details on a map of the project area with contours indicating main project features. The project layout shall be superimposed on a contour map of ground elevation showing main project features (*viz.* location of dam, Head works, main canal, branch canals, quarrying etc.) shall be depicted in a scaled map.
- Layout details and map of the project along with contours with project components clearly marked with proper scale maps of at least 1:50,000 scale and printed at least on A3 scale for clarity.

- Existence of National Park, Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve etc. in the study area, if any, should be detailed and presented on a map with distinct distances from the project components.
- Drainage pattern and map of the river catchment up to the proposed project site.
- Delineation of critically degraded areas in the directly draining catchment on the basis of Silt Yield Index as per the methodology of Soil and Land use Survey of India.
- Soil characteristics and map of the project area.
- Geological and Seismo-tectonic details and maps of the area surrounding the proposed project site showing location of dam site and powerhouse site.
- Remote Sensing studies, interpretation of satellite imagery, topographic sheets along with ground verification shall be used to develop the land use/land cover pattern of the study using overlaying mapping techniques viz. Geographic Information System (GIS), False Color Composite (FCC) generated from satellite data of project area.
- Land details including forests, private and other land.
- Demarcation of snow fed and rain fed areas for a realistic estimate of the water availability.
- Different riverine habitats like rapids, pools, side pools and variations in the river substratum- bedrocks, rocks, boulders, sand/silt or clay etc. need to be covered under the study. Different riverine habitats like rapids, pools, side pools and variations in the river substratum- bedrocks, rocks, boulders, sand/silt or clay etc. need to be covered under the study.

(3) Description of Environment and Baseline Data

To know the present status of environment in the area, baseline data with respect to environmental components air, water, noise, soil, land and biology & biodiversity (flora & fauna), wildlife, socioeconomic status etc. should be collected within 10 km radius of the main components of the project/site i.e. dam site and power house site. The air quality and noise are to be monitored at such locations which are environmentally & ecologically more sensitive in the study area. The baseline studies should be collected for 3 seasons (Pre Monsoon, Monsoon and Post Monsoon seasons). The study area should comprise of the following:

- Catchment area up-to the dam site.
- Submergence Area
- Intermediate catchment between dam site and tail race outfall and river stretch downstream of dam up-to tail race outfall.

- Project area or the direct impact area should comprise of area within 10 km radius of the main project components like dam and powerhouse etc.

(4) Details of the Methodology

The methodology followed for collection of base line data along with details of number of samples and their locations in the map should be included. Study area should be demarcated properly on the appropriate scale map. Sampling sites should be depicted on map for each parameter with proper legends. For Forest Classification, Champion and Seth (1968) methodology should be followed.

(5) Methodology for Collection of Biodiversity Data

- The number of sampling locations should be adequate to get a reasonable idea of the diversity and other attributes of flora and fauna. The guiding principles should be the size of the study area (larger area should have larger number of sampling locations) and inherent diversity at the location, as known from secondary sources (e.g. eastern Himalayan and low altitude sites should have a larger number of sampling locations owing to higher diversity).

- The entire area should be divided in grids of 5kmX5km preferably on a GIS domain. There after 25% of the grids should be randomly selected for sampling of which half should be in the directly affected area (grids including project components such as reservoir, dam, powerhouse, tunnel, canal etc.) and the remaining in the rest of the area (areas of influence in 10 km radius form project components). At such chosen location, the size and number of sampling units (e.g. quadrates in case of flora/transects in case of fauna) must be decided by species area curves and the details of the same (graphs and cumulative number of species in a tabulated form) should be provided in the EIA report. Some of the grids on the edges may not be completely overlapping with the study area boundaries. However these should be counted and considered for selecting 25% of the grids. The number of grids to be surveyed may come out as a decimal number (i.e. it has an integral and a fractional part) which should be rounded to the next whole number,

- The conventional sampling is likely to miss the presence of rare, endangered and threatened (r.e.t.) species since they often occur in low densities and in case of faunal species are usually secretive in behaviour. Reaching the conclusion about the absence of such species in the study area based on such methodology is misleading. It is very important to document

the status of such species owing to their high conservation value. Hence likely presence of such species should be ascertained from secondary sources by a proper literature survey for the said area including referring to field guides which are now available for many taxonomic groups in India. Even literature from studies/surveys in the larger landscapes which include the study area for the concerned project must be referred to, since most species from adjoining catchments is likely to be present in the catchments in question. In fact such literature form the entire state can be referred to. Once a listing of possible r.e.t. species form the said area is developed, species specific methodologies should be adopted to ascertain their presence in the study area which would be far more conclusive as compared to the conventional sampling. If the need be, modern methods like camera trapping can be resorted to, particularly for areas in the eastern Himalayas and for secretive/nocturnal species. A detailed listing of the literature referred to, for developing lists of r.e.t. species should be provided in the EIA reports.

- The r.e.t. species referred to in this point should include species listed in Schedule I and II of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and those listed in the red data books (BSI, ZSI and IUCN).

(6) Components of the EIA Study

Various aspects to be studied and provided in the EIA/EMP report are as follows:

A. Physical and Chemical Environment

Geological & Geophysical Aspects and Seismo- Tectonics:

- Physical geography, Topography, Regional Geological aspects and structure of the Catchment.
- Tectonics, seismicity and history of past earthquakes in the area. A site specific study of the earthquake parameters will be done. The results of the site specific earthquake design shall be sent for approval of the NCSDP (National Committee of Seismic Design Parameters, Central water Commission, New Delhi for large dams.
- Landslide zone or area prone to landslide existing in the study area should be examined.
- Presence of important economic mineral deposit, if any.
- Justification for location & execution of the project in relation to structural components (barrage height).

- Impact of project on geological environment.
- Possibilities of proper distribution of Micro seismic stations established with the help of NERIST for seismic studies may be explored.
- The existing seismic array as proposed by NEIST Jorhat seems wrong hence needs a modification. Ground acceleration data along with micro seismicity may be included. One accelerograph in the existing seismic array should be included. Focal depth of the reported earthquake should be included in the table along with the magnitude.

Meteorology, Air and Noise:

- Meteorology (viz. Temperature, Relative humidity, wind speed/direction etc.) to be collected from nearest IMD station.
- Ambient Air Quality with parameters viz. Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) i.e. suspended particulate materials < 10 microns, Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X) in the study area. (5 Locations)
- Existing Noise Levels and traffic density in the study area. (5 Locations)

Soil Characteristics:

- Soil classification, physical parameters (viz., texture, Porosity, Bulk Density and water holding capacity) and chemical parameters (viz. pH, electrical conductivity, magnesium, calcium, total alkalinity, chlorides, sodium, potassium, organic carbon, available potassium, available phosphorus, SAR, nitrogen and salinity, etc) (5 Locations).

Remote Sensing and GIS Studies:

- Generation of thematic maps viz, slope map, drainage map, soil map, land use and land cover map, etc. Based on these, thematic maps, an erosion intensity map should be prepared.
- New configuration map to be given in the EIA Report.

Water Quality

- History of the ground water table fluctuation in the study area.
- Water Quality for both surface water and ground water for [i] Physical parameters (pH, Temperature, Electrical Conductivity, TSS); [ii] Chemical parameters (Alkalinity, Hardness, BOD, COD, NO3, PO4, Cl, So4, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Silica, Oil & grease, phenolic compounds, residual sodium carbonate); [iii]

Bacteriological parameter (MPN, Total coliform); and [iv] Heavy Metals (Pb, As, Hg, Cd, Cr-6, Total Cr, Cu, Zn, Fe) (6 Locations).

- Delineation of sub and micro watersheds, their locations and extent based on the Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSOI), Department of Agriculture, Government of India. Erosion levels in each micro-watershed and prioritization of micro-watershed through Silt Yield Index (SYI) method of SLUSOI.

B. Water Environment & Hydrology

- Hydrological studies/data as approved by CWC/CEA as a part of DPR shall be utilized in the preparation of EIA/EMP Report. Actual hydrological annual yield may also be given in the report, as LUPL has been working in the area for Demwe Lower & Demwe Upper HEP since last 3 years.
- Hydro-Meteorology of the project viz. precipitation (snowfall, rainfall), temperature, relative humidity, etc. Hydro-meteorological studies in the catchment area should be established along-with real time telemetry and data acquisition system for inflows monitoring.
- Run off, discharge, water availability for the project, sedimentation rate, etc.
- Basin Characteristics.
- Catastrophic events like cloud bursts and flash floods, if any, should be documented.
- For estimation of Sedimentation Rate, direct sampling of river flow is to be done during the EIA study. The study should be conducted for minimum one year. Actual silt flow rate to be expressed in ha-m km^{-2} year-1.
- Set-up a G&D monitoring station and a few rain gauge stations in the catchment area for collecting data during the investigation.
- Flow series, 10 daily with 90%, 75% and 50% dependable years discharges.
- Environmental flow release should be 20% of the average of the 4 lean months of 90% dependable year and 30% of Monsoon flow.
- A site specific study on minimum environment flow should be carried out
- Sedimentation data available with CWC may be used to find-out the loss in storage over the years.
- Free flow stretch of minimum 1-2 km shall be maintained between upstream and downstream projects

C. Biological Environment

Besides primary studies, review of secondary data/literature published for project area on flora & fauna including RET species shall be reported in EIA/EMP Report.

Flora

- Characterization of forest types (as per Champion and Seth method) in the study area and extent of each forest type as per the Forest Working Plan.
- Documentation of all plant species i.e Angiosperm, Gymnosperm, Pteridophytes, Bryophytes.
- General vegetation profile and floral diversity covering all groups of flora including lichens and orchids. A species wise list may be provided.
- Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Scheme shall be given separately in the EMP Report. RET species, if any recorded during EIA/EMP studies shall be covered under Compensatory Afforestation Scheme in consultation with Forest Deptt. for their conservation and management.
- Assessment of plant species with respect to dominance, density, frequency, abundance, diversity index, similarity index, importance value index [IVI], Shannon Weiner Index etc. of the species to be provided. Methodology used for calculating various diversity indices along with details of locations of quadrats, size of quadrats etc. to be reported within the study area in different ecosystems.
- Existence of National Park, Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve etc in the study area, if any, should be detailed.
- Economically important species like medicinal plants, timber, fuel wood, Orchids, Bamboo, cane etc.
- Details of endemic species found in the project area.
- Flora under RET categories should be documented using International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) criteria and Botanical Survey of India's Red Data list along with economic significance. Species diversity curve for RET species should be given.
- Cropping pattern and Horticultural practices in the study area.
- Greenbelt programme should be undertaken separately with native species and native species should be studied elaborately.

Fauna

- Fauna study and inventorisation should be carried out for all groups of animals in the study area. Their present status along with Schedule of the species.

- Documentation of fauna plankton (phyto and zooplankton), periphyton, benthos and fish should be done and analysed.
- In addition to Mammal species, inventorisation of Amphibians & Reptiles shall also be carried out.
- Information (authenticated) on Avi-fauna and wild life in the study area.
- Status of avifauna their resident/migratory/ passage migrants etc.
- Documentation of butterflies, if any, found in the area
- Details of endemic species found in the project area.
- RET species- voucher specimens should be collected along with GPS readings to facilitate rehabilitation. RET faunal species to be classified as per IUCN Red Data list and as per different schedule of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- Existence of barriers and corridors, if any, for wild animals.
- Compensatory afforestation to compensate the green belt area that will be removed, if any, as part of the proposed project development and loss of biodiversity.
- Collection of primary data on agricultural activity, crop and their productivity and irrigation facilities component.
- For categorization of sub-catchments into various erosion classes and for the consequent CAT plan, the entire catchment (Indian Portion) is to be considered and not only the directly the draining catchment.

D. <u>Aquatic Ecology</u>

- Documentation of aquatic fauna like macro-invertebrates, zooplankton, phytoplanktons, benthos etc.
- Fish and fisheries, their migration and breeding grounds.
- Fish diversity, composition and maximum length & weight of the measured populations to be studied for estimation of environmental flow.
- Conservation status of aquatic fauna.
- Sampling for aquatic ecology and fisheries and fisheries must be conducted during three seasons- summer, Monsoon and winter. Sizes (length & weight) of important fish species need to be collected and breeding and feeding grounds should also be identified along the project site or in vicinity.
- Seasonal data on fisheries shall also be given in EIA/EMP report. In addition to hatcheries, possibilities of alternative arrangement i.e. fish ladder/fish pass shall be explored for migration of fishes and suitable management measures along with sufficient financial provision shall be kept in EMP Report. Sampling for aquatic ecology and fisheries must be conducted during three seasons- summer, Monsoon and winter. Sizes (length & weight) of important

fish species need to be collected and breeding and feeding grounds should also be identified along the project site or in vicinity.

E. Socio-Economic

- Collection of Baseline data on human settlements, health status of the community and existing infrastructure facilities for social welfare including sources of livelihood, job opportunities and safety and security of workers and surrounding population.
- Collection of information with respect to social awareness about the developmental activity in the area and social welfare measures existing and proposed by project proponent.
- Collection of information on sensitive habitat of historical, cultural and religious and ecological importance.
- The Socio-economic survey/profile within 10 Km of the study area for Demographic profile; Economic Structure; Development Profile; Agricultural Practices; Infrastructure, education facilities; health and sanitation facilities; available communication network etc.
- Documentation of Demographic, Ethnographic, Economic structure and development profile of the area
- Information on Agricultural practices, Cultural and aesthetic sites, Infrastructure facilities etc
- Information on the dependence of the local people on minor forest produce and their cattle grazing rights in the forest land.
- List of all the Project Affected Families with their names, education, land holdings, other properties, occupation, source of income, land and other properties to be acquired, etc.
- In addition to Socio-economic aspects of the study area, a separate chapter on socio-cultural aspects based upon study on Ethnography of the area should be provided.

7. Impact Prediction and Mitigation Measures

The adverse impact due to the proposed project should be assessed and effective mitigation steps to abate these impacts should be described.

Air Environment

- Changes in ambient and ground level concentrations due to total emissions from point, line and area sources
- Effect on soils, material, vegetation and human health
- Impact of emissions from DG sets used for power during the construction, if any, on air environment.
- Pollution due to fuel combustions in equipments & vehicles
- Fugitive emissions from various sources.
- Impact on micro climate.

Water Environment

- Changes in surface & ground water quality.
- Steps to develop pisci-culture and recreational facilities.
- Changes in hydraulic regime and down stream flow.
- Water pollution due to disposal of sewage.
- Water pollution from labour colony/camps and washing equipment.

Land Environment

- Adverse impact on land stability, catchment of soil erosion, reservoir sedimentation and spring flow (if any) [a] due to considerable road construction/widening activity [b] interference of reservoir with the inflowing streams [c] blasting for commissioning of HRT, TRT and some other structures
- Changes in land use/land cover and drainage pattern.
- Immigration of labour population.
- Quarrying operation and muck disposal.
- Changes in land quality including effects of waste disposal
- River bank and their stability
- Impact due to submergence.

Biological Environment

- Impact on forests, flora, fauna including wildlife, migratory avi-fauna, rare and endangered species, medicinal plants etc.
- Pressure on existing natural resources
- Deforestation and disturbance to wildlife, habitat fragmentation and wild animal's migratory corridors
- Compensatory afforestation–Identification of suitable native tree species for compensatory afforestation & green belt.

- Impact on fish migration and habitat degradation due to decreased flow of water
- Impact on breeding and nesting grounds of animals and fish

Socio-economic Aspects

- Impact on local community including demographic profile.
- Impact on socio-economic status.
- Impact on economic status.
- Impact on human health due to water / vector borne disease.
- Impact on increases traffic.
- Impact on Holy Places and Tourism.
- Impacts of blasting activity during project construction which generally destabilize the land mass and lead to landslides, damage to properties and drying up of natural springs and cause noise pollution, will be studied. Proper record shall be maintained of the base line information in the post project period.
- Positive as well as negative impacts likely to be accrued due to the project are to be listed.

(8) Environment impact Analysis

Environmental Impact Analysis due to the project on the above mentioned components should be carried out for construction and operation phases using qualitative or quantitative methods.

(9) Environment Management Plan (EMP)

Environmental Management Plan aimed at minimizing the negative impacts of the project should be given in detail. The mitigation measures are to be presented for all the likely adverse impacts on the environment. The following suggestive mitigating plans should be included:

- **Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan** should be prepared micro-watershed wise. Identification of area for treatment based upon Remote Sensing & GIS methodology and Silt Yield Index (SYI) method of SLUSOI coupled with ground survey. Areas/watersheds falling under 'very severe' and `severe' erosion categories are required to be treated. Both biological and engineering measures should be proposed in consultation with State Forest Department. Year-wise schedule of work and monetary allocation should be provided. CAT plan is to be completed prior to reservoir impoundment. Mitigations measures to check

shifting cultivation in the catchment area with provision for alternative and better agricultural practices should be included.

- **Compensatory Afforestation (CA)** Scheme shall be given separately in the EMP Report. RET species, if any recorded during EIA/EMP shall be covered under Compensatory Afforestation Scheme in consultation with State Forest Department for their conservation and management.
- **Biodiversity and Wild Life Conservation & Management Plan** for conservation and preservation of endemic, rare and endangered species of flora and fauna to be prepared in consultation with State Forest Department.
- **Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan** need to be prepared with due consultation with Project Affected Families (PAFs). The provision of the d R&R plan should be according to the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP-2007) as well as State Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. Detailed budgetary estimates are to be provided. Resettlements sites should be identified.
- **Plan for Green Belt Development** along the periphery of reservoir, colonies, approach road, canals etc. to be prepared in consultation with the State Forest Department. Greenbelt development should be undertaken with native species and native species should be studied elaborately.
- **Reservoir Rim Treatment Plan** for stabilization of land slide/land slip zones if any, around the reservoir periphery to be prepared. Suitable engineering and biological measures for treatment of the identified slip zones to be provided with physical and financial schedule.
- **Plan for Land Restoration and Landscaping** of project sites.
- **Fisheries Conservation & Management Plan**-Fish fauna inhabiting the affected stretch of river, a specific fisheries management plan should be prepared for river and reservoir. Seasonal data on fisheries shall also be given in EIA/EMP report. In addition to hatcheries, possibilities of alternative arrangement i.e. fish ladder/fish pass shall be explored for migration of fishes and suitable management measures along with sufficient financial provision shall be kept in EMP Report
- **Muck Disposal Plan**- suitable sites for dumping of excavated material should be identified in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board and Forest Department. All Muck disposal sites should be minimum 30 m away from the HFL of river. Plan for rehabilitation of muck disposal sites should also be given. The L- section/ cross section of muck disposal sites and approach roads to be given. Financial out lay for this may be given separately.Muck retaining structures should be provided with adequate protection measures and sufficient financial provision shall be kept in EMP for the same. Retaining wall should be minimum 1 m above the high flood level (HFL).
- **Plan for Restoration of quarry sites** and landscaping of colony areas, working areas, roads, etc.

- **Study of Design Earthquake Parameters**: A site specific study of earthquake parameters should be done. The results of the site specific earth quake design parameters should be approval by National Committee of Seismic Design Parameters, Central Water Commission (NCSDP), New Delhi.
- **Dam Break Analysis and Disaster Management Plan**: The outputs of Dam Break Model should be illustrated with appropriate graphs and maps clearly bringing out the impact of Dam break scenario. Provision for early warning systems should be provided.
- **Water and Air Quality & Noise Management Plans** to be implemented during construction and post-construction periods.
- Mitigating measures for **impacts due to Blasting** on the structures in the vicinity.
- **Ground water management plan.**
- **Public Health Delivery Plan** including the provisions for drinking water supply for local population shall be kept in EIA/EMP Report
- **Labour Management Plan** for their Health and Safety.
- **Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Plan** for domestic waste from colonies and labour camps etc.
- **Local Area Development Plan** to be formulated in consultation with the Revenue Officials and Village Panchayats. Appropriate schemes shall be prepared under EMP for the Local Area development Plan with sufficient financial provisions.
- CSR, Health & education and LAD activities shall be prepared in detail providing break-up of each activity and financial allocation.
- Provision for Drinking water supply for local population shall be kept in EIA/EMP Report.
- CSR, health & education and LAD activities shall be prepared in detail providing break–up of each activity and financial allocation.
- Environmental safeguards during construction activities including Road Construction.
- **Energy Conservation Measures**.
- **Environmental Monitoring Programme** with physical & financial details covering all the aspects of EMP. A summary of cost estimate for all the plans, cost for implementing all Environmental Management Plans including the cost for implementing environmental monitoring programme should be given. Provision for an Environmental Management Cell should be made.

4. It is also noted that through your environmental consultants substantial progress has been made in base line data collection for EIA/EMP report of Demwe Upper HEP Project envisaged earlier with reference to EL 589 m. As the study area of Anjaw HEP falls within the earlier study area of Demwe Upper HE Project you are allowed to use this base line data provided it is not more than three years old.

5. The consultant engaged for preparation of EIA/EMP report should be registered with Quality Council of India (QCI)/NABET under the scheme of Accreditation & Registration of MoEF.

6. Consultants should include a "Certificate" in EIA/EMP report regarding portion of EIA/EMP prepared by them and data provided by other organization(s)/ laboratories including status of approval of such laboratories.

7. The draft EIA/EMP report prepared as per the above Terms of References should be submitted to the State Pollution Control Board/Committee for conducting Public Hearing/Consultation as per the provisions of EIA Notifications of 2006.

8. All issues discussed in the Public Hearing/Consultations should be addressed to and incorporated in the EIA/EMP Report and final EIA/EMP report should be submitted to the Ministry for Environmental Clearance.

9. The prescribed TOR's would be valid for a period of 2 Years for submission of EIA/EMP report, after public consultation.

10. In case of any change in the Scope of the Project, fresh scoping clearance has to be taken.

11. Stage–1 Forest Clearance needs to be obtained before applying for Environment Clearance.

12. This has approval of the Competent Authority.

Yours faithfully,

(Sanchita Jindal)
Director

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 1.

2. The Secretary, Department of Environment & Forests, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar- 791 111.

3. The Advisor (Power), Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi – 1.

4. The Chief Engineer, Project Appraisal Directorate, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110 066.

5. The Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Shillong.

6. Member Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment &Forests, Zero Point, Tinali, Itanagar -791 111.

7. Guard File.

(**Sanchita Jindal**)
Director

No. J-12011/35/2010-IA-I
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Government of India
(IA-I Division)

Paryavan Bhavan
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi – 110 003

Date: 9th April, 2014

To

Shri. Jaideep Lakhtakia
Sr. Deputy General Manager
M/s. Lohit Urja Pvt. Ltd.
First Floor, NBCC Tower
15, Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi – 110 066

Subject: Anjaw HEP (270 MW) project in Anjaw District, Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. Lohit Urja Pvt. Ltd- Extension of the Validity Period of TOR and downward revision of the capacity from 280 MW to 270 MW - regarding

Sir,

This is with reference to your letter No. LUPL/ANJAW-TOR/MOEF/131030 dated 30.10.2013 on the above mentioned subject. The TOR for Anjaw HEP (280 MW) in Anjaw District of Arunachal Pradesh was accorded on 8.11.2011 and 2 year term ended on 7.11.2013. Your request for approval of validity of TOR for further period of 1 year and downward revision of the capacity from 280 MW to 270 MW has been examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley & Hydroelectric Projects and was discussed in its meeting held on 10-11th December, 2013.

2. The Ministry has also noted the downward revision in the capacity of the project from 280 MW to 270 MW. The Ministry hereby accords extension of the validity of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for further 1 year i.e. from 8.11.2013 to 7.11.2014 to Anjaw HEP (270 MW) in Anjaw District of Arunachal Pradesh.

3. All terms and conditions of the Environmental Clearance stipulated in Letter no. J-12011/35/2010-IA.I dated 8.11.2011 remain unchanged save the revised validity of date.

4. This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

Yours faithfully,

(B. B. Barman)
Director

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi MArg, New Delhi- 1.
2. The Advisor (Power), Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.
3. Secretary, Department of Power, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh-791 000.

4. Secretary, Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Forest Secretariat, Itanagar-791 111.
5. The Chief Engineer, Project Appraisal Directorate, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi- 110066
6. The CCF, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Upland Road, Laitumkhrah, Shilong, Meghalaya-793003.
7. The Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Department of Forests, Environment & Wildlife Management, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh-791 111
8. EI Division, Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi-110 003
9. NIC Cell for uploading in MoEF portal.
10. PS to Adviser (BS)/ Director (BB)/ PVS Rao (Sci. B)
11. Guard File.

(B. B. Barman)
Director