# **Environmental Impact Assessment**

October 2020

## India: Bengaluru Metro Rail Project

Phase 2B (Airport Metro Line) KR Puram to Kempegowda International Airport

Volume 2 Annexes 1 to 4

Prepared by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (BMRCL), India for the Asian Development Bank.

#### **NOTES**

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India and its agencies ends on 31 March. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2019 ends on 31 March 2019.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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### **ANNEXURES**

### ANNEXURE - 1: Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist prepared by **BMRCL**

Country/Project Title: India: Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited Project (Phase 2 B) Sector Division: K. R. Puram to KIA

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS				
A. Project Siting -							
Is the Project area adjacent to or within any of the following Environmentally sensitive areas?							
Cultural heritage site		X	There is no Cultural heritage site is located close to the alignment and nearby. However, there is one ancient Chikkajala fort at chainage 22+600 km on RHS of the alignment which is already in dilapidated condition during widening of National Highway. Construction of metro project near the Chikkajala fort do not require special clearance but the required care should be taken not to damage the existing structure.				
Protected Area		Х	There is no Wildlife Protected Area is located close to the proposed alignment and nearby (Bannerghatta National Park is located at a distance of approximately 9.5 km from the project alignment.				
Wetland		Х	There are no protected or classified wet lands located close to the project alignment.				
<ul> <li>Mangrove</li> </ul>		Χ	Project is not located in Coastal Area.				
Estuarine		Χ	None				
Buffer zone of protected area		Χ	None				
Special area for protecting biodiversity		Х	None.				
B. Potential Environmental Impacts	s - Will	the Proj					
<ul> <li>Encroachment on historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape by road embankments, cuts, fills, and quarries?</li> </ul>		x	There are no notified cultural heritage sites along the proposed metro alignment.				
Encroachment on precious ecology (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?		x	There is no ecologically sensitive or protected area along the proposed alignment except it involves cutting of some trees which are either being transplanted or compensated suitably, and attempt will be made to minimize cutting of trees.				
Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways crossed by roads, resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?		х	The proposed metro alignment does not cross any waterways but passes adjacent to 12 water bodies. However, there is no change in surface water hydrology of water bodies by construction of metro structure (Which is elevated in nature).				
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker- based camps and chemicals used in construction?	X		There is no significant deterioration of surface water quality as most of the water bodies are 30 to 50 m away from the proposed metro alignment and the metro alignment is following the median of the outer ring road.				
			Further, solid barricades will be erected to prevent any silt spill out of construction site. Other mitigation measures such as construction of garland drain and silt traps at construction sites will be taken to minimize the silt runoff.				

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
			Construction camps and labor camps shall be sited away from the surface water bodies. Waste water from labor camps shall be disposed after suitable treatment.
<ul> <li>Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling works, and chemicals from asphalt processing?</li> </ul>			Impacts on air quality during construction stage are transitory in nature and can be largely prevented by mitigating measures.
aspiral processing:	x		Rock crushing units will be sited away from the human settlements, sensitive ecosystems such as forests. SPCB consents for establishing and operating will be obtained and conditions laid will be complied.  Air pollution due to cutting and filling works at construction sites will be prevented by mitigation measures.
			There is no hot mix plant required for metro projects except for minor road restoration works.
<ul> <li>Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project</li> </ul>			Minimal occupational health and safety risks are involved in the project during construction and erection as the project alignment is passing through dense traffic corridors.
construction and operation?	X		Risks and vulnerabilities related to health and safety hazards during project construction are addressed through risk prevention and reduction by onsite safety monitoring and management; imparting training and skill development on occupational health and safety to construction workers; insisting contractor to comply with all the applicable labor laws applicable to the construction workers employment, health, safety and welfare; ensuring provision of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE); conducting periodical safety audits; preparing traffic management plans; taking necessary precautions to maintain the health and safety of construction workers and ensuring medical staff and first aid facilities at the construction site.
Noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works?	x		Project does not involve blasting works as there is no construction of underground tunnels. However, there will be insignificant noise and vibrations from pile foundation excavation and construction activities.
			Noisy equipment such as DG sets will be provided with enclosures and mufflers. People working near excess noise producing equipment and machinery will be provided with ear plugs.
<ul> <li>Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people</li> </ul>	х		About 279 families will be dislocated due to the project particularly at metro station locations. The BMRCL will adopt the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) Policy and suitable compensation to address the adverse impacts

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
			arising from the project in line with the National Policies and Asian Development Banks Safeguard Policy 2009.
Dislocation and compulsory resettlement of people living in right-of-way?		x	There is no dislocation and compulsory resettlement of people living in right of way as the metro alignment of Phase 2B follows the median of outer ring road and space between main highway and the service road. However, about 279 families will be dislocated due to the project particularly at metro station locations.  Resettlement Plan will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines of National Policy and Asian Development Banks Safeguard Policy 2009 to address dislocation and compulsory resettlement.
Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?			There are no disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups by the proposed metro project.
		×	Proposed project impacts positively by providing quicker, comfortable and safe access to offices and other necessary services thus improving the quality of life of poor, women and other vulnerable groups.
Other social concerns relating to inconveniences in living conditions in the project areas that may trigger cases of upper respiratory problems and stress?			Construction activities of metro stations near residential areas and operating construction equipment generate insignificant quantity of dust which is limited to construction phase only.
		X	All precautionary and mitigation measures for mitigating dust such as sprinkling water along the haulage roads on a regular basis during construction period; siting of construction establishments away from the human habitats; installing pollution control devices and increasing the stack height of DG sets; covering the truck carrying loads of construction materials; etc. will be taken up to prevent and reduce dust generation which causes upper respiratory problems and stress.
Hazardous driving conditions where construction interferes with pre-existing roads?			As the alignment is proposed in the median of outer ring road there will be hazardous driving conditions during construction phase of the project.
	Х		Site specific traffic management plans will be prepared. Assistance from local police will be taken. Temporary diversions will be provided by maintaining adequate carriage way for diversion traffic. Barricades, traffic safety signs, caution boards, road markings, flags, lights and flagmen as may be required will be provided to avoid

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
			interference to the flow of traffic at pre-existing roads.
Poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases from workers to local populations?		x	Construction camps will be provided with sanitary latrines and urinals. The sewage system will be operated properly to avoid health hazards, ground water and soil contamination. Garbage and other biodegradable wastes generated from the camps will be properly collected, transported and disposed of. Construction and labor camps will be sited away from human settlements to avoid possible transmission of communicable diseases from workers to local populations.
<ul> <li>Creation of temporary breeding habitats for mosquito vectors of disease?</li> </ul>		Х	Better sanitation will be maintained in construction and labor camps. Open pits near settlements will be filled with construction debris and covered with soil.
Gaseous and odor emissions to the atmosphere from processing operations?			Construction equipment, transportation vehicles and DG sets will emit gaseous emissions to atmosphere during construction phase.
	X		Consents to establish and operate will be obtained from State Pollution Control Board and mitigation measures will be strictly adhered as per the consent conditions.
• Uncontrolled in-migration with opening of roads to forest area and overloading of social infrastructure?		X	The project does not have any forest in the vicinity and do not cause uncontrolled in-migration and overloading of social infrastructure doesn't arise.
Accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic, leading to accidental spills of toxic materials and loss of life?		X	Should an accidental spill occur, the applicable emergency spill procedure such as stopping the flow; removing ignition source; initiating emergency response; cleanup and safe disposal will be followed.
• Increased noise and air pollution resulting from traffic volume?		Х	After the completion of project, there will be a significant reduction in noise and air pollution as the metro operation will reduce the traffic volume along the outer ring road and contributes to smooth and uniform flow of traffic.
• Increased risk of water pollution from oil, grease and fuel spills, and other materials from vehicles using the road?		Х	There is no increased risk of water pollution from small quantities of oil, grease and fuel spills and other materials from vehicles using the road.
<ul> <li>Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?</li> <li>3.</li> </ul>		Х	Construction laborers shall be hired locally to avoid any sort of social conflicts. If workers are hired from other regions, construction camps shall be located away from human habitations to avoid the social conflicts rising between locals and laborers.
<ul> <li>Large population influx during project construction and operation</li> </ul>		Х	Construction laborers shall be hired locally. If workers are hired from other regions,

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?			construction camps shall be located away from human habitations to avoid the increased burden on social infrastructure and services such as water supply and sanitation systems, etc.
<ul> <li>Risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation?</li> <li>5.</li> </ul>		X	Statutory rules such as Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 governing transport, storage and handling of hazardous chemicals shall be strictly adhered.  Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal Plan shall be prepared to avoid risks associated with transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation.  Accident Safety and Hazardous Chemical Spill Management Plan including details of detours in case of emergency shall be prepared for an accidental release or spill of such chemicals.  Training and awareness shall be given to transport crews and personnel handling such substances.
Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning.  6.	X		Community safety risks due to accidental causes will be prevented by erecting proper barricades and enclosures to seclude community entering construction sites accidentally.  If the project activities pose potential safety risks to the members of the affected family by structural elements used in the project, it shall be disclosed along with relevant project-related information to enable the affected communities to understand these risks and potential impacts, all efforts shall be made for prevention, mitigation including emergency response measures.  Efforts shall also be made to design, construct, operate and decommission the structural elements of the project giving special consideration to potential exposure to natural hazards, especially where the structural elements are accessible to members of the affected community.  All necessary measures for the safety of affected community and traffic during construction by providing, erecting and maintaining barricades, signboards, pavement markings, flags, lights and flagmen as proposed in the Traffic Management and Control Plan.

### ANNEXURE - 2: Clearance from Lake Development Authority for Benniganahalli Lake

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ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ.	
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#### **ANNEXURE - 3:** List of Birds and Reptiles commonly found around Bengaluru

- 1. The list of important birds commonly found in and around Bengaluru in addition to Nandi hills and Bannerghatta forest ranges roughly extending 40 km around the city center are Common quail, Grey jungle fowl, Indian peafowl, Lesser whistling-duck, Bar-headed goose, Spot-billed duck, Northern shoveler, Common teal, Greater flamingo, Lesser flamingo, Painted stork, Asian open bill, Black-headed ibis, Red-napped ibis, Eurasian spoonbill, Little egret, Grey heron, Purple heron, Intermediate egret, Cattle egret, Indian pond heron, Spot-billed pelican, Great white pelican, Little cormorant, Indian cormorant, Great cormorant, Oriental darter, Crested honey buzzard, Brahminy kite, Grey-headed fish eagle, Egyptian vulture, Indian vulture, Crested serpent eagle, Marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, Eurasian sparrow hawk, Indian spotted eagle, Common buzzard, Rednecked falcon, Laggar falcon, Great Indian bustard, White-breasted water hen, Water cock, Grey-headed swamp hen, Common moorhen, Eurasian coot, Barred buttonquail, Pacific golden plover, Common ringed plover, Yellow-wattled lapwing, Grey-headed lapwing, Red-wattled lapwing, Pheasant-tailed jacana, Bronze-winged jacana, Eurasian woodcock, Marsh sandpiper, Common sandpiper, River tern, Whiskered tern, Painted sandgrouse, Chestnut-bellied sandgrouse, Rock pigeon, Spotted dove, Red turtle dove, Yellow-footed green pigeon, Rose-ringed parakeet, Pied cuckoo, Indian cuckoo, Common cuckoo, Grey-bellied cuckoo, Asian koel, Barn owl, Oriental scops owl, Indian scops owl, Mottled wood owl, Jungle owlet, Common kingfisher, White-throated kingfisher, Storkbilled kingfisher, Blue-bearded bee-eater, Blue-tailed bee-eater, Chestnut-headed beeeater, Indian grey hornbill, Brown-capped woodpecker, Yellow-crowned woodpecker, White-cheeked barbet, Coppersmith barbet, Indian golden oriole, Black drongo, Whitebellied drongo, Indian paradise flycatcher, White-bellied tree pie, House crow, Redwhiskered bulbul, White-eared bulbul, Yellow-throated bulbul, Paddy field warbler, Common starling, Common myna, Jungle myna, Indian blue robin, House sparrow, Yellow-throated sparrow, Red munia, Forest wagtail, Common rose finch, etc.
- 2. Snakes such as Cobra, Russels Viper, Common Krait, Saw Scaled Viper, Checkered Keel back, Common Verm or Blind Snake, Russell's Earth Boa, Trinket Snake, Rat Snake, Indian Python, etc. and many types of lizards and insects.

**ANNEXURE 4:** Applied standards for Ambient Air Quality, Ambient Noise levels and Water Quality

### 1 Ambient Air Quality Standards

	Time-		on in ambient air as er CPCB	Concentration in ambient air as per WBG
Pollutants	Weighted Average	Industrial, Residential, Rural & other Area	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	General
Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	50	20	n.a.
	24 Hours**	80	80	20
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	40	30	40
	24 Hours**	80	80	n.a.
Particulate Matter (size less than 10		60	60	20
$\mu$ m) or PM <sub>10</sub> $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup>	24 Hours**	100	100	50
Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5	Annual*	40	40	10
μm) or PM <sub>2.5</sub> μg/m <sup>3</sup>	24 Hours**	60	60	25
Lead (Pb) μg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	0.5	0.5	n.a.
	24 Hours**	1.0	1.0	n.a.
Carbon Monoxide (CO) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 Hours**	02	02	n.a.
	1 Hour**	04	04	n.a.

<sup>\*</sup> Annual Arithmetic Mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals

# 2 Water Quality Parameters and BIS standards for various chemical and biological constituents Drinking Water (IS 10500: 2012)

SI. No.	Parameters	Permissible Limit	Maximum Limit
1	Odor	Agreeable	Agreeable
2	Taste	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	pH	6.5 to 8.5	No relaxation
4	TDS (mg/l)	500	2000

<sup>\*\* 24</sup> hourly or 8 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values as applicable shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

SI. No.	Parameters	Permissible Limit	Maximum Limit
5	Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/l)	200	600
6	Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/l)	200	600
7	Nitrate (mg/l)	45	No relaxation
8	Sulfate (mg/l)	200	400
9	Fluoride (mg/l)	1	1.5
10	Chloride (mg/l)	250	1000
11	Turbidity (NTU)	5	10
12	Arsenic (mg/l)	0.01	0.05
13	Copper (mg/l)	0.05	1.5
14	Cadmium (mg/l)	0.003	No relaxation
15	Chromium (mg/l)	0.05	No relaxation
16	Lead (mg/l)	0.01	No relaxation
17	Iron (mg/l)	0.3	No relaxation
18	Zinc (mg/l)	5	15
19	Fecal Coliform (cfu)	0	0
20	E. Coli (cfu)	0	0

### 3 Ambient Noise Level Standards

Area Code	Category of Area / Zone	Limits in dB (A) Leq* CPCB	Limits in dB (A) Leq* WBG	Limits in dB (A) Leq* CPCB	Limits in dB (A) Leq* WBG
		Day Time	Day Time	Night Time	Night Time
Α	Industrial area	75	70	70	70
В	Commercial area	65	70	55	70
С	Residential area	55	55	45	45
D	Silence area	50	55	40	45

Note: 1. Day time shall mean from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM

- 2. Night shall mean from 10.00PM to 6.00 AM
- 3. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions, courts, religious places or any other area which is declared as such by the competent authorities.
- 4. Mixed categories of areas may be declared as one of the four above mentioned categories by the competent authority.