

**SIX MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORTS OF NEW UMTRU HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS
(2 X 20 MW) IN RI-BHOI DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA ENDING 30th November, 2018.**

Ref: No. J-12011/100/20025-IA.I, dt. 13th March, 2006.

SL. No.	Observations	Replies
1.	The modified structure should not alter the existing submergence at the HFL at Dehal dam and shall be within Board's land.	As sought for vide letter No.RO-NE/E/IA/ML/HEP/73/1168-70 dated.10 th August 2007, the area map (scale 1:10000), showing the additional submergence area of 156367.32 square metre has been submitted vide letter No. CE/C/HP&SH/T-24/Pt-I/2008/115 dated, 24 th June, 2008. The existing vegetations within the additional submergence area consist exclusively of beetle-nuts, beetle leaf, banana and few scattered bamboo trees.
2.	Commitment made during public hearing should be implemented in Toto.	Commitment made during public hearing is indicated in the proceedings of the EPH dated 24 th November, 2005 is being complied.
3.	2.17 Lakhs cubic meter of debris (soil & rocks) would get generated due to excavation of power house, tunnel, surge shaft etc. Debris will be used for different purposes. However all the debris cannot be used. The excess debris would be deposited in several depressions available in project area. These depressions may be identified on map and submitted within three months from the date of issue of clearance letter.	Due care has been taken in depositing the excess debris in the 3 (Three) identified depressions available in the Project area. The map identifying the three dumping yards has since been submitted to the Regional office MOEF vide No. CE/C/HP&SH/T-24/Pt-I/2008/115 dated, 24th June, 2008. All loose soil was deposited in these dumping yards. Hard Rocks were reused for the concreting purposes. The dumping yard No.2, area 851.00 Sq.m and dumping yard No.3, area 3767.00 Sq.m has been fully filled with excess debris (soil & poor rocks). All the dumping yard is being filled with debris. Over it, a good layer of soil to be generated from the new road alignment along the periphery of the dam, will be spread evenly to form terracing and treated with suitable plantation. Debris was also used in filling purposes for making the approach Roads to various fronts of the project site and time to time repairing of the main Road and approach Roads during the construction period.
4.	Fifty meter wide green belt should be developed. Plant species may be selected in consultation with forestry officials.	As creation of 50 meter green Belt is not feasible due to non availability of land, Dr. S.C. Katiyar, Joint Director, Govt. of India, MOEF, NER, Shillong, Dr. S.C. Katiyar vide letter No.RO-NE/E/IA/ML/HEP/73/1482-84 dated. 15 th July 2008, suggested for plantation along the Road sides and areas near TRT and Power House sites. Areas have been identified for plantation purposes within the vicinity of the project area such as new colony project area, the entire hill slope along the dumping areas and along the road sides of the existing approach road to the dam site that is fall within the board's areas. About 1.50 acres in colony area and about 1 km length on both sides of the road are proposed for plantation. Up to date, 1910 trees have been planted in these areas. More plantations will be continued in these areas on receiving of nursery trees from Soil and Forest Dept.

General Conditions	
1.	Adequate free fuel arrangement should be made for the labour force engaged in the construction work at project cost so that indiscriminate felling of trees is prevented. Fuel depot should be opened at the site to provide the fuel (Kerosene/wood etc).
	Due care has been taken that felling of trees is prevented. Besides this, the MeECL has provided electric power supply to the Contractors and was incorporated in the contractor's terms and conditions of Tender agreement. Though the Contractors have arranged monthly lunch and dinner to their staff and labourers, yet there were few labourers who declined the system and cook on their own arrangements. However, they were being directed to utilize the electricity facilities provided to them. Since the major components of the project have been completed, very few labourers are available now in the project site.
2.	Medical facilities as well as recreational facilities should also be provided to the labourers. All the labourers to be engaged for construction works should be thoroughly examined by health personnel and adequately treated before issuing them work permit.
	During execution, labourers with medically fit certificate were allowed to work. Conditions for medical facilities have been incorporated in the contractor's terms and conditions of Tender agreement.
3.	Restoration of construction area including dumping site of excavated materials should be ensured by leveling, filling up of burrow pits, landscaping etc. The area should be properly treated with suitable plantation.
	When all the muck dumping activities are over, the sites will be properly rolled and a good layer of soil to be generated from the new road alignment along the periphery of the dam which will be spread evenly and treated with suitable plantation. Due care has been taken up to protect landslides and soil erosion at various vulnerable places by construction of protection walls. Just below the dam, both sides of the river bank have been protected by construction of training wall along the right bank and the RCC conduit protects the left bank of the river. Accordingly, retaining walls has been constructed at various locations along the road side to prevent land sliding and soil erosion.
4.	Downstream of the dam, flood zoning approach should be done. No settlement should be allowed within flood zone.
	With regards to the flood zoning approach along the downstream of the dam, the Contour Plan covering an Area of 2.78 Sq.Km of Scale 1:2500, which shows the river profile downstream of the Dam upto Byrnihat Highway Bridge, was carried out. Accordingly the river cross-section survey at an Interval of 200m starting from the Dam upto Byrnihat Highway Bridge was taken up for obtaining the High Flood Level. No human settlement was observed below the High Flood Level. It was also noticed that some factories within the EPIP have constructed protection walls upto a considerable height above the HFL, along the river bank, to prevent the Flood water. Pillars indicating the High Flood Level have been erected at suitable intervals along the downstream of the dam to alert human settlement from approaching towards the river site.
5.	Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the ministry and its regional office, Shillong for review.
	The six monthly progress reports are being furnished regularly to the Ministry and its Regional office at Shillong for review.

Asoanabi
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