



Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report: 390 MW Hybrid Power Project in Fategarh, Rajasthan

Executive Summary

Adani Green Energy Limited

04 February 2021

Project No.: 0560254

www.erm.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 Project Background

Environmental Resource Management India Private Limited (hereinafter referred as ERM) has been commissioned by Adani Green Energy Limited (hereinafter referred as 'AGEL' or 'Client') for undertaking an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study of a greenfield 390 MW hybrid {wind (101.2 MW) and solar (360 MWac)}, power project (hereinafter referred as the "project"). The proposed 390 MW hybrid power project is being set up in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, India; the same is scheduled for Commissioning in May 2021. The project is being developed under the SPV M/s Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited (AGE (18) L), a 100% subsidiary company of M/s Adani Green Energy Limited.

AGEL is currently exploring for fund from international lenders, and this ESIA is prepared to help meet the requirement in terms of providing the lenders, an assessment of the project against international standards.

This report discusses the environmental and social baseline within which the proposed hybrid power project is commissioned and assesses the potential adverse, and beneficial impacts that the project could have, along with suitable mitigation measures and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project.

E.2 Project Overview

The proposed 390 MW Solar-Wind Hybrid Power Project is located on land ranging from flat to undulating private shrub/waste land, agricultural land and gravel land across 12 villages under Fatehgarh and Pokhran tehsil of Jaisalmer district in the state of Rajasthan. Elevation at project site ranges from 240 m to 320 m above mean sea level.

As observed during ERM site visit, a dry seasonal water channel of 2 km length and 6 feet deep was observed approximately 5 km from solar site towards east direction. Additionally, a water pond (also known as Noteri Nadi) was observed at Madhopura village (26°45'34.33"N, 71°32'14.53"E) and another water pond was observed at Deg Rai Temple (26°42'29.41"N, 71°19'26.71"E) near Bhimsar village. The Madhopura village pond is located approximately 4 km from the proposed solar plant, whereas Deg Rai Temple water pond is located approximately 900 m from 220 kV external transmission line connecting the pooling substation to the Fatehgarh-2 PGCIL grid substation.

The proposed Project and associated facilities does not fall within 10 km of any Protected Areas such as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, etc. The nearest Protected Area and Important Bird Area (IBA) is Dessert National Park located at about 69 km west of the site. However, the Project is located in close proximity of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) habitat known as GIB Arc and GIB enclosures. Rasla enclosures (1 and 2) are situated inside the Study area at approximately 2.7 km east of WTG FAT-195 and about 5.8 km southwest of the solar park boundary

The land for the hybrid project (land for solar park and for 47 WTGs) comprised of private land. As reported, the Project is in the process of land lease for solar plant and for the internal and external transmission line. However, land leasing process for the WTGs have been completed. The land for the project has been leased out through a process of negotiation with the landowners. The project has engaged Pokhran-based entity named **M/s Riti Energy Private Limited or Riti** to support the land procurement process with the assistance of local support from key intermediaries at the village level.

The total land requirement for the Project is estimated at 2160 acre of land, out of which 1500 acre is for solar plant and 276 acre for WTGs, at 6 acres/WTGs, 286.6 acre for external transmission line and the remaining 98 acres of land is for internal & external access road, and internal transmission line.

The Project will have 46 operating WTGs with a capacity of 2.2 MW each.

Note: Currently, 45 WTGs have been finalised and one location from either of two WTGs-FAT-090 or FTN-156 will be finalised at a later stage. Therefore, the WTG profiling and shadow flicker modelling have been undertaken for 47 locations.

E.3 Applicable Reference Framework

The applicable reference framework for undertaking the assignment comprised of the following:

- Applicable local and national environmental and social regulations (including that of the state nodal agency for renewable energy development);
- Position Statements of the Standard Chartered Bank (<https://www.sc.com/en/sustainability/position-statements/our-framework/>);
- IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012);
- IFC/World Bank EHS General Guidelines;
- IFC/World Bank EHS Guidelines for Power Transmission and Distribution (2007);
- The Equator Principles, 2020; and
- IFC’s Good Practice Handbook on Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets.

E.3.1 Applicability to IFC Performance Standards

The following IFC Performance Standards are applicable to the Project:

Description	Applicability	Objectives and Applicability to Project
IFC PS 1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>This PS aims to assesses the existing social and environmental management systems of AGEL and AGE(18)L and to identify the gaps with respect to their functioning, existence and implementation of an environmental and social management plan (ESMP), a defined EHS Policy, organization chart with defined roles and responsibilities, risk identification and management procedures as well as processes like stakeholder engagement and grievance management.</p> <p>This ESIA is being conducted as part of the “identification of risks and impacts” requirement under the IFC PS 1. The management plan prescribed in this ESIA report will be implemented for mitigation of impacts identified.</p> <p>The developer, at the corporate level, has also established an Environmental and Social Management System, that will be implemented in conjunction with the management plan presented in this report.</p>
IFC PS 2 - Labour and Working Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>This PS is guided by a number of international conventions and instruments on labour and workers’ rights. It recognises that the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be accompanied by protection of fundamental rights of workers. The PS covers following themes: human resource policy and management, workers’ organization, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, retrenchment, protecting the workforce and occupational health and safety. This PS helps to assess the status of the employees and workers in AGE(18)L as well as any contractors.</p> <p>The project activities will involve hiring of approximately 1000 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers during the</p>

Description	Applicability	Objectives and Applicability to Project
		<p>construction phase and solar plant staff during the operation phase. The project will have to develop a human resource policy and ensure non-discrimination and equal opportunity, protection of the workforce and occupational health and safety. Therefore, PS 2 is applicable to the Project.</p>
<p>IFC PS 3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>PS-3 covers the use resources and materials as inputs and wastes that could affect human health. The objective of PS-3 are: to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities; to promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water, and to reduce project related GHG emissions. Key themes covered under PS-3 are: pollution prevention, resource conservation and energy efficiency, wastes, hazardous materials, emergency preparedness and response, greenhouse emissions, pesticide use and management. This PS will assess how AGE(18)L intends to minimize pollution related impacts, what management plans and systems are in place, and what measures it plans to take to conserve and use resources more efficiently.</p> <p>The Project construction activities will lead to increased fugitive dust emissions, especially in the area it is being developed due to the presence of loose sandy soil and limited vegetation. The project activities will also lead to increase in ambient noise level during the construction phase and operation of wind turbines, which may impact the villages or sensitive receptors (identified) in the study area. In addition to this, the project activities will involve generation of waste and may involve abstraction of groundwater. Furthermore, Project will use water during construction phase for civil work and solar module cleaning during operation phase which may pose potential stress on existing common water resources such as water ponds/groundwater/canals etc. Therefore, PS 3 is applicable to the Project.</p>
<p>IFC PS 4 - Community Health, Safety and Security</p>		<p>This PS-4 requires due diligence to anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances. It also requires to ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the affected Communities. Key areas of compliance screened under PS-4 includes: infrastructure/equipment safety, hazardous material safety, natural resource issues, exposure to disease, emergency preparedness and response, and security personnel requirements. The project would affect the health and safety of the communities adjacent to it during construction phase.</p> <p>The Project activities will involve upgradation of village roads connecting the site and construction activities will lead to stress on the Project access road and on the area in general. Transportation of equipment and increased traffic in the area may lead to accidents and other threats on community health and</p>

Description	Applicability	Objectives and Applicability to Project
		<p>safety. Furthermore, the Project may pose stress on common water resources such as IGNP canals, water ponds and groundwater due to use of significant amount of water during construction and operation phase. Therefore PS 4 is applicable to the project.</p>
<p>IFC PS 5 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>PS-5 requires project proponents to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use. The key themes covered under this are: compensation and benefits for displaced persons, consultation and grievance mechanism, resettlement planning and implementation, physical displacement, economic displacement. The PS-5 also prescribes private sector responsibility to supplement government actions and bridge the gap between governments assigned entitlements and procedures and the requirements of PS-5.</p> <p>Based on the consultations conducted during the site visit, and also based on the understanding of the land lease process implemented onsite, required land for the project is being leased. Apposite consultation are undertaken with land owners to take their consent before finalising the lease. The following condition has been fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Land markets for the land is available in the area; ■ The lease agreement took place with the land owner's informed consent; and ■ The lease rent is approximately 35 percent of the prevailing circle rate, as reported by local community; the same agreed by land owners prior to initiating the land leasing process <p>Furthermore, the project has not led to resettlement, physical displacement and economic displacement. Therefore, PS 5 is not applicable to the project.</p>
<p>IFC PS 6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>PS 6 aims to protect and conserve biodiversity; to maintain the benefits from ecosystem services; and to promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrates conservation needs and development priorities.</p> <p>Project area does not fall within Wildlife Institute of Indian (WII) identified GIB Priority Area. However, the project site is a part of larger landscape identified as GIB Potential Area by WII.</p> <p>The Project being in the close proximity of IUCN Critically Endangered (CR) Great Indian Bustard and Vulture and their habitat and area of good turnover of migratory birds, has possibility to affect these avifaunal species, hence the PS-6 is applicable</p>
<p>IFC PS 7 - Indigenous Peoples</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>This Performance Standard applies to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples who maintain a collective attachment, i.e., whose identity as a group or community is linked, to distinct</p>

Description	Applicability	Objectives and Applicability to Project
		<p>habitats or ancestral territories and the natural resources therein. PS-7 endeavour to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples. Key themes covered under PS-7 are: avoidance of adverse impacts, consultation and informed participation, impacts on traditional or customary lands under use, relocation of IPs from traditional or customary lands, and cultural resources.</p> <p>As confirmed during community consultations, interview with Patwari and consultation with the Project team, no indigenous peoples will be affected by the project activities and no ST land will be purchased.</p> <p>As per the discussion with project team and the local community, all the land procured for the solar plant and for WTGs is private land and there is no common property resource in the procured land parcels.</p> <p>The project does not envisage adverse impacts on communities of Indigenous peoples. Therefore, PS 7 is not applicable to the project.</p>
<p>IFC PS 8 - Cultural Heritage</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>For the purposes of PS-8, cultural heritage refers to (i) tangible forms of cultural heritage; (ii) unique natural features or tangible objects that embody cultural values; and (iii) certain instances of intangible forms of culture that are proposed to be used for commercial purposes. The requirements of PS-8 apply to cultural heritage regardless of whether or not it has been legally protected or previously disturbed.</p> <p>As confirmed during ERM site visit, and based on locations of project related components, no cultural heritage will be affected by the project activities.</p> <p>Based on the site assessment, the project external TL is ~30 km with 30 m RoW. No culturally significant site is being impacted directly. However, Degree Mata Mandir falls ~1 km NE of the proposed TL. It is expected that the access to the temple will not be impacted by the Project. Therefore, PS8 is not applicable to the Project.</p>

E.3.2 Project Categorisation and Justification

The Project has been assessed as **Category A**. The selection of **Category A** is based on the following reasoning:

- The potential habitats for IUCN v2020-2 categorized Critically Endangered (CR) species such as Great Indian Bustard (GIB) (*Ardeotis nigriceps*), White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Indian Vulture (*Gyps indicus*) and Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*) are likely to be present within and in the areas adjacent to the Study area. The GIB Arc, an area with majority of the movement and records of the GIB, is situated immediate vicinity of the Project site. The proposed ESZ of this arc is located at about 5.6 km east of WTG FAT-045. Also one GiB enclosure, which is a GIB Conservation Priority Area and a part of Desert National Park, is situated within the Study area. The consultations with locals confirmed that the movement of two pairs of GIB in this enclosure on annual basis. Also, since the the GIB enclosures are located on either sides of the Project site, there is a possibility of inter-enclosure movement of the bird through the Project site;

- Similarly, three Critically Endangered Vulture species have been reported from the landscape of the Project site including Desert National Park (IBA). Consultations confirmed a regular movement and presence of CR Vulture species in larger number near Bhadariya, 24 km north of Project site. Endangered Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) were also observed inside the Project area. The Vultures can fly great distances in search of food and thus their movement in the wind farm area and the areas along the 220 kV transmission line stretch cannot be ruled out;
- The impacts of the wind farm development on all these species in this area are likely to be irreversible. Any planned mitigation can only be suggested based on the long term habitat and species monitoring in the wind farm and solar park and surrounding areas. A detailed Critical Habitat Assessment supported by long term bird and bat monitoring of wind farm along with the transmission line alignment is required to ascertain what level of mitigation measures will be required. The impacts anticipated to the biodiversity specifically bird and bats will likely be adverse (resulting in loss of population of species), irreversible (to the already threatened population of vultures and GIBs) from operating wind turbine blades (collision risk) and the electrical transmission infrastructure (electrocution and collision risk);
- **Potentially limited risks/impacts and reversible:** Environmental and social impacts of the Project are anticipated during the operation, construction and decommissioning phase and will encompass changes in land-use, increased noise levels, changes in air quality, use and changes in water availability and quality, occupational health & safety, etc. Most of these impacts are limited to the Project site and their immediate vicinity and can be minimized through application of mitigation measures as proposed in the ESMP;
- **Unprecedented:** Development of solar power projects and wind farms is occurring in large numbers in the last decade and therefore several such projects are located across India. The proposed Project and its surrounding areas consist of a number of upcoming and operational wind and solar projects. Hence, the proposed 390 MW wind-solar hybrid Project can therefore not be considered an unprecedented activity; and
- **Limited adverse impacts on the baseline:** Solar and Wind based energy development Projects are less polluting source of energy and thus not likely to lead to any adverse impacts on the baseline environment during the operation phase. In terms of social impacts the land required is composed of private shrub/waste land, agricultural land and gravel waste land. The site location of the project does not involve any anticipated settlements and physical displacement.

Additionally, given the guidelines of 30 hours or less per year is considered acceptable, the operation of the wind turbines theoretically results in shadow flicker impact on the structures and settlements present in vicinity. The results show that theoretical shadow flicker impact in real case scenario occur at 1 receptors with higher than 120 shadow hours per year, 1 receptor with shadow impact between 60 hours per year and 30 hours per year and 8 receptors with shadow more than 30 hours per year from a total of 92 receptors identified within the Project area.

E.4 Baseline Conditions

Environmental baseline data was collected through primary surveys as well as secondary sources by literature review and discussions with the concerned stakeholders. The environmental baseline has been assessed covering an area of 5 Km zone (hereinafter referred to as the study area) from the Project boundary. Secondary baseline data collection involved identifying and collecting available published material and documents. Information on various environmental aspects like soil, geology, hydrology, drainage, ecology etc., were collected from different government department, institutions, literature etc. & stakeholder consultations held undertaken during the site visit.

ERM team undertook a site survey on 26th June 2020 to understand the site setting and to map environmental sensitivities in the area. The site visit included a walkover of the site with the Adani site team. The rationale of this exercise was to understand the local environmental issues in the area.

For the purpose of establishing the social baseline for the project and undertaking the social impact assessment of the project, a phased participatory approach was adopted. Through this approach an attempt was made to integrate the local understanding and perspective into the impact assessment process and identification of the mitigation measures. The purpose of such an approach was to allow for:

- The triangulation of the information available from secondary sources through the information made available by the local community, both qualitative and quantitative;
- Formulation of the socio-economic baseline on the basis of a combination of primary and secondary qualitative and quantitative data; and
- An understanding to be developed of the local community's perception of the project and its activities and the possible impacts from the same and the desirable mitigation measures.

E.4.1 Environmental Baseline

Climate and Meteorology:

As per the information provided by CGWB in the groundwater brochure for Jaisalmer district (2013), the district experiences arid type of climate. Mean annual rainfall in the district from 2001-2011 has been recorded to be 205.73 mm. The district experiences extreme heat in summer and cold in winter due to its location in dessert area. Atmosphere in the district is generally dry except during the monsoon period. M/s. Avon Food Labs Private Limited, an NABL accredited laboratory, was engaged for collection of baseline information on groundwater quality, surface water quality and soil quality. The primary baseline data was collected between 26th June and 27th June 2020. The primary baseline data was collected for aspects including Ground water quality (4 locations), surface water quality (3 locations), soil quality (4 locations). M/s Netel India Private Limited, an NABL accredited laboratory, was engaged for collection of baseline information on ambient air quality and ambient noise quality. The primary data was collected in August 2020.

Secondary baseline data collection involved identifying and collecting existing published materials and documents. Information on various environment aspects (like geology, hydrology, drainage pattern, ecology etc.), meteorology and socio economic aspects were collected from different institutions, government websites and literatures etc.

Topography:

The solar plant is proposed to be located at an elevation of 280-290 amsl with elevation increasing from north to south. Similarly, majority of the WTG locations are finalised at an elevation ranging between 250-310 amsl with elevation increasing towards the south. Analysis of digital elevation map for Project shows a trend in elevations ranging from 240-320 metres above mean sea level in south direction which is indicative of flat, yet increasing elevations within the Project AoI, which contributes to undulating nature.

Geology:

As per Hydrogeological Atlas of Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan (2013), the major part of the district is covered by Alluvium and wind-blown sand. The basement rocks are the metamorphites granites and rhyolites that are unconformably overlaid by dolomitic limestone, shale and sandstone of the Marwar Super Group. Resting over these with are the Jurassic rocks made up of the Lathi, Jaisalmer, Baisakhi and Bhadesar formation. These are followed by rocks of Parewar and Abur formation. Sumer formation consists of unconsolidated highly current bedded reddish, gluconitic sandstone and silty sandstone. Khuiala formation consists of limestone boulder bedded fossiliferous limestone and shales.

Landuse:

Based on the discussion with site representatives and observations from satellite images it is understood that the majority of the current land use of the project site is shrub/waste land with few portion of agricultural land and gravel waste that will be converted to non-agricultural land for industrial development.

The area is barren, undulating with its famous sand dunes. There are no perennial rivers streams in the district and it lies in the watershed area of Barmer basin. Small nallas are purely seasonal and ephemeral with the result that there is lack of effective discharge in the event of heavy precipitation.

Water resources:

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) Canal is the only surface water source for irrigation in the district. According to Indira Gandhi Nahar Department, Government of Rajasthan, the IGNP aims to irrigate the desert land of Western Rajasthan with Himalaya's water and provide drinking water to crores of inhabitants of this area. The canal originates from Harike barrage situated in Punjab. The IGNP canal enters Jaisalmer district near village Nachana and flows towards western direction.

The stage of ground water development in various blocks of Jaisalmer district varies from 60% to 206% which indicates that the scope for ground water development is already exhausted, mainly in Jaisalmer and Sankara blocks. Sankara block (where the proposed site fall) is categorised as **over-exploited** in terms of ground water development.

Soil:

As per the information provided by CGWB in the groundwater brochure for Jaisalmer district (2013), soils of the district have been classified as Desert soil, sand dunes, red desertic soil, and Saline soil of depressions.

- **Texture:** The texture of soil samples analysed at four locations (S1, S2, S3 and S4) were found to be Sandy loam. Soil at all sampling locations comprised mostly of sand, with low concentrations of clay and silt;
- **pH:** Generally, soil pH in the range of 6.50-7.00 is considered to be best suited for growing most crops. The pH level in soil samples were observed to be 8.21 (S1), 7.58 (S2), 8.12 (S3) and 8.16 (S4) indicating slightly alkaline to moderately alkaline soil as per standard soil classification;
- **Electrical Conductivity:** EC is used to estimate the soluble salt concentration in soil, and is commonly used as a measure of salinity. The EC value of soil samples were found to be 581 $\mu\text{S/cm}$ (S1), 384 $\mu\text{S/cm}$ (S2), 680 $\mu\text{S/cm}$ (S3) and 354 $\mu\text{S/cm}$ (S4). This indicates low concentration of soluble salts in the soil;
- **Metals:** Iron, copper and zinc are important soil micronutrients considered essential for the normal growth of plants. Deficiencies of micronutrient drastically affect plant growth and metabolism. The level of iron in the soil samples were found 1647.18 mg/kg (S1), 1581.64 mg/kg (S2), 1746.90 mg/kg (S3) and 2074.78 mg/kg (S4). The level of copper in the soil samples were found below limit of quantification at all the sampling locations. The level of zinc in the soil samples were also found to be below limit of quantification except for S4 where the value was 5.18 mg/kg. Therefore, the soil is deficient of metals and micronutrients since copper and zinc (except for S4) does not occur in the soil sampling locations. Furthermore, it is to be noted that high concentration of iron in the soil has led to concentration of other metals being considerably low.

Surface water quality:

All the parameters were observed to be within permissible limit for both the sampling locations except for biological oxygen demand (BOD) for SW 2 (4.2 md/l) which exceeded the permissible limit.

Increase in BOD can lead to decrease in dissolved oxygen in the water which may impact the aquatic life.

Ground water quality:

- **pH value:** pH of the groundwater samples were found to be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5;
- **Total Dissolved Solid (TDS):** TDS was observed to be above acceptable limits in GW-1 (3660 mg/l), GW-2 (4048 mg/l) and GW-3 (3224 mg/l). Since the groundwater samples were taken from an area characterised by shrub/waste land and agricultural fields and activities, mixing of soil contaminants (such as Iron) with groundwater through leaching and increase in evaporation due to irrigation activities can lead to high TDS;
- **Calcium:** Calcium content was found to be above permissible limits at GW-1 (288.6 mg/l). Hardness in most groundwater is naturally occurring from weathering of calcium bearing minerals. As can be observed in the previous paragraph, TDS in the groundwater samples was observed to be high. Therefore, high amount of calcium can be expected to occur in the groundwater. Furthermore, presence of limestone¹ also leads to high concentration of calcium in the groundwater as well once dissolved;
- **Chloride:** Chloride content was found to be above permissible limits at GW-1, GW-2 and GW-3. As can be observed in the previously, TDS in the groundwater samples was observed to be high. Therefore, high amount of chloride is bound to occur in the groundwater. Furthermore, high chloride content can be attributed to presence of naturally occurring minerals in Jaisalmer district such as limestone and gypsum
- **Magnesium:** Magnesium was found to be above permissible limits in GW-1 (128.3 mg/l), GW-2 (105.9 mg/l) and GW-3 (189.5 mg/l)). As can be observed in the previously, TDS in the groundwater samples was observed to be high. Therefore, high amount of magnesium can be expected to to occur in the groundwater. Furthermore, presence of limestone leads to high concentration of magnesium in the groundwater as well once dissolved;
- **Sulphate:** Sulphate content was found to be above permissible limits at GW-1, GW-2 and GW-3. As can be observed in the previously, TDS in the groundwater samples was observed to be high. Therefore, high amount of sulphate can be expected to occur in the groundwater;
- **Total Hardness:** Hardness of water is considered to be an important factor to determine the portability and its domestic usage particularly for washing. Total hardness of water is correlated to the presence of bivalent metallic ions *viz.* **calcium and magnesium**. Total hardness values in the groundwater samples were found to be exceeding permissible limits at GW-1, GW-2 and GW-3 locations. Therefore, the groundwater may not be potable and/or suitable for domestic usage in these locations.
- **Zinc:** Zinc content was found be higher than permissible limit for all the locations.

Noise quality:

The equivalent ambient noise level for day time (Leq day) at all the monitoring locations were observed to be within the prescribed CPCB limits However, the noise level during night time at all the three locations were observed to be exceeding the prescribed limit. The high noise levels during night time can be attributed to high wind speeds at night time in the area, vehicular movement, presence of settlements and presence of other turbines.

Air quality:

The analysis of results indicated that none of the assessed parameters exceeded the permissible limits of Ambient Air Quality set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

¹ According to Department of Mines and Geology, Jaisalmer district is endowed with vast resources of cement grade limestone (<http://www.mines.rajasthan.gov.in/dmgcms/page?menuName=7mNDHM7a6IMXQWl3OsFRH0:455611:i3qn6G58v>)

Natural disasters:

- **Earthquake:** As per the data released by Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) of Government of India and Disaster Management, Relief & Civil Defence Department of Government of Rajasthan, the Project is located in an area that is designated as Zone II that corresponds to MSK VI with nontectonic faults. This is classified as a low damage risk zone in terms of earthquake occurrence.
- **Wind/cyclone:** As per the data released by Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) of Government of India and Disaster Management, Relief & Civil Defence Department of Government of Rajasthan, the Project site is located in a an area that experiences high wind velocities $V_b = 47$ m/s and the zone is classified as high damage risk zone for cyclones.
- **Flood:** As per the data released by Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) of Government of India and Disaster Management, Relief & Civil Defence Department of Government of Rajasthan, the Project site falls in an area which is not prone to flooding incidents.
- **Drought:** As per the data released by Disaster Management, Relief & Civil Defence Department of Government of Rajasthan, the Project site is located in an area where drought frequency is once in 3 years.

E.4.2 Social Baseline

The core zone for the baseline studies is considered within 2 km radius from the project area, where most of the impacts are anticipated, and the buffer zone is the area in the 5 km radius. The core, the buffer zone and the project footprint together comprise the “AoI” of the project, which is spread across villages spanning two tehsils of Jaisalmer district. The concentration of villages is higher in Pokhran tehsil as compared to Fatehgarh.

The core zone of the AOI comprises of 11 villages while the buffer zone has 14 villages. Village wise predominant land use is as provided in the table below:

Name of the village	Total Geographical Area (in Hectares)	Forest Area (in Hectares)	Area under Non-Agricultural Uses (in Hectares)	Barren & Un-cultivable Land Area (in Hectares)	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area (in Hectares)	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops	Culturable Waste Land Area (in Hectares)	Fallows Land other than Current Fallows Area (in Hectares)	Current Fallows Area (in Hectares)	Agricultural land (in Hectares)
Core Area										
Naya Sanawara	4980	0	15	0	0	0	10	1584	386	2985
Sanawara	8552.04	0	64.04	74	663	0	958	0	2130	4663
Chok	1998	0	83	7	322	0	0	249	111	1226
Khetasar	4623	0	6	19	20	0	58	507	7	4006
Madasar	3352	0	52	2	87	108	261	207	118	2517
Bhainsara	6180.52	0	16.94	937.79	838.7	0	0	2162.9	94.99	2129.2
Motisar	2488	0	8	564	107	0	312	137	89	1271
Madhopura	5996	0	16	20	247	0	1257	1368	23	3065
Rasla	6235.68	0	78.52	2.75	1046.84	0	3569.77	0	0	1537.8
Achla	1215.31	0	12.01	19.51	297.63	0	375.59	0	0	510.57
Balasar	1247.64	0	15.97	10.99	0	0	102.95	584.89	20.89	511.95
% Core Total	46868.19	0	0.78%	3.53%	7.74%	0.24%	14.73%	14.51%	6.36%	52.11%

Name of the village	Total Geographical Area (in Hectares)	Forest Area (in Hectares)	Area under Non-Agricultural Uses (in Hectares)	Barren & Un-cultivable Land Area (in Hectares)	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area (in Hectares)	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops	Culturable Waste Land Area (in Hectares)	Fallows Land other than Current Fallows Area (in Hectares)	Current Fallows Area (in Hectares)	Agricultural land (in Hectares)
Buffer Area										
% Buffer Total	40376.16	0	4.11%	2.32%	10.6%	0%	21.16%	8.15%	5.25%	48.41%
% AoI Total	87244.35	0	2.32%	3	9.1%	0.12%	17.7%	11.56%	5.8%	50.4%

- The core zone has 2,139 households supporting a population of 12,682 households. The average size of the households is 6 across the core and buffer zone. Out of the total villages in the core area, Madasar village has the highest sex ratio of 943 females per 1000 males;
- The buffer zone comprises of 2,463 households supporting a population of 14,698 individuals. The buffer zone exhibits a sex ratio of 871 females per 1000 males, which is higher than the district figure of 852 females per 1000 males;
- The 100 percent of the population in the AoI falls in the rural category. The SC population in the core and buffer zone distributed to 14.7 percent and 12.12 percent, respectively;
- The AoI is categorized by 47.94 percent working population (main and marginal workers) in the core zone and 38.15 percent working population in the buffer zone. Majority of the working population of the AoI (47.31 percent) comes under “main workers”, i.e., being employed for more than six (6) months in a year. The core zone population nearly 38.15 percent of Main workers, the buffer zone have percentage of 61.85 percent coming under Main workers category. There is a significant ratio of non-working population in the AoI (52.06 percent in the core zone and 60.17 percent in the buffer zone) which includes children, the older people or unemployed youth;
- Within the study area, the number of the primary schools 27 which is comparatively more in number than the number of secondary schools (6) and senior secondary schools 3 in the AOI and in each village except Achla there is a primary school; and
- As per the consultation with the local community, the level of educational attainment and status among male and female are similar until primary level (as every village have a primary school), post which, the level of education among the female started to decline. The main reason for the decline among the level of education among female is the culmination of the absence of educational infrastructure at the village level accompanied by a lack of transportation facilities.

E.4.3 Ecology Baseline

Based on the primary survey, consultations with community and the forest officials and secondary literature, it was observed that the potential habitats for IUCN v. 2020-2 categorized Critically Endangered (CR) Great Indian Bustard (GIB) (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) are likely to be present in the areas adjacent to the Project site and habitats for CR/EN Vulture species inside the Project site. According to a study carried out by Wildlife Institute of India (WII), this landscape has been divided into GIB Priority Area and GIB Potential Area considering the need of conservation efforts. The Project site (WTG locations) is located outside the GIB Priority Area. However the entire site falls within the GIB Potential Area.

The key impacts identified include electrocution hazards and collision with transmission infrastructure and hazards from the rotating turbine blades. The impacts due to transmission infrastructure have been assessed as Critical, while due to operational turbines as Major. Since no WTG is located within the GIB priority area, the impact due to turbines may be reduced to moderate with the help of

embedded controls such as maintaining a minimum set back distance of 500 m from GIB enclosures and all the water bodies, etc. Also, the embedded controls adopted by the Client such as installation of bird diverters on 33 kV and 220 kV transmission lines in all the areas, installation of suspended insulators, etc. will reduce the electrocution and collision impacts to major.

The vegetation clearance activity may also have critical ecological impacts which may further reduced to to some extent by avoiding the clearance of old mature trees in the Project area.

A long-term monitoring of entire Project site and the transmission line alignment is crucial which will help build a stronger baseline, understand the movement of migratory species and areas with the presence of EN, CR species such as GIB and Vultures in this landscape. This will help identify the high risk areas of the transmission line stretch and Project site. The mitigation measures can be revised based on the outcomes of the study to further reduce the impacts.

E.5 Stakeholder Engagement

According to the discussions undertaken with the local community and the project team, it is understood that the engagement by the project proponent with the local community was restricted to negotiations with landowners. These negotiations through the land aggregator were undertaken with the individual landowners, with the help of the intermediaries in the area. According to the consultation with the local community, these meetings provided a basic understanding of the project and the purpose of the land procurement.

The key concerns and expectations that were raised during the stakeholder consultation process have been summarised below:

- **Key feedback received from local community of Madhopura and Sanawada village regarding project :** It was informed during the consultation with the community that there is a drastic shift from agriculture based economy to non-agriculture based economy due to lack of irrigation facilities and decline in crop yield. There was a positive outlook towards the solar projects in the area. Although the area has witnessed development of various solar and wind projects in the past 5-10 years, the community desired more such projects in the vicinity. They expect to receive benefits from the project in terms of employment and development of infrastructure and the overall community. In addition they also demanded preference to the local community in contractor and employment opportunities from the project;
- **Key feedback received from land sellers who were consulted during the ERM site visit:** It was informed that the sellers are willing to leasing out their land due to the low productivity of the agricultural land, dependency on monsoons and lack of irrigation facilities. The compensation received after leasing out their land will be used for livelihood earning and starting of alternative livelihood option then farming. The major concern of the stakeholder group till now is related to availability of employment opportunities that the project will generate; and
- **Community Development activities:** The local communities were of the opinion that apart from the economic opportunities, the local community should also benefit from the project in terms of community development activities. Some of the key areas for development activities identified included medical infrastructure, access to middle and higher schools, and trainings for youth within the village. This can be done by collaborating with local NGOs working on these areas.

E.6 Key Identified Impacts

E.6.1 Impacts associated with construction phase

E.6.1.1 Environmental impacts:

- **Change in Land Use:** Impact on land use is expected to be mainly from clearing of vegetation from land prior to construction activities. The potential for alteration of land use of the proposed site is minor as there is no major dependency for grazing on the land leased for the project and

majority of the land is shrub/waste land where no agricultural activities are taking place. Structures, albeit of temporary nature, which will support project activities during the construction stage such as storage yards, etc. will have an impact on the immediate vicinity of the construction area. The construction phase is expected to last approximately 6-8 months, following which the temporary structures will be dismantled from their respective locations with the returning of land to its acceptable pre-construction state. However, site access roads, internal roads, transmission lines and permanent structures such as WTGs, solar modules, site office and the pooling substation will remain until the end of the Project life cycle (i.e. 25 years). Hence, the change in land use due to project development has been classified as medium.

- **Topography:** The Project area exhibits flat topography with minor undulations. There are no major water bodies that pass through the proposed Project site. The water channels observed within the Project area are mostly dry. Since the proposed project, along with the access road, is mostly on a flat terrain, the impact is assessed to be minor;

The topography may be altered slightly due to the strengthening of approach roads, excavation work at the WTG sites and solar site, internal and external transmission line locations and PSS and SCADA. Clearing and levelling of land would be done prior to any civil work, although these changes are envisaged to be small and restricted to the immediate vicinity of the Project components. The impact magnitude has therefore been assessed as small considering the footprint of the Project.

- **Soil environment:** There will be clearance of vegetation that covers the top soil, site levelling and grading during the construction phase. These activities will largely affect the top layers of the soil and loss of top soil quality is envisaged but the effects can be reversed over time.
- **Waste generation:** General construction waste generated onsite will comprise of concrete, steel cuttings/filings, packaging paper or plastic etc. Municipal solid wastes consisting of food waste, plastic, the construction workforce will also generate glass and waste paper. A small proportion of the waste generated during construction phase will be hazardous and will include waste fuel, grease and waste oil containing rags;
- **Water resource consumption:** Based on estimates shared by AGE(18)L, approximately 125 KLD water will be required during peak time of construction phase for civil work and approximately 86.40 KLD water will be required for domestic purpose. Source of water for the construction phase will be from IGNP canal from Mohangarh pumping station located 7.2 km from site. As per secondary research it is understood that the Indira Gandhi Nahar Department has reserved 0.87 MAF (1200 cusec) of water for drinking, energy projects, and other industries. It is understood that Water Resources Department will allocate required quantity of water from IGNP canal/ the nearest available source for cleaning of solar panels and auxiliary consumption for Solar PV Power Plants subject to the availability of water. The significance of impact is therefore considered to be minor;
- **Air Quality:** Air quality in the study area will be impacted in the form of fugitive dust emissions from construction/installation activities, vehicular emissions and exhaust emissions from DG sets. However, the construction activities are going to occur for a small period (~6 months); The significance of impact is assessed to be minor;
- **Ambient Noise:** Noise quality in the study area will be impacted in the form of noise from heavy vehicular traffic movement, increased workforce and construction/demolition and from D.G. sets. However, construction work is expected to last for approximately 6-8 months and construction activities will be restricted to daytime. The overall impact significance is expected to be minor.
- **Occupational and Community Health and Safety:** The construction phase activities such as the erection of the WTGs, installation of solar modules, construction of the transmission line and substations and movement of material and personnel may result in impacts on the health and safety of the workers and community. These activities will involve the use of heavy machinery and live transmission power lines. Furthermore, the movement of material and personnel via the

access roads may result in injuries to workers or local community and their livestock due to accidents; The project is expected to follow corporate level OHS procedures established by AGEL. The SOPs cover aspects related to a) recognition and reporting of Incidents, Illness and safety hazards, b) use of personal protective equipment, c) training and development needs, d) transportation safety, and handling hazardous materials, and e) emergency response plan. Therefore, the significance of impact is expected to be minor;

E.6.1.2 Socio-economic impacts:

- **Community health and safety:** The construction phase activities such as the erection of the WTGs, construction of the transmission line and substations and movement of material and personnel may result in impacts on the health and safety of the community. These activities will involve the use of heavy machinery and live transmission power lines. Furthermore, the movement of material and personnel via the access roads may result in injuries to people or livestock due to accidents. Based on the site assessment, the project external TL is ~30 km with 30 m RoW. No culturally significant site is being impacted directly. However, Degree Mata Mandir falls ~1 km NE of the proposed TL. It is expected that the access to the temple will not be impacted by the Project. Therefore, the impact significance is assessed to be minor;
- **In-migration of workers:** The in-migration of workers from outside the area will result in increased risk of conflict and social unrest due to cultural differences between the labourers and local community. Similarly the in-migration may also lead to spread of communicable diseases due to contact and interaction among the labourer and the local community. Moreover, lack of proper sanitation or waste management facilities may also result in outbreak and transmission diseases. The in-migration will also result in increased pressure on basic facilities such as water etc. Such pressure and demand may lead to inflation and increased prices of food items and basic commodities. As this impact is restricted to the construction phase the impact, magnitude is assessed as minor. However, post implementation of mitigation measures the impact significance is assessed to be negligible.
- **Impact on landholding and agricultural income:** As reported during the consultation, due to lack of irrigation facilities and dependence on rainfall, a considerable section of the working population, working as agricultural labourers in the study area has reduced. Reportedly, none of the land owners consulted and the local community in the area practice sharecropping. Majority of the households are working as other workers and cultivators. Therefore, sale of land is not expected to have significant impact on the agriculture labourers. The impact significance is envisaged to be minor, however, post implementation of mitigation measures the impact significance is assessed as negligible to minor.
- **Impact on employment opportunities:** The construction phase activities of the project including construction of access road, civil works, foundation activities, site clearance and security will involve semi-skilled and unskilled workers. According to the information available, the preference will be given to the local workers to be employed as a contractual workforce. It is understood that the establishment of the solar and wind power project in the area has resulted in a shift of preferences of the local community from agriculture and livestock rearing for income. With the locals, preferring to be employed by the solar & wind power projects during the construction and operation phase, as drivers and security personnel. The local community is likely to benefit from the economic opportunities to be created from civil works during construction phase including, self-employment options for individuals possessing vocational or technical training skills like electricians, welders, fitters etc; and, contracting opportunities for locals possessing tractors, dumper trucks or other vehicles which would be needed to carry away excavated soil and other material. The significance of the impact is assessed as positive.
- **Labour rights and welfare:** The projects will employ skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, across the project lifecycle, which will include contractual and regular employees and local and migrant workers. The regular skilled workers are likely to be comprised of migrant workers, from

different districts and states in the country, depending upon the need for technical expertise. The overall impact significance of the labour rights and welfare during the operation phase is assessed as minor.

E.6.1.3 Ecological impacts:

- **Vegetation Clearance:** For various activities such as excavation for the erection of WTGs and construction of ancillary facilities, construction of solar plant infrastructure, storage yards, access/internal roads, will cause loss of habitat and loss of connectivity of wildlife.
- **Laying of Approach Roads:** Approach roads are constructed to connect the WTGs and Solar project with the main access roads in the area. These are used during construction phase as well as in operational phase for maintenance activities. Following ecological concerns should be considered during the construction of approach roads.
 - Vegetation loss, Habitat continuity
 - Roadkills
 - Habitat disturbance

E.6.2 Operational Phase

Following are the key impacts identified during the operational phase:

- **Soil Environment:** During operation phase, the waste generated from Project can include domestic solid wastes at SCADA building and substation and hazardous wastes like waste oil from DG sets and transformers, and oil containing jutes and rags. The quantity of hazardous waste generated will be much lesser than the quantity generated during the construction stage. The hazardous waste generated will be disposed through approved vendors. During operation phase, the quantity of municipal waste and hazardous waste generated is less and probability of the hazardous waste generation is only during maintenance work and therefore occasional. The waste generated would be routed through proper collection and containment. The significance of impact has been assessed as negligible;
- **Water Environment:** During O&M phase, water will be primarily required at the solar plant for module cleaning. The Project intends to implement both dry cleaning and wet module cleaning at site. Reportedly, there will be 24 module cleaning cycles per year comprising of 16 cycles of dry cleaning and 8 cycles of wet cleaning (2 dry cleaning followed by 1 wet cleaning). Water for operation phase will be sourced from IGNP canal. As per secondary research it is understood that the Indira Gandhi Nahar Department has reserved 0.87 MAF (1200 cusec) of water for drinking, energy projects, and other industries. AGEL has already received access to its other project (700 MW Hybrid power project) proposed in the same region. The impact significance therefore assessed to be minor;
- **Water quality:** During operation phase, wastewater generation is expected to be from solar module cleaning. Additionally, sewage would be generated from substation and SCADA building, these will be of almost negligible quantity. Therefore, the receptor/resource sensitivity, which may be the groundwater and nearby surface water body, is assessed as low and impact magnitude is assessed to be medium. Post implementation of mitigation measures the impact significance is assessed to be negligible;
- **Noise generation:** There will be no noise generated from the solar power plant during operation phase. However, the emanation of noise from the operation of WTGs is of the following two types: (a) mechanical noise, from interaction of turbine components; and (b) aerodynamic noise, produced by the flow of air over blades. Mechanical sounds originate from the relative motion of mechanical components and the dynamic response among them.

During daytime overall noise levels (background + predicted) due to operation of WTGs at all receptors are within the applicable noise standards except for one receptor. However, during night time the impact magnitude of predicted noise levels due to the operation of WTGs at all identified receptors were found to be exceeding the baseline requirements;

- **Shadow Flickering:** Given the guidelines of 30 hours or less per year is considered to be acceptable, the operation of the wind farm theoretically results in shadow flicker impacts that could be considered as significant for the purposes of this study. The results show that theoretical shadow flickers impact in the real case scenario occur at one shadow receptor ranging between 60 hr/yr and 120 hr/yr i.e. receptor ID: K with maximum of 98:49 hr/year;
- **Economy and Employment:** Depending upon the skill requirement, the local community should be given preference for employment, especially in semi-skilled and unskilled work. Especially as a security personnel for WTGs. The sourcing of local labour wherever possible should be made obligatory for the sub-contractors and in all major procurement activities; and
- **Hazards associated with Turbine Blades and Transmission Line Infrastructure:** The entire landscape of the Project site harbours several threatened bird species. Furthermore, 13 species protected under Schedule I of Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 have been reported from this landscape. Following impacts have been identified to these faunal species present in the landscape:
 - Electrical hazards to birds; and
 - Risk of collision with transmission lines.
 - Collision risk to bird and bat species

E.6.3 Cumulative Impacts

During ERM site visit and based on discussion with site representative, the following projects were observed to be operational within 10 km of the proposed 390 MW hybrid Project.

- A 50.4 MW wind power plant developed by Suzlon and owned by Orange Renewable Power Private Limited located approximately 4 km from the proposed site;
- A 100 MW wind power project developed by Siemens Gamesa and owned by National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) located within 5 km of the proposed project;
- A 450 MW wind power plant developed and owned by Caparo Energy (India) Ltd. at Madasar and Lakhasar village located approximately 9 km southwest of the project site.

The cumulative impact significance will not go beyond moderate for environmental and social impacts since hybrid power projects are projects with very low dependence on natural resources and are being developed to enhance the renewable energy sources in the country. Maximum dependence and impacts of solar and wind power projects on natural resources and the ambient environment are during the construction phase, which lasts for a short duration. As for ecology impacts, the only real matter of concern is that the Project site falls inside the Central Asian and West Asian-East African Flyways and supports the turnover high numbers of migratory birds in winter. The Project site is situated immediate south of GIB habitat and there is a likelihood of the movement of GIB and Vultures inside the Project site. The existing windfarms and some future projects coming in this landscape may lead to an increased risk to these avifaunal species. Also siting of wind and solar parks in the natural habitats thereby affecting the thorny scrub vegetation and grasslands.

E.7 Key Mitigation Measures Identified

Following are the key mitigation measure identified for the Project:

- Ensure hazardous waste containers are properly labelled and stored onsite provided with impervious surface, shed and secondary containment system awaiting handling and disposal by

- an authorised vendor (authorised by the GPCB and as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended.);
- The construction contractor should ensure daily collection and periodic (weekly) disposal of construction waste generated debris, concrete, metal cuttings wastes as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management rules 2016;
 - Spill, leakage and clearance plan to be adopted for immediate cleaning of spills and leaks;
 - Use of licensed contractors for management and disposal of waste and sludge;
 - Labourers will be given training towards proactive use of designated areas/bins for waste disposal and encouraged for use of toilets. Open defecation and random disposal of sewage will be strictly restricted.
 - Prepare and implement water conservation scheme e.g., rainwater harvesting at the project site. A regular inspection for identification of water leakage and preventing water wastage.
 - For construction uses, the low quality water will be blended with fresh water. Construction Labour deputed onsite to be sensitized about water conservation and encouraged for optimal use of water;
 - All workers (regular and contracted) should be provided with training on Health and Safety policies in place with appropriate refresher courses throughout the life cycle of the Project;
 - As part of the stakeholder engagement and information disclosure process, the community shall be provided with an understanding of the activities to be undertaken and the precautions taken for safety. Establish a grievance redressal mechanism in place, to allow for the employees and workers to report any concern or grievance related to work activities;
 - Project should ensure a monthly monitoring and regular auditing mechanism for monitoring the sub-contractors and suppliers with respect to compliance to the applicable reference framework, in terms of resources, migrant workers, child labour and forced labour, health and safety, payment of wages etc.;
 - Depending upon the skill requirement, the local community should be given preference for employment, especially in semi-skilled and unskilled work;
 - Contracting opportunities for locals possessing tractors, dumper trucks or other vehicles which would be needed to carry away excavated soil and other material. Creation of indirect employment for local community through establishing small shops like tea stalls, supply of intermediate raw materials, repair outlets, hardware stores etc.;
 - Measure to reduce the risk of prevalence of diseases should be developed, including screening of workers, undertaking health awareness amongst the workers, implementation of vector control programs, avoiding the presence of unsanitary conditions and better facilities in the project site, such as safe drinking water, proper waste collection and disposal etc.;
 - Revegetation with native species of the cleared vegetation at shall be undertaken in order to provide a vegetation cover for the movement of smaller mammals;
 - Unnecessary disturbance of neighbouring vegetation due to off-road vehicular movement, fuelwood procurement, needless expansion of labour camp and destruction of floral resources should be prohibited;
 - The construction of approach roads for the Project should be carried out in a phased manner by focusing on clusters of WTGs at a given time to allow impacted fauna to adjust to the disturbed areas;
 - When grasses or small shrubs are removed for access road construction, replanting of native species should be implemented after the construction phase Residual impact significance;

- Construction and transportation activities must be avoided at night (6:00 pm to 6:00 am), if possible. In case nighttime construction and transportation activities cannot be avoided, the following measures must be taken;
- A detailed and long term monitoring of bird and bat species (covering migratory as well as breeding season) within the Project study area should be undertaken for at least two years which may help understand the presence of threatened species inside the Project area and their movement. This will further help in assessing the site specific impacts and updating the mitigations measures;
- A minimum distance of 1000 m is recommended between turbines and habitats visited by bird species of conservation significance. It includes resting/roosting and feeding sites;
- Formulation of a traffic management plan for night time equipment transportation to avoid any potential accidents during night travel and ensure community health and safety while using village roads and state highways;
- Areas, where construction activities are being undertaken, shall be properly lighted, so as to ensure occupational health & safety and avoid any potential accident/incidents that could harm the Project workers;
- Cattle Carcass Management should be implemented as a precautionary measure for vulture presence in the area;
- Bird carcass monitoring should be commissioned in operation and maintenance phase, in which all bird carcasses found in the wind farm should be recorded and photographed with details about the distance from the closest wind turbine generator and the name of the wind turbine generator for at least two years; and
- Periodic bird mortality counts should be undertaken for the first two years of the wind farm operation to determine if there is any risk of CR and EN and migratory bird species collision from the wind farm. The mitigation measures should be revised based on the results of the monitoring.

E.8 Conclusion

The proposed project is a green energy project that will comprise of 46 operating WTGs and 1,216,180 solar PV modules to generate 390 MW power through wind and solar energy. Impacts due to proposed power project are short term, generally limited to construction phase and operation phase have negligible to critical environmental, ecological and social impacts. The Project and its key components such as access road, project office building, and transmission lines are likely to have potential environmental impacts on baseline parameters such as land use, water, ambient air quality, noise quality in the immediate vicinity of Project during the construction phase. The project is also likely have potential impact on water during operation phase due to cleaning of modules. Additionally, there will be impact due to noise and shadow flickers effect on the receptors present within the proposed Project area. Critically endangered species have been identified in the region. A detailed Critical Habitat Assessment supported by long term bird and bat monitoring of wind farm along with the transmission line alignment will be required to ascertain what level of mitigation measures will be required. The social impacts from the project are assessed to be generally beneficial in terms of local employment and overall local area development.

It is important for AGE(18)L to implement the suggested mitigation measure to minimize the impacts over the environment, social and ecological resources in order to mitigate overall impact significance.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and specific management plans describes mitigation measures for impacts specific to project activities and also discuss implementation mechanism. To conclude, the implementation of ESMP will help AGE(18)L in complying with national/ state regulatory framework as well as to meet IFC / EDF reference framework requirements.

ERM has over 160 offices across the following countries and territories worldwide

Argentina	New Zealand
Australia	Panama
Belgium	Peru
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Portugal
China	Puerto Rico
Colombia	Romania
France	Russia
Germany	Singapore
Hong Kong	South Africa
Hungary	South Korea
India	Spain
Indonesia	Sweden
Ireland	Taiwan
Italy	Thailand
Japan	UAE
Kazakhstan	UK
Kenya	US
Malaysia	Vietnam
Mexico	
The Netherlands	

ERM India Private Limited

Building 10B
3rd Floor, DLF Cyber City
Gurgaon, NCR – 122002

Tel: 91 124 417 0300

www.erm.com