DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY
(Erstwhile: DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST)

Administrative Office Building
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EG/WK/4751/Part (Comp. 1)/ 286 Dated: 20/04/2023

To,
The Deputy Director General of Forests (C),
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,
Integrated Regional Office,
Gandhinagar, A wing-407 & 409,
Aranya Bhavan Near CH-3 Circle,
Sector 10 A, Gandhinagar -382010
Email : ecompliance-guj@gov.in

Sub: "Development of 7 Integrated facilities (Stage I) within the existing Kandla Port Trust limit at District Kutch (Gujarat) by M/s Kandla Port Trust Limited" – Environmental & CRZ Clearance – **Pointwise Compliances of the conditions stipulated in the EC&CRZ Clearance and Monitoring Report in Datasheet reg.**

Ref.:
1) MoEF&CC, GoI letter F. No. 11-82/2011-IA.III dated 19/12/2016
2) Ministry's letter vide F.No. 6-1/2017 (ENV) dated 1/5/2017.
3) KPT letter no. EG/WK/4751/Part (Compliance)/77 dated 3/6/2017.
4) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751/part(Compliance)/610 dated 13/12/2017- Submission of Six Monthly Compliance Report (June, 2017 to Nov., 2017).
5) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Compliance)/315 dated 14(21)/6/2018- Submission of Six Monthly Compliance Report (Dec, 2017 to May, 2018).
6) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Compliance)/115 dated 30(2)/3(4)/2019- Submission of Six Monthly Compliance Report (up to March, 2019).
7) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Compliance 1)/155 dated 14/11/2019- Submission of Compliance Report (up to October, 2019).
8) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Compliance 1) dated 29/12/2020- Submission of Compliance Report (up to November, 2020).
9) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Comp. 1)/95 dated 07/10/2021- Submission of Compliance Report (up to May, 2021).
10) DPA letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Comp. 1)/221 dated 30/01/2023- Submission of Compliance Report (up to May, 2022).

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer above cited references for the said subject.

In this regard, it is to state that, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), GoI vide F. No. 11-82/2011-IA.III dated 19/12/2016 has accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance for the 7 project activities of Deendayal Port Authority.

.....cont...

Subsequently, DPA vide above referred letter dated 3/6/2017 had submitted details/information (including point-wise compliance of stipulated conditions & duly filled in data sheet) asked by the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Bhopal in connection with the EC & CRZ Clearance granted by the MoEF&CC, GoI dated 19/12/2016 for the subject mentioned above. Further, DPA vide above referred letters had submitted compliance report of stipulated conditions.

Now, as directed in above referred letter dated 1/5/2017 of the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Bhopal, please find enclosed herewith compliance report of stipulated conditions mentioned in the EC & CRZ Clearance granted by the MoEF&CC, GoI dated 19/12/2016 **(Annexure 1)** & Monitoring Report in Data Sheet **(Annexure 2)** (for the period up to November, 2022) for kind information and record please.

Further, as per the MoEF&CC, Notification S.O.5845 (E) dated 26.11.2018, stated that "**In the said notification, in paragraph 10, in sub-paragraph (ii), for the words "hard and soft copies" the words "soft copy" shall be substituted**". Accordingly, we are submitting herewith soft copy of the same in CD as well as through e-mail in ID rowz.bpl-mef@nic.in & eccompliance-guj@gov.in.

This has the approval of Chief Engineer, Deendayal Port Authority.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: As above

Manager (Env.)
Deendayal Port Authority

Copy along with point wise compliance of stipulated conditions, to:

1) Shri Amardeep Raju,
Scientist E, Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change,
& Member Secretary (EAC-Infra.1),
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
3rd Floor, Vayu Wing, Jor Bagh Road,
Aliganj,
New Delhi- 110 003;
E-mail:ad.raju@nic.in

2) Shri Prasoon Gargava,
Scientist E &Regional Director,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan,
Opp. VMC Ward Office No.10,
Subhanpura,
Vadodara – 390 023.
Email Id.Prasoon.cpcb@nic.in

3) The Unit Head,
Kachchh,
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Paryavaran Bhavan,
Sector 10A,
Gandhinagar- 382 010.
Email-kut-uh-gpcb@gujarat.gov.in

4) The Regional Officer,
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Regional Office (East Kutch)
Administrative Office Building,
Deendayal Port Authority,
Gandhidham 370201
Email Id. ro-gpcb-kute@gujarat.gov.in

Annexure -I

Annexure 1

CURRENT STATUS OF WORK (up to November, 2022)

Subject: Development of 7 integrated facilities (Stage I) within existing Deendayal Authority at Kandla.

Reference: Environmental and CRZ Clearance granted by MoEF&CC, GoI vide letter F. No. 11-82/2011-IA-III dated 19/12/2016.

Name of Project	Status
1. Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode (jetty: 300m x 15m, approach 450 m X 10 m, back up area 5.5 HA, capacity – 3.39 MMTPA, capital dredging 1,73,660 m^3 maintenance dredging 1,56,294 m^3 (Estimated cost: 276.53 Cr.).	The Concession Agreement was executed between DPA and M/s KOTPL on 16/11/2013 to implement the project on Built, Transfer & Operate (BOT- PPP) Basis by M/s KOTPL. The award of concession was issued on 11/12/2020 to M/s KOTPL by DPA. **The Project is under construction phase.**
2. Multipurpose Cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis (T shape jetty 600m X 80 m Capacity 18MMTPA, back up area 101 Ha capital dredging 1,26,57,175 m3 maintenance dredging 18,98,576. 25 m^3 Estimated cost: 1686.66 Cr.	The Board of DPA approved the Feasibility Report in its meeting on 19.02.2021. The MoPSW,GoI vide communication dated 21/10/2022 has conveyed approval granted by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs to the project. Accordingly, DPA already invited RFQ and RFP which is currently under bidding stage **No construction activity has started yet.**
3. Up gradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basis at Kandla capacity 3.33 MMTA back-up area 5 Ha, Estimated cost: 109.59 Cr.	The up-gradation work was completed.
4. Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH 8 A near Nakti Bridge (crossing of NH 8 A Estimated cost: 32.17 Cr.	**Construction activity has not yet started.**
5. Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port (Berth 7 and 8 capacity 7.35 MMTPA estimated cost 80.61 Cr.	Mechanization work already completed.
6. Strengthening of Oil jetty 1 (Estimated cost: 7.5 Cr.	The strengthening work completed.
7. Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port Estimated cost: 11.5 Cr.	The modification & strengthening work completed.

Out of a total of 7 project activities, construction activities of 4 projects (i.e. Sr. No. 3, 5, 6 & 7 mentioned in the EC & CRZ Clearance) have already been completed. Whereas construction activity of the project at Sr. No. 2 & 4 have not yet started.

For the current compliance period up to November, 2022, construction activity related to project No. 1 is ongoing. The compliance report submitted by the Concessionaire M/s KOTPL is attached herewith as Annexure A.

COMPLIANCE REPORT (for the period up to November, 2022)

Subject: Compliance of conditions stipulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), GoI in Environmental & CRZ Clearance granted for "**Development of 7 integrated facilities (Stage I) within existing Deendayal Authority at Kandla**".

Reference: Environmental and CRZ Clearance granted by MoEF&CC, GoI vide letter F. No. 11-82/2011-IA-III dated 19/12/2016.

Sr. No	EC Conditions	Compliance status
	A. Specific conditions	
I.	Construction activity shall be carried out strictly according to the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011. No construction work other than those permitted in Costal Regulation Notification shall be carried out in coastal regulation zone area.	a) For Project at Sr. No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**. b) Further, w.r.t. project at Sr. No. 2 & 4 (construction not yet started), it is assured that no activity other than those permissible in Coastal Regulation Notification shall be carried out in the CRZ area.
II.	The Project Proponent shall ensure that there shall be no damage to the existing mangrove patches near site and also ensure the free flow of water to avoid damage to the mangroves.	a) For Project at Sr. No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) Further, w.r.t. project at sr.no. 2 & 4 (construction not yet started), it is assured that due care shall be taken to protect existing mangrove patches near the site and also the free flow of water to avoid damage to the mangroves.
III.	The Project Proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) Further, w.r.t. project at sr.no. 2 & 4 (construction not yet started), it is assured that no creeks or rivers shall be blocked due to any activities at the project site, and the free flow of water shall be maintained.
IV.	Shoreline should not be disturbed due to dumping. Periodical study on shore line changes shall be conducted and mitigation carried out, if necessary. The	Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile, Deendayal Port Trust) vide Work order no. EG/WK/4751/Part (EC–Shoreline study)/98 dated 12/10/2021 had appointed NCSCM,

	detail shall be submitted along with the six monthly monitoring report.	Chennai for carrying out the work "**Shoreline Change Study for Deendayal Port Trust, Kandla, Kachchh District, Gujarat, to Study the Effect of Dumping, if any**". The study is completed and the final report submitted by NCSCM, Chennai has already been communicated to the MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar with six monthly compliance report submitted vide letter dated 30/1/2023.
V.	The foreshore facilities shall be set up in the stable / low or medium eroding site as demarcated in the shoreline change map by NCSCM. Further, NCSCM shall be authorized to monitor the project during construction and operation phases so as to ensure that the foreshore facilities cause minimum or no impact to the geomorphological systems.	Necessary CRZ recommendation from the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority had already been obtained for establishment of 7 project facilities dated 1/7/2015 **(Copy submitted along with earlier compliance report submitted)** and accordingly, the MoEF&CC, GoI had accorded EC & CRZ Clearance dated 19/12/2016 for the proposed 7 project facilities. Further, DPA has already given assurance in the earlier compliance report submitted regarding authorizing NCSCM.
VI.	The PP should take measures to ensure that construction materials / debris (Mortar, cementing materials etc.) do not fall into the water. Construction materials including labour camps should be located at adequate distance from CRZ areas.	a) No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**. b) Further, w.r.t. project at sr.no. 2 & 4 (construction not yet started), it is assured that, the construction activities shall be carried out, with due care so that construction material /debris do not fall into the water. Further, it is also assured that, construction materials including labour camps will be located outside CRZ areas.
VII.	Dredged materials should be analyzed for presence of contaminants and also to decide the disposal options. Monitoring of dredging activities should be conducted and the findings should be shared with the Gujarat SPCB and regional office of the ministry.	Dredged Material will be disposed of at designated location as identified by the CWPRS, Pune. DPA assigned work to M/s GUIDE, Bhuj for analysis of dredged material since the year 2017 and the reports are being submitted from time to time along with compliance reports submitted. The second season report submitted by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj for the period 2021-2022 is attached herewith as **Annexure- B.**
VIII.	PP in consultation with GCZMA should	DPA has already informed in the earlier

	prepare a regional strategic Impact Assessment Report with a special focus on region where the PP started construction without permission. The cost towards the study should be borne by the PP.	compliance report submitted regarding the appointment of M/s Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj (work order dated 1/9/2017) for preparation of Regional Strategic Impact Assessment Report and status of approval from GCZMA for approval of Terms of Reference for preparation of RSIA Report. The revised ToR has been approved by GCZMA in the 61st Meeting held on 20/06/2022 and Formal approval letter in this regard has been issued by the Director (Environment) & MS, GCZMA vide letter dated 13/10/2022 **(Copy – Annexure C).** The RSIA Report is under finalization by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj as per approved TOR issued by the GCZMA. DPA will submit RSIA Report to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI and to the GCZMA, after receipt of the same from M/s GUIDE, Bhuj.
IX.	A comprehensive and integrated conservation plan including detailed Bathymetry Study and protection of Creeks / Mangrove area including buffer zone, mapping of coordinates, running length, HTL, CRZ boundary should be put in place. The plan should take note of all the conditions of approvals granted to all the project Proponents in this area, and the reported cases of disappearance of Mangroves near project site. The preservation of entire area to maintain the fragile ecological conditions should be a part of the plan in relation to the creek and Mangrove conservation.	The final report submitted by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj (vide letter dated 21/5/2018) had already been communicated to the MoEF&CC, GoI, Bhopal & copy to the MoEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi, along with six monthly compliance report submitted vide letter dated 21/06/2018.
X.	The commitments made during the Public Hearing and recorded in the minutes shall be complied with letter and spirit. A hard copy of the action taken shall be submitted to the	The commitments made during the Public Hearing are being complied with letter & spirit. In this regard, the details of CSR Activities implemented as well as proposed are enclosed herewith as **Annexure D.**

	ministry.	
XI.	All the conditions stipulated in the earlier clearance including the recommendations of Environment Management Plan, Disaster Management Plan shall be strictly complied with.	a) DPA has already taken necessary steps for compliance with all the conditions stipulated in the earlier clearance, including the recommendations of the Environment Management Plan, Disaster Management Plan. DPA already has an updated Disaster Management Plan. Further, DPA appointed M/s Detox Corporation, Surat (NABL Accredited laboratory) for regular Monitoring of environmental parameters since the year 2016. The work is in progress & DPA submitted monitoring data regularly to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports submitted. The Environmental Monitoring Reports, as submitted by M/s Detox Corporation, is enclosed herewith as **Annexure E**. b) Further, w.r.t. Project at Sr.No.1, kindly refer to the Monitoring reports submitted by M/s KOTPL along with compliance report placed at **Annexure A**.
XII.	Disposal sites for excavated materials should be so designed that the revised land use after dumping and changes in the land use pattern do not interfere with the natural drainage.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**. b) For the remaining projects Sr.No 2 & 4 (construction not yet started), it is assured that the land use pattern will not interfere with the natural drainage.
XIII.	PP shall install a continuous automatic ambient air quality monitoring system (24 x 7) for all relevant parameters at two locations to monitor the ambient air quality status of the project area. Data should be transferred online to CPCB and SPCB websites.	a) For regular monitoring of Air quality and other environmental parameters, DPA appointed M/s Detox Corporation, Surat (NABL Accredited laboratory) since the year 2016. The work is in progress & DPA submitted monitoring data regularly to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports submitted from time to time.

		The Environmental Monitoring Reports, as submitted by M/s Detox Corporation, is enclosed herewith as **Annexure E.** DPA has already initiated the action for inviting the tenders for carrying out online ambient air quality monitoring system (24 X 7). b) Further, w.r.t. Project at Sr.No.1, kindly refer to the Monitoring reports submitted by M/s KOTPL along with compliance report placed at **Annexure A**.
XIV.	The ground water shall not be tapped within the CRZ areas by the PP to meet with the water requirement in any case.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) Further, w.r.t. Project at Sr. no.2 & 4 (construction not yet started), Water requirement will be met through procurement from GWSSB or private tankers. No ground water shall be tapped.
XV.	Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that they confirm to the standards laid down by competent authorities including the state or Central Pollution Control Board and under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) Further, it is also relevant to submit here that, w.r.t. completed projects (modification/ strengthening/ up-gradation of existing facilities), Sewage is being treated in the STP of Kandla (1.5 MLD). The treated sewages from STP of DPA are utilized for plantation / Gardening. DPA has entered into 'Selling Agency' agreement with M/s. MSTC (Govt. of India Entreprise), Vadodara on 04/01/2022 for collection, transporting and disposal of scrap, surplus items, unserviceable equipment etc.
XVI.	All the operational areas will be connected with the network of liquid waste collection corridor comprising of	The 4 projects completed are of modification/strengthening/up-gradation of existing facilities, having already developed

	storm water, oily waste and sewage collection pipelines.	network of storm water drainage & other facilities. Further, oil wastes are being disposed of by selling to the authorized vendor of GPCB/CPCB, as per norms. However, for the operational phase of the ongoing as well as the remaining projects, DPA/BOT operator will provide the necessary facilities.
XVII.	Automatic/Online monitoring system (24 x 7 monitoring devices) for water pollution in respect of flow measurement and relevant pollutants in the treatment system to be installed. The data to be made available to the respective SPCB and in the company's website.	DPA appointed M/s Detox Corporation, Surat (NABL Accredited laboratory) for regular Monitoring of environmental parameters since the year 2016. The work is in progress & DPA submitted monitoring data regularly to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports submitted. The Environmental Monitoring Reports, as submitted by M/s Detox Corporation, is enclosed herewith as **Annexure E.**
XVIII.	Marine ecology shall also be monitored regularly in terms of sea weeds, grasses, mudflats, sand dunes, fisheries, echinoderms, shrimps, turtles, corals, coastal vegetation, mangroves and other marine bio diversity components as part of the management plan. Marine ecology shall be monitored regularly also in terms of all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity.	DPA assigned work to M/s GUIDE, Bhuj, for regular monitoring of Marine Ecology since the year 2017 (From 2017 – 2021), and reports of the same are being submitted regularly to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar as well as to the MoEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi along with compliance reports submitted. The final report for the Holistic Marine Ecological Monitoring for the period up to May 2021 was submitted on 22.05.2021. Copy of the report was communicated vide earlier compliance report submitted vide letter dated 29/6/2021. Further, it is again to submit that DPA issued a work order to M/s GUIDE vide its letter no. EG/WK/ 4751 /Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring) /11 dated 03/05/2021 for Regular monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile Deendayal Port Trust) and continuous Monitoring Program covering all seasons on various aspects of the Coastal Environs for the period 2021-24. The first season report for the year 2022-2023 submitted is attached herewith as **Annexure F.**
XIX.	Measure should be taken to contain, control and recover the accidental spills	DPA already having Oil Spill Contingency Plan. An adequate control measure has already been

	of fuel and cargo handle.	taken to control and recover accidental fuel and cargo handle spills.
XX.	All the mitigation measures submitted in the EIA report shall be prepared in a matrix format and the compliance for each mitigation plan shall be submitted to RO, MoEF&CC along with half yearly compliance report.	Compliance of mitigation measures suggested in the EIA report in the matrix format is attached herewith as **Annexure G.**
XXI.	Ship/barges shall not be allowed to release any oily bilge waste or ballast water in the sea. Any effluent from the jetty which have leachable characteristics shall be segregated and recycled/disposed as per SPCB guideline.	It is assured that Ships/barges shall not be allowed to release any oily bilge waste or ballast water in the sea. It is assured that any effluent from the jetty which has leachable characteristics shall be segregated, treated and recycled/disposed of as per SPCB guidelines. DPA issued a Grant of License/Permission to collect and dispose of "Hazardous Waste/Sludge/ Waste Oil" from Vessels calling at Deendayal Port" through DPA contractors. Further, it is to state that, all ships are required to follow DG Shipping circulars regarding the reception facilities at Swachch Sagar portal.
XXII.	Location of DG sets and other emission generating equipment shall be decided keeping in view the predominant wind direction so that emission do not effect nearby resident areas. Installation and operation of DG Sets shall comply with the guideline of CPCB	a) DG sets will be installed keeping in view the predominant wind direction; as per prescribed guidelines, DG sets shall be used in case of power failure only. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.
XXIII.	All the mechanized handling systems and other associated equipments such as hoppers, belt conveyors, stacker cum reclaimers shall have integrated dust suppression system. Dust suppression system shall be provided at all transfer point.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) Further, w.r.t. Project at Sr.No.2 (construction not yet started), BOT operator will take the necessary step to provide all the mechanised handling systems and other associated equipment, such as hoppers, belt conveyors, and stacker cum reclaimers with integrated dust suppression systems. DPA/BOT operator will provide a Dust suppression system at all transfer points. DPA has already installed

		a water sprinkling system in the Port area for coal handling areas.
XXIV.	No products other than permitted under the CRZ Notification, 2011 shall be stored in the CRZ area.	It is hereby assured that only products permitted under the CRZ Notification, 2011 shall be stored in the CRZ area.
XXV.	It shall be ensured by the Project Proponent that the activities does not cause disturbance to the fishing activity, movement of fishing boats and destruction to mangroves during the construction and operation phase.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) Further, it is assured that, due care is being taken so that the activities do not cause disturbance to the fishing activity, movement of fishing boats and destruction to mangroves.
XXVI.	As proposed, green belt over an area of 36.8 ha shall be developed with at least 10 meter wide green belt on all sides along the periphery of the project area, in downward direction and along road side etc. Selection of plant species shall be as per the CPCB guidelines in consultation with the DFO.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) As already informed, DPA entrusted work of green belt development in and around the Port area to the Forest Department, Gujarat at Rs. 352 lakhs (Area 32 hectares). The work is completed. Further, DPA has appointed the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE) for "Green belt development in Deendayal Port Authority and its Surrounding Areas, Charcoal site' (Phase-I)" vide Work Order No.EG/WK/4757/Part [Greenbelt GUIDE, dated 31st May 2022 **(Annexure H).**
XVII.	Mangrove plantation in an area of 100ha shall be carried out by KPT within 2 years in a time bound manner. Action taken report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC.	DPA had already undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1500 Ha. till date since the year 2005. A statement showing details of the mangrove plantation and the cost incurred is again placed in **Annexure I**. Further, DPA is carrying out an additional mangrove plantation of 100 ha. with the consultation of the Gujarat Ecology Commission vide Work Order No. DD/WK/3050/Pt-I/GIM/PC-44 dated 02/06/2022 (**Annexure J**).
XVIII.	Municipal Solid Waste and Hazardous wastes shall be managed as per Municipal Solid Waste Rule, 2016 and Hazardous Waste Management Rules	Municipal solid waste and hazardous waste management by DPA are undertaken by appointing GPCB authorized vendor per the Municipal solid waste Rule, 2016 and Hazardous waste management Rules, 2016, for further

	2016	treatment.
XXIX.	The project Proponent shall take up and earmark adequate fund for socio-economic development and welfare measure as proposed under the CSR programmed. This shall be taken up on priority.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**. b) The details of the fund earmarked under CSR activities and CSR activities undertaken by DPA to date & proposed activities are placed at **Annexure D.**
XXX.	The Project Proponent shall set up separate Environmental Management Cell for effective implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards under the supervision of a senior executive	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**. b) DPA already has an Environment Management cell. Further, DPA has also appointed an expert agency to provide Environmental Experts from time to time. Recently, DPA appointed M/s Precitech Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Vapi, for three years vide work order dated 5/2/2021 **(Annexure K)**. Further, DPA has appointed a Manager Environment on a contractual basis for 3+2 years. A copy of the office order is attached herewith as **Annexure L**.
XXXI.	The funds earmarked for environmental management plan shall be included in the budget and this shall not be diverted for any other purpose.	a) The allocation made under the "Environmental Services & Clearance of other related Expenditure" scheme during BE 2021-22 is Rs. 266 Lakhs. and BE 2022-2023 is Rs. 345 Lakhs. b) The funds earmarked for EMP by the Concessionaire M/s KOTPL w.r.t. project at Sr.No. 1 are delineated in the compliance report submitted (**Annexure A**).
XXII.	The proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP reports so also during their presentation to the EAC.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**. b) DPA has installed Mist Canon at the Port area to minimize the dust. Further, DPA has already installed continuous sprinkling system in coal stack yard in DPA (40 ha. area) for to prevent dust pollution. Further, to

		control dust pollution in other area, regular sprinkling through tankers on roads and other staking yards is being done. Regular sweeping of spilled cargo from roads is done by parties on regular basis. DPA appointed M/s Detox Corporation, Surat (NABL Accredited laboratory) for regular Monitoring of environmental parameters since the year 2016. DPA submitted monitoring data regularly to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports submitted. The Environmental Monitoring Reports as submitted by M/s Detox Corporation is enclosed herewith as **Annexure E.** For ship waste management, DPA issued Grant of License/Permission to carry out the work of collection and disposal of "Hazardous Waste/Sludge/ Waste Oil" and "Dry Solid Waste (Non- Hazardous)" from Vessels calling at Deendayal Port" through DPA contractors. Further, it is to state that, all ships are required to follow DG Shipping circulars regarding the reception facilities at Swachch Sagar portal. DPA assigned work to M/s GUIDE, Bhuj, for regular monitoring of Marine Ecology since the year 2017 (From 2017 – 2021), and reports of the same are being submitted regularly to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar as well as to the MoEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi along with compliance reports submitted. The final report for the Holistic Marine Ecological Monitoring for the period up to May 2021 was submitted on 22.05.2021. Copy of the report was communicated vide earlier compliance report submitted vide letter dated 29/6/2021. Further, it is to submit that DPA issued a work order to M/s GUIDE vide its letter no. EG/WK/ 4751 /Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring) /11 dated 03/05/2021 for Regular monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile Deendayal Port Trust) and continuous Monitoring Program covering all seasons on various aspects of the Coastal Environs for the period 2021-24. The first season report for the year 2022-2023 submitted is attached herewith as **Annexure F**. As already informed, DPA entrusted work of green belt development in and around the Port area to

		the Forest Department, Gujarat at Rs. 352 lakhs (Area 32 hectares). The work is completed. Further, DPA has appointed the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE) for "Green belt development in Deendayal Port Authority and its Surrounding Areas, Charcoal site' (Phase-l)" vide Work Order No.EG/WK/4757/Part [Greenbelt GUIDE, dated 31st May 2022 (**Annexure H**). For dredged material management, DPA assigned work to M/s GUIDE, Bhuj for analysis of dredged material since the year 2017 and the reports are being submitted from time to time along with compliance reports submitted. The Second Season Report submitted by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj for the period 2021-2022 is attached herewith as **Annexure B.** Further, Dredged Material will be disposed of at designated location as identified by the CWPRS, Pune. For energy conservation measures, DPA is already generating 20 MW of Wind energy. In addition to it, DPA has commissioned a 45 kWP Solar Plant at Gandhidham. Further, it is relevant to mention that, two out of four Nos. of Harbour Mobile Crane (HMC) made electric operated. Balance 02 Nos. shall be made electric operated by 2023-2024. Four Nos. of Deisel operated RTGs converted to e-RTGs. Retrofitting of hydrogen fuel cell in Tug Kalinga and Pilot Boat Niharika to be done as a pilot project under the guidance of MoPSW. Also, 14 Nos. of EV cars to be hired in this year and 03 Nos. EV Bus to be procured by the year 2023-24. Further, for Oil Spill Management, DPA is already having Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place and Oil Response System as per the NOS-DCP guidelines.
XXIII.	Company shall prepare operating manual in respect of all activities. It shall cover all safety & environment related issues and system. Measure to be taken for protection. One set of environmental manual shall be made available at the project site. Awareness shall be created at each level of the management. All the schedules and results of environmental monitoring shall be available at the project site	The operating manual plan in respect of all activities has already been communicated along with the compliance report submitted vide letter dated 2/4/2019.

	office.	
XXIV.	Corporate Social Responsibility a. The company shall have a well laid down Environmental Policy approved by the Board of Directors b. The Environmental policy shall prescribe for standard operating process/procedure to bring into focus any infringements / deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms c. The system or Administrative order of the hierarchical company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions shall be furnished. d. To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well laid down system of reporting of non compliances / violations of environmental norms to the board of directors of the company and/or share holders or stake holders at large.	The DPA has an Environmental Policy approved by the Board of Directors. The Environmental policy has already prescribed standard operating processes/procedures, bringing into focus any infringements/deviations/violations of the environmental or forest norms. DPA already has a well-established environmental Cell for ensuring proper checks on non-compliances/violations of Environmental norms. The organogram is attached herewith as **Annexure M**.
B. <u>General Condition</u>		
i.	The Project Authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), State Govt. and any other statutory authority.	a) Point Noted. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.
ii.	Full support shall be extended to the officers of this ministry/regional office at Bhopal by the project Proponent during inspection of the project for monitoring purposes by furnishing full details and action plan including action taken reports. In respect of mitigation measures and other environmental protection activities.	a) Point Noted. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.

iii.	A six monthly monitoring report shall need to be submitted by the project proponents to the regional office of this ministry at Bhopal regarding the implementation of the stipulated conditions.	a) Point Noted. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.
iv	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change or any other competent authority may stipulate any other additional conditions or modify the existing one, if necessary in the interest of environment and the same shall be complied with.	a) Point Noted. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.
v	The ministry reserves the right to revoke this clearance if any of the condition stipulated are not complied with the satisfaction of the ministry	a) Point Noted. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.
vi	In the event of a change in project profile or change in the implementation agency, a fresh reference shall be made to the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	a) Point Noted. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.
vii	The Project Proponents shall inform the regional office as well as the ministry, the date of the financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of Land Development work.	DPA vide letter dated 14/12/2020 w.r.t. project No.1, i.e***. "Development of Oil Jetty to Handle Liquid Cargo and Ship Bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla under PPP Mode"***, has already informed the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Bhopal & copy to MoEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi about the award of the concession granted to the Concessionaire M/s Kandla Oil Terminal Limited dated 11/12/2020, and the project implementation work has commissioned.
viii	A copy of the clearance letter shall be marked to concerned panchayat / local NGO, if any, from whom any suggestion/representation has been made received while processing the proposal	DPA vide letter dated 29/12/2016 had already informed to Conservation Action Trust & Paryavaran Mitra (from whom KPT received the representation during the Public Hearing).
ix	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned State	Point Noted.

	Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industries Centre and Collector's Office / Tehsildar's office for30 days.	
11	The stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1981, the environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification 1994, including the amendments and rules made thereafter.	DPA appointed M/s Detox Corporation, Surat (NABL Accredited laboratory) for regular Monitoring of environmental parameters since the year 2016. The work is in progress & DPA submitted monitoring data regularly to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports submitted. The Environmental Monitoring Reports, as submitted by M/s Detox Corporation, is enclosed herewith as **Annexure E.** For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer monitoring data submitted by M/s KOTPL along with compliance submitted placed at **Annexure A.**
12	All other statutory clearance such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.	DPA/BOT Operator will obtain all other statutory clearance applicable as per the condition stipulated.
13	The project proponent shall advertise in at least two local Newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language informing that the project has been accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the state Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests at http://www.envfor.nic.in. the advertisement should be made within 10 days from the date if receipt of the clearance letter and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office of this Ministry at Bhopal.	Deendayal Port had already given advertisement in two newspapers, i.e., in KUTCHMITRA (Gujarati) & in The Indian Express (Ahmedabad Edition) (English) dated 20/12/2016. Further, DPA forwarded the copies to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar vide letter dated 22/12/2016.
14	This Clearance is subject to final order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India	a) Point Noted.

	in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 460 of 2004 as may be applicable to this project.	b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.**
15	Status of compliance to the various stipulated Environmental conditions and environmental safeguards will be uploaded by the project proponent in its website.	Status of compliance with the various stipulated Environmental conditions being uploaded on the website of DPA. The present compliance report has already been uploaded to the website www.deendayalport.gov.in.
16	Any appeal against this clearance shall be lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.	a) Point Noted. b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A**.
17	A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zilla Parisad / Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions / representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company by the proponent.	DPA vide letter dated 29/12/2016 had already informed to Conservation Action Trust & Paryavaran Mitra (from whom KPT received the representation during the Public Hearing).
18	The Proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated Clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB.	The status of compliance with the various stipulated Environmental conditions is being uploaded on the website of DPA. The present compliance report has already been uploaded to the website www.deenbdayalport.gov.in. Copy of the compliance report has also been marked to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC, GoI, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB.
19	The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form – V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the respective Regional Office of MoEF by e – Mail.	a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at **Annexure A.** b) As informed earlier, out of 7 projects, the projects mentioned at Sr. No. 3, 5, 6 & 7 in the EC Letter dated 19/12/2016 are not new projects (strengthening/ upgradation work). These projects are already covered und er consent to operate granted by the GPCB for the whole DPA area (GPCB ID 28494 –Renewed Consent Order no-AWH-110594 dated issue-8/12/2020- Valid up to 21/7/2025) and for which DPA regularly submitted the Environmental statement in Form V to the GPCB.

		A copy of the last Environmental Statement submitted to the GPCB (the year 2021-22) for the entire DPA area is enclosed herewith as **Annexure N**. Further, DPA also uploaded the said Environmental statement in Form V in the website www.deendayalport.gov.in.

Annexure -A

Kandla Oil Terminal Private Limited

Registered Office: "NEELADRI", 3rd Floor, No. 9, Cenotaph Road, Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.
Tel: +91-44-4590 2222, 4590 2299, Fax: + 91-44-4590 2200, URL : www.imc.net.in CIN: U60200TN2013PTC092551

KRO/KOTPL/17122022 **December 17, 2022**

The Superintending Engineer (Design)
Deendayal Port Authority
Administrative –Office
Gandhidham
Kutch 370 201

Dear Sir,

Sub. : Development of Oil Jetty to handle Liquid Bulk and Ship bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla ("Project").- Half Yearly EC & CRZ Compliance report

The half-yearly compliance reports for the KOTPL project for the period from June 2022 to November 2022 are enclosed. (EC, CRZ & CTE)

We would appreciate your acknowledgment of receipt of these documents.

Yours sincerely,

For Kandla Oil Terminal (P) Limited

17/12/2022.

(Authorized Signatory)

CC: Independent Engineer, IITM

Encls.:

1. EC Compliance report
2. CRZ Compliance report
3. CTE Compliance report
4. Monitoring Data sheet
5. Ambient Air (Six Months)
6. Noise Monitoring (Six Months)
7. Drinking Water Report (Six Months)
8. Construction Activities Photographs

145(PL) 06/01/23

17(D) 06/01/2023

08(D) 06/01/2023

Manager(Env)/Shri Anvesh Done EMC 6/1

SE(EMC) 6/1/23

Kandla Oil Terminal Private Limited

Monitoring Report (Up to November, 2022)
DATA SHEET

Sr. No.	Particulars	Reply
1.	Project type: River valley/ Mining/Industry/ thermal/nuclear/Other (specify)	Development of Oil Jetty to handle Liquid Bulk and Ship bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla
2.	Name of the project	Development of Oil Jetty to handle Liquid Bulk and Ship bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla
3.	Clearance Letter (s). OM no and date	MoEFCC File No. F.No.11-82/2011-IA-III Proposal No. IA/GJ/MIS/28772/2011 Dated 16th May 2016
4.	Location a) District (s) b) State (s)	Location: a) Kutch b) Gujarat
5.	Address for Correspondence a) address of Concerned Project Chief Engineer (with pin code & telephone/telex/fax numbers b) Address of Executive project Engineer/manager/ (with pin code fax numbers)	Regional Head Kandla Regional Office Kutch 370 201 Deputy General Manager Kandla Regional Offic Administrative –Office Gandhidham Kutch 370 201
6.	Salient features a) Of the Project b) Of the Environmental Management Plan	**Jetty : 3.39 MMTPA** **Tank farm : 1,64,500 KL (As Per Concession Agreement)** **Approved Construction Capacity About 1,36,417 KL (As per revised statutory/OISD norms duly approved by the competent Authorities) & Allied Facilities**
7.	Production Details during compliance period and (or) during the previous financial year	Project is under construction stage.
8.	Breakup of the project area a) Submergence area: forest & non-	N/A

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	forest b) Others	
9.	Breakup of the project affected population with enumeration of those loing houses/dwelling units only agricultural land & landless laborer's/artisen a) SC. ST/Adivasis b) Others (please indicate whether these figures arebased on any scientific and systematic survey carried out of only provisional figures, if a survey is carried out give details and years of survey).	Not Applicable
10.	Financial details a) Project cost as originally planned and subsequent revised estimates and the year of prices reference b) Allocation made for environmental management plans with item wise and year wise break-up c) Benefit cost ratio/Internal rate of Return and the year of assessment Whether (c) includes the cost of environmental management plans so far. d) Actual expenditure incurred on the project e) Actual expenditure incurred on the environmental management plans so far.	Estimated Project cost: Rs. 233.50 Cr(Estimated by the Concessioning Authority in RFQ. Revised project cost: Rs.343 Cr. Rs. 10 Lacs Rs.22.04 Cr. (Till November 22) Rs. 7 Lakhs
11.	Forest land requirement a) The status of approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use b) The status of clear felling	Nil N/A. N/A

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	c) The status of compensatory a forestation, if any d) Comments on the viability & sustainability of compensatory a forestation programmed in the light of actual field experience so far	N/A N/A
12.	The status of clear felling in non-forest areas (such as submergence area of reservoir, approach roads), if any with quantitative information.	N/A
13.	Status of construction a) Date of commencement (Actual and/or planned) b) Date of completion (Actual and/or planned)	Project is under construction stage. Award of concession: December, 2020. Construction schedule- 24 months. Planned date of Completion.: 4th week of July 2024
14.	Reasons for the delay if the Project is yet to start	Project is under construction stage and delayed because on Pandemic & Local Hindrances.
15.	Date of site visited a) The dates on which the project was monitored by the regional office on pervious occasion. if any b) The date site visit for this monitoring report	No
16.	Details of the correspondence with project authorities for obtaining action plans/information on status of compliance to safeguard other than the routine letters for logistic support for site visit. (The first monitoring report may contain the details of all the letters issued so far but the later reports may cover only the letters issued subsequently.)	Noted.

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Subject: Point-wise Compliance Status Report for Environmental clearance for Developing integrated facility within the existing Kandla Port at Kandla, Dist: Kutch by M/s. Kandla Port Trust Limited – Reg.

Ref No: - Environmental Clearance vide Letter No- F. No. 11-82/2011-IA III dated 19.12.2016

Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
PART A – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
I	Construction activity shall be carried out strictly according to the provisions of CRZ Notification 2011 No. construction work other than those permitted in coastal Regulation Zone Notification Shall be carried out in Coastal Regulation Zone area	Noted
ii	The project proponent shall ensure that there shall be no damage to the existing mangroves patches near site and also ensure the free flow of water to avoid damage to the mangroves.	Noted
iii	The project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site, and free flow of water is maintained.	Noted
iv	The shoreline should not be disturbed due to dumping. Periodical study on shoreline changes shall be conducted, and mitigation carried out, if necessary. The details shall be submitted along with the six-monthly monitoring reports.	No shoreline is disturbed.
v	The foreshore facilities shall be set up in the stable/low or medium eroding site as demarcated in the shoreline change map by NCSCM. Further, NCSCM shall be authorized to	Noted

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Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	monitor the project during the construction and operation phases so as to ensure that the foreshore facilities cause minimum or no impact to the geomorphological systems.	
vi	The PP should take measures to ensure that construction materials/debris (mortar, cementing material, etc.) do not fall in the water. Construction material including labour camps should be located at adequate distance form CRZ areas.	Noted.
vii	Dredged materials should be analyzed for the presence of contaminants and also to decide the disposal options. Monitoring of dredging activities should be conducted, and the findings should be shared with the Gujarat SPCB and the Regional office of the Ministry.	No dredging activity carried out till date.
viii	PP in consultation with GCZMA should prepare a regional strategic impact assessment report with a special focus on the region where the PP started construction without permission. The cost towards this study should be borne by the PP	Noted
ix	A comprehensive and integrated conservation plan including a detailed bathymetry study and protection of creeks/mangrove area including buffer zone, mapping of coordinates, running length, HTL, and CRZ boundary should be put in the palace. The plan should take note of all the conditions of approvals granted to all the project proponents in this area, and the reported cases of the disappearance of mangroves	DPA appointed Gujrat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj for the said work.

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Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	near the project site. The preservation of the entire area to maintain the fragile ecological conditions should be a part of the plan in relation to the creek and mangrove conservation.	
x	The commitments made during the Public Hearing and recorded in the minutes shall comply with by letter and spirit. A hard copy of the action taken shall be submitted to the ministry.	Not Applicable
xi	All the conditions stipulated in the earlier clearance including the recommendations of the Environment Management Plan, and Disaster Management Plan shall be strictly complied with.	Noted
xii	Disposal sites for excavated material should be so designed that the revised land use after dumping and changes in the land use pattern does not interfere with the natural drainage.	Noted
xiii	PP shall install a continuous automatic ambient air quality monitoring system (24x7) for all relevant parameters at two locations to monitor the ambient air quality status of the project area. Data should be transferred online to CPCB and SPCB websites.	We are conducting AAQ monitoring as per CPCB guidelines and are attached as **Annexure**.
xiv	The groundwater shall not be tapped within the CRZ areas by the PP to meet the water requirement in any case.	Noted
xv	Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that they conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central	The project is under the construction stage.

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Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	
xvi	All the operational areas will be connected with the network of liquid waste collection corridors comprising of stormwater, oily waste and sewage collection pipelines.	The project is under the construction stage.
xvii	Automatic /online monitoring system (24x7) monitoring devices) for water pollution in respect of flow measurement and relevant pollutants in the treatment system to be installed. The data to be made available to the respective SPCB and in the Company's website.	Not Applicable
xviii	Marine ecology shall be monitored regularly also in terms of seaweeds, sea grasses, mudflats, sand dunes, fisheries, echinoderms, shrimps, turtles, corals, coastal vegetation, mangroves and other marine biodiversity components as part of the management plan. Marine ecology shall be monitored regularly also in terms of all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity.	DPA appointed the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj for Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in May 2017. Present work was assigned by DPT for 2021-2024.
xix	Measures should be taken to contain, control and recover the accidental spills of fuel and cargo handle.	Noted
xx	All the mitigation measures submitted in the EIA report shall be prepared in a matrix format and the compliance for each mitigation plan shall be submitted to the RO, MoEF&CC along with half yearly compliance report.	Noted

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Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
xxi	Ships/barges shall not be allowed to release any oily bilge waste or ballast water in the sea. Any effluents from the Jetty which have leachable characteristics shall be segregated and recycled/disposed of as per SPCB guidelines.	The project is under the construction stage.
xxii	The location of DG sets and other emission-generating equipment shall be decided keeping in view the predominant wind direction so that emissions do not affect nearby residential areas. Installation and operation of DG sets shall comply with the guidelines of CPCB.	Not Applicable
xxiii	All the mechanized handling systems and other associated equipment such as hoppers, belt conveyors, stackers cum reclaimers shall have integrated dust suppression systems. Dust suppression systems shall be provided at all transfer points.	Not applicable as this project is for the handling of liquid cargo.
xxiv	No product other than permitted under the CRZ notification, 2011 shall be stored in the CRZ area.	Noted.
xxv	It shall be ensured by the Project Proponent that the activities do not cause disturbance to the fishing activity, movements of fishing boats and destruction of mangroves during the construction and operation phase.	Noted.
xxvi	As proposed, a green belt over an area of 36.8 ha shall be developed with at least 10-meter-wide green belt on all sides along the periphery of the project area, in the downward direction, and along roadsides etc. Selection of plant species shall be as per the CPCB guidelines in	Noted.

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Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	consultation with the DFO.	
xxvii	Mangrove plantation in an area of 100 ha. shall be carried out by KPT within 2 years in a time bound manner. Action taken report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of MoEF &CC.	Not Applicable
xxviii	Municipal solid wastes and hazardous wastes shall be managed as per the Municipal Solid Waste Rule, 2016 and Hazardous Waste Management Rule, 2016.	Noted.
xxix	The Project Proponent shall take up and earmark adequate funds for socio-economic development and welfare measures as proposed under the CSR program. This shall be taken up on priority.	Noted.
xxx	The project proponent shall set up a separate environmental management cell for the effective implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards under the supervision of a Senior Executive.	Noted.
xxxi	The funds earmarked for the environment management plan shall be included in the budget, and this shall not be diverted for any other purposes.	Noted.
xxxii	The proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and also during their presentation to the EAC.	Noted.
xxxiii	The company shall prepare an operating manual in respect of all activities. It shall cover all safety & environmental related issues and systems. Measures to be taken for protection. One set of the environmental manual shall	Noted.

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Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	be made available at the project site. Awareness shall be created at each level of management. All the schedules and results of environmental monitoring shall be available at the project site office.	
xxxiv	Corporate Social Responsibility.	
a.	The Company shall have a well-laid-down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Noted.
b.	The Environment Policy shall prescribe for standard operating processes/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/ deviation/violations of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	Noted.
c.	The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions shall be furnished.	Noted.
d.	To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well-laid-down system of reporting of non-compliances/ violations of environmental norms to the board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.	Noted.
B.	**GENERAL CONDITIONS:**	
(i)	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), State Government and any other statutory authority.	Noted.
(ii)	Full support shall be extended to the officers of this Ministry/ Regional Office at Bhopal by the	Noted.

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Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	project proponent during the inspection of the project for monitoring purposes by furnishing full details and an action plan including action is taken reports in respect of mitigation measures and other environmental protection activities.	
(iii)	A six-Monthly monitoring report shall need to be submitted by the project proponents to the Regional Office of this Ministry at Bhopal regarding the implementation of the stipulated conditions.	Noted.
(iv)	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or any other competent authority may stipulate any additional conditions or modify the existing ones, if necessary, in the interest of the environment and the same shall be complied with.	Noted.
(v)	The Ministry reserves the right to revoke this clearance if any of the conditions stipulated have not complied with the satisfaction of the Ministry.	Noted.
(vi)	In the event of a change in the project profile or change in the implementation agency, a fresh reference shall be made to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	Noted.
(vii)	The project proponents shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, of the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.	Noted.
(viii)	A copy of the clearance letter	Complied

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. KANDLA

Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	shall be marked to the concerned Panchayat/local NGO, if any, from whom any suggestion/ representation has been made or received while processing the proposal.	
(ix)	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industries centre and Collector's Office/Tehsildar's office for 30 days.	Complied.
11	These stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and EIA Notification 1994, including the amendments and rules made thereafter.	Noted.
12	All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.	Till date no tank farm construction activity has been started.
13	The project proponent shall advertise in at least two local Newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language	Complied

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. KANDLA

Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	informing that the project has been accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at http://www.envfor.nic.in. The advertisement should be made within Seven days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional office of this Ministry at Bhopal.	
14	This Clearance is subject to a final order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 460 of 2004 as may be applicable to this product.	Noted.
15	The status of compliance with the various stipulated environmental conditions and environmental safeguards will be uploaded by the project proponent on its website.	Noted.
16	Any appeal against this Clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.	Noted.
17	A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to the concerned Panchayat, Zilla Parishad/Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The	Complied.

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. KANDLA

Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company by the proponent.	
18	The proponent shall upload the status of compliance with the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEFCC, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB.	Noted.
19	The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall also be sent to the respective Regional Offices of MoEFCC by e-mail.	Noted

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. KANDLA

Subject: Point-wise Compliance Status Report for CRZ clearance for Developing integrated facility within the existing Kandla Port at Kandla, Dist: Kutch by M/s. Kandla Port Trust Limited – Reg.

Ref No: - GCZMA CRZ recommendation vide Letter No- ENV-10-2014-25-E Cell dated 01.07.2015

S. No.	CRZ Conditions	Compliance Status
	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	
1.	The provisions of the CRZ notification of 2011 shall be strictly adhered to by the KPT. No activity in contradiction to the provisions of the CRZ Notification shall be carried out by the KPT.	Noted.
2.	The KPT shall have to ensure that there shall not be any damage to the existing mangrove area.	Noted
3.	The KPT shall prepare an emergency plan to protect existing mangroves in case of any eventuality/accident	Noted
4.	The KPT shall have to make a provision that mangrove areas get proper flushing water and free flow of water shall not be obstructed.	Noted
5.	The KPT shall have to abide by whatever decision taken by the GCZMA for violations of CRZ notification 2011	Noted
6.	There shall not be violations of the order dated 9-12-2013 passed by the National Green Tribunal, and accordingly, there shall be no mangrove destruction taking place in the KPT area.	Noted
7.	No dredging, reclamation or any other project-related activities shall be carried out in the CRZ area categorized as CRZ I (i), and it shall have to be ensured that the mangrove habitats and other ecologically important and significant areas, if any, in the region are not affected due to any of the project activities.	Noted
8.	The KPT shall participate financially in installing and operating the Vessel Traffic Management System in the Gulf of Kachchh and shall also take the lead in preparing and operational sing the Regional Oil Spill Contingency plan in the Gulf of Kachchh.	Not Applicable
9.	The KPT shall strictly ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activity at Kandla.	Noted

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. KANDLA-370210

S. No.	CRZ Conditions	Compliance Status
10.	Mangrove plantation in an area of 100 ha. shall be carried out by the KPT within 2 years in a time-bound manner on the Gujarat coastline either within or outside the Kandla Port Trust area, and a six-monthly compliance report along with the satellite images shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as to this Department without fail.	Not Applicable
11.	No activities other than those permitted by the competent authority under the CRZ Notification shall be carried out in the CRZ area.	Noted
12.	No groundwater shall be tapped for any purpose during the proposed expansion/modernization activities.	Noted
13.	All necessary permissions from different Government Departments/agencies shall be obtained by the KPT before commencing the expansion activities.	Noted
14.	No effluent or sewage shall be discharged into the sea/creek or in the CRZ area, and it shall be treated to conform to the norms prescribed by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board and would be reused/recycled within the plant premises.	No waste water generation during the construction phase
15.	All the recommendations and suggestions given by Mantec Consultants Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi in their Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment report for conservation/protection and betterment of the environment shall be implemented strictly by the KPT.	Noted
16.	The construction and operational activities shall be carried out in such a way that there is no negative impact on mangroves and other coastal/marine habitats. The construction activities and dredging shall be carried out only under the constant supervision and guidelines of the Institute of National repute like NIOT.	Noted
17.	The KPT shall contribute financially to any common study or project that may be proposed by this Department for environmental management/conservation /improvement for the Gulf of Kutch.	Not applicable
18.	The construction debris and/or any other type of waste shall not be disposed of into the sea, creek or in the CRZ areas. The	Noted

KANDLA OIL TERMINALS PVT. LTD. * KANDLA

S. No.	CRZ Conditions	Compliance Status
	debris shall be removed from the construction site immediately after the construction is over.	
19.	The construction camps shall be located outside the CRZ area, and the construction labour shall be provided with the necessary amenities, including sanitation, water supply and fuel, and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the construction labours.	Noted.
20.	The KPT shall regularly update their Local Oil Spill Contingency and Disaster Management plan in consonance with the National Oil Spill and Disaster Contingency Plan and shall submit the same to this Department after having it vetted through the Indian Coast Guard.	Noted
21.	The KPT shall bear the cost of the external agency that may be appointed by this Department for supervision/ monitoring of proposed activities and the environmental impacts of the proposed activities.	Not applicable
22.	The KPT shall take up massive greenbelt development activities in and around Kandla and also within the KPT limits.	Not applicable
23.	The KPT shall have to contribute financially for taking up the socio-economic upliftment activities in this region in consultation with the Forests and Environment Department and the District Collector/ District Development officer.	Not applicable
24.	A separate budget shall be earmarked for environmental management and socio-economic activities, and details thereof shall be furnished to this Department as well as MoEF,GOI. The details with respect to the expenditure from this budget head shall also be furnished.	Noted
25.	A separate environmental management cell with qualified personnel shall be created for environmental monitoring and management during the construction and operational phases of the project.	Noted
26.	An environmental report indicating the changes, if any, with respect to the baseline environmental quality in the coastal and marine environment shall be submitted every year by the KPT to this Department as well as to the	Noted

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. KANDLA

S. No.	CRZ Conditions	Compliance Status
	MoEF&CC,GOI.	
27.	The KPT shall have to contribute financially to support the National Green Corps Scheme being implemented in Gujarat by the GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar, in consultation with the Forests and Environment Department	Not applicable
28.	A six-monthly report on compliance with the conditions mentioned in this letter shall have to be furnished by the KPT on a regular basis to this Department/MoEF&CC,GOI	Noted
29.	Any other conditions that may be stipulated by this Department/MoEF&CC,GOI from time to time for environmental protection/management purposes shall also have to be complied with by the KPT.	Noted.

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. * KANDLA

Subject: Point-wise Compliance Status Report for Consent to Establish for Developing integrated facility within the existing Kandla Port at Kandla, Dist: Kutch by M/s. Kandla Port Trust Limited – Reg.

Ref No: - PC/CCA-KUTCH-1231/GPCB ID 44000 dated 22.12.2015 and Amendment of Consent t to Establish dated 04.12.2017

Sr. No.	Condition	Compliance Status
2.	**SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**	
	1. Kandla Port Trust shall strictly adhere to all conditions of CRZ Clearance issued by the Forest & Environment Department vide order no. ENV-10-2014-25-E dated 01/07/2015.	**Noted**
	2. CTE is granted conditionally that Kandla Port Trust shall not install & commission, including the construction activity of seven activities mentioned above, without obtaining Environment Clearance from MoEF&CC, New Delhi.	**Noted**
	3. Kandla Port Trust shall strictly adhere to all conditions of the Terms of Reference (ToR) (vide letter no. F. No. 11-82/2011-IA.III) by MoEF&CC, New Delhi.	**Noted**
3.	**CONDITION UNDER THE WATER ACT 1974:**	
	3.1 There shall be no industrial effluent generation from the loading and unloading activities at the port and other ancillary operations.	**Not applicable**
	3.2 The quantity of Domestic wastewater (Sewage) shall not exceed 6.4 KL/Day.	**Not applicable**
	3.3 The quality of the sewage shall conform to the following standards:	**Not applicable**

PARAMETERS	GPCB NORMS
BOD (5 days at 20 °C)	20 mg/L
Suspended solids	30 mg/L
Residual Chlorine	Minimum 0.5 mg/L

	3.4 Sewage shall be disposed of through a septic tank/soak pit system.	**Not applicable**
	3.5 The unit shall install meters at utilities for measuring category-wise (Category as given in Schedule II of "Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act-1977") consumption of water.	**Not applicable**

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4. CONDITION UNDER THE AIR ACT 1981:

4.1 There shall be no use of fuel hence there shall be no flue and process gas emission from storage handling activity and other ancillary operations. — **Noted**

4.2 The applicant shall provide portholes, ladder, platform etc at chimney(s) for monitoring the air emissions and the same shall be open for inspection. The chimney(s) vents attached to various sources of emission shall be designed by numbers such as S-1, S-2, etc. and these shall be painted/ displayed to facilitate identification. — **Not Applicable**

4.3 The concentration of the following parameters in the ambient air within the premises of the industry shall not exceed the limits specified hereunder as per National Ambient Air Quality Standards issued by MoEF&CC dated 16th November-2009. — **Noted (Annexure)**

Sr. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient air in µg/m³
1.	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual 24Hours	50 80
2.	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual 24Hours	40 80
3.	Particulate Matter (Size less than 10 µm) OR PM10	Annual 24Hours	60 100
4.	Particulate Matter (Size less than 2.5µm) OR PM 2.5	Annual 24Hours	40 60

4.4 The level of Noise in ambient air within the premises of the industrial unit shall not exceed the following levels:
Between 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.:75 dB(A)
Between 10 P.M. to 6 A.M.:70 dB(A) — **Noted (Annexure)**

5. CONDITIONS UNDER HAZARDOUS WASTE:

5.1 The applicant shall provide temporary storage facilities for each type of Hazardous Waste as per Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time. — **Noted**

5.2 The applicant shall obtain membership of a common TSDF site for the disposal Hazardous. Waste as categorized in Hazardous — **The project is under the construction**

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. * KANDLA

	Waste (Management, Handling & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time.	stage
6.	**GENERAL CONDITIONS**	
	6.1 Any change in personnel, equipment or working conditions as mentioned in the consent form/order should immediately be intimated to this Board.	Noted
	6.2 The waste generator shall be totally responsible for (i.e. Collection, storage, transportation and ultimate disposal) the wastes generated.	Noted
	6.3 Records of waste generation, its management and annual return shall be submitted to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board in Form- 4 by 31st January of every year.	Noted
	6.4 In case of any accident, details of the same shall be submitted in Form- 5 to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board.	Noted
	6.5 Applicant shall comply with the relevant provision of "Public Liability Insurance Act-91".	Noted
	6.6 Unit shall take all concrete measures to show tangible results in waste generation reduction, avoidance, reuse, and recycle. Action taken in this regard shall be submitted within 03 months and also along with Form 4.	The project is under the construction stage
	6.7 Industry shall have to display online data outside the main factory gate with regard to the quantity and nature of hazardous chemicals being handled in the plant, including wastewater and air emissions and solid hazardous waste generated within the factory premises,	Noted
	6.8 Adequate plantation shall be carried out all along the periphery of the industrial premises in such a way that the density of plantation is at least 1000 trees per acre of land and a green belt of 10 meters width is developed.	Noted
	6.9 The applicant shall have to submit the returns in the prescribed form regarding water consumption and shall have to make payment of water cess to the Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act 1977.	The project is under the construction stage

KANDLA OIL TERMINAL PVT. LTD. * KANDLA

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 12/08/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/DW/08/2022/01

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	08/08/2022	Type of Sampling	:	Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	:	09/08/2022	Sample ID	:	DW/052022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Near office area	Sample Particular	:	Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 3025 (Part-1)
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	:	09/08/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	11/08/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C			

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	6.9	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/4500-H^+ B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.52	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25	--	°C	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	236	500	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	21	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	289	250	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl^- B
7.	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	64	200	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	31	75	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg,	24	30	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 –Mg B
10.	E Coil	Absent	Shall Not be detectable	Nos./100 ml	APHA 23rd Edition Part – 9000 Section : 9221D

A.A-Juicr

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

This Report is issued under the following terms & Condition:

1. The results relate only to the items testedand for applicable parameter
2. This Test report shall not to be reproduced in full or part for any promotional or publicity and can't be used as evidence in court of law without the written consent of A 2 Z Envirotech Lab Private Limited
3. Reanalysis of the sample will be done if requested Within 15 days from the date of reporting of sample if the samples are not consumed during analysis.

End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 12/08/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/08/2022/01

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	08/08/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	09/08/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/082022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2 \times 35$ ml, $1NO_2 \times 35$ ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	09/08/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	10/08/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	79	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	36	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulphur Dioxide SO_2	20	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	38	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

A. A. Jalori
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

A2Z Envirotech Lab Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. 340, Sector 1A, 2nd Floor,
Shiv House, Near Oslo Circle,
Gandhidham - Kachchh, Gujarat - 370201

Branch:
147, Time Square Empire
Mirjapar Road, Bhuj - Kachchh
Gujarat - 370001

NABL / TC-10331
GST :24AAUCA0391F1ZO
info@a2zenvirotechlab.com
www.a2zenvirotechlab.com

Akbarkhan Jalori
+ 91 98987 11906

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

AOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 12/08/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/08/2022/02

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	08/08/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	09/08/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/082022/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR JEETY LAND FALL POINT	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2$ × 35 ml, $1NO_2$ × 35 ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	09/08/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	10/08/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
5.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	64	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
6.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	40	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
7.	Sulphur Dioxide SO_2	24	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
8.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	36	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

A. A. Jalori
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:

M/S SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
SHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 12/08/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AN/082022/01

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	11/08/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	11/08/2022	Sample ID	:	AN/082022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	----------	Sample Particular	:	NOISE
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 9989-1991
Instrument calibration status	:	OK	Date of Analysis Start	:	-------
Metrological conditions during monitoring	:	CLEAR SKY	Date of Analysis Completion	:	--------
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)	:	30

Test Results

	LOCATION	Results	GPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1	NEAR TANK FARM	63	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	60	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	50	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	56	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

A. A. Gujar

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

M/TPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 06/07/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AN/072022/01

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	05/07/2022	Type of Sampling	:	----------
Date of Sample Received	:	05/07/2022	Sample ID	:	AN/072022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	----------	Sample Particular	:	----
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 9989-1991
Instrument calibration status	:	OK	Date of Analysis Start	:	-----
Metrological conditions during monitoring	:	CLEAR SKY	Date of Analysis Completion	:	-----
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)		30

Test Results

Sr No	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	60	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	55	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	62	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	57	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

A.A. Jumani

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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3. Reanalysis of the sample will be done if requested Within 15 days from the date of reporting of sample if the samples are not consumed during analysis.

---------- **End of Report** ----------

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:
M/S TPL
OPP SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
OFFSHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 10/07/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/07/2022/01

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	05/07/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	06/07/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/072022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2$ × 35 ml, $1NO_2$ × 35 ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	06/07/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	08/07/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	84	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	42	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulphur Dioxide SO_2	23	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	46	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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3. Reanalysis of the sample will be done if requested Within 15 days from the date of reporting of sample if the samples are not consumed during analysis.

End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 10/07/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/07/2022/02

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	05/07/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	06/07/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/072022/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR JEETY LAND FALL POINT	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2$ × 35 ml, $1NO_2$ × 35 ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	06/07/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	08/07/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
5.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	80	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
6.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	46	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
7.	Sulphur Dioxide SO_2	20	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
8.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	52	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

A.A.Jalori

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP,SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 15/07/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/DW/07/2022/01

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	12/07/2022	Type of Sampling	:	Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	:	12/07/2022	Sample ID	:	DW/072022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Near office area	Sample Particular	:	Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 3025 (Part-1)
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	:	13/07/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	14/07/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C			

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.2	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/4500-H+ B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.55	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25	--	°C	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	242	500	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	22	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	28.4	250	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl- B
7.	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	62	200	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	34	75	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg.	23	30	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 –Mg B
10.	E Coil	Absent	Shall Not be detectable	Nos./100 ml	APHA 23rd Edition Part – 9000 Section : 9221D

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

A.A.JALORI

Checked By/Prepared By

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

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End of Report

A2Z Envirotech Lab Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. 340, Sector 1A, 2nd Floor,
Shiv House, Near Oslo Circle,
Gandhidham - Kachchh. Gujarat - 370201

Branch:
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ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

Test Results

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
Opp. Shirva Railway Crossing, Near Ioc
Foreshore Terminals New kandla-370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 29/06/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/062022/05

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	26/06/2022	Sample Particular	:	Ambient Air
Date of Sample Received	:	26/06/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/062022/05
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Tank Farm Area	Instrument calibration status	:	Ok
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 5182
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper, 1 SO_2×35 mL, 1 NO_2×35 mL	Date of Analysis Start	:	27/06/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	27/06/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Meteorological condition during monitoring	:	Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual duration of Monitoring, (Hours)	:	8

Test Results

Sr.No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Test Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	73.81	µg/m³	IS 5182 (Part 23) 2006/Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	32.45	µg/m³	IS 5182 (Part 24) 2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO_2	16.06	µg/m³	IS 5182 (Part 2) 2001/Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	22.87	µg/m³	IS 5182 (Part 6) 2006/Reaffirmed 2017

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(Quality Manager)

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ENVIROTECH LAB PVT. LTD.

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Format No.	:	7.8 F-07
Date of Report	:	28/06/2022
Report No	:	A2ZELPL/AN/062022/06

Customer's Name and Address
...TPL
...Shirva Railway Crossing, Near Ioc
...shore Terminals New kandla-370210

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	24/06/2022	Type of Sampling	:	Ambient Noise
Date of Sample Received	:	24/06/2022	Sample ID	:	AN/062022/06
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	-	Sample Particular	:	Noise Monitoring
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL TEAM MEMBER	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 9989-1991
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/SLM/01	Sampling Duration (Minute)	:	30 min
Instrument calibration status	:	Ok	Date of Analysis Start	:	-
Meteorological condition during monitoring	:	Clear Sky	Date of Analysis Completion	:	-

Test Results

Sr. No.	Location	Result	Unit	GPCB Limit	Test Method
1.	Near Tank Farm	69	dB	75	IS 9989-1991
2.	Near jeety landfall Area	59	dB	75	IS 9989-1991
3.	Tank farm right side	68	dB	75	IS 9989-1991
4.	Tank farm Left side	62	dB	75	IS 9989-1991

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 28/06/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/DW/06/2022/25

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	25/06/2022	Type of Sampling	:	Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	:	25/06/2022	Sample ID	:	DW/062022/25
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Near office area	Sample Particular	:	Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 3025 (Part-1)
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	:	26/06/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	27/06/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C			

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	6.9	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/4500-H+ B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.47	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2510 -B
3.	Temperature	25	--	°C	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	263	500	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	23	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	26	250	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl- B
7.	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	61	200	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	32	75	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg,	19	30	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg B
10.	E Coil	Absent	Shall Not be detectable	Nos./100 ml	APHA 23rd Edition Part – 9000 Section : 9221D

A.P. Jalori

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By

Authorized Signatory
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(Quality Manager)

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+ 91 98987 11906

A2Z ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 18/11/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/DW/11/2022/01

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	15/11/2022	Type of Sampling	:	Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	:	16/11/2022	Sample ID	:	DW/112022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Near office area	Sample Particular	:	Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 3025 (Part-1)
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	:	16/11/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	17/11/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C			

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.3	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/4500-H+ B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.60	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25	--	°C	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	268	500	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	26	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	29.7	250	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl- B
7.	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	73	200	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	35	75	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg,	19	30	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 –Mg B
10.	E Coli	Absent	Shall Not be detectable	Nos./100 ml	APHA 23rd Edition Part – 9000 Section : 9221D

A.A.Jalori
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
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(Quality Manager)

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ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:
NOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 16/11/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AN/112022/01

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	15/11/2022	Type of Sampling	:	----------
Date of Sample Received	:	15/11/2022	Sample ID	:	AN/102022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	----------	Sample Particular	:	----
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 9989-1991
Instrument calibration status	:	OK	Date of Analysis Start	:	-----
Metrological conditions during monitoring	:	CLEAR SKY	Date of Analysis Completion	:	-----
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)		30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	60	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	45	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	50	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	52	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

A.A.Jalori

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 18/11/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/11/2022/02

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	15/11/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	16/11/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/112022/2
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2 \times 35$ ml, $1NO_2 \times 35$ ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	16/11/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	17/11/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	72	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	32	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO_2	28	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	42	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

A. A. Julasi

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
)

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:

M/S GTPL
OPP SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 18/11/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/11/2022/03

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	15/11/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	16/11/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/112022/3
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR JEETY LAND FALL POINT	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2$ × 35 ml, $1NO_2$ × 35 ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	16/11/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	17/11/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
5.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	72	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
6.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	36	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
7.	Sulfur Dioxide SO_2	26	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
8.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	38	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

A. A. Sulori

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(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 16/10/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/010/2022/03

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	12/10/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	13/10/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/102022/03
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR JEETY LAND FALL POINT	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2 \times 35$ ml, $1NO_2 \times 35$ ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	13/10/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	15/10/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
5.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	65	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
6.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	30	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
7.	Sulfur Dioxide SO_2	20	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
8.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	32	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
OPP SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8.F.01
Date of Report : 15/10/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/DW/10/2022/01

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	12/10/2022	Type of Sampling	:	Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	:	12/10/2022	Sample ID	:	DW/102022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Near office area	Sample Particular	:	Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 3025 (Part-1)
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	:	13/10/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	14/10/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C			

Test Results

Sr. No	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1	pH @°C	6.8	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/4500-H+ B
2	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.45	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3	Temperature	25	--	°C	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2550B
4	Total dissolved solids	200	500	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5	Total Suspended solids	22	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6	Chloride as Cl	27.5	250	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl- B
7	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	60	200	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8	Calcium as Ca	30	75	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9	Magnesium as Mg	22	30	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg B
10	E Coil	Absent	Shall Not be detectable	Nos./100 ml	APHA 23rd Edition Part - 9000 Section : 9221D

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
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(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
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(Quality Manager)

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Branch:
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NABL / TC-10331
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Akbarkhan Jalori
+91 98987 11906

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 13/10/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AN/102022/01

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	12/10/2022	Type of Sampling	:	----------
Date of Sample Received	:	12/10/2022	Sample ID	:	AN/102022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	----------	Sample Particular	:	----
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 9989-1991
Instrument calibration status	:	OK	Date of Analysis Start	:	-----
Metrological conditions during monitoring	:	CLEAR SKY	Date of Analysis Completion	:	-----
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)		30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	65	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	55	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	55	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	56	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

A. A. Julasi

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 16/10/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/010/2022/02

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	12/10/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	13/10/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/102022/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2 \times 35$ ml, $1NO_2 \times 35$ ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	13/10/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	15/10/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	69	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	32	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO_2	22	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	38	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

A.A. Jalori
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

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Branch:
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ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 06/09/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AN/092022/01

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	05/09/2022	Type of Sampling	:	----------
Date of Sample Received	:	05/09/2022	Sample ID	:	AN/092022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	----------	Sample Particular	:	----
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 9989-1991
Instrument calibration status	:	OK	Date of Analysis Start	:	-----
Metrological conditions during monitoring	:	CLEAR SKY	Date of Analysis Completion	:	-----
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)		30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	58	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	52	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	54	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	59	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

A.A.Gujrati
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 15/09/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/DW/09/2022/01

Description of Sample:

Date of Sampling	:	11/09/2022	Type of Sampling	:	Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	:	12/09/2022	Sample ID	:	DW/092022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Near office area	Sample Particular	:	Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	IS 3025 (Part-1)
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	:	12/09/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	14/09/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C			

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.3	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/4500-H+ B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.55	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25	--	°C	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	256	500	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	24	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	29.2	250	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl- B
7.	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	64	200	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	32	75	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg,	26	30	mg/L	APHA, 23rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 –Mg B
10.	E Coli	Absent	Shall Not be detectable	Nos./100 ml	APHA 23rd Edition Part – 9000 Section : 9221D

A. A. Jujori
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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Akbarkhan Jalori
+91 98987 11906

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:
KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 15/09/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/09/2022/01

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	11/09/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	12/09/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/092022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR JEETY LAND FALL POINT	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2 \times 35$ ml, $1NO_2 \times 35$ ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	12/09/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	14/09/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	72	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	30	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulphur Dioxide SO_2	22	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	36	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL
OPP.SHIRVA RAILAWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC
FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 15/09/2022
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/09/2022/01

Description of Sample:					
Date of Sampling	:	11/09/2022	Type of Sampling	:	
Date of Sample Received	:	12/09/2022	Sample ID	:	AA/092022/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	:	AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	:	A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	:	-----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	:	2 Filter paper $1SO_2 \times 35$ ml, $1NO_2 \times 35$ ml.	Date of Analysis Start	:	12/09/2022
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	:	Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	:	14/09/2022
Environment condition during the test	:	25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring		Clear Sky
Instrument code	:	A2ZELPL/RDS/01 A2ZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)		24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
5.	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	72	µg/m3	100 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
6.	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	30	µg/m3	60 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
7.	Sulphur Dioxide SO_2	22	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
8.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2	36	µg/m3	80 µg/m3	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

A.A.Jalori

Tested By
(Sr.Analyst/Analyst)

Checked By/Prepared By
Dr. Jagruti P. Matang
(Technical Manager)

Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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---------- **End of Report** ----------

Annexure -B

Brief Report (Second Season)

Studies on Dredged Materials for the presence of Contaminants and suggesting suitable disposal options

(As per EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF & CC, GoI dated 19/12/2016 - Specific Condition No. vii)

DPA Work order No. EG/WK/4751/Part (EC&CRZ-1) / 84. Dt. 18.09.2021.

Submitted by

Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology
P.B. No. 83, Mundra Road
Opp. Changleshwar temple
Bhuj - Kachchh, Gujarat – 370001, India

Submitted to

Deendayal Port Authority
Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
Gandhidham (Kachchh)
Gujarat - 370201

October 2022

Project Team

Project Co-Ordinator **:** Dr. V. Vijay Kumar, Director

S. No	Name & Designation	Role	Background
1.	Dr. K. Karthikeyan Principal Scientist & Head	Principal Investigator	M.Sc., Ph.D. in Environmental Sciences; 15 years of experience in water and sediment studies.
2.	Dr. G. Jayanthi Scientist	Co- Investigator	MSc., MPhil., PhD in Botany; 13 years of Research and teaching experience inclusive of Post-Doctoral experience for 5 years.
3.	Dr. Krushnakant D Baxi Scientific Officer	Co- Investigator	Ph.D in Zoology (Marine Biology) with 5 years of experience
4.	Mr. T. Dhananjayan Sr. Scientific Assistant	Team Member	M.Sc. in Environmental Sciences; 8 years of experience in sediment, water analysis and instrumentation.
5.	Ms. Dipti Parmar Jr. Scientific Assistant	Team member	M.Sc. in Environmental Sciences; 4 years of experience in sediment and water analysis.

Dr. V. Vijay Kumar
Director

Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology

Certificate

This is to state that the **Second Season report** of the work entitled, **"Studies on dredged material for the presence of contaminants"** has been prepared in line with the Work order issued by DPA vide No.EG/WK/4751/Part (EC&CRZ-1) / 84. Dt. 18.09.2021 as per the EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF & CC, GoI dated 19/12/2016, Specific Condition No. vii. The work order is for a period of Three years from November 2021 – October 2024 for the above-mentioned study.

This Second Season report is for the project period from November 2021 – October 2022.

Authorized Signatory

Institute Seal

P. O. Box No. # 83, Opp. Changleshwar Temple, Mundra Road, Bhuj (Kachchh) - 370 001, Gujarat (India)
Tel : 02832 - 235025 Tele / Fax : 235027
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CONTENTS

Chapter 1 Background

One among the twelve major ports of the country, Deendayal Port is located at the tail end of Gulf of Kachchh, which is a largest Creek based Ports in the county which is located in the north-western coast of India in the state of Gujarat. DPA caters the maritime trade requirement of many hinterland states and is well connected by the network of rail and road and serves as a gate way port for export and import of northern and western Indian states of Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. About 35% of the country's total export takes place through the ports of Gujarat in which the contribution by Deendayal port is considerable. The port handled a total cargo of 105 MMTPA during 2016-17, 110 MMTPA during 2017-18, 115 MMTPA during 2018-19, 122.5 MMTPA during 2019-2020 and 117.5 MMTPA during 2020-21. DPA is the only major Indian port to handle more than 127 MMT cargo throughput, and it has also registered the highest cargo throughput in its history. The port has handled a total of 3151 vessels during FY 2021-22.

Further, regular expansion of infrastructure and port facilities is under way to cater future logistic requirements. With such capacity, the Port ranks No. 1 among all the major ports in India for 12th Consecutive year. Further, a regular expansion of infrastructure and port facilities is under way to cater future logistic requirements. The port has high commercial importance in the Indian maritime trade as it handled 36.1 million tons (17%) of Cargo out of total Cargo of 213.1 million tons of the maritime Cargo of India during 2015. In addition, regular expansion of infrastructure and port facilities is under way to cater future logistic requirements.

In recent times, Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) has taken up Development of 7 Integrated facilities, and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), has put up some conditions while according Environmental and CRZ clearance. One of the conditions is to carry out the *"Study on Dredged Material for presence of contaminants"* as accorded by the MoEF&CC,GoI dated 19/12/2016 - Specific condition no. vii)" which states that ***"Dredged materials should be analyzed for presence of contaminants and also to decide the disposal options. Monitoring of dredging activities should be conducted and the findings should be shared with the Gujarat SPCB and Regional Office of the Ministry"***.

1.1 Need of the study

Based on the above condition, DPA has assigned the task of carrying out the study to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj. This study will be attempted three times in a year at two specified locations. Further, the study will envisage the evaluation of physico-chemical constituents in the dredged materials in the dumped locations in the study area. GUIDE has received the Work order for this project with project time period being Three years (01.11.2021 – 31.10.2024). In this connection, the study was taken up for evaluation of dredged materials for the presence of contamination was conducted with the methodical investigation of evaluating physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the dredged materials with special reference to pollutants including heavy metal, Petroleum hydrocarbon etc.

1.2. Scope of the study

a. To monitor the locations where dredged materials are dumped will be conducted.
b. Dredged materials in the area will be analyzed for the presence of contaminants in two different locations.
c. Detailed assessment of the dredged materials for physical, chemical and biological characteristics will be studied.
d. Suggesting suitable disposal options for the dredged material will be made.

1.3. Sampling locations for 2021-22

The study on the presence of contaminants in the dredged materials for the year 2021-22 was designed by considering the location details (Table 1 and Plate 1) as provided to DPA by Hydraulic & Dredging Division regarding location of dumping ground and the details has been shared to GUIDE by DPA in the e-mail dated 24 October 2018. Three seasonal study covering Location 1, Location 2 and Location 3 with the Second season of the study was conducted during 20.04.2022 – 22.04.2022.

Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates of sampling locations

Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
Location 1 (Offshore)	22° 51' 00" N	70° 10’ 00" E
Location 2 (Cargo jetty)	22°56' 31" N	70 13' 00" E
Location 3 (Phang Creek)	23° 04' 28" N	70°13’ 28" E

1.4. Details of work done during 3rd Quarter (May – July 2022)

In this quarter, as part of Second season sampling, during April 2022, bottom water and sediment samples were collected from the Offshore and Creek system in three designated locations as earmarked was done. All the samples were subjected for various Physical, Chemical and Biological characteristics both in water (36 Nos.) and sediment samples (18 Nos) following standard methods as prescribed by ICMAM 2012. All the samples were done in triplicates and the data was compared with the limits as prescribed by CPCB for marine waters or with other relevant standards.

Plate 1: Map showing locations of proposed sampling (2021-22)

For the purpose of sediment characterization, the samples from the study area were collected employing standard methodology and the analysis of the samples were also performed as per standard protocol and the data of sediment analysis is presented in this Chapter 1. The sediment samples were collected in pre-fixed stations using a Van-veen type of grab sampler. After collection, the sediment samples were preserved with Rose Bengal and formalin to avoid decomposition of samples and processed for analysis and the samples after collection were brought to the laboratory on the same day of collection and air dried and used for further analysis for the test parameters (Table 2).

Table 2: Physico-chemical and biological characteristics of sediment samples

S. No.	Physico-chemical and Biological parameters
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)
2	Salinity (ppt)
3	Sand (%)
4	Silt (%)
5	Clay (%)
6	Total organic carbon (%)
7	Phosphorus (mg/kg)
8	Sulphur (mg/kg)
9	Petroleum Hydrocarbon (µg/kg)
10	Cadmium (mg/kg)
11	Lead (mg/kg)
12	Chromium (mg/kg)
13	Copper (mg/kg)
14	Cobalt (mg/kg)
15	Nickel (mg/kg)
16	Zinc (mg/kg)
17	Magnesium (mg/kg)
18	Macrobenthos

2.1. pH and Salinity (1: 10 suspension)

pH of the sediment is the measure of H^+ ion activity of the sediment water system. It indicates whether the sediment is acidic, neutral or alkaline in nature. Since ions are the carrier of electricity, the electrical conductivity (EC) of the sediment water system rises according to the content of soluble salts. The measurement of EC can be directly related to soluble salts concentration of the sediment at any particular temperature. Ten gram of the finely sieved sediment will be dissolved in 100ml of distilled water to prepare a leachate. This will be subjected to vigorous shaking using a rotator shaker for 1 hour to facilitate proper homogenization of the suspension. The suspension will be allowed to settle for two 2 hours and the supernatant after filtration will be used for the analysis of pH and salinity using the pH and EC meter (Make: Systronics 361) and Refractometer (Make: Atago). Each sample will be analysed in triplicates and the mean values will be taken into consideration.

2.2. Textural analysis (Sand/Silt/Clay)

Sediments will be collected using Van Veen grab whereas intertidal sediments will be collected using a handheld shovel. After collection, the scooped samples will be transferred to polythene bags, labeled and stored under refrigerated conditions. The sediment samples will be thawed, oven dried at 40^{o}C and ground to a fine powder before analyses.

For texture analysis, specified unit of sediment samples will be sieved using sieves of different mesh size as per Unified Sediment Classification System (USCS). Cumulative weight retained in each sieve will be calculated starting from the largest sieve size and adding subsequent sediment weights from the smaller size sieves. The percent retained will be calculated from the weight retained and the total weight of the sample. The cumulative percent will be calculated by sequentially subtracting percent retained from 100%.

2.3.Total organic carbon

Total organic carbon is the carbon stored in sediment organic matter which enters the sediment through the decomposition of plant and animal residues, root exudates, living and dead microorganisms, sediment biota etc. Total Organic carbon in the sediment is oxidized with potassium dichromate in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid. Potassium dichromate produces nascent oxygen, which combines with the carbon of organic matter to produce CO_2. The excess volume of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is titrated against the standard solution of ferrous ammonium Sulphate in presence of H_3PO_4 using Ferroin indicator to detect the first

appearance of unoxidised ferrous iron and thus volume of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ can be found out which is actually required to oxidize organic carbon.

Procedure

Percentage of Total organic carbon in the sediment/sediment will be determined by oxidizing organic matter in the sediment samples by chromic acid and estimating excess chromic acid by titrating it against ferrous ammonium sulphate with ferroin as an indicator. The detailed step-by-step procedure is as follows:

One gm of 0.5 mm sieved sediment will be weighed and put into 500 ml conical flask and to which 10 ml of 1N $K_2Cr_2O_7$ will be added with pipette and swirled. Immediately using a burette, 20 ml Conc. H_2SO_4 will be added and mixed gently until sediment and reagents are mixed. The reaction will be allowed to proceed for 30 min in a marble stone to avoid the damage caused due to release of intense heat due to reaction of sulphuric acid. Further, 200 ml of distilled water will be added slowly and 10 ml of concentrated Orthophosphoric acid and about 0.2 gm NaF will be added and allowed the sample and reagent mixture to stand for 1.5 hrs because the titration end point is better visible in a cooled solution. One ml of ferroin indicator will be added into the conical flask just before the titration and then titrated the excess K_2Cr_2O with 0.5 N Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate till the color flashes from yellowish green to greenish and finally brownish red at the end point. Simultaneously a blank test will be also run without sediment sample.

2.4.Total Phosphorus

Phosphorus in sediment is commonly performed by Bray's extraction method and in this method, specific colored compounds are formed with the addition of appropriate reagents in the solution, the intensity of which is proportionate to the concentration of the element being estimated. The color intensity is measured spectrophotometrically. In spectrophotometrically analysis, light of definite wavelength (not exceeding say 0.1 to 1.0 nm in band width) extending to the ultraviolet region of the spectrum constitutes the light source. The photoelectric cells in spectrophotometer measure the light transmitted by the solution.

Fifty ml of the Bray's extractant will be added to 100 ml conical flask containing 5 gm of sediment sample and shaken for 5 minutes and filtered. Exactly 5 ml of the filtered sediment extract will be taken with a bulb pipette in a 25 ml measuring flask and 5 ml of the molybdate reagent with an automatic pipette will be added and diluted to 20 ml with distilled water and shaken well. Further, to this, 1 ml of the dilute Stannous Chloride solution will be added and

volume made upto 25 ml mark and shaken thoroughly. The mixture will be kept for color development and after 10 minutes the readings will be taken in the spectrophotometer at 660 nm wave length after setting the instrument to zero with the blank prepared similarly but without the sediment.

2.5. Total Sulphur

Sulphur in the sediment extract was estimated turbidimetrically using a spectrophotometer. The standards of sulphur were prepared in series such as 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 ppm working solution from stock solution. In this, 25ml of solution was added in the volumetric flask separately to each flask and 2.5 ml of conditioning reagent solution was also added followed by 5 ml of extraction solution was added. To this mixture, 0.2-0.3 gm of barium chloride was also added and shaken well and made-up to 25 ml with distilled water and the readings were taken at 340nm spectrophotometer.

The sample was analysed by taking 5g of marine sediment into a 100ml conical flask, to which, 25 ml of 0.15 % CaCl2 solution was added and shaken for 30 minutes. Then this was filtered through Whatman no. 42 filter paper and then 5 ml of sample aliquot was taken in a 25 volumetric flask, to which 2.5 ml of conditioning reagent and 0.2 to 0.3 g of barium chloride powder was added and made up to 25 ml distilled water and shaken well for 2 minutes and the absorbance was read in the same manner as standard solutions.

2.6. Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Sediment after refluxing with KOH-methanol mixture will be extracted with hexane. After removal of excess hexane, the residue will be subjected to clean-up procedure by silica gel column chromatography. The hydrocarbon content will be then estimated by measuring the fluorescence as per standard method.

2.7. Heavy metals

Heavy metals are of concern especially as it relates to the environment are Cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb), Chromium (Cr), Nickel (Ni), Cobalt (Co),Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn), Manganese (Mn) etc. For the release of mineral elements from sediment and sediments, wet oxidation of samples are generally performed. Wet oxidation employs oxidizing acids (Tri / Di-acid mixtures).

Sediment sample will be weighed to 1.0 gm and taken in 100ml beaker covered with a watch glass and 12 ml of Aqua regia in (1: 3 HNO3 : HCl) will be added and the beaker will be

kept in digestion for 3 hours at 100^0c on a hot plate using sand bath and the samples will be evaporated to near dryness and the samples will be kept cool for 5 mins and then 20 ml of 2% nitric acid will be added and kept for 15 minutes in hot plate for digestion and remove from hot plate and cooled and filtered using Whatman No. 42 mm filter paper and then the final make up to 50 ml with 2 % nitric acid will be made. The extracted sample will be then aspirated to an AAS.

2.8. Results

2.8.1. pH (Hydrogen Ion)

pH values in marine sediments, subatomic concentrations in seawater and deposited in the sediment core. However, these processes are generally depending with cycles of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphate, silicate, sulphur, iron and manganese and are associated with processes such as heterotrophic respiration, chemoautotrophic activity, photosynthesis, precipitation, and dissolution of calcium carbonate marine water and sediments. In the present investigation pH average values were recorded to be 7.95±0.11 in the offshore, 8.04±0.08 in the cargo jetty and 7.71±0.34 in the Phang creek. Among all the stations, the maximum concentration of pH was recorded to be 8.17 in the cargo jetty station and the minimum concentration of pH was recorded to be 7.02 in the Phang creek station Fig.1

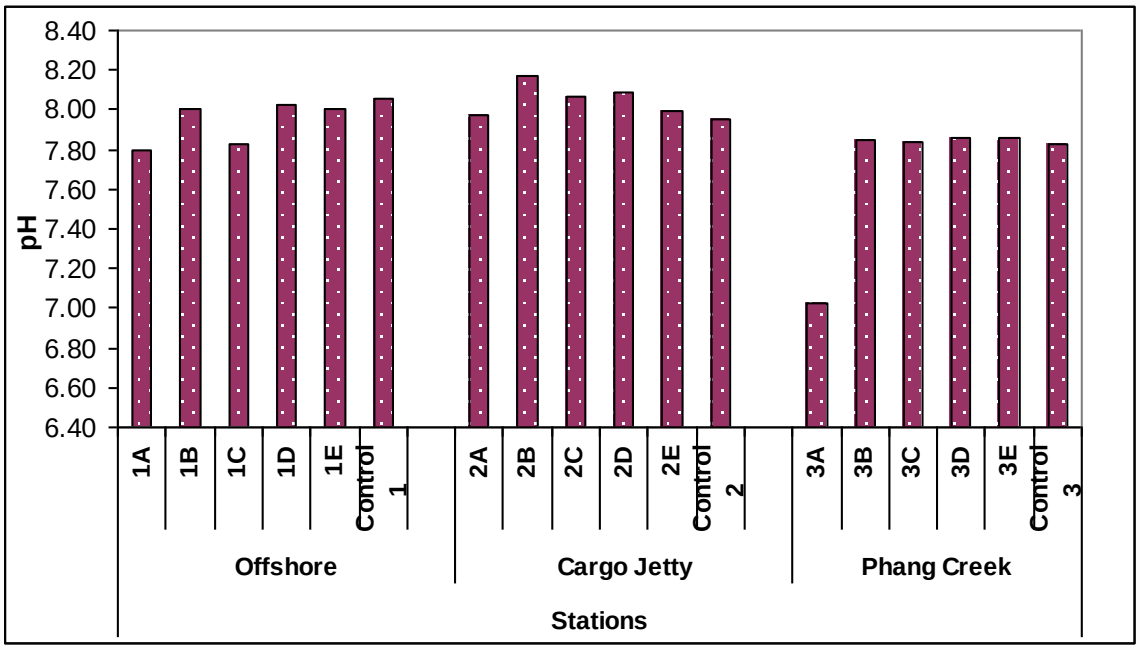

Fig .1 pH (Hydrogen ion) values in the various stations at Deendayal Port

2.8.2. Salinity

In the marine water and sediment, salinity typically varies from 0 to 36 ppt in most estuaries with hyper salinity occurring in many semi-enclosed bays. As well as, salinity concentration is associated with water temperature typically oscillates in diurnal and seasonal cycles in response to atmospheric temperature. In this study, during season two, salinity was observed to the highest concentration of 24.73 ppt in the phang creek station and the lowest concentration of salinity was found to be 7.78 ppt in the offshore station and mean ±SD salinity of 9.63±2.89ppt in the offshore station, 21.73±1.30ppt in the cargo jetty station and 22.36±2.01ppt in phang creek station. Among all the stations values shown in Fig.2.

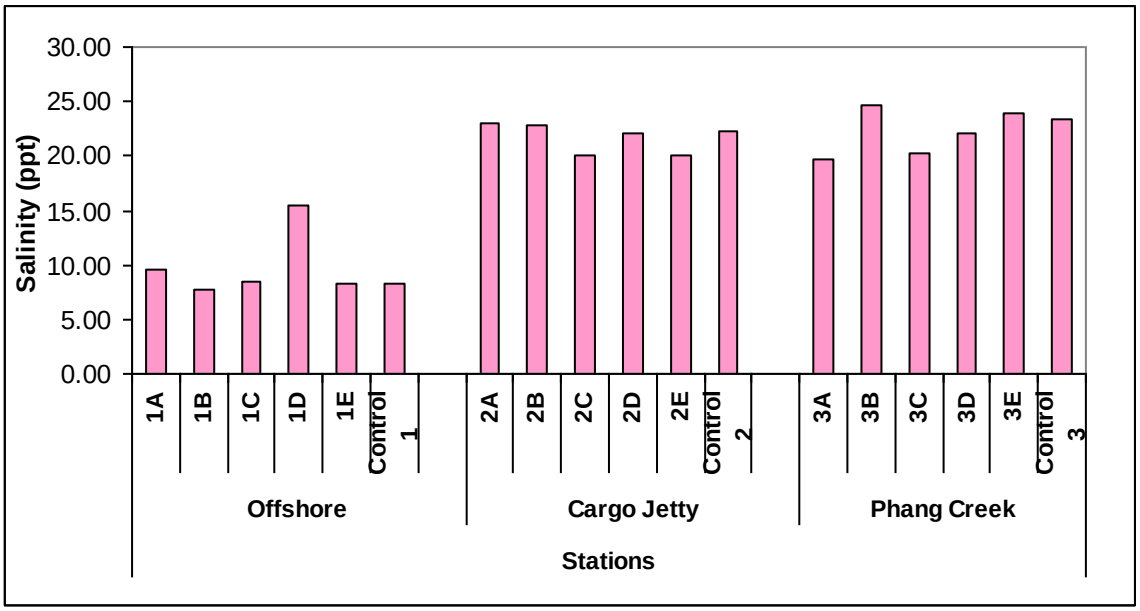

Fig.2 Salinity concentration in the various stations at Deendayal Port

2.8.3. Sediment Texture

One of the most important physical characteristics is sediment texture which (Sand, Silt and Clay) to marine benthic groups, in the study was investigated in different stations sediment texture, in which highest sediment texture percentage was observed of sand 54.80 % in the cargo jetty, silt 68.80% in the offshore station and clay 55.30% in the cargo jetty and lowest sediment texture percentage was observed of sand 10.10% in the phang Creek, silt 14.20% in the cargo jetty and Clay 10.60% in the offshore stations and among all the stations and the data shown in the Fig.3

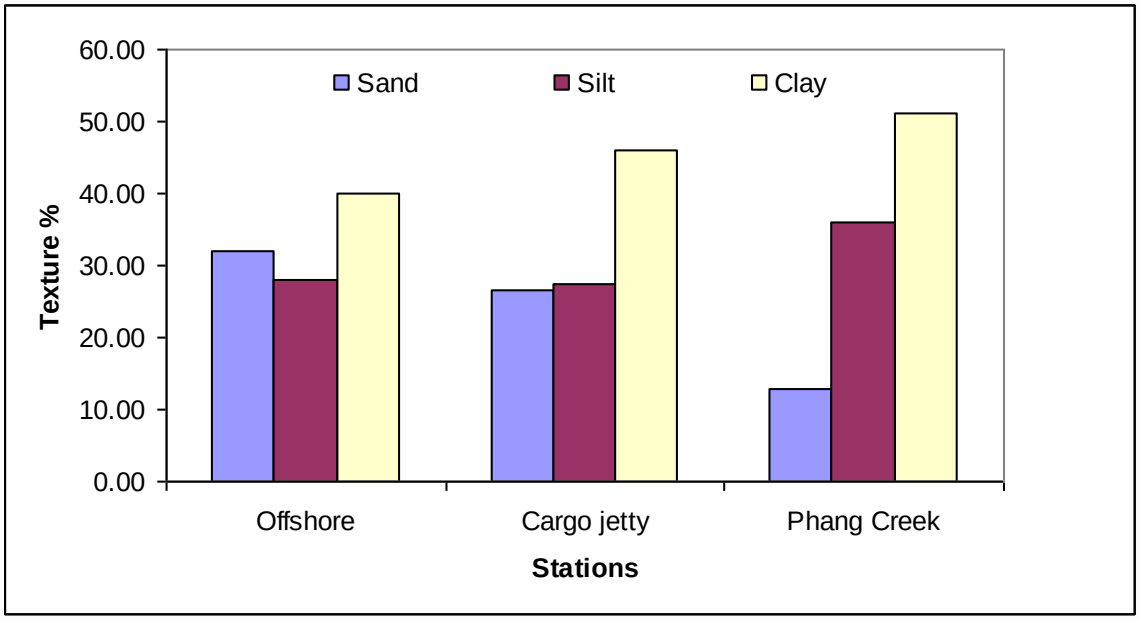

Fig.3. Sediment texture average values in various stations at Deendayal port

2.8.4. Total organic Carbon

The organic carbon in the marine sediment are mainly coming from decomposition from animals, plants and anthropogenic sources such as chemical waste, fertilizers and organic – rich wastes which enrich the marine environment and that organic load settling to the bottom sediments from water column, in the path way that TOC values increasing and it affects the faunal communities. During season two, that TOC mean ±SD % of 0.41±0.17% in the offshore station, 0.69±0.21% in the cargo jetty station and 0.67±0.09 % in phang creek station, among all the station TOC concentration shown in the Fig .4.

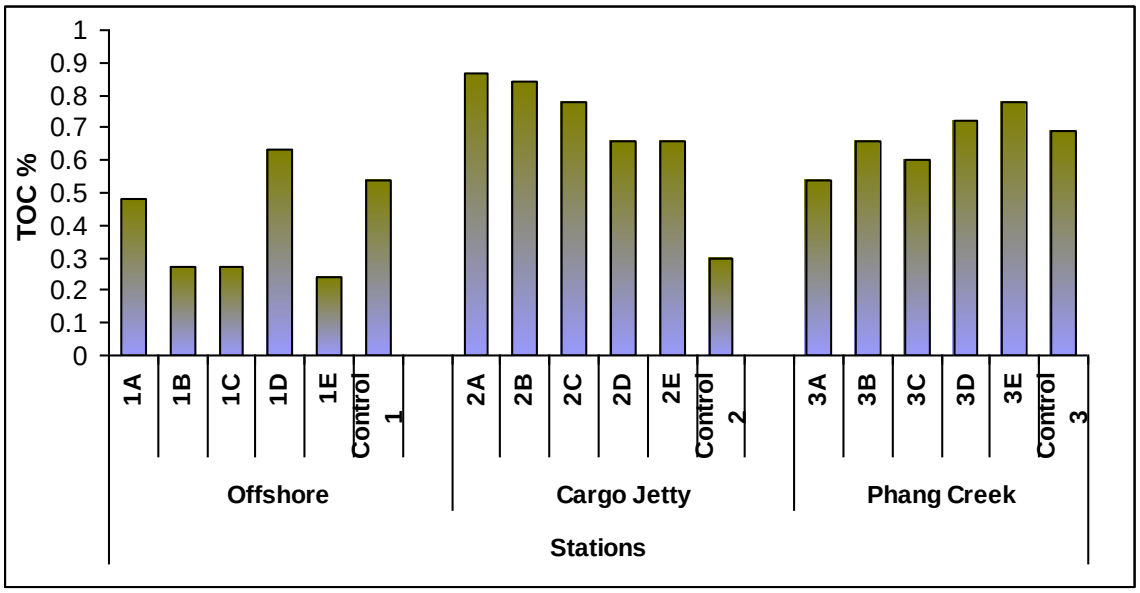

Fig.4. Total organic carbon concentration in various stations at Deendayal port

2.8.5. Organic matter

In the marine sediment organic matter is the major reservoir of organic carbon, which is a chemical, physical and biological effect of degradation to produce the organic matter in marine environment. Moreover, composed of material derived from the various planktons and benthic species that comprise the ecology of primary producers and consumers in overlying surface sediment. In the study, during season two, determined the organic matter ranged between 0.41 to1.50 % among all the stations data shown in the Fig.5.

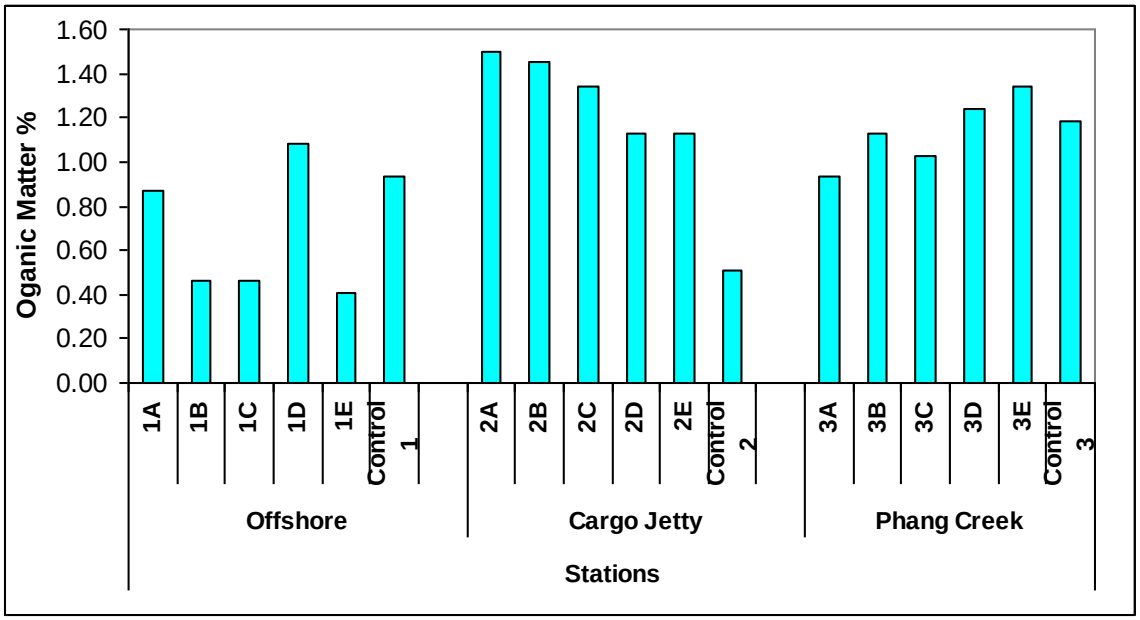

Fig.5. Organic matter concentration in various stations at Deendayal port

2.8.6. Phosphorus

Phosphorus (P) is an essential nutrient for life that plays a key role in regulating primary productivity in the marine systems. During season two, the maximum concentration of phosphorus was found to be 93.17 mg/kg in the Cargo jetty station and the minimum concentration of phosphorus was found to be 2.70 mg/kg in the offshore station and the average ±SD being 10.09±4.17 mg/kg in offshore, 30.28±31.16 mg/kg in cargo jetty and13.82 ±4.10mg/kg in phang creek.

2.8.7. Sulphur

Sulphur is a most significant primary source in sediments, the oxidation of sulphur and subsequent processing of oxidation intermediates. However the sulfur cycle of marine sediments is primarily driven by the dissimilatory sulfate reduction to sulfide by anaerobic microorganisms. In the present study, we aimed to examine the sulphur concentration which varies in different seasons, during season two, the maximum concentration of sulphur was recorded to be 28.08mg/kg in the phang creek and the minimum concentration of sulphur was recorded to be 13.0mg/kg in the offshore station, among all stations data shown in Fig.6.

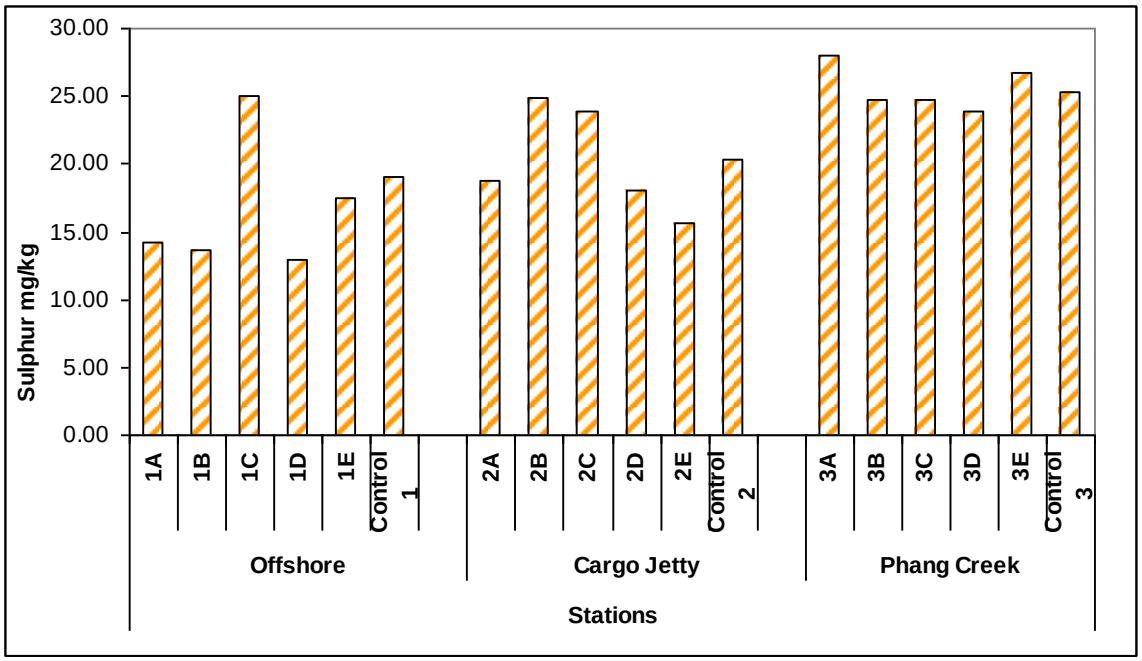

Fig.6. Sulphur concentration in various stations at Deendayal port

2.8.8. Petroleum hydrocarbon

Petroleum hydrocarbon (PHc) contaminating the marine environment which comprises mainly of three classes of groups such as alkanes, olefins, and aromatics. Moreover, the petroleum hydrocarbons has less solubility in marine water and adsorbing by particulate matter showing a long-term persistence on the bottom of sediments and it cause a significant negative impact on benthic aquatic communities in the marine ecosystem. During season two, various stations the PHC ranged between 1.25 to 2.26µg/kg and the maximum was observed to be 2.26µg/kg in the offshore stations and minimum was observed to be 1.25µg/kg in the cargo jetty station Fig.7

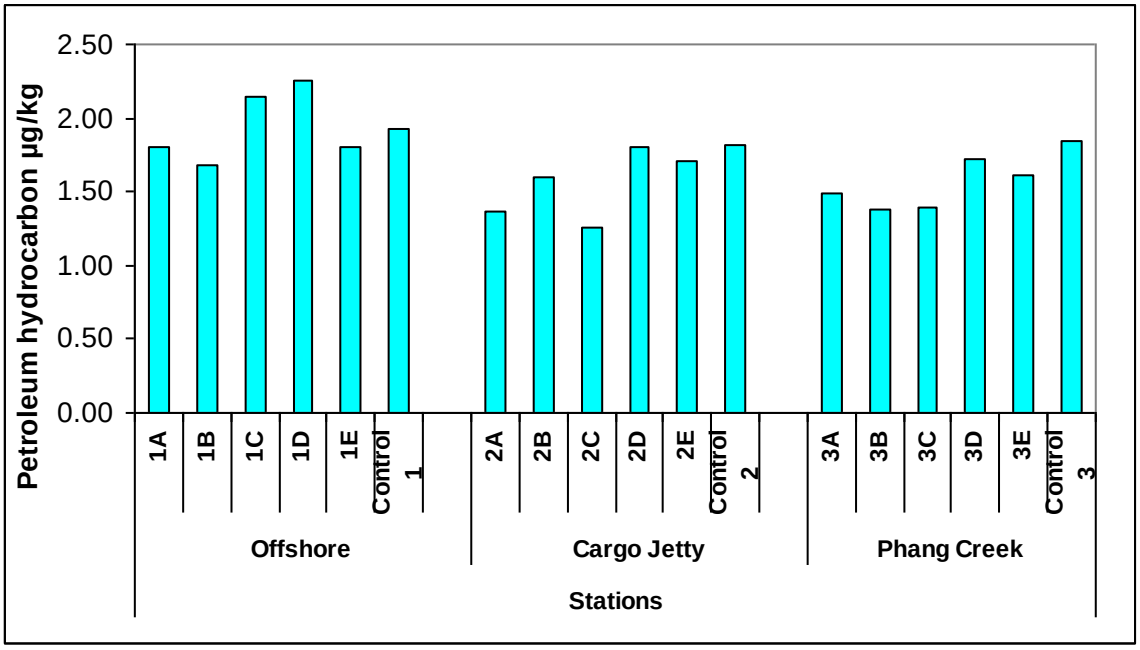

Fig. 7. Petroleum hydrocarbon concentration in the various stations at Deendayal port

2.8.9. Heavy metals

The maximum concentration of heavy metals in the sediment samples for the metals such as Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Zinc, Copper, Manganese and Cobalt are in the levels 29.34 mg/kg, 1.44 mg/kg, 0.70 mg/kg, BDL, 21.43 mg/kg, 0.38 mg/kg, 1.50 mg/kg and 8.55 mg/kg respectively. Whereas, the mean concentration of the metals were in the Cargo Jetty location where in the range of 60.46 mg/kg, 9.64 mg/kg, 0.47 mg/kg, BDL, 42.06 mg/kg, 1.02 mg/kg, 3.27 and 33.73 for the metal species Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Zinc, Copper, Manganese and Cobalt respectively. In case of the creek system, the metal concentrations were observed in the range as 24.58 - 32.24 mg/kg for Nickel, 8.56- 13.57 mg/kg for Lead, 0.57-2.15 mg/kg for Cadmium, 0.11 -0.21 mg/kg for Chromium, 28.56-42.80 mg/kg for Zinc, 0.87 - 2.24 mg/kg for Copper, 3.56 - 10.28 mg/kg for Manganese and 9.85 - 18.75 in case of cobalt metal. During the second season, determination of magnesium in the different station in the study area was in the Average ± SD of 449.53±155.33 mg/kg (Offshore site), 397.62±75.65 mg/kg (Cargo Jetty) and 467.60±29.75 mg/kg (Phang Creek) and the maximum and minimum was 612.48 mg/kg at Control site and 218.56 mg/kg at 1B (Offshore site) respectively.

Chapter 3 Sediment Quality (Biological)

3.1. Introduction

Earth is unique within the solar system to behold a large amount of water mostly contained in oceans. Life on earth originated in the oceans 3.1 to 3.4 billion years ago, and continuous mixing and dynamic characteristics of the ocean support very high biodiversity mostly unexplored. Indian peninsula surrounded by the Arabian Sea in the West, the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Indian Ocean in the South. The state of Gujarat is the western most in India and having the largest coastline of around 1600 km, along the Arabian sea with both Gulf of Kachchh and Khambhat. Gujarat coasts having different coastal ecosystems like the mangroves, sandy shores, muddy shores, rocky shores, mixed shores, wet sand shores, coral reefs and intertidal mudflats (Brink, 1993; Parasharya and Patel, 2014). Along with the high coastal diversity, there are developmental paradigm also and coastal development was also astonishing with the development of port for easy transportation. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) is one among the 12 major ports of the country located near Gandhidham of Kachchh district. The port is the largest creek-based port in the country.

The word benthos originated from the Greek word *benthos* meant the depth of the seas. The benthic zone is the substratum zone of any water body mostly begins from the shore and reaches to the bottom of the waterbody and consists of organism living on and attached to or burrowing in the sediments commonly termed as benthos. Benthic community includes diverse group of animals including Gastropod and Bivalve molluscs, corals, sponges, polychaetes and nematode worms, crabs, different crustaceans, echinoderms, etc. Benthos are important predators and scavengers within the food chain and cleans the sea floor or freshwater bodies. Benthic organisms, play an important role as a food source for fish and other higher level of organisms.

The sediments of benthic zone play an important role in providing nutrients for the organisms that live in the benthic zone. The up-down movement of the bottom sediments mainly occurred by these benthic organisms results in a rise of the oxygen concentration of water and hence the overall productivity of the water bodies rich in high level of productivity. Major factors affect which benthic community are depth of water, salinity, temperature, types of substrate, pre-predation ratio and sudden changes in environmental condition. Nowadays, different anthropogenic activities affect aquatic systems including substratum habitat. Most of these animals lack a backbone and are called invertebrate animals.

Based on size, Benthos mainly divided into 3 types namely, Macrobenthos (> 1 mm), Meiobenthos (< 1 mm or > 0.1 mm) and Microbenthos (< 0.1 mm). These animals are further divided into two types Phytobenthos and Zoobenthos and based, on location it is furthermore classified as, Endobenthos, Epibenthos, Hyperbenthos.

The study was conducted summer season at 3 sites of Deendayal Port Authority with the locations namely, Offshore, Cargo Jetty and Phang Creek.

3.2. Methodology

To study the benthic organisms, triplicate samples were collected at each station using Van-veen grab which covered an area of $0.1m^2$. The wet sediment was sieved with varying mesh sizes (0.5 mm-macrofauna) for segregating the organisms. The organisms retained in the sieve were fixed in 5-7% formalin and stained further with Rose Bengal solution for easy spotting at the time of sorting. The number of organisms in each grab sample was expressed as number/ meter square (No/m^2). All the species were sorted, enumerated and identified to the advanced taxonomic level possible with the consultation of available literature. The works of Fauvel (1953), Day (1967) were referred for polychaetes; Barnes (1980) and Lyla *et al*. (1999) for crustaceans; Subba Rao *et al.* (1991) and Ramakrishna (2003) for molluscs.

Further, the data were treated with univariate statistical methods in PRIMER (Ver. 6.) statistical software (Clarke and Warwick, 1994)

a) Shannon – Wiener index

In the present study, the data were analyzed for diversity index (H') by following Shannon – Wiener's formula (1949):

$H' = -\sum^{S} Pi \log 2 Pi \ldots\ldots \quad i = 1$

which can be rewritten as

$$H' = \frac{3.3219\,(N \log N - \sum ni - \log ni}{N}$$

where, H'= species diversity in bits of information per individual

ni = proportion of the samples belonging to the ith species

(number of individuals of the ith species)

N = total number of individuals in the collection and

$\sum$ = sum

b) Species richness(S) was calculated using the following formula given by Margalef (1958)

c) Margalef index (d)

$d = (S-1) / \log N$

d) Pielou's evenness index

The equitability (J') was computed using the following formula of Pielou (1966):

$$J' = \frac{H'}{\log_2 S} \text{ or } \frac{H'}{\ln S}$$

Where, J' = evenness; H' = species diversity in bits of information per individual and S = total number of species.

3.3. Results on Species Composition, Population density and Biomass of Macrofauna of selected sites

3.3.1. Location 1 - Offshore site

Data collection was done at six sites (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E and 1- control). A Total of 4 groups of Benthic community were recorded in all stations at Offshore sites and they are Bivalves, Crustaceans, Gastropods (Mollusca) and Scaphopoda (Mollusca). Data on Density and Biomass expressed in (Nos/m^2), (gm/m^2) respectively.

Highest population density of benthic organisms was recorded in station 1E-Offshore (2350 nos/m^2), whereas lowest in station 1D-Offshore (1425nos/m^2). The density range of all stations varied from 1425 nos/m^2 to 2350 nos/m^2. Bivalves and Gastropoda were more abundant among all the benthic organisms (Table 3). The highest biomass value (expressed wet weight) of benthic fauna was observed in station 1B-Offshore (8.41 gm/m^2) and lowest value was 1E-Offshore (4.14 gm/m^2) (Table 3).

3.3.2. Cargo Jetty

In Cargo Jetty, frequently observed Benthic groups were Bivalves-Gastropods than Scaphopoda (Mollusca), and Razor clam (Bivalves). The population density range of 1100 to 4000 nos/m^2 was recorded between all the stations (Cargo Jetty2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E & 2-Control) during the study period. Highest and Lowest density were recorded in station 2E-Cargo Jetty (4000 nos/m^2) and 2B-Cargo Jetty (1100 nos/m^2) respectively. The Biomass value indicated a highest value in station 2A- Cargo Jetty (13.86 gm/m^2) and lowest in 2B-Cargo Jetty (5.08 gm/m^2) (Table 3 and Fig. 8).

3. Phang creek

Six Stations of Phang creek were selected for the study namely 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E and 3-control-Phang creek. In this Phang creek benthic organisms were represented by Bivalves, Gastropods & *Razor clam* (Mollusca). The population density was highest in station 3Control-Phang creek (3400 nos/m^2) and on the other side, lowest density was recorded in

3A-Phang creek (1200 nos/m^2). Station 3D-Phang creek comprises highest wet wt (11.81 gm/m^2), whereas low at was recorded in 3A-Phang creek (0.87 gm/m^2).

Overall result of macrofaunal community showed highest population density in 2E-Cargo Jetty (400 nos/m^2) and biomass observed in 2A-Cargo Jetty (13.86 gm/m^2). Table 3 showed highest population values of Bivalves in 2E- Cargo Jetty (2800 nos/m^2) and lowest value comprised by Scaphopoda 50 nos/m^2 at 2D and 2-Control (Cargo Jetty). Optediceros breviculum (Common name Mangrove snail-Small Gastropoda shell) was only recorded at 3B and 3-Control site of Phang Creek. The Muddy habitat of Phang creek is preferred for many benthic organisms**.** This might be due to relatively stable and less polluted environment provided by muddy creek area of Phang creek further added that very low level of predation pressurs on benthic community and also might be due to lesser anthropogenic activities in that area. Table 3 showed that average population density and biomass higher in Cargo Jetty area where mostly rocky or covered with coral base providing a unique habitat for gastropod, bivalves and other benthic organisms.

Frequently found species at all sites were *Pirenella cingulata, Umbonium vestiarium, Optediceros breviculum, Tellina sp., Clypeomorus bifasciata, Cly Pholas orientalis, Dentalium sp Dosinia sp, Donax sp, Anadara sp, Turris sp etc. The percentage of occurrence (Table 3) revealed highest group present was Gastropoda (100%), Bivalves (94.44%) then followed by Razor clam (55.55%), Scaphopoda (38.88%) and others. Lowest percentage of occurrence by Pirenella cingulata (5.55%).* Compared to three sites, lowest density and biomass was observed at Offshore area (Table 3 and Figure 9) which indicated pollution level or stressful environment, monsoon effect and also might be some chemical and biological changes in water. Detail status of Population density, Group composition and biomass of the benthic community of all selected sites were depicted in (Table 3) and (Figure 9). In all the stations, highest percentage composition recorded by Bivalves (53%) followed by Gastropoda (23%), Razor clam (7%), *Optediceros breviculum* (5%), Scaphopoda (3%) and 1% comprises by Polychaete, Pirenella cingulata(gastropods) and Crustacean (Figure 9.). Phytoplankton abundance and their size, zooplankton Body composition, pathcy distribution of zooplankton, water currents, ebb and flow tides, and water churning process, changing in structure of muddy, rocky and sandy habitats are the main reasons for biomass and density fluctuation in Benthic cummunities. In Crustacean most commonly observed species are Crabs and attached Barnacles. Main Gastropods families recorded Trochidae, Cerithidea, Turritellidae, Mitridae and Bucciniae etc. *Nereis sp, Capitella sp, Nephtys sp*. like polychaete were observed in

samples. More number of the broken bivalves, debris, plat items and broken gastropods are frequently observed in the Microscope.

3.4. Diversity indices of Benthic Community

Table 4 shows various diversity indices calculation, showed that Shannon Diversity Index ranging from (0.444-1.547) indicated very low to near moderate diversity. Highest diversity indices was recorded in Station 3B-Phang creek (1.547) where moderate value of density and biomass of benthos and other side in 1A-Offshore diversity indices value was 0.444 where only two groups were present. The evenness values ranged between (0.634 to 0.960). The highest evenness value is 0.960 observed in station 1C-Offshore and the lowest evenness index value 0.634 was at station 2E-Cargo Jetty and where the population density was recorded highest. Simpson's Index value ranged between 0.273 to 0.776 indicated to lower to moderate diversity.

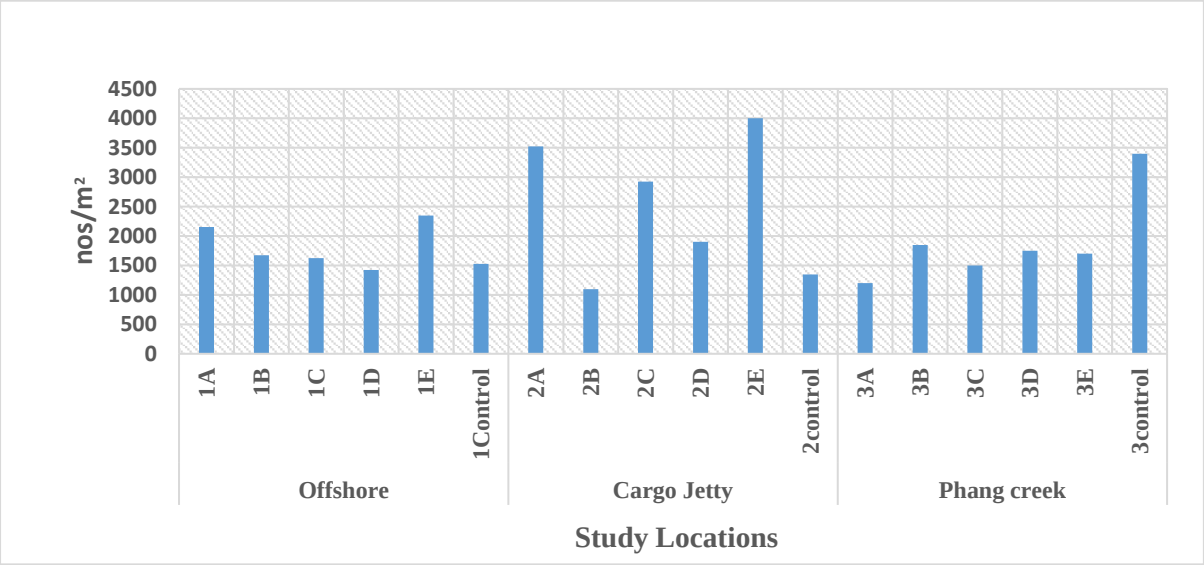

Figure 8. Population densities of Macro Benthos in various sites

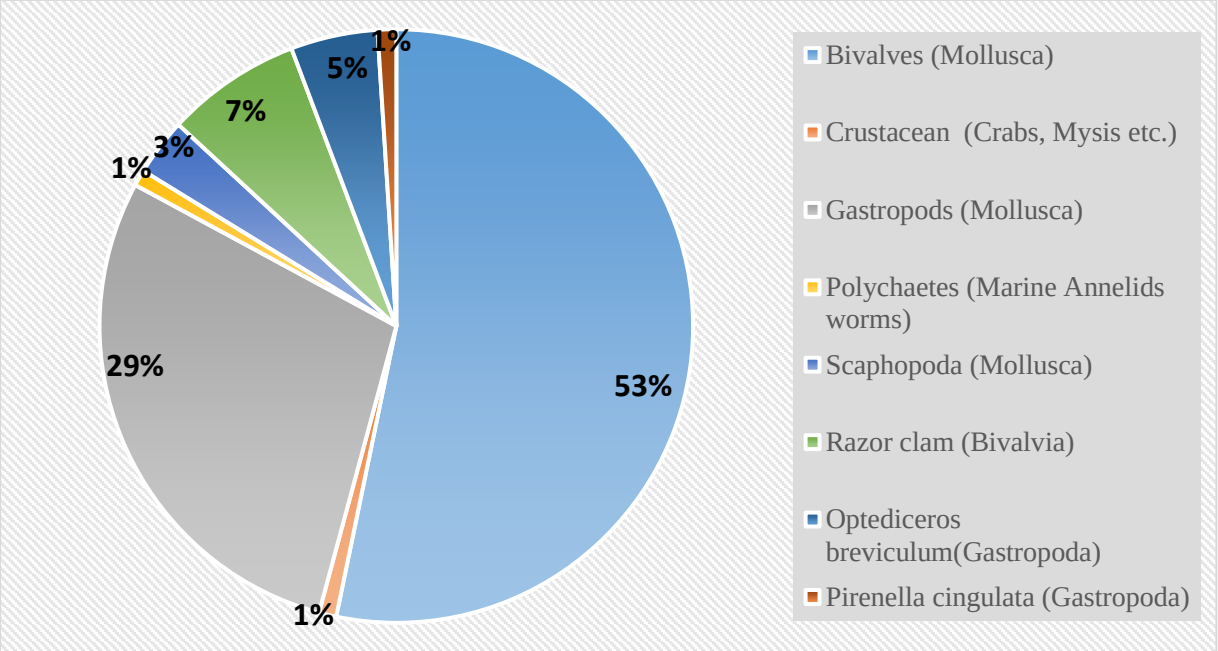

Figure 9. Percentage composition of Macrobenthos in various sites

Table 3. Macrobenthos distribution in different sites of Deendayal Port

Name of Station	Offshore						Cargo Jetty						Phang creek						% of Occurrence
	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1-Control	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2-Control	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3-Control	
Name of Benthic Group																			
Bivalves (Mollusca)	1800	1100	725	1000	1550	1150	1925	625	1900	1100	2800	575	0	525	650	650	600	1000	94.44
Crustacean animals (Crabs, Mysis etc.)	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.55
Gastropoda (Mollusca)	350	425	550	425	800	375	1050	350	550	525	550	450	900	225	550	975	800	750	100
Polychaeta worms (Marine Annelids worms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	11.11
Scaphopoda (Mollusca)	0	150	0	0	0	0	225	100	225	50	350	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.88
Razor clam (Bivalvia)	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	250	225	300	275	0	225	300	125	300	400	55.55
Optediceros breviculum (Gastropoda)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	1250	11.11
Pirenella cingulata (Gastropoda)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	5.55
Total Population Density Nos/m^2	2150	1675	1625	1425	2350	1525	3525	1100	2925	1900	4000	1350	1200	1850	1500	1750	1700	3400	-
Biomass wet wt gm/m^2	**6.61**	**8.41**	**8.26**	**5.38**	**4.14**	**6.64**	**13.86**	**5.08**	**8.3**	**7.22**	**10.45**	**6.49**	**0.87**	**7.68**	**10.66**	**11.81**	**9.51**	**8.94**	-

Table 4: Diversity indices of benthic faunal groups at various station of Deendayal Port (Benthos)

Variables	Offshore						Cargo Jetty						Phang Creek					
	1A	**1B**	**1C**	**1D**	**1E**	**1-Control**	**2A**	**2B**	**2C**	**2D**	**2E**	**2-Control**	**3A**	**3B**	**3C**	**3D**	**3E**	**3 - Control**
Taxa_S	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	3	3	3	4
Individuals (Nos/m^2)	2150	1675	1625	1425	2350	1525	3525	1100	2925	1900	4000	1350	1200	1850	1500	1750	1700	3400
Dominance_D	0.727	0.504	0.360	0.581	0.551	0.629	0.400	0.433	0.471	0.426	0.522	0.335	0.625	0.224	0.362	0.454	0.377	0.284
Shannon Diversity	0.444	0.840	1.057	0.609	0.641	0.558	1.087	0.990	1.002	1.020	0.930	1.176	0.562	1.547	1.052	0.882	1.028	1.313
Simpson_1-D	0.273	0.496	0.640	0.419	0.449	0.371	0.601	0.567	0.530	0.574	0.478	0.665	0.375	0.776	0.638	0.547	0.623	0.716
Evenness	0.780	0.772	0.960	0.920	0.950	0.873	0.741	0.673	0.681	0.693	0.634	0.810	0.877	0.940	0.955	0.805	0.932	0.929
Menhinick	0.043	0.073	0.074	0.053	0.041	0.051	0.067	0.121	0.074	0.092	0.063	0.109	0.058	0.116	0.077	0.072	0.073	0.069
Margalef	0.130	0.269	0.271	0.138	0.129	0.136	0.367	0.428	0.376	0.397	0.362	0.416	0.141	0.532	0.274	0.268	0.269	0.369

4.1. Introduction

Rapid urbanization and industrial growth showed a significant impact on coastal ecosystems, such as estuaries and the surrounding coastal areas. The presence of a dense human population in their watersheds contaminates the environment (Jha et al., 2015). Coastal environment reference characteristics are necessary to provide a better management solution for the coastal ecosystem (Barbier Edward et al., 2011). Another major activity carried out in industrial port environment in the coastal environment is Dredging which is often carried out to create accesses to oil exploitation, marine/coastal transportation and other waterborne commerce. Dredging in sensitive environments is often accompanied by ecological impacts including damage to flora and fauna, alteration of coastal topography and hydrology, impairment of water quality etc (Adesobande and Associate, 1998). Hence assessing the water for various characteristics will indicate the intensity of pollutants present in such environments.

4.2. Materials and Methods

In the present study, the marine water and marine sediment samples were collected using standard protocol and analysis of the same was done following standard methods for marine water and sediment analysis as prescribed by APHA (2012), NIO manual (1982) and ICMAM Manual (2012). Surface water samples for general analysis were collected using a clean polyethylene bucket while an adequately weighted Niskin sampler was used to collect water samples from the bottom. A glass bottle sampler (1 L) was used for collecting water samples at 1 m below the surface. Parameters such as pH, Temperature, Salinity were recorded on spot using hand held meters and the same was also verified in the Laboratory. The water samples collected were stored in refrigerated conditions until further analysis of other parameters. As per the standard protocol, the fixatives and preservatives were added to the samples in case of parameters such as Dissolved Oxygen using Winkler A&B solution immediately, Chemical Oxygen Demand using concentrated H_2SO_4 to bring the <2 pH and preservation using nitric acid for heavy metals. In case of biological characteristics, the marine water samples for planktonic analysis were added with formalin. In general, all the collected water and sediment samples were stored in a sterile, polythene bottles and ziplock bags in an icebox to maintain suitable conditions till it is brought to the Laboratory. The list

of parameters (Table 5) and the method adopted for the analysis of samples are detailed below.

Table 5: Physico-chemical and biological characteristics of marine water samples

S. No	Physico-chemical and Biological parameters
1	pH
2	Salinity (ppt)
3	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)
4	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)
5	Turbidity (NTU)
6	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)
8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)
9	Phenolic compound (µg/L)
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)
11	Oil and grease (mg/L)
12	Cadmium (mg/L)
13	Lead (mg/L)
14	Chromium (mg/L)
15	Copper (mg/L)
16	Cobalt (mg/L)
17	Nickel (mg/L)
18	Zinc (mg/L)
19	Magnesium (mg/L)
20	Chlorophyll (mg/m^3)
21	Phaeophytin (mg/m^3)
22	Phytoplankton Phytoplankton cell counts (no/L) Total Genera (no.) Major Genera
23	Zooplankton Biomass ($ml/100m^3$) Population ($no/100m^3$) Total Group (no.) Major Groups

4.2.1. pH, Temperature and Salinity

A Thermo fisher pH / EC / Temperature meter was used for pH and Temperature measurements. The instrument was calibrated with standard buffers just before use. A suitable volume of the sample was titrated against silver nitrate (20 g/l) with potassium chromate as an indicator. The chlorinity is estimated and from that salinity values were derived using formula.

4.2.2. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The samples were subjected for gravimetric procedure for confirmation of the readings obtained from the hand held meter. About 100 ml of the water sample was taken in a beaker and filtered which was then dried totally in a Hot Air Oven (105°C). TDS values were calculated using the difference in the initial and final weight.

4.2.3. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Hundred ml of the sample was filtered through each pre-weighed filter and placed in the Hot air oven at specified temperature as per the protocol for 1 hour. The filter paper was allowed to cool in a desiccator and obtain a constant weight by repeating the drying and desiccation steps.

4.2.4. Turbidity

The sample tube (Nephelometric cuvette) was filled with distilled water and placed in the sample holder. The lid of the sample compartment was closed. By adjusting the '*SET ZERO*' knob, the meter reading was adjusted to read zero. The sample tube with distilled water was removed and the 40 NTU standard solution was filled in the tube and the meter reading was set to read 100. Other standards were also run. The turbidity of the marine water sample was then found out by filling the sample tube with the sample, and the reading was noted.

4.2.5. Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

DO was determined by Winkler's method. For the determination of BOD, direct unseeded method was employed. The sample was filled in a BOD bottle in the field and incubated in the laboratory for 3 days after which DO was again determined and the difference was calculated.

4.2.6. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

A known quantity of sea water was placed in a 50 ml Erlenmeyer flask and to which 3.0 g of silver sulphate was added and kept in a magnetic stirrer for proper mixing at room temperature to remove the chloride interference in the form of Silver chloride precipitate. The sample with white precipitate turned to a fade lilac mixed coloured precipitate is the indication. At this point, mixing of samples was stopped and the flasks were kept at 40˚ inclined position. Sedimentation of the coloured precipitate was very quick and 20 ml of the cleared sea water was taken carefully from the upper end of the flask bottom after a rest period of 5-10 min. To the 20ml of sea water sample diluted with 150 ml of distilled water, to

which 10 ml of standard $K_2Cr_2O_7$ was added, to which 30 ml of Sulphuric acid was added. The tubes were connected to condensers and refluxed for 2 hours at 150 ± 2^0C. After refluxion, the flasks were allowed to cool and titrated against Standard Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate with Ferroin as Indicator. Green blue to wine red is the indication of the end point of the experiment and a blank was run under simultaneous conditions.

4.2.7. Phenolic compounds

Phenols in water (500 ml) were converted to an orange coloured antipyrine complex by adding 4-aminoantipyrine. The complex was extracted in chloroform (25 ml) and the absorbance was measured at 460 nm using phenol as a standard.

4.2.8. Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHc)

Water sample (1 l) was extracted with hexane and the organic layer was separated, dried over anhydrous sulphate and reduced to 10 ml at 30^{o}C under low pressure. Fluorescence of the extract was measured at 360 nm (excitation at 310 nm) with Saudi Arabian crude residue as a standard. The residue was obtained by evaporating lighter fractions of the crude oil at 120^{o}C.

4.2.9. Oil and Grease

About 500 ml of sample was transferred to the separating funnel and sample bottle was carefully rinsed with 30ml of trichlorotrifluoroethane and add the solvent washings was added to the separating funnel. To this, 5ml of 1:1 HCL was added and shaken vigorously for about 2 minutes If soluble emulsion was formed, then the sample container was shaken for 5 to 10 minutes. Then the layers were allowed to separate and the lower layer (organic layer) was discarded from separating funnel. Then the solvent layer was drained through a funnel containing solvent moistened filter paper into a clean pre weight distillation flask. Then solvent was distilled from distillation flask over a water bath at 70 ^{0}C. Then the residue was transferred using minimum quantity of solvent into a clean pre weighed dried beaker and the beaker was placed on water bath for 15 minutes at 70 ^{0}C and evaporate off all the solvent and it was cooled in desiccators for 30 minutes and weight was taken.

4.2.10. Heavy metals

Metals are of great concern especially when it relates to the coastal environment as it has chances of biomagnification from lower organisms to higher organisms through water and sediment. Among common metals are Cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb), Chromium (Cr), Copper (Cu), Cobalt (Co), Nickel (Ni), Zinc (Zn), Magnesium (Mg) etc. For the release of mineral

elements from sediment and sediments, wet oxidation of samples is generally performed. Wet oxidation employs oxidizing acids (Tri / Di-acid mixtures).

Sediment sample will be weighed to 0.5 gm and taken in 100ml beaker covered with a watch glass and 12 ml of Aqua regia in (1: 3 HNO_3 : HCl) will be added and the beaker will be kept in digestion for 3 hours at 100^0c on a hot plate using sand bath and the samples will be evaporated to near dryness and the samples will be kept cool for 5 mins and then 20 ml of 2% nitric acid will be added and kept for 15 minutes in hot plate for digestion and remove from hot plate and cooled and filtered using Whatmann No. 42 mm filter paper and then the final make up to 50 ml with 2 % nitric acid will be made. The extracted sample will be then aspirated to an AAS.

4.3 Results

During the current year of study, three locations namely Offshore (Site 1), Cargo Jetty (Site 2) and Phang Creek (Site 3) were monitoring for various Physico-chemical characteristics in the marine water samples and the data is presented in Table 6-8. The description of the values recorded in each station is detailed as below.

4.3.1. Location 1 - Offshore location

The marine water samples in the Offshore locations revealed the pH values ranged between 7.83-8.06 with the average pH being 8.01 which was well within the prescribed limits for Coastal waters. In case of significant parameters like Phenolic compounds, Petroleum hydrocarbon and Oil & Grease, the maximum concentrations observed for the parameters are 19.55 µg/L, 21.61 µg/L and 4.0 mg/L. The data on different heavy metal concentrations observed in the sampling sites are given in Table 6.

4.3.2. Location 2 - Cargo Jetty

The mean pH value among the twelve samples collected in the Cargo Jetty samples are 8.037. Typical Kachchh water salinity concentrations were in the range of 39.33 - 42.79 ppt with the mean salinity of Kandla water was 40.917 ppt which is slightly higher than the salinity of any of the Indian coastal waters. Due to its tail end location, both the Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids concentrations are comparatively high in the waters with the maximum concentrations recorded as 73.59 NTU and 187.91 mg/L. The mean concentrations of Phenolic compounds, Petroleum hydrocarbon and Oil and Grease were recorded to be 13.564 µg/L, 29.290 µg/L and 1.033 mg/L. In addition to this, various toxic heavy metals were recorded which is presented in Table 7.

4.3.3. Location 3 - Phang Creek

In case of the creek system in DPA vicinity, Phang creek was monitored to understand the impact of disposed dredged materials as this is one the pre-designated sites. In this scenario, the pH value of the waters ranged between 8.01 - 8.1 and the mean pH value of this location is 8.055. Further, the possibility of higher load prevailing in the creek systems when compared to Offshore, the maximum concentration of Total Dissolved Solids, Total Suspended Solids and Turbidity concentrations were 43533 mg/L, 302 mg/L and 110.5 mg/L and these characteristics are indicator of a high turbidity nature of this area. Similarly, in case of major polluting parameters are concerned, the concentrations were 15.57 µg/L (Phenolic compounds), 42.38 µg/L (Petroleum hydrocarbon) and 7.2 mg/L in case of Oil and Grease. The highest concentration of Oil and Grease was found from this location. Similar to previous location metal data, the concentrations of metals recorded in the Phang creek is given in Table 8.

Table 6: Physico-chemical characteristics of the marine water from sampling location 1 (Offshore)

S. No	Parameters	1A		1B		1C		1D		1E		Control 1	
		SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
1	Temperature (^{0}C)	28.50	28.00	29.00	28.50	28.80	28.50	28.50	28.00	28.30	28.00	28.00	27.80
2	pH	8.01	8.00	8.01	8.01	7.96	7.83	8.05	8.03	8.03	8.03	8.06	8.04
3	Salinity (ppt)	40.20	36.74	34.15	38.04	36.31	37.17	34.58	36.31	37.60	35.87	38.04	35.44
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	42368	42292	41527	42281	41219	41493	40084	40231	40759	41714	42215	42900
5	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	226.00	218.00	242.00	228.00	323.00	202.00	256.00	247.00	244.00	221.00	204.00	187.00
6	Turbidity (NTU)	120.10	60.10	153.90	132.90	141.30	139.20	108.20	100.80	146.70	133.60	158.10	104.50
7	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	5.80	5.50	5.70	5.70	5.50	4.90	6.00	5.70	6.40	6.10	5.90	5.90
8	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.00	2.30	1.80	1.10	1.10	1.70	1.40	0.90	0.90
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	52	48	44	42	50	46	48	38	42	40	36	34
10	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	14.55	11.91	16.98	12.86	12.05	19.55	12.55	10.80	11.10	15.90	14.48	7.86
11	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	20.515	20.11	18.63	18.64	21.61	21.605	18.93	18.965	17.865	17.91	19.59	19.68
12	Oil and grease (mg/L)	3.20	4.00	2.80	2.80	2.00	2.00	0.80	1.20	2.80	1.60	4.00	2.80
13	Magnesium (mg/L)	1286.52	1187.56	1347.58	1287.98	1187.59	1045.89	1247.89	1148.98	1335.24	1258.47	1542.57	1422.24
14	Nickel (mg/L)	1.84	1.85	2.45	2.22	4.24	3.21	1.80	1.47	2.89	2.41	3.54	2.36
15	Lead (mg/L)	1.21	0.98	1.20	0.98	0.86	0.34	0.28	0.87	1.01	0.58	0.48	1.24
16	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.43	0.22	0.56	0.87	1.45	1.01	1.22	0.89	1.21	1.01	0.48	0.35
17	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Zinc (mg/L)	1.25	0.89	1.47	0.48	2.12	2.01	1.85	1.22	0.58	0.42	0.22	0.18
19	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
20	Manganese (mg/L)	1.85	1.48	2.22	2.15	1.48	1.54	0.89	1.22	1.78	1.45	1.62	1.50
21	Cobalt (mg/L)	3.25	2.54	1.28	0.89	2.54	2.48	2.47	1.45	1.58	0.98	1.48	1.22

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit.

Table 7: Physico-chemical characteristics of the marine water from sampling location 2 (Cargo Jetty)

S. No	Parameters	2A		2B		2C		2D		2E		Control 2	
		SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
1	Temperature (^{0}C)	29	28.5	29	28.5	28.9	28	28.7	28.5	29	28.8	29.5	29.2
2	pH	8.09	8.09	7.94	7.92	8.05	7.96	8.08	8.06	8.08	8.05	8.06	8.06
3	Salinity (ppt)	42.79	39.33	41.49	40.63	41.49	40.63	40.63	39.77	41.06	41.06	41.06	41.06
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	41146	42035	42887	42285	41929	41658	43796	42232	41308	42098	42762	41774
5	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	189	172	190	174	201	189	187	174	212	192	195	180
6	Turbidity (NTU)	67	65.7	74.1	73.9	99.8	96.7	54.2	53.6	98.5	64.1	55.6	79.9
7	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	6.42	5.61	5.81	5.94	5.72	5.14	5.52	5.34	5.35	5.51	5.81	5.34
8	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.42	1.02	0.72	1	0.3
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	42	38	44	40	52	38	34	32	44	42	38	32
10	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	12.77	9.7	6.74	7.82	11.98	24.19	20.6	6.24	20.74	12.99	8.11	20.89
11	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	30.865	30.975	29.425	29.335	27.875	27.49	32.925	33.235	26.18	26.08	29.205	27.895
12	Oil and grease (mg/L)	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.8	0.8
13	Magnesium (mg/L)	1548.25	1347.23	1258.59	11875.69	1358.47	1258.47	1547.38	1482.36	1542.82	1462	1358.68	1284.49
14	Nickel (mg/L)	0.32	0.28	0.58	0.45	1.25	0.89	1.14	0.98	1.25	0.87	0.98	0.87
15	Lead (mg/L)	0.35	BDL	BDL	0.25	0.18	BDL	0.21	0.15	BDL	0.98	BDL	BDL
16	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.18	0.09	0.54	0.24	0.05	BDL	BDL	BDL
17	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Zinc (mg/L)	0.89	0.75	1.25	1.01	1.54	1.21	0.98	0.75	1.1	0.58	1.48	1.3
19	Copper (mg/L)	0.25	BDL	0.18	0.16	BDL	0.25	0.2	BDL	0.21	BDL	0.08	BDL
20	Manganese (mg/L)	3.21	2.58	3.11	3.18	2.45	2.78	1.58	1.48	2.01	BDL	BDL	0.28
21	Cobalt (mg/L)	1.22	BDL	1.22	0.89	0.45	1.32	0.89	BDL	0.21	BDL	0.22	0.67

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

Table 8: Physico-chemical characteristics of the marine water from sampling location 3 (Phang Creek)

S. No	Parameters	3A		3B		3C		3D		3E		Control 3	
		SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
1	Temperature (^{0}C)	29.2	29	28.8	28.7	28.5	28.3	29	28.8	30	29.5	28.9	28.7
2	pH	8.01	8.01	8.08	8.06	8.03	8.02	8.1	8.07	8.03	8.07	8.09	8.09
3	Salinity (ppt)	42..36	38.04	37.17	38.47	43.22	40.36	39.33	39.33	43.22	44.09	40.63	40.63
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	40235	42246	43315	40769	42393	40806	41903	42599	41307	42128	43533	41175
5	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	245	221	287	262	302	274	287	268	301	289	301	278
6	Turbidity (NTU)	90	104.1	89.4	93.3	71.1	68.7	110.5	108.1	102.5	73.2	94.7	95.3
7	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	5.54	5.31	5.72	5.51	5.32	5.1	5.37	5.24	5.38	5.11	5.47	5.26
8	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.82	0.46	0.92	0.52	0.74	0.42
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	38	32	40	34	42	36	48	40	34	32	40	36
10	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	12.27	13.35	15.57	14.71	11.98	15.14	13.35	15.49	5.38	10.26	12.77	10.19
11	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	24.93	25.07	35.14	35.325	42.285	42.38	25.38	25.44	21.875	21.85	26.005	27.325
12	Oil and grease (mg/L)	4	4.4	3.2	1.6	6.4	6	3.6	4	7.2	4.4	6.8	7.2
13	Magnesium (mg/L)	1536.65	1487.59	1325.25	1258.45	1456.25	1352.56	1478.59	1254.69	1458.87	1602.25	1458.56	1324.87
14	Nickel (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	0.85	0.48	1.22	0.25	1.02	0.89	1.21	0.22	0.45	1.12
15	Lead (mg/L)	0.03	BDL	0.52	0.42	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.24	0.32	BDL	BDL
16	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.18	0.11	0.25	0.45	0.36	0.34	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.35	BDL	0.25
17	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Zinc (mg/L)	0.35	0.28	0.48	0.32	1.28	0.65	1.04	0.75	0.46	0.57	0.32	0.25
19	Copper (mg/L)	0.32	0.18	BDL	0.24	0.62	0.21	BDL	0.58	0.4	0.08	0.2	0.34
20	Manganese (mg/L)	3.24	1.18	2.25	1.14	3.78	1.25	1.54	2.54	2.35	3.58	2.78	1.58
21	Cobalt (mg/L)	1.32	1.21	1.65	2.58	2.58	1.36	1.36	1.54	2.14	2.87	1.56	0.89

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

Chapter 5 Water Quality (Biological)

5.1. Introduction for Plankton

Planktons denotes a group of organisms either animal (zooplankton) or plants (phytoplanktons) origin. Major phytoplankton in sea water are Diatoms (Tiwari and Nair, 1998; Thakur et al, 2015), Cocolithophores, Sillicoflagellates, Blue green algae (Cyanobacteria) and Dinoflagellates. Diatoms constitute the major part of the phytoplankton in sea water. Zooplankton comprises the second level in the food chain and includes Tintinnids, Foramoniferan, Radiolarians, Amphipoda, Copepoda, Calanoida, Chaetognaths, larvae of benthic invertebrates and fish larvae etc. (Gajbhiye and Abidi, 1993; Thirunavukkarosu, 2013; Chakrabarty et al. 2017). Many species spend their entire lifecycle as zooplankton, whereas, barnacles, Copepoda and other Crustacean includes different Nauplius stages (larval stages) of zooplankton within their lifecycle also known as meroplankton. The planktonic stages of invertebrates are economically important as a food for pelagic fishes. Zooplankton require a constant supply of oxygen (Dodson, 1992).

The zooplankton may be classified according to their habitat and depth, distribution, size and duration of planktonic life period (Omori and lkeda, 1984). There are the two main classification on the bases of habitat which are Marine plankton or Haliplankton and Freshwater plankton or Limnoplankton. Marine plankton is further divided in to 3 types; Oceanic plankton, Neritic plankton and Brackish water plankton. Oceanic plankton or Off-shore plankton generally found in surface water and continental shelf region water whereas neritic zooplankton means occurring to continental zone to neritic or deep sea (Besiktepe et al, 2015). Brackish water plankton generally inhabiting brackish water like mangrove, estuaries and sea vegetation area.

Size is very important to understanding about the classification of both zooplankton and phytoplankton. Based on size, various categories of plankton are smallest one Picoplankton (0.2-2 µm), Nanoplankton (2-20 µm), Microplankton (20-200 µm), Mesoplankton (200 µm-2 mm), Macroplankton (2-20 mm) and Megaplakton(> 20 mm) .

Phytoplankton are primary producers of sea whereas as a primary consumer are zooplankton which play precious role to control the primary producers in sea. Benthic organisms and higher vertebrate animals uses plankton as a food material in Ocean life. Zooplankton and Phytoplankton are main prey food sources for different Fishes. The main food items of mesopelagic fishes are zooplankton larvae, juvenile fish and many small invertebrate animals.

Population of plankton and other marine living organisms on which the whole aquatic life depends directly or indirectly is largely governed by the interaction of a number of biological, chemical and physical processes and tolerance to one or more of these conditions (Reid and Wood 1976). Understanding of diversity and distribution of marine organisms would not be complete without

consideration of abiotic and biotic factors of marine environment. Amongst the various abiotic factors affecting the survival of marine invertebrates in coastal and estuarine regions, salinity and temperature are of primary importance (Rao and Balasubramanian, 1996; Sreenivasulu et al, 2017). Planktons are affected by changes in biotic and abiotic factors of environment and can rapidly respond to climatic changes. The population of plankton diversity is largely related to Seasonal and Monthly variability in Physical, Chemical and Biological parameters; Interspecific competition among the Zooplankton; Inter-relationship for prey and predator between zooplankton and their mostly predator animals; Grazing ratio of Zooplankton; Suspension of sediment; Fluctuation in Phytoplankton abundance; Waves, Curents and Tidal turbulence effect; Fluctuation in Chlorophyll a and Nutrients; Input of Organic and other Pollution creating sources; Fish potential ratio; Monsoon effect; Suddenly changes in atmosphere; Peak time of every seasons and it's effect; Vertical migration of Zoopalnkton; Food selection pattern of predator; Collection time and number of collected samples, mixing of water column, high surface action, Seasonal upwelling and down welling process in water column.

5.2. Methodology

5.2.1 Estimation of Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin

Estimating Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin was done using known volume of water (500 ml) was filtered through a 0.45µm Millipore membrane filter paper and the pigments retained on the filter paper were extracted in 90% acetone overnight at 50°C. The extinction of the acetone extract was measured using fluorimeter before and after treatment with dilute acid (0.1N HCI).

5.2.2. Phytoplankton sampling and analysis

Phytoplankton samples were collected in the ten prefixed sampling sites using a standard plankton net with a mesh size of 51 µm. Plankton nets are with a square mouth covering an area of 0.900 cm^2 (30cm square mouth) fitted with a flow meter (Hydrobios). Nets were towed from a moving boat for 10 minutes and the plankton adhering to the net was concentrated in the net bucket. Plankton soup from the net bucket was transferred to a pre-cleaned and rinsed container and preserved with 5% neutralized formaldehyde. The containers were appropriately labelled. The initial and final flow meter reading was noted down for calculating the amount of water filtered to estimate plankton density. As per flow meter reading, a total amount of 165m^3 of water was filtered by the net. One liter of water was separately collected for density estimation to counter check density estimation obtained by the flow meter reading. Quantitative analysis of phytoplankton (cell count) was carried out using a sedge wick-Rafter counting chamber. One ml of soup added to a Sedgwick

counting chamber was observed under an inverted compound microscope. The number of cells present in individual cells of the counting chambers (1/1000) was noted and identified up to a generic level. Several observations were fixed to represent the entire quantity of the soup (generally more than30 times) and the recorded data were used to calculate the density (No/l) using the formula, N = n×v/V (where N is the total no/l; n is an average number of cells in 1 ml; v is the volume of concentrate; V is the total volume of water filtered). The phytoplankton diversity richness and evenness were past software.

5.3. Phytopigments

The concentration of phytopigments are directly proportional to the turbidity of the waters and in general, Kandla waters owing to the high turbidity restricts sunlight penetration essential for nutrient uptake by phytoplankton and thus inhibiting primary production. The concentration of chlorophyll pigment in the water samples ranged from 0.31-1.31 mg/m^3 with a mean ± SD being 0.60±0.28 mg/m^3 in the Offshore (Table 9), 0.17 to 0.52 mg/m^3 with mean ± SD of 0.356±0.098 mg/m^3 in the Cargo Jetty (Table 10) and 0.21 to 0.75 mg/m^3 with mean ± SD being 0.391±0.149 mg/m^3 in the Phang creek location (Table 11).

The another phytopigment estimated was Phaeophytin, which is one of the breakdown products of Chlorophyll was also estimated in the water samples collected from all the three locations and the concentration of Phaeophytin in the marine water samples were in the concentrations such as 0.19 – 0.73 mg/m3 with a Mean±SD of 0.35±0.16 mg/m^3 in the Offshore location. In case of Cargo Jetty location, the concentration of the secondary pigment was in the range of 0.11 – 0.41 mg/m^3 with a Mean±SD of 0.256±0.082 mg/m^3 and in case of the creek location, the concentration of phaeophytin was almost similar when compared to the other two locations and was ranging between 0.18 – 0.51 mg/m^3 with a Mean±SD of 0.306±0.111 mg/m^3 (Table 11). An optimum ration of Chlorophyll to Phaeophytin of above 1.5 as expected for natural estuarine and coastal waters.

Table 9: Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration observed in the Offshore site

Parameters	1A		1B		1C		1D		1E		1 Control	
	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
Chlorophyll	1.31	0.67	0.81	0.61	0.66	0.36	0.66	0.4	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.67
Phaeophytin	0.41	0.28	0.73	0.56	0.21	0.31	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.47

Table 10: Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration observed in the Cargo Jetty site

Parameters	2A		2B		2C		2D		2E		2 Control	
	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
Chlorophyll	0.45	0.17	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.27	0.52	0.35	0.32	0.51	0.35	0.3
Phaeophytin	0.34	0.11	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.41	0.22	0.19	0.32	0.3	0.19

Table 11: Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration observed in the Phang Creek site

Parameters	3A		3B		3C		3D		3E		3 Control	
	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
Chlorophyll	0.36	0.22	0.37	0.42	0.58	0.36	0.3	0.21	0.31	0.39	0.75	0.42
Phaeophytin	0.21	0.2	0.21	0.34	0.5	0.32	0.27	0.18	0.28	0.27	0.51	0.38

5.4. Phytoplankton

The study was conducted at 3 sites (or regions) at Deendayal Port and near area where dredging activities is going on Creek and the stations are Offshore, Cargo Jetty and Phang Greek.

Offshore

In this site, frequently observed species were *Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis, Coscinodiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus granii*, *Gyrosigma sp*, *Synedra ulna*, & *Thalassiosira fraunfeldii colony*, *Thalassiosira nitzschioides colony*, *Triceratium broeckii*. whereas less observed species were *Ceratium furca, Ceratium tripos, Entomoneis sp, Pinnularia sp, Protoperidinium sp, Pyrophacus sp*, *Triceratium favus.* Highest population density was recorded at site 1C-Offshore (896000 NoS/l) and low density recorded at site 1control-Offshore (33120 no/l). The maximum number of species observed in site 1a-Offshore (21 nos.) followed by 1B-Offshore (19 nos.), 1C-Offshore (11 nos), 1E-Offshore (10 nos) and 1D-1Control-Offshore (8 nos). The population density greatly varied (33120 nos/l to 89600nos/l). Among all recorded Phytoplankton Centric diatoms were 18, Pennate diatom- 9, Dinoflagellated -4 and Unidentified -1. Dinoflagellats like Ceratium furca, Ceratium tripos, Protoperidinium sp and Pyrophacus sp were recorded which are sometimes responsible for Algal Blooms in water.

Cargo jetty

The population density greatly varied between 34240 Nos/l to 62080 Nos/l. Highest density value recorded at 2B-Cargo Jetty (62080 No/l) and lowest value was at 2D-Cargo Jetty (34240). The highest number of species noticed in the site 2B- Cargojetty (17 nos.) where as density was also higher and lowest number of species noticed at 2C and 2E-Cargo Jetty (12 nos.). In this Cargo Jetty station commonly or frequently observed species were *Coscinodiscus granii*, *Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis*, *Coscinodiscus radiatus*, *Navicula sp*, *Pleurosigma sp*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony*, *Thalassionema nitzschioides colony*, *Thalassiosira sp*. The rarely found species were *Biddulphia*, *Cyclotella sp*, *Odontella sp,*, *Surirella sp, Tripos azoricus, Coccolithoohores etc.* Among all Phytoplankton 18 Centric Diatoms, 2 Dinoflagellated cysts, 1 Coccolithophore, 1 Green algae, 9 Pennate Diatoms and 1 unidentified phytoplankton recorded.

Phang Creek

The population density of phytoplankton ranged from 26240 No/l to 71040 No/l same way species availability ranged from 12 to 25 nos. Maximum and minimum value of population density were recorded in site 3A-Phang Creek (71040 No/l) to 3E-Phang Creek (26240 No/l). Highest number of species recorded in site 3D-Phang Creek (25 nos) and lowest in site 3A-Phang Creek (12 nos).

Coscinodiscus centralis, Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis, Coscinodiscus radiatus, Coscinodiscus granii Coscinodiscus wailesii, Euglena sp, Planktoniella blanda, Synedra sp, Synedra ulna Thalassiosira leptopus were frequently noticed in samples whereas less observed species were *Planktoniella sol, Thalassiosira ecenntrica, Triceratium favus, Oscillatoria sp, Ditylum brightwelii* in this site.

Overall view of Phytoplankton showed that a total 54 species of Marine phytoplankton were identified during winter season of the year 2022. Among them, 25 were Centric diatoms, 14 were Pennate diatoms, 6 were Dinoflagellates, 1 was a Blue Green Algae, 1 was a Coccolithophores, 1 belong to Silicoflagellata, 2 were Green algae, 1 species was Unidentified. Plankton identification, both zooplankton and phytoplankton, was done by using relevant identification and taxonomic keys and with standard literatures, monographs and research articles. Some species like *Biddulphia sp, Thalassiosira leptopus, Climacosphaenica sp, Tripos azoricus, Pediastrum sp, Ditylum brightwelli, Protoperidinium sp, Scendesmus sp.* were rarely recorded during sample analysis. Input of the fresh water indicated by the presence of some common fresh water species like *Euglena sp, Green algae, Oscillatoria sp, Pediastrum sp, Scenedesmus sp*. Highest phytoplankton density was observed at the site 1C-Offshore (89600 No/l) and lowest was observed at site 3E-Phang creek (26240 No/l) (Table 12). Total number of highest species observed at site 1A-Offshore (21 nos) and lowest in site 1D-Offshore and also 1-control-Offshore (8 nos). **During** laboratory analysis some Dinoflagellate species were also recorded like *Ceratium tripos, Protoperidinium sp, Pyrophacus sp, Tripos azoricus*. **Some** Blue green algae represented by *Oscillatoria sp and Scenedesmus sp*. The high population density composed by species like *Coscinodiscus granii, Coscinodiscus radiatus, Coscinodiscus granii, Planktoniella blanda, Thalassiosira sp, Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony, Thalassionema nitzschioides colony and Synedra ulna.* (Table 12). This result indicated that genus *Coscinodiscus sp*. was very common with good numbers in all sites. In some sites, least number of species and low density of phytoplankton might be responsible due to by the high Pre-Predation ratio,

Pollution, High turbidity, Total suspended solids, Water current of water and suddenly changes in favourable environment conditions. The individual density of species of sites viz. has been depicted in Table 12. All values of zooplankton density, list of zooplankton and others shown in Table 12.

5.4.4. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton

The Table 13 shows diversity indices calculation for phytoplankton showed that the Shannon Index ranged from (1.784 to 3.004) indicated moderate to slightly higher level of diversity status. High Shannon Index was recorded at 3D-Phang Creek (3.004) and low at 1control-Offshore (1.784). Lowest evenness recorded at site 1A-Offshore (0.486) where highest phytoplankton numbers (21 Nos) were noticed, whereas highest was in at 3E-Phang Creek (0.925) where density was low recorded (26240 nos/l). Simpson dominance index 1-D-Offshore was showed the range from 0.782 to 0.940 whereas higher value in 3D-Phang Creek (0.940) and lowest was at in 1-Control-Offshore (0.782) (Table 13)

Table 12. Density of Phytoplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port

Name of Sites	Offshore						Cargo Jetty						Phang Creek					
	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1 control	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2 control	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3 control
Genus of Phytoplankton																		
Actinocyclus sp	0	960	8320	0	3040	3520	2720	0	0	1920	0	0	0	2240	0	4480	0	0
Biddulphia sp.	1760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campylodiscus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceratium furca	640	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	0
Ceratium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceratium tripos	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2080	0	0
Climacosphaenia sp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0
Coccolithophores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	1760	0	0
Coscindiscus centralis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	2560	0	960	1600	1280	1440	2080
Coscindiscus oculus-iridis	3040	4320	10560	9920	4640	3360	4160	4160	2560	1440	960	0	11840	2400	3200	0	800	0
Coscindiscus radiatus	1600	4480	4160	0	2560	3040	2560	4480	1920	0	3200	3360	800	960	1920	5760	2080	4160
Coscinodiscus granii	16480	5440	29920	10080	11360	13120	12000	13280	13760	0	13920	9920	11680	9600	3360	2720	2080	3200
Coscinodiscus sp	0	2720	0	0	0	0	3200	0	0	0	0	4320	0	0	0	1760	0	0
Coscinodiscus wailesii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8480	1600	3200	2560	1920
Cyclotella sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	2560	0	0	1760	4320	0	1600
Dictyocha sp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0	0
Ditylum brightwelli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0
Entomoneis sp	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euglena sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2560	3040	0	1760	2400	0
Green algae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	800	0	1120	0	0
Guinardia sp	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0	0	0
Gyrosigma sp.	1120	0	0	2080	0	0	1440	2880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navicula lyra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	960	0	0
Navicula sp.	640	1440	0	0	0	0	800	1440	1280	1440	0	0	0	0	2240	0	0	0
Nitzschia sp.	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	960	0	0	0
Odontella sinensis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	320	0
Odontella mobiliensis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1920	0	0	0	2560	0	0	0	0	0	1120	1600
Odontella sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oscillatoria sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	1280	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0
Pediastrum sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinnularia sp.	800	0	0	0	0	640	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planktoniella blanda	1440	0	8160	2560	4320	3840	0	3360	0	4480	0	0	6400	3840	3360	4320	1760	5920
Planktoniella schutt	1920	0	3360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2080	3520	0	0	0	0	0

Planktoniella sol	0	0	0	0	1920	0	0	1920	0	1760	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0
Pleurosigma sp.	0	3040	0	0	320	0	1600	2080	1440	2240	0	0	3040	0	0	1920	1280	0
Protoperidinium sp.	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pyrophacus sp.	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scenedesmus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stellate trichome microplant parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surirella sp.	0	1920	0	0	1120	0	0	1280	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	1920	0
Synedra sp.	1440	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	960	0	2720	0	0	3040	800	1280	1600	1120
Synedra ulna	0	2880	1120	0	2880	1600	3840	0	1600	0	2720	2240	0	0	480	1440	0	960
Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony	0	8480	4960	4160	0	0	1120	6720	1760	3360	7520	0	5920	5920	3040	4320	2240	3200
Thalassionema nitzschioides colony	5120	12000	6560	5920	0	0	960	2560	4160	2720	3360	5120	0	5280	0	7520	2560	4160
Thalassiosira ecentrica	1760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1760	0	0
Thalassiosira ferelineata	0	4960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8960	0	0	0	0	0
Thalassiosira leptopus	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thalassiosira sp	160	14400	11040	6560	6720	4000	3840	8800	4160	6560	3840	1920	13120	8480	5120	2240	2080	5440
Triceratium broeckii	800	2080	1440	0	0	0	0	960	1600	1600	0	0	2720	1600	0	1600	0	1280
Triceratium favus	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	1600	480	0	0	0	0	320	0	480	0	0
Triceratium sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripos azoricus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified sp.	320	8000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3200	0	0	640	640	640	0	4480
Density of Phytoplankton (diff. sites wise.) (no/lit)	**42560**	**80960**	**89600**	**42400**	**38880**	**33120**	**42080**	**62080**	**35680**	**34240**	**46240**	**38560**	**71040**	**60480**	**31520**	**61120**	**26240**	**41120**
																		Total=877920 No/l
Total No Of Genus/Species= **53**																		

Table 13. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton at different selected sites of Deendayal Port

	Offshore						Cargo jetty						Phang Creek					
	1A	**1B**	**1C**	**1D**	**1E**	**1-control**	**2A**	**2B**	**2C**	**2D**	**2E**	**2-contrl**	**3A**	**3B**	**3C**	**3D**	**3E**	**3-control**
Taxa_S	21	19	11	8	10	8	15	17	12	16	12	14	12	19	16	25	15	14
Individuals (Nos/m^2)	42560	80960	89600	42400	38880	33120	42080	62080	35680	34240	46240	38560	71040	60480	31520	61120	26240	41120
Dominance_D	0.182	0.095	0.170	0.171	0.161	0.218	0.129	0.103	0.194	0.093	0.150	0.125	0.127	0.096	0.089	0.060	0.075	0.093
Shannon Diversity	2.324	2.594	2.054	1.886	2.022	1.784	2.375	2.533	2.046	2.576	2.177	2.34	2.205	2.567	2.567	3.004	2.63	2.49
Simpson_1-D	0.818	0.905	0.830	0.829	0.839	0.782	0.871	0.897	0.806	0.908	0.850	0.876	0.873	0.904	0.911	0.940	0.925	0.907
Evenness	0.486	0.705	0.709	0.824	0.756	0.744	0.717	0.741	0.645	0.822	0.735	0.741	0.756	0.686	0.814	0.807	0.925	0.861
Menhinick	0.102	0.067	0.037	0.039	0.051	0.044	0.073	0.068	0.064	0.086	0.056	0.071	0.045	0.077	0.090	0.101	0.093	0.069
Margalef	1.88	1.59	0.88	0.66	0.85	0.67	1.32	1.45	1.05	1.44	1.02	1.23	0.98	1.64	1.45	2.18	1.38	1.22

5.5. Zooplankton

The study was conducted at 3 sites in Deendayal Port area and nearby areas where dredging activities are going on. The three selected study stations are Offshore, Cargo Jetty and Phang Greek.

Offshore

The *Ostracoda, Sponge spicules, Eggs capsules of Littorinids, Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida), Globigerina sp (Foraminifera), Nauplius larva of Copepoda, Nauplius larva of Barnacles, Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida), Copepoda egg sacs(pouch)* were the mostly common zooplankton throughout observed in all sites of Offshore points. Highest population density was recorded at site 1D-Offshore (128800 No/100m^3) and lowest in 1-control-Offshore (44000 No/100m^3). **Site** 1B-Offshore has maximum number of species (28 nos) whereas minimum was found in the site 1-control-Offshore (15 nos). High biomass was observed in the site 1Control-Offshore (55.97 ml/100m^3) and low biomass was in site 1E-Offshore (10.17 ml/100m^3). The range of the population density, biomass and number of species were (44000 to 128800 no/100m^3), (10.17 to 55.97 ml/100m^3) and (12 to 33 nos) respectively in all sites. Less observed species are *Ammonia sp* (Foraminifera), *Arcella sp* (Protozoa) *Sagitta sp, Dentilium, Calcarina sp* (Foraminifera), *Spirilina sp* (Foraminifera), Centropages sp (Calanoida) etc. rarely recorded in this station. Total 52 zooplankton was recorded in Offshore station adding that more composition of zooplankton by phylum Crustacea and Foraminifera as shown in Table 14.

Cargo Jetty

The population density of zooplankton varied from 47320 No/100m^3 to 96140 No/100m^3. Maximum density was noticed in site 2C-Cargo Jetty (96140 no/100m^3) and minimum was at site 2Control-Cargo Jetty (47320 no/100m^3) as given in Table 15. The site 2C-Cargo Jetty comprises highest number of species (33 nos) and minimum number of species was observed in site 2B-Cargo Jetty (15 nos). Biomass ranged between 15 to 57.14 ml/100m^3 where highest biomass noted in site 2B-Cargo Jetty and lowest in 2A-Cargo Jetty. Frequently observed species were *Centropages sp* (Calanoida), *Clausocalanus sp* (Calanoida) Zoea larva of Crustacean, *Oithona sp* (Cyclopoida), *Subeucalanus sp* (Calanoida), *Tintinnopsis beroidea* (Tintinnida), Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida), and *Egg capsules of Littorinids* whereas less observed species were *Nodosaria sp* (Foraminifera), Copepoda egg sacs(pouch), *Euchaeta sp*

(Calanoida), *Diacyclops sp* (Cyclopoida), *Leprotintinnus nordqvistii* (Tintinnida), *Leprotintinnus simplex* (Tintinnida). Total recorded zooplankton was 60 nos. in Cargo Jetty.

Phang Creek

This Creek area was represented by the zooplankton fauna majority of Egg capsule of Littorinids, Nauplius larva of Copepoda, Sponge spicules, *Clausocalanus sp* (Calanoida), *Oithona sp* (Cyclopoida), *Tintinnopsis beroidea* (Tintinnida). **Very** less time or rarely recorded species were *Amphipoda*, *Cibicides sp* (Foraminifera), Coccolithophores, *Eponidis sp* (Foraminifera) The range of zooplankton Biomass was between 0.50 to 30.49 ml/100m^3 . Highest Biomass was recorded in site 3D-Phang creek (30.49 ml/100m^3) and lowest in site 3B-Phang creek (0.50 ml/100m^3). Maximun and Minumum species count was at in site 3A,3C and 3D-Phang creek (25 nos) and 3E-Phang creek (12 nos) respectively. Population density was maximum recorded in site 3C-Phang creek (101600 No/100m^3) and minimum in site 3E-Phang creek (36360 No/100m^3).

Overall assessment of zooplankton showed that the total number of 38 Zooplankton recorded during monsoon season. Out of these (86 nos) zooplankton, 52 zooplankton recorded in Offshore region, 60 zooplankton at Cargo Jetty and 55 zooplankton in Phang Crek region. The recorded zooplankton of all 3 stations mainly representing Phylum Arthropoda (Crustacea) as presented in Table 16. Protozoa (mainly foraminifera and tintinnids), Porifera (Sponge spicules) Generally zooplankton population dynamics and studies emphasize is given up to group level rather than to species level because of microscopic size of zooplankton so owing to the difficulty in identifying the zooplankton as some species are considered as a group or genus level. The most dominant or frequently observed species were *Clausocalanus sp* (Calanoida), *Egg capsules of Littorinids, Ostracoda, Tintinnopsis radix, Oithona sp* (Cyclopoida), *Zoea larva of Crustacea, Sponge spicules, Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)* and other Foraminifera. The range of Population density, Biomass and Number of Species were (36360 to 128800 no/100 m^3), (0.50 to 57.14 ml/100m^3) and (12 to 33 nos) respectively. **Average** high biomass noted at Cargo Jetty followed by Offshore and Phang creek (Table 14,15,16). Highest population density was recorded in site 1D-Offshore (128800 no/100m^3) and lowest was recorded in site 3E-Phang Creek (36360 No/100m3). Among all recorded zooplankton, majority dominance occurrence was by the Copepoda, Crustacean larvae, Spong Spicules, Foraminifera (Protozoa), Tintinnids (Protozoa), Egg

capsules of Littorinids (Mollusca). Maximum zooplankton faunal composition was dominated by the Phylum Arthropoda, Mollusca, Protozoa and Poriffera. The Chaetognatha and tunicata groups were only represented by the one species namely Sponge spicules, *Sagitta sp* and *Oikopleura sp* respectively. In Offshore**,** maximum Occurrence (%) was by the Egg Capsules of Littorinids (18.33%) and minimum by the Radiolarian (0.10%). In Cargo Jetty, maximum Percentage of Occurrence (%) by the Eggs of Littorinids (14.31%) and minimum by the Nodosaria sp (0.07%) (Foraminifera).. In Phang Creek maximum Occurrence (%) was by the Egg capsules of Littorinids (12.42%) and minimum (0.08%) by the *Cibicides sp* (Foraminifera).

During analysis, some Species of Foraminifera and Spicules of sponge were frequently observed. These both are very important for paleontological study aspects and also for evolutionary, ecological and environmental rebuilding. Some species of Ostracoda, Foraminifera and Sponge spicules are considered in microfossils materials. Some deep sea species also recorded that is indication of water circulation pattern. Data on zooplankton density, list of zooplankton is shown in Table (14, 15 & 16).

Diversity Indices of Zooplankton

Table 17 shows *diversity zooplankton*. The Shannon-wiener diversity index (H') fluctuated between 2.42 to 3.22 indicated moderate to quite high range of diversity with a maximum value in site 2C-Cargo Jetty (3.22) and minimum value in site 3E-Phang creek (2.42). Range of the evenness was 0.514 to 0.938 where highest and lowest recorded in site 3E-Phang Creek (0.938) where lowest density was recorded and 1D-Offshore (0.514) respectively. Highest Simpson index 0.95 noted at site 2C-Cargo Jetty whereas lowest in site 1A (0.88).

Table 14. Density of Zooplankton at Offshore site of Deendayal Port

Name of Genera/Group	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1 Control	Individual total density (no/100m^3)	% of Occurrence
Acartia sp (Calanoida)	0	0	5120	0	0	0	5120	1.06
Ammonia sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	0	3360	0	3360	0.70
Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)	0	0	1280	0	0	0	1280	0.27
Bolivina sp.(Foraminifera)	0	0	7040	3360	1440	0	11840	2.46
Calcarina sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	0	800	0	800	0.17
Centropages sp. (Calanoida)	0	1440	0	0	0	0	1440	0.30
Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)	2560	5120	0	3520	0	0	11200	2.32
Copepoda egg sacs (egg pouch)	0	4320	3840	0	0	6880	15040	3.12
Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida)	0	0	0	6560	0	0	6560	1.36
Cyphonautes larva of bryozoans	640	0	0	0	1920	0	2560	0.53
Dentalium	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.13
Diacyclops sp. (Cyclopoida)	5440	1920	0	0	0	0	7360	1.53
Egg Capsules of Littorinids	12480	13120	13920	43040	0	5760	88320	18.33
Eucalanus sp. (Calanoida)	0	0	0	3200	0	0	3200	0.66
Euchaeta sp (Calanoida)	0	0	0	1600	0	0	1600	0.33
Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)	960	3520	0	0	480	2560	7520	1.56
Eutintinnus apertus (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	2240	1920	0	4160	0.86

Globigerina sp. (Foraminifera)	2720	3520	12320	4640	4160	0	27360	5.68
Labidocera sp. (Calanoida)	0	1120	0	0	0	0	1120	0.23
Larva of Hydrozoa (Phylum: Cnidaria)	0	2880	0	0	3040	1440	7360	1.53
Leprotintinnus nordqvistii (Tintinnida)	0	2080	0	0	2720	0	4800	1.00
Leprotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	1760	0	1760	0.37
Nauplius larva of Copepoda	1920	3360	1600	0	7360	2720	16960	3.52
Nauplius larva of Harpacticoida	0	0	0	0	0	1600	1600	0.33
Nauplius larvae of Barnacles	2720	2720	0	0	1920	1120	8480	1.76
Nauplius larvae of Crustacea	0	0	0	0	0	4960	4960	1.03
Nonion sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	2240	960	0	3200	0.66
Oithona sp. (Cyclopoida)	0	5120	9120	3520	0	0	17760	3.69
Ophiopluteus larva of (Echinodermata)	1440	0	0	0	1440	0	2880	0.60
Ostracoda	1120	320	2720	0	4640	4640	13440	2.79
Other Calanoida	0	0	0	16960	0	1280	18240	3.78
Other Cyclopoida	0	1440	0	7040	0	0	8480	1.76
Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)	1760	1920	0	0	0	0	3680	0.76
Quinqueloculina sp.(Foraminifera)	0	10240	0	2720	0	0	12960	2.69
Radiolaria skeleton	320	800	0	320	160	0	1600	0.33
Radiolaria sp (Protozoa)	0	320	0	160	0	0	480	0.10

Rosalina sp. (Foraminifera)	800	1440	3200	4640	4960	0	15040	3.12
Sagitta sp (arrow worm)	1120	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0.23
Small Gastropoda	0	0	0	1280	0	0	1280	0.27
Spirillina sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	0	3360	0	3360	0.70
Spiroloculina sp (Foraminifera)	1440	1920	1760	0	0	0	5120	1.06
Sponge spicules	10880	8480	10240	9920	5760	5920	51200	10.62
Temora sp (Calanoida)	0	0	3040	0	5280	2720	11040	2.29
Thermocyclops sp. (Cyclopoida)	0	0	0	0	3360	0	3360	0.70
Tintinnopsis beroidea (Tintinnida)	3680	0	0	960	0	0	4640	0.96
Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)	1280	4480	4000	2720	0	0	12480	2.59
Tintinnopsis lobiancoi (Tintinnida)	0	2240	0	3680	0	0	5920	1.23
Tintinnopsis orientalis (Tintinnida)	0	2720	5760	0	1280	0	9760	2.03
Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)	1920	1120	5600	2720	1920	0	13280	2.76
Veliger larvae of Bivalve	0	640	3520	1760	0	1760	7680	1.59
Zoea larva of Crustaceans	0	4000	0	0	2880	0	6880	1.43
Unidentified sp.	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.13
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =52								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m^3)	55200	92320	94720	128800	66880	44000	**Total Density =481920**	**100%**
Biomass (ml/100m^3)	**11.24**	**13.38**	**15.67**	**16.91**	**10.17**	**55.97**		

Table 15. Density of Zooplankton at Cargo Jetty site of Deendayal Port

Name of Genera/Group	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2 Control	Individual total density (no/100m^3))	% of Occurrence
Acartia sp (Calanoida)	0	1600	960	800	2080	0	5440	1.27
Acrocalanus sp. (Calanoida)	1920	0	0	1280	0	0	3200	0.75
Bolivina sp.(Foraminifera)	0	0	1920	2240	0	0	4160	0.97
Calcarina sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	960	960	0	0	1920	0.45
Centropages sp. (Calanoida)	640	2240	1760	960	1760	0	7360	1.72
Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)	1920	1760	2560	1920	2880	0	11040	2.58
Copepoda egg sacs (egg pouch)	1280	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0.30
Corycaeus sp (Calanoida)	0	0	0	1440	0	0	1440	0.34
Cyphonautes larva of bryozoans	2720	0	0	0	1440	1600	5760	1.35
Diacyclops sp. (Cyclopoida)	0	0	0	1760	0	0	1760	0.41
Egg Capsules of Littorinids	11680	8640	9920	14880	5600	10400	61120	14.31
Euchaeta sp (Calanoida)	0	0	0	0	1440	0	1440	0.34
Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)	7040	3520	0	2080	2880	0	15520	3.63
Eutintinnus sp. (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	1920	0	1920	0.45
Fish larva	0	0	0	0	1120	0	1120	0.26
Globigerina sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	6400	12480	3360	2400	24640	5.77

Heterolaophonte (Harpacticoida)	0	0	0	0	1760	0	1760	0.41
Larva of Crustacea	0	0	0	0	640	0	640	0.15
Larva of Hydrozoa (Phylum: Cnidaria)	1920	0	300	1440	0	0	3660	0.86
Leprotintinnus nordqvistii (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	1760	0	0	1760	0.41
Leprotintinnus pellucidus (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	1920	1120	0	3040	0.71
Leprotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	3360	0	3360	0.79
Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida)	0	2520	0	0	0	1760	4280	1.0
Nauplius larva of Calanoida	0	0	3040	0	0	0	3040	0.71
Nauplius larva of Copepoda	0	0	4320	2720	0	0	7040	1.65
Nauplius larvae of Barnacles	4160	0	1760	2240	1760	0	9920	2.32
Nauplius larvae of Cyclopoida	0	0	4000	0	0	0	4000	0.94
Nodosaria sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	320	0	0	0	320	0.07
Oithona brevicornis	0	0	1440	0	0	0	1440	0.34
Oithona sp. (Cyclopoida)	3360	3520	4320	2400	2240	2400	18240	4.27
Ophiopluteus larva of (Echinodermata)	0	0	1440	960	0	0	2400	0.56
Ostracoda	3840	3840	1440	0	0	1720	10840	2.54
Other Calanoida	3040	2720	0	0	0	0	5760	1.35
Other Cyclopoida	1760	0	1280	0	0	0	3040	0.71
Paracalanus sp. (Calanoida)	2240	0	3200	0	0	0	5440	1.27
Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)	1920	1280	0	1760	0	1920	6880	1.61
Polychaeta larvae (Annelida)	0	2560	0	0	0	0	2560	0.60

Pseudodiaptomus sp (Calanoida)	0	0	0	0	2080	0	2080	0.49
Quinqueloculina sp.(Foraminifera)	0	0	1760	3680	3840	0	9280	2.17
Radiolaria skeleton	0	0	0	0	320	480	800	0.19
Radiolaria sp (Protozoa)	0	0	320	0	160	0	480	0.11
Rosalina sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	1920	3520	0	800	6240	1.46
Sagitta sp (arrow worm)	0	1600	0	0	0	0	1600	0.37
Small Gastropoda	0	0	1600	0	0	0	1600	0.37
Spirillina sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	320	0	640	960	0.22
Spiroloculina sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	1920	640	2720	1920	7200	1.69
Sponge spicules	16320	8320	7040	0	0	8320	40000	9.36
Subeucalanus (Calanoida)	3360	0	0	1920	1280	1920	8480	1.98
Temora sp (Calanoida)	4640	0	0	0	0	1760	6400	1.75
Tintinnopsis beroidea (Tintinnida)	1920	2560	5280	6240	2720	1600	20320	4.76
Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	0	1440	1440	0.34
Tintinnopsis lobiancoi (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	1440	0	1440	0.34
Tintinnopsis mortenseni (Tintinnida)	0	0	800	0	0	0	800	0.19
Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)	2560	0	6400	1760	1920	2240	14880	3.48
Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)	0	0	4960	0	0	1600	6560	1.54
Tintinnopsis tubulosa (Tintinnida)	0	0	2400	3200	0	1920	7520	1.56

Triloculina sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	1280	0	0	0	1280	0.30
Veliger larvae of Bivalve	0	0	2560	1760	3040	0	7360	1.72
Zoea larva of Crustaceans	2080	8480	6560	5120	8960	0	31200	7.30
Unidentified sp.	0	0	0	320	0	480	800	0.19
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =60								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m^3)	**80320**	**55160**	**96140**	**84480**	**63840**	**47320**	**Total Density =427260**	**100%**
Biomass (ml/100m^3)	**15**	**57.14**	**20**	**27.27**	**20.55**	**41.03**		

Table 16. Density of Zooplankton at Phang Creek site of Deendayal Port

Name of Genera/Group	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3 Control	Total density (no/100m3)	% of Occurrence
Acartia sp (Calanoida)	0	0	1440	1440	0	0	2880	0.74
Acrocalanus sp. (Calanoida)	1280	0	2880	0	0	2080	6240	1.60
Amphipoda	0	0	0	800	0	0	800	0.21
Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)	1120	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0.29
Centropages sp. (Calanoida)	2560	0	0	0	0	0	2560	0.66
Cibicides sp (Foraminifera)	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.08
Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)	7360	7200	9920	0	0	4960	29440	7.57
Clytemnestra sp (Harpacticoida)	0	0	0	1120	0	1280	2400	0.62
Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida)	0	960	2240	0	0	0	3200	0.82
Cyphonautes larva of bryozoans	800	0	0	1600	0	0	2400	0.62
Diacyclops sp. (Cyclopoida)	0	0	1440	0	0	1280	2720	0.70
Egg Capsules of Littorinids	9920	7520	12160	3040	4960	10720	48320	12.42
Eponides sp (Foramonifera)	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	0.21
Eucalanus sp. (Calanoida)	1280	2560	0	2080	0	0	5920	1.52
Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)	0	0	2560	0	3520	3360	9440	2.43
Eutintinnus apertus (Tintinnida)	2400	0	0	800	0	0	3200	0.82
Eutintinnus lususundae (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	0	2080	2080	0.53
Eutintinnus sp. (Tintinnida)	1600	0	0	0	0	0	1600	0.41
Gastrula embryo of Seastar	0	0	0	800	0	0	800	0.21

Globigerina sp. (Foraminifera)	0	2560	0	7040	2080	0	11680	3.00
Labidocera sp. (Calanoida)	0	0	800	960	0	800	2560	0.66
Larva of Hydrozoa (Phylum: Cnidaria)	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	0.21
Leprotintinnus nordqvistii (Tintinnida)	1280	1440	0	0	0	0	2720	0.70
Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida)	2080	5440	0	2880	0	0	10400	2.67
Mysis larva	0	1120	0	960	0	0	2080	0.53
Nauplius larva of Copepoda	4800	5120	2080	10080	3360	5760	31200	8.02
Nauplius larvae of Barnacles	2400	3360	5120	3520	0	1760	16160	4.15
Nauplius larvae of Cyclopoida	0	0	0	1760	0	0	1760	0.45
Nonion sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.16
Oithona sp. (Cyclopoida)	1920	3040	9440	1600	0	4000	20000	5.74
Ophiopluteus larva of (Echinodermata)	0	0	2080	2720	0	1920	6720	1.73
Ostracoda	1440	1280	2880	0	3840	0	9440	2.43
Other Calanoida	0	0	0	1280	0	3200	4480	1.15
Other Cyclopoida	1280	0	2240	0	0	4160	7680	1.97
Paracalanus sp. (Calanoida)	0	0	3680	0	0	0	3680	0.95
Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)	0	2400	0	0	0	1440	3840	0.99
Planispirinella sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	480	0	0	0	480	0.12
Polychaeta larvae (Annelida)	0	0	2240	0	0	0	2240	0.58

Pontellopsis sp. (Calanoida)	480	0	0	0	0	0	480	0.12
Quinqueloculina sp.(Foraminifera)	5920	1280	0	0	0	2080	9280	2.39
Sagitta sp (arrow worm)	0	0	0	0	1600	0	1600	0.41
Sponge spicules	10880	5280	0	3040	3200	2080	24480	6.29
Subeucalanus (Calanoida)	0	0	0	0	0	2720	2720	0.70
Temora sp (Calanoida)	2720	1280	7520	1120	3520	0	16160	4.15
Textularia sp. (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	1760	0	0	1760	0.45
Tintinnopsis beroidea (Tintinnida)	1440	1440	0	1760	3200	0	7840	2.02
Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)	0	0	6880	0	0	1440	8320	2.14
Tintinnopsis karajacensis (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	0.21
Tintinnopsis lobiancoi (Tintinnida)	0	0	2720	0	0	0	2720	0.70
Tintinnopsis orientalis (Tintinnida)	3840	0	8480	0	0	0	12320	3.17
Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	2560	0	2560	0.66
Tintinnopsis tubulosa (Tintinnida)	1920	2400	2080	3360	960	0	10720	2.76
Veliger larvae of Bivalve	0	0	7520	0	0	0	7520	1.93
Zoea larva of Crustaceans	1760	2560	2560	2400	3560	0	12840	3.30
Unidentified sp.	320	0	160	0	0	0	480	0.12
Total No of Genera/ Groups =55								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m^3)	72800	60160	101600	58560	36360	57920	Total density =387400	100%
Biomass (ml/100m^3)	2.50	0.50	13.57	30.49	19.09	11.59		

Table 17. Diversity indices of Zooplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port

Variables	Offshore						Cargo jetty						Phang Creek					
	1A	**1B**	**1C**	**1D**	**1E**	**1-control**	**2A**	**2B**	**2C**	**2D**	**2E**	**2-contrl**	**3A**	**3B**	**3C**	**3D**	**3E**	**3-control**
Taxa_S	19	28	18	23	24	15	21	15	33	30	27	20	25	22	25	25	12	20
Individuals (Nos/m^2)	55200	92320	94720	128800	66880	44640	80320	55160	96140	84480	63840	47320	72800	60160	101600	58560	36360	59520
Dominance_D	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08
Shannon Diversity	2.50	3.01	2.65	2.47	2.97	2.48	2.72	2.51	3.22	2.98	3.08	2.64	2.87	2.83	2.92	2.94	2.42	2.81
Simpson_1-D	0.88	0.94	0.92	0.85	0.94	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.92
Evenness	0.639	0.722	0.786	0.514	0.813	0.795	0.726	0.818	0.755	0.655	0.802	0.701	0.705	0.773	0.740	0.754	0.938	0.792
Menhinick	0.081	0.092	0.058	0.064	0.093	0.071	0.074	0.064	0.106	0.103	0.107	0.092	0.093	0.090	0.078	0.103	0.063	0.086
Margalef	1.649	2.362	1.484	1.87	2.07	1.308	1.771	1.282	2.789	2.556	2.35	1.765	2.144	1.908	2.082	2.186	1.047	1.819

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Annexure -C

Nischal Joshi
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Forest & Environment Department
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GANDHINAGAR - 382 010

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File No. ENV-10-2018-89-T

Date: 13 OCT 2022

To,

The Chief Engineer
Deendayal Port Trust
Administrative Office Building
Post Box No. 50
Gandhidham. 370 201.

Sub: Development of 7 Integrated Facilities (Stage I) within the existing Kandla Port Trust limit at District Kutch (Gujarat) by M/s Kandla Port Trust - Environmental & CRZ Clearance - Suggestions of the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority for Preparation of Regional Strategic Impact Assessment Report - Finalization of Revised TOR, reg.

Ref: Deendayal Port Trust Letter Latter no. EG/WK/4751/Part (EC & CRZ) 582, Dated 22. 11.2017 regarding TOR.

Dear Sir,

Your application dated 22.11.2017 has approached this Department seeking suggestion from the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority in compliance with the conditions of CRZ Clearance issued on 19-12-2016 by the MOEFCC, GOI for Development of Integrated Facilities (stage 1) within the exiting Kandla Port Trust limit at District Kutch (Gujarat) by Deendayal Port Trust.

The KPT submitted that as per the Specific condition No-viii of the Environment Clearance and CRZ Clearance granted by the MOEFCC, GOI vide letter dated 19-12-2018 i.e. "PP in consultation with GCZMA should prepare a Regional strategic impact assessment report with a special focus on region where the PP started construction without permission. The cost towards this study should be borne by the PP"

The Deendayal Port Trust has engaged Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GIDE) and submitted the TORs.

SE(PL) & EMC CI/CJ

The Authority was apprised that proposed TORs submitted by the DDPT was discussed in the 3rd meeting of Team of Officials and it was decided to ask the DDPT to submit details regarding preparation of Regional Strategic EIA

Matter was again discussed in Team of officials and it was directed that DPT and GUIDE shall furnish the certificate stating that they have incorporated al the comments made by committee during its visit at DPT.

The TOR was discussed is 61st GCZMA meeting and based on recommendation of Team of Officials (ToO) is was decided by GCZMA is acceptable to Authority subject to incorporation of comments given by ToO.

The above is for your information and necessary action.

Thanking You,

Yours sincerely

(NISCHAL JOSHI)

Annexure -D

Annexure C

CSR Activities at Deendayal Port Trust

Details of CSR

Sr. No	Year	Board Resolution For Budget Provision	Board Approved Budget Provision	Board Resolution for approval of the CSR activities	Board Approved Amount For CSR Activities	Actual Exp. Upto Nov'20 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Net balance (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6-7	
1	2011-2012	369 of 28.03.2012	3.00 Cr					
2	2012-2013	17 of 31.05.2012	4.00 Cr					
				61 of 30.08.2012	564.00 Lakh	564.00	Nil	Works completed
3	2013 -2014	99 of 30.09.2013	6.43 Cr					
4	2014-2015	322 of 21.11.2014	1.07 Cr	20 of 16.04.2015	236.22 Lakh	188.18	8.04	Works in progress
5	2015-2016	151 of 12.02.2016	1.50 Cr	48 of 12.08.2016	28.00 Lakh	5.00	23.00	Works in progress
6	2016-2017	138 of 06.01.2017	2.60 Cr	52 of 2.8.2017	140.30 Lakh	146.00	-5.70	Works completed
7	2017-2018	41 of 2.08.2017	7.02 Cr	15 of 04.05.2018	155.10 Lakh	115.37	39.73	Works in progress
8	2018-19	51 of 07.08.2019	6.70 Cr	111 of 4.12.2018	154.90 Lakh	50.50	104.40	Works in progress
					1278.52 Lakh	**1069.05**	**209.47**	
9	2019-20	58 of 10.10.2019	5.49 Cr	92 of 06.12.2019	1838.57 Lakh	Nil		MoS aporoval is awaited
		Total	**37.81 Cr**		**3117.09 Lakh**			
						Spent in PM Fund for COVID-19=800 Lakhs		

Year-wise details of CSR works undertaken by DPT during 2012 – 13 to 2019 – 20 are given in **Tables 7.3a, 7.3b, 7.3c, 7.3d, 7.3e, 7.3f** and **7.3g**.

Table 7.3a: CSR Works Undertaken by DPT during 2011-12 and 2012 – 13

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Repair of road from Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Circle to NH 8A (via Ganesh Nagar)	518
2	Repair of road from S.T. Bus Stand to Sunderpuri Cross Road via Collector Road	
3	Repair of road from NH 8A Railway Crossing to Maninagar (along railway track)	
4	Repair of road from Khanna Market Road (Collector Road) to Green Palace Hotel	
5	Construction of internal roads at "Shri Ram" Harijan Co-operative Housing Society (near Kidana)	
6	Construction of cremation ground and graveyard with other facilities at Vadinar	19.44
7	Providing cement concrete internal roads in Village Vadinar Stage - I	16.16
8	Approach road provided for developing tourism at Village Veera near Harsidhi Mata Temple	4.65
9	Water tank along with R.O. provided near developing tourism area	0.30
10	Creating facilities of flooring and steps surrounding lake to stop soil erosion and attract tourists at Village Veera.	4.80
	TOTAL	563.35

Table 7.3b: CSR Works Undertaken by DPT during 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Construction of community hall – cum – school at Maheshwari Nagar, Gandhidham	51.90
2	Renovation of "Muktidham" (cremation ground) at Kandla	10.65
3	Sunderpuri – 1 Valmiki Community Hall	5.00
4	Sunderpuri – 2 Valmiki Community Hall	5.00
5	Ganeshnagar Community Hall	10.00
6	Jagjivan Maheshwari Community Hall	10.00
7	Various works of road at Sapnanagar	99.19
8	Construction of compound wall in the dam of Jogninar Village	14.48
	TOTAL	206.22

Table 7.3c: CSR Works Undertaken by DPT during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Construction of Bus Stand at Vadinar Village	10.00
2	Providing drainage system at Vadinar Village	6.00
3	Providing and laying of water supply lines in Vadinar Village	6.00
4	Road from Gandhidham Post Office to Merchantile Marine Department Office along with toilet facilities	60.00
5	Construction of toilets for girls / women at Khari Rohar, Village	3.00
6	Construction of toilets for girls at Mathak Primary School, Mathak, Village	3.00
	TOTAL	**88.00**

Table 7.3d: CSR Works Approved by DPT Board for 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1	RCC community hall at Harsidhi Mata Temple, Village Veera, Anjar Taluka	19.00
2	Fabricated Community Hall at Sanghad Village, Anjar Taluka	21.00
3	CSR Works for Shri Maheshwari Meghvad Samaj, Gandhidham at graveyard behind Redison Hotel	8.00
4	CSR Works for Shri Dhanraj Matiyadev Mukti Dham, Sector 14, Rotary Nagar, Gandhidham	30.50
5	CSR Works for Nirvasit Harijan Co-operative Housing Society, Gandhidham Health Cum Education Centre	41.00
6	CSR Works for Shri Rotary Nagar Primary School, Gandhidham	2.80
7	CSR Works at NU-4, NU-10(B) Sapnanagar & Saktinagar, Golden Jubilee Park at Gandhidham	18.00
	TOTAL	**140.30**

Table 7.3e: CSR Works Approved for 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Proposal Received from / / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1	CSR Works at Shri Ganesh Nagar High School, Gandhidham	Principal, Shri Ganesh Nagar Govt High School, Gandhidham	38.30 Lakhs
2	CSR Works for MOLANA AZAD Primary School, Kandla	Shri M L Bellani, Trustee, DPT, Shri Kandla Port Education Society, New Kandla	7.00 Lakhs
3	Grant financial contribution for facility of Army Cantonment for 50 nos. air coolers at Kutch Border Area	Shri Vinod L Chavda, MP	15 Lakhs
4	40% of the estimated cost of providing drainage lines at Tuna and Vandi villages under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.	Shri Sarpanch, Tuna Village & Vandi village & Shri M L Bellani, Trustee, DPT	**Rs. 39.80 Lakhs** *Approx. estimated Cost Rs.99.50 Lakhs, of which 40% to be contributed by DPT.*
5	CSR works for S.H.N. Academy English School (managed by Indian Inst. Of Sindhology – Bharati Sindhu Vidyapeeth), Adipur	Director, S.H.N Academy English School	**40 Lakhs**
6	Construction of internal roads at Bhaktinagar Society, Kidana	Smt Maltiben Maheshwari, MLA	**15 Lakh**
		TOTAL	**155.10**

Table 7.3f: CSR Works Approved for 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Proposal Received from / / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1	CSR work to Donate 100 Nos of Computers to Daughters of Martyred Soldiers in the country under the "BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO" program by Atharva Foundation, Mumbai	Chairman, Atharva Foundation, Mumbai	**24.00**
2	CSR work to Donate ONE (40 Seater) School Bus for Deaf Children Students for the Institute of Mata Lachmi Rotary Society, Adipur	Mata Lachmi Rotary Society, Adipur	**18.00**
3	CSR work to Providing One R.O Plant with Cooler at PanchyatPrathmikSala, Gadpadar Village for the ANARDE Foundation, Kandla&Gandhidham Center.	Dist. Rural Development Officer, Annarde Foundation-Kandla & Gandhidham	**1.50**
4	CSR work for Providing Drainage Line at MeghparBorichi village, AnjarTaluka	Shri Vasanbhai Ahir, MLA, Gujarat Govt	**25.00**
5	CSR work for Construction of Health Centre at Kidana Village	Shri Vinod L Chavda, MP	**13.00**
6	CSR work to provide 4 Nos. of Big Dust Bin for MithiRoharJuth Gram Panchayat.	Shri Sarapanch, Mithi RoharJuth Gram Panchayat	**3.40**

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Proposal Received from / / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
7	CSR work for Renovation & construction of shed at CharanSamaj, Gandhidham –Adipur.	Shri Vinod L Chavda, MP	**10.00**
8	CSR Work for Renovation/Repairing of Ceiling of School Building at A. P Vidhyalay, Kandla.	Smt Maltiben K. Maheshwary, MP, Gandhidham.	**10.00**
9	CSR work for Construction of Over Head Tank & Providing 10 Nos of Computers (for students) of NavjivanViklangSevashray, Bhachau, Kutch	Shri Jitendra Joshi, Founder Secretary, Shri Navjivan Viklang Sevashray, Bhachau, Kutch	**9.50**
10	CSR work to Provide Books & Tuition fees for Educational facilities to weaker section children of ValmikiSamaj, Kutch.	Shri Manohar Jala, Chairman of "National Commission of Safai Karamcharis"	**2.00**
11	CSR work to provide Water Purifier & Cooler for the ST. Joseph's Hospital, Gandhidham	Smt. Maltiben K Mahewari, MLA ,Gandhidham	**1.50**
12	CSR work for Construction of Second Floor (Phase – I) for Training Centre of "GarbhSanskran Kendra" "Samarth Bharat Abhiyan" of Kutch Kalyan Sangh, Gandhidham	Shri Vinod L Chavda, MP, Kutch	**37.00**
		TOTAL	**154.90**

Table 7.3g: CSR works approved for the year 2019-20 (approval from Ministry of Shipping still awaited)

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Proposal Received from / / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1	CSR activities for Providing Drainage line at Nani Nagalpar village.	Sarpanch of Village:-Nani Nagalpar, Taluk: Anjar.	**3.00**
2	CSR activities for Development of ANGANWADI Building at School no- 12 at Ward no 3 & 6 at Anjar.	Shri Vasanbhai Ahir, MLA	**7.00**
3	CSR activities for Improving the facilities of Garden at Sapna Nagar(NU-4)& (NU-10 B),Gandhidham.	Shri K P Maheshwari, Resident Sapnanagar, Gandhidham	**18.00**
4	CSR activities for Providing of Plastic Shredding Machine to Mirror Charitable Trust, Gandhidham.	Mirror Charitable Trust ,Gandhidham	**4.75**
5	CSR activities for development of School premises of Shri Guru Nanak Edu. Society, Gim.	Shri Guru Nanak Education Society, Gandhidham.	**30.00**
6	CSR activities for the improvement of the facilities at St. Joseph Hospital & Shantisadan at Gandhidham	St. Joseph Hospital Trust, Gandhidham	**20.00**
7	CSR activities for the improvement of the facilities at SVP (SardarValabhbhai Patel) Multipurpose Hall at Gandhidham	Request from MarwadiYuva Munch & UNION Gandhidham	**500.00**
8	Consideration of Expenditure for running of St Ann's High School at Vadinar of last 5 years 2014 to 2019 under CSR.	Proposal from COM, OOT Vadinar, DPT	**825.00**
9	CSR activities for development of school premises of Shri Adipur Group Kanya Sala no-1 at Adipur	Principal, Shri Adipur Group KanyaSala, Adipur	**6.50**
10	CSR activities for development of school premises of Shri Jagjivan Nagar Panchyat Prathmiksala, Gandhidham.	Principal, Shri Jagjivan Nagar Panchyat Prathmiksala, Gandhidham.	**16.50**
11	CSR activities for development of school premises of Ganeshnagar Government high school, Gandhidham.	Shri Vinod L Chavda, MP, Kutch	**9.00**
12	CSR activities for improving greenery, increase carbon sequestration and beat Pollution at Kandla, DPT reg.	Work awarded to Forest Department , Bhuj	**352.32**
13	CSR activities for providing infrastructures facilities at "Bhiratna Sarmas Kanya Chhatralaya" under the Trust of Samaj Nav- Nirman at Mirjapur highway, Ta Bhuj.	SamajNav- Nirman at Mirjapur highway, Ta Bhuj.	**46.50**
		TOTAL	**1838.57**

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchs etc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
1	CSR activities for the development of gardening at Sector -5 , Gim	Shri Sarvodaya Co-Operative Housing Society Ltd	**Appx Cost – Rs 25.00 Lakhs** **Cost for** – Comp wall, Benches, Plantation, walkway, other facilities (Land is reserved for Garden development only since from 50 years)
2	CSR activities for providing various facilities in SHRI GANESHNAGAR GOVT HIGHSCHOOL, GANDHIDHAM	Principal of School	**Appx cost –Rs 20.00 Lakhs** (Two times CSR works carried out at school by DPT)
3	CSR activities for the VadhiyarVankarSamajvaadi, NaviSunderpuriGim	SmtMaltiben K Maheswari, MLA	**Appx Cost Rs 6.00 Lakhs** Cost for Const. of Comp Wall
4	CSR activities for Construction work of Cabin at Oslo Area- Gim	SmtMaltiben& Shri VinadChavda	Cost not mentioned.
5	CSR activities & Land requirement forAkhil Kutch SamastaMeghvanshiGurjarmeghwal Charitable Trust ,Gim.	Shri Akhil Kutch SamastaMeghvanshiGurjarmeghwal Charitable Trust. Shri Dharmendra R Gohil	Cost Not mentioned. (demand of Land for development of SAMAJ VADI in Gandhidham)
6	CSR Activities for providing Water supply pipe line, Play ground and sports equipment, electric facilities, drinking water facilities for poor people & Fishermen at VANDI Village.	Shri R RKhambhra, PRO , Collector Office, Bhuj.	**Appx Cost Rs 51.00 Lakhs** (Last year also applied by village Sarpanch) & Recommended by Shri VASANBHAI AHIR, MLA, Shri V L Chavda, MP)
7	CSR activities for the Tuna village,	Sarpanch, Tuna village	**Appx Cost Rs. 25 Lakhs** **Cost for :-**

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchs etc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
	Ta -Gim		2 No Fab shed 20'x20'x1250= 10 Lakh 2 Nos of Agnawadi =10 Lakh Fab shed for school=5 Lakh
8	CSR activities for the Global Vision India Foundation, Gim	Global vision India Foundation, G'dham	Requirement of Land –OR- Old building at Gandhidham for foundation of welfare activities.
9	CSR activities for the UNITED ORPHANAGE FOR THE DISABLED, TAMIL NADU	UNITED ORPHANAGE FOR THE DISABLED, TAMIL NADU	**Cost Rs 25,000.00** (Winter sweaters for children)
10	CSR activities for the Garden Development on already bounded area with Compound wall near Plot no 448 Sector-1/A, Gandhidham.	Residents, near Plot no 448, Sector-1/A, Gim.	**AppxCost Rs 20.00 Lakhs** (Requirement to provide benches, drinking water facility, plantation, lightings & walkways in side bounded area)
11	CSR activities for donation of Land for the Shri SUNDARPUI Govt Primary School, Gim	SmtMalti ben Maheshwari, MLA	(request for Land Requirement)
12	CSR activities for Extension of Adarsh Primary School building, Adipur	GandhidhamMatri Mandal, English Medium School, Adipur	**Appx Cost Rs. 40.00 Lakhs** (Construction for 4 Rooms extension) (Trust registered under Societies Registration Act XXI -1860, Reg No F-42 dtd 23.9.1965. Land belong to Trust)
13	CSR Activities for providing HD projector for KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA, Adipur	Principal, KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA, Adipur	**Cost Rs 1.50 Lakhs** (School Managed by G'dhamMaitry Mandal, Adipur)

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchs etc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
14	CSR activities for DONATION various Medical Equipment for the Hospital of Gandhidham Jain SevaSamiti, Adipur	Gandhidham Jain SevaSamiti, Adipur	**Cost for** :- 1) Fresenius Haemodialysis Machine Rs 38.00 Lakh 2) Maltislice Helical CT Scanner- Rs 52.00 Lakhs 3) Others Rs 54.00 Lakhs (**Total Appx Cost Rs 144 Lakhs**)
15	CSR activities for SHRI VIDI JUTH GRAM PANCHAYAT, Vidi, Anjar	Sarpanch, Vidi Gram	**Appx Cost Rs 30.00 Lakhs** Cost for- Drainage , Garbage vehicle, and Cattle shed (Already applied earlier at Sr-5/12)
16	CSR activities for SOS CHILDRESN'S VILLAGES INDIA, Madhapar, Bhuj	Director, SOS Children's Village of India-Bhuj	**Appx Cost Rs 31.00 Lakhs** (request for Financial support towards parentless and abandoned Children Education support located at Bhuj) & support to women working in SOS.
17	Gujarat Biodiversity Board, Gandhinagar invites to involved National & Global endeavour of conservation of biodiversity by creating financial partnership with GBB under CSR programme of expenditure to be incurred 187 Lakh.	GUJARAT BIODIVERSITY BOAD, GANDHINAGAR	**Requirement-** Financial Support from DPT for **AppxRs 1.88 Cr.** (Cost for various meetings, collection of primary data from villagers , processing of documentation, printing , TA DA of Technical support &Miscexp for 150 Peoples Biodiversity Register (PBR).

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchs etc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
18	CSR activities for providing furniture & Home appliances for ROJAVANAM TRUST at Madurai.	Shri Arul Kannan, Director	**Appx Cost Rs 30 Lakhs** (seeking help to provide facilities to Aged & Homeless people living in Trust and Purchasing of New Ambulance)
19	CSR activities for providing Dialysis Machine for treatment of Kidney patients at "ST JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL TRUST" at Gandhidham.	Sr. Franciline, Administrator of Hospital.	**Appx Cost Rs 31.36 Lakhs** (Cost of 5 Nos of Dialysis Machines for treatment of kidney patients)
20	CSR activities for providing facilities in Girls Hostel of Gasturba Gandhi BalikaVidhyalay, Gandhidham.	Shri Vinod L Chavda, MP	**Appx cost Rs 30 Lakhs.** (Cost of Comp Wall, Entrance gate, Girls toilets etc)
21	CSR works for providing Oxygen Generator Plant and 45 KV Silent Generator for COVID HOSPITAL at Swami LilashahKutia, Adipur.	Secretary, BHARAT VIKAS PARISHAD, Gandhidham	**Appx Cost Rs 80.00 Lakhs** (Facilities for 100 Beds of COVID patient which it to be extend upto 240 Beds)
22	CSR works for providing Two Numbers of Oxygen Concentrator and others medical equipment for the Trust ,Antarjal, Gim.	President SHRI SARV JEEV KALYAN TRUST, ANTARJAL, Gandhidham	**Appx Cost Rs21.50 Lakhs** (Facilities to be provided for the treatment of CORONA PATIENTS at their trust.)
23	CSR works for providing Fabricated Shed , Construction of Compound Wall and Land levelling for the Cattle of **GauSevaSamiti-Tappar** at Gram-Tappar, Ta Anjar.	Shri Vinod Chavda, MP &Presedent , GauSevaSamiti, village Tappar, Ta-Anjar	**Appx Cost Rs84 Lakhs** (Facilities to be provided for Cattle shelters at Village.) (Land belongs to Gram-panchayat)
24	CSR works for Construction of Auditorium Hall at RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute) at	Shri Vinod Chavda, MP & Director of RSETI, Bhuj	**Cost not mentioned.** (Facilities to be provided

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchs etc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
	Bhujodi-Bhuj.		for the people needs Self-employment activities.)
25	CSR works for Providing of Furniture for the School "SHRI GALPADAR PANCHAYAT PRATHMIC KUMAR GROUP SALA " atGalpadar Village Ta Gim.	Principal, SHRI GALPADAR PANCHAYAT PRATHMIC KUMAR GROUP SALA " atGalpadar Village Ta Gim.	**Cost not mentioned.** (Facilities to be provided for the Students of Workers & poor village people who study in the school.)
26	Construction of Shed, hall and Gate for the DADA Bhagwandas Charitable Trust, Adipur. (Sr no -4)	Shri Vinod Chavda, MP & DADA BHAGWANDAS CharitableTrust, Gandhidham	<u>As per CSR Guideline-</u> ➢ Promoting gender equality and empowering women ➢ Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty (Considered shed and hall) Fab Shelter Shed - 30'x100' x 1250=37.00 Lakh & RCC Hall – 20'x100'x1500=30.00 Lakh (**Appx Cost Rs67.00 Lakhs**) Land authority belongs to Trust given by GDA and NOC given by SRC.Doc submitted.
27	CSR work for reconstruction of the Internal Roads of the Sector-9B-C and Sector-10 area in Gandhidham.	President, Shri TejaKangad, The Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gandhidham.	Cost not mentioned.

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchsetc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
	CSR Applications kept pending in last year Agenda:-		
27	CSR Activities for providing Water supply pipe line, Play ground and sports equipment, electric facilities, drinking water facilities for poor people & Fishermen at VANDI Village. (Sr no-3)	Sarpanch ,Village-VANDI , Ta- Anjar (Recommd. By Shri VASANBHAI AHIR, MLA, Shri V L Chavda, MP)	As per CSR Guideline- ➢ Env Sustainability ➢ Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty (to be Consider for health Center ,Drainage line, Water sump etc activities) **(Appx Cost - 51.00 Lakhs)** (Land authorization of Gram Panchayat)
28	Construction of Shed, hall and Gate for the DADA Bhagwandas Charitable Trust, Adipur. (Sr no -4)	DADA BHAGWANDAS CharitableTrust, Gandhidham (Recommd. By Shri V L Chavda, MP)	As per CSR Guideline- ➢ Promoting gender equality and empowering women ➢ Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty (Considered shed and hall) Fab Shed - 30'x100' x 1250=37.00 Lakh & RCC Hall – 20'x100'x1500=30.00 Lakh (**Appx Cost Rs 67.00 Lakhs**) Land authority belongs to Trust given by GDA and NOC given by SRC. Doc submitted.
29	10 Nos of Computers required for ShirMaheswarinagar Panchayat Girls Primary School, Gandhidham& Boys Group School, Gandhidham. (Sr no-8)	Maheswarinagar Panchayat Primary Kanya Sala, Gandhidham (Contact no 9913903686)	**AppxRs 5.00 Lakhs** As per CSR Guideline- ➢ Promotion of Education (to be consider for 20 Computers)

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchsetc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
			Visited the site. Land belongs to MahewariMeghwadSamaj given by SRC for school purpose, doc are awaited.
30	Construction of Shed and Roof at JeparMatiyadev, shamsanbhumi at Kidana village &Maheswari Community Hall at JuniSundarpuri ,Gandhidham. (Sr no-10)	Shri VINOD CHAVDA, MP	**AppxRs 15.00 Lakhs** (Land authorization not mentioned)
31	Drainage, road, Dust bins, & shed for Cattle shelters at VIDI Village, Ta –Anjar. (Sr no- 12)	Village- VIDI, Ta: Anjar	**AppxRs 30.00 Lakhs** As per CSR Guideline- ➢ Env Sustainability ➢ Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty (Consider for Garbage vehicle & Drainage Cost)
32	Education, Women empowerment and Primary health care services at Kutch area. (Sr no-13)	Light of Life Trust, **Mumbai.**	Cost not mentioned.
33	Request for Help Divyang persons to employment by providing machineries. (Sr no-14)	Kutch DivyangSangthan, Gandhidham.	Cost not mentioned
34	Construction of 2nd Floor of Shri MaheswariMeghwadSamaj, Gandhidham. (Sr no-20)	Shri MaheswariMeghwadSamaj, Gandhidham	**AppxRs. 15.00 Lakhs** (Visited the site and Land ownership documents awaited) (Name plate of DPT fixed at the Asset)

List of CSR applications received from various NGOs , Organizations , Village Sharpanchsetc for the FY 2021-22 .

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Proposal Received from / Name of Organization / N.G.O	Brief Details
35	Installation of Mini Science Center at Anjar and Gandhidham. (Sr no-21)	STEM Learning Pvt Ltd, Mumbai.	Cost not mentioned.
36	CSR work for Shri Rampar Gram Panchayat. ➢ Wall Plastering for Cattles -7 Lakhs ➢ Shed for Cattel's-15 Lakhs (Sr no-25)	Shri Sarpanch, Rampar Village.	**AppxRs 22.00 Lakhs** (Land authorization of Gram Panchayat and under taking submitted by applicant)
37	CSR activities for the 45,000 Patients over the period of 3 years by "SMILE FOUNDATION", Mumbai. 1. Concept for Nutrition covering 3 years 2. Concept for Mobile Health Unit reaching beneficiaries for 3 years 3. Concept for Vocational Training with NGO (Sr no-29)	Proposal from "SMILE FOUNDATION " Mumbai.	Appx Cost- **Rs 539 Lakhs** for 3 years
38	Development of Park in Public utility plot in between Block "C" & "D" of Sapna Nagar (NU-4) , Gandhidham (Sr no -31)	Shri RAVI MAHESHWARI, DPT	Land belongs to DPT earmarked for recreational purpose. (Total Cost –Rs**88.75 Lakhs**)
39	CSR works for NariJanshsktiVikas Foundation at Gandhidham near Shakti Nagar. (Sr no-33)	NariJanshsktiVikas Foundation, Ahmedabad	➢ Promoting gender equality and empowering women ➢ Env Sustainability ➢ Under promotion of education (Consider for Computers with printers, Sewing machine & RO plant**Cost Rs 48 Lakhs**)

Annexure -E

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
FOR DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY

REPORT	:	DCPL/DPA/21-22/31
Mont	:	November 01
Issue	:	00
Revision	:	00
Prepare	:	DETOX CORPORATION PVT. LTD.,

Index

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN FOR DEENDAYAL PORT ENVIRONMENTALMONITORING REPORT- NOVEMBER, 2022

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Monitoring of various environmental aspects of the Deendayal port by M/s Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd. has been carried out through collection of samples, analysis of the same, comparing results with respect to the national standards and any other relevant standards by GBCB/CPCB/MoEF & CC to understand status of various parameters in the Environment of the Deendayal Port. The results shall address the identified impacts and suggest measures to minimize the environmental impact due to various operations at Deendayal Port.

A) Ambient Air

The monitoring of Ambient Air quality at 6-locations at Deendayal Port Authority Kandla and 2- location at Vadinar Port on 24 hourly basis for TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2, NH_3, CO_2, CO, C_6H_6 and NMHC in twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals (as per NAAQS) at Gopalpuri, Tuna Port, Marine Bhavan Building, Coal storage area, Estate building, Oil jetty and at Vadinar port, Vadinar Jetty and Vadinar colony area using respirable dust sampler, Fine particulate sampler and gaseous sampler.

The Maximum TSPM values in month of November 2022 were found 846 µg/m^3 at Coal Storage area on 25.11.2022 and minimum 107 µg/m^3 at Gopalpuri Hospital on 01.11.2022. The Maximum PM_{10} values were 654 µg/m^3 at Coal Storage area on 25.11.2022 and minimum was 67 µg/m^3 at Gopalpuri Hospital 01.11.2022. Maximum $PM_{2.5}$ values were 187 µg/m^3 at Coal Storage area on 25.11.2022 and minimum was 34 µg/m^3 at Gopalpuri on 01.11. 2022. The PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ values were found for all monitoring locations (Marine Bhavan Building, Oil Jetty, Estate Office, Gopalpuri, Coal Storage Area and Tuna Port) to exceed the Standard limit (NAAQS).

At Gopalpuri location the mean concentration of PM_{10} was 127 µg/m^3 & $PM_{2.5}$ was 66 µg/m^3 which are slightly exceed the Standard limit (NAAQS).

The AAQ monitoring for Vadinar at Admin building the mean TSPM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were 237µg/m^3, 138 µg/m^3 and 97 µg/m^3 respectively which was exceed the Standard limit (NAAQS) the while at Signal Building the mean TSPM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were 113 µg/m^3 , 74 µg/m^3 and 38 µg/m^3 respectively slightly exceed the Standard limit (NAAQS).

The overall values of November for Gaseous SO_2, NO_2, NH_3, CO_2, CO, C_6H_6 concentration were within the permissible limit at all location and NMHC were found BQL (Below Quantification Limit).

B) Weather

The mean day time temperature at Deendayal Port was 27.92 °C. The day-time maximum temperature was 32.9°C and minimum was 21.1 °C. The mean night time temperature recorded was 25.47 °C. The night-time maximum temperature was 29.7°C and minimum was 20.0 °C. The mean Solar Radiation in November month was 167.27 w/m^2. The maximum solar radiation was recorded 759 w/m^2 in 4th November, 2022 and the minimum solar radiation was recorded 1.80 w/m^2 in 30th November, 2022. The mean Relative humidity was 69.00 % for the month of November. Maximum Relative humidity was recorded 99.0 % and minimum Relative humidity was recorded 34.0 %. The average wind velocity for the entire month of November was 1.21 m/s. Maximum wind velocity was recorded 10.19 m/s. The wind direction was mostly West-South.

C) Marine Ecology (Flora and Fauna) / Marine Water / Sediments:

The results obtained from the study for the month of November 2022 for biological and ecological parameters in marine water for Arabian Sea at surrounding area of Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) Kandla and Vadinar were not affected by Port activities.

D) Drinking Water Quality

The drinking water being supplied to Deendayal Port Authority was safe for drinking purpose. At all drinking water monitoring stations around port area were in line with the standard limit as per the drinking water specifications given in IS 10500:2012 as per tested parameters only.

The average results for 20 locations were as: pH were found Min 7.24 and maximum 7.52, TDS were found min 300.0 mg/l and Max found 1060.0 mg/l, Chloride were found Min 140.31 mg/l and Max 576.28 mg/l, Total Hardness were found Min 270.0 mg/l and Max 380.0 mg/l and Calcium were found Min 34.47 mg/l and Max 43.29 mg/l, color were colorless and odor were odorless. In all water samples BOD, Heavy metal like manganese, Hexavalent chromium, Copper, Cadmium, Arsenic, Mercury, Lead, zinc all are found BQL (Below Quantification Limit). The bacterial count (E-coli & Coliform) is absent in all drinking water samples.

E) Monitoring Performance of Sewage Treatment Plant

It was seen that the performance of STP at Deendayal Township Gopalpuri, DPA STP Plant Kandla and Vadinar STP plant was satisfactory by overall. The treatment plant was well maintained during [November 2022] with considerable removal efficiency achieving the standards prescribed for final disposal. At Gopalpuri STP, the pollutant removal efficiency for TSS, BOD and COD was ranged from 49.66-81.04%, 58.97-68.42% and 45.45-73.33% respectively. At Kandla STP, removal efficiency for TSS, BOD and COD was ranged from 53.47-73.49%, 46.15-76.74% and 50.00-82.35% respectively & at Vadinar STP removal efficiency for TSS, BOD and COD was ranged from 42.09-56.69%, 50.00-78.12% and 60.00-84.61% respectively. At all STP location treated waste water the pH were ranged from 7.21-7.42,Total Suspended Solids were found 16.9-67.9 mg/l , Residual Chlorine were below Detection Limit (< 0.5) , COD were found 20-60 mg/l and 3day BOD @ 27 °C were found 7.0-16.0 mg/l.

F) Noise

Noise sources in port operations include cargo handling, vehicular traffic, and loading / unloading containers and ships. The Day Time Noise Level (SPL) in all 10 locations at Deendayal Port Authority ranged from 53.2 dB(A) to 70.4 dB(A) while at Vadinar port 3 location ranged from 52.5 dB(A) to 60.6 dB(A) which was within the permissible limits of 75 dB(A) for the industrial area for the daytime. The Night Time Average Noise Level (SPL) in all locations of Deendayal Port Authority ranged from 45.4 dB to 61.7 dB(A) while at Vadinar port ranged from 52.5 dB (A) to 60.6 dB(A) which was within the permissible limits of 70 dB(A) for the industrial area for the night time.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY

1.0 Introduction

About Deendayal Port

The Deendayal Port is situated in the Kandla Creek and is 90 Kms. From the mouth of Gulf of Kachchh. Latitude: 23° 01" N Longitude: 70° 13"E. Deendayal Port's journey began in 1931 with construction of RCC Jetty by Maharao Khengarji. After partition, Deendayal Port's success story has continued and it rise to the No. 1 Port in India in the year 2007-08 and since then retained the position for the 15 consecutive year. On 31.03.2016, Deendayal Port created history by handling 100 MMT cargoes in a year, the first Major Port to achieve the milestone. Kandla, also known as the Deendayal Port Authority is a seaport in Kutch District of Gujarat state in western India, near the city of Gandhidham. Located on the Gulf of Kutch, it is one of major ports on west coast. Kandla was constructed in the 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India, after the partition of India from Pakistan left the port of Karachi in Pakistan. The Port of Deendayal is located on the Gulf of Kutch on the northwestern coast of India some 256 nautical miles North West of the Port of Karachi in Pakistan and over 430 nautical miles north-northwest of the Port of Mumbai (Bombay). It is the largest port of India by volume of cargo handled. Kandla history Deendayal Port Authority, India's busiest major port in recent years, is gearing to add substantial cargo handling capacity with private sector participation. Deendayal port Authority creates a new record by handling 127.10 million metric tons of cargo during the FY 2021-22, as against 117.566 million metric tons in FY 2020-21. Showing a growth of 8.11 %. Incidentally, DPA is the only major Indian port of handle more than 127 MMT cargo throughout and it has also registered the highest cargo throughput in its history. While the port has flagged off several projects related to infrastructure creation, DPA has successfully awarded the work of augmentation of liquid cargo handling capacity by revamping the existing pipeline network at the oil jetty area in Sept. 2021. Even as much of this growth has come from handling of crude oil imports, mainly for Essar Oil's Vadinar refinery in Gujarat, the port is also taking measures to boost non-POL cargo. Last fiscal, POL traffic accounted for 63 per cent of the total cargo handled at Deendayal Port, as against 59% in 2007-08. The Deendayal Port Authority had commissioned the Off-shore Oil Terminal facilities at Vadinar in the year 1978, for which M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) provided Single Bouy Mooring (SBM) system, having a capacity of 54 MMTPA, which was first of its kind in India. Further, significant. Quantum of infrastructural up-gradation has been affected & excellent maritime infrastructure been created at Vadinar for the 32 MMTPA Essar Oil Refinery in Jamnagar District. Monitoring of various environmental aspects of the Deendayal port by M/s Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd. has been carried out through collection of samples, analysis of the same, comparing results with respect to the prescribed standards by GPCB/CPCB/MoEF& CC. The results shall address the identified impacts and suggest measures to minimize the environmental impact due to various operations at Deendayal Port. The environmental monitoring is carried out as per the Environment Management and Monitoring Plan submitted by Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd.

CHAPTER-2

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2. Introduction

Air pollutants are added in the atmosphere from variety of sources that change the composition of atmosphere and affect the biotic environment. The concentration of air pollutants depend not only on the quantities that are emitted from air pollution sources but also on the ability of the atmosphere to either absorb or disperse these emissions. The air pollution concentration vary spatially and temporarily causing the air pollution pattern to change with different locations and time due to changes in meteorological and topographical condition. Air pollution occurs when harmful substances including particulates and biological molecules are introduced into earth's atmosphere. It may cause diseases, allergies or death of humans; it may also cause harm to other living organisms such as animals and food crops, and may damage the natural or built environment. Human activity and natural processes can both generate air pollution. A physical, biological or chemical alteration to the air in the atmosphere can be termed as pollution. It occurs when any harmful gases, dust, smoke enters into the atmosphere and makes it difficult for plants, animals and humans to survive as the air becomes dirty. The consequences of industrialization and the demand for improved quality of life has been increased exposure to air pollution (Vallero, 2014). An air pollutant is a substance in the air that can have adverse effects on humans and the ecosystem. The substance can be solid particles, liquid droplets, or gases. A pollutant can be of natural origin or man-made. Pollutants are classified as primary or secondary. Any gas could qualify as pollution if it reached a high enough concentration to do harm. Theoretically, that means there are dozens of different pollution gases. In practice, about ten different substances cause most concern. Heavy metals represent a class of omnipresent pollutants, with toxic potential, in some cases even at low exposure levels. They concentrate in each tropic level because of their weak mobility, so the concentration in plants is higher than in soil, in herbivore animals higher than in plants, in carnivores' tissues higher than in herbivore, the highest concentration being reached at the end of the tropic chain, at big predacious and human bodies.

Globally, one of the main contributors to emissions of atmospheric pollutants and a significant user of energy is the industrial sector (Conti et al. 2015).

The concentration of air pollutants depends not only on the quantities that are emitted from the polluting sources, but also on the ability of the atmosphere to either absorb or disperse such emissions (USEPA, 2008).

Nowadays, the shipping sector provides low-cost and reliable delivery services in the economic field (Arunachalam et al. 2015). Nevertheless, shipping-related activities have a considerable impact on air pollution, especially in coastal areas but also globally (Buccolieri et al. 2016). The primary air pollutants are PM, VOCs, NOx, O_3, SO_2, and CO (Bailey and Solomon 2004). As a consequence, a wide range of options toward "greener" seaports is needed (Bailey and Solomon 2004). Some of these measures are easy to adopt such as the regulation of fuel quality (by using low-sulfur alternative fuels), the speed reduction (Lack et al. 2011), and the use of alternative transportation equipment (Lai et al. 2011).

Clean air is the basic requirement of all living organisms. In recent times, due to population growth, urban sprawl, industrial development, and vehicular boom, the quality of air is deteriorating and being polluted. Pollutants of major public health concerns include particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide, which pose serious threats to human health and hygiene. In the present study, prime particulate pollutants (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), and gaseous pollutants (SO_2, and NO_2) were estimated at seven stations in and around Dahej Port, Gujarat, India (Soni and Jagruti Patel, 2017).

Among particulate pollutants, particulate matter (PM) is a ubiquitous entity, and is especially a grave problem due to its higher suspension rate into the atmosphere, and adverse health effects on plants, animals, humans, and materials in the form of visibility reduction, soiling of buildings, etc. (Horaginamani and Ravichandran, 2010; Chaurasia *et al*., 2013).

The sources of air pollutants include vehicles, industries, domestic sources and natural sources. Because of the presence of high amount of air pollutants in the ambient air, the health of the population and property is getting adversely affected. In order to arrest the deterioration in air quality, Govt. of India has enacted Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1981. The responsibility has been further emphasized under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It is necessary to assess the present and anticipated air pollution through continuous air quality survey/monitoring programs. Therefore, Central Pollution Control Board had started National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM) Network during 1984 - 85 at national level. The programme was later renamed as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).

2.1 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

As per the Environmental Monitoring Plan of Deendayal Port Authority, Air monitoring was carried out at six identified locations at Deendayal Port and two locations at Vadinar Port.

Table: 1. Ambient Air Sampling Location

Sr. No.	Name of Location	Location Code	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
1.	Marine Bhavan	AL-1	23° 0' 26.524"N	70° 13' 22.414"E	**DPA-Kandla**
2.	Oil Jetty	AL-2	23° 1' 45.613"N	70° 13' 11.052"E	
3.	Estate Office	AL-3	23° 1' 11.273"N	70° 12' 48.657"E	
4.	Gopalpuri Hospital	AL-4	23° 4' 53.551"N	70° 8' 7.047"E	
5.	Coal Storage Area	AL-5	22° 59' 31.812"N	70° 13' 9.979"E	
6.	Tuna Port	AL-6	22° 59' 15.291"N	70° 58' 57.018"E	
7.	Signal Building	AL-7	22° 26' 26.750"N	69° 40' 22.127"E	**DPA-Vadinar**
8.	Admin Building	AL-8	22° 26' 25.223"N	69° 40' 19.358"E	

- **Air Quality Monitoring Methodology**

  Air quality is measured in all the stations, for 24 hour for Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSPM), PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2, NH_3 & Benzene and Grab-sampling for CO & CO_2 measurements. The Air samplers are operated for a period of 24 hours and after a continuous operation of 8 hours for gaseous parameters. The absorbing reagents for SO_2:- Absorbing Reagent TCM (Potassium Tetrachloromercurate 0.04M): Mercuric Chloride, Potassium Chloride and EDTA used. For NO_2:- Absorbing Reagent Sodium Hydroxide (NAOH): Sodium Hydroxide and Sodium Arsenite used. For NH_3 need Conc. Sulphuric Acid and Distilled water was used. By replacing 3 times the reagents per day for each parameter namely, SO_2, NO_2, NH_3. The GFA filter paper and PTFE Membrane bound filter paper are used for a period of 24 hours to obtain one sample each of TSPM, PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$. The AAQ samples are collected two consecutive days a week as per CPCB guidelines, from all the eight locations as mentioned in the EMP.

2.2 Results

The ambient air quality monitoring data for six stations, viz. Marine Bhavan, Oil Jetty, Port Colony, Gopalpuri Hospital, Tuna Port and Nr. Coal Storage Area for the month of November 2022 are given in Tables 2 to 7. The ambient air quality monitoring data for two stations at Vadinar (Nr. Admin Building & Nr. Signal Building) are given in Tables 8 to 9.

The Movement of heavy transport with uncovered coal transportation, raw road around ambient location may be causes fugitive dust emission from dry conditions. Particulate Matter then enters the atmosphere through the action of wind, vehicular movement, or other activities. The dust produces tends to float in air and spread all around the vicinity. Direction and speed of wind affect the dispersion of the dust particulate matter. Humidity of air also has strong effect on the spreading of particulate matter. With increasing humidity, moisture particles eventually grow in size to a point where 'dry deposition' occurs, reducing PM_{10} concentrations in the atmosphere.

Location 1: Marine Bhavan (AL1)

Table 2 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Marine Bhavan										
	Date	**TSPM [µg/m3]**	**PM10 [µg/m3]**	**PM2.5 [µg/m3]**	**SO2 [µg/m3]**		**NOx [µg/m3]**		**NH3 [µg/m3]**	
Sampling Period		**24hr**	**24hr**	**24hr**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**
NAAQMS Limit			**100 µg/m3**	**60 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**400 µg/m3**
AL1 – 1	01.11.2022	435	302	121	3.93 6.04 1.81	3.93	5.19 23.66 14.43	14.43	2.07 6.33 3.91	4.11
AL1 – 2	04.11.2022	344	228	106	3.32 2.72 1.51	2.52	17.31 8.66 12.12	12.70	2.42 5.18 3.57	3.72
AL1 – 3	08.11.2022	398	281	116	2.31 6.34 2.88	3.84	25.39 17.89 8.66	17.31	4.72 2.42 3.57	3.57
AL1 – 4	11.11.2022	445	315	124	3.63 9.07 6.35	6.35	17.89 12.70 8.66	13.08	4.03 4.72 2.07	3.61
AL1 – 5	15.11.2022	364	253	110	4.53 6.35 2.72	4.53	11.54 19.62 10.39	13.85	4.60 2.88 1.73	3.07
AL1 - 6	18.11.2022	442	315	121	8.46 3.32 2.72	4.84	23.08 8.66 17.89	16.54	3.22 5.87 4.03	4.37
AL1 - 7	22.11.2022	375	266	106	3.32 7.55 2.42	4.43	17.89 25.97 11.54	18.47	4.83 5.87 2.65	4.45
AL1 – 8	25.11.2022	483	350	129	4.53 6.95 2.42	4.63	23.66 28.86 12.12	21.55	3.22 5.29 2.53	3.68
AL1 – 9	29.11.2022	534	383	142	6.35 8.46 2.72	5.84	17.89 25.97 13.27	19.04	3.57 4.95 2.19	3.57
Monthly Average		424	299	119		4.55		16.33		3.79
Standard Deviation		61	48	12		1.12		3.03		0.44

Table 2 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Marine Bhavan					
	Date	**C6H6 [µg/m3]**	**HC**	**CO [mg/m3]**	**CO2 [ppm]**
Sampling Period		**8 hr**		**Grab Sampling**	**Grab Sampling**
NAAQMS limit		**5.0 µg/m3**	**ppm**	**4.0 mg/m3**	**-**
AL1 – 1	01.11.2022	1.09	BQL	1.44	444
AL1 – 2	04.11.2022	1.2	BQL	1.54	374
AL1 – 3	08.11.2022	1.17	BQL	1.08	538
AL1 – 4	11.11.2022	1.1	BQL	1.14	470
AL1 – 5	15.11.2022	1.11	BQL	1.26	481
AL1 - 6	18.11.2022	1.1	BQL	1.64	500
AL1 - 7	22.11.2022	1.12	BQL	1.35	620
AL1 - 8	25.11.2022	1.16	BQL	1.69	511
AL1 - 9	29.11.2022	1.21	BQL	1.16	522
Monthly Average		**1.14**	**-**	**1.37**	**495.56**
Standard Deviation		**0.05**	**-**	**0.22**	**67.59**

* NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbons

BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

At Marine Bhavan, the overall values of TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 is attributed mainly by motor vehicle emission produced from various types of automobiles (both diesel and petrol driven). Moreover, the loading and unloading of Food Grains and Timber at Jetty no. 1 and 2 also contributes to the high levels of TSPM and PM_{10}. The mean TSPM value at Marine Bhavan was 424 µg/m^3, the mean PM_{10} value was 299 µg/m^3, and $PM_{2.5}$ value was 119 µg/m^3 which is above the permissible limit prescribed by NAAQS. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 were 4.55 µg/m^3, 16.33 µg/m^3 & 3.79 µg/m^3 respectively; these values were within the standard limit prescribed by NAAQS.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Marine Bhavan. The mean Benzene concentration was 1.14 µg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 5.0 µg/m^3. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon Monoxide concentration was 1.37 mg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 4.0 mg/m^3 prescribed by NAAQS.

Location 3: Oil Jetty (AL2)

Table 2 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Oil Jetty										
	Date	**TSPM [µg/m3]**	**PM10 [µg/m3]**	**PM2.5 [µg/m3]**	**SO2 [µg/m3]**		**NOx [µg/m3]**		**NH3 [µg/m3]**	
Sampling Period		**24hr**	**24hr**	**24hr**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**
NAAQMS Limit			**100 µg/m3**	**60 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**400 µg/m3**
AL2 -1	01.11.2022	150	99	50	2.42 4.53 2.72	3.22	6.35 13.27 21.35	13.66	2.88 6.79 3.91	4.53
AL2 -2	04.11.2022	253	180	70	2.72 3.32 4.53	3.53	5.77 17.89 11.54	11.73	0.81 4.03 4.72	3.18
AL2 -3	08.11.2022	235	166	67	2.59 3.46 1.44	2.50	5.19 13.27 23.66	14.04	2.19 2.65 3.57	2.80
AL2 -4	11.11.2022	275	194	76	6.35 4.53 2.72	4.53	10.39 20.20 12.12	14.24	2.42 3.80 1.04	2.42
AL2 – 5	15.11.2022	245	169	71	3.02 6.65 3.93	4.53	8.66 16.16 17.31	14.04	3.57 2.30 1.27	2.38
AL2 – 6	18.11.2022	185	119	53	5.74 2.72 6.35	4.94	14.43 17.31 8.66	13.47	4.95 3.57 2.99	3.84
AL2 – 7	22.11.2022	373	252	109	3.02 6.35 2.72	4.03	20.20 12.12 10.39	14.24	3.80 5.53 2.07	3.80
AL2 -8	25.11.2022	292	199	86	1.81 6.35 3.32	3.83	14.43 19.62 9.23	14.43	3.57 4.72 5.99	4.76
AL1 – 9	29.11.2022	299	194	97	3.63 7.55 2.72	4.63	5.19 23.66 11.54	13.47	2.88 4.95 2.65	3.49
Monthly Average		256	175	75		3.97		13.70		3.47
Standard Deviation		65	45	19		0.79		0.81		0.85

Table 3 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Oil Jetty					
	Date	**C_6H_6 [µg/m^3]**	***NMHC**	**CO [mg/m^3]**	**CO2 [ppm]**
Sampling Period		**8 hr**		**Grab Sampling**	**Grab Sampling**
NAAQMS limit		**5.0 µg/m3**		**4.0 mg/m3**	**-**
AL2-1	01.11.2022	1.17	BQL	1.22	467
AL2-2	04.11.2022	1.01	BQL	1.53	451
AL2-3	08.11.2022	1.1	BQL	1.65	502
AL2-4	11.11.2022	1.19	BQL	1.04	447
AL2 –5	15.11.2022	1.24	BQL	1.27	634
AL2 –6	18.11.2022	1.16	BQL	1.22	531
AL2-7	22.11.2022	1.2	BQL	1.28	800
AL2-8	25.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.89	1023
AL2-9	29.11.2022	1.22	BQL	1.46	576
Monthly Average		**1.15**	**-**	**1.40**	**603.44**
Standard Deviation		**0.08**	**-**	**0.26**	**193.07**

* NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbons
BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

Oil Jetty Area, the overall values of TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 was mainly by motor vehicle emission produced from various types of vehicles at Oil Jetty Area. The mean TSPM value at Oil Jetty was 256 µg/m^3. The mean PM_{10} value was 175 µg/m^3 and mean $PM_{2.5}$ value was 75 µg/m^3 which was above the permissible limit. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 were within the permissible limit prescribed by NAAQS. The mean concentration of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 were 3.97 µg/m^3, 13.70 µg/m^3 and 3.47 µg/m^3 respectively.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Oil Jetty. The mean Benzene concentration was 1.15 µg/m^3 which was well below the permissible limit of 5.0 µg/m^3. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon Monoxide concentration was 1.40 mg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 4.0 mg/m^3.

Location 3: Kandla Colony – Estate Office (AL-3)

Table 4 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Estate Office										
	Date	**TSPM [µg/m3]**	**PM10 [µg/m3]**	**PM2.5 [µg/m3]**	**SO2 [µg/m3]**		**NOx [µg/m3]**		**NH3 [µg/m3]**	
Sampling Period		**24hr**	**24hr**	**24hr**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**
NAAQMS Limit			**100 µg/m3**	**60 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**400 µg/m3**
AL3 – 1	01.11.2022	245	172	69	1.51	2.32	10.39	9.62	3.68	5.10
					3.32		13.27		7.02	
					2.12		5.19		4.60	
AL3 – 2	04.11.2022	577	445	130	4.53	2.32	5.19	10.39	3.57	2.49
					1.51		17.31		2.88	
					0.91		8.66		1.04	
AL3 – 3	08.11.2022	440	321	109	6.05	3.94	19.04	12.31	4.72	3.64
					2.59		12.12		2.42	
					3.17		5.77		3.80	
AL3 – 4	11.11.2022	518	403	111	3.32	4.23	18.47	10.58	1.38	2.42
					2.72		8.66		3.57	
					6.65		4.62		2.30	
AL3 – 5	15.11.2022	451	340	107	1.81	3.73	23.08	15.97	3.22	2.42
					6.04		14.43		2.30	
					3.32		10.39		1.73	
AL3 – 6	18.11.2022	459	346	112	4.53	4.43	16.16	15.97	5.76	4.14
					2.72		8.66		4.72	
					6.04		23.08		1.96	
AL3 – 7	22.11.2022	453	325	116	2.42	4.33	19.62	17.31	3.91	3.84
					4.23		23.66		5.18	
					6.35		8.66		2.42	
AL3 – 8	25.11.2022	337	252	83	6.04	3.93	15.00	15.58	3.80	3.91
					3.32		23.08		5.76	
					2.42		8.66		2.19	
AL1 – 9	29.11.2022	491	359	129	4.84	4.63	17.89	16.16	3.57	3.57
					6.95		24.24		5.18	
					2.12		6.35		1.96	
Monthly Average		441	329	107		3.76		13.77		3.50
Standard Deviation		98	80	20		0.87		3.00		0.91

Table 4 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Estate Office					
Sampling Period	**Date**	**C_6H_6 [µg/m³]**	***NMHC**	**CO [mg/m³]**	**CO_2 [ppm]**
		8 hr		**Grab Sampling**	**Grab Sampling**
NAAQMS limit		**5.0 µg/m3**		**4.0 mg/m3**	**-**
AL3 -1	01.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.27	508
AL3 -2	04.11.2022	1.1	BQL	1.19	508
AL3 -3	08.11.2022	1.1	BQL	1.65	502
AL3 -4	11.11.2022	1.09	BQL	1.83	429
AL3 – 5	15.11.2022	1.09	BQL	1.76	813
AL3 – 6	18.11.2022	1.2	BQL	1.14	559
AL3 – 7	22.11.2022	1.19	BQL	2.18	1022
AL3 – 8	25.11.2022	1.11	BQL	2	1026
	29.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.22	537
Monthly Average		**1.11**	**-**	**1.58**	**656.00**
Standard Deviation		**0.05**	**-**	**0.39**	**234.02**

* NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbons
BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

The overall values of TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 at Kandla Port Colony (Estate Office) was attributed by vehicle emission produced from trucks and heavy duty vehicles that pass through the road outside Kandla Port Colony. The mean TSPM values at Estate Office were 441 µg/m³, the mean PM_{10} value was 329 µg/m³, and $PM_{2.5}$ value was 107 µg/m³ which was above the permissible limit prescribed by NAAQS. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 were 3.76 µg/m³, 13.77 µg/m³ and 3.50 µg/m³ respectively and were all within the permissible limit.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Kandla Port Colony. The mean Benzene concentration was 1.11 µg/m³, well below the permissible limit of 5.0 µg/m³. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon Monoxide was 1.58 mg/m³, well below the permissible limit of 4.0 mg/m³.

Location 4: Gopalpuri Hospital (AL-4)

Table 5 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Gopalpuri Hospital										
	Date	**TSPM [µg/m3]**	**PM10 [µg/m3]**	**PM2.5 [µg/m3]**	**SO2 [µg/m3]**		**NOx [µg/m3]**		**NH3 [µg/m3]**	
Sampling Period		**24hr**	**24hr**	**24hr**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**
NAAQMS Limit			**100 µg/m3**	**60 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**400 µg/m3**
AL4 -1	01.11.2022	107	67	34	1.21	2.22	5.77	6.93	2.42	2.53
					3.02		10.39		4.14	
					2.42		4.62		1.04	
AL4 -2	04.11.2022	177	117	54	0.91	2.22	5.19	10.00	1.61	2.49
					4.53		8.66		2.42	
					1.21		16.16		3.45	
AL4 -3	08.11.2022	148	101	44	1.15	2.21	6.93	9.81	1.73	1.69
					2.88		17.31		2.42	
					2.59		5.19		0.92	
AL4 -4	11.11.2022	184	111	68	1.51	2.62	6.93	12.89	1.04	2.30
					3.63		14.43		2.42	
					2.72		17.31		3.45	
AL4 – 5	15.11.2022	202	125	72	2.12	2.42	12.12	12.70	2.42	2.49
					3.63		8.66		3.45	
					1.51		17.31		1.61	
AL4 – 6	18.11.2022	233	153	78	1.21	2.92	8.66	12.89	2.42	2.49
					4.84		17.89		1.61	
					2.72		12.12		3.45	
AL4 – 7	22.11.2022	268	168	94	0.60	2.22	5.77	12.70	1.73	2.88
					3.32		14.43		3.68	
					2.72		17.89		3.22	
AL4 – 8	25.11.2022	202	142	56	2.12	3.42	14.43	12.50	2.07	2.99
					5.14		17.89		4.03	
					3.02		5.19		2.88	
AL1 – 9	29.11.2022	249	157	91	3.02	4.03	8.66	11.54	1.38	2.49
					6.35		20.20		3.80	
					2.72		5.77		2.30	
Monthly Average		197	127	66		2.70		11.33		2.49
Standard Deviation		50	32	20		0.65		2.05		0.37

Table 5 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Gopalpuri Hospital					
Sampling Period	**Date**	**C_6H_6 [µg/m³]**	***NMHC**	**CO [mg/m³]**	**CO_2 [ppm]**
		8 hr		**Grab Sampling**	**Grab Sampling**
NAAQMS limit		**5.0 µg/m3**		**4.0 mg/m3**	**-**
AL4 -1	01.11.2022	1.14	BQL	1.26	503
AL4 -2	04.11.2022	1.15	BQL	1.26	450
AL4 -3	08.11.2022	1.03	BQL	1.73	506
AL4 -4	11.11.2022	1.02	BQL	1.82	462
AL4 – 5	15.11.2022	1.09	BQL	1.04	1048
AL4 – 6	18.11.2022	1.14	BQL	1.32	543
AL4 – 7	22.11.2022	1.16	BQL	1.83	758
AL4 – 8	25.11.2022	1.22	BQL	1.8	816
AL4 – 9	29.11.2022	1.16	BQL	1.36	665
Monthly Average		**1.12**	**-**	**1.49**	**639.00**
Standard Deviation		**0.07**	**-**	**0.30**	**201.83**

* NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbons
BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

The overall values of TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 at Gopalpuri Hospital was attributed by vehicle emission produced from light motor vehicles of the colony residents. The mean TSPM values at Gopalpuri Hospital were 197 µg/m³, the mean PM_{10} value was 127 µg/m³ and $PM_{2.5}$ was 66 µg/m³ which was exceed the standard limit. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 were 2.70 µg/m³, 11.33 µg/m³ and 2.49 µg/m³ respectively and were all within the permissible limit.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Gopalpuri Hospital. The mean Benzene concentration was 1.12 µg/m³, well below the permissible limit of 5.0 µg/m³. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon monoxide concentration was 1.49 mg/m³ which is well below the permissible limit of 4.0 mg/m³.

Location 5: Coal Storage Area (AL-5)

Table 6 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Coal Storage Area										
	Date	**TSPM [µg/m3]**	**PM10 [µg/m3]**	**PM2.5 [µg/m3]**	**SO2 [µg/m3]**		**NOx [µg/m3]**		**NH3 [µg/m3]**	
Sampling Period		**24hr**	**24hr**	**24hr**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**
NAAQMS Limit			**100 µg/m3**	**60 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**400 µg/m3**
AL6 – 1	01.11.2022	779	598	175	2.72 6.65 3.63	4.33	6.35 25.97 17.31	16.54	3.68 8.17 3.34	5.06
AL6 – 2	04.11.2022	635	492	137	2.12 5.44 3.02	3.53	23.08 12.12 17.89	17.70	6.79 8.17 4.83	6.60
AL6 – 3	08.11.2022	538	412	125	8.94 3.46 2.59	5.00	23.66 12.12 29.43	21.74	2.53 2.07 7.02	3.88
AL6 – 4	11.11.2022	815	635	178	4.53 2.72 6.95	4.73	18.47 8.66 25.97	17.70	5.87 2.65 4.72	4.41
AL6 – 5	15.11.2022	792	614	176	6.35 9.07 4.53	6.65	18.47 10.39 12.12	13.66	4.72 3.68 3.22	3.88
AL6 – 6	18.11.2022	771	595	171	9.37 5.74 6.35	7.15	20.20 8.08 23.08	17.12	4.83 2.53 5.76	4.37
AL6 – 7	22.11.2022	706	543	156	4.84 6.04 2.72	4.53	10.39 23.66 21.35	18.47	4.83 5.99 4.26	5.03
AL6 – 8	25.11.2022	846	654	187	3.32 7.86 4.53	5.24	17.31 25.97 16.16	19.81	3.91 6.91 4.03	4.95
AL1 – 9	29.11.2022	801	621	172	5.14 9.07 2.72	5.64	16.16 28.86 9.81	18.28	3.57 6.22 3.11	4.30
Monthly Average		743	574	164		5.20		17.89		4.72
Standard Deviation		99	78	21		1.14		2.22		0.84

Table 6 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Coal Storage Area					
Sampling Period	**Date**	**C_6H_6 [µg/m^3]**	***NMHC**	**CO [mg/m^3]**	**CO_2 [ppm]**
		8 hr		**Grab Sampling**	**Grab Sampling**
NAAQMS limit		**5.0 µg/m3**		**4.0 mg/m3**	**-**
AL5 – 1	01.11.2022	1.1	BQL	1.12	483
AL5 – 2	04.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.48	475
AL5 – 3	08.11.2022	1.08	BQL	1.66	421
AL5 – 4	11.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.69	492
AL5 – 5	15.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.06	702
AL5 – 6	18.11.2022	1.22	BQL	1.18	483
AL5 – 7	22.11.2022	1.11	BQL	1.86	564
AL5 – 8	25.11.2022	1.2	BQL	1.54	777
AL5 – 9	29.11.2022	1.22	BQL	1.89	895
Monthly Average		**1.12**	**-**	**1.50**	**588.00**
Standard Deviation		**0.07**	**-**	**0.31**	**164.11**

* NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbons
BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

The overall values of TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 at Coal Storage Area was comparatively highest among all the locations of Air Quality monitoring in Kandla Port. High values of TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2 at this location was due to lifting of coal with grab and other coal handling processes near Berth no. 6 & 7. Moreover, the traffic was also heavy around this place for transport of coal thus emissions produced from heavy vehicles. The mean TSPM values at Coal storage were 743 µg/m^3, the mean PM_{10} value was 574 µg/m^3, and the $PM_{2.5}$ value was164 µg/m^3 which was above the permissible limit prescribed by NAAQS. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 were 5.20 µg/m^3, 17.89 µg/m^3 and 4.72 µg/m^3 respectively and were all within the permissible limit.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Coal Storage Area. The mean Benzene concentration was1.12 µg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 5.0 µg/m^3. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon Monoxide concentration was 1.50 mg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 4.0 mg/m^3.

Location 6: Tuna Port (AL-6)

Table 7 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Tuna Port										
	Date	**TSPM [µg/m3]**	**PM10 [µg/m3]**	**PM2.5 [µg/m3]**	**SO2 [µg/m3]**		**NOx [µg/m3]**		**NH3 [µg/m3]**	
Sampling Period		**24hr**	**24hr**	**24hr**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**
NAAQMS Limit			**100 µg/m3**	**60 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**400 µg/m3**
AL5 -1	01.11.2022	141	88	47	0.91	1.61	2.89	6.16	2.07	2.84
					2.72		12.12		4.03	
					1.21		3.46		2.42	
AL5 – 2	04.11.2022	232	166	64	1.51	2.22	6.35	7.89	1.38	2.76
					3.02		5.19		4.49	
					2.12		12.12		2.42	
AL5 – 3	08.11.2022	184	120	55	1.44	2.40	10.39	13.08	1.73	2.61
					3.46		11.54		2.65	
					2.31		17.31		3.45	
AL5 – 4	11.11.2022	233	153	78	2.12	2.32	11.54	11.54	1.27	1.57
					3.93		17.89		1.04	
					0.91		5.19		2.42	
AL5 – 5	15.11.2022	221	145	74	1.21	2.32	6.35	12.12	3.57	2.49
					3.32		12.12		2.30	
					2.42		17.89		1.61	
AL5 – 6	18.11.2022	248	162	83	1.81	2.01	17.31	17.12	2.30	10.21
					1.21		23.66		15.57	
					3.02		10.39		12.76	
AL5 – 7	22.11.2022	214	139	74	1.51	2.52	8.66	8.46	3.57	2.84
					2.72		12.70		2.88	
					3.32		4.04		2.07	
AL5 – 8	25.11.2022	255	175	77	2.72	3.02	8.66	8.08	3.45	3.30
					4.84		11.54		4.72	
					1.51		4.04		1.73	
AL1 – 9	29.11.2022	245	155	87	1.51	3.63	12.70	11.73	1.04	2.88
					6.04		17.31		5.18	
					3.32		5.19		2.42	
Monthly Average		219	145	71		2.45		10.69		3.50
Standard Deviation		36	27	13		0.58		3.37		2.56

Table 7 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Tuna Port					
	Date	C_6H_6 [µg/m^3]	*NMHC	CO [mg/m^3]	CO_2 [ppm]
Sampling Period		8 hr		Grab Sampling	Grab Sampling
NAAQMS limit		5.0 µg/m3		4.0 mg/m3	-
AL6 -1	01.11.2022	1.12	BQL	1.43	543
AL6 – 2	04.11.2022	1.17	BQL	1.41	463
AL6 – 3	08.11.2022	1.13	BQL	1.39	410
AL6 – 4	11.11.2022	1.13	BQL	1.74	509
AL6 – 5	15.11.2022	1.17	BQL	1.08	911
AL6 – 6	18.11.2022	1.17	BQL	1.1	528
AL6 – 7	22.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.88	565
AL6 – 8	25.11.2022	1.1	BQL	1.89	999
	29.11.2022	1.22	BQL	1.89	895
Monthly Average		1.14	-	1.53	647.00
Standard Deviation		0.05	-	0.33	222.45

* NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbons
BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

The mean TSPM values at Tuna Port was 219 µg/m^3, the mean PM_{10} value was 145 µg/m^3 and the mean $PM_{2.5}$ value was 71 µg/m^3 which was exceed the standard limit prescribed by NAAQS. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 were 2.45 µg/m^3, 10.69 µg/m^3 and 3.50 µg/m^3 respectively and were all within the standard limit prescribed by NAAQS.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Tuna Port. The mean Benzene concentration was 1.14 µg/m3, well below the permissible limit of 5.0 µg/m^3. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon Monoxide concentration was 1.53 mg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 4.0 mg/m^3.

Location 7: Admin Building (Vadinar) (AL-7)

Table 8 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Admin Building										
	Date	**TSPM [µg/m3]**	**PM10 [µg/m3]**	**PM2.5 [µg/m3]**	**SO2 [µg/m3]**		**NOx [µg/m3]**		**NH3 [µg/m3]**	
Sampling Period		**24hr**	**24hr**	**24hr**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**	**8 hr**	**24hr (Avg.)**
NAAQMS Limit			**100 µg/m3**	**60 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**80 µg/m3**		**400 µg/m3**
AL7 -1	01.11.2022	150	98	51	2.20 4.84 3.52	3.52	9.53 16.51 5.72	10.59	5.36 2.81 7.66	5.28
AL7 -2	04.11.2022	177	115	61	3.08 7.03 3.96	4.69	17.78 21.60 26.04	21.81	2.81 8.93 6.64	6.13
AL7 -3	08.11.2022	193	113	73	6.15 8.79 3.96	6.30	6.99 20.96 6.35	11.43	3.83 10.47 8.17	7.49
AL7 -4	11.11.2022	200	121	78	3.96 5.28 8.79	6.01	17.78 22.23 5.72	15.24	10.47 5.87 4.08	6.81
AL7 -5	15.11.2022	179	108	69	1.76 5.71 8.35	5.28	7.62 26.04 20.33	18.00	3.06 5.87 7.91	5.62
AL7 -6	18.11.2022	223	121	96	2.64 4.40 6.59	4.54	8.89 16.51 19.69	15.03	5.62 8.17 3.32	5.70
AL1 -7	22.11.2022	162	104	57	4.84 7.03 3.96	5.28	14.61 5.72 23.50	14.61	13.02 8.68 5.62	9.10
AL1-8	25.11.2022	237	138	97	6.59 3.96 2.64	4.40	9.53 14.61 21.60	15.24	7.91 5.62 10.47	8.00
AL1-9	28.11.2022	203	112	87	3.96 2.20 4.84	3.66	6.99 14.61 19.69	13.76	5.62 7.91 4.60	6.04
Monthly Average		191	114	74		4.85		15.08		6.68
Standard Deviation		28	12	17		0.96		3.34		1.28

Table 8 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Admin Building Vadinar					
Sampling Period	**Date**	**C_6H_6 [µg/m^3]**	***NMHC**	**CO [mg/m^3]**	**CO_2 [ppm]**
		8 hr		**Grab Sampling**	**Grab Sampling**
NAAQMS limit		**5.0 µg/m3**		**4.0 mg/m3**	**-**
AL7 -1	01.11.2022	1.08	BQL	1.43	225
AL7 -2	04.11.2022	1.13	BQL	1.54	236
AL7 -3	08.11.2022	1.17	1.81	1.53	455
AL7 -4	11.10.2022	1.14	BQL	1.61	443
AL7 -5	15.10.2022	1.03	BQL	1.1	347
AL7 -6	18.10.2022	1.06	BQL	1.57	416
AL7 -7	22.10.2022	1.10	BQL	1.05	372
AL7 -8	25.10.2022	1.20	BQL	1.79	464
AL7 -9	28.10.2022	1.13	BQL	1.42	487
Monthly Average		**1.12**	**-**	**1.46**	**388**
Standard Deviation		**0.06**	**-**	**0.25**	**75**

*NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbons
BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

At Admin Building, Vadinar the mean TSPM value was 191 µg/m^3, the mean PM_{10} value was 114 µg/m^{3}and the mean $PM_{2.5}$ value was 74 µg/m^3 which was slightly exceed the standard limit. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 concentrations were 4.85 µg/m^3, 15.08 µg/m^3 and 6.68 µg/m^3 respectively and were all within the permissible limit.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Vadinar Port. The mean Benzene concentration was 1.12 µg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 5.0 µg/m^3. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon Monoxide concentration was 1.46 mg/m^3, well below the permissible limit of 4.0 mg/m^3.

Location 8: Signal Building (Vadinar) (AL-8)

Table 9 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Signal Building, Vadinar										
	Date	TSPM [µg/m3]	PM10 [µg/m3]	PM2.5 [µg/m3]	SO2 [µg/m3]		NOx [µg/m3]		NH3 [µg/m3]	
Sampling Period		24hr	24hr	24hr	8 hr	24hr (Avg.)	8 hr	24hr (Avg.)	8 hr	24hr (Avg.)
NAAQMS Limit			100 µg/m3	60 µg/m3		80 µg/m3		80 µg/m3		400 µg/m3
AL8 -1	01.11.2022	113	74	38	3.96	4.40	6.99	13.34	2.30	7.15
					6.59		19.05		8.68	
					2.64		13.97		10.47	
AL8 -2	04.11.2022	146	93	49	2.64	4.40	14.61	15.88	5.36	6.13
					4.84		22.23		8.42	
					5.71		10.80		4.60	
AL8 -3	08.11.2022	124	82	42	3.08	3.52	14.61	16.73	5.62	5.62
					5.28		26.04		7.91	
					2.20		9.53		3.32	
AL8 -4	11.11.2022	175	105	67	2.20	4.40	8.26	13.76	8.93	9.02
					7.03		19.05		12.76	
					3.96		13.97		5.36	
AL8 -5	15.11.2022	152	97	52	3.52	4.98	5.72	13.13	6.89	7.57
					4.84		13.34		10.98	
					6.59		20.33		4.85	
AL8 -6	18.11.2022	176	111	61	3.08	3.81	15.24	17.57	7.15	8.42
					3.96		26.04		7.91	
					4.40		11.43		10.21	
AL8 -7	22.11.2022	214	118	93	3.52	5.71	5.72	12.91	7.91	8.25
					5.28		13.34		6.38	
					8.35		19.69		10.47	
AL8-8	25.11.2022	219	125	92	3.08	4.54	9.53	11.01	5.36	6.04
					4.84		17.78		8.17	
					5.71		5.72		4.60	
AL8-9	28.11.2022	154	97	57	5.71	3.81	10.80	16.94	7.15	8.76
					3.96		22.23		8.93	
					1.76		17.78		10.21	
Monthly Average		164	100	61		4.40		14.59		7.44
Standard Deviation		36	16	20		0.67		2.25		1.27

Table 9 : Results of Air Pollutant Concentration at Signal Building Vadinar					
	Date	C_6H_6 [µg/m^3]	*NMHC	CO [mg/m^3]	CO_2 [ppm]
Sampling Period		**8 hr**		**Grab Sampling**	**Grab Sampling**
NAAQMS limit		**5.0 µg/m3**		**4.0 mg/m3**	**-**
AL8 -1	01.11.2022	1.06	BQL	1.5	467
AL8 -2	04.11.2022	1.05	BQL	1.46	501
AL8 -3	08.11.2022	1.14	1.81	1.31	489
AL8 -4	11.11.2022	1.16	BQL	1.38	439
AL8 -5	15.11.2022	1.17	BQL	1.29	231
AL8 -6	18.11.2022	1.10	BQL	1.31	244
AL8 -7	22.11.2022	1.00	BQL	1.34	227
AL8 -8	25.11.2022	1.05	BQL	1.37	261
AL8 -9	28.11.2022	1.02	BQL	1.29	234
Monthly Average		**1.16**	**-**	**1.46**	**442**
Standard Deviation		**0.05**	**-**	**0.27**	**63**

* NMHC- Non- Methane Hydrocarbon
BQL- Below Quantification Limit (Quantification Limit – NMHC: 0.5 ppm)

At Signal Building, Vadinar the mean TSPM value was 164 µg/m^3, the mean PM_{10} value was 100 µg/m^3 which was boundary line of the permissible limit, the mean $PM_{2.5}$ value was 61 µg/m^3 which was within the permissible limit. The average values of SO_2, NO_2 and NH_3 concentrations were 4.40 µg/m^3, 14.59 µg/m^3 and 7.44 µg/m^3 respectively and were all within the standard limit.

The levels of Benzene, Hydrocarbons (HC) and CO were within the permissible limit at Vadinar Port. The mean Benzene concentration was 1.16 µg/m^3, well below the standard limit of 5.0 µg/m^3. NMHC's were below the detectable limit and Carbon Monoxide concentration was 1.46 mg/m^3, well below the standard limit of 4.0 mg/m^3.

Fig. No:-1 Average ambient air qulaity (PM) month of November-2022 at DPA and Vadinar Sampling Station

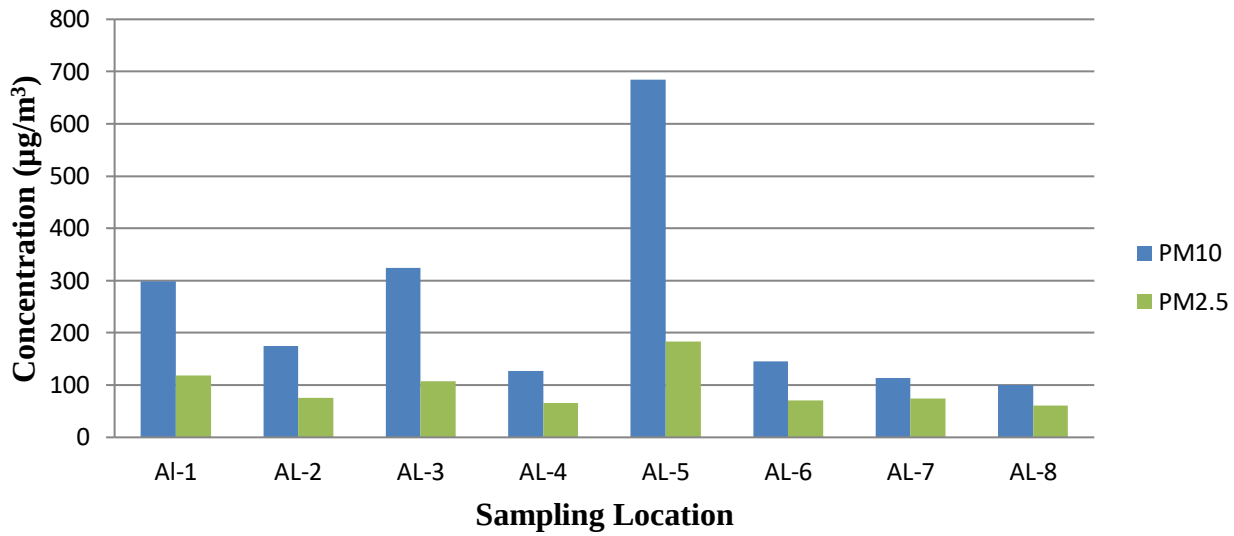


Fig. No:-2. Average ambient air qulaity (Gaseous) month of November-2022 at DPA and Vadinar sampling location

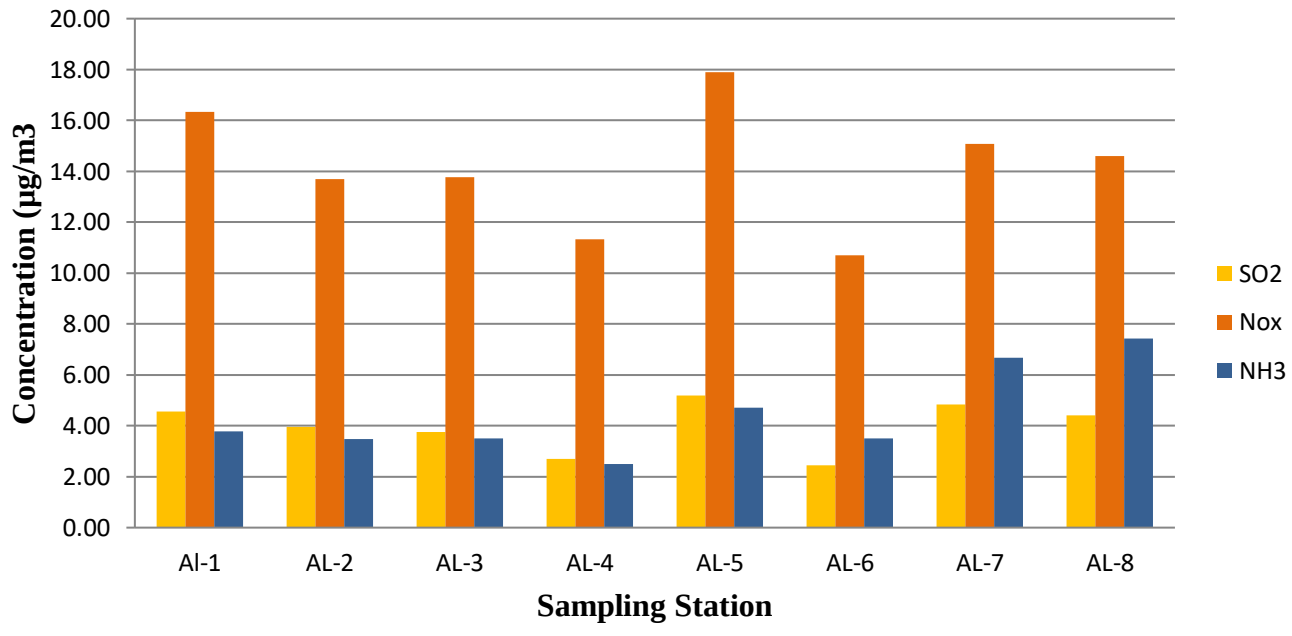


Fig. No:-3. Average ambient air qulaity (Gaseous) month of November-2022 at DPA and Vadinar sampling location

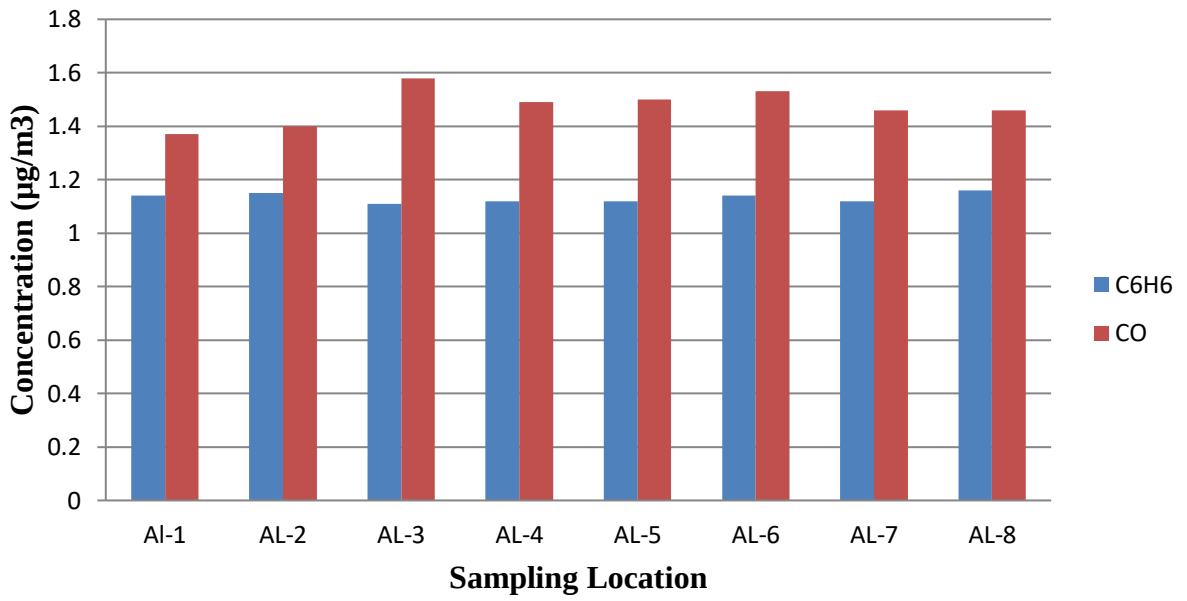
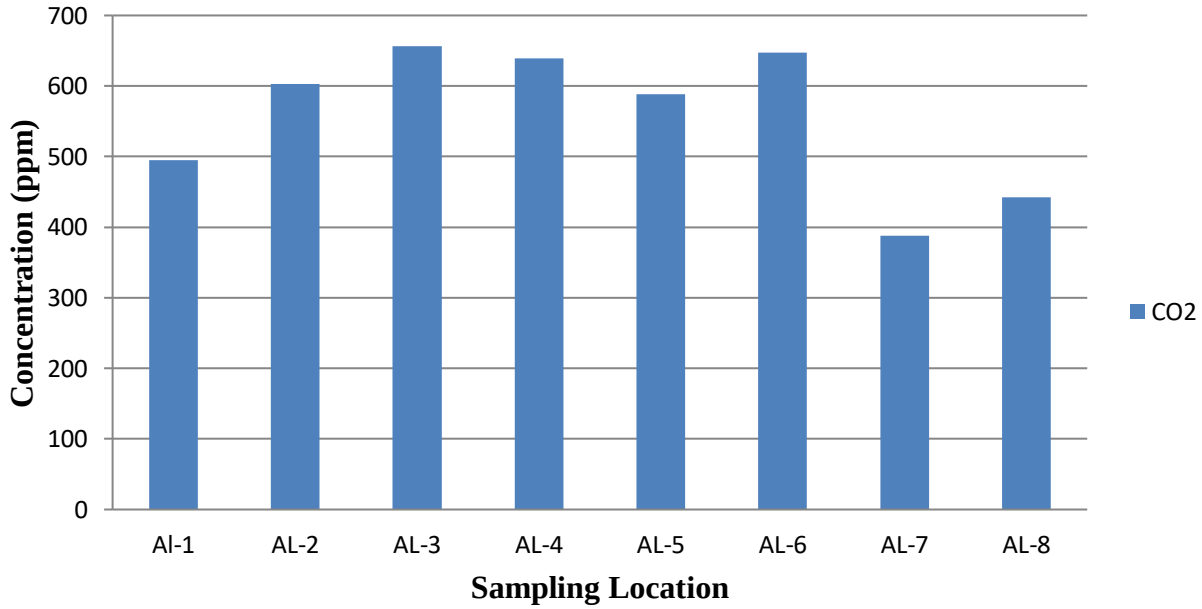


Fig. No:-4. Average ambient air qulaity (Gaseous) month of November-2022 at DPA and Vadinar sampling location



2.3 Observations and Conclusion

During the monitoring period, the overall Ambient Air Quality of the port area was found within permissible levels for various gaseous pollutants. However, Total Suspended Particulate matter as TSPM, Particulate matter as PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ was found to exceed the limits at locations at all ambient air sampling location.

The concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were slightly exceeded at Gopalpuri and Tuna Port.

The mean concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were slightly exceeded at Admin building Vadinar & at Signal building Vadinar was very close to the standard limit.

CHAPTER-3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

4.1 Meteorological Data

Automatic Weather station (ID KAZPHOEN424) have been installed in Seva Sadan-3 at the Deendayal Port which records the data on Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%),Wind speed (m/s),Wind Direction (°), Solar radiation (w/m^2) and Rainfall mm.

Meteorological factors play an important role in environmental pollution studies particularly in pollutant transport irrespective of their entry into the environment. The wind speed and direction play a major role in dispersion of environment pollutants. Effects of pollution on receptors animate and inanimate depends on atmospheric condition.

Temperature

At Deendayal Port, the day time temperature was found range 21.1-32.9^{0}C. The average day time temperature was 27.92°C. The night time temperature was range from 20.0-29.7^{0}C. The mean night time temperature recorded was 25.47 °C.

Solar Radiation

The mean Solar Radiation in November month was 167.27 w/m^2. The maximum solar radiation was recorded 759.0 w/m^2 in 4th November, 2022 and the minimum solar radiation was recorded 1.80 w/m^2 in 30th November, 2022.

Rainfall

Rain fall of November month was recorded 0.00 mm.

Relative Humidity

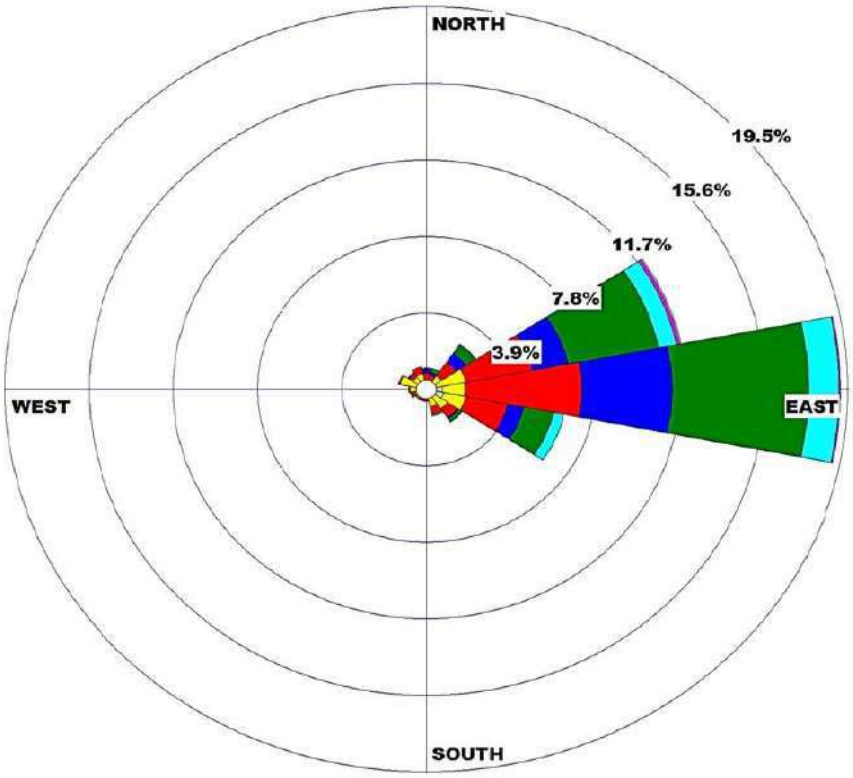
The mean Relative humidity was 69.00 % for the month of November. Maximum Relative humidity was recorded 99.0 % and minimum Relative humidity was recorded 34.0 %.

Wind Velocity and Wind Direction

Velocity and direction of wind have a significant role in the dispersion of air borne materials and therefore determines the air quality of the area. The average wind velocity for the entire month of November was 1.21 m/s. Maximum wind velocity was recorded 10.19 m/s. The wind direction was mostly North-East.

WIND ROSE PLOT:
M/s. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA)
Project Site, Sevasadan-3, Kandla Port.

DISPLAY:
Wind Speed
Direction (blowing from)



WIND SPEED
(m/s)
- >= 36.70
- 32.60 - 36.70
- 25.00 - 32.60
- 18.30 - 25.00
- 11.10 - 18.30
- 8.80 - 11.10
- 3.60 - 8.80
- 0.90 - 3.60
- 0.10 - 0.90

Calms: 46.98%

COMMENTS:	DATA PERIOD:	COMPANY NAME:	
	Start Date: 01-11-2022 - 00:00 End Date: 30-11-2022 - 23:00	M/s. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA)	
		MODELER: M/s. Eco Chem Sales & Services	
	CALM WINDS: 46.98%	TOTAL COUNT: 1438 hrs.	
	AVG. WIND SPEED: 4.33 m/s	DATE: 09-12-2022	PROJECT NO.:

WRPLOT View - Lakes Environmental Software

CHAPTER-4

DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING

4.0 Drinking Water Quality Monitoring

Drinking Water Quality Monitoring was carried out at twenty stations at Kandla, Vadinar & Township Area of Deendayal Port.

Table No:-10. Drinking Water Sampling Location

Sr. No.	Name of Location	Location Code	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Nirman Building	DL-1	23° 0' 27"N	70° 13' 21"E
2.	P & C Building	DL-2	23° 0' 33"N	70° 13' 20"E
3.	North Gate	DL-3	23° 0' 26.97"N	70° 13' 21.87"E
4.	KPT-Canteen	DL-4	23° 2' 17.2674"N	70° 13'18.2814"E
5.	West Gate	DL-5	23° 59' 40.48"N	70° 12' 50.96"E
6.	Wharf Area	DL-6	22° 59' 52.2"N	70° 13' 22.95"E
7.	Sevasadan-3	DL-7	23° 0' 22.55"N	70° 13' 15.34"E
8.	Workshop	DL-8	23° 0' 33.74"N	70° 13' 20.05"E
9.	Custom Building	DL-9	23° 1' 8.70"N	70° 12' 52.0"E
10.	Kandla Colony	DL-10	23° 11' 14.9"N	70° 12' 48.4"E
11.	KPT Hospital	DL-11	23° 1' 5.02"N	70° 12' 44.38"E
12.	A.O. Building	DL-12	23° 3' 42.89"N	70° 8' 41.5"E
13.	Gopalpuri School	DL-13	23° 5' 1.03"N	70° 7' 55.42"E
14	Gopalpuri Guest House	DL-14	23° 4' 43.14"N	70° 7' 51.92"E
15.	E-Type Quarters	DL-15	23° 4' 59.90"N	70° 7' 56.72"E
16.	F-Type Quarters	DL-16	23° 4' 38.45"N	70° 8' 8.63"E
17.	Gopalpuri Hospital	DL-17	23° 4' 54.09"N	70° 8' 7.5"E
18.	Tuna Port	DL-18	23° 58' 23.06"N	70° 5' 35.6"E
19.	Vadinar Jetty	DL-19	22° 25' 51.73"N	69° 41' 36.62"E
20.	Vadinar Colony	DL-20	22° 30' 26.25"N	69° 39' 45.03"E

4.1 Drinking Water Monitoring Methodology

Samples for physico-chemical analysis were collected in 2 Carboys and samples for microbiological parameters were collected in sterilized bottles. These samples were then analyzed in laboratory for various drinking water parameters at Kandla Lab/Surat.

The Sampling was done as per IS: 3025 Part-1, analysis was done as per IS: 3025/APHA standard methods and, the analysis results compare with IS 10500:2012. The water samples were analyzed for various parameters, viz. Color , Odor, Turbidity , Conductivity , pH , Chlorides , TDS, Total Hardness, Iron , Sulphate, Salinity , DO, BOD, Na, K, Ca, Mg, F, NO_3, NO_2, Mn, Cr-6, Cu, Cd, As, Hg, Pb, Zn, Bacterial Count (CFU) .

4.2 Results

The Drinking Water Quality monitoring data for 20 stations are given in below from table No. 11 to Table No. 17

Table 11: Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for Nirman Building, P & C Building and Main Gate (North) at Kandla.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Nirman Building 1	P & C Building	Main Gate North	Acceptable Limits as per IS 10500 :2012 2012	Permissible Limits in the absence of Alternate Source as per IS 10500 : 2012
1	pH	-	7.35	7.33	7.41	7.35	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	690	670	670	690	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	0	1	1	0	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	1229	1194	1211	NS*	NS*
7	Biochemical Oxygen	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	576.28	355.79	340.76	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/l	43.29	41.68	39.28	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/l	58.8060	57.3480	56.3760	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/l	350	340	330	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.3	No Relaxation
13	Fluorides as F	mg/l	0.35	0.37	0.31	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	35.80	30.20	28.30	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO_2	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	12.70	16.70	15.50	45	No Relaxation
17	Salinity	‰	1.04	0.64	0.62	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/l	204.00	180.00	192.00	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/l	3.22	3.15	3.18	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

*NS: Not Specified

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (BOD-2.0 mg/l, Fe- 0.009 mg/l, Mn- 0.01 mg/l, Cr^{+6}- 0.03 mg/l, Cu- 0.004 mg/l, Cd- 0.003 mg/l, As- 0.003mg/l, Hg- 0.001 mg/l, Pb- 0.006mg/l, Zinc- 0.021 mg/l).

Table 12: Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for Canteen, West Gate – I & Wharf Area at Kandla

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Canteen	West Gate – I	Wharf Area	Acceptable Limits as per IS 10500 :	Permissible Limits in the absence of Alternate Source as per IS 10500 : 2012
1	pH	-	7.48	7.52	7.36	7.48	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	640	650	680	640	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	0	1	0	0	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	1166	1152	1196	NS*	NS*
7	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	335.75	360.80	350.78	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/l	40.88	38.48	40.08	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/l	62.6940	66.5820	53.4600	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/l	360	370	320	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.3	No Relaxation
13	Fluorides as F	mg/l	0.32	0.30	0.35	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO4	mg/l	31.20	28.30	26.00	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO_2	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	6.60	11.40	5.80	45	No Relaxation
17	Salinity	‰	0.61	0.65	0.63	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/l	202.00	200.00	-	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/l	3.38	3.48	3.16	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

*NS: Not Specified,
BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l, Fe-0.009 mg/l,Mn- 0.01 mg/l, Cr+6- 0.03 mg/l, Cu-0.004 mg/l, Cd-0.003 mg/l, As-0.003mg/l, Hg-0.001 mg/l, Pb-0.006mg/l, Zinc-0.021 mg/l).

Table 13: Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for Sewa sadan–3, Workshop I and Custom Building at Kandla

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sewa Sadan – 3	Workshop	Custom Building	Acceptable Limits as per IS 10500 : 2012	Permissible Limits in the absence of Alternate Source as per IS 10500 : 2012
1	pH	-	7.45	7.38	7.29	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	700	670	910	500	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	0	1	1	1	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	1213	1164	1564	NS*	NS*
7	Biochemical	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	365.81	370.82	340.76	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/l	42.48	37.68	39.28	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/l	59.2920	59.7780	53.9460	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/l	350	340	320	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.3	No Relaxation
13	Fluorides as F	mg/l	0.41	0.30	0.35	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	24.90	34.20	27.2	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO_2	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	6.90	3.90	11.00	45	No Relaxation
17	Salinity	‰	0.66	0.67	0.62	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/l	-	-	-	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/l	3.26	4.03	3.29	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

*NS: Not Specified,
BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l, Fe-0.009 mg/l, Mn- 0.01 mg/l, Cr+6- 0.03 mg/l, Cu-0.004 mg/l, Cd-0.003 mg/l, As-0.003mg/l, Hg-0.001 mg/l, Pb-0.006mg/l, Zinc-0.021 mg/l).

Table 14: Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for Port Colony Kandla, Hospital Kandla and A.O. Building at Gandhidham.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Port Colony Kandla	Hospital Kandla	A.O. Building	Acceptable Limits as per IS 10500 : 2012	Permissible Limits in the absence of Alternate Source as per IS 10500 :
1	pH	-	7.39	7.31	7.24	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	760	710	1060	500	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	1	0	0	1	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	1328	1251	1821	NS*	NS*
7	Biochemical	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	335.75	345.77	365.81	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/l	41.68	42.48	40.88	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/l	50.0580	54.4320	62.6940	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/l	310	330	360	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.3	No Relaxation
13	Fluorides as F	mg/l	0.35	0.32	0.46	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	28.10	24.50	24.50	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO_2	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	20.20	7.40	15.60	45	No Relaxation
17	Salinity	‰	0.61	0.62	0.66	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/l	192.80	193.60	194.50	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/l	4.13	4.18	3.26	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

*NS: Not Specified,

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l, Fe-0.009 mg/l,Mn- 0.01 mg/l, Cr+6- 0.03 mg/l, Cu-0.004 mg/l, Cd-0.003 mg/l, As-0.003mg/l, Hg-0.001 mg/l, Pb-0.006mg/l, Zinc-0.021 mg/l).

Table 15: Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for School Gopalpuri, Guest House) and E - Type Quarter at Gopalpuri, Gandhidham

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Gopalpuri School	Guest House	E - Type Quarter	Acceptable Limits as per IS 10500 : 2012	Permissible Limits in the absence of Alternate Source as per IS 10500 : 2012
1	pH	-	7.3	7.24	7.26	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	830	950	1030	500	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	1	1	0	1	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	1435	1638	1769	NS*	NS*
7	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	355.79	350.78	340.76	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/l	39.28	43.29	39.28	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/l	61.2360	61.2360	51.5160	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/l	350	360	310	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.3	No Relaxation
13	Fluorides as F	mg/l	0.45	0.42	0.47	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	24.90	26.00	30.20	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO_2	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	7.10	8.30	12.60	45	No Relaxation
17	Salinity	‰	0.64	0.63	0.62	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/l	199.00	193.80	193.00	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/l	3.90	3.26	3.18	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100 ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

*NS: Not Specified,

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l, Fe-0.009 mg/l,Mn- 0.01 mg/l, Cr+6- 0.03 mg/l, Cu-0.004 mg/l, Cd-0.003 mg/l, As-0.003mg/l, Hg-0.001 mg/l, Pb-0.006mg/l, Zinc-0.021 mg/l).

Table 16: Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for F-Type Quarter, Hospital Gopalpuri and Tuna Port.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	F - Type Quarter	Hospital Gopalpuri	Tuna Port	Acceptable Limits as per IS 10500 : 2012	Permissible Limits in the absence of Alternate Source as per IS 10500 : 2012
1	pH	-	7.28	7.42	7.51	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	1050	990	600	500	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	1	1	-	1	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	1796	1700	1044	NS*	NS*
7	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	345.77	360.80	380.85	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/l	38.48	40.88	32.87	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/l	61.7220	62.6940	72.41	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/l	350	360	380	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.3	No Relaxation
13	Fluorides as F	mg/l	0.42	0.45	0.43	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	26.00	26.10	24.50	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO_2	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	10.30	6.80	3.00	45	No Relaxation
17	Salinity	‰	0.62	0.65	0.69	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/l	201.00	201.00	193.60	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/l	3.15	3.16	3.21	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

*NS: Not Specified, BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l, Fe-0.009 mg/l,Mn- 0.01 mg/l, Cr+6-0.03 mg/l, Cu-0.004 mg/l, Cd-0.003 mg/l, As-0.003mg/l, Hg-0.001 mg/l, Pb-0.006mg/l, Zinc-0.021 mg/l).

Table 17: Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for Vadinar Jetty and Port Colony at Vadinar.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Vadinar Jetty	Port Colony Vadinar	Acceptable Limits as per IS 10500 : 2012	Permissible Limits in the absence of Alternate Source as per IS 10500 : 2012
1	pH	-	7.4	7.43	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	320	300	500	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	0.00	1.00	1	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	570	300	NS*	NS*
7	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	160.36	140.31	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/l	36.87	34.47	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/l	43.25	52.00	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/l	270	300	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.3	No Relaxation
13	Fluorides as F	mg/l	0.25	0.22	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	0.75	0.24	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO_2	mg/l	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	15.60	12.70	45	No Relaxation
17	Salinity	‰	0.29	0.25	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/l	191.6	192.0	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/l	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

*NS: Not Specified,
BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l, Fe-0.009 mg/l,Mn- 0.01 mg/l, Cr+6- 0.03 mg/l, Cu-0.004 mg/l, Cd-0.003 mg/l, As-0.003mg/l, Hg-0.001 mg/l, Pb-0.006mg/l, Zinc-0.021 mg/l).

4.3 Results & Discussion

The colour of all drinking water samples was found Colourless and odour of the samples also agreeable. All parameters were found within the specified limit as per the Drinking water Standard.

pH

The pH is measure of the intensity of acidity or alkalinity and the concentration of hydrogen ion in water. At DPA Site the pH values for drinking water samples ranged from 7.24-7.52 and mean value was 7.36 while at Vadinar pH ranged from 7.40-7.43 and mean value was 7.42. All the sampling points showed pH values within the prescribed limit by Indian Standards.

Turbidity

The selected drinking water sample location turbidity range from 0-1NTU at all location of DPA and Vadinar in month of November. The Turbidity values were within the permissible limit at all sampling location prescribed limit by Indian standards.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Water has the ability to dissolve a wide range of inorganic and some organic minerals or salts such as potassium, calcium, sodium, bicarbonates, chlorides, magnesium, sulfates etc.

TDS values at DPA varied between 600-1060 mg/l. The average TDS value was found 792 mg/l. The minimum value for TDS was 600 mg/l at Hospital Gopalpuri and maximum was 980 mg/l at Tuna Port while at Vadinar TDS ranged from 280-300 mg/l and mean was 290.0 mg/l. The TDS values were within the permissible limit at all sampling location prescribed limit by Indian standards.

Conductivity

Electrical Conductivity is the ability of a solution to transfer (conduct) electric current. Conductivity is used to measure the concentration of dissolved solids which have been ionized in a polar solution such as water. The conductivity in the samples collected during the month of November DPA ranged from 1044.0 µs/cm at Tuna Port to1821.0 µs/cm at A.O. Building and mean value was 1381.72 µs/cm while at Vadinar ranged from 300-570 µs/cm and mean was 435 µs/cm.

BOD

BOD value in the studied area of DPA and Vadinar was found Below Quantification Limit (<2.0 mg/l). IS 10500:2012 does not show any standard values for BOD in drinking water.

Chlorides

Excessive chloride concentration increase rates of corrosion of metals in the distribution system. This can lead to increased concentration of metals in the supply. The Chloride value in the studied area of DPA ranged from 335.75-576.28 mg/l. The mean value was 365.53 mg/l. The minimum chloride was 335.75 mg/l at Port colony and maximum was 576.28 mg/l at Nirmal Building while at Vadinar location chloride ranged from 140.31-160.36 mg/l and mean was 150.33 mg/l. The Chloride was found within the Permissible limit of the Drinking Water Standard.

Calcium

Calcium is most abundant element on the earth crust and is very important for human cell physiology and bones. About 95% calcium in human body stored in bones and teeth. The high deficiency of calcium in humans may caused rickets, poor blood clotting, bones fracture etc. and the exceeding limit of calcium produced cardiovascular diseases.

The Calcium value in the studied area of DPA ranged from 32.87-43.29 mg/l. The mean value was 40.12 mg/l. The minimum calcium was 32.87 mg/l at Tuna Port and maximum was 43.29 mg/l at Gopalpuri Hospital while at Vadinar location Calcium ranged from 34.47-36.87 and mean was 35.67 mg/l. All the locations had calcium within the prescribed limits of 75-200 mg/L.

Magnesium

The magnesium value in the studied area of DPA ranged from 50.06-72.41 mg/l. The mean value was 59.24 mg/l. The minimum magnesium was 50.06 mg/l at Port Colony and maximum was 74.41 mg/l at Tuna Port while at Vadinar location magnesium ranged from 43.25-52.00 and mean was 47.61 mg/l. All the locations had magnesium within the prescribed limits of 30-100 mg/L.

Total Hardness

Total Hardness value in the studied area of DPA ranged from 310.0 mg/l at Port Colony to 380.0 mg/l at Tuna Port and mean value was 343.89 mg/l while at Vadinar location total hardness ranged from 270.0-300.00 mg/l and mean was 285.0 mg/l. The values of total

hardness were found within the Permissible limit of the Drinking Water Standard (200-600 mg/L). These results clear, that hardness of water is according to the IS standards and it is not harmful for local inhabitants.

Iron

Iron values in the studied area of DPA & Vadinar were Below Quantification Limit (0.009 mg/l) and hence well below the permissible limit as per Indian Standards are 0.3 mg/L.

Fluoride

Fluoride value in the studied area of DPA varied between 0.3-0.47 mg/l and mean was 0.38 mg/l. The minimum value was 0.3 mg/ at West gate workshop and maximum was 0.47 mg/l at E-Type and mean was 0.38 mg/l while at Vadinar location fluoride ranged from 0.22-0.25 mg/l and mean was 0.24 mg/l. The Fluoride values were well below the permissible limit as per Indian Standards is 1.0-1.5 mg/L. Moderate amounts lead to dental effects, but long-term ingestion of large amounts can lead to potentially severe skeletal problems.

Sulphate

Sulphate value in the studied area of DPA varied between 24.5–35.8 mg/l and mean was 27.83 mg/l. The minimum value was 24.5 mg/ at A.O. Building, Hospital Kandla and Tuna Port and maximum was 35.8 mg/l at Nirmal Building while at Vadinar location Sulphate ranged from 0.24-0.75 mg/l and mean was 0.50 mg/l. All the sampling points showed Sulphate values within the prescribed limits by Indian Standards (200-400 mg/L). Sulphate content in drinking water exceeding the 400 mg/L imparts bitter taste.

Nitrites (NO_2) and Nitrates (NO_3)

The all values of Nitrite were found BQL (<0.05 mg/l) and Nitrate were well within the permissible limit of the Drinking water Standard.

Salinity

Salinity in drinking water in the present samples collected at DPA ranged from 0.61 ‰ at Canteen to 1.04 ‰ at Nirmal Building and average salinity was 0.66 ‰ while at Vadinar sampling location salinity ranged from 0.25-0.29 ‰. There are no prescribed Indian standards for salinity in Drinking water**.**

Sodium and Potassium Salts

Sodium values in the samples collected at DPA ranged from 180 - 204 mg/l and average was 195.74 mg/l while at Vadinar sodium ranged from 191.6- 192.0 mg/l and average was191.8 mg/l . Potassium salts ranged at DPA ranged from 3.15 to 4.18 mg/l while average was 3.42 mg/l while at Vadinar sampling locations potassium were BQL (<2.0 mg/l). There are no prescribed limits of Sodium and Potassium in Indian standards for Drinking water**.**

Heavy Metals in Drinking Water

In the present study period drinking water samples were analyzed for Mn, Cr, Cu, Cd, As, Hg, Pb and Zn. All these heavy metals were well Below the Quantification limits prescribed by the Indian Standards.

Bacteriological Study

Analysis of the bacteriological parameter (E-coli and total coliform) at all location shows that Bacteria were not detectable. This shows that drinking water samples were safe for human consumption as per tested parameters.

4.4 Conclusions

These results were compared with permissible limits as prescribed in IS 10500:2012 – Drinking Water Specification. It was seen from the analysis data that during the study period at selected sampling location the water was safe for human consumption as per analyzed parameters at all drinking water monitoring stations.

CHAPTER-5

NOISE MONITORING

5.0 Noise Level Monitoring

Noise sources in port operations include cargo handling, vehicular traffic, and loading / unloading containers and ships. Noise Monitoring was done at 13 stations at Kandla, Vadinar and Township area.

5.1 Method of Monitoring

Sampling was done at all stations for 24 hour period. Data was recorded using automated sound level meter. The intensity of sound was measured in sound pressure level (SPL) and common unit of measurement is decibel (dB).

5.2 Results

Table 18: Noise Monitoring data for ten locations of Deendayal Port and three locations of Vadinar Port

Sr. No.	Location	Day Time Average Noise Level (SPL) in dB(A)	Night Time Average Noise Level (SPL) in dB(A)
	Sampling Time	**6:00 am to 10:00 PM**	**10:00PM to 6:00 AM**
1	Marine Bhavan	60.8	51.9
2	Nirman Building 1	69.9	52.0
3	Tuna Port	53.2	45.4
4	Main Gate North	63.3	51.9
5	West Gate I	67.7	58.1
6	Canteen Area	68.2	51.2
7	Main Road	66.3	52.2
8	ATM Building	69.1	51.1
9	Wharf Area /Jetty Area	70.4	61.7
10	Port & Custom Office	54.7	50.2
Vadinar Port			
11	Entrance Gate of Vadinar Port	55.0	53.5
12	Nr. Port Colony, Vadinar	60.6	57.6
13	Nr. Vadinar Jetty	52.5	51.0

5.3 Conclusions

Transportation systems are the main source of noise pollution in urban areas. Construction of buildings, highways, and roads cause a lot of noise, due to the usage of air compressors, bulldozers, loaders, dump trucks, and pavement breakers. Noise sources in port operations include cargo handling, vehicular traffic, and loading / unloading containers and ships.

Noise sources in port operations include cargo handling, vehicular traffic, and loading / unloading containers and ships. The Day Time Noise Level (SPL) in all 10 locations at Deendayal Port Authority ranged from 53.2 dB(A) to 70.4 dB(A) while at Vadinar port 3 location ranged from 52.5 dB(A) to 60.6 dB(A) which was within the permissible limits of 75 dB(A) for the industrial area for the daytime. The Night Time Average Noise Level (SPL) in all locations of Deendayal Port Authority ranged from 45.4 dB to 61.7 dB(A) while at Vadinar port ranged from 52.5 dB (A) to 60.6 dB(A) which was within the permissible limits of 70 dB(A) for the industrial area for the night time.

CHAPTER-6

SOIL MONITORING

6.0 Soil Monitoring

Sampling and analysis of soil samples were undertaken at six locations within the study area (Deendayal Port and Vadinar Port) as a part of EMP. The soil sampling locations are initially decided based on the locations as provided in the tender document of the Deendayal Port.

Table No.:-19. Soil Sampling Location

Sr. No.	Name of Location	Location Code	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
1.	Tuna Port	SL-1	22° 58' 10.18"N	70° 6' 3.7"E	Near main gate of Port
2.	IFFCO Plant	SL-2	23° 26' 8.37"N	70° 13' 4.4"E	10 m away from main gate
3.	Khori creek	SL-3	22° 58' 10.18"N	70° 6' 3.7"E	Sand from creek after tide
4.	Nakti Creek	SL-4	23° 2' 1.10"N	70° 9' 33.6"E	
5.	DPA admin site	SL-5	22° 26' 30.9"N	69° 40' 37.03"E	Vadinar
6.	DPA colony	SL-6	22° 23' 57.09"N	69° 42' 49.42"E	

6.1 Methodology

The soil samples were collected in the month of November 2022. The samples collected from the all locations are homogeneous representative of each location. At random locations were identified at each location and soil was dug from 30 cm below the surface. It was uniformly mixed before homogenizing the soil samples. The samples were filled in polythene bags, labeled in the field with number and site name and sent to laboratory for analysis.

6.2 Results

Table-20: Chemical Characteristics of Soil in the Study Area for Tuna port, IFFCO, Khori Creek, Nakti Creek, DPA admin site, DPA colony.

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Station Name					
			SL1	SL2	SL3	SL4	SL5	SL6
			Tuna Port	IFFCO Plant	Khori Creek	Nakti Creek	DPA Admin Site	DPA Colony
			Near main gate of Port	10 m away from main	Sand from creek after tide		Vadinar	
1	Texture		Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam
2	pH	-	7.79	7.80	7.54	7.58	8.14	7.54
3	Electrical Conductivity	µs/cm	35000.0	36100.0	26,820.00	12,700.0	155.0	594.0
4	Phosphorus	mg/kg	10.3	10.5	9.19	8.49	6.00	4.80
5	Moisture	%	15.9	20.3	20.90	3.50	7.20	10.10
6	Total Organic	%	4.04	1.7	3.64	7.80	2.30	2.00
7	Alkalinity	mg/kg	900.0	1000.0	800.0	500.0	800.0	600.0
8	Total Nitrogen	%	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	820.00	982.00	1,080.00	810.00	30.0	70.0
10	Chloride	mg/kg	15598.0	14275.0	12,600.00	2,950.00	140.00	525.00
11	Calcium	mg/kg	2,605.00	2,505.00	31,600.00	3,086.00	1,729.00	1,849.00
12	Sodium	mg/kg	5657	7136.0	7,649.00	4,675.00	33.02	116.90
13	Potassium	mg/kg	552	694	708.00	437.00	44.60	44.52
14	Copper as Cu	mg/kg	27.4	15.5	30.50	14.50	54.10	31.60
15	Lead as Pb	mg/kg	7.4	7.4	9.50	6.30	74.10	75.30
16	Nickel as Ni	mg/kg	39.40	32.70	44.40	27.20	30.30	32.00
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/kg	62.4	77.40	79.20	56.50	50.60	86.00
18	Cadmium as Cd	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (TN: 0.001%, Cd: 1.0mg/kg)

6.3 Discussion

- DPA Kandla soil sampling data shows that value of pH ranges from 7.54 at Khori Creek to 7.80 at IFFCO Plant while the average value was 7.68. At Vadinar sampling location pH were 7.54 at DPA colony and 8.14 at DPA Admin Site.
- The Electrical Conductivity of DPA Kandla soil sample ranged from 12700.0 µs/cm at Nakti Creek (Sand from creek after tide) to 36100 µs/cm at IIFCO Plant and mean was 27655 µs/cm while Vadinar soil sampling location conductivity were 155 µs/cm at DPA Admin Site and 594 µs/cm at DPA Colony site.
- Total organic Carbon of DPA Kandla soil sample ranged from 1.7 % at IFFCO Plant to 7.80 % at Nakti Creek (Sand from creek after tide) and mean was 4.30 % while Vadinar soil sample were 2.0 % at DPA Colony and 2.30 % at DPA admin Site.
- The concentration of Phosphorus in the soil samples of DPA Kandla varies from 8.49 mg/kg at Nakti Creek (Sand from creek after tide) and 10.5 mg/kg at IIFCO Plant and mean was 9.62 mg/kg while the Vadinar soil sample for Phosphorus were 4.80 mg/kg at DPA Colony and 6.00 mg/kg at DPA Admin Site.
- Chloride in soil sample of DPA ranged from 2950.00 mg/kg at Nakti Creek (Sand from creek after tide) to 15598 mg/kg at Tuna Port and mean was11356 mg/kg while Vadinar soil sample were 140 mg/kg at DPA admin and 525 mg/kg at DPA Colony.
- The Concentration of Potassium in the soil samples of DPA Kandla ranged from 437 mg/kg at Nakti creek and 708 mg/kg at Khori Creek and mean was 597.75 mg/kg while the Vadinar soil sample for Potassium were 44.52 mg/kg at DPA Colony Site and 44.60 mg/kg at DPA Admin Site.
- The concentration of Sodium in the soil samples of DPA Kandla ranged from 4675.0 mg/kg at Nakti creek and 7649.0 mg/kg at Khori Creek and mean was 6279 mg/kg while the Vadinar soil sample for Sodium were 33.00 mg/kg at DPA Admin Site and 117 mg/kg at DPA Colony.

These differences in NPK in soil at different locations are due to the dissimilar nature of soil at each of the locations. Samples SL3 & SL4 (Khori Creek & Nakti Creek) were coastal soil; where as other locations are inland locations and have different chemical properties.

Heavy Metals in the Soil

Traces of Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc were observed in the soil samples collected from all the four locations of Deendayal Port Authority Kandla and two locations of Vadinar Port. Cadmium metal was below detection limit in the Soil.

6.4 Conclusion

The soils of Deendayal Port Authority Kandla and Vadinar Port appears to be neutral to basic with varying levels of Chloride, Sulphate, NPK and Calcium. As the nature of soil at different locations are different with respect to its proximity to the sea, the samples showed high degree of variations in their chemical properties.

CHAPTER-7

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT MONITORING

7.0 Sewage Treatment Plant Monitoring

This involves safe collection of waste water (spent/used water) from wash areas, bathroom, industrial units, etc., waste from toilets of various buildings and its conveyance to the treatment plant and final disposal in conformity with the requirement and guidelines of State Pollution Control Board and other statutory bodies.

7.1 Methodology for STP Monitoring

To monitor the working efficiency of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), STP Inlet and Outlet Samples were collected once a week. Locations selected are namely Gopalpuri Township, Deendayal Port and Vadinar. Samples were collected in 1 lit. Carboys and were analyzed in laboratory for various parameters.

A new STP with an improved capacity of 1 MLD is being constructed at Gopalpuri Colony.

Table No. 21. Sewage Treatment Plant

Sr. No.	Location of STP	Types of Treatment	STP Capacity	Treated water Utilization
1.	Gopalpuri Township	MBBR	450 KLD	Plantation and Gardening
2.	Deendayal Port, Kandla	MBBR	600 KLD	Discharge to marine through pipeline, Plantation, Gardening
3.	Vadinar Port Colony	MBBR	1.5 MLD	Plantation and Gardening

7.2 Results

Table 22: Sewage Water Monitoring at Kandla STP (1st Week)

Date of Sampling	03.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			DPA STP I/L	**DPA STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.55	7.42	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	100.6	46.8	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	80.8	30.3	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	22	11	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	14.0		
7	MLVSS	%	99.73		

Table 23: Sewage Water Monitoring at Kandla STP (2nd Week)

Date of Sampling	10.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			DPA STP I/L	**DPA STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.41	7.36	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	127	52.6	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	90.9	40.4	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	23	11	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	18.0		
7	MLVSS	%	85.00		

Table 24: Sewage Water Monitoring at Kandla STP (3rd Week)

Date of Sampling	17.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**CPCB Prescribed Limit**
			DPA STP I/L	**DPA STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.48	7.29	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	86.4	22.9	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	101	50.5	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	26	14	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	20.0		
7	MLVSS	%	98.0		

Table 25: Sewage Water Monitoring at Kandla STP (4th Week)

Date of Sampling	24.10.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			DPA STP I/L	**DPA STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.41	7.29	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	164.2	58.7	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	171.7	30.3	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	43	10	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	20.0		
7	MLVSS	%	89.0		

Table 26: Sewage Water Monitoring at Gopalpuri STP (1st Week)

Date of Sampling	03.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			DPA STP I/L	**DPA STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.47	7.31	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	121.2	61	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	111.1	60.6	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	32	13	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	22.0		
7	MLVSS	%	97.16		

Table 27: Sewage Water Monitoring at Gopalpuri STP (2nd Week)

Date of Sampling	10.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			DPA STP I/L	**DPA STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.35	7.27	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	189	67.9	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l			-
4	COD	mg/l	141.4	60.6	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	37	15	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	16.0		
7	MLVSS	%	89.6		

Table 28: Sewage Water Monitoring at Gopalpuri STP (3rd Week)

Date of Sampling	17.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			Gopalpuri STP I/L	**Gopalpuri STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.41	7.36	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	127	52.6	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l			-
4	COD	mg/l	90.9	40.4	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	23	11	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	08.0		
7	MLVSS	%	98.0		

Table 29: Sewage Water Monitoring at Gopalpuri STP (4th Week)

Date of Sampling	24.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			Gopalpuri STP I/L	**Gopalpuri STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.48	7.28	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	110.2	42.1	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	78	40	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	24.0	12.0	30
Aeration Tank					
6	MLSS	mg/l	18.0		
7	MLVSS	%	90.0		

Table 30: Sewage Water Monitoring at Vadinar STP (1st Week)

Date of Sampling	03.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			Vadinar STP I/L	**Vadinar STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.35	7.25	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	74.9	39.5	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	101	40.4	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	26.0	10.0	30

Table 31: Sewage Water Monitoring at Vadinar STP (2nd Week)

Date of Sampling	10.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			Vadinar STP I/L	**Vadinar STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.38	7.21	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	69.6	40.3	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	131.3	50.5	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	32.0	7.0	30

Table 32: Sewage Water Monitoring at Vadinar STP (3rd Week)

Date of Sampling	17.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			Vadinar STP I/L	**Vadinar O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.51	7.42	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	38.6	16.9	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	80.8	20.2	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	24.0	12.0	30

Table 33: Sewage Water Monitoring at Vadinar STP (4th Week)

Date of Sampling	24.11.2022

Sr. No.	**Parameters**	**Unit**	**Results**		**GPCB Prescribed Limit**
			Vadinar STP I/L	**Vadinar STP O/L**	
1	pH	-	7.61	7.42	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	76.9	33.3	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<0.5	-
4	COD	mg/l	131.3	20.2	100
5	BOD @ 27 °C	mg/l	20.0	8.0	30

Table No. 34. General Standards for discharge of Environmental Pollutant Part-A

Sr. No.	Parameter	Inland Surface Water	Land Irrigation	Marine Coastal Areas
1.	pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
2.	Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	100	200	100
3.	Residual Chlorine (mg/l)	1.0	-	1.0
4.	BOD (mg/l)	30	100	100
5.	COD (mg/l)	250	-	250

Sources:-CPCB

7.3 Results & Discussion

The STP Sample carried out to evaluate the efficiency and performance of the wastewater treatment plant at Gopalpuri, Kandla and Vadinar STP. The performance of these plants is an essential parameter to monitor because the treated sewage water is discharged for irrigation purposes and discharge into marine. Wastewater samples were collected from different unit operations of the plant i.e, the inlet, aeration tank and the final treated outlet. These samples were analyzed for various physico-chemical characteristics such as pH, TSS, Residual Chlorine, COD, BOD, MLSS and MLVS.

The final treated outlet observed pH values were within the allowed range at STP Gopalpuri, STP Kandla & STP Vadinar ranged from 7.22 -7.35, 7.29-7.42 & 7.21-7.42 respectively. The wastewater treatment makes it suitable for irrigation. These values are below the allowed limit of the GPCB.

- The final treated outlet observed Total suspended solid values at Gopalpuri, DPA Kandla & Vadinar ranged from 27.10-67.90 mg/l, 22.90-58.70 mg/l & 16.60-40.30 mg/l respectively. These values are below the allowed limit of the GPCB.
- The final treated outlet observed Residual Chlorine values were <0.5 at Gopalpuri, DPA Kandla & Vadinar. These values are below the allowed limit of the CPCB.
- The final treated outlet observed COD values were at Gopalpuri, DPA Kandla & Vadinar ranged from 40.40-60.60 mg/l, 30.30-50.50 mg/l & 20.20-50.50 mg/l respectively. These values are below the allowed limit of the CPCB.

- The main focus of wastewater treatment plants is supposed to reduce the BOD in the effluent discharged to natural waters. Wastewater treatment plants are designed to function as bacteria farms, where bacteria are fed oxygen and organic waste. The final treated outlet observed BOD values were at Gopalpuri, DPA Kandla & Vadinar ranged from 12.0-16.0 mg/l, 10.0-14.0 mg/l & 7.0-12.0 mg/l respectively. These values are below the allowed limit of the GPCB.

7.4 Conclusions:

All parameters for STP outlet are within limit prescribed by CPCB. After the final treatment, it is found that the treated water is satisfactory.

CHAPTER-8

MARINE WATER MONITORING

8.0 Marine Water Monitoring

Marine Water Quality

The Forty Second Amendment to the Constitution in 1976 underscored the importance of 'green thinking'. Article 48A enjoins the state to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife in the country. Further, Article 51A (g) states that the "fundamental duty of every citizen is to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures".

Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution (1992) has suggested developing relevant legislation and regulation, fiscal incentives, voluntary agreements and educational programs and information campaigns. It emphasizes the need for integration by incorporating environmental considerations into decision making at all levels by adopting frameworks namely, pollution prevention at source, application of best practicable solution, ensure polluter pays for control of pollution, focus on heavily polluted areas and river stretches and involve public in decision-making. The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, (1992) aimed at "integrating environmental concerns with developmental imperatives to meet the challenges by redirecting the thrust of our developmental process so that the basic needs of our people could be fulfilled by making judicious and sustainable use of natural resources." The priorities mentioned in this policy document include the sustainable use of land and water resources, prevention and control of pollution and preservation of biodiversity.

The National Water Policy, (2002) contains provisions for developing, conserving, sustainable utilizing and managing this important water resources and need to be governed by national perspectives.

Sampling Stations

The monitoring of marine environment for the study of biological and ecological parameters was carried out on 01st & 02nd November-2022 in harbor regions of DPA & Vadinar during Neap tide period of New moon phase of Lunar Cycle. The monitoring of marine environment for the study of biological and ecological parameters was repeated again on 8th & 9th November-2022 in harbor regions of DPA & Vadinar during Spring tide period first quarter of Lunar Cycle.

Plankton samples from sub surface layer was collected both during high tide period and low tide period from 3 water quality monitoring stations of DPA harbor area and two stations in Nakti creek and one station in Khori creek. The same sampling schedule was repeated during consecutive spring tide and neap tide in same month. Plankton samples from sub surface layer was collected both during high tide period and low tide period from 1 water quality monitoring stations near Vadinar jetty area during spring tide and neap tide in this month. Collected water samples were processed for estimation

of Chlorophyll- a, Pheophytin- a, qualitative & quantitative evaluation of phytoplankton, qualitative & quantitative evaluation zooplanktons (density and their population).

Sampling Locations

Offshore monitoring requirement	Number of locations
Offshore Installations	3 in Kandla creek 2 in Nakti creek 1 in Khori creek 1 near Vadinar Jetty 1 near 1st SBM
Total Number of locations	**8**

8.1 Marine Water Quality and Results

Marine water quality of marine waters of Deendayal Port Harbor waters, Khori & Nakti Creeks and two locations of Vadinar are monitored for various physico-chemical parameters during spring and neap tide of each month. The results of marine water quality from table no 35 to 42. *During low tide DPA-6 Nakti-II location monitoring was not possible due to non-availability of marine water.*

Table 35: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for Location Near DPA Colony

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Kandla Creek Near DPA Colony (1)			
			23°0'58"N 70°13'22."E			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.61	7.58	7.55	7.46
2	Color	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Salinity	‰	19.0	19.9	20.4	19.0
5	Turbidity	NTU	38	35	42	35
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	34152.0	30868.0	30941.0	31974.0
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	639.6	600.6	646.4	595.6
8	Total Solids	mg/l	34791.6	31468.6	31587.4	32569.6
9	DO	mg/l	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5
10	COD	mg/l	88.0	79.0	82.0	86.0
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Silica	mg/l	1.06	0.82	0.99	0.91
13	Phosphate	mg/l	0.48	0.31	0.09	0.04
14	Sulphate	mg/l	3580	3407	3708.0	3658
15	Nitrate	mg/l	4.70	0.50	0.75	0.42
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	BQL	BQL
17	Calcium	mg/l	521.04	440.88	561.12	480.96
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1773.9	1749.6	1701	1773.9
19	Sodium	mg/l	8011.0	8399.0	8396.0	8699.0
20	Potassium	mg/l	299.0	385.0	391.0	395.0
21	Iron	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.88	0.57
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
28	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Cu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l, Zinc-0.1 mg/l).

Table 36: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for Location Near Passenger Jetty One at Kandla

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Near passenger Jetty One (2)			
			23° 0'18 "N 70°13'31"E			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.43	7.28	7.33	7.41
2	Color	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Salinity	‰	20.8	20.4	19.9	18.6
5	Turbidity	NTU	43	48	36	41
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	35468.0	37102.0	34662.0	33398.0
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	679.7	665.5	703.7	663.8
8	Total Solids	mg/l	36147.7	37767.5	35365.7	34061.8
9	DO	mg/l	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.2
10	COD	mg/l	86.0	94.0	90.0	92.0
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Silica	mg/l	1.26	0.86	1.33	0.85
13	Phosphate	mg/l	0.29	0.13	0.33	0.19
14	Sulphate	mg/l	3571	3470	4072	3407
15	Nitrate	mg/l	3.40	2.70	1.17	4.36
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	BQL	BQL
17	Calcium	mg/l	561.12	601.20	601.2	521.04
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1701	1603.8	1749.6	1701
19	Sodium	mg/l	9142.0	9345.0	9247.0	9219.0
20	Potassium	mg/l	370.0	385.0	370.0	380.0
21	Iron	mg/l	0.47	BQL	1.76	0.30
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
28	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Nitrite: 0.05mg/lCu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l, Zinc-0.1 mg/l).

Table 37: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for location Near Coal Berth

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Near Coal Berth			
			22°59'12"N 70°13'40"E			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.37	7.51	7.53	7.25
2	Color	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Salinity	‰	18.6	18.1	19.5	20.8
5	Turbidity	NTU	33	42	38	45
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	39222.0	37586.0	37123.0	36668.0
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	540.2	638.4	620.6	580.2
8	Total Solids	mg/l	39762.2	38224.4	37743.6	37248.2
9	DO	mg/l	7.3	6.4	7.1	6.5
10	COD	mg/l	81.0	874.0	88.0	84.0
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Silica	mg/l	0.56	0.98	0.69	1.76
13	Phosphate	mg/l	0.06	0.56	0.12	0.61
14	Sulphate	mg/l	4222	3458	2981	3758
15	Nitrate	mg/l	2.20	4.60	2.68	4.70
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	BQL	BQL
17	Calcium	mg/l	480.96	641.28	641.28	721.44
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1628.1	1628.1	1676.7	1603.8
19	Sodium	mg/l	8346.0	9380.0	9245.0	9814.0
20	Potassium	mg/l	391.0	300.0	392.0	384.0
21	Iron	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	1.34
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
28	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Cu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l,Zinc-0.1 mg/l).

Table 38: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for location Khori creek at Kandla

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Khori creek			
			Near 15/16 Berth			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.48	7.27	7.34	7.21
2	Color	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Salinity	‰	20.4	19.5	18.6	17.7
5	Turbidity	NTU	35	31	43	39
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	32557.0	34294.0	30473.0	33329.0
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	641.2	616.3	594.7	731.2
8	Total Solids	mg/l	33198.2	34910.3	31067.7	34060.2
9	DO	mg/l	7.6	6.3	7.3	6.8
10	COD	mg/l	85.0	96.0	92.0	96.0
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Silica	mg/l	0.78	1.04	1.39	1.18
13	Phosphate	mg/l	0.44	0.67	0.35	0.42
14	Sulphate	mg/l	4047	3646	3157	3170
15	Nitrate	mg/l	3.70	1.10	1.34	5.20
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	BQL	BQL
17	Calcium	mg/l	561.12	480.96	480.96	561.12
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1725.3	1676.7	1701	1628.1
19	Sodium	mg/l	9112.0	8436.0	7966.0	8696.0
20	Potassium	mg/l	299.0	385.0	382.0	377.0
21	Iron	mg/l	0.44	BQL	0.17	0.31
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	0.02
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
28	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Cu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l, Zinc-0.1 mg/l).

Table 39: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for location Nakti Creek near Tuna Port

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Nakti Creek Near Tuna Port			
			22°57'49."N 70° 7'0.67"E			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.41	7.36	7.48	7.23
2	Color	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Salinity	‰	19.0	18.6	19.0	19.5
5	Turbidity	NTU	45	36	40	42
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	30214.0	28996.0	31047.0	31957.0
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	642.7	526.2	682.5	606.8
8	Total Solids	mg/l	30856.7	29522.2	31729.5	32563.8
9	DO	mg/l	8.1	7.5	6.4	7.2
10	COD	mg/l	94.0	112.0	98.0	100.0
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Silica	mg/l	1.12	1.20	1.42	1.22
13	Phosphate	mg/l	0.71	0.37	0.46	0.12
14	Sulphate	mg/l	4172	3846	3445	3433
15	Nitrate	mg/l	1.50	1.70	5.12	1.69
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	BQL	BQL
17	Calcium	mg/l	440.88	641.28	601.2	521.04
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1725.3	1555.2	1701	1773.9
19	Sodium	mg/l	8639.0	9143.0	8655.0	7939.0
20	Potassium	mg/l	395.0	386.0	384.0	386.0
21	Iron	mg/l	BQL	0.33	0.34	0.18
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
28	Zinc	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Cu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l,Zinc-0.1 mg/l).

Table 40: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for location Nakti Creek Near NH-8A at Kandla

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Nakti Creek Near NH-8A			
			23° 02'01"N 70° 09'31"E			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.45	Sampling not possible during Low Tide	7.45	Sampling not possible during Low Tide
2	Color	-	Agreeable		Agreeable	
3	Odor	-	Agreeable		Agreeable	
4	Salinity	‰	19.9		20.8	
5	Turbidity	NTU	45		44	
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	30288.0		32796.0	
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	529.6		595.7	
8	Total Solids	mg/l	30817.6		33391.7	
9	DO	mg/l	7.4		6.9	
10	COD	mg/l	118.0		110.0	
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL		BQL	
12	Silica	mg/l	1.02		0.16	
13	Phosphate	mg/l	0.75		0.46	
14	Sulphate	mg/l	4109		4961	
15	Nitrate	mg/l	2.70		3.52	
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05		BQL	
17	Calcium	mg/l	681.36		641.28	
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1506.6		1628.1	
19	Sodium	mg/l	9280.0		8528.0	
20	Potassium	mg/l	427.0		427.0	
21	Iron	mg/l	BQL		0.54	
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL		BQL	
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL		BQL	
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL		BQL	
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL		0.01	
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL		BQL	
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL		BQL	
28	Zinc	mg/l	BQL		BQL	

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Cu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l,Zinc-0.1 mg/l).

Table 41: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for locations Nr. Vadinar Jetty

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Nr.Vadinar Jetty			
			22°26'25.26"N 69°40'20.41"E			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.43	7.26	7.36	7.29
2	Color	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Salinity	‰	20.4	20.8	19.0	19.9
5	Turbidity	NTU	39	42	38	42
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	35265.0	37685.0	36325.0	36681.0
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	585.3	590.8	681.4	657.6
8	Total Solids	mg/l	35850.3	38275.8	37006.4	37338.6
9	DO	mg/l	5.7	5.4	6.3	5.8
10	COD	mg/l	87.0	89.0	96.0	92.0
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Silica	mg/l	0.55	0.45	0.36	0.28
13	Phosphate	mg/l	0.18	0.42	0.33	0.19
14	Sulphate	mg/l	3608	3558	3683	3645
15	Nitrate	mg/l	2.35	1.09	1.00	2.43
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	BQL	BQL
17	Calcium	mg/l	480.96	601.20	521.04	480.96
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1603.8	1652.4	1676.7	1749.6
19	Sodium	mg/l	9448.0	7368.0	7810.0	8912.0
20	Potassium	mg/l	371.0	354.0	452.0	456.0
21	Iron	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.31	BQL
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
28	Zinc	mg/l	0.29	BQL	0.77	0.35

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Cu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l, Zinc-0.1 mg/l).

Table 42: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters for locations Nr. Vadinar SPM

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Nr. Vadinar SPM			
			22°30'56.15"N 69°42'12.07"E			
			Spring Tide		Neap Tide	
	Tide		High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
1	pH	-	7.37	7.22	7.41	7.35
2	Color	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Salinity	‰	19.0	17.7	19.5	18.6
5	Turbidity	NTU	37	40	37	39
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	39961.0	39198.0	42642.0	40730.0
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	545.5	493.6	714.3	657.9
8	Total Solids	mg/l	40506.5	39691.6	43356.3	41387.9
9	DO	mg/l	6.1	5.5	5.6	6.1
10	COD	mg/l	95.0	98.0	96.0	94.0
11	BOD	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Silica	mg/l	0.47	0.37	0.34	0.30
13	Phosphate	mg/l	1.08	0.19	0.46	0.28
14	Sulphate	mg/l	3495	3796	3745	4008
15	Nitrate	mg/l	3.86	2.18	4.95	2.10
16	Nitrite	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	BQL	BQL
17	Calcium	mg/l	561.12	400.80	681.36	641.28
18	Magnesium	mg/l	1628.1	1676.7	1555.2	1628.1
19	Sodium	mg/l	8473.0	10386.0	9131.0	8526.0
20	Potassium	mg/l	452.0	406.0	413.0	441.0
21	Iron	mg/l	BQL	BQL	0.24	BQL
22	Chromium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Copper	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
24	Arsenic	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
26	Mercury	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
27	Lead	mg/l	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
28	Zinc	mg/l	0.28	BQL	0.40	BQL

BQL- Below Quantification Limit, (Nitrite - 0.05 mg/l,BOD-2.0 mg/l,Cu-0.1 mg/l, As-0.1mg/l, Hg-0.01 mg/l,Zinc-0.1 mg/l)

8.2 Results & Discussion for Marine water samples

Marine water quality of Deendayal Port Harbor waters, Khori and Nakti Creeks and two locations of Vadinar are monitored for various physico-chemical parameters during spring and neap tide of each month. The Heavy metal analyzed and mostly found below quantification limit.

pH

During spring tide the pH values was ranged from 7.27-7.61 at DPA Kandla and 7.22-7.43 at Vadinar while during Neap Tide pH values was ranged from 7.21-7.55 at DPA Kandla and 7.29-7.41 at Vadinar.

Color and Odor

All marine samples for Odor and Color were found agreeable at all sampling locations.

Turbidity

During spring tide the Turbidity values was ranged from 31-48 NTU at DPA Kandla and 37-42 NTU at Vadinar while during Neap Tide Turbidity values was ranged from 35-45 NTU at DPA Kandla and 37-42 NTU at Vadinar. Turbidity is the amount of particulate matter that is suspended in water. Turbidity measures the scattering effect that suspended solids have on light: the higher the intensity of scattered light, the higher the turbidity (Yap et al, 2011). Materials that cause water to be turbid include clay, silt, finely divided organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, plankton and microscopic organisms (Lawler, 2004). The turbidity affects the amount of light penetrating to the plants for photosynthesis.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

TDS values in the studied area during Spring Tide varied between 28966- 39222 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 35265-39961 mg/l at Vadinar while during Neap Tide TDS values was varied 30473-37123 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 36325-42642 mg/l at Near Vadinar.

Calcium

Calcium value in the studied area during Spring Tide varied between 440.9-681.4 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 400.8-601.2 mg/l at Vadinar while during Neap Tide calcium values between 481.0-721.4 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 481.0-681.4 mg/l at Vadinar.

Magnesium

Magnesium value in the studied area during Spring Tide varied between 1506.6-1773.9 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 1603.8-1676.7 mg/l at Vadinar while during Neap Tide magnesium values between 1603.80-173.9 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 1555.2 -1749.60 at Vadinar. Calcium and magnesium both play an important role in antagonizing the toxic effects of various ions and neutralizing the excess acid produced (Narayan R. et. al., 2007)

Nitrate

Nitrate value in the studied area during Spring Tide varied between 0.5-4.7 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 1.09-3.86 mg/l at Vadinar while during Neap Tide Nitrate values between 0.42-5.2 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 1.0-4.95 at Vadinar.

The variations were observed due to variation in phytoplankton excretion, oxidation of ammonia, reduction of nitrate and by recycling of nitrogen and bacterial decomposition of planktonic detritus (Asha and Diwakar, 2007).

Iron

Iron values in the studied area during Spring Tide ranged from 0.33-0.47 mg/l at DPA Kandla and at Vadinar were BQL (<0.10) while during Neap Tide Iron values ranged from 0.17-1.76 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 0.24-0.31 mg/l at Vadinar.

Sulphates

Sulphate values in the studied area during Spring Tide ranged from 3407-4222 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 3495-3796 mg/l at Vadinar while during Neap Tide the Sulphate values was varied 2981-4961 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 3645-4008mg/l at Vadinar.

Salinity

Salinity values in the studied area during Spring Tide varied ranged 18.11 to 20.82 ‰ at DPA Kandla and 17.65 to 20.82 ‰ at Vadinar while during Neap Tide the Salinity values was varied 17.65 to 20.82 ‰ at DPA Kandla and 18.55 to 19.92 ‰ at Vadinar.

Sodium and Potassium Salts

During Spring Tide the Sodium values ranged from 8011-9380 mg/l at DPA Kandla & 7368-10386 mg/l at Vadinar and Potassium salts ranged from 299-427 mg/l at DPA Kandla & 354-452 mg/l at Vadinar while during Neap Tide the Sodium values was ranges from 7939-

9814 mg/l at DPA Kandla & 7810-9131 mg/l at Vadinar and Potassium salts ranged from 370-427 mg/l at DPA Kandla & 413-456 mg/l at Vadinar.

DO

The DO refers to the amount of oxygen dissolved in the water and it is particularly important in limnology {(aquatic ecology) (Weiss 1970)}. The fate and behavior of DO is of critical importance to marine organisms in determining the severity of adverse impacts (Best et al. 2007). The major factor controlling dissolved oxygen concentration is biological activity: photosynthesis producing oxygen while respiration and nitrification consume oxygen (Best et al. 2007). From the studied samples, DO in marine water during Spring Tide was found in ranges from 5.6-8.1 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 5.4-6.1 mg/l at Vadinar while during Neap Tide 5.2-7.3 mg/l at DPA Kandla and 5.6-6.3 mg/l at Vadinar.

BOD

BOD in marine water at all sampling location in the studied samples were found BQL (<2.0 mg/l).

Heavy Metals in Marine Water

In the present study period marine water samples were analyzed for Cr, Cu, Cd, As, Hg, Pb and Zn. Maximum heavy metals parameters were well Below the Quantification limits.

9.3 Conclusion

In the present study period marine water samples were analyzed and found inline as per Primary Water Quality criteria for class-IV WATERS (For Harbour Waters).

CHAPTER-9

MARINE SEDIMENT MONITORING

9.0 Marine Sediments

The deep-sea ocean floor is made up of sediment. This sediment is composed of tiny particles such as fine sand, silt, clay, or animal skeletons that have settled on the ocean bottom. Over long periods of time, some of these particles become compressed and form stratified layers. Scientists that study these layers look at particle size, particle composition, and origin to help them create historical records of the deep ocean floor. This process is called weathering. Weathering can be either mechanical or chemical. Mechanical weathering can occur as ice, wind, or water wears away the rock's surface. Chemical weathering can occur as rocks are dissolved by a chemical such as acid rain. The particles created as a result of weathering are called terrigenous sediments. These particles are transported to the ocean by wind and by rivers and streams. Once the particles enter the ocean, they are dispersed by waves, currents, and tides. The heaviest and largest particles that reach the oceans, such as sand, settle very quickly to the bottom as a result of gravity. Sand is deposited near the coast whereas the smaller silt and clay particles are transported farther distances offshore before they settle to the bottom. Sediments are an important component of aquatic ecosystems because they provide nutrients and habitat for aquatic organisms (Benhamed et al. 2016). However, human activities result in accumulation of toxic substances such as heavy metals in marine sediments. Heavy metals are well-known environmental pollutants due to their toxicity, persistence in the environment, and bioaccumulation. Metals affect the ecosystem because they are not removed from water by self-purification, but accumulate in sediments and enter the food chain (Astakhov et al. 2015).

Sediment samples were collected with Van Veen Grab from the six locations in Kandla Port Waters and two locations in Vadinar Port. Benthic surface grab samplers look like giant metal jaws. They dig into the bottom and take a bite of the sediment. These samplers are good for collecting softer, sandy or silty sediments that do not contain rocks. A box corer is a cross between a surface sampler and a sediment corer. It is a special device that is used to collect an undisturbed sample of the very top surface layers and the sediment underneath. Samples were collected and preserved in silver foil in ice box to prevent the contamination/decaying of the samples.

10.1 Results

The Sediment Quality results are given in below from table no. 43 & 44.

Table 43: Results of Analysis of Sediment of Kandla & Vadinar Port (Neap Tide)

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	DPA – 1	DPA - 2	DPA - 3	DPA - 4	DPA - 5	Jetty	SPM
1	Texture	-	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam
2	Organic Matter	mg/kg	1.32	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.16	1.14	1.59
3	Organic Carbon	mg/kg	0.76	0.35	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.66	0.91
4	Inorganic Phosphate	mg/kg	89.00	90.00	101.00	92.00	100.00	90.00	100.00
5	Moisture	%	3.90	2.37	4.12	3.00	4.10	3.40	4.00
6	Aluminum	mg/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7	Silica	mg/kg	7.30	7.68	8.90	9.30	9.10	8.90	9.60
8	Phosphate	mg/kg	5.20	4.99	4.09	5.25	9.00	3.28	10.40
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	759.00	849.00	555.00	496.00	768.00	732.00	496.00
10	Nitrite	mg/kg	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11
11	Nitrate	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
12	Calcium	mg/kg	2765.00	1523.00	861.00	961.00	981.00	1162.00	2485.00
13	Magnesium	mg/kg	1372.00	1300.00	1020.00	1263.00	1032.00	1089.00	2065.00
14	Sodium	mg/kg	2410.0	2760.0	2644.0	2940.0	2722.0	1394.00	1082.00
15	Potassium	mg/kg	404.00	459.00	390.00	510.00	447.00	811.0	560.0
16	Chromium	mg/kg	61.30	71.90	66.00	53.30	56.40	42.80	49.70
17	Nickel	mg/kg	26.80	31.70	29.00	23.00	24.10	13.80	29.20
18	Copper	mg/kg	17.40	19.40	17.80	15.50	15.80	13.80	47.10
19	Zinc	mg/kg	43.40	55.80	49.80	41.80	46.00	32.00	64.30
20	Cadmium	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
21	Lead	mg/kg	5.20	6.20	5.70	9.80	8.40	12.00	BQL
22	Mercury	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Arsenic	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

*ND - Not Detected, BQL: Below Quantification Limit (NO3:10.0mg/kg, Cd: 1.0mg/kg, Hg: 1.0mg/kg, As: 1.0mg/kg).

Table 44 : Results of Analysis of Sediment of Kandla & Vadinar Port (Spring Tide)

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	DPA – 1	DPA - 2	DPA - 3	DPA - 4	DPA - 5	Jetty	SPM
1	Texture	-	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam
2	Organic Matter	mg/kg	0.91	0.50	1.52	0.37	0.27	1.45	1.68
3	Organic Carbon	mg/kg	0.52	0.29	0.87	0.21	0.15	0.83	0.97
4	Inorganic Phosphate	mg/kg	98.00	90.00	80.00	78.00	100.00	88.00	90.00
5	Moisture	%	17.00	8.70	15.00	6.60	4.80	14.24	13.14
6	Aluminum	mg/kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7	Silica	mg/kg	7.20	8.26	9.02	5.50	7.80	9.20	10.02
8	Phosphate	mg/kg	7.87	9.29	6.16	5.75	9.49	11.61	10.80
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	745.00	862.00	585.00	490.00	510.00	590.00	396.00
10	Nitrite	mg/kg	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11
11	Nitrate	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	12.00	16.6	26.2	BQL	BQL
12	Calcium	mg/kg	1723.00	1057.00	1320.00	1220.00	1390.00	1907.00	1643.00
13	Magnesium	mg/kg	1044.00	716.00	1090.00	690.00	896.00	1563.00	2320.00
14	Sodium	mg/kg	2733.00	2720.00	2578.00	2107.00	1558.00	1042.00	952.00
15	Potassium	mg/kg	302.00	332.00	378.0	357.0	87.8	384.00	325.00
16	Chromium	mg/kg	38.00	24.40	51.70	16.10	60.00	48.90	69.20
17	Nickel	mg/kg	15.60	9.50	21.70	6.00	24.70	19.70	28.30
18	Copper	mg/kg	7.80	BQL	11.30	31.40	16.40	12.10	19.90
19	Zinc	mg/kg	30.10	21.90	35.70	13.70	44.90	31.50	51.90
20	Cadmium	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
21	Lead	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
22	Mercury	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
23	Arsenic	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

*ND - Not Detected, BQL: Below Quantification Limit (NO3:10.0 mg/kg,Cd: 1.0 mg/kg, Hg: 1.0mg/kg, As: 1.0mg/kg)

9.2 Discussion of Marine Sediment samples

Marine Sediments of Deendayal Port Harbor waters, Khori and Nakti Creeks and two locations of Vadinar are monitored for various physico-chemical parameters during spring and neap tide of each month. The Heavy metal analyzed and found below quantification limit.

9.3 Conclusion

The sediment types are majority Sandy loamy. Also maximum heavy metals parameters found below Quantification limit wise, Pb, Cd, Hg , As, Al was not Detected and Nitrate for some locations.

CHAPTER-11

MARINE ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

10.0 INTRODUCTION:

10.1 Sampling Stations:

The monitoring of marine environment for the study of biological and ecological Parameters was carried out on 01st November 2022 in harbour region of DPA at Kandla Creek, and on 02nd November 2022 in creeks near by the port during Neap tide. The monitoring of marine environment for the study of biological and ecological parameters was repeated again on 08th November, 2022 in harbour region of DPA at Kandla Creek and on 09th November, 2022 in creeks near by the port during spring tidal condition.

Plankton samples from sub surface layer was collected both during high tide period and low tide period from 3 water quality monitoring stations of DPA harbour area and two stations in Nakti creek and one station in Khori creek. Sampling at second sampling station of Nakti creek was possible only during high tide period.

Plankton samples from sub surface layer were collected during high tide period and low tide period from monitoring station near Vadinar Jetty at Path Finder Creek during Neap tide on 01/11/2022 and Spring tide period on 08/11/2022.Collected water samples were processed for estimation of Chlorophyll- a, Pheophytin- a, qualitative and quantitative evaluation of phytoplankton, qualitative and quantitative evaluation of zoo plankton density and their population.

TABLE 43. SAMPLING LOCATIONS

monitoring requirement	**Number of locations**
Kandla creek	3 in Kandla creek
Nakti creek	2 in Nakti creek
Khori Creek	1 in Khori creek
Vadinar jetty	1 near Vadinar Jetty
SPM	1 near I stSPM
Total Number of locations	**8**

Sampling methodology adopted:

A marine sampling is an estimation of the body of information in the population. The theory of the sampling design is depending upon the underlying frequency distribution of the population of interest. The requirement for useful water sampling is to collect a representative sample of suitable volume from the specified depth and retain it free from contamination during retrieval.

50 litres of the water sample were collected from Sub surface by using bucket. From the collected water sample 1 litres of water sample was taken in an opaque plastic bottle for chlorophyll estimation, thereafter plankton samples were collected by using filtration assembly with Nylobolt cloth of 20µm mesh size. . During low tide DPA-6 Nakti-II location monitoring was not possible due to non-availability of marine water.

Samples Processing for chlorophyll estimation:

Samples for chlorophyll estimation were preserved in ice box on board in darkness to avoid degradation in opaque container covered with aluminium foil. Immediately after reaching the shore after sampling, 1 litre of collected water sample was filtered through GF/F filters (pore size 0.45 µm) by using vacuum filtration assembly. After vacuum filtration the glass micro fiber filter paper was grunted in tissue grinder, macerating of glass fiber filter paper along with the filtrate was done in 90% aqueous Acetone in the glass tissue grinder with glass grinding tube. Glass fiber filter paper will assist breaking the cell during grinding and chlorophyll content was extracted with 10 ml of 90% Acetone, under cold dark conditions along with saturated magnesium carbonate solution in glass screw cap tubes. After an extraction period of 24 hours, the samples were transferred to calibrated centrifuge tubes and adjusted the volume to original volume with 90% aqueous acetone solution to make up the evaporation loss. The extract was clarified by using centrifuge in closed tubes. The clarified extracts were then decanted in clean cuvette and optical density was observed at wavelength 664, 665 nm. By using corrected optical density, Chlorophyll-a value was calculated as given in (APHA, 2017).

PLANKTON:

The entire area open water in the sea is the pelagic realm. Pelagic organisms live in the open sea. In contrast to the pelagic realm, the benthic realm comprises organisms and zone of the bottom of the sea. Vertically the pelagic realm can be dividing into two zones based on light penetration; upper photic or euphotic zone and lower dark water mass, aphotic zone below the photic zone.

The term plankton is a general term for organisms which have such limited powers of locomotion that they are at the mercy of the prevailing water movement. Plankton is subdivided to phytoplankton and zooplankton. Phytoplanktons are free floating organisms that are capable of photosynthesis and zooplankton is the various free-floating animals.

Pelagic zone, represents the entire ocean water column from the surface to the deepest depths, is home to a diverse community of organisms. Differences in their locomotive ability categorize the organisms in the pelagic realm into two, ***plankton*** and ***nekton*** (Lalli and Parsons, 1997). ***Plankton*** consists of all organisms drifting in the water and is unable to swim against water currents, whereas ***Nekton*** includes organisms having strong locomotive power. Ecological studies on the plankton community, which form the base of the aquatic food chain, help in the better understanding of the dynamics and

functioning of the marine ecosystem. The term 'Plankton' first coined by Victor Hensen (1887), Plankton, (Greek word: *planktos*meaning "passively drifting or wandering") is defined as drifting or free-floating organisms that inhabit the pelagic zone of water. Based on their mode of nutrition planktonic organisms are categorised into phytoplankton (organisms having an autotrophic mode of nutrition) and zooplankton (organisms having a heterotrophic mode of nutrition).

Phytoplankton in the marine environment:

Phytoplanktons are free floating unicellular, filamentous and colonial eutrophic organisms that grow in aquatic environments whose movement is more or less dependent upon water currents. These micro flora acts as primary producers as well as the basis of food chain, source of protein, bio-purifier and bio-indicators of the aquatic ecosystems of which diverse array of the life depends .They are considered as an important component of aquatic flora, play a key role in maintaining equilibrium between abiotic and biotic components of aquatic ecosystem.

The phytoplankton includes a wide range of photosynthetic and phototrophic organisms. Marine phytoplankton is mostly microscopic and unicellular floating flora, which are the primary producers that support the pelagic food-chain. The two most prominent groups of phytoplankton are Diatoms (Bacillariophyceae) and Dinoflagellates (Dinophyceae).The phytoplankton those normally captured in the net from the Gulf of Kutch is normally dominated by these two major groups; Diatoms and Dinoflagellates. Phytoplankton also include numerous and diverse collection of extremely small, motile algae which are termed micro flagellates (naked flagellates) as well as and Cyanophytes (Blue-green algae).

Algae are an ecologically important group in most aquatic ecosystems and have been an important component of biological monitoring programs. Algae are ideally suited for water quality assessment because they have rapid reproduction rates and very short life cycles, making them valuable indicators of short-term impacts.

Aquatic populations are impacted by anthropogenic stress, resulting in a variety of alterations in the biological integrity of aquatic systems. Algae can serve as an indicator of the degree of deterioration of water quality, and many algal indicators have been used to assess environmental status.

Zooplankton in the marine environment:

Zooplankton includes a taxonomically and morphologically diverse community of heterotrophic organisms that drift in the waters of the world's oceans. Qualitative and quantitative studies on zooplankton community are a prerequisite to delineate the ecological processes active in the marine ecosystem. Zooplankton community plays a pivotal role in the pelagic food web as the primary consumers of phytoplankton and act as the food source for organisms in the higher trophic levels, particularly the economically essential groups such as fish larvae and fishes. They also function in the cycling of elements in the marine ecosystem. The dynamics of the zooplankton community, their reproduction, and growth and survival rate are all significant factors determining the recruitment and

abundance of fish stocks as they form an essential food for larval, juvenile and adult fishes (Beaugrand et al., 2004). Zooplankton grazing in the marine environment controls the primary Production and helps in determining the pelagic ecosystem (Banse, 1995). Through grazing in surface waters and following the production of sinking faecal matters and also by the active transportation of dissolved and particulate matter to deeper waters via vertical migration, they help in the transport of organic carbon to deep ocean layers and thus act as key drivers of 'biological pump' in the marine ecosystem. Zooplankton grazing and metabolism also, transform particulate organic matter into dissolved forms, promoting primary producer community, microbial demineralization, and particle export to the ocean's interior.

The categorisation of zooplankton into various ecological groups is based on several factors such as duration of planktonic life, size, food preferences and habitat. As they vary significantly in size from microscopic to metazoic forms, the classification of zooplankton based on size has paramount importance in the field of quantitative plankton research.

Based on the duration of planktonic life, zooplankton are categorised into Holoplankton (organisms which complete their entire lifecycle as plankton) and Meroplankton (organisms which are planktonic during the early part of their lives such as the larval stages of benthic and nektonic organisms). Tychoplankton are organisms which live a brief planktonic life, such as the benthic crustaceans (Cumaceans, mysids, isopods) which ascend to the water column at night for feeding and certain ectoparasitic copepods, they leave the host and spend their life as plankton during their breeding cycle.

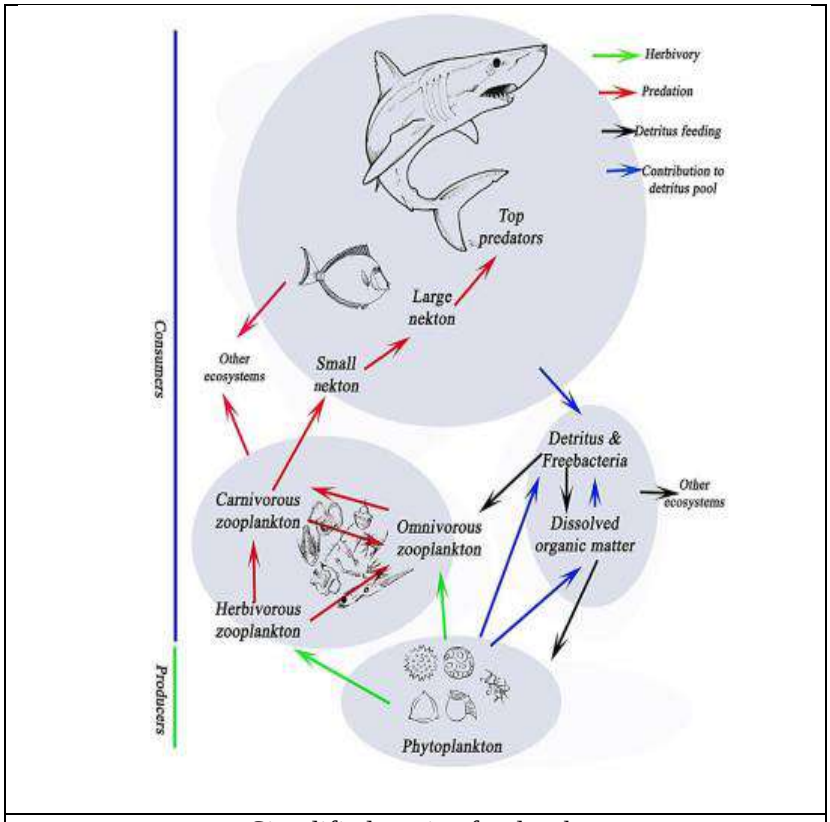
Zooplankton can be subdivided into holoplankton, i.e., permanent members of the plankton (e.g., Calanoid copepods), and meroplankton, i.e., temporary members in the plankton e.g., larvae of fish, shrimp, and crab). The meroplankton group consists of larval and young stages of animals that will adopt a different lifestyle once they mature. In contrast to phytoplankton which consist of a relatively smaller variety of organisms, Zooplankton are extremely divers, consist of a host of larval and adult forms representing many animal phylum.

Among the zooplankton one group always dominate than others; members of sub class copepods (Phylum Athropoda) and Tintinids (Phylum Protozoa) among the net planktons. These small animals are of vital importance in marine ecosystem as one of the primary herbivores animals in the sea, and it is they provide vital link between primary producer (autotrophs) and numerous small and large marine consumers.

As their community structure and function are highly susceptible to changes in the environmental conditions regular monitoring of their distribution as well as their interactions with various physicochemical parameters is inevitable for the sustainable management of the ecosystem (Kusum et al., 2014). Of all the marine zooplankton groups, copepods mainly Calanoid copepods are the

dominant groups in marine subtropical and tropical waters and exhibit considerable diversity in morphology and habitats they occupy (Madhupratap, 1991 ;)

It has been well established that potential of pelagic fishes viz. finfishes, crustaceans, molluscs and marine mammals either directly or indirectly depend on zooplankton. The herbivorous zooplanktons are efficient grazers of the phytoplankton and are referred to as living machines transforming plant material into animal tissue. Hence they play an essential role as the intermediaries for nutrients/energy transfer between primary and tertiary trophic levels. Due to their large density, shorter lifespan, drifting nature, high group/species diversity and different tolerance to the stress, they used as the indicator organisms for the physical, chemical and biological processes in the aquatic ecosystem (Ghajbhiye, 2002).



Simplified marine food web

Spatial distribution of Plankton:

A characteristic of plankton population is that they tend to occur in patches, which are varying spatially on a scale of few meters to far as few kilo metres in distance. They also vary in time scale, season as well as vertically in the water column. It is this patchiness and its constant changes in time and spot, that has made it so difficult for plankton biologist to learn about the ecology of plankton. The biological factors that causes this patchiness is due to the ability of zooplankton to migrate vertically and graze out the phytoplankton at a rapid rate that can create patchiness. Similarly the active swimming ability by certain zooplankton organisms can cause to aggregate in dense group.

At its most extreme, because the water in which plankton is suspended is constantly moving, each sample taken by the plankton biologists remain a different volume of water, so each sample is unique and replicate does not exist.

Plankton in the month of Novemberalso exhibit vertical patchiness. Physical factors contribute to this type of patchiness include light intensity, nutrients and density gradients in the water column.

Phytoplankton in particular tends to be unequally distributed vertically, which leads to the existence of different concentration of a chlorophyll value between photic zone and below the photic zone.

Methodology adopted for Plankton sampling:

Preservation and storage:

Both filtered plankton and those collected from the plankton net were preserved with 5% buffered formalin and stored in 1L plastic container for further processing in the laboratory.

Sample concentration:

The collected plankton samples were concentrated by using centrifuge and made up to 50 ml with 5% formalin -Glycerine mixture.

Taxonomic evaluation:

Before processing, the sample was mixed carefully and a subsample was taken with a calibrated Stempel-pipette. 1 ml of the concentrated plankton samples were transferred on a glass slide with automatic pipette. The plankton sample on the glass slides were stained by using Lugol's iodine and added glycerin to avoid drying while observation. The plankton samples were identified by using Labex triangular Research microscope with photographic attachment. Microphotographs of the plankton samples were taken for record as well as for confirming the identification. The bigger sized zooplankton was observed through dissecting stereomicroscope with magnification of 20-30 x. Plankton organisms in the whole slide were identified to the lowest taxon possible. A thorough literature search was conducted for the identification of the different groups of phytoplankton and zooplankton that were encountered

Cell counts by drop count method:

The common glass slide mounted with a 1ml of concentrated phytoplankton/zooplankton sample in glycerol and covered with cover slip 22 mm x 60 mm was placed under the compound microscope provided with a mechanical stage. The plankton was then counted from the microscopic field of the left top corner of the slide. Then slide is moved horizontally along the right side and plankton in each microscopic field was thus counted. When first microscopic field row was finished the next consecutive row was adjusted using the mechanical device of the stage. In this way all the plankton present in entire microscopic field are counted. From this total number in 1ml of the concentrated plankton, total amount of phytoplankton in the original volume of sample filtered was calculated as units/L and Zooplankton as N/m^3.

BENTHIC ORGANISMS:

Benthos is those organisms that are associated with the sea bed or benthic habitats. Epi- benthic organisms live attached to a hard substratum or rooted to a shallow depth below the surface. In fauna organisms live below the sediment–water interface. Interstitial organisms live and move in pore water among sedimentary grains.

Because the benthic organisms are often collected and separated on sieves, a classification based on the overall size is used. Macro benthos include organisms whose shortest dimension is greater than or equal to 0.5 mm. Meio benthos are smaller than 0.5mm but larger than 42µ in size.

The terms such as macro fauna and Meio fauna generally have little relevance with taxonomic classification. The terms Meio fauna and macro fauna depend on the size. Meio fauna were considered as good bioassay of community health and rather sensitive indicators of environmental changes

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR SUB TIDAL REGION:

Van veen sampler ($0.09m^2$) was used for sampling bottom sediments. Two sets of sediments were sampled from each location, one for macro fauna and other for Meio fauna. The macro fauna in the sediments were sieved on board to separate out the organisms. The fixation of Meio fauna is normally done by bulk fixation of the sediment sample. The bulk fixation is done by using 10% formalin (Buffered with borate). The organisms were preserved with seawater as diluting agent.

Sample sieving:

Sediments samples were sieved to extract the organisms. Sieving was performed carefully as possible to avoid any damage to the animals. The large portion of the sediment was split in to smaller portions and mixed with sea water in a bucket. The cohesive lumps were broken down by continuous stirring. The disaggregated sediments were then passed through the sieves.

Sample staining:

Sorting of the Meio fauna from the sieve is difficult task especially in the preserved material, because organisms are not easily detectable. To facilitate the animal detection the entire sample retained on the sieve after sieving operation were stained by immersing the sieve in a flat bottom tub with 1% Rose Bengal stain; a protein stain. A staining period of 10-30 minutes is sufficient for sample detection.

DIVERSITY INDICES:

On the whole, diversity indices provide more information about community composition than simply species richness (number of species present); they also, take the relative abundances of different species into account. Based on this fact, diversity indices therefore depend not only on species richness but on the evenness, or equitability, with which individuals are distributed among the different species (Magurram, A. E. (1988)

A diversity index is a measure of species diversity within a community that consists of co-occurring populations of several (two or more) different species. It includes two components: richness and evenness. Richness is the measure of the number of different species within a sample showing that more the types of species in a community, the higher is the diversity or greater is the richness. Evenness is the measure of relative abundance of the different species with in a community.

The basic idea of diversity index is to obtain a quantitative estimate of biological variability that can be used to compare biological entities composed of discrete components in space and time (Carol H. R. *etal*. 1998). Biodiversity is commonly expressed through indices based on species richness and species abundances (Whittaker 1972, Lande 1996, Purvis and Hector 2000). Biodiversity indices are a non-parametric tool used to describe the relationship between species number and abundance. The most widely used bio diversity indices are Shannon Weiner index and Simpson's index.

A diversity Index is a single statistic that incorporates information on richness and evenness. Any study intended to interpret causes and effect of adverse impact on Biodiversity of communities require suitable measures to evaluate specie richness and Diversity. The former is number of species in community, while latter is a function of relative frequency of different species. Species richness is the iconic measure of biological diversity (Magurran, 2004). Several indices have been created to measure the diversity of species; however, the most widely used in the last decades are the Shannon (1948) and Simpson (1949) (Buzas and Hayek 1996; Gorelick 2006), with the components of diversity: richness (*S)* and evenness (*J)*

Simpson's diversity index

Simpson's index (**D**) is a measure of diversity, which takes into account both species richness, and evenness of abundance among the species present. The Simpson index is one of the meaningful and robust biodiversity measures available. (Magurran , 2004).

The formula for calculating D is presented as:

$$D = \frac{\sum n_i(n_i - 1)}{N(N-1)}$$

Where n_i = the total number of organisms of each individual species

N = the total number of organisms of all species

The value of D ranges from 0 to 1. With this index, 0 represents infinite diversity and, 1, no diversity. When D increases diversity decreases. Simpson's index is therefore usually expressed as 1-D or 1/D. (Magurran, 2004)

Low species diversity suggests:

- relatively few successful species in the habitat
- the environment is quite stressful with relatively few ecological niches and only a few organisms are really well adapted to that environment

- food webs which are relatively simple
- change in the environment would probably have quite serious effects

High species diversity suggests:

- a greater number of successful species and a more stable ecosystem
- more ecological niches are available and the environment is less likely to be hostile complex food webs
- environmental change is less likely to be damaging to the ecosystem as a whole

Species richness indices

The species richness***(S)*** is simply the number of species present in an ecosystem. Species richness Indices of species richness are widely used to quantify or monitor the effects of anthropogenic disturbance. A decline in species richness in may be concomitant with severe or chronic human-induced perturbation (Fair Fair weather 1990) Species richness measures have traditionally been the mainstay in assessing the effects of environmental degradation on the biodiversity of natural assemblages of organisms (Clarke &Warwick, 2001)

Species richness is the iconic measure of biological diversity (Magurran, 2004). The species richness***(S)*** is simply the number of species present in an ecosystem. This index makes no use of relative abundances. The term species richness was coined by Mc Intosh (1967) and oldest and most intuitive measure of biological diversity (Magurran, 2004).

Margalef's diversity index is a species richness index. Margalef's Species richness index (d), or indices that describe the evenness of the distribution of the numbers of individuals among species, were derived.

The value of a diversity index increases both when the number of types increases and when evenness increases. For a given number of types, the value of diversity index is maximised when all types are equally abundant [Rosenzweig, M. L. (1995)]

Shannon-Wiener's index:

An index of diversity commonly used in plankton community analyses is the Shannon-Wiener's index **(H),** which emphasizes not only the number of species (richness or variety), but also the apportionment of the numbers of individuals among the species (Odum 1971 and Reish 1984). Shannon-Wiener's index **(H)** reproduces community parameters to a single numberby using an equation.

Shannon and Weiner index represents entropy. It is a diversity index taking into account the number of individuals as well as the number of taxan. It varies from 0 for communities with only single taxa to high values for community with many taxan each with few individuals. This index can also determine the pollution status of a water body. Normal values range from 0 to 4. This index is a combination of species present and the evenness of the species. Examining the diversity in the range

of polluted and unpolluted ecosystems, Wilham and Dorris (1968) concluded that the values of the index greater than

3 indicate clean water, values in the range of 1 to 3 are characterized by moderate pollution and values less than 1 are characterized as heavily polluted

10.2:- RESULTS:

CHLOROPHYLL-a:

$$H' = -\sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{n_j}{N} \ln\left(\frac{n_j}{N}\right)$$

In the sub surface water chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.472-0.969 mg/m^3 with an average value 0.645 mg/m^3 in harbour region of DPA in Kandla Creek during sampling done in spring tide period of November 2022. In the nearby creeks chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.359-0.717 mg/m^3 with an average value 0.552 mg/m^3 Pheophytin –a level was below detectable limit- the all the sampling stations during springtide. Even though the plankton diversity and abundance were more during the spring tide sampling,the chlorophyll-content was detected lesser than expected because, the phytoplankton communities were mainly represented by diatoms *Skeletonema* sp. *Coscinodiscus sp.* and *Chaetoceros* sp.

In the sub surface water chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.338-0.547 mg/m^3 with an average value 0.437 mg/m^3 in harbour region of DPA in Kandla Creek during sampling done in Neap tide period of November2022. In the nearby creeks chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.205- 0.440mg/m^3 with an average value 0.370 mg/m^3. Pheophytin–a level was below detectable limit- the all the sampling stations. During neap tide sampling phytoplankton communities were mainly represented by *Coscinodiscus sp. and Ditylum sp.*

In the sub surface water chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.598-0.968 mg/m^3 in harbour region of DPA OOT in path finder Creek during sampling done in spring tide period of November 2022. In the sub surface water chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.709 - 0.987mg/m^3 in harbour region of DPA OOT in path finder Creek during sampling done in Neap Tide period of November 2022

TABLE:-45 VARIATIONS IN CHLOROPHYLL–a PHEOPHYTIN-a AND ALGAL BIOMASS FROM SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA IN KANDLA CREEK ,NEAR BY CREEKS AND DPA OOT JETTY IN PATH FINDER CREEK AND SPM NEAR VADINARDURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Sr. No.	Station	Tide	Chlorophyll-a (mg/m^3)	Pheophytin- a (mg/m^3)	Algal Biomass (Chlorophyll method) mg/m^3
DPA HARBOUR AREA KANDLA CREEK					
1	KPT1	High tide	0.969	BDL	64.92
		Low tide	0.647	BDL	43.35
2	KPT 2	High tide	0.511	BDL	34.24
		Low tide	0.521	BDL	34.91
3	KPT 3	High tide	0.749	BDL	50.18
		Low tide	0.472	BDL	31.62
CREEKS					
4	KPT-4 Khori-I	High tide	0.638	BDL	42.75
		Low tide	0.359	BDL	24.05
5	KPT-5 Nakti-I	High tide	0.717	BDL	48.04
		Low tide	0.493	BDL	33.03
6	KPT-6 Nakti-II	High tide	ND	ND	ND
PATHFINDER CREEK VADINAR					
7	VADINAR-I jetty	High tide	0.968	BDL	64.86
8		Low tide	0.732	BDL	49.04
9	SPM	High tide	0.953	BDL	63.85
10		Low tide	0.598	BDL	

BDL: Below Detectable Limit., ND: Not detected

TABLE:-46. VARIATIONS IN CHLOROPHYLL–a PHEOPHYTIN-a AND ALGAL BIOMASS FROM SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA, NEAR BY CREEKS AND DPA OOT JETTY IN PATH FINDER CREEK AND SPM NEAR VADINARDURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Sr.No.	Station	Tide	Chlorophyll-a (mg/m^3)	Pheophytin- a (mg/m^3)	Algal Biomass (Chlorophyll method) mg/m^3
DPA HARBOUR AREA KANDLA CREEK					
1	KPT1	High tide	0.547	BDL	
		Low tide	0.450	BDL	
2	KPT 2	High tide	0.338	BDL	
		Low tide	0.409	BDL	
3	KPT 3	High tide	0.354	BDL	
		Low tide	0.523	BDL	
CREEKS					
4	KPT-4 Khori-I	High tide	0.440	BDL	
		Low tide	0.408	BDL	
5	KPT-5 Nakti-I	High tide	0.205	BDL	
		Low tide	0.426	BDL	
6	KPT-6 Nakti-II	High tide	ND	ND	ND
PATHFINDER CREEK VADINAR					
7	VADINAR-I jetty	High tide	0.799	BDL	
8		Low tide	0.709	BDL	
9	SPM	High tide	0.857	BDL	
10		Low tide	0.987	BDL	

BDL: Below Detectable Limit.ND: Not detected

PHYTOPLANKTON POPULATION:

For the evaluation of the Phytoplankton population in DPA harbour area and within the immediate surroundings of the port, sampling was conducted from 5 sampling locations (3 in harbour area and two in Nakti creek) during high tide period and low tide period of spring tide and neap tide.

The phytoplankton community of the sub surface water in the harbour and nearby creeks was represented by, Diatoms, blue green algae and Dinoflagellates during spring tide period. Diatoms were represented by 26 genera, Blue green algae were represented by 2 genera and Dinoflagellates were represented by 6 genera during the sampling conducted in spring tide in November, 2022. Phytoplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the harbour area and nearby creeks was varying from 39-243units/ L during high tide period and115-199 units/L during low tide of Spring Tide. During spring tide sampling phytoplankton communities were dominated by *Skeletonema* sp almost forming a bloom in the Kandla creek and other nearby creek area and abundant population of *Coscinodiscus sp.* and *Chaetoceros* sp.

The phytoplankton community of the sub surface water in the harbour and nearby creeks was represented by Diatoms, Blue green algae and DinoflagellatesduringNeap tide period. Diatoms were represented by 24 genera, Blue green algae were represented 2 genera and Dinoflagellates with 5 genera during the sampling conducted in Neap tide in November, 2022. Phytoplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the harbour area and nearby creeks was varying from 43-299 units/ L during high tide period and 143-193 units/L during low tide of Neap Tide. During Neap tide sampling phytoplankton communities were dominated by, *Ditylum sp and Coscinodiscus sp.*

For the evaluation of the Phytoplankton population in DPA OOT jetty area in Path Finder creek sampling was conducted from two sampling locations; Jetty area and SPM area during high tide period and low tide of spring tide and Neap tide period.

The phytoplankton community of the sub surface water in the path finder creeks was represented by Diatoms, Blue green algae and Dinoflagellates during spring tide period. Diatoms were represented by 25 genera, Blue Green algae by 5 genera and Dinoflagellates by 6 genera during the sampling conducted in spring tide in November, 2022. Phytoplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface path finder creek near OOT Jetty area was 209 units/L during high tide period and 177 units/L during low tide of Spring Tide. Phytoplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the SPM area was varying from 206 units/ L during high tide period and 131 units/ L during low tide of Spring Tide.

The phytoplankton community of the sub surface water in the path finder creeks was represented by Diatoms, Blue green and Dinoflagellates during Neap tide period. Diatoms were represented by 32 genera and Blue green algae by 4 genera and Dinoflagellates by 6 genera during the sampling conducted in Neap tide in November, 2022. Phytoplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface path finder creek near OOT Jetty was varying from 244units/ L during high tide period and 200

units/L during low tide of Neap Tide. Phytoplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface path finder creek near SPM area was varying from 259 units/L during high tide period and 294 units/L during low tide of Neap Tide.

Species Richness Indices and Diversity Indices:

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness)

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of phytoplankton communities in the Kandla creek and nearby creeks sampling stations was varying from 2.184- 4.688 with an average of 3.346 during the sampling conducted in High tide period of spring tide. While Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) S of phytoplankton communities in the Kandla creek region and nearby creeks was varying from1.963- 3.589 with an average of 2.835during the consecutive low tide period.

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of phytoplankton communities in the stations in Kandla creek and nearby creeks was varying from 2.393-4.279 with an average of 3.586during the sampling conducted in High tide period of Neap tide. While Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of phytoplankton communities in the Kandla creek region and nearby creeks was varying from 2.821-3.86 with an average of 3.357during consecutive low tide.

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) S of phytoplankton communities in the stations was 4.867 at OOT jetty area and 4.129 at SPM area during the sampling conducted in High tide period of spring tide. While Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) S of phytoplankton communities in the path finder creek near OOT jetty was 4.443 and 3.692 at SPM during the consecutive low tide period.

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of phytoplankton communities in the stations was 4.73 at OOT jetty area and 4.139 at SPM area during the sampling conducted in High tide period of Neap tide. While Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of phytoplankton communities in the path finder creek near OOT jetty was 4.152 and SPM area was 5.454 during the consecutive low tide period.

Shannon-Wiener's index:

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton communities in the sampling stations was in the range of 0.786- 1.034 between selected sampling stations with an average value of 0.925 during high tide period of spring tideat Kandla creek and nearby creeks. Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton communities in the sampling stations was in the range of 0.790-0.915 between selected sampling stations with an average value of 0.855 during consecutive low tide at Kandla creek and nearby creeks.

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton communities in the sampling stations was in the range of 0.867–1.022 between selected sampling stations with an average value of 0.932 during high tide period of neap tide at Kandla creek and nearby creeks. Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton

communities in the sampling stations was in the range of 0.926- 1.001 between selected sampling stations with an average value of 0.951during consecutive low tide at Kandla creek and nearby creeks.

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton communities in the stations was1.037 at OOT jetty area and 0.946 at SPM area during the sampling conducted in High tide period of spring tide. While Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton communities in the path finder creek near OOT jetty was 1.043 and 0.982 at SPM during the consecutive low tide period of spring tide.

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton communities in the stations was 0.998 at OOT jetty area and1.035 at SPM area during the sampling conducted in High tide period of Neap tide. While Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of phytoplankton communities in the path finder creek near OOT jetty was 0.942 and at SPM area was1.036 during the consecutive low tide period.

Typical values are generally between 1.5 and 3.5 in most ecological studies, and the index is rarely greater than 4. The Shannon-Wiener's index increases as both the richness and the evenness of the community increase. This result indicates that diversity of phytoplankton of Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks is less but with abundant population of few, with relatively few ecological niches and only very few opportunist organisms are really well adapted to this environment and thrive better than other species.

Simpson's diversity index:

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities was below 0.9 at all sampling stations in the Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks, which was varying from 0.778-0.851 between selected sampling stations with an average of 0.823 during high tide period of spring tide. Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities was below 0.9 at all sampling stations in the Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks except few, which was varying from 0.787-0.842 between selected sampling stations with an average of 0.814 during consecutive low tide.

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities was below 0.9 at all sampling stations except few in Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks, during high tide period and low tide period during Neap tide also, which was varying from 0.813-0.874 with an average value of 0.847 between selected sampling stations during high tide period and 0.840-0.871 varying from with an average value of 0.858 between selected sampling stations during consecutive low tide period Low species diversity suggests a relatively few successful species in this habitat.

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities in the stations was0.863 at OOT jetty area and 0.820 at SPM area during the sampling conducted in High tide period of spring tide at Path finder creek. While Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities in the path finder creek near OOT jetty was 0.876 and 0.867 at SPM during the consecutive low tide period in the path finder creek.

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities in the stations was 0.838 at OOT jetty area and 0.881 at SPM area during the sampling conducted in High tide period of Neap tide at Path

finder Creek. While Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities in the path finder creek near OOT jetty was 0.832 and at SPM area was 0.867 during the consecutive low tide period.

Table:-47 4PHYTOPLANKTON VARIATIONS IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND , NEAR BY CREEKS DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In units/L	No of Species observed /total species	% Of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	1	207	26/34	76.47	4.688	1.034	0.8511
	2	183	22/34	64.71	4.031	1.005	0.8437
	3	193	13/34	38.24	2.28	0.811	0.7778
	4	243	18/34	52.94	3.095	0.9391	0.8192
	5	193	21/34	61.76	3.8	0.9777	0.8281
	6	39	9/34	26.47	2.184	0.786	0.8178
LOW TIDE	1	178	14/34	41.18	2.509	0.8042	0.787
	2	199	20/34	58.82	3.589	0.8982	0.8075
	3	115	14/34	41.18	2.74	0.8696	0.8365
	4	154	18/34	52.94	3.375	0.915	0.8416
	5	163	11/34	32.35	1.963	0.7895	0.7957

Table:-48 PHYTOPLANKTON VARIATIONS IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND NEAR BY CREEKS DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In units/L	No of Species observed /total species	% of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	1	216	24/31	77.42	4.279	0.98	0.8568
	2	229	22/31	70.97	3.865	0.958	0.853
	3	228	22/31	70.97	3.868	1.022	0.8743
	4	299	23/31	74.19	3.859	0.8667	0.8127
	5	254	19/31	61.29	3.251	0.8929	0.8307
	6	43	10/31	32.26	2.393	0.8712	0.8571
LOW TIDE	1	183	18/31	58.06	3.263	0.9504	0.8636
	2	143	15/31	48.39	2.821	0.946	0.8666
	3	178	21/31	67.74	3.86	1.001	0.8708
	4	193	19/31	61.29	3.42	0.931	0.84
	5	193	19/31	61.29	3.42	0.9259	0.8469

Table:-49 ABUNDANCE OF PHYTOPLANKTON SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND, NEAR BY CREEKS DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER2022

Tide	Surface	No of Sampling location	Group of phytoplankton	Phytoplankton Group range Units/L	Genera or species /total Phyto plankton	Species Composition % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	6	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	0-8	2/34	5.88
			DIATOMS	38-238	26/34	76.47
			DINOFLAGELLATES	0-11	6/34	17.65
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**39-243**	**34**	
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	5	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	1-6	2/34	5.88
			DIATOMS	110-190	26/34	76.47
			DINOFLAGELLATES	1-7	6/34	17.65
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**115-199**	**34**	

TABLE:-50 ABUNDANCE OF PHYTOPLANKTON SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND, NEAR BY CREEKS DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Surface	No of Sampling location	Group of phytoplankton	Phytoplankton Group range Units/L	Genera or species /total Phyto plankton	Species Composition % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	6	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	0-6	2/31	6.45
			DIATOMS	43-293	24/31	77.42
			DINOFLAGELLATES	0-9	5/31	16.13
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**43-299**	**31**	
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	5	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	2-6	2/31	6.45
			DIATOMS	133-186	24/31	77.42
			DINOFLAGELLATES	3-8	5/31	16.13
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**143-193**	**31**	

TABLE:-51 PHYTOPLANKTON VARIATIONS IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA OOT AT PATH FINDER CREEK , VADINAR &NEAR BY SPM, DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In units/L	No of Species observed /total species	% of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness S)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	Jetty	209	27/36	75.00	4.867	1.037	0.863
	SPM	206	23/36	63.89	4.129	0.946	0.820
LOW TIDE	Jetty	177	24/36	66.67	4.443	1.043	0.876
	SPM	131	19/36	52.78	3.692	0.982	0.867

TABLE:-52 PHYTOPLANKTON VARIATIONS IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA OOT AT PATH FINDER CREEK , VADINAR & NEAR BY SPM, DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In units/L	No of Species observed /total species	% of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	Jetty	244	27/42	64.29	4.73	0.998	0.838
	SPM	259	24/42	57.14	4.139	1.035	0.881
LOW TIDE	Jetty	200	23/42	54.76	4.152	0.942	0.832
	SPM	294	32/42	76.19	5.454	1.036	0.867

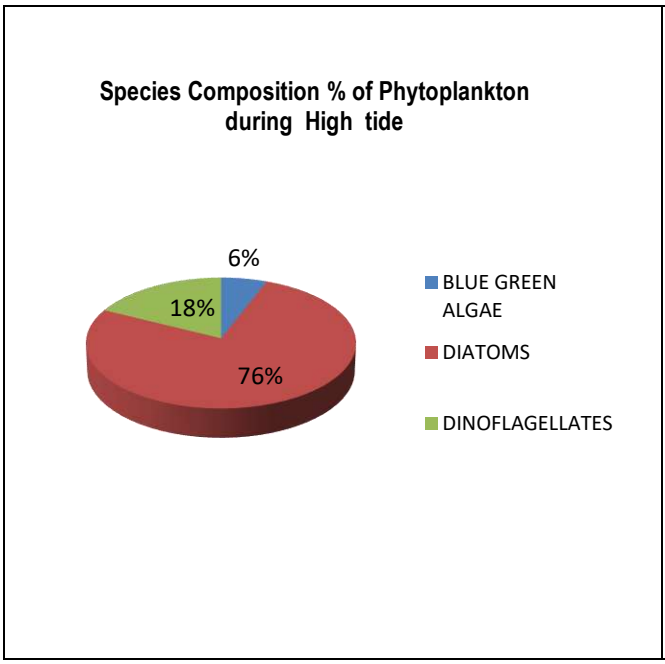
TABLE:-53 ABUNDANCE OF PHYTOPLANKTON SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPAOOT AT PATH FINDER CREEK, VADINAR & NEAR BY SPM, DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

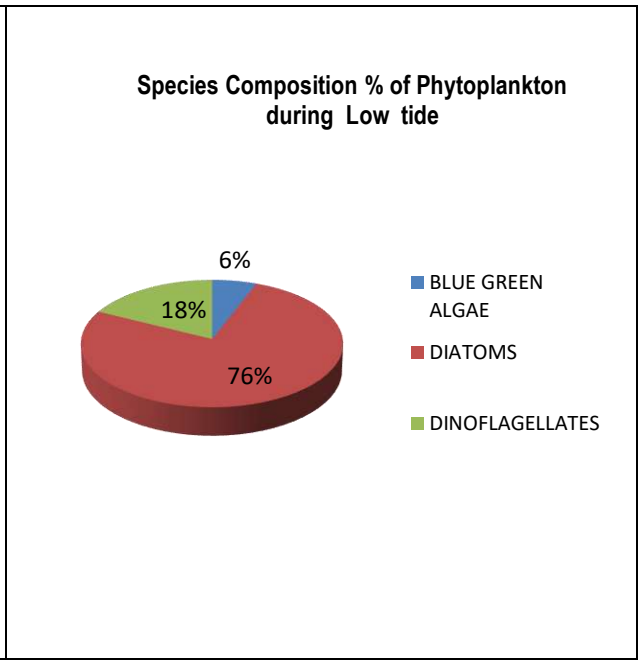
Tide	Surface	No of Sampling location	Group of phytoplankton	Phytoplankton Group range Units/L	Genera or species /total Phyto plankton	Taxon Diversity % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	2	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	14-20	5/36	13.89
			DIATOMS	180-192	25/36	69.44
			DINOFLAGELLATES	3-6	6/36	16.67
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**206-209**	**36**	
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	2	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	12-19	5/36	13.89
			DIATOMS	118-156	25/36	69.44
			DINOFLAGELLATES	1-2	6/36	16.67
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**131-177**	**36**	

Table:- 54 ABUNDANCE OF PHYTOPLANKTON SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA OOT AT PATH FINDER CREEK , VADINAR & NEAR BY SPM, DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

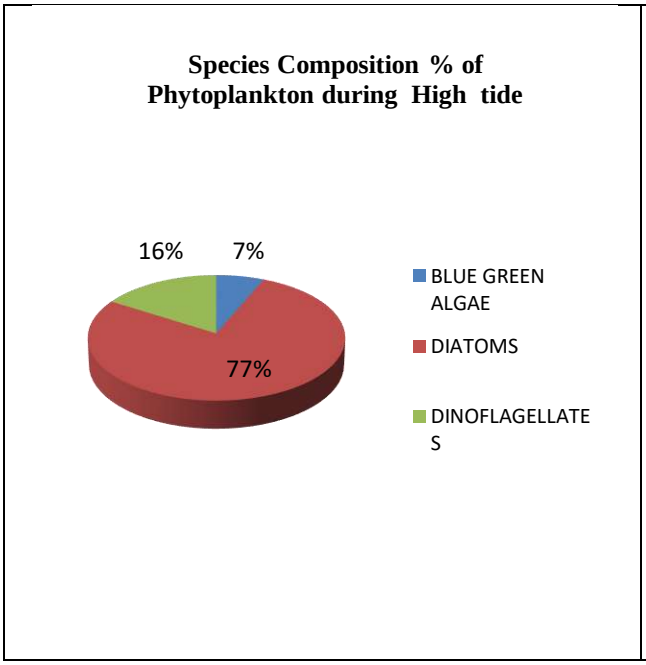
Tide	Surface	No of Sampling location	Group of phytoplankton	Phytoplankton Group range Units/L	Genera or species /total Phyto plankton	Species Composition % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	2	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	5-7	4/42	9.52
			DIATOMS	238-248	32/42	76.19
			DINOFLAGELLATES	1-4	6/42	14.29
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**244-259**		
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	2	BLUE GREEN ALGAE	4-8	4/42	9.52
			DIATOMS	194-282	32/42	76.19
			DINOFLAGELLATES	2-4	6/42	14.29
			TOTAL PHYTO PLANKTON	**200-294**		

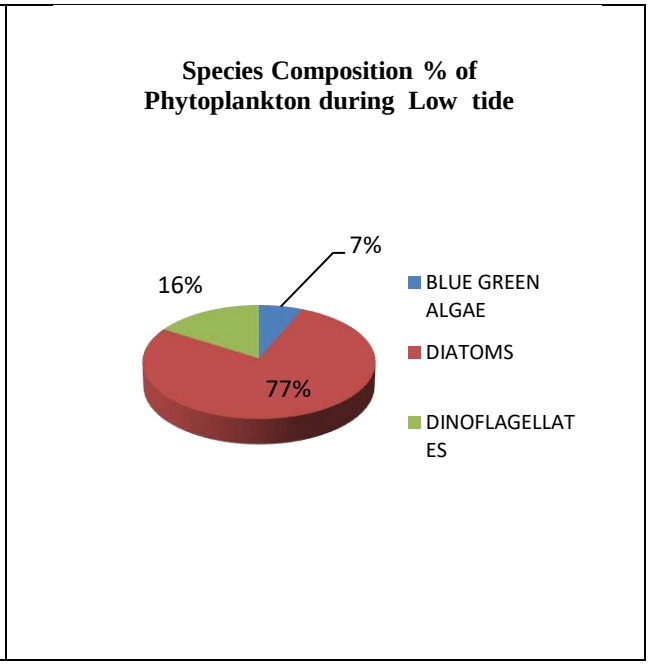
Species Composition % of Phytoplankton during High tide and Low tide period during spring tide in Kandla creek and nearby creeks



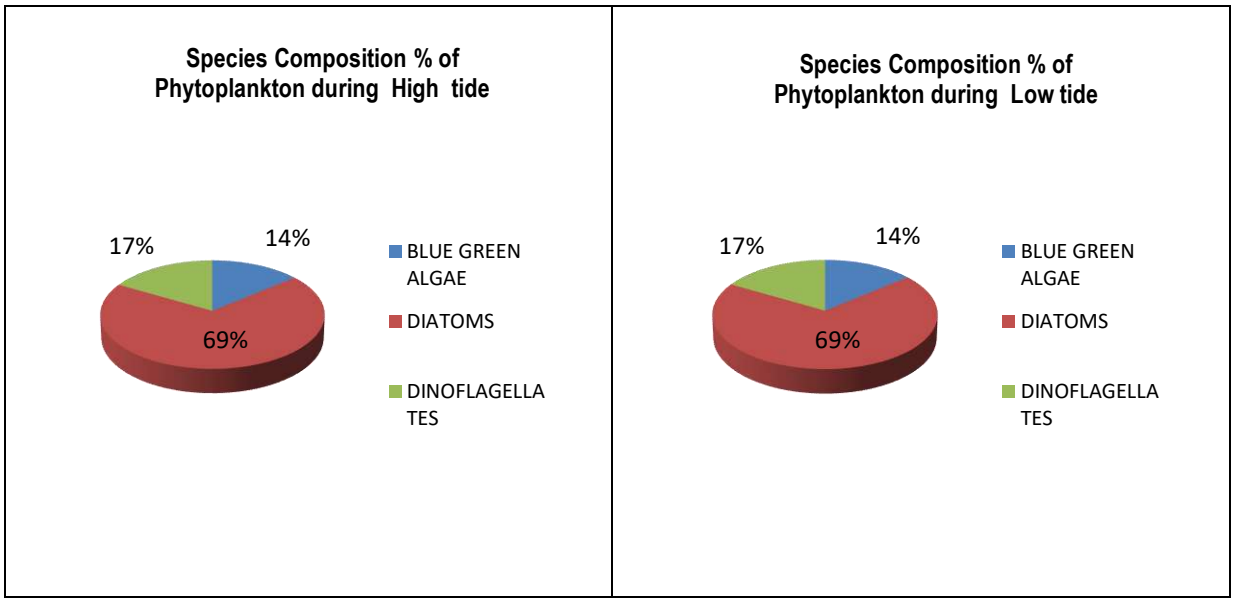


Species Composition % of Phytoplankton during High tide and Low tide period during Neap tide in Kandla creek and nearby creeks

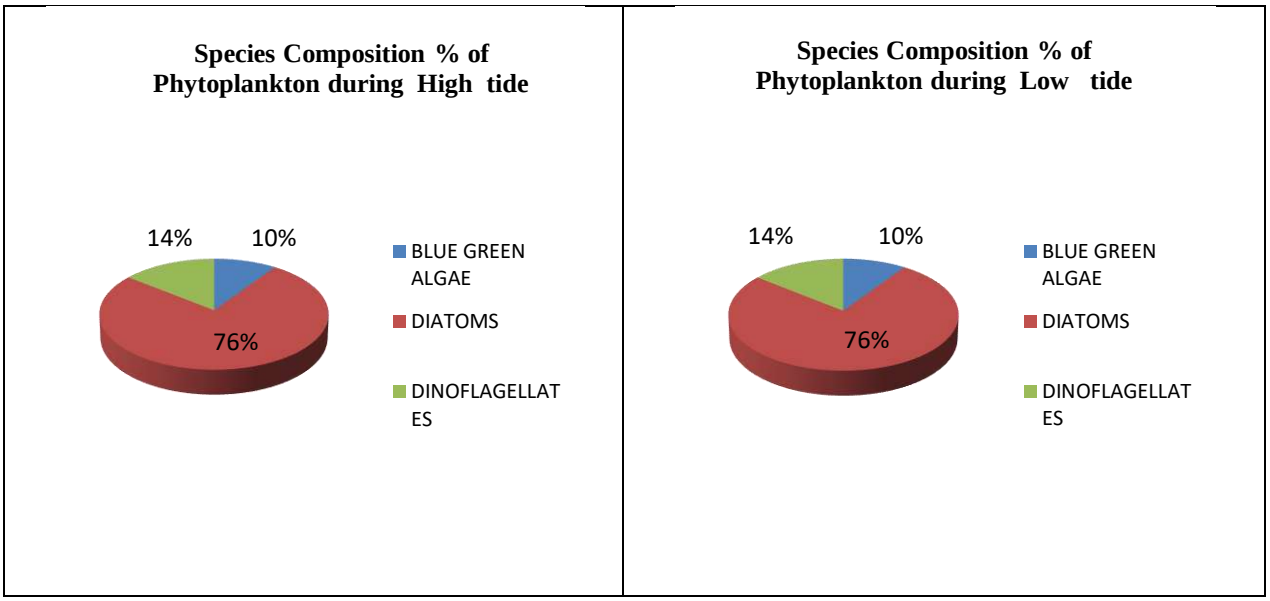




Species Composition % of Phytoplankton during High tide and Low tide period during spring tide in Path Finder Creek, Vadinar



Species Composition % of Phytoplankton during High tide and Low tide period during Neap tide in Path Finder Creek, Vadinar



ZOOPLANKTON POPULATION:

For the evaluation of the Zooplankton population in DPA harbour area and within the immediate surroundings of the port sampling was conducted from 6 sampling locations (3 in harbour area and two in Nakti creek and one in Khoricreek) during high tide period and low tide period of spring tide and Neap tide in November, 2022. The Zooplankton community of the sub surface water in the harbour and nearby creeks during spring tide was representedby mainly six groups;Tintinnids, Copepods,Arrow worms,Mysids, Urochordata,Ciliates and 8 larval forms.The Zooplankton community of the sub surface water in the harbour and nearby creeks during neap tide was represented by mainly six groups;Tintinnids, Copepods,Arrow worms, Mysids, Urochordata, Ciliatesand 6 larval forms.

Zooplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the DPA harbour area and nearby creek was varying from 25-128 $x10^3$ N/m^3 during high tide and 103-144$x10^3$ N/m^3 during low tide of Spring Tide period. Zooplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the DPA harbour area and nearby creek was varying from 19-114$x10^3$ N/m^3 during high tide and 76-106$x10^3$ N/ m^3 during low tide of Neap Tide period.

For the evaluation of the Zooplankton population in DPA OOT jetty area in Path Finder creek and SPM in Vadinar selected 2 sampling locations (1 in jetty area and one near SPM).

During spring tide sampling plankton sample were collected at Jetty area and near SPM during consecutive high tide period and low tide period. During Neap tide sampling Plankton samples were collected from jetty area and SPM during consecutive high tide period and low tide period.

The Zooplankton community of the sub surface water in the path finder creek during spring tide was represented by mainly four groups Tintinnids, Copepods, Urochordata, Ciliatesand 4 larval forms. While the Zooplankton community of the sub surface water in the path Finder creeks at Jetty region and SPM during neap tide was represented by four groups, Tintinnids, Copepods, Arrow worms, Urochordataand 5 larval forms.

Zooplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the DPA OOT Jetty area of path finder creek was 91$x10^3$ N/m^3 during high tide and 86$x10^3$ N/m^3 during low tide of Spring Tide period. Zooplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the DPA SPM area of path finder creek was 101$x10^3$ N/m^3 during high tide and 70$x10^3$ N/ m^3 during low tide of spring Tide period.

Zooplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the DPA OOT jetty area in path finder creek was recorded 87$x10^3$ N/m^3 during high tide and 65$x10^3$ N/ m^3 during consecutive low tide period of Neap tide. Zooplankton of the sampling stations at sub surface layer in the DPASPM area in path finder creek was recorded 64$x10^3$ N/m^3during high tide and 87$x10^3$ N/ m^3 during consecutive low tide period of Neap Tide.

Species Richness Indices and Diversity Indices:

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness)

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of Zooplankton communities in the stations Kandla creek region and nearby creeks was varying from 2.175- 5.186 with an average of 3.450 during the sampling conducted in High tide period. Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of Zooplankton communities varying from 2.373-3.823 with an average of 3.261 during the sampling conducted in low tide period during Spring tide.

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of Zooplankton communities in the Kandla creek region and nearby creeks sampling stations were varying from1.358-3.858 with an average of 2.930 during the sampling conducted in high tide and varying from 2.289- 4.618 with an average of 3.513 during the sampling conducted in low tide during Neap tide period.

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling stationnear jettyat Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted inconsecutive high tide period and low tide of spring tide was recorded as 1.995 and 1.796 respectively. Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling station near SPM at Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted in consecutive high tide period and low tide of spring tide was recorded as 2.600 and 2.118 respectively.

Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of Zooplankton communities near Jetty at Path finder creek were varying from 3.807 and 2.396 respectivelyduring the sampling conducted in consecutive high tide period and Low tide period of Neap tide. While Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness) of Zooplankton communities near SPM at Path finder creek were varying from 2.645-3.135 respectively during the consecutive high tide and low tide period.

Shannon-Wiener's index:

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling stations in Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks was in the range of 0.778-1.164 between selected sampling stations with an average value of0.939 during high tide period of spring tide. Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling stations in Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks was in the range of 0.795-1.015 between selected sampling stations with an average value of0.938 during consecutive low tide period.

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling stations in Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks was in the range of 0.490-0.914 between selected sampling stations with an average value of 0.805 during high tide period of Neap tide. Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling stations in Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks was in the range 0.797-1.041 of between selected sampling stations with an average value of 0.928 during consecutive low tide period.

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling station near jetty at Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted in consecutive High tide period and low tide of spring tide was recorded as 0.816-0.793 respectively. Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling station near SPM at Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted in consecutive High tide period and low tide of spring tide was recorded as 0.834-0.808 respectively.

Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities near jetty at Path finder creek was varying from 0.956-0.755 respectively during the sampling conducted consecutive high tide period and low tide period of Neap tide. While Shannon-Wiener's Index (H) of Zooplankton communities near SPM at Path finder creek was varying from 0.775-0.751during the consecutive high tide and low tide period.

Typical values are generally between 1.5 and 3.5 in most ecological studies, and the index is rarely greater than 4. The Shannon-Wiener's index increases as both the richness and the evenness of the community increase. This result indicates that diversity of Zooplankton of Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks stations is slightly high with very minimum diverse population but very few opportunist organisms are really well adapted to this environment and thrive better than other species.

Simpson's diversity index:

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of Zooplankton communities was below 0.9 most of sampling stations in the Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks during high tide and low tide of spring tide period except few stations, which was varying from 0.780-0.909 between selected sampling stations with an average of 0.837 during high tide period and was varying from 0.785- 0.864 with an average value of 0.837 between selected sampling stations during low tide.

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of Zooplankton communities was below 0.9 at all sampling stations in the Kandla Harbour region and nearby creeks during high tide and low tide period of Neap tide except few, which was varying from 0.591-0.827 between selected sampling stations with an average of 0.753 during high tide period and was varying from 0.793-0.852 with an average value of 0.820 between selected sampling stations during consecutive low tide. This species diversity suggests a relatively few successful species in this habitat during November, 2022 sampling.

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling station near jetty at Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted in consecutive High tide period and low tide of spring tide was recorded as 0.821 and 0.815 respectively. Simpson diversity index (1-D) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling station near SPM at Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted in consecutive High tide period and low tide of spring tide was recorded as 0.812 and 0.828 respectively.

Simpson diversity index (1-D) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling station near jetty at Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted in consecutive High tide period and low tide of Neap tide was recorded as 0.836- 0.766 respectively. Simpson diversity index (1-D) of Zooplankton communities in the sampling station near SPM at Path Finder Creek, Vadinar during the sampling conducted in consecutive High tide period and low tide of spring tide was recorded as 0.768 and 0.719 respectively.

TABLE:-55 ZOOPLANKTON VARIATION IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND NEAR BY CREEKS DURING SPRING TIDEIN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In $Nx10^3/m^3$	No of Species/groups observed /total species/group	% of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness S)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	1	124	26/33	78.79	5.186	1.164	0.9089
	2	114	18/33	54.55	3.589	0.8655	0.7802
	3	102	16/33	48.48	3.243	0.9207	0.8189
	4	128	17/33	51.52	3.298	0.9062	0.8124
	5	107	16/33	48.48	3.21	0.997	0.8686
	6	25	8/33	24.24	2.175	0.7777	0.83
LOW TIDE	1	117	16/33	48.48	3.15	0.9709	0.8609
	2	144	20/33	60.61	3.823	0.9468	0.8238
	3	121	19/33	57.58	3.753	1.015	0.8639
	4	108	16/33	48.48	3.204	0.9609	0.8505
	5	103	12/33	36.36	2.373	0.7949	0.7853

TABLE:-56 ZOOPLANKTON VARIATIONS IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREAAT KANDLA CREEK AND NEAR BY CREEKS DURING NEAP TIDE INNOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In No $x10^3/m^3$	No of Species/groups observed /total species/group	% of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness S)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	1	82	18/32	56.25	3.858	0.9017	0.7814
	2	99	16/32	50.00	3.264	0.9138	0.8273
	3	89	13/32	40.63	2.673	0.8264	0.7763
	4	114	18/32	56.25	3.589	0.8478	0.7645
	5	98	14/32	43.75	2.835	0.8503	0.7766
	6	19	5/32	15.63	1.358	0.4901	0.5906
LOW TIDE	1	79	11/32	34.38	2.289	0.797	0.7932
	2	76	21/32	65.63	4.618	1.041	0.8516
	3	106	21/32	65.63	4.289	1.026	0.8446
	4	90	15/32	46.88	3.111	0.9087	0.8177
	5	100	16/32	50.00	3.257	0.865	0.7939

Table:-57 ABUNDANCE OF ZOOPLANKTON IN SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREAATKANDLA CREEK AND NEAR BY CREEKS DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Surface	No of Sampling locations	Group of Zooplankton	Abundance of Zooplankton $x10^3/ m^3$ Group Range	Genera or species /total Zooplankton	Taxon Diversity % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	6	tintinnids	9-26	11/33	33.33
			Copepods	11-51	9/33	27.27
			Arrow worms	0-1	1/33	3.03
			Mysids	0-2	1/33	3.03
			Urochordata	1-6	2/33	6.06
			Ciliates	0-2	1/33	3.03
			Larval forms	4-50	8/33	24.25
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON N/ M^3	**25-128**	**33**	
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	5	Tintinnids	18-33	11/33	33.33
			Copepods	37-49	9/33	27.27
			Arrow worms	0-4	1/33	3.03
			Mysids	0-2	1/33	3.03
			Urochordata	0-2	2/33	6.06
			Ciliates	0-2	1/33	3.03
			Larval forms	41-65	8/33	24.25
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON N/M^3	**103-144**	**33**	

TABLE:-58 ABUNDANCE OF ZOOPLANKTON IN SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA IN KANDLA CREEK AND, NEAR BY CREEKS DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Surface	No of Sampling locations	Group of Zooplankton	Abundance of Zooplankton x10^{3}/ m^3 Group Range	Genera or species /total Zooplankton	Taxon Diversity % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	6	Tintinnids	0-14	10/32	31.25
			Copepods	6-49	10/32	31.25
			Arrow worms	0	1/32	3.13
			Mysids	0-6	2/32	6.25
			Urochordata	0-4	2/32	6.25
			Ciliates	0-2	1/32	3.13
			Larval forms	13-50	6/32	18.74
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON N/M^3	**19-114**	**32**	
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	5	tintinnids	4-17	10/32	31.25
			Copepods	25-45	10/32	31.25
			Arrow worms	0-2	1/32	3.13
			Mysids	0-6	2/32	6.25
			Urochordata	0-5	2/32	6.25
			Ciliates	0-1	1/32	3.13
			Larval forms	27-47	6/32	18.74
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON N/M^3	**76-106**	**32**	

Table:-59 ZOOPLANKTON VARIATIONS IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA OOT AREA AT PATH FINDER CREEK AND NEAR BY SPM DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In x10^{3}N / m^3	No of Species/groups observed /total species/group	% of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness S)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	Jetty	91	10/20	50.00	1.995	0.816	0.821
	SPM	101	13/20	65.00	2.6	0.834	0.812
LOW TIDE	Jetty	86	9/20	45.00	1.796	0.793	0.815
	SPM	70	10/20	50.00	2.118	0.808	0.828

TABLE:-60 ZOOPLANKTON VARIATION IN ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY IN SUB SURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA OOT AREA AT PATH FINDER CREEK AND NEAR BY SPM DURINGNEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Sampling Station	Abundance In N$x10^3/m^3$	No of Species/groups observed /total species/group	% of diversity	Margalef's diversity index (Species Richness S)	Shannon Weiner index H (log_{10})	Diversity Index (Simpson's Index) 1-D
HIGH TIDE	Jetty	87	18/21	85.71	3.807	0.956	0.836
	SPM	64	12/21	57.14	2.645	0.775	0.768
LOW TIDE	Jetty	65	11/21	52.38	2.396	0.755	0.766
	SPM	87	15/21	71.43	3.135	0.751	0.719

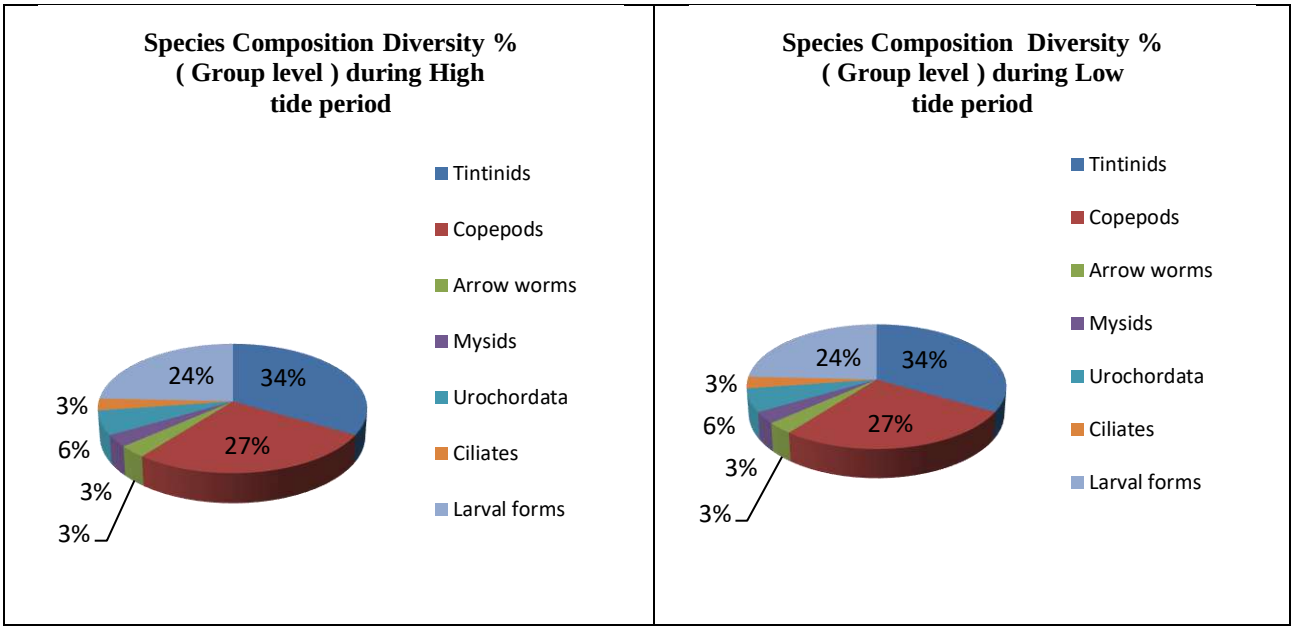
Table:-61 ABUNDANCE OF ZOOPLANKTON IN SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA OOT AREAAND PATH FINDER CREEK AND NEAR BY SPM DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Surface	No of Sampling locations	Group of Zooplankton	Abundance of Zooplankton $x10^3/m^3$ Group Range	Genera or species /total Zooplankton	Taxon Diversity % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	2	Tintinnids	24-32	5/20	25.00
			Copepods	28-38	8/20	40.00
			Urochordata	1-2	2/20	10.00
			Ciliates	0-1	1/20	5.00
			Larval forms	30-36	4/20	20.00
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON	**91-101**	**20**	
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	2	Tintinnids	17-21	5/20	25.00
			Copepods	30-37	8/20	40.00
			Urochordata	0	2/20	10.00
			Ciliates	0	1/20	5.00
			Larval forms	19-32	4/20	20.00
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON	**70-86**	**20**	

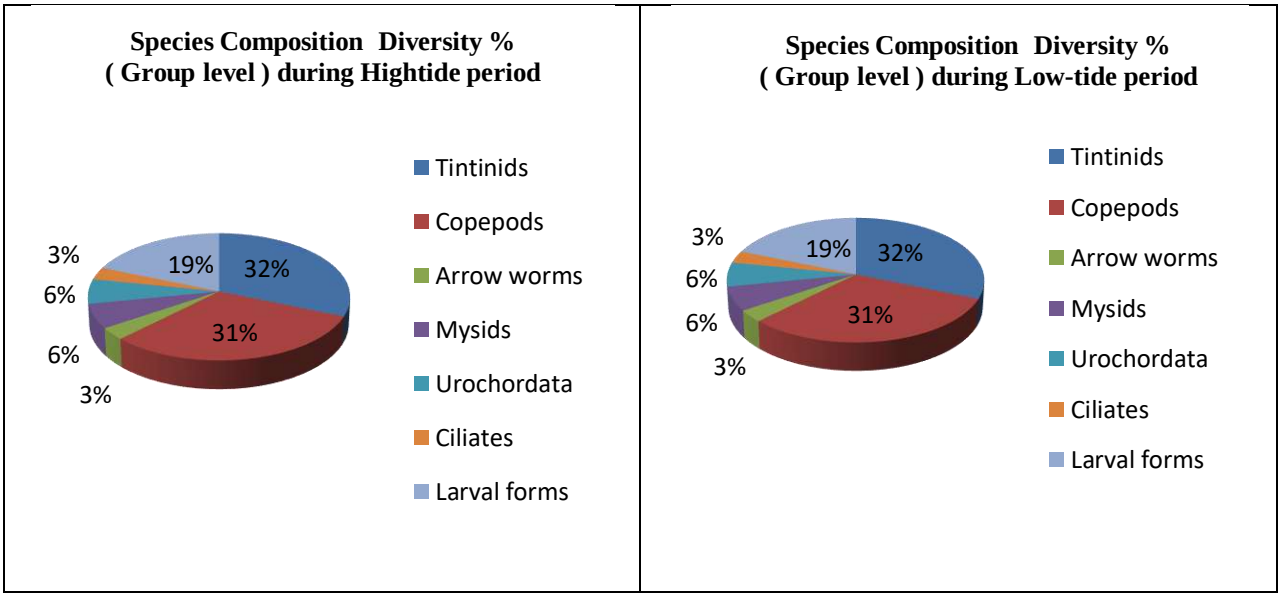
TABLE:-62 ABUNDANCE OF ZOOPLANKTON IN SUBSURFACE SAMPLING STATIONS IN DPA OOT AREA AT PATH FINDER CREEK AND NEAR BY SPM DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

Tide	Surface	No of Sampling locations	Group of Zooplankton	Abundance of Zooplankton $x10^3/ m^3$ Group Range	Genera or species /total Zooplankton	Taxon Diversity % (Group level)
HIGH TIDE	Sub surface	2	tintinnids	9-16	7/21	33.33
			Copepods	23-34	6/21	28.57
			Arrow worms	0	1/21	4.76
			Urochordata	0-2	2/21	9.52
			Larval forms	32-35	5/21	23.82
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON	**64-87**	**21**	
LOW TIDE	Sub surface	2	tintinnids	6-9	7/21	33.33
			Copepods	29	6/21	28.57
			Arrow worms	0-1	1/21	4.76
			Urochordata	0-3	2/21	9.52
			Larval forms	27-48	5/21	23.82
			TOTAL ZOOPLANKTON	**65-87**	**21**	

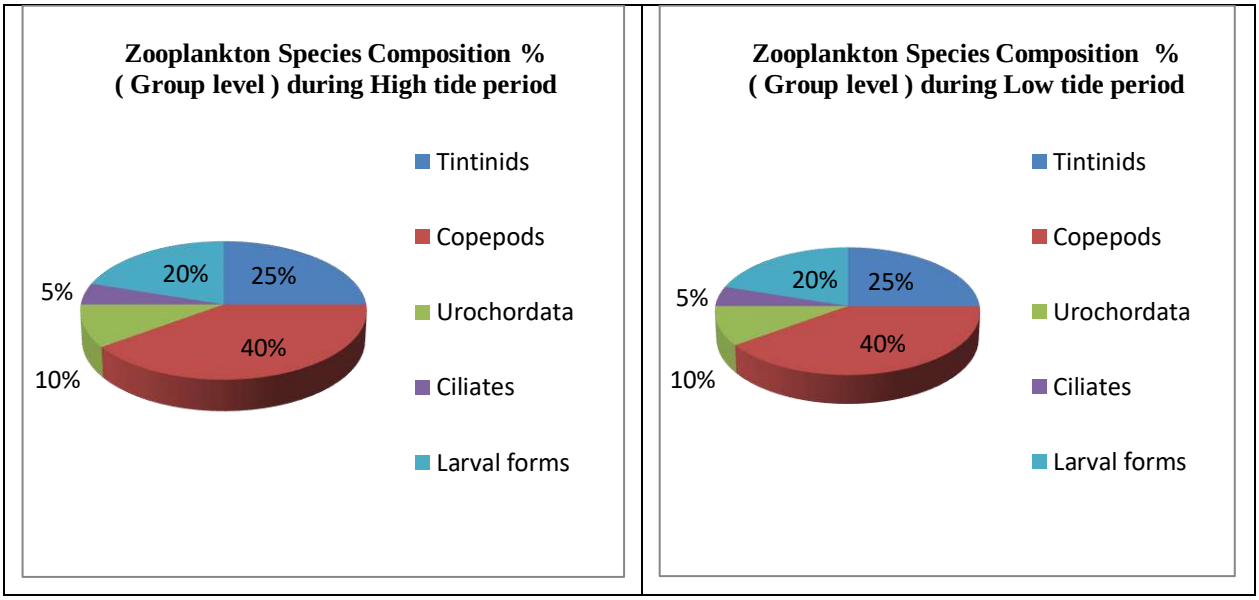
Species Composition % of Zooplankton during High tide and Low tide period of spring tide In Kandla Creek and nearby Creeks



Species Composition % of Zooplankton during High tide and Low tide period of Neap tide In Kandla Creek and nearby Creeks



Species Composition % of Zooplankton during High tide and Low tide period of Spring tide In Path Finder Creek and near Jetty



Species Composition % of Zooplankton during High tide and Low tide period of Neap tide In Path Finder Creek near jetty and nearby SPM

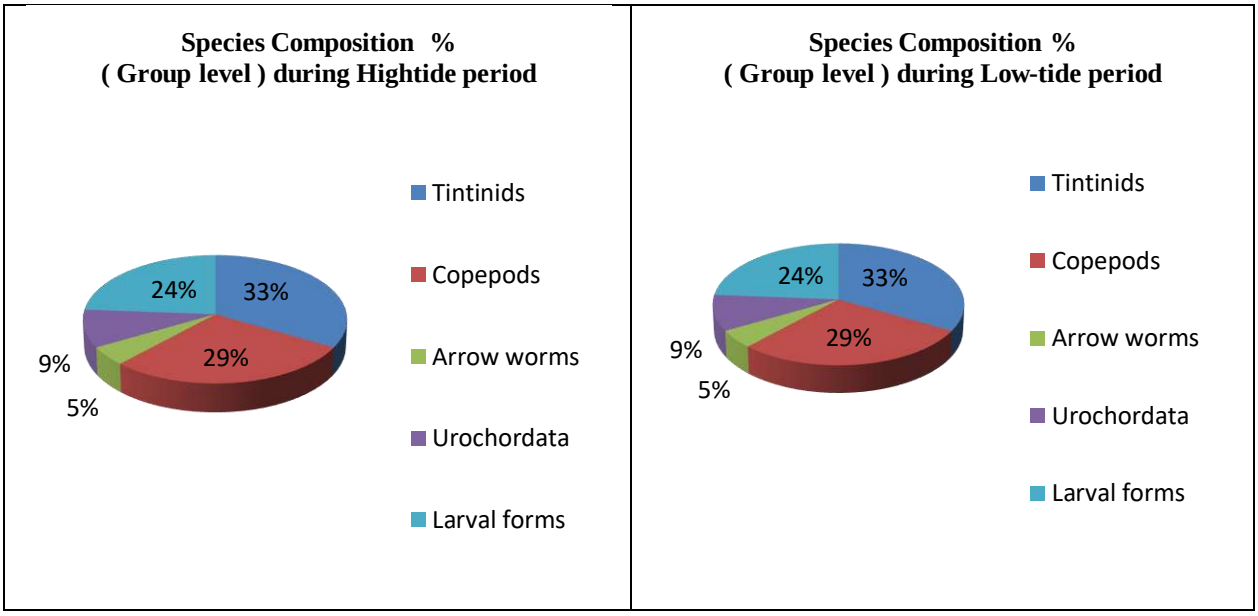


TABLE:-63 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS OF DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND NEARBY CREEKS DURING NEAP TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	Relative Abundance
Cyanophyceae	Nostocales	Oscillatoriaceae	*Oscillatoria sp.*	B1	Very sparse
	Oscillatoriales	Phormidiaceae	*Planktothrix sp.*	B2	Very sparse
Coscinodiscophyceae	Biddulphiales	Biddulphiaceae	*Biddulphia*sp	D1	Abundant
	Chaetocerotales	Chaetocerotaceae	*Bacteriastrum sp*	D2	Very sparse
			Chaetoceros sp.	D3	Scattered
	Corethrales	Corethraceae	*Corethron* sp	D4	Very sparse
	Coscinodiscales	Coscinodiscaceae	*Coscinodiscus sp.*	D5	Dominant
	Hemiaulales	Bellerocheaceae	*Bellerochea* sp	D6	Very sparse
		Streptothecaceae	*Helicotheca sp*	D7	Very sparse
	Rhizosoleniales	Rhizosoleniaceae	*Rhizosolenia sp.*	D8	Sparse
	Lithodesmiales	Lithodesmiaceae	*Ditylum sp*	D9	Dominant
	Thalassiosirales	Thalassiosiraceae	*Planktoniella*sp	D10	Very sparse
		Skeletonemataceae	*Skeletonema*sp	D11	Abundant
	Triceratiales	Triceratiaceae	*Odontella* sp.	D12	Very sparse
			Triceratium sp.	D13	Very sparse
Bacillariophyceae	Bacillariales	Bacillariaceae	*Bacillaria* sp.	D14	Very sparse
			Nitzschia sp	D15	Sparse
			Pseudo-nitzschia sp.	D16	Very sparse
	Naviculales	Pleurosigmataceae	*Pleurosigma* sp.	D17	Very sparse
	Surirellales	Entomoneidaceae	*Entomoneis sp.*	D18	Very sparse
Fragilariophyceae	Fragilariales	Fragilariaceae	*Asterionellopsis sp*	D19	Scattered
			*Fragilaria*sp	D20	Very sparse
			*Synedra*sp	D21	Very sparse

	Striatellales	Striatellaceae	*Grammatophora sp*	D22	Very sparse
	Thalassionematales	Thalassionemataceae	*Thalassionema sp.*	D23	Sparse
			Thalassiothrix sp.	D24	Very sparse
Noctilucea / Noctiluciphyceae (Dinokaryota)	Noctilucales	Noctilucaceae	*Noctiluca* sp.	DF1	Sparse
Dinophyceae	Peridiniales	Protoperidiniaceae	*Protoperidinium sp.*	DF2	Very sparse
	Gonyaulacales	Pyrophacaceae	*Pyrophacus sp.*	DF3	Very sparse
		Ceratiaceae	*Ceratium furca*	DF4	Very sparse
			Ceratium tripos	DF5	Very sparse

TABLE:-64 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS IN OF DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND NEARBY CREEKS DURING SPRING TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022:

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	Relative Abundance
Cyanophyceae	Nostocales	Oscillatoriaceae	*Oscillatoria sp.*	B1	Very sparse
	Oscillatoriales	Phormidiaceae	*Planktothrix sp.*	B2	Very sparse
Coscinodiscophyceae	Biddulphiales	Biddulphiaceae	*Biddulphia*sp	D1	Sparse
	Chaetocerotales	Chaetocerotaceae	*Chaetoceros* sp.	D2	Abundant
	Corethrales	Corethraceae	*Corethron* sp	D3	Very sparse
	Coscinodiscales	Coscinodiscaceae	*Coscinodiscus sp.*	D4	Abundant
	Rhizosoleniales	Rhizosoleniaceae	*Rhizosolenia sp.*	D5	Sparse
	Leptocylindrales	Leptocylindraceae	*Leptocylindrus sp*	D6	Very sparse
	Lithodesmiales	Lithodesmiaceae	*Ditylum sp*	D7	Scattered
	Thalassiosirales	Thalassiosiraceae	*Planktoniella*sp	D8	Very sparse
		Lauderiaceae	*Lauderia* sp	D9	Very sparse
		Skeletonemataceae	*Skeletonema*sp	D10	Dominant
	Triceratiales	Triceratiaceae	*Odontella* sp.	D11	Very sparse
			Triceratium sp.	D12	Very sparse
Bacillariophyceae	Bacillariales	Bacillariaceae	*Bacillaria* sp.	D13	Very sparse
			Nitzschia sp	D14	Very sparse
			Pseudo-nitzschia sp.	D15	Very sparse
	Naviculales	Naviculaceae	*Navicula* sp.	D16	Very sparse
		Plagiotropidaceae	*Plagiotropis sp*	D17	Very sparse
		Pleurosigmataceae	*Pleurosigma* sp.	D18	Sparse
	Surirellales	Entomoneidaceae	*Entomoneis sp.*	D19	Very sparse
		Surirellaceae	*Surirella sp.*	D20	Very sparse
Fragilariophyceae	Fragilariales	Fragilariaceae	*Asterionellopsis sp*	D21	Sparse

			*Fragilaria*sp	D22	Very sparse
			*Synedra*sp	D23	Sparse
	Striatellales	Striatellaceae	*Grammatophora sp*	D24	Very sparse
	Thalassionematales	Thalassionemataceae	*Thalassionema sp.*	D25	Scattered
			Thalassiothrix sp.	D26	Sparse
Noctilucea / Noctiluciphyceae (Dinokaryota)	Noctilucales	Noctilucaceae	*Noctiluca* sp.	DF1	Sparse
Dinophyceae	Peridiniales	Protoperidiniaceae	*Protoperidinium sp.*	DF2	Very sparse
	Gonyaulacales	Ceratiaceae	*Ceratium breve*	DF3	Very sparse
			Ceratium furca	DF4	Very sparse
			Ceratium fusus	DF5	Very sparse
			Ceratium tripos	DF6	Very sparse

TABLE:-65 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS IN OF DPA OOT AREA AT PATH FINDER CREEK AND NEARBY SPM AT VADINARDURING NEAP TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022:

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	Relative Abundance
Cyanophyceae	Nostocales	Oscillatoriaceae	*Lyngbya sp.*	B1	Very sparse
			Oscillatoria sp.	B2	Very sparse
			Spirulina sp.	B3	Very sparse
	Oscillatoriales	Phormidiaceae	*Planktothrix sp.*	B4	Very sparse
Coscinodiscophyceae	Biddulphiales	Biddulphiaceae	*Biddulphia*sp	D1	Scattered
	Chaetocerotales	Chaetocerotaceae	*Chaetoceros*sp	D2	Scattered
	Corethrales	Corethraceae	*Corethron* sp	D3	Very sparse
	Coscinodiscales	Coscinodiscaceae	*Coscinodiscus sp.*	D4	Dominant
	Hemiaulales	Bellerocheaceae	*Bellerochea*sp	D5	Very sparse
		Hemiaulaceae	*Cerataulina sp.*	D6	Very sparse
			Eucampia sp	D7	Very sparse
		Streptothecaceae	*Helicotheca sp*	D8	Very sparse
	Leptocylindrales	Leptocylindraceae	*Leptocylindrus sp*	D9	Very sparse
	Lithodesmiales	Lithodesmiaceae	*Ditylumsp*	D10	Abundant
	Rhizosoleniales	Rhizosoleniaceae	*Dactyliosolen sp.*	D11	Very sparse
			Rhizosolenia sp.	D12	Sparse
	Thalassiosirales	Skeletonemataceae	*Skeletonema sp.*	D13	Abundant
		Lauderiaceae	*Lauderia sp*	D14	Very sparse
		Thalassiosiraceae	*Planktoniella*sp	D15	Very sparse
	Triceratiales	Triceratiaceae	*Odontellasp*	D16	Very sparse
			*Triceratium*sp	D17	Very sparse
Bacillariophyceae	Bacillariales	Bacillariaceae	*Bacillaria*sp.	D18	Abundant
			Nitzschia sp	D19	Very sparse

			*Pseudo-nitzschia*sp	D20	Scattered
	Naviculales	Naviculaceae	*Meuniera sp.*	D21	Very sparse
			Navicula sp	D22	Very sparse
		Pinnulariaceae	*Pinnulariasp*	D23	Very sparse
		Pleurosigmataceae	*Pleurosigma* sp	D24	Very sparse
	Surirellales	Entomoneidaceae	*Entomoneis sp.*	D25	Very sparse
		Surirellaceae	*Surirella*sp	D26	Very sparse
Fragilariophyceae	Climacospheniales	Climacospheniaceae	*Climacosphenia sp.*	D27	Very sparse
	Fragilariales	Fragilariaceae	*Asterionellopsis sp.*	D28	Very sparse
			Synedra sp.	D29	Very sparse
	Striatellales	Striatellaceae	*Striatella*sp	D30	Very sparse
	Thalassionematales	Thalassionemataceae	*Thalassionema sp.*	D31	Sparse
			Thalassiothrix sp.	D32	Sparse
Dinophyceae	Peridiniales	Protoperidiniaceae	*Protoperidinium sp.*	DF1	Very sparse
	Dinophysales	Dinophysaceae	*Dinophysis sp.*	DF2	Very sparse
	Gonyaulacales	Pyrophacaceae	*Pyrophacus sp.*	DF3	Very sparse
		Ceratiaceae	*Ceratium furca*	DF4	Very sparse
			Ceratium fusus	DF5	Very sparse
			Ceratium tripos	DF6	Very sparse

TABLE:-66 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS IN OF DPAOOT AREA AT PATH FINDER CREEKAND NEARBY SPM AT VADINAR DURING AND SPRING TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022:

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	Relative Abundance
Cyanophyceae	Chroococcales	Chroococcaceae	*Merismopedia sp.*	B1	Very sparse
	Nostocales	Oscillatoriaceae	*Lyngbya sp.*	B2	Very sparse
			Oscillatoria sp.	B3	Sparse
	Oscillatoriales	Phormidiaceae	*Planktothrix sp.*	B4	Very sparse
	Stigonematales	Stigonemataceae	*Stigonema sp.*	B5	Very sparse
Coscinodiscophyceae	Biddulphiales	Biddulphiaceae	*Biddulphia*sp	D1	Sparse
	Chaetocerotales	Chaetocerotaceae	*Chaetoceros* sp.	D2	Dominant
	Corethrales	Corethraceae	*Corethron* sp	D3	Very sparse
	Coscinodiscales	Coscinodiscaceae	*Coscinodiscus sp.*	D4	Abundant
	Hemiaulales	Bellerocheaceae	*Bellerochea* sp	D5	Very sparse
		Hemiaulaceae	*Cerataulina sp.*	D6	Very sparse
		Streptothecaceae	*Helicotheca sp*	D7	Very sparse
	Rhizosoleniales	Rhizosoleniaceae	*Rhizosolenia sp.*	D8	Scattered
	Leptocylindrales	Leptocylindraceae	*Leptocylindrus sp*	D9	Very sparse
	Lithodesmiales	Lithodesmiaceae	*Ditylum sp*	D10	Abundant
	Thalassiosirales	Thalassiosiraceae	*Planktoniella*sp	D11	Very sparse
		Lauderiaceae	*Lauderia* sp	D12	Very sparse
	Triceratiales	Triceratiaceae	*Odontella* sp.	D13	Sparse
			Triceratium sp.	D14	Very sparse
Bacillariophyceae	Bacillariales	Bacillariaceae	*Bacillaria* sp.	D15	Scattered
			Nitzschia sp	D16	Very sparse
			Pseudo-nitzschia sp.	D17	Sparse
	Naviculales	Pinnulariaceae	*Pinnulariasp*	D18	Very sparse

		Pleurosigmataceae	*Pleurosigma* sp.	D19	Very sparse
	Surirellales	Entomoneidaceae	*Entomoneis sp.*	D20	Very sparse
		Surirellaceae	*Surirella sp.*	D21	Very sparse
Fragilariophyceae	Fragilariales	Fragilariaceae	*Asterionellopsis sp*	D22	Sparse
			*Synedra*sp	D23	Very sparse
	Thalassionematales	Thalassionemataceae	*Thalassionema sp.*	D24	Sparse
			Thalassiothrix sp.	D25	Very sparse
Dinophyceae	Peridiniales	Protoperidiniaceae	*Protoperidinium sp.*	DF1	Very sparse
	Dinophysales	Dinophysaceae	*Dinophysis sp.*	DF2	Very sparse
	Gonyaulacales	Pyrophacaceae	*Pyrophacus sp.*	DF3	Very sparse
		Ceratiaceae	*Ceratium furca*	DF4	Very sparse
			Ceratium fusus	DF5	Very sparse
			Ceratium tripos	DF6	Very sparse

TABLE:-67 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF ZOOPLANKTON FROM THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS OF DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND NEARBY CREEKSDURING NEAP TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022:

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE
Spirotrichea	Tintinnida	Tintinnidiidae	*Leprotintinnussp.*	T1	Very sparse
		Codonellidae	*Tintinnopsis dadayi*	T2	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsisfailakkaensis	T3	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis gracilis	T4	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis mortensenii	T5	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis radix	T6	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis tocantinensis	T7	Very sparse
		Tintinnidae	*Amphorellopsis sp.*	T8	Very sparse
			Eutintinnus sp.	T9	Very sparse
		Xystonellidae	*Favella sp.*	T10	Very sparse
Crustacea Subclass: Copepoda	Calanoida	Paracalanidae	*Acrocalanus* sp.	C1	Sparse
			Parvocalanus sp.	C2	Very sparse
		Acartiidae	*Acartia sp.*	C3	Very sparse
		Clausocalanidae	*Clausocalanus sp.*	C4	Very sparse
		Centropagidae	*Centropages sp.*	C5	Very sparse
		Temoridae	*Temora sp.*	C6	Very sparse
	Cyclopoida	Oithonidae	*Oithona sp.*	C7	Abundant
	Harpacticoida	Ectinosomatidae	*Microsetella*sp.	C8	Scattered
		Euterpinidae	*Euterpina sp.*	C9	Sparse
	Poicilostomatatoida	Oncaeidae	*Oncaea sp.*	C10	Very sparse
Sagittoidea	Aphragmophora	Sagittidae	*Sagitta sp.*	A1	Very sparse
Malacostraca	Mysida, Decapoda	Penaeidae	*Metapenaeussp.*	M1	Very sparse
		Solenoceridae	*Solenocera sp.*	M2	Very sparse

Appendicularia		Fritillariidae	*Fritillaria sp.*	U1	Very sparse
		Oikopleuridae	*Oikopleura sp.*	U2	Very sparse
Oligohymenophorea	Sessilida	Zoothamniidae	*Zoothamnium sp.*	CI1	Very sparse
Copepoda			Nauplius larvae of copepods	L1	Dominant
Malacostraca Decapoda			Brachyuran zoea	L2	Very sparse
Maxillopoda Thecostraca			Cirripede larvae	L3	Very sparse
			Cyphonautes larvae	L4	Very sparse
			Ophiopluteus larvae	L5	Very sparse
Polychaeta			Trochophore larvae	L6	Very sparse

TABLE:-68 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF ZOOPLANKTON FROM THE SAMPLING OF DPA HARBOUR AREA AT KANDLA CREEK AND NEARBY CREEKSDURING SPRING TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022:

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE
Spirotrichea	Tintinnida	Tintinnidiidae	*Leprotintinnussp.*	T1	Scattered
		Codonellidae	*Tintinnopsis dadayi*	T2	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsisfailakkaensis	T3	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis gracilis	T4	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis mortensenii	T5	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis radix	T6	Sparse
			Tintinnopsis tocantinensis	T7	Very sparse
		Metacylididae	*Metacylis*sp.	T8	Very sparse
		Tintinnidae	*Amphorellopsis sp.*	T9	Very sparse
			Eutintinnus sp.	T10	Very sparse
		Xystonellidae	*Favella sp.*	T11	Sparse
Crustacea Subclass: Copepoda	Calanoida	Paracalanidae	*Acrocalanus* sp.	C1	Scattered
			Parvocalanus sp.	C2	Very sparse
		Acartiidae	*Acartia sp.*	C3	Very sparse
		Clausocalanidae	*Clausocalanus sp.*	C4	Very sparse
		Centropagidae	*Centropages sp.*	C5	Very sparse
		Eucalanidae	*Subeucalanus sp.*	C6	Very sparse
	Cyclopoida	Oithonidae	*Oithona sp.*	C7	Abundant
	Harpacticoida	Ectinosomatidae	*Microsetella*sp.	C8	Sparse
		Euterpinidae	*Euterpina sp.*	C9	Sparse
Sagittoidea	Aphragmophora	Sagittidae	*Sagitta sp.*	A1	Very sparse
Malacostraca	Mysida, Decapoda	Solenoceridae	*Solenocera sp.*	M1	Very sparse

Appendicularia		Fritillariidae	*Fritillaria sp.*	U1	Very sparse
		Oikopleuridae	*Oikopleura sp.*	U2	Very sparse
Oligohymenophorea	Sessilida	Zoothamniidae	*Zoothamnium sp.*	CI1	Very sparse
Copepoda			Nauplius larvae of copepods	L1	Dominant
Malacostraca Decapoda			Brachyuran zoea	L2	Sparse
Maxillopoda Thecostraca			Cirripede larvae	L3	Very sparse
			Cyphonautes larvae	L4	Very sparse
			Ophiopluteus larvae	L5	Very sparse
Gastropoda Streptoneura			Opisthobranchia larvae	L6	Very sparse
Polychaeta			Trochophore larvae	L7	Sparse
Pelecypoda			Veliger larvae of bivalves	L8	Very sparse

TABLE:-69 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF ZOOPLANKTON FROM THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS OF DPA OOT AREA AT PATH FINDER CREEK AND NEARBY SPM AT VADINARDURING NEAP TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022:

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE
Spirotrichea	Tintinnida	Tintinnidiidae	*Leprotintinnussp.*	T1	Sparse
		Codonellidae	*Tintinnopsisfailakkaensis*	T2	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis gracilis	T3	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis radix	T4	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis tocantinensis	T5	Very sparse
		Tintinnidae	*Amphorellopsis sp.*	T6	Very sparse
		Xystonellidae	*Favella sp.*	T7	Very sparse
Crustacea Subclass: Copepoda	Calanoida	Paracalanidae	*Acrocalanus* sp.	C1	Scattered
			Parvocalanus sp.	C2	Very sparse
	Cyclopoida	Oithonidae	*Oithona sp.*	C3	Abundant
	Harpacticoida	Euterpinidae	*Euterpina sp.*	C4	Very sparse
		Ectinosomatidae	*Microsetella*sp.	C5	Very sparse
	Poicilostomatatoida	Oncaeidae	*Oncaea sp.*	C6	Very sparse
Sagittoidea	Aphragmophora	Sagittidae	*Sagitta sp.*	A1	Very sparse
Appendicularia		Fritillariidae	*Fritillaria sp.*	U1	Very sparse
		Oikopleuridae	*Oikopleura sp.*	U2	Very sparse
Copepoda			Nauplius larvae of copepods	L1	Dominant
Maxillopoda Thecostraca			Cirripede larvae	L2	Very sparse
Gastropoda Streptoneura			Opisthobranchia larvae	L3	Very sparse
Polychaeta			Trochophore larvae	L4	Very sparse
Pelecypoda			Veliger larvae of bivalves	L5	Very sparse

TABLE:-70 SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF ZOOPLANKTON FROM THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS OF DPA OOT AREA AT PATH FINDER CREEK AND NEARBY SPM AT VADINAR DURING SPRING TIDE OF NOVEMBER 2022:

CLASS	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS/SPECIES	#	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE
Spirotrichea	Tintinnida	Tintinnidiidae	*Leprotintinnussp.*	T1	Abundant
		Codonellidae	*Tintinnopsisgracilis*	T2	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis mortensenii	T3	Very sparse
			Tintinnopsis radix	T4	Very sparse
		Xystonellidae	*Favella sp.*	T5	Scattered
Crustacea Subclass: Copepoda	Calanoida	Paracalanidae	*Acrocalanus* sp.	C1	Sparse
			Parvocalanus sp.	C2	Very sparse
		Centropagidae	*Centropages sp.*	C3	Very sparse
		Tortanidae	*Tortanus sp.*	C4	Very sparse
	Cyclopoida	Oithonidae	*Oithona sp.*	C5	Abundant
		Euterpinidae	*Euterpina sp.*	C6	Very sparse
	Harpacticoida	Ectinosomatidae	*Microsetella*sp.	C7	Scattered
	Poicilostomatatoida	Corycaeidae	*Corycaeus sp.*	C8	Very sparse
Appendicularia		Fritillariidae	*Fritillaria sp.*	U1	Very sparse
		Oikopleuridae	*Oikopleura sp.*	U2	Very sparse
Oligohymenophorea	Sessilida	Zoothamniidae	*Zoothamnium sp.*	CI1	Very sparse
Copepoda			Nauplius larvae of copepods	L1	Dominant
Malacostraca Decapoda			Brachyuran zoea	L2	Very sparse
Gastropoda Streptoneura			Opisthobranchia larvae	L3	Very sparse
Pelecypoda			Veliger larvae of bivalves	L4	Very sparse

BENTHIC ORGANISMS:

Few Benthic organisms were observed in the collected sediments by using the Van-Veen grabs during the sampling conducted during spring tide period and Neap tide period from DPA harbour region and nearby creek. The Meio-benthic organisms during spring tide were represented by Polychaetes *Tharyx sp*and *Nereis sp.*, during Neap tide *by Neries sp.* and few Amphipods. Population of benthic fauna was varying from 10-60- N/m^2 during spring tide and 0-80 N/m^2 during Neap tide. The benthic communities at path finder Creek were represented by Polychaetes *Glycera* sp. *Cirratulus* sp. *Nereis sp*. and few Amphipods. Their population was varying as 60 N/m^2 at OOT jetty premises and 80 $N/m^{2\ near}$ the SPM area during spring tide and 50 N/m^2 at OOT jetty premises and 50 N/m^2 near the SPM area during Neap tide period.

Table:-71 BENTHIC FAUNA IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA CREEKS DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

ABUNDANCE IN NO/M ^{2} DIFFERENT SAMPLING STATIONS						
REPRESENTATION BY GROUP	DPA HARBOUR			CREEKS		
Benthic fauna						
POLYCHAETES	DPA-1	DPA-2	DPA-3	DPA-4	DPA-5	DPA-6
Family : CIRRATULIDAE *Tharyxsp.*	20	10	10	0	0	NS
Family :NEREIDAE *Nereis sp.*	0	0	0	20	40	NS
AMPHIPODA	0	0	0		20	NS
TOTAL Benthic Fauna NUMBER/ M^2	20	10	10	20	60	NS

NS: No sample

Table:-72 BENTHIC FAUNA IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS IN DPA HARBOUR AREA CREEKS DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

ABUNDANCE IN NO/M^2 DIFFERENT SAMPLING STATIONS						
REPRESENTATION BY GROUP	DPA HARBOUR			CREEKS		
Benthic fauna						
POLYCHAETES	DPA-1	DPA-2	DPA-3	DPA-4	DPA-5	DPA-6
Family :NEREIDAE *Nereis sp.*	0	0	0	40	60	NS
Amphipoda	0	20	10	10	20	NS
TOTAL Benthic Fauna NUMBER/M^2	0	20	10	50	80	NS

Table:-73 BENTHIC FAUNA IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS IN DPA OOT JETTY AREA, VADINAR DURING SPRING TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

ABUNDANCE IN NO/M ^{2} DIFFERENT SAMPLING STATIONS		
REPRESENTATION BY GROUP	OOT Jetty Area	SPM area
POLYCHAETES		
Family : Glyceride *Glycera*sp.	20	40
Family : CIRRATULIDAE *Cirratulus*sp.	0	20
Family: *NEREIDAE* *Nereis sp.*	30	10
Amphipoda	10	20
TOTAL Benthic Fauna NUMBER/ M^2	60	80

Table:-74 BENTHIC FAUNA IN THE SAMPLING LOCATIONS IN DPA OOT JETTY AREA, VADINAR DURING NEAP TIDE IN NOVEMBER 2022

ABUNDANCE IN NO/M ^{2} DIFFERENT SAMPLING STATIONS		
REPRESENTATION BY GROUP	OOT Jetty Area	SPM area
POLYCHAETES		
Family : Glyceridase *Glycera* sp.	20	40
Family: *NEREIDAE* *Nereis sp.*	30	10
TOTAL Benthic Fauna NUMBER/ M^2	50	50

CHAPTER-11

CONCLUSIVE SUMMARY & REMEDIAL MEASURES

11.0 Conclusive Summary and Remedial measures Suggested

- The AAQ monitoring of six locations at Deendayal Port Authority indicates that the mean PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ values for four locations viz. Marine Bhavan, Oil Jetty, Estate Office and Coal storage area were found higher than the permissible limit (standards100 µg/m^3, 60 µg/m^3). The higher concentration of Particulate matter at Marine Bhavan may be due to vehicles emissions during loading-unloading of food grains and timbers; at Estate office due to construction work, vehicles emission produced from trucks, heavy duty vehicles that pass through the road outside Kandla port and Oil jetty area; while at Coal Storage area lifting of coal from grab yard and other coal handling processes. Moreover, the transportation of coal produces pollution from heavy vehicles. At Tuna Port location, concentration of PM_{10} varied from 88-175 µg/m^3 and mean value was observed 145 µg/m^3 which was exceed the prescribed standard limit (100 µg/m^3), concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ was ranged from 47-87 µg/m^3 and mean was found 71 µg/m^3 which was exceed the standard limit (60 µg/m^3). At Gopalpuri PM_{10} concentration ranged from 67-168 µg/m3 and mean was 127 µg/m3 while $PM_{2.5}$ concentration ranged from 34-94 µg/m3 and mean was 66 µg/m3 were found exceed standard limit prescribed by NAAQS.
- At Vadinar, the average concentration of PM_{10} was 114 µg/m^3 and $PM_{2.5}$ was 74 µg/m^3 at Admin Colony which was slightly exceed the standard limit while at Signal building the mean concentration PM_{10} was 100 µg/m3 and $PM_{2.5}$ was 61 µg/m^3 which were very close to standard limit.
- During winter, the concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ has been slowly augmented and reached a peak in the evening due to surface inversion of temperature after sunset. Thus, the pollutants are subsequently trapped in the lower layer of the atmosphere due to high atmospheric air pressure.
- Further, precautionary measures and management strategies to minimize the effect of particulate as well as gaseous pollutants have also been suggested for achieving its ambient levels in and around Kandla Port and Vadinar Port, Gujarat, India.

- Drinking water at all the twenty locations was found potable and it was found within in line of BIS standards (IS: 10500-2012).
- Transportation systems are the main source of noise pollution in project areas. Noise sources in port operations include cargo handling, vehicular traffic, and loading / unloading

containers and ships. All sampling location were within the permissible limit day time 75 dB (A) and night time 70 dB (A) for the industrial area.

- The treated sewage water of Kandla STP, Deendayal Port Colony (Gopalpuri) STP and Vadinar were in line with the standards set by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- It was suggested to monitor the STP performance on regular basis to avoid flow of contamination / Polluted water into the sea.
- Good species diversity suggests a relatively successful species in this habitat. A greater number of successful species and a more stable ecosystem. More ecological niches are available and the environment is less likely to be hostile complex food webs environmental change is less likely to be damaging to the ecosystem as a whole.
- The results obtained from the study for biological and ecological parameters in marine water for Arabian Sea at surrounding area of Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) Kandla and Vadinar were not affected by Port activities.
- The mean day time temperature at Deendayal Port was 27.92 °C. The day-time maximum temperature was 32.9°C and minimum was 21.1 °C. The mean night time temperature recorded was 25.47 °C. The night-time maximum temperature was 29.7°C and minimum was 20.0 °C. The mean Solar Radiation in November month was 167.27 w/m^2. The maximum solar radiation was recorded 759 w/m^2 in 4th November, 2022 and the minimum solar radiation was recorded 1.80 w/m^2 in 30th November, 2022. The mean Relative humidity was 69.00 % for the month of November. Maximum Relative humidity was recorded 99.0 % and minimum Relative humidity was recorded 34.0 %. The average wind velocity for the entire month of November was 1.21 m/s. Maximum wind velocity was recorded 10.19 m/s. The wind direction was mostly North-East.
- The results obtained from the study for the month of November 2022 for biological and ecological parameters in marine water for Arabian Sea at surrounding area of Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) Kandla and Vadinar were not affected by Port activities.

Reasons for higher Values of PM_{10}

- The unloading of coal directly in the truck, using grabs cause coal to spread in air as well as coal dust to fall on ground. This settled coal dust again mixes with the air while trucks travel through it.

- Also, the coal loaded trucks were not always covered with tarpaulin sheets and these results in spillage of coal from trucks/dumpers during its transit from vessel to yard or storage site. This also increased PM values around marine Bhavan & Coal storage area.

Remedial Measures

The values of PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$ during the month of November, 2022 were beyond the standard limit at all locations (Coal Storage, Marine Bhavan, Oil Jetty and Estate office, Tuna Port) except Gopalpuri the concentration of particulate matter was slightly exceed. Given below are the remedial measures suggest to minimize the Air pollution.

- During November, 2022 overall ambient air quality of the DPA was within CPCB permissible limits except TSPM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ at Coal storage area, Marine Bhavan, Oil Jetty and Estate Office. To improve air quality the port was using number of precautionary measures, such as maintained a wide expanse of Green zone, initiated Inter-Terminal Transfer (ITT) of tractor-trailers, Centralized Parking Plaza, providing shore power supply to tugs and port crafts, the use of LED lights at DPA area helps in lower energy consumption and decreases the carbon foot prints in the environment, time to time cleaning of paved and un paved roads, use of tarpaulin sheets to cover dumpers at project sites etc. are helping to achieve the cleaner and green future at port.

Solution towards the Green port:

Today, it is increasingly recognized that air pollution hurts human health. Consequently, efficient mitigation strategies need to be implementation for substantial environmental and health co-benefits.

The guidelines can be considered a basis for governments for the implementation of a strategic plan focused on the reduction of multi pollutant emission, as well as of the overall air pollution related risk.

- The plantation should be all along the periphery of the port and inside and outside the port along with the road. Trees having high dust trapping efficiency (*Azadirachta indica, Cassia fistula, Delonix regia, Ficus religiosa, Pterocarpus marsupium*) are to be grown alongside the roads.
- The water sprinkling should be use at each and every stage of transporting coal up the loading of truck to avoid generation of coal dust.

- The vehicles should be covered during transportation and the vehicle carrying the coal should not be overloaded by raising the height of carriage.
- The water sprinklers should be use during transportation of loaded heavy vehicles on raw road.
- It should be ensure that regular sweeping of coal internal, main road and space a free circulation.
- Practice should be initiated for using mask as preventative measure, to avoid Inhalation of dust particle- Mask advised in sensitive areas.
- Department for use maintenance should have a routine checkup noise level by replacing bearings, tights of all loose parts that can vibrate.
- Speed control is also an effective way to mitigate noise pollution, the lowest sound emission arise from vehicles moving smoothly.
- Use of renewable energy like solar energy should be optimal and ensure to work continuously.
- Keep neat and clean public transport and all basic items at public interaction places as much as possible.
- Technology like Electric cart, Inter-Terminal Transfer (ITT) are worthy selection to reduce Port operation efficiency and fuel cost.
- Conventional RTGCs should be altered as E-RTGCs counting inside the port completely.
- Initiate Natural Gas (CNG) as fuel by all buses and trucks.

Green Ports Initiative

- Deendayal Port is committed to sustainable development and adequate measures are being taken to maintain the Environmental well-being of the Port and its surrounding environs. Weighing in the environmental perspective for sustained growth, the Ministry of Shipping had started “Project Green Ports” which will help in making the Major Ports across India cleaner and greener. “Project Green Ports” will have two verticals - one is “Green Ports Initiatives” related to environmental issues and second is “Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan”.

- The Green Port Initiatives include twelve initiatives such as preparation and monitoring plan, acquiring equipments required for monitoring environmental pollution, acquiring dust suppression system, setting up of waste water treatment plants/ garbage disposal plant, setting up Green Cover area, projects for energy generation from renewable

energy sources, completion of shortfalls of Oil Spill Response (OSR) facilities (Tier-I), prohibition of disposal of almost all kind of garbage at sea, improving the quality of harbour wastes etc.

- Deendayal port has also appointed GEMI as an Advisor for "Making Deendayal Port a Green Port - Intended Sustainable Development under the Green Port Initiatives.
- Deendayal Port has also signed MOU with Gujarat Forest Department in August 2019 for Green Belt Development in an area of 31.942 Ha of land owned by Deendayal Port Trust. The plantation is being carried out by the Social Forestry division of Kachchh.

CHAPTER-12

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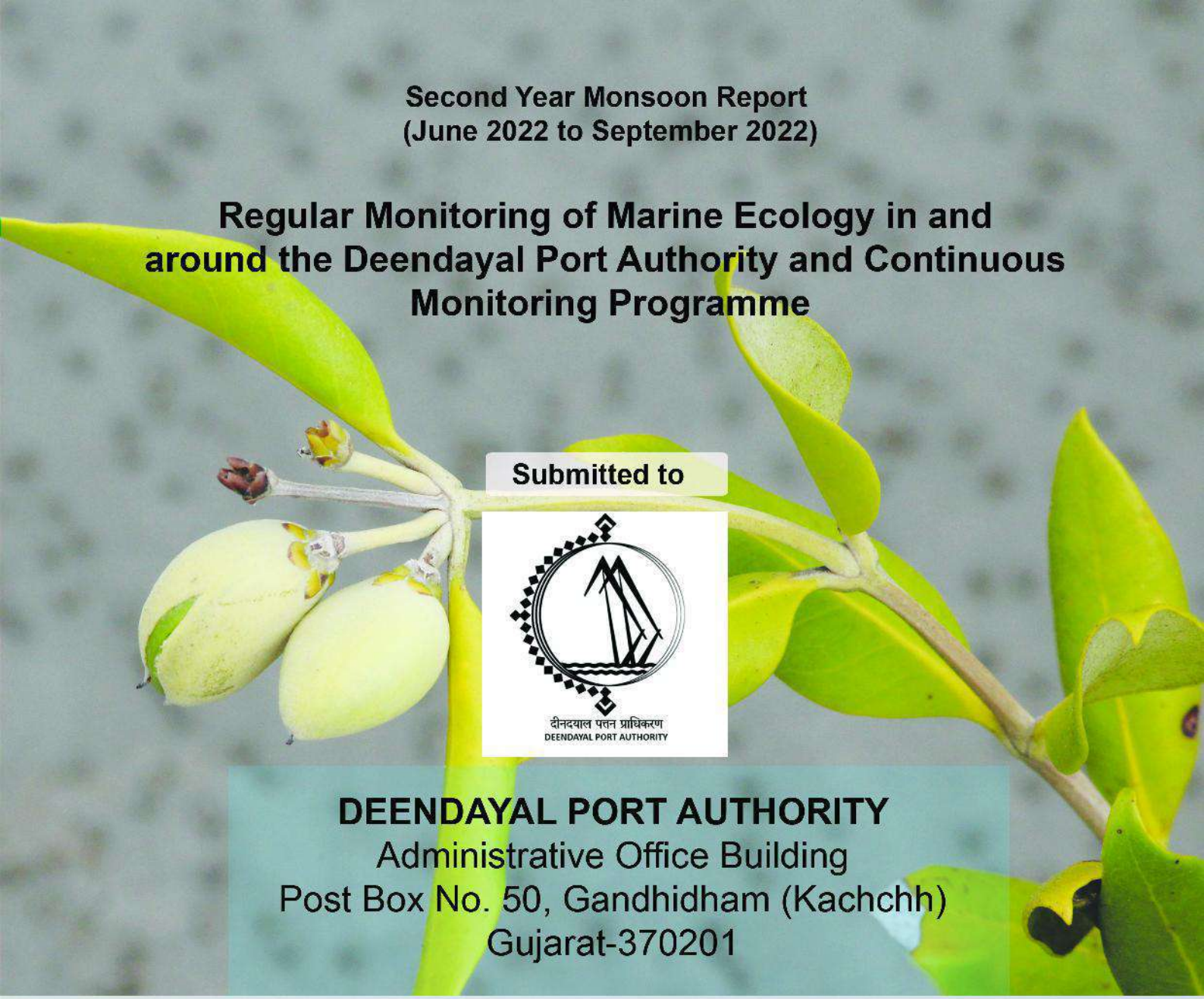
Annexure -F

Second Year Monsoon Report
(June 2022 to September 2022)

Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority and Continuous Monitoring Programme



Submitted to

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October 2022

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Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority and Continuous Monitoring Programme

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Snapshot

Monsoon (June 2022 to September 2022)

S. No	Components of the Study	Remarks
1	MoEF & CC sanction letter and details	(i). EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 19/12/16 Dev. Of 7 integrated facilities – specific condition no. xviii. (ii). EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 18/2/2020 Dev. Remaining 3 integrated facilities – specific condition no. xxiii. (iii). EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 19/2/2020 Dev. integrated facilities (Stage II-5 -specific condition no. xv. (iv). EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 20/11/20 – Creation of waterfront facilities (OJ 8 to 11- Para VIII Marine Ecology, specific condition iv.
2	Deendayal Port letter sanctioning the project	DPA work Order: WK/4751/Part/ (Marine Ecology Monitoring)/11 date 03.05.2021
3	Duration of the project	Three years-from 24.05.2021 to 23.05.2024
4	Period of the survey carried	Second Year Monsoon season (June 2022 to September 2022)
5	Survey area within the port limit	All major and minor creek systems from Tuna to Surajbari and Vira coastal area.
6	Number of sampling locations	Fifteen sampling locations in and around the DPA port jurisdiction
7	**Components of the report**	
7a	Mangroves	The overall average density was 4602 trees/ha of *A. marina* during monsoon 2022. The highest tree density was reported at the S-12 station in the Tuna creek area (7359 plants/ha). The lowest average tree density (2935 plants/ha) was reported in Phang creek. However, the lowest density in the individual site was recorded in site S-5 at Phang creek. The highest regeneration (140,000 plants/ha) at S-9 of Navlakhi creek and recruitment (31,500 plants/ha) class density were recorded at Kharo creek (S-7).
7b	Mudflats	The highest TOC value (0.83%) was recorded at station S-4 followed by S-2 site. The lowest TOC value was reported at S-12. It is observed that TOC values varied significantly among the sampling stations, which means that organic carbon depends on the living life forms and the type of life forms in the mudflats.

7c	Zooplankton	The zooplankton identified from the 15 stations falls under 10 phyla and 41 genera which are described 16 groups. The phylum Arthropoda was the predominant represented with 25 genera, including copepods, crabs, shrimps and their larvae. The highest percentage was due to the calanoid copepods (36.9%) followed by Decapoda (13.2%) and Gastropoda (8.2%).
7d	Phytoplankton	The generic number recorded during the monsoon period ranged from 24 to 33 at the sampling stations with remarkable variations concerning the composition. The maximum number (33 genera) was observed at S-11, and the minimum from S-15 represented 24 genera. The percentage composition of the various groups varied from 5 % to 47 %, of which the centrales and pennales are the dominant, constituting 47% and 27%, respectively.
7e	Intertidal Fauna	The intertidal fauna and the species diversity of the invertebrates showed the maximum for phylum Arthropoda (8 species), followed by Mollusca (6 species). The phylum Chordata was represented by two species. The overall percentage composition of the four groups of intertidal fauna at the 15 sites revealed the Arthropoda (50%), Mollusca (37%), and Chordata (13%).
7f	Sub-tidal Macrobenthos	The DPA port environment revealed that Mollusca (14 species) and Annelida (2 species) were the major constituents, followed by Arthropoda (1 species) and Cnidaria (1 species). The phylum Mollusca constituted the maximum (78%) share of the subtidal Fauna, followed by Annelida (11%), Arthropoda (5.5%) and Cnidaria (5.5%) in the total benthic samples collected.
7g	Seaweeds	No seaweed is reported in the DPA area.
7h	Seagrass	No seagrass is reported in the DPA area.
7i	Marine reptiles	One species of reptile was recorded from the DPA area.
7j	Marine mammals	One species of marine mammal was recorded from the DPA area.
7k	Halophytes	Four halophytes were recorded along the selected Deendayal Port Authority sites during the Monsoon sampling; among the halophyte species recorded, *Salicornia brachiata* alone was found in the 3 sampling locations. The percentage of *Salicornia brachiata* was found to be the highest at stations S-8 (78%) and the lowest at S-11.
7l	Avifauna	A total of 49 species belonging to 6 orders, 25 families and 38 genera were recorded from the coastal area of Deendayal Port Authority during the Monsoon season study.

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1. Introduction

Deendayal Port is located at the inner end of Gulf of Kachchh on the Kandla creek (22°59'4.93N and longitude 70°13'22.59 E) in the Kachchh district of Gujarat state, operated by Deendayal Port Authority (DPA). Being the India's busiest major port in recent years, is gearing to add substantial cargo handling capacity with private participation. Since its formation in the 1950s, the Deendayal Port provides the maritime trade requirements of states such as Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Gujarat. Because of its proximity to the Gulf countries, large quantities of crude petroleum are imported through this port. About 35% of the country's total export takes place through the ports of Gujarat in which the Deendayal port has a considerable contribution. Assortments of liquid and dry cargo are being handled at DPA Port. The dry cargo includes fertilizers, iron and steel, food grains, metal products, ores, cement, coal, machinery, sugar, wooden logs, etc. The liquid cargo includes edible oil, crude oil and other petroleum products. Cargo handling has increased from 117.5 MMT to127 MMT during 2021-2022. Presently, the Port has total 1-16 dry cargo berths for handling dry cargo, 6 oil jetties, and one barge jetty at Bunder basin, dry bulk terminal at Tuna Tekra, barge jetty at Tuna and two SPMs at Vadinar for handling oil. Regular expansion or developmental activities such as the addition of jetties, allied SIPC and ship bunkering facilities are underway in order to cope with the increasing demand for cargo handling during the recent times.

A developmental initiative of this magnitude is going on since past 7 decades, which will have its own environmental repercussions. Being located at the inner end of Gulf of Kachchh, Deendayal Port Authority encompasses a number of fragile marine ecosystems that includes a vast expanse of mangroves, mudflats, creek systems and associated biota. Deendayal Port is a natural harbour located on the eastern bank of North-South trending Kandla creek at an aerial distance of 90 km from the mouth of Gulf of Kachchh. The Port's location is marked by a network of major and minor mangrove lined creek systems with a vast extent of mudflats. Coastal belt in and around the port has an irregular and dissected configuration. Due to its location at the inner end of the Gulf, the tidal amplitude is elevated, experiencing 6.66 m during mean high-water spring (MHWS) and 0.78 m during mean low water spring (MLWS) with MSL of 3.88 m. Commensurate with the increasing tidal amplitude, vast intertidal expanse is present in and around the port environment. Thus, the occurrence of mudflats on the intertidal zone enables mangrove formation to an extensive

area. Contrary to the southern coast of Gulf of Kachchh, the coral formations, seaweed and seagrass beds are absent in the northern coast due to high turbulence induced suspended sediment load in the water column, a factor again induced due to the conical Gulf geomorphology and surging tides towards its inner end.

1.1. Rationale of the present study

The ongoing developmental activities at Deendayal Port Authority has been intended for the following.

i. The development of 3 remaining integrated facilities (Stage 1) within the existing Port at Kandla which includes development of a container terminal at Tuna off Tekra on BOT base T shaped jetty, construction of port craft jetty and shifting of SNA section of Deendayal port and railway line from NH-8A to Tuna port.

ii. EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 18/2/2020 Dev. Remaining 3 integrated facilities – specific condition no. xxiii.

iii. EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 19/2/2020 Dev. integrated facilities (Stage II-5 -specific condition no. xv.

iv. EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 20/11/20 – Creation of water front facilities (OJ 8 to 11- Para VIII Marine Ecology,specific condition iv).

As per the environmental clearance requirements to these developmental initiatives, by MoEF & CC, among other conditions, has specified to conduct the continuous monitoring of the coastal environment on various aspects covering the three the seasons. The regular monitoring shall include physico-chemical parameters coupled with biological indices such as mangroves, seagrasses, macrophytes and plankton on a periodic basis during the construction and operation phase of the project. Besides, the monitoring study also includes assessment of Mudflats, Fisheries, and Intertidal fauna including the macrobenthos as components of the management plan. The regular marine ecology monitoring includes Micro, Macro and Mega floral and fauna components of marine biodiversity of the major intertidal ecosystems, the water and sediment characteristics. In accord with MoEF&CC directive, DPA has consigned the project on 'Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority and Continuous Monitoring Programme" to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj during May, 2021. Further, Deendayal Port authorities has entrusted Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE) to continue the study for another three years, i.e., 2021 – 2024. The study covers all the seasons as specified

by the specific condition of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The present study is designed considering the scope of the work given in the EC conditions.

1.2. Scope of work

The scope of the present investigation includes physico-chemical and marine biological components as mentioned in the specific conditions of MoEF&CC, EC & CRZ clearance dated 19.12.2016,18.2.2020,19.2.2022 and 20.11.2020 with specific conditions xviii, xxiii, xv & iv respectively. A detailed holistic approach to different components of the study such as marine physico-chemical parameters of water and sediment and marine biodiversity within the Deendayal Port area will be carried out. Based on the results obtained during the project period, a detailed management plan will be drawn at the end of the project period. The biological and physico-chemical variables will be investigated during the present study on a seasonal basis i.e., monsoon, post monsoon and pre-monsoon as follows.

- ✓ Physico-chemical characteristics of water and sediment
- ✓ Detailed assessment of mangrove vegetation structure including density,
- ✓ diversity, height, canopy, and other vegetation characteristics.
- ✓ GIS and RS studies to assess different ecological sensitive land use and land cover categories within the Port area such as the extent of dense and sparse mangroves, mudflats, creek systems, and other land cover categories within the port limits.
- ✓ Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the intertidal fauna, composition, distribution, diversity, density, and other characteristics.
- ✓ Data collection on the species composition, distribution, diversity and density of sub-tidal benthic fauna.
- ✓ Estimation of primary productivity at the selected sampling sites located in around the DPA area.
- ✓ Investigation of the species composition, distribution, density, and diversity of phytoplankton and zooplankton.
- ✓ Recording the occurrence, diversity and distribution of halophytes, seagrasses, seaweeds and other coastal flora. Investigations on the Avifaunal density, diversity, composition, habitat, threatened and endangered species and characters. Fishery

Resources – Species composition, diversity, Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) and other socio-economic information.

1.2.1. Study Area

The coastal belt in and around Deendayal Port Authority jurisdiction is characterized by a network of creek systems and mudflats which are covered by sparse halophytic vegetation like scrubby to dense mangroves, creeks and salt-encrusted landmass which form the major land components. The surrounding environment in 10 km radius from the port includes built-up areas, salt pans, human habitations and port related structures on the west and north creek system, mangrove formations and mudflats in the east and south. The nearest major habitation is Gandhidham town located about 12 km away on the western part with population of 2,48,705 (as per 2011 census).

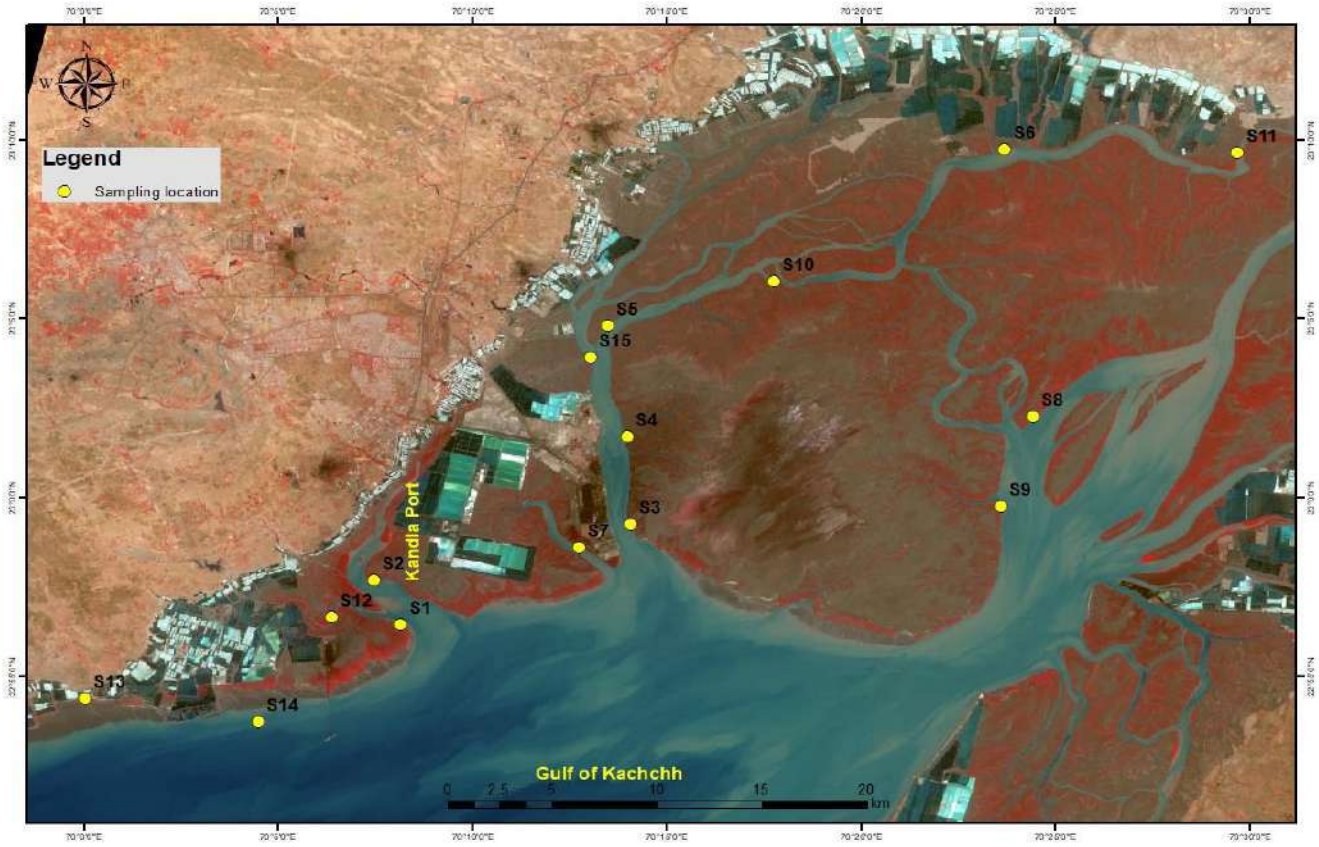

Figure 1: Map showing the sampling locations 2021-2024

2. Sampling of water and sediment samples

Sampling was carried out for the coastal water (surface) and sediment to determine physical and chemical characteristics from the prefixed sampling sites. The biological parameters (benthic and pelagic fauna, flora and productivity) were also estimated (Table.1).

Table 1: Physico-chemical and biological parameters analysed

Parameters	
Water	**Mangrove & Other Flora**
• pH	**Mangrove**
• Temperature	• Vegetation structure, density
• Salinity (ppt)	• Diversity
• Petroleum Hydrocarbons-PHC	• Height
• Dissolved oxygen	• Canopy and other vegetation characteristics
• Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	
• Total Dissolved solids (TDS)	**Halophytes:**
Nutrients	• Percentage of distribution
Nitrate (NO_3)	• Diversity
• Nitrite (NO_2)	
• Total Nitrogen	**Seagrass and Seaweed**
• **Sediment**	• Occurrence, distribution, and diversity.
• Texture	**Intertidal fauna**
• Total organic carbon (TOC)	• Composition, distribution, diversity, density and other characteristics.
• **Biological Parameters**	**Avifauna**
Phytoplankton- Genera, abundance, diversity and biomass	• Density, diversity, composition, habitat,
• Productivity-Chlorophyll a	• Threatened and endangered species and characters
• Zooplankton – Species, abundance, diversity	
• Macrobenthos - genera, abundance, diversity	
• Fishery Resources	
• Common fishes available	
• composition, diversity	
• Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE)	

The water samples were collected from each pre-designated site in pre-cleaned polyethylene bottles. Prior to sampling, the bottles were rinsed with sample water to be collected and stored in an ice box for transportation to laboratory and refrigerated at 4°C till further analysis. The analysis of the water quality parameters was carried out by following standard methods (APHA, 2017). All extracting reagents were prepared using metal-free, AnalaR grade chemicals (Qualigens Fine Chemicals Division of Glaxo SmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited, Mumbai) and double distilled water prepared from quartz double distillation assembly.

2.1. Methodology

Physico-chemical Parameters

pH and Temperature

A Thermo fisher pH / EC / Temperature meter was used for pH and temperature measurements. The instrument was calibrated with standard buffers just before use.

Salinity

A suitable volume of the sample was titrated against Silver nitrate (20 g/l) with Potassium chromate as an indicator. The chlorinity was estimated, and from that, salinity values were derived using a formula (Strickland and Parsons,1972).

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

About 100 ml of the water sample was filtered through pre-weighed filter paper and placed in the Hot air oven at a specified temperature as per the protocol for 1 hour. The filter paper was allowed to cool in a desiccator to obtain a constant weight by repeating the drying and desiccation steps.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The water samples were subjected for gravimetric procedure for confirmation of the readings obtained from the hand -held meter. About 100 ml of the water sample was taken in a beaker and filtered which was then dried totally in a Hot Air Oven (105°C). The TDS values were calculated using the difference in the initial and final weight of the container.

Turbidity

The sample tube (Nephelometric cuvette) was filled with distilled water and placed in the sample holder. The lid of the sample compartment was closed. By adjusting the'SET ZERO' knob, the meter reading was adjusted to read zero. The sample tube with distilled water was removed, the 40 NTU standard solutions were filled in the tube, and the meter reading was set to read 100. Other standards were also run. The turbidity of the marine water sample was then found by filling the sample tube with the sample, and the reading was noted.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

DO was determined by Winkler's method (Strickland and Parsons,1972).

Phosphate

Acidified Molybdate reagent was added to the sample to yield a phosphomolybdate complex that is reduced with Ascorbic acid to a highly coloured blue compound, which is measured at the wavelength of 690 nm in a Spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV 5040).

Total phosphorus

Phosphorus compounds in the sample were oxidized to phosphate with alkaline Potassium per sulphate at high temperature and pressure. The resulting phosphate was analyzed and described as total phosphorous.

Nitrite

Nitrite in the water sample was allowed to react with Sulphanilamide in acid solution. The resulting diazo compound was reacted with N-1-Naphthyl ethylenediamine dihydrochloride to form a highly coloured azo-dye. The light absorbance was measured at the wavelength of 543 nm in Spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV 5040).

Nitrate

The Nitrate content was determined as nitrite (as mentioned above) after its reduction by passing the sample through a column packed with amalgamated Cadmium.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon (PHs)

The water sample (1liter) was extracted with hexane and the organic layer was separated, dried over anhydrous sulphate and reduced to 10 ml at 30°C under low pressure. Fluorescence of the extract was measured at 360 nm (excitation at 310 nm) with Saudi Arabian crude residue as a standard. The residue was obtained by evaporating lighter fractions of the crude oil at 120°C.

Sediment characteristics

Sediment samples were collected from the prefixed stations by using a Van Veen grab having a mouth area of 0.04m^2 or by a non-metallic plastic spatula. Sediment analysis was carried out using standard methodologies. In each location (grid), sediment samples were collected from three different spots and pooled together to make a composite sample, representative of a particular site. The collected samples were air dried and used for further analysis.

Sediment Texture

For texture analysis, specified unit of sediment sample was sieved through sieves of different mesh size as per Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). Cumulative weight retained in each sieve was calculated starting from the largest sieve size and adding subsequent sediment weights from the smaller size sieves (USDA,1951). The percentage of the various fractions was calculated from the weight retained and the total weight of the sample. The cumulative percentage was calculated by sequentially subtracting percent retained from the 100%.

Total Organic carbon

Percentage of organic carbon in the dry sediment was determined by oxidizing the organic matter in the sample by Chromic acid and estimating the excess Chromic acid by titrating against Ferrous ammonium sulphate with Ferroin as an indicator (Walkley and Black, 1934).

2.3. Biological Characteristics of water and Sediment

Primary productivity

Phytoplankton possess the plant pigment chlorophyll ‘a’ which is responsible for synthesizing the energy for metabolic activities of phytoplankton through the process of photosynthesis in which CO_2 is used and O_2 is released. It is an essential component to understand the consequences of pollutants on the photosynthetic efficiency of phytoplankton in the system. To estimate this, a known volume of water (500 ml) was filtered through a 0.45 µm Millipore Glass filter paper and

the pigments retained on the filter paper were extracted in 90% Acetone. For the estimation of chlorophyll 'a' and pheophytin pigments the fluorescence of the Acetone extract was measured using Fluorometer before and after treatment with dilute acid (0.1N HCL) (Strickland and Parsons,1972).

Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton samples were collected from prefixed 15 sampling sites from the coastal water in and around DPA location using standard plankton net with a mesh size of 25µm and a mouth area of 0.1256 m^2 (20 cm radius). The net fitted with a flow meter (Hydrobios) was towed from a motorized boat moving at a speed of 2 nautical miles/hr. Plankton adhering to the net was concentrated in the net bucket by splashing seawater transferred to a pre-cleaned and rinsed container and preserved with 5% neutralized formaldehyde and appropriately labelled indicating the details of the collection, and stored for further analysis. The Quantitative analysis of phytoplankton (cell count) was carried out using a Sedgewick-Rafter counting chamber. The density (No/l) was calculated using the formula: $N=n \times v/V$ (Where, N is the total No/liter, n is the average number of cells in 1 ml, v is the volume of concentrate; V is the total volume of water filtered. The identification was done by following the standard literature of Desikachary, (1987), Santhanam et.al. (2019) and Kamboj et.al. (2018).

Zooplankton

Zooplankton samples were collected using a standard zooplankton net made of bolting silk having 50µm with mouth area of 0.25 m^2 fitted with a flow meter. The net was towed from a boat for 5 minutes with a constant boat speed of 2 nautical miles/hr. The initial and final reading in the flow meter was noted down and the plankton concentrate collected in the bucket was transferred to appropriately labeled container and preserved with 5% neutralized formaldehyde. One ml of the zooplankton concentrate was added to a Sedgwick counting chamber and observed under a compound microscope and identified by following standard literature. The group/taxa were identified using standard identification keys and their number was recorded. Random cells in the counting chamber were taken for consideration and the number of zooplankton was noted down along with their binomial name. This process was repeated for five times with 1 ml sample and the average value was considered for the final calculation. For greater accuracy, the final density values were counter-checked and compared with the data collected by the settlement method.

Univariate measures such as Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H'), Margalef's species richness (d), and Pielou's evenness (J'), Simpson's dominance (D) was determined using PAST software.

Intertidal Fauna

Intertidal faunal assemblages were studied for their density, abundance and frequency of occurrence during monsoon 2022 at the pre-fixed 15 sampling locations within the DPA jurisdiction. Sample collection and assessment of intertidal communities were done in the intertidal zone during the low tide period. At each site, 1 x1 m^2 quadrates were placed randomly and all visible macrofaunal organisms encountered inside the quadrate were identified, counted and recorded. At each site, along the transects which run perpendicular to the waterfront, three to six replicate quadrate samples were assessed for the variability in macro-faunal population structure and the density was averaged for the entire intertidal belt. Organisms, which could not be identified in the field, were preserved in 5% formaldehyde, brought to the laboratory and identified using standard identification keys (Abott, 1954; Vine, 1986; Oliver, 1992; Rao, 2003; 2017; Psomadakis *et al.,* 2015; Apte, 2012; 2014; Naderloo 2017; Ravinesh *et al.* 2021; Edward *et al.,* 2022). Average data at each site were used to calculate the mean density (No/m^2).

Subtidal macro benthic Fauna

The sampling methods and procedures were designed in such a way to obtain specimens in the best possible condition as to maximize the usefulness of the data obtained. For studying the benthic organisms, triplicate samples were collected at each station using Van Veen grab, which covered an area of 0.04m^2. The wet sediment was passed through a sieve of mesh size 0.5 mm for segregating the organisms. The organisms retained in the sieve were fixed in 5-7% formalin and stained further with Rose Bengal dye for ease of spotting at the time of sorting. The number of organisms in each grab sample was expressed as No. /m^2. All the species were sorted, enumerated and identified by following the available literature. The works of Day (1967), Hartman (1968, 1969), Rouse and Pleijel (2001), Robin et al., (2003), Amr (2021), were referred for polychaetes; Crane (1975), Holthuis (1993), Naderloo (2017). Xavier et al., (2020) for crustaceans; Subba Rao (1989, 2003. 2017), Apte (2012, 2014), Ramakrishna and Dey (2007), Ravinesh *et al*. (2021) and Edward *et al*, (2022) for molluscs. Statistical analyses such as diversity indices and quadrat richness were calculated using Paleontological Statistics Software Package for Education and Data (PAST) version 3.2.1 (Hammer et al., 2001).

Plate 1: Estimation of intertidal fauna by the quadrate method

Plate 2: Collection of Plankton and macrobenthos in subtidal habitat

2.4. Mudflats

Mudflats are ecologically and socio-economically vital ecosystems that bring benefits to human populations around the globe. These soft-sediment intertidal habitats, with >10% silt and clay (Dyer 1979), sustain global fisheries through the establishment of food and habitat (including important nursery habitats), support resident and migratory populations of birds, provide coastal defenses, and have aesthetic value. Mudflats are intimately linked by physical processes and dependent on coastal habitats, and they commonly appear in the natural sequence of habitats between subtidal channels and vegetated salt marshes. In some coastal areas, which may be several kilometress wide and commonly form the largest part of the intertidal area. Mudflats are characterized by high biological productivity and abundance of organisms but low in species diversity with few rare species. The mudflat biota reflectsthe prevailing physical conditions of the region. Intertidal mudflats can be separated into three distinct zones such as the lower tidal, middle and upper mudflats. The lower mudflats lie between mean low water neap and mean low water spring tide levels, and are often subjected to strong tidal currents. The middle mudflats are located between mean low water neaps and mean high water springs. The upper mudflats lie between the mean high-water neap and mean high water springs. The upper mudflats are the least inundated part and are only submerged at high water by spring tides (Klein, 1985). Salt marsh vegetation may colonize as far seaward as mean high water neaps. Mudflats will often continue below the level of low water spring tides and form sub-tidal mudflats (McCann, 1980). The upper parts of mudflats are generally characterized by coarse clays, the middle parts by silts, and the lower region by sandy mud (Dyer *et al*., 2000). The intertidal mudflats are prominent sub-environments that occurred on the margin of the estuaries and low relief sheltered coastal environments. The fine-grained sediments of intertidal mudflats (70%-90%) are derived from terrestrial and marine regions (Lesuere *et.al*.,2003). Estuarine mudflats are potential sites for deposition of organic matter derived from terrigenous, marine, atmospheric and anthropogenic sources and are mainly associated with fine grained particles (Wang *et.al*., 2006).

Sampling locations

The Sediment samples were collected from 15 sampling locations by using sediment corer. From each site triplicate samples were collected from up to 100 cm depth with four intervals (0-25cm, 25-50cm, 50-75cm & 75-100cm) and made into composite sample for analysis. The samples were packed in zip lock bags, stored in icebox and shifted to the laboratory for subsequent analysis.

Plate 3: Sediment sample collection at mangrove and mudflat areas

Total Organic Carbon

The organic carbon content of the mudflats was estimated to assess the biological productivity of the sediment. Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) was estimated following the method of Walkley and Black (1934). In this method, organic matter (humus) in the soil gets oxidized by Chromic acid (Potassium dichromate plus concentrated H2SO4) by utilizing the heat evolved with the addition of H_2SO4. The unreacted dichromate is determined by back titration with Ferrous ammonium sulphate (redox titration). Organic carbon was determined by following the below given formula:

$$\text{Oxidizable organic carbon (\%)} = \frac{10\ (B\ -\ T)}{B} \times\ 0.003\ \times\ \frac{100}{\text{wt. of soil}}$$

Where B = volume (mL) of Ferrous ammonium sulfate required for blank titration.T = volume of Ferrous ammonium sulfate needed for soil sample. Wt. =weight of soil (g).

Estimation of Bulk Density (BD)

The soil under field condition exists as a three-phase system viz. solid (soil particles), liquid (water) and gas (mostly air). The soil organic matter contained in a unit volume of the soil sample is called its bulk density. The amount of bulk density depends on the texture, structure and organic matter status of the soil. High organic matter content lowers the bulk density, whereas compaction increases the bulk density. To determine the bulk density of the sediment samples collected during the present study, the oven-dry weight of a known sediment volume was considered, and mass per unit volume was calculated (Maiti, 2012).

2.5. Mangrove assessment

Mangroves are widely distributed on the Deendayal Port Authority jurisdiction along the Kandla coast. The 15 mangrove sites selected at the different creeks belong to Deendayal Port Authority jurisdiction and all these stations are supposed to be sufficient to represent the mangroves status in Kandla. The mangrove stations in this study were named Tuna, Jangi, Kandla, Phan and Navlakhi based on the nearest location to the respective creek system. The Point Centered Quadrate Method (PCQM) was used for the collection of data of mangrove vegetation structure. The data included measurements of density of plants, height variations, canopy and basal area of mangrove trees as per the method of Cintron and Novelli (1984). For this method, a transect of a maximum of 200 m was applied mostly perpendicular or occasionally parallel to the creek. The sampling points considered at an interval of every 10 m and the vegetation structure of the that area were recorded. As the orientation of the transect line was already fixed, it was easy for movements within the station area for data recording. The distance between trees from the center of the sampling point for nearest 4 trees of four different directions, height of trees from the ground level, canopy length and canopy width were measured to determine the canopy cover in this study. The equipments utilized in the field were handy, and easy to use such as ranging rods, pipes and for measurement of girth at root collar above the ground (GRC), a measuring tape was used. The plants with a height <50 cm was considered as regeneration class and >50 cm but <100 cm was considered as recruitment class. Along the transects, sub-plots of 1×1 m^2 for regeneration and 2×2 m^2 were laid randomly for recruitment class of the mangrove sites.

Plate 4: Assessment of mangrove density, height, canopy cover and girth

2.6. Halophytes

To quantify and document the halophytes at Deendayal Port Authority region, quadrate method was followed. At each sampling location quadrates of various sizes have been laid during every seasonal sampling. For recording the plant density at each transect, a quadrate 1 x 1m^2 has been laid within the site each tree quadrates were used randomly (Misra,1968; Bonham, 1989). Four quadrates each for shrubs and herbs were laid in side each tree quadrate to assess the halophytes and the percentage cover in the study area. To enrich the species inventory, areas falling outside the quadrates were also explored and the observed species were recorded and photographed and identified using standard keys. Specimens of the various species were collected to know more information on habitat and for the preparation of herbarium.

Plate 5: Assessment and percentage cover of halophytes

2.7. Marine Fishery

Fishery resources and the diversity were assessed from the selected sampling sites. Finfish and shellfish samples were collected using a gill net with a 10 mm mesh size. The net was operated onto the water from a canoe or by a person standing in waist deep water during the high tide using a cast net. For effective sampling, points were fixed at distances within the 15 offshore sites for deploying fishing nets to calculate the Catch per Unit effort estimated per hour. The collected specimens were segregated into groups, weighed and preserved in 10% neutralized formalin solution. Finfishes were identified following Fischer and Bianchi (1984), Masuda *et al*. (1984), de Bruin et al. (1995) and Mohsin and Ambiak (1996). Relevant secondary information pertaining to fishery resources of Deendayal Port creek systems were gathered through technical reports, the District Fisheries department, Government gazette and other research publications.

Plate 6: Collection of fisheries information from DPA environment

2.8. Avifauna

The Avifauna population was determined along DPA mangrove strands for which the area was demarcated into fifteen major stations. In each station, creeks of varying lengths from 2 to 5 km are available. These creeks were surveyed by using boat and adopting "line transect" method. A total of fifteen boat transect (one in each site) survey was conducted in the Monsoon season (June-September, 2022). Survey was done in both terrestrial habitats like Mangrove plantations adjoining the mudflats, waste land, and aquatic habitats, like creek area, rivers and wetland.

Boat Surveys

Mangrove bird diversity was calculated by using Boat Survey method. Birds were observed from an observation post on board the boat which has given the greatest angle of clear view. Birds within a 100 meter transect on one side of the boat were counted in 10-minute blocks of time (Briggs *et al.* 1985; van Franeker, 1994). Detection of birds was done with a binocular (10 x 40) and counts were made: (1) continuously of all stationary birds (swimming, sitting on mangrove, or actively feeding) within the transect limits and (2) in a snap-shot fashion for all flying birds within the transect limits. The speed of the boat determines the forward limit of the snapshot area within a range of 100 meters. Longer or shorter forward distances were avoided by adapting the frequency of the snapshot counts. Birds that following and circling the boat were omitted from both snapshot and continuous counts. If birds arrive and then follow the boat, they were included in the count only if their first sighting falls within a normal snapshot or continuous count of the transect area. For each bird observation species, number of individuals and activity at the time of sighting, were recorded. Species richness and diversity index were calculated for different mangrove patches (i.e. fifteen station) of the study station in the Deendayal port Authority.

2.9. Data analysis

Data collected in- situ and through laboratory analysis of samples were subjected to descriptive statistical analysis (PAST and Primer 7.0) for the mean, range and distribution of different variables from the selected 15 study stations.

3. Results

Water quality assessment

The data on the mean water quality parameters measured at the time of sampling of the biological components from the 15 study sites are presented in Table1.

Temperature (°C) and pH

The water temperature at the sampling sites ranged from 23°C to 31°C.The maximum temperature of seawater was reported at S-5 and the minimum at S-6 in Kandla creek. The pH of seawater ranged from 7.1 to 8.3. The highest pH was reported at sites S-15 and S-10, however, the lowest pH 7.1 was noticed at S-14 in Kandla creek. The overall observation along the port environment revealed that the temperature fluctuation might be due to high degree of warmth in summer on the land but the pH range did not show major fluctuations among the sampling locations.

Salinity (ppt)

Salinity of the water strongly influences the abundance and distribution of marine biota in coastal and marine environments. The salinity ranged from 28 ppt to 40 ppt with the average value of 37 ppt. Minimum salinity was observed S-7 and maximum at S-9, S-13 & S-15. The poor rainfall induced aridity in the Gulf of Kachchh (GoK) region renders Gulf waters hypersaline round the year. In addition, GoK is known to be a negative water body where evaporation exceeds precipitation.

Dissolved oxygen (DO)

Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen dissolved in water and is a fundamental requirement of all biota and chemical processes in the aquatic environment. The concentration varies mainly due to photosynthesis and respiration by plants and animals in water. Generally, the coastal waters are having high level of dissolved oxygen due to the dissolution from the atmosphere through diffusion process on the surface layer (CCME,1999). The dissolved oxygen in the coastal waters of Deendayal port authority area ranged from 4.5 mg/L to 6.9 mg. The highest DO concentration was observed at station S-7 and lowest was observed at stati-15.

Suspended Solids (TSS)

The total suspended solids (TSS) concentration at the 15 sampling sites ranged from 127 mg/L to 403 mg/L with the average of 255 mg/L. The highest TSS values was reported at S-15 in the Phang creek followed by 354 mg/L in S-3 oil jetty. The minimum TSS value was recorded at S-7 which was 127 mg/L.

Total Dissolved solids (TDS)

The total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water consist of inorganic salts and dissolved materials which mostly comprises of anions and cations. The TDS of the samples varied from 1967 mg/L 11,288 mg/L with an average of 5,703 mg/L. The maximum value was reported at S-6.

Turbidity

The turbidity of the water samples from the study sites ranged between 44 NTU and 147 NTU with the average of 76 NTU. The lowest value was reported at S-3 and a highest value at S-6 followed by S-6 (170 NTU).

Water nutrients (Nitrate, Nitrite and Total Phosphorus)

The nutrients influence growth, metabolic activities and reproduction of biotic components in the aquatic environment. The distribution of nutrients mainly depends upon tidal conditions, season and fresh water influx from land. The nitrate concentration ranged from 0.01 mg/L to 0.02 mg/L with an average of 0.01 mg/L. The highest nitrate concentration was observed at station S-7 and the lowest at station S-11. There was no remarkable variation in concentration of nitrate among the study station. Similarly, nitrite values varied between 0.05 mg/L to 0.94 mg/L. The highest concentration was observed at station S-13 and lowest concentration was observed at station S-2.The highest concentration might be due to influx effluents from industries producing metals, dyes and celluloid in the periphery of port authority The Total phosphorus values among the study station ranged from 0.02 mg/L to 0.96 mg/L with in average of 0.47 mg/L. The highest phosphorus concentration was observed at station S-13 near veera of Kandla creek and lowest concentration was observed at station S-11 in Jhangi creek. Highest concentration might be due to leaching of phosphatic fertilizer while handling of cargo port area**.**

Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHs)

Due to urbanization and modernization, petrochemical products are in heavy demand. Petroleum hydrocarbons (PHs) represent short-chain hydrocarbons like aromatic, paraffin, alicyclic complexes, and non-hydrocarbon mixtures such as thiol, and asphaltene, naphthenic acid, phenol, thiol, heterocyclic nitrogen, sulfuric amalgams and metalloporphyrin. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the PHs, they possess low solubility in water and a high persistence level in soil, water as well as sediments (Babu *et al.*, 2019). PHs are significant toxic compounds representing one of the major wide-scale environmental threats caused due to the coastal oil refining, production, leaks or accidental spilling, transport, shipping activities, offshore oil production and other anthropogenic activities. The release of such compounds into the environment irrespective of it being accidental or due to any anthropogenic activities leads to soil as well as water pollution. This in turn poses catastrophic health effects either directly or indirectly on all the forms of life thereby deteriorating the overall ecosystem. In the current study, the presence of PHs in water samples collected along all the 15 sampling sites were detected and estimated. The PHs ranged from 2.2 µg/L to 9.9 µg/L. The PHs detected from the individual sites have been represented in (Fig 2). The highest concentration of the PHs was detected at S-1 site (Tuna creek) while the lowest was noted for S-13 (Veera). A high level of the PHs content was noted down at site S-1 too followed by the rest of the sites.

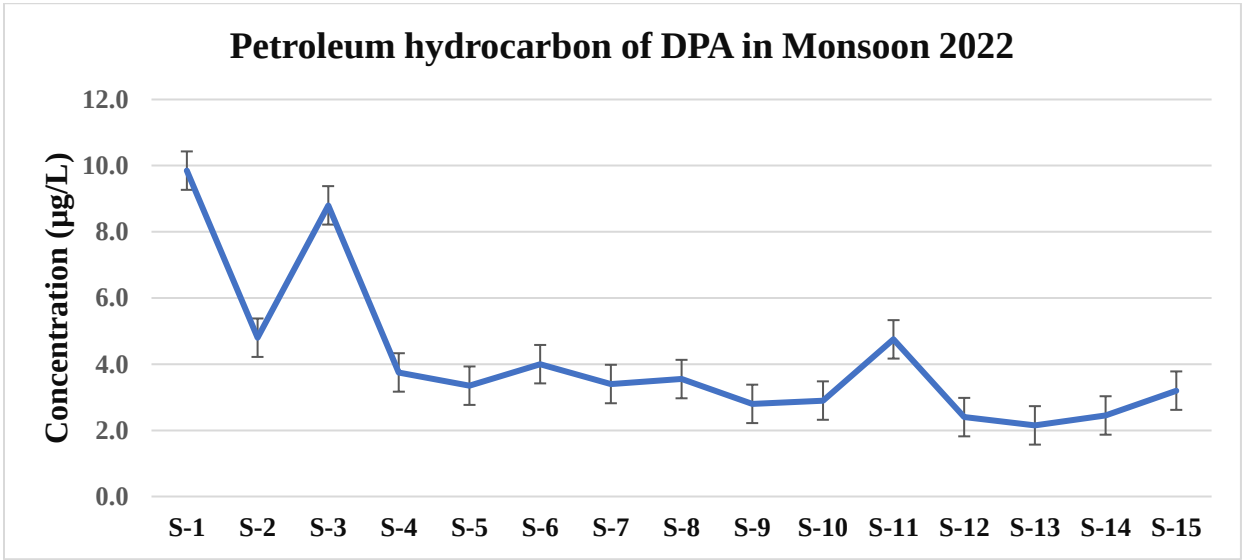

Figure 2: Petroleum hydrocarbons in water (µg/L) during Monsoon 2022

Table 2: Physico-chemical characteristics of coastal waters during Monsoon 2022

Parameters	**S-1**	**S-2**	**S-3**	**S-4**	**S-5**	**S-6**	**S-7**	**S-8**	**S-9**	**S-10**	**S-11**	**S-12**	**S-13**	**S-14**	**S-15**
Temp (°C) (Air)	27	28	31	33	36	26	31	29	30	32	26	34	29	29	34
Temp (°C) (Water)	25	25	29	30	31	23	29	26	27	30	23	30	27	26	29
pH	8	8.09	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.06	8.2	7.1	8.3
Salinity (ppt)	34.7	36.7	39.2	38.7	36.5	36.2	28.3	35.8	39.9	38.8	36.4	39	40.2	38.2	40.1
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	4.86	4.66	6.69	5.27	5.87	4.66	6.89	6.28	5.06	5.87	4.66	6.48	5.27	5.47	4.45
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	200	236	354	132	347	234	127	172	342	232	334	190	272	252	403
Total Dissolved solids (TDS) (mg/L)	3970	4676	2985	3851	7885	1967	5988	4320	7549	11288	8983	3886	5676	4792	7733
Turbidity (NTU)	48	58	147	95	93	44	45	93	119	108	57	58	58	52	63
Nitrate (NO_3) (mg/L)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.01
Nitrite (NO_2) (mg/L)	0.39	0.05	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.74	0.38	0.53	0.58	0.27	0.73	0.39	0.94	0.63	0.55
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.35	0.64	0.46	0.41	0.39	0.90	0.76	0.30	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.35	0.96	0.85	0.63
PHs (µg/L)	9.85	4.8	8.8	3.75	3.35	4	3.4	3.55	2.8	2.9	4.75	2.4	2.15	2.45	3.2
Chlorophyll a (mg/L)	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.15	0.16	0.22

3.2. Sediment

Sediment texture

The percentage composition of the soil particles in the sediment analyzed from the 15 sampling sites are presented in Fig.3.There were noticeable variations in the soil fractions, sand, silt and clay, among the stations. In the present study the highest percentage of clay was reported at S-7 followed by S-9. The highest percentage of sand was observed at S-1 followed by S-14 station. As per the observations, the percentage of silt content was less compared to clay and sand in many sampling sites except S-1 and S-14. The nature of soil texture was characterized by the proportion of clay, sand and silt fractions. The Soil texture revealed the dominance of silty-clay type in all the stations with less variations among them. This consistently high clay-loam value may be attributed to the winnowing activity of sediment transport system. The absence of perennial flow of freshwater into the coast along with lack of wave induced sand transport from open sea are the possible reasons for this uniform pattern of soil texture.

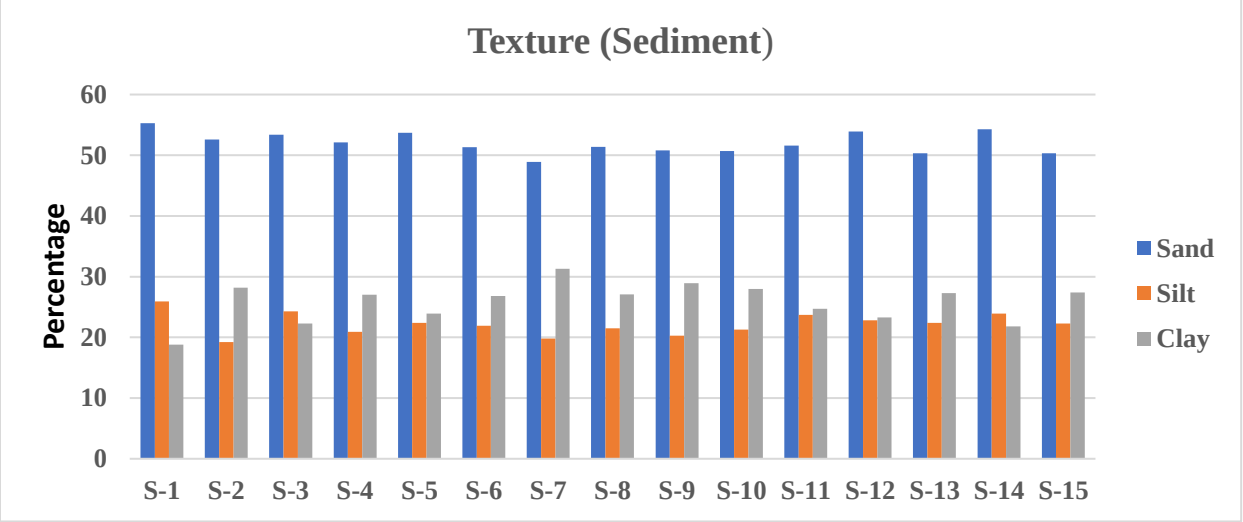

Figure 3: Characteristics of sediment at the study stations in Monsoon 2022

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

In the present study, the total organic carbon content varied from 0.63% to 0.84% (Fig.4). The highest values of TOC were reported at S-11 followed by S-15. The lowest TOC value was recorded at the S-7. The distribution of total organic carbon closely followed the distribution of sediment type i.e., sediment low in clay content contained relatively low organic carbon.

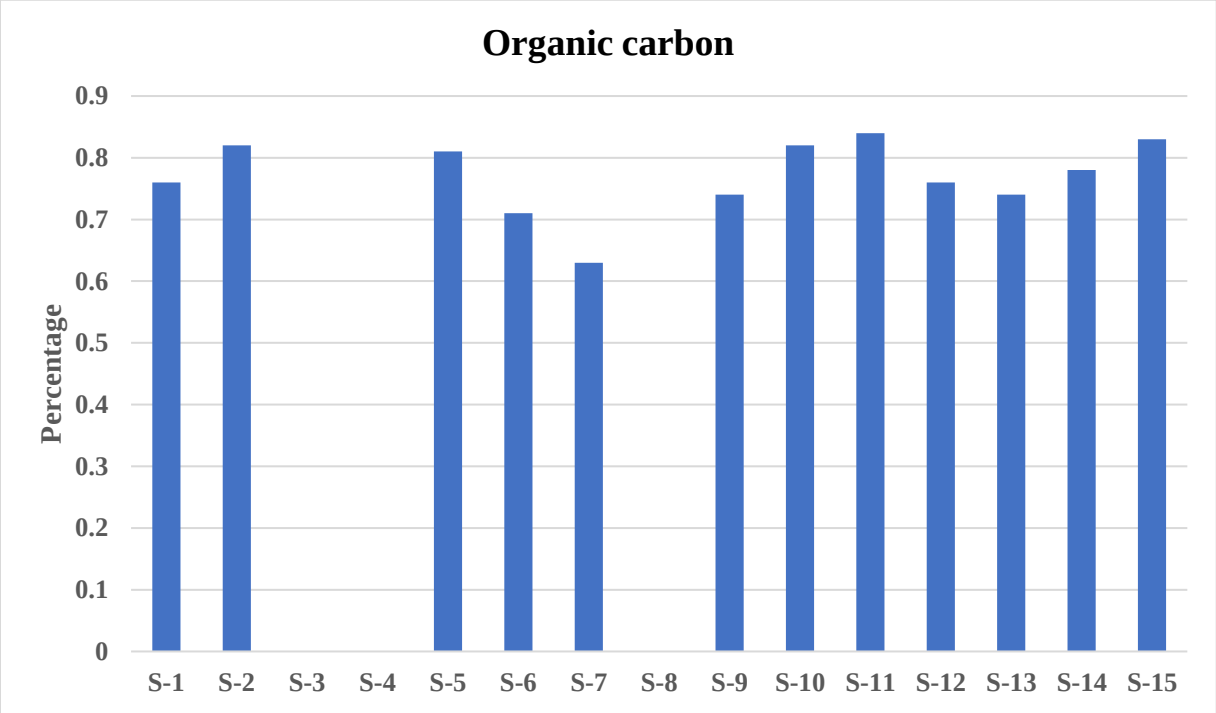

Figure 4: Total Organic Carbon content (%) in the sediment during Monsoon 2022

3.3. Biological characteristics of water and sediment

Primary productivity

Chlorophyll 'a' the photosynthetic pigment which can be used as a proxy for phytoplankton productivity and thus is an essential water quality parameter. Generally, the primary production of the water column is assessed from Chlorophyll 'a' concentration. It is well known that half of the global primary production being mediated by the activity of microscopic phytoplankton.

In the present study, Chlorophyll 'a' concentration ranged from 0.13 mg/L to 0.22 mg/L. The highest concentration 0.22 mg/L was reported at S-15 (Fig.5) followed by S-12 (0.21) and S 3 (0.20mg/L). The photosynthetic pigment chlorophyll a which is a measure of the population density of phytoplankton during the monsoon period showed narrow range of variations among the sites. The Chlorophyll 'a' content was very low at S-5.

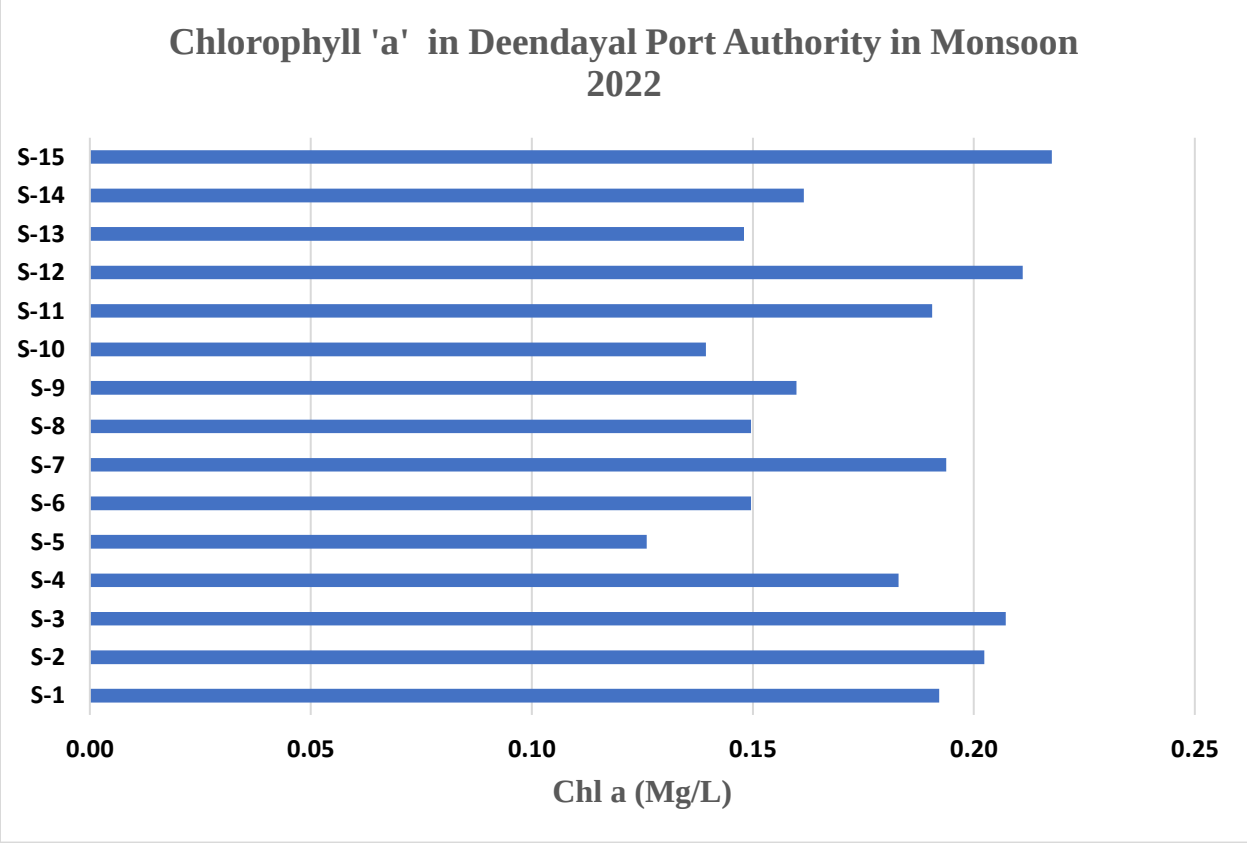

Figure 5: Chlorophyll 'a' concentration at the study stations in Monsoon 2022

3.4. Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton are free-floating, photosynthetic, aquatic microorganisms, which are distributed either actively by their locomotory organs (flagella) or passively by water currents. Most of the phytoplankton survive on the open surface waters of lakes, rivers and oceans. The phytoplankton community is mainly represented by algal representatives including both prokaryotes and eukaryotic genera. Plankton populations are mostly represented by members of Cyanobacteria, Chlorophyta, Dinophyta, Euglenophyta, Haptophyta, Chrysophyta, Cryptophyta, and Bacillariophyta. Planktonic representative taxa are absent in other algal divisions like Phaeophyta and Rhodophyta.

Generic Status

There were four groups of phytoplankton occurred during monsoon along the DPA, Kandla coast and its peripheral creek system which include Diatom (Pennales, Centrales), Dinophyceae and Cyanophyceae. The number of genera recorded during the monsoon period was 24 to 33 at the sampling stations with remarkable variations with respect to the composition. The maximum number (33) genera were observed at S-11 and the minimum from S-15 representing 24 genera. As far as generic status is concerned the centrales diatom contributed a greater number of genera (16) followed by Pennales (10) (Fig.6 & Table 3). Among the 4 groups of phytoplankton, the genera *Pseudonitzschia, Rhizosolenia, Coscinodiscus, Eucampia, Melosira* and *Planktoniella* occurred at all the sites.

Percentage composition of phytoplankton

The cumulative percentage composition of the five groups of phytoplankton from all the study sites is presented in Fig.7. The percentage composition varied from 5 % to 47 % of which the centrales and pennales are the dominant constituting 47% and 27% respectively. The diatoms pennales and centrales together formed 74% of the phytoplankton population by number of genera as well as number of individuals while the rest is constituted by Dinophyceae (10%) and Cyanophyceae (12%) and Chlorophyceae (4%) during the monsoon 2022.

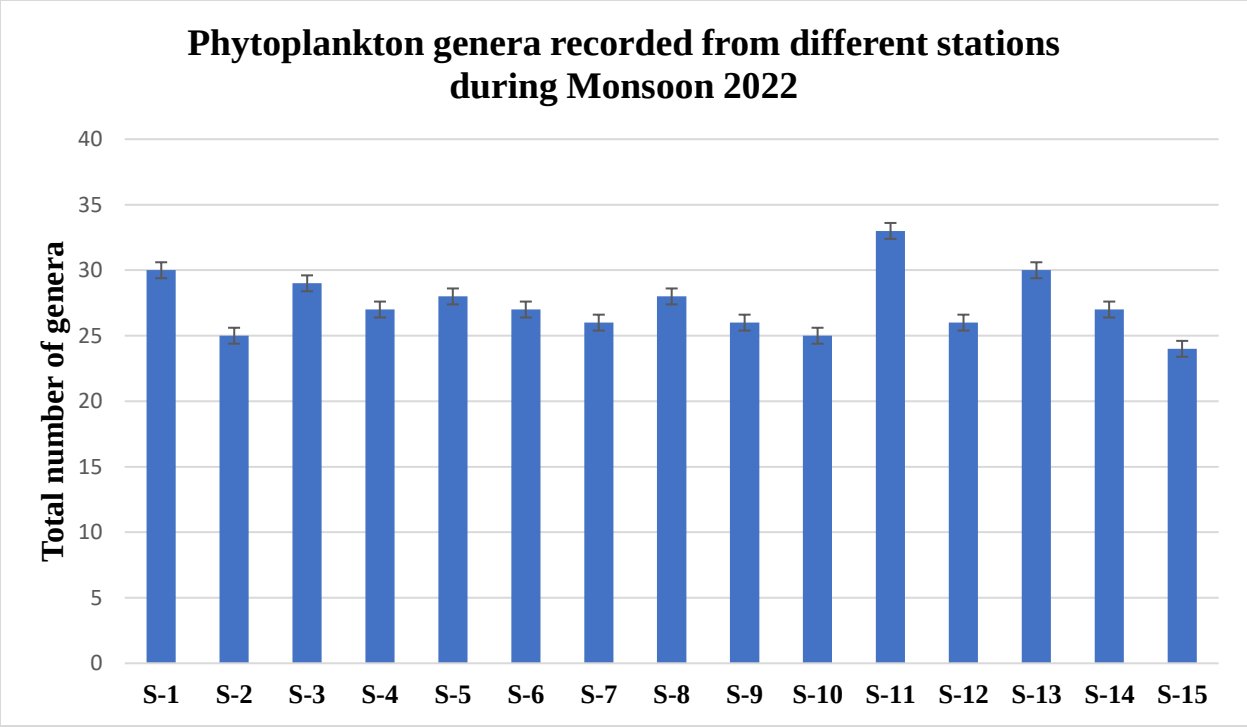

Figure 6: Number of Phytoplankton genera in Monsoon 2022

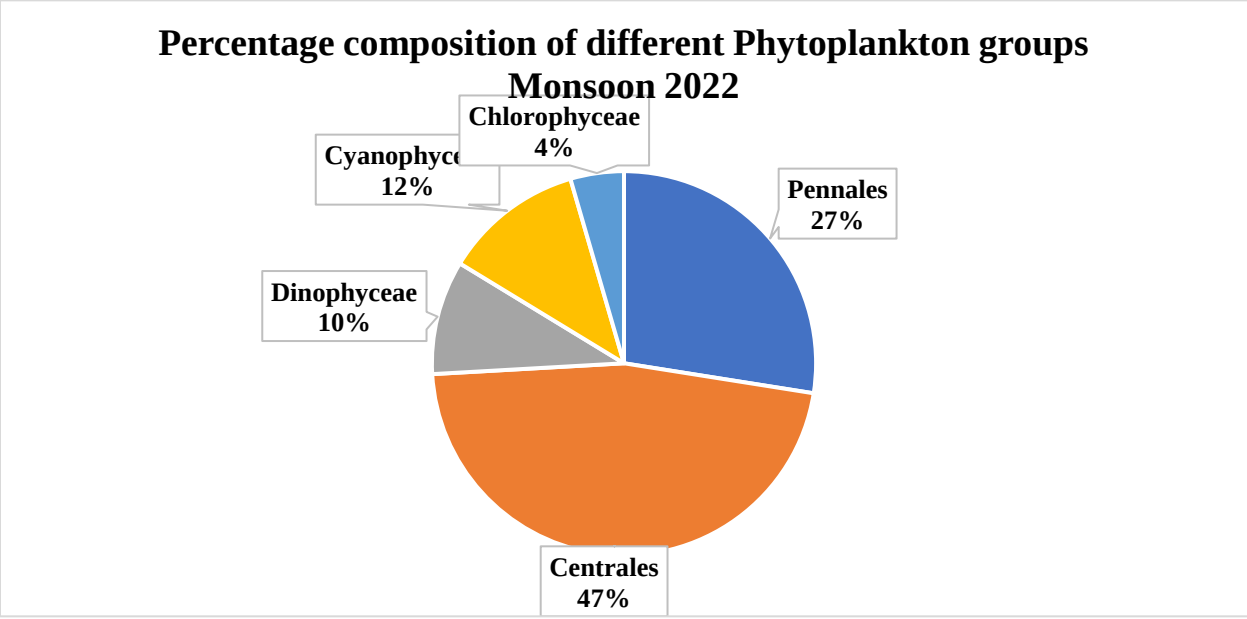

Figure 7: Percentage composition of phytoplankton groups in Monsoon 2022

Percentage of occurrence

The percentage occurrence denotes the number of representations by a genus among the sites sampled. The percentage occurrence of different phytoplankton genera varied from 27% to 100% with an average of 78%. Seven phytoplankton genera have the highest percentage of occurrence (100%) (fig 8) followed by *Pleurosigma*, *Gyrosigma*, *Thalassionema* and *Aphanizomenon* (93%) occurrence during the monsoon season

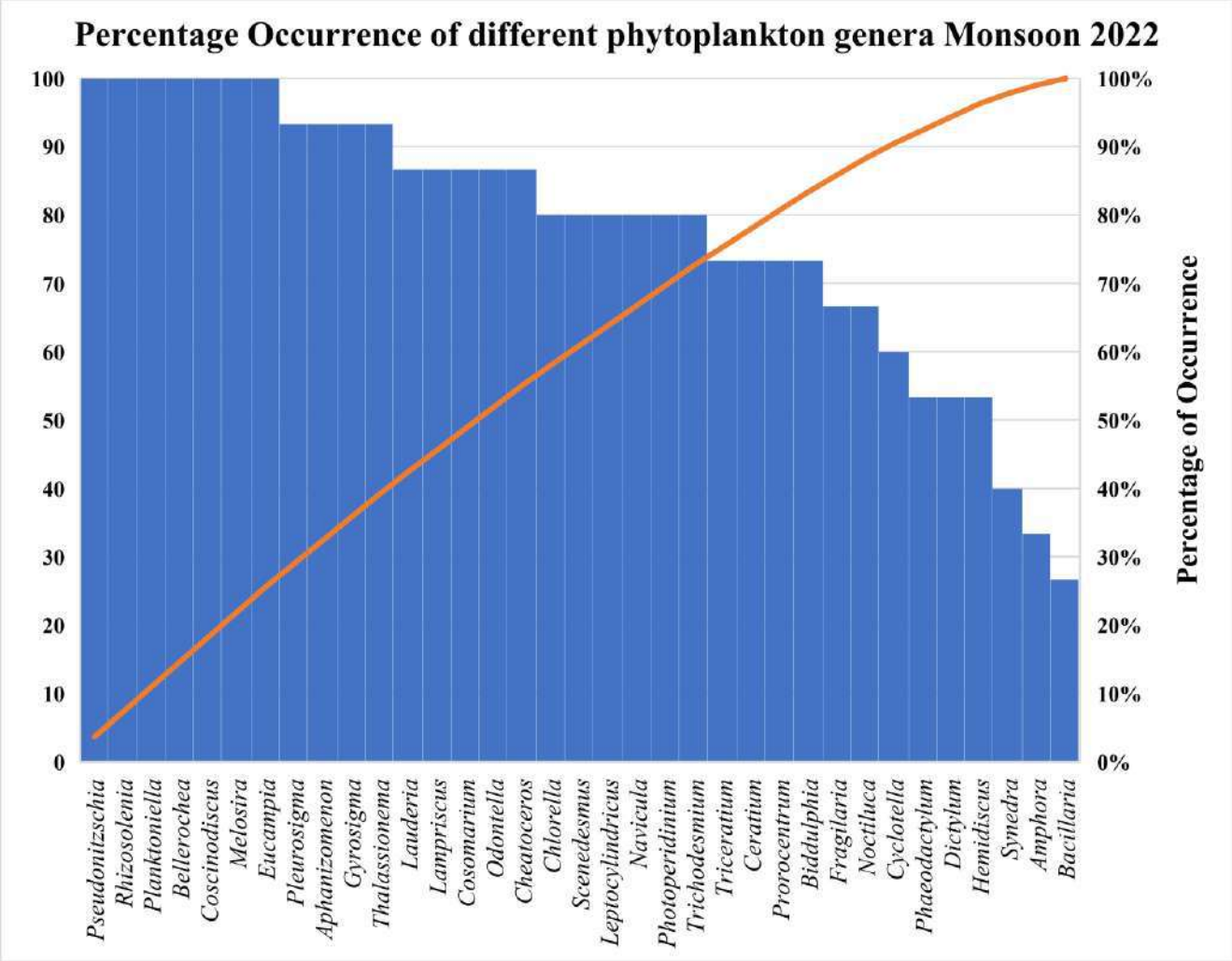

Figure 8: Percentage occurrence of phytoplankton genera in Monsoon 2022

Phytoplankton density and diversity

The density signifies the abundance of plankton which is measured as cell/ individual/L. The phytoplankton density varied from 1,760 No/L to 16,960 No/L with the average 13,483 No/L. The highest phytoplankton density was observed at station S-4 (16,960 No/L) followed by S-12 (16,480 No/L), whereas the lowest 1,760 No/L at S-1(fig.9). Diversity indices have become part of standard methodology in the ecological studies particularly, impact analysis and biodiversity monitoring of the environments (PEET,1974). Biodiversity indices reflects the biological variability which can be used for comparison with space and time. Various species diversity indices respond differently to different environmental and behavioral factors of biotic communities. Among the different stations, the phytoplankton taxa varied from 24 to 33 (Table-4). During monsoon the Margalef and Menhinik richness indices were maximum at stations S-11 (4.28& 0.79). The Shannon diversity index was maximum 3.31 (S-11) and minimum 2.93 at S-15. The Simpson index clearly reflexes the species dominance (genera) at S-11 (0.96) and the low value (0.94) was noticed at S-12.

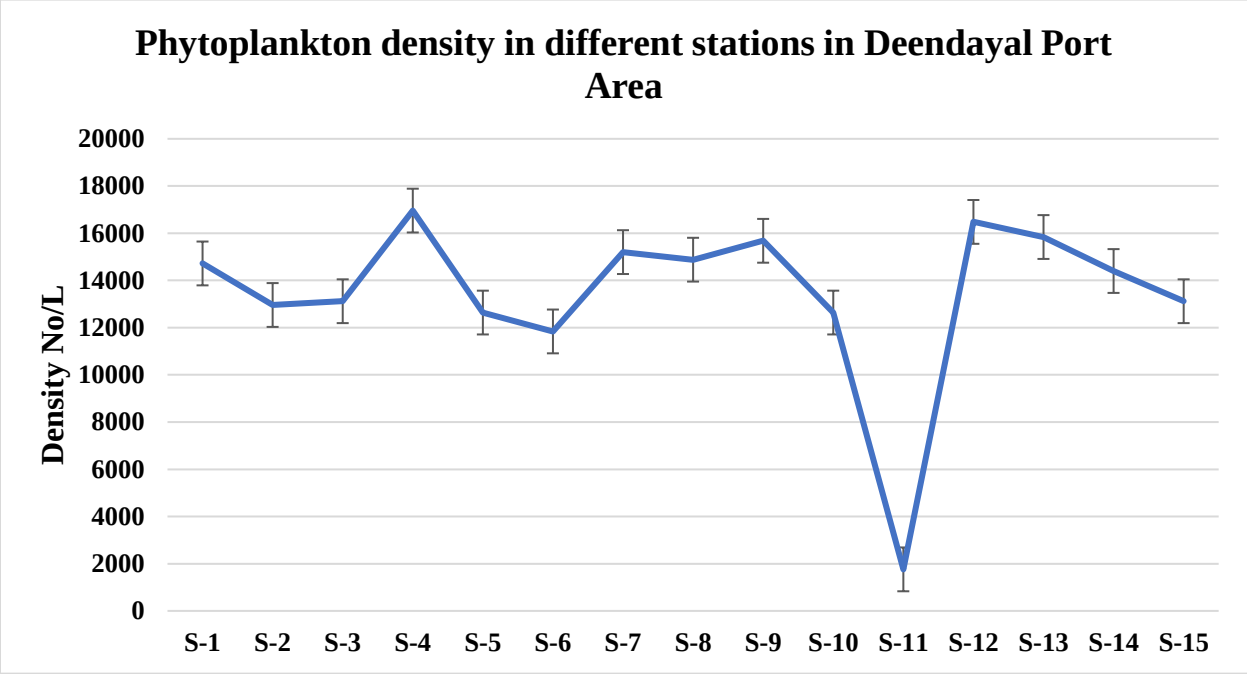

Figure 9: Phytoplankton density in Monsoon 2022

As per Shannon Wiener's rules for the aquatic environment i.e., both soil and water are classified as very good when H' value is greater than four (>4), whereas the good quality represents the H' value with a range of 4-3, similarly moderate-quality (H' value 3-2), poor quality (H' value 2-1) and very poor-quality H' value significantly less than one (<1). Presently Deendayal Port Authority and its periphery environment has been influenced by contaminants deposited from industries and the cargo movements. Accordingly, species diversity decreases at sites with poor water quality. As deduced from the Shannon diversity index values between 2.93 to 3.31 representing the moderate quality of environmental status dominated by the few genera such as *Pleurosigma, Gyrosigma, Thalassionema* and *Aphanizomenon*. A community dominated by relatively few species indicates environmental stress (Plafkin *et al.*, 1989). According to Staub *et. al* (1970) species diversity index value between 3.0 to 4.5 represents slightly polluted and the lightly polluted environment, the index value characterizes 2.0-3.0, similarly, moderately polluted environment shows index value of 1.0-2.0 and finally, the heavily polluted environment index value is 0.0-1.0. While considering the overall index values it is inferred that the study sites can be included under the category of lightly polluted.

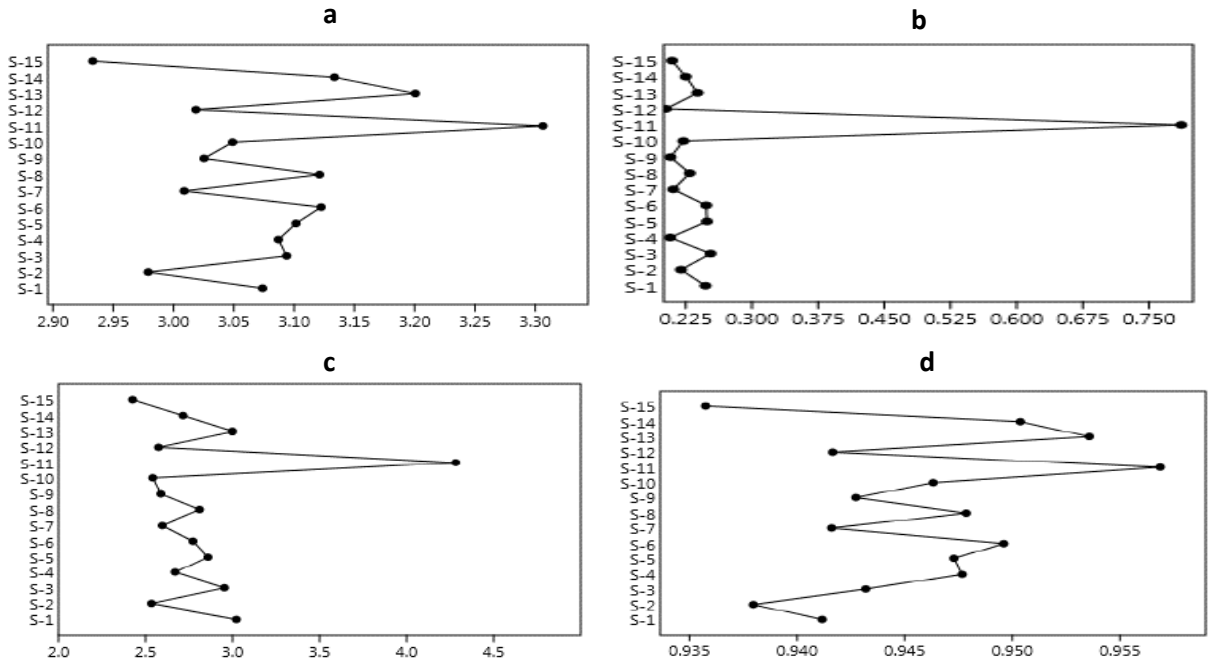

Figure 10: Different diversity indices a. Shannon Index b. Menhinick Index c. Margalef Index d. Simpson Index

Table 3: Phytoplankton density, percentage composition and occurrence during Monsoon 2022

Group	Genera	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	S-9	S-10	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15	PO	PC
Pennales	*Amphora*	0	0	0	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	20	0	160	0	160	33	0.3
	Bacillaria	0	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	160	0	0	27	0.2
	Dtylum	160	0	0	960	480	0	0	640	0	320	100	640	480	0	0	53	1.9
	Pseudonitzschia	1760	320	480	640	960	640	1280	800	320	480	100	1600	960	640	1280	100	6.1
	Pleurosigma	160	320	640	1120	320	960	640	320	0	320	20	480	320	960	640	93	3.6
	Rhizosolenia	160	160	320	480	160	800	960	320	1120	160	40	640	160	800	960	100	3.6
	Synedra	320	0	320	160	0	0	0	160	0	0	20	320	0	0	0	40	0.6
	Fragilaria	480	320	480	0	0	160	0	1600	800	320	80	160	0	160	0	67	2.3
	Gyrosigma	160	320	160	640	800	320	480	1120	320	0	20	480	800	320	480	93	3.2
	Thalassionema	320	480	960	1600	1280	1120	800	480	800	640	60	0	1280	1120	800	93	5.8
Centrales	*Bellerochea*	800	480	1120	960	800	640	1760	960	1280	640	40	160	800	640	1760	100	6.3
	Biddulphia	160	0	320	160	160	480	0	160	0	640	40	320	160	480	0	73	1.5
	Cheatoceros	160	0	0	160	160	320	160	480	320	640	40	160	160	320	160	87	1.6
	Coscinodiscus	1440	640	320	480	640	800	160	320	1120	960	60	640	640	800	160	100	4.5
	Cyclotella	320	160	160	0	160	0	640	0	320	0	60	0	160	0	640	60	1.3
	Eucampia	800	960	320	1120	160	320	640	640	160	160	40	480	160	320	640	100	3.4
	Hemidiscus	0	0	160	0	0	160	320	0	320	0	40	160	0	160	320	53	0.8
	Lauderia	160	0	1600	800	320	640	160	320	480	320	60	0	320	640	160	87	3.0
	Leptocylindricus	320	480	1120	320	0	160	480	0	160	320	20	640	0	160	480	80	2.3
	Lampriscus	1120	800	480	800	640	480	0	160	320	480	120	1600	640	480	0	87	4.0
	Melosira	640	1760	960	1280	640	320	160	480	800	480	140	960	640	320	160	100	4.8
	Navicula	480	0	160	0	640	320	320	320	160	0	40	160	640	320	320	80	1.9
	Odontella	320	160	480	320	640	320	160	320	160	0	0	160	640	320	160	87	2.1
	Planktoniella	800	160	320	1120	960	480	640	800	1440	640	40	480	960	480	640	100	4.9
	Phaeodactylum	0	640	0	320	0	480	0	160	320	160	20	0	0	480	0	53	1.3
	Triceratium	160	160	160	1120	480	0	0	160	800	960	40	1120	480	0	0	73	2.8

Dinophyceae	*Ceratium*	160	0	160	160	160	160	1120	480	0	0	20	800	960	320	1120	73	2.8
	Prorocentrum	160	800	480	160	480	480	480	0	0	160	40	0	320	0	320	73	1.9
	Photoperidinium	640	1280	0	640	0	0	960	320	480	160	100	960	320	1120	160	80	3.5
	Noctiluca	160	800	160	480	160	160	160	320	160	0	0	0	160	0	0	67	1.3
Cyanophyceae	*Aphanizomenon*	160	160	160	160	160	160	320	160	640	800	40	480	1120	320	0	93	2.4
	Cosomarium	0	640	640	480	640	640	0	960	1600	1280	140	800	480	800	640	87	4.8
	Trichodesmium	160	160	0	320	0	0	1120	1120	960	800	80	1760	960	1280	640	80	4.6
Chlorophyceae	*Chlorella*	800	320	160	0	160	160	960	0	0	160	40	320	640	160	320	80	2.1
	Scenedesmus	1280	480	160	0	160	160	160	800	320	640	20	0	160	480	0	80	2.4
Total genera		**30**	**25**	**29**	**27**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**28**	**26**	**25**	**33**	**26**	**30**	**27**	**24**		
Density No/L		**14720**	**12960**	**13120**	**16960**	**12640**	**11840**	**15200**	**14880**	**15680**	**12640**	**1760**	**16480**	**15840**	**14400**	**13120**		

Table 4: Diversity indices of Phytoplankton during Monsoon 2022

Diversity Indices	**S-1**	**S-2**	**S-3**	**S-4**	**S-5**	**S-6**	**S-7**	**S-8**	**S-9**	**S-10**	**S-11**	**S-12**	**S-13**	**S-14**	**S-15**
Shannon_H	3.07	2.98	3.09	3.09	3.10	3.12	3.01	3.12	3.03	3.05	3.31	3.02	3.20	3.13	2.93
Simpson_1-D	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94
Margalef	3.02	2.53	2.95	2.67	2.86	2.77	2.60	2.81	2.59	2.54	4.28	2.58	3.00	2.72	2.43
Menhinick	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.79	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.21
Dominance_D	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06

3.5. Zooplankton

Zooplankton are highly sensitive to changes caused by physical and chemical factors in aquatic ecosystems and their distribution deliver information regarding the productivity and pollution of the particular area (Gajbhiye and Desai, 1981). Zooplankton are distributed in a wide range of habitats extending from the neuston to benthos and play vital roles influencing fisheries, oceanography and climate (Terdalkar and Pai, 2001). It has various significant roles in the estuarine ecosystem and connecting link between nutrient cycling and phytoplankton, primary production and many commercial fisheries in estuaries and coastal waters and form a chief food for a variety of pelagic consumers including coelenterates, ctenophores, fish larva forage fish and some benthic organisms such as sponges and molluscs (Day *et al*., 1989).

Phylum, group and generic status

The zooplankton identified from the 15 stations falls under 10 phyla and 41 genera belonging to the 16 groups (Table 5). The phylum Arthropoda was the predominant, represented with 25 genera including copepods, crabs, shrimps and their larva. The phylum Arthropoda dominated in the samples with major groups Calanoida, Harpacticoida, Cyclopoida, (Copepoda) Decapoda, and the larval forms of crustaceans. There were 14 genera of copepods in the samples. Among copepods, the Calanoida ranked first in terms of generic representation particularly *Acartia* sp, *Acrocalanus* sp, *Aetideus* sp. and *Calanus* sp. (figure-11).

Percentage composition

The overall percentage of the various groups of zooplankton varied from 0.3% to 36.9%. The highest percentage was due to the calanoid copepods (36.9%) followed by Decapoda (13.2%) and Gastropoda (8.2%). The group which contributed the least was *Chaetognatha* (0.3%) followed by Nematoda (0.4%) (Fig.12). Among the zooplankton groups calanoid group wase observed predominantly at all sites.

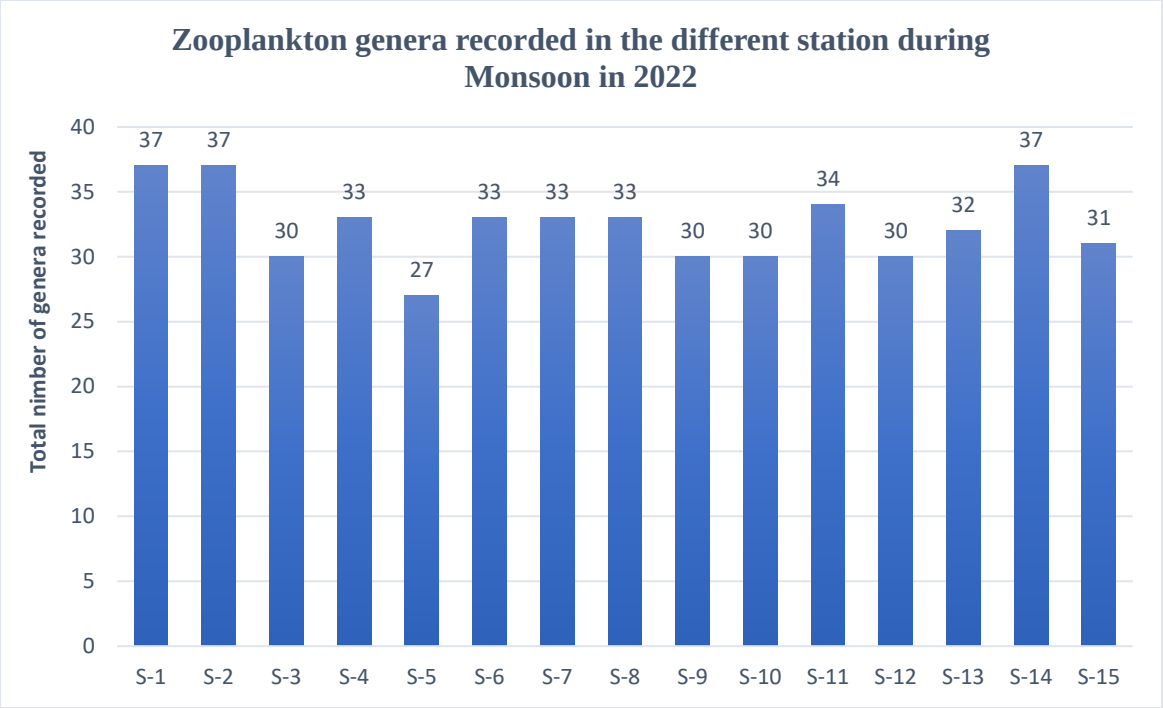

Figure 11: Phylum and generic status of zooplankton during Monsoon 2022

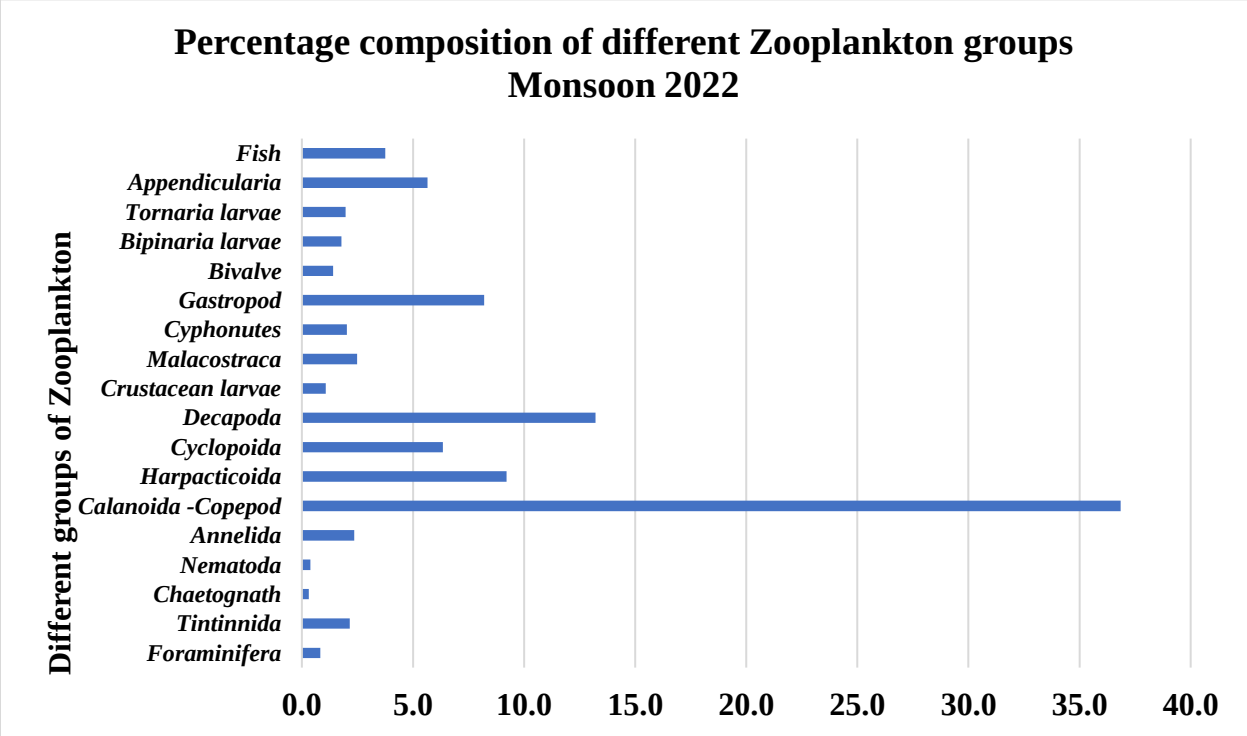

Figure 12: Percentage composition of zooplankton groups during Monsoon 2022

Percentage occurrence of zooplankton

The percentage occurrence of zooplankton communities varied from 33% to 100 %. There were 9 zooplankton genera that exhibited 100% of occurrence (Fig.12) followed by the copepods *Microsetella, Aerocalanus,Copelata, Eucalanus* and the Cyphonautes larva (93%) from the study sites (Table5).

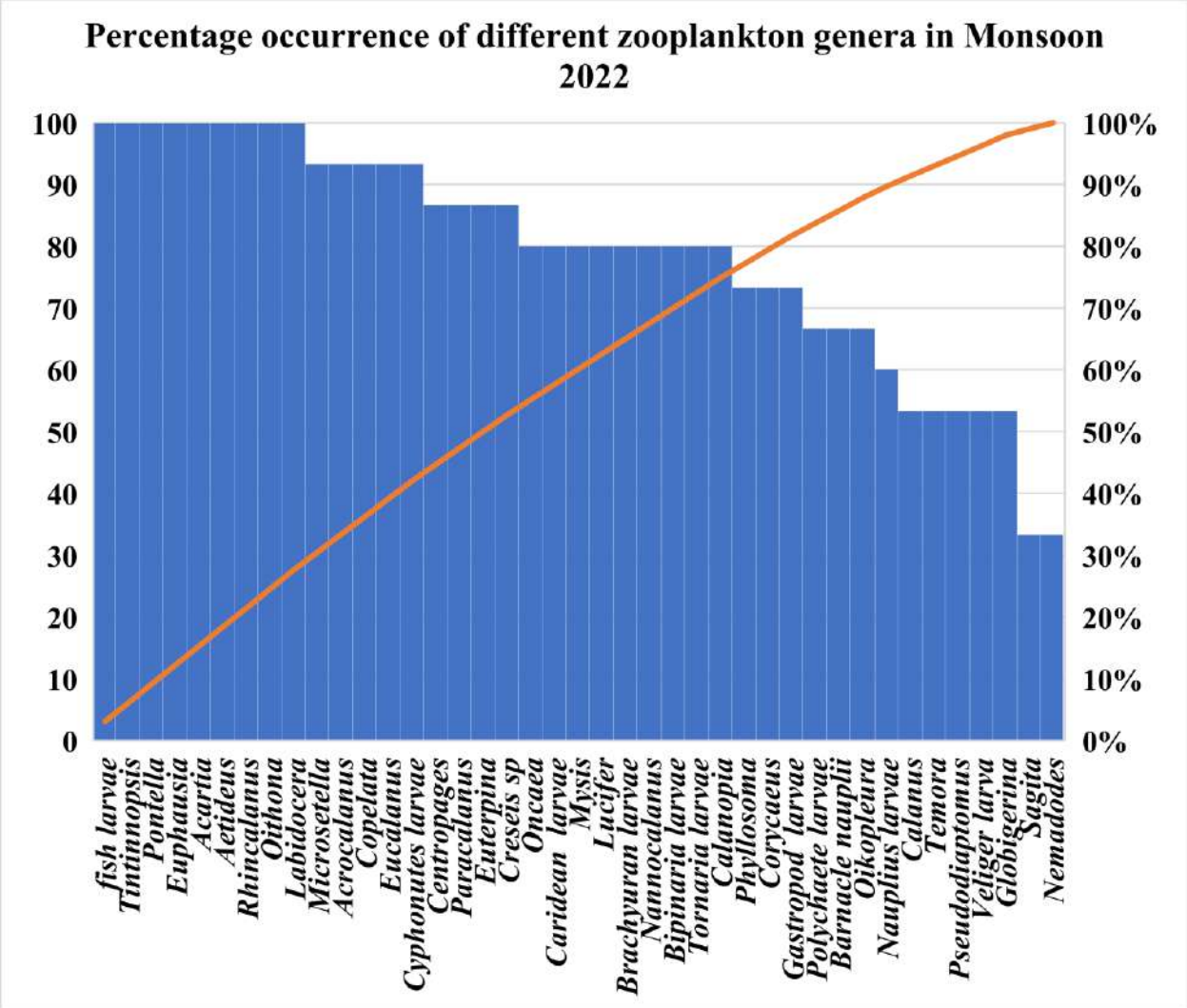

Figure 13: Percentage occurrence of Zooplankton groups during Monsoon 2022

Density of zooplankton

Zooplankton population density values during the Monsoon 2022 at the 15 sampling sites ranged from 12,640 No/L to21,120 No/L with an overall average of 16,789 No/ L (Table 5). Station-wise, the highest density of 21,120 No/ L was recorded in S-7 followed by S-2 (18,880 No/ L) and lowest density was reported at S-5 (12,640 No/ L) (Figure 14).

Diversity Index

The Shannon diversity index of the zooplankton ranged between 3.05 to 3.41. Similarly, Margalef and Menhinick species richness index also varied from 2.75 to 3.70, and 0.22 to 0.29 respectively representing the moderate quality of the environment. (Table 6).

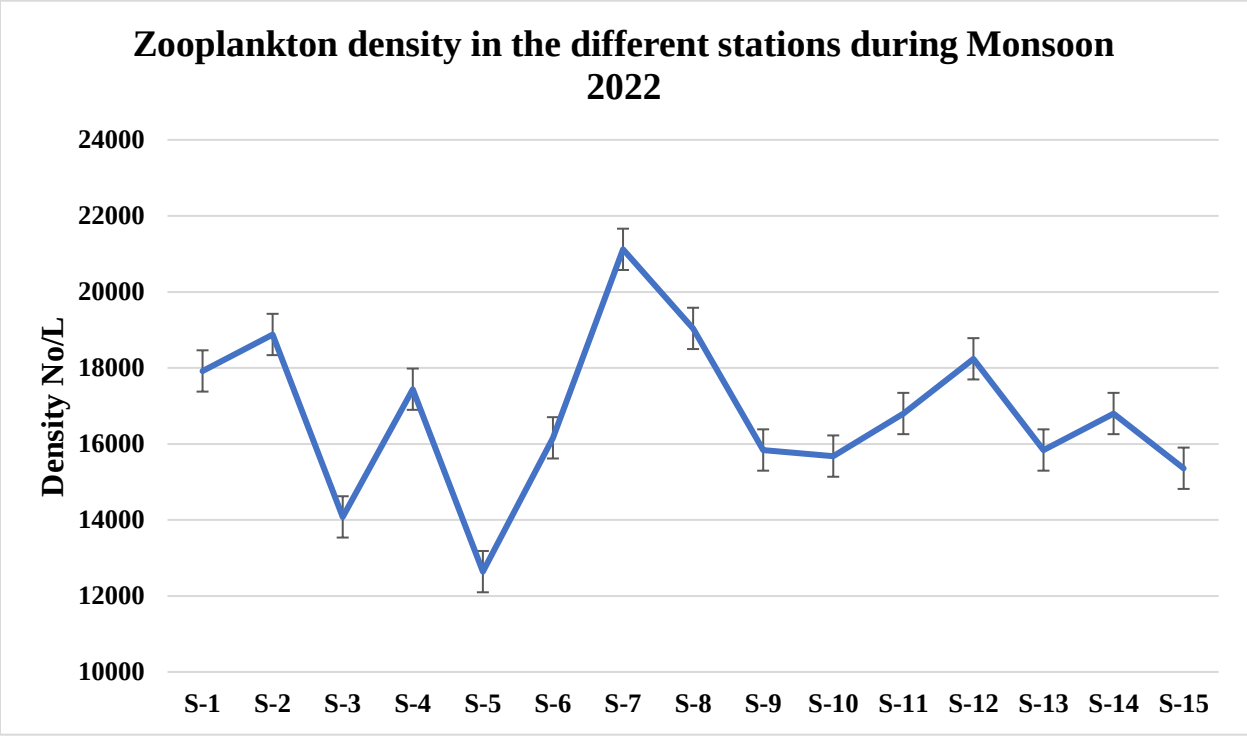

Figure 14: Zooplankton Density in the different stations during Monsoon 2022

Table 5: Zooplankton generic status during Monsoon 2022 in Deeendayal Port Authority area

Phylum	Group	Genera	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	S-9	S-10	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15	PO	PC
Protozoa	Foraminifera	*Globigerina*	160	160	0	0	0	160	320	0	0	0	320	160	0	480	320	53	0.8
Ciliophora	Tintinnida	*Tintinnopsis*	480	320	320	160	480	160	320	640	320	480	640	320	160	320	320	100	2.2
Chaetognath		*Sagitta*	160	160	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	160	0	33	0.3
Nematoda		*Nemadodes*	320	160	0	0	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	33	0.4
Annelida		*Polychaete larva*	1120	480	320	160	0	0	960	480	0	0	640	0	320	800	640	67	2.4
Arthropoda	Calanoida	*Acartia*	480	1280	800	1760	320	480	640	960	640	1280	800	320	480	800	1600	100	5.0
		Acrocalanus	640	320	480	160	320	640	1120	320	960	640	320	0	320	160	480	93	2.7
		Aetideus	320	800	640	160	160	320	480	160	800	960	320	1120	160	320	640	100	2.9
		Calanus	480	320	0	320	0	320	160	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	320	53	0.9
		Calanopia	1120	800	320	480	320	480	0	0	160	0	1600	800	320	640	160	80	2.9
		Centropages	320	480	0	160	320	160	640	800	320	480	1120	320	0	160	480	87	2.3
		Eucalanus	640	480	160	320	480	960	1600	1280	1120	800	480	800	640	480	0	93	4.1
		Labidocera	320	160	480	800	480	1120	960	800	640	1760	960	1280	640	320	160	100	4.3
		Nannocalanus	160	320	320	160	0	320	160	160	480	0	160	0	640	320	320	80	1.4
		Paracalanus	320	160	320	160	0	0	160	160	320	160	480	320	640	320	160	87	1.5
		Pontella	1760	480	800	1440	640	320	480	640	800	160	320	1120	960	480	640	100	4.4
		Pseudodiaptomus	0	0	160	320	160	160	0	160	0	640	0	320	0	480	0	53	1.0
		Rhincalanus	320	480	160	800	960	320	1120	160	320	640	640	160	160	320	480	100	2.8
		Temora	320	160	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	320	0	320	0	320	160	53	0.8
	Harpacticoida	*Corycaeus*	480	0	0	160	0	1600	800	320	640	160	320	480	320	480	0	73	2.3
		Euterpina	160	640	800	320	480	1120	320	0	160	480	0	160	320	160	640	87	2.3

		Microsetella	960	1600	1280	1120	800	480	800	640	480	0	160	320	480	960	1600	93	4.6
	Cyclopoida	*Oithona*	1120	960	800	640	1760	960	1280	640	320	160	480	800	480	1120	960	100	5.0
		Oncaea	320	160	160	480	0	160	0	640	320	320	320	160	0	320	160	80	1.4
	Decapoda	*Caridean larva*	0	160	160	320	160	480	320	640	320	160	320	160	0	0	160	80	1.3
		Euphausia	320	480	640	800	160	320	1120	960	480	640	800	1440	640	320	480	100	3.8
		Nauplius larva	160	0	160	0	640	0	320	0	480	0	160	320	160	160	0	60	1.0
		Mysis	160	0	160	160	160	160	1120	480	0	0	160	800	960	320	1120	80	2.3
		Phyllosoma	160	800	480	160	480	480	480	0	0	160	320	0	320	0	320	73	1.7
		Lucifer	640	1280	0	640	0	0	960	320	480	160	800	960	320	1120	160	80	3.1
	Crustacean larva	*Barnacle nauplius*	160	800	160	480	160	160	160	320	160	0	0	0	160	0	0	67	1.1
	Malacostraca	*Brachyuran larva*	320	160	320	960	320	320	480	480	0	0	160	0	1600	800	320	80	2.5
Bryozoan		*Cyphonautes larva*	160	160	160	160	160	160	320	160	640	800	320	480	1120	320	0	93	2.0
Mollusca	**Gastropod**	*Creseis sp*	0	640	640	480	640	640	0	960	1600	1280	1120	800	480	800	640	87	4.3
		Gastropod larva	160	160	0	320	0	0	1120	1120	960	800	640	1760	960	1280	640	73	3.9
	Bivalve	*Veliger larva*	0	320	0	0	0	0	480	1120	160	320	640	0	160	320	0	53	1.4
Echinodermata		*Bipinnaria larva*	800	320	160	0	160	160	960	0	0	160	320	320	640	160	320	80	1.8
Hemichordata		*Tornaria larva*	1280	480	160	0	160	160	160	800	320	640	160	0	160	480	0	80	2.0
Chordata	**Appendicularia**	*Oikopleura*	800	160	0	800	0	0	480	320	0	160	480	640	480	0	160	67	1.8
		Copelata	160	960	1600	1280	1120	800	320	800	640	480	0	640	320	160	480	93	3.9
	Fish	*Fish larva*	160	1120	960	800	640	1760	0	1280	640	320	160	640	320	320	320	100	3.7
		Total genera	**37**	**37**	**30**	**33**	**27**	**33**	**33**	**33**	**30**	**30**	**34**	**30**	**32**	**37**	**31**		
		Density No/L	**17920**	**18880**	**14080**	**17440**	**12640**	**16160**	**21120**	**19040**	**15840**	**15680**	**16800**	**18240**	**15840**	**16800**	**15360**		

Table 6. Diversity indices of Zooplankton along Deendayal Port Authority area during Monsoon 2022

	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	S-9	S-10	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15
Taxa_S	37	37	30	33	27	33	33	33	30	30	34	30	32	37	31
Shannon_H	3.34	3.36	3.14	3.22	3.05	3.20	3.31	3.31	3.23	3.15	3.32	3.19	3.27	3.41	3.20
Simpson_1-D	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.95
Margalef	3.68	3.66	3.04	3.28	2.75	3.30	3.21	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.39	2.96	3.21	3.70	3.11
Menhinick	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.22	0.25	0.29	0.25

3.6. Intertidal Fauna

The intertidal zone is the area above the water level at low tide and submerged at high tide. Intertidal habitats are found along the margins of the sea and include rocky shores, mudflats, salt marshes, and estuaries. The intertidal diversity was documented during monsoon at the prefixed 15 sampling locations within the DPA jurisdiction. All the macroinvertebrates and vertebrate samples were collected from the sampling stations during the low tide. At each site, 1x 1 m^2 quadrate was placed randomly, and all visible macro-faunal organisms encountered inside the quadrate were identified, counted and recorded. At each site along the transects that run perpendicular to the waterfront, three to six replicate quadrate samples were assessed for the variability in macro-faunal population structure (Davidson *et al*., 2004; Ravinesh and Biju Kumar, 2013). The density of the different faunal groups was averaged for the entire intertidal belt. Organisms, which could not be identified in the field, were preserved in 5% formaldehyde, brought to the laboratory and identified using standard identification keys (Abott, 1954; Vine, 1986; Oliver, 1992; Rao, 2003; 2017; Psomadakis *et al*., 2015; Apte, 2012; 2014; Naderloo 2017; Ravinesh *et al*., 2021; Edward *et al.,* 2022). The invertebrates' taxonomic composition, relative abundance, species richness and diversity were determined (Zar, 1984) to describe the mangrove environment's overall biodiversity at DPA premises. Statistical analyses such as diversity indices and richness were calculated using Paleontological Statistics Software Package for Education and Data (PAST) version 3.2.1 (Hammer *et al*., 2001).

Faunal composition of intertidal macrobenthos

The intertidal ecological survey has been conducted at the prefixed 15 locations within the vicinity of the Deendayal port Authority. The species diversity of the invertebrate phyla showed the maximum for phylum Arthropoda (8 species), which is followed by Mollusca (6 species). The phylum Chordata was represented by two species (Table 7 & Fig.15).

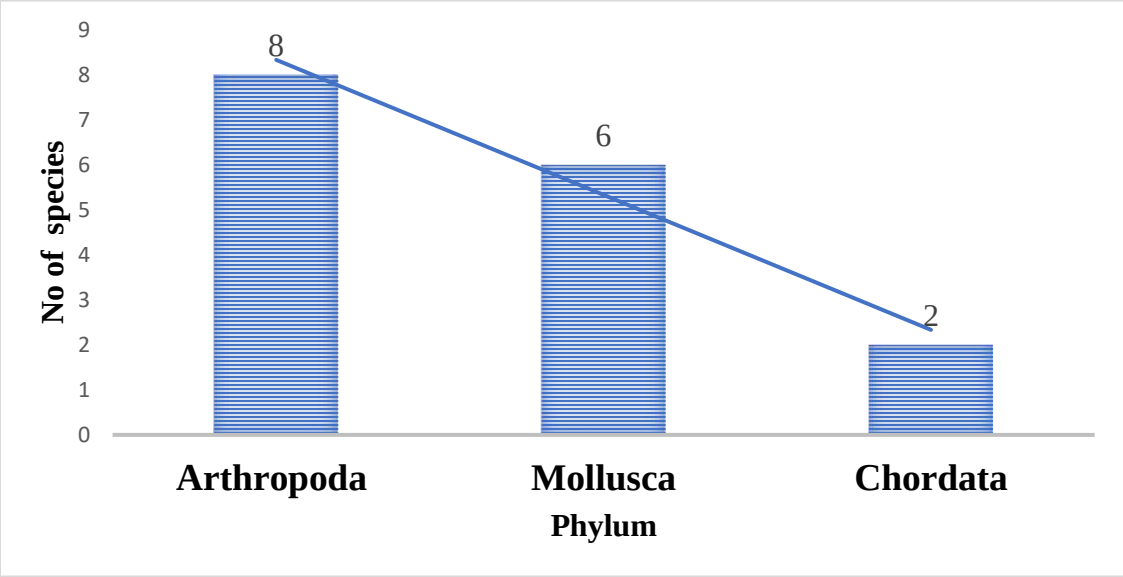

Figure 15: Number of genera of intertidal fauna (Phylum) during in Monsoon 2022

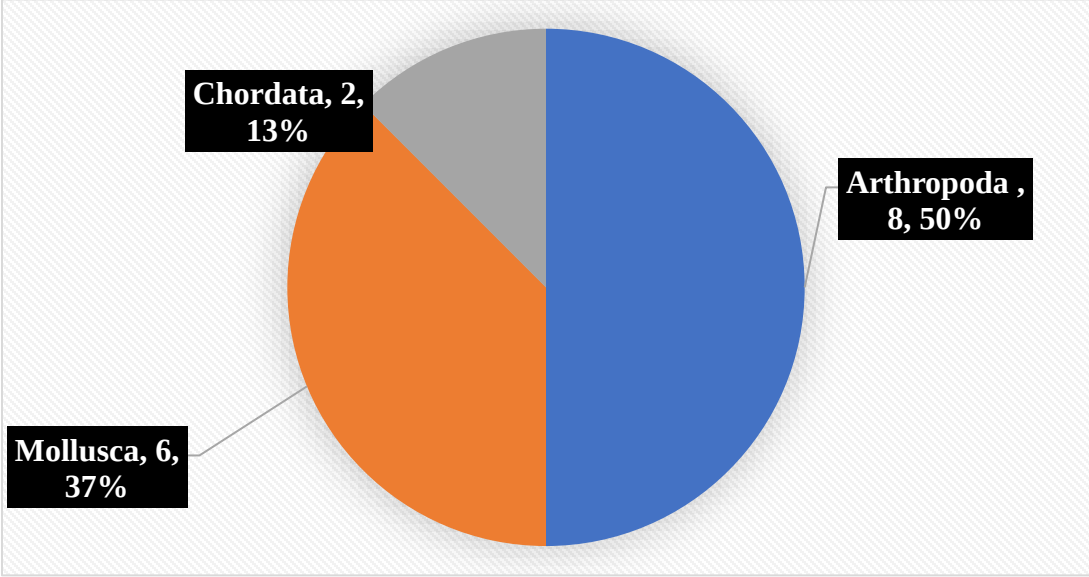

Figure 16: Percentage composition of intertidal fauna during Monsoon 2022

Cumulative percentage composition of Fauna

The overall percentage composition of the three groups of intertidal fauna at the 15 sites was followed, ie Arthropoda (50%), Mollusca (37%), and Chordata (13%), as shown in figure 16.

Intertidal Fauna density (No/m^2) variation between the stations

The number of individuals of the Fauna collected from the intertidal zone of the mangroves are presented in Fig 17. It was observed that the faunal density was the highest in stations S- 3 and S-4 while the least from S-10.

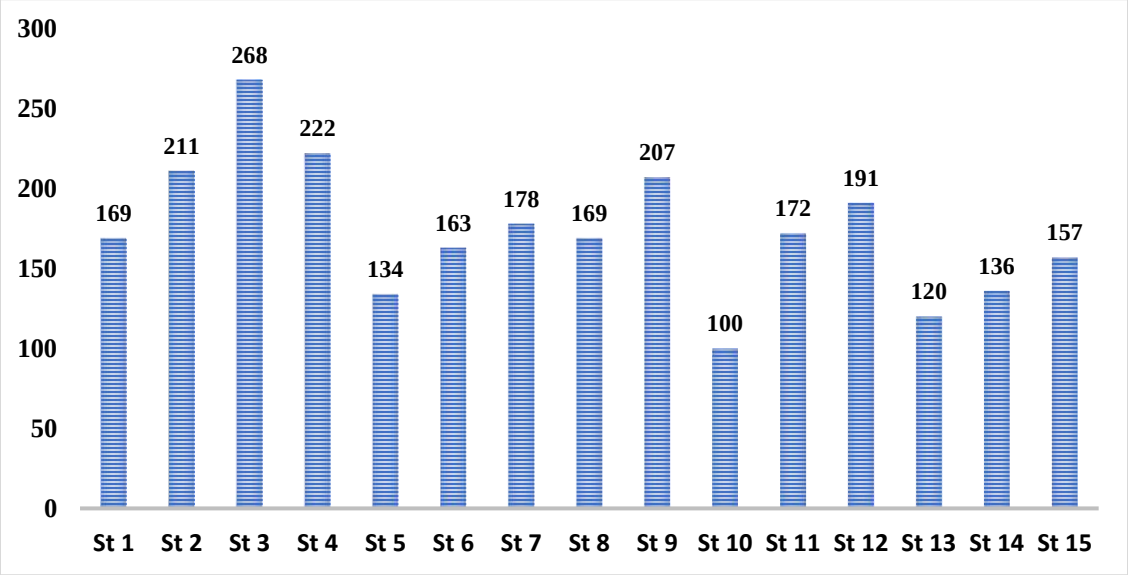

Figure 17: Density of intertidal fauna during Monsoon 2022

The Intertidal faunal diversity documented during the monsoon period of 2022 has shown that the highest number of animals were collected from S-3, and the lowest was from S-10. The most common species were the crustaceans such as *Parasesarma plicatum* and *Austruca iranica*. The lowest density noticed was that of *Littoraria pallescens* (Table.7)

Diversity indices

Table.8 presents the various diversity indices calculated for the different fauna recorded from the 15 sites adjoining the DPA port area, Kandla. Diversity indices were calculated for the subtidal fauna in which the Dominance diversity (D) values varied from 0.12 (S-5, S-15) to 0.27 (S -3). Shannon diversity (H') values varied from 1.50 (S-10) to 2.31 (S-5). The Simpson_1-D varied from 0.73 (S -3) to 0.88 (S-5, S-15). The Evenness values varied from 0.42 to 0.83, with the maximum in S-3 and the minimum at S-12. The Margalef index ranged from 1.04 to 2.15, the maximum at S-13 and the minimum at S-3.

Table 7: Intertidal faunal distribution along Deendayal Port Authority area during Monsoon 2022

Intertidal Fauna	**S-1**	**S-2**	**S-3**	**S-4**	**S-5**	**S-6**	**S-7**	**S-8**	**S-9**	**S-10**	**S-11**	**S-12**	**S-13**	**S-14**	**S-15**
Arthropoda															
Scylla serrata	0	3	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	4
Austruca sindensis	0	17	6	8	11	0	18	23	12	15	19	17	0	4	9
Austruca iranica	12	19	16	31	21	24	28	26	31	39	41	52	11	26	19
Parasesarma plicatum	56	72	32	52	23	42	26	53	85	19	36	42	38	52	28
Dotilla blanfordi	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Eurycarcinus orientalis	2	0	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Amphibalanus amphitrite	0	23	0	56	11	0	0	38	0	0	0	21	0	0	14
Tubuca dussumieri	3	2	1	6	9	1	2	1	8	2	1	6	0	0	5
Mollusca															
Pirenella cingulata	2	8	123	19	0	11	35	0	12	0	8	0	31	6	0
Telescopium telescopium	0	0	2	3	0	0	6	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	1
Bakawan rotundata	8	0	5	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	12	0	0	2	8
Littoraria pallescens	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Platevindex martensi	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1
Optediceros breviculum	35	42	52	12	7	42	0	0	34	0	15	25	0	0	19
Chordata															
Periophthalmus waltoni	25	11	15	21	12	7	8	9	11	4	2	9	11	8	26
Scartelaos histophorus	26	12	11	13	25	31	32	19	12	21	23	19	27	31	18
Total	169	211	268	222	134	163	178	169	207	100	172	191	120	136	157

Table 8: Diversity indices of Intertidal Fauna during Monsoon 2022

Indices	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	S-9	S-10	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15
Dominance_D	0.21	0.19	0.27	0.16	0.12	0.20	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.12
Shannon_H	1.77	1.95	1.70	2.02	2.31	1.75	2.12	1.69	1.77	1.50	2.11	1.89	1.56	1.70	2.30
Simpson_1-D	0.79	0.81	0.73	0.84	0.88	0.80	0.86	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.85	0.83	0.77	0.76	0.88
Evenness_e^H/S	0.65	0.58	0.42	0.69	0.72	0.72	0.69	0.77	0.65	0.75	0.69	0.83	0.79	0.55	0.71
Margalef	1.56	2.06	2.15	1.85	2.65	1.37	2.12	1.17	1.50	1.09	2.14	1.33	1.04	1.83	2.57

3.7. Subtidal Fauna (Macrobenthos)

Subtidal ecosystems are permanently submerged due to tidal influence, whereas intertidal ecosystems are found between the high tide and low tide, experiencing fluctuating influences of land and sea. Macrobenthos are an important component of estuarine and marine ecosystems. At large scales, food may be the prime limiting factor for benthic biomass. Depending on the system's characteristics, grazing by benthic suspension feeders may be the most important factor determining system dynamics. The sampling methods and procedures were designed in such a way as to obtain specimens in the best possible condition to maximize the usefulness of the data obtained. For studying the benthic organisms, triplicate samples were collected at each station using Van Veen grab, which covered an area of $0.04m^2$. The wet sediment was passed through a sieve of mesh size 0.5 mm for segregating the organisms. The organisms retained in the sieve were fixed in 5-7% formalin and stained further with Rose Bengal dye for the ease of spotting at the time of sorting (Ravinesh and Biju Kumar, 2022). The number of organisms in each grab sample was expressed as No $/m^2$. All the species were sorted, enumerated and identified by following available literature. The works of Day (1967), Hartman (1968, 1969), Rouse and Pleijel (2001), Robin et al., (2003), Amr (2021), were referred for polychaetes; Crane (1975), Holthuis (1993), Naderloo (2017). Xavier *et a*l., (2020) for crustaceans; Subba Rao (1989, 2003. 2017), Apte (2012,2014), Ramakrishna and Dey (2007), Ravinesh *et al.* (2021) and Edward *et al*., (2022). for molluscs. Statistical analyses such as diversity indices and quadrat richness were calculated using Paleontological Statistics Software Package for Education and Data (PAST) version 3.2.1 (Hammer *et al*., 2001).

Faunal composition of subtidal macrobenthos

The number of macrobenthic species of the various groups recorded (Fig.18) from the DPA port environment revealed that Mollusca (14 species) and Annelida (2 species) were the major constituents, while the Arthropoda (1 species) and Cnidaria (1 species) were comparatively low in the species composition.

The percentage composition of the four phyla that occurred during the monsoon is shown in (Fig 19) The phylum Mollusca is represented by maximum (78%) share of the subtidal Fauna, followed by Annelida (11%), Arthropoda (5.5%) and Cnidaria (5.5%) in the total benthic samples collected.

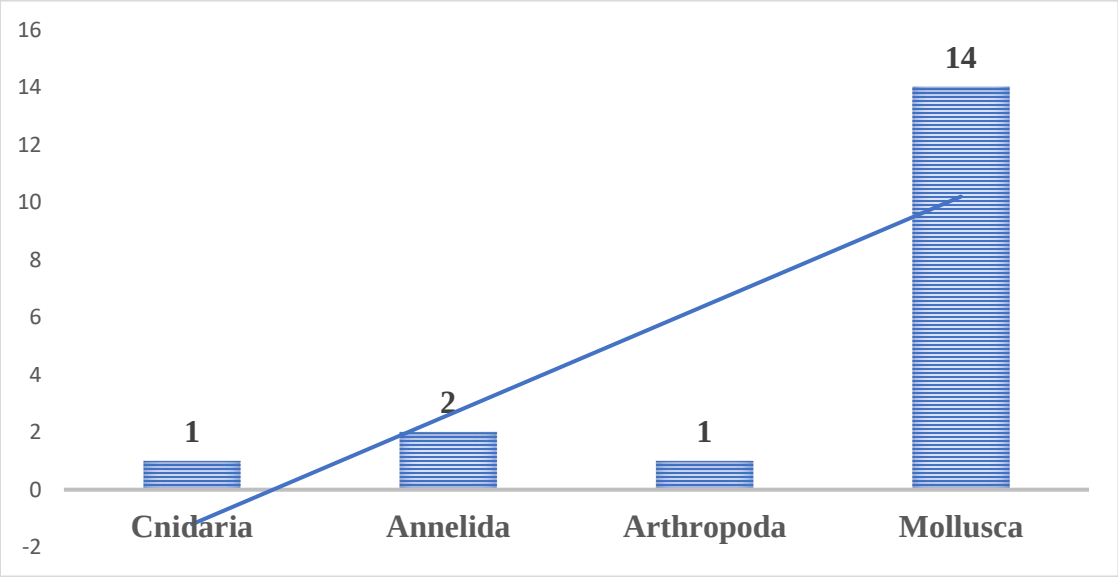

Figure 18. Number of genera of macrobenthos during Monsoon 2022

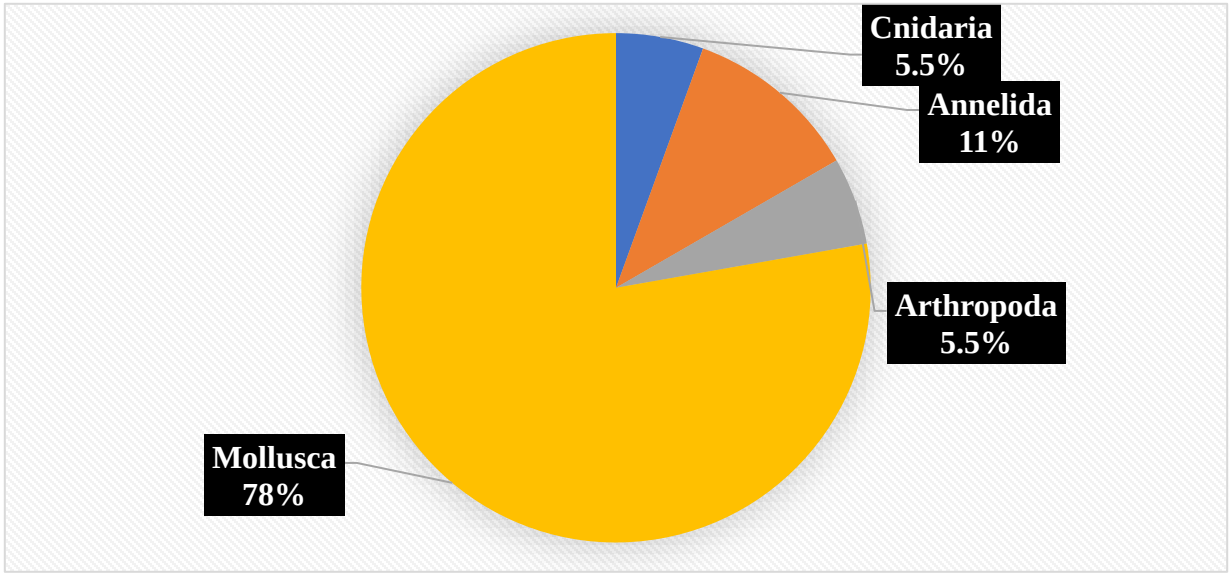

Figure 19: Percentage composition of macrobenthos during Monsoon 2022

Subtidal Faunal density (No/m^2) variation between the stations

The number of individuals of the animals collected from the different sites are shown in Fig 20. The density of the Fauna was high at S-7 (24No/m^2), and the lowest number (6/m^2) was noticed at S-13 during the monsoon season 2022.

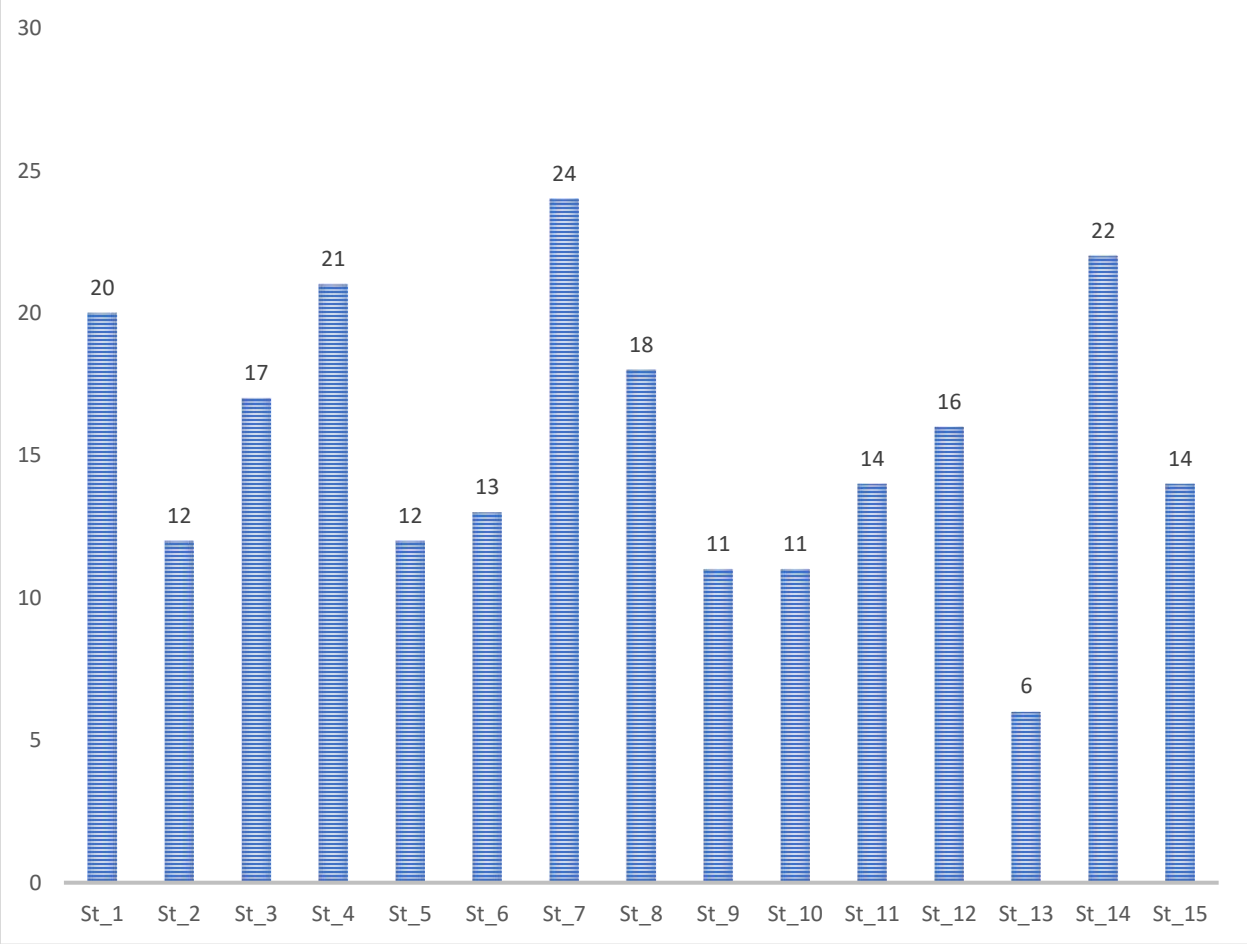

Figure 20: Subtidal fauna density during Monsoon 2022

Subtidal fauna distribution at the selected sites in the Deendayal Port area during monsoon

The table.9 depicts the subtidal microbenthic faunal diversity documented in the monsoon 2022. The highest diversity was documented from stations S-7, S-14, S-4 and S-1 and the lowest from stations S-9,10 and S- 6. The most common species are *Optediceros breviculum, Glauconome angulata and Pirenella cingulata.* The least diversity was documented for *Turritella* sp, *Stephensonactis* sp and *Natica* sp were found significantly less diversity. The Table.10 presents the various diversity indices calculated for the different Fauna recorded from the 15 sites adjoining

the DPA port area, Kandla. Diversity indices were calculated for the subtidal fauna in which the Dominance diversity (D) values varied from 0.12 (S- 4) to 0.24 (S -9). Shannon diversity (H') values varied from 1.52 (S-9) to 2.27 (S-4). The Simpson_1-D varied from 0.76 (S -9) 0.87 (S-3, S-15). The Evenness values varied from 0.72 to 0.96, with the maximum in S-3 and the minimum at S-14. The Margalef index ranged from 1.67 to 3.03, the maximum at S-3 and the minimum at S-15.

Table 9: Macro-benthic faunal distribution during Monsoon 2022 in Deendayal Port Area

	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	S-9	S-10	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15	% of Occurrence
Cnidaria																
Stephensonactis sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9
Annelida																
Lumbrineries sp.	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6
Nereis sp.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2.6
Arthropoda																
Ampithoe sp.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.3
Mollusca																
Umbonium vestiarium	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3.5
Mitrella blanda	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	6.5
Clypeomorus bifasciata	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	4.3
Natica sp	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9
Optediceros breviculum	5	1	2	1	2	2	4	5	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	15.2
Pirenella cingulata	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11.7
Turritella sp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.4
Mactra sp.	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	6.1
Glauconome angulata	4	1	2	1	2	3	5	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	11.3
Pelecyora sp	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	5.2
Gafrarium divaricatum	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3.9
Meretrix sp.	0	2	0	4	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	6.9
Solen sp.	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	7	1	7.8
Protapes cor	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	9.1
Total	20	12	17	21	12	13	24	18	11	11	14	16	6	22	14	100
Total No/m^2	500	300	425	525	300	325	350	450	275	275	350	400	150	550	350	

Table10: Diversity indices of the benthic fauna during Monsoon 2022

Indices	St_1	St_2	St_3	St_4	St_5	St_6	St_7	St_8	St_9	St_10	St_11	St_12	St_13	St_14	St_15
Dominance_D	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.22	0.18	0.13
Shannon_H	1.84	1.86	2.04	2.27	1.86	1.99	2.13	2.06	1.52	1.85	1.83	2.01	1.56	1.98	2.11
Simpson_1-D	0.82	0.83	0.87	0.88	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.76	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.78	0.82	0.87
Evenness_e^H/S	0.79	0.92	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.87	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.94	0.95	0.72	0.91
Margalef	2.34	2.42	2.47	3.29	2.42	2.73	2.83	2.77	1.67	2.50	2.27	2.53	2.23	2.91	3.03

3.8. Seaweeds

Along the Gujarat coast which is represented by 1600 km coastline, harbors 198 species of which 109 species from 62 genera belonging to Rhodophyta, 54 species of 23 genera to Chlorophyta, and 35 species from 16 genera to Ochrophyta (Jha *et.al*.,2009). According to Mantri *et.al*. (2020) there are 13 potential sites for the occurrence of seaweed density and diversity. The survey conducted by CSIR-CSMCRI (Jha *et.al*., 2009) confirmed the presence of industrially important taxa, namely, *Gelidiella acerosa, Gelidium micropterum, G. pusillum, Ahnfeltia plicata, Gracilaria dura, G. debilis, Gracilariopsis longissima* (formerly *G. verrucosa*), *Hypnea musciformis, Meristotheca papulosa, Porphyra sp, Asparagopsis taxiformis* (Rhodophyta), *Sargassum tenerrimum, S. plagiophyllum, S. swartzii, Turbinaria ornata* (Ochrophyta), *Ulva prolifera* (formerly *Enteromorpha prolifera*), *Ulva compressa* (formerly *Enteromorpha compressa*), and *Ulva flexuosa* (formerly *Enteromorpha tubulosa*) (Chlorophyta) from the coastal waters of Gujarat. In the present study, an attempt was made to describe the occurrence, diversity and other ecological features of seaweeds within Deendayal Port jurisdiction. It was found that except for some drifted species *Enteromorpha and Chaetomprpha* at S-13 and S-14 of Vira coast (Plate-6) no natural seaweed beds are seen in the different locations within DPA environment.

Seaweeds grow in the rocky intertidal and sub tidal habitats that offer a hard substratum for attachment. Low turbidity level in the water column with high nutrient content is a major habitat requirement that enables photosynthesis. Total dissolved solids (TDS) load in the Deendayal Port area creek waters ranged from 32088 to 42086 mg/L and suspended solids value between 88-223 mg/L restricts the photosynthetic activity of seaweeds which are highly sensitive to light. Hence, seaweed formations are absent in the creek systems of the Deendayal Port coastal environment.

3.9. Seagrass

Similar to seaweeds, sea grasses were also absent in the creek systems of Deendayal Port area and in the adjacent coastal stretches of Kachchh due to inherent habitat conditions. Sea grasses generally thrive in shallow coastal waters and are adapted to live in submerged conditions from mid intertidal to depth as much as 50 m when light penetration is sufficient; conditions contrary to the one prevailing in Deendayal Port and the nearby creek systems explain the total absence of sea grasses.

3.10. Halophytes

The holophytes are the plants that are adopted in coastal estuaries and salt marshes. It is common in arid and desert milieu which often have substantial salt accumulation. Technically it is the plant which has tolerance to moderate to high salt concentration in its growth substrate. Halophytes, that survive to reproduce in environments where the salt concentrations around 200 mM NaCl or more, constitute about 1% of the world's flora. (Timothy *et al*., 2008). Halophytes are classified based on their growth conditions as obligate halophytes, facultative halophytes, and habitat-indifferent halophytes. In the present study, four major halophytes recorded along the selected Deendayal Port Authority sites during the Monsoon sampling, were *Salicornia brachiata*, *Aeluropus lagopoides*, *Salvadora persica* and *Sesuvium portulacastrum*. Among the halophyte species recorded, *Salicornia brachiata* alone was found in the 3 sampling locations. (Table-11 and Plate-12). The percentage of *Salicornia brachiata* was found to be the highest at station S-8 (78%) and the lowest in S-11.

Table 11: Percentage of Halophytes cover in the DPA during Monsoon 2022

	S-1	**S-2**	**S-3**	**S-4**	**S-5**	**S-6**	**S-7**	**S-8**	**S-9**	**S-10**	**S-11**	**S-12**	**S-13**	**S-14**	**S-15**
Aeluropus lagopoides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salicornia brachiata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78%	63%	0	57%	0	0	0	0
Salvadora persica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sesuvium portulacastrum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

a. ***Salicornia brachiata*** **b.** ***Aeluropus lagopoides*** **c.** ***Salvadora persica*** **d.** ***Sesuvium portulacastrum***

Plate 7: Halophyte species on the intertidal zone of Deendayal Port Authority area

3.11. Mangroves

In India, the second largest mangrove cover is located in the Gujarat state which accounts for 1175 km^2 (23.66%) cover of mangroves. However, it is also the fact that, this mangrove cover is predominance of *Avicennia marina*. In Gujarat, the Gulf of Kachchh shows major part of mangrove abundance, particularly of *A. marina*. The arid and hot environment of this area make it mono-species formation of *A. marina* within DPA area of Kandla.

Tree Density

In this study, totally 13 sites were surveyed for recoding the mangrove growth parameters and the density of plants. The overall average density of mangrove was 4602 plants per hector. Among all sampling stations, the mean plant density was maximum at Tuna creek (6199/ha), followed by Kandla creek (5205/ha). Considering the sampling sites individually the highest tree density was reported at S-12 station in the Tuna creek area (7359/ha). The lowest average tree density (2935 trees/ha) was reported in Phang creek, however, the lowest density (individual site) was recorded in the site S-5 at Phang creek. Form this study, it is clear that geomorphology and environmental characteristics of the Kandla coastal regions play an important role in the formation of variability in mangrove (Fig.21 & Table 12).

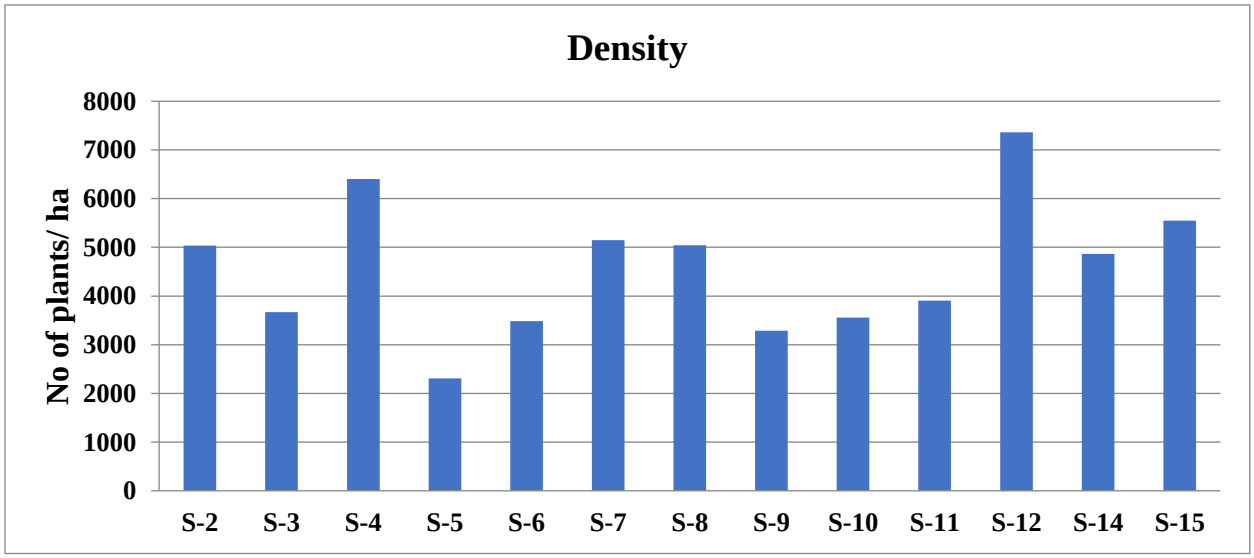

Figure 21. Mangrove Plant density during Monsoon 2022

Height

The overall mean height of the mangroves from the study sites along the DPA port environment was 105 cm. The highest average tree height was found at Phang creek area (167 cm) followed by Navlakhi creek (160 cm). The highest tree height was recorded in station S-9 of Navlakhi creek, followed by S-4 of Kandla creek (Fig. 22).

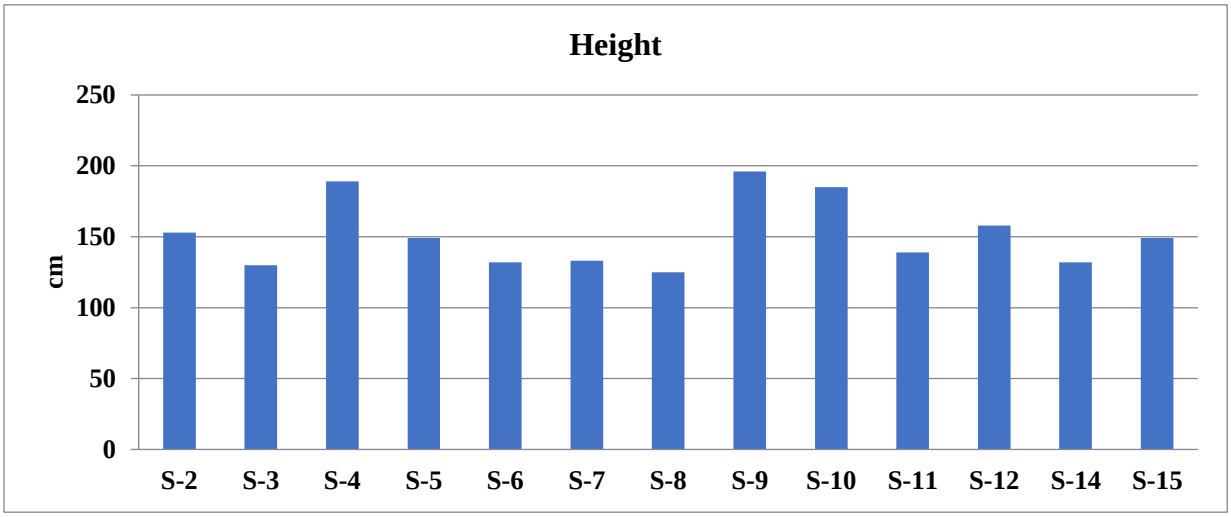

Figure 22. Plant height during Monsoon 2022

Canopy Crown Cover

The canopy cover of sampling stations exhibited wide variation and the average was 2.54 m^2. The sites S-5, S-9 and S-10 showed relatively large canopy cover. However, the lowest canopy cover was reported at S-2 and S-7 stations located at Tuna creek and Kharo creek respectively (Fig.23).

Basal area

The overall average basal area (GBH) of the mangroves of the DPA environment was 14.64 cm. Station wise the maximum mean basal area (21 cm) was at S-4 located in the Kandla creek followed by S-5 and S-11 in Phang creek and Jangi creek respectively. The minimum basal area reported to all sites was 7 cm (Fig.24). The highest value of DBH indicates the mangrove plants have multiple stems or main branches arising close to the ground from a single buttress or base. This type of growth pattern is characteristics of mangroves particularly *Avicennia marina* and *Aegiceros corniculatum*

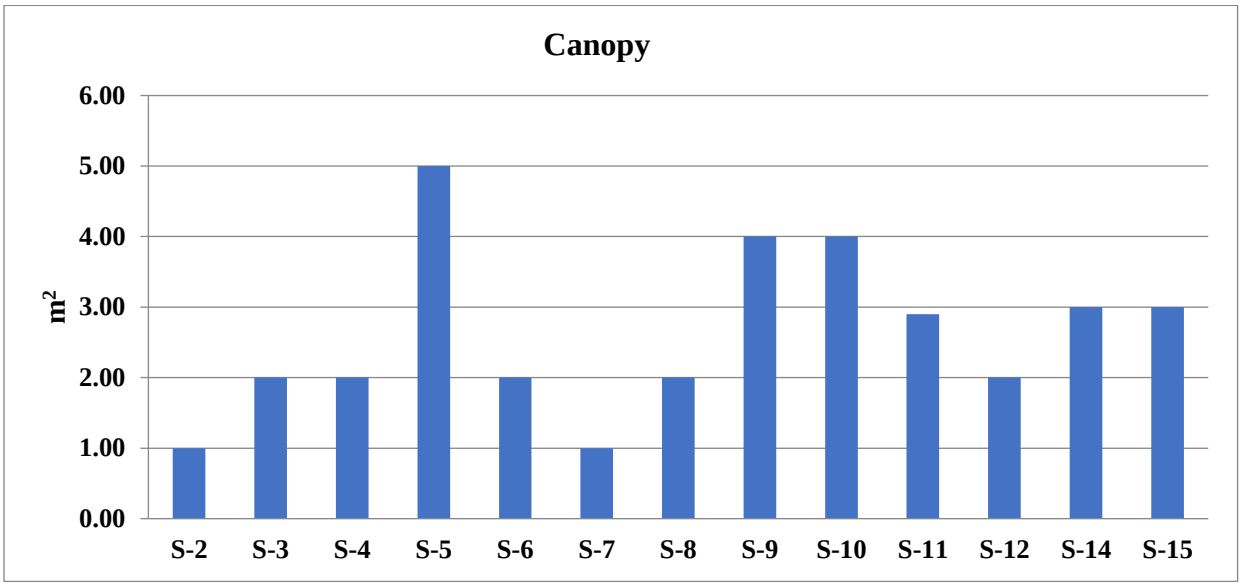

Figure 23. Mangrove canopy cover during Monsoon 2022

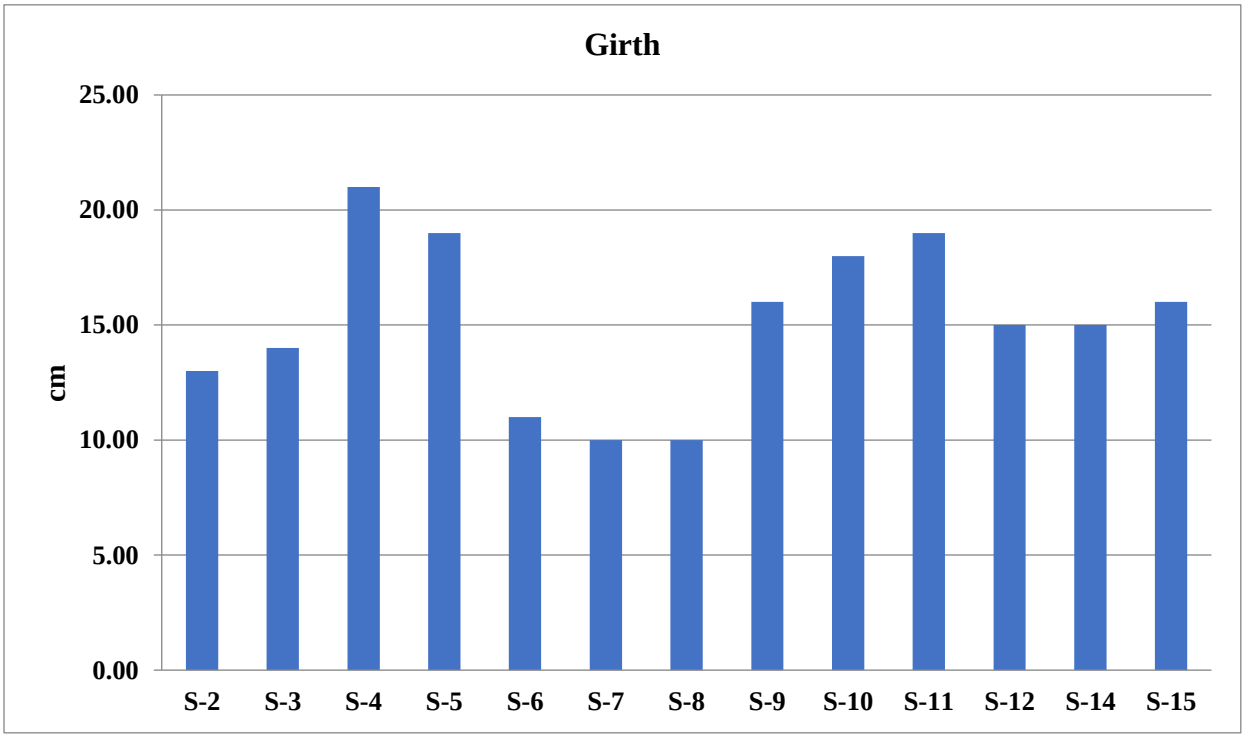

Figure 24. Mangrove basal area during Monsoon 2022

Regeneration and Recruitment class

During the monsoon, generally higher values of regeneration class of mangroves is expected, but the average density was 60167 plants/ha and that of recruitment class 15434 plants/ha. The highest regeneration (140000 plants/ha) at S-9 of Navlakhi creek and recruitment (31500 plants/ha) class density were recorded at Kharo creek (S-7). The lowest regeneration class and recruitment plant density were found at S-14 station of Vira coast site. The highest density of recruitment class after the S-7 site was observed at S-8 and S-9 sites of Navlakhi creek.

Plate 8: Mangrove species recorded along the Deendayal Port area

a. ***Avicenna marina*** **b.** ***Aegiceras corniculatum*** **c.** ***Ceriops tagal*** **d.** ***Rhizophora mucronata***

Table 12: Density of mangroves in the DPA vicinity during monsoon 2022

Sampling stations	Density (Tree/Ha)	Tree height (m)			Canopy cover (m)			Basal Area (cm)		
		Min	Max	Avg.	Min	Max	Avg.	Min	Max	Avg.
Tuna creek										
S-2	5038	110.00	230.00	153.00	0.24	6.48	1.00	7.00	36.00	13.00
S-12	7359	100.00	300.00	158.00	0.42	11.55	2.00	7.00	43.00	15.00
Mean	6198.64	105.00	265.00	155.50	0.33	9.02	1.50	7.00	39.50	14.00
Phang creek										
S-5	2311	110.00	220.00	149.00	0.88	11.20	5.00	7.00	50.00	19.00
S-10	3558	100.00	310.00	185.00	0.63	10.50	4.00	9.00	43.00	18.00
Mean	2934.70	105.00	265.00	167.00	0.76	10.85	4.50	8.00	46.50	18.50
Kandla creek										
S-3	3669	100.00	160.00	130.00	0.05	5.04	2.00	7.00	32.00	14.00
S-4	6400	110.00	310.00	189.00	0.16	6.48	2.00	8.00	50.00	21.00
S-15	5545	110.00	220.00	149.00	0.77	7.20	3.00	7.00	30.00	16.00
Mean	5204.96	106.67	230.00	156.00	0.33	6.24	2.33	7.33	37.33	17.00
Kharo creek										
S-7	5144	100.00	300.00	133.00	0.30	6.25	1.00	7.00	43.00	10.00
Jangi creek										
S-6	3483	100.00	190.00	132.00	0.17	3.99	2.00	8.00	14.00	11.00
S-11	3906	110.00	185.00	139.00	2.24	3.42	2.90	9.00	30.00	19.00
Mean	3694.59	105.00	187.50	135.50	1.21	3.71	2.45	8.50	22.00	15.00
Navlakhi creek										
S-8	5045	100.00	210.00	125.00	0.35	8.00	2.00	7.00	25.00	10.00
S-9	3290	110.00	420.00	196.00	0.30	42.25	4.00	7.00	85.00	16.00
Mean	4167.65	105.00	315.00	160.50	0.33	25.13	3.00	7.00	55.00	13.00
Vira coast										
S-14	4867.50	110.00	210.00	132.00	0.48	8.00	3.00	7.00	35.00	15.00
Overall average	4601.71	105.24	253.21	148.50	0.53	9.88	2.54	7.40	39.76	14.64

Table 13: Regeneration and Recruitment class plants during Monsoon 2022

Station	Tree density- No/ha (1)	Regeneration density- No/ha (2)	Recruitment density- No/ha (3)	Ratio of 1:3	Ratio of 2:3
Tuna creek				1 to	to 1
S-2	5038	68000	13250	2.63	5.13
S-12	7359	70000	16500	2.24	4.24
Mean	6198.64	69000	14875	2.40	4.64
Phang creek					
S-5	2311	24000	3750	1.62	6.40
S-10	3558	75000	17500	4.92	4.29
Mean	2934.70	49500	10625	3.62	4.66
Kandla creek					
S-3	3669	79000	17000	4.63	4.65
S-4	6400	56000	8250	1.29	6.79
S-15	5545	23000	3750	0.68	6.13
Mean	5204.96	52667	9667	1.86	5.45
Kharo creek					
S-7	5144	77000	31500	6.12	2.44
Jangi creek					
S-6	3483	49000	13250	3.80	3.70
S-11	3906	79000	18000	4.61	4.39
Mean	3694.59	64000	15625	4.23	4.10
Navlakhi creek					
S-8	5045	52000	26500	5.25	1.96
S-9	3290	140000	19500	5.93	7.18
Mean	4167.65	96000	23000	5.52	4.17
Vira coast					
S-14	4867.50	13000	2750	0.56	4.73
Overall average	4601.71	60166.67	15434.52	3.35	3.90

3.12. Marine Reptiles

During the field surveys, one reptilian species, the saw-scaled *viper Echis carinatus sochureki* was recorded at site S-3 located in the northern part of Sat Saida bet opposite to oil jetty during monsoon season. This species was spotted on the ground among the mangrove trees. The literature describes the species as aggressive and strikes at a lightning speed, the observed specimen was active. In monsoon, the maximum number of this snake was recorded in S-10 located on the northern part of Sat Saida bet.

Plate 9: Marine reptiles recorded along the Deendayal Port Authority area

3.13. Marine Fishery

Marine fish production of India during the financial year 2019-2020 was 37.27 lakhs tons (Fisheries statistics 2021). The production varied from 0.2 to 7.01 lakh tons and Gujarat state contributed the highest production (Fisheries statistics 2021). The Ichthyofauna diversity of the Gulf of Kachchh includes a total of 20 orders, 47 families and 96 species (Katira & Kardani 2017). Along the Sikka coast of Jamnagar where 112 ichthyofauna species belonging to 50 families, 12 orders, and 84 genera has been reported. Similarly, the locality of Jamnagar Marine National Park, Gulf of Kachchh reported 109 ichthyofauna species belonging to 58 families, 19 orders, and 93 genera (Brahmane et al. 2014). Apart from this, a recent study conducted by Sidat *et al.*, (2021) reported 96 species which include 20 order and 47 families. During the field observation, in the gill net catches *Mugil cephalus*, *Planiliza klunzinger*i, *Planiliza planiceps*, *Planiliza macrolepis* (Plate 9) were observed of which *Mugil cephalus* catch was the maximum during monsoon season of (20 kg) followed by mud crab (30 kg).

Plate 10: Fish and Crab catch along the Deendayal Port Authority in monsoon 2022

3.14. Marine Mammals

Sousa plumbea (Cuvier, 1829) is commonly referred to as the Indian Ocean humpback dolphin. During the field surveys, the Indian Ocean humpback dolphin (*Sousa plumbea*) was recorded at the site between the S-3 and S-4 opposite the oil jetty during monsoon season. The length of the humpback dolphin is approximately 1.7 to 2m. Humpback dolphins feed mostly on small fishes, sometimes shrimps; occur mostly in small groups (mostly 12 or less); have limited nearshore movements and in most parts of their range, exhibit a fission/fusion type of social organization. The evaluation of the conservation status of a species and its subsequent listing as a Threatened species is a function of its risk of extinction, which is influenced primarily by population dynamics (population size and trends, population structure) and the key biological and environmental factors influencing those dynamics (distribution, behaviour, life history, habitat use and the effects of human activities).

Plate 11. Indian Ocean humpback dolphin *Sousa plumbea*

4. Mud flat

Mudflats and mangroves establish a major ecosystem of the DPA coastal region and the significance of ecosystem services rendered by mudflat is endorsed in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ, 2011) as it accords special status to highly productive zone. Mudflat has an assemblage of plant-animal-geomorphological entities. DPA has been surrounded by two major ecosystems such as mangroves and mudflats which support a number of ecosystem services like nursery grounds for fish and shellfishes and breeding/feeding grounds for the birds (Spencer and Harvey, 2012). The TOC concentration is direct indicator of mudflat productivity and blue carbon sequestration.

Bulk density of the sediment samples

The data on the bulk density of the sediment samples are presented in (Fig.25). The bulk density of mangrove soil at Deendayal Port Authority coastal region ranged from 1.26 g/cm^3 to 1.34 g/cm^3. The highest bulk density was recorded at S-4 and S-12 sites followed by S-15. The lowest bulk density was recorded at site S-8 located at Tuna creek and S-1.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The highest TOC value (0.83%) was recorded at station S-4 followed by S-2 site. Lowest TOC value was reported at site S-12 (Fig.26). It is observed that TOC values varied significantly among the sampling stations which means that organic carbon is dependent on the living life forms and variations in the life forms in the mudflats. The TOC concentration is a direct indicator of mudflat productivity and blue carbon sequestration. The data on monsoon samplings revealed that the different sampling sites of Deendayal Port Authority jurisdiction have considerable variations with respect to organic carbon.

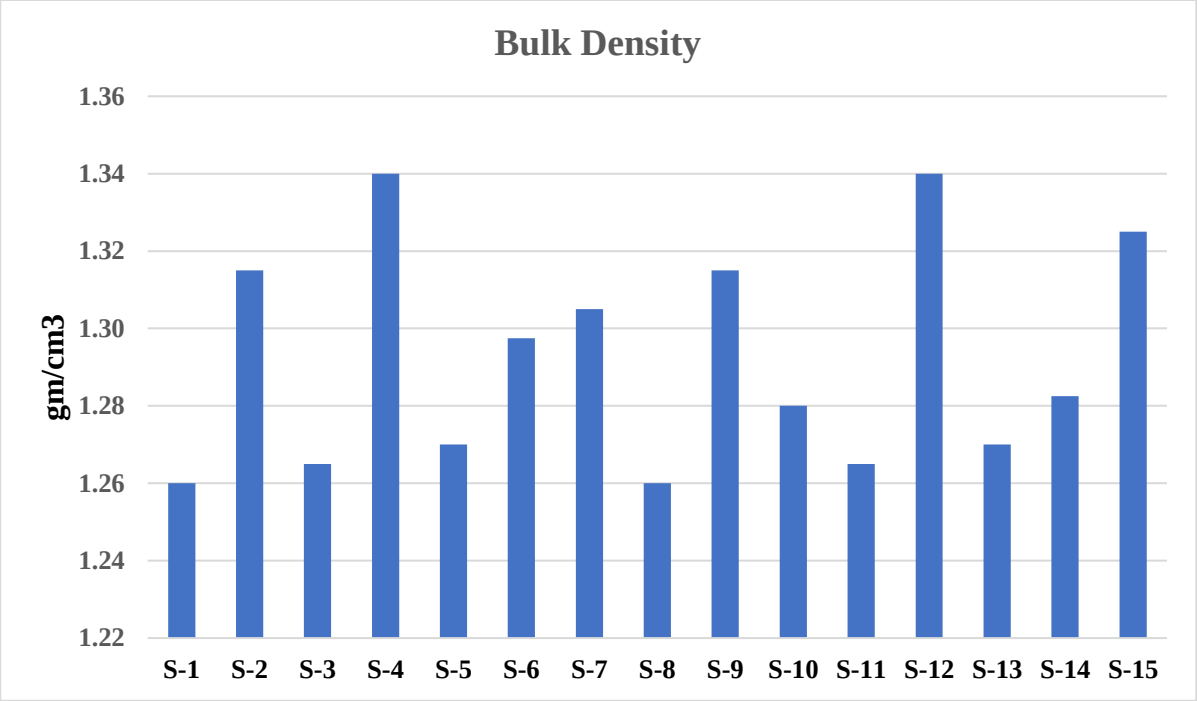

Figure 25: Bulk density of mudflat sediment during Monsoon 2022

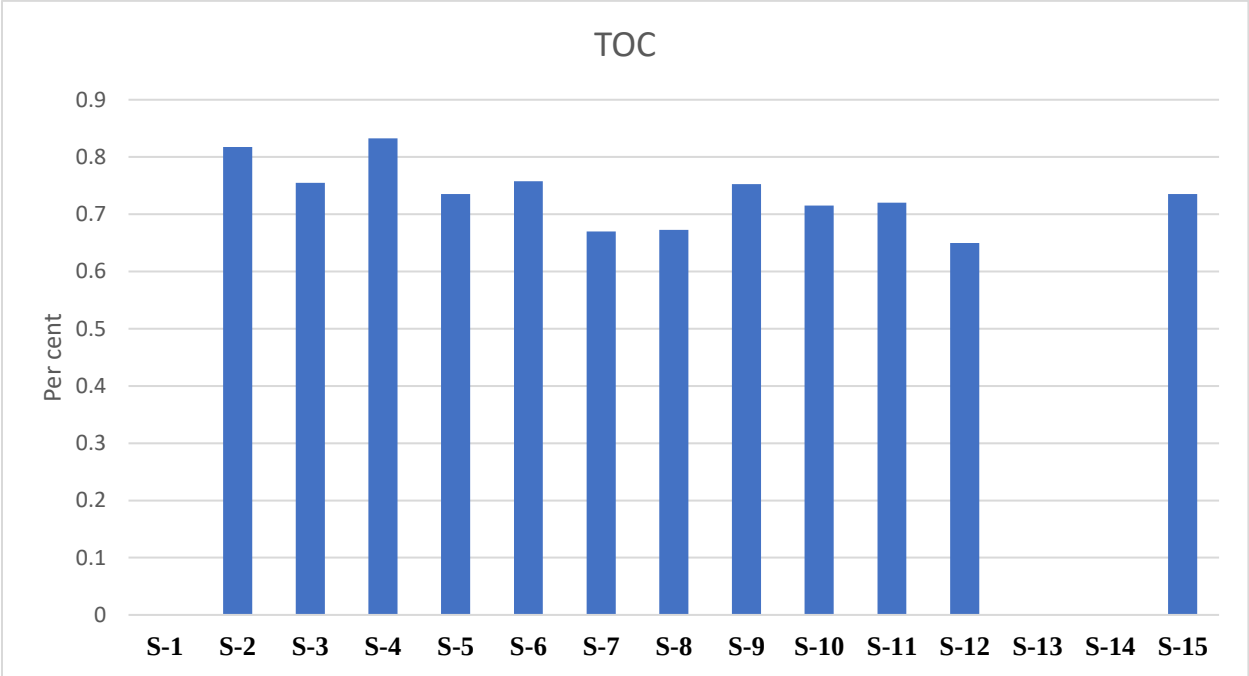

Figure 26: Percentage of Total Organic Carbon in the mudflat in Monsoon 2022

5. Avifauna

A large amount of research on bird diversity emphasizes the general negative effects of land conversion to human dominated habitats (Brooks *et al*. 1997; Castelletta *et al*. 2000). But human dominated and coastal habitats vary a lot and therefore the effect on birds can be very different. Birds depend on the habitats where they occurred, so the response of the species in particular habitat may always differ according to the habitat changes (Tworek, 2002, Winter & Faaborg, 1999; Cornelius *et al*. 2000; Zanette 2000; Zanette *et al*. 2000; Johnson & Igl, 2001; Beier *et al*. 2002; Herkert *et al*. 2003; Kurosawa & Askins, 2003). A total of 49 species belonging to six orders, 25 families and 38 genera were recorded from the coastal area of Deendayal Port during this study (Annexure 1). Among these, 26 species were aquatic and 23 species were terrestrial, which included three species listed as Near Threatened in the IUCN (2022), Red List.

Order Charadriiformes i.e. aquatic birds (including raptors and most water birds) constituted the predominant groups representing 58% of all species recorded from the study area followed by order Passeriformes (31%), i.e., perching birds (including babblers, drongos, mynas, sunbirds, doves, warblers, larks, chats, wagtails, robins). The families with a greater number of species were Ardeidae (eight spp.), Scolopacidae (seven spp.), Charadriidae (three spp.), Columbidae (three spp.), Laridae (two spp.), and Passeridae (one spp.). Among the recorded species, four were migrants, 10 were local migrants or resident migrants, 35 were breeding resident. During the present investigation, birds with diverse food habits viz., Aquatic (20 spp.), Insectivores (12 spp.), Granivores (eight spp.), Piscivores (six spp.), Omnivores (one spp.) Frugivores (one spp.), and Nectarivores (one spp.) were observed. The overall Shannon diversity (H')was 3.6 with species richness index for study area 1.2. The overall species evenness index value for study area was 0.77 and Equitability 0.93 (Table 13).

Status, distribution and diversity of avifauna in different stations:

A Total of fifteen sites were surveyed, of which the maximum number of species was found in Site 1 & 2 (33 spp.) followed by Site 9 (27 spp.) and Site 10 & 15 (26 spp.). Site 5 recorded the least richness (16 spp.) (Fig. 27).

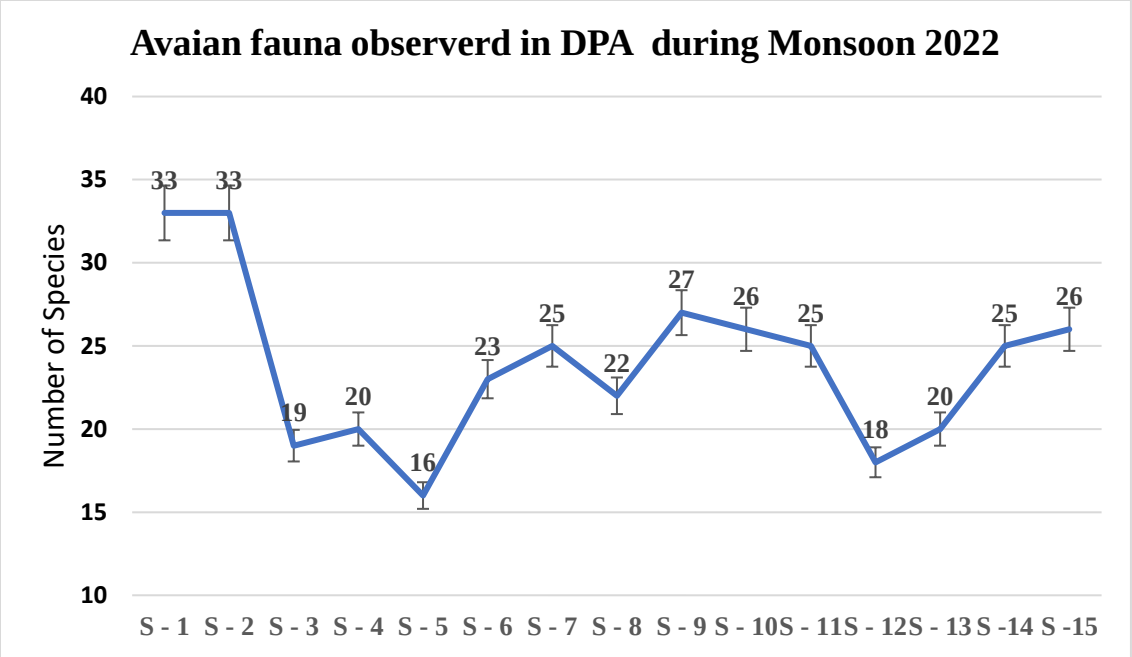

Figure 27. Number of Avian species recorded from the Deendayal Port Area

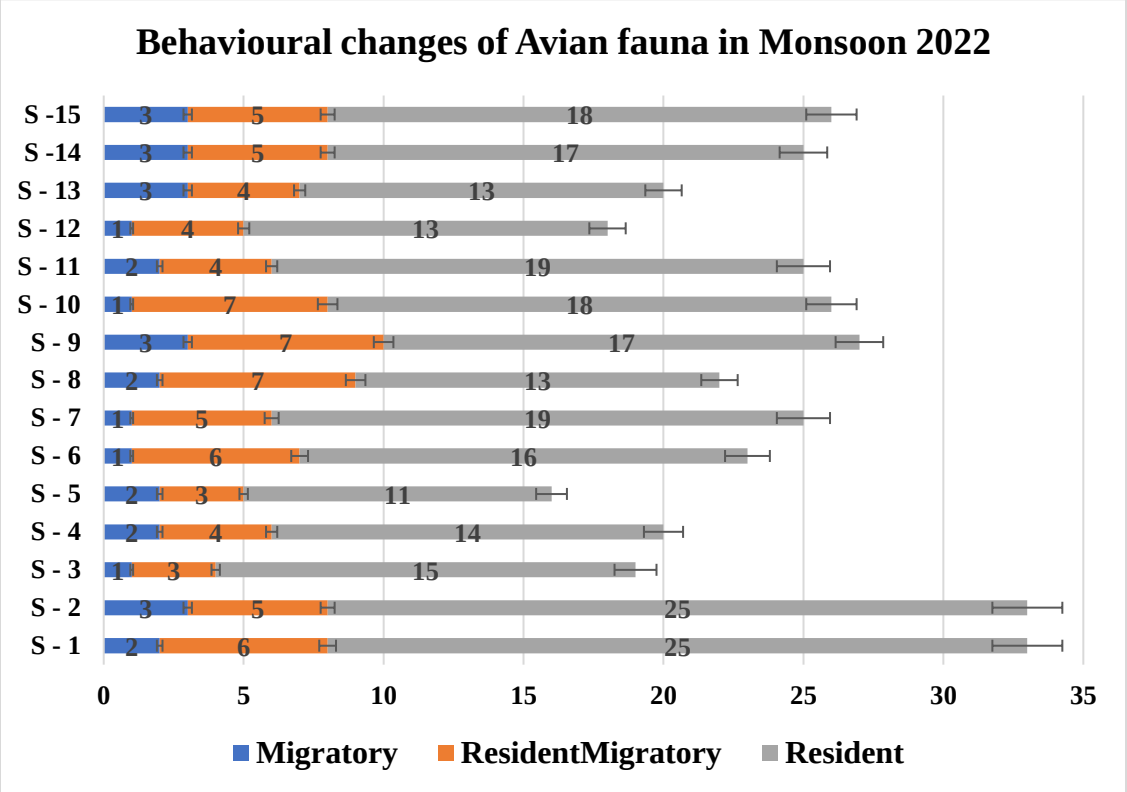

Figure 28. Behavioral status of Avian species from the DPA in Monsoon 2022

Site wise migratory status showed that maximum migratory species were found in S- 2, S-9,S-13,S-14 & S-15 (three spp.) followed by S- 1,S-4,S-5,S-8 & S-11 (two spp.) (Fig. 28). From the study area all the species were categorized into two habitats i.e. terrestrial and aquatic. Survey for terrestrial and aquatic avifauna showed that maximum terrestrial avifaunal richness was recorded from S-2 (17 spp.) followed by site S-1 (15 spp.), S-11 (13 spp.) and site S-9 (12 spp.); while aquatic avifaunal species richness was more in site S-1 (18 spp.) followed by S- 15 (17 spp.), S-2 (16 spp.) and S- 8 (15 spp.) (Fig. 29).

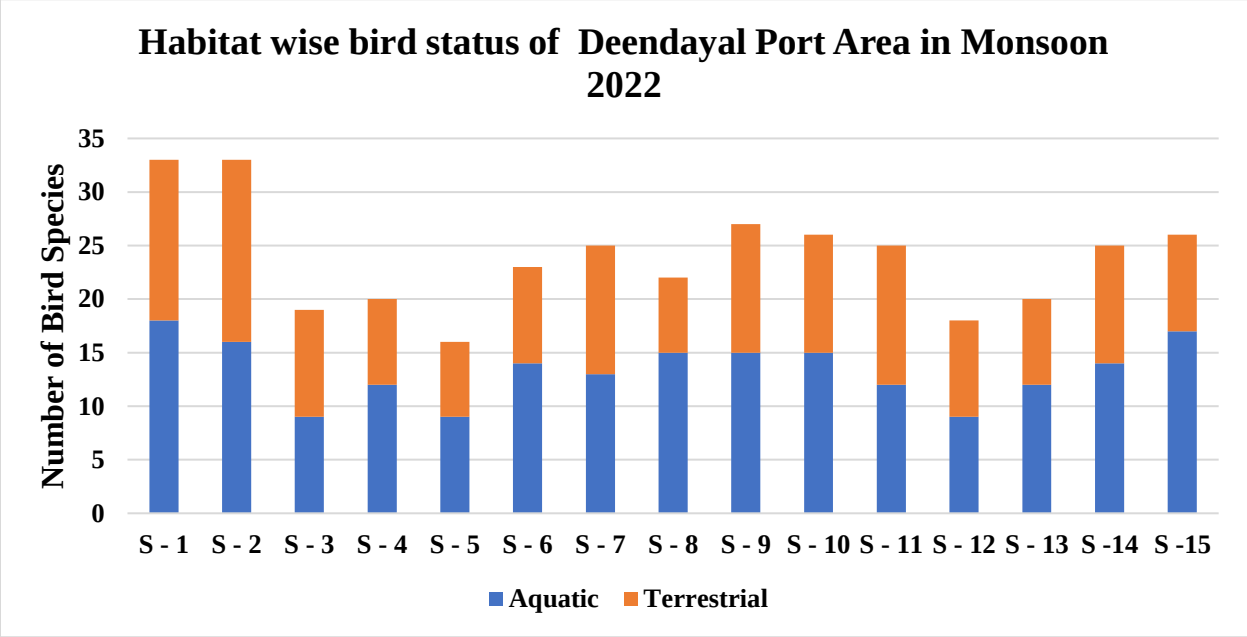

Figure 29. Habitat wise distribution of Bird species from the DPA in Monsoon 2022

During the present investigation birds with diverse food habits were observed, viz., Aquatic, Insectivores, Granivores, Piscivores, Frugivores, Omnivores and Nectarivores. All the sites have found more number of aquatic birds species (maximum 16 species recorded from S- 15) followed by Insectivores (Maximum 8 species recorded from Site 1&2), granivore (maximum 8 species recorded from S-2) and piscivores (maximum 4 species recoded from S-3,S-6,S-8&S-11) and least species found of frugivores, omnivores and nectorivores (Fig.30)

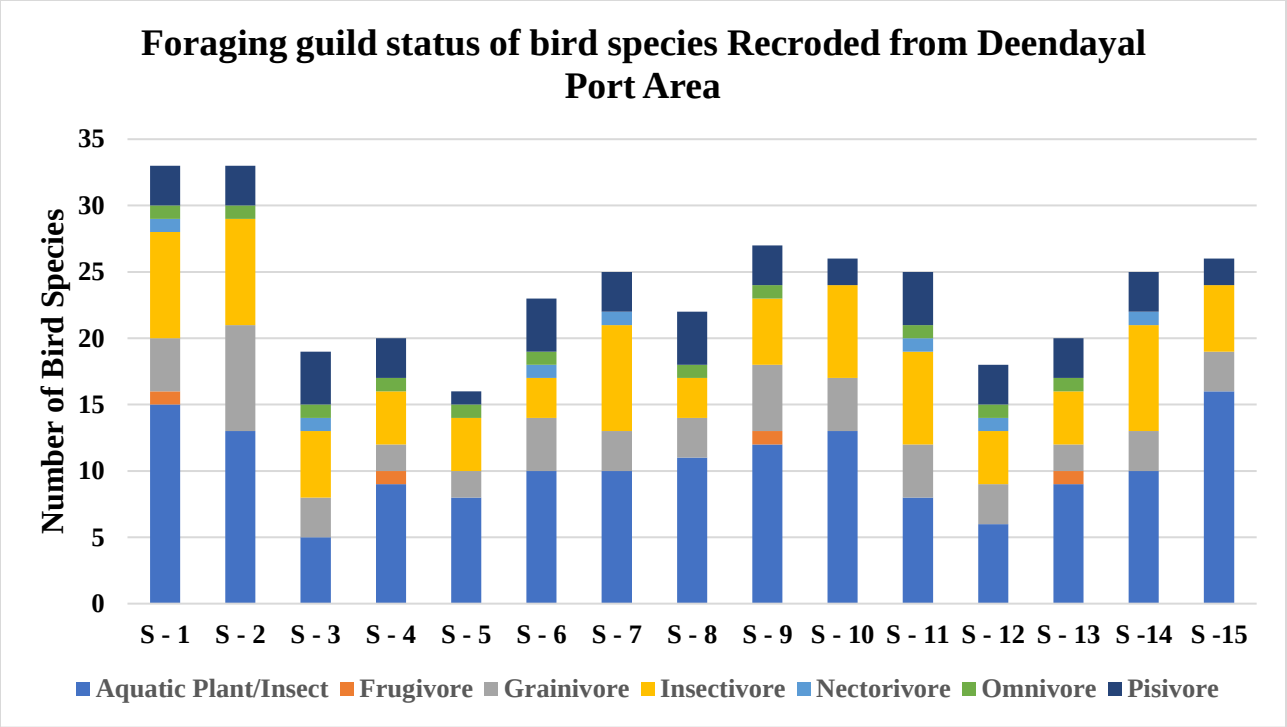

Figure 30. Station wise Foraging Guild status of species recorded during Monsoon 2022

Data collected from point counts allows us to calculate species diversity, richness and species composition. The results showed that the maximum diversity was found from the S-1 (H' 3.3) followed by S-2 (H' 3.2) and the minimum diversity recorded from site 12 (H' 2.6) and S- 5 (H' 2.5). The maximum species richness was recorded from Site 1 (2.9 spp.) and the minimum from Site 12 (2.1 spp.). These changes in individual species abundance, whether they occur independently of one another (Wiens, 1989) or are influenced by interactions with other bird species are governed by the degree of anthropogenic pressure including disturbance to habitat of species (Block & Brennan, 1993). The distribution and abundance of many bird species are mainly determined by the configuration and composition of the vegetation that comprises a major element of their habitat (Cody, 1985; Block & Brennan, 1993). As vegetation changes along complex geographical and environmental gradients, particular bird species may appear, increase in abundance, decrease, and disappear, when habitat becomes more or less suitable for its persistence. Totally 16% species were found rarely distributed in the study area while 36% species were very common. Aquatic and Insectivores species form the major groups while each of the frugivores, omnivores and nectarivores constitute about 2% of all species. Although more than 67% of the birds in the study area were Aquatic and insectivores, food competition was reduced by the

utilization of different habitat types and distinct feeding behaviour. Largely insectivorous birds like babblers (Sylviidae) and drongos (Corvidae) feed on fruits and seeds of plants particularly during winter season due to the shortage of insect food. Wetland birds were dominated largely by the aquatics followed by insectivore and grainivore species (Annexure 1). The present season study shows 49 different types of birds belonging to six orders and 25 families from the coastal area of Deendayal Port. The richness of avifauna is little low, indicator of ecological health of the coastal area of Deendayal Port. Proper and in-depth study, awareness, regarding the importance of birds and their role in ecosystem, to the local peoples through different massive programs will ultimately help the protection of birds of this region

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis*

Plate 12: Some common Birds from the Deendayal Port Authority

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Annexure -G

Subject: Compliance of mitigation measures suggested in EIA report of "Developing Integrated Facilities (Stage I) within the existing Kandla Port at Kandla"

Reference: Point No. XX of Environmental and CRZ Clearance granted by MoEF&CC, GoI vide letter F. No. 11-82/2011-IA-III dated 19/12/2016.

Brief Status of work

The compliance report submitted by the Concessionaire M/s KOTPL of project at Sr. no. 1 is attached as **Annexure-A** with EC compliance report. Wherein, the Concessionaire has mentioned "Point Noted" in compliance with the Point No. XX of EC&CRZ Clearance accorded vide MoEF&CC, GoI letter dated 19/12/2016.

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
1.	Generation of Particulates	Applicable to the proposed projects and surrounding	Not quantified	Spraying of water	DPA has already installed continuous water sprinkling system in coal stack yard in DPA (40 ha. area) to prevent dust pollution. For the newly developed area of 34 hectares for coal storage, the work of installation of sprinkling system is in progress. Further, to control dust pollution in other area, regular sprinkling through tankers on roads and other staking yards is being done. DPA has installed Mist Canon at the Port area to minimize the dust.
				Reducing speed of vehicles	DPA has issued Circular No. TF/SH/Circulars/2022/1341 dated 04/11/2022 considering the safety norms provided for smooth and continuous operation. Further, DPA has issued Circular No. TF/SH/Circulars/2019/1256 dated 10/10/2019 for the trucks, dumpers loaded for delivery of coal while

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
					moving from plot to weighbridge or weighbridge to plot and moving out to be covered by tarpaulin.
				Deploying vehicles with PUC certificate	DPA has issued Circular regarding Implementation of RFID enabled access control system (e-Drishti); wherein, PUC certificate has been made mandatory for vehicle registration in e-Drishti portal to obtain valid permit for entry in the port premises.
2	Generation Noise	Along proposed projects	Not quantified	Restricted operation in the night time	DPA has issued Circular No. TF/SH/Circulars/2022/1341 dated 04/11/2022 considering the safety norms provided for smooth and continuous operation.
				Selection of machinery generating noise less than 72 db(A) Fitting on noise attenuation devices	DPA appointed M/s Detox Corporation, Surat (NABL Accredited laboratory) for regular Monitoring of environmental parameters including noise since the year 2016 and the monitoring data has been regularly submitted to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports submitted. The Environmental monitoring report submitted by by M/s Detox Corporation, is enclosed with the EC compliance. Further, routine maintenance is being carried out to keep check on the efficiency and noise.
Soil & Geology					
3	Soil erosion	Applicable to the proposed projects	Not quantified; initiates a chain of impacts	Water bars; stabilization of slopes	Topography at the site location is generally flat with average ground level of about 6.5 m CD with marshy topsoil. Kindly refer Section 3.4.1 Topography of the EIA report.

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
				Controlled discharge of water Conducting construction activities in non-monsoon season Oil spill prevention measures	Point noted The area falls under arid/semi-arid region, thus the rainfall is very scanty. DPA has Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place. Copy of the same is attached with the EC compliance report.
Hydrology					
4	Surface water contamination	At the proposed projects Soil erosion prone area	Not quantified	Soil erosion control measures	For mitigating soil erosion, DPA entrusted work of green belt development in and around the Port area to the Forest Department, Gujarat at Rs. 352 lakhs (Area 32 hectares) and the work is already completed. For strengthening of the coastal resilience, DPA had already undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1500 Ha. till date since the year 2005. A statement showing details of the mangrove plantation and the cost incurred is already enclosed with the EC compliance report. Further, DPA is carrying out an additional mangrove plantation of 100 ha. with the consultation of the Gujarat Ecology Commission vide Work Order No. DD/WK/3050/Pt-I/GIM/PC-44 dated 02/06/2022 (Copy of the same is enclosed with the EC compliance report). DPA appointed M/s Detox Corporation, Surat (NABL Accredited laboratory) for regular Monitoring of environmental parameters including surface water

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
	Spillage and sanitary wastes			Waste management and spill control	since the year 2016 and the monitoring data has been regularly submitted to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports submitted. The Environmental monitoring report submitted by by M/s Detox Corporation, is enclosed with the EC compliance. For waste management, companies authorized by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) have been awarded the work of collection, transporting and disposal of solid waste by the DPA. Further, DPA has assigned M/s Gujarat Environment Management Institute (GEMI) vide letter EG/WK/4751/Waste Management-1/217 dated 24/01/2023 for "Preparation of Plan for Management of Plastic Waste, Solid Waste, C&D Waste, E-waste, Hazardous Waste including Bio-medical Waste and Non-hazardous waste in the Deendayal Port Authority Area" DPA has Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place. Copy of the same is attached herewith as **Annexure 1**.
5	Ground water contamination	Not expected			---
Land Use and Aesthetics					
6	Land use and Aesthetics	At project site	Not quantifiable	Contouring of the affected areas	Topography at the site location is generally flat with average ground level of about 6.5 m CD with marshy topsoil. Kindly refer Section 3.4.1

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
		At campsites At other utilities like scraper stations		Cleaning the stretch immediately after the construction activities are over Restoration and re-vegetation to the best possible extent	Topography of the EIA report. DPA has included clause in tender/ Concession agreement for the contractor to undertake Clearance of site on completion and environmental protection measures. Copy of the relevant page of the tender is attached herewith as **Annexure 2.** DPA entrusted work of green belt development in and around the Port area to the Forest Department, Gujarat at Rs. 352 lakhs (Area 32 hectares) and the work is already completed. Further, DPA has appointed the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE) for "Green belt development in Deendayal Port Authority and its Surrounding Areas, Charcoal site' (Phase-l)" vide Work Order No.EG/WK/4757/Part [Greenbelt GUIDE, dated 31st May 2022. DPA had already undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1500 Ha. till date since the year 2005. A statement showing details of the mangrove plantation and the cost incurred is again attached with EC compliance report. Further, DPA is carrying out an additional mangrove plantation of 100 ha. with the consultation of the Gujarat Ecology Commission vide Work Order No. DD/WK/3050/Pt-I/GIM/PC-44 dated 02/06/2022 (Copy of the same is attached with EC Compliance report).
Biological Environment: Flora and Vegetation					

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
7	Due to dusting on floral cover	At project site & approach road	Limited	Sprinkling of water for dust suppression.	– DPA has installed Mist Canon at the Port area to minimize the dust. – DPA has already installed continuous water sprinkling system in coal stack yard in DPA (40 ha. area) for to prevent dust pollution. – Further, to control dust pollution in other area, regular sprinkling through tankers on roads and other staking yards is being done.
8	Removal of vegetation	At project site	Limited	Restoration and re-vegetation and plantation; Compensatory vegetation	DPA entrusted work of green belt development in and around the Port area to the Forest Department, Gujarat at Rs. 352 lakhs (Area 32 hectares) and the work is already completed. Further, DPA has appointed the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE) for "Green belt development in Deendayal Port Authority and its Surrounding Areas, Charcoal site' (Phase-l)" vide Work Order No.EG/WK/4757/Part [Greenbelt GUIDE, dated 31st May 2022. DPA had already undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1500 Ha. till date since the year 2005. A statement showing details of the mangrove plantation and the cost incurred is attached with EC compliance report. Further, DPA is carrying out an additional mangrove plantation of 100 ha. with the consultation of the Gujarat Ecology Commission vide Work Order No. DD/WK/3050/Pt-I/GIM/PC-44 dated 02/06/2022 (Copy of the same is attached with EC compliance report).

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
9	Due to Piling activity	At project site	Limited	Piling should be done in closed vessels to minimize the impact.	DPA has included clause in tender/ Concession agreement for the contractor to undertake piling installation in accordance with IS 2911. Copy of the relevant page of the tender is attached herewith as **Annexure 3.**
10	Due to dredging	At project site in Sea	Not quantified	Silt curtain should be used to minimize the impact.	The possibility of providing silt curtains to minimize the impacts while dredging activities in a study for "Comprehensive study for the Deepening of Navigational channel to increase the draught of Navigational channel at Deendayal Port Trust including Capital & Maintenance dredging requirements and Preparation of Technical & Commercial Feasibility Report" has been awarded to IIT, Madras.
11	Oil spillage & waste disposal from ships	Sea & creeks	Unlimited	Oily wastes and sewage should not be discharged directly; MARPOL norms should be followed.	DPA issued Grant of License/Permission to carry out the work of collection and disposal of "Hazardous Waste/Sludge/ Waste Oil" from Vessels calling at Deendayal Port" through DPA contractors. Further, it is to state that, all ships are required to follow DG Shipping circulars in line with MARPOL norm regarding the reception facilities at Swachch Sagar portal.
12	Fishes & Fishery	In project area	Limited	No legal fishery is in study area, major fish landing site is far from project site.	Since Kandla Port is one of the major port in India and major portion of the study area is occupied by the Kandla port, and other industrial activities, fishing activities are very limited in the study area. Kindly refer Section 3.9.4 Fisheries of the EIA Report.

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
Fauna and Wildlife					
13	Loss of wildlife	No wildlife habitation in proximity	Not applicable	Strictly prohibiting hunting and similar activities Restricting the speed of movement of vehicles Keeping "trench plugs" at strategic locations Shifting the nests, wherever possible	It is a custom bonded area, therefore, no hunting or similar activities are permitted in the port area. Moreover, In the study area of the KPT no National park, wildlife sanctuary or biosphere reserve is present. Kindly refer Section 3.5.5.4 Occurrence of National Park/ Sanctuary/ Biosphere Reserve etc. of the EIA report. DPA has issued Circular No. TF/SH/Circulars/2022/1341 dated 04/11/2022 considering the safety norms provided for smooth and continuous operation. Point noted There is no considerable habitat of fauna in vicinity of the project site. Kindly refer 3rd paragraph of Section 5.3.1 Noise Generation During Construction Phase of EIA report.
Socio-Economic and Cultural Environmental					
14	Human habitations affected	No habitation falling within the project site	Not quantified, but critical locations are identified	Villagers in the proximity will kept informed on the project activities	Deendayal Port Authority had already given advertisement regarding grant of Environmental & CRZ Clearance of the project in two newspapers, i.e., in KUTCHMITRA (Gujarati) & in The Indian Express (Ahmedabad Edition) (English) dated 20/12/2016. Further, DPA forwarded the copies to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar vide letter dated 22/12/2016.

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
15	Economic implications	Along the project site	Not quantified. The implications with regard to loss of seasonal crops and plantations are identified	Compensation to the affected people Employment, wherever possible, to the unskilled local people	The law of land will be followed by the BOT operator. Further, the commitments made during the Public Hearing are being complied with letter & spirit. In this regard, the details of CSR Activities implemented as well as proposed are enclosed with EC compliance report.
16	Agriculture lands	At project site	No agriculture land involved	Restoration of the land; Management of topsoil	No agriculture land is involved. For topsoil management, DPA entrusted work of green belt development in and around the Port area to the Forest Department, Gujarat at Rs. 352 lakhs (Area 32 hectares) and the work is already completed. Further, DPA has appointed the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE) for "Green belt development in Deendayal Port Authority and its Surrounding Areas, Charcoal site' (Phase-l)" vide Work Order No.EG/WK/4757/Part [Greenbelt GUIDE, dated 31st May 2022.
17	Infrastructure	Near human habitations Road and railway crossings	Not quantified	Rehabilitation of the affected infrastructure components; Leaving behind the infrastructure facilities like approach roads and facilities at the campsites for the local inhabitants	N/A
18	Social conflicts	Surrounding the proposed project.	Not quantifiable	Keeping good relationship with the local people; Keeping them informed on the project and project	The commitments made during the Public Hearing are being complied with letter & spirit. In this regard, the details of CSR Activities implemented as well as proposed are enclosed herewith with the

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Quantification	Proposed Measures	Compliance
				development.	EC&CRZ compliance report. Deendayal Port Authority had already given advertisement regarding grant of Environmental & CRZ Clearance of the project in two newspapers, i.e., in KUTCHMITRA (Gujarati) & in The Indian Express (Ahmedabad Edition) (English) dated 20/12/2016. Further, DPA forwarded the copies to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar vide letter dated 22/12/2016. Moreover, Public Hearing was conducted on 18.12.2013 to inform about the project.
19	Political conflicts	-	Not quantifiable	Keeping the key players informed on the pros and cons of the project.	The key players shall be informed on the pros and cons of the project.
20	Historic and archaeological importance	Surrounding the 15.0 Km. radius from the proposed project.	No structure on the surface possibilities are there of sub-surface structure	Inform the concerned authority in case of coming across any structure of archaeological significance.	Point noted

Annexure -1

KANDLA PORT TRUST

Conducting Various Studies for Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Kandla

Final Report

August, 2016

Femith's P.B No: 4407,
Puthiiya Road, NH Bypass,
Vennala, Kochi

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ABBREVIATIONS

CCA	Central Coordinating Authority
CIC	Chief Incident Controller
CMG	Crisis Management Groups
COMDIS	District Commander
CoC	Chain of Custody
DCP	Disaster contingency plan
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DGICG	Director General Indian Coast Guard
DOSC	Deputy On-scene Commander
ECC	Emergency Control Centre
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ELO	Environmental Liaison Officer
ERU	Emergency response units
ESA	Environmental Sensitive Areas
ESC	Environmental and Scientific Coordinator
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
ETV	Emergency Towing Vessel
FPSO	Floating production, storage and offloading
GoK	Gulf of Kachchh
GoKh	Gulf of Khambat
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
GSPCB	Gujarat State Pollution Control Board
HOD	Head of the Department
IAP	Incident Action Plans
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas
ICG	Indian Coast Guard
ICMBA	Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Areas
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMT	Incident Management Team
INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
IOCL	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
IPIECA	The International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
ITOPF	The International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited
KPT	Kandla Port Trust
LAG	Local Action Group
LOSCP	Local Oil Spill Contingency Plan
LRK	Little Rann of Kachchh

LST	Local Action Group Support Team
MMD	Mercantile Marine Department
MNPS	Marine National Park and Sanctury
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoPNG	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
MoS	Ministry of Shipping
MRCC	Maritime Response Control Centre
MRC	Marine Response Centre
MRU	Marine Response Unit
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NEC	National Executive Committee
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOS-DCP	National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan
NOS	National oil spill
OCU	Offshore Control Unit
OGP	International Association of Oil & Gas Producers
OIM	Offshore Installation Manager
OOSA	Online Oil Spill Advisory
OOT	Offshore Oil Terminal
OPRC	Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSRL	Oil Spill Response Limited
OSR	Oil Spill Response
OSRRI	Oil Spill Response Resource Inventory
PAH	Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons
P&I	Protection and Indemnity
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
POR	Place Of Refuge
ROS-DCP	Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assesment Technique
SIC	Site Incident Controller
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SLCP	State Level Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan
SMCU	Salvage Monitoring and Control Unit
SOPEP	Ship Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Practices
SPM	Single Point Mooring
SRC	Shoreline Response Centre
SRU	Shoreline Response Unit
STS	Ship to Ship

TEZ	Temporary Exclusion Zone
UNEP	United Nation Environment Programme
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLCC	Very Large Crude Oil Vessels
VOC	Volatile Organic Carbon
WLS	Wild Life Sanctuary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Major Port Kandla *is the northwest gateway of lndia, located strategically on western coast of the India, inside natural harbor at the head of Gulf of Kachchh. The all-weather port lying close to the important international trade routes is facilitating easy trade with various countries all over the world. Vadinar Terminal located within Kandla Port Trust limit is an integral part of it.*

Being a major port with oil handling facilities belonging to a unique ecological area in the Gulf of Kachchh region, it has to give highest priority on the environmental protection aspects including combating of adverse effects from it.

At present, Indian Coast Guard is the Central Coordinating Agency for any oil spill events in sea including the territorial water limit of the country. In this context, they have published National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP). The Ministry of Shipping, the Department of Ocean Development, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Oil companies, Port authorities and Maritime States are the important stakeholders in the plan. In line with this, the Ports and the Oil Handling agencies have to develop local oil spill disaster contingency plan and Tier-1 pollution response capacity to address oil spills up to 700 tonnes in their respective area of jurisdictions.

Accordingly, the Kandla Port Trust (KPT) at Gandhidham, Gujarat proposes to develop "Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan for Kandla Port" and studies to supplement the same have been entrusted to M/s KITCO Ltd. Kochi, Kerala.

This Final Report presents the studies made in this regard in the sections such as Review of Indian Coast Guard Documents, Resources Assessment & Sensitivity Mapping Development of Response Strategy, Incident Management Mechanism, Operations Planning, Mutual Aid and Waste Disposal Plan. Summary of the study are as follows:

- *Port handles ships with a capacity above 50,000 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT) while Single Point Moorings (SPMs) handle Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC) having capacities ranging from 87,000 to 3,25,000 DWT. Important types of oil handled includes Crude Oil, Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) products, Edible Oil and Bunker Fuel Oil. Hence, KPT*

limit is unreasonably under the oil spill threat. Vadinar being the hub, extreme caution is required for this area.

- *Majority areas towards the coast within port limit are essentially the part of the protected areas such as Marine National Park & Sanctuary (MNPS) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs). Hence, the risk of oil spill here is determined to be very high.*

- *Corals and Mangroves should be given the highest priority, followed by mudflats, fishing grounds and intake locations while responding to oil spill. Rocky Coast is having the lowest priority and can be used as sacrificial areas.*

- *From the present Oil Spill Response Resource inventory available, it can be seen that, sufficient shoreline protection and clean-up resources are not available at KPT. Hence additional resources have been proposed.*

- *Dy. Conservator, KPT have been proposed as the Chief Incident Controller who will be coordinating the response activities through Emergency Control Centre will be established at KPT office with 24 hr control room at the Port office under the supervision Crisis Management Group headed by Chairman.*

- *Circumstances of the possible spill and the surrounding environment within KPT limit calls for an early declaration of Tier-2 even in case of a smaller spill. Hence actual level of response should be fixed based on realistic observation and projections from spill scene. MoUs should be executed and maintained in such a way that optimization of resources and minimization of response time can be achieved.*

- *Temporary storage of oil waste shall be done at suitable location close to the staging area after ensuring that there is no threat for ground water utilized for domestic and industrial purpose. Later the same can be transported to KPT and can be handed over to approved oil waste dealer or recyclers.*

1

INTRODUCTION

Oil spill is one of the major threats for marine environment for the consequences from an oil spill is profound and can adversely affect harbors, beach, wild life, fisheries, human health, tourism and industrial plants that located far away from the original spill location. When these resources are affected, there may be a serious impact to the local economy of the affected coastal area.

Continuously increasing maritime activities, like oil tanker transportation and exploration-cum-exploitation of oil from the sea bed have focused attention on the need for an adequate system to monitor, legislate and ensure quick response to an eventuality of oil spill disaster that may take place due to an accident, releases of crude oil from tankers, accidental release of heavier fuels used by large ships such as bunker fuel or the spill of any oily refuse or waste oil.

The Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) Convention, 1990 established by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) provides all states to establish measures for dealing with pollution incidents either nationally or in cooperation with other countries in which India is a signed party. In India, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) is the Central Coordinating Agency (CCA). As per National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) promugulated by ICG the emergency response operations with in the port limit is the resposiblity of the port authority.

Kandla port is one among the thirteen major ports of India located in Gulf of Kachchh (GoK) which hosts one of the world's splendid ecosystems and its rich & highly bio-diversified intertidal flora and fauna. During the financial year 2014-15 the port handled 92.50 MMT cargo. Kandla & Vadinar terminals were visited by 1724 & 530 ships respectively during the same period including Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC). Also the coast is active and occupied with human settlements and other socio-economic resources, co-existing with the nature, its treasures and threats. Being situated in coastline which has ecological, biodiversity, historical and economic significance at the same time oil spill can cause long term impacts, including threatening the life of these distinguished resources. Also high tidal ranges and strong tidal streams of the area escalate the impacts of oil spill. Hence oil spill events in the region of Kandla Port will turn out to be sensitive. In this context the protection of coastline with distinct & highly productive ecosystems is a responsible task. Therefore preparedness or contingency planning for adressing oil spills is highly required for KPT.

In view of the above, the KPT, Gandhidham, Gujarat proposes to develop "Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan for Kandla Port " and studies related with the same has been entrusted to M/s KITCO Ltd. Kochi, Kerala.

Since Kandla port and its surroundings have been extensively studied, primary data collection is not generally anticipated and included in the present proposal. From the various published reports and research papers and through reconnaissance surveys, the sensitivity of the shoreline will be documented which will form the basis of the study. Site visit was conducted by KITCO, detailed discussion was held with Marine Department and also interactions were done with various other departments for the collection of relevant detail for supporting oil spill contingency planning studies, based on the above and the comments received from time to time this Final Report was presented herewith.

2

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In India, the responsibility for coordination of oil spill emergency response was transferred from Director General of Shipping to Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Ministry of Defense, Govt. of India on 7th March, 1986 by an Office Memorandum of the Ministry of Defence dated 07 March 1986 and further, by amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 vide Gazette notification dated 12 December 2002. The Indian Coast Guard has been designated as the Central Coordinating Authority (CCA) for combating oil spills in Indian waters and undertaking oil spill prevention and control. Maintaining of pollution response resources by a singular government agency like Indian Coast Guard for a developing country such as India is not cost effective. The most economical solution is achieved through pooling of resources and integrating the capability available with other agencies for national cause. Pollution response unlike other crisis management, is a specialized subject and requires elaborate preparatory measures and availability of skilled manpower. In this context in order to delineate entire national preparedness and response system including both public and private resources for responding to an oil spill emergency, ICG had prepared a NOS-DCP which describes the basic framework and guidelines for a national response to a significant spill at sea.

NOS DCP is the apex guidance document for acting on emergencies within the geographical profile of coastal water in India. This plan is intended to delineate functions of various concerned departments and agencies for the operational responsibility to marine incidents which could result due to spillage of oil into water. The plan also provides the frame work of co-ordination of integrated response by various government departments and agencies to protect the environment from the deleterious effects of pollution by oil. It is intended to promote the development of regional and local contingency plans in the three coast guard regions, various ports, offshore petroleum exploration and production agencies, and coastal state pollution control boards for prevention and response of water pollution and other authorities to be able to respond to any further national oil spill disaster contingency. The NOS-DCP has been in operation since July 1996 and brings together the combined resources of:

- The Government of India including that of the Indian Coast Guard;
- The State Governments including emergency services; and

- Ship, ports, and oil industries.

Since 1993 the year when the NOS-DCP was formalized, the Indian Coast Guard has been very persistent in endorsing two preventive measures, the first one establishing a "Contingency Plan" and the second "Maintenance of Tier – 1 pollution response capability" by the ports, oil handling companies and the State Government. The latest NOS-DCP has been published in 2015. Further, NOS-DCP circulars on oil spill response preparedness has been published time to time which gives guidance on the preparation of oil spill contingency plan at various levels. In order to plan for the range of potential spill sizes, from small operational spills to worst-case scenarios, local authorities need to develop their plan based on the internationally recognised tiered response that classifies oil spills into three categories by IMO as follows:

(a) Tier-1 is concerned with preparedness and response to a small spill within the capabilities of an individual facility or harbour authority. 700 tonnes is often cited as the upper limit of 'Tier-1'. However, the circumstances of the spill and the surrounding environment will determine the actual level of response.

(b) Tier–2 is concerned with preparedness and response to a spill that requires the co-ordination of more than one source of equipments and personnel. For a Tier-2 response, assistance can come from a number of entities within a port area or from sources outside the immediate geographic area. Tier-2 describes a wide range potential spill scenarios and deals with operational spills upto 10,000 tons.

(c) Tier-3 is concerned with a major spill requiring the mobilization of all available national resources and depending upon the circumstances will likely involve mobilization of regional and international systems. It deals with the spills of more than 10,000 tonnes.

As per the directives of the Ministry of Shipping (MoS) and Department of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas), the Ports and the Oil Handling agencies are to establish oil pollution contingency plan and Tier-1 pollution response capacity to address oil spills upto 700 Tonnes in their respective area of jurisdictions. With the initiative made by the Indian Coast Guard, a major step has been instituted since the 9th NOS-DCP meeting to conduct audit of Tier –1 facilities of Port and Oil handling agencies. Regional co-orperation is required to combat Tier 2 & 3 spills. ICG recommends the maritime facilities and the coastal states to undertake mutual aid agreements for the same and present escalations of resources considering potential pooling in the regional scale.

This report have been prepared in this context to support the oil spill contingency planning studies of Kandla Port Trust for catering Tier-1 spill. The port belong to the Risk Category –A for an oil handling port with SPMs & STSs.

Located in the Kandla Creek, in the western most part of Little Rann of Kachchh (LRK) at the mouth of GoK, the port area is immedately surrounded by high density of creeks, mangrove swamps, mud, patches of dry salt waste Rann, vast salt pan and aquaculture ponds. However the port limit extends to Vadinar in the southern arm which is located admist of the extremely sensitive coastline with rich corals and islands, where the SPMs and other oil handling facilities are operating for various petroleum companies, which are essentially part of the protected areas Marine National Park & Sanctuary (MNPS) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs). Flora constitutes the alage, sea grass, herbs, shrubs and trees is dominated by mangroves and fauna constitutes the mammals, birds, reptiles, arthropods, amphibians, fishes etc. Eventhough less productive segment compared to the southern arm of GoK, area between Mundra and Kandla is having comparitively higher sensitivity than the rest of northern coastline of Gujarat with exception to the Kori creek area (Vijayalakshmi Nair, NIO).

The area is located close to the international shipping line and is an aproach for another 5 ports. Presently there are oil handling facilities of Reliance, IOCL, BORL including SPMs within the Kandla port limit near Kandla, Oil berths at Kandla creek and another SPM is to be operational off Veera, also being located close to the busy international shipping routes, the area is unreasonably under the oil spill threat. Hence the risk of oil spill in this area is determined to be very high (Sensitive Coastal Marine Areas of India, Oil Spills and their Impacts, Indian Coast Guard). The port is already having an Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place and Oil Spill Response (OSR) resources are inplace. In this context supplementing studies for the contingency planning for Kandla Port Trust was conducted covering the following aspects.

- Review of Indian Coast Guard Documents including NOS-DCP 2015 and relevant circulars.
- Environmental Resources Assessment, Identification of Coastal and Shoreline Zones and Sensitivity Mapping
- Development of Response Strategy including- selection of response resources and infrastructure facilities to be in place.
- Detailing of Incident Management Mechanism
- Operations Planning
- Oil Waste Disposal Plan
- Mutual Aid Provisions available

3

SCOPE & OBJECTIVE

3.1 Scope

To support the preparation of Oil Spill Contingency Planning for Kandla Port Trust which will be base document for the emregency preoardness, response and mitigation during an oil spill in accordance with NOS-DCP 2015 and is to comply with its ammendment issued from time to time.

3.2 Objective

- To ensure the protection of marine as well as coastal environment including its dependents within its jurisdictional limit
- To assist the national cause by supporting distressed group affected by oil spill through Mutual Aid outside its jurisdictional limit

3.3 Responsibility

The details of responsible combat agaency during various spill scenarios are given as **Table 3.1** below.

Table 3.1. Responsible Combat Agencies

Sl. No	Jurisdictional Limit	Type of Spill	Responsible Combat Agency	
1	Within Port Limit	Tier-1	KPT based on NOS-DCP,2015	ICG may assist if requested by Port Authority
		Tier-2/3	ICG	
2	Outside Port Limit Marine	Tier-1/2/3	ICG	
3	Outside Port Limit Shoreline	Tier-1	Gujarat State Government	ICG may assist if requested by Port Authority
		Tier-2/3	ICG	

This document is to support the Local Oil Spill Contingency Plan (LOSCP) of Kandla port and is a property of Kandla Port Trust which is to be maintained, reviewed and updated as per ICG guidelines For executing the responsibility assigned in NOS-DCP 2015 as the Responsible Combat Agency within their Port Limit.

3.4 Statutory Requirements

As per NOS- DCP, Kandla Port is to maintain Risk Category-A. The details are already given as **Annexure.**

3.5 Geographical Limit

This facility level plan applies to the port limit of Kandla Port Trust which includes the Vadinar Terminal within the limits of Tier -1 response level.

3.6 Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid is applicable to the stakeholders of the area including ESSAR, RELIANCE, Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL) & IndianOil Corporation Ltd (IOCL) terminals & operators which are operating within the port limit and also having individual facility level contingency plan and also for the ports located in the locality Navlakhi under taken by Gujarat Maritime Board and Adani Port & Special Economic Zone, Mundra for combating Tier-2 spills upto 10,000 Tonnes under the coordination of Onscene Command of Regional Commander ICG.

3.7 Interface with ROSDCP & NOSDCP

The plan provides the structure for an effective oil spill disaster contingency for Kandla Port Trust inline with the objectives of the NOS-DCP, 2015 and Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan (ROS-DCP) & District Oil Spill Contingency Plan (DOS-DCP) prepared under North-West Region (NW) CGRHQ Gandhinagar & DHQ-1 Porbandar through the Indian Coast Guard Station (ICGS) Gandhinagar, Pipavav, Jakhau, Mundra, Veraval, Vadinar & Okha also the Coast Guard Air Enclave (CGAE) Porbandar.

During a severe spill event due to its nature, extent or both, ICG through its predesignated On-scene Commander. As already discussed in the previous section, The Regional Pollution Response Officer will be the On-Scene Commander (OSC) and act as the representative of the Regional Commander to co-ordinate all activities at the scene of pollution through the relevant District Commander (COMDIS) in the vicinity of the region/area. The Coast Guard District Commander (COMDIS) will designate an officer as Pollution Response Officer for the district who will act as the Deputy On-scene Commander (DOSC) and lead the initial response team to the scene of incidence within his area of jurisdiction under the overall guidance of the Regional Pollution Response Officer. He will be responsible for the following:

- Directing the employment of needed resources for prevention of pollution, containment, cleanup, and disposal of any pollutants, and restoration of the site
- Providing a focal point of information for all agencies concerned

- Preparing cost analysis and detailed report covering all aspects of the spill
- Collecting samples for possible analysis.

The OSC will pass on regular reports to the Regional Headquarters and the Coast Guard Headquarters, of his assessment, and of resources and assistance required. Incase if situation further worses, Tier -3 will be declared and the National On-Scene Commander will take over the authority.

4

REVIEW ON NATIONAL OIL SPILL DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (NOS-DCP)

NOS-DCP published by ICG is the apex mannual for the response towards any oil spil event. In NOS-DCP efforts are taken in the direction for preparing a basic frame work towards an oil spill emergency prepardness & response towards the preparation of response plan for state/regional/port/oil installation. Inspite of its exhaustive nature NOS-DCP provides enough flexibility in the preparation of response plan for state/regional/port/oil installation.

4.1. Scope of NOS-DCP

- The plan is action oriented and covers aspects such as reporting, communication, alerting, assessment, operations, administration, finances, public relations and arrangements with other contiguous states. The plan assigns responsibility for various tasks to relevant government departments and agencies, identifies trained personnel, equipment, and surface craft, and aircraft and means of access to these resources.
- It delineates functions of various departments and agencies for the operational responsibility for marine incidents that could result due to spillage of oil into water.
- The plan also provides the framework for co-ordination of integrated response by various government departments and agencies to protect the environment from the deleterious effects of pollution by oil.
- The plan outlines combined stakeholder arrangements designed to allow a rapid and cooperative response to marine oil spills within the defined area. This plan also coordinates the provision of national and international support.
- This plan parallels similar documents dealing with the Government of India's responsibility for saving life at sea, for search and rescue and for caring for survivors brought ashore.
- The plan co-exists with incident and security plans operated by ships, ports and offshore installations. Mutual respect between those in command and control of this

plan and those in charge of all other relevant plans is imperative to ensure that all of the plans can continue to function efficiently, whatever the circumstances.

4.2. Objectives of the Plan

The objectives of the plan are:-

- To establish an effective system for detection and reporting of spills;
- To establish adequate measures for preparedness for oil and chemical pollution;
- To facilitate rapid and effective response to oil pollution;
- To establish adequate measures for crew, responders, and public health and safety, and protection of the marine environment;
- To establish appropriate response techniques to prevent, control, and combat oil and chemical pollution, and dispose-off recovered material in an environmentally sound manner
- To establish record-keeping procedures to facilitate recovery of costs.
- To maintain the evidences for the purpose of identifying the polluter and taking suitable administrative, civil or criminal action against the polluter.

4.3. National Pollution Response Areas of NOS-DCP

NOS-DCP applies to all incidents of marine casualty or acts relating to such casualty occurring with grave and imminent danger to Indian coast line or related interests from pollution or threat of pollution in the sea by deliberate, negligent or accidental release of oil, ballast water, noxious liquid and other harmful substances into the sea including such incidents occurring on the high seas.

The plan also covers all incidents in any part of the sea, or inland, that are likely to affect the maritime zones of India, that includes all the Territorial Waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India, as detailed in **Figure 4.1** , and the High Seas where an oil or chemical spill has the potential to impact on Indian interests in the maritime zones of India.

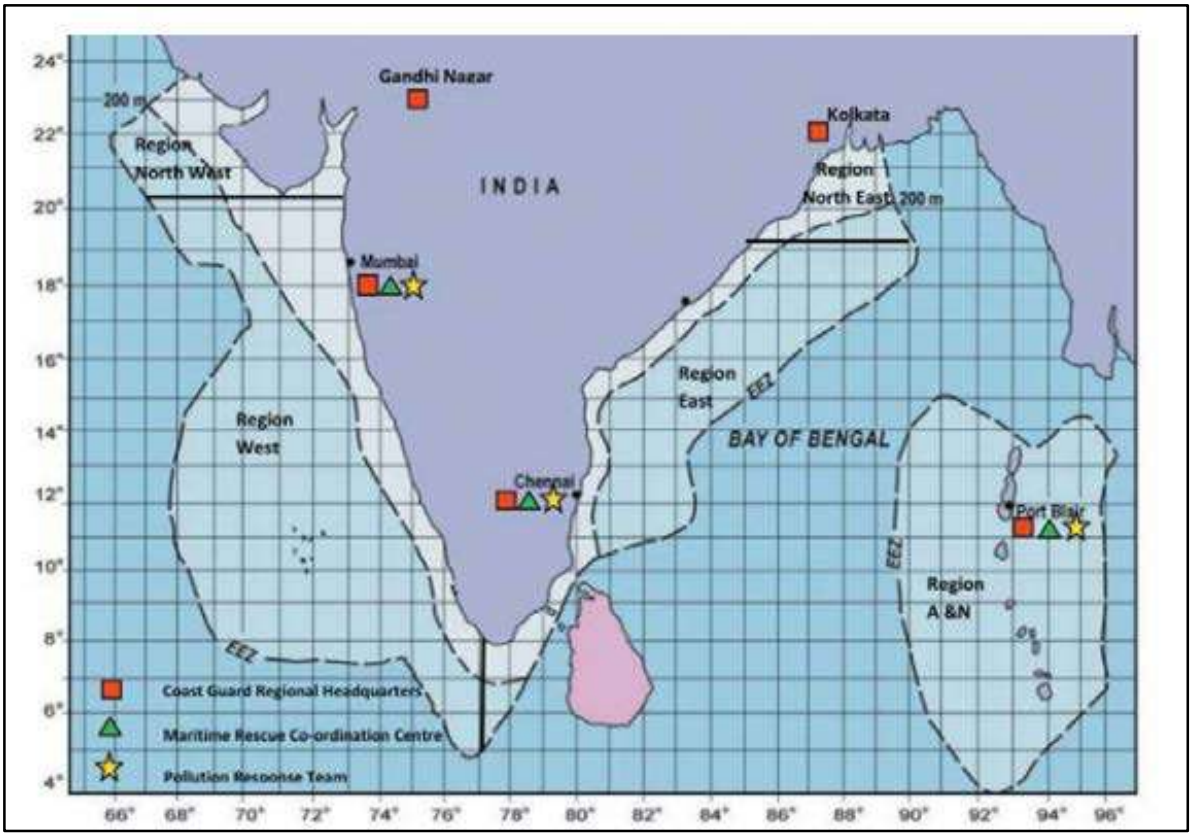


Figure 4.1. National pollution response areas

4.4. Designed spill size

The designed spill size for planning and operational reasons is 10,000 tonnes. This spill size was decided at the meeting with national plan stakeholders as the appropriate level for which to plan national equipment inventory and other resource requirements. Additionally, the oil exploration and production industries hold membership with private international oil spill response organisations for access to their equipment stockpiles.

4.5. Concept of tiered response

The size, location and timing of an oil spill are unpredictable. Spills can arise from oil loading, unloading or pipeline operations, and from a collision or grounding of vessels carrying crude oil and products in local ports or coastal waters. They can also arise from tankers or barges operating on inland waterways, or from exploration and production operations and tankers operating in international waters. Oil spill risks and the responses they require should be classified according to the size of spill and its proximity. This leads to the concept of 'Tiered Response' to oil spills. International Maritime Organization (IMO) classifies oil spills into three categories as follows.

(a) ***Tier-1*** is concerned with preparedness and response to a small spill within the capabilities of an individual facility or harbour authority. 700 tonnes is often cited as the upper limit of 'Tier-1'.

However, the circumstances of the spill and the surrounding environment will determine the actual level of response.

(b) ***Tier–2*** is concerned with preparedness and response to a spill that requires the co-ordination of more than one source of equipment and personnel. For a Tier-2 response, assistance can come from a number of entities within a port area or from sources outside the immediate geographic area. Tier-2 describes a wide range potential spill scenarios and deals with operational spills up to 10,000 tons.

(c) ***Tier-3*** is concerned with a major spill requiring the mobilization of all available national resources and depending upon the circumstances will likely involve mobilization of regional and international systems. It deals with the spills of more than 10,000 Tonnes.

4.6. Emergency Organizational Structure for Oil Spill Disasters

NOS-DCP delineated the organization structure for handling the oil spill disasters and is presented in **Figure 4.2**. In the oil spill response profile, the emergency organisation has responsibilities allocated within various groups dealing with Management Support, Coordination of Activities, Emergency Response Units and Incident Management team in place. The details of the above groups are presented below:

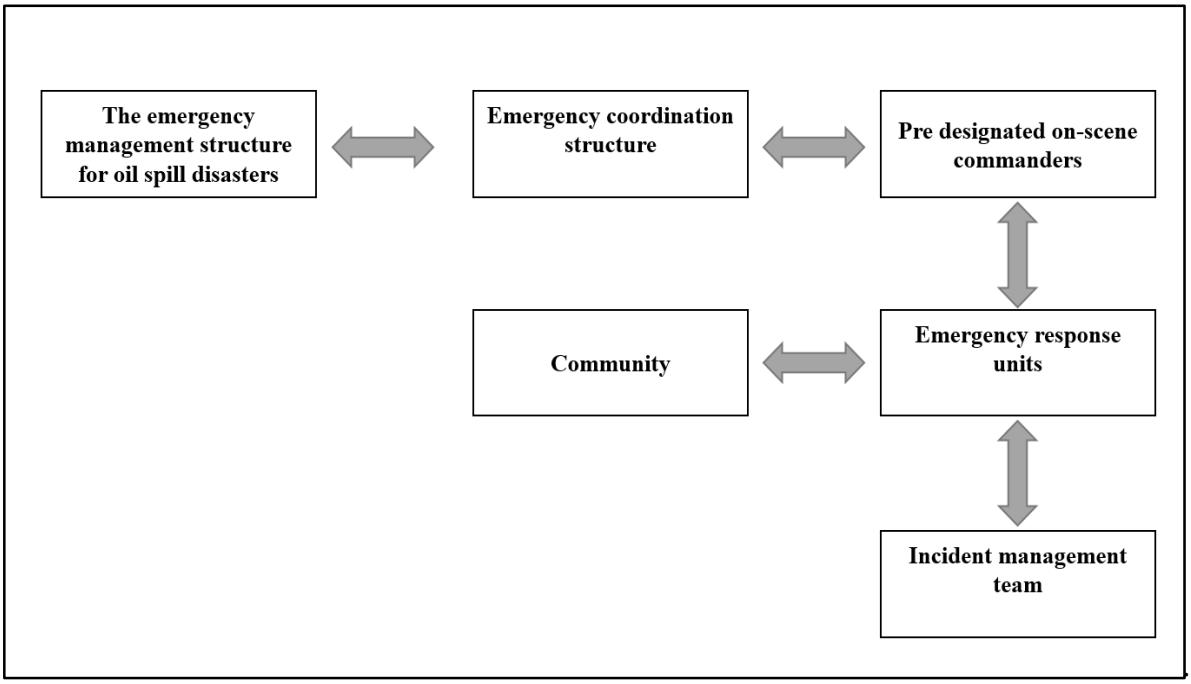


Figure 4.2. Organization structure for handling the oil spill disasters in India

4.6.1. The Emergency Management Structure for Oil Spill Disasters

Emergency management structure take the managerial responsibility at the apex operational level, in the event of an oil spill. TheNational Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) headed by the Cabinet

Secretary constitutes institutional framework of emergency management structure for the oil spill disasters. NCMC is supported by the Crisis Management Groups (CMGs) of the various central nodal ministries .

The NCMC supported by Crisis Managemnet Group will provide management, operational, technical and environmental advice and support to the combat agencies as required inregards of response to a crisis.

The Structure of Disaster Management System in India playing key managerial role in oil spill emergencies is represented in **Figure 34.3**. The composition, functional responsibilities and reporting requirements of CMG is as presented in **Annexure I**.

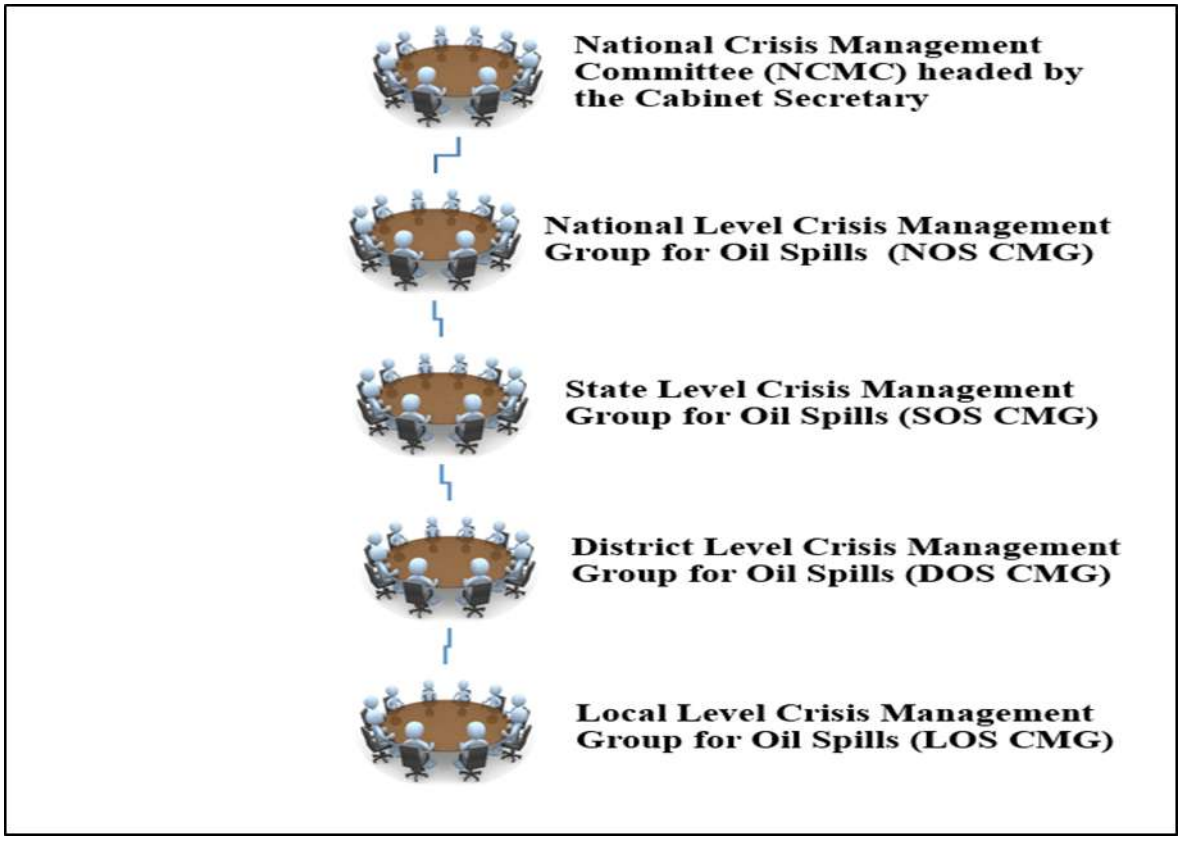


Figure 4.3. The Structure of Disaster Management System in India Playing in the Key Managerial Role in Oil Spill Emergencies

4.6.2. The Emergency Coordination Structure for Oil Spill Disasters

The coordination of an oil spil response action is executed through a well framed emegency coordination structre. The Director General Indian Coast Guard (DGICG) is the Central Coordinating Authority (CCA) and has the overall responsibility to ensure that appropriate response is made to any incidence in the seas around India. He will direct the various aspects of the pollution response

operations and will be assisted by the Commanders, Coast Guard Region North West (NW), West (W), East (E), North East (NE), and Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) as required, depending on the proximity to the scene of contingency. The Regional Commanders will in turn be assisted by the Coast Guard District Commanders in the coordination of response to oil pollution within a coastal State. The emergency coordination structure as presented in NOS DCP is presented in **Figure 4.4** below.

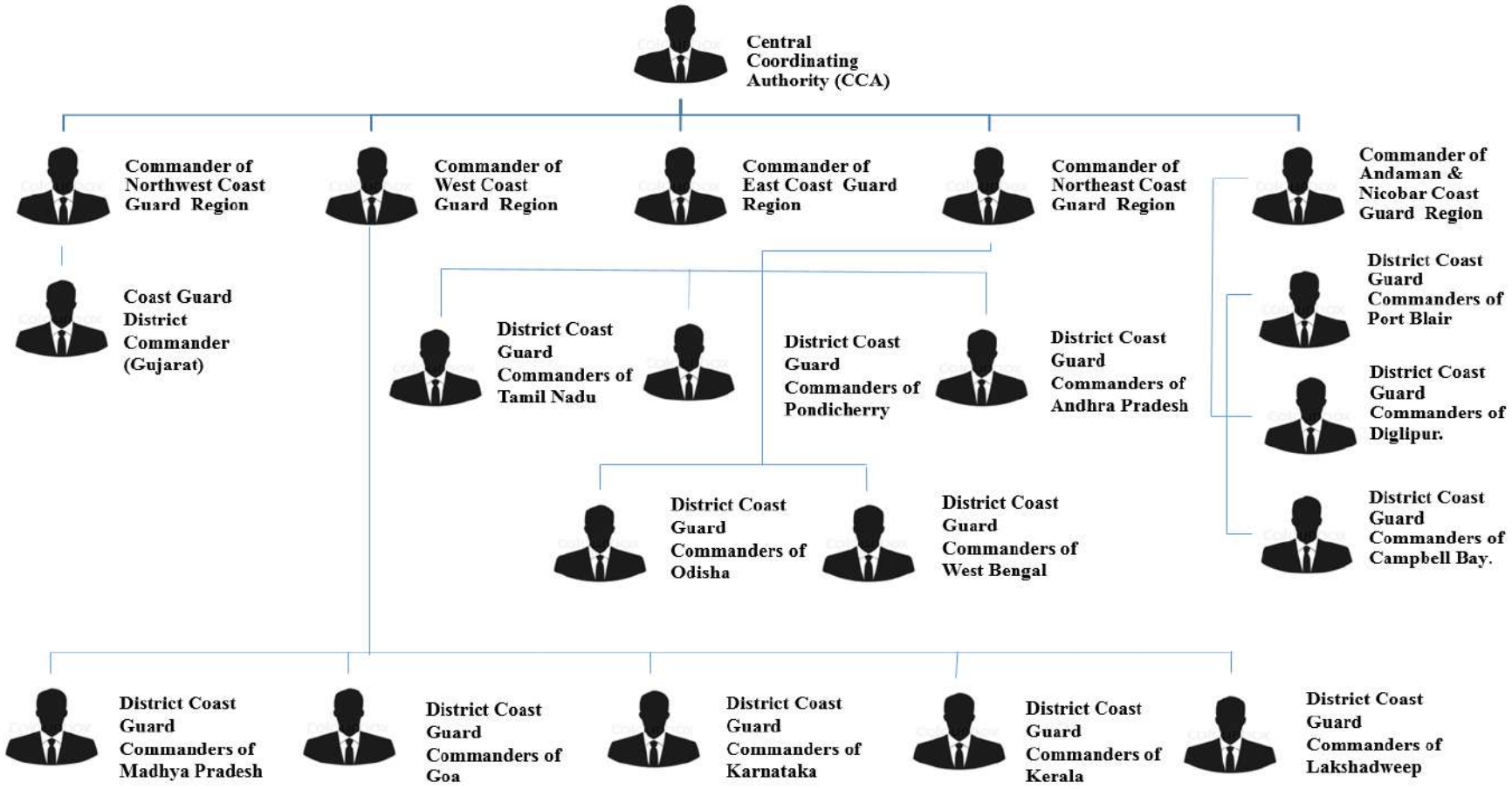


Figure 4.4. The Emergency Coordination Structure

4.6.3. Predestinated On-Scene Commanders

The management of oil spil responseaction is executed through a well structred onscene comanders group under the coordination of emergency coordination structre described above.On scene commander is a person responsible for the control and management of the marine oil spill clean-up.The Director (Environment) at Coast Guard Headquarters serves as the National On scene Commander in the event of a spill of national significance. The Regional Pollution Response Officer will be the On-Scene Commander (OSC) and act as the representative of the Regional Commander to co-ordinate all activities at the scene of pollution through the relevant District Commander (COMDIS) in the vicinity of the region/area. The Coast Guard District Commander (COMDIS) will designate an officer as Pollution Response Officer for the district who will act as the Deputy On-scene Commander (DOSC) and lead the initial response team to the scene of incidence within his area of jurisdiction under the overall guidance of the Regional Pollution Response Officer. He will be responsible for the following:

- Directing the employment of needed resources for prevention of pollution, containment, cleanup, and disposal of any pollutants, and restoration of the site
- Providing a focal point of information for all agencies concerned
- Preparing cost analysis and detailed report covering all aspects of the spill
- Collecting samples for analysis.

The OSC will pass on regular reports to the Regional Headquarters and the Coast Guard Headquarters, of his assessment, and of resources and assistance required. Organogram of predesignated On-scene Commanders is presented in **Figure 4.5**

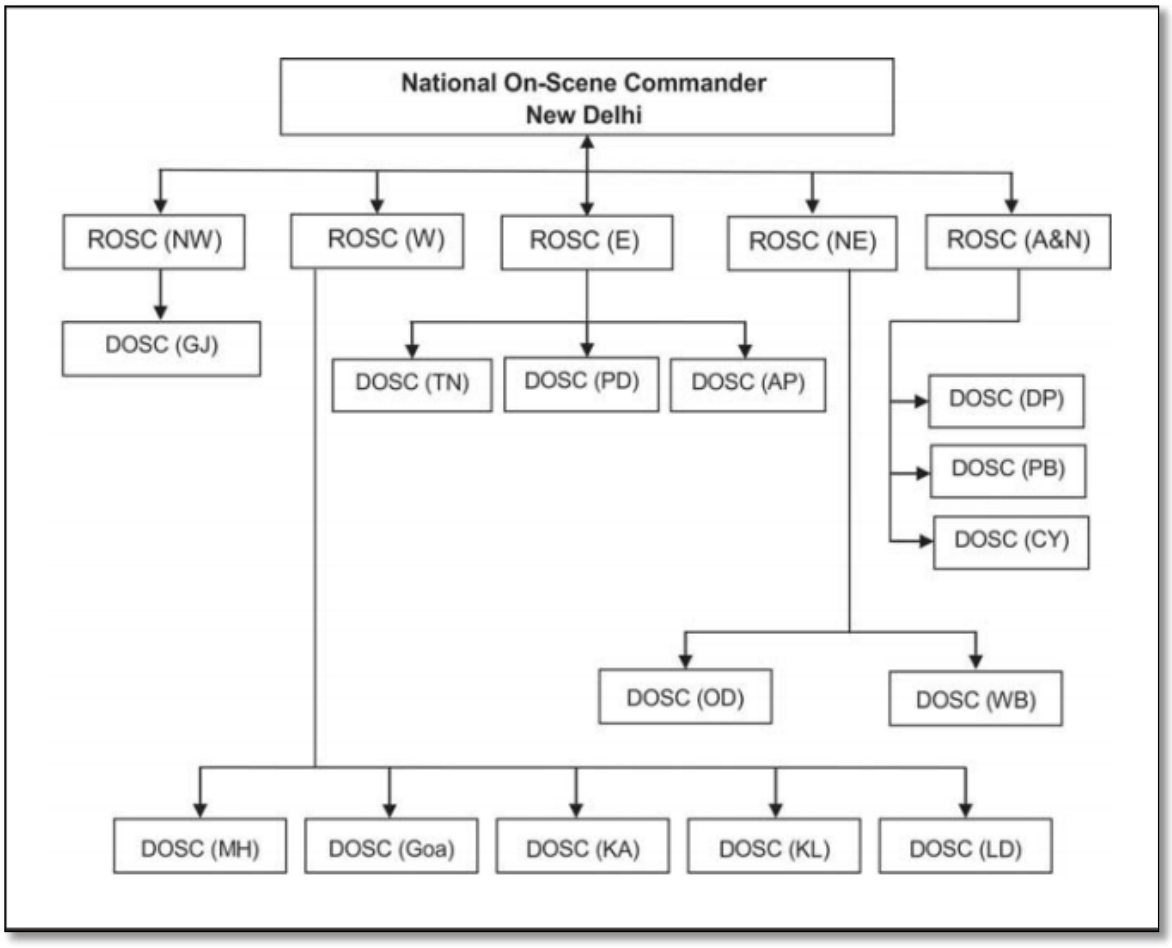


Figure 4.5. Hierarchical arrangement of On Scene Commander

4.6.4. Emergency Response Units (ERU)

The Emergency response units (ERU) may be defined as the place from which the operations to handle an emergency are directed and coordinated. It will be attended by the chief incident controller, key personnel and the senior officers responsible for control of emergency. The Emergency response unit will be equipped to receive and transmit information and directions from all the areas of the marine terminal as well as outside and will be located in an area of minimum risk.

The ERU shall be away from the potential hazards and provide maximum safety to personnel and equipment and should be preferably made of non-combustible building of either steel frame or reinforced concrete with two exists and adequate ventilation.The objective of the ERU is

- First, to prevent pollution from occurring;
- Second, to minimize the extent of any pollution that occurs;
- Third, to mitigate the effects of that pollution

Different modules of emergency units, separate, but linked, were established at fedral level inorder to direct operations in the event of an incident requiring response. These modules are presnted in **Table 4.1**

Table 4.1. Emergency response units

Sl. No	Response Unit	Title	Role
a	Salvage Monitoring and Control Unit	SMCU	To monitor and control salvage operations
b	Marine Response Centre	MRC	To direct response action at sea
c	Shoreline Response Centre	SRC	To direct shoreline response
d	Emergency Control Centre	ECC	To monitor operations to contain any potential pollution within an offshore installation and its reservoir and apart facility jurisdiction
e	Environment Group	EG	To provide environmental and public health advice to all these centers
f	Offshore Control Unit	OCU	To direct response action at offshore Installations

Not all incidents require all these emergency response units. However, the arrangements for managing the incidents must allow for the possibility of salvage operations, action at sea and action or shore taking place simultaneously.

4.6.4.1. Salvage Monitoring and Control Unit (SMCU)

Salvage Monitoring and Control Unit (SMCU) is set up by Indian Coast Guard District or Regional Commander as per the necessasity of the salvage operations involved in an event. The members of the SMCU are :

- The Indian Coast Guard District or Regional Commander;
- The Salvage Manager from the salvage company appointed by the ship owner,
- The harbour master, if the incident involves a harbour or its services;
- A single representative nominated by agreement between the ship owner and insurers (for both the physical property and their liabilities);
- The District or Regional Pollution Response Officer;
- A Surveyor from the Mercantile Marine Department
- A Surveyor from the Indian Register of Shipping, if required; and
- An Environment Liaison Officer, nominated by the Environment Group.

4.6.4.2. Marine Response Centre (MRC)

In almost all cases involving a national response, whether ship or offshore installation related, the Indian Coast Guard establishes a Marine Response Centre (MRC) at the nearest Maritime Response Control Centre (MRCC) which is a communication hub between all response centres. It contains the following persons, although some of the Coast Guard staff may play more than one role.

- An ICG Pollution Response Officer, to manage sea borne and air borne operations;
- Where a ship is involved, an Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) officer to manage cargo transfer operators;
- A Coast Guard Logistics Officer, to organize the deployment of the equipment needed and control all Coast Guard financial commitments;
- If the incident involves a port or its services, a representative of the port authority;
- An officer of the state fisheries department, to advise on the impact on fisheries and to liaise with fishing organization;
- A local administration official to act as liaison officer with the Shoreline Response Centre;
- An Environmental Liaison Officer (ELO) nominated by the Environment Group; and
- Defense Public Relations Officer, to liaison with the media

The SMCU may be co-located with the MRC, if needed and in such case , the membership of the SMCU needs to include the members of the MRC with Indian Coast Guard staff fulfilling more than one role.

4.6.4.3. Shoreline Response Centre (SRC).

When the threat of pollution at the shoreline exceeds the capability of the most affected local authority, the Coast Guard initiates a national response, and that local authority (or authorities) sets up a Shoreline Response Centre (SRC) in order to continue the response action.

Each local authority's own contingency plan details the mechanism for escalating the response in accordance with the tiered response concept and specifies how to set up the SRC in the light of its own practices and organisation. These plans also contain the necessary authorisation to each local authority to enable the designated officer directing the SRC to take decision on behalf of the other local authorities concerned.

An SRC needs to contain representative of all the local authority services that may need to participate in the clean-up operation, and representative of all local and port authorities that may become involved. In addition, it contains an Environment Liaison Officer (ELO) nominated by the Chair of the Environment Group.

4.6.4.4. Emergency Control Centre (ECC)

Emergency Control Center (ECC) provides a centralized location where key staff members can monitor, track and make decisions regarding the oil spil response. Each oil installation and sea-port facility shall have the provision of an Emergency Control Centre (ECC) preferably with a back- up arrangement. The ECC shall be away from potential hazards and provide maximum safety to personnel and equipment. ECC should ba a noncombustible building of either steel frame or reinforced concrete construction and should have at least two exits and adequate ventilation

Each response unit, including the ECC at seaports and oil installations, should be provided with the following basic supplies and dedicated equipment.

- A copy of the Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP).
- Maps and display charts and diagrams showing buildings, roads, underground fire mains, important hazardous material and process lines, drainage trenches, and utilities such as steam, water, natural gas and electricity
- Situation boards (continuously updated to present a summary of the current situation and response actions being taken).
- Aerial photographs, if possible, and maps showing the site, adjacent industries, the surrounding community, high-ways, rivers, etc., help determine how the disaster may affect the community so that the proper people can be notified, adequate roadblocks established, and the civil authorities advised sufficient telephone lines to enable full liaison with outside bodies
- Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of employees, off-site groups and organizations that might have to be contacted; all telephone lists being reviewed for accuracy on a scheduled basis and updated, as necessary
- Dedicated and reliable communication equipment; enough telephones and at least one fax line to serve the organization for calls both on-and off-the-site
- Fixed and portable two-way radio equipment to keep in contact with activities on-scene and to maintain continuity of communications when other means fail

- Plan board, logbook, tape recorder, television, DVD and Video facilities for playing back records from aircraft and helicopters, as well as monitoring media coverage of the incident with a person assigned to record pertinent information and to assist in investigating causes, evaluating performance, and preparing reports
- Emergency lights so that operations can continue in the event of power failure
- Photocopy, fax and e-mail facilities
- Dedicated computers with LAN/ internet facility to access the installation data and the latest and updated soft copies of all standard operating practices (SOP) etc.

Each response unit will be supported by an Administration Team responsible for the general management of the unit and providing personnel for:

- Communication links between the units
- The distribution of messages within the units
- Keeping records of messages and expenditure
- Taking minutes during meetings to record decision
- Typing services
- Updating situation boards and charts
- Providing catering to the units.

4.6.4.5. Environment Group

Response to any maritime incident requiring a regional or national response would involve the establishment of an Environment Group since all those involved in operations at sea (including salvage) and shoreline clean up need timely environment advice. The Coast Guard would initiate the request on the relevant civil administrative authority for the formation of the Environment Group. The core membership of the Group would come from the relevant statutory authorities and include relevant civil administration authorities, forest and wildlife authorities, fisheries authorities, Block Development Officer, local public health officials and relevant non governmental organisations for appropriate expert advice. The Group may also include a Coast Guard representative

Environment Group would perform a purely advisory role and provide advice on environment aspects and public health impacts of the incidents . Being a common facility, they will provide comprehensive advice to all response units and represent all environmental and public health interest considered being at risk. The expert advice based on immediately available and prepared data and

information, may encourage the collection of real time environmental data by the relevant government agencies. Such environment data may provide accurate baseline data of vulnerable environmental features immediately before impact of the pollution plume, so that risk can be identified and the damage can be quantified.

Environment Group will track the success of preventive and counter pollution measures throughout the incident, and begin to assess the overall long term environment impact, dependent on timely provision, from each response unit, of all relevant information on the fate and modeling of pollutants, and each unit's forecasts, plans actions and outcomes. If a marine pollution incident is expected to have a significant impact on the marine environment, or the shoreline, the group may promptly make the arrangements to monitor and assess the impact in the longer term.

During the time of an oil spill event, response units shall make all reasonable efforts to consult the Environment Group, or its chair, about any proposed action that is likely to have lasting impact on the environment. If time does not permit the response unit to consult before acting, it will circulate a written report to the Environment Group and all other response units as soon as after the action (or decision) has been taken.

4.6.4.6. Offshore Control Unit (OCU)

Apart from above described respose units each offshore instalations should identify the location for an Offshore Control Unit (OCU) in close proximity to the operators ECC as part of instalation's oil spil response plan .

The OCU requires the same support and structure as an SCU and similar links to their operations units engaged in other tasks including search and rescue, at sea clean up and shoreline clean up, as appropriate. The administrative support required by the OCU will be provided by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG).

The members of the OCU are:-

- The Coast Guard Commander
- The Emergency Operations Manager, a role defined in the operator's oil spill contingency plan, acts a link between Coast Guard and the Emergency Response Centre where is a line to the Offshore Installation Manager;
- The Operator's Representative, a role defined in the operator's oil spill contingency plan, representative the interests of the owner, operator, contractors, and liability underwriters of the offshore installation,

- An Environmental Liaison Officer, nominated by the Environment Group, advises the Coast Guard on the environmental implications of any proposed actions;
- The DGH provides the Coast Guard with advice on the importance of the installation to strategic supplies and other matters of public interest; and
- A specialist or technical advisor to the Coast Guard, either from the operator, the DGH or an independent source, provides advice as circumstances require

4.6.5. Incident Management Team (IMT)

The Incident Management Team(IMT) is the team who actually takes up the response activities at the time of an event.The IMT is headed by a Chief Incident Controller (CIC) and he will be assisted by a Site Incident Controller (SIC) and other supporting groups, who actually deals with the response activities at field. **Figure 4.6** illustrate composition of a typical Incident Management Team (IMT) for control of an oil spill emergency. Any entity of IMT can merge the functions as per their other statutory requirements and based on level of risk and range of operations.

The number of staff required to fill positions in the IMT of the emergency organisation can be varied according to the size and complexity of the incident and the number of staff available. In a major incident all positions may be filled, but in a lesser incident one person may fill a number of positions. In a very small incident, SIC will be able to carry out all management functions.

Persons in charge of sea ports and oil installations ensure that persons with appropriate experience and skills are identified so that they can be appointed to the various positions in the emergency organisation in the event of a marine pollution incident. If agency input into a response is required the Coast Guard may place its liaison officer/s within the IMT, so as not to burden personnel that will be fully engaged in response activities.

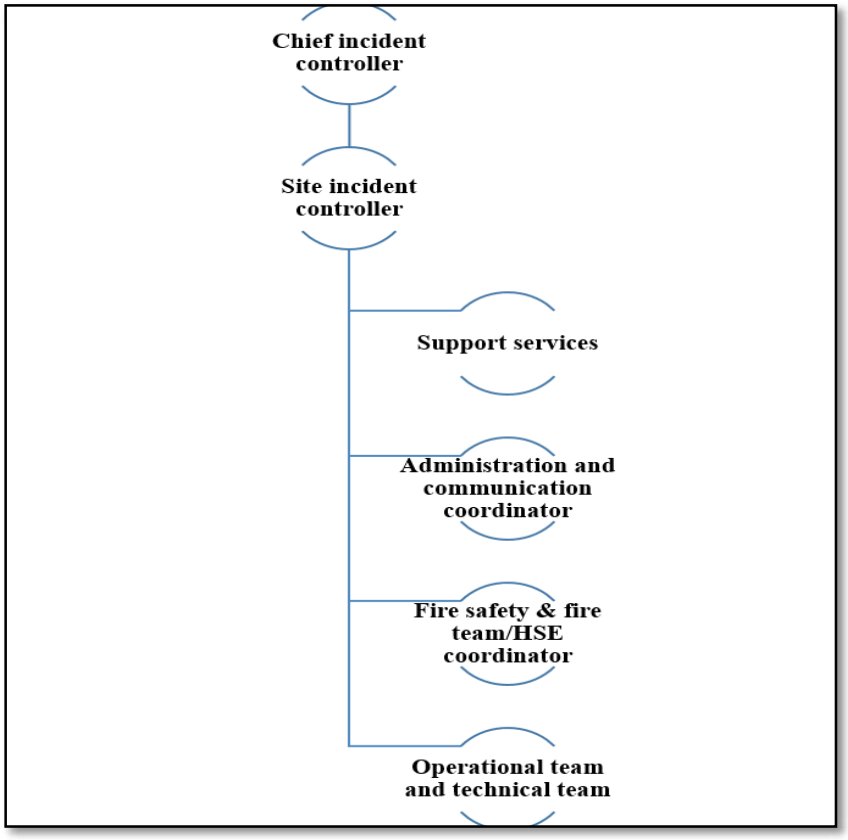


Figure 4.6. Composition of a typical Incident Management Team (IMT)

The section below presents the functional responsibilities and reporting requirements of IMT and facilities established as a part of it..

4.6.5.1. Chief Incident Controller (CIC)

Chief Incident Controller (CIC) is the key responsible officer for the management and coordination of response operations at the scene of a pollution incident to achieve the most cost effective and least environmentally damaging resolution to the problem. Persons in charge of sea ports and oil installations shall identify appropriate individuals to act as a Chief Incident Controller (CIC). CIC shall have overall responsibility to protect personnel, site facilities, and the public before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. The CIC shall be present at the main emergency control centre for counsel and overall guidance. Responsibilities of the Chief Incident Controller shall include the following:-

- Preparation, review and updating of the OSCP
- Assessment of situation and declaration of an oil spill emergency
- Mobilization of main coordinators and key personnel
- Activation of Emergency Control Centre

- Taking decision on seeking assistance from mutual aid members and external agencies
- Continuous review of situation and decide on appropriate response strategy;
- Taking stock of casualties and ensure timely medical attention;
- Ensuring correct accounting and position of personnel after the emergency
- Ordering evacuation of personnel as and when necessary;
- Taking decision in consultation with local Coast Guard and District Authorities when a tier 2 or tier 3 spill is to be declared.

During a major incident the CIC will act under the purview of the relevant Coast Guard Commanders.

4.6.5.2. Site Incident Controller (SIC)

The Site Incident Controller (SIC) shall be identified by the Chief Incident Controller and will report directly to him. During lesser incidents the SIC shall have overall responsibility for managing the response. Persons in charge of sea ports and oil installations should ensure that the SIC is assisted by a response team with appropriate planning, operational, technical, scientific, chemical, environmental, logistical, administrative, financial, and media liaison skills.

Responsibilities of the Site Incident Controller shall include the following:-

- To maintain a workable oil spill emergency control plan, establish emergency control centers, organize and equip the organization with OSCP and train the personnel;
- To make quick decisions and take full charge
- To communicate to the Emergency Control Centre where it can coordinate activities among groups
- To be responsible for ensuring that appropriate local and national government authorities are notified, preparation of media statements, obtaining approval from the CIC and releasing such statements once approval received
- To ensure that the response to the oil pollution emergencies is in line with entity procedures, and to coordinate business continuity or recovery plan from the incident;
- To co-ordinate any specialist support required for the above purpose
- To decide on seeking assistance of mutual aid members and external agencies.

4.6.5.3. Administration and Communication Coordinator

The SIC will be assisted by an administration and communication coordinator whose dutes shall include the following:-

- To coordinate with mutual aid members and other external agencies;
- To direct them on arrival of external agencies to respective coordinators at desired locations;
- To mobilize oil spill responders and resources for facilitating the response measures;
- To monitor mobilization and demobilization of personnel and resources;
- To provide administrative and logistics assistance to various teams.
- To be responsible for all financial, legal, procurement, clerical, accounting and recording
- Activities including the contracting of personnel, equipment and support resources
- To be responsible for the management of the Emergency Control Centre (ECC)

4.6.5.4. Support Services

Along with administration and comunication coordinator following additional coordinators will be nominated at the sea ports and oil installations and delegated the specific responsibilities falling under the basic functions of SIC and/ or CIC for Human Resources Services, Logistics Services, Media and Public Relations Coordinator,Operations and Technical Coordinator, Environmental and Scientific Coordinators and Fire Safety & Fire Team. The important responsibilities of support services that are to be executed through respective coordintors are detailed in the following section:

Human Resources Services Coordinator

Logistics Services Coordinator: In any response there is a vital need to ensure that response personnel are provided with adequate resources to enable an effective response to be mounted. The Logistics Services Coordinator shall ensure that all resources are made available as required. This includes the procurement and provision of personnel, equipment and support services for operations in the field and for the management of resource staging areas.

Media and Public Relations Coordinator: The Media and Public Relations Coordinator shall ensure adequate liaison between the incident management team and the media. All queries received from the media should be directed to this person. Before releasing any information, the Media and Public

Relations Coordinator, action should have the approval of either the relevant Coast Guard Commander or CIC, depending on the size of the spill.

Operations and Technical Coordinator: The Operations and Technical Coordinator is responsible for the provision of scientific and environmental information, maintenance of incident information services and the development of Strategic and Incident Action Plans. He shall ensure the distribution of all information to the Incident Management Team and to all response personnel generally. He is responsible to the CIC for all response operational activities. This includes ensuring that the requirements of Incident Action Plans (IAP) are passed on to operational personnel in the field, and for ensuring that the plans are implemented effectively.

Environmental and Scientific Coordinator: The State Government shall pre-appoint the Environmental and Scientific Coordinator (ESC), either on a State, regional or local area basis. During a spill response the ESC will normally form part of the Operations team. In this role the Operations Team is to provide the CIC with an up-to-date and balanced assessment of the likely environmental effects of an oil spill. The Planning Section will advise on environmental priorities and preferred response options, taking into account the significance, sensitivity and possible recovery of the resources likely to be affected. In major incidents, the ESC may directly advise the relevant Coast Guard Commander.

Fire Safety & Fire Team/HSE Coordinator:Fire and safety officer of Port/ local Fire Station shall be acting as the Fire and Safety Coordinator. Fire and Safety officer will be reporting to the Cheif Incident Controller and responsibilities are as follows

- Development & execution of emergency response plan
- Train all team members for fire response
- Overall responsible for fire prevention
- To ensure that everyone is evacuating and none is entering the restricted area during emergency
- Operation and maintenance fire detection, notification and suppression systems
- Providing first aid to the injured person and transportation of the patient
- Recommend the Site Incident Controller to impose as well as release fire emergency

4.6.6. Community

Support of the local community is essential for the success of any response operation, particularly shoreline response. The community will include volunteers from the National Cadet Corps, National

Disaster Mitigation Resource Centres, National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra, and Non Governmental Organisations. The specialized National Disaster Response Force may be called in addition to the community volunteers. Awareness programmes are to be conducted for the local inhabitants and also their resepresentives are to be trained for dealing with the emergencies.

4.7. Local Action Group and Local Action Group Support Team

4.7.1. Local Action Group

Inorder to aid the support to the Union and State Governments in the event of a major oil pollution incident a Local Action Group (LAG) will be formulated in coastal states . LAG provides support managemnet team , specifically in the roles of response managers, and response team leaders. Each coastal State nominates personnel to the LAG as indicated in **Table 4.2** except Goa, Puducherry Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Minicoy, and Andaman and Nicobar which will nominate one response team leader instead of five.

Table 4.2. Composition of Local Action Group

Role	Positions per State
Planning Coordinator	1
Operations and Technical Coordinator	1
Logistics and Administration Coordinator	1
Response Team Leader	5

4.7.2. Local Action Group Support Team

The local Action Group (LAG) is supported by a subgroup Local Action Group Support Team (LST) at the time of event. LST will comprises of following componets ,

- Environmental Advisers
- Finance & Administration Officer
- Wildlife Officer
- Equipment Operator
- Offshore Containment/Recovery
- Inshore Containment/Recovery
- Engine driver and Lascar
- Vessel-based dispersant spraying
- Shoreline Assessment
- Shoreline Cleanup

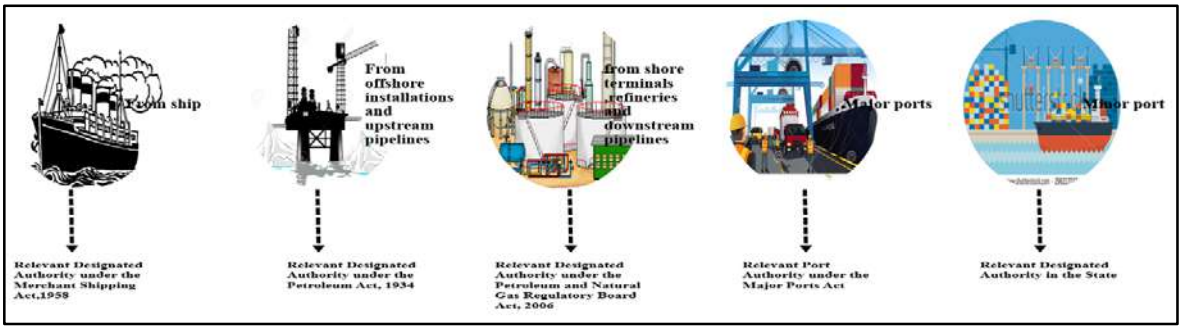
The Equipment Operator role has been broken down into areas of specific expertise. Equipment Operators may be competent in more than one area.

Each coastal State would identify personnel to fulfil these roles, as these personnel would be required when responding to major incidents within their own jurisdictions, and will become part of the LAG when succession planning. Sea ports and oil installations are expected to nominate personnel to these positions. Certified personnel of private oil spill response organisations may also be considered for such roles. Training of LST is the responsibility of the respective coastal States with support of the sea ports, oil agencies, Coast guard and other government agencies, non-governmental organisations, etc.During an oil spill incident ,if required , the relevant combat or statutory agency is responsible for activation of LAG and LST in accordance with applicable contingency plans or State arrangements.

Also during anoil spill incident the Chief Incident Controller or the relevant Coast Guard Commander may requisition for personnel from other coastal States to become part of the Incident Management Team or the incident response team. At that time suitable personnel will be selected by Coast Guard from the LAG or the LST of the coastal State with a maximum release period of ten days (including travel time) unless both Coast Guard and the LAG/ LST member's organisation reach a separate agreement. The selected personnel will remain in the employment of their own agency, and all entitlements in relation to their contract of employment will remain unchanged.

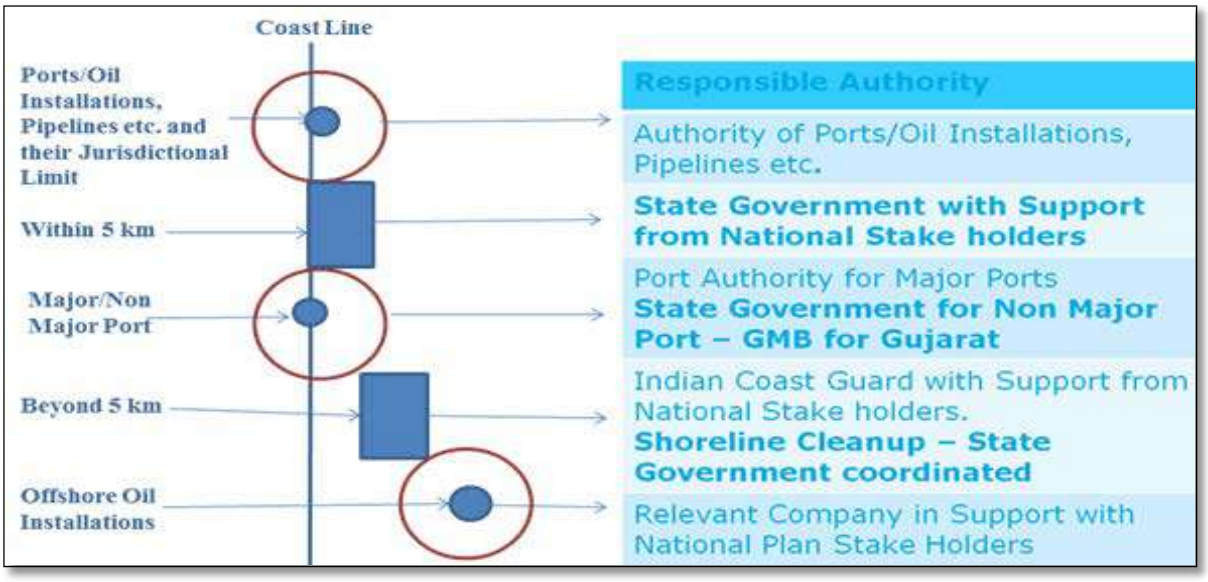
4.8. Responsibility for Responding to Oil Spills

Responsibilities for responding to an oil spills in Indian waters are shared between the Indian Coast Guard, State Governments, Port Authorities and Corporations. Liability for clean-up of both, oil and HNS spills remains with the polluter.The details of the combat agencies and satutary agencies responsible for the oils pill response accoring to the nature of origin of the spill is shown in **Figure 4.7** and **Figure 4.8.** The resources of the Combat Agency will need to be supplemented by other local, regional, and national resources.



Note : The Statutory Agency is responsible for the institution of prosecutions and the recovery of cleanup costs on behalf of all participating agencies.

Figure 4.7. The Statutory Agencies Responsible for Oil Spills



Note: Combat Agencies have the operational responsibility to take action in order to respond to an oil spill in the marine environment in accordance with the relevant contingency plan

Figure 4.8. Combat Agencies Responsible for the Oil Spill Response

Each port facilities, oil terminal and. Installations should have capability to provide first response to oil spill in their areas(ie Tier 1 level pollution). The capability includes trained manpower and equipment in line with NOS-DCP provision for which are given as **Annexure II**. In cases where additional resources are required, these will generally be available from the local port authority, or from adjacent industry operators under mutual aid arrangements or locally from the Indian Coast Guard.

In case of tier 2 event preparedness and response requires the co-ordination of more than one source of equipment and personnel. 'Tier 2' event response requires the assistance from multiple entities within a port area or from national sources outside the immediate geographic area.

Incase of Tier 3 events mobilization of all available regional /national/ international resources are required depending upon the circumstances, will likely involve mobilization of and systems. It is this tier ofresponse where positive advance customs arrangements are critical to facilitate a successful effort. If required, internationalresources can be facilitated by the Statutory Agency through the Ministry of External Affairs.

Incase of oil industry, each company will designate an Industry Adviser. During a tier 2 or tier 3 incident, the Industry Adviser of the affected company will provide a direct high-level linkage to the response organisation. Industry personnel will nominate their personnel to the respective State, District, and Local CMG, Local Action Group, and Local Action Support Team (LST). Each company will designate its CIC and IC. During lesser incidents the CIC shall be

responsible for overall response strategy. The CIC shall keep the Statutory Agency informed of progress with the response. The response actions will be supported by the LAG and LST.

4.9. Discovery and Notification of an Event

Marine pollution needs an immediate response in order to minimize the damage to marine environment. The Indian Coast Guard is the national operational contact point for the receipt and transmission of reports on oil pollution in Indian waters.

4.9.1. Reporting of an Event

Masters or other persons having charge of ships and persons having charge of offshore facilities involved in an incident (any event involving probable discharge of oil, of any quantity,in Indian waters) shall report the particulars of such incidents without delay and to the to the fullest extent possible to the nearest Indian Coast Guard Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC).

In the event of the ship or offshore facility involved in an incident being abandoned, or in the event of a report from such a ship or offshore facility being incomplete or unobtainable, the obligations shall, to the fullest extent possible, be assumed by the owner, charterer, manager or operator of the ship, or offshore facility, or the agent in case of a ship.

Masters or other persons having charge of ships and persons having charge of offshore facilities involved in an incident shall report the particulars of such incidents without delay and to the to the fullest possible extent to the nearest Indian Coast Guard MRCC any observed event at sea involving a discharge or probable discharge of oil, of any quantity, or the presence of oil in Indian waters.

Persons having charge of sea ports and oil handling facilities in India shall report without delay to the nearest Indian Coast Guard MRCC any event at their sea port or oil handling facilities involving a discharge or probable discharge of oil, of any quantity, or the presence of oil in Indian waters.

Maritime inspection vessels and aircraft of other services including the Air Force, Navy, Border Security Force, Customs department, Forest department, Police, Marine Police, Fisheries Survey of India and Port Pilots, or officials and civil organisations such as Air India and other private aircraft operators shall report without delay to the nearest Indian Coast Guard MRCC any observed event at sea or at a sea port or oil handling facility involving a discharge of oil, of any quantity, or the presence of oil in Indian waters.

Any other organisation (for example, a local authority, harbour authority or environmental organisation) receiving a report of marine pollution of any quantity, or a threat of marine pollution, whether from a ship, offshore installation or unknown sources, should send that information

immediately to the nearest Indian Coast Guard MRCC. The MRCC contacts the concerned Duty Staff Officer. The format for reporting an event is presented in **Annexure III.**

Oil spil event shall be reported in the following events

- Discharge above the permitted level or probable discharge of oil or of noxious liquid substances for whatever reason including those for the purpose of securing the safety of the ship or for saving life at sea; or
- A discharge or probable discharge of harmful substances in packaged form, including those in freight containers, portable tanks, road and rail vehicles and ship borne barges; or
- Damage, failure or breakdown of a ship of 15 meters in length or above which:
- Affects the safety of the ship; including but not limited to collision, grounding, fire, explosion, structural failure, flooding and cargo shifting
- Results in impairment of the safety of navigation; including but not limited to, electrical generating system, and essential ship borne navigational aids; or failure or breakdown of steering gear, propulsion plant,
- A discharge during the operation of the ship of oil or noxious liquid substances in excess of the quantity or instantaneous rate permitted under the MARPOL Convention.

Organizations sending information should make every practicable effort to identify :

- Identity of ships or offshore facilities involved;
- Time, type and location of incident;
- Quantity and type of harmful substance involved;
- The weather, sea state and tidal conditions in the area;
- Assistance and salvage measures; and
- Events and actions so far

The initial report send to the authority regarding oil spill identification can be supplemented as necessary, and provide information concerning further developments; and comply as fully as possible with requests for additional information. The report on identification of any oil spill can be made by radio or telephone or facsimile.

When an incident ,which could result in marine pollution, is reported to the relevent Indain Coast Guard Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC), the details of the event will be recorded and respective agency or departments will be intimated for the necessary action.The flow chart of the information flow from the site of incident to the cabinet secretariant in the event of an oil spill is dipicted in **Figure 4.9.**

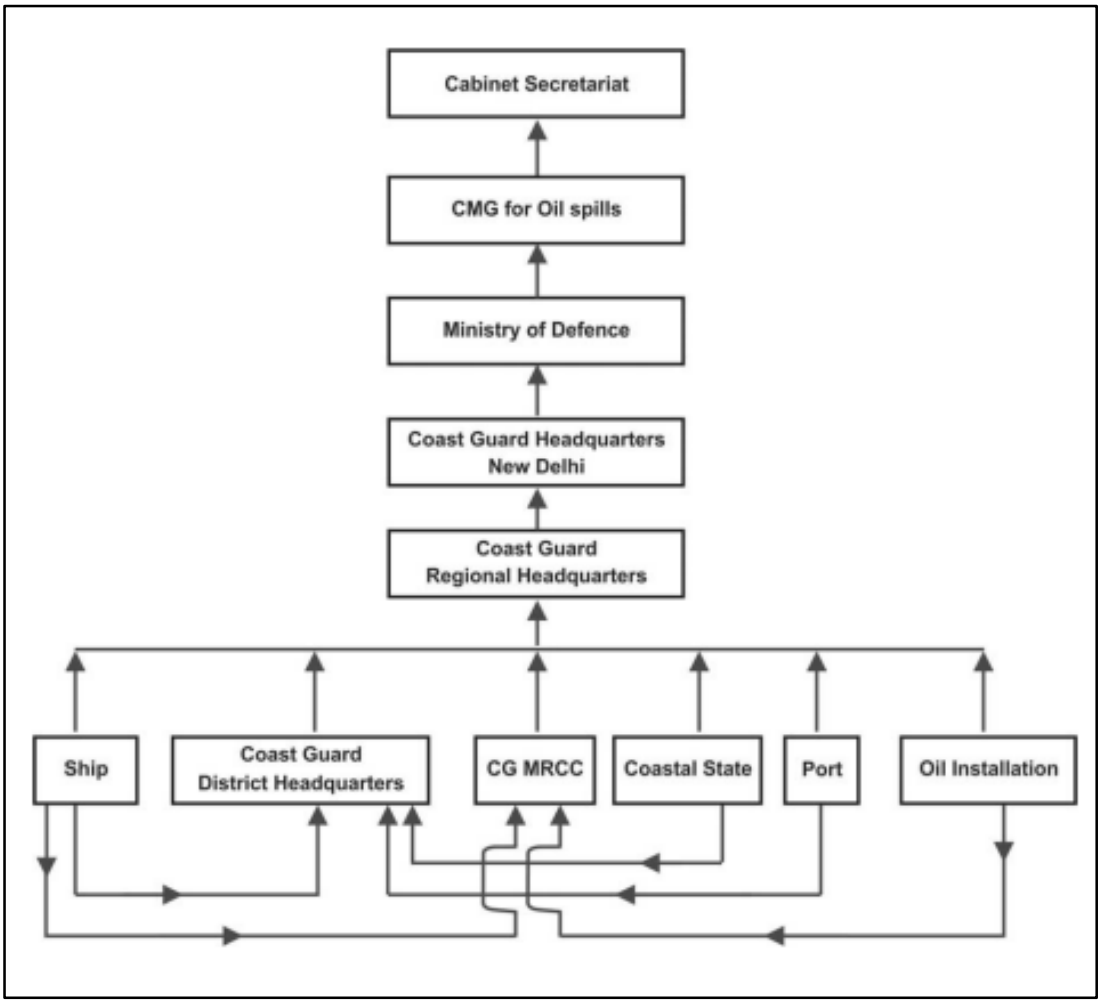


Figure 4.9. Flow Chart of the Information Flow from the Site of Incident to the Cabinet Secretariat

Follow-up on the submitted report regarding the identification of oil spill event wil be monitored by MRCC. The MRCC contacts the ship or offshore installation to ascertain, following :

- The nature of incident (collision, loss of containment, etc.)
- The number of people on board;
- The type, size and name of the ship or installation;
- The precise location, course and speed of the ship, and its proximity to other ships, offshore installations, shallow water and the shore;

- Information on the ship's cargo, stores or bunkers, and whatever any are dangerous;
- The structural and mechanical integrity of the ship or installation;
- The weather, sea state and tidal conditions;
- Any assistance available to the casualty and the intentions of the Master or Offshore Installation Manager (OIM);

When an incident is reported MRCC initiates any search and rescue response required and then reports any pollution incident or a risk of significant pollution (whether or not known to involve oil or any other hazardous substance, and even if of unknown origin) to the concerned Duty Staff Officer for response action.

After reporting of a tier 2 or tier 3 incident to the Coast Guard, the Regional On-Scene Commander or/ and the National On-Scene Commander will have responsibility of informing all concerned authorities and will coordinate with appropriate level in the State or/ and Central Government till termination of response.

4.9.2 Initial Actions Taken

When an incident is reported to Indian Coast Guard MRCC the following actions will be intiated under the purview of Coast Guard District or Regional Commander as appropriate. ordering aerial surveillance of the ship, if possible with an experienced observer;

- Arranging for inspection of the ship by an IRS surveyor or other qualified person;
- Putting on stand-by or deploying:
- Dispersant spraying aircraft and ships,
- Oil recovery equipment,
- Booms
- Emergency Tow Vehicles (ETVs) or other tugs
- Establishing the availability of salvage and lightering ships;
- Moving the ship to shelter;
- Exercising the power of intervention;
- Obtaining specific weather forecasts
- Requesting control of airspace in vicinity of the casualty; and

- Establishing a Temporary Exclusion Zone (TEZ).

4.9.3 Assessment of the Event

The Regional Headquarters of the Coast Guard are to prepare for combating a major oil spill up to 10,000 tonnes. The requirement of combating a major oil spill above 10,000 tonnes will be undertaken by pooling all available resources and equipment in the country. There for in case of major spill a rapid assessment of the threat presented by the marine accident is essential. If an actual spill has occurred, then the designated Regional Commander, On Scene Commander should, if possible, conduct aerial surveillance of the oil slick and from weather and hydrographic data, predict probable trajectory of the oil slick. If the oil slick is moving offshore towards the open sea, then monitoring on a regular basis is the preferred control option. If the oil slick is moving onshore, then the response could be either containment and recovery, chemical dispersion or shoreline cleanup. The On Scene Commander must evaluate whether the required response is within the local resource capability or requires resources/equipment from other agencies and accordingly advise the Director General, Coast Guard

4.9.4 Criteria for Triggering Regional or National Response

When the Indian Coast Guard MRCC is notified of a major incident, the Coast Guard District or Regional Commander will decide if a regional or national response is warranted. In a local response, the Coast Guard has no role other than to maintain records of any pollution for statistical purposes. In a regional response, the Coast Guard Regional Commander may deploy regional Coast Guard equipment and facilities to support the port authorities, contracted responders or local authorities.

In the event of an incident involving an offshore installation the decision on the level of response will be in consultation with the owner or operator of the offshore installation involved in the incident. NOSDCP lays down no rigid criteria for triggering a regional or national response. However, the Coast Guard District or Regional Commander may trigger a regional or national response as appropriate if;

- A shipping casualty gives rises to the risk of significant pollution requiring a salvage operation;
- An oil spill from an offshore installation requires the deployment of vessels and/or aircraft by the Indian Coast Guard to contain, disperse or neutralize it;
- An oil spill within the jurisdiction of a port authority requires the deployment of regional or national resources to contain, disperse or neutralize its, or other action beyond the capacity of the harbour authority with support of mutual aid arrangements; or

- A local authority requests the deployment of shoreline response resources and manpower with other states or under national control because the action is beyond the local capacity with mutual aid arrangements

4.9.5 Action after Initiating a National or Regional Response

When a threat of significant pollution justifies a regional or national response, the Coast Guard District or Regional Commander notifies the CCA of the incident. The CCA may decide to supplement the response or stand down.

4.9.6 Situation Reports

A situation report is exactly what the name implies: a report on a situation containing verified, factual information that gives a clear picture of the "who, what, where, when, why and how" of an incident or situation.

In relation to incidents involving ships, Indian Coast Guard with support of the Directorate General of Shipping takes the lead in providing the Ministry of Defence and other concerned ministries officials of the devolved administration affected or potentially affected by the incident, with situations reports.

In relation to incidents involving offshore installations, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas takes the lead in providing both operations and policy advice. The Indian Coast Guard also disseminates situation reports to the Ministry of Defence and other concerned ministries and and the coastal state affected or potentially affected by the incident.

4.9.7 Final Report

A final closure report of all major incidents viz., Tier 2 and Tier 3 oil pollution incidents will be submitted post investigations and analysis to the Central Coordinating Authority and other concerned authorities within 45 days of termination of response by the facility or installation where the discharge occurred.

4.10 International Assistance

Generally the oil industry maintains membership with an oil spill response organisation, such as Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), Singapore. M/s OSRL holds a Tier 3 stockpile and provides response training, and other services. The oil industry membership provides for access to OSRL equipment and personnel at Singapore and in the United Kingdom. If resources in addition to the national resources are required to respond to an incident in India, then Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) will be called out invoking the membership of the concerned oil company. The Global Response Network is a collaboration of seven major oil industry funded spill response organisations whose mission is to harness cooperation and maximise the effectiveness of oil spill response services worldwide.

The Indian Coast Guard, in accordance with current MoU and relevant International Conventions, may also assist neighbouring countries in relation to oil spill incidents in their waters. Also in the event of a major oil spill incident, it is likely that additional overseas assistance may be sought from overseas in accordance with the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC 1990). In such cases, customs and immigration authorities of ports and air ports need to provide immediate facilitation for temporary import of equipment and personnel in order to transfer them in the scene of action expeditiously.

4.11 Cross Border Incidents

In case of incidents close to International Maritime Boundary Line, or incidents which are likely to result in transboundary pollution, high-level consultation and cooperation will be maintained with the Competent National Authority or Authorities of concerned State (s), with due regard to the provisions of any Regional Contingency Plan or Memorandum of Understanding or other arrangement, with an objective to ensure a clear delineation of responsibility for the response. In case of incidents close to State or Union Territory borders, high-level consultation and cooperation will be maintained between the two Statutory Agencies, with an objective to ensure a clear delineation of responsibility for the response.

4.12 Allocation of Responsibilities in the Management of Oil Spills

In the event of a oil spill various responsibilities are allocated to various fedral departments in order to aid the speedy recovery and the same is detailed in **Annexure IV.**

4.13 Specialist Advice and Assistance

Specialist technical advice is available to response team from a variety of sources. Advice can vary from the fate of oil, selection and deployment of pollution control equipment, and dispersant use, to the associated environmental effects of an oil spill. Specialist advice can also be provided in relation to the safety and stability of ships.

The range of specialist environmental and operational technical advice in the event of an oil spill in the marine environment that can be provided by varied departments and organisations of the Government of India and other agencies is enumerated in the **Annexure V.**

4.14 Inventory for the Oil Spill Response

As mentioned in previous sections each port facilities, oil terminal and. Installations should required to maintain the equipments and manpower for the response towards a teir 1 level pollution. The standard inventory required for ports, oil agencies, and coastal states in regards of oil spil response is already presented in **Annexure II.** In addition to this, the Indian Coast Guard maintains stockpiles of

equipment at its pollution response centre at Mumbai, Chennai, Port Blair and at Vadinar. The Indian Coast Guard also operates two dedicated pollution response vessels. The third pollution response vessel in the series is in the final stages of commissioning. Stocks of oil spill dispersant are additionally held at each Coast Guard Station/ Air Station. The current national inventory is at **Annexure VI**. The national oil spill response capability supported by the concerned Ministries is presesnted in **Annexure VII.**

4.15. Provision for Mutual Aid

In case of a major emergencies it is not possible to combat an event by a induvidual unit since it will be beyond its capability. Hence it is essential to have mutual aid arrangements with neighbouring industries. Consideration shall be given to the following while preparing mutual aid arrangements:-

- Written mutual aid arrangements are to be worked out to facilitate additional help in the event of Level-II emergencies by way of rendering manpower, medical aid or firefighting equipments, etc.
- The mutual aid arrangement shall be such that the incident controller of the affected installation shall be supported by neighbouring industries on call basis for the support services materials and equipments already agreed. Further, all such services deputed by member industry shall work under the command of the site incident controller of the affected installation.
- Mutual aid associations shall conduct regular meetings, develop written plans and test the effectiveness of their plans by holding drills. Drills are essential to establish a pattern for operation, detect weaknesses in communications, transportation and training. Periodic drills also develop experience in handling problems and build confidence in the organization.
- To make the emergency plan a success, the following exchange of information amongst the member organizations of mutual aid association is considered essential: -
- The types of hazards in each installation and firefighting measures.
- The type of equipment, that would be deployed and procedure for replenishment.
- Written procedures which spell out the communication system for help and response. This is also required to get acquainted with operation of different firefighting equipment available at mutual aid members and compatibility for connecting at users place.

- Familiarization of topography and drills for access and exit details carried out by mutual aid members.

4.16 Inspections

The preparedness of ports and oil handling agencies will be inspected periodically, by nominated Coast Guard officers, acting on behalf of the Central Coordinating Authority, and if deemed necessary, jointly with the concerned statutory authority. The periodicity and manner of such inspections will be as decided by the Central Coordinating Authority. Report of such inspection will be rendered as per the *pro forma* provided in **Annexure XII.**

4.17 Online Oil Spill Advisory System

The Online Oil Spill Advisory (OOSA) system has been developed by INCOIS for use by the Indian Coast Guard and other statutory authorities and combat agencies involved in oil spill cleanup and control measures in the event of oil spill. OOSA delivers the trajectory of the spilled oil immediately, and enables the combat agency to plan clean up activity. On submission of necessary information like location of the spill, date, time, pollutant type and its quantity, the trajectory prediction set up is triggered in the background, along with the forecasted forcing parameters such as wind and currents. The trajectory prediction for a period of 48 to 90 hrs is generated and disseminated to registered users.

OOSA is launched as an experimental set up, and a full-fledged system will be in place after obtaining the feedback/ suggestions from the user community.

4.18 24-Hour Emergency Advice Center

Ensuring access to the initial risk assessment capability 24-hours a day, 365 days a year should be a central element of the contingency planning to deal with chemical spills on water. At a national level, there should ideally be one contact point for ensuring immediate access to information on chemical hazards. It would be linked to the ICE (International Chemical Environment) scheme - a voluntary programme, co-ordinated through The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), to create an international network for chemical distribution incidents. The aim of ICE is to ensure that information on the chemical hazards posed by an incident, practical help and, if necessary and possible, appropriate equipment is provided to the emergency services to minimise adverse effects.

However, it will take time in India to have a complete database and to establish a monitoring agency for the chemicals of its origin, to its hinterland movements, the destination, the customer, the chemical characteristics, the possible threats, the response to such threats and the likely threat to environment. In the interim, it is necessary as much information available through open sources and from the manufacturers and exporters of the characteristics of the chemical substances that are moved

from the Indian ports is gathered and a database maintained by Indian Ports Association (IPA) for supporting an effective spill response.

4.19. Provision for Salvage

If there is a threat of significant pollution the MRCC contacts the salvor or, if not yet appointed, the master or owner of the ship, and the harbour master, if the incident is in a port or its approaches, and offers assistance. The MRCC states that intervention powers may be exercised and instructs those in command of the vessel to provide the Indian Coast Guard information which must include:

- Whether the owner has appointed a salvor and, if so, its name and contact details;
- The broad nature of the contract between owner and salvor;
- Information on the intentions of the salvor; and
- Any other important information that has not yet been gathered.

Simultaneously, as a pollution prevention tactic, the MRCC may also task the contracted Emergency Towing Vessel (ETV) to proceed to the area. The Indian Coast Guard District or Regional Commander decides whether it is necessary to set up a Salvage Monitoring and Control Unit (SMCU) based on the merits of the incident. The members of the SMCU are;

- The Indian Coast Guard District or Regional Commander;
- The Salvage Manager from the salvage company appointed by the ship owner,
- The harbour master, if the incident involves a harbour or its services;
- A single representative nominated by agreement between the ship owner and insurers (for both the physical property and their liabilities);
- The District or Regional Pollution Response Officer;
- A Surveyor from the Mercantile Marine Department
- A Surveyor from the Indian Register of Shipping, if required; and
- An Environment Liaison Officer, nominated by the Environment Group.

In the event that the SMCU is co-located with an MRC, the membership of the SMCU needs to include the members of the MRC with Indian Coast Guard staff fulfilling more than one role.

If it is necessary for the salvage operation in adition to the SMCU another on board salvage team will be established in consultation with India Coast Guard . This team will comprising a coast guard representative ,salvage master , crew and a special casuality centre (as per the decesion of ship owner).

The Salvage Master will, in consultation with the Coast Guard, strictly monitor and, if necessary, control access to the casualty, establishing any necessary protocols, through the SCR, with the security plan operated by the casualty in compliance with the Interventional Ship and Port Security Code (ISPSC).

Consultation with Coast Guard is essential because every additional body increase he potential problem of rescue, and every additional person increase the risk of confusion as to what the Salvage Master and his crew are doing.

4.20 Requirement of Communication Aids

In a pollution incident it is important that the CIC has access to adequate communication facilities. In addition to the facilities available through the ECC it is envisaged that port and oil installation should have Very High Frequency (VHF) radio facilities, the Coast Guard communications networks would be available to coordinate a response. In a major incident it may be necessary to seek assistance from other Government agencies and utilise the Government Radio Network or the emergency services or Naval radio communications network.

4.21 Training and Exercises

The Indian Coast Guard conducts regular training programs and exercises for personnel likely to be involved in a response to an oil spill in the marine environment. These training programs and exercises are designed to enable India to have sufficient numbers of trained personnel to mount a credible and effective response to an oil spill incident.

Training programs are regularly conducted at two levels, which recognise the overall technical complexity of managing an oil spill response and that the associated knowledge required by personnel varies depending on their level of responsibilities. The two levels of training conducted are:

- Level 2 for middle management personnel responsible for managing the operational response, e.g. incident controllers, their deputies and environment and coordinators, and Fire Brigade (Hazardous Materials) specialists
- Level 1 for operator level personnel, i.e. those undertaking on-site clean-up operations. In a major incident this would also include supervisors appointed as site managers.

A certificate of level 1 course is deemed to be valid for a period of five years from the date of its issue. It is imperative that personnel designated for oil spill response operations undergo periodic training to maintain currency of certification.

The persons qualified in level 2 course will be designated for carrying out duties as Chief Incident Controller and Incident Controller.

Mock drills and exercises will be conducted by every port facility and oil installation at such periodicity and at such scales as required by the Central Coordinating Authority. However, such mock drills and exercises shall in any case be conducted at least once every three months and a record shall be maintained of its conduct including the personnel participated, resources mobilized, etc. Area or regional level exercises will be conducted at least once every six months. National level pollution response exercises will be conducted at least once a year and involve mobilization of stakeholder resources.

4.22 Provision for Place of Refuge

It is generally recognised that when a ship has suffered an incident, the best way of preventing damage or pollution from its progressive deterioration is to transfer its cargo and bunkers, and to repair the damage. Such an operation is best carried out in a Place Of Refuge (POR), that is, a place where a ship in need of assistance can take action to stabilise its condition and reduce the hazards to navigation, and to protect human life and the environment.

It is ideal to pre-designate places of refuge; however, where no pre-designated place exists, it is imperative to have policies in place to enable the selection of a place of refuge.

The State Government is required to adopt specific policies on places of refuge as part of its contingency plan, and these should be followed as appropriate. Regardless of whether places of refuge are pre-designated or not, the following criteria form the basis for their selection:

- Adequate water depth
- Good holding ground
- Shelter from the effect of prevailing wind/swell
- Relatively unobstructed approach from seaward
- Environmental classification of adjacent coastline and fisheries activity
- Access to land/air transport
- Access to loading/unloading facilities for emergency equipment

4.23. Financial Arrangements

Detailed financial records, including all supporting information, are required, and are of particular importance when submitting claims to the Protection and Indemnity (P&I) insurers, as all claims will be assessed to ensure that the costs are reasonable, and are supported by satisfactory documentation.

Agencies should have in place appropriate systems to ensure that these requirements are met and that these are adequately outlined in contingency plans. In general, costs will be considered "reasonable" if they result from actions that:

- were undertaken on the basis of a technical appraisal of the incident
- sought to enhance the natural processes of recovery
- were not undertaken purely for public relations reasons.

4.24 Record Keeping and Preparation of Claims

In order that claims may be processed with minimum delay, it is essential that accurate records are maintained to support claims. It should be noted that claims should be based on expenses actually incurred, that these are made as a direct result of an incident, and that the expenses incurred are reasonable. In the case of economic loss, documentation supporting the claims should demonstrate how the claim has been calculated. The following aspects are to be considered while assessing cost of an oil spill combating and operating, and preparation of claims:-

- Delineation of the area affected describing the extent of pollution and identifying areas most heavily contaminated. This may be best presented as a map or chart accompanied by photographs.
- Summary of events including a description of the work carried out in different areas and of the working methods chosen in relation to the circumstantial evidence linking an oil pollution with the ship involved in the incident (e.g. chemical analysis).
- Labour costs (numbers and categories of labourers, rates of pay days, hours worked, total costs etc).
- Data on which work was carried out (weekly or daily costs).
- Material costs (consumable materials, fuel utilized, food, shelter, etc.).

4.25 Responsibility Allocation for the Preparation of Oils Spill Response Contingency Plan

Statutory Agencies supported by Combat Agencies, are primarily responsible for ensuring that contingency plans are developed at national. state, regional and local levels, and that these plans complement adjacent plans.

Responsibility allocation for maintaining contingency plans is as follows

- The National Oil Spill Disaster Management Plan will be maintained by the Indian Coast Guard Headquarters with inputs from, and in consultation with, stakeholders to the national plan.
- The Regional Oil Spill Disaster Management Plan will be maintained by the Regional Headquarters of the Indian Coast Guard at Gandhinagar, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, and Port Blair with inputs from, and in consultation with, stakeholders to the regional plan.
- The District Oil Spill Disaster Management Plan will be maintained by the District Headquarters of the Indian Coast Guard in each coastal state with inputs from, and in consultation with, stakeholders to the district plan.
- The Local Contingency Plan for shoreline clean-up will be maintained by the Coastal State with inputs from, and in consultation with, stakeholders in the respective coastal state. The local contingency plan should include the following or a cross reference to where such advise can be located:
- The mechanism for escalating the response in accordance with the tiered response concept; guidance on what equipment and personnel is at the disposal of the SRC, including neighbouring local authority resources;
- Arrangements for establishing working accommodation and catering arrangements for members of the SRC and Environment Group and other groups involved in the incident who may need to be in the area away from their own base;
- Arrangements for handing the media, including the logistics of their presence;
- Temporary, intermediate and final sites and routes for the recovery, rescue or final disposal of waste.
- Maps, clearly depicting sensitive sites, access points, terrain types etc;
- Guidance on the health and safety of workers involved in preventing measures and clean-up activities;
- Financial implications of coastal pollution and actions that can be taken for cost recovery.
- Every ship is required by MARPOL regulations to maintain a The Ship Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) approved by the Flag State Administration. The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Oil) Rules, 2010 requires maintenance of a

pollution emergency plan by Indian ships approved by the Administration or Recognized Organisation acting on its behalf.

- Every sea port facility and offshore oil installation and every oil installation on shore with risk of marine oil or chemical pollution is required to maintain a facility contingency plan approved by the Coast Guard.

4.26. Revision of Contingency Plan

The facility contingency plans are to be updated at least annually and revised at least once in every five years or whenever there is a significant change in any of the elements underlying the plan. The occasions for revision could include, but may not be limited to, an addition to capacity, change in traffic density, change in risk, etc. A revision of a facility contingency plan will necessitate fresh approval and the procedure the approval is explained.

The Ministry of Shipping, State Government of the coastal states and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas should have to up date the details of sea port facilities required to maintain a facility oil spill contingency plan, to the Ministry of Defence and the Indian Coast Guard on timely basis.

Also every plan holder should submit an annual return of preparedness to the Central Coordinating Authority viz., the Director General Coast Guard with a copy to the local Coast Guard authority, the District Administration and such other authorities as may be necessary.

4.27. Fishing Restrictions

The State Fisheries Authorities may temporarily prohibit or restrict fishing, on precautionary basis, if resources are, or are likely to become, contaminated to prevent health risk to consumers. A delay in revocation of such prohibition or restrictions must take into consideration the implications for reimbursement of claims for damages from the Protection and indemnity insurance, (P&I) Club (P & I Club is a mutual insurance association that provides risk pooling, information and representation for its members) and The International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC) Fund. Guidance on sensory testing of sea food following an oil spill and imposition of fishing restriction is published separately by the Coast Guard.

4.28. Oil Spill Clean up

Procedure for cleaning up of the spilled oil is not an easy task. Various factors need to be considered before carrying out operations. Some of them being amount of oil spilled, temperature of water, type of beaches and many more. When an oil spill occurs, there are very clear rules about who pays for the direct response activities, the cost of assessing environmental damages, and implementing the

necessary restoration.The Oil Pollution Act of 1990, spells out that those responsible for the pollution pay for all costs associated with the cleanup operations.

The responsibility for cleanup of pollution on the water and at jetties wharves/ structure within jurisdiction, and at beach/shoreline owned by the port authority, whatever the source of the pollution, lies with the port authority. Cleanup of shoreline (including land exposed by falling tide) beyond port jurisdiction vests with the local State. In case of major events the Coast Guard District or Regional Commander decides on actions to contain, disperse, or neutralise pollution, and to remove potential pollutants from the scene.

After an oil spill, urgent decisions need to be made about how to minimize environmental and socio-economic impacts. Diffrent response technics are available for claenup process. The advantages and disadvantages of different responses need to be compared with each other and with natural clean-up. This process is called Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA). Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) is a methodology for identifying and comparing net environmental benefits of alternative management options, usually applied to contaminated sites. The use of NEBA should result in better decisions, resulting in greater improvements in environmental quality at lower cost.

From time to time India Coast Guard issues circulars for detailing various clauses of NOSDCP. The relevant circulars published by ICG is detailed in following section

4.29 Over view of Circular No: 02/2012

Subject: Guideline on Elements of Facility Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Over view: Every owner or operator of a port facility, oil installation or offshore installation is required to maintain an oil spill contingency plan duly approved by the India coast guard. This circular set outs the desired elements of a typical facility oil spill contingency plan. As per the circular a typical facility level contingency plan should require following three components

- A strategy section, which describes the scope of the plan, its geographical coverage, perceived risks, roles and responsibilities of those charged with implementing the plan and the proposed response strategy;
- An action and operations section, which specifies the emergency procedures that will allow rapid assessment of the spill and the mobilization of appropriate response resources; and
- A data directory, which should contain all relevant maps, resource lists and data sheets required to support an oil spill response effort and conduct the response according to an agreed strategy.

The guiding template for the preparing of a new facility level contingency plan is as presented in **Annexure VIII.** It should be noted that this is only a guideline for structuring the plan.

4.30 Over view of Circular No: 01/2013

Subject: Annual; Returns on Preparedness for Oil Spill Response

Over view: Apart from an approved facility oil spill contingency plan, an inventory of oil spill response equipment proportional to the estimated risk and adequate pool of trained manpower for operating and maintaining the pollution response equipment is required to be maintained by all ports and oil handling agencies. A combined database of such inventories as part of its preparedness for oil spill contingencies in all facilities is maintained by Indian Coast Guard for the smooth execution of oil spill response. With a view to regularly update the national database of inventory andtrained manpower every contingency plan holder should pass the updated details of their own oil spill response inventor on annual basis and the same is called as Annual Return .

Every plan holder will submit an annual return of preparedness to the Central Coordinating Authority viz., the Director General Coast Guard with a copy to the local Coast Guard authority, the District Administration and such other authorities as may be necessary. This circular details the required informations and format of annual return. The annual return should be submitted to the Coast Guard Headquarters as on 31st December in each year and the same should be submitted by 15th February at dte-fe@indiancoastguard.nic.in. The format of Annual Return is presented in **Annexure IX.**

Further, the preparedness of ports and oil handling agencies is inspected periodically by the Coast Guard jointly with the concerned statutory authority and the report on inspections will be made according to a pre structured *pro forma*.

4.31. Over view of Circular No: 02/2013

Subject: Radar Oil Spill Detection System at sea port and Handling Facilities

Over view: In 16 the NOSDCP meeting held on 19th April 2011, discussions on a fool proof system to monitor and detect the presence or discharge of oil spill in order to intensify the oil spill response was made.The committee of secretaries in its meeting on 2nd December 2011 decided to study the effectiveness of the installations of oil spill detection software in VTMS radars at ports and VATMS radars of oil companies along the coastline. According to the study result it was identified that the radar detection of oil spill may be achieved by way of IMO type approved SOLAS compliant radar or by installing a software patch on existing radar

Through this circular Indian Coast Guard urged to establish radar oil spill detection system in seaports and oil handling facilities.

4.32. Over view of Circular No: 03/2013

Subject: certification of facility oil spill risk assessment and response preparedness

Over view: The facility contingency plans are to be updated at least annually and revised at least once in every five years or whenever there is a significant change in any of the elements underlying the plan. Every new or updated contingency plan should require an approval from the Coast Guard .For the approval from the coast guardevery owner of a port facility, oil installation or offshore installation should submit their contingency plan accompanied with a certificate of endorsement of the facility oil spill risk assessment and response preparedness as per the format prescribed at **Annexure X** ,duly endorsed by an officer not below the post of Deputy Conservator of a port facility or the installation Manager of an oil installation , or offshore installation , or equivalent legally responsible authority.

4.33. Over view of Circular No: 01/2014

Subject: Pre-booming of tankers at alongside berths and SPMs

Over view: Pre-booming is the process of completely surrounding any vessels, facilities, or dock areas that are involved in the process of transferring oil. It is a preventative measure to keep potential spills from spreading beyond reasonable limits and driving up costs and damage to the environment. Pre booming of the oil tankers engaged in discharge of cargo at alongside berths and at SPM was the topic of discussion in 17th NOSDCP meeting held on 12th June 2012 and subsequently coast guard examined the feasibility of implementing pre-booming at each port and SPM. The study by the coast guard reveals following facts;

- Pre-booming is practiced at oil berths at Karaikkal, Tuticorin, Chennai, Ennore and Vishakapatanam port and permanent boom is laid on dockside at Sikka Reliance terminal.
- Pre-booming was reported feasible and recommended for oil berths at Mumbai and Kochi.
- Pre-booming was reported feasible but not recommended for oil berths at Mormugao and New Mangalore view obstruction to adjacent berths and low shoreline sensitivity respectively.
- The study further brought out that pre- booming is also not being practiced at any of the SPMs within the port jurisdiction.
- Reported constraints in pre-booming included strong currents and tidal streams, high tidal ranges, periodic change of direction with flood and eddy stream, as also the swing

of tanker at SPM with tide change and presence of standby tug in vicinity for immediate assistance.

However, ecological sensitivity is of significant concern, particularly in the GoK and at Kochi, Kakinada, and Paradip.

With a view to curtail the risk of oil spill, every deliverer will pre-boom oil transfers as a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). However, when it is determined that it is not safe and effective to pre-boom the oil transfer, a suitable oil spill response craft will be stationed during cargo discharge, in the vicinity of the tanker for immediate response and backed by capability to track a spill in low visibility conditions. The SOP for pre-booming is placed at **Annexure XI.**

4.34. Over view of Circular No: 03/2014

Subject: Measures for Prevention and Control of Oil Pollution from FPSOS and FSUS Operating in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone

Over view: Floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) unit used by the offshore oil and gas industry for the production, processing of hydrocarbons and for storage of oil designed to receive hydrocarbons produced by itself or from nearby platforms or subsea template, process them, and store oil until it can be offloaded onto a tanker or, less frequently, transported through a pipeline are preferred in frontier offshore regions. FPSOs can store up to 350,000 m3 of crude oil. Operation of FPSOs, therefore, poses a significant threat of oil pollution in the event of a contingency.

This circular details the guidelines for the Measures for prevention and control of oil pollution from FPSOs and FSUs operating in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone and the same is detailed in following section

4.34.1 Measures for prevention and control of oil pollution from FPSOs and FSUs operating in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

The measures for the prevention and control of oil pollution required to be complied by masters, owners, operators, charterers of FPSOs and FSUs operating in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India with a view to protect and preserve the marine environment are appended in the succeeding paragraphs.

Recognizing that the unified interpretation of regulation 37.1 requires that FPSOs and FSUs be provided with an oil pollution emergency plan approved in accordance with the procedures established by the Coastal State, no FPSO or FSU shall be used for the offshore production and storage or for offshore storage of produced oil in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India without a shipboard oil pollution emergency plan conforming to the Guidelines contained in Chairman NOSDCP Circular 02/2012 dated 09 August 2012 as amended, and duly approved by the Indian Coast Guard.

- Prior to positioning of the FPSO or FSU in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India, the owner/operator/Indian agent of FPSO of FSU shall submit the following to the nearest Indian Coast Guard authority:-
- Copy of Issue or endorsement of certificate as per revised MAEPOL Annex I;
- Copy of Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan as per revised MARPOL Annex I;
- Copy of International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate as per revised MARPOL Annex I;
- Copy of Record of Construction and Equipment for FPSOs and FSOs as per resolution MEPC.139 (53) adopted on 22 July 2005;
- Copy of International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate as per revised MARPOL Annex IV;
- Copy of Record of oil discharge monitoring and control system for the last ballast voyage as per revised MARPOL Annex I;
- Copy of Certificate of insurance or other financial security in respect of civil liability for oil pollution damage as per CLC 1969, article VII;
- Copy of Certificate of insurance or other financial security in respect of civil liability for oil pollution damage as per CLC 1992, article VII;
- Details of intended position and operation; and
- Details and contact particulars of the Designated Person Ashore.
- The FPSO/ FSU or the owner/ operator/ agent acting on behalf is required to provide prior intimation to the Indian Coast Guard of the occurrences of the following:-
- The vessel leaving field for passage to any port outside India;
- On leaving the area of operations for operational turn around;
- As and when any crew change takes place;
- As and when vessel is off hired;
- As and when production stopped for more than 48 hrs; and
- Any discharge of oil, as required by the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan promulgated by the Indian Coast Guard.

With a view to curtail the risk of oil spill, every FPSO and FSU will pre-boom oil transfers as a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). If owing to metrological or other factors it is not feasible to safely and effectively implement pre-booming as a SOP. The following alternate measures will be taken by the owner/operator/ agent of the FPSO to address any oil spill:-

- As an alternative to pre-booming, a suitable oil spill response craft will be stationed during offloading, in the vicinity of the FPSO for immediate response;
- On being made aware of a spill, the FPSO will have the ability to safely commence tracking of the spill in low visibility conditions; and
- Within one hour of being made aware of a spill, the FPSO will be able to completely surround the vessel(s) or pre-boom the portion of the vessel and transfer area which will provide for maximum containment of any oil spilled into the water.
- The FPSOs and FSUs will be inspected for MARPOL compliance and oil spill response preparedness by the Indian Coast Guard, independently or with other concerned authorities.
- The Coast Guard may undertake boarding and surprise inspections. The FPSOs and FSUs are to take all measures to facilities safe boarding and provide full cooperation as required for the inspection of the vessel/ presentation of documents.

4.35 Over view of Circular No: 02/2015

Subject: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)

Over view: After an oil spill, urgent decisions need to be made about how to minimize environmental and socio-economic impacts. The advantages and disadvantages of different responses need to be compared with each other and with natural clean-up. This process is called Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA). This circular explains how the process takes into account the circumstances of the spill, the practicalities of clean-up response, the relative impacts of oil and clean-up options, and the process by which judgments are made on the relative importance of social, economic and environmental factors.

The NEBA for oil dispersants is an assessment of positive and negative consequences of dispersant use, as compare to the use of other response techniques, taking into consideration the biological resources and socio-economics of the region, such as the season, state of fisheries, economic and social values, and other biological resources.

The following documents are to be prepared before proceeding with the NEBA, in order to determine which resources may be damaged and which ones should be preserved:-

- An inventory of the local sensitive resources;
- The vulnerability of the resources identified; and
- The definition of the importance of the resources identified.

The NEBA may performed as follows:

- As a preliminary measure at the facility oil spill response plan development stage; or
- In a specific situation during an oil spill.

A preliminary NEBA is preferred in order for oil spill scenarios of 10 tons, and its exponential values up to and including the worst-case scenario. Each scenario will be supplemented with recommendations on practicability, from an ecological point of view, of dispersant usage or its prohibition. Each potential oil spill scenario must address the following;-

- Description of assets where oil spills are possible;
- Potential oil spill scenarios and spill volumes including worst case spill, physical and chemical properties of oil;
- Results of mathematical simulation of oil spill behavior on water (spreading, possible drift directions, quantitative changes of oil, when presented on the sea surface, which occur due to evaporation and dispersion under the influence of wave energy and currents; amount of oil stranded onshore, oil remaining on the sea surface and penetrating into water column);
- List of ecosystem components that exist within the action zone of the facility contingency plan, depending on the priority of their protection in time of potential emergency scenarios, from the point of view of preserving natural resources, and taking into account their seasonal changes;
- List of economically and socially valuable assets which require protection;
- Prioritization of the identified environmental and economic resources, decided with the local stakeholders;
- Advantages and disadvantages of various available, in-place oil spill response methods including dispersion and an in-principle, assessment of the expected results of each possible response technique: dispersion, containment and recovery, monitoring for action; and

- Impact of floating and dispersed oil on selected ecosystem components and state of the environment in general.

Both natural and economic resources should considered. In general, endangered species, highly productive areas, sheltered habits with poor flushing rates, and habitats which take a long time to recover should receive top protection priority. The list should take into account factors like possible seasonal variation variations as well as the time needed by each impacted resource to recover (damage on a resource which can regenerate quickly is often more acceptable than damage to one which needs a very long restoration time). These factors will affect priorities.

Habitats and resources should be considered as a whole and not independently, as the decision to apply dispersant may benefit particular habitats or resources and at the same time affect adjacent ecosystems.

In terms of priority, it is better to protect the habitat before the species themselves, as the species are dependent on the preservation of their habitat. In terms of species, the objective must be to protect the reproductive potential.

The NEBA for the use of dispersant in particular, must take the following into consideration:-

- Consider the behavior (drift and weathering) of the treated oil (drift according to the current and speed of dilution of the plume) and of the untreated oil (drift according to the current and wind):
- Identify resources potentially affected by the treated oil or untreated surface oil;
- Assess possible vulnerability of these resources (vulnerability = sensitivity + restoration time);
- Rank these resources according to their vulnerability and/or importance and decide on the priorities (what must be preserved, what could be sacrificed);
- Predict the possible impacts for the different response options 9e.g. chemical dispersion or not and make a decision on the use of dispersants;
- In case of conflicting conclusions,
- Preserve the habitat before the species, and
- Preserve reproductive potential.
- Where local birds are concentrated, accord special concern for application of dispersants to ensure that direct contact between dispersants and feathers of seabirds is absolutely avoided.

The NEBA results must include mapping of areas where dispersants should not be used according to different criteria (e.g. seasonal or at any time of year, tides or current, weather conditions, or the size of the spill – tier 1,2,3).

The plot of valuable ecosystem components on environmental sensitivity maps and mathematical modeling of spilled oil behavior constitutes the basis for a NEBA. The results of preliminary NEBA are to be arranged in the form of a set of oil spill response scenarios. The scenarios are to be supplemented with recommendations on practicability, from an ecological point of view, of dispersant usage or its prohibition. The scenarios are to be then included in the relevant facility oil spill contingency plan.

Consequent to conduct of NEBA, consideration of certain response options may be immediately ruled out because of their ineffectiveness in the given conditions and, others ranked in terms of effectiveness and preference. The use of different techniques may be recommended for different parts of the slick. With respect to chemical dispersion, the recommendations must indicate whether it is possible or impossible to use dispersants in a given situation or which parts of the slick should be treated with dispersants.

At the time of an actual spill, approval for the use of dispersants will be given based on positive results of NEBA. Also, decisions will be made on the basis of NEBA, with adjustment if the real spill situation differs significantly from the pre-studied scenarios.

The NEBA results must be documented in a report approved by the relevant pollution control board, or environment ministry.

NEBA is a time intensive process. It is required to be conducted on scientific basis by a team of stakeholders, which preferably includes specialists in several fields (e.g. ecology; bird, mammal, fish, and benthos biology; mathematical modeling of the behavior of spilled oil). Running the scenarios will require specialized models designed for impact assessment.

4.36 Over view of Circular No: 03/2015

Subject: Online Oil Spill Advisory –Stake holder registration and table top exercise

Over view:The Online Oil Spill Advisory (OOSA) is a system to generate the predicted trajectory of oil spill after submitting the details of the spilled oil.. OOSA has been developed by INCOIS for use by the Indian Coast Guard and other statutory authorities and combat agencies involved in oil spill cleanup and control measures in the event of oil spill. OOSA integrates high resolution current and delivers the trajectory of the spilled oil immediately, and thereby enables planning of clean up activity. On submission of necessary information like location of the spill, date, time, pollutant type and its

quantity, the trajectory prediction set up is triggered in the background, along with the forecasted forcing parameters such as wind and currents. The trajectory prediction for a period of forty eight to ninety hours is generated and disseminated to registered users. The OOSA system providestrajectory prediction for both, continuous and instantaneous spills. All stakeholders to the national plan can register as user and access OOSA under http://www.incois.gov.in/portal/osf/osf.jsp#, or alternately athttp://115.113.76.60/OilSpill/Login.jsp.The step by step procedure for "OOSA" Table top excersice is provided in following section

Step1: Create word document with the name of the Company and date of exercise which will be forwarded to the Coast Guard Headquarters with all the relevant outputs. (e.g. MbPT_12 May 15.docx)

Step2: Log into OOS at http://115.113.76.60/OilSpill/Login.jsp with e-mail ID and password.

Step3:

- After login, select type of spill as appropriate;
- Region of spill as appropriate;
- In type of spill continuous, enter data in Start date and End date; or in type of spill instantaneous, enter data in Start date and run duration (hrs);
- For start position specify latitude and longitude of the jetty, terminal, installation, fairway, outer harbour, SPM as appropriate;
- Mention pollutants;
- Select quantity released;
- Select units as appropriate;

Step4:On submitting, "Oil spill trajectory prediction system" will appear. Before proceeding, take a screen shot and save in word document for onward submission.

Step5:View output in web map. Take screen shots of the spill trajectory, in small scale and medium scale, and save in word document. Download the output as required. Repeat steps for each scenario and log out.

Step6: Forward the soft copy of word document to the Coast Guard Headquarters at dte-fe@indiancoastguard.nic.in.

4.37 Over view of Circular No: 04/2015

Subject: Revised pro forma for annual return on preparedness for oil spill response and joint inspection.

Over view: As per the NOSDCP 2015, every plan holder is required to submit an annual return of preparedness for oil spill response. The pro forma of the annual return is prescribed at at Appendix E7 to NOSDCP 2015. Further, the preparedness of ports and oil handling agencies is inspected periodically by the Coast Guard jointly with the concerned statutory authority and the report on inspections is rendered in the pro forma prescribed in appendix G to NOSDCP 2015.

Through this circular the coast guard had merged the both preformas to a common perfoma which is as shown in **Annexure XII**.

5

PORT PROFILE

Kandla Port establishd under Major Port Act, 1963 is now one of the busiest major multi-product port of India located in the Kachchh district of Gujarat. The port has been achieved the first position among all major ports of India, in most of the years of last decade. Presently the port can handle dry bulk, break bulk, liquid bulk and container cargo.Being located in an arid region, food grains is one among the most important commodity handled by the port. Other important commodities handled at the port is Coal, Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) and Container Cargo.

5.1 Location

Major Port of Kandla, is situated about 90 km off the mouth of Gulf of Kachchh in the Kandla Creek at Latitude 23 degree 1 minute North and Longitude 70 ° 13’ East, is the lone Major Port on the Gujarat coast. Kandla Port has good connectivity by rail and road. It is closest to International Sea Routes. The port has two lane & four lane approaches to NH 8A from the Port Gates. Kandla Port has dual gauge railway system in operation. It is connected by BG link to Mumbai and Delhi via Ahmedabad.The port is well connected with the hinterland by National Highway No. 8-A and broad gauge railway system. The nearest railway station & airport is located at Gandhidham.

Vadinar Oil Terminal is located close to Jamnagar. It is connected by road through SH-25. 12.5km spur line connects the rail gantry of Vadinar Terminal to Modpur railway station. Nearest railway station is Jamnagar.

The location of the Kandla port and Vadinar Terminal is depicted in **Figure 5.1.**

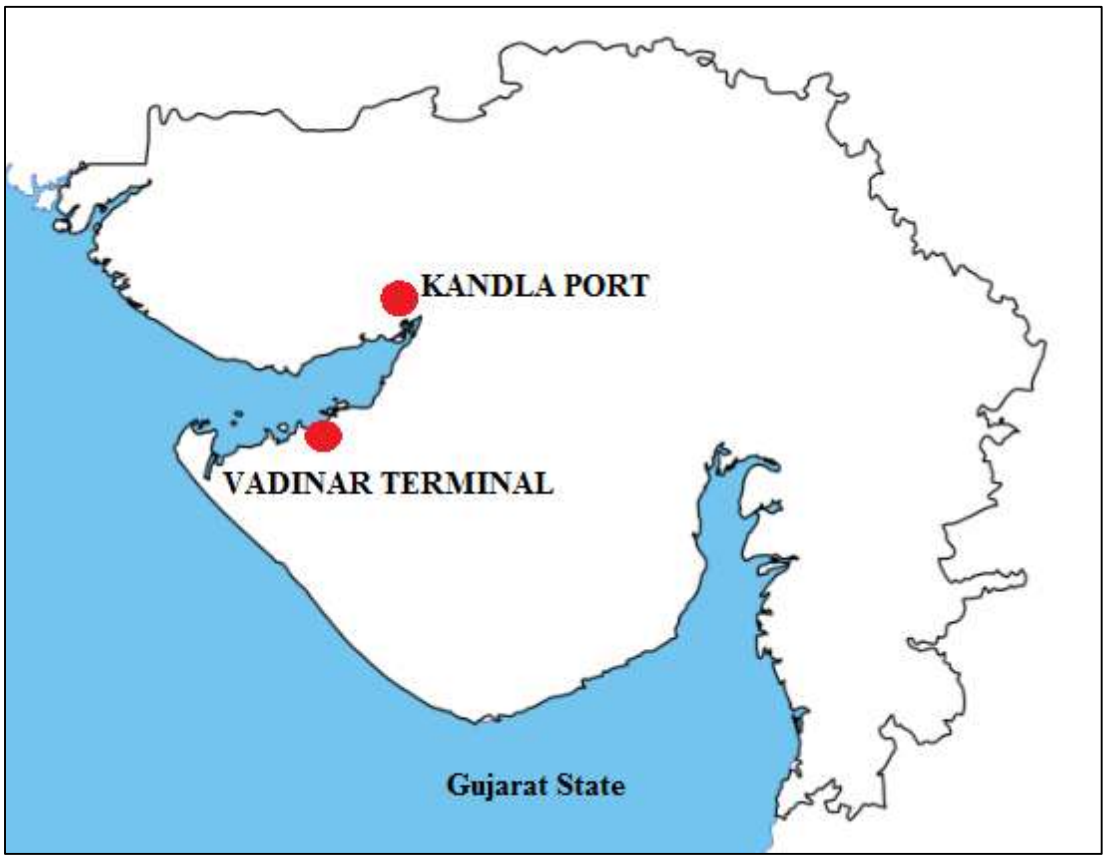


Figure 5.1 Location map of Kandla Port & Vadinar Terminal

5.2. Port Description

It has 12 dry cargo berths with a total of 2.57km in a straightline and 6 dedicated oil berths for handling POL and chemicals.Also there are three Single Point Moorings (SPMs) in Vadinar which can handle Very Large Crude Oil Vessels (VLCC) with a capacity 87,000T to 325,000 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT) with a maximum pumping capacity of 10000 tonnes per hour. During 2014-15 the port handled 92.5 MT of cargo and thereby retaining number one position for volume of cargo handled among the Major Ports of India.

The total length of the port approach channel is around 26 km. The minimum with is 250 m. The contour depth along the shipping channel is around 10 meters. The KPT & Vadinar Terminal is given in **Figure 5.2**

Being located in the NW Coast of India,Kandla is the closest major port to the Middle East and Europe also it is the en-route port for ships calling at Karachi in Pakistan. Located at the head of Gulf of

Kachchh, it is well protected from strong monsoon winds and high waves of the coast, so is operational throughout the year.

Kandla Port

Vadinar Terminal

Figure 5.2 Layout of Kandla Port & Vadinar Terminal

Source: KPT

5.2.1. Existing Facilities at Kandla Port

5.2.1.1. Terminals

Kandla port has 10 berths, 6 oil jetties, 1 maintenance jetty, 1 dry dock and a few small jetties for small vessels.Adjascent to all these terminals and jetties there are storage facilities for covering cargo received in containers to petroleum products.

5.2.1.2. Steel Floating Dry Dock

The existing steel floating dry dock within the port caters the need of Port crafts as well as outside organizations and has capacity to accommodate vessels of following parameters.

- Length overall (LOA) - maximum up to 95 meters.
- Breadth - maximum up to 20 meters.
- Draft - maximum up to 4.5 meters.
- Lift displacement - maximum up to 2700 tones.

5.2.1.3 Chemical & Liquid Handling Complex

The Port of Kandla's Chemical and Liquid Handling Complex has total storage capacity for 21.9 Lakh kiloliters. Private sector storage terminals have capacity for 9.8 Lakh kiloliters.

5.2.1.4 Storage Facilities

Port consist of 185 hectares of custom bonded port area. Port offers an excellent and vast Dry Cargo Storage Facilities inside the Custom Bonded Area for storage of Import and Export cargoes, on very competitive rates. Also it has the largest capacity in India for storing liquid cargoes, and it is served by a modern pipeline network. The storage facility for liquefied petroleum gas has capacity for 30 thousand cubic meters.The container handling facilities include 545 m of quays equipped with four rail-mounted quay cranes and two harbor mobile cranes. The container facilities include an almost 11-hectare container yard, a 6.5 thousand square meter container freight station, and 90 reefer points for refrigerated containers.

The existing storage facilities at the dry cargo jetty area arepresented in **Table 5.1,** the liquid storage facilities under private sector is presented in **Table 5.2** and other liquid storage facilities is presented in **Table 5.3**

Table 5.1 Existing Storage Facilities at the Dry Cargo Jetty Area

Sl No	Description	No	Area (Sq. M)	Capacity in (Tones)
1	Warehouses	33	1.68 Lakhs	4.47 Lakh
2	Open storage space	67	13.10 Lakhs	32.27 Lakh

Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

Table 5.2 Private Sector Liquid Storage Facilities

Sl No	Name of the Terminal Operator	No of Tanks	Capacity (KL)
1	CRL (Chemicals & Resins Ltd)	112	247000
2	FSWAI (Friend Salt Works & Allied Industries)	132	271650
3	Kesar Enterprise	44	90081
4	N P Patel Pvt Ltd	09	38497
5	FOCT (Friend Oil & Chemicals Terminal)	21	39263
6	USTTL – Liquid Terminal	22	63038
7	Agencies & Cargo Care Limited	27	50000
8	J K Synthetics	14	25176
9	IMC Limited	04	25288
10	J R Enterprises	15	25320
11	Indo Nippon Chemicals Ltd	10	17200
12	Liberty Investment	06	16016
13	Bayer ABS Ltd	11	13310
14	Deepak Estate Agency	09	13212
15	Tejmalbhai & Company	08	12577
16	Avean International Care Ltd	11	12160
17	USTTL Gas Terminal	04	5720
18	Parker Agrochem Export Ltd	06	15000
Total Capacity		**465**	**980508**

Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

Table 5.3 Public Sector Liquid Storage Facilities

Sl. No	Name of the Terminal Operator	No.of Tanks	Capacity (KL)
01	Indian Oil Corporation	38	575838
02	Bharat Petroleum Corporation	21	230000
03	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	28	204000
04	IOC– LPG	02	30000
05	IFFCO	11	110000
06	NDDB	09	58530
Total Capacity		109	1208360

Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

5.2.1.5. Port Equipments

5.2.1.5.1. Wharf Cranes

Sixteen Wharf cranes are available at the port that include 4 wharf cranes of 3/6 tons capacity and 4 heavy duty, modern, state of the art, having lifting capacity of 12/16 tons.

5.2.1.5.2. Weighbridges

Nine weighbridges are there inside the port, which include four weighbridge of 40 MT capacity, One Weighbridge of 50 MT capacity, One Weighbridge of 60 MT capacity, One Weighbridge of 80 MT capacity, Two Private Weighbridge of 40 MT & 20 MT capacities respectively.

5.2.1.5.3. Other Support Equipments

Port contain loading equipment such as Forklifts, Tractor, Trailers, Pay loaders of various capacities. Also private handling equipment like Mobile cranes, Top lifters, Pay loaders, Forklifts, Heavy duty Trailers, etc. available on hire at competitive rates.

5.2.1.5.4. Various Facilities

Other facilities available within the port area are

- One deep draft mooring and four cargo moorings in the inner harbour area for stream handling.
- Loading/Unloading facilities for barges available for stream handling.
- Seventy licensed private barges available at competitive rates.
- Adequate storage capacity in both dry and liquid areas.
- 66 KV power supply.
- Standby power to the extent of 2000 kV available for emergency operations.
- Well-developed road network directly connecting the national highway.
- Railway network connecting the broad gauge main line, which is being upgraded.

5.2.1.5.5. Navigation Facilities within the Port

Kandla port facilitate round-the-clock navigation. It offers maximum permissible draft of 12 meters, but projects are underway to deepen the port to 14 meters. presently, the Port can accommodate ships up to 240 meters in length and 65 thousand DWT. Also, the Port offers a huge anchorage area for vessels waiting to enter the port and for lighterage services in the outer harbor. Navigation channel of the port is marked with 22 lighted navigational buoys, and a light house also assists navigation.

5.2.1.5.6. Offshore Oil Terminal (OOT), Vadinar

KPT had commissioned offshore oil terminal facilities atVadinar in 1978, jointly with Indian Oil Corporation. It has a capacity of 58 MMTPA and handles crude oil and petroleum products. Vadinar is one of the deepest natural draft terminals in India and it does not require any maintenance dredging. The facilities consist of three offshore Single Point Mooring (SPM)/ Single buoy mooring (SBM), two jetties for handling liquid petroleum products, tanks for storage of crude oil and petroleum products

and rail and road gantries for dispatch of petroleum products.2nd SBM was commissioned in the year 1998.3rd SBM at Vadinar is for importing crude for the oil refinery of Essar Oil.

The features of the OOT Vadinar is as presented below .

- A draft of up to 33 m at SBMs and Lighterage Point Operations (LPO)
- Handling VLCCs of 300000 DWT and more.
- Providing crude oil for the refineries of Koyali (Gujarat), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Panipat (Haryana) and Essar Refinery, Jamnagar (Gujarat)
- Simultaneous handling of three VLCCs possible at the SBMs with vast crude tankage facility.
- Two nos. of 50 Tons state-of-art B.R SRP Pull-back tugs are available for smooth and simultaneous shipping operations on the SBMs and product jetty.
- One oil and debris recovery tug for oil pollution control has been acquired and stationed at Vadinar.
- Excellent infrastructure facilitating transshipment operations, even during the monsoon.

5.3 Operational Profile of the Port

Ongoing operational profile of Kandla port is described in following section :

5.3.1 Commodities Handled

Coal is the largest commodity handled by the port with respect to tonnage. The details of commodity handled at the port during 2014-15 and 2013-14 are given as **Table 5.4** below.

Table 5.4. Traffic Handled at Kandla Port during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Commodity	Tonnage Handled (in Lakh Tonne)		% Increase
		2014-15	203-14	
Imports				
1	POL	8.67	7.02	(+) 24
2	Edible Oil	34.58	24.90	(+) 39
3	Phosphoric Acid	10.85	9.91	(+) 09
4	Fertiliser	38.47	26.44	(+) 45
5	Iron & Steel	11.82	8.42	(+) 4
6	Ores	11.96	5.98	(+) 100
7	Thermal Coal	97.25	60.80	(+) 60
8	Sugar	12.67	6.11	(+) 107
9	Timber Logs	28.51	26.52	(+) 08
Exports				

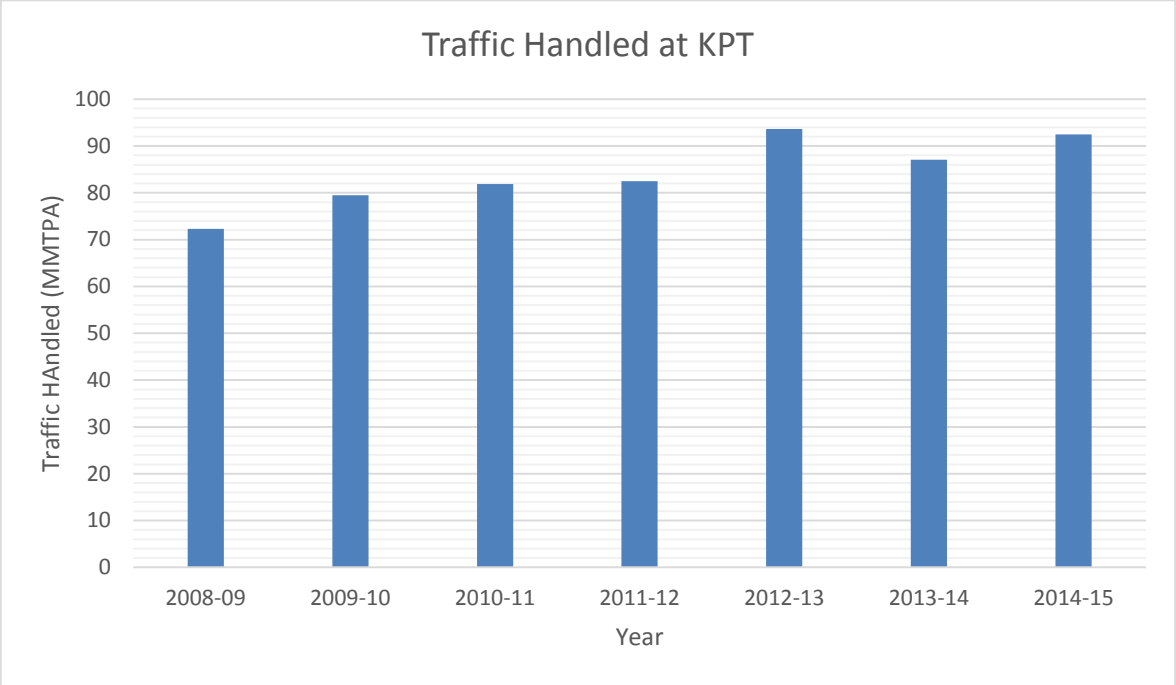
1	Edible Oil	2.10	1.66	(+) 27
2	Bauxite	3.39	0.86	(+) 294
3	Other Food	3.82	3.79	(+) 01

Source: Administrative Report 2014-15

From the above table it may be inferred that 8.67 Lakh Tonne of POL is being handled at Kandla. Also it can be seen that +24 % increase is shown by the POL commodity compared to the previous year.

5.3.2 Traffic Handled at Kandla

Kandla Port has shown buoyant growth in cargo handling in the recent past. The port's share in traffic handled by all major ports has risen steadily over the years. The past traffic profile of the port is shown in **Figure 5.3.** During 2013 -14 & 2014 -15 total traffic handled are 870.05 and 924.97 lakh tones respectively.

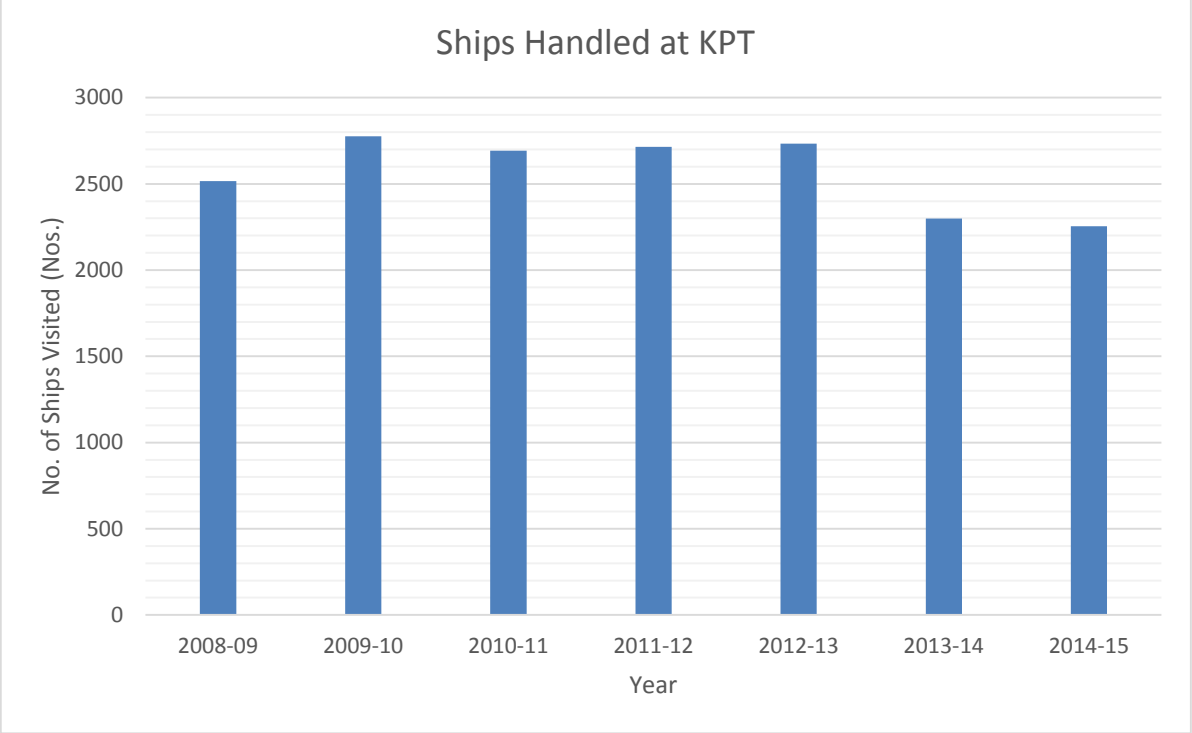


Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

Figure 5.3 Traffic Profile of Kandla Port

5.3.3 Ships Handled at KPT

Total number of ships visited KPT during the year 2008-2015 are given as shown in **Figure.5.4.** During 2013-14 & 2014-15 a total number of 2299 & 2254 vessels entered the port respectively. Among them more than 75 % visted KPT and remaining 25 % visited Vadinar.



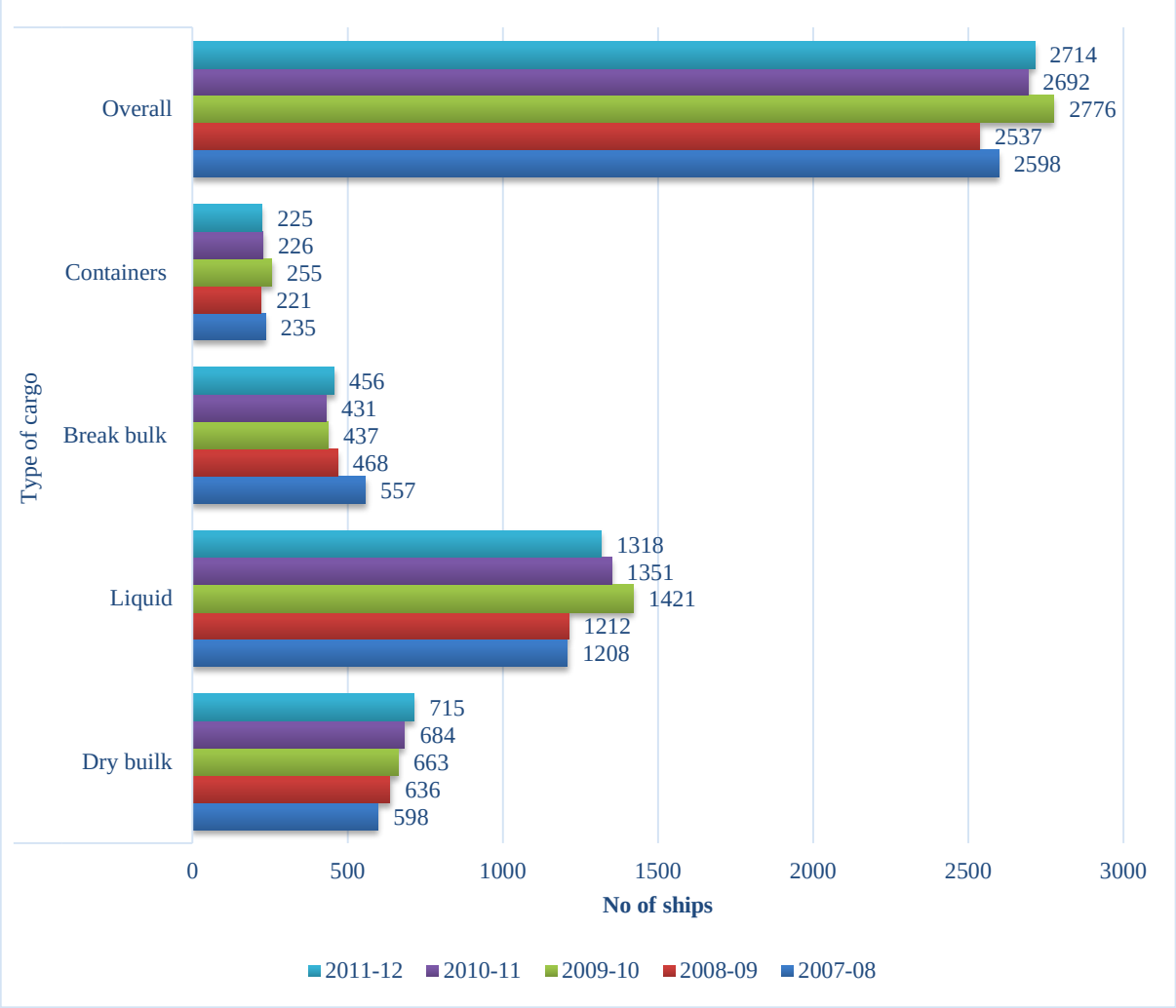
Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

Figure 5.4 Ships Handled at KPT

Total number of ships handled at KPT commoditywise during the period of 2007 – 2012 is as presented in **Figure 5.5**

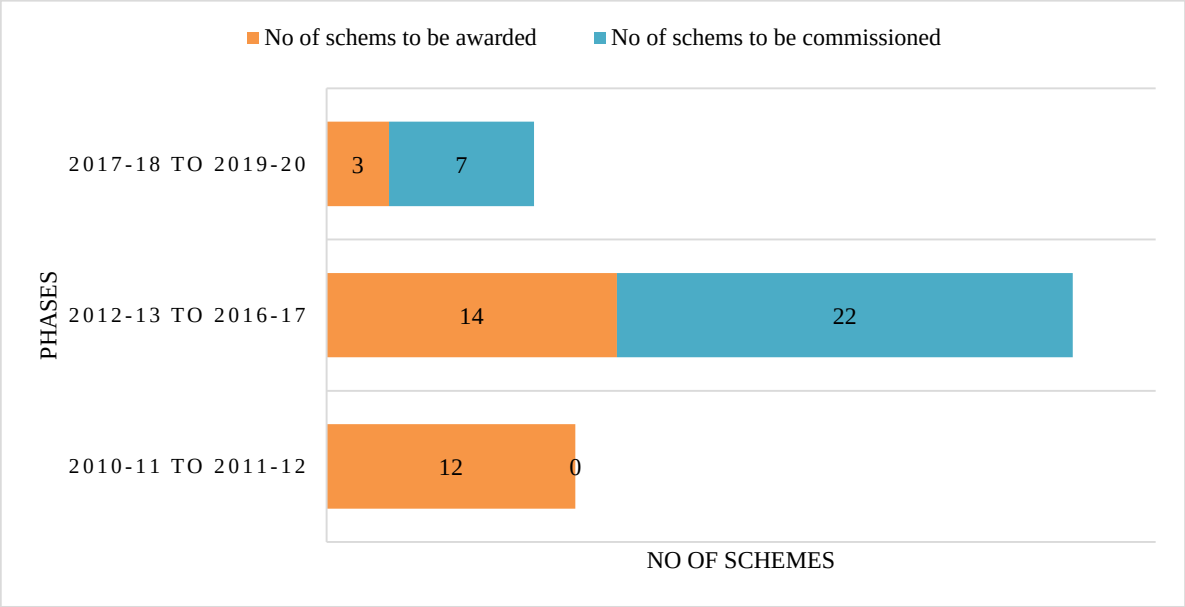
5.4 Future Perspective of Kandla Port

Inorder to increase the productivity and to reduce the turnaround time KPT have a well-defined futre plan. This will inturn demands the capacity addition of the port .The future perspective of Kandla port upto 2020 is shown in **Figure 5.6** and future capacity addition plan up to 2020 is given in **Figure 5.7 .**



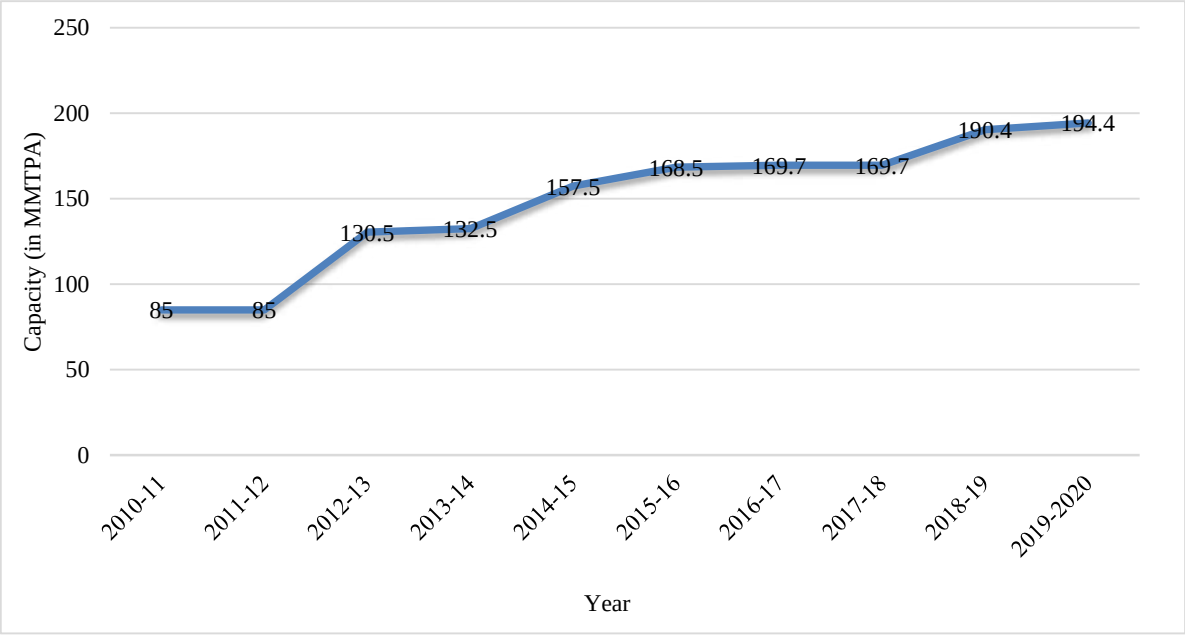
Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

Figure 5.5 Total number of ships handled at KPT



Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

Figure 5.6 The future perspective of Kandla port up to 2020



Source: http://www.kandlaport.gov.in/

Figure 5.7 The Future Capacity Addition Plan of Kandla Port upto 2020

Considering the ever increasing traffic at the Port which is also handling the POL, a sound contingency plan should be maintained to cater the threat posed by an uncertain oil spill event.Also it may be noted that Vadinar being the POL hub, extreme caution is required for this area.

6

SENSITIVITY MAPPING

The area within Kandla Port limit as well as its surroundings is rich in both ecological and socioeconomic resources. As per the It is important to identify the areas of highest risk, so that prioritisation of resources is possible. Appendix E3 of NOS-DCP 2015 - Environmental Sensitivity Index Mapping Guidelines, the role of sensitivity mapping is the ” Basis for the definition of priorities for protection, development of response strategy and cleanup operations, considering the oil spill sensitive elements including protected areas, important areas of biodiversity, sensitive ecosystems, critical habitats, endangered resources and key natural resources”. In this context,realising the importance of protection of these resources from the impacts of oil spill, resources within the Kandla Port Limit were assesed, and strategic oil spill sensitivity map was prepared for the port limit. This map provides information on the Shoreline Classification, Biological Resources & Human-use resources as per NOS-DCP guidelines. These three are the most important consideration as, it directly implies to the risk from an oil spill interms of vulnerability, persistance and ease of cleanup. The subsequent sections details are as follows:

- Resources assessment
- Sensitivity Mapping
- Response Considerations

6.1 Resources Assessment

Kandla port located in the northern plank of the GoK, in an area with irregular and dissected configurations, with numerous creeks surrounded by marshy landson the bank of Kandla creek. Located at the juncture of Kathiawar and Saurashtra peninsula, ie., at a transition zone between arid and semi-arid zone having striking characteristics of the arid area.

Figure 6.1. Kandla Port - An Ariel View

At Kandla, the Gulf of Kachchhnarrows down in to a distinct constriction getting itself dividing into a creek system often called the Little Gulf of Kachchh, leading to an an area called Little Rann of Kachchh (LRK) which receives water supply only during the high tide.Hence close to the port area are vast mudflats and many of them are hard flats, which gets submerged only during the spring tide.Among them Sathsaida bet is the largest.Areal view of Kandla port is given as **Figure 6.1**. The top of the picture depicts the Sathsaida bet where as the bottom is the port area with its tank farms and warehouses.

The port limits extends from Navlakhi at the head of GoK to Narara Bet in the southern arm. While from Tuna in the north coast to Kalumbhar Bet in the southern arm. The limit is bounded by Kachchh in the North & North-East, Morbi at East and and Devbhoomi Dwaraka& parts of Jamnagar district towards South & South- East respectively. Along the coast there are numerous coastal villages with people engaded in traditional occupation of fishing hosting large and small fish landing centres. Also being the adjoing land masses of ports, many of them have been developed into port towns and subsequently developed as industrial pockets.

Within the port limit is the most productive and diversified habitats along the West coast of India. The high tidal influx covers vast low lying areas comprising a network of creeks, marshy tidal flats and rocky regions which provide congenial environment to a wide variety of marine biota. The northern shore is predominantly sandy or muddy confronted by numerous shoals and creeks also sustains large stretches of mangroves. There are vast mudflats towards the Mundra coast.There are narrow beaches

along the coast behind the mudflats. Towards the southern limit, shoreline is comprised of numerous islands and inlets which harbour vast areas of mangroves and coral reefs with living corals.

Important organisms includes algae, mangroves, corals, sponges, molluscs, prawns, fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals. In order to protect the rich biodiversity of the Gulf of Kachchh, several intertidal mudflats and coral reefs along its southern shore are declared as Marine National Park and Marine Sanctuary (MNPS). There are also areas decleared as Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) which are large bird flocking areas, Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Areas (ICMBAs).

Thus the peculiarities of Kandla Port Area which are to be duly considered with respect to oil spill sensitivity can be briefed as follows:

- An all-weather Major Port with several oil handling facilities including SPMs within port limits
- Dry Weather and Mild Monsoon
- High tidal ranges and strong tidal currents
- Extensive creek system acting as tidal channels
- Valuable ecological resources such as Corals, Mangroves, Mudflats and bird flocking areas around the vast creek system
- Extensive socio-economic activities including Special Economic Zone (SEZ), saltpans, fishing areas and intake points of shore based industries.

Important features of the port area are discussed below which directly has relevance to oil spill sensitivity and its response. Map showing KPT limit with its facilities, adjoining land and marine features of the areas are given as **Figure 6.1** below.

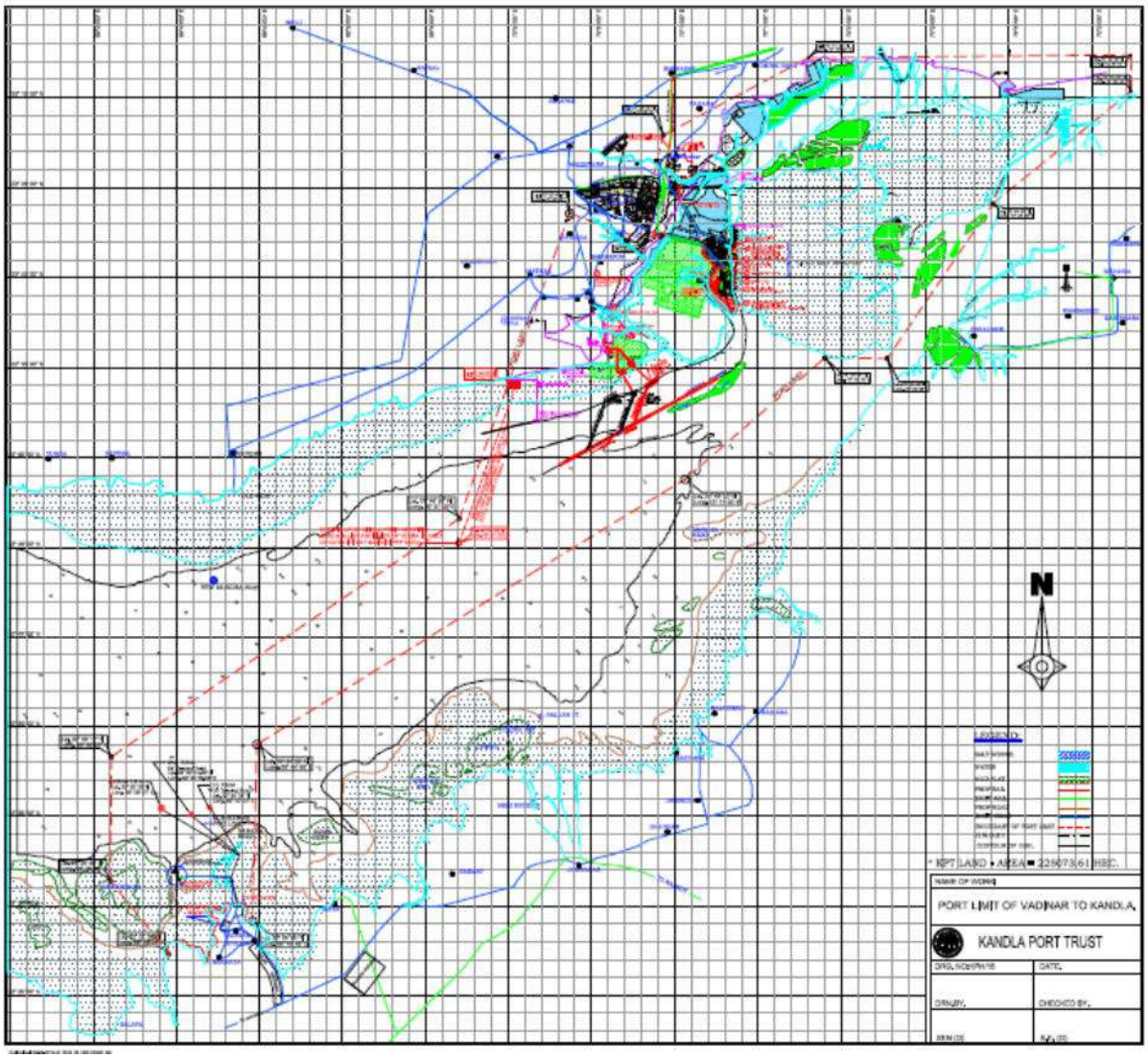


Figure 6.2. KPT Limit

Kandla Port is located inside extensive creek system surrounded by bets including intertidal and high tidal mudflats, while its limit extends to the MNPS where the Vadinar Terminal is located. Because of its geographical extent the area is described as two zones- Kandla Zone for the areas in Northern side of the port limit and Vadinar Zone is located towards the southern side of port limit. The inner portion of Gulf area has more uniform and stabile environmental conditions. Kandla port regionis free from significant wave disturbances while the Vadinar has marine meterological conditions dominated by tides and monsoons. The important features of the port limit is given as **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1. Important Features of the Port Limit

Sl. No.	Nature of Coast	Coastal Stretch	Length (km)	Major Geomorphic Feature
1	Mix- Wave & Tide dominating Coast	Mundra - Tuna	45	Mudflat, Paleomudflat/ Salt Pan, Ebb Delta/ Sand Ridges
2	Tide Dominating Coast	Tuna - Kandla	15	Mudflat including Hard Mudflats bordering LRK, Paleomudflat/ Salt Pan, Mangrove
3	Tide Dominating Coast	Kandla - Vadinar	60	Islands of southern arm such as Kalumbhar and Narara with Corals, Mangroves & Mudflats.

Source: S.B. Sukla et al, Indian Journal of Geo-sciences, 2010

6.1.1. Kandla Zone

Kandla Zone includes the area near urban settlement Gandhidam towards West abarren land including Sathsaida bet occupying the South-West portion of LRK and adjoining creek system. The areas as a whole have a marshy nature and the high water balance make the area hypersaline. Almost the entireshoreline of Kandla zone is highly corrugated , which are the extension of LRK ie., the fringing Rann with mangroves on banks of the creek. The port area is immedeiately surrounded by barren marshy lands especially in the North & North East. There is growth of mangroves including plantations towards North, North East and South and South West. Also there are extensive salt pans surrounding the port. Settlements are there within the port area as well as towards the West of the port.

Aveage depth of the area at head of Gulf of Kachchh is 20m. Near the Kandla creek the depth reaches 5m or less. The present channel is called the Sogal Channel. And dredging is concentrated for about 2.3km length out of the approach channel 23km. (Coastal Environments- Problems and Perspectives, K.S Jayappa, A.C. Narayana). The width of the channel varies from 200 meters to 1,000 meters. The contour depth along the shipping channel is around 10 meters.

Tides in the Gulf are of mixed, predominantly semidiurnal type with a large diurnal inequality. The high tidal factor can be attributed to the shallow inner regions and narrowing cross-section. Tidal range in the area is around 7m. Tidal expense of along the shores of Kandla increases the Gulf up to 2 km Kandla. There are strong currents up to 3 knots.

Extensive Mudflats

Pagadiyas Fishing

Salt Pans

Figure 6.3. Important Resources of Kandla Zone

6.1.1.1. Creek

The vast creek systems of Kandla functions as tidal channels. The width of the channels are highly variable and there are smaller channels are mud during the low tide and submerges during the high tide. Kandla creek is the major creek of the area. Two large creeks, Sara and Phang creeks join the Kandla creek and act as its tributaries. Besides that, one more creek, Nakti creek also joins the Kandla creek at the confluence of Sara and Phang creeks.

All these creeks bring water from Little Rann into the Kandla creek, which has a fairly good depth and stable banks. The width of the creek channel varies from 200 m in the upstream to 1000 m at the mouth and the depth varies from 8 to 12 m, while the tidal height ranges from 0.83 to 7.2 m, with tidal currents varying from 0.08 to 2 m/s. Kandla and Nakti creeks however retain high salinities (> 35 ppt) even during monsoon.(Vijayalakshmi Nair).Tuna area is having smaller creeks.

6.1.1.2. Mudflats

The port is surrounded by vast mudflats that get inundated during high tide. Sathsaida Bet, Khengriji bet are important of them. They consist of thick deposits of very soft marine clay upto a depth of 12-15m underlain by calcareous sand and highly weathered, weak sedimentary rock formations comprising of compact sand, siltstone, claystone and sandstone (Vijayalakshmi Nair). The mud flats of Kandla port area are important bird flocking sites.

Sat Saida Bet is located opposite to the Kandla Port and falls within the port jurisdiction. It is a vast tidal inundated area mostly made of mudflats and tidal swamps.Small creek systems arising from Kandla creek, Nakti creek and other creek systems brings tidal wate to this Bet and vast area along the fringes gets flushed tidally. Sat Saida has natural but degraded mangroves of around 10sq.km which are mostly present along the banks of the minor tidal creeks and seawater inlets. Sat Saida Bet is surrounded in all the three sides by creek systems creating a conductive environment for the mangrove

plantation. Remoteness of the site and presence of vast mudflats renders Sat Saida Bet an ideal site for mangrove plantation activities. The southwest portion of the Sathsaida bet is known as Flamingo flats which are many times reffered to as shoals. Birds like Pelicans are often found swimming the water near these flats. Tidal Pools are often formed in the mudflats which forms habitat various small marine organisms. Khejranji Bet is another important bets of the area.

6.1.1.3. Salt Marshes

Salt marshes are halophytic areas with grass, shrubs or dwarf wood on alluvial sediments bordering salinewater bodies with tidal fluctuations either tidally. Vast complex of marshland is present lying crisscrossed by innumerous creeks.

6.1.1.4. Salt Pans

Saltpans are unique tide water impounded enclosed system adjacent to creek environment. They are characteristically exposed to a wide range of environmental stress and perturbation which manifest mainly through salinity changes. The distinct feature of the brine ecosystem is its biotic simplicity and stability. saltpans are immature ecosystem as compared with a typical marine system and harbour a high proportion of opportunistic and fugitive species These saltpans serve as feeding grounds for a variety of resident as well as migrant birds. They are small shallow more or less rectanguar man made depressions where saline water accumulated and evaporates leaving salt deposites. There are aquaculture activties occuring in the area were coastal waterbodies used for breeding and rearing of brackish/ saline water in capitivity. Mainly salt pans are used seasonally as aquaculture ponds.

6.1.1.5. Sandy Ridges & Beaches

There are narrow ridges of coarse sand and shell from 0.3m to 1.8m height from the Rann on the Western side of the Nakti Creek. Flamingo flat of dry mud extends up to 4km off the South-Western side of the Sathsaida Bet is an important mudflat of the area. Also the southern side of the Sathsaida bet on the eastern side of the entrance of Kandla creek is fronted by ridges of coarse sand and broken shell. Also between Mundra and Kandla there narrow sandy beaches.

6.1.1.6. Shoals

Sand bars and islands which change their location frequently are present in the area parallel to the entrance of Kandla creek from Jodiya onwards. The important them are as follows:

- Kaladara Shoals - Hard dry sand dries 2.7m south-westward of the Flamingo flat consisting of hard sand
- Kapoor shoal – Parallel to Kaladara with least depth 1.2m consists of ridges and pinnacles of coarse sand , small stones and broken shells

- Mid shoal
- Sangvi Shoals

6.1.2. Vadinar Zone

Vadinar Zone is located in the border of Jamnagar and Devbhoomi Dwaraka Districts. Ecologically important coastal ecosystems or habitats such as corals, mangroves, mudflats, flocking areas of birds are present in the area with peak concentration of including the migrants during the winter season ie., from October to February. The important features in Narara Zone is given as **Figure 6.4**.

Bird flocks near

Mangrove of MNPS Islands

Narara Island

Figure 6.4. Important features in Vadinar Zone

6.1.2.1. Coral Islands

Towards the southern port limit near Vadinar there exists two coral islands Kalumbhar and Narara.

6.1.2.1.1. Kalumbhar Island

Kalumbhar is the largest island in the GoK having some agricultural land, excellent corals and associated reef flora and fauna in North, North-Eastern and Western side of reef. Narara bet also has coral reef associated with it which gets covered at 0.8m fringing Narara Bet and extending about 3.2km North and North East of the island. The seaward edges of all reefs are generally steep (NBDB & MSSRF). They form an integral part of the MNPS. There are mudflats in the centre and sandy beaches towards North and North-West. These mudflats and beaches are intervened by many creeks which supplies tidal water.

6.1.2.1.2. Narara Island

Narara has Hard Coralline Areas, Sandy, Muddy habitats with Mangroves, Sea Weeds and Sea Grass. Northern areas along the reef edge support subtidal corals. Reef flora and fauna in good condition, diversity is good, mangroves in excellent condition. Nesting sites of many birds (NBDB & MSSRF) are present here.The intertidal expanse at Narara Bet varies from 2.5 km to 3.8 km. The main algal zone is however confined to 1.2 to 2.5 km (Vijayalakshimi Nair, 2002).

6.3 Biological Resources

The marine vegetation is highly varied, which includes sand dune vegetation, mangroves, sea grasses, macrophytes and phytoplankton. In general, the northern shore of the Gulf supports very poor algal diversity.

6.3.1. Corals

Most of the Islands in the Souther arm GoK support fringing reefs and the coral patches are also found between Islands. The present day coral growth is patchy rather than reefs as they are supported by intertidal sandstones or wave cut eroded shallow banks. There are also coral pacthes near Off Mundra-Mandvi Coast.

Corals near Vadinar have a moderate live coral population with variety. These corals are already under environmental stress due to heavy sedimentation. The sturdy corals like Goniopora, Porites, Favia and Goniastrea are the common species. Live corals are mainly confined to the lower littoral and shallow subtidal zones (< 8 m). The distribution of live corals along the intertidal reef flat of Kalubhar is closely comparable with that of Narara Bet. Live coral colonies are relatively more especially at the lower reef flat of Kalubhar as compared to Narara Bet. The corals are mainly represented by the genera Favia, Favites, Porites, Goniastrea, Goniopora, Pseudosiderastrea, Cyphastrea, Symphyllia and Turbinaria. The live corals are absent at the reef edge of 50 m width while their coverage increases (90 to 100%) at the reef slope below 1 m depth. These corals are under high environmental stress due to heavy sedimentation which is more prevalent along the eastern side. Hence live corals are mostly confined to the subtidal and the lower reef flat and absent at the upper reef flat.

Figure 6.5. Corals of Narara

Eastern segment of Narara Bet, have as vast mud flat and hence the presence of coral is less. The live corals are restricted to the subtidal regions upto 8 m depth while they are absent beyond 15 m depth due to sandy/ muddy bottom. Kalubhar Island has relatively better live corals diversity as well as density at the lower intertidal and subtidal (< 1 m depth) as compared to Narara Bet in its north and north-west regions. (Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002).

6.3.2. Mangroves

Kandla zone is dominated by extenssive patches of mangroves predominated by *A. marina* including natural ones and plantation. Other dominant species are A officinalis, Bruguiera parviflora, B gymnorphiza, Rhizophora mucronata, R. apiculata, Ageiceros corniculata and Sonneratia apetata alongwith the associated species of Salicornia brachiata, Sueda fruticosa, Artiplex stocksii and a lichen, Rosella Montana.

A. marina

A officinalis

Bruguiera parviflora

B gymnorphiza

Rhizophora mucronata

Ageiceros corniculata

Figure 6.6. Important Mangrove species within KPT limit

Middle and downstream portions of Kandla Creek was seen with dense patches of mangroves with species of Avicennia marina. The Nakti Creek sustained dense mangrove vegetation at both the banks. The average density of plants was seen between 150-225 plants/100m2 with average height varying 0.5-3.5m in Kandla and Nakti Creek. Also there are natural mangroves in the Tuna region within the jurisdiction. A total plantation of 520 ha has been covered till the end of April 2013 in the Sat Saida Bet, mainly Avicinneia marina and in the Nakti Creek total area of 150 ha. Higher & better vegetation is seen in Tuna mangroves and also they have better regeneration potential.

Narara bet harbours a dense mangrove forest covering an area of 116.57 ha where as sparse mangroves for 135.55 ha along the eastern and western side. Avicennia marina is the dominant species having a height between 0.5 to 2m. About 0.5 km2 area of Narara Bet was afforested with A. marina by the MNPs Authorities. About 6 species of mangroves and 4 associated species are recorded at Narara Bet. Salvadora persica, Salicornia brachiata and Suaeda fruticosa are occasionally seen along high saline zones at the supralittoral and nearby saltpans. (Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002).

There are natural formation of open scrubby type, with isolated and discontinuous distribution from Kandla- Navlakhi.

6.3.3. Sand dune flora

Seashores of the port limit mainly hosts shrubby and herbaceous vegetation. Most of the plants on the shore are prostrate and xeromorphic in nature, e.g. Euphorbia caudicifolia, E. nerifolia, Aloevera sp, Ephedra foliata, Urochodra setulosa, Sporobolus maderaspatenus, Eragrostis unioloides, Calotropis procera, Fimbristylis sp, Indigofera sp and Ipomoea sp. and Launea sarmentosa. The vegetation becomes gradually stable at a distance away from the tidemark with the stabilization of the soil.

6.3.4. Marine Algae

Marine algal species within the port limit are mainly found in the Narara and Khalumbhar Islands. Most common among them are Ulva fasciata, U. reticulata,Enteromorpha intenstinalis, Dictyota sp, Hypnea

musciformis, Sargassum tennerimum, S. ilicifolium, Gracilaria corticata, Cystocera sp, Padina tetrastomatica,Corallina sp, Laurencia sp, Caulerpa racemosa, C. peltata, Bryopsis sp, Turbinariasp, Ectocarpus sp, Acanthophora sp, Chondria sp, and Codium sp. The Narara reef flat immediately behind the reef ridge upto 1 km from the low tide level supports diverse and abundant algal flora.. Extensive intertidal mudflats at the upper zone are dominated by filamentous algae like Enteromorpha clathrata, L. mujuscula and Polysiphonia platycarpa. Ulva lactuca and E. clathrata are commonly associated with mangroves at the upper intertidal area. The salt pans and water pools in the saline bank regions are also dominated by E. clathrata.The main channel with silt/ clay bottom does not sustain significant populations of marine algae (Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002).

The open mudflats at Narara Bet are covered with algae like Enteromorpha, Ulva, Lyngbya and Polysiphonia. The upper sandy shore and mangrove areas are associated with Enteromorpha and Ulva. Lyngbya, Caulerpa cladophota, Ulva cystoseira, Dictyota, Hydroclathrus, Padina, Sargassum, Acanthopora, Amphiroa, Champia, Centroceros, Gracilaria, Hypnea and Polysiphonia are common. Padina and Gracilaria are most dominant (50-70%) at the lower reef flat.

The intertidal segments of Kalumbhar harbour 47 species of marine algae and three species of seagrasses. The reef areas are dominated by Digenia, Gracilaria, Padina, Hydroclathrus, Ulva and Hypnea. The open mudflats and sandy regions at the upper intertidal zone are represented by Enteromorpha, Ulva, Lyngbya and Polysiphonia. (Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002).

6.3.5. Sea Grasses

Seagrasses such as Halophila ovata and Halodule uninervis are common in patches on sandy regions of the reef. Halophila beccarii occasionally occur at the mudflat along the water channels of Narara Reef (Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002). Seagrass species exist in the subtidal regions. Two Halophila species exist off Kalubhar The sandy region of the reef flat supports the growth of seagrasses like Halophila and Halodule(Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002).

6.3.6. Terrestrial Mammals

Eleven species of mammals were recorded in the study area of KPT (Integrate EIA, KPT, 2013). But they have no direct relation with water other than frequenting water for water or food. There are namely Pteropus gigantus, Presbytis entellus entellus, Canis pallipes, Canis aures aures, Canis bengalensis, Herpestes auropunctatus, Felis silvestris ornata, Sus scrofa cristatus, Funambulus pennanti, Rattus rattus, Gazella bennetti.

Sus scrofa cristatus(Indian Wild Boar)

Gazalle benetti (Indian Gazalle)

Presbytis entellus entellus (Common Langur)

Indian Flying Fox

Figure 6.7. Some Mammals in the areas adjoining KPT Limit

6.3.7. Reptiles

Six species of reptiles were reported from the area. Out of these two were of under the lizard category and rests 04 were snakes. *Mabuya macularis, Eryx johni, Ptyas mucosus, Sphalerosophis diadema, Cytrodactylus kachhensis, Hemidactylus leschenaulti* are them.

Rana cyanophlyctis

Mabuya macularis

Eryx johni(Indian Sand Boa)

Figure 6.8. Major Amphibians & Reptails of KPT Area

6.3.8. Amphibians

Two species of amphibians were also recorded Rana cyanophlyctis & Bufo melanostictus

6.3.9. Zooplankton

The inner Gulf sustained a higher rate of zooplankton production. The composition was fairly diverse and consisted mainly of cope pods and decapods. (Bio Resource Status of Selected Coastal Regions). As per recent EIA studies including copepoda, Decapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Lucifer, Mysids, Polychaete, Stamatopod larva with an average density of 250 no./l is present in the waters around Kandla Port Area.(Integrated EIA Study, KPT Area, 2013). Fish eggs are rarely represented. Fish larval population have been recorded more during monsoon.

6.3.10. Benthos

Benthic macro fauna includes Amphipodes, Bivalves, Porifers, Gastropoda, Oligochaete. In Kandla the most common groups are polychaetes, amphipods, crabs and mysids while in Nakti Fish larvae, brachyurans, macrurans, insects are commonm. Subtidal macro benthos include Polychaetes, brachyurans & insects. Meio Benthos includes Gastrotrichs, Happacticoidea, Nematoda, Tubellaria havving around 500nos/10cm2.

6.3.11. Mollusca

11 species of mollusca, seven species of shrimps (Prawn) Arthopodes and seven species of annelids were recorded. Larvae of P.merguiensis, M.kutchensis, M.brevicornis and M.monoceros are the penaeid species available in the region. M. affins is dominant during t he monsson.

6.3.12. Turtles

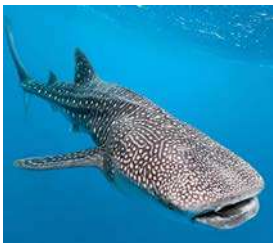
In the Gulf, the reptiles are mainly represented by marine turtles Chelonia mydas and Lepidochelys olivacea. They have been known to breed and spawn on the sandy beaches along the coast as well as on the Islands particularly along the southern Gulf between Okha and Okha Madhi and Vadinar-Sikka coast as well as on the Islands within the MNP and MS (Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002). Goose reef have sand dunes. But active sites are less in this area which can be attributed to the presence of mudflats. They are not present in the Kalumbhat area, as there are no potential nesting site for their breeding exists here. Sandy beaches here are located close to marshes or mudflats and hence are not so easily approached these species. Hence presently there exist no potential breeding site.

6.3.13. Marine Mammals

Marine mammals are chiefly represented by dolphin (Dolphinusdelphia) and Dugong (Dugong dugon) in the Gulf especially along the Jamnagar coast. Common dolphins, Bottle-nosed dolphins and Pacific hump-back dolphins are the important dolphin species often found in the GoK area. A highly isolated breeding population of Dugongs exists in the Marine National Park, GoK. It is the only population remaining in western India. Whale Sharks and Porpoises also frequent the area.


Dolphin


Dugong


Whale Shark


Porpoise

Figure 6.9. Marine Mammals

Dolphins and Porpoises are found in the shallow water near Narara reefs of the area (H.S Singh, 2003). Balaenoptera borealis was repoted from Salaya by Khacher (1998). Dolphins, Porpoises and Dugongs also exists in the area (H.S Singh, 2003). Rich sea grass beds off Kalubhar islands indicate high prospects of the presence of the rare and endangered species Dugong dugon, the sea cow(Vijayalakshmi Nair, 2002).

6.3.14. Fishes

The common species in Kandla creek are Chiloscyllium arabicum, Lepturacanthus savala, Ilisha metastoma, Otolithoides biauritus, Pampus argenteus, Harpadon nehereus, Parapenaeopsis hardwickii and Exopalaemon styliferus. The common species are Pampus argenteus, Polynemus tetradactylus and Harpodon nehereus. Nakti Creek hosts Lagocephalus sp., Escualosa thoracata, Ilisha sp. Prawns such as Parapenaeopsis stylifera, Exopalaemon styliferus,Metapenaeus sp. Are available in the Nakti creek.

Vadinar- Salaya accounts for about 4-19% of the total landings of Jamnagar district. Fish landings at Salaya indicate a fluctuating trend. Composition of marine fish landing at Salaya during 1990 to 1994 shows the occurrence of 22 groups of fishes. The dominant group found in the area is sciaenids followed by shrimps, mullets, white pomfret, catfish and shark .Total number of fishing crafts at Salaya amounts to 330 and the fishermen population engaged in fishery operations are 1220 (GEC).

6.3.15. Birds

The Gulf area which has many salt pans, Islands and intertidal coastal system with mangroves offers favourable conditions for feeding, breeding and shelter to a variety of birds. Birds find the most congenial environment in the mangrove forests lining the Islands and along the coasts. A large number of migratory species pass through the Gulf and a small population of most species comprising mainly of juveniles and non breeding adults take shelter during summer.

On the whole, 140 species are documented; 85 terrestrial and 55 aquatic. Out of these, 71 are resident species, 44 migrant and another 25 resident migrant. The area is located in the Central Asian Flyway of migratory birds, also a portion of West Asian – East African Flyway.Thousands of waterfowls can

be seen in the salt- pans from October to March. These include flamingos, godwits, sandpipers, plovers, stilts, terns and so forth. Mycteris leucocephala, Sterna acuticauda, Pelecanus crispus, Limnosa limnosa, Numenius arquata are the important birds of the area.

Mycteris leucocephala

Sterna acuticauda

Limnosa limnosa

Numenius arquata

Figure 6.10. Some Birds found in the area within KPT Limit

Though salt pans are the man-made habitats, they are also valuable congregaring for many resident and migratory birds as they provide food such as shrimps for them.

6.4. Human Use Resources

6.4.1. Salt Pan

95% of salt produced in Gujarat State belongs to GoK. The port has allotted approximately 16112 acres of land for manufacture of salt and allied industries connected with the salt manufacturing. There are 16 major lessees having land varying in area from 99 acres to 3890 acres and 25 minor lessees having land admeasuring 10 acres each for the salt works. Near Vadinar there are saltpans of in small area. Salt pans are important bird congregating area as they provide food such as fishes & shrimps. Many times brackish aquaculture ponds are function seasonally associated with salt pans.

Woman at work in the Salt Pan

Birds Congregation in the Salt Pan

Figure 6.11. Salt Pans

6.4.2. Fisheries

No fishing activities are found in the area except using small craft in Kandla Creek area. There is a fishing harbour exists north of the Kandla port. Unlike the other parts of GoK there are no fish ponds functioning in the area. High tidal movements and unusually strong currents make trawling or gill-netting for fish difficult and risky in Kandla creek. Evidently, no large-scale commercial fishing operations are conducted in the area except for minor shore -based hand-net and gill net operations.

The northern areas of Kachchh were found to be the most productive areas and had a dominance of Silver Grunt and Cat Fish species. In Kachchh, the largest fish landings occur at Jakhau (66.2%), while Kandla and Mitha Port account only for 3% of the Kachchh landings.

Figure 6.12. Fishermen

Among the different creeks in the Northern arm, Kandla is the most productive system comparable with Kori , but the production potential decreases interiors. The expansions of Kandla port and increase in saltpans in the mouth of the Gulf of Kachchh have affected the fishery in the region. Thus, negative growth observed in these two talukas (Ecoprofile of Coastal Taluks of Gulf of Kachchh, GEC, 2014). During monsoon period, penaeid larvae are abundant in the inner creeks leading to a flourishing backwater fishery off Surajbari.

Fishery is prawns exists only on the area of 1200sq.km on the southern border ie., in the head of GoK, where the bottom is muddy. The prawn fishery is more seasonal. (Marine Fisheries Research and Management, V.S Pillai and N. G. Menon, CMFRI). The details of prawn fishery in Kandla and Tuna is given as **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2. Details on Prawn Fishery at Kandla and Tuna

Sl. No:	Location	Season	Nature of Bottom	Prawn Species
1	Kandla	May-February	Muddy	M. monoceros 64.7 % ; P. indicus 20.8 % ; Leander sp. 9.3% ; M. brevicornis 4.2%; P. sculptilis, P. stylifera and Palaeomon sp. 2.0%
2	Tuna-Sangdha	September-February	Muddy	M. monocarps 47.5% ; P. indicus15.6% ; M. brevicornis 15.3% ; Leander sp. 14.5% ; P. sculptilis 5.8% ; P. canalicu-latus, P. stylifera and Palaeomon sp. 1.3%.

Source: http://eprints.cmfri.org.in/1654/1/Ramamurthy_146-148.pdf

The three districts around GoKnamely Rajkot (now Morbi), Jamnagar (now Jamnagar and Devbhoomi Dwararka) and Kachchh have 1, 23 and 51fishing centres respectively. The collective contribution ofGoKis about 22 % to the total production of Gujarat State. The major share is Jamnagar(now Jamnagar and DevbhoomiDwaraka) and Kachchh districts with very low landings from Rajkot (now Morbi). Around 200 species of fish were recorded from the Gulf. Sciaenids predominated the area.

Common fishes in the area were pomfrets, Bombay duck, shrimps, ribbon fish, clupeids, shark and catfish. Details of fishermen population in the three (now four) districts indicate that active fishermen are more in Kachchh as compared to Jamnagar and Rajkot districts. The number of trawlers are more at Jamnagar while the gill netters are more at Kachchh district.

6.4.3. Kandla & Tuna SEZ

Two SEZ have been proposed with in the KPT limit one at Kandla (3600 ha.) and another at Tuna (1400 ha) is to be located southwest of Kandla port at a distance of around 2 km from its periphery.

Land cover in the terrain is mostly sparse halophytic vegetation like scrubby mangroves, creek water and salt encrus ted land mass. Creek water occupies a major area. Also there are mud flats in the south and east. Kandla area is having mangroves such as A. marina, Suaeda, Salicornia And Salvadora. Salt pans and mudflats are more in the Kandla area compared to the Tuna area (Final Environemntal Impact Assesment Report for Port Based Multiproduct SEZ at Kandla Port , Part I Terrestrial EIA & EMP, Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology March , 2015).

Figure 6.13. Location of Kandla and Tuna SEZs*

Note: Boundaries are indicative only

6.4.4. Intake Points of Industries

Vadinar and Mundra are the important industrial areas within the port limit. There are intake points of ESSAR at Vadinar and CGPL, Mundra.

6.4.5. Protected Ecosystems

Being these areas are of high biodiversity and as well as vulnerability, southern area of GoK have been declared as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) and categorized as under / as protected areas under Marine National Park and Sanctuary. Marine National Park and Marine Sanctuary (**Figure 7.11**) are situated along the southern shore of the Gulf from Okha (22°30'N, 69°00'E) eastwards to the vicinity of Khijadia (22°30'N, 70°40'E).

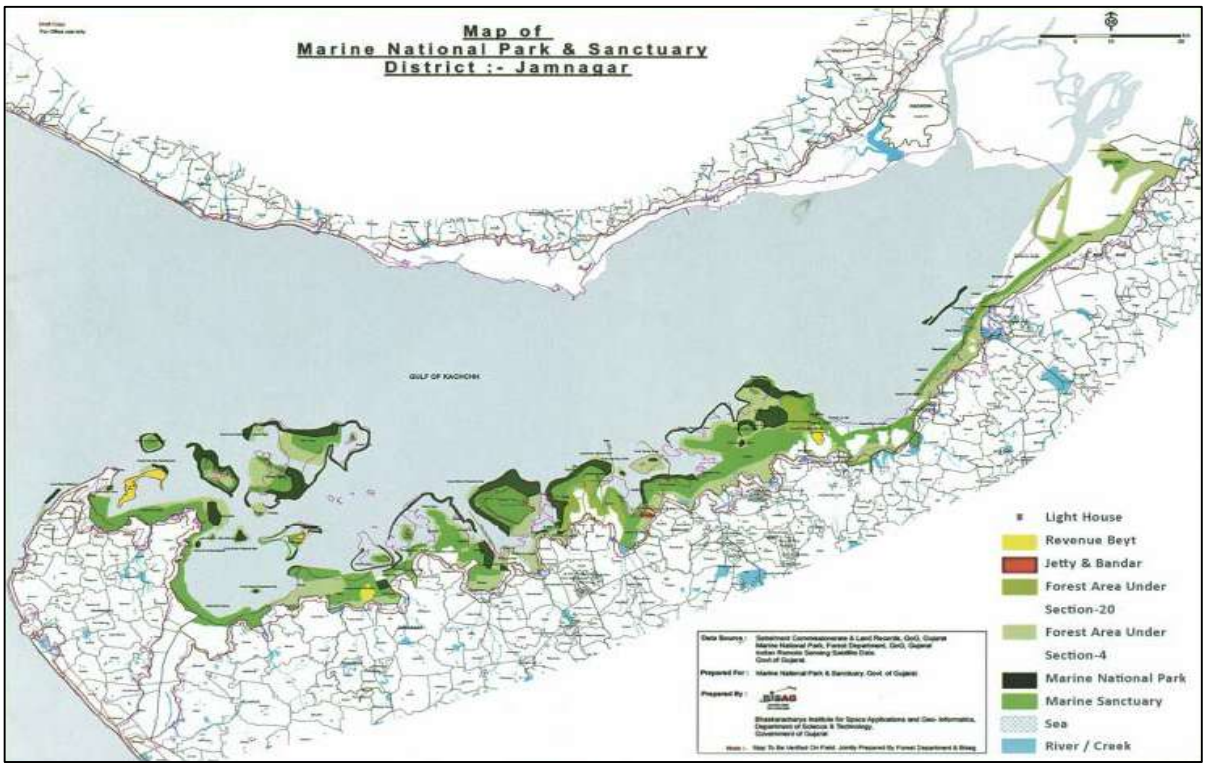


Figure 6.14. Marine National Park and Sanctuary

It is India's first Marine Protected Area declared by Govt. of Gujarat in 1980. This include 42 islands and a complex of fringing reefs backed by mudflats and sand flats, coastal salt marsh and mangrove forests, sand and rocky beaches which support a great diversity of fauna and flora. The area also has many islands fringing with corals and mangroves which provide a disturbance free habitats for many species of nesting birds. Besides these islands there are a number of wavecuts, eroded shallow banks like the Narara & Kalumbhar within the Kandla Port Limit near Vadinar.

6.5. Environmental Sensitivity Mapping

Sensitivity mapping is an essental step of oil spill prepardness. Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) map will serve as a basis for combating oil spill and help in the identification of resources at immediate risk and thus end up in prioritization of resources. This colour coded map accommodates the vulnerability of the shoreline to oil spill based on the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) ranging between 1-10, where the each colour stands for a single ESI. In this map the shoreline and intertidal zones are ranked based on their vulnerability to oil spill, which is determined by shoreline type, exposure to wave & tides and its biodiversity. ESI maps gives emphasis to areas of threatened and endangered species, high concentration, sensitive life stages, protected areas and socio-economic resources that may be impacted by oiling, response or clean-up.

While preparation of the sensitivity map vast secondary data was utilised including those on Ecology, Hydrography, Coastal Geomorphology, Wetland, Landuse.

6.5.1. Environmental Sensitivity Index

Environemntal Sensitivity Index (ESI) is an international scheme used for classifying as well as ranking the shoreline based on their sensitivity towards oil spill. This methodology was prepared by NOAA further promugulated jointly by IMO, IPIECA, & OGP. NOS-DCP-2015 put forwards the same scheme for the preparation oil spill contingency plan at various levels in the Indian context.

ESI index is based on three parameters including:

- Shoreline Classification, which takes sensitivity of the shore habitats, natural persistence of oil and ease of cleanup.
- Biological Resources including oil-sensitive animals, rare plants
- Human-Use Resources that have sensitivity because of their typical use, such as beaches, parks and marine sanctuaries, water intakes, and archaeological sites.

While preparing the ESI maps, the sensitivity of the shore is represented by color-codes along the coast while, biological and human-use resources are represented by symbols.

Areas requireing special consideration include,

- Presence of protected areas such as National Park, Sanctuaries
- Threatened species
- Birding Areas and other animal frequenting areas.
- Estuaries, Mangroves & Fish Breeding Areas
- Tourist Areas including Recreational & Heritage Areas
- Industrial Water Intake Points
- Resource Extraction such as Salt Pans and Aquaculture ponds
- Multi-features - especially in the 42 island with variable features within a short distance

6.5.1.1. Shoreline Classification

- Depends on Relative exposure to wave and tidal energy
- Shoreline Slope
- Substrate Type and biological productivity

6.5.1.2. Biological Resources

Marine, coastal, and aquatic/wetlandspecies may be present over a very large geographic area. Maps or data indicating the entire distribution of a large number of species potentially located in an area may not be very helpful to responders setting protection priorities. Therefore, it is important to identify the types of species that tend to be vulnerable to spilled oil,the most sensitive life-stages, and in which habitats these life-stages occur, as habitat type plays an important role in the persistence of oil and species exposure to oil. Biological resources are most at risk when :

- Large numbers of individuals are concentrated in a relatively small area;
- Marine or aquatic species come ashore during special life stages or activities, such as nesting, birthing, resting, or molting;
- Early life stages or important reproductive activities occur in sheltered, near shore environments where oil tends to accumulate;
- Limited suitable habitat exists within an area for specific life stages or along critical
- critical migratory routes;
- Specific areas are known to be vital sources for seed or propagation;
- A species is threatened, endangered, or rare; or
- A significant percentage of the population is likely to be exposed to oil

6.5.1.3. Human- Use Resource

There are mainly four types of four major components.

- High-use recreational areas and shoreline access locations
- Management Areas
- Resource Extraction area Salts and Minerals
- Archeological & historical cultural Resources

The ESI classification which consider the ecological sensitivity alone is given as **Table 6.3.**

Table 6.3. ESI Classification as per NOAA Guidelines

Sl. No	Shoreline Type	Rank	Colour Scheme
1	Exposed, Impermeable Vertical Substrates	1	
2	Exposed, Impermeable Substrates, Non-Vertical	2	
3	Semi-Permeable Substrate, Low Potential for Oil Penetration and Burial; infauna present but not usually abundant	3	
4	Medium Permeability, Moderate Potential for Oil Penetration and Burial; in fauna present but not usually abundant	4	
5	Medium-to-High Permeability, High Potential for Oil Penetration and Burial; infauna present but not usually abundant	5	
6	High Permeability, High Potential for Oil Penetration and Burial	6	
7	Exposed, Flat, Permeable Substrate; in fauna usually abundant	7	
8	Sheltered Impermeable Substrate, Hard; epibiota usually abundant	8	
9	Sheltered, Flat, Semi-Permeable Substrate, Soft; in fauna usually abundant	9	
10	Vegetated Emergent Wetlands	10	

(Source: NOAA)

This ranking of the mapped resources is in order to locate the most sensitive sites and establish priorities for protection and also to work out efficient clean-up strategies. The ESI ranking reflects the general sensitivity of shoreline habitats for ex., all fine-grained sand eaches have an ESI = 3. Tidal flats are ranked high on the ESI scale because of their high benthic productivity and importance as feeding areas for fish and birds. The presence of other sensitive resources on a specific shoreline segment, such as turtle nesting on a fine-grained sand beach, does not affect the ESI ranking. The seasonal presence of other resources on a shoreline segment is addressed by mapping biological and human-use resources.(NOAA). Color scheme are used for representing the shoreline habitats ranking while sensitive biological receptors and human use resources are given as standard symbols and are given as **Figure 6.15.**.

Figure 6.15. ESI symbols for Ecological and Socio-economic Resources

6.6. Environmental Sensitivity of KPT Limit

KPT and its limir are part of the highly sensitive region of Gulf of Kachchh which is a part of Indian coastline already ear marked as Environmental Sensitivity Areas (ESAs) realising the importance of

their protection. ESA are defined as areas of coastal zone which need special protection and play an important role in maintaining the functional integrity of the coastal and marine environment. The following ecosystems were shortlisted as ESAs :

Mangroves, Coral reefs, Mud flats, Lagoons, Beaches, Estuaries, Sea grass beds, Sand dunes , Creeks Sea weed beds, Littoral forests, Salt marshes, Mud banks , Rocky shores by various studies conduted on Coastal Management *(ICMAM).* Also ESAs have been evaluated and risk level against oil spill have been assigned by ICG *(Ecosensitive Areas, ICG).* In the case GoK all these habitats are present on the shoreline and islands blending to one resulting in a highly diverse ecosystem. These areas of extreme ecological significance and declared as Marine National Park and Sanctuary (MNPS). The area within Kandla Port limit have been studied to identify resources at risk were identified after studying the nature of the resources both ecological and socio-economic, shoreline characteristic, ecological interrelationship etc. for determining their sensitivity towards oil spill.

Since the area has almost equal distribution of ecological and socio economic resources, the determination of sensitivity parameters and resource prioritisation is an integral part of sensitivity mapping. The following section describes the sensitivity parameters used for preparation of oil spill sensitivty map,the shoreline characteristics, Marine- Meterological Condition and the sensitivity of receptors.

6.6.1. Sensitivity Parameters

Sensitivity of the shoreline was determined based on the ecological and socio- economic importance vulnerability of the specific geographic region.This result will be useful for oil spill risk assesment, modelling and selection of response and clean up operations. It is assumed that the area is biologically stable at present and the shipping canal which is undergoing periodic dreadging is already having lesser sensitivity for the floating species over the area have been already shifted to better premises.Sensitivity parameters considered for identification of vulnerable sub groups and group features around Kandla are given as **Table 6.4.**

Table 6.4. Sensitivity Parameters for determine ESI

Sl. No	Sensitivity Parameter	Sub Groups	Group Features
1	Shoreline Classification	Land Forms	Creeks, Bays, Estuary, Beaches, Swamps, Tidal Flats.
		Geological	Grain Size, Geomorphology, Slope
		Hydrological	Tides, Waves, Currents
2	Ecological	Sensitive Species	Birds, Corals, Mangrove, Turtles
		Wild Life Areas	High no. of individuals along the area, especially congregation, breeding, nesting, feeding, resting sites.
3	Socio-economic	Commercial	Salt Pans, Fishing Areas, Agriculture
		Recreational	Beaches

		Historical	Onshore, Underwater sites
		Industrial	Intake Points
		Strategic	Restricted Entry Areas, Frontiers

(Source: Data Analysis)

Gulf of Kachchh has a very dynamic ecosystem. They have both abiotic and biotic recepters. Abiotic receptors include the water, soil, air of the area while biotic resources includes all the living components. The abiotic receptors influence to biotic ones through their interaction in food chain , respiratory systems etc. Their sensitivty is described in the sections below. Final aim of oil spill response should be after considering their interreations and solving the issue holistically.

Impacts of oil spill to biotic as well as abiotic environment were identified considering the features of GoK. The effects of oil on Ecological and Socio economic resources are discussed. There are a number of ecological effects from oil spill. These includes physical and chemical changes to habitats as well as organisms. There effects mainly depend on the physical contamination of oil in to water, sea bed and land. The magnitude and persistence of oil contamination in the intertidal area depends greatly on the energy of waves, shoreline/ sediment characteristics (IMO).

Oil spill into an aquatic environment including tidally influenced adjoining land, will harm organisms that live on or around the water surface and those that live under water. Spilled oil can also damage parts of the food chain, including human food resources. Oil spills will affect, contaminate and may even kill the organisms like algae, plants, invertebrates, fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. These species and communities are at risk of smothering, hydrocarbon toxicity, hypothermia, and chronic long-term effects that may result from the physical and chemical properties of the spilled oil. Severity of the impact depends on a variety of factors such characteristics of oil, natural conditions, such as water temperature, weather etc., and sensitivity of aquatic habitats to oil spills.

Both petroleum and non-petroleum oil can affect the environment surrounding during an oil spill. All types of oils have chemical and physical properties that produce similar adverse effects on the environment. In some cases, non-petroleum oil spills can produce more harmful effects than petroleum oil spills. Some toxic substances in an oil spill may evaporate quickly and hence plants, animal and human exposure to the most toxic substances are reduced with time. It is usually limited to the initial spill area. Although some organisms may be seriously injured or killed very soon after contact with the oil in a spill, non-lethal toxic effects can be often long lasting. The area where an organism spends most of its time in open water, near coastal areas or on the shoreline will determine the effects an oil spill is likely to have on that organism. Hence aquatic life on reefs and shorelines is at higher risk of being

smothered by oil that washes ashore. It can also be poisoned slowly by long-term exposure to oil trapped in shallow water or on beaches.

For higher organsims the primary effects of oil contamination include loss of the insulative capability of feathers or fur which can lead to hypothermia, dehydration resulting from lack of uncontaminated water, stomach and intestinal disorders and destruction of red blood cells resulting from ingestion of oil, pneumonia resulting from inhalation of oil vapors, skin and eye irritation from direct contact with oil and impaired reproduction. Fauna can also suffer during capture and rehabilitation operations, potential ailments include infectious diseases, skin problems, joint swellings, and lesions. In addition, eggs and juveniles are particularly susceptible to contamination from oil. Even a very small quantity of oil on bird eggs may result in the death of embryos. From a purely economic perspective, the economic loss to the tourism and fishing industries alone from a major oil spill within GoK would be massive. The loss can be divided into on three broad areas like Loss of jobs and wages, Loss of fishing & allied activities in the closure period of ports, Loss on tourism.

Considering the case of Kandla- Vadianr Zones, high tidal ranges and strong tidal streams escalate the impacts of oil spill. Extreme tidal ranges and extensive creek system will guide oil landward during high tide while there a few outflows at its mouth will expel oil offshore. These creeks accomplish the connection during the monsson with Little Ran of Kachch through epherimal rivers emtying in to GoK during rain. Hence there is also a chance that they get trapped into the high tidal flats during this time.Thus making the escape of difficult.

6.6.1.1. Shoreline Characteristics

The geomorphology of Kandla Port Limit, suggest the area with in and adjoining the KPT limit can be divided in to three. They are the portions of the Western flank between Kori Creek to Mundra with extensive mudflats, they are highly disected and the important resource are the mangroves. The coast is tide dominated having a mximum width of 2km. Eastern Flank between Mundra to Kandla is having narrow beaches, wide mudflats and salt marshes. They are having narrow littoral zone. This area is characterised by very low wave energy but high currents inside the channel.

The presence of bars cause later high tides and longer low tides. Between Hansthal and Kandla creek there lies the vast sathsaida bet. Kandla creek futher bifrucates into branches, Sara & Phang. The flood streams in the Kandla creek are 3 to 5 knots. In the Western approach to the Kandla and Hansthal creeks the tidal streams in general are extremely irregular and appear to be gently influenced by a strong wind from any quarter. They gradually increase from outer to inner areas from 2.5 knots up to 4 -7 knots. (Source:Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assesment Report for Port Based MultiProduct Based SEZ at Kandla by Kandla Port Trust). Vadinar area, which is a part of the Navlakhi - Dwaraka

segment of the Saurashtra Coast. They are having numerous offshore islands which are having corals both reef and live. The shoreline is having a very low gradient resulting wider impact of oil during a spill. Wave energy is slightly higher compared to that of Kandla Port Area. The details on the same are given as **Table 6.5**.

Table 6.5. Geomorphology of Kandla Port Area

Sl. No.	Segments	Alignment	Feature	Sediment	Substrate	Intertidal Zone	Processes
Gulf of Kachchh							
1	Western Flank-Kori Creek to Mundra	NW-SE	Dissected, facing Arabian sea, Extensive mud flats known as Thars, Mangroves, Small sluggish seasonal streams, creeks	Muddy	Muddy Alluvium and Soft Rocks	Maximum width 2km	Tides dominant shoreline currents, moderate wave energy, low currents.
2	Eastern Flank from Mundra to Kandla	E-W	Comparatively less dissected with narrow beaches and wide mudflats & salt wastes	Sand, Silty		Narrow littoral zone	Tide dominant shoreline currents, low wave energy, high tides, turbid and saline to hypo saline water
Saurashtra Coast							
1	Navlakhi - Dwaraka	E-W	Highly crenulated coastline with extensive mudflats, offshore islands, rocky platform ,narrow beaches, coral reefs etc.,prominent drainage	Sandy, Silty as well as Muddy	Coralline, limestone and Deccan trap basalt	Width of 5-10km, low gradient with calcareous sediment	Long shore currents low wave energy, high tidal energy moderate tides 3 to 5m water turbid and hypo saline

Source: Gujarat Ecology Society

6.6.1.2. Marine- Meteorological Condition

The port is located in the tropical dry climate. The winter temperatures vary between 10 to 25 deg C and between 25 to 44 deg C during winter. Dry weather, short spell and scanty monsoon is the most important feature of the area. Tides are highly irregular and is influenced by strong winds. Mean spring tide is 6.66m. Thus the port has high tidal impact, low water depth and high rate of evaporation. Water

tempaerature varies between 20 to 28 deg C and surface tidal pools may reach a temperature of 32 deg C.

6.6.1.3. Sensitivity of Ecological and Socio-economic Receptors

6.6.1.3.1. Abiotic Receptors

Aquatic environments are made up of complex interrelations between plant and animal species and their physical environment.. The nature, extent, depth and mobility of the water body determine the sensitivity of aquatic habitats. GoK and the adjoining coastal area where different types of aquatic habitats such as creek, bays, beaches, reefs and mudflats coexist, show sensitivities to the harmful effects of oil contamination and varied abilities to recuperate from oil spills. Harm to the physical environment will often lead to harm for one or more species in a food chain, which may lead to damage for other species further up the chain through bioaccumulation and biomagnification

Spilled oil immediately begins to move, weather and breaking down, changing its physical and chemical properties. As these processes occur, the oil threatens surface resources as well as a wide range of subsurface aquatic organisms linked in a complex food chain.

In some areas, habitats and populations can recover quickly while in others the recovery from persistent or stranded oil may take years. These detrimental effects are caused by both petroleum and non-petroleum oil.

In the case of open water, fishes have the ability to swim away from a spill by going deeper in the water or further out to sea. Thus they have reduced susceptibility that they get harmed by even a major spill. Other aquatic animals that spent more time closer to shore, such as turtles, seals, and dolphins are at the risk of contamination by oil that washes onto beaches or by consuming oil-contaminated prey. In shallow waters, oil may harm sea grasses and kelp beds, which are either food, shelter or nesting sites by many species. Along with spilled oil, cleanup operations can also threaten different types of aquatic habitats. The sensitivity of different aquatic habitats of the Kandla Port area are enumerated as follows:

Tidal Creeks: A number of tidal creek is the portion of a stream that is affected by ebb and flow of ocean tides, in the case that the subject stream discharges to an ocean, sea or strait. There are unique biota associated with tidal creeks which are specialised to such zones. Creeks may often dry to a muddy channel with little or no flow at low tide.They often have significant depth of water at high tide.

Tidal flats: They are broad, low-tide zones, usually containing rich plant, animal, and bird communities. Deposited oil may seep into the muddy bottoms of these flats, creating potentially harmful effects on the ecology of the area. Vast mudflats infringes the entire coastline of GoK.

Mudflats: Mudflats spreading all along the Gulf, which are very sensitive to oil in comparison to sandy coast, due to their geographical locations. They are found in the areas of high tidal amplitude. Hence an oil spill during high tide can leave serious traces. (Kankra et al)

Marshes and swamp: These two habitats have little water movement and are likely to incur more severe impacts oil spill. In such calm water conditions, the affected habitat will take years to restore.

Other standing water bodies: Salt pans and aquaculture ponds are coastal standing water bodies of GoK, support a variety of fishes and birds. The food chain can be affected by spills in these environments and can reach up to the highest order of ecological pyramid the humans.

Coral reefs: The reefs in and around the islands of MNPS. They are important nurseries for shrimp, fish, and other animals and have ecological value. Coral reefs and the aquatic organisms that live within and around them are at risk from exposure to the toxic substances within oil as well as smothering.

Important Manmade abiotic resources are:

Fishing Industry: Fishing may not be feasible due to oil slick or imposition of fishing bans. Aquaculture facilities may be severely affected by direct oiling or loss of market confidence.

Harbour and Marinas: Functioning of commercial ports and harbours can be disrupted by oil slicks and subsequent cleaning activities. Boats in marinas are also have to be cleaned.

Industrial Sea Water Intakes: Sea water intakes may be at risk from floating and/ or dispersed oil leading need for protection or even shutting down activities.

6.6.1.3.2. Bio receptors

Sensitivity of biodiversity varies from species to species. Rare animals or Plants or those with limited geographic distribution may be particularly vulnerable to oil impacts and raise specific concerns.An oil spill can harm animals especially birds and mammals in several ways. Direct physical contact, toxic contamination, destruction of food sources and habitats, and reproductive problems. When fur or feathers come into contact with oil, they get matted down. This matting causes fur and feathers to lose their insulating properties, placing animals at risk of freezing to death. For birds, the risk of drowning increases, as the complex structure of their feathers that allows them to float or to fly becomes damaged. Some species are susceptible to the toxic effects of inhaled oil vapors. Oil vapors can cause damage to the animal's central nervous system, liver and lungs. Animals are also at risk from ingesting oil, which can reduce the animal's ability to eat or digest its food by damaging cells in the intestinal tract.

Even species which are not directly in contact with oil can be harmed by a spill due to destruction of food resources and habitats. Predators that consume contaminated prey can be exposed to oil through ingestion. Since oil contamination gives fish and other animals unpleasant tastes and smells. Predators

will sometimes refuse to eat their prey. They will begin to starve especially when a local population of prey organisms gets destroyed completely. In some environments, the spilled oil may linger in the environment for long periods of time, adding to the detrimental effects where as in calm water conditions, oil that interacts with rocks or sediments can remain in the environment indefinitely. Oil can be transferred from birds' plumage to the eggs they are hatching. Oil can smother eggs by sealing pores in the eggs and preventing gas exchange. Developmental deffects in bird embryos that were exposed to oil have been also observed. The number of breeding animals and of nesting habitats can be considerably reduced by the spill. Long-term reproductive problems have also been shown in some studies in animals that have been exposed to oil. Sensitivity of various bioreceptors are described below:

Fishes: Fishes may be exposed to spilled oil in different ways. They may come into direct contact and contaminate their gill, the water column may contain toxic and volatile components of oil that may be absorbed by their eggs, larvae, and juvenile stages and they may eat contaminated food. Fish that are exposed to oil may suffer from changes in heart and respiratory rate, enlarged livers, reduced growth, fin erosion, a variety of biochemical and cellular changes, and reproductive and behavioral responses. Chronic exposure to some chemicals found in oil may cause genetic abnormalities or cancer in sensitive species. If chemicals such as dispersants are used to respond to a spill, there may be an increased potential for tainting of fish and shellfish by increasing the concentration of oil in the water column. This can affect humans in areas that have commercial and recreational fisheries.

Eggs and Larvae : In shallow bays may suffer heavy mortalities under slicks, particularly when dispersants are used. Adult fishes tend to swim away from oil. No evidences to date exist for an oil spill that has significantly affected adult population in open sea. But adult fish in aquaculture cages may be killed or lose their market value at least because of training. Adult population survive even when many fish larvae have been killed possibly beca Fish eggs and larvae: They are sensitive to oil, may experience mortality,which may affect the fish production, even though the extent of damage is insignificant and to a greater extent for short term.use they have a competitive advantages such as ,ore food and lower vulnerability to predators. (Kankra et al)

Invertebrates: Invertebrates such as shellfish –molluscs and crustaceans, worms, sea urchin and corals suffer heavy casualities when directly exposed to fresh oil. Barnacles, winkles and limpets living on rocks can been seen surviving in the presence of residual weathered oil.

Birds: Birds are very susceptible to oil spills. Seabirds, for example, spend a lot of time on the ocean's surface, dive when disturbed, and have low reproductive rates, making them particularly vulnerable to oil spills. In addition, the populations of species with small numbers of individuals, a restricted

geographic range, or threatened and endangered species may be very adversely affected by oil spill contamination. A bird's feathers overlap to trap air and provide the bird with warmth and buoyancy. Birds that contact an oil slick may get oil on their feathers and lose their ability to stay waterproof, they may ingest oil while trying to clean their feathers or when they try to eat contaminated food, and they may suffer long-term reproductive effects.

Heaviliy oiled birds usually die. Their treatment requires specialised expertise and appropriate facilities. Recovery of local population mainly depends on existence of reservoir of young non-breeding adults from which breeding colonies can be replenished or high reproductive rate. No evidences to date exist for an oil spill that has permanently damaged any sea bird population. But species with very local distribution could be at risk in exceptional circumstances.

Also there is every possibility that the reduced wave action dur to surface oil will attract the birds to coastal waters. Hence they get trapped in the sticky emulsified layer of oil. A 0.1 mm thick oil layer is assumed to cause high risk to sea birds (Kankra et al., 2008). Thus oil spill is fatal to birds and its eggs. (Kankra et al)

Mammals: Mammals that may be affected include whales, porpoises, dugongs, dolphins and other land mamals occupying the intertidal area. The sensitivity of mammals to spilled oil is highly variable. The amount of damage appears to be most directly related to how important the fur and blubber are to staying warm, which is called thermoregulation. Land mammals need clean fur to remain warm. Hence they are more vulnerable while whales, dolphins etc., are rarely affected by oil spill. Direct exposure to oil can result in temporary eye problems. Ingestion of oil can result in digestive tract bleeding and in liver and kidney damage. Ingestion of oil is of greater concern for species that groom themselves with their mouth, such as sea otters and polar bears. Breathing hydrocarbon vapors can result in nerve damage and behavioral abnormalities to all mammals. Capturing and cleaning oiled marine mammals generally is not feasible. While procedures for dealing with oiled birds have been developed, no such procedures have been developed for most of the marine mammals. Procedures for capturing, treating, and releasing animals may hurt them more than the oil does.

The cetaceans such as porpoises, dolphins, and whales have not been reported in the area. Their Blubber for insulation and do not depend on fur to stay warm. This characteristic makes them less susceptible to oil spills than other mammals. When they come to the surface to breathe they may inhale hydrocarbon vapors that may result in lung injuries, oil that comes in contact with the animals' sensitive mucous membranes and eyes may produce irritations. Young cetaceans may be injured due to ingestion of oil from contaminated teats when nursing. There may be long-term chronic effects as a result of migration through oil-contaminated waters.

Planktons: Serious effects of oil spill on plankton have not been observed so far in open sea. This is probably due to high reproductive rates and immigration from unaffected areas. The plankton population in shallow water is moderate of range and may be affected to some extent, which may take few weeks to recover.

Algae: Oil does not stick on to larger algae because of their mucilaginous coating. Intertidal areas denuded of algae in oil spill, readily gets repopulated after the removal of oil. Algae cultured for the economically important products such as Agar lose their commercial value if tained.

Marsh Plants: There are variations in the effect of oil spill among different species of marsh plants. Perennials with robust underground root system are more resistant than annuals and shallow rooted plants. But annuals such as Glasswort recolonise faster that perennials like grass Spartina since they produce large number of tidally dispersed seeds at a time.

Mangroves: Mangroves are home to diverse of plant and animal life. The term mangroves applies to several species of trees and bushes having some form of aerial breathing root which enable them to live in fine, poorly, oxygenated mud.The long roots, called prop roots stick out well above the water level and help to hold the mangrove tree in place. A coating of oil on these prop roots can be fatal to the tree. Since the growth rate of mangroves are very so slow, replacing a mangrove tree will take decades (IMO). Mangroves: are very sensitive to oil. Natural recovery of oiled mangroves will take many years. They are also breeding and nursing grounds of fishes and prawns. They are also home to many species living in harmony with them. They are highly prodcuitive ecosystems and have very high sensitivity interms of both biodiversity and slow recovery.

Protected Areas:When a large area is covered by important ecosystems and highly bodiverse species they become relatively sensitive as the impact of oil on these will be highly dangerous.

6.7. Oil Spill Sensitivity Map

The coastal area has been extensively studied and the ecological resources have been mapped for the Kandla Port Area. The oil spill sensitivity map of the Kandla Port Limit have been given as **Figure 6.3** below.

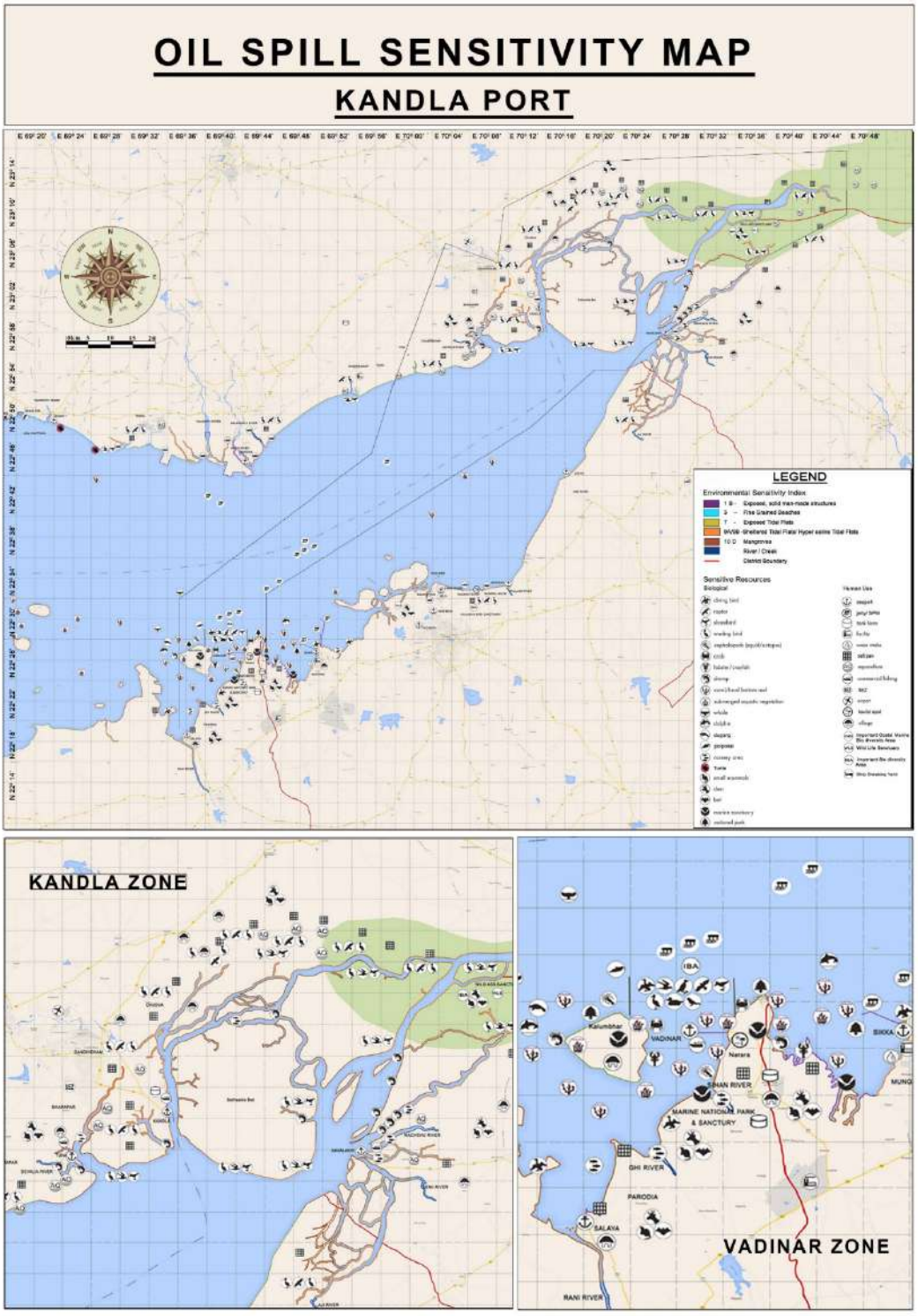


Figure 6.16. Oil Spill Sensitivity Map for Kandla Port

6.8. Response Consideration

As discussed in the previous section, there are highly vulnerable resources and sensitive shoreline throughout the KPT limit. Mangroves are the most sensitive shore, followed by shelteretd hypersaline mudflats, exposed mudflats, exposed manmade structures within the KPT limit. In additiona to this there are small streches of exposed shores, wavecut rocky platforms, salt marshes and fine sand beaches adjoining the coral islands but the shores and dominated by mangroves or mudflats having higher sensitivity. Also there are very small ridges of shell and coarse grained beaches adjoining mudflats.

Again small strips of Rip- Raps or Seawalls will be asscoiated with areas of human interferences and low stablity such as Beaches.

Corals, Birds nesting and flocking areas, etc., are occurring simultaneously and hence are to be considered as multi-resources area under the biological resources category. All these multi-resource area are the most sensitive part in the KPT limit. The details of the Shoreline Type, Sensitivity Index and Response Considerations are to be given as **Table 6.6** below. The sensitivity of biological resources have been already discussed in the previous sections.

Table 6.6. Shoreline Type, Sensitivity Index & Response Considerations

Sl. No.	Type of Shoreline	Locations	Oil Behavior
1	Exposed Rocky Shore (1A)	Islands of MNPS near Vadinar Terminal	• Oil is held offshore by waves reflecting off the steep, hard surface in exposed settings • Oil readily adheres to the dry, rough surfaces, but it does not adhere to wet substrates • Most resistant oil would remain as a patchy band at or above the high-tide line
2	Exposed Solid Vertical Structures (1B)	Areas near Port, Jetties and Terminals	• Seawalls and piers are particularly common in developed areas to provide protection to residential and industrial developments. • They are common along inlets, urbanized areas, and developed beachfront sites. • They are composed of concrete and stone, wooden, or metal bulkheads and wooden pilings. • Organisms, such as barnacles, shellfish, and algae may be common on pilings. • Biota on concrete structures along the upper intertidal or supratidal zones is sparse. • Oil would percolate between the joints of the structures. • Oil would coat the intertidal areas of solid structures. • Biota would be damaged or killed under heavy accumulations
3	Fine to Medium - Sand Beaches (3)	Islands of MNPS near Vadinar Terminal are having narrow beaches and between Mundra & Tuna. Shell beach ridges are found near Kandla	• These beaches are generally flat, wide, and hard-packed. • They are commonly backed by dunes or seawalls along exposed, outer coasts. • Along sheltered bays, they are narrower, often fronted by tidal flats. • Upper beach fauna are scarce. • Light oil accumulations will be deposited as oily swashes or bands along the upper intertidal zone. • Heavy oil accumulations will cover the entire beach surface, although the oil will be lifted off the lower beach with the rising tide. • Maximum penetration of oil into fine-grained sand will be 10 cm. • Burial of oiled layers by clean sand within the first few weeks will be less than 30 cm along the upper beach face. • Organisms living in the beach sands may be killed either by smothering or by lethal oil concentrations in the interstitial water. • Shorebirds may be killed if oiled, though they may shift to clean sites
4	Rip Rap (6B)	Adjoining Port areas & terminals either exposed	• Riprap structures are composed of cobble- to boulder-sized rock fragments. • Riprap structures are placed for shoreline protection and inlet Stabilization.

		or sheltered corresponding to 1B & 8B	• Mid- and low-intertidal zone biota on the riprap may be plentiful and varied. • Deep penetration of oil between the boulders is likely. • Oil adheres readily to the rough rock surfaces. • If oil is left uncleansed, it may cause chronic leaching until the oil asphaltizes. • Resident fauna and flora may be killed by the oil
5	Exposed Tidal Flats (7)	Throughout the GoK Coast	• Oil does not usually adhere to the surface of exposed tidal flats, but rather moves across the flat and accumulates at the high-tide line. • Deposition of oil on the flat may occur on a falling tide if concentrations are heavy. • Oil does not penetrate the water-saturated sediments. • Biological damage may be severe, primarily to in fauna, thereby reducing food sources for birds and other predators.
6	Sheltered Manmade Structures (8B)	At sea ports/terminals such as Kandla, Vadinar, Navlahi & Mundra, Bedi	• Oil will adhere readily to rough surfaces, particularly along the high-tide line, forming a distinct oil band • • the lower intertidal zone usually stays wet (particularly if algae covered), preventing oil from adhering to the surface
7	Vegetated River Bank	Along major River Sihan & Ghi near Vadinar & Aji, Demi & Machu near Navalakhi, Devalia near Kandla, & Kalagogha near Mundra	• These areas are composed of low banks with grasses (subject to flooding) or steeper banks with trees going to the water's edge. • They are found in fresh or brackish water localities. • They are composed of a variety of plant species. • Light oil concentrations will coat the outer fringes of the area. • Heavy oil concentrations will penetrate into the area and heavily coat the plant and ground surfaces. • Biological impact may be severe if oil concentrations are heavy. • Oil persistence may be several months if not cleaned. • During winter, shore-fast ice could prevent or limit oil impact. • Odor and taste of fresh water supplies could be impacted by trace contamination
8	Sheltered Mud Flats(9A)/ Hypersaline Mudflats (9B)	Present all along the coast, inside the creeks and towards the inner portion of islands near Vadinar & Inner creeks of Kandla	• oil does not usually adhere to the surface of sheltered tidal flats, but rather moves across the flat and accumulates at the high-tide line • deposition of oil on the flat may occur on a falling tide if concentrations are heavy • oil will not penetrate the water -saturated sediments, but could penetrate burrows or other crevices in muddy sediments

			• in areas of high suspended sediments, sorption of oil can result in deposition of contaminated sediments on the flats • • biological damage may be severe
10	Freshwater Swaps/ Marshes(10B)	On the banks of rivers emptying into the GoK	• Oil in any appreciable quantity may be very persistent due to minimal flushing and organic soils. • Degree of vegetation oiling is a function of tidal range and local topography. • Season of oiling is important; dormant vegetation is least sensitive to oil; blooming and seeding plants are most sensitive. • Resident biota are likely to be heavily impacted, particularly reptiles, amphibians, and crustaceans, with high mortality predicted. • Odor and taste of fresh water supplies could be impacted by trace contamination • Freshwater marshes/swamps are found in the upper reaches of tidal streams, rivers or tributaries Marshes are characterized by typical soft-bodied, non-persistent, herbaceous vegetation such as grasses. • Swamps have dense stands of water-tolerant shrubs and trees. • These areas have an extremely high degree of species diversity and abundance in flora and fauna; may harbor rare, threatened, or endangered species on the local, regional, or national level. • They are extremely valuable as breeding and nursery areas for wetland-dependent amphibians and reptiles, as well as other fish, birds, and mammals. • Sediment generally consists of organic rather than mineral soils, resulting in a rather soupy consistency, and making foot travel difficult to impossible
11	Fringing and Extensive Salt Marshes (10 C)	Kandla adjoining the creeks of Kandla, Nakti, Phang , Sara	• Intertidal wetlands containing emergent, herbaceous vegetation. • Width of the marsh can vary widely, from a narrow fringe to extensive. • Relatively sheltered from waves and strong tidal currents. • Resident flora and fauna are abundant and consist of numerous species. • Provide a nursery ground for numerous fish species. • Bird life is seasonally abundant. • Oil adheres readily to marsh vegetation. • The band of coating will vary widely, depending upon the tidal stage at the time oil slicks are in the vegetation. There may be multiple bands. • Large slicks will persist through multiple tidal cycles and coat the entire stem from the high-tide line to the base. • If the vegetation is thick, heavy oil coating will be restricted to the outer fringe, with penetration and lighter oiling to the limit of tidal influence.

			• Medium to heavy oils do not readily adhere or penetrate the fine sediments, but they can pool on the surface and in burrows. • Light oils can penetrate the top few centimeters of sediment and deeply into burrows and cracks (up to one meter)
12	Mangroves (10 D)	All along the creeks in and around Kandla, on the margins of mudflats and also in the islands of MNPS near Vadinar.	• Mangrove Forests are composed of salt tolerant trees that form dense stands with distinct zonation. • The fringing forests have relatively high wave activity and strong currents. • But those found in bays and estuaries are well sheltered. • Attached to the prop roots are moderate densities of algae, snails and crab. • They are also nursery grounds of prawns. • Fresh spills of light refined products have acute, toxic impacts to both trees and intertidal biota. These products will penetrate deep into the forests, stopping only at high-tide line resulting in sediment contamination. • Fresh crude will have great persistence where it penetrates burrows and prop root cavities. • Heavier oils tend to coat the intertidal zone, with heaviest concentrations at the high-tide line. • Heavy Oil will coast the intertidal section of prop roots, resulting in defoliation and eventual death of the tree if significant coverage occurs. In the sheltered areas, oil may persist for many years.
13	Corals Reefs	Around the Islands of MNPS near Vadinar, including Kalumbhar and Narara.	• Live corals are unlikely to become oiled, since they are rarely exposed at the sea surface except those in the intertidal area. But once oiled

In addition to the above the areas and features requireing special attention are given as **Table 6.7** below.

Table 6.7. Areas Requiring Important Considerations

Sl. No.	Areas requiring special consideration	
1	Oil Spill Threat Zones	• Ports, Oil Handling Facilities, Refineries
2	Corals	•
3	Sub tidal Habitats	• Submerged aquatic vegetation
4	Birds	• Nesting sites, Waterfowl overwintering concentration areas • High concentration migration stopovers • High concentration resident bird colonies
5	Marine Mammals	• Migration corridors • Population concentration areas
6	Terrestrial Mammals	• Concentration & frequenting areas
7	Fish and Shellfish	• Anadromous fish spawning streams • Estuarine areas which are important fish nursery areas • Special concentration areas for estuarine and demersal fish • Shellfish seed beds, leased beds, high concentration areas • Crab, shrimp, and lobster nursery areas
8	Reptiles	• Marine turtle nesting beaches
9	Recreation	• High-use recreational beaches • Marinas and boat ramps • High-use boating, fishing, and diving areas
10	Management Areas	• MNPS, WLSs, ICMBA • Research Stations • Mangrove Plantations • Other Wildlife management areas • Estuaries of rivers like Narmada & Tapti
11	Resource Extraction	• Commercial fishing areas • Water intakes • Salt Pans • Aquaculture sites • Offshore Exploration Sites • Defense Installations
12	Cultural & Heritage Resources	• Archaeological and other historically significant sites

Source: Data Analysis

7

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL SPILL RESPONSE STRATEGY

The oil spill response strategy is finalized based on vulnerability of the coastline which can be described based on different factors namely source of spill, location of oil slick containment, type and quantity of oil spilled, marine meteorological condition, shoreline characteristics and sensitivity to oil spill in the area. The following section deals with development of oil spill response strategy.

7.1. Potential Sources

Ports, SPMs, other Oil handling facilities & Ships are the sources of oil spill with in Kandla Port Limit. The location map of Ports, SPMs & Capitive Jetties of Gulf of Kachchh which are the most probable location of oil spill within Kandla Port limit is given as **Figure 7.1**.The likelihood and the consequence of specific spills should be calculated based on the out comes of a 'Detailed Risk Assesment Study'.

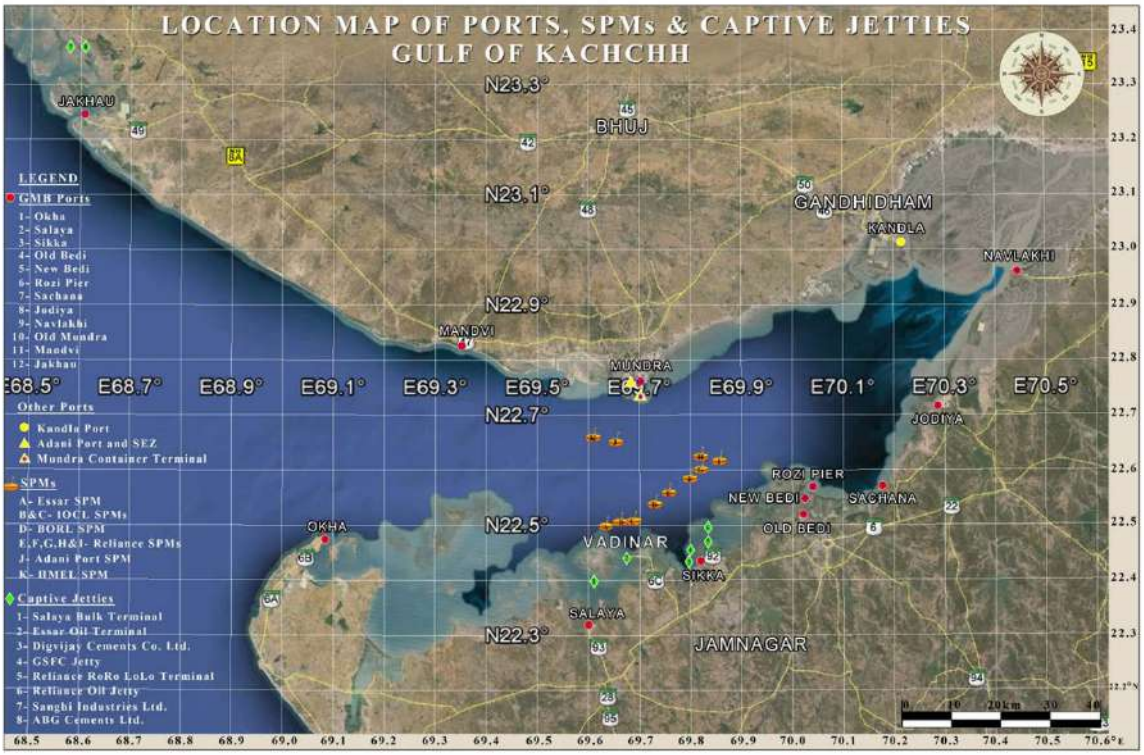


Figure 7.1. Location Port and allied facilities in Gulf of Kachchh

Oil Jetties can handle up to a maximum size of vessel 56,000 DWT.SPM handle Very Large Crude Oil Vessels (VLCC) with a maximum pumping capacity of 10000 tonnes per hour. Hence it should be inferred that the area is having high density of potential sources.

7.2. Types of Oil Handled & Characteristics

Oil is an important commodity handled at the port. The details of oil handled by the facilities in the KPT area and their characteristics are given as **Table 7.1** below.

Table 7.1. Details of Oil Handled & Characteristics

Sl. No:	Type of Oil	Specific Gravity	Genre	Characteristics	Examples
1	Light Oil	< 0.84	White Oil	Non- persistent, Volatile	Products including Aviation Fuel, Kerosene, Motor Spirit, Naphtha, HSD
2	Crude Oil	>0.84	Black Oil	Persistent, Viscous, Emulsion, Fresh Oil amenable to dispersants	Arabian Light, Arabian Heavy etc.,
3	Heavy Oil	>0.95	Black Oil	Persistent, Viscous, Emulsion, Generally not amenable to dispersants	Fuel Oils, LSWR
4	Edible Oil Crude/ Refined	>0.92	Black Oil	Persistent, Viscous,	

(Source: Annual Report)

7.3. Sensitivity of the Shoreline

As already discussed the port limit extends between the Northern and Southern arms of Gulf of Kachchh. Northern and North - Eastern portions are rich in mangroves and the Southern shore is rich in a wide variety of organisms including Corals, Fishes, Birds and Mangoves. The area of Marine National Pak adjoining and extending on both sides of Vadinar will be the worst affected area during a recognisable spill scenario. There is also a chance that due the presence of extensive creek systems, the oil can directly spilt into inner areas of GoK. There are rivers system entering into the GoK near Vadinar. During high tide oil can enter inland through these inlets. Also it is important that due to the presence of circulating currents of GoK the contaminants on entering the any part of the inner GoK can exert stress on the Marine National Park and Sanctuary (MNPS) and is a cause of concern. Also fisheries are concentrated in the creek section of Sathsaida Bet and the Surajbari area is famous for seasonal prawn fishery. There are vast salt pans functioning in the Kandla creek area and also there are

patches near Mundra, Navlakhi and Vadinar. There are also prominent water intake points at Vadinar and Mundra.

7.4. Prioritization of Resources

Prioritization of resources is an integral part of sensitivity mapping since it will be helpful in determining the response priorities, achieving optimal resource use and essentially ensure maximum resource protection. This was done by giving ranks to each resource types which has been already described under the heads of Environmental sensitivity ie., Sensitivity to Oil Pollution, Environmental Value, Cultural & Social values and Economic values (Kankra et al, 2008). Ranks between1-10 was assigned for the resource. Same rank was given to different resource when they occupied same position in different heads. Two resource may take a same value as required by the circumstance. Hence, it is not necessary that all the values must be present under one category at a time. Intake points considered here are only of industrial use. Weightages were given to each head ie., Sensitivity to Oil Pollution (30), Environmental Value (30), Cultural & Social values (20) and Economic values (20). Priority Index (PI) was worked out based on this. Details of Prioritisation of Resources is given as **Table 7.2** below.

Table 7.2. Prioritization of resources

Resources	Sensitivity for Oil Pollution (1-10) Weight (30%)	Cultural & Social Values (10%)	Scientific Values (20%)	Environmental Importance (30%)	Economic Considerations (10%)	Total Relative Response of Sensitivity	Risk Value	Priority	
								Index	Order
Rocky Coast	3	1	2	2	1	2.1	1	2.1	D
Port/ Harbour/ Jetties	1	7	2	4	8	3.4	2	6.8	C
Intake Locations	10	2	1	1	2	3.9	3	11.7	B
Salt Pans	3	8	2	6	5	4.4	1	4.4	D
Sandy Beach	6	8	3	5	2	4.9	2	9.8	D
Fishing Grounds	7	8	5	6	8	6.2	2	12.4	B
Subtidal Coral Reefs	2	9	10	9	6	6.8	1	6.8	C
Intertidal Mudflats	7	4	7	8	3	6.6	2	13.2	B
Mangroves	9	10	8	10	8	9.1	3	27.3	A

Resources	Sensitivity for Oil Pollution (1-10) Weight (30%)	Cultural & Social Values (10%)	Scientific Values (20%)	Environmental Importance (30%)	Economic Considerations (10%)	Total Relative Response of Sensitivity	Risk Value	Priority	
								Index	Order
Intertidal Corals	10	9	10	9	9	9.5	3	28.5	A

(Source: Adopted Kankra)

S- Sensitivity to Oil Pollution, Wi- Weightage, E-Environmental Value, PI- Priority Index

C& S – Cultural & Social, Ec- Economic

7.5. Development of Response Strategy

Based on the above characteristics, suitable response strategy to be adopted is discussed below. The rating process was based upon independent data, manufacturers' information, experience and engineering estimates. Important consideration for the response technology assesment are discussed below:

7.5.1. Highest Effective Speed

The highest effective speed rating assumes that the equipment being rated is used by people who have been trained and are experienced in fast water response with that technology. The speed in knots represents the highest practical current or speed of advance, as applicable, that the technology can still effectively deflect, contain or skim oil from the water. Effectiveness will generally be diminished at the higher velocities, however, the majority of the oil (more than 50 percent) encountering the device will be controlled or recovered as desired at that upper limit speed rating.

7.5.2. Effective in Waves

Effectiveness in waves is dependent upon the oil recovery rate and oil recovery efficiency or deflection/containment capability. Generally, a technology that has good reserve buoyancy, adequate freeboard and draft, or can be decoupled from the influences of waves, will continue to be effective in waves. Short-crested waves usually degrade the performance of equipment more than large long-period swells. A low (L) rating represents effectiveness in calm water conditions up to one-foot short crested waves. A medium (M) rating indicates effectiveness in short crested waves between 1 and 3-feet high, while a high (H) rating represents satisfactory performance in waves 3 to 6-feet high. Effectiveness in these conditions means that the technology will contain or collect the majority of the oil it encounters.

7.5.3. Effective in Debris

Floating debris will cause problems with equipment by damaging it, moving it or rendering it ineffective. Some equipment is less affected by debris due to its robust nature or method of containment/recovery. Some skimmers use debris screens that protect the pump but often require manual tending to remove the debris. A high (H) rating means that the skimmer will continue to function well in floating debris with minimal manual tending required. Medium (M) rating represents a degraded performance level in debris, while a low (L) rating indicates serious problems with performance in debris. Both M and L ratings require significant manual tending to remove debris.

7.5.4. Effective in Shallow Water

Effectiveness in shallow water indicates the technology has a low or no draft requirement and that it will effectively contain, deflect or remove oil as designed. A yes (Y) indicates that a skimmer or boom system is manufactured that is effective in 2-feet deep water or it is not limited by a water depth of two feet. It is possible that some skimmers or boom systems receiving a no (N) rating could be produced by the manufacturer to function in shallow water.

7.5.5. Ease of Deployment

The ease of deployment rating reflects the amount of complexity, training required, people and logistics involved to deploy and use the technology successfully. The more resources and training required to deploy the technology and use it effectively, the lower the rating. The faster a technology can be deployed with a minimum number of people and support equipment, the higher the rating. Generally, technology with a good (G) or a very good (VG) ease of deployment rating will continue to be effective close to the highest effective speed rating when using inexperienced personnel.

7.5.6. Oil Viscosity Range

A low (L) rating indicates that a skimmer is effective in light oil with a viscosity between 1 and 100 cSt. Medium (M) indicates effectiveness in medium grade oils with a viscosity between 100 and 1,000 cSt, while high (H) means the skimmer was effective at recovering heavy oil with a viscosity between 1,000 and 60,000 cSt. A skimmer was considered effective if tests recorded reasonable recovery rates and recovery efficiencies of at least 50 percent. If a viscosity range is not listed for a skimmer, then the skimmer is not effective at recovering oil in that viscosity range.

7.5.7. Oil Recovery Efficiency & Recovery Rate

Skimmer specific performance ratings are based upon independent performance test data when available and manufacturer claims. When data were not available, physics and engineering principles

were used to approximate performance. Generally, oil recovery efficiency will decrease and oil recovery rate will increase with speed. Technologies with the higher efficiencies and recovery rates that were not significantly degraded by increases in speed were given higher ratings. Skimmers with comparatively lower efficiencies and recovery rates that degraded quickly at faster speeds were given lower ratings. Skimmers that demonstrated a poor (P) performance for recovery efficiency and/or oil recovery rate in currents above one knot were not included in this.

As per above consideration, booming strategies, specialized boom requirements, alternate containment methods and high-speed skimmers are rated in several categories and presented in **Table 7.3** and **7.4** below.

Table 7.3. Booming Strategies

Sl. No.	Technology Name	Highest Effective Speed kts.	Eff. in Waves	Eff. in Debris	Eff.in Shallow	Ease of Deployment	Comments
1	Cascade *	4	L	M	Y	F	Short sections independently moored to shore.
2	Deflection *	4	L	M	Y	F/G	Longer sections with shore tiebacks downstream.
3	Chevron (closed)*	3	M	M	Y	G	Quick to deploy because it uses fewer anchor points.
4	Chevron (open)*	3	M	M	Y	G	Allows for vessel traffic between openings.
5	Current Rudder*	3	M	H	N	F	Allows for vessel traffic by control of rudder from shore.
6	Double Boom*	3	M	H	Y	F	Improved containment but hard to keep separated properly.
7	Boom Deflectors *	4	M	M	Y	G	Deflectors used to keep boom at an angle without anchors.
	Boom (Specialized)						
1	Fast Sweep (V-Shaped)	2.	H	L	N	G	Net across foot of boom keeps it in a V-shape.
2	Rapid Current Boom	3.	L	L	N	P	Inclined plane, fabric bottom with outlet holes in pocket.
3	Horizontal Oil Boom	3.	M	L	N	F	Two booms connected by net & filter fabric.
4	Holes in lower draft*	2	M	L	N	G	Larger draft with relief holes in lower skirt to reduce drag.

5	Net in foot of boom	1.	H	L	N	G	Short vertical net at foot of the boom.
6	Foam 6"X 6",two tension lines*	4	L	L	Y	VG	Typical fast water diversion boom with upper & lower tension.
7	External Tension Line foam	2	M	L	N	F	High stability, limited reserve buoyancy.
8	Shell High Current "Boom"	3	L	M	Y	P	Rigid aluminum perforated inclined plane structure, diversion system.
	Alternate Methods						
10	Pneumatic Boom	2.	M	H	N	G	High power required (30 hp/ft).
11	Water Jet (Horizontal)	4.	M	M	Y	F	Reasonable power requirements (3 hp/ft).
12	Water Jet (Plunging)	4	M	M	N	F	Reasonable power requirements.
13	Air Jet	3	M	M	Y	F	Low power required (1 hp/ft).
14	Flow Diverters	6	H	M	Y	VG	No power, changes surface currents to direction of anchor point.
15	Floating Paddle Wheel	3	M	M	Y	G	Low power required (0.25 hp/ft), high-energy transfer.
16	Earth Dam (underflow)*	2	M	M	Y	P	Barrier blocking low flow into an inlet or out of a stream.

Table 7.4. Skimmer Specific Performance

Sl. No:	Technology Name	Highest Effective Speed (kts.)	Eff. in Waves	Eff. In Debris	Eff. In Shallow	Ease of Deployment	Oil Viscosity Range	Oil Recovery Efficiency	Oil Recovery Rate	Comments
Incline Skimmers										
1	Dynamic	3	M/H	M	Y	G	L,M,H	G	G	VOSS & Self Propelled versions.
2	Static	5	M/H	M	N	G	L,M,H	G	G	VOSS, low maintenance
ZRV Skimmer										
1	Rope Mop	5	H	H	N	G	L,M,H	VG	F	VOSS & Self propelled catamarans

2	Sorbent Belt	6	M	M	N	G	L,M, H	VG	F	Very high maintenance but effective
Quiescent Zone										
1	Expansion Weir *	3	L	L	Y	G	L,M	F	G	Expansion slows flow
2	Circulation Weir	3	M	L	Y	G	L,M, H	G	G	VOSS, portable lagoon
3	Brush Conveyor	3	M/ H	M/ H	N	G	M,H	VG	F	VOSS, barge & self-propelled
4	Streaming Fiber & Belt	3	M	L	N	G	L,M	G	F	Fibers slow flow, belt & weir remove oil
Lifting Belt										
1	Filter Belt	3.5	M/ H	M/ H	Y	G	M,H	VG	F	Self-propelled & induction impeller
2	Rotating Disk Brush									
3	Rotating Brushes	3	M/ H	M/ H	Y	G	M,H	VG	F	VOSS, barge & self-propelled
Surface Slicing										
1	High Current Oil Boom	6	L	L	N	G	L,M, H	F	G	Weir with foil bow
2	Multi-purpose Oil Skimmer Sys.	3	M/ H	L	N	G	L,M, H	F	G	Wave following weir
3	Russian Debris Skimmer	3	L	M/ H	N	G	L,M, H	G	G	Debris filter, weir and gravity separator tank.
4	Trailing Adsorption									
5	Trailing Rope Mop	4	H	H	N	F	L,M, H	VG	F	Batch processing requires retrieval of rope mops
6	Free Floating Sorbent*	5	H	H	Y	G	L,M, H	VG	F	Free drifting sorbents and recover them downstream
Legend		*H*	*High*		*Y*	*Yes*		*VG*	*Very Good*	
		M	*Medium*		*N*	*No*		*G*	*Good*	
		L	*Low*					*F*	*Fair*	
								P	*Poor*	

Notes:	*1.Low is effective in calm water to 1 foot waves, Medium is effective in 1 to 3 foot waves, and High is effective in 3 to 6 foot waves* *2.Yes indicates that a skimmer or boom system is effective in 2 foot of (shallow) water.* *3. Low indicates a skimmer is effective in light oil 1-100 cSt viscosity, Medium 100-1,000 cSt and High 1,000-60,000 cSt* *4.Oil recovery efficiency is the percent of oil recovered compared to the total volume or oil and free water collected.* *5. Oil recovery rate is the rate of oil collected which is a combination of recovery efficiency and throughput efficiency. "Controlled tests results with oil were not available so ratings were based on engineering principles, expert opinions and field experience. Technology names with no asterisk were rated based upon data obtained from controlled tests with oil.*

7.5.8. Shoreline Consideration

Shoreline Response Team should follow Shore Line Clean Up Assessment Technique (SCAT which is a standardized method of assessing, recording and reporting the degree of oiling of the shoreline. The steps during SCAT include:

- Identify sensitive resources
- Evaluate shoreline oiling conditions
- Recommend clean-up methods and end points
- Apply the concept of Net Environment Benefit Analysis (NEBA) to the shoreline response strategies

The shorelines are to be divided into segments. Segments are defined geographic areas with a similar character in terms of physical features and sediment types. Sub segments can be used if the extent of oiling varies significantly between a given segments. Results are to be standardised. Descriptions are used to describe the oil observed. The SCAT Team should calibrate their classifications of oil observed prior to conducting full scale surveys.

Report / log form (with clipboard), Method of communications (e.g. mobile, satellite phones, VHF radio), Handheld GPS, Digital Camera, Compass, Additional batteries shall be available with the shoreline response team.

The shoreline assessment will be followed by selection of appropriate shoreline clean-up measures. The selection of most appropriate methods and equipment to be used in each case will be determined by presence of hazard:

- Character and amount of stranded oil
- Character of shoreline
- Tidal range and times
- Prevailing sea weather conditions
- Availability of equipment
- Accessibility of the contaminated area for equipments
- Availability of personnel
- Presence of sensitive wildlife or other features which may be damaged by cleaning operations, availability of local transport
- Storage treatment and disposal facilities for the recovered materials and cost and local, state, national or international policies and priorities.

Shoreline character comprises mainly four components ie., Substrate type- the material that the shore is comprised of, Shoreline form- the shape of the shoreline, Energy- a function of currents, wind and waves, Biological character- the plant and animal communities present. Each component is to be analysed separately before choosing the response option. Parameters used to describe the distribution of the oil on shorelines are given below:

- Length (m) - The distance along a shoreline that is oiled
- Width (m)- The distance from the top of the highest elevation of the shore that is oiled to the bottom
- Percentage cover-An estimate of the percentage of the substrate surface within the area that is oiled
- Thickness (mm or cm) - The distance from the substrate surface to the top of the oil layer. Often this cannot be measured accurately because the surface layer is too thin.
- Depth-The depth below the surface that is oiled. For buried oil, depth should be measures from the top of the substrate surface to the oily layer.

After completing the SCAT survey based on the observation, Shoreline Clean-up operations are to be initiated and guideline for the clean-up of various shoreline types are given as **Table 7.5** below.

Table 7.5. Shoreline Response Operations

Sl. No.	Type of Shoreline	Response Operations
1	Exposed Rocky Shore (1A)	• In the case of Gujarat they are many times associated with corals. Hence, have rich biota. Hence immediate severe biological impacts will be occurring especially in tidal pools but, the oil will not remain stranded. • When exposed coral become oiled, it is best left undisturbed and to recover naturally. • Natural cleaning of coral platforms that dry out at low water can be assisted by low pressure flushing with seawater to minimize exposure of reef communities to oil.
2	Exposed Solid Vertical Structures (1B)	• These areas require high-pressure spraying in order to: remove oil; prepare substrate for decolonization of barnacle and oyster communities; minimize aesthetic damage; prevent the chronic leaching of oil from the structure. • Walls and other vertical structures may exhibit a band of oil throughout the tidal range that can be removed by pressure washing from boats or rafts. • Oil that has migrated under quays, jetties or other structures built on piles or columns can be difficult to remove, particularly when headspace is restricted. • Wash created by vessels' propellers may assist removal of bulk oil but fine cleaning may not be possible and the oil can be left to degrade naturally. • Wooden structures, particularly where rot is established, may be damaged by more aggressive clean-up techniques.
3	Fine to Medium - Sand Beaches (3)	• Among the easiest beach types to clean. • Cleanup should concentrate on the removal of oil from the upper swash zone after all oil has come ashore. • Removal of sand from the beach should be minimal to avoid erosion problems; special caution is necessary in areas backed by seawalls. • Activity through both oiled and dune areas should be severely limited, to prevent contamination of clean areas. • Manual cleanup, rather than road graders and front-end loaders, is advised. • All efforts should focus on preventing the mixture of oil deeper into the sediments by vehicular and foot traffic. • Sand beaches are often regarded as valuable amenity resources, with priority given to cleaning them. • Beaches usually have good access and because the depth of oil penetration into the beach for many oils is limited, are generally considered the easiest shoreline type to clean. • However, oil can become buried in the beach by successive tides and low viscosity oils will penetrate into coarse grained sands.

		• Flushing, surf washing or harrowing techniques may be appropriate to address buried oil.
4	Rip Rap (6B)	• When the oil is fresh and liquid, high-pressure spraying and/or water flooding may be effective, making sure to recover all released oil. • Heavy and weathered oils are more difficult to remove, require scrapping and/or hot-water spraying. • It may be necessary to remove heavily oiled riprap and replace it. • In favourable weather conditions, floating oil may be collected at the base from boats. • Workers on the structure, and to some extent within it (as far as it is safe to do so), can remove oiled debris and clean boulders and tetrapods with pressure washers or manually with rags and sorbents. • Passive cleaning, hereby sorbents are placed along the face of this structures, allows oil washed out with the movement of tides, swell and wave action to be recovered. • In certain situations, this natural action can be augmented by pumping water into the structure to flush out the oil. • Pressure washing and passive cleaning is recommended in accessible place where as use of sorbents and natural cleaning is preferred in place of inaccessible places.
5	Exposed Tidal Flats (7)	• Currents and waves can be very effective in natural removal of the oil. • Cleanup is very difficult (and possible only during low tides). • The use of heavy machinery should be restricted to prevent mixing of oil into the sediments. • On sand flats, oil will be removed naturally from the flat and deposited on the adjacent beaches where cleanup is more feasible.
6	Sheltered Manmade Structures (8B)	• cleanup of seawalls is usually conducted for aesthetic reasons or to prevent leaching of oil • • low - to high-pressure spraying at ambient water temperatures is most effective when the oil is fresh
7	Vegetated River Bank (9B)	• Cleanup should proceed cautiously. • Under light coatings, cleanup is probably unnecessary; under heavy accumulations, oil on the sediment surface might be removed to enable new growth. • Low-pressure spraying (ambient) may aid oil removal. • Plant cutting should be closely supervised if undertaken.
8	Sheltered Mud Flats(9A)/ Hyper	• These are high-priority areas necessitating the use of spill protection devices to limit oil-spill impact; deflection or sorbent booms and open water skimmers should be used • cleanup of the flat surface is very difficult because of the soft substrate; many methods may be restricted

	saline Mudflats (9C)	• low -pressure flushing and deployment of sorbents from • Shallow - draft boats may be helpful
10	Freshwater Swaps/ Marshes(10B)	• These are high-priority area necessitating the use of spill protection devices to limit oil spill impact; deflection or sorbent booms and skimmers. • Under light oiling, the best practice is to let the area recover naturally. • Any cleanup activity which would mix the oil into organically rich sediments should be avoided. • Manual pickup should be conducted from a floating platform (e.g., jon boat or inflatable). • Only the least-intrusive cleanup methods should be employed to avoid compounding the environmental impact of a spill. • Quick flushing and removal of oil while it is still fluid can reduce long-term impacts
11	Fringing and Extensive Salt Marshes (10 C)	• Under light oiling, the best practice is to let the area recover naturally. • Heavy accumulations of pooled oil can be removed by vacuum, sorbents, or low-pressure flushing. During flushing, care must be taken to prevent transport of oil to sensitive areas down slope or along shore. • Cleanup activities should be carefully supervised to avoid vegetation damage. • Any cleanup activity must be sure not to mix the oil deeper into the sediments. Trampling of the roots must be minimized. • Cutting of oiled vegetation should only be considered when other resources present are at great risk from leaving the oiled vegetation in place
12	Mangroves (10 D)	• Under light accumulations of any type of oil, no clean-up is recommended • If sheen are present, use sorbent booms to pick up the oil as it is naturally removed, being sure to change the booms frequently. • Only light fuel oil requiring clean-up is diesel oil. • Heavy accumulations could be skimmed or flushed with low- pressure water flooding as long as there is no serious disturbance to substrate. • Oil debris should be removed without disturbing substrate. • Live vegetation should never be cut or otherwise removed. • Sorbents can be used to remove wide heavy coatings from prop roots in the areas of firm substrate with close supervision.
13	Corals Reefs	• However, should exposed coral become oiled, it is best left undisturbed and to recover naturally. • Natural cleaning of coral platforms that dry out at low water can be assisted by low pressure flushing with seawater to minimize exposure of reef communities to oil utilizing water of the same locality can be done.

		• Where recovery of oil is necessary, for example to prevent its embolization, this should be undertaken with care to minimise damage to the fragile structures. • Rehabilitation should be done in worst scenario utilizing undisturbed native fragments.

7.6. OSR Inventory for KPT Limit

As per risk classification of ports and allied facilities as per NOS-DCP, based on type of cargo handled, quantity of bunkers carried onboard ships calling at the port, single point mooring facility at the port, and ship-to-ship transfer operations at the port KPT belongs to Risk Category A. The risk categorization is appended at **Table 7.6.**

Table 7.6. Risk categorization of ports

Risk Category	Description
A	Ports handling crude oil/ tanker visits/ SPM/ STS
B	Ports handling ships carrying more than 1000 tons of fuel/ bunker oil
	Ports handling products only
C	Other than Cat 'A' and Cat 'B'

Source: NOSDCP

The planning standards for oil spill response resources for each risk category of ports is appended at **Table 7.7.**

Table 7.7. Oil Spill Response equipment for each risk category of ports

	Description		Risk category		
			A	B	C
Equipment	Inflatable Boom (metres)		2000	1000	600
	Skimmer (20 TPH)		4	4	2
	OSD Applicator (no.)		6	2	2
	Oil Spill Dispersant (litres)		10,000	5,000	3,000
	10 Tons Flex Barge (no.)		4	02	2
	Current Buster booms if tidal current >2 knots (meters)		400	400	
	Sorbent boom (meters)		500	200	
	Sorbent Pads (no.)		2000	1000	
	Shoreline cleanup Equipment	Mini Vacuum pumps	5		
		OSD Applicator	5		
		Fast tanks	5		
Vessel	Work Boats		2	1	1
	Tugs		2	1	
Man Power	IMO Level 1		10	6	2
	IMO Level 2		4	2	
	Other		10	10	5

Source: NOSDCP

As per the above categorization Kandla and Vadinar port falls into Category A., which should have minimum inflatable Boom of capacity 2000m. Inflatable booms of capacity 1200m which is already available with the ports. Considering the minimum standards for Category A and the ecological sensitivity areas along the coast and the creek mouth of length not less than 1 km it is preferably to

have 1000m more booms in the deck. Similarly as per NOSDCP, the minimum number of skimmers required is 20 TPH x 3. KANDLA Port is having 49 TPH x 2 fast flow skimmer and Brush skimmer of capacity 12TPH which satisfies the minimum requirement. Oil Spill Dispersant Storage on board with 12000 L in 3 Tugs.

As per NOS-DCP to cater a Tier 1 spill at KANDLA Port, the port should have to have response equipment for containing 700 MT of Oil. The following section evaluates the sufficiency of OSR equiment at KPT. As per the data sheet available, the oil thickness of various types of oil and concentrations with respect to area is shown as **Table 7.8**.

Table 7.8. Oil Appearance, Thickness & Concentration of Spill

Code	Description	Layer-Thickness Interval		Concentration	
		microns (µm)	inches (in.)	m^3 per Km^2	bbl/acre
S	Sheen (silver/gray)	0.04 – 0.30	1.6×10^{-6} – 1.2×10^{-5}	0.04 – 0.30	1×10^{-3} – 7.8×10^{-3}
R	Rainbow	0.30 – 5.0	1.2×10^{-5} – 2.0×10^{-4}	0.30 – 5.0	7.8×10^{-3} – 1.28×10^{-1}
M	Metallic	5.0 – 50	2.0×10^{-4} – 2.0×10^{-3}	5.0 – 50	1.28×10^{-1} – 1.28
T	Transitional Dark (or True) Color	50 – 200	2.0×10^{-3} – 8×10^{-3}	50 – 200	1.28 – 5.1
D	Dark (or True) Color	>200	$> 8 \times 10^{-3}$	>200	> 5.1
E	Emulsified	Thickness range is very similar to dark oil.			

Source:Chart from Bonn Agreement Oil Apperance Code (BAOAC) May 20,2006 modifies by A. Allen

Considering the worse Tier-1 spill, the area of impact is estimated as follows:

- Volume of Oil = 700 MT
- Thickness of Oil at the point of Spill (at zero time) = 200 µm (approx.)
- Area of Impact= (700MT/200µ) = 3.5×10^6 m^2 (approx.)
- Length of the coast immediately impacted = sqrt (Area of Impact) approx. ≈ 1870m
- Average response time = 60 minutes (Mobilization of Resources +Deployment of Boom, Skimmer etc + considering Flotilla speed of 10 Knots/hr).

As per the above examination it was found that , the OSR equipments available at Kandla is sufficient to cater the requirements of Kandla Zone, but considering the minium requirement for Category A ports and distance between Kandla & Vadinar seriously extending the response time and thus imposing severe treat to sensitive life, preferabely the inventroy at Vadinar could be expanded in a phased manner.

However shoreline response resources are not provided in the present inventory and provision for the same shall be incorporated to it at the earliest through Mutual Aid pooling.Considering the presence of bets within the shoreline and their characteristics, essential resources for shoreline response are to be provided such as River boom, Deflection boom, Intertidal Boom, Shoreline Cleanup Equipments etc. As the entire KPT limit is ecologically important, part of MNPS and supporting species like mangroves and corals calls for the more number of shore line equipments inclusive of Sorbent booms, Absorbent Pads, Pillows, Rolls, Sheets. Details for the same are given as **Table 7.9** below.

Table 7.9. Details of Shoreline Cleanup Equipments for Kandla

Sl No.	Equipments	Unit	Kandla	Vadinar
1	BOOM			
a	Beach sealing Boom(500mtr)	No.		
b	Auto/River Boom(200mtr)	No.	5	2
c	Fence Boom(150mtr)	No.		
2	SORBENT			
a	Boom-50 mtr	No.	6	6
b	Pillows	No.	50	50
c	Rolls	No.	50	50
d	Sheets	No.	50	50
e	Pads	No.	50	100
3	CLEAN UP Equipment			
a	Hot Water Pressure Cleaner, Showels, Rakes, Diggers etc.	set	5	8
4	Miscellaneous			
a	Light set Generator, PPE, Safety Items (Safety Shoes, Hard Hats, etc.),Personal Items (Coveralls, Boots, etc.)	set	10	10
5	Trained minimum man power	set	10	10

8

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

Incident management is essential part of efficient emergency response operations. It makes the entire process structured at the same will add flexibility to operations to meet the response goals. It involves command, control and coordination of activities, individuals, organizations and the community.

8.1 Organisation of Oil Emergency Preparedness & Response Team

Effective emergency plans require that, in the event of an accident nominated personnel are given specific responsibilities, often separate from their daily routine activities. It is recommended to setup an Emergency Organisation for responding to a oil spill incident which will be activated from the moment of spill to the termination of operation and even extending to decision making, record keeping etc. The Oil Spill Response Organisation Chart proposed for the Kandla Port Trust is given as **Figure 8.1 below.**

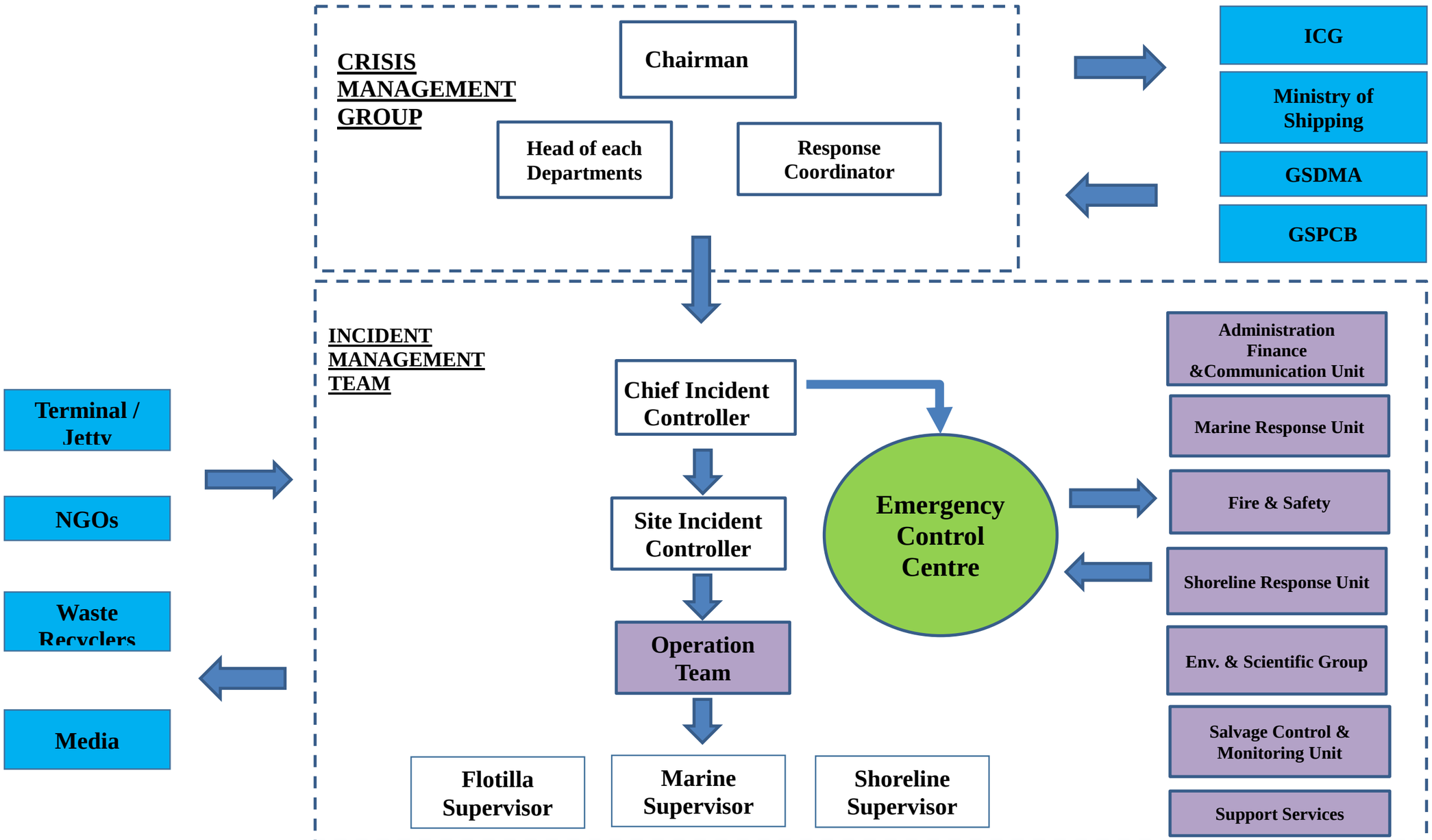


Figure 8.1. Oil Spill Response Organization Chart

8.1.1 Crisis Management Group

Crisis Management Group is the principal authority for oil spill prepardness & response within Kandla Port Limit. It shall be established at Kandla Port Trust utilizing the following key personnels:

- Chairman
- Deputy Chairman
- Chief Engineer (Civil Department)
- Chief Engineer (Mechanical Department)
- Secretary (General Administration)
- Chief Vigilance Officer (Vigilance Department)
- Traffic Manager (Traffic Department)
- FA & CAO (Finance & Accounts Officer)
- Chief Medical Officer (Medical Officer)

An appropriate person shall be nominated as the Response Co-ordinator who will be directly in touch various division, departments & agencies as and when required.

8.1.1.1 Roles & Responsibilities

- Responsible for the preparation and review of Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Kandla Port
- Procurement & development of OSR Equipments and facilities
- Responsible for getting the port personnel trained at IMO level 1 & 2
- Responsible for formulating MoU with Mutual Aid Group
- Review of Oil Spill Response Preparedness
- Site Visit & Review of report prepared by Chief Incident Controller (CIC)
- Responsible for communication with various National and State Level Authorities and media
- Responsible for Coordination, Communication with State Level Agencies such as State Disaster Management Agency (SDMA), State Pollution Control Board, Coast Guard Headquarters NW Region, Dept. of Fisheries, Forest, Wildlife.
- Constitution of Incident Management Teams as nominated by Chief Incident Controller (CIC)
- Responsible for allocation & deployment of personnel for handling oil spill incidents

- Providing Guidance to Emergency Response Units including arranging external assistance to
- Providing administrative and financial assistance to operations
- Declaration of the closure of Oil Spill Response Operations

8.1.1.2 Specific Duties of Response Coordinator

- Communicate between the Crisis Management Group and Incident Management Team
- Co-ordinate the activities of Incident Management Team after incorporating the recommendation of CMG
- Organise CMG meetings including joint meetings with IMT.
- Give proper instruction to CIC from time to time after consulting with CMG
- Arranging supporting as and when required by the IMT on approval of Chairman

8.1.2 Incident Management Team (IMT)

Oil spill response facility to be established will have an Incident Management Team. The Incident Management Team is the team who takes up the response activities under a Chief Incident Controller with its opertation team and independent supporting units, who actually deals with the response activities at field. Incident facilities including Emergency Control Centre, Incident Command Centre, Forward Command Point, Staging Areas, Safe Forward Point, Joint Information Centre, Waste Management & De-contamination blocks will be directly functioning under IMT.

The section below presents the functional responsibilities and reporting requirements of IMT and facilities established as a part of it..

8.1.2.1 Chief Incident Controller (CIC)

CIC is the key responsible officer for the management and co-ordination of response operations at the scene of a pollution incident to achieve the most cost effective and least environmentally damaging resolution to the problem. CIC shall have overall responsibility to protect personnel, site facilities, and the public before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. The CIC shall be present at the emergency control centre (ECC) for counsel and overall guidance. He will be the contact point to the coordinators of individual units under ECC and resources & personnels under this unit will be transferred to the operations team depending upon the requirement of the situation. CIC can also delegate the power to pool the resources and personnel to SIC or SICs depending upon the intensity & extent of the incident and ask for briefing from time to time. In the case of small spills CIC itself can act as the SIC.

8.1.2.2 Official in Charge of CIC

Dy.Conservator, Kandla Port will act as the CIC in an event of oil spill.

8.1.2.3 Responsibilities of the Chief Incident Controller

The key responsibilities of CIC shall include the following:

- Preparation, review and updation of the OSCP
- Assessment of situation and declaration of an oil spill emergency
- Activation of Emergency Control Centre
- Approval of Incident Action Plan prepared by the SIC/SICs during spill
- Mobilisation of Oil Spill Response Resources
- Coordinate Surveillance and Monitoring Oil Spill Events
- Coordination with CMG and other personnels on direction from CMG
- Continuous review of situation and decide on appropriate response strategy
- Taking stock of casualties and ensure timely medical attention
- Ordering evacuation of personnel as and when necessary
- To be responsible for ensuring that appropriate local and national government authorities are notified, preparation of media statements, obtaining approval from the CMG and releasing such statements once approval received
- Assessing the situation and requesting to CMG for organizing consultation with ICG and District Authorities when a Tier 2 or Tier 3 spill is to be declared.
- Ensuring correct accounting and position of personnel after the emergency

8.1.2.4 Reporting Requirements of CIC

The Chief Incident Controller shall report to the Crisis Management Group through the Response Coordinator.

8.1.3 Emergency Control Centre (ECC)

Emergency Control Centre will be established at KPT office with 24 hr control room at the port office under the supervision CIC. ECC acts as the key coordinating centre for responding to any oil spill incidents. The emergency control center may be defined as the place from which the operations to handle the emergency are directed and coordinated. CIC will be assisted by an In-Charge who will be taking care the reporting requirements of various response units, operation team and other stakeholders of the event and other interested parties.

ECC equipped to receive and transmit information and directions from all the areas of the marine terminal as well as outside and will be located in an area of minimum risk. The ECC shall be away from the potential hazards and provide maximum safety to personnel and equipment and should be preferably made of non-combustible building of either steel frame or reinforced concrete with two exists and adequate ventilation. Preferable it should be placed in connection with KPT Pollution Response Centre or integrated with exiting VTMS. It should also act a data repositrory that will be a point of gathering and dessimination of all information significant to the situation. Thus the Centre shall be equipped with facilities for Communication, Coordination, Survillience, Monitoring, Conferencing – Real & Virtual and Repository.

8.1.3.1 Officer In charge of ECC

Dy. Conservator, the CIC himself will be Official In Charge of ECC.

8.1.3.2 Role of ECC

8.1.3.3 Facilities to be maintained with ECC

- A copy of the Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP); maps and display charts and diagrams showing buildings, roads, underground fire mains, important hazardous material and process lines, drainage trenches, and utilities such as steam, water, natural gas and electricity;
- Situation boards (continuously updated to present a summary of the current situation and response actions being taken);
- Aerial photographs, if possible, and maps showing the site, adjacent industries, the surrounding community, high-ways, rivers, etc., help determine how the disaster may affect the community so that the proper people can be notified, adequate roadblocks established, and the civil authorities advised sufficient telephone lines to enable full liaison with outside bodies;
- Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of employees, off-site groups and organizations that might have to be contacted; all telephone lists being reviewed for accuracy on a scheduled basis and updated, as necessary;
- Dedicated and reliable communication equipment; enough telephones and at least one fax line to serve the organization for calls both on-and off-the-site;
- Fixed and portable two-way radio equipment to keep in contact with activities on-scene and to maintain continuity of communications when other means fail;
- Meeting room including conference rooms

- Plan board, logbook, tape recorder, television, DVD and Video facilities for playing back records from aircraft and helicopters, as well as monitoring media coverage of the incident with a person assigned to record pertinent information and to assist in investigating causes, evaluating performance, and preparing reports;
- Emergency lights so that operations can continue in the event of power failure; Photocopy, fax and e-mail facilities; and dedicated computers with LAN/ internet facility to access the installation data and the latest and updated soft copies of all standard operating practices (SOP),Reference material such as applicable government regulations, emergency equipment lists etc.

8.1.3.4 Reporting Requirements of ECC

CIC, the head of ECC will report the Crisis Management Group through the response coordinator.

8.1.4 Site Incident Controller (SIC)

CIC shall identify SIC, who will be reporting directly to him and SIC shall be nominated for full day shifts of operation for Port. SIC will have a operational team under him which will be supported with appropriate planning, technical, scientific, chemical, environmental, logistical, administrative, financial units as and when required on request to CIC.

8.1.4.1 Official in Charge of SIC

Dy. HOD, Marine Department/ Chief Operational Manager of port may act as the SIC in an event of oil spill. If EE is given the chart the port officer can be given the charge of operational team.

8.1.4.2 Responsibilities of the Site Incident Controller

The key responsibilities of SIC shall include the following

- Assist in developing and updating workable oil spill emergency contingency plan based on the experience specific to the area, organize and equip the organization inline with OSCP based on the and train the personnel;
- Preparation of Incident action plan (IAP) describing activities and logistical support covering the basic elements the situation, mission, execution, administration and logistics, command, control, co-ordination and communication with functional responsibilities.
- To communicate to the Emergency Control Centre through which it can communicate among groups and organize joint activities
- To ensure that the response to the oil pollution emergencies is in line with entity procedures, and to coordinate business continuity or recovery plan from the incident

- Request for any specialist support to the CIC
- Give feedback on seeking assistance of mutual aid members and external agencies.

Also SIC through respective coordinators will be responsible for:

- Communication links between the units
- Distribution of messages within the units
- Taking Minutes during meetings to record decision
- Typing Services
- Updation of situation boards & Charts
- Providing catering to the units and also forward a copy of the same to CIC.

8.1.4.3 Reporting Requirements of Site Incident Controller

The site incident controller shall report to the CIC

8.1.5 Operational Team

Operations unction is responsible for the management of all activities that are undertaken to resolve the incident and the management of all resources deployed in the field. The operations are organized in to divisions on the basis of the geography or operations being conducted. Divisions are major areas of activities which can be broken down in to the type of activity or geographical area according to the type and demands of the incident. Operations as well as functions involved as given as **Table 8.1** below:

Table 8.1. Functions of the Operation Team

Sl.No:	**Operations**	**Functions**
Offshore		
1	Marine operations	Marine containment and recovery
2	Salvage	
3	OSD	Aerial dispersants, Marine dispersants
Onshore		
1	Shoreline operations	
2	Offshore & Onshore	
3	Aerial operations	Aerial surveillance
4	Wildlife response	
5	Waste management	

8.1.5.1 Official In charge for Operational Team

Manpower trained at Level I of IMO Training from Technical wing shall constitute operational team. There may be a team leader to command the operational team as the official Incharge or it can be under the command of SIC himself. The operational team will have ability to conduct marine as well as

shoreline response operations. Marine response include offshore and coastal water operations whereas shoreline team will be positioned on the land area of the coastline. In the interface areas like creeks, salt pans etc, that they may work together. Number of members in each such team may be varied depending upon the incident.

8.1.5.2 Responsibilities

He is responsible for the provision of scientific and environmental information, maintenance of incident information services, and assist in the development of Strategic and Incident Action Plans. He shall ensure the distribution of all information to the operational team as well as take back details from them to Crisis Management Group and to all response personnel generally.

He is responsible to the CIC for all response operational activities. This includes ensuring that the requirements of Incident Action Plans (IAP) are passed on to operational personnel in the field, and for ensuring that the plans are implemented effectively and complied throughout the operation.

Responsibilities of Operational Team in general is described below:

- Obtain briefing from incident command
- Identifying level of priority
- Surveillance of Oil Spill, Monitoring of Water Quality
- Estimation of Quantity of Spill , possible trajectory identification
- Developing Tactics in support of Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Response resources Allocation for each division or sector and assessment
- Deployment of response resources including flotilla
- Maintain a log of activities
- Review of Operations

8.1.5.3 Reporting Requirements

Operational Team is to report the SIC through its team leader if SIC himself is not in charge. In addition to the regular reporting special incidents, accidents and change overs are to be reported to CIC also. Incase of activation of Units from emergency control centre they will be also coming under the operational team with its own team leaders reporting to the Site Incident Controller even though they will be activated by ECC head the Chief Incident Controller

8.1.6. Emergency Response Units

Seven emergency response units are proposed for achieving effective managemnet of emeregency. There will different units having specific roles under the ECC dealing with administration, fire & safety, salvage monitoring and control, marine response activities, shoreline response, environmental and scientific aspects to act on emergencies as required. Response units are directly coming under the CIC through a coordinator. He will arranging the additional supports by of the CMG responsible for management of the ECC. Of which some sepcialised one will be activated only if the situation recommends. under the recommendation of site incident controller to the CIC.

Table 8.2. Responsibility allocation for Emergency Response Unit

Sl. No.	Emergency Response Unit	Status	Co-ordinator*
1	Shoreline Response Unit	Specialised	Dy. HOD, Civil Department
2	Marine Response Unit	Essential part of OT	Dy. HOD, Marine Department/ Chief Operational Manager #
3	Salvage, Control & Monitoring Unit	Specialised	Dy. HOD, Traffic Department
4	Environmental & Scientific Unit	Specialised	Dy. HOD, Medical Department
5	Fire & Safety Unit	Regular	Dy. HOD, Mechanical Department
6	Administration Unit	Regular	Dy. HOD, General Administration Department
7	Finance Unit	Regular	Dy. HOD, Finance & Accounts Department
8	Support Services – including –		
	Logistics	Regular	Dy. HOD, Vigilance Department
	HR, Media & Public Relations	Regular	Dy. HOD, General Administration Department

Note:

* In the case the organisation is lacking inhouse strength in any of these area, outsourcing can be done and in that case the team leader of the contract agency will be functioning under the respective co-ordinator.

Depending the location of Spill whether Kandla Zone or Vadinar Zone.

8.1.6.1. Administration Unit

Administration and Communication Coordinator is responsible for providing administerial support during the emergency.

Administration team is responsible for the general management of the unit and providing personnel for Communication links between the units, Distribution of messages within the units, keeping records of messages and expenditure, taking minutes during meetings to record decision; typing services, updating situation boards and charts; and providing catering to the units. He shall also ensure adequate

liaison between the incident management team and the media. All queries received from the media should be directed to this person. Before releasing any information, there should be have the approval of either the relevant Coast Guard Commander or CIC, depending on the size of the spill.

8.1.6.2 Official In charge

Dy. HOD, General Administration Department will act as the coordinator.

8.1.6.3 Responsibilities

The key responsibilities shall include

- to coordinate with mutual aid members and other external agencies
- to direct them on arrival of external agencies to respective coordinators at desired locations
- to mobilize oil spill responders and resources for facilitating the response measures
- to monitor mobilization and demobilization of personnel and resources
- to provide administrative and logistics assistance to various teams
- to be responsible for all financial, legal, procurement, clerical, accounting and recording activities including the contracting of personnel, equipment and support resources detail out

8.1.6.4 Reporting Requirements

He is to report the CIC.

8.1.6.5 Fire & Safety Unit

The implementation of operational guidelines and oversight of work practices to ensure the safety of response personnel and the public is integral to any response operation. Monitoring of operations to ensure there are safe working conditions is required throughout the response.

8.1.6.5.1 Official In charge

Dy. HOD, Mechanical Department shall be acting as the Fire and Safety Coordinator.

8.1.6.5.2 Responsibilities

- Development & execution of emergency response plan
- Train all team members for fire response
- Overall responsible for fire prevention

- To ensure that everyone is evacuating and none is entering the restricted area during emergency
- Operation and maintenance fire detection, notification and suppression systems
- Providing first aid to the injured person and transportation of the patient
- Recommend the Site Incident Controller to impose as well as release fire emergency

8.1.6.5.3 Reporting Requirements

He will be reporting to the CIC.

8.1.7 Salvage Monitoring & Control Unit (SMCU)

Salvage operations undertaken by the SMCU shall include:

- Lightering- Transferring Cargo, Pumping, deploying fenders etc., towing after refloating in case of grounding
- Air Lift
- Tidal Lift & Heaving- beach gear
- Refloating of breaking out stranded vessels

8.1.7.1 Role of SMCU

The SMCU will be the agency to monitor and control salvage operations

8.1.7.2 Official In charge of SMCU

Dy. HOD, Traffic Department will act as the official in charge.

8.1.7.3 Reporting Requirements of SMCU

He will be reporting to the CIC.

8.1.8 Marine Response Unit (MRU)

To direct response action at sea/ coastal waters.

8.1.8.1 Role of MRU

Marine response operations include surveillance, monitoring, containment and recovery and temporary storage of recovered oil.

8.1.8.2 Official In charge of MRU

Dy. HOD, Marine Department/ Chief Operational Manager will act as the official in charge.

8.1.8.3. Reporting Requirements of MRU

He will be reporting to the CIC.

8.1.9 Shoreline Response Unit

To direct response action at shore. The shoreline surveys will be conducted by shoreline response unit forming the part of operations team. The results of shoreline surveys will need to be communicated to the crisis management group to plan priority areas for clean-up for the next operational period. It will help to identify and prioritize shorelines for clean up, confirming the shoreline ranking with the ground data based on over flights, aerial photography, remotely sensed data, ground truthing, existing maps and data.

8.1.9.1 Role of SRU

Shoreline assessment survey, Shoreline Cleaning, storage, disposal and transportation are the important duties of SRU

8.1.9.2 Official in charge

Dy. HOD, Civil Department will act as the official in charge.

8.1.9.3 Reporting Requirements of SRC

He will be reporting to the CIC.

8.1.10 Environmental and Scientific Unit

The principal aim of pollution response operations is to minimize impacts upon ecological and socio-economic resources. Effective planning here for requires up to date and co ordianted information about the resources within a given area. Resources map, sensitivity charts and risk level matrices for 10km radial distance of each port will provide guidelines for identification of resources at immediate risk. The environment unit identifies and priortises resources at risk, recommends acceptable method of clean up and the end point at which cleanup activities should cease.

8.1.10.1 Official in Charge

Dy. HOD, Medical Department shall act as the Environmental and Scientific Coordinator at present. The port may pre appoint Environmental Scientist as an In Charge to support the E & S co-ordinator.

8.1.10.2 Role of Environmental and Scientific Coordinator (ESC)

ESC is to provide the CIC with an up-to-date and balanced assessment of the likely environmental effects of an oil spill based on the nature and extent of spill tendency of drift and direction of drift. The Planning Section will advise on environmental priorities and preferred response options, taking

into account the significance, sensitivity and possible recovery of the resources likely to be affected. In major incidents, the ESC may directly advise the relevant Coast Guard Commander.

8.1.10.3 Reporting Requirements of ESC

The Environmental and Scientific Coordinator shall report to the CIC.

8.1.11 Financial Services

Finance function monitors and maintains records about cost incurred in responding to the incident including the provision of accounting, time recording and costs analysis. The function is particularly relevant to the oil and has incidents due to the ability to recover costs under relevant compensation conventions. E.g., CLC Bunkers convention, fund etc. Finance may also be responsible for handling of claims for damages, loss of use or inconveniences.

8.1.11.1 Official in Charge

Dy. HOD, Finance & Accounts Department is the Financial Unit Coordinator

8.1.11.2 Role of Financial Unit Coordinator

Accounts: Accounts refer to arrangement for the payment of services, materials, etc procured during response operations. These payments may be arranged directly by individual organizations involved in the incident in which case accounts becomes more focused on record maintenance for the purposes of cost recover at a later date.

Insurance/ compensation: Insurance or compensation arraignments may be required to cover losses, damages or injury to response resources and personnel. Again these requirements may be covered by individual organsistion. There may be a need to create an office of function within the command structure to specifically address compensation arrangements.

Cost recovery:The polluter pays principle is fundamental to responding to ship sourced pollution incidents. The preparation of claims and in particular co ordination across agencies requires specific attention within the response organsiation. Consideration should be given to the early contact and exchange of information with insurers, IOP fund etc on anticipated costs.

8.1.11.3 Reporting Requirements

The financial coordinator shall report to the CIC.

8.1.12 Support Services

Human Resources & Logistics are the major support services.

8.1.12.1 Official in Charge

Dy. HOD, General Administration Department & Dy. HOD, Vigilance Department are the coordinators for the Human Resources & Logistics services respectively.

Human Resources:This section support the response operations with trained and skilled manpower by evaluating existing manpower, providing additional manpower as requirement arises.

Logistics: Logistic unction supports the operations function through the provision and maintenance of all resources and services. There are strong links between logistics and planning due to the implementation of strategies being depended upon the supply of resources

8.1.12.2 Responsibility

Support Services Coordinators shall ensure that all resources are made available as required. This include the procurement and provision of personnel, equipment and support services for operations in the field and for the management of resources staging areas.

8.1.12.3 Reporting Requirements

He will be reporting to the CIC.

In addition to this the following facilities will be established at the incident location which is important in the case of a large spill. SIC will be responsible for the operation of these facilities.

Incident Command Centre (ICC): The incident command centre is where the incident management team directs response activities in an emergency situation at site. Every incident will have an ICC which can take a number of forms, depending on the type and size of incident and may be a vehicle trailer, tend or offices.

Even in Tier -2 & Tier- 3 Situation - There should be only one ICC for an incident, no matter how many organizations are involved. If the various agencies and or jurisdictions are separated physically, it can be difficult to implement an effective system of management. Each organsiation should be therefore be represented in the ICC.

ICC should be equipped with communication systems. A joint information centre may be established to provide a central point of coordination for information and communications representatives from key organizations.

Important considerations while setting up an ICC are given below:

- Be positions away from the general Nosie and confusion associated with the incident
- Be positions outside the actual and potential hazard zone particularly for HNS incidents
- Have the ability to expand and adapt as the indent demands increases

- Have the ability to provide security for the control access to the ICC as necessary
- Be clearly identified
- Be sheltered from weather.

Staging Area: Staging areas are to be identified where prepared personnel and equipment are gathered prior to deployment. The staging area may include provision for the crew welfare and equipment maintenances.

- Staging areas should provide for
- A secure location for resources prior to deployment
- Greater accountability by having available personnel and resources together in one location
- Keeping track of resources
- Assisting in the check in of personnel arriving at the incident
- Facilitating the planning of resources deployment
- Mitigating traffic congestion

Further considerations in establishing staging areas are:

They should be close to the location of the tactical assignments. They should be close to a safe area. They should have separate entrance and exit routes. They should be large enough to accommodate the anticipated levels of resources flowing through. They should be located in an area where vehicles and personnel will cause minimal environmental damage.

Safe forward point: It is a safe location near the incident from which forward operations can be supported outside the immediately affected as of vapour plume.

Major response programs such as Containment, Recovery shall be followed by associated activities such as decontamination of equipment and temporary waste management whose responsibility will be covered by the incident management team. The SIC shall divide the responsibilities between different team such as operation, logistics etc depending on the situation. Decontamination facilities should be established to wash down both equipment and personnel in order to minimize secondary contamination. Ideally there would be associates with other waste management facilities; however, special requirements, such as bunding, etc., may require separate facilities to be established. Temporary waste management facilities should be established in the early stages of a response operation. Consideration should be given to the establishment of both temporary ad long term storage facilities as well as transportation and final disposal requirements. The positioning of the facilities should also take account

of logistics i.e., ability to handle predicted amounts of waste, as well as public health and environmental considerations and transportation routes.

9

INITIAL PROCEDURES

9.1. Notification of Oil Spill to Concerned Authorities

9.1.1. Identification of Oil Spill

Master or other persons having charge of ships and persons having charge of ships will be many times the first person to identify the spill. Otherwise a representative of the Port authority will be identifying the spill during his routine surveillance or by chance. Sometimes any other organization or individual may report a spill.

Occasions of report:

- a discharge above permitted level or probable discharge of oil
- damage, failure or breakdown of a ship of 15m length
- a discharge during operation of the ship

The pollution shall be reported in a specified format which is usually referred as Marine Pollution Incident Report POLREP. In all these cases the spills within the port limit / premises are to be reported to the respective port authority. The report shall have the following information:

- Identity of ship/ facility
- Time, type and location of the incident
- Quantity and type of the substance involved
- Weather, sea state and tidal conditions in the area

The report of the incident recieved will be communicated to the emergency control centre by the CIC to the SIC as per the instructions of Crisis Management Group. Irrespective of the quantity of spill even a threat of marine pollution shall be immediately reported to Indian Coast Guard MRCC. Any way in local response of Tier 1 for the Coast Guard has no other role than to monitoring and guidance. After giving due consideration to the importance of the situation, the notification shall be sent to:

- District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) of all coastal states
- State, District & Local Disaster (Oil Spill Crisis) Management Groups
- All port and terminal/facility operators in Gujarat, with call for attention to the regional ones
- Coast Guard (Regional HQ in Gandhi Nagar and nearby stations-Porbandar)
- Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB)

9.2. Estimating Fate of Slick & Preliminary Estimate of Reponses Tier

Quantity of the spill can be assessed from the ship Master or designated person in case of a known source with which the Response Tier could be fixed. Otherwise visual judgment of experienced hands will help to determine it. OOSA of INCOIS can be effectively utilised for this.

9.2.1 Quantifying Floating Oil

Gauging the thickness and coverage of floating oil is a difficult task. Therefore an accurate assessment of the quantity of any oil observed at sea is virtually impossible. At best, the correct order of magnitude can be estimated by considering certain factors. The gravity-assisted spread of spilt oil is quite rapid and most liquid oils will soon reach an equilibrium thickness of about 0.1 mm characterised by a black or dark brown appearance. Similarly, the colouration of sheen roughly indicates its thickness. Approximate quantity of floating oil can be determined from relation between the appearance, thickness and volume of floating oil at sea as given in the **Table 9.1** below.

Table 9.1. Approximate Quantity of Floating Oil

Sl. No	Oil Type	Appearance	Approximate Thickness	Approximate Volume (m1/3/km1/2)
1	Oil Sheen	Silvery	0.0001 mm	0.1
2	Oil Sheen	Iridescent	0.0003 mm	0.3
3	Crude And Fuel Oil	Black/Dark brown	0.1 mm	100
4	Water-In-Oil Emulsions (Mousse)	Brown/Orange	>1 mm	>1000

Source: NOS-DCP

By estimating the percentage coverage of the oil type in question, the actual area covered relative to the total sea area affected can be calculated from timed over flights at constant speed. Aerial photography will sometimes allow the percentage of floating oil to be calculated more accurately and the use of a polaroid or other types of instant picture camera can therefore be valuable. “Response to Marine Oil Spills,” ITOPF ltd. 1987, Page 1.16 o illustrate further the process of estimating oil quantities the following example is given: “During aerial reconnaissance flown at a constant speed of

180 knots, crude oil 'mousse'" and silver sheen were observed floating within a sea area, the length and width of which required respectively 75 seconds and 45 seconds to overfly. The percentage cover of 'mousse' patches within the contaminated sea area was estimated at 10% and the percentage cover of sheen at 90%". From this information it can be calculated that the length of the contaminated area of sea measured is: 75 (seconds) x 180 (knots) = 3,75 nautical miles or 6.945 kilometres ie.,3600 (seconds in one hour). Similarly, the width is: 45 x 180 = 2.25 nautical miles or 4.167 kilometres The total area is 8.4375 square nautical miles which is approximately 29 square kilometres.

The volume of "mousse" can be calculated as 10% (percentage coverage) of 29 (square kilometres) x 1000 (approximate volume in m^3 per km^2 - from the **Table 9.1.** As 50 % of this mousse would be water, the volume of oil present would amount to approximately 1450 m^3. A similar calculation for the volume of sheen yields 90% of 29 x 0.1 which is equivalent to approximately 2.61 m^3 of oil. It can be seen from the example that the sheen, through may cover a relatively large area of sea surface, the volume of oil contained will be negligible. Therefore, it is crucial that the observer is able to distinguish between sheen, thicker oil, and emulsion.

9.2.2. Forecasting Slick Movement

It is important to be able to forecast the probable movement of a slick as well as likely changes in properties of the oil after it has been spilled. This helps in identifying sensitive resources in the path of the slick and to take appropriate response measures. The task of forecasting the position of an oil slick can only be accomplished if data on winds and currents are available since both contribute to the movement of floating oil. Other factors to be considered are waves and tides.

It has been found empirically that floating oil will move downwind at about 3% of the wind speed. In the presence of surface water current, an additional movement of the oil equivalent to the current strength will be imposed in any wind-driven motion. If the wind is negligible, which is rarely the case, the oil will move only under the influence of currents and tides. Surface currents dominate the movement of the slick unless the winds are extremely strong. Close to land, tidal currents must be taken into account, but farther out to sea their contribution is minimal since they are cyclic and tend to cancel out over time, although rarely ever completely. This gives rise to a residual current, which will determine the long-term movement of the slick.

9.3. Notifying Key Team Members and Authorities

DDMA will inform the key team members and authorities within and outside the organization after getting due consent of the District Collector.

9.4. Manning Control Room

Control room will be established at ECC with sufficient facilities for control and coordination.

9.5. Collecting Information

Information collected from the field shall be collected in the Field Logbook. This can be maintained as a descriptive notebook detailing site activities and observations so that an accurate, factual account of field procedures may be reconstructed. Logbook entries will be signed by the individuals making them. Entries should include, at a minimum, the following:

- Site name and reference number.
- Names of personnel on-site.
- Dates and times of all entries.
- Description of all site activities, including site entry and exit times.
- Noteworthy events and discussions.
- Weather conditions.

Site observations include oil type, sea/ wind forecast, surveillance, beach reports. Surveillance and sampling are the initial responses immediately started after the occurrence of a spill.

9.5.1 Identifying Resources Immediately at Risk for Informing Parties

Based on the already available data from the resources map and sensitivity maps resources immediately at risk and requiring protection based on priority is identified. Identification of the responsible party or source for an oil spill incident may require the laboratory analysis of oil samples. This is one part of the overall task of investigating the oil spills and suspected sources. Comparison of the spilled oil with its potential source samples can provide evidence of the source of the oil. It is possible to identify the difference between one oil and another and similarities between spilled oil and its source. Early detection of accident and emergency response is essential.

9.6. Surveillance

The aim of surveillance is to detect, characterize and preferably quantify spilled oil that may be present in a range of settings (on-water, in-water and onshore). This is of critical importance in enabling the incident command to effectively determine the scale and nature of the oil spill scenario, make decisions on where and how to respond, control various response operations and, over time, confirm whether or not the response is effective.

Irrespective of the final response strategy selected monitoring of oil spill will commence immediately after the oil spill and will continue until the response operation is terminated. The information gathered through monitoring and evaluation will be used by the Incident Management Team to steer the response, and ensure that the most effective and efficient response strategies are being adopted.

Five monitoring and evaluation methods are discussed in this section:

- Aerial Surveillance
- Vessel Surveillance
- Satellite Surveillance
- Surface Plume Tracking
- Spill Trajectory Modelling.

9.6.1. Aerial Surveillance

Aerial surveillance is the first response for any ongoing reportable incident as it allows the Incident Management Team to quickly gather initial information about the incident and formulate tactical plans to combat the spill. Aerial surveillance can be carried out throughout the incident management process to provide feedback to the command centre on daily progress and to help evaluate the success of the response strategies.

A written or verbal flight task is given to the aerial observer detailing the purpose of the mission, such as:

- Confirming the location of the spill using ladder or spiral search path
- Quantifying the amount of oil on the water and verifying the results from modelling
- Directing response operations such as directing vessels/aerial dispersant application planes onto the thickest part of the oil
- Conducting shoreline surveys to identify areas that may have been, or may be impacted.

Followed by the aerial surveillance and preliminary shoreline survey substantiated by notes, sketches, photographs and videos supported by GPS readings. In case considerable part of oil spill sunk due to environmental conditions, oil characteristics or both, under water survey may be required. The survey may be undertaken using visual assessment, divers, remotely operated vehicles, acoustic sensors or sorbents. Environmentally hazardous areas must be marked specifically based on the secondary data already available so that many accidents resulting in loss of life and property can be averted.

The accuracy of visual assessments can be compromised by the presence of naturally occurring substances similar in appearance, behaviour, or odour to petroleum hydrocarbons. These include mineral sands, rotting vegetation, peats, mud, lichens, marine stains or bacterial films. In the case of an unknown source sampling from suspected sources both offshore and land based installations such as mobile drilling rigs, fixed or moored production systems, pipelines, oil terminals etc.

9.6.2. Vessel Surveillance

Before the arrival of aircraft for aerial surveillance, vessels available on the scene can help to conduct initial visual surveillance by following the leading edge of the slick. This location information can then be communicated to the Incident Management Team to guide the aerial surveillance aircraft to the slick. This is only a temporary measure as the vessel's visibility range is restricted and there is a risk of secondary contamination of the vessel.

9.6.3. Satellite Surveillance

Surveillance of oil spill is also possible through satellites with sensors such as SAR (Synthetic Aperture RADAR – an active sensor that sends out a microwave pulse and reads the return) and Optical sensors – (Relies on reflected energy). RADAR imagery is the preferred option as the active pulse from space reacts with surface textures giving all-weather day/night imaging. This service may be engaged through Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.

9.7 Sampling

Identification of the responsible source for an oil spill incident is essential because of its legal implication. Laboratory analysis of the oil samples is thus required following a spill incident. From that is possible to identify differences between one type of oil & the other and also to determine the similarities between spilled oil and its source. Source of the oil could be identified by the comparison of the spilled with the potential source samples. Sampling is as important as laboratory analysis and investigation.

Sampling of both biotic and abiotic resources from spill effected area is the first and foremost part of the oil spill testing. Resources can be water, oil, sediment, air or biota. Samples should be representative, since they are used to quantify the oil, predict its weathering characteristics and to identify the source.

Improper samples or sampling will lead to wrong results and conclusions that will not stand up in legal examination and subsequently laboratory analysis and investigations will become mere wastage. Personnels who are supposed to collect the samples should be given minimum training and practice to do better response in a real spill situation. A sampling plan shall be adopted that will be describe the

sampling procedures in brief and will ensure that all the required operations are taking place accurately and sequentially without any missing.

Sampling of oil from different environment site, from vessel engine to water body or even from an organism will be required. Also they can be of varied forms mainly of heterogeneous nature some of which are given below.

- Oil, oily water, heavily emulsified oil, tar balls or lumps on the water surface
- Mixtures of oil, sorbents or other materials which are soaked with oil
- Oiled animals on the water surface or on beaches mainly in the intertidal area
- Oil in tanks on ships, offshore constructions or land facilities
- Oily water bilges and slop tanks on ships, offshore constructions or land facilities
- Oily sludge in the sludge tanks on ships, offshore oil installations/ drilling rigs or land facilities.

Sampling equipment shall be pre cleaned to remove any oil residues including finger oils that may mix with the oil collected and interfere with the laboratory analysis. Oil contaminated sampling containers should be avoided. Sampling equipment if not purchased pre cleaned shall be cleaned with a detergent wash, rinsed with distilled water and then rinsed with solvents like dichloromethane, hexanes etc. Pre cleaned supplies can be wrapped in aluminium foil to prevent contamination while being stored or transported to the spill.

Table 9.2. Details for Oil Spill Sampling

<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No</th><th>Sample Type</th><th colspan="2">Sample Container</th><th colspan="2">Quantity of Sample</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">1</td><td rowspan="3">Oil</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Glass Bottle 500ml Clean. Coloured (dark) glass is preferred for water samples.
Preferably supplied by laboratory.
Top should be sealed with aluminium foil under the cap.</td><td>Pure Oil Source Sample</td><td>30-50 ml</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contaminated Oil (Emulsified Oil, oil from the sea or shore, sandy tar ball)</td><td>10-20g</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debris with oil, oil stained sand</td><td>Sufficient quantity that oil content is approx.10g</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">Water</td><td>Water sample with visible oil</td><td>1 litre</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water sample with no visible oil</td><td>3-5 litre</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">Sediment</td><td>Fine: Silt - Pebble</td><td colspan="3">Glass Jar 250ml Clean. Coloured (dark) glass is preferred for water containing samples.
Preferably supplied by laboratory.
Top should be sealed with aluminium foil under the cap.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coarse: Cobble</td><td colspan="3">Wrapped in aluminium foil Once wrapped they can be stored in plastic bags.</td></tr>
</table>

Sl. No	Sample Type	Sample Container	Quantity of Sample	
4	Biota	Glass Jar Same as Glass Bottle/ Jar	Oiled Feather	5-10 feathers depending on the quantity of oil present
		Wrapped in aluminium foil Whole specimens. Once wrapped they can be stored in plastic bags.	Fish, shellfish (flesh and organs)	Multiple individuals of the same species totaling 30g

Source: ITOPF

A sampling kit may be arranged for this with necessary sampling equipments as described in the **Table 9.3** given below.

Table 9.3. Components of the Sampling Kit

Sl. No	Item	Details
1	Sample jars (250 ml or other size)	Pre cleaned, teflon or aluminium cap or alfoil barrier as required. Plastic should not be used
2	Slick/pooled oil sampling equipment	Wooden spatulas/tongue depressors or stainless steel spatulas/spoons.
3	Sheen sampling equipment	TFE fluorocarbon polymer nets or small squares of sorbent. Polymer nets or bags with rings and extension poles, TFE polymer sheets of mesh fabric can also be used.
4	Disposable gloves	100% nitrile medical examination gloves
5	Sorbent padding for storage cooler.	
6	Sample storage coolers with pre-frozen freezer blocks.	
7	Waterproof plastic envelope.	
8	Sample identification labels	>1/sample. White Adhesive 5cm to 10cm water and oil resistant
9	Sample Log Sheets.	
10	Chain of Custody Forms.	
11	Decontamination equipment if needed,	
12	Cardboards Shipping Tubes, & Fibre board boxes	(25cmx25cmx25cm), For packing sample jars for shipment
	Sorbent material	
	Grease proof plastic bags 50cmx 65cm	
13	Tape for sealing jars, shipment tubes and fiberboard box 2 to 10cm wide	
14	Towels absorbent cloth or paper, twine	
15	Tongue depressors or pre-cleaned metal scoop	To aid collecting samples of heavy oil or tar balls

Sl. No	Item	Details
16	Sediment Sampler	
17	Onsite Probes	Eg. DO, Turbidity, Conductivity, Odour, Ambient Hydrocarbon Detector, Mutli Wavelength Fluorimeter etc.
18	Kit/ Pouch to hold all sampling equipment to spill location	

Source:IMO

9.8 Sample Identification and Security

Sampling identification, labelling and security is very important part of oil spill sampling, especially when it has a forensic value. The sample jar is to be sealed using tape to seal the lid to the jar, before placing the labels on the jar. While placing the labels on the jar, two labels should be kept one for the purpose of sample identification and the other for chain of custody. Writings on the jar should be legible and written using indelible ink. A sample identification label has been shown in **Figure 9.3** below.

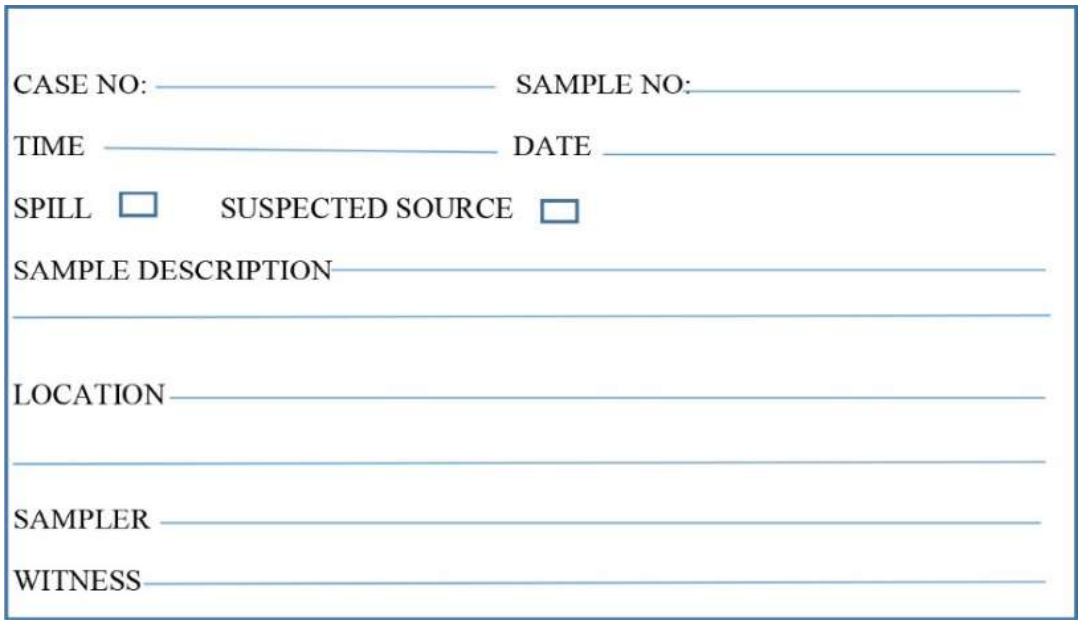


Figure 9.1. Sample Identification Label

9.8.1 Labelling and Sealing

All necessary information required for identification of the sample shall be there on the label such as geographic location, signature on suspected source sample from master or crew man, dates sealed and who sealed sample, etc., should be a part of the label.

Case number is a unique number assigned by investigator to help keep track of spills over time. Sample number stands for serial number given for each sample 1, 2, 3 etc. Sample description used to

distinguish one sample from another sample. For water samples the description should have information relating the sample to a fixed point like name of creek, distance form a bridge pier or any other identifiable structure. For sample from suspected vessels the description should have the name of the vessel and specific location of the sample such as engine oil bilge. Samples taken from a shore facility should include the name of the facility including a city, location of the sample on the facility (IMO).

9.8.2 Sample Log

For each sampling operation a sample log should be prepared and transferred along with along with sampling jars and kept in safe custody. It should contain all the available details regarding the sample including the necessary things given below.

- Sample number or code (Optional, but advisable for multiple sampling at a single location).
- Sample description (oil, debris, thick slick, film, sediment, air and biota etc).
- Time and Date (24 hr clock, Day/Month/Year).
- Location (GPS coordinates or other description).
- Name of person taking the sample.
- Witness (If a sample for legal purposes).
- Identification and description of samples and locations.
- Subcontractor information and names of on-site personnel.
- Dates and times of sample collections and chain-of-custody information.
- Records of photographs.
- Site sketches of sample location including identification of nearest roads and surrounding developments.
- Calibration results.

Additional notes may be added as and when required as follows as:

Sediment type (sand, mud, pebble), colour& texture, biological (shellfish, marine worms, sea grass, algae), visible oil, length of core, Sample leakage or loss during collection, sample disturbance.

9.8.3 Chain of Custody (CoC)

After sampling it is important that a samples are to be kept in a person's custody or possession so that either he can see them or they are locked up. The sample description here should be exactly same as that of sample label. All persons who have control of the samples need to sign in the signature part of the CoC as well as the chain of custody label on the sample. CoC document should be sent with the samples to the laboratory. Format for chain of custody is attached as **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4. Format for Chain of Custody

Chain of Custody Record					
Organization's name					
Address:					
Spill	Source	Sample no	Description of samples for case no:		
Person Assuming Responsibility for Samples			Time/ Date		
Sample number	Relinquished by:	Time/ date	Received by	Time/ date	Reason for change of custody
Sample number	Relinquished by:	Time/ date	Received by	Time/ date	Reason for change of custody
Sample number	Relinquished by:	Time/ date	Received by	Time/ date	Reason for change of custody
Page of _					

9.9 Handling the samples

Samples must be handled, stored and transported with care so that they remain uncontaminated, intact and fit for purpose. Handling procedures should also be documented such that sample integrity can be demonstrated. Containers should be filled as full as possible to exclude air and avoid evaporative losses of light hydrocarbons. All samples should be labelled immediately. Labels should not be placed inside the sample container. Labels should be applied to containers after the sample has been sealed. This will allow the container's exterior to be cleaned and dried before the label is attached. While sampling care should be taken that there is no contamination from exhausts of engines or cooling water of sampling vehicles.

9.10 Storing the samples

Samples should be held overnight or for any extended time in a secure room, within a suitable container ie. a refrigerator. A sample room may be established and a sample room controller may be appointed and log may also be kept for the room. Samples should have a Chain of Custody record attached to

track the location and handling of samples. Samples are stored in a cool dark room. Weathering may be accelerated in the presence of heat and sunlight. The samples may be placed in an insulated pouch or Styrofoam cooler. A closed vehicle is no desirable especially in summer even when a cooler is used. Hence it is better to avoid such journeys or for the optimum condition i.e., keep the samples in an explosion proof refrigerator at 2 to 7 °C. Samples should not be freezed and hence the temperature should be maintained above -4°celcius. The preservation methods are given **Table 9.5** below.

Table 9.5. Preservation Methods for Different Types of Samples

Sl.No	Sample Type	Preservation Method
1	Sediment	Chilled to < 4 °C- but not frozen
2	Oil	Chilled to < 4 °C- but not frozen
3	Soft Marine Fauna/Fish	10 % formalin in sea water Or freshwater if sample is from fresh water
4	Crustaceans/ Fish	Freezing (for large fish and crustaceans)

All areas where samples are handled or stored must be decontaminated before and after use, designated to be NO smoking areas, isolated from combustion engines, exhausts or other sources of hydrocarbon contamination. Samples will be transferred to the sample intake team to be frozen as soon as possible especially for sediment and tissue chemistry samples. Water samples will be analyzed immediately due to holding time limitations, while sediment and tissue samples collected for VOC and PAH analyses will be archived. Sediment samples collected for nutrient analyses will be analyzed within the 28-day holding time. (*MC 252 Oil Spill – Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve Submerged Aquatic Vegetation NRDA*)

9.11 Shipping of Samples

The guidelines for this are laid down by International Air Transport Association (IATA). This ensure safe, intact arrival of samples and prevent damage to other parcels. Packaging and Shipping of them is regulated under IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations. Most of the samples belongs to the following to categories Flammable Liquid, packaging group II consists of oils with flash points less than 23°C eg. gasoline, naptha and most of the crude oil. Flammable Liquid, packaging group III with flash points more than 23°C but less than 60.5 °C eg. Kerosene, jet fuels, turbine fuels, No.1 fuel oils etc.

10

OPERATIONS PLANNING

10.1. Assembling full Response Team

The chief incident controller is ultimately responsible for assembling the response team. First of all he shall assess the incident, by consider the problems in detail, identifying the severity and possible development of the situation and response resources. Once the operations are started he will assume the command, appoint Site Incident Controller the delegate the power of incident command to the site incident controller. The incident command centre shall be established under the direct control of emergency response centre which is already established at each ports.

Further operational team will be constituted with staff appointed to the operational team according to the size and complexity of the incident. He will anticipate management requirements and make appointments as early as possible. Specific Incident Action Plan (IAP) shall be developed by the site incident controller and get it approved by the command. Its objectives, strategies and tactics should reflect the policy and aims of the response.

10.2. Identifying Immediate Response Priorities

Combinations of response options are needed even for small spills since all the response option are not equally feasible at all places as well as in all situations. Especially when the pollution status changes with time.

The possible response options are:

- No action other than monitoring and evaluating the oil
- Containment and recovery of the oil at sea
- Chemical dispersion of oil at sea
- Burning the floating oil at sea
- Shoreline Clean-up

Immediate response priority may be exercised depending of the quantity of oil spilt and location of spill proximity of resources and their sensitivity.

10.3. Mobilizing Immediate Response

After estimating the quantity of spill, analysing the sea and wind state and determining the constraints of operation, immediate response resources including the equipment's and personnel shall be mobilized. Since Tier 1 response facilities are already available at each port, generally no resources need not be channelized from other operators including those within the organisation unless there is an intensive response operation planned that is to be completed in a very short span or there is a breakdown of the equipment.

10.4. Media Briefing

The Chief Incident Controller or in his absence the Incident Command the SIC shall take the task of making statements to the media on behalf of the KPT after getting the consent of the Crisis Management Group. All the statements shall be made consistent with the overall aims of the effort. As need arises a public information officer may be appointed or a joint information centre may be established.

10.5. Planning Medium Term Operations

Regular meetings shall be conducted with the incident management team should focus on the critical success factors for the incident and asses the effectiveness. It will help to revise the plans and better respond to similar situations. The flow diagrams showing the operation planning for response is given as **Figures 10.1.**

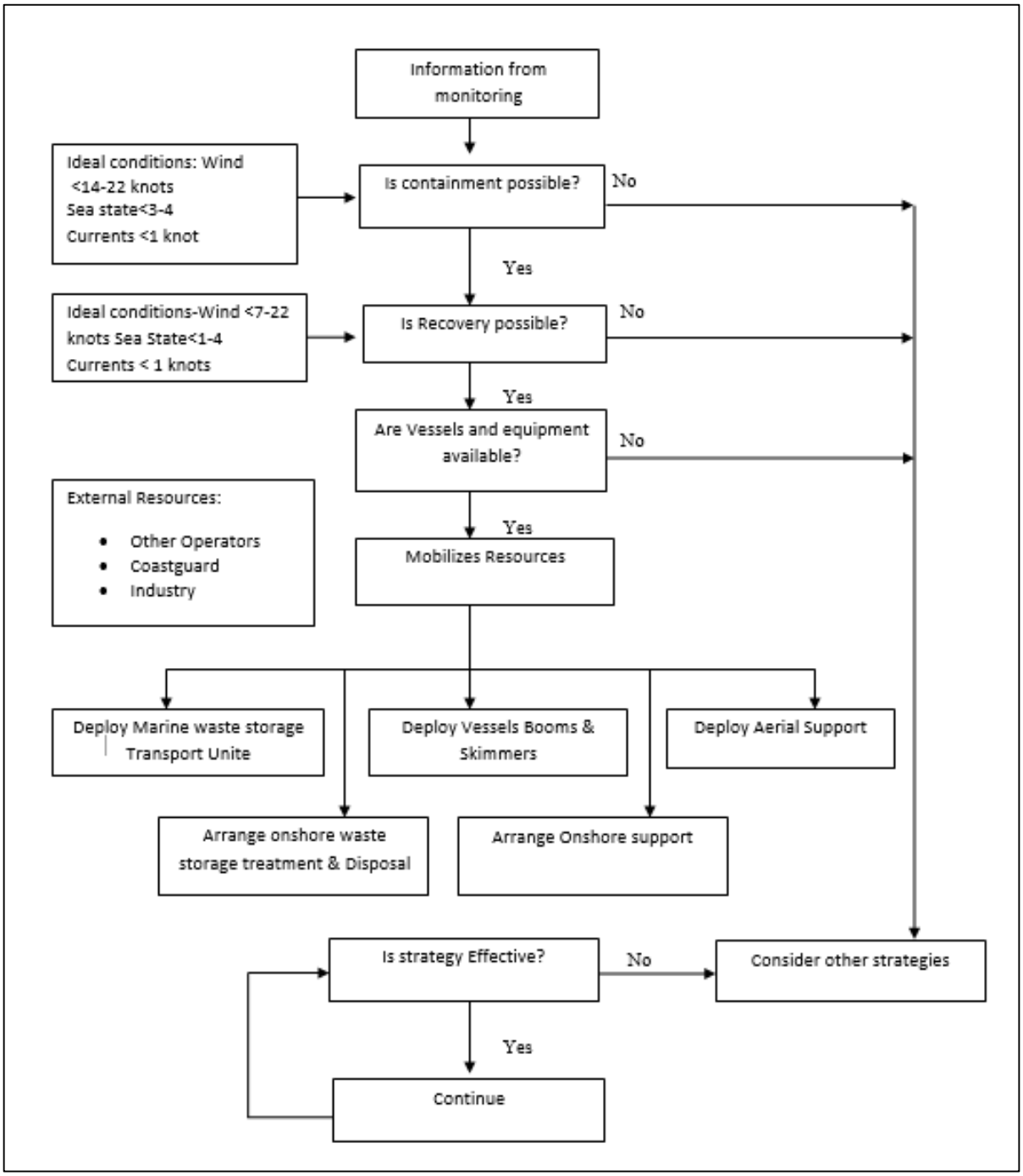


Figure 10.1. Oil Spill Response Planning Chart

(Source:http://www.au.pttep.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/PTTEP-Oil-Spill-Contingency-Plan.pdf)

In case of threat perception, the response decision is to be arrived at after prioritising the threat perception and areas where the threat perception is likely to cause maximum damage. Certain 'sacrificial areas 'may have to be considered for the overall response to the threat perception. The general strategy would be ordered for containment and recovery using existing techniques, which may

involve mechanical recovery equipment or use of chemical dispersants. Dispersion decision tree is given as **Figure 10.2**.

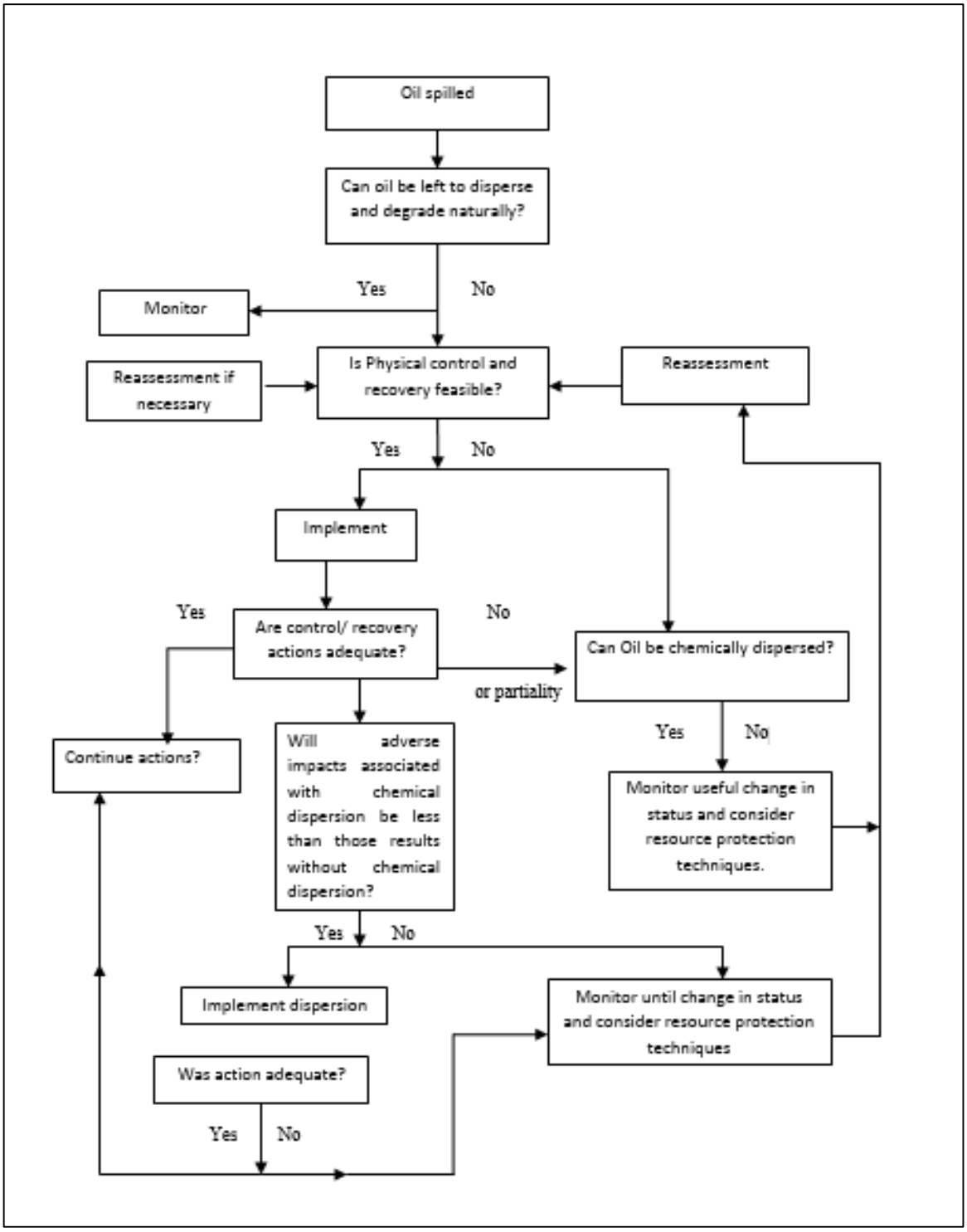


Figure 10.2. Dispersant Decision Tree

11

CONTROL OF OPERATIONS

11.1. Establishing a management team with experts an advisors

A management team may be constituted with members of the KPT as well as from industry, government and non-government organization with an advisory role to implement following points:

- Ensuring expertise in all fields
- Unbiased review of the situation
- Independent decision making
- Wide confidence and approval

During a spill, the situation will be appraised by the Environmental & Scientific Team will be reported to the Crisis Management team who will pool the expertise as required and request for the ensuring their dedicated availability on-scene. Often experts are required in the areas of Spill Response, Wildlife, Marine Environment especially when the organization is not having any previous experience in oil spill response operations.

Specialist technical advisors may be required to address specific aspects of the incident such as public health and safety, hazardous materials and cultural issues specific to the situation. There specialists may be added to the planning function, though could also be linked directly to the command function if required.

11.2 Organisation of Operation

Staging areas have been selected to accommodate various modes of transportation including overland, air and water. Each location has the means to move equipment and materials quickly and efficiently. These locations have been selected so that they are strategic to coastal terminals and main shipping routes where there is the highest risk of spills.

11.3 Updating Information

Sea weather shall be regularly monitored. Weather forecasts shall be availed from the local and regional meteorological department. Aerial surveillance shall be done as and when required.

11.4 Reviewing and Planning Operations

Studies made of the oil spill risk as well as response measures be done for the area shall be review, especially for determining the possible oil spill trajectories. Available meteorological and hydrographic data should be analyzed to give rough but early predictions of the spill movement. More sophisticated prediction methods may be subsequently used based on the situation. Visual observation of any spill is essential to plan every oil spill response operation.

11.5 Obtaining Additional Equipments, Supplies and Manpower

The equipments and facilities for combating Tier 1 spill is already available at each KPT. Additional response is beyond the scope of the local contingency plan for each port. But MoUs shall be signed between the neighbouring operators to pool the resources for better response during a Tier 1 spill. The spills beyond Tier1 is the responsibility of Coast Guard. The Coast Guard would take over the operation if the spill were beyond the capability of the facility concerned and also when the spill is beyond the port limit ever for a smaller spill.

The Regional Contingency Plan for South Asia sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the UN Regional Seas Programme has been finalised. The participating countries are India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The Plan envisages mutual cross border assistance and movement of equipment and personnel for response to an oil spill (Country Profiles, A summary of Oil Response Arrangements & Resources Worldwide, ITOPF).

11.6 Preparing Daily Incident Log and Reports

Daily reports shall be made in the form of incident logs, minutes of meeting, notes on briefing etc. They shall be circulated between respective groups and their officials for different purposes such as informing, evaluation, recommending, approving, documentation, record keeping and circulation.

11.7. Preparing Releases for Public and Press Conferences

Effective public relations are an integral part of any oil spill clean-up operation. In the event of spillage, Chief incident controller will make coordinated arrangements for an experienced public relations officer to disseminate pertinent information to the public and the media to ensure that those who need

to know have a full and timely appreciation of the incident and of the actions taken and progress made during the response.

It is essential that the media team:

- Identifies the agencies that are responsible for handling various aspects of the situation;
- Ensures that media activity does not interfere with the operational activity of the emergency services and
- Ensures that the media do not harass human casualties

A sample initial press release shall include the following details:

- An oil spill has occurred at (location) from (responsible party, if known).
- It was discovered at (time and date).
- The following areas have been affected: (fill in)
- Cause of the spill is being investigated by (fill in) and clean-up operations are underway by (fill in).
- The amount of product spilled is (amount) (or is not known, or is being calculated by the (fill in).
- Brief statement of operations being undertaken and by whom:
- The spilled material is/is not considered to be a health hazard.
- The following precautions should be taken by members of the public in the (fill in area(s)).
- Further updates will be given at (time, date).

11.8. Briefing Local and Government Officials

Briefings shall be done with the local in matter related to health and safety, environmental issues, oil pollution impacts and mitigation. This help them to evacuate from the affected area until everything is cleared.

Regular meetings shall be held with government official to plan the response strategies especially the operation requiring evacuation of locals, selection of disposal options, monitoring of water resources, selection of pre-booming locations etc.

12

TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS

12.1. Marine Oil Spill Response Termination

Marine response operations are terminated under the following circumstances:

- Entire oil spill has been removed
- Surface oil slick has broken up and there is negligible chance to impact a shoreline
- Slick has gone out to sea and is beyond the range of response options and is highly likely to degrade naturally
- Oil has already impacted shorelines and is unlikely to be re-floated.

For the last case, marine response resources will remain on standby until shoreline response has been terminated.

12.2. Shoreline Spill Response Termination

Shoreline clean-up operations may be terminated only in consultation with instruction from the respective government authorities under the following circumstances:

- All accessible shorelines are free of oil
- Clean up is having no further net beneficial effect or having a deleterious effects on the shoreline or associated plants or animals
- Remaining oil is judged to be acceptable or of little or no adverse effect.

The shoreline inspection team will determine when each shoreline segment has been cleaned to a reasonable degree, based on minimizing risk of impact to the environment and preventing human contact with the spilled oil. Guidelines provide criteria for assessing marine/shoreline status before the declaration of termination of operation is given as **Table 12.1.**

Table 12.1. Criteria for declaration of Termination of Operation

Sl. No:	Type of Environment	Decision Criteria
1	Water surface	No recoverable floating oil should remain on the water surface.
2	Sand beaches	The shoreline should be free of liquid oil. Tarballs, tar patties, oiled stranded vegetation and oiled debris that could contaminate wildlife should be removed to the extent removal using reasonable clean-up techniques is feasible. Oil stain on sand that does not produce rainbow sheen may be allowed to weather and degrade naturally
3	Marshes	Marsh vegetation should be free of oil that could contact and contaminate wildlife. Oil that is not likely to affect wildlife may be allowed to weather and degrade naturally.
4	Riprap, seawalls and other manmade structure:	Oiled riprap and seawalls should be free of bulk oil except for oil stain (defined as a thin layer that cannot be scraped off using a fingernail), which may be allowed to weather and degrade naturally.

(Source: Oil Spill Response Plan, Shell, 2011)

12.3. Declaration of Termination

Chief incident controller will be announcing the termination on consultation with the Crisis Management Group after receiving the report from the Site incident controller. The following checks are to be done before announcing the Termination:

- All personnel are accounted for
- All equipment is recovered and cleaned
- All vessels return to their respective berths
- All equipment is cleaned / repaired
- All external equipment is returned to the correct owner/location

12.4. Decontamination and Demobilization

12.4.1. Decontamination Plan

This serves to identify general procedures to be followed by vessels involved with oil spill response operations. As these operations involve transiting through slicks, operating within oiled waters or recovery operations, the vessel hulls, decks, machinery, tanks, piping, deck gear and other areas will be impacted with oil. This plan will be used for all vessels and support equipment, either contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with oil, to return to a non-oiled state.

In view of the extensive equipment inventory involved in the response effort, the responsible party will

- Over see gross decontamination of vessels;

- Establish and oversee temporary berthing of oiled vessels; and
- Over see final decontamination of oil spill recovery vessels and equipment.

The primary focus of this operation will be to expedite clean-up of oiled vessels and response equipment in a safe, organized and efficient manner while minimizing further damage to the environment and waste generation. Equipment decontamination is planned to occur in two phases. Recovered oil is to be off-loaded from skimmers cargo tanks to portable storage tanks and or vacuum trucks pending disposal as per the "Approved" Disposal Plan. Equipment to be transferred into a bermed area and decontaminated. All equipment will undergo full decontamination prior to demobilization.

12.4.2. Methodology

The affected area will be placed inside standard containment boom during the decontamination process. If weather conditions permit, smaller vessels will be used as platforms to facilitate clean-up operations. For Tug/Vessel the hull of the vessel will be wiped by hand with cotton rags. A citrus-based cleaning solution will be used to remove residue oil from the hull. All oil will be wiped from the hull in this manner.

Personnel involved in this operation shall wear modified PPE Level D including raingear, gloves, eye protection and floatation work vest. Preplanning for protection of adjacent areas shall be accomplished in order to minimize cross contamination. Floating oil from sheen-emanating vessels will be minimized with sorbents as necessary to reduce potential loss outside the containment boom. Floating sorbent materials shall be utilized in natural collection points as needed to retain free-floating oil. These sorbents will be tended daily.

12.4.3. Equipment priority

A priority assessment shall be attached to each piece of equipment to ensure a timely flow of equipment through the cleaning process. The Decontamination team leader will work with the appropriate OSR representative to prioritize the vessels to be cleaned.

12.4.4. Cleaning process

A Hypalon liner or like (secondary containment) will be placed under each decontamination pool with the perimeter sufficiently bermed to allow for wastewater and rainwater evacuation. All wastewater will be pumped to a poly portable storage tank vacuum truck for disposal. All pumps, hoses and piping will be left in place to facilitate speedy evacuation of retained oil / water. The final disposal of wash water, oiled sorbents and materials will be accomplished in accordance with the "approved" Disposal

Plan. A citrus-based cleaning solution (PES 51 or like) will be utilized as a degreaser and will be applied by a Hudson sprayer as applicable. By utilizing the PES 51 product, which will not emulsify the oily water, it is possible to recycle/reclaim the rinsates. Because this cleaning solution is citrus based it does not leave a petroleum sheen on the equipment after the cleaning process. Actual pressure washing, if required, will utilize a Landa (or like) hot/cold pressure washer with a temperature range up to 220° F and a pressure rating up to 3000 psi. Every attempt will be exercised to mitigate noise-generating equipment by placing it in insulated areas. Once the piece has been determined clean to the owner's standard, the equipment will be demobilized.

12.5 Preparing formal detailed report

Once the response stand down has been announced, GMB and other stake holders will conduct a formal joint incident investigation considering the following aspects:

- Cause of the incident and other contributing factors
- Mitigating actions taken
- Effectiveness of the response
- Preventive actions required in future

The formal incident investigation will be followed by the preparation of a formal detailed report. It will form the basis for a review of the Crisis Management Group and notes will be circulated with other members of the response organization.

12.6 Reviewing plans and procedures

Feedback will be collected from various levels of the organisation from each stakeholders. The opinions will be finalised in review meetings. Recommendations after the review shall include improvements to the contingency plan, incident actions plans and operating procedures. Independent reviews shall be also to be done with the help of an independent agency which will be helpful in getting correct insight of the cause and impact of spills as well as the response measures taken.These reviews will be especially helpful in developing fine-tuned the communication, demobilization, decontamination and disposal plans and incorporating them in the Area Plan. A review of the spill is the only way to establish the shoreline assessment control points and clean-ups in a region and endpoint documents. From incident assessment it is possible to pre-identify suitable command post locations, tracking of the spill response work can be efficiently assigned and tracked, to ensure the public involvement to save their best interest as well as channelize stakeholder inputs so that the concerned personnel can influence the process.

13

MUTUAL AID

Other ports of the region, terminals, SPMs and other oil handling facility are the important stakeholders for mutual aid. They are supposed to assist the KPT on executing MoU during a spill greater than Tier-1. Also it may be noted that a spill eventhough happening within Tier-1 limit of 700T, its occurrence in a sensitive area can be make it escalated to higher Tiers.

13.1. Oil Spill Response Resources Inventory (OSRRI)

13.1.1. OSRRI available at KPT

Presently KPT is having OSR equipments corresponding to the Risk Category-A ports for combating Tier-1 spill, as per the existing Oil Spill Contingency Plan. The latest annual return submitted to ICG in this regard is given as **Table 13.1** below.

Table 13.1. Annual Return on Preparedness for Oil Spill Response under KPT

Name Of Port/Oil Handling Agency	**Kandla Port Trust, Kandla & Vadinar**			
Containment Equipment	**Description**	**Length**	**Quantity (No.)**	**Operational Status**
	1.Pressure inflatable Boom	200 Mtrs	6	Working
	2.Boom Reels	200 Mtrs	6	Working
	3. Permanent Boom	1000 mtrs	1	Working
	4. Diesel Hydraulic Power Unit		2	Working
	5. Pollution Response Centre		1	Working
	6. Signal Station for communi.		1	Working
	7 Anti-Pollution Craft		1	Working
	8 Oil Absorbent Boom(IOCL)	3'X8" Dia	130	Working
	9 Inflatable Boom(Essar)	450Mtrs	1	Working
	10. Light duty Oil Contain. Book	600 Mtrs	1	Working
	(Coastal Room)(IOCL)			
Recovery Equipment	Description	Capacity	Quantity (No.)	Oerational Status
	Fast flow skimmer	40-49 m3/h	2	Working

	(Inclined plane)	-		
	Brush Skimmer	12 cub.m/hr	1	Working
	Disc Skimmer(IOCL)	20 cub.m/hr	1	Working
	Disc oil Absorbent Pillow(IOCL)	12'X8' size	80	
	Disc Slimmer (Essar)	20 cub.m/hr	1	Working
Temporary Storage Facility	Description	Capacity	Quantity (No.)	Operational Status
	Storage Tank	$10M^3$	5	Working
	Storage Tank	250KL	One	Working
	Portable Tank	4000 Lit.	One	Working
	Floating Tank (IOCL)	25 CUM	2	Working
	Floating Tank (IOCL)	12.5 CUM	4	Working
	Floating Tank (Essar)	5 T	2	Working
	Storage Tank (Essar)	25 T	2	Working
Osd Spraying System	Description		Quantity (No.)	Operational Status
	OSD Spraying booms fitted on tugs- Spray system-1		3 Tugs, for Kandla MT Mehul, MT Kalinga, MT Heera tank for storage on board 4000 Lit. each tug. 3 Tugs, for Vadinar MT Cheeta, 35TBP MT Gajaraj 35 TBP & MT Ashawani 59 TBP Plus 5 Hired Tugs.(3 at Vadinar & 2 at Kandla).	Working
	OSD Booms - 5 mtr long-2			
	Pump unit 70 Ipm-2			
	Off-loading pump-1(10C)			
	Oil Transfer pump-30 cub. m/hr-2 (Essar)			
	Dispersasnt Spray System-2 (IOCL)			
	Dispersasnt Spray System-1(Essar)			
Oil Spill Dispersant	Make		Quantity (19.)	Expiry Date Mfg-(3/2015) Life 5
	NIO & CG approved(Nova Chemicals)dispersant-II & II		5000 Ktrs	
	NIO approved dispersant- Ill (IOCL)		3300 Ltrs	
	NIO &ICG approved dispersant (Essar)		25000 Itrs	
	OSD			
Shortline Response Equipment	Description	Capacity	Quantity	Operational Status
	Permanent Storage Tank	5000	1	Working

IMO OPCR Level Trained Responders	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Imo Oprc Level 1/2
	M.N. Kakani	Safety Inspector	02836-	2
	S.J. Makwana	Safety Inspector	02836-270427	2
	M S Bather	Safety Inspector	02836-	2
	D.S. Pandey	Dy FcSO	02836-270176	1
	G.C.Sharma	Station officer	02836-	1
	6.R.R.Dubey	Station officer	02836-	1
	7. D.S.Gurjar	Station officer	02836-	1
	8.K.G.Khalsa	Station officer	02836-	1
	9 M.K.Maheshwan	Station officer	02836-270176	1
	10.D.R.Solanki	Station officer	02836-	1
	11.A.J.Chaudhari	Station officer	02836-	1
	12.G.Nethaji	Station officer	02836-	2
	13. M.R.Vadaviya	POCD	02836-	
Oil Spill Response Craft	Craft Name	Discription	Response Capability	
	MT Karishma	Oil recovery cum debri collection	Please provide particulars at Sections 2-6	
	Tug Heera			
	Tug Mehul			
OSRL Particulars (If Outsourced)	Operator Name		Na	
	Address		Na	
	Phone No.		Na	
	Fax No.		Na	
	E-Mail		Na	
	Engagement Expiry Date		Na	
	Equipment On Hire		Please Provide Particulars At Sections 2-7	
	Imo Oprc Level Trained		Please Provide Particulars At Sections 8	
	Personnel On Hire			
	Manpower On Call			
	Craft On Hire		Please Provide Particulars At Section 9	
	Year Published	Date Of Last Revision	Status Of Approval By Coast Guard	

Spill Contingency Plan	2011	2014-Revision Under Process	Observations Raise By Coast Guard Are Under Compliance	
Personnel To *Be* Contacted C-¯Ase Of Spill	Name	Designation	Contact Particulars	
	Capt. T.Sreenivas For Kandla	Deputy Conservator	Landline	02836-233585
			Mobile	9825232982
			Fax	02836-233585
			E-Mail	dckpt@kpt.gov.in
	Dr. G.S.Rao For Vadinar	COM	Landline	02833-256749
			Mobile	9825212360
			Fax	02833-256543
			E-Mail	drgsrao001@yahoo.com
MoU Details (If Any)	MoU has been made between KPT & Oil Companies for r procurement of Tier-1 facilities for Oil Spill Combat equipments.			

Source: KPT

13.1.2. OSRRI available at ports and allied facilities of the region

Oil spill response capabilities existing as well as proposed at the ports and marine terminals as well as ICG stations in and around Gulf of Kachchh (GoK), in rest of Gujarat and West Coast is given as **Tables13.1 to 13.4** below.

Table 13.2. Details of Oil Pollution Response Capability at Mundra Port, GoK

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Pollution response equipments held	Three powerful tugs are fitted with OSD spraying boom. All three tugs have 4000 litre of oil Spill dispersant (Approved by NIO) on board for immediate use.
2.	Future plan for acquisition of equipment are	Inflatable boom.
		One more tug with OSD spraying boom and 4000 litre of OSD.
		Absorbent Pads.
3.	Whether any vessel/aircraft available for pollution response capabilities	Tugs are fitted with OSD Booms and OSD and can be used in emergency however there is no dedicated vessel/craft to operations.

Table 13.3. Details of Oil Pollution Response Capability at each GMB Port, GoK

Sl. No:	Equipments	Details
1	Boom	Boom, Air blower, Towing end, Boom reel (300m capacity.), Hydraulic hose set, Beach sealing boom, Towing end, Boom

		repair kit, Storage bag, Water pump, Spare part kit, Air blower & Spare part kit.
2	Skimmer	Multi-skimmer,Spate pump/power pack,Lifting straps & Hose set
3	Flex barge	Flex barge 10t, Tank fittings, Towing equipment
4	Dispersant	Dispersant spray system (osd apllicator),Spray arm, Hose set for DSS
5	Shore clean up set	Absorbent boom, Absorbent pad, Beach broom, Mini vaccum pump,Vaccum dome,Vac aluminium hopper,PPE (5 persons kit),Collapsible tank 6m3,Skimmer rock cleaner,Hydraulic power pack w oil transfer pump, Chalwyn valve and spark arrestor,Oil transfer hose set,Hydraulic hose set, Spare part kit for rock cleaner, Spare part kit for chalwyn valve

Source: Proposed in DPR submitted by KITCO

Table13.4. Oil Spill Response Capability at Pipav Port, Saurashtra Coast

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Pollution response equipment held	(a) Floating Skimmers -01 No
		(b) Oil Spill combat boat -01 No
		(c) Dispersant Spray System -01 No
		(d) Oil Collection pump -01 No
		(e) Sorbent Pads -01 No
		(f) Sorbent Booms -01 No
		(g) Sorbent Sheets -01 No
		(h) Sorbent Pillows -01 No
		(j) High pressure cleaning pump -01 No
		(l) Oil Spill Dispersant - Nil
		(k) Oil collection Concentrate -01 Unit
2.	Vessels/ Air effort available	Nil

Table 13.5. Oil spill Response Capability at Reliance Industries Limited – Hazira, Gulf of Khambat (GoKh)

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Pollution response equipment held	No response equipment available. (operations have been rated as “Low risk” in terms of pollution hazard).
2.	Vessels/ Air effort available	Two tugs, Reltug-3 and Reltug-4, with spray booms on both sides and dispersant capacity of 1000 litre are available at RIL, Hazira. These tugs can be shifted to other Reliance locations are per the requirements.

Table 13.6. Oil Spill Response Capability at Coast Guard Region (West)

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1.		1.RO Boom OSA 2000 with deck Reel - 04(200 m each)

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
	Pollution response equipment held	2. RO Boom Powerpack (old) - 02
		3. RO Boom Powerpack (New) - 02
		4. Vikoma Hi-Sprint Boom with deck Reel - 04
		5. Vikoma PN Diesel Hydraulic Powerpack - 03
		6. Vikoma Hi-Sprint Boom air blower (Echo)- 02
		7. Vikoma air Blower (Honda) - 02
		8. VimkomaSentinal Boom - 01
		9. VikomaSenital Boom Deck Reel - 01
		10. RO Boom 610 (16 x 25) -16
		11. Air Blower for Sl. 10 - 05
		12. Boom Washing Chamber -01
		13. Fresh water Chemical Pump set for Sl. 12 -02
		14. Powerpack for Sl. 12 - 01
		15. RO set (Settling Tank) - 01
		16. RO Clean Unit -01
		17. Beach Cleaning equipment - 01
		18. Hot water cleaner (KEW) - 04
		19. Hot Water Cleaner (L&T) -01
		20. CCN-100 off loading pump -01
		21. Powerpack for Sl. 20 -01
		22. TC-3 Aerial spray unit with bucket -03
		23. TC-3 Aerial Spray Arm set - 05
		24. Spill Spray Pump -04
		25. Spill Spray Arm (set)for Sl.24 -05
		26. Wide Spray System -02
		27. OMI Oil Mop MK-II-9D - 02
		28. SS-50 Disk Skimmer (Vikoma) -04
		29. Powerpack for Sl.28 -04
		30. Welosep Vertex Skimmer - 02
		31. Powerpack for Sl.30 -02
		32. DesmiDestroil Skimmer DS-250 - 04
		33. Powerpack for Sl. 32 - 04
		34. DesmiDestroil Skimmer DS 210 - 02
		35. Powerpack for Sl. 34 - 02
		36. Dunlop Salvage Barge 100 M3 - 02
		37. Dunlop Salvage Barge 30 M3 - 03
		38. Linductor Oil recovery - 02
		39. Vikoma Sea Devil Skimmer - 03
		40. Powerpack for Sl. 39 - 03
		41. Hydraulic Control for Sl. 39 - 03
		42. Hydraulic hand pallet -03
		43. Hydraulic drum lifter -01
		44. Hydraulic power pack lifter -01
		45. Hand trolley -01
		46.Fork lift -01
		47.SeaVac Heli Skimmer -01

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
		48.Pallet Stacking System -56 (Ex Jay24 & Ex Godrej32)
		49.Container top for OSA 200 Boom reel - 03
		50.Oil spill response kit - 01 At Kochi
		51. Seavac 330 Heli skimmer system - 01 -do-
		52. RO Boom -01 -do-
		53. DS 250 Skimme - 01 -do-
		54. Spill Spray equipment - 01 -do-
		55. Spray Pod - 02 747 SQNat Kochi
		56. Spray Pod - 08 750 SQN at Daman
		57. IR/UV System - 02 -do-
		58. TC-3 Bucket with boom S/N 7584 - 01 841 SQN at Daman
		59. Oil Water separator - 01 At Vadinar
		60. Petrol Engine General Purpose - 01 -do-
		61. Rop Mop skimmer(Diesel engine & power pack) - 02 -do-
		62. Oil Spill Kit with accessories - 02 -do-
		63. Dunlop Dragon Barge 30 Ton -03 -do-
		64. Sea Curtain Boom - 2400 m -do-
		65. Sea vacHeli skimmer - 01 -do-
		66. High Pressure Steam Jet Cleaner - 02 -do-
		67. TC-3 Bucket - 01 CGAE Goa
		68. TC-3 Bucke - 01 800 SQN at Goa
		69. TC-3 Bucket - 01 Veera Flight at Kochi
2.	Other efforts/ facilities available	a) Ships and aircraft of Indian Navy as available on West Coast of India.
		(b)Vessels, equipments and facilities in ports and with other authorities engaged in handling / transporting oil on the West Coast of India.
3.	Vessels / Aircraft available	Offshore Patrol Vessel, IPCs/SDBs, IBs and Workboats, Dorniers and Helicopters.

Source: NOS-DCP

Hence it can be concluded that with enough resources, mutual aid for combating with higher Tier requirements of worst case oil spill with in KPT limit can be achieved with other regional ports and operators. MoUs should be executed and manitained in such as way that optimisation of resources and minimisation of response time can be achieved.

14

OIL WASTE DISPOSAL MECHANISM

Oil waste disposal is one of the most serious trouble faced during an oil spill. Oil waste generated during and oil spill include recovered oil, oily debris including items of protective clothing, equipment used for cleanup operations etc. The sppropriate disposal option depends upon type and amount of oil, location of spill, environmental and legal aspects, economic considerations. It can be seen that only heavier oils such as Crude Oil, Fuel Oil , Lubricants etc., require cleanup and response operations while non-persistant oils doesnot require cleanup hence disposal.

Extreme care is to be taken while oil collection since earlier it is collected, less likely the contamination and hence easier the recovery operations. Weathering makes the oil more viscous. Oil directly collected from the water will be having less debris but will be highly emulsified. Thus the oil waste can be classified as:

- Oil contaminated with water
- Emulsified Oil contaminated with water
- Oil collected from the shore contaminated with sand
- Oil collected from the shore contaminated with wood, plastic or seaweed
- Solid Tarballs

Hence it can be easily inferred that each type of waste will require a different method of treatment and disposal.

Storage of oil waste collected during spill is important prior to disposal. Initially they will be stored in the temporary staging areas located close to the spill location and further they may be collected and transffered to a suitable location with in the KPT area before disposal if possible. Steps involved in oil waste disposal are the following Construction of waste storage areas,Sampling of disposed materials, Testing of accumulated materials for identification of hazardous materials, Segregation and transportation of waste, Dismantling of waste staging areas, Decontamination of the location and Collection & dispose of washdown/ rinsate. Following section details the important steps involved in the oil waste disposal mechanism:

14.1. Temporary/ Onfield Storage

Wastes acumulated in temporary storage location should be categorised, segregated, inventories and transported off-site fro recysling or disposal. No additional permits are needed for collection and temporary storage of the waste from an oil spill emergency as long as the waste is properly contained, labeled and stored. Different types of containers used for oil waste collection and transportation are given as **Table 14.1** below.

Table 14.1. Types of Oil Waste Handled

Sl. No.	Type of Container	Type of Waste	Volume (m3)	Instructions for Use
1	Plastic Bags	Soild & Liquid [C]	0.04/bag	Not suitable for light oils, sharps or long term storage. Half fill only. Should be moved using
2	200 Litre Drums with Cover	Soild & Liquid [C]	0.2	Half fill only.
3	Flexible bags/ containers	Liquid	1 to 10	Recommended during on vessel operations. Finds difficulty while loading into trucks for final disposal.
4	Barges which are covered during operations.	Liquid	Already available available sizes at KPT	
5	Rigid Tanks	Liquid	Variable	At locations close to the public area requiring additional safety implications
6	Plastic- lined pits	Liquid [C]	Variable	Needs to be well lined at areas of low water table, away from importannt water sources.

c- Conditional- Adapted only if other preferred options are not available.

Bulk oil should be stored separately from oily debris so that effective treatment and disposal methods can be followed. It is better that in the bulk storage facility for highly viscous materials, the tanks are to be fitted with heating coils.

Highly viscous oils are best stored in open containers such as barges, skips or drums to facilitate treatment and transfer operations. If special purpose containers are not available, bulk oil from shorelines can often be held within compacted earth walls or in simple storage pits lined with suitable oil-proof material like heavy gauge polyethylene. Pits should be filled in after complete removal of the oil and, as far as possible, the area restored to its original state. Plastic bags should be regarded as a means of transporting oily material rather than storage since they tend to deteriorate rapidly under the effect of sunlight. It should also be borne in mind that if the contents are ultimately to be treated in

some way prior to disposal, it will usually be necessary to empty the bags and dispose them off separately.

It is beneficial to reduce the amount of material to be transported by separating oil from water and from sand during temporary storage. Water-in-oil emulsions can be broken to release the water; oil seeping from heaped beach material and debris can be collected in a ditch surrounding the storage area; and sieving techniques can be used to separate clean sand from tar balls.

14.2. Transportation

This phase involves in water and land phase. In water phase floating tanks driven by tugs or inbuilt tanks in tugs. In land phase terrestrial vehicles can be utilised for hauling.

14.3. Segregation

Segregation of the waste can be done prior to transportation or after it. Many times segregation of different types of waste help in reducing the quantity of material to be transported. Preferred segregation of oil waste are given as **Table 14.2** below.

Table 14.2. Preferred Segragation for Various Types of Oil

Sl. No.	Phase & Type of Waste		Preferred Segregation
1	Liquid	Oil	Non-emulsified Oils
			Emulsified Oil
		Wastewater	Waterfrom temporary storage
			Water from emulsion seperators
			Water from Chemically demulsified oil
2	Soild	Oil	High pour point oils
			High viscosity emulsions
			Tar ballls
		Oily Debris	Oil mixed with cobble or sand
			Oil mixed with wood, vegetation, plastics or sorbents

14.4. Disposal

Disposal of the oil waste is to done considering the type of oil, availability of space, expenditure etc.Important methods of oil waste disposal are given as **Table 14.3** and are detailed in the following sections.

Table 14.3. Disposal Methods for Oil Waste

Sl. No.	Type of Material	Nature	Disposal Methods
1	Liquid Oil Waste	Mainly oil with some water	Recovery & Recycling
			Incineration
2	Oily water	Mainly water with some oil	Oil water seperation unit
			Bioremediation

3	Soild Oil + Inorganic Waste	Including sediments	Bioremediation
			Landfill. Only after oil content reduced to <30ppm or 20%.
4	Soild Oil + Organic Waste	Dead vegetation,animals & birds and other biodegradable materials	Bioremediation
			Landfill
5	Other soild waste materials	Including synthetic materials	Landfill
6	Hazardous materials		Offsite disposal

14.4.1. Recovery and Recycling

To the maximum possible extent, the oil is to be recovered for eventual processing or blending with fuel oils. Possible recipients for processing or blending are refineries, power stations, cement and brick works and contractors who specialize in recycling waste oils. There are approved waste oil recycler for KPT, the details of are given as **Annexure XIII.**

But for recovery and recycling the oil should be have the following characteristics:

- Pumpable
- Low in solids
- Salt content of less than 0.1% for processing through a refinery or less than 0.5% for blending into fuel oil.

Oil collected from the water is likely to be the easiest to prepare for processing since the requirement will be only to separate water. This separation can frequently be achieved by gravity either in collection devices such as vacuum trucks or in portable tanks, where the water is allowed to run-off or pumped from the bottom of the tank.

The extraction of water from water-in oil emulsions is sometimes more difficult. Unstable emulsions can usually be broken by heating up to 80°C and allowing the oil and water to separated by gravity. More stable emulsions may require the use of chemicals known as emulsion breakers or demulsifiers, which also tend to reduce the viscosity of most oils rendering them more pumpable. But disposal of water collected will contain high percentaged of the emulsion breaker and oil. From oiled sedmiments waterwashing using low pressure hoses can be used to loosen and lift off oil from debris contained in a temporary storage pit. The resulting oil/water mixture can then be pumped away and separated by gravity. Separation can also be achieved in a closed system using water or a solvent. Cleaning of large amount of oiled shore material on site will reduce the cost considerably but avoiding the transportation of large quanity of sediments.

14.4.2. Landfill

This is a disposal option when the recovery of oil is impractical. The oiled waste is directly dumped into the designated landfill sites. Materials intended for direct dumping should have maximum oil content of about 20%. The guidelines to be followed while selecting the landfill sites are the following:

- Landfill Sites should be located well away from fissured or porous strata to avoid the risk of contamination of ground water, particularly if this is abstracted for domestic or industrial use.
- Disused quarries and mines are often ideal.
- Co-disposal of oil and domestic waste is often an acceptable method even though degradation of the oil is likely to be slow due to the lack of oxygen.
- The total quantity of oil should not exceed 1.5% of the total volume of the site.

In the case of shorelines lightly contaminated with oily debris or tar balls, it may be possible to bury the collected material at the back of the beach well above high water mark provided there is no risk of damage to vegetation and with sufficient covering so that the oiled beach is not uncovered through normal beach erosion.

Stabilising agents such as Quicklime or Calcium oxide, cement and pulverized fuel ash can be used to bind oily sand, provided there are no large pieces of debris. This will result in the formation of an inert product which will prevent the oil from leaching out. Then it can be disposed under less stringent conditions than unstabilised oily sand.

14.4.3. Bioremmediation

Bioremediation utilizing a group of naturally occurring microorganisms which can break down hydrocarbons either through aerobic or anaerobic processes can be used for disposing oil contaminated debris. It can be done either in-situ or ex-situ. Land farming and disposal in sand dunes are ex-situ techniques which have been practiced over long span of time and are better options that make use of biodegradation. The techniques of bioremediation which utilizes existing microorganisms and manipulating oxygen and nutrient levels are termed as bio stimulation whereas introduction of supplementary organisms to supplement those present is called bio augmentation. Plans are also utilized in some cases and then the technique is termed as phytoremediation. The process is highly temperature dependent. Lighter oils are toxic to microorganisms and many times inhibit their growth while weathered heavier oils may contain large quantity of poorly degradable compounds.

Land farming involves the spreading of the oily materials over the soil in this layers. Hence the aerobic decomposition is largely completed in one to three years. It requires adequate area within reasonable distance and all parts of the site should be accessible to trucks. Located away from surface and underground water sources. The soil should be of low permeability. In the case of biodegradable organic waste composting can be adopted. Dune disposal another option where significant quantities can be buried in stable coastal sandy areas and dune pastures. It will work well only when the area is not water logged.

14.4.4. Incineration

The open burning of oily debris is recommend only in remote areas. When oil is burnt in the open it also tend to spread and can leach into the ground. Tarry residue will remain since it is really possible to achieve complete combustion. Portable incinerators which are able to contain oily waste and can create very high temperatures. Rotary kiln and open hearth types are most appropriate. Fixed industrial incinerators are an option if long term storage is available. The combustion will be self-sustaining if the fuel content is around 25 % and water content is not more than 50%. Monitoring should be done for noxious gases in this case.

15

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

KPT is already having an Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place and Oil Spill Response (OSR) resources are also in place. Considering the ever increasing traffic at the Port which also handle POL commodities, contingency plan shall be maintained in such as way as to cater the threat posed by an uncertain oil spill event. Based on the observation of the study, to supplement the existing plan, the following conclusion and recommendations are made:

- Kandla port is one among the thirteen major ports of India located in Gulf of Kachchh (GoK) which hosts one of the world's splendid ecosystems and its rich & highly bio-diversified intertidal flora and fauna. The area is located close to the international shipping line and is an approach for another 5 ports. Presently, there are oil handling facilities of Reliance, IOCL, BORL including SPMs within the Kandla port limit near Vadinar. Also there are Oil berths at Kandla creek and an SPM is to be operational off Veera. Along with this, its location close to the busy international shipping routes, place the area unreasonably under the oil spill threat. Vadinar being the POL hub, extreme caution is required for this area.
- Port handles ships with a capacity above 50,000 DWT while SPMs handle Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC) having capacities ranging from 87,000 to 3,25,000 DWT. During the financial year 2014-15 the port handled 92.50 MMT cargo. Kandla & Vadinar terminals were visited by 1724 & 530 ships respectively during the same period. The port handles different kinds of oil including Crude Oil,POL, Edible Oil and Bunker Fuel Oil.
- Presently, KPT holds minimum OSR equipments for Risk Category-A port as per NOS-DCP to cater Tier-1 facilities. Eventhough, Tier-1 is concerned with preparedness and response to a small spill within the capabilities of an individual facility or harbour authority with 700 tonnes cited as the upper limit for quantity, the circumstances of the spill and the surrounding environment will determine the actual level of response. This factor is very critical in the KPT limit, located with in an extremely sensitive as well as vulnerable locality.

- Located in the Kandla Creek, in the western most part of Little Rann of Kachchh (LRK) at the mouth of GoK, the port area is immedately surrounded by high density of creeks, mangrove swamps, mudflats, patches of dry salt waste (Rann), vast salt pans and aquaculture ponds. However, the port limit extends to Vadinar in the southern arm which is located admist the extremely sensitive coastline with rich corals and islands, where the SPMs and other oil handling facilities are operating for various petroleum companies. These areas are essentially the part of the protected areas Marine National Park & Sanctuary (MNPS) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs). Hence the risk of oil spill here is determined to be very high.
- Environmental Sensitivity Map was prepared for the KPT limit. Mangroves are the most sensitive shore feature, followed by shelteretd hypersaline mudflats, exposed mudflats, exposed manmade structures within the KPT limit. In addition to this there are small streches of exposed rocky shore shores, wavecut rocky platforms, salt marshes and fine sand beaches adjoining the coral islands.But the shores and dominated by mangroves or mudflats having higher sensitivity. Also there are very small ridges of shell and coarse grained beaches adjoining mudflats. Small strips of rip- raps or seawalls will be asscoiated with areas of human interferences, low stablity sections etc. Important biological resources such as Corals, Birds nesting and flocking areas etc., are occurring simultaneously in the MNPS area in the Vadinar Zone. Hence this zone of KPT Limit is to be considered as multi-resources are and is the most sensitive part in the KPT limit.
- While prioritising resources inaddtion to the oil spill sensitivity, other consideration of the resource such as ecological value, economic value, social and cultural value is to be taken into account. Thus first priority is to be given for Corals and Mangroves, followed by mudflats, fishing grounds and intake locations. Rocky Coast is having the lowest priority.
- Port is responsible for the cleanup operations within port limit. In the case of KPT due to the presence of islands, bets in hard mudflats, shoals etc., the port has to give equal importance to offshore and onshore response operations. From the present inventory available, it can be seen that, sufficient shoreline protection and cleanup resources are not available at KPT. Hence, Beach sealing Boom, Auto/River Boom,Fence Boom,Sorbent in the form of Boom, Pillows, Rolls, Sheets and Pads, Clean up equipment such as Hot Water Pressure Cleaner,Showels,Rakes,Diggers etc., have been proposed.
- Incident Magagement Mechanism for KPT for ensuring proper Oil Spill Response and Preparedness is porposed. Crisis Management Group headed by the Chairman will be the prime authority of the Oil Spill Response Mechanism. Dy.Conservator, KPT have been porposed as

the Chief Incident Controller. Emergency Control Centre will be established at KPT office with 24 hr control room at the port office under the supervision CIC for coordinating the response activities.Incidnet Management Team will be lined up under the CIC though the Site Incident Controller and other response unit coordinators. Cheif Operating Manager at Vadinar is given the charge of Marine Resposne Unit incase of spill in Vadinar Zone.

- Presently, KPT is in MoU with ESSAR and IOCL. Mutual Aid is applicable to the other stakeholders of the area including facility operators RELIANCE, BORL (which are operating within the port limit,also having individual facility level contingency plan for 500m area surrounding the facility) and to the local ports of the region Navlakhi (under taken by Gujarat Maritime Board) and Adani Port & Special Economic Zone, Mundra for combating Tier-2 spills upto 10,000 Tonnes under the Onscene Command of Regional Commander ICG. MoUs may be updated including all stakeholders of the region for optimising the resources and minimising the response time.
- Storage of oil waste collected during spill is important prior to disposal. Initially, they will be stored in the temporary staging areas located close to the spill location and further they may be collected and transfered to a suitable location within the KPT area before disposal if possible. Landfill sites should be located well away from fissured or porous strata to avoid the risk of contamination of ground water, particularly if this is utilised for domestic or industrial use. Materials intended for direct dumping should have a maximum oil content of about 20% only. Incase of the absence of suitable disposal sites, the same can be transfered to the approved waste oil recycler of KPT.

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Annexure

Annexure I

The composition, functional responsibilities and reporting requirements of CMG

The composition, functional responsibilities and reporting requirements of CMG				
Sl. No	**Crisis Management Groups (CMGs)**	**Functions**	**Composition**	**Reporting Requirements**
1	National Level Crisis Management Group for Oil Spills (NOS CMG)	• Continuously monitor the post incident situation arising out of a major oil pollution incident and suggest measures for prevention and to check recurrence of such incidents; • Arrange, in the event of an oil pollution incident, all manpower, equipments, resources financial assistance as may be necessary; • Conduct post-accident analysis of such major oil pollution incidents and evaluate responses; and • Review the adequacy of national and other contingency plans, and suggest measures to reduce risks of oil pollution from sea ports and oil installations.	• **Chairperson** – Defense Secretary • **Members-**Defense Secretary, Foreign Secretary, the Secretaries of Environment and Forests, Shipping, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Urban Development, Ocean Development, Science and Technology, Agriculture and Co-operation, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Industrial Development, Secretary (Security) in the Cabinet Secretariat.,Director General Coast Guard, Chairman of the Concerned Port, Director General Hydro Carbons, Any member co-opted as deemed necessary	The NOS-CMG is the apex body to deal with major oil pollution incidents and to provide expert guidance for handling major oil spills.
2	State Level Crisis Management Group for Oil Spills (SOS CMG)	• Review local oil spill contingency plan for the State local and all facility oil spill contingency plans with a view to examine its adequacy and forward a report to the Central Coordinating Authority (CCA) for oil spills once in three months; • Nominate personnel to the Local Action Group (LAG) and Local Action Group Support Team (LST) and review the status of these teams; • Assist the State Government in managing oil pollution incident at a site in the State; • Assist the State Government in the planning,	• **Chairperson** - Chief Secretary • **Member Secretary**- Chairman State Maritime Board • **Members**- Secretary (Labour), Secretary (Environment) ,Secretary (Health) ,Secretary (Industries), Secretary (Public Health Engg.), Secretary (Fisheries), Chairman, State Pollution Control Board, 4- Experts (Industrial Safety & Health) nominated by State Govt., Secretary/ Commissioner(Transport), Director (Industrial Safety)/ Chief Inspector of Factories ,Fire Chief, Commissioner of Police, One Industry Representative nominated by	The SOS-CMG is the apex body in the State to deal with major oil pollution incidents and to provide expert guidance for handling major oil pollution incidents.

		preparedness and mitigation of major oil pollution incident at a site in the State; • Continuously monitor the post incident situation arising out of a major oil pollution incident in the State and forward a report to the Central Coordinating Authority for oil spills review the progress report submitted by the District Crisis Management group respond to queries addressed to it by the District Crisis Management groups; • Publish a list of experts and officials in the State who are concerned with the management of oil pollution incidents.	State Govt., State Civil Defense Chief ,Secretary (Revenue/Home), Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Any other member deemed necessary by the Chairman	
3	District Level Crisis Management Group for Oil Spills (DOS CMG)	• Review all the facility oil spill contingency plans prepared by the occupier of Major Accident Hazards installation viz., sea ports and oil installations for the preparation of the district oil spill contingency plan; • Assist in the preparation of the district oil spill contingency plan; • Assist the district administration in the management of oil pollution incidents; • Continuously monitor every oil pollution incident; • Ensure continuous information flow from the district to the NOS-CMG and SOS-CMG regarding oil pollution incident situation and mitigation efforts; forward a report of the oil pollution incident within fifteen days to the SOS-CMG; and conduct at least one full scale mock-drill of an oil pollution incident at a facility each year	• **Chairperson** - District Collector • **Member Secretary**- Inspector of Factories • **Members**- District Energy Officer, Chief Fire Officer, District Information Officer, Controller of Explosives, Chief Civil Defense, One Trade Union Representative nominated by District Collector, Deputy Superintendent of police , District Health Officer/Chief Medical Officer, Commissioner Municipal Corporations, Representative of the Department of Public Health Engineering, Representative of Pollution Control Board, District Agriculture Officer, 4 Experts (Industrial Safety & Health) nominated by District Collector, Commissioner (Transport), One Representative of Industry to be nominated by the District Collector, Chair-person/Member-Secretary of Local Crisis Groups, Representative of the Port,	The DOS-CMG is the apex body in the district to deal with major oil pollution incidents and to provide expert guidance for handling oil pollution incidents;

		• Forward a report of the oil pollution incident within fifteen days to the SOS-CMG. • Conduct at least one full scale mock-drill of an oil pollution incident at a facility each year and forward a report of the strength and the weakness of the plan to the SOS-CMG. conduct at least one full scale mock-drill of an oil pollution incident at a facility each year	Representative of State Maritime Board, District Forest Officer/ Wildlife advisor, Any other member deemed necessary by the Chairman	

4	Local Level Crisis Management Group for Oil Spills (LOS CMG)	• Prepare local oil spill contingency plan for the industrial pocket; • Ensure dovetailing of the local oil spill contingency plan with the district oil spill contingency plan; • Train personnel involved in oil pollution incident management; • Educate the population likely to be affected in an oil pollution incident about the remedies and existing preparedness in the area; • Conduct at least one full scale mock-drill of an oil pollution incident at a site every six months forward a report to the DOS-CMG • Respond to all public inquiries on the subject. Months forward a report to the DOS-CMG; and respond to all public inquiries on the subject.	• **Chairperson** - Sub-divisional Magistrate / District Emergency Authority • **Member Secretary**- Inspector of Factories • **Members**- Industries in the District/Industrial area/ industrial pocket, Transporters of Hazardous Chemicals(2 Numbers), Fire Officer, Station House Officer (Police), Block Development Officer, One Representative of Civil Defense, Primary Health Officer, Editor of local Newspaper, Community leader/ Sarpanch/ Village Pradhan nominated by Chairperson, One Representative of Non-Government Organization to be nominated by the Chairperson ,Two Doctors eminent in the Local area, nominated byChairperson, Two Social Workers to be nominated by the Chair-person, Environmental NGOs preferably dealing with corals, mangroves, marine environment, Representative of oil agencies, Any other member deemed necessary by the Chairman	The LOS-CMG is the body in the industrial pocket to deal with oil pollution incidents and coordinate efforts in planning, preparedness and mitigation of an oil pollution incident

Annexure II

Inventories for the tier 1 pollution response

Inventory Standards at Port Facilities

The ports are classified into a risk category based on type of cargo handled, quantity of bunkers carried onboard ships calling at the port, single point mooring facility at the port, and ship-to-ship transfer operations at the port. The risk categorization is appended at Table A1

Table A1 Risk categorization of ports

Risk Category	Description
A	Ports handling crude oil/ tanker visits/ SPM/ STS
B	Ports handling ships carrying more than 1000 tons of fuel/ bunker oil
	Ports handling products only
C	Other than Cat 'A' and Cat 'B'

The planning standards for oil spill response resources for each risk category of ports is appended at Table A2.

Table A2 Oil Spill Response equipment for each risk category of ports

	Description		Risk category		
			A	B	C
Equipment	Inflatable Boom (metres)		2000	1000	600
	Skimmer (20 TPH)		4	4	2
	OSD Applicator (no.)		6	2	2
	Oil Spill Dispersant (litres)		10,000	5,000	3,000
	10 Tons Flex Barge (no.)		4	02	2
	Current Buster booms if tidal current >2 knots (meters)		400	400	
	Sorbent boom (meters)		500	200	
	Sorbent Pads (no.)		2000	1000	
	Shoreline cleanup Equipment	Mini Vacuum pumps	5		
		OSD Applicator	5		
		Fast tanks	5		
Vessel	Work Boats		2	1	1
	Tugs		2	1	
Man Power	IMO Level 1		10	6	2
	IMO Level 2		4	2	
	Other		10	10	5

Inventory Standards at Oil Installations

The oil installations are classified into risk categories based on the number of offshore platforms operated in the area, SPMs in area, drilling and production of crude oil, type of product handled viz., LPG, LNG or Naphtha, or whether FPSO. The risk categorization of oil installations is appended at Table A3

Table A3 Risk categorization of oil installations

Risk Category	Description
Super 'A'	Operating more than five offshore platforms in one area
A	Offshore E&P Installations for crude oil
B	SPMs handling crude oil/FPSO
C	Ship/ platform involved in ship to ship crude oil transfer

The planning standards for oil spill response resources for each risk category of oil installations is appended at Table A4 .

Table A4 Oil Spill Response resources for each risk category of oil installations

	Description		Risk category			
			SUPER A	A	B	C
Equipment	Inflatable Boom in metres		2000	1000	600	600
	Skimmer (20TPH)		4	4	2	2
	OSD Applicator (no.)		6	2	2	2
	Oil Spill Dispersant (litres)		10,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
	Flex Barge 10 tons (no.)		4	2		
	Current Buster booms atports where tidal current is>2 Kn (no.)		2	2		
	Sorbent boom pack (meters)		500	200		
	Sorbent Pads (no.)		2000	1000		
	Shoreline Cleanup Equipment	Mini Vacuumpumps	5			
		OSD Applicator	5			
		Fast tanks	5			
Vessel	Work Boats		2	1		1
	MSV/OSV/Tugs		2	1	1	
Man Power	IMO Level 1		10	6	2	2
	IMO Level 2		4	2		
	OTHER		10	10	5	5

Inventory Standards at Coastal States

Sl no	Palletized contents
1	Inflatable Boom 240m in 10m & 20m lengths
2	Boom ancillary pallet
3	Shore Sealing Boom 400m in 10m & 20m lengths
4	Minivac System
5	Multi Skimmer 10TPH and 20 TPH
6	Portable temporary Storage Devices x 8 nos.
7	Inflatable Shelters
8	Decontamination Station Equipment
9	Spate pumps x 3
10	Suitable Power pack
11	Discharge hose
12	Command pallet (Walkie Talkie, Torch, Folding Table, Folding Chair Map of the Area, etc)

Annexure III

The format for reporting an event

(Refers to Para 12)

OIL SPILL REPORT FORM

Particulars of Person/Organisation Reporting Incident

a. Title :

b. Company :

c. Telephone/Telex Numbers :

d. Date/Time :

e. Spill Location :

f. Type and Quality of Oil Spill :

g. Cause of Spill :

h. Response to Spillage, if any :

j. Any Other Information :

Annexure

POLREP MESSAGE FORMAT

(See amplification in succeeding table)

Reference : IMO - 560 (1995)

Address From ..... To .....
Date Time Group
Identification
Serial Number

Part 1 (POLWARN)	1.	Date and time
	2.	Position
	3.	Incident
	4.	Outflow
	5.	Acknowledge
	40.	Date and Time
	41.	Position
	42.	Characteristics of pollution
	43.	Source and cause of pollution
	44.	Wind direction and speed
	45.	Current or tide
	46.	Sea state and pollution
	47.	Drift of pollution
Part II (POLINF)	48.	Forecast
	49.	Identify of observer and ships on scene
	50.	Action taken
	51.	Photographs or samples
	52.	Names of other agencies informed
	53-59.	Spare
	60.	Acknowledge
	80.	Date and time
	81.	Request for assistance
	82.	Coast
	83.	Pre-arrangements for the delivery
	84.	Assistance to where and how
	85.	Other agencies requested
Part III (POLFAC)	86.	Change of command
	87.	Exchange of information
	88.	Names and number of
	89.	Description of equipment
	90.	ETA and arrival information
	91.	Place of embarkation
	92.	Place of disembarkation
	93-98.	Spare

Appendix E

Annexure IV

Allocation of responsibilities in the management of oil spills

Responsibility allocation for various department in management of oil spill		
Sl no	**Authority**	**Responsibility**
1	Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence with administrative responsibility for the Coast Guard organization is the Ministry responsible for central coordination of oil spills of national significance in coastal and marine environment of various maritime zones. Their responsibilities are listed as below • Surveillance of maritime zones against oil spills • Combating oil spills in various maritime zones except in the waters of major ports • Central Co-ordinating Agency for combating of oil pollution in the coastal and marine environment of various maritime zones of the country • Implementation of national contingency plan for oil spill disaster. • (Following) controlling activities in various maritime zones except within the limits major ports • Inspection of oil record books • Apprehending violators of anti-pollution provisions mentioned under Sections 356 G (1) and (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act. • Checking of vessels for carrying necessary insurance certificates against oil pollution damage
2	Indian Coast Guard	• Responsible for maintaining and implementing the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan. • Responsible for acting as the Central Coordinating Agency for combating of oil pollution in various maritime zones, except in the waters of ports and within five hundred meters of offshore exploration and production platforms, coastal refineries, and associated facilities such as single buoy mooring, crude oil terminal and pipeline • They will review the progress reports submitted by the State Crisis Management Groups; • Respond to queries addressed to it by the State Crisis Management Groups and the District Crisis Management Groups; • Publish State-wise list of experts and officials who are concerned" with the handling of oil pollution incidents.
3	Ministries and departments of the government of India	**Ministry of Environment and Forests-** • Enactment of legislation for prevention and control of marine pollution from land and sea based sources • Prevention and control of marine pollution at source, on land or the sea • Monitoring of pollution up to the shore • Cleaning of beaches affected by oil pollution through coastal states and Union Territories.

		Ministry of Shipping- • They are responsible for prevention and control of pollution arising from ships all over the sea including the major ports areas, • Responsible for enactment and administration of the legislation related to prevention and control and combating of pollution arising from the ships • **Functions through DG (Shipping)-** To Comply with provision made in section 356 G(1) and (2) of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (Amendment) for the Purpose of Inspection of construction of ships and tankers in order to comply with provision of MARPOL 73/78 or of the other convention on maritime pollution formulated by IMO and/or other related bodies, Merchant Shipping Act and issue of necessary certificates, and Penalizing the offenders apprehended by the Indian Coast Guard and port authority for violations of the above provisions of the Act, including processing of pollution damage claims etc. • **Functions through major ports authorities within port limits-** Inspection of oil record books, apprehending of violators of anti-pollution provisions mentioned under section 356 G(1) and (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, checking of vessels for carrying necessary insurance certificate against oil pollution damage, empowered to handle necessary anti-pollution provisions mentioned under Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Amendment), monitoring and combating of oil pollution in the port areas
		Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas- • Combating of oil pollution around offshore exploration and production platforms up to 500 mtrs • Combating of oil pollution around coastal refineries through the concerned refineries
		Department of Ocean Development– Scientific monitoring of marine pollution arising from land based ship-based and other resources in various maritime zones including coastal waters, but excluding monitoring of oil pollution within the limits of major ports, oil platforms, installations and structures
4	State Governments	• The State Governments of coastal states are responsible for coordinating the district and local administration and operation of the National Plan for shore line response and as per the provisions of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005 • The State and District Authorities will provide a wide range of site-specific information and resources, either in relation to environmental impacts, or response activities through authorities, such as Transport, Conservation and Resource Management Departments, Environmental Protection Authorities, emergency services, port/ Harbour authorities, and local conservation groups.

5	Support agencies	The following responsibilities are allocated to various support agencies for implementation of the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan: • **The Navy/ coastal state authorities/ port authorities** will make their communication/ operation centers facilities available to receive and disseminate reports of marine pollution accidents. • **The Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force** will provide fixed wing aircrafts or helicopters to conduct aerial surveillance or provide logistic support in movement of men and materials to the incident site. They will also provide ground to air communication link at the site for use by the on scene Commander. • **The Port Authority** will provide tugs and pollution control equipment at the incident site within port limits. • **The Ministry of Shipping, and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas** will provide tankers or tank barges for storage of recovered oil or oil in water emulsions, and will arrange for storage and eventual disposal of recovered oil. • **Director General of Shipping,** Ministry of Shipping, will be responsible for all negotiations with the vessel, cargo owners, and insurers and will also conduct all negotiations regarding compensations and indemnification. • **The Ministry of Environment and Forest and Ministry of Agriculture** will provide scientific advice regarding species at risk, shore-line sensitivity, restriction of fishing activities, use of dispersant chemicals, beach cleaning methods, etc. • **The Ministry of Finance** will provide authorization for expenditure and funds for initial response and ensure adequate financial records are maintained. • **Coastal state authorities/ district administration/ departments/ public works/civil defence** corps will provide personnel and equipment, as required, for shoreline clean-up and ensure safety and protection of the local population and resources.

Annexure V

Specialist advice and assistance

Specialist Advice and Assistance		
Sl no	**Authority**	**Responsibility**
1	Directorate General of Shipping	• Issuance of statutory notice to the polluting ship as per the provision of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. • Invoking relevant provision of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 in case the polluting ship fails to the action as required by the act to prevent or minimize pollution. • Advising concerned affected ports or other entities to deal with evidences for the purpose of raising claims on accounts of damage caused by the pollution and initiating legal action against the polluted. • Reporting such incidents to the Flag State of the ship or the neighboring Coastal State which is effected due to pollution. • Supervising salvage operations while dealing with oil pollution casualty if requested by the ports or other entity. • Investigating oil pollution contravention under the provisions of MS Act, 1958. • To keep Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and other concerned authorities posted on the pollution, action taken, progress report on combatment and follow-up action till normalcy of situation. • To advice Indian Coast Guard on pollution related matters under the provision of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 whenever requested. • To take administrative and legal action for processing claims against damages incurred by Coast Guard and other agencies relating to any other oil pollution incidents • Advice concerned agencies to collect evidences for the purpose of claims pollution ships. • To advice the receiver of wreck with respect to pollution aspect and response. • To advice Indian ship-owners to mobilize ships for the purpose of oil transshipment if required
2	Indian Register of Shipping	• To provide advice relating to ship safety, structural integrity and stability of marine casualties; • To depute representatives to attend to a casualty and salvage at the SMCU when established.
3	Maritime Rescue Co-Ordination Centre	• In addition to coordinating the rescue and saving of life, to provide drift calculations and advice on offshore currents • Enabling messages to be communicated directly to vessels, during an incident, with its range of communication facilities including International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT) systems,
4	DG Shipping Communication Centre	To provide advice relating to ship safety, structural integrity and stability of marine casualties and other details of the ship through coordination established with the Flag State of the stricken vessel.

5	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	• To develop and implement national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve India's natural environment including regulation of dumping of wastes at sea, declaration and management of marine protected areas in Indian waters and conservation of listed threatened, migratory and marine species • To advise on matters relating to the Environment Protection from Dumping at Sea including the permitting and reporting of emergency dumping of material at sea; • To advise on potential impacts of oil spills on threatened marine and migratory species, such as seabirds, marine turtles, whales and dolphins. • To advice on likely to impact of oil spill on marine protected areas in Indian waters • To provide advice on habitats in marine protected areas, seabirds, marine mammals, marine invertebrates and macro algae, along with advice on rates of hydrocarbon biodegradation, dispersal and the use of dispersants. • To determine policy for usage of dispersants in the sea areas of the territorial waters over which the state exercises jurisdiction.
6	Archeological Survey of India	• Conduct underwater archaeological studies in Indian Waters • Assist/ advise in protection and maintenance of cultural heritage of the nation near to shore. • Documentation of underwater sites and ancient shipwrecks
7	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services	• To provide ocean state forecast. • To provide software based prediction of the trajectory of spilled oil.
8	Indian Navy	• Augment aerial surveillance capability of Coast Guard as necessary in the area when oil spill has occurred. • To make arrangements for oil transshipment operations from any tanker which has caused or is causing or is expected to cause oil spillage. • Promulgate general cautionary messages.
9	Indian Air Force	• Augment aerial surveillance capability of Coast Guard as necessary in the area when oil spill has occurred. • To make available its C-130 J Super Hercules aircraft for aerial monitoring of spills and aerial spraying of oil spill dispersants.

10	Ministry of Earth Sciences/ Department of Ocean Development/ National Institute of Oceanography	• Mapping of ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal and offshore region in consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests. • Review of the sensitivity mapping listed by other agencies. • To provide scientific support through Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) Centre and Units in investigations of oil pollution monitoring during oil spills and also deployment of its research vessels for this purpose, whenever necessary. • To organize research on impact of pollution on marine life based on actual oil pollution incidents.
11	Ministry of Agriculture/ Department Of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	• To arrange for suitable fishing vessels on which oil dispersant equipment can be mounted if the local action group concerned is unable to mobilize this requirement locally. • Sensitivity mapping of the sea areas within the territorial waters of the state with specific information on fish breeding grounds. • To provide Fishery Survey of India vessels for spraying of oil spill dispersants or other response measures
12	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Oil Agencies	• To assist, when required, in consultation with DG Shipping, with chartering of tanker/s for oil transshipment operations. • To make available anti-pollution equipment and chemicals as are available with them. • To assist in the storage ashore of oil transshipped from wrecked or damaged tanker. • To assist in the assessment of the value of the oil transshipped. • To provide equipment and personnel resources and advice on a range of issues, including oil characteristics and local industry resource availability • To depute an Industry Adviser to the MRC during response to a major oil spill.
13	Shipping Corporation of India	• To arrange for tankers or ships or tank barges for transport and collection of recovered oil. • To arrange for any personnel required to assist oil transshipment operation or to assist otherwise as may be required.

14	Major ports/Non Major ports/Oil Terminals/Oil Installations/SPM operators	• To be in charge of the overall co-ordination of actions in the area within port limits as regards to anti-oil pollution • To identify a suitable sea going tug when required for the operations. • To identify surface crafts, on which dispersant spraying equipment can be mounted, and which can be used for rigging the boom. • To ensure that for the purpose of part XIII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, actions are taken by the various authorities under the overall legal responsibility of the receiver of wrecks and dock concerned. • To ensure that at least the minimum equipment are kept available locally at all times • To arrange for training of personnel expected to be engaged in above operations. • To arrange for periodical exercise under the guidance of the RCC to keep equipment and personnel on continuous readiness for oil spill response operations. • To consult the ICG, DG Shipping, or other authority, when further advice/ assistance is required. • To keep the I CG apprised of action being taken.
15	Coastal State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards	• To take all suitable measures to prevent pollution on shoreline. • To render all possible assistance to the coordinator of the On Scene Commander, Local Action Group and district Commander particularly in accordance with the contingency plan. • To maintain adequate quantity of basic pollution response equipment like deflective booms, fence booms, spray equipment along with specialized equipment for beach protection and shoreline cleanup. • To identify suitable type of tug/boat/fishing vessel in consultation with On-Scene Commander/ Coast Guard for mounting the dispersant spraying equipment. • To take actions as applicable to the major ports, in respect of incidents at ports under jurisdiction.
16	Mercantile Marine Department	• To render all possible assistance to the coordinator of the Local Contingency/ Action Plan. • To provide technical advice to Local Action Group and CCA. • To assist Local Action Group in identifying surface craft suitable for mounting dispersant spraying equipment. • To assist Local Action Group in preparation of Local Contingency / Action Plan. • To assist the CG/RCC in examining ships for efficiency of anti-pollution equipments fitted on board as per Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. • If deemed necessary, to restrict movement of ships and personnel involved in oil pollution on receipt of related information.

17	Local Fisheries Authority	• To assist/advise Local Groups in identifying the rich fishing grounds so as to give priority for protection of such grounds from oil spills as well as use of dispersants • The local action groups in consultation with Coast Guard regional headquarters to identify the fishing vessels suitable for mounting the oil spill dispersant equipment.
18	Coastal Refineries and Crude Unloading Terminals	• To assist the local action group in the implementation of the Local Action Plan. • To assist the local action group in obtaining from their headquarters available additional equipment and chemicals if and when required. • To assist in chartering of tankers to undertake transportation / transshipment operations • To arrange for the storage of oil transshipped. • To assess value of oil transshipped and cost of refining or disposal as the case may be.
19	Offshore Oil Installations	• Occupiers of offshore oil installations are to maintain an oil spill contingency plan meeting specified requirements and maintain appropriate manpower, equipment and resources for oil spill response taking into consideration any guidelines and suggestions that may be issued by the Government of India/ Coast Guard from time to time. • To periodically forward a list of response inventory to the Coast Guard for scrutiny, evaluation and updating holdings. • To provide response equipment, material, trained personnel, and ships when required by the Coast Guard/ OSC on as available basis and without affecting safety of operations. • To immediately combat oil pollution around its installations up to 500 metres and continue to provide equipment, material, trained manpower, sampling efforts, and vessels as may be required by OSC when such oil spill spreads beyond 500 metres. • To provide data on crude oil and oil discharges. • To provide data on sub-sea pipe lines as required by OSC or MRC or CG MRCC. • To provide transshipment facilities in case the offshore installation, or any agency under its control is the polluter. • To provide staging facilities for helicopters in the offshore areas when engaged in pollution response in the vicinity whether or not the installation and agencies under its control are the polluters.
20	Receiver of Wrecks	• To assist Local Action Groups in whatever manner necessary and possible. • To take all actions necessary under Part XIII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (In this connection, the receiver of wreck shall consult the DGS, as and when required). • In situations where he has the local responsibility for certain actions and/or operations, he may authorize other agencies, who are better equipped.

21	Bombay Natural History Society	• Advise in restoration and cleaning of affected wildlife • Assist in estimating affected birds, mangroves in the area • Identifying, monitoring and mitigating the adverse impact of oil spill to the bio-diversity • Identifying Important Bird Areas (IBA) • ENVIS (Environmental Information System) Centre to study Avian Ecology and Inland Wetlands • Ecological Benchmarking in association with corporates, government and other NGOs
22	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	• Assist in estimating the effect of spill to fish and livelihood of fishermen in the area • Assist in identifying the types of fishes in the area • Assist in restoration of fishing in area after cleanup • Assist in estimating the Economic loss due to ban of fishing in the affected area • To understand the fluctuations in abundance of marine fisheries resources in relation to change in the environment • To develop suitable mariculture technologies for finfish, shellfish and other culturable organisms in open seas to supplement capture fishery production. • To act as a repository of information on marine fishery resources with a systematic database. • To provide consultancy services.
23	Integrated Coastal And Marine Area Management Project Directorate	• Responsible for preservation and conservation of marine environment in India • Identify the high risk areas • Promulgate the sensitivity mapping and area of priority
24	Mangrove Society of India	• To protect and conserve Indian mangroves by adopting environment friendly, scientifically sound techniques/methodologies. • To build up their capacities for protection and conservation of Indian mangroves. • To act as watchdog and advise in matters concerning the conservation of mangroves. • To train younger generations and will create awareness amongst them to conserve and protect mangroves • To organize alliances and networks with partners to develop an appropriate developmental perspective to conserve mangroves. • To organize issue-based Forums to achieve appropriate solutions to mangrove protection. • Capacity building of port and oil agencies, Central government and other state government agencies, stakeholders etc. By providing necessary training for their personnel. • To assist and coordinate activities pertaining to mangrove restoration consequent to oil pollution. • To play an active role in ensuring the participation of local people in making decisions in respect of mangroves. • To provide necessary scientific information in respect of mangroves

25	National Biodiversity Authority	• To regulate and advise the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources. • To advise the Central Government agencies on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources; and advise the State Governments in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites; • The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) advise the State Governments, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources; 3Mangrove Society of India (MSI) is a non-profit and non-political organization working for protection, conservation and sustainable use of mangroves. Many of its members are consultants/advisers to various Government agencies. Some are on the National and International mangrove committees. MSI has affiliation with research and government institutions, corporate houses, NGO's and stakeholders etc. from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. • The local level Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) promote conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.
26	Reef Watch Marine Conservation	• To conduct education, awareness, training and capacity building programs for stakeholders • To provide expertise through its Information Network of institutions and individuals working on marine and coastal issues for development of OSCPs and incident response • To provide environmental information / education on biodiversity hotspots • To provide policy support • To facilitate a dialogue and consensus at various levels for conservation, management and sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources / ecosystems in the development of protection priorities in OSCPs, NEBA and incident response.
27	Ms Swaminathan Research Foundation	• To provide advice on conservation of mangrove wetlands and sustainable utilization of their resources.
28	Wildlife Trust of India	• To assist in managing or preventing wildlife crises and mitigating threats to individual wild animals, their populations and habitats through holistic strategies and practical interventions. • To maintain national database on wildlife protected area and share the data with stakeholders for development of OSCPs and incident response. .

Annexure VI

The current national inventory in regards of oil spill response

National Oil Spill Response Capability

Aid to response	Provision by
Capping device (rating ≥ 10,000 PSI, 3000m depth, possibility of offset installation)	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Subsea oil spill dispersant system	
Large scale OSD stockpile	
Emergency towing vessels (bollard pull ≥ 200 tons) x two	Ministry of Shipping
Salvage vessel	
Hot Tapping Device	
High Volume Offshore Skimming System	Ministry of Defence
Incineration Boom	
Aerial Dispersant Delivery System	
Ecological Sensitivity Index Map	Ministry of Environment and Forests
Oil Finger Printing Laboratory	Dept. of Science and Technology
Radar oil spill detection capability	MoD, MoPNG, MoS

Annexure VII

The national oil spill response capability supported by the concerned Ministries

National Oil Spill Response Capability

AID TO RESPONSE	PROVISION BY
Capping device (rating ≥ 10,000 PSI, 3000m depth, possibility of offset installation)	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Subsea oil spill dispersant system	
Large scale OSD stockpile	
Emergency towing vessels (bollard pull ≥ 200 tons) x two	Ministry of Shipping
Salvage vessel	
Hot Tapping Device	
High Volume Offshore Skimming System	Ministry of Defense
Incineration Boom	
Aerial Dispersant Delivery System	
Ecological Sensitivity Index Map	Ministry of Environment and Forests
Oil Finger Printing Laboratory	Dept. of Science and Technology
Radar oil spill detection capability	MoD, MoPNG, MoS

Annexure VIII

The guiding template for the preparing of a new facility level contingency plan

The guiding template for the preparing of a new facility level contingency plan

Strategy

1. Introduction
    - 1.1 Authorities and responsibilities
    - 1.2 Coordinating committee
    - 1.3 Statutory requirements
    - 1.4 Mutual aid agreements
    - 1.5 Geographical limits of plan
    - 1.6 Interface with ROSDCP and NOSDCP

2. Risk assessment
    - 2.1 Identification of activities and risks
    - 2.2 Types of oil likely to be spilled
    - 2.3 Probable fate of spilled oil
    - 2.4 Development of oil spill scenarios including worst case discharge
    - 2.5 Shoreline sensitivity mapping
    - 2.6 Shoreline resources, priorities for protection
    - 2.7 Special local considerations

3. Response strategy
    - 3.1 Philosophy and objectives
    - 3.2 Limiting and adverse conditions
    - 3.3 Oil spill response in offshore zones
    - 3.4 Oil spill response in coastal zones
    - 3.5 Shoreline oil spill response
    - 3.6 Storage and disposal of oil an doily waste

4. Equipment
    - 4.1 Marine oil spill response equipment
    - 4.2 Inspection, maintenance and testing
    - 4.3 Shoreline equipment, supplies and services

5. Management
    - 5.1 Crisis manager and financial authorities
    - 5.2 Incident organization chart
    - 5.3 Manpower availability (on-site, on-call)
    - 5.4 Availability of additional manpower
    - 5.5 Advisors and experts – spill response, wildlife, and marine environment
    - 5.6 Training/safety schedules and drill/exercise Programme

6. Communications
    - 6.1 Incident control room and facilities
    - 6.2 Field communications equipment
    - 6.3 Reports, manuals, maps, charts and incident logs

Action and operations

7. Initial procedures
    - 7.1 Notification of oil spill to concerned authorities
    - 7.2 Preliminary estimate of response Tier
    - 7.3 Notifying key team members and authorities
    - 7.4 Manning control room
    - 7.5 Collecting information (oil type, sea/wind forecasts, aerial surveillance, beach reports)
    - 7.6 Estimating fate of slick (24, 48 and 72 hours)
    - 7.7 Identifying resources immediately at risk, informing parties

8. Operations planning
    - 8.1 Assembling full response team
    - 8.2 Identifying immediate response priorities
    - 8.3 Mobilizing immediate response
    - 8.4 Media briefing
    - 8.5 Planning medium-term operations (24-, 48-and 72-hour)
    - 8.6 Deciding to escalate response to higher Tier
    - 8.7 Mobilizing or placing on standby resources required
    - 8.8 Establishing field command post and communications

9. Control of operations
    - 9.1 Establishing a management team with experts and advisors
    - 9.2 Updating information (sea/wind/weather forecasts, aerial surveillance, beach reports)
    - 9.3 Reviewing and planning operations
    - 9.4 Obtaining additional equipment, supplies and manpower
    - 9.5 Preparing daily incident log and management reports
    - 9.6 Preparing operations accounting and financing reports
    - 9.7 Preparing releases for public and press conferences
    - 9.8 Briefing local and government officials

10. Termination of operations
    - 10.1 Deciding final and optimal levels of beach clean-up
    - 10.2 Standing-down equipment, cleaning, maintaining, replacing
    - 10.3 preparing formal detailed report
    - 10.4 Reviewing plans and procedures from lessons learnt

Data directory

Maps/charts

1. Coastal facilities, access roads, telephones, hotels, etc.
2. Coastal charts, currents, tidal information (ranges and streams), prevailing winds
3. Risk locations and probable fate of oil
4. Shoreline resources for priority protection
5. Shoreline types

6. Sea zones and response strategies
7. Coastal zones and response strategies
8. Shoreline zones and clean-up strategies
9. Oil and waste storage/disposal sites
10. Sensitivity maps/atlas

Lists

1. *Primary oil spill equipment:* booms, skimmers, spray equipment, dispersant, absorbents, oil storage, radio communications, etc (manufacturer, type, size, location, transport, contact, delivery time, cost and conditions)

2. *Auxiliary equipment:* tugs and work boats, aircraft, vacuum trucks, tanks and barges, loaders and graders, plastic bags, tools protective clothing, communications equipment, etc (manufacturer, type, size location, transport, contact, delivery time, cost and conditions)

3. *Support equipment:* aircraft, communications, catering, housing, transport, field sanitation and shelter etc (availability, contact, cost and conditions).

4. *Sources of manpower:* contractors, local authorities, caterers, security firms (availability, numbers, skills, contact, cost and conditions)

5. *Experts and advisors*: environment, safety, auditing (availability, contact, cost and conditions)

6. *Local and national government contacts*: (name, rank and responsibility, address, telephone, fax, telex)

Data

1. Specifications of oils commonly traded
2. Wind and weather
3. Information sources

Annexure IX

The format of Annual Return

ANNUAL RETURNS ON PREPAREDNESS FOR OIL SPILL RESPONSE					
1	NAME OF PORT / OIL HANDLING AGENCY				
2	CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH	QUANTITY (No.)	OPERATIONAL STATUS
3	RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	QUANTITY (No.)	OPERATIONAL STATUS
4	TEMPORARY STORAGE FACILITY	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	QUANTITY (No.)	OPERATIONAL STATUS
5	OSD SPRAYING SYSTEM	DESCRIPTION		QUANTITY (No.)	OPERATIONAL STATUS
6	OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	MAKE		QUANTITY (Kg.)	EXPIRY DATE
7	SHORELINE RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (if applicable)	QUANTITY (No.)	OPERATIONAL STATUS
8	IMO OPRC LEVEL TRAINED RESPONDERS	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT No.	IMO OPRC LEVEL 1/ 2

9	OIL SPILL RESPONSE CRAFT	CRAFT NAME	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
				PLEASE PROVIDE PARTICULARS AT SECTIONS 2-6	
10	OSRO PARTICULARS (IF OUTSOURCED)	OPERATOR NAME			
		ADDRESS			
		PHONE NO.			
		FAX NO.			
		E-MAIL			
		ENGAGEMENT EXPIRY DATE			
		EQUIPMENT ON HIRE		PLEASE PROVIDE PARTICULARS AT SECTIONS 2-7	
		IMO OPRC LEVEL TRAINED PERSONNEL ON HIRE		PLEASE PROVIDE PARTICULARS AT SECTION 8	
		MANPOWER ON CALL			
		CRAFT ON HIRE		PLEASE PROVIDE PARTICULARS AT SECTION 9	
11	OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN		YEAR PUBLISHED	DATE OF LAST REVISION	STATUS OF APPROVAL BY COAST GUARD
12	PERSONNEL TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF SPILL	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT PARTICULARS (a) LANDLINE (b) MOBILE (c) FAX (d) E-MAIL	
13	MoU DETAILS (IF ANY)				

Annexure X

The certificate of endorsement

Certificate of Endorsement

(To be certified personally by an officer not below the post of Deputy Conservator of a port facility or the Installation Manager of an oil installation, or offshore installation, or equivalent legally responsible authority)

I hereby certify that:

1. The oil spill contingency plan for the facility under my charge has been prepared with due regard to the relevant international best practices, international conventions, and domestic legislation.
2. The nature and size of the possible threat including the worst case scenario, and the resources consequently at risk have been realistically assessed bearing in mind the probable movement of any oil spill and clearly stated
3. The priorities for protection have been agreed, taking into account the viability of the various protection and clean-up options and clearly spelt out.
4. The strategy for protecting and cleaning the various areas have been agreed and clearly explained.
5. The necessary organization has been outlined, the responsibilities of all those involved have been clearly stated, and all those who have a task to perform are aware of what is expected of them
6. The levels of equipment, materials and manpower are sufficient to deal with the anticipated size of spill. If not, back-up resources been identified and, where necessary, mechanisms for obtaining their release and entry to the country have been established.
7. Temporary storage sites and final disposal routes for collected oil and debris have been identified.
8. The alerting and initial evaluation procedures are fully explained as well as arrangement for continual review of the progress and effectiveness of the clean-up operation
9. The arrangements for ensuring effective communication between shore, sea and air have been described.
10. All aspects of plan have been tested and nothing significant found lacking.
11. The plan is compatible with plans for adjacent areas and other activities.
12. The above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
13. I undertake to keep the plan updated at all times and keep the Indian Coast Guard informed of any changes through submission of a fresh certificate of endorsement.

Seal	Signature Name Designation Organisation
Place	Date

Annexure XI

The SOP for pre-booming

Standard Operating Procedure

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for pre-booming will be as follows:-

- The deliverer will deploy the boom such that it completely surrounds the vessel(s) and facility/terminal dock area directly involved in the oil transfer operation or the deliverer may pre-boom the portion of the vessel and transfer area which will provide for maximum containment of any oil spilled into the water.
- The boom will be deployed with a minimum stand-off of five feet away from the sides of a vessel, measured at the waterline. This stand-off may be modified for short durations needed to meet a facility or ship's operational needs.
- The deliverer will periodically check the boom positioning and adjust as necessary throughout the duration of the transfer and specifically during tidal changes and significant wind or wave events.
- For pre-boomed transfers, within one hour of being made aware of a spill, the deliverer will be able to complete deployment of the remaining boom, should it be necessary for containment, protection, or recovery purposes.
- The determination of safe and effective booming must be made prior to starting a transfer or, if conditions change, during a transfer.
- The deliverer must be able to quickly disconnect the entire boom in the event of an emergency.

Alternative Measures

If owing to metrological or other factors or mobility desired of the tanker and it's assisting craft it is not feasible to safely and effectively implement pre-booming as a SOP, the following alternate measures will be taken by the deliverer to address ecological sensitivity concerns of the areas likely to be affected by the spill:-

- As an alternative to pre-booming, a suitable oil spill response craft will be stationed during cargo discharge, in the vicinity of the tanker for immediate response.
- On being made aware of a spill, the deliverer will have the ability to safely commence tracking of the spill in low visibility conditions.
- Within one hour of being made aware of a spill, the deliverer will be able to completely surround the vessel(s) and facility/terminal dock area directly involved in the oil transfer

operation, or the deliverer may pre-boom the portion of the vessel and transfer area which will provide for maximum containment of any oil spilled into the water.

Annexure XII

Pro forma for Annual Returns on preparedness for oil spill response and joint inspection

Pro forma for Annual Returns on Preparedness for Oil Spill Response and Joint Inspection

Appendix E7/G.Rev.1 to NOS-DCP 2015
(Para 4.7 & 4.9 refers)

MAIN PARTICULARS						
1.	Name *					
2.	Place *					
3.	Head of Agency *					
4.	Head of HSE *					
OIL HANDLING INFORMATION						
5.	Total quantity handled *					
6.	Oil handling jetties	*Sl no.*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*
		Jetty				
		Length (m)				
7.	No. of SPM's (if any)					
8.	Average no. of Ships handled		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually
9.	Other oil facilities					
OIL SPILL RESPONSE ORGANISATION						
10.	Chief incident Controller					
11.	Site Incident Controller(s) *		1*			
			2			
			3			
			4			
12.	Administration & Communication Coordinator					
13.	Support Services	Human Resource Services Coordinator				
14.		Logistics Service Coordinator				
15.		Media and Public Relation Coordinator				
16.		Operations and Technical Coordinator				
17.		Environmental and Scientific Coordinator				

18.	Training	Date	No. of participants	Nature of training and brief remarks

19.	Mock drills and exercises	Date	Scale/ level of exercise/ drill	Agency conducting exercise	No. of participants	Agencies participated

STATUS OF CONTINGENCY PLAN		
20.	Plan date *	
21.	Plan approval date	
22.	Plan last resubmission date	
23.	Date of last revision	
24.	Remarks on status	

ASSESSMENT OF CONTINGENCY PLAN			
25.	Has there been a realistic assessment of	the nature and size of the possible threat?	
		the resources at risk?	
		the probable movement of oil spill?	
26.	Have priorities for protection been agreed?		
27.	Has strategy for protecting and cleaning the various areas been agreed and clearly explained?		
28.	Has the necessary organisation been outlined and the responsibilities of all those involved been clearly stated with no 'Grey areas'?		
29.	Will all who have a task to perform be aware of what is expected of them?		
30.	Are the levels of following sufficient to deal with the anticipated size of spill?	Equipment?	
		Materials?	
		Manpower?	
	If not	have back-up resources been identified?	
		have mechanisms for obtaining their release and entry to the country been established?	
31.	Have the following been identified for collected oil and debris?	temporary storage sites	
		final disposal routes	
32.	Are the alerting and initial evaluation procedures fully explained?		
33.	Are the arrangements for continual review of the progress and effectiveness of the clean-up operation fully explained?		
34.	Have arrangements for ensuring effective communication been described?		
35.	Have all aspects of the plan been tested and nothing significant found lacking?		
36.	Is the plan compatible with plans for adjacent areas and other activities?		

RESOURCES AT RISK IN WORST CASE SCENARIO						
37.	Environment	Coral reefs (m^2)	Swamps/ marshes (m^2)	Fish/ spawning grounds (m^2)	Bird breeding/ flocking areas (m^2)	Estuaries (m^2)
38.	Commercial *	Agricultural land (km^2)	Fish farms (m^2)	Aquaculture farms (m^2)	Water intakes (Name & no)	Salt Pans (m^2)
39.	Plankton	Marine mammals	Sheltered shoreline	Shallow sub- tidal		
40.	Recreational	Tourist beaches (Names)	Amenity beaches (Names)	Bathing beaches (Names)	Pilgrimage beaches (Names)	
41.	Wildlife and forest	Mangroves (m^2)	Endangered Species (names)	Marine National parks (m^2)	Wild life habitats parks (m^2)	

RESPONSE RESOURCES					
42.	Containment equipment *	Description	Length	Quantity (no.)	Operational status
43.	Recovery equipment *	Description	Capacity	Quantity (no.)	Operational status
44.	Temporary storage facility *	Description	Capacity	Quantity (no.)	Operational status
45.	OSD spraying system *	Description		Quantity (no.)	Operational status
46.	Oil spill dispersant	Make		Quantity (liters.)	Expiry date
47.	Shoreline response equipment	Description (if applicable)	Capacity	Quantity(no.)	Operational status
TRAINED RESPONDERS					
48.	IMO OPRC level 1 Trained Responders *	*Name*	*Designation*	*Contact no.*	*Date of certificate*
49.	IMO OPRC level 2 Trained Responders *				
50.	Oil spill response craft	*Craft name*	*Description*	*Response capability*	
				Please fill particulars at Sl. 42-46	

EXTERNAL RESOURCES				
51.	OSRO particulars	Operator name		
		Address		
		Phone no.		
		Fax no.		
		E-mail		
		Engagement expiry date		
		Equipment on hire	Yes/No	Please fill particulars at Sl. 42-47
		Trained responders on hire	Yes/No	Please fill particulars at Sl. 48-49
		Manpower on call	Yes/No	Please fill particulars at Sl. 48-49
		Craft on hire	Yes/No	Please fill particulars at Sl. 50
52.	MoU details (if any)			

FUTURE PLAN		
53.	Proposed jetty/ terminal/ SPM	
54.	Proposed acquisition of response equipment	

CERTIFICATION			
(To be certified personally by an officer not below the post of Deputy Conservator of a port facility or the Installation Manager of an oil installation, or offshore installation, or equivalent legally responsible authority)			
55.	Certified By	Name: *	
		Designation: *	
		Contact No: *	
		Mobile No: *	
		Fax No:*	
		Email Id: *	
		Date: *	

INTERACTION WITH AUTHORITIES RELEVANT FOR SPILL MANAGEMENT			
56.	Interaction Date	Official interacted with	Brief outcome of interaction

COMMENTS (for Coast Guard Use Only)					
			(Check relevant box)		
			Unsatisfactory	*Satisfactory*	*Very Satisfactory*
57.	Response Preparedness				
58.	Efficiency	Equipment handling			
59.	Adequacy	Equipment			
		Trained Manpower			
		Crafts and vessels			
		Infrastructure			
		Support			
60.	Overall assessment				
61.	Final assessment comments				

Name:	*Designation:*	*Signature:*
Date:		
Note : (*) Required field mandatory		

Oil Spill Disposal → Agencies.
29/06/2016
from.
KPT.

STATEMENT SHOWING KANDLA PORT REGISTERED PARTIES FOR REMOVAL OF GARBAGE, USED OIL/WASTE OIL ETC.

Sr. No.	Name of Party	License for Removal of	Last Validity of License	Remarks
1	M/s. Harish A. Pandya 15, Brahm Samaj Bldg,Plot-106,Sec-08 Behind Oslo Cinema, G'dham- Kachchh	Dry Soild Waste (Non-hazardous) Kandla,Vadinar& Tuna	From 18/12/2015 to 17/12/2016	info@harishpandya.com
2	M/s. Alicid Organic Industries Ltd., Fact.- 207/208 Hanumant Henduva, Opp. Gujcomasol, Near Khari River,Highway Post - Palavasana, Mehsana - 2.(Guj)	Waste Oil/Used Oil Kandla & Vadinar	From 5/12/2015 to 4/12/2016	alicidorganic@gmail.com naazshippingservice@hahoo.co.in
3	M/s. Shree Venkatesh Engineering Works, Valsura Road Jamnagar-361 002	Dry Soild Waste (Non-hazardous) Vadinar Port	From 12/12/2012 to 11/12/2013	admin@venkateshengg.com Not renewed
4	M/s Continental Petroleum Limited A-166 & F-162-165, RIICO Industrial Area, Behror - 301 701 Dist :- Alwar (Rajasthan)	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 14/10/2015 to 13/10/2016	conpetco@gmail.com Not renewed
5	M/s. Industrial Esters & Chemicals P. Ltd., 202, Madhav Appartment, Jawahar Road, Ghatkopar (East), Mumbai- 400 077	Waste Oil/Used Oil Kandla	From 2/12/2015 to 1/12/2016	sludgeoil16@yahoo.co.in
6	M/s. Anna Pertrochem Pvt. Ltd., E-49, RICCO Growth Center, Phase-II P.O. :Maval, Ambaji Industrial Area, Abu Road - 307 026 (Rajasthan)	Waste Oil /used oil Kandla & Vadinar	From 4/9/2015 to 3/9/2016	annapetrochemempvtltd@yahoo.com annapetrochemempvtltd@gmail.com
7	M/s. Jay Ambe Thinchem, Plot No.- C-1/B-2010, IV Phase, GIDC, Vapi -396 195	Waste Oil/Used Oil Kandla	From 7/5/2015 to 6/5/2016	sludgeoilindia@yahoo.com
8	M/s Gujarat Petrochem Plot No.48-50, GIDC, Vartej Bhavnagar	Waste Oil/Used Oil Kandla	24/12/2009 to 23/12/2010	gujoilad1@yahoo.com Not renewed
9	M/s. Reliance Barrel supply Company 200/34, Behind Kashiram Textile Mill, Narol - Ahmedabad-382 405	Waste Oil/ Used Oil Kandla Port	From 11/03/2013 to 10/03/2014	Not renewed
10	M/s. Hind Petrochem & Refinery Survey No.109 & 111, Part of village Pratapnagar Ta.Savli Dist :- Vadodara	Waste Oil/ Used Oil Kandla Port	From 11/08/2014 to 10/08/2015	hindpetro@hotmail.com Not renewed
11	M/s Gujarat Mobil Pvt.Ltd. R.Survey No.62, Paiki,Behind Plot No.62/A,B,C Vill :- Mamsan Dist : Bhavnagar	Waste Oil/ Used Oil Kandla Port	From 21/12/2011 to 20/12/2012	gmpl1996@gmail.com Not renewed

12	M/s Sanna Oil Process, New Good Luck Market, Opp.PWD stores, Chandola lake, Narol Road, A'bad-380028	Waste oil/ Used oil Kandla Port	From 21/01/2016 to 20/01/2017	kandla.sludgeremoval35@gmail.com shanaoilprocess@yahoo.com
13	M/s Balaji Rang Udyog Pvt. Ltd. Plot No.44,MIDC, Taloja Industrial Area(NCZ), Taloja - 410208 Dist : Raigad(MS)	Waste Oil Kandla Port	From 28/12/2011 to 30/06/2012	Not renewed
14	M/s Shri Rang Petrochem Industries 51/A, AKVN Industrial Area, Meghnagar-457779 Dist : Jhabua (M.P.)	Waste Oil/Used Oil Kandla Port	From 26/02/2013 to 25/02/2014	srpimp05@rediffmail.com Not renewed
15	M/s. United Shipping Company Plot No.167, Sector-1/A G'dham- Kachchh	Waste Oil/Used Oil Kandla Port	From 10/06/2015 to 9/06/2016	info@risinggroup.co sunil@risinggroup.co pritam@risinggroup.co
16	M/s Tanu Petrochem Pvt.Ltd. Plot No.238, PHASE-II,IDA, Pashamailaram (U), Patancheru(M) Medak District - 502 307 (AP)	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 6/07/2012 to 5/07/2013	Tanu_Petrochem@yahoo.com Not renewed
17	M/s Navkar Enterprise, Block - 185/186,Village :- Chachravadi, Tehsil :- Sanand, Dist :- Ahmedabad (Guj)	Waste Oil/Used Oil Kandla/ Vadinar	From 8/09/2015 to 7/09/2016	pjani885@gmail.com
18	M/s. Fine Refiners Pvt. Ltd. Plot-40, GIDC, Vartej, Bhavnagar - 364 401 (Guj)	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 20/04/2016 to 19/04/2017	info@finerefiners.com
19	M/s Vishwa Trade Link Inc., Plot No.170/2/A, TP-03, Anjar - Kachchh	Dry Soild Waste (Non-hazardious) Kandla/Vadinar	From 3/12/2014 to 2/12/2015	vishwatradelink@gmail.com umit_jani@yahoo.com
20	M/s. Chirag Enterprise, SRC Shop No.05, Khanna Market, G'dham- Kachchh	Dry Soild Waste Non-hazardious Kandla	From 18/5/2012 to 17/5/2013	nur_sekh@yahoo.com Not renewed
21	M/s. Naaz Shipping Services, Office No.35, First Floor, Grain Merchant Association Bldg. Plot No.297, Ward-12-B, Near Old Court, Gandhidham	Dry Soild Waste Non-hazardious Kandla /Vadinar	From 23/9/2015 to 22/9/2016	naazshippingservice@hahoo.co.in nasirkhan685@gmail.com
22	M/s Jai Ambe Industries 11,Uma Industrial Estate,Opp. Mahalaxmi Rubtech,Vasna, Iyava village Ta:-Sanand- Dist.A'bad	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 7/11/2012 to 6/11/2013	hapandya2003@yahoo.com Not renewed

23	M/s Daman Ganga Paper Mill Pvt.Ltd. Plot No.257/258, Silvasa Road, GIDC, Vapi Valsad	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 17/12/2013 to 16/12/2014	damanganga@damanganga.com Not renewed
24	M/s abc Petrochem Pvt.Ltd Gut No.10, Vill :-Vardha, Tal. Wada, Dist.:- Thane (MS)	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 12/12/2012 to 11/12/2013	Not renewed
25	M/s R.S.Oil Industries Junglepur, Jalan Industrial Complex, Baniyara, P.O.Begri, Domjur Howrah-711411	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 7/1/2013 to 6/1/2014	rsoilindgo@gmail.com Not renewed
26	M/s Kutch Petrochem Pvt Ltd. Plot No.121, Sect- 9-C, Behind Ashok Leyland Gandhidham-Kachchh	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla/Vadinar	From 29/1/2016 to 28/1/2017	kutchppl@rediffmail.com karanpandya@yahoo.in thakarjimmy@gmail.com
27	M/s Talha Traders Plot No.B-510, NU-4, Sapnanagar Gandhidham-Kachchh	Dry Soild Waste Non-hazardious Kandla	From 26/7/2013 to 25/7/2014	Not renewed
28	M/s Omega Marine Services Shop No.2, Brahm samaj Building Plot No. 106, Sector-8, Gandhidham	Dry Soild Waste Non-hazardious Kandla	From 12/5/2016 to 11/5/2017	omegamvn@hotmail.com karanpandya@yahoo.in thakarjimmy@gmail.com
29	M/s North East Lubricia Pvt.Ltd. Factory :- Survey No.404, Village Abitghar, Tal :- Wada, Dist :- Thane -421 303 (MS)	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 24/1/2014 to 23/1/2015	www.nelubrica.com Not renewed
30	M/s Rajdeep Enterprise, Factory :- Survey No.246, Plot No.5, Opp. Galaxy, Bearings Ltd., Rajkot-Gondal N.H.No.8-B, Shapar (Veraval)	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 19/5/2015 to 18/5/2016	rajdeep_enterprise@yahoo.co.in
31	M/s Poonam Petrochem Pvt. Ltd. 513, Nasibullah Compound, Kurla- Kalina Road, Near Baghadad Hotel, Kurla (W) Mumbai- 400 070	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 6/12/2014 to 5/12/2015	poonampetro@gmail.com Not renewed
32	M/s Priyanshi Corporation C/o Maruti Petroleum, Shop No.2 N.H.-8 B, Shapar Veraval Ta.Kotda, Sangani, Dist-Rajkot-360 024	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 19/8/2015 to 18/8/2016	Contact No.7383599838 Mr.Sharad Jain
33	M/s Atlas Organic Pvt.Ltd. Office No.204/206, Elisbridge Shopping Centre, Opp Town Hall, Ashram Road, A'bad -380 006	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 17/9/2015 to 16/9/2016	atlasorganics@yahoo.com
34	M/s Shine Petrochem A-804, Samudra Complex, Near Classic Gold Hotel, Off-C.G.Road Navrangpura- A'bad	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 9/9/2015 to 8/9/2016	shinepetrochem@gmail.com
35	M/s Amar Hydro Carbon Pvt Ltd. Plot No.36, Survey No.165/1 to 180/1+2, Narayan Estate, Near IOC Pump, Iyava Tal. Sanand, Dist- A'bad	Used Oil/ Waste Oil Kandla	From 14/10/2015 to 13/10/2016	amarhydrocarbon@gmail.com

KITCO Ltd.
Femith's, P. B. No:4407,
Puthiya Road, NH Bypass Vennala,
Kochi – 682 028, Kerala, India.
e-mail: mail@kitco.in

New Delhi :-
KITCO Ltd., F2-205,
NSIC Software Technology- cum-Business Park,
Okhla Industrial Estate,
New Delhi – 110020, India. Phone: +91-9891016590
e-mail: modassarkhan@kitco.in

Chennai :-
KITCO Ltd.,
Ist Main Road, MEPZ-SEZ,
GST Road, Tambaram Sanatorium, Chennai – 600 045, India.
Phone: +91-044-45118383/84
e-mail: kitco_mepz@yahoo.com

Thiruvananthapuram :-
KITCO Ltd.,
House No 42,TC4/1687, Belhaven Garden, Kowdiar P.O.,
Thiruvananthapuram - 695 033, Kerala, India.
Phone /Fax: +91-471-2728543
e-mail: kitcotvm@gmail.com

Annexure -2

Clause 5.3). In case where on particular specification is given for any article or materials to be used workmanship employed shall be the best of their respective kinds in all respects and in accordance with the requirements, instructions and to the satisfaction of the Engineer/Engineer-in- Charge.

5.06 CLEARANCE OF SITE ON COMPLETION

On the completion of the works the Contractor shall clear away and remove from site as required all temporary works of every kind, constructional plants and also all surplus materials dismantled or otherwise, earth and rubbish and leave the whole site and works clean and in a workmanlike condition to the satisfaction of the Engineer/Engineer-in charge or the Representative.

5.06.1 The Contractor shall clear the site prior to issuance of Completion Certificate. Site clearance means clearing of work site, site office, labour camps and any other structure constructed/erected by the contract

5.07 The provision in special condition which form a part of the contract shall have precedence over those specified in General Conditions of Contract in case of diversity if any.

5.08 Work is to be carried out as per detailed specification laid down in IS specification. MOST specification for road works, Latest IRC standard, and CPWD manual however the provisions made in contract documents and KPT SOR shall prevail.

5.09 In case of items where no specifications is defined under IS, MOST or CPWD manual or KPT SOR or tender document superior quality of material available in market shall be applicable.

5.10 The following clauses of the INSTRUCTION TO THE BIDDERS (Section– I) will not be applicable

Clause 1.8.2 (Bidding documents)

Clause 1.19.1, 1.19.2, 1.19.3 (sealing and marking of bids)

Clause 1.22.2.& 1.22.5 (Modification of withdrawal of Bid)

Clause 1.23.2, 1.23.3 (Withdrawal)

Clause 1.27.1, 1.27.2 (Correction of errors)

Clause 1.36.1 (Conciliator)

5.11 a) The clauses C & D of the SPECIMEN FOR FORM OF BID will not be applicable

b) Contractor Bid (Section -2) Contract price is not applicable.

c) Conciliator is not applicable under contract date of (section – 4)

d) Price Adjustment (i. e. Escalation) is not applicable under section – 4. However, Price Adjustment is applicable as per clause no 3.47 of Section -3

Annexure -3

grabbing equipment using reversed or direct mud circulation method. The walls of the piles shall be stabilized by use of casing of M.S. liner upto depth as directed by the Nodal Officer and bentonite may be used for stabilized the pipe wall below M. S. liner. The size of cutting tool shall not be less than the diameter of the pile by more than 75 mm.

5.69.3 EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

(i) The contractor shall provide all equipment and accessories including consumables and temporary works for handling, fabricating, pitching during guiding and drying of liners if necessary.

(ii) The contractor shall submit to the Nodal Officer or his nominee for his approval, full details of his proposed piling equipment, accessories, temporary works and method of pile construction, including the sequence of construction of the piles and cleaning up of work area. The contractor shall make such amendments or alterations as the Nodal Officer or his nominee may direct and no driving or boring shall start unless the method has been approved by the Nodal Officer.

5.69.4 LABOUR

The Contractor shall maintain at the site qualified and experienced foremen and necessary gangs of trained workmen experienced in all piling work.

5.70 EXECUTION

5.70.1 GENERAL

Piling installation shall generally be in accordance with IS 2911. To avoid deflection of piles during construction stage, the contractor has to provide at his own cost temporary bracing of structural steel immediately after casting of bored in-situ piles till the piles are interconnected by R.C.C. deck beams. The design and provision of temporary bracings shall be contractors' responsibility entirely.

5.70.2 SEQUENCE PILING

Piles shall be installed in such a sequence that the carrying capacity of previously installed piles is not reduced nor is there an appreciable upheaval of ground causing unusual soil resistance to rest of the pile driving. The Contractor shall submit the sequence order and programme chart to the Nodal Officer or his nominee.

5.70.3 BOTTOM LEVEL FOR PILES

The liner should be driven to refusal. The boring within the liner shall be continued by chiseling, bailer grabbing etc. to a level to be approved by the Nodal Officer or his nominee. The embedment's indicated in the drawing are in the strata to be approved by the Nodal Officer. The walls of the piles shall be stabilized by use of casing of M.S. liner upto depth as shown in the drawings or refusal and by bentonite slurry below liner as directed by the Nodal Officer or his nominee. Jetting shall not be done except when permitted by the Nodal Officer.

Annexure -H

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY

Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
GANDHIDHAM (Kutch).
Gujarat: 370 201.
Fax: (02836) 220050
Ph.: (02836) 220038

www.deendayalport.gov.in

NO.EG/WK/4751/Part (Greenbelt-GUIDE) 196 Dated : 31/5/2022

M/S Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology,
P.O.Box No. 83,
Opp. Changleshwar Temple, Mundra Road,
Bhuj (Kachchh)- 370 001,Gujarat (India).
Tel.: 02832-329408, 235025.
Tele/Fax: 02832-235027
Email: desert_ecology@yahoo.com

Kind Attn.: Dr.V.Vijay Kumar, Director, M/s GUIDE, Bhuj.

Sub: Greenbelt Development in Deendayal Port Authority and its Surrounding Areas Charcoal site (Phase-I).

Ref.: M/s GUIDE, Bhuj offer vide letter no. M/s GUIDE, Bhuj vide communication no. GUIDE/DPA/GRN/080/2022-23 dated 24/5/2022.

Sir,

Your offer for the subject work submitted vide above referred letter dated 24/5/2022 amounting to Rs. 38,22,900.00 + applicable GST (Rupees Thirty-Eight Lakhs Twenty-Two Thousand and Nine Hundred Only Plus Eighteen Percent GST), with all terms & conditions mentioned in the offer letter, has been accepted **(Copy of offer letter M/s GUIDE attached)**.

2. Scope of work:

Development of Greenbelt in Charcoal site – Kandla, DPA and its surrounding areas. The activities under the Greenbelt Development include; inventory of suitable sites for greenbelt development in DPA, soil & Moisture conservation and management at Plantation sites, selection of suitable species of Plants for plantation, Procurement and plantation of plant saplings and seeds (5000 plants), along with management and monitoring of plantation, including drip/tanker water supply for a period 1 year.

.....Cont.....

3. Obligation of Deendayal Port Authority :

- Assistance regarding the statutory clearance from authorities concerned to be rendered by DPA for field visits/plantation activities.

4. The Terms of Payment:

1. 50% of the project budget to be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of acceptance of Work order by GUIDE.
2. 20% of the project budget to be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of completion of plantation works.
3. 20% of the project budget to be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of submission Progress Report (December 2022).
4. 10% of the project budget to be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of submission of Final Completion Report (May 2023).

5. Time Period : One year (from 5/6/2022 to 4/6/2023).

6. Kindly send the acceptance of this work order & start the work w.e.f. 5/6/2022 .

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Copy To :1) A.O.(W/A) - The proposal has been approved by the Board in its meeting held on 27/5/2022.

The expenditure shall be charged to the scheme Environmental Services & Clearance thereof (Allocation: 841/587/9744 WC - 5-13001).

2) TPA to CE for kind information of the Chief Engineer, please.

3) DA (PL) for further necessary action.

4) M/s Precitech Laboratorie ,Vapi, Environmental Management Cell to coordinate with M/s GUIDE,Bhuj.

5) RAO, DPA

Annexure -I

DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST

DETAILS OF MANGROVE PLANTATION ALREDY CARRIED OUT & Proposed To be Carried Out :

Sr. No.	Name of the Organization	Total Mangrove Plantation carried out in Hectares till date and place of plantation and agency	Cost incurred
	(A) MANGROVE PLANTATION ALREDY CARRIED OUT		
1	DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST (CRZ Recommendation 13th to 16th CB issued by the GCZMA) (Total 1000 ha.)	20 Hectares – 2005-06 Satsida Bet,Kandla, by GUIDE,Bhuj 50 Hectares – 2008-09 Nakti Creek,Kandla by Patel Construction 100 Hectares – 2010-11 Nakti Creek ,Kandla by GEC. (Board 29/1/2010) 200 Hectares – 2011-12 by Forest Department, GoG at Satsaida Bet 300 Hectares – 2012-13 by Forest Department, GoG at Satsaida Bet 330 Hectares – 2013-14 by Forest Department, GoG at Satsaida Bet **TOTAL 1000 HA.**	Rs. 8.8 lakhs Rs. 27.4 lakhs Rs.24.5 lakhs Rs. 66.5 lakhs Rs. 157.5 lakhs (total 630 hectares)
2	Creation of Berthing & allied Facilities off- tekra near Tuna (Outside Kandla Creek) – EC & CRZ Clearance. (Total 500 ha. – 250Ha. by DPT & 250 ha by Adani (concessionaire) MOU signed with GEC during Vibrant Gujarat Summit 2015 for 300 Ha.	300 Hectares – 2015-17 by GEC at Kantiyajal, Bharuch District	Rs. 90.0 lakhs
3.	EC & CRZ Clearance dated 19/12/2016 for Developing 7 integrated facilities (Condition 100 Ha)	100 Ha. –2018- 20 by GEC	Rs. 45 lakhs
TOTAL MANGROVE Plantation till date by DPT 1400 Ha. – Total 419.7 lakhs			

	(B) Proposed Mangrove Plantation		
1.	Development of Integrated facilities (Stage-II) within the existing Deendayal Port Trust (Erstwhile Kandla Port Trust) at District Kutch, Gujarat. (1. Setting up of Oil Jetty No.7 ; 2. Setting up of Barge jetty at Jafarwadi ; 3. Setting up of Barge port at Veera; 4. Administrative office building at Tuna Tekra; 5. Road connecting from Veera barge jetty to Tuna gate by M/s Deendayal Port Trust (Erstwhile : Kandla Port Trust) - Environmental & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF&CC,GoI dated 19/12/2020.	**50 Ha. as per CRZ Recommendation issued by the GCZMA dated 29/6/2016.**	Rs. 45 lakhs
2.	Development of 3 Remaining Integrated Facilities (stage I) within the existing Deendayal Port Trust (Erstwhile : Kandla Port Trust) at Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat - Environmental & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF&CC,GoI dated 18/2/2020.	**50 Ha. as per CRZ Recommendation issued by the GCZMA dated 29/6/2016. .**	

Annexure -J

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY

(Erstwhile Deendayal Port Trust)

Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, Govt. of India

Mech. Engg. Deptt.

Tel: (02836)220636 / 270184
FAX: (02836) 270184 / 270475
Email :- cmedpt @gmail.com
cme@deendayalport.gov.in

Office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Port & Customs Building,
New Kandla (Kutch), Gujarat-370210

No. DD/WK/3050/Pt-I/ Gim | Pt-44 Date: 02.06.2022

Sir,

To,
Gujarat Ecology Commission
Forest & Environment Department
Block No. 18, First Floor, Udhyog Bhavan,
Gandhinagar, Gujarat

Sub: Work Order to carry out Mangrove Plantation-reg.

The Competent Authority, Deendayal Port Authority has been pleased to approve:

1. To carry out mangrove plantation in 100 Ha. area with consultation of concern Gujarat Ecology Commission and at tentative estimated cost amounting to Rs. 50,00,000/- (excluding GST) for the said mangrove Plantation to be carried out in an area of 100 Ha. as per the stages mentioned by them in the MoU as follows:

Sr. No.	Terms and Condition	Rs. (in lakhs)
1	50% of the project cost of 100 Ha. Mangrove Plantation after singing the MoU.	**Rs. 25.00**
2	40% of the project cost of 100 Ha Mangrove Plantation after nursery preparation.	**Rs. 20.00**
3	10% of the project cost of 100 Ha Mangrove Plantation after plantation and submission of First year progress report.	**Rs. 5.00**
	Total	**50.00**

2. To sign MoU with the Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat during the ensuing Vibrant Gujarat Summit 2022, regarding proposed Mangrove Plantation to be carried out in an area of 100 Hectares through the Gujarat Ecology Commission.
3. To authorize Dy. CME & CME (I/c) to sign MoU with the Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat during upcoming Vibrant Gujarat Summit 2022 for proposed Mangrove Plantation in an area of 100 Hectares through GEC.

The Expenditure shall be chargeable under Code 841/587/9744 WC-13001

Authority: Approved by Board vide Resolution No. 30 in the board meeting held on 27.05.2022

Chief Mechanical Engineer(I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Copy to:
1) SE(M)
2) A.O. (Works Audit)

Annexure -K

DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST

Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
GANDHIDHAM (Kutch).
Gujarat: 370 201.
Fax: (02836) 220050
Ph.: (02836) 220038

www.deendayalport.gov.in

NO.EG/WK/4783/V/131 Dated : 05/02/2021

To,
M/s Precitech Laboratories Pvt Ltd,
1st Floor, Bhanujyot Complex,
Plot No C5/27, B/h Panchratna Complex,
Nr. GIDC Char Rasta,
VAPI-396195.

Sub: **Work order** for "STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CELL AT DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST: Appointment of environment experts for two years further extendable for one year"-**reg**.

Ref: 1) Tender dated 21.06.2019 submitted by M/s Precitech Laboratories Pvt.Ltd, Vapi.
2) Letter of Acceptance vide no-EG/WK/4783/V/100 dtd 01(04).01.2021
3) Letter from DPT no E/WK/4783/V/103 dtd 06.01.2021
4) Performance Guarantee submitted by M/s Precitech Laboratories Pvt Ltd in the form of Bank Guarantee of Rs. 3,60,000.00 vide Bank Guarantee no. 1102921BG0000016 dated 19.01.2021 issued by State Bank of India, Vapi.

Sir,

Kindly refer above cited Letter of Acceptance dtd 01(04).01.2021.

2) You shall have to provide Key Experts as per tender requirement during the entire contract period. Accordingly, you shall have to submit the qualification and experience certificates of the Key experts to be appointed at DPT, as per tender conditions for verification & approval.

3) Please submit the Agreement of contract as per tender conditions no 1.29.

4) Kindly commence the work on or before 15.02.2021.

……Cont……..

Please note that the time period for providing Consultancy services for the subject work will be initially for two years and further extendable for one year on mutual consent as per tender conditions.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Superintending Engineer (Design & EMC (i/c))
Deendayal Port Trust

Annexure -L

DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST

ISO 9001 : 2008 ; ISO 14001 : 2004

Ph. : 02836-220167
Fax: 02836-233172
website: deendayalport.gov.in
e-mail : secretary@deendayalportgov.in

General Administration Deptt.
Administrative Office Building,
Post Box No. 50,
Gandhidham (Kutch) 370 201

By Speed Post / E-mail

No. GA/PS/4292/HE(PF)/2017/ 304 Dated, 17 January, 2022

OFFER OF CONTRACTUAL ENGAGEMENT AS MANAGER(ENVIRONMENT), IN DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST.

With Reference to your application for contractual engagement as Manager – Environment, in response to the advertisement, inviting applications for the subject position, on assessment and interview before the Services Selection Committee on 06.01.2022, the Competent authority has been pleased to offer the contractual engagement as Manager (Environment) in Deendayal Port Trust, purely on contractual basis, subject to the following terms and conditions :

a) Roles & Responsibilities

- Develop, implement and manage long term port environmental programmes such as the Green Marine Programme, sustainability plan, air strategies, tenant environment plan and tenant lease management.
- Represent the Port in local, state and federal agency meetings.
- Assist in the development and updating of the Port's comprehensive scheme of Harbour improvements and strategic plan.
- Monitor and conduct regular mock drills to train the employees at different levels.

b) Remuneration :-

Your consolidated remuneration per month will be Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Only). Suitable increase depending upon the performance and variation in the AICP index may be given after successful completion of yearly service. Applicable taxes will be deducted at the time of payment.

c) Period of Contract :

The contract will be for a period of 3 years, extendable by another two years, subject to satisfactory performance.

d) Duty Hours :

You may be posted at/under any department/authority of Deendayal Port Trust, as per requirement, Duty Hours are from 10.00 AM to 06.00 PM or as may be decided by the Administration from time to time. In case of requirement, you may have to work beyond the normal duty hours, for which no other compensation, monetary or otherwise will be considered.

Contd....

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(Mukkannawar Utkarsh Suresh)

You will normally be entitled to a weekly off on Sunday. If situation warrants, the weekly day of rest may be changed with prior intimation. For work on any weekly day off / declared national holiday in exigencies of work, a compensatory day of rest as per the convenience of the Administration, in lieu thereof, will be granted and for which no other compensation, monetary or otherwise will be considered.

Failure to report for duty will entail deduction of wages on pro-rata basis.

e) Medical facility : Only Outdoor Medical treatment facility for self and your spouse will be provided in the Port Trust Hospital. No other medical facilities will be provided to you/ your family.

f) Leave entitlement : 10 days leave in a year and National Holidays will be given. No other leave will be admissible and for any absence beyond the said leave, pro-rata deduction will be made from the consolidated remuneration.

g) Accommodation : Suitable accommodation, if available, may be provided, subject to recovery of charges under FR-45A, and the element of HRA excluded from the lumpsum remuneration.

h) Your engagement on contractual basis is subject to strict adherence to the norms and conduct.

i) The engagement can be terminated by giving one month's notice in writing from either side. However, in case of unsatisfactory performance or for any act considered derogatory/ detrimental to the interest of Deendayal Port Trust, this contractual engagement will be terminated forthwith.

j) If you leave without notice or without acceptance of notice of termination, the amount due i.e., consolidated remuneration payable will be forfeited.

k) You shall not claim any right/title/interest on par with the regular employees of the Port or otherwise.

l) You shall not have any claim/right whatsoever for regular appointment / absorption in Deendayal Port Trust under any circumstances.

m) Your contractual engagement is subject to verification of antecedents by the police. If any adverse report is received from the Police, your contractual services are liable to be terminated forthwith.

n) You will not be permitted to take any other assignment during the period of contract with Deendayal Port Trust.

Contd....

.....

(Mukkannawar Utkarsh Suresh)

l) On official tour outside Head Quarters, you will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible under the rules.

m) The terms and conditions shall be amended / modified depending upon the requirement of the Port. Any dispute(s)/difference(s) shall be decided solely by the Chairman, Deendayal Port Trust, which shall be final and binding.

n) You are required to submit discharge letter / relieving letter from your present employer at the time of joining Deendayal Port Trust, without you may not be allowed to join.

o) The contractual engagement is subject to your being found medically fit as per the requirements of Deendayal Port Trust.

2. You have to report for medical examination before the Medical Board of DPT at Gopalpuri Hospital on any working day between 10.00 hrs to 12.00 hrs.

3. If you agree to the above terms and conditions, you may convey acceptance by signing the duplicate of the letter in token of your acceptance and submit the same to this office and call at this office with all certificates and two copies of passport size photographs latest by 27th January, 2022 failing which the offer of contractual engagement stands automatically cancelled.

Secretary
Deendayal Port Trust

To
Shri. Mukkanawar Utkarsh Suresh,
21/1, Madhukunj Housing Society,
Near Canara Bank, Panchavati,
Pashan, Pune, Maharashtra – 411008.
Email : utkaish@gmail.com

I accept the above terms and conditions and will report for duty on _____.

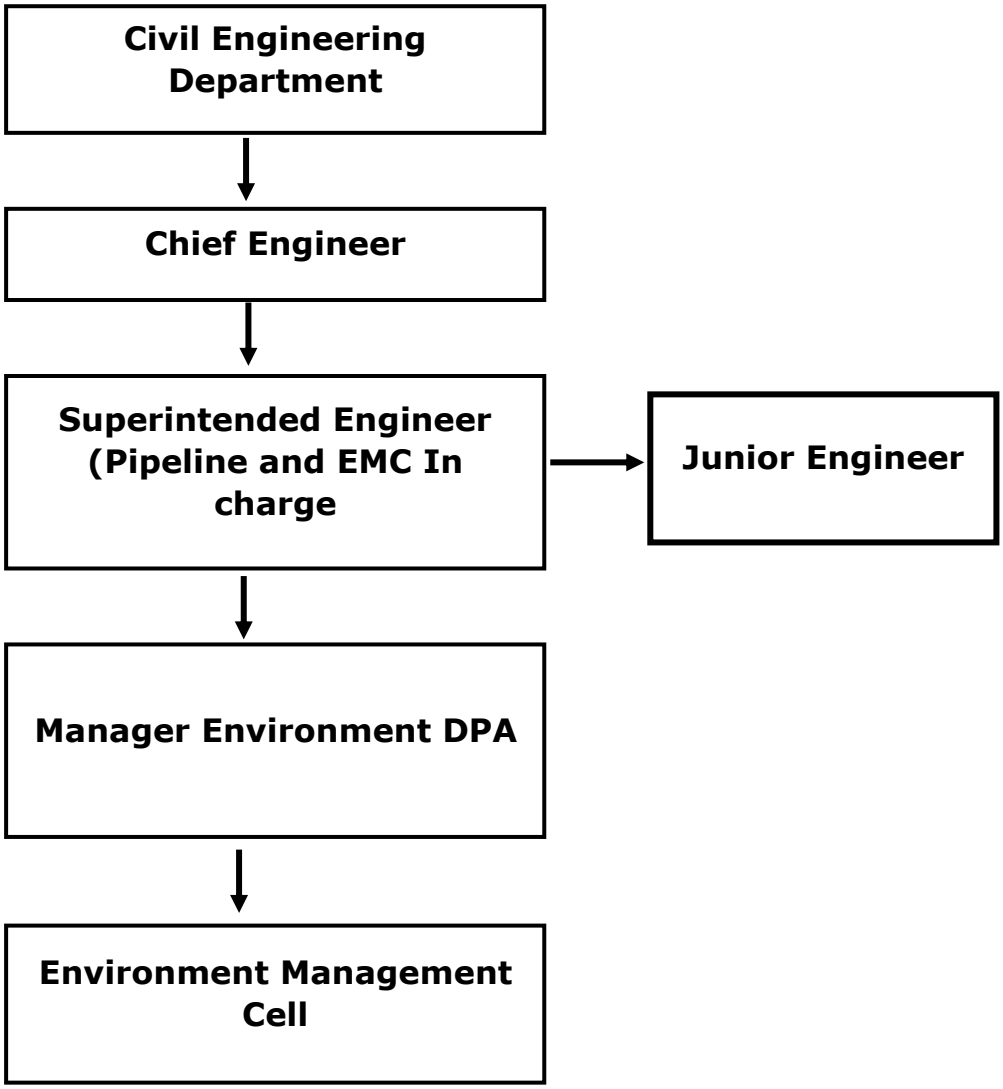
Name :

Date :

Copy to: CMO – for conducting Medical Examination.

Annexure -M

ORGANIZATION CHART OF EMC



Annexure -N

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY
(Erstwhile: DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST)

दीनदयाल पत्तन प्राधिकरण
DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY

Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
GANDHIDHAM (Kutch).
Gujarat: 370 201.
Fax: (02836) 220050
Ph.: (02836) 220038

www.deendayalport.gov.in

EG/WK/4751 (CCA Renewal)/ 132

Date: 08/07/2022

To,
The Member Secretary
Gujarat Pollution Control Board
Paryavaran Bhavan,
Sector 10A, Gandhinagar - 382010

Sub: Submission of Environmental statement in format form V for the financial year 2021-22 reg.

Ref.:
1) KPT letter no. MR/GN/1527(Part I)/535 dated 16/6/2012
2) KPT letter no. MR/GN/1527(Part I)/2011 dated 20/5/2013
3) KPT letter no. MR/GN/1527(Part I)/337 dated 17/05/2014
4) KPT letter no. MR/GN/1527/ (Part I)/dated 27/04/2015
5) KPT letter no. EG/WK/EMC/CCA (Part II)/218 dated 27/6/2016
6) KPT letter no. EG/WK/EMC/CCA (Part II)/214 dated 19/6/2017
7) DPT letter no. EG/WK/EMC/CCA (Part II)/294 dated 13/6/2018
8) DPT letter no. EG/WK/EMC/CCA (Part II) dated 27/5/2019
9) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751 (CCA Renewal) dated 22/5/2020
10) DPT letter no. EG/WK/4751 (CCA Renewal)/14 dated (30)04/(4)5/2021

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer above cited references for the said subject.

In this connection, it is to state that, the GPCB has renewed the consolidated consent & Authorization granted to Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile Deendayal Port Trust) and issued CCA order no. AWH-110594 vide PC/CA-KUTCH-812 (5)/GPCB ID 28494/581914 dated 21/01/2021 valid upto 21/07/2025

In this regard, as per statutory requirement, the DPA has regularly submitted Annual Returns (as mentioned in reference above) in format Form V to the GPCB.

Now please find the enclosed herewith Environmental Statement in Form V for the year 2021-22

This is for kind information and record please.

Encl : As above

Yours faithfully

Manager (Environment)
Deendayal Port Authority

Enclosure – A

Environmental Statement (Form V)
For Deendayal Port Authority, Kandla
For the FY @ 2021-2022

"FORM-V"
(See rule -14)

From:
Deendayal Port Authority,
Administrative Office Building,
Post Box No.: 50, Gandhidham,
Dist.: Kutch – 370 207. Gujarat State.
Tel No.: O: 02836-220038
Fax No.: 02836-220050

To,
The Member Secretary,
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector - 10A,
Gandhinagar – 382043

Environmental statement for the financial year ending the 31st March, 2022

"PART-A"

1) Name and Address of the owner/occupier of the industry or process		
➢ NAME	:	Mr. Raveendra Reddy Chief Engineer
➢ ADDRESS	:	**Deendayal Port Authority** Administrative Office Building, Post Box No.: 50, Gandhidham, Dist.: Kutch – 370 207. Gujarat State. Tel No.: O: 02836-220038 Fax No.: 02836-220050
➢ Industry Category Primary – (STC code) Secondary – (STC code)	:	Major port Authority under the administrative control of Ministry of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and waterways, GOI
➢ Year of Establishment	:	8th April 1955
➢ Date of the last Environment audit report submitted	:	27th June, 2016

"PART-B"

WATER AND RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

Sr.No.	WATER CONSUMPTION	(M^3/Day)
1.	Process	2030.7
2.	Cooling	
3.	Domestic Purpose	
Total water consumption for the period from April 2021 to March 2022 was **741205.47 KL** hence, average water consumption for per day – **2030.7 M^3/day**		

I. Water Consumption

Sr. No.	Name of Products	Process Water Consumption per unit of products output	
		During the current financial year 2020-21	**During the current financial year 2021-22**
01.	Dry Cargo Handling	**117.558 MT**	**127.10 MT**
02.	Liquid Cargo Handling		
Deendayal Port Authority has only loading & unloading activities for dry cargo and liquid cargo. Hence consumption of process water consumption per unit of output with respective to production is not applicable. During FY 2021-22 Total Cargo Handled is **127.10** MMTPA However, Details of the Domestic water consumption for the financial year 2021-22 please refer **Annexure-1**			

II. Raw material Consumption

Sr.No.	Name of Raw Material	Name of Products	Consumption of Raw material per unit of output	
			During the current financial year 2020-21	**During the current financial year 2021-22**
1.	Deendayal Port Authority has only loading & unloading activities for dry cargo and liquid cargo. Hence consumption of raw material per unit of output with respective to production is not applicable			

"PART-C"

POLLUTION DISCHARGED TO ENVIRONMENT/UNIT OF OUTPUT (PARAMETERS AS SPECIFIED IN THE CONSENT)

Pollutant	Quantity of Pollutant Discharged (mass/day)	Concentration of Pollution in Discharge (mass/volume)	% of Variation from prescribed standard with reasons
Please Refer Annexure -II for Environmental Monitoring Reports of • Ambient Air Quality Monitoring • Drinking Water Quality Monitoring • Marine Water Monitoring • Noise Level Monitoring			

"PART-D"
HAZARDOUS WASTE
[AS SPECIFIED UNDER HAZARDOUS WASTE (MANAGEMNET AND HANDLING) RULES -1989 & AMENDMENT RULES -2008]

Sr.No.	Hazardous Waste	Total Quantity in MT/Year	
		During the current financial year 2020-21	During the current financial year 2021-22
1.	5.1- Waste Residue containing Oil	9874.84	9585.85
2.	5.2- Used Spent Oil		
• Details of Hazardous Waste generated during the financial year 2021-22 please refer Annexure-III			
a. From Process: NA b. From Pollution Control facility: NA			

"PART-E"

SOLID WASTE

Sr.No.	Solid Waste	Total Quantity in MT/year	
		During the current financial year 2020-21	**During the current financial year 2021-22**
1.	From Process	Nil	Nil
2.	From pollution Control Facility	Nil	Nil
a.	Quantity Recycled or Reutilized within the unit	Nil	Nil
b.	Sold	Nil	Nil
c.	Disposed Off	**817.94 MT**	**1724.08 MT**
Details of Solid Waste (Non-Hazardous Waste) generated during the financial year 2021-22 please refer Annexure-IV			

"PART-F"

PLEASE SPECIFY THE CHARACTERISTICS (IN TERMS OF CONCENTRATION AND QUANTUM) OF HAZARDOUS AS WELL AS SOLID WASTES AND INDICATE DISPOSAL PRACTICE ADOPTED FOR BOTH THESE CATEGORIES OF WASTES.

Hazardous Waste:

Companies authorized by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) have been awarded the work of collection, transporting and disposal of hazardous Waste by the Deendayal Port Authority. The same will be hand over to authorize parties for further Treatment & disposal.

Solid Waste:

Garbage facility is provided as per MARPOL Act 73/78 to the vessel berthed at Deendayal Port Authority. Companies authorized by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) have been awarded the work of collection, transporting and disposal of solid waste by the Deendayal Port Authority. The same will be hand over to authorize parties for further treatment and disposal.

"PART-G"

IMPACT OF THE POLLUTION ABATEMENT MEASURES TAKEN ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ON THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

DPA has awarded Environmental Monitoring Contract to Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Surat for regularly monitoring of ambient air quality monitoring, Noise level monitoring, waste water and Marine water and sediment. Detox is a private laboratory and approved by NABL.

Further for Pollution Abatement measures taken for Conservation of Natural Resources DPA appointed renowned agency i.e M/s. GUIDE, Bhuj for the following work.

1. Regular Monitoring of Mangrove Plantation.

2. Preparation of detailed marine Biodiversity management plan for the impact of the project activities as per the requirement of EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF&CC, GOI for the project "Creation of water front facilities (Oil jetties 8,9,10,11) and development of land of area 554 acres for associated facilities for storage at old Kandla, Gandhidham, kutch, Gujarat by M/s Deendayal Port Authority"

3. Regular monitoring of marine ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority area and continuous monitoring programme covering all season on various aspects of the coastal environ covering physico-chemical parameters of marine sediments samples coupled with biological indices, as per the requirement of EC & CRZ clearance accorded by the MoEF&CC,GOI to the various projects of the Deendayal port Authority.

4. Study on dredged material for presence of contaminant as per EC and CRZ clearance accorded by the MoEF&CC, GOI dated 19/12/2016 – specific condition vii

"PART-H"

ADDITIONAL MEASURES / INVESTMENT PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION, PREVENTION OF POLLUTION

The allocation made under the scheme of "Environmental Services & Clearance there of other related Expenditure" during BE 2022-2023 is Rs. 345 Lakhs

"PART-I"

ANY OTHER PARTICULAR FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

1. DPA is ISO 140001:2015 certified port for "Providing port facility and related maritime services for vessel and Cargo handling including storage
2. DPT has appointed M/s GEMI, Gandhinagar for the work "Making Deendayal Port a Green Port– Intended Sustainable Development under the Green Port Initiatives". M/s GEMI, Gandhinagar had submitted the Final Report on 10/03/2021
3. DPA has accorded the work of Afforestation project in Deendayal Port Area to Forest Department, GoG which includes plantation and maintenance work of 1100 plants per ha.
4. DPA has accorded the work of green belt development in Deendayal port Authority and its Surrounding areas charcoal site to GUIDE vide its work order dated 31/05/2022
5. DPA has planted 7500 trees in Deendayal port trust area during the year 2014-15 6000 trees during financial year 2016-17 and the same has been regularly maintained.
6. DPA has planted 4000 trees at A.O building, Gopalpuri residential colony and along the road side at Kandla. Further, approximately 885 no. of trees have been planted since September 2015 onwards.
7. Continuous water sprinkling has been carried out on the top of the heap of coal, at regular intervals to prevent dusting, fire and smoke. DPA already installed sprinkling system inside Cargo Jetty area for coal dust suppression in coal yard (40 Ha. Area) at the cost of Rs. 14.44 crores.
8. DPA has installed Mist Canon at the Port area to minimize the coal dust.
9. Deendayal port Authority (traffic department) issued a Circular (SOP) to the trade with regard to control of dust pollution arising out of coal handling and ensuring safety in coal handling. In case of any violations of SOP, provision of impose of penalty of Rs. 10000/- has been made and if violation is repeated thrice, the same will lead to ban of concerned party into port area. The DPA is taking all the measures to reduce coal dust by implementing the coal handling guidelines through port users.
10. All trucks before leaving the storage yard have been covered with tarpaulin and also trucks are also not over loaded as well as there is no spillage during

transportation and there is adequate space for movement of vehicles at the surrounding area.

11. DPA has constantly improving the house keeping in the dry cargo storage yard and nearby approved areas leading to roads. Adequate steps under the provisions of air prevention and control of pollution Act 1981, Environmental Protection Act 1986 are taken.
12. DPA appointed M/s. Detox Corporation, Surat for continuous monitoring of Environmental parameters (Air, Water, Noise etc)
13. DPA commissioned STP of capacity 1.5 MLD for treatment of domestic waste water for entire DPA area.
14. Deendayal Port Authority had carried out mangrove plantation in an area of 1500 ha. through various government agencies like Gujarat Ecology Commission, State Forest Department.
15. It is also relevant to mention here that, DPA entrusted work to Forest Department, GoG (Social Forestry Division, Bhuj) during August, 2019 for green belt development in and around port area 31.942 hectares (approx. 35200 plants at various locations) at a cost of Rs. 352.32 lakhs.
16. DPA is involved in various CER activities like providing the proper sanitation and development of better roads for connectivity
17. DPA is managing its plastic waste as per Plastic Waste Management Rules – 2016 and amendments made therein. In order to strictly implement the said rules, DPT had issued a circular regarding plastic waste minimization, source segregation, recycling etc. vide its Circular no. EG/WK/4751/Part 243(A) dated 03/09/2021

ANNEXURE – 1

WATER CONSUMPTION DETAILS

Statement Showing the quantity of water consumed from GWSSB from April 2021 to March 2022

Sr. No.	Month	Total Quantity Consumed In KL
1.	April 2021	47342.46
2.	May 2021	48920.55
3.	June 2021	47342.46
4.	July 2021	57490
5.	August 2021	67265.75
		2634.25
6.	September 2021	65095.89
		4694.11
7.	October 2021	67265.75
		4794.24
8.	November 2021	65095.89
		4644.11
9.	December 2021	64130
10.	January 2022	58490
11.	February 2022	60756.17
		11343.84
12.	March 2022	63900
Total	**741205.47**	

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SE (PL) and EMC (I/C)

ANNEXURE – 2

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT

ENVIRONMENT MONITORING REPORT OF DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY

(Annual Report)

(March 2021 to February 2022)

(Report No-DCPL/DPA (19-22)/AMR/21-22/02)

Submitted to

Deendayal Port Authority

Prepared by
Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
Detox House, Udhna Darwaja, RingRoad
Surat - 395002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction

The environmental Monitoring plan is the key document in the environmental management system and sets out the detailed targets, objectives and procedures that will be adopted in order to achieve the goals set out in the environmental policy. EMP document is a collation of background information relevant to the Kandla Port Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP).

1.1 The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

The EPA 1986 came into force in all of India in November of 1986, under an official notification. The Act contains 26 sections divided into 4 chapters. The Act has its genesis in Indian Constitution's Article 48(A) and Article 51 (A)g. The Act is a part of Article 253 of the Indian Constitution.

The rules of Environment protection came into force on 19th November1986 and these rules provide for the following:

- The standards of quality of air, soil and water for various areas and purposes of environment.
- The standard set up to know about the limits of the environmental pollutants.
- Rules include the procedure and safeguards needed to handle the hazardous substance.
- Restrictions and some prohibitions on handling the hazardous substances in different areas and premise
- The procedures and safeguards required for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental pollution and also the remedies for it.
- The prohibition and restrictions possessed on the location of industries in different areas.

1.2 EIA and CRZ Notification

The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Government of India, exercising the powers conferred upon it under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, issued the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its sub sequent amendments.

1.2.1 EIA Notification

The basic objective of the Environment Impact Assessment is to identify, predict, mitigate and communicate the possible impacts due the proposed project to the Government authority and people likely to be affected and incorporate the conditions for construction, operation, maintenance and waste disposal phases of the project to mitigate the negative (adverse) impacts and enhance the positive impacts for the sustainable development of the region.

Environmental Impact NotificationS.O.1533 (E), dtd.14th September2006as amended 2009, issued under Environment (Protection) Act 1986, has made it mandatory to obtain prior environmental clearance (EC)for scheduled development projects. The notification has classified projects under two categories A & B. Category A projects (including expansion and modernization of existing projects) require clearance from The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Govt. of India (GoI) and for category B from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority(SEIAA),constituted by Govt. of India.

Some important features of the said Notification are:

I. Prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is required by all new projects or activities listed in the Schedule of the EIA Notification2006 and subsequent amendments thereafter.EC are required before Commencement of any construction work or preparation of land by the project management.

II. Prior EC is also required by the existing projects or activities if its capacity is likely to exceed the threshold limit mentioned in the said Schedule.

III. All category B projects where general condition does not apply, the project proponents are required to apply to the SEAC who will hear the case according to the procedure laid down in the EIA notification and

based on whose recommendation, EC may be granted or rejected by the SEIAA.

IV. For all category A projects and also category B projects where general condition applies, the project proponents are required to apply directly to The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Government of India, who would consider the project for grant or rejection of the EC based on the recommendation of the Expert Appraisal Committee at the central level.

V. If projects attract CRZ clearance, then clearance under CRZ rules is also required.

1.2.2. Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)

The Union Cabinet approved the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification,2018 which were last reviewed and issued in 2011. The notification was released after a series of representations received by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) from various Coastal States/UTs for a comprehensive review of the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011.

1.2.2.1. Classification of CRZ

For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely:-

CRZ-I A

CRZ-I A shall constitute the ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) and the geomorphologic features which play a role in maintaining the integrity of the coast viz.: Mangroves, corals, biologically active mudflats, Marine national parks, turtle nesting grounds etc.

CRZ-I B

The intertidal zone i.e. the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line shall constitute the CRZ-IB.

CRZ-II

CRZ-II shall constitute the developed land areas up to or close to the shoreline, within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas, which are substantially built-up with a ratio of built-up plots to that of total plots being more than 50 per cent and have been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply, sewerage mains, etc.

CRZ-III

Land areas that are relatively undisturbed (viz. rural areas, etc.) and those which do not fall under CRZ-II, shall constitute CRZ-III, and CRZ-III shall be further classified into following categories:-

CRZ-III A

Such densely populated CRZ-III areas, where the population density is more than 2161 per square kilometer as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III A and in CRZ-III A, area up to 50 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the "No Development Zone (NDZ)", provided the CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, have been approved, failing which, a NDZ of200meters shall continue to apply.

CRZ-III B

All other CRZ-III areas with population density of less than 2161 per square kilometer, as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III B and in CRZ-III B, the area up to 200 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the " No Development Zone(NDZ)".

Land area up to 50meters from the HTL, or width of the creek whichever is less, along the tidal influenced water bodies in the CRZ III, shall also be earmarked as the NDZ in CRZ III.

CRZ-IV

The CRZ-IV shall constitute the water area and shall be further classified as under:

CRZ-IV A

The water area and the sea bed area between the Low Tide Line up to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side shall constitute CRZ-IV A.

CRZ-IV B

CRZ-IV B areas shall include the water area and the bed area between LTL at the bank of the tidal influenced water body to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, extending from the mouth of the water body at the sea up to the influence of tide, i.e., salinity of five parts per thousand (ppt) during the driest season of the year.

1.2.3. EMMP Plan

As per the guidelines of Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change and also as per the environment management plans submitted by various agencies during their EIA studies, DPA has appointed M/s. Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd. For the work of "Preparing and Monitoring of Environmental Management Plan for Deendayal Port Authority at Kandla vide Work Order No.EG/WK/EMC/11023/2011/IV/213Dated-07/12/2019.

As part of this assignment, M/s. Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd. prepared an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and submitted this EMMP prior to commencement of the Environment Monitoring of Deendayal Port in February2020.The EMMP summarized the background information as are source to develop Environment Monitoring Plan, based on the results of the EIA studies carried out at Deendayal Port by several agencies.
This environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) plan submitted in February2020 was the key document in the environmental management system and set out the detailed targets, objectives and procedures that are adopted in order to achieve the goals to efficiently manage the environmental policy of Deendayal Port Authority.

2. DEENDAYAL PORT Authority

Deendayal Port is one of the most important ports of India. This port is situated at Latitude23º01‟N and Longitude70º13‟E on the shores of the Kandla Creek. The Deendayal Port came into existence in the year 1931 with a single Pier construction. Later on with the loss of Karachi port to Pakistan during partition, after independence the Government of India chose Kandla as an ideal sea outlet. Thus the Deendayal Port was developed and since then Deendayal Port has played a pivotal role in enhancing country`s maritime trade.

The Port of Kandla was declared a major port in 1955. The Deendayal Port Authority was created by law in 1963 to manage the new port. In 1978, The Deendayal Port had commissioned the off-shore Oil Terminal facilities at Vadinar jointly with Indian Oil Corporation, by providing Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) system, having a capacity of 54 MMTPA, which was first of its kind in India. Further, significant quantum of infrastructure up-gradation has been effected, excellent maritime infrastructure has been created having capacity of 32 MMTPA by M/s Essar Oil Refinery in Jamnagar district.

The port governed by Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) is a gateway port to the hinterland in western and northern states of Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. It is in the district of Kutch and is located on the west bank of Kandla creek which runs into the Gulf of Kutch at a distance of 90 nautical miles from the Arabian Sea. The Port is well connected by the network of rail and road and is a gateway port for export and import of goods for northern states (Map1). The width of the channel varies from 200 meters to 1,000 meters. The contour depth along the shipping channel is around 10 meters. The total length of the Deendayal Port approach Channel is around 23kms. Presently, the Port has sixteen cargo berths for handling dry cargo traffic,

six oil jetties for handling Petroleum Oil products and other liquid cargo traffic at Kandla Creek and 3 Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) at Vadinar for handling crude oil and two product jetties for handling petroleum products.

2.1. Environment Management Policy of Deendayal Port Authority

In 2013, the DPA achieved certification of its Environmental Management System to ISO 14001. In 2019, DPA obtained ISO 14001:2015 certifications. One of the key requirements of the ISO 14001 series is that the systems, plans and controls are under the operational control of the entity committed to managing the activity. The DPA also manages environmental risk to land and marine areas under its control arising from third party industrial activities. While these parties and the associated risks are covered in the risk register, the controls are managed by standalone EMP,s of the third party in accordance with the DPA development Approval Process and /or through direct state or central Government requirements as part of an:

- Environmental Clearance, CRZ Clearance, in the case of a new project; and
- Consent to Establish /NOC for an establishment, and Consent to Operate/NOC for operation of the projects.

2.1.1 The Key Objectives of Deendayal Port Authority

- To provide our Clientele, efficient and economical Port services. To render value for money and value added services to our Customers to their utmost satisfaction.
- To create facilities of international standards, and facilitate quicker turnaround of vessels.To maintain peaceful industrial relations by recognizing our work force as an asset and develop them to adopt to the changing Port scenario.
- To participate in social development by contributing our mite to the society at large.
- To be Environment friendly.

2.2. QHSE Policy of Deendayal Port

Quality, Occupational health, Safety and Environmental Policy (QHSE) of Deendayal Port Authority is the statement of its intentions, principles & commitment in relation to its overall QHSE performance, which provides a frame work for the action and for the setting of QHSE objectives & targets. QHSE policy has been developed through initial status review of quality, Occupational health, Safety and Environment Management comprising of following key areas namely;

- Legislative, regulatory and other requirements
- Identification of equipment and services supporting quality of final services.
- Identification of significant OH&S risks and Environmental aspects.
- Examination of all existing environmental & Occupational health and safety management practices and procedures.
- Evaluation and feedback from the investigation of previous incidents and accidents.

The QHSE policy of Deendayal Port Authority has been communicated at all levels through display in all the relevant places. The policy has also been communicated to external parties by way of displaying it at the main gate of Deendayal Port Authority in Hindi/English/local (vernacular) language.

Management representative of Deendayal Port Authority has established, implemented and maintaining the QHSE management system and continually improves its effectiveness by regular monitoring in accordance with the requirements of this international standard. MR has identified the various processes needed for the QHSE management system and their application throughout the organization.

The sequence and interrelation of these processes are determined to control the effectiveness of these processes & operations. The criteria & methods are determined necessary resources & information/details are made available at the point of use so that operations & processes can be monitored. (Ref: Department Operational Manual and their Process Flow Chart).

Measurement of these processes are timely analyzed and the relevant actions are implemented to achieve planned results & for continual improvement.

2.3. The Physical Environment

Deendayal Port ($23^0$02‟29.92”N, $70^0$13‟08.99”E) is located at the tail end of Gulf of Kachchh (GoK), an east west oriented Gulf system in the western part of Gujarat. It is about 90 nautical miles from the open waters of Arabian Sea. Kandla creek harboring the Deendayal Port is one of the major creeks of the inner Gulf of Kachchh. Gulf of Kachchh (GoK) is 75 km wide at its mouth and after running about 170 km away from the Arabian sea towards east, narrows down into a constriction at 70^0 20‟ E at *Sat Saida*Bet and then bifurcates into many creek systems (Map1).The Little Ran at the tail end of GoK has a network of many small and large creeks, intermingling with marshy tidal flats rich in fine clays. Kandla creek is one of the major tributaries of this creek system, which empties into the inner GoK. All these creeks bring water from the Little Ran into Kandla creek, which has a fairly good depth and stable banks.

Coastal and inland environmental setting of Kandla, similar to other parts of Kachchh, has marked climatological peculiarities like aridity, geomorphology and coastal and terrestrial ecosystems. Annual rainfall in Kachchh district was 458 mm during 2001- 10 whereas it was 443 mm at Gandhidham taluka during the same period which is often irregular. Rain during monsoon is confined to only 15-20 days and occurs as an instant downpour. The mean rainfall in year 2019 was 194mm.

On the terrestrial side there are no major rivers or rivulets or fresh water streams. Winter and summer temperatures range from 7°- 47°C with a yearly average humidity of 60% which increases to 80% during southwest monsoon and decreases to 50% during November-December. Average wind speed is 4.65 m/s with a maximum of 10.61 m/s during June. Drought is a common phenomenon in Kachchh with 2 drought year in a cycle of 5years. Annual temperature fluctuation in the district is extreme, rangingfrom4°Cto 47.5°C.

2.4. Biophysical Environment

a. Creek system

The creek system consists of 3 main creeks the Nakti, the Kandla and the Hansthal, and the Little Gulf of Kutch interconnecting through many other big and small creeks, all along the coast. Very few rivers drain into the Gulf and they carry only a small quantity of freshwater, except during the brief monsoon. They are broad-valleyed and their river bed is mostly composed of coarse sand and gravel. The Gulf is uniquely characterized by numerous hydrographic features like pinnacles, as much as 10 m high. The southern shore has numerous is lands and inlets covered with mangroves and surrounded by coral reefs. The northern shore is predominantly sandy or muddy confronted by numerous shoals.

The Marine water of Gulf of Kutch and its creeks like Kandla creek, Nakti creek and Khori creek are providing the suitable habitat for marine vegetation. The Gulf abounds in marine wealth and is considered as one of the biologically rich marine habitat along the west coast of India. The marine vegetation is highly varied, which includes sand dune vegetation, mangroves, sea grasses, macrophytes and phytoplankton. The dominant species of sand dune flora are *Euphorbia caudicifolia, E. nerifolia, Aloeverasp, Ephedrafoliata, Urochodrasetulosa, Sporobolus maderaspatenus, Eragrostis unioloides, Calotropis procera, Fimbristylis* sp, *Indigofera* sp and*Ipomoea pescaprae*. The common sea grasses found growing on the mud flats are *Halophila*

ovate and *H.beccarii*.

b. Mangroves

Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) is one of the largest ports of India in terms of volume of cargo handled. Among Indian ports, this port also has the largest coastal habitats such as mangroves (193.1km2)and mudflats(312.9 km2). DPA has implemented mangrove plantation in 1500 Ha during2005 - 2017 through various implementing agencies at Sat Saida Bet, Nakti creek and Kantiyajal. The Deendayal Port Authority has enauthorityed the task of evaluating 1500 ha of mangrove plantation in these three locations to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj.

Coastal belt in and around Kandla region is characterized by a network of creek systems and mudflats which are covered by sparse halophytic vegetation like scrubby to dense mangroves, creek water and salt encrusted land mass which forms the major land component. The surrounding environment in a radius of 10 km from the Port is mostly built up areas consisting salt works, human habitations and Port related structures on west and north, creek system, mangrove formations and mudflats in the east and south. Deendayal Port and its surroundings have mangroves, mud flats and creek systems as major ecological entities.

Mangrove plantation activity by DPA was initiated in 2005 as mandated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Subsequently, 1300 ha of mangrove plantation has been completed till the end of 2017 in different years in order to meet the legal mandate of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). The mangrove plantation activities were carried out at Sat Saida Bet, Nakti creek and Kantiyajal of Bharuch district in South Gujarat. At Sat Saida Bet, Plantation activities were carried out in phased out manner i.e.20 ha during2005-2006, 200 ha during 2011-2012, 300 ha during 2012-2013, and 330 ha during 2013-2014 (Plate1). At Nakti creek plantation was carried out during 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 in 50 ha and 100 ha,respectively(GUIDE,2018).In 2015-17 300 ha by GEC at Kantiyajal, Bharuch District and 2018- 20 by GEC (At Satsaida bet : 50 Ha. And 300 ha at Kantiyajal 50 Ha Taluka : Hansot, District : Bharuch). In 2020-2021 -100 ha GEC, Gandhinagar.

A. marina was the preferred species for plantation activities in all the three locations due to prevailing high salinity and high success rate of this species. At Nakti creek *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Ceriops tagal* were also planted in small numbers along with*A. marina*. Likewise, at Kantiyajal attempts were made for planting *R.mucronata*a long with *A.marina*.

c. Marine Fauna

In the marine environment of Deendayal Port, there are eleven species of mollusca, seven species of shrimps (Prawn) and seven species of annelids. Besides these, there are twelve groups of phytoplankton, 7 groups of zooplanktons. The density of meio-fauna ranged from 382 to 670 nos/10cm^2. The density of benthic macro fauna ranged from 952 to 1092 no/m^2.Thedominant macro-faunal group was porifera (Mantec, 2014).

d. Terrestrial Biodiversity

Sensitive ecological habitats like forest, grassland, agricultural land, wetlands are absent within and in the proximity of the Deendayal Port due to its highly built-up nature. The species richness and abundance of aquatic birds and terrestrial fauna (reptiles, mammals) in the port environ and its surrounding was low with least conservation significance.

There are 11 species of herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians), 53 species of terrestrial birds, 49 species of aquatic birds in the Port Environs. Due to absence of forest habitat in the immediate vicinity of Deendayal Port, only nine species of mammals were recorded with very low abundance.

3.0 Environment Management Plan

Port activities can often affect the quality of air, noise and marine water in the surrounding areas due to the wide range of port operation activities. For the determination of environment quality, need for identification of sources, control and disposal of waste from various point and non-point sources and for prediction of various parameters of sound environmental quality, regular monitoring and assessment are required.

The Environment management plan is the key document in the environmental management system and sets out the detailed targets, objectives and procedures that will be adopted in order to achieve the goals set out in the environmental policy.

It is extremely essential that port and harbour projects should have an environmental management plan (EMP), which also incorporates monitoring of air, noise, soil and marine water quality along with the collection of meteorological data.

Deendayal Port Authority targets the achievement of high environmental standards and strives to ensure that activities within the Port are environmentally and ecologically sustainable and have minimal impact on the natural environment.

Several developmental projects have been initiated and EIAs have been carried out for the said projects. These EIA studies have also submitted the suggestions on the environmental management of the project area and Deendayal Port in general. These suggestions and mitigation measures have also been considered in framing the current environment management plan.

The present Environment Management Plan summarizes the suggestions of the ECs received from the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), and consents granted by Gujarat Pollution Control Board(GPCB).

The projects for which ECs were granted and which formed the frame work of the present EMP are as below;

- EC and CRZ Clearance for Construction of 13th to 16th Cargo berth at Kandla in year 2008
- EC & CRZ clearance for development of plots for construction of liquid storage tank farms at Kandla, district Kutchinyear2009
- Environmental and CRZ Clearance to DPA for development of plots for construction of warehouses/Godowns (stage II) in year2012.
- Environmental and CRZ clearance for Single Point Mooring (SPM) and Allied facilities off Veera in the Gulf of Kachchh for handling Crude Oil on BOT basis in year 2013.
- Developing seven integrated facilities within the Existing Kandla port at Kandla, Gujarat–December2016
- Proposed Smart Industrial Port City (SIPC) at green Field Site 1 (Adipur side– Northeast of Antarjaal, South of Tagore Road, 580Acres),Gandhidham, Kutch-Gujarat"-October2017
- Proposed Smart Industrial Port City (SIPC) at Green Field Site 2 (DPA Complex, 849.96Acres), Gandhidham, Kutch –Gujarat.–October2017.
- Construction of Interchange cum road over bridged (SIA/GJ/NCP/19832/2017)
- Creation of water front facilities of oil jetties of 8,9,10 & 11 & development of land (1432 areas) (IA/GI/MIS/61679/2017)
- Development of plots for constructing of warehouse/ godowns ad measuring 11,50,000 m2 area at outside west gate no 1 on national highway no 8A at Kandla (SIA/GJ/MIS/122861/2019)

- Up gradation of Barge handling facility at Sunder Basin at Kandla
- Multipurpose Cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis
- Construction of Rail Over Bridge at NH-8A near Nakti Bridge (crossing of NH 8A)
- Strengthening of oil jetty no. 1
- Modification and strengthening of Cargo Berth no. 6 at Kandla Port Trust
- Container terminal Tuna Tekra (Capacity 2.19 Million TEUs)
- Railway line (NH 8A to Tuna 11 km)
- Construction of port craft jetty & SNA section
- Development of integrated facility stage II (IA/GJ/MIS/27227/2015)
- Setting up 7th oil jetty at old Kandla
- Setting up Barge jetty at Veera
- Setting up Barge jetty at JafraWadi
- One administrative building at Tuna Tekra
- Construction of 15.5 km long road from Veera Barge Jetty to Tuna Gate
- Single point Mooring and allied facilities off Veera in Gulf of Kutch for handling crude oil on BOT basis in the state of Gujarat (IA/GJ/MIS/178779/2020)

Table: 1 Yearly Monitoring schedule

Yearly Monitoring schedule				
Sr. No	**Sampling Activity Description**	**Locations**	**Monthly Monitoring**	**Yearly Monitoring**
1	Ambient Air	6 locations (Kandla)	8	96
		2 locations (Vadinar)	8	96
2	Drinking Water	18 locations (Kandla)	1	12
		2 locations (Vadinar)	1	12
3	Waste water	2 locations (Gopalpuri Township & Kandla)	4	48
		1 location (Vadinar)	4	48
4	Soil	4 locations (Kandla)	1	12
		2 locations (Vadinar)	1	12
5	Noise	10 locations (Kandla)	1	12
		2 locations (Vadinar)	1	12
6	Marine Water sampling for Physico - Chemical Parameters, Biological parameters and sediments (Twice a month)	8 Locations (6- Kandla & 2- Vadinar)	2	24

4. Environment Monitoring Plan

Environment Monitoring Plan is very important for monitoring the environmental status of the port for sustainable development. The EMP mainly consists of monitoring of the Air quality, Marine water quality, Ecological and Biological quality and Noise quality of the Deendayal Port area. The monitoring program is also required to suggest suitable mitigation measures for the deviation found in the results of the monitoring, so as to keep the pollution level with in control.

The list of main elements for which Environmental monitoring is carried out is mentioned below.

- Air Quality Monitoring
- Drinking Water Monitoring
- Noise Monitoring
- Marine Water Monitoring
- Soil Monitoring
- Sewage Treatment Plant Monitoring
- Meteorological Monitoring

M/s Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd. appointed by Deendayal Port Authority will carry out monitoring of the various environmental aspects of the port with following objectives;

- To review the locations of ambient air and marine water quality monitoring stations within the impacted region in and around DPA establishment, in view of the developmental projects.
- To assess the ambient air quality and marine water quality at selected stations in terms of gases and particulate matter, physical, chemical and biological parameters for the assignment period.
- To assess the marine water quality in terms of aquatic flora and fauna and sediment quality in terms of benthic flora and fauna.
- To assess the trends of air and water quality by comparing the data collected over a specified time period.
- To assess the trends of water quality in terms of marine ecology by comparing the data collected over a specified time period.
- To review the results and to check compliance with environmental quality standards.
- To suggest mitigation measures, if necessary, based on the findings of this study.
- To recommend future action plans on air and marine water quality monitoring programmed based on the findings of this study.
- Drinking Water samples at twenty stations will also be monitored for various physical, chemical and biological parameters viz., color, odor, turbidity, conductivity, pH, EC, total dissolved solids, chlorides, total hardness, iron, sulfate, NH3N, PO4, Turbidity, salinity, BOD, Hardness, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, metals and bacterial count on a monthly basis.
- Every week a sample (inlet and outlet) of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be analyzed to see the water quality being discharged by DPA. However, the results will be submitted every month. If in a particular month any deviation is observed, the same shall be submitted immediately to the Employer.
- Noise monitoring will be carried out twice a day at the representative stations for a period of 24 hours. A report of the same will be submitted to DPA.
- Meteorological parameters are very important from air pollution point of view and precise and continuous

data collection is of utmost importance. The data collected is analyzed as per the standards. Meteorological data on wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation and rainfall will be collected from one permanent station at DPA and one permanent station at Vadinar.

- All Locations & Monitoring parameters are tentative and subject to change as per GPCB/CPCB/MoEF &CC Guideline.

4.1 Selection of Sampling Locations

Sampling locations have been selected by Deendayal Port Authority considering various activities of Deendayal Port Authority and its environs and various Environment Impact Assessment Studies carried out in Deendayal Port. The sampling locations of various air, water and marine water surveys will be reviewed periodically and may be altered if required as per the suggestions/discussions with the Deendayal Port Authority and Environmental consultants engaged by the Deendayal Port Authority.

The major components of the monitoring are:

4.1.1. Air Quality Monitoring

Air Monitoring is done at eight fixed locations in port area. The description of stations is depicted in Table1. The monitoring cycle at all eight monitoring stations is twice in a week.

Method of Monitoring

Sampling and analysis will be carried out as per CPCB guidelines for Ambient Air Quality monitoring. The monitoring is carried-out for air quality parameters mentioned in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), CPCB Notification published in 2019. Sampling for Particulate Matter PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ and Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSPM) is done for a twenty four hour period.

Frequency of AAQ Monitoring

The monitoring cycle at all eight monitoring Stations is twice in a week. Sampling for Particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$) and total suspended particulate matter is done for a twenty four hour period. Sampling for gaseous samples like SO_x, NOx will be done for a twenty four hour period with sample collection at every eight hour. Table 2 gives description of Ambient Air Monitoring Stations.

Table 2: Ambient Air Monitoring Stations

Sr. No.	Location	Station Description	Location Codes
1	6 Stations at Kandla	Marine Bhavan	AL-1
2		Oil Jetty	AL-2
3		Kandla Port Colony	AL-3
4		Gopalpuri Hospital	AL-4
5		Coal Storage Area	AL-5
6		Tuna Port	AL-6
7	2 Stations at Vadinar	Signal Building	AL-7
8		Vadinar Colony	AL-8

4.1.2. Monitoring of Drinking Water Quality Method of monitoring

The sampling and analysis will be done as per standard methods IS 10500:2012. The water samples will be analyzed for various parameters via; Color, Odor, Turbidity, Conductivity, pH, Chlorides, TDS, Total hardness, Iron, Sulphate, Salinity, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chlorides, Sodium(Na), Potassium(asK+), Calcium(asCa), Magnesium(Mg), Fluorides (F), Nitrate (NO_3), Nitrite (NO_2), Manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe), Chromium(Cr_6+), Copper(asCu), Cadmium(Cd), Arsenic(As), Mercury(Hg), Lead (Pb), Zinc (Zn), CFU, & bacterial count. The method will be manual at all monitoring stations.

- **Frequency of Drinking Water Monitoring:**

  The monitoring at all twenty drinking water stations will be done monthly once.

- **Drinking Water Monitoring Stations**

  A list of locations for collecting the drinking water samples is depicted in Table 3.

Table 3: Monitoring locations for Drinking Water

Sr. No	Monitoring Locations	Location Code		Sr. No	Monitoring Locations	Location Code
Location at Kandla				11	Hospital Kandla	DW-11
1	Nirman Building1	DW-1		12	A.O. Building	DW-12
2	P& C Building	DW-2		13	School Gopalpuri	DW-13
3	Main Gate(North)	DW-3		14	Guest House	DW-14
4	Canteen	DW-4		15	E-Type quarter	DW-15
5	West gatel	DW-5		16	F-type quarter	DW-16
6	Wharf area	DW-6		17	Hospital Gopalpuri	DW-17
7	Sewasadan-3	DW-7		18	Tuna Port	DW-18
8	Workshop	DW-8		**Locations at Vadinar**		
9	Custom building	DW-9		19	Nr. Vadinar Jetty	DW-19
10	Port Colony Kandla	DW-10		20	Port colony	DW-20

4.1.3. Monitoring of Marine Water Quality and Biological Parameters Methodology for Physico-chemical Monitoring

Water samples will be collected for analyzing physico-chemical and biochemical parameters viz. pH, Temperature, Colour, Odour, Salinity, Turbidity, SS, TDS, TS, DO, COD, BOD, Silicate, PO_4, SO_4, NO_3, NO_2, Ca, Mg, Na, K, Iron (as Fe), Chromium (as Cr), Copper (As Cu), Arsenic (as As),Cadmium (as Cd), Mercury (Hg), Lead (as Pb), Zinc (as Zn), petroleum hydro carbons, trace metals total coliform & fecal coliform.

Methodology for Biological Monitoring

Sampling will be conducted from sub surface layer in high tide period and low tide period of the tide from all sampling stations during consecutive spring tide and neap tide.

Net sampling for qualitative evaluation of mixed plankton will be conducted only once during between maximum high water and slack water and maximum low water and Slack water.

Sediment sampling for qualitative and quantitative evaluation of benthic organisms will be conducted only once during one tidal cycle during maximum low water and slack water.

The collected samples will be first collected in a clean bucket to reduce the heterogeneity. From the collected water sample 1 liter of water sample will be taken in an opaque plastic bottle for chlorophyll estimation. Quantitative plankton samples will be collected by filtering rest of the water sample using plankton net of 20µm mesh size.

Methodology adopted for Plankton sampling

Mixed plankton sample for qualitative evaluation will be obtained from the sub surface layer, at each sampling locations by towing the net horizontally with the weight during highest high tide and slack period and lowest low tide and slack period. After the tow of about 15-20 minutes at speed of 1- 1.5 m/s. For quantitative evaluation 50 L sample will be collected from the sub surface during high tide and low tide period will be filtered through 20 µm mesh size net assembly.

Methodology adopted for benthic fauna sampling

Van veen sampler (0.1 m^2) will be used for sampling bottom sediments during lowest low tide. The fixation of benthic fauna will be normally done by bulk fixation of the sediment sample. The bulk fixation will be done by using 10% formalin (buffered with borate) with Rose Bengal as stain. The organisms will be preserved with sea water as diluting agent.

Frequency

Phytoplankton (Qualitative & Quantitative) Zooplankton (Qualitative & Quantitative) & Benthos (Qualitative & Quantitative) samples will be collected during high tide and low tide during each spring and neap tides of the month.

Sampling Stations

The monitoring of marine environment for the study of biological and ecological parameters will be carried out in harbour regions of DPA (Table3) during Spring tide period of full moon phase of Lunar Cycle.

Table 4: Sampling Locations for Marine Monitoring

Sr.No	Monitoring locations	Location Code
Locations at Kandla		
1	Near passenger Jetty One	ML-1
2	Near Berth No.8&9	ML-2
3	Kandla Creek Near KPT colony	ML-3
4	Near13th&14thBerth	ML-4
5	Nakti Creek Near Tuna Port	ML-5
6	Nakti Creek Near NH-8A Bridge	ML-6
Locations at Vadinar		
7	Nr.SBM 2	ML-7
8	Nr. Vadinar Jetty	ML-8

4.1.4. Noise Monitoring

Noise sources in port operations include cargo handling, vehicular traffic, and loading / unloading of cargo to/from ships. Noise Monitoring will be done at 10 stationsat Kandla, and three locations in Vadinar.

Method and Frequency of monitoring

Sampling will be done at all stations for 24 hour period once in month. Data will be recorded using automated sound level meter. The intensity of sound will be measured in sound pressure level (SPL) and common unit of measurement is decibel (dB).

Sampling Stations

The sampling locations for noise monitoring as listed in table 5.

Table 5: Locations for Noise Monitoring

Sr. No	Name of locations	Location Code		Sr. No	Name of locations	Location Code
Locations at Kandla				8	Nirman Building 1	NL-8
1	West Gate no 1	NL-1		9	Tuna Port	NL-9
2	Main gate(North)	NL-2		10	Port & customs office	NL-10
3	Wharf area/Jetty Area	NL-3		**Location at Vadinar**		
4	Main road/Central Road	NL-4		11	Nr. Port Gate-Vadinar	NL-11
5	Canteen Area	NL-5		12	Nr. Vadinar Jetty	NL-12
6	ATM building	NL-6		13	Port colony Vadinar	NL-13
7	Marine Bhavan	NL-7				

4.1.5. Soil Quality Monitoring

Soil quality monitoring is important for evaluating the effects of environment management practices of a region/area.

Method of Monitoring

The soil samples will be collected from four locations in Kandla and two locations in Vadinar Port. The soil samples will be filled in polythene bags, labeled in the field with number and site name and taken to the laboratory for analysis (as per IS 2720). Physical and chemical properties of soil at selected locations will be studied.

Frequency of monitoring

Sampling will be done at all stations in Kandla and Vadinar once in a month.

Soil Quality Monitoring Stations

List of the locations for collecting the soil samples are as per Table 6.

Table 6: List of sampling locations for Soil Quality Monitoring

Sr. No	Name of locations	Location Code
Locations at Kandla		
1	Tuna Port	SL-1
2	IFFCO Plant	SL-2
3	Khori Creek	SL-3
4	Nakti creek bridge at NH-8A	SL-4
Location at Vadinar		
5	Nr. Vadinar Port Office	SL-5
6	Nr. Vadinar Colony	SL-6

4.1.6. Monitoring of performance of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Gopalpuri Township, Deendayal Port & Vadinar

The principal objective of waste water treatment is generally to allow human and industrial effluents to be disposed off without danger to human health or unacceptable damage to the natural environment.

Method of Monitoring

The parameters monitored will be pH, BOD, COD, residual chlorine, MLSS, MLVSS and TSS. The data collected will be analyzed as per the standards. The performance of the Sewage Treatment plant will be studied by collecting samples of the aeration tank and effluent tank.

Frequency of monitoring

Sampling will be done at all stations from inlet, aeration tank and outlet of an STP once in week.

Monitoring Stations:

Lists of the location for collecting the STP samples are as per table 7.

Table 7: List of sampling locations for STP

Sr. No	Sampling location
1	STP at Kandla
2	STP at Gopalpuri
3	STP at Vadinar

5. Monitoring Results

Based on the EMMP submitted, M/s Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd. carried out monitoring of the following environmental aspects of the port for the period of March 2021 to February 2022.

5.1 Ambient Air

The monitoring was carried out twice a week. The results obtained from the sampling and analysis is submitted to Deendayal Port authority on monthly basis. The monthly averaged and annual results for the ambient air monitoring are given in the sections followed.

I. Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSPM)

The frequency of sampling was twice a week for every sampling station.

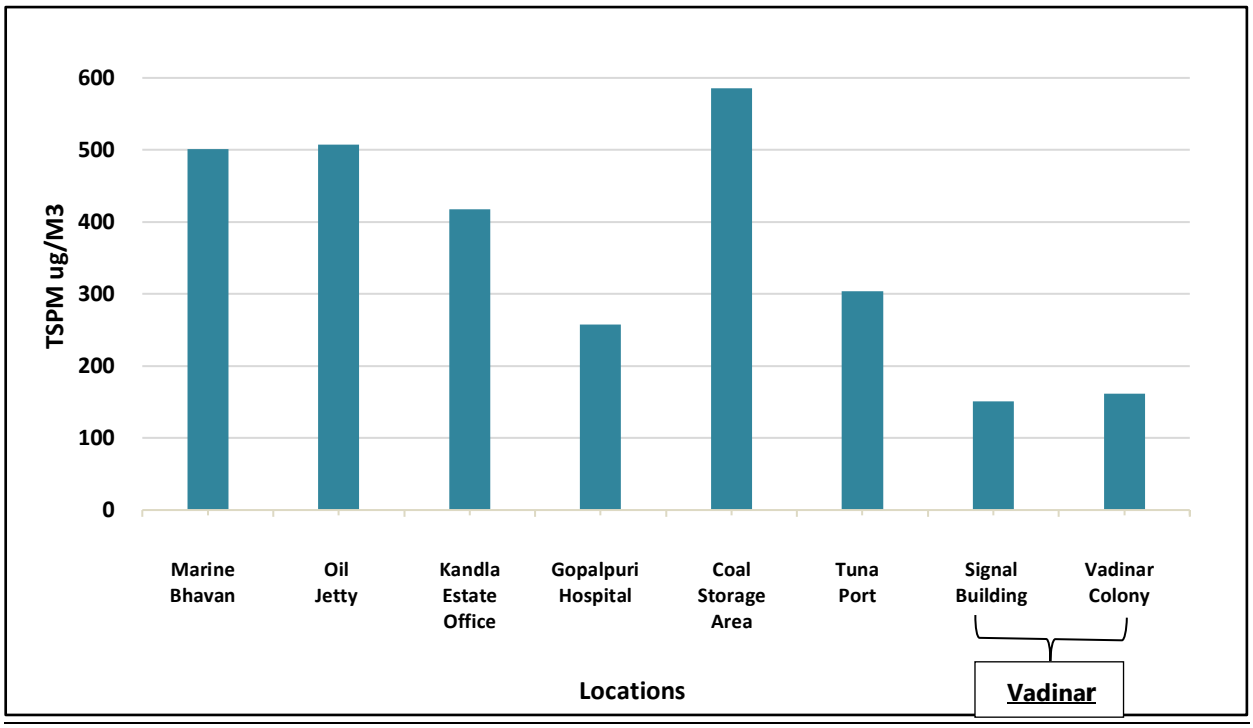
Table 8. TSPM (in µg/m^3) values at monitoring locations in Kandla and Vadinar Port

Months	Marine Bhavan	Oil Jetty	Kandla Estate Office	Gopalpuri Hospital	Coal Storage Area	Tuna Port	Signal Building	Vadinar colony
Mar-21	530	447	328	266	435	165	147	157
Apr-21	642	617	449	198	779	385	152	171
May-21	966	752	570	352	1341	273	134	161
Jun-21	374	312	267	173	596	125	59	60
Jul-21	467	578	463	307	354	372	105	146
Aug-21	495	520	488	229	548	347	155	138
Sep-21	449	554	341	194	324	238	164	169
Oct-21	364	465	402	274	527	362	157	211
Nov-21	460	489	487	357	598	387	219	205
Dec-21	442	480	427	251	518	362	176	183
Jan-22	417	480	417	251	484	348	164	164
Feb-22	412	393	371	243	523	284	171	186
Annual Mean	**502**	**507**	**418**	**258**	**586**	**304**	**150**	**163**

The mean TSPM values were highest at Coal Storage location and Marine Bhavan, followed by Oil Jetty. TSPM values were least at both the locations of Vadinar Port. The major cause of TSPM values at Coal Storage and Marine Bhavan is large amount of coal is handled at Berth No. 6, 7, 8and use of grabs for unloading of coal directly in the truck cause coal to spread in air as well as coal dust to fall on ground. This settled coal dust again mixes with the air during trucks movement through hit.

Also, the coal laden trucks are not always covered with tarpaulin sheets and these results in spillage of coal from trucks/dumpers during its transit from vessel to yard or storage site.

Fig 1. Observed values (annual mean) of TSPM at all eight monitoring stations



Interpretation of Results

- Maximum TSPM of 1341.0 µg/m^3 was recorded in the month of May"21 at Coal storage site and the minimum value was recorded in the month of June„21at Tuna Port 125.0µg/m$^{3.}$
- At Vadinar, maximum TSPM of 219 µg/m^3 was recorded in the month of November at Vadinar Signal Building site and the minimum value was recorded in the month of June "21 at Vadinar Signal Building (59µg/m^3).

II. Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

PM_{10} is particulate matters which are 10 micrometers or less in diameter. The frequency of sampling was twice a week for every sampling station.

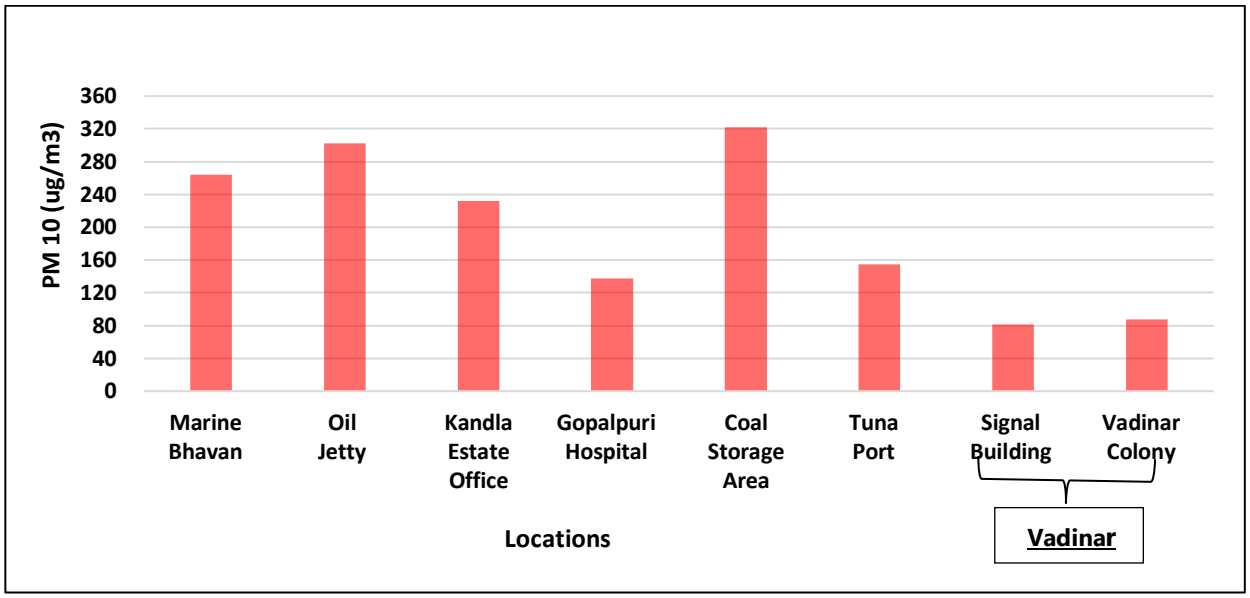
Table 9. PM_{10} (in µg/m^3) values at monitoring locations in Kandla and Vadinar Port

Months	Marine Bhavan	Oil Jetty	Kandla Estate Office	Gopalpuri Hospital	Coal Storage Area	Tuna Port	Signal Building	Vadinar colony
Mar-21	130	103	90	98	163	68	73	79
Apr-21	239	225	99	89	327	76	53	66
May-21	607	611	559	176	1149	160	73	99
Jun-21	130	82	69	52	140	59	33	33
Jul-21	373	496	366	230	206	250	75	81
Aug-21	262	322	276	133	327	217	98	77
Sep-21	333	442	211	123	200	126	97	95
Oct-21	190	246	219	140	203	163	82	116
Nov-21	193	190	217	187	292	195	115	108
Dec-21	245	263	243	142	295	194	88	98
Jan-22	227	437	217	142	264	184	93	97
Feb-22	237	213	215	139	300	161	98	104
Annual Mean	**264**	**303**	**232**	**138**	**322**	**154**	**82**	**88**

The mean PM_{10} Values were highest at Coal Storage location and Marine Bhavan, followed by Oil Jetty. PM_{10} values were least at both the locations of Vadinar Port. Higher PM_{10} values at Coal Storage and Marine Bhavan is a result of large amount of coal handling and its inappropriate transportation methods.

Coal laden trucks are seldom covered with tarpaulin sheets and these results in spillage of coal from trucks/dumpers resulting into higher PM_{10}values.

Fig 2. Observed values (annual mean) of PM_{10}at all eight monitoring stations



Interpretation of Results

- Maximum value of PM_{10} of 1149 µg/m^3 was recorded in the month ofMay"21 at Coal storage site and the minimum value was recorded in the month of June 2021 at Tuna Port 59.0µg/m^3.
- In Vadinar, maximum value of PM_{10} of 116 µg/m3 was recorded in the month of October 2021 at Vadinar Colony and the minimum value was recorded in the month of june- 2021atVadinarColony & Signal Building (33.0 µg/m3).

III. Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

$PM_{2.5}$ particles are air pollutants with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less, small enough to invade even the smallest airways. $PM_{2.5}$ was also monitored twice a week for every sampling station.

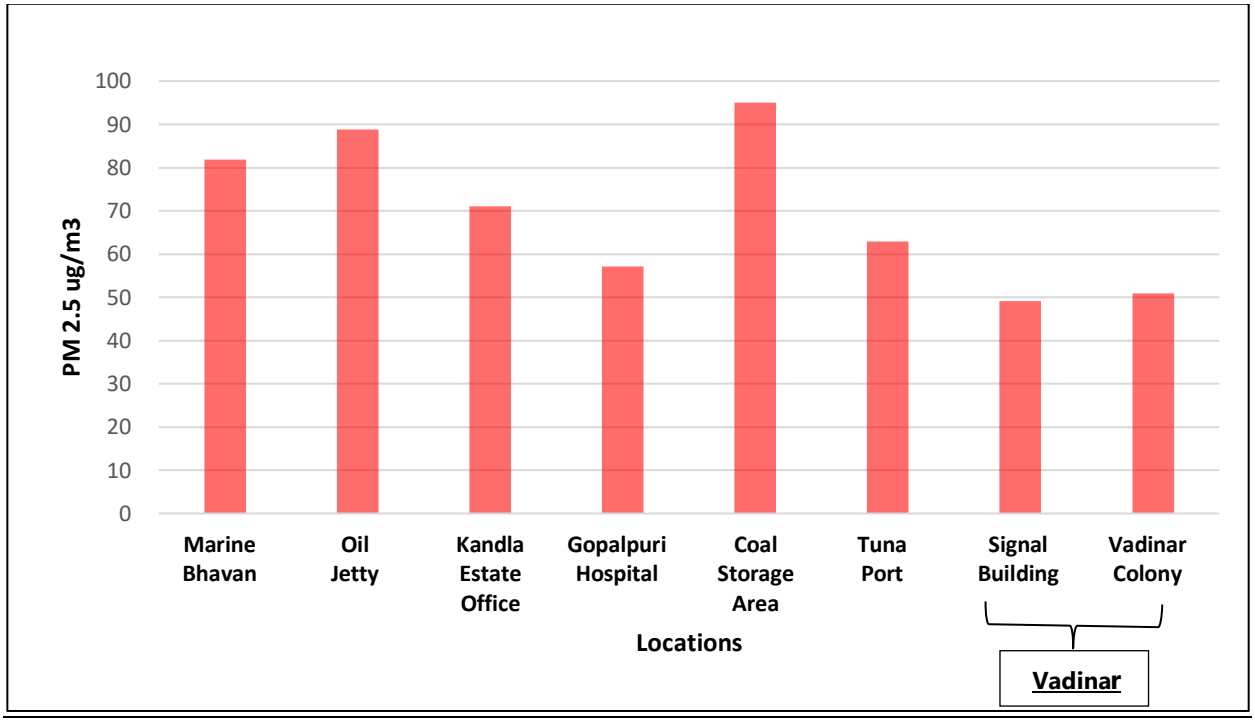
Table 10. $PM_{2.5}$ (in µg/m^3) values at monitoring locations in Kandla and Vadinar Port

Months	Marine Bhavan	Oil Jetty	Kandla Estate Office	Gopalpuri Hospital	Coal Storage Area	Tuna Port	Signal Building	Vadinar colony
Mar-21	56	50	34	29	67	24	21	41
Apr-21	73	52	44	15	101	18	35	17
May-21	41	37	40	27	102	23	33	36
Jun-21	108	113	61	33	138	33	38	22
Jul-21	89	47	56	63	40	58	40	44
Aug-21	71	73	71	51	80	63	39	45
Sep-21	81	83	60	46	80	55	44	42
Oct-21	82	89	90	79	105	96	49	70
Nov-21	90	97	97	87	104	98	84	82
Dec-21	104	102	98	87	101	93	71	75
Jan-22	95	232	99	87	111	79	66	60
Feb-22	92	90	102	82	112	114	69	76
Annual Mean	**82**	**89**	**71**	**57**	**95**	**63**	**49**	**51**

Average $PM_{2.5}$ values were highest at Oil Jetty location (mean=232.0 µg/m^3) followed by Coal Storage Area

(mean =138.0 µg/m^3) and Gopalpuri Hospital (mean=57.0 µg/m^3). $PM_{2.5}$ values At Vadinar Port the $PM_{2.5}$ values were significantly lower.

Fig 3. Observed values (annual mean) of $PM_{2.5}$ at all eight monitoring stations

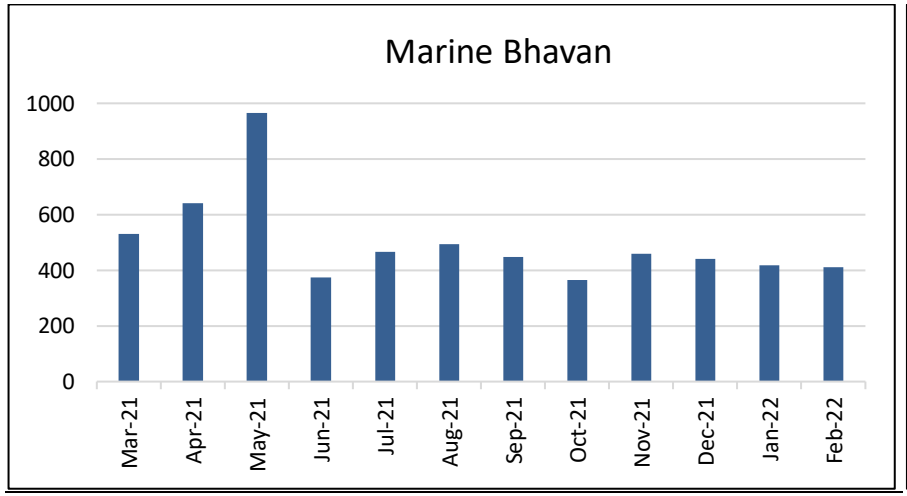


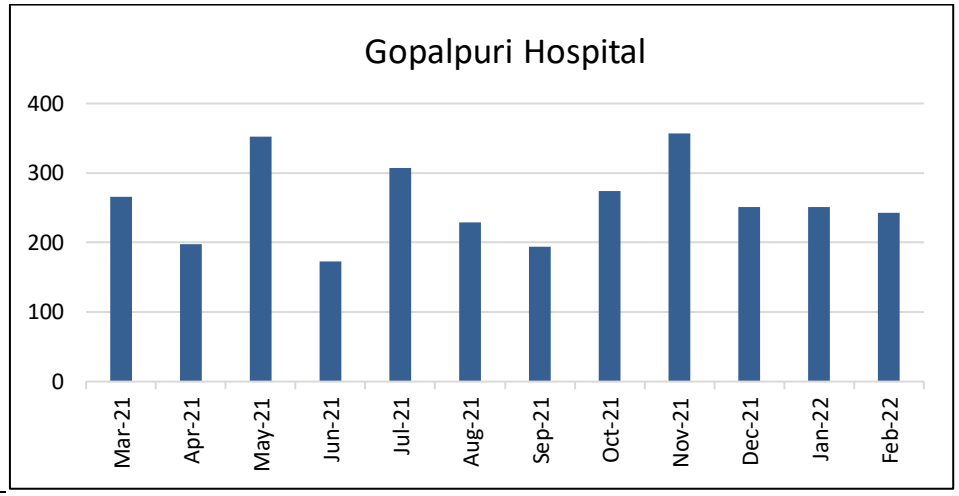
Interpretation of Results

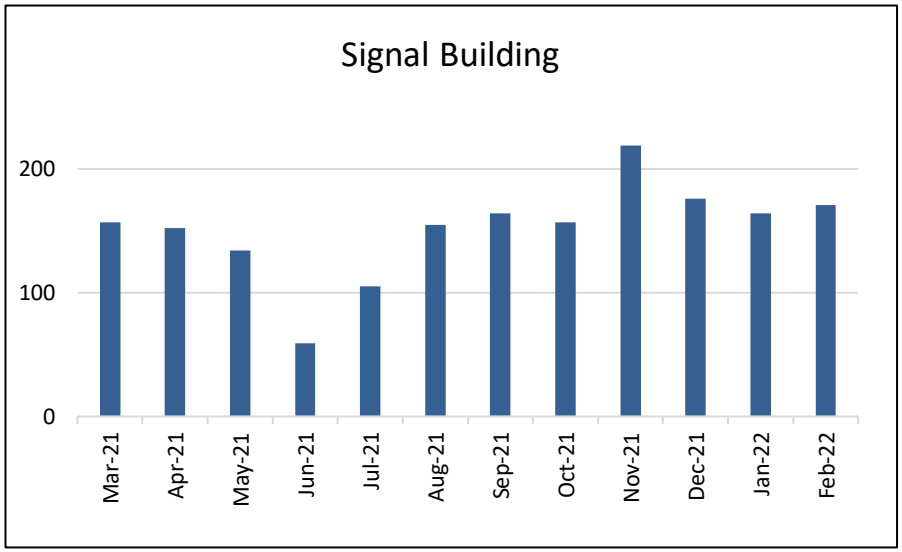
- Maximum value of $PM_{2.5}$232.0 µg/m^3) was recorded in the month of January 2022 at Oil Jetty site and the minimum value was recorded in the month of May 2021 at Gopalpuri Hospital (27.0µg/m^3).
- Annual mean values of $PM_{2.5}$ were highest at Coal Storage Area (95.0µg/m^3).
- In Vadinar, maximum value of $PM_{2.5}$ of 84.0 µg/m^3 was recorded in the month of November‟ 21 at Signal building site and the minimum value was recorded inthe month of April at Vadinar Port colony (17.0µg/m^3).

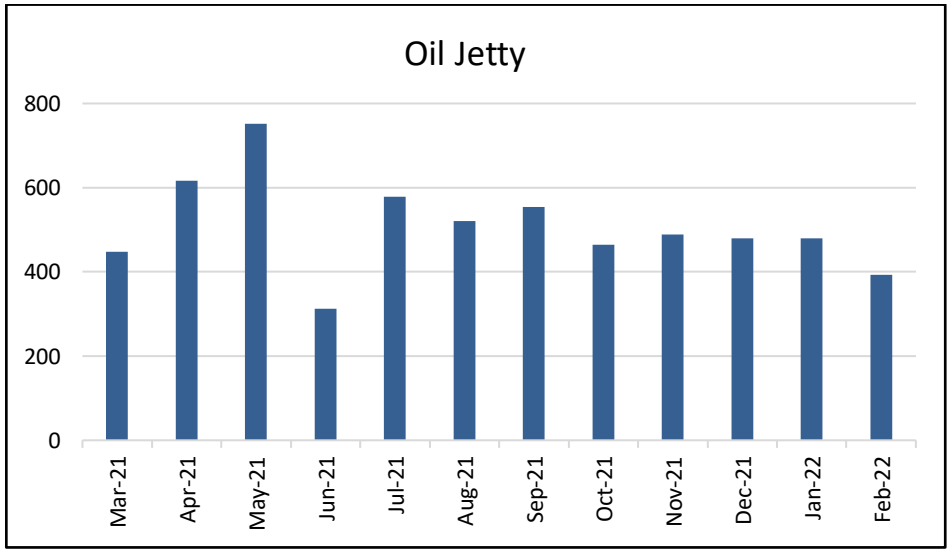
  Location wise graphs depicting trends in TSPM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in all locations of Kandla and Vadinar Port are depicted in 1 to 3.

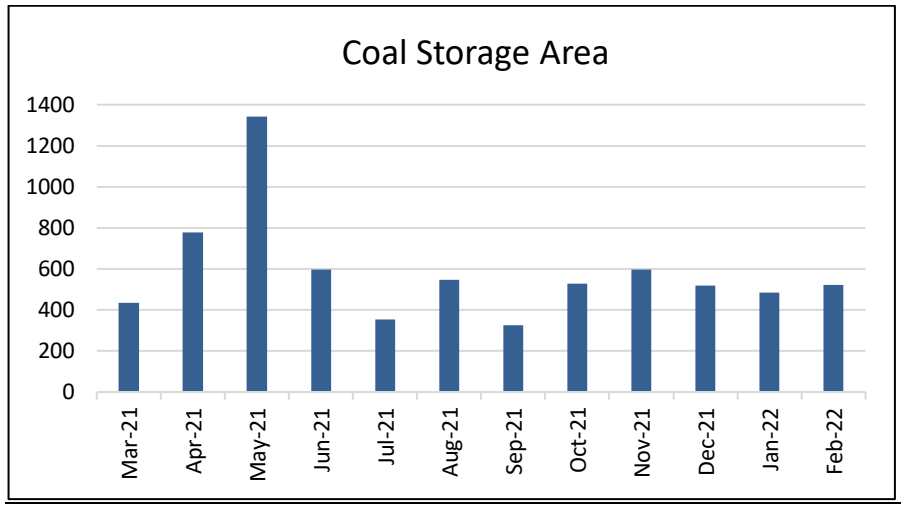
Fig 4. Trend in TSPM values of various AAQ Monitoring Locations

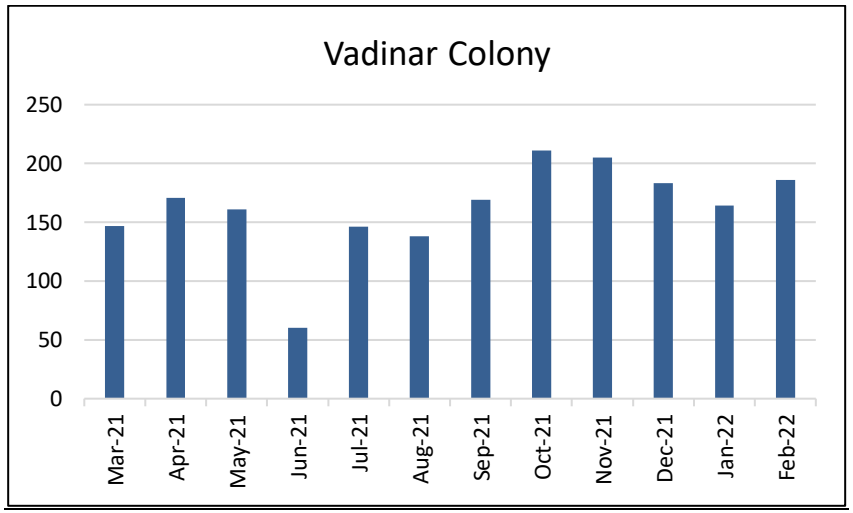


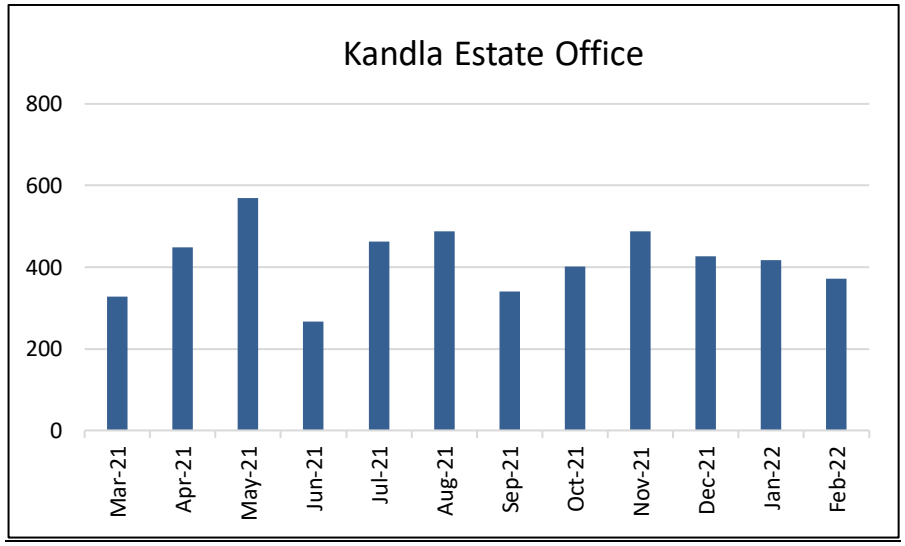







Coal Storage Area
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22


Vadinar Colony
250
200
150
100
50
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22


Kandla Estate Office
800
600
400
200
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22

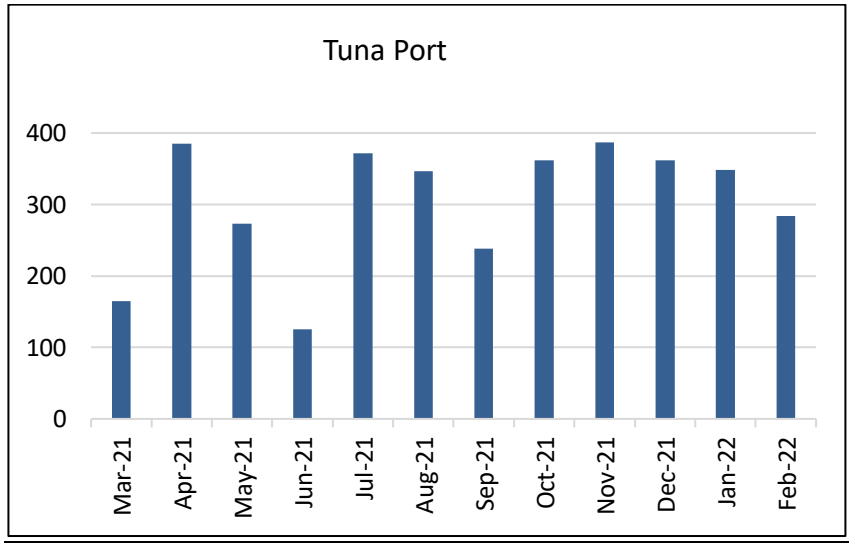
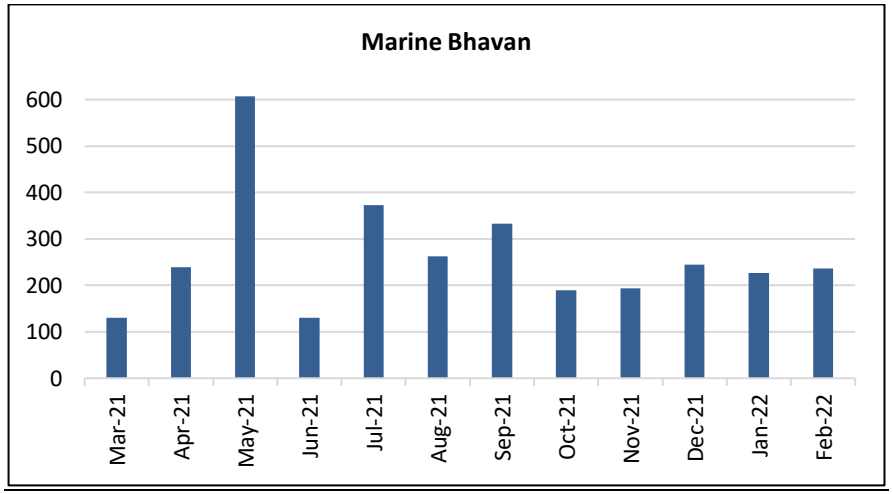
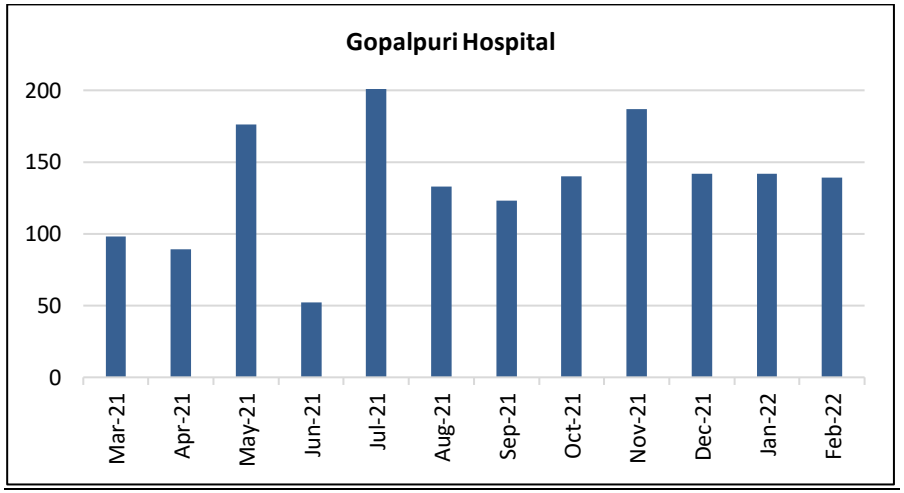
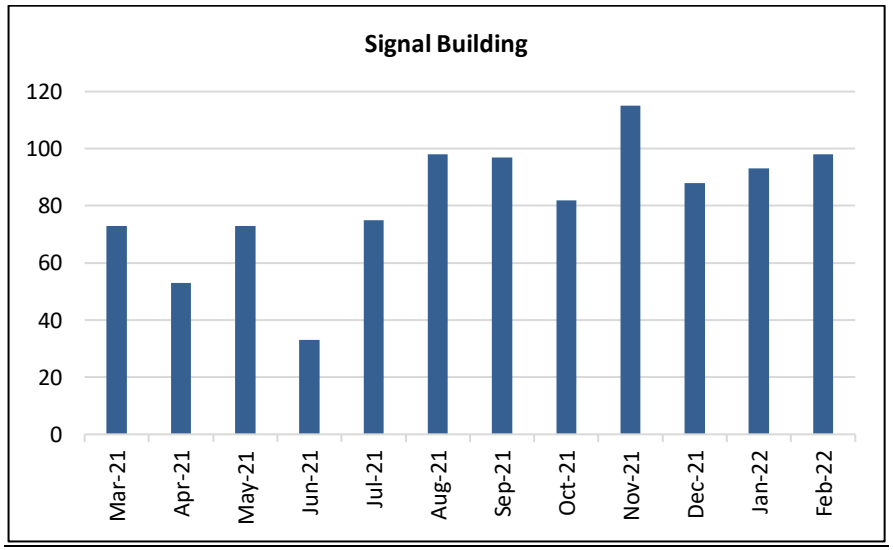
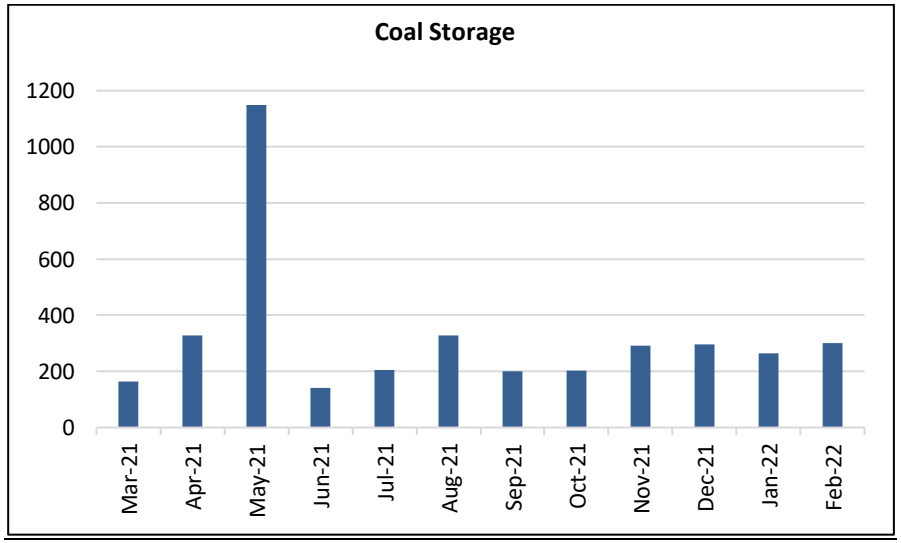

Tuna Port
400
300
200
100
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22

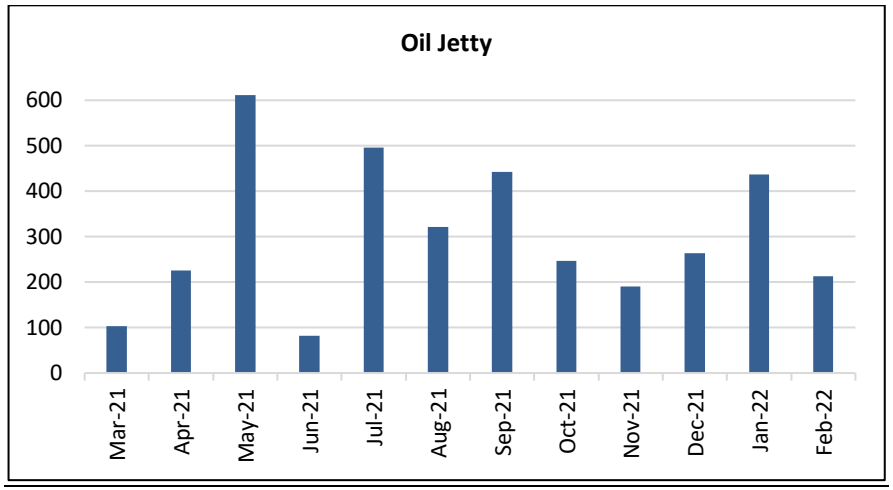
Fig 5. Trend in PM10 values of various AAQ Monitoring Locations

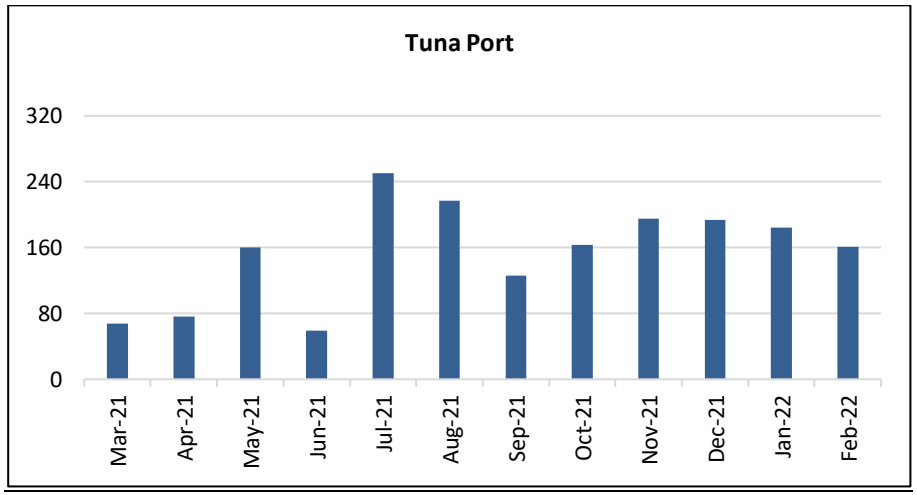









Oil Jetty
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22


Tuna Port
320
240
160
80
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
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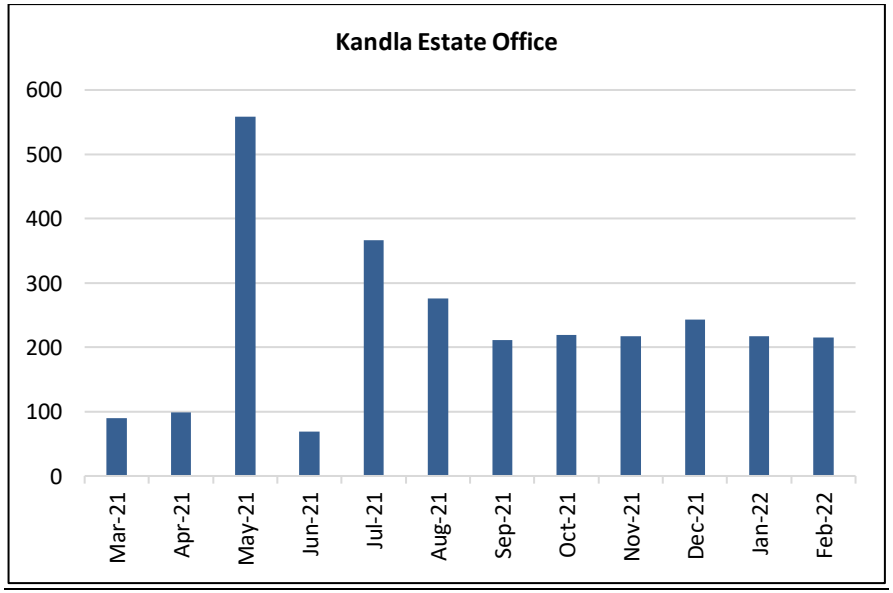
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22


Kandla Estate Office
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22

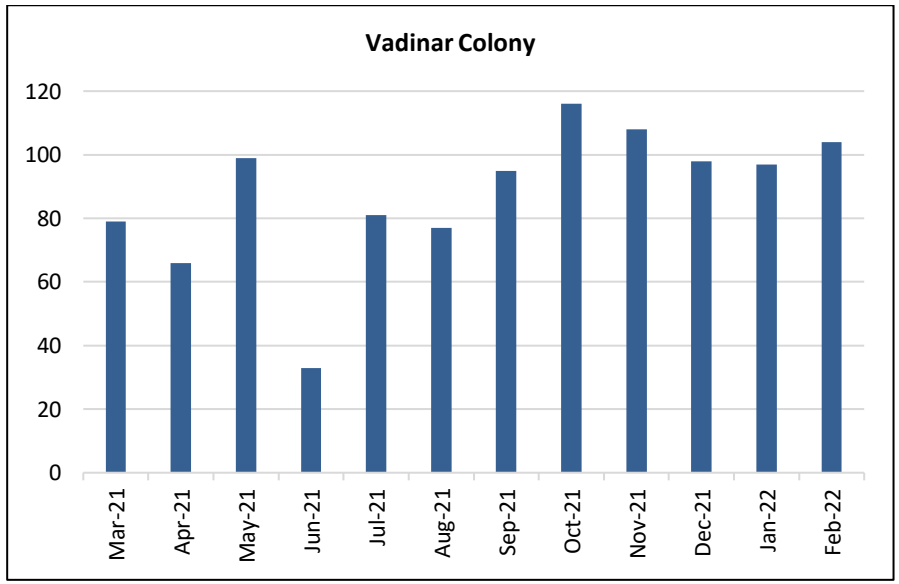
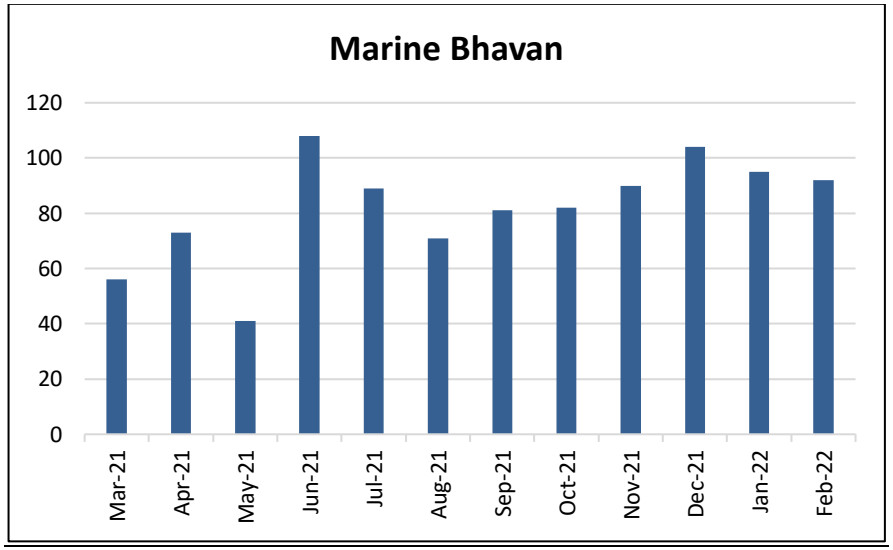
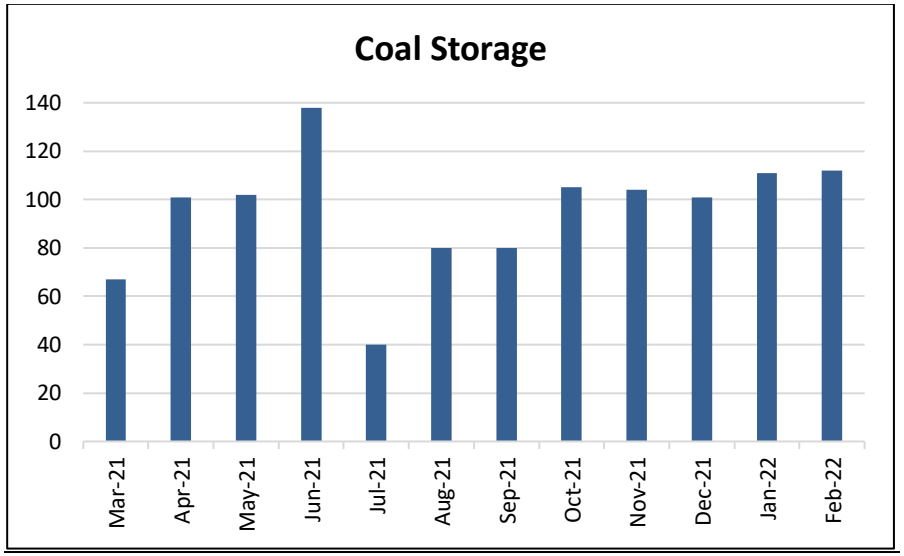
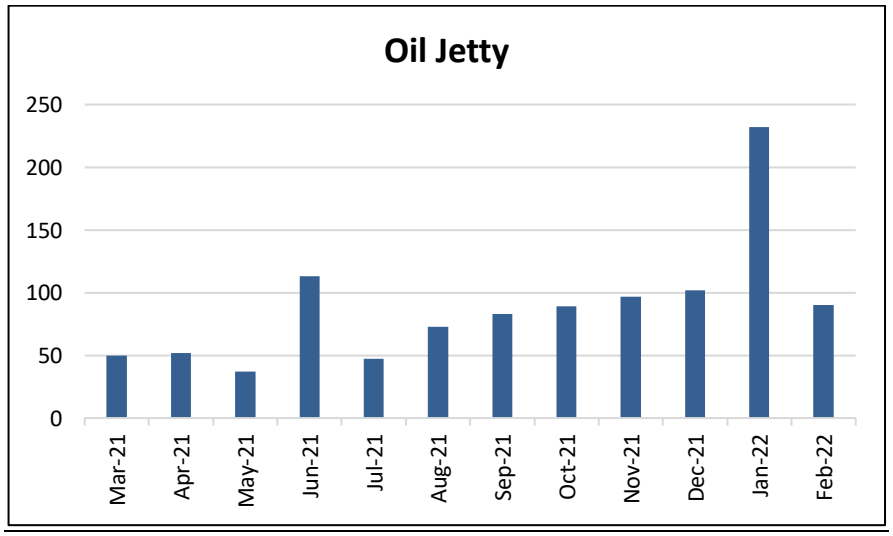
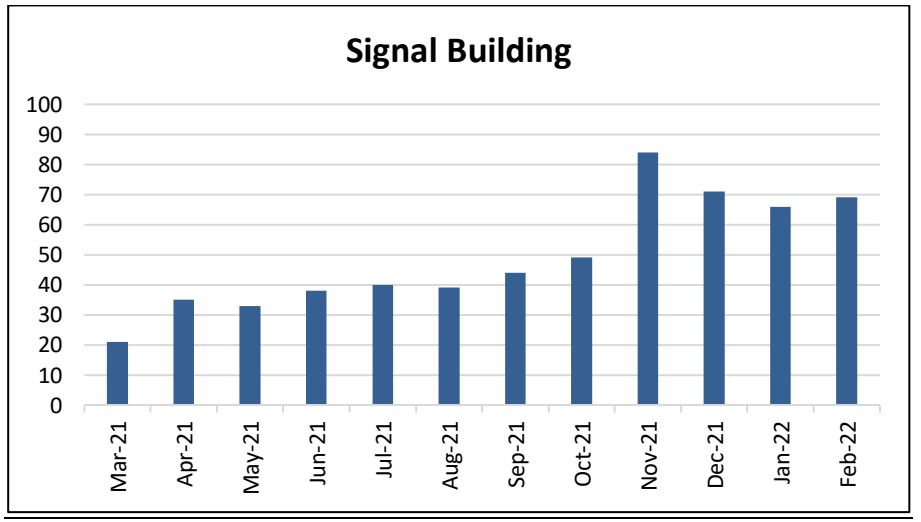

Vadinar Colony
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22

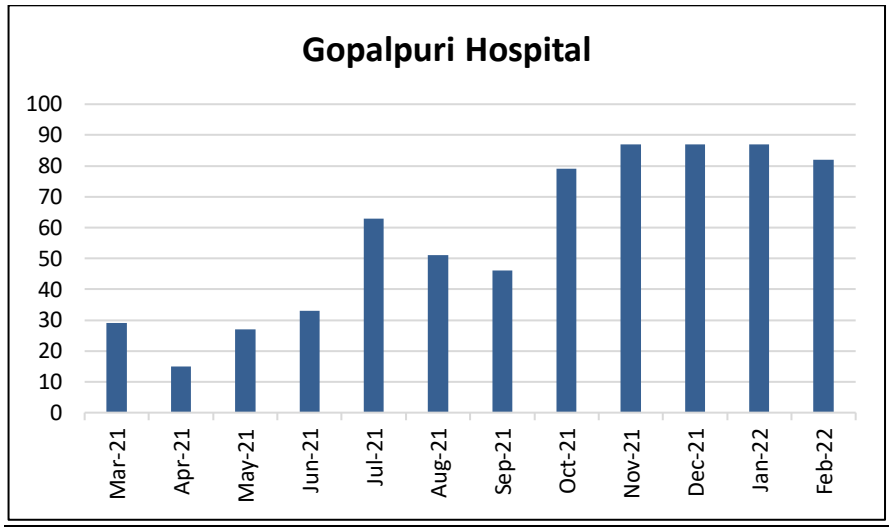
Fig 6. Trend in PM2.5 values of various AAQ Monitoring Locations

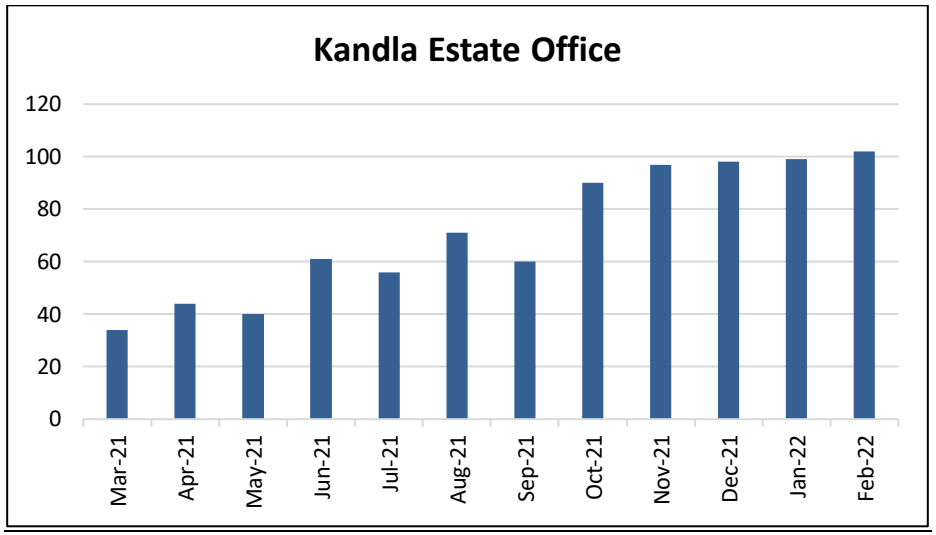









Gopalpuri Hospital
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22


Kandla Estate Office
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
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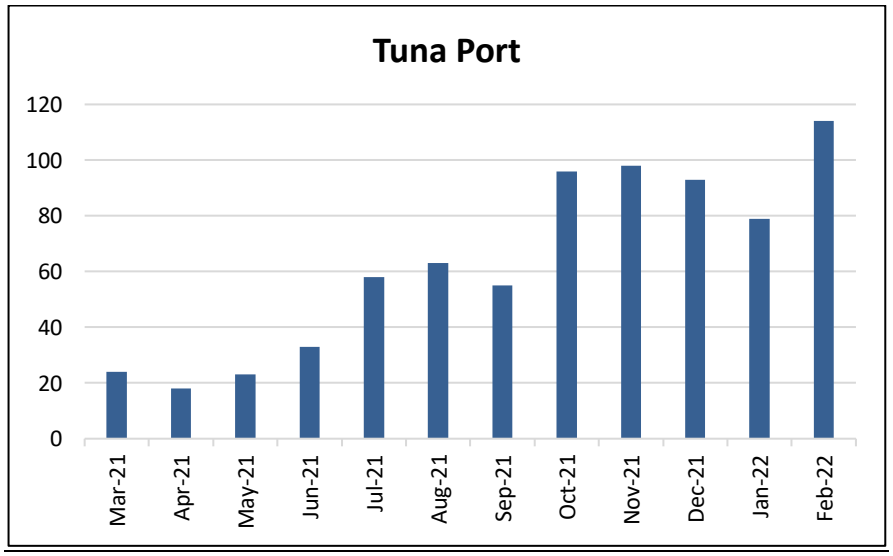
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22


Tuna Port
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
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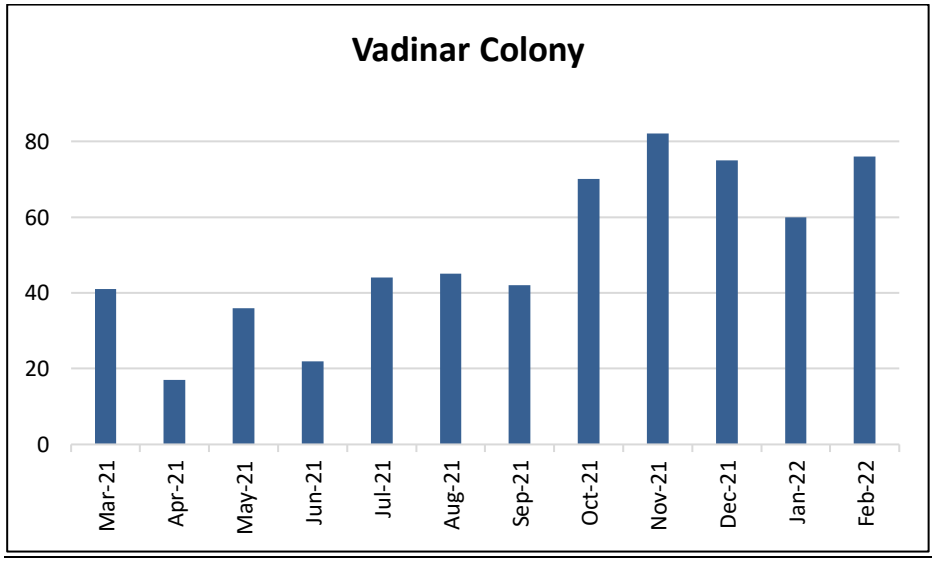
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22


Vadinar Colony
80
60
40
20
0
Mar-21
Apr-21
May-21
Jun-21
Jul-21
Aug-21
Sep-21
Oct-21
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22

5.2 Drinking Water Quality Monitoring

Drinking Water Quality Monitoring was carried out at twenty stations at Kandla, Vadinar & Town ship Area of Deendayal Port.

Drinking water samples are collected from 20 locations (18 locations in Kandla and 2 locations in Vadinar). Samples for physico-chemical analysis are collected and analysed in laboratory for various parameters, viz. Color, Odor, Turbidity, Conductivity, pH, Chlorides, TDS, Total Hardness, Iron, Sulphate, Salinity, DO, BOD, Na, K, Ca, Mg, F, NO3, NO2, Mn, Cu, Cd, As, Hg, Pb, Zn, Bacterial Count (CFU).

Monitoring Results

Mean values of drinking water of Deendayal Port Locations are given in table 6.4. The values shown are the annual average of all the locations of Deendayal Port Colony, Port and Harbor area as well as Deendayal Port Authority office buildings.

Table 11 : Annual average values of Drinking water at Deendayal Port Authority

Sr. No.	Parameter		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Value	Acceptable Limits	Permissible Limits
		Unit	Quarter Mean	Quarter Mean	Quarter Mean	Quarter Mean	(Annual Avg.)		
1	pH	pH Unit	7.38	7.41	7.46	7.38	7.41	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1114.30	1083.67	1265.93	1155.75	1154.91	500	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	0.53	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.48	1	5
4	Odor	-	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	Hazen Units	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	2253.97	2064.35	2448.83	2108.38	2218.88	NS*	NS*
7	Bio.Oxygen Demand	mg/L	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	651.10	579.99	484.50	539.53	563.78	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/L	74.21	59.34	62.83	61.72	64.53	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/L	62.90	68.23	71.90	65.22	67.07	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/L	443.03	415.20	403.03	436.67	424.48	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.3	1
13	Fluorides as F	mg/L	0.45	0.69	0.55	0.64	0.58	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/L	211.96	193.41	229.75	220.67	213.95	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO2	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO3	mg/L	5.29	10.23	9.92	10.04	8.87	45	100
17	Salinity	%	1.26	1.05	0.88	0.97	1.04	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/L	329.18	228.77	219.20	268.63	261.45	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/L	4.13	2.94	3.80	4.43	3.82	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.003	0.003
24	Arsenic	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.001	0.001
26	Lead	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.01
27	Zinc	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100 ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

NS= Not specified, ND=Not detected

Discussion

The colour of all drinking water samples was colourless unit and odour of the samples was also agreeable. The values of turbidity, Iron as Fe and Ammonia as NH_3-N were observed to be below detection limits of measurement i.e. <0.1NT, <0.03mg/L and <0.1mg/L respectively. Apparently these parameters were not at alarming levels. Some important parameters for drinking water are discussed below in detail;

pH

pH value in the studied area varied from 7.37 to 7.47 pH unit during the first year of monitoring. The limit of pH value for drinking water is specified as 6.5 to 8.5. All the sampling points showed pH values within the prescribed limit by Indian Standards.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

TDS values in the studied area varied between 1073.73-1201.26 mg/L. The mean TDS value was 1154.9 mg/L. None of the sampling points showed higher TDS values than the prescribed limit by Indian standards which are 500-2000mg/L.

Conductivity

Conductivity is used to measure the concentration of dissolved solids which have been ionized in a polar solution such as water. The conductivity in the samples collected during the month of June ranged from 2149.36-2320.63 µs/cm. Electrical conductivity standards do not appear in BIS standards for drinking water.

Chlorides

Chloride values in drinking water for the present year varied between 507.6 -647.63 mg/L. Excessive chloride concentration increase rates of corrosion of metals in the distribution system. This can lead to increased concentration of metals in the supply.

Calcium

Calcium value in drinking water for the present year the studied area varied between 62.32 – 68.91 mg/L. The mean Ca was observed to be 64.52 mg/L. If calcium is present beyond the maximum acceptable limit, it causes incrustation of pipes.

Magnesium

Magnesium value in the studied area for the present year varied from 65.80mg/L to 68.26 mg/L. All the locations had Magnesium within the prescribed limits of 30-100mg/L.

Total Hardness

Total Hardness value in the studied area for the present year varied between 389.03-447.43 mg/L. The prescribed limit by Indian Standards is 200-600mg/L.

Fluoride

Fluoride value in the studied area varied between 0.48 – 0.65 mg/L. The permissible limit as per Indian Standards is 1.0-1.5mg/L. Moderate amount of fluoride in water lead to dental effects, but long-term ingestion of large amounts can lead to potentially severe skeletal problems.

Sulphates

Sulphate value in the studied area varied between 195.75–225.46 mg/L. All the sampling points showed Sulphates values within the prescribed limits by Indian Standards (200-400 mg/L). Sulphate occurs naturally in water as are sult of leaching from gypsum and other common minerals. Sulphate content in drinking water exceeding the 400 mg/L imparts bitter taste.

Nitrites (NO_2)

Nitrite values in all the water samples were observed to be <0.01 mg/L. There are no specified standard values for Nitrites in drinking water. Ground water contains nitrate due to leaching of nitrate with the percolating water and by sewage and other wastes rich in nitrates.

Salinity

Salinity in drinking water in the present samples collected ranged from 0.92to 1.23 %. There are no prescribed Indian standards for salinity in Drinking water.

Heavy Metals in Drinking Water

In the present study period drinking water samples were analyzed for Mn, Cr, Cu, Cd, As, Hg, Pb and Zn. All these heavy metals were well below/ the permissible limits of the Indian Standards for drinking water.

Bacteriological Study

Analysis of the bacteriological parameter at all location shows that total Coliform values is observed to be 0.1 to cfu/100 ml. total Coliform and E-Coli values showed that all the drinking water samples were safe from any bacteriological contamination.

Conclusion

The results are compared with acceptable limits as well as Permissible Limits as prescribed in IS10500:2012 – Drinking Water Specification. It was observed from the data analysis that during the Third year (March 2021 to February 2022) the drinking water was safe for human consumption as per tested parameters only at all drinking water monitoring stations.

5.3 Marine Water Monitoring

Marine Water Monitoring was carried out at six stations at Deendayal Port and two locations at Vadinar Port.

Water samples were analyzed for physico-chemical and Biochemical parameters. Besides these, Phytoplankton (Qualitative & Quantitative) Zooplankton (Qualitative & Quantitative) & Benthos (Qualitative & Quantitative) samples were collected during spring tide and neap tide from all the eight fixed monitoring stations.

Results

The annual average values of monitored parameters for marine waters of DPA are given as per table 12.

Table 12. Annual average values of various physico-chemical parameters at Deendayal Port during neap tide. (Marine Sampling Station at Gulf of Kutch).

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
			Quarter Mean	Quarter Mean	Quarter Mean	Quarter Mean
1	pH	-	7.30	7.35	7.36	7.39
2	Color	-	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless
3	Odor	-	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless
4	Salinity	ppt	32.51	32.24	31.82	31.80
5	Turbidity	NTU	26.56	35.05	36.78	35.71
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	40307.26	39446.10	39151.25	34126.11
7	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	468.54	393.35	503.95	630.73
8	Total Solids	mg/L	43192.33	41383.94	39672.71	34818.14
9	DO	mg/L	5.11	4.57	4.82	4.45
10	COD	mg/L	79.05	83.13	84.56	85.60
11	BOD	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Silica	mg/L	0.57	0.56	0.67	0.78
13	Phosphate	mg/L	0.29	0.25	0.19	0.20
14	Sulphate	mg/L	3499.62	2586.77	2451.53	2493.91
15	Nitrate	mg/L	4.15	3.23	3.80	3.97
16	Nitrite	mg/L	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Calcium	mg/L	518.97	557.01	522.61	578.93
18	Magnesium	mg/L	1588.81	1739.01	1150.32	1680.46
19	Sodium	mg/L	9976.72	10571.44	10635.22	10265.40
20	Potassium	mg/L	314.39	367.85	324.11	343.54
21	Iron	mg/L	1.81	1.67	1.61	0.81
22	Chromium	mg/L	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.04
23	Copper	mg/L	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.00
24	Arsenic	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Cadmium	mg/L	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.02
26	Mercury	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Lead	mg/L	0.16	0.17	0.12	0.02
28	Zinc	mg/L	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.11

Discussion

Coastal ecosystems are characterized by daily fluctuations, driven by tidal amplitude, wind direction and also on the anthropogenic activities carried out on the coasts. Marine water parameters at Kandla Harbor and creek waters also showed an high array of fluctuations in several of its parameters such as TDS, TSS, salinity and salts. Some of the important parameters are explained below;

pH

The pH of all marine water samples collected from Deendayal Port variedfrom7.3to 7.39. The mean pH of all samples was 7.64pH unit.

Salinity

Salinity in the DPA marine water ranged from 31.8ppt to 32.51ppt. The mean salinity at was recorded to be 32.09 ppt.

Turbidity

Turbidity in the DPA marine water ranged from 26.56 – 36.78 NTU. The mean turbidity of all the locations of Deendayal Port was 33.52 NTU. Turbidity at Vadinar port was<1.0NTU.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

TDS values varied from 34126.11 to 40307.26 mg/L at all locations of Deendayal Port. Mean TDS values at Deendayal Port was 38257.68mg/L.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

DO value in the studied area varied between 4.45-5.11 mg/L. The mean DO values of Kandla Marine waters were 4.7mg/L.

Nitrates (NO3)

The mean Nitrate values in all the marine water samples were of Deendayal Port was 3.78 mg/L at DPA waters. Nitrite was rarely detected from marine waters of Vadinar.

Sodium (Na)

Sodium value in the Deendayal Port marine waters varied between 9976.72-10635.22 mg/L. The mean Na recorded at DPA waters was 11448.78 mg/L.

Trace Metals

In the present study period water samples were analyzed for Mn, Cr, Cu, Cd, As, Hg, Pb and Zn. All these heavy metals reported below trace levels.

Bacteriological Study

Analysis of the bacteriological parameter at all location shows that total Coli form values is observed to be 0.1to cfu/100ml.

5.4 Productivity Study

Chlorophyll-A

Water Samples for the chlorophyll estimation collected from sub surface layer during high tide and low tide period of the tidal cycle for each sampling locations and analysed for Chlorophyll -a and after acidification for Pheophytin –a.

In the sub surface water chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.204 to 1.923 mg/m^3 in harbour region of DPA during sampling done in from March 2021 to February 2022. In the nearby creeks chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.153.93 to 1.923mg/m^3.

In the sub surface water chlorophyll-a was varying from 0.392 – 1.356mg/m3 at Vadinar jetty and 0.392 mg/m3 to 1.365 mg/m3near SPM during sampling done spring tide period and during Neap tide.

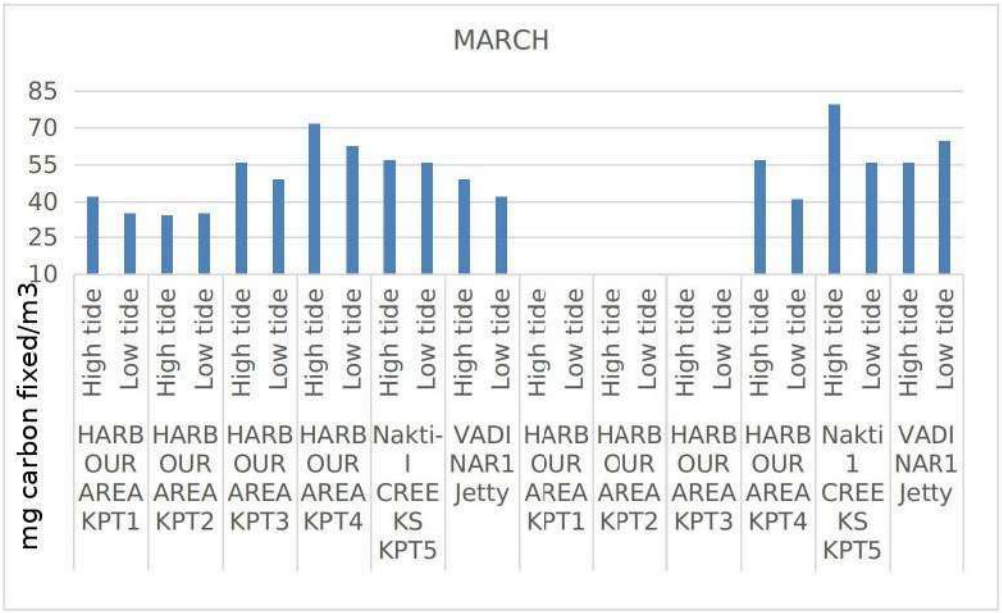
Algal Biomass

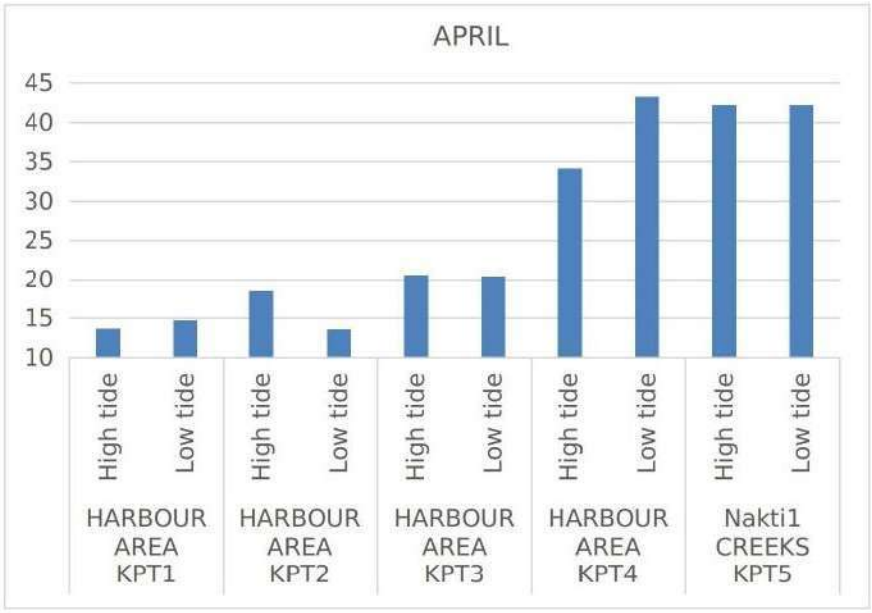
Chlorophyll-a value was used as algal biomass indicator (APHA 23rd Edition). Algal biomass was estimated by converting Chlorophyll value.

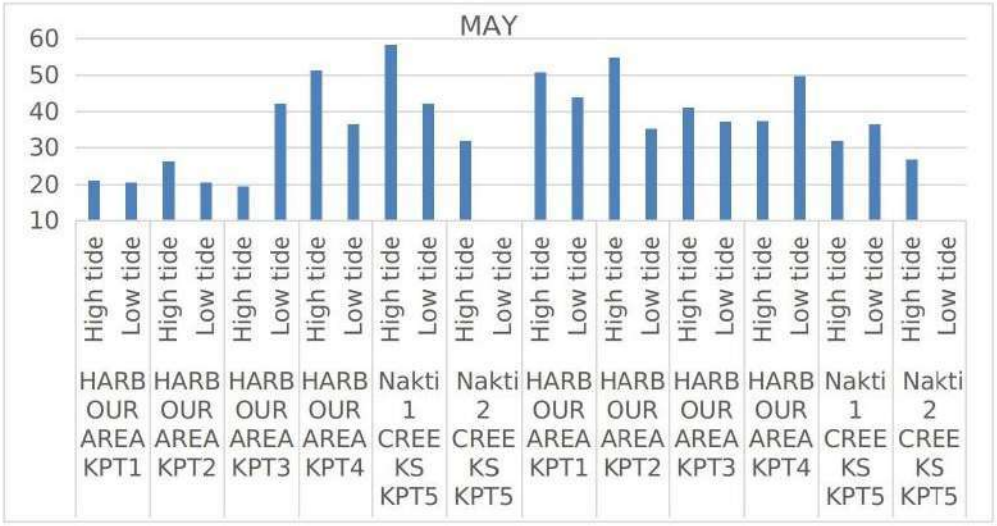
In the sub surface water algal biomass was varying from13.66to 128.84mg/m^3 in harbour region of DPA during sampling done in fromMarch2021 to February 2022. In the nearby creeks Algal Biomass was varyingfrom10.24to 128.84mg/m^3.

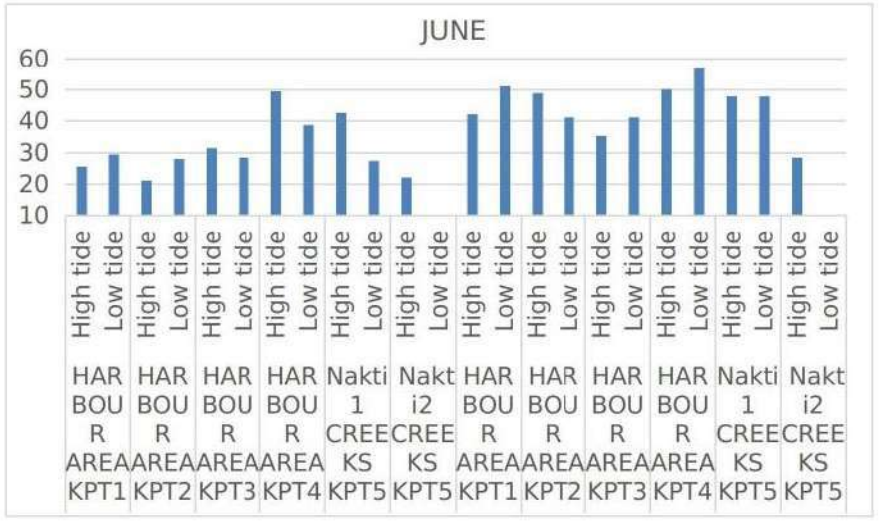
In the sub surface water algal biomass was varying from 26.26 – 90.85mg/m3 at Vadinar jetty and SPM during sampling done spring tide period and during Neap tide.

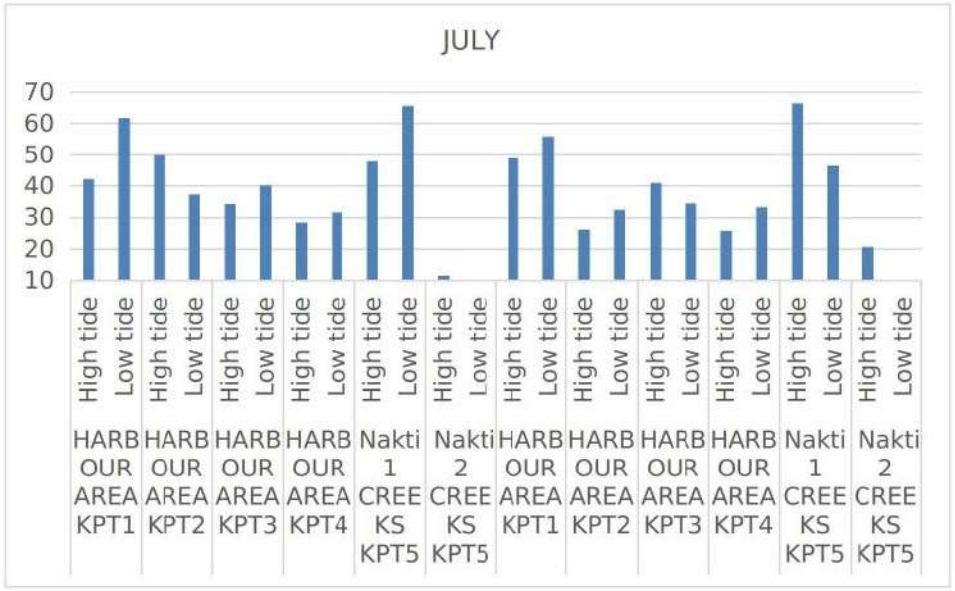
Fig 7. Monthly values of Algal Biomass in harbor waters of DPA

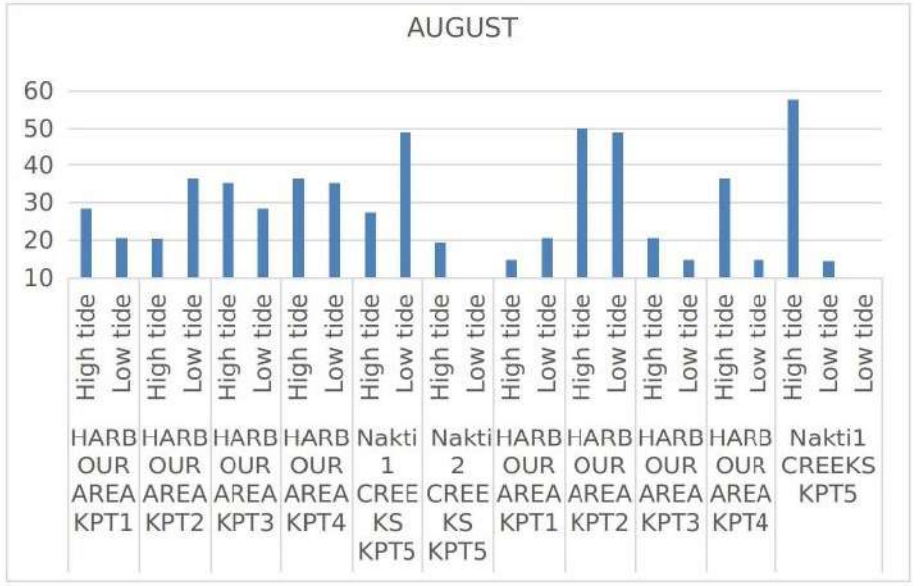


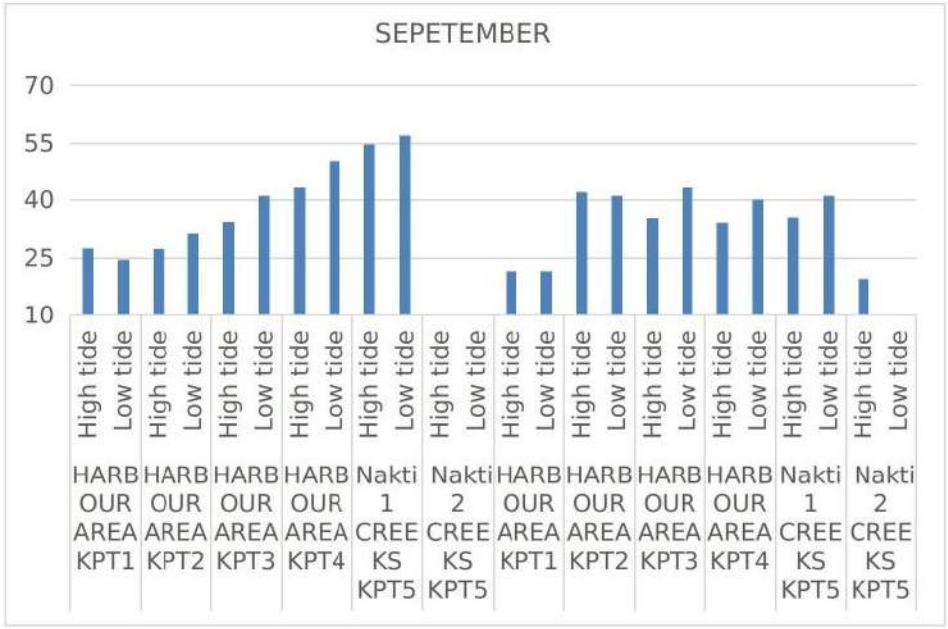


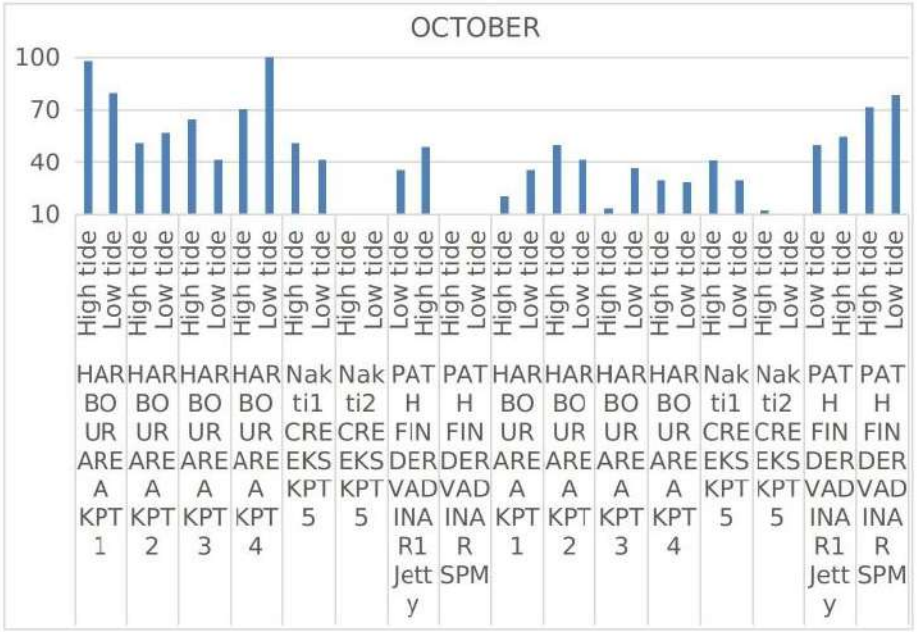


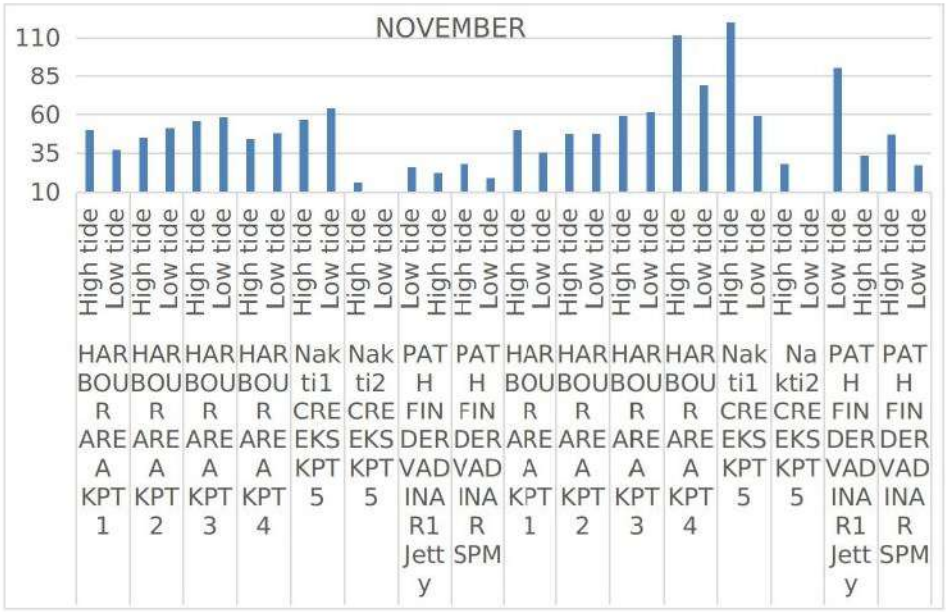


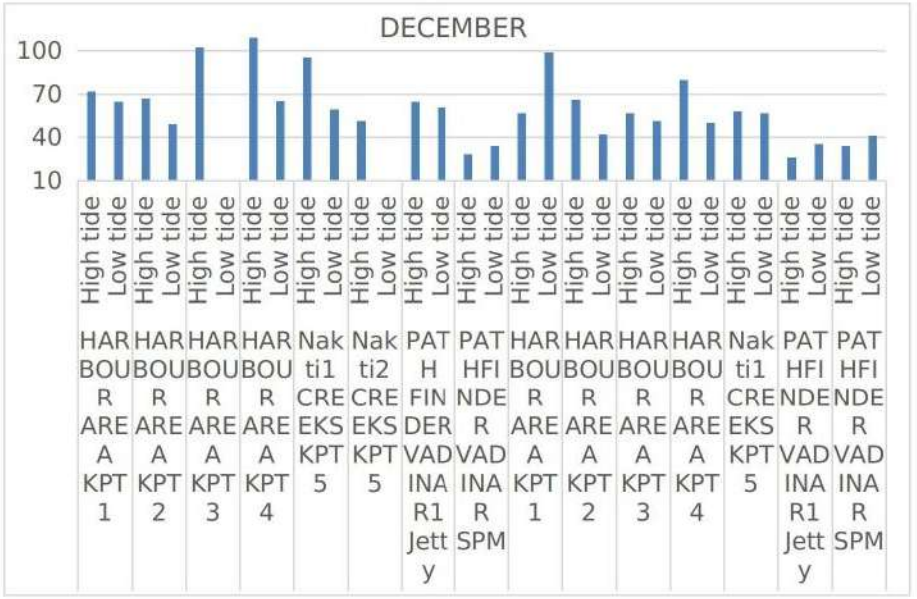

JULY
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti 2 CREEKS KPT5

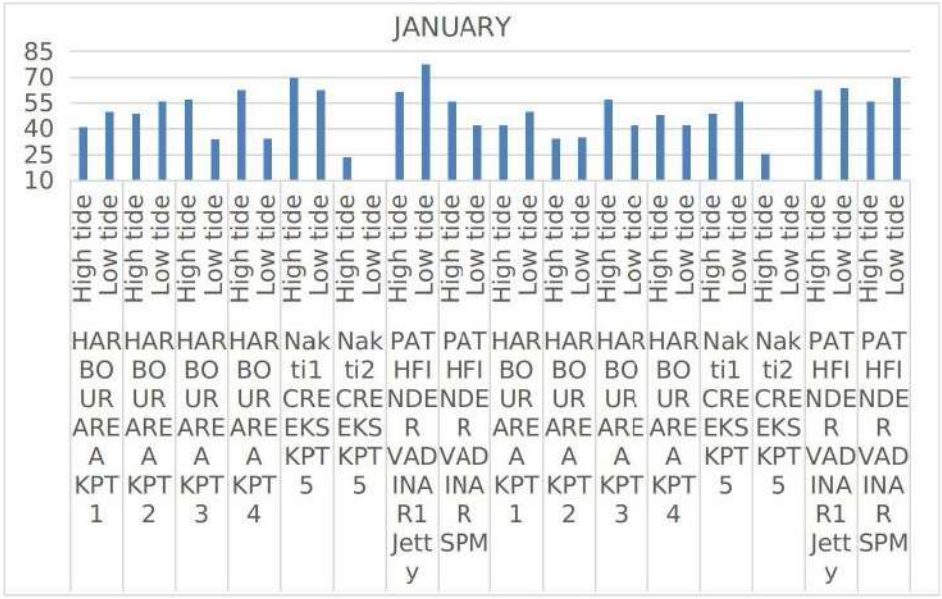

AUGUST
60
50
40
30
20
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti 2 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT5


SEPETEMBER
70
55
40
25
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti 2 CREEKS KPT5


OCTOBER
100
70
40
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT5
PATH FINDER VADINAR1 Jetty
PATH FINDER VADINAR SPM


NOVEMBER
110
85
60
35
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT 1
HARBOUR AREA KPT 2
HARBOUR AREA KPT 3
HARBOUR AREA KPT 4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT 5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT 5
PATH FINDER VADINAR1 Jetty
PATH FINDER VADINAR SPM


DECEMBER
100
70
40
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT 1
HARBOUR AREA KPT 2
HARBOUR AREA KPT 3
HARBOUR AREA KPT 4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT 5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT 5
PATH FINDER VADINAR1 Jetty
PATH FINDER VADINAR SPM


JANUARY
85
70
55
40
25
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT 1
HARBOUR AREA KPT 2
HARBOUR AREA KPT 3
HARBOUR AREA KPT 4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT 5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT 5
PATH FINDER VADINAR1 Jetty
PATH FINDER VADINAR SPM

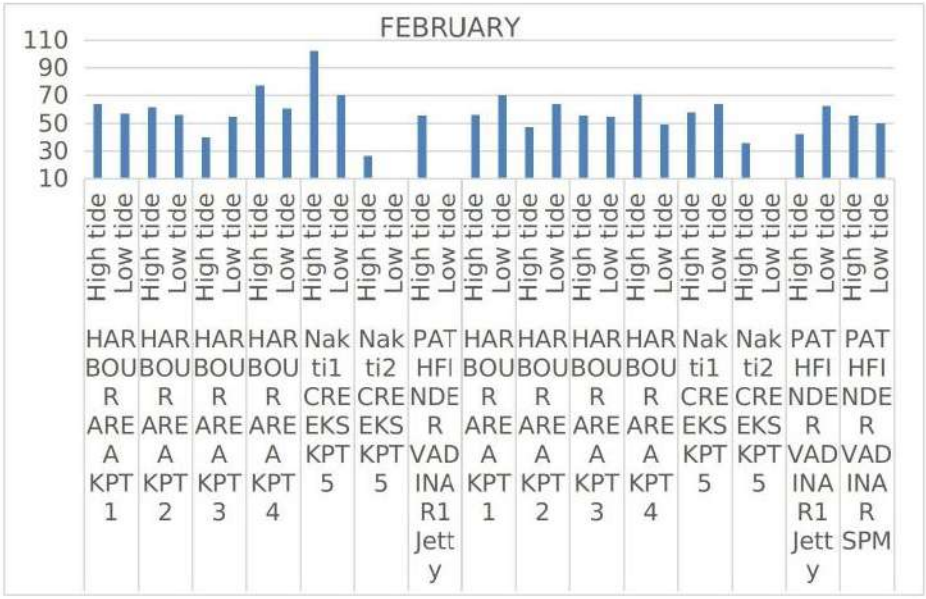
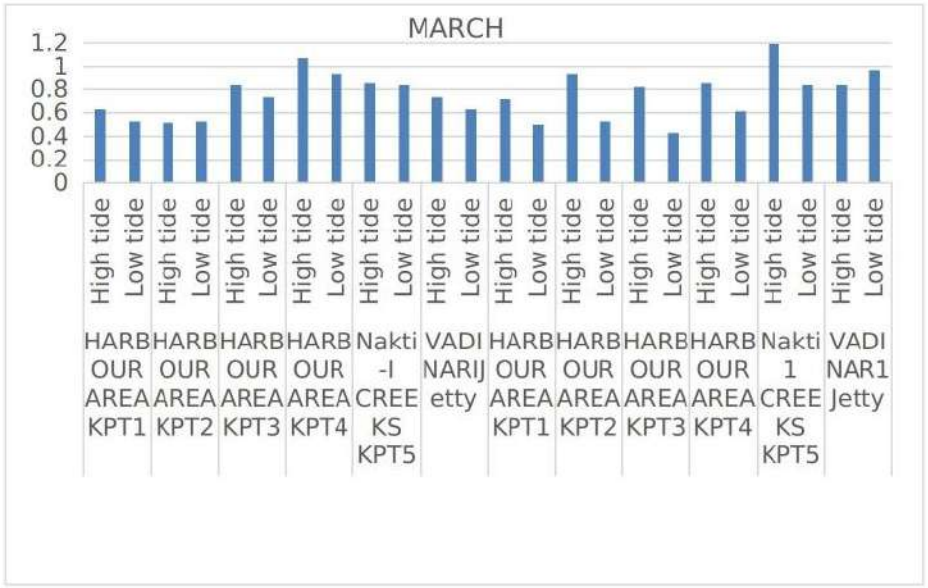
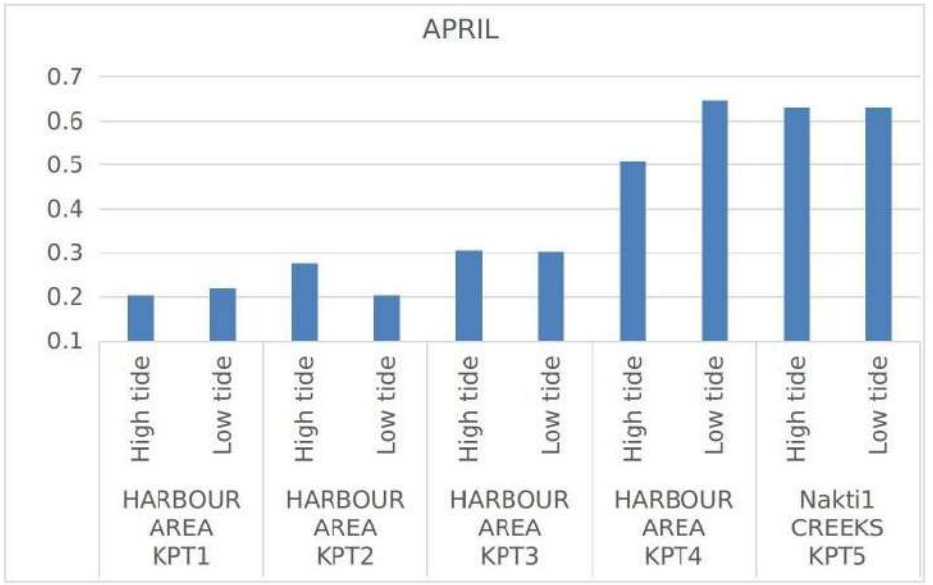
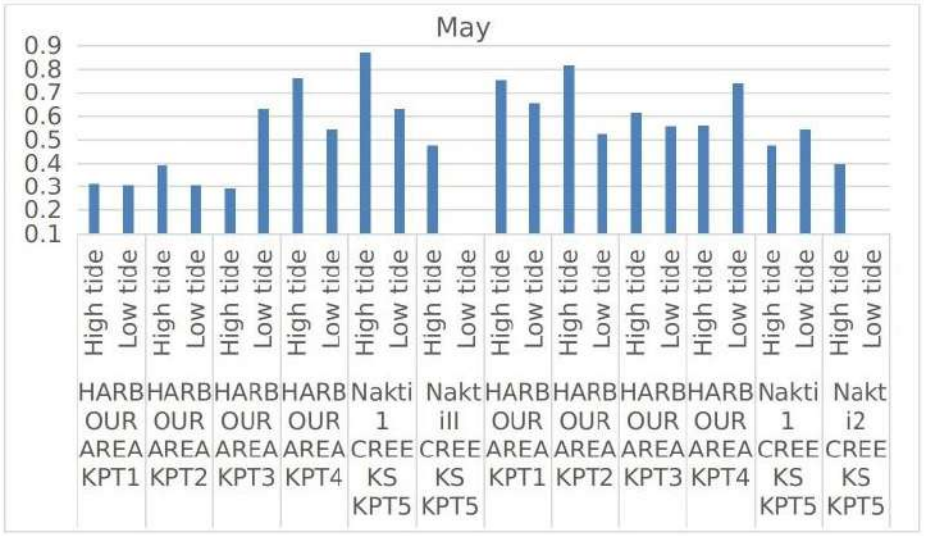
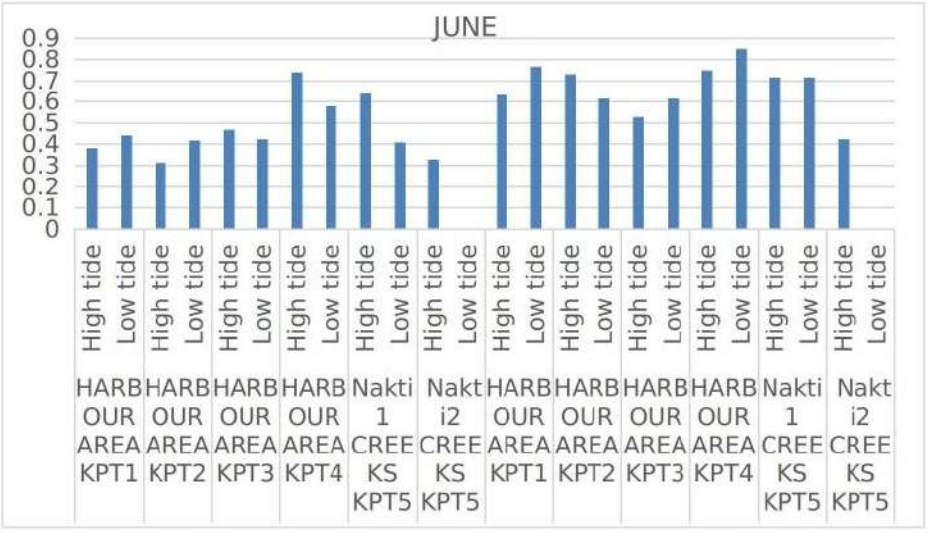

FEBRUARY
110
90
70
50
30
10
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT 1
HARBOUR AREA KPT 2
HARBOUR AREA KPT 3
HARBOUR AREA KPT 4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT 5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT 5
PATH FINDER VADINAR1 Jetty
PATH FINDER VADINAR SPM

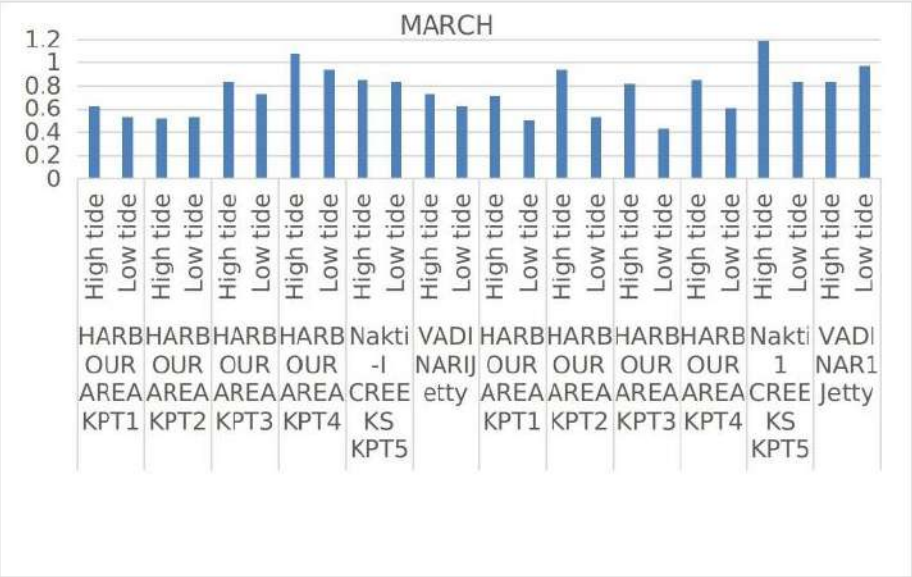
Fig 8. Annual average values of Chlorophyll-a in harbor waters of DPA

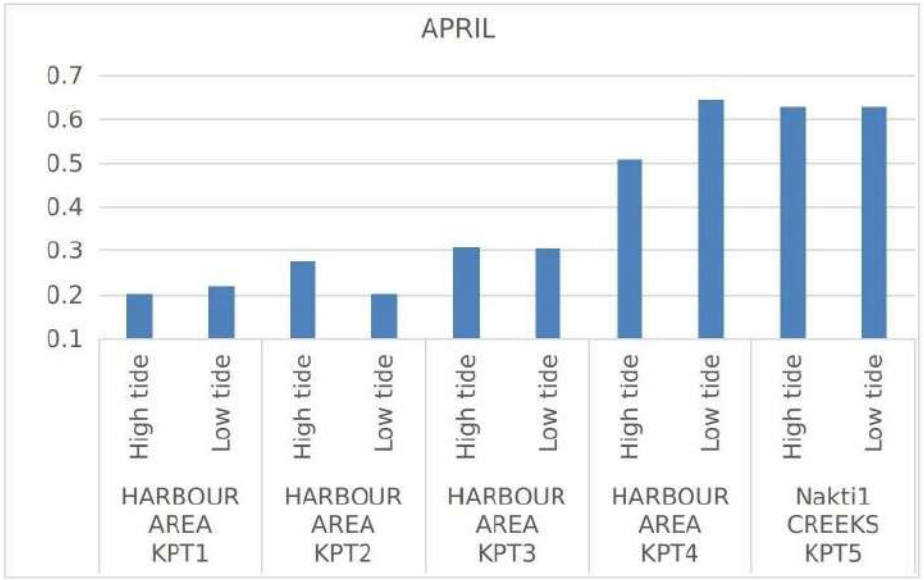


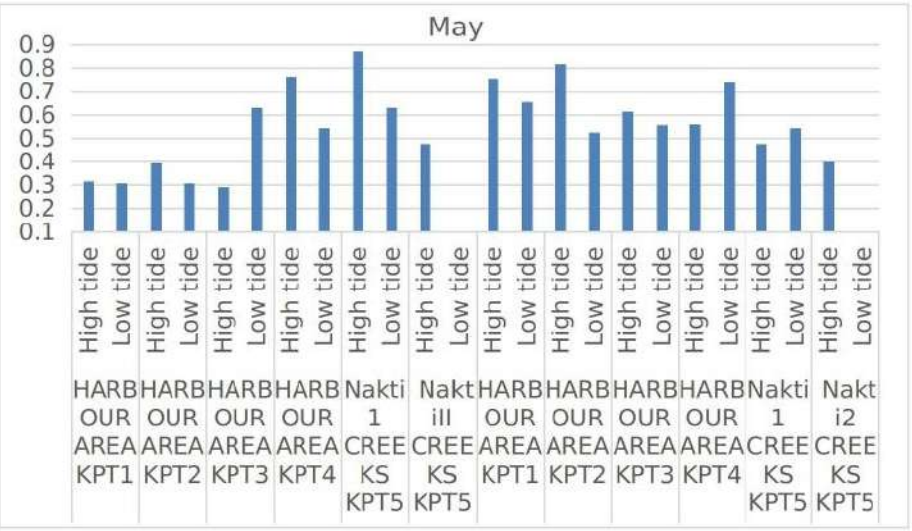


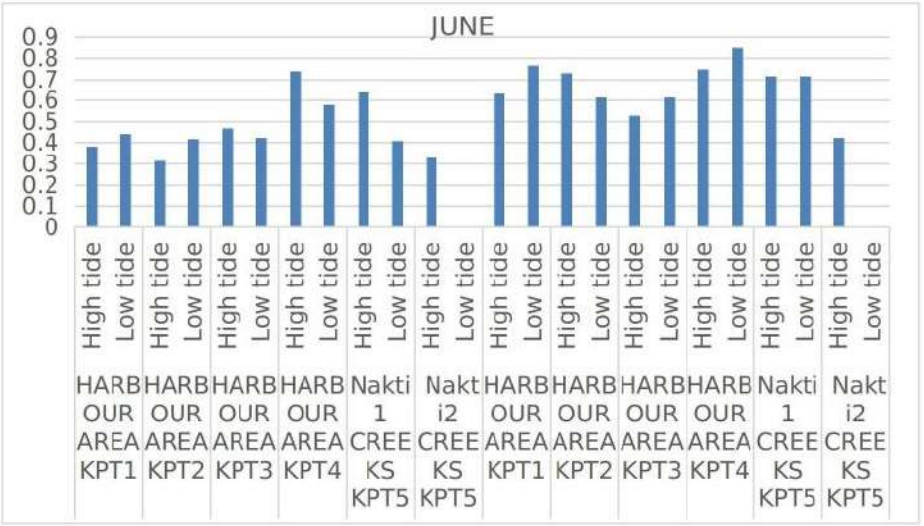


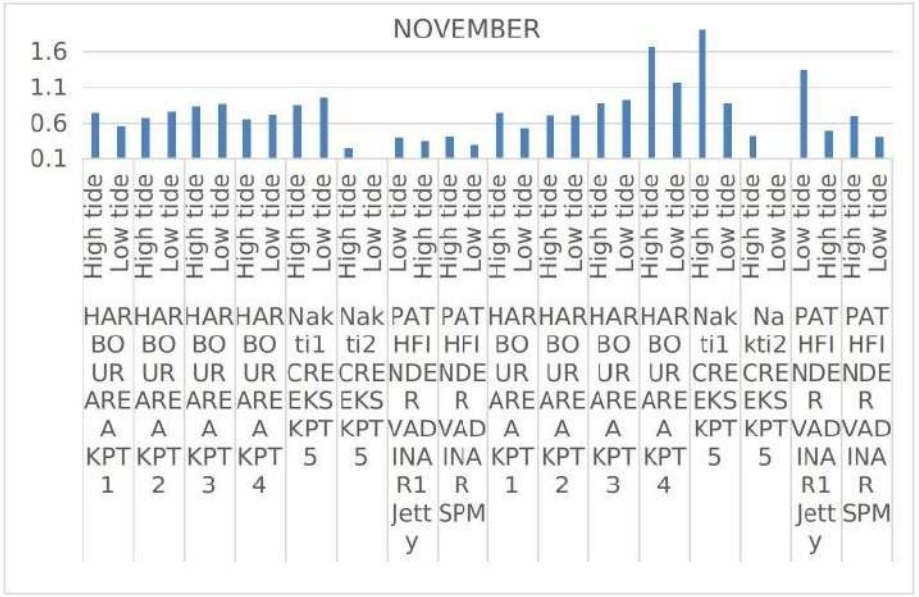


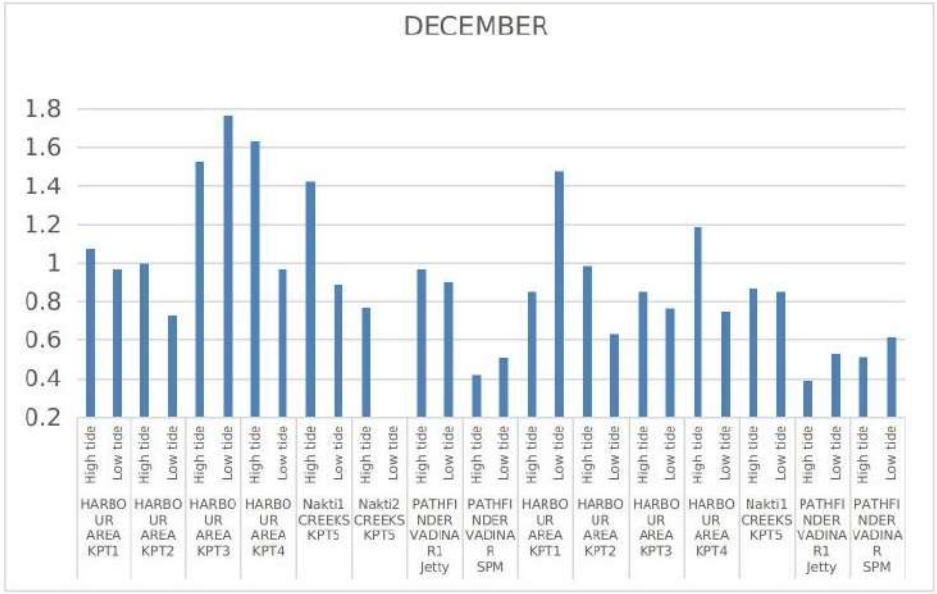

MARCH
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti -I CREEKS KPT5
VADINARIJetty
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
VADINAR1 Jetty

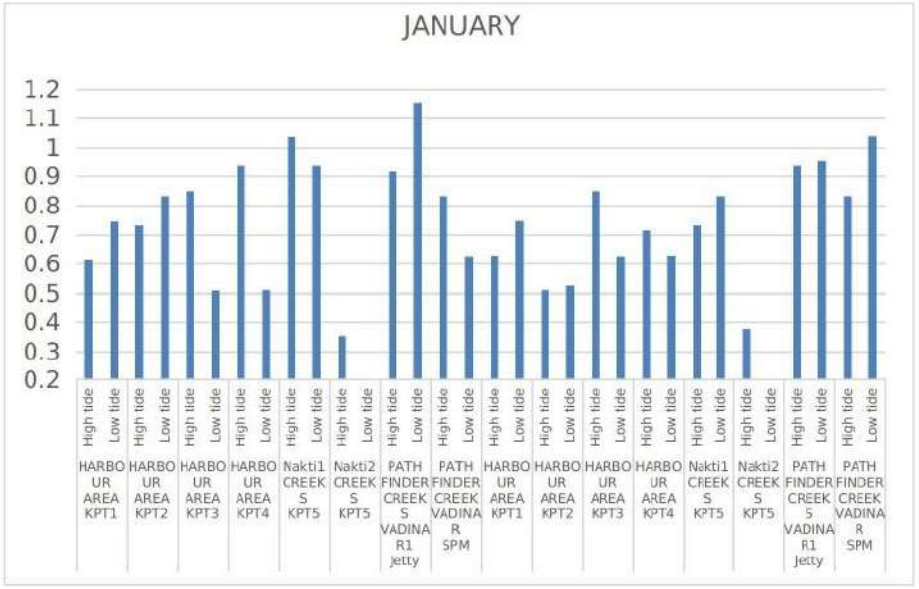

APRIL
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT5

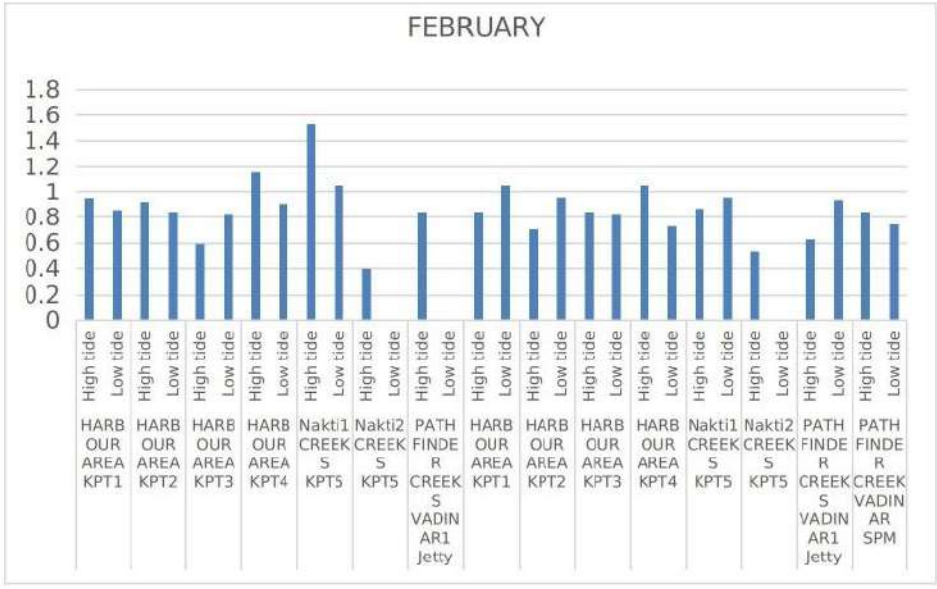

May
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti II CREEKS KPT5
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti 2 CREEKS KPT5


JUNE
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti 2 CREEKS KPT5
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti 1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti 2 CREEKS KPT5


NOVEMBER
1.6
1.1
0.6
0.1
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT5
PATHFINDER VADINAR1 Jetty
PATHFINDER VADINAR SPM


DECEMBER
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT5
PATHFINDER VADINAR1 Jetty
PATHFINDER VADINAR SPM


JANUARY
1.2
1.1
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT5
PATH FINDER CREEKS VADINAR1 Jetty
PATH FINDER CREEK VADINAR SPM


FEBRUARY
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
High tide
Low tide
HARBOUR AREA KPT1
HARBOUR AREA KPT2
HARBOUR AREA KPT3
HARBOUR AREA KPT4
Nakti1 CREEKS KPT5
Nakti2 CREEKS KPT5
PATH FINDER CREEKS VADINAR1 Jetty
PATH FINDER CREEK VADINAR SPM

5.5 Phytoplankton and Zooplankton

The phytoplankton community of the sub surface water in the harbour and nearby creeks was represented by Blue green algae and diatoms during spring tide period and neap tide period. Diatoms were represented by 13 genera belonging to 3 classes, 9 orders and 12 families.

The Zooplankton community of the sub surface water in the harbour and nearby creeks is comparatively low and represented by mainly four groups Tintinids, Copepods, Foramiferans, and larval forms of Crustaceans.

However, Vadinar waters were observed to be rich in terms of diversity and abundance of phytoplankton and zooplanktons.

5.6 Noise Monitoring

Noise monitoring is carried out as per "Noise Pollution" (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. The results of noise monitoring results are annual mean of each location of Kandla and Vadinar Port (Table 13).

Table 13. Annual avg. of noise level at locations of Kandla (10 locations) and Vadinar (3locations) Port

Sr. No.	Locations	Day Time Average Noise Level(SPL) in dB(A)	Night Time Average Noise Level(SPL) in dB(A)
	Time	6 A.M.. And 10 P.M.	10 P.M. To 6 A.M.
1	Marine Bhavan	62.35	55.14
2	Nirman Building 1	58.41	53.72
3	Tuna Port	55.51	48.87
4	Main Gate North	62.58	57.54
5	West Gate I	66.68	60.97
6	Canteen Area	59.64	51.94
7	Main Road	65.06	56.39
8	ATM Building	67.37	58.00
9	Wharf /Jetty Area	69.50	64.12
10	Port & Custom Office	58.51	48.77
	Vadinar Port		
11	Nr. Vadinar Port Gate	59.25	52.99
12	Port Colony Vadinar	57.42	54.11
13	Nr. Vadinar Jetty	63.58	59.08

Observations:

- The Day Time Average Noise Level in all ten locations at Deendayal Port ranged from 55.51dB to 69.50dB
- The noise levels were within the day time limits (75 dB (A)) of industrial area.
- The Night Time Average Noise Level in all ten locations of Deendayal Port ranged from 48.77 dB to 64.12 dB and it was within the permissible limits of 70 dB A for the industrial area for the night time.
- The mean day time noise levels at Vadinar were 60.08dB and the mean noise levels at night hours was 55.39dB.

5.7 Soil Monitoring

Sampling and analysis of soil samples was under taken at six locations with in the study area (Deendayal Port and Vadinar Port). The soil monitoring locations are coastal soils and exhibits saline soil characteristics, typical of a muddy shore.

The texture of soil of all locations was Sandy Loam. The soil at all the locations is saline in nature. The mean pH of the soil at all the locations of Kandla was 8.08 pH unit suggesting it to be slightly to medium alkaline.

Electrical conductivity of the soil was high with low moisture and organic carbon indicating less productivity of the soil and its unsuitability for any agriculture activities.

Other metals like copper, nickel and lead were detected in traces or within permissible limits. The overall surrounding soils were found to be less in essential nutrients, hence less suitable for plant growth.

Table 14. Tuna port Soil Analysis Result

Sr.No	Month		March.21	April.21	May.21	June.21	July.21	Aug.21	Sept.21	Oct.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.22	Feb.22
	Parameter	Unit	Result											
1	Texture		Sandy Loam											
2	pH	-	8.71	9.02	8.38	7.3	8.56	8.6	8.58	8.62	8.42	8.2	8.2	8.59
3	Electrical conductivity	µs/cm	10600	8650	29500	33400	26800	23400	18400	16200	14070	10805	10805	2839
4	Moisture	%	21.72	22.9	14	21.45	23.66	20.42	21	17	18.17	6.06	6.06	22
5	Total Organic Carbon	%	1.62	2.25	0.94	0.31	0.16	0.18	0.48	0.52	0.2	0.49	0.49	0.96
6	Alkalinity	mg/kg	40.04	80.08	80.08	100.1	140.14	60.06	72.07	60.06	80.08	70.07	70.07	40.04
7	Total Nitrogen	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
8	Chloride	mg/kg	1244	2605.8	7896.2	6228.7	3908.6	4010	1506.6	1620	1956.8	709	709	3545
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	102	107.82	2502.08	2056.4	203	188	202	230	212	778.5	778.5	3891.18
10	Phosphorus	mg/kg	31.44	39.86	0.76	0.97	0.97	0.9	0.89	0.9	2.2	9.21	9.21	50.87
11	Potassium	mg/kg	1178	1028	1128	1161	779.4	786	386	396	539	143	143	192.3
12	Calcium	mg/kg	4843	228.4	320.64	641.3	2241	2341	1585	1620	5752	1315.7	1315.7	2466.12
13	Sodium	mg/kg	501	12092.4	11092.4	10821.6	144.29	160	228.46	230.32	200.4	152.3	152.3	284.57
14	Copper as Cu	mg/kg	52.2	62.2	10.2	11.21	42.6	32.2	52.2	17.4	14.9	35.9	35.9	26.2
15	Lead as Pb	mg/kg	5	4.8	5.4	3.1	4.2	3.8	4.9	6.4	5.8	13.4	13.4	7.5
16	Nickel as Ni	mg/kg	33.3	32.86	16.7	20.71	36.2	37.2	46.2	33.5	35.3	54.5	54.5	39.1
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/kg	56.2	58.26	22.6	32.26	58.6	59.36	66.2	55.9	40.6	89.7	89.7	58.2
18	Cadmium as Cd	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

Table15. IFFCO Plant Soil Analysis Result

Sr.No	Month		March.21	April.21	May.21	June.21	July.21	Aug.21	Sept.21	Oct.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.22	Feb.22
	Parameter	Unit	Result											
1	Texture		Sandy Loam											
2	pH	-	7.98	8.78	8.25	8.16	8.11	8.1	8.16	8.1	7.92	7.77	7.77	8.6
3	Electrical conductivity	µs/cm	28900	36200	44400	48500	23800	20420	25620	26820	16210	22960	22960	1442
4	Moisture	%	23.97	22.1	20.91	13.94	22.09	21.16	22.2	18.2	9.01	6.4	6.4	28.37
5	Total Organic Carbon	%	6.29	1.4	1.52	0.19	0.24	0.18	1.24	1.02	0.49	0.69	0.69	0.71
6	Alkalinity	mg/kg	40.04	60.06	60.06	140.14	140.14	140.04	36.04	80.44	120.12	26.03	26.03	40.04
7	Total Nitrogen	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
8	Chloride	mg/kg	2487	4510	6866.3	6032.5	4309.5	4324	6381	5380	4112.2	4325.9	4325.9	2481.5
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	204	311.7	804.5	75.86	177.9	179.2	196	198	279	3359.5	3359.5	1650.89
10	Phosphorus	mg/kg	21.25	52.7	2.45	1.41	0.8	0.86	0.92	0.82	1.89	10.56	10.56	5.33
11	Potassium	mg/kg	1715	747	762	592.2	644.4	656	820	810	327.4	199.8	199.8	155.01
12	Calcium	mg/kg	4710	468.9	661.32	561.12	3556.8	3618	3386	3400	4061.6	1116.4	1116.4	1500.32
13	Sodium	mg/kg	601	4840.2	5832.2	2992.8	128.22	130	741.5	722.2	488.98	360.72	360.72	432.86
14	Copper as Cu	mg/kg	60.8	52.5	26.2	27.22	61.2	58.2	78.2	38.8	29.5	29.9	29.9	35.6
15	Lead as Pb	mg/kg	1	1.52	8.5	6.2	3.2	3.8	5.6	7.9	6.4	9.3	9.3	10.8
16	Nickel as Ni	mg/kg	27.52	22.62	2020	1823	31.6	32.4	28	13.9	16.6	30.8	30.8	42.9
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/kg	43.2	59.2	89.1	72.62	39.25	38.32	41.6	91.9	104.8	153.2	153.2	102.7
18	Cadmium as Cd	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

Table 16. Khori Creek Soil Analysis Result

Sr.No	Month		March.21	April.21	May.21	June.21	July.21	Aug.21	Sept.21	Oct.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.22	Feb.22
	Parameter	Unit	Result											
1	Texture		Sandy Loam											
2	pH	-	8.75	8.82	8.13	8.36	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.75	8.44	8.53	8.53	8.68
3	Electrical conductivity	µs/cm	8500	16380	39900	21800	23700	23700	17880	16252	13680	22260	22260	1950
4	Moisture	%	19.04	21.2	28.1	18.82	24.41	23.22	24.1	19.1	21.39	9.02	9.02	21
5	Total Organic Carbon	%	1.46	2.2	1.7	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.48	0.62	0.2	0.61	0.61	0.98
6	Alkalinity	mg/kg	60.06	60.06	70.05	80.08	100.1	140.04	190.19	140.2	60.06	52.05	52.05	40.04
7	Total Nitrogen	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
8	Chloride	mg/kg	1144	3658.1	7160.6	2550.3	6114	5982	1701	1820	1800.9	3970.4	3970.4	2836
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	120	129.05	356.6	292	113.8	110	112	120	93.3	315.3	315.3	1292.27
10	Phosphorus	mg/kg	17.74	34.55	7.79	0.79	1.24	1.04	1.05	0.96	1.41	6.92	6.92	8.87
11	Potassium	mg/kg	903	698.4	578.4	700.2	1135.8	1162	345	366	409.2	139	139	160.36
12	Calcium	mg/kg	4235	284.6	460.92	701.4	3981.6	4220	2303	2122	3954	1234.8	1234.8	1839.79
13	Sodium	mg/kg	200	7437.6	6336.6	3164.4	168.3	170	248.5	252	252	144.29	144.29	232.46
14	Copper as Cu	mg/kg	40.6	38.6	29.4	28.2	38.2	42.2	46.2	21.2	9.8	30.8	30.8	31.8
15	Lead as Pb	mg/kg	4.2	3.62	31	23	3.6	3.6	3.2	29.1	3.5	11.1	11.1	5.4
16	Nickel as Ni	mg/kg	31.62	29.62	9	7.8	39.4	41.2	33.2	34.5	23.5	44.1	44.1	42
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/kg	46	42.62	95.8	65.9	52.4	53.4	68	77.9	25.4	76.8	76.8	76.7
18	Cadmium as Cd	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

Table 17. Nakti Creek Soil Analysis Result

Sr.No	Month		March.21	April.21	May.21	June.21	July.21	Aug.21	Sept.21	Oct.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.22	Feb.22
	Parameter	Unit	Result											
1	Texture		Sandy Loam											
2	pH	-	8.39	8.68	7.91	8.26	8.33	8.3	8.26	8.33	8.23	8.02	8.02	8.47
3	Electrical conductivity	µs/cm	13340	4790	38200	37200	16260	17200	16520	17520	9240	14090	14090	2848
4	Moisture	%	22.65	4.13	26.2	14.26	23.65	20.12	18.8	20.22	21.08	23.84	23.84	24.88
5	Total Organic Carbon	%	1.61	0.7	1.58	0.24	0.1	0.11	3.93	3.1	0.72	0.87	0.87	0.84
6	Alkalinity	mg/kg	40.04	80.08	70.05	140.14	80.08	60.06	90.09	80.44	100.1	44.04	44.04	40.04
7	Total Nitrogen	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
8	Chloride	mg/kg	1386	4359.7	9416.7	7160.6	3959	4001	1878.9	2078	514.7	3048.7	3048.7	3190.5
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	214	299.4	3966.5	87.84	93.8	100	112	118	165.1	574.7	574.7	4950.89
10	Phosphorus	mg/kg	35.87	50.04	1.66	1.59	1.77	1.62	1.1	1.02	2.15	4.76	4.76	8.5
11	Potassium	mg/kg	743	865.8	755.8	765	766.8	780	422	460	667.6	121.9	121.9	178.48
12	Calcium	mg/kg	3453	493	821.64	661.32	3038.4	3122	1990	2012	1477	1426.3	1426.3	2450.29
13	Sodium	mg/kg	501	7165.8	6355.8	3736.8	224.4	220	468.94	470.42	470.42	192.38	192.38	492.9
14	Copper as Cu	mg/kg	21.2	19.2	33.7	31.78	22.6	23.4	33.8	35.1	27.6	25.8	25.8	25
15	Lead as Pb	mg/kg	6.8	2.8	15.3	11.4	3.8	4.1	4.8	7.6	8.2	10.5	10.5	7.6
16	Nickel as Ni	mg/kg	22.02	19.22	25.4	15.1	22.6	24.5	26.1	13.2	37.7	39.6	39.6	31.9
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/kg	62	59.8	87.3	77.21	46.6	48.5	49.55	81.9	55.2	59.1	59.1	48.1
18	Cadmium as Cd	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

Table 18. Vadinar DPA Admin Site Soil Analysis Result

Sr.No	Month		March.21	April.21	May.21	June.21	July.21	Aug.21	Sept.21	Oct.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.22	Feb.22
	Parameter	Unit	Result											
1	Texture		Sandy Loam											
2	pH	-	8.46	8.86	8.76	7.27	8.12	8.09	8.02	8.1	7.79	8.07	8.07	7.64
3	Electrical conductivity	µs/cm	585	439	260	511	509	510	523	560	387	1994	1994	1417
4	Moisture	%	7.16	4.62	7.26	6.28	9.44	9.04	8.66	7.26	3.46	4.22	4.22	8.49
5	Total Organic Carbon	%	2.53	0.87	1.16	0.15	0.2	0.21	0.18	0.12	0.85	1.16	1.16	0.32
6	Alkalinity	mg/kg	60.06	40.04	60.06	60.06	100.1	100.1	60.06	60.06	60.06	42.04	42.04	60.06
7	Total Nitrogen	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
8	Chloride	mg/kg	280	90.2	29.43	68.66	39.3	42.2	52	62	21.7	567.2	567.2	141.8
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	330	268	23.2	14.37	13.4	14	12	16	44.7	52.7	52.7	250.38
10	Phosphorus	mg/kg	2.83	5.85	8.5	0.97	0.8	0.78	0.78	0.8	BQL	15.06	15.06	1..88
11	Potassium	mg/kg	131	212.8	302.8	626.4	129.6	130	110	120	70.4	73	73	30.01
12	Calcium	mg/kg	56	244.5	1703.4	124.2	1220	1224	990	910	72.8	65.1	65.1	153.5
13	Sodium	mg/kg	1303	236	246	2116.8	104.2	110	118	110	436.87	460.92	460.92	837.67
14	Copper as Cu	mg/kg	16.6	14.5	80.5	82.66	16.2	17.4	18.6	16.6	88.4	54	54	18.3
15	Lead as Pb	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	3.2	4.8	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
16	Nickel as Ni	mg/kg	26.42	18.26	35.3	25.46	18.3	19.3	18.2	13.2	33.8	42.1	42.1	60.2
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/kg	40	38.3	33.2	23.46	46.8	49.2	24	28	66	51	51	84.6
18	Cadmium as Cd	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

Table 19. Vadinar DPA Colony Soil Analysis Result

Sr.No	Month		March.21	April.21	May.21	June.21	July.21	Aug.21	Sept.21	Oct.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.22	Feb.22
	Parameter	Unit	Result											
1	Texture		Sandy Loam											
2	pH	-	8.82	8.49	8.85	7.82	8.42	8.32	8.56	8.22	8.43	7.84	7.84	7.11
3	Electrical conductivity	µs/cm	875	634	513	464	419	400	420	480	314	490	490	299.6
4	Moisture	%	9.67	6.51	6.35	4.56	7.59	8.22	9.02	8.22	3.95	2.86	2.86	3.96
5	Total Organic Carbon	%	2.42	1.04	1.71	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.2	0.43	1.24	1.24	0.67
6	Alkalinity	mg/kg	60.06	60.06	70.05	100.1	60.06	80.04	100.1	80.44	80.08	40.04	40.04	40.04
7	Total Nitrogen	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL
8	Chloride	mg/kg	290	120.3	40.09	78.47	68.7	67.8	67.8	77	113.4	283.6	283.6	70.9
9	Sulphate	mg/kg	210	424	4.02	13.58	15.5	16.2	18	20	27.7	14.7	14.7	BQL
10	Phosphorus	mg/kg	3.36	7.79	7.35	0.97	0.97	0.88	0.86	0.72	1.74	7.06	7.06	BQL
11	Potassium	mg/kg	103	140	152	876.4	180	182	172	160	62	17	17	28.87
12	Calcium	mg/kg	94	196.4	1463	172.3	1445.4	1400	810	888	65.9	15.9	15.9	20.32
13	Sodium	mg/kg	501	126	166	2565	56.11	68	72	82	256.51	328.66	328.66	472.94
14	Copper as Cu	mg/kg	17.4	18.2	71.6	72.42	23	23	28	17	48.4	77	77	62.3
15	Lead as Pb	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	1.1	2	4.2	6.7	6.7	BQL
16	Nickel as Ni	mg/kg	22.1	21.22	31.8	27.73	21.2	20.4	16.2	12.2	27.3	36.7	36.7	33.3
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/kg	36	35.36	33.5	43.2	38.2	40.4	38.5	36.22	30.5	98.9	98.9	44
18	Cadmium as Cd	mg/kg	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL	BQL

pH

The pH was found at tuna port from 7.3 to 9.02, at IFFCO plant from 7.77 to 8.78, at Khori creek from 8.13 to 8.82, at Nakti creek from 7.91 to 6.68, at Vadinar DPA admin site from 7.7 to 8.86 and 7.11 to 8.85 at Vadinar DPA colony.

Moisture

The moisture was found at tuna port 6.06 to 23.66%, at IFFCO plant 6.4 to 28.37%, at Khori creek 9.02 to 28.1%, at Nakti creek 4.13 to 26.2%, at Vadinar DPA admin site 3.46 to 9.44%, and 2.86 to 9.67% at Vadinar DPA colony.

Electrical conductivity

The Electrical Conductivity was found at tuna port 2839 to 33400 µs/cm, at IFFCO plant 1442 to 48500 µs/cm, at Khori creek 1950 to 39900 µs/cm, at Nakti creek 2848 to 38200 µs/cm, at Vadinar DPA admin site260 to 1994 µs/cm, and 299.6 to 875 µs/cm at Vadinar DPA colony.

Total Organic Carbon

The total organic Carbon was found at tuna port 0.16 to 2.25%, at IFFCO plant 0.18 to 6.29%, at Khori creek 0.2 to 2.2%, at Nakti creek 0.1 to 3.93%, at Vadinar DPA admin site 0.12 to 2.53%, and 0.11 to 2.42% at Vadinar DPA colony.

Texture

The texture was found sandy loam for all location.

Cadmium as Cd

The Cadmium was found below quantification limit for all location.

Zinc as Zn

The zink as Zn was found at tuna port 22.6 to 89.7 mg/kg , at IFFCO plant 38.32 to 153.2 mg/kg , at Khori creek25.4 to 95.8 mg/kg, at Nakti creek 46.6 to 87.3 mg/kg ,at Vadinar DPA admin site 23.46 to 84.6 mg/kg, and 30.5 to 98.9 mg/kg at Vadinar DPA colony.

5.8 Sewage Treatment Monitoring

This involve safe collection of waste water (spent/used water) from wash areas, bathroom, cargo operational units, etc., waste from toilets of various buildings and its conveyance to the treatment plant and final disposal inconformity with the requirement and guide lines of State Pollution Control Board and other statutory bodies.

The waste water is let into sewer network (network of pipes and manholes) and let by gravity and intermittent pumping stations to the main Sewage Treatment Plant (STP).

The Sewage Treatment Monitoring is carried out at Deendayal Port Colony (Gopalpuri), Vadinar Port and Deendayal Port.

STP at Gopalpuri Port Colony

Gopalpuri STP is working properly and overall performance of the existing STP was found satisfactory. The removal efficiency of BOD, TSS was in order. The individual units were also performing well and their removal efficiency is satisfactory. Thus with the sample tested in laboratory the plant is working satisfactory and the individual units are also working well.

STP at Kandla Port

STP with improved capacity of 1.5 MLD at Deendayal Port is operational. The newly installed sewage treatment plant has 1500 cum/day fluidized media reactor based STP to treat domestic waste water generated from the campus and treated water will be utilized for gardening and plantation purpose.

Table 20. Gopalpuri STP Outlet Annual Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	1st Quarter Mean	2nd Quarter Mean	3rd Quarter Mean	Value (Annual Avg.)	GPCB Prescribed Limit
1	pH	-	7.21	7.36	7.32	7.30	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	42.94	83.3	105.41	77.22	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	No Limit
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	85.19	96.43	111.01	97.54	100
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	19.69	25.56	32.87	26.04	30

Table 21. KPT STP Outlet Annual Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	1st Quarter Mean	2nd Quarter Mean	3rd Quarter Mean	Value (Annual Avg.)	GPCB Prescribed Limit
1	pH	-	7.15	7.37	7.40	7.31	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	50.21	81.04	100.72	77.32	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	No Limit
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	62.58	90.53	110.26	87.79	100
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	15.87	24.68	27.25	22.60	30

Table 22. Vadinar STP Outlet Annual Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	1st Quarter Mean	2nd Quarter Mean	3rd Quarter Mean	Value (Annual Avg.)	GPCB Prescribed Limit
1	pH	-	STP not Working	7.25	7.34	7.30	6.5 - 8.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l		46.68	55.44	51.06	100
3	Residual Chlorine	mg/l		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	No Limit
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l		62.56	81.72	72.14	100
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l		16.62	22.37	19.5	30

The GPCB specification for pH, TSS, Residual Chlorine , COD and BOD for STP outlet are 6.5 to 8.5 , 100 mg/l, 0.5 mg/l, 100 mg/l and 30 mg/l respectively. The average values for pH at all locations from 7.30 to 7.31, The average values for Total Suspended Solids at all locations from 51.06 to 77.32 mg/l , The average values for COD at all locations from 72.14 to 97.54 mg/l, The average values for BOD at all locations from 19.5 to 26.04 mg/l, Residual Chlorine were found below detectable limit. All parameters for STP outlet are within limit.

5.9 Weather

The data collected from Automatic weather station have been installed and other secondary sources to represent the metrological conditions of the project area has been reviewed and presented below for various attributes such as Temperature, Wind velocity, Relative Humidity, solar radiation, wind direction, Air pressure and Heat index.

Table 23. Weather Results

MONTH		Temperature (°C)	Solar Radiation (w/m2)	Relative Humidity (%)	Wind Velocity (m/s)	Wind Direction	Air pressure (hpa)	Heat index (°C)
March.21	MIN	28.4	166.7	24.7	1.9	North West	1013.2	29.0
	MAX	36.2	292.3	93.0	10.6		1017.3	43.0
April.21	MIN	31.5	134.4	57.0	1.9	South East	1009.0	24.2
	MAX	42.4	576.6	94.0	9.9		1014.1	48.0
May.21	MIN	32.7	157.7	60.2	2.0	South East	1005.3	38.1
	MAX	37.3	383.3	89.0	8.1		1010.6	47.0
June.21	MIN	29.8	208.3	66.0	2.7	South West	1004.9	35.2
	MAX	34.1	654.8	84.0	13.0		1008.9	44.0
July.21	MIN	28.5	158.4	71.2	2.7	South West	1002.4	36.1
	MAX	32.1	751.7	89.0	13.0		1004.1	43.0
Aug.21	MIN	34.1	232.4	73.0	3.0	South West	1001.2	34.7
	MAX	26.1	682.8	90.0	9.7		1008.3	42.0
Sept.21	MIN	26.7	136.0	83.5	1.9	South West	1002.3	33.5
	MAX	36.2	808.9	98.0	12.0		1010.1	49.0
Oct.21	MIN	26.5	252.2	60.0	1.3	South North	1009.3	33.8
	MAX	38.6	746.6	94.0	8.1		1016.5	55.0
Nov.21	MIN	26.5	252.2	60.0	1.3	South North	1009.3	33.8
	MAX	38.6	746.6	94.0	8.1		1016.5	55.0
Dec.21	MIN	10.5	109.9	39.0	1.7	North West	1018.0	27.0
	MAX	31.8	534.3	93.0	4.4		1021.2	30.0
Jan.22	MIN	12.6	115.3	47.2	1.2	North West	1015.9	27.2
	MAX	30.8	530.7	96.0	5.8		1021.9	32.0
Feb.22	MIN	12.6	119.2	45.6	1.3	North West	1006.3	27.8
	MAX	29.2	530.7	98.0	9.6		1022.0	33.0

Temperature

The min temperature for Deendayal Port was 10.5 °C on December. The maximum temperature was recorded 42.4°C on April.

Solar Radiation

The min Solar Radiation was recorded 109.9 w/m2 on December . The maximum solar radiation recorded in the September was 808.9 w/m2.

Relative Humidity

The min Relative humidity was recorded 24.7 % on March and maximum Relative humidity recorded was 98.0 % on February.

Wind Velocity and Wind Direction

The min wind velocity was recorded 1.2 m/s on January. Maximum wind velocity recorded was

13 m/s on June. The wind direction was mostly North West and south west throughout the year.

Air pressure

The min Air pressure was recorded 1001.2 hpa in August. Maximum Air pressure recorded was 1022 hpa on February.

Heat index

The min heat index was recorded 24.22 °C in April. Maximum heat index recorded was 55 °C on November.

6.0 Conclusion

A. Ambient Air

Ambient Air Quality monitoring results for the Second year shows TSPM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations of the ambient air were above the permissible limits as per the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS2019). The concentration of $PM_{10}$and $PM_{2.5}$was above the permissible limit at Coal Storage Area, Marine Bhavan and occasionally at Oil Jetty Area and ,Kandla Estate Office, Gopalpuri Hospital Tuna Port area at some occasions.

The concentration of PM_{10} was within the permissible limit at Vadinar locations except Signal Building in November and Vadinar Colony in October & November above the permissible limit.

Deendayal Port has handled 117.5 MMT to 127 MMT of dry cargo in 2021-22. This huge volume of dry cargo handled at DPA along with high winds in coastal areas causes slight rise in the Ambient Air Quality near coal berth.

Very high volume of dry cargo is being handled (especially coal) at berth no. 7, 8 and 9. Besides handling of coal, thousands of vehicles laded with coal and other dry cargo criss-cross the port/harbor roads causing the rise in suspended particles in the air.

B. Drinking Water Quality

The results of the current year monitoring suggest that, the drinking water parameters of all the locations (18 at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar Port) were found within the permissible limits as per the BIS 10500 (2012) drinking water specification.

C. Noise Quality

The day and night time noise quality was found within the permissible limits of the Noise Pollution (regulation and control) rules, 2000. The Day Time and Night Time Average Noise Level (SPL) in all ten locations at Deendayal

Port were within the permissible limits of 75 dB A (for day time) and 70 dB A (for the night time)for an industrial area.

D. Marine Water Quality

The marine water samples were collected from the harbour area and the creek area and were monitored for 28 different parameters. The mean DO levels of DPA waters ranged from 4.9 mg/L to 6.0 mg/L (mean = 5.6 mg/L), which is normal for marine waters of ports and harbors.

Evaluation of the Phytoplankton and Zooplankton population in DPA harbour area and within the immediate surroundings of the port suggests that the Kandla waters harbours low to moderate diversity and abundance of phytoplankton and zooplanktons.

E. Soil

The soil samples were collected from six locations. The 4 locations of Kandla (Tuna port, Khori Creek, Nakti creek, IFFCO plant) and 2 locations of Vadinar (Vadinar DPA Admin site and Vadinar DPA

colony). Soil samples were collected for monitored 18 different parameter.

The pH was found at tuna port from 7.11 to 9.02 Vadinar DPT colony and Tuna Port. Cadmium was found at all soil sample is BQL. (Below quantification limit).

F. Sewage Treatment Plant

Gopalpuri STP is working properly and overall performance of the existing STP was found satisfactory.

A new STP with improved capacity of 1.5 MLD at Deendayal Port is operational which is working as per the standards of CPCB/GPCB.

At Vadinar Port, a new STP was operational which is working as per the standards of CPCB/GPCB.

6.1. Steps taken by Deendayal Port to improve Environment

- "Safety Week" is being celebrated in Kandla Port by demonstrating mock drill, fire fighting, emergency preparedness, health checkup program etc.
- Regular Safety training and mock drill are being carried out and awareness is being created by lectures among the workers of the Port.
- Personal Protective Equipments (PPE like ear plugs, helmets, safety suits, etc are being used during Port Operational work.
- Sewage generated at Port Area as well as in Port colonies is being properly treated through Sewage Treatment Plants at outside Port area at Kandla and Port colony at Gopalpuri. However, DPA is planning to construct a new STP with the latest technology as the existing one is very old.
- Deendayal Port Authority have planted about one lakhs trees in road side dividers, colony areas at Kandla and Gopalpuri, in green belt area of Gandhidham & Adipur Township, Sewage Treatment Plants at Gopalpuri & Kandla and some green belt development plans initiated at different locations in Town ship areas.
- Deendayal Port Authority also carries out Environmental Audit through recognized till 2016 from environmental auditor (Schedule) of Gujarat Pollution Control Board from the year 2010 .Three Audit Reports for the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 were already submitted to GPCB as per the norms.
- DPA planted Mangroves in an area of 1500 hectares from 2005 to 2021: Mangrove Plantation Plan carried out in following phases;

1)	Year2005-06–20 hectares
2)	Year2008-09-50 hectares
3)	Year2010-11–100 hectares
4)	Year2011-12–200 hectares
5)	Year2012-13–300 hectares
6)	Year2013-14-330 hectares
7)	Year2015-17-300 hectares
8)	Year 2018- 20 - 100 hectares
9)	Year2020- 21-100 hectares
Total	**1500hectares**

- Water sprinkling on coal is regularly done to prevent coal dust pollution in the port area.

- To control the dust from bulk cargo like fertilizer, coal, sulphur, etc, the Port-users are encouraged to use hopper during discharge from vessels.
- Annual maintenance contracts have been awarded for garbage collection, cleaning of buildings and roads.
- Deendayal Port Authority is maintaining the records for collection and disposal of Solid Wastes generated from Port area, Residential area and Office Buildings.
- Deendayal Port Authority is regularly submitting the Hazardous Waste Statement in From – IV and Form V in environment sheet every financial year to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar.
- Are port on collection and disposal of the wastes from ships is submitted it to GPCB recognized body on regular basis.
- All trucks before leaving the storage yards are covered with tarpaulin and not over loaded as well as there is no spillage during transportation.
- Sewage generated at Port area and Port colonies is being properly treated through Sewage Treatment Plants outside Port area at Kandla and Port Colony at Gopalpuri.
- Deendayal Port has engaged CPCB/GPCB authorized agencies for the disposal of Hazardous waste (spent / used oil from ships) as per the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules.
- Pollution under Control (PUC) Certificate is mandatory for vehicles and equipments operating in the Port.
- Deendayal Port has awarded several projects to M/s Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology(GUIDE) ,Bhuj relating to monitoring of Marine environment viz;

  - Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology of Kandla Port Area since 2017-18
  - Creek Bathymetry
  - Analysis of dredging contaminants
  - Strategic Regional Impact Assessment Studies
  - Assessment and Monitoring of Mangrove Plantation in 1500 Ha area.
  - Biodiversity Action Plan for DPA and its surrounding areas

6.1.1 ISO 14001:2015 - Environmental Management System of Deendayal Port Authority

Deendayal port has appointed QMS India Ltd. As for Continual Improvement of ISO 14001:2015 - Environmental Management System with following scope;

- Review of environmental aspect-impacts,
- Review and monitoring of legal requirement
- Review and monitoring of emergency preparedness
- Management review by every six months
- Training of internal auditors and EMC members
- Active participation during external audit.

6.1.2 Green Ports Initiative

Deendayal Port is committed to sustainable development and adequate measures are being taken to maintain the Environmental well-being of the Port and its surrounding environs. Weighing in the environmental perspective for sustained growth, the Ministry of Shipping had started "Project Green Ports" which will help in making the Major Ports across India cleaner and greener. 'Project Green Ports" will have two verticals-one is "Green Ports Initiatives" related to environmental issues and second is **"Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan."**

The Green Port Initiatives include twelve initiatives such as preparation and monitoring plan, acquiring equipments required for monitoring environmental pollution, acquiring dust suppression system, setting up of sewage/waste water treatment plants/ garbage disposal plant, setting up Green Cover area, projects for energy generation from renewable energy sources, completion of shortfalls of Oil Spill Response (OSR) facilities (Tier-I), prohibition of disposal of almost all kind of garbage at sea, improving the quality of harbor wastes etc.

Deendayal port has also appointed GEMI as an Advisor for "Making Deendayal Port a Green Port- Intended Sustainable Development under the Green Port Initiatives.

- Deendayal Port has also signed MoU with Gujarat Forest Department in August 2019 for Green Belt Development in an area of 31.942 Ha of land owned by Deendayal Port Authority. The plantation is being carried out by the Social Forestry division of Kachchh.

7. Suggestions

7.1 Ambient Air Quality

PM_{10} values at Coal storage area, Marine Bhavan, Oil Jetty and Tuna Port were occasionally found above the permissible standards and $PM_{2.5}$ was occasionally found above permissible limits at Coal storage area. (100µg/m^3 for PM_{10}& 60 µg/m^3 for $PM_{2.5}$). The principle reason for higher PM_{10}values at Coal Storage and Marine Bhavan are bulk handling of coal, other dry cargo and heavy traffic of transport vehicles.

7.1.1 Sprinkling

- Heavy duty Water sprinklers should be used inside port where large scale dry cargo is handled.
- Mobile air Sprinklers should also be procured, which suppresses the fine dust from blowing during handling of dry cargo.

7.1.2 Enclosed conveyors

- Port users should be motivated to use enclosed conveyors which prevents secondary dust emissions due to wind in the port area.

7.1.3 Mechanized handling systems

- This involves using screw type un loaders which results in much less spillage and loss of material as compared to bucket un loaders. Mechanized systems can also use pre-packed containers for ease and pollution free loading unloading. Diligent use of various systems can keep the pollution due to ports at minimum level.

- Besides these prevention measures, Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) has also issued guidelines for handling of Coal. Guidelines for Coal Transport, Storage and Handling given below should be strictly followed; (*https://gpcb.gujarat.gov.in/uploads/coal-handling-guidelines1.pdf)*

7.2 GPCB Guidelines for Coal handling units:

(A) Location criteria

- In case of coal handling activities at the ports and jetties or extension thereof, the distance and land use criteria may be relaxed and compensated by advanced/sophisticated pollution control measures and mechanization & thick plantation, however all such ports and jetties, where coal handling is

carried out, shall provide closed conveyor belt and mechanization for handling of coal.

(B) Storage and handling criteria

- Coal handling unit/Agency shall store coal in such a way that coal heap should not be higher than 5 meter and clear distance between two adjoining heaps at G.L. should be 5 meters, so that in case of fire, approach is available.
- There should be mechanized loading/unloading system from the loading /unloading area to the stacking yards and in to the vehicles.
- Coal handling unit/Agency shall take all corrective steps to resolve the issue of air pollution at permitted coal storage/handling area where coal is being stored.

(C) Transport criteria

- Coal handling unit/Agency shall ensure that all trucks before leaving the storage yard shall be showered with water with adequate system, Shall be covered with tarpaulin or any other effective measure/device completely and also that trucks are not overloaded as well as there is no spillage during transportation.
- The vehicle carrying the coal should not be overloaded by raising the height of carriage. Weigh scale shall be provided within the loading area only and port/coal park authority shall ensure that no over loading is done.
- The top of the vehicle should be covered with fixed cover to avoid spillage or dusting of coal.

(D) Pollution prevention criteria

- Coal handling unit/Agency shall provide paved approach with adequate traffic carrying capacity
- Coal handling unit/Agency shall construct compound wall all along periphery of the premises with minimum 9 meters height
- Continuous water sprinkling shall be carried out on the top of the heap at regular intervals to prevent dusting, fire & smoke. To prevent fugitive emission during loading/unloading, fixed pipe network with sufficient water storage and pump shall be installed. Water sprinkling shall be carried out at each and every stage of handling to avoid generation of coal dust or other dust within premises
- Coal handling unit/Agency shall ensure regular sweeping of coal dust from internal and main road and also ensure that there is adequate space for free movement of vehicles.
- The following adequate Air Pollution Control Measures shall be installed and to be operated efficiently.
- Construction of effective wind breaking wall suitable to local condition to prevent the suspension of particles from the heaps.
- Construction of metal road & RCC Pucca flooring in the plot area/godown etc.
- System for regular cleaning and wetting of the floor area within the premises.
- Entire coal storage area/godown should be covered with permanent weather shed roofing and side walls i.e., in closed shed, in case of crushing/sieving/grading activity is carried out (i.e. G. I. Sheet)along with adequate additional APCM should be installed. Coal handling unit/Agency shall carryout three rows plantation with tall growing tress all along the periphery of the coal handling premises, inside & outside of the premises along with road.

- Proper drainage system shall be provided in all coal storage area so that water drained from sprinkling & runoff is collected at a common tank and can be reused after screening through the coal slit or any other effective treatment system.
- All the engineering control measures and state of art technology including covered conveyer belts, mechanized loading and unloading, provision of silo etc. shall be provided in addition to the measurers commended in the environmental guidelines for curbing the pollution.

(E) Safety requirement

- Coal handling unit/Agency shall provide adequate fire-fighting measure to avoid any fire or related hazards including adequate water storage facility, and the premises shall be exclusively used for storage of the coal.

- An onsite emergency plan shall be prepared and implemented by coal handling unit.

(F) Legal criteria

- Necessary permission from all the applicable regulatory authorities and adequate steps under the provisions of applicable environmental acts/rules shall be taken.

- Coal handling unit/Agency shall prepare EMP (Environment Management Plan) and implement the same in true spirit and thus maintain overall environment of that area.

- Coal handling unit/Agency shall not carry out the operation of loading/unloading of coal/coal dust at any place, till adequate air pollution control equipment for dust control/suppression are installed and efficiently operated and the consent under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is obtained by the coal yard owners/Coal handling unit/Agency/coal importers.

- Coal handling unit/Agency shall operate continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations as per CPCB guideline.

- In case of port which provides the facility to individual developers an agreement/MoU shall be made between port authority and developer for curtailment of pollution. Port authority shall be responsible for supervising and controlling the pollution control related activities and implementation of the environmental guidelines.

7.3 Sewage Treatment Plant at Vadinar

- At Vadinar, the sewage waste water from the colony is connected in to new STP. Is commissioned and fully operational to handle the Sewage Waste Water.

8.0 ANNEXURE I-A
Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Pollutants	Time weighted average	Concentration in Ambient air µg/m³		
		Industrial Areas	Residential /Rural & Other areas	Sensitive Areas
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2	Annual	50	50	20
	24hours**	80	80	80
Respirable Particulate Matter(size>10um) (RPM) PM_{10}	Annual	60	60	60
	24hours**	100	100	100
Particulate Matter(size>2.5um) $PM_{2.5}$	Annual	40	40	40
	24hours**	60	60	60
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual	40	40	30
	24hours**	80	80	80

- Annual arithmetic mean of minimum of 104 measurements in a year taken twice a week. 24 hourly at uniform interval
- 24 hourly / 8 hourly values should be met 98% of the time in a year. However, 2% of the time, it may exceed but not on two consecutive days

Note:

- National Ambient Air Quality Standard: The levels of air quality with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health, vegetation and property.
- Wherever and whenever two consecutive values exceeds the limit specified above for the respective category, it would be considered adequate reason to institute regular/continuous monitoring and further investigations.
- The State Government/State Board shall notify the sensitive and other areas in the respective states within a period of six months from the date of Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

[{S.O.384 (E), Air (Prevention & Cont. of Pollution) Act,1981 dated April 11,1994]

ANNEXURE I-B

Drinking Water Standards (BIS)

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Acceptable Limits	Permissible Limits
1	pH	-	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
2	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500	2000
3	Turbidity	NTU	1	5
4	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable
5	Color	Hazen Units	5	15
6	Conductivity	µs/cm	NS*	NS*
7	Bio.Oxygen Demand	mg/L	NS*	NS*
8	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	250	1000
9	Ca as Ca	mg/L	75	200
10	Mg as Mg	mg/L	30	100
11	Total Hardness	mg/L	200	600
12	Iron as Fe	mg/L	0.3	NS*
13	Fluorides as F	mg/L	1	1.5
14	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/L	200	400
15	Nitrite as NO2	mg/L	NS*	NS*
16	Nitrate as NO3	mg/L	45	NS*
17	Salinity	%	NS*	NS*
18	Sodium as Na	mg/L	NS*	NS*
19	Potassium as K	mg/L	NS*	NS*
20	Manganese	mg/L	0.1	0.3
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/L	NS*	NS*
22	Copper	mg/L	0.05	1.5
23	Cadmium	mg/L	0.003	NS*
24	Arsenic	mg/L	0.01	0.05
25	Mercury	mg/L	0.001	NS*
26	Lead	mg/L	0.01	NS*
27	Zinc	mg/L	5	15
28	Bacterial Count	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent

*Not specified in IS10500:2012

Bacteriological Standards (for Drinking water)

	Organisms	Requirements
All water intended for drinking		
	(a)E.coliorthermo-tolerant Coli form bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample
Treated water entering the distribution system		
	a)E.coliorthermo-tolerant Coliformbacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample
	b)Total Coli form bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample
Treated water in the distribution system		
	a)E.coliorthermo-tolerant Coli form bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample
	b)TotalColiformbacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample

(BIS specifications (IS10500-2012)

ANNEXURE -I-C

Noise Quality Standards

Area Code	Category of Area	Limits in dB(A) Leq	
		Day Time	Night Time
A	Industrial Area	75	70
B	Commercial Area	65	55
C	Residential Area	55	45
D	Silence Zone	50	40

- Day Time is recorded in between 6.00 A.M. and 10.00 P.M.
- Night time is recorded in between 10.00 P.M. to 6.00 A.M.
- Silence zone is defined as areas up to 100 meters around such premises as hospitals, educational institutions and courts. The silence zones are to be declared by the Competent Authority.
- Use of vehicular horns, loud speakers and bursting of crackers shall be banned in these zones.
- Mixed categories of areas should be declared as one of the four above mentioned categories by the Competent Authority and the corresponding standards shall apply.

[Source: EPA Notification [G.S.R.1063 (E) dt.26.12.1989 published in the Gazette No.643 dt.26.12.1989.]

ANNEXURE – 3

DETAILS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED

Annexure -I

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY
MARINE DEPARTMENT

Statement of Hazardous & Non Hazardous Waste disposal from the vessels at Kandla & Vadinar Port
YEAR 2021-22

Sr. No.	MONTH	YEAR	Hazardous (Sludge)	Non Hazardous (Garbage)
1	APRIL	**2021**	3006.02	95.13
2	MAY	**2021**	1014.18	118.78
3	JUNE	**2021**	830.21	148.35
4	JULY	**2021**	863.36	105.89
5	AUGUST	**2021**	762.38	133.90
6	SEPTEMBER	**2021**	898.80	208.42
7	OCTOBER	**2021**	193.08	175.53
8	NOVEMBER	**2021**	210.06	194.18
9	DECEMBER	**2021**	381.77	167.02
10	JANUARY	**2022**	261.94	109.80
11	FEBRUARY	**2022**	254.66	96.03
12	MARCH	**2022**	909.39	171.05
	TOTAL		**9585.85** MT	**1724.08** MT

Deputy Conservator
Deedayal Port Authority

03/2164
30/6/22

Marine Department

Statement showing the Collection and disposal of Hazardous and Non-Harardous Wastes carried out by various parties from April - 2021 to Mar - 2022

Sr. No.	Name of Party	Validity of License	Type of Licence	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21
1	Alicid Organic Industries Limited	27-Oct-22	Hazardous	-	70.45	-	-	19.81	-
2	Amar Hydrocarbon Pvt. Ltd	22-Feb-23	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Atlas Organics Pvt. Ltd	17-Oct-22	Hazardous	20.17	-	-	18.78	19.81	50.85
4	Aviation Corporation	14-Jun-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	151.18	71.53	133.63
5	Fine Refiners Pvt. Ltd	22-Jun-22	Hazardous	48.59	31.88	115.80	-	-	14.88
6	Priyansi Corporation	16-Dec-22	Hazardous	-	-	33.83	9.62	-	-
7	Revolution Petrochem LLP	01-Apr-22	Hazardous	2,658.01	531.52	442.73	546.48	524.09	456.01
8	Shana Oil Process	12-Feb-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	United Shipping Company	13-Sep-22	Hazardous	279.25	380.33	237.85	137.30	127.14	243.43
10	**Vaccant**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Chitrakut Trading & Industries	17-Nov-22	Non-Hazardous	-	0.98	-	0.65	0.39	-
12	Golden Shipping Services	30-May-23	Non-Hazardous	25.76	19.01	72.77	28.84	36.86	49.81
13	Green Earth Marine Solutions	23-Mar-23	Non-Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Harish A. Pandya	03-Feb-23	Non-Hazardous	4.86	0.68	3.95	0.90	1.23	8.00
15	K M Enterprise	04-May-23	Non-Hazardous	-	57.04	43.81	53.40	29.93	28.26
16	Naaz Shipping Services Ent	05-Jun-22	Non-Hazardous	6.40	-	2.80	-	0.60	12.30
17	New India Marine Works	22-Feb-23	Non-Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Omega Marine Services	28-Jun-22	Non-Hazardous	46.01	30.99	18.29	-	27.59	61.62
19	Vishwa Trade-link Inc.	25-Jun-22	Non-Hazardous	-	-	-	10.80	17.28	15.12
20	V K Enterprise	16-Nov-22	Non-Hazardous	12.10	10.08	6.73	11.30	20.02	33.31
			Hazardous - Total	**3,006.02 MT**	**1,014.18 MT**	**830.21 MT**	**863.36 MT**	**762.38 MT**	**898.80 MT**
			Non-Hazardous - Total	**95.13 MT**	**118.78 MT**	**148.35 MT**	**105.89 MT**	**133.90 MT**	**208.42 MT**

Copy to : GPCB, Gandhidham / Harbour Master

Marine Department

Statement showing the Collection and disposal of Hazardous and Non-Harardous Wastes carried out by various parties from April - 2021 to Mar - 2022

Sr. No.	Name of Party	Validity of License	Type of Licence	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Total
1	Alicid Organic Industries Limited	27-Oct-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90.26**
2	Amar Hydrocarbon Pvt. Ltd	22-Feb-23	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3	Atlas Organics Pvt. Ltd	17-Oct-22	Hazardous	30.82	140.02	-	-	-	92.47	**372.92**
4	Aviation Corporation	14-Jun-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	**356.34**
5	Fine Refiners Pvt. Ltd	22-Jun-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	6.20	-	-	**217.35**
6	Priyansi Corporation	16-Dec-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43.45**
7	Revolution Petrochem LLP	01-Apr-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	507.63	**5,666.47**
8	Shana Oil Process	12-Feb-22	Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
9	United Shipping Company	13-Sep-22	Hazardous	162.26	70.04	381.77	255.74	254.66	309.29	**2,839.06**
10	**Vaccant**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
11	Chitrakut Trading & Industries	17-Nov-22	Non-Hazardous	0.27	0.10	-	-	-	0.10	**2.49**
12	Golden Shipping Services	30-May-23	Non-Hazardous	43.90	41.41	66.73	51.67	42.02	95.34	**574.12**
13	Green Earth Marine Solutions	23-Mar-23	Non-Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Harish A. Pandya	03-Feb-23	Non-Hazardous	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	2.82	**22.98**
15	K M Enterprise	04-May-23	Non-Hazardous	78.13	106.72	100.29	58.13	23.80	27.75	**607.26**
16	Naaz Shipping Services Ent	05-Jun-22	Non-Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	**22.10**
17	New India Marine Works	22-Feb-23	Non-Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	10.80	**10.80**
18	Omega Marine Services	28-Jun-22	Non-Hazardous	24.34	40.28	-	-	16.20	25.56	**290.88**
19	Vishwa Trade-link Inc.	25-Jun-22	Non-Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43.20**
20	V K Enterprise	16-Nov-22	Non-Hazardous	28.62	5.40	-	-	14.01	8.68	**150.25**
			Hazardous - Total	**193.08 MT**	**210.06 MT**	**381.77 MT**	**261.94 MT**	**254.66 MT**	**909.39 MT**	**9,585.85 MT**
			Non-Hazardous - Total	**175.53 MT**	**194.18 MT**	**167.02 MT**	**109.80 MT**	**96.03 MT**	**171.05 MT**	**1,724.08 MT**

Copy to : GPCB, Gandhidham / Harbour Master

LIST OF AUTHORIZED RECYCLERS

Marine Department

STATEMENT SHOWING DEENDAYAL PORT REGISTERED PARTIES FOR REMOVAL OF GARBAGE, USED OIL/WASTE OIL ETC.

Sr. No.	Name of Party	Licensce of Removal	Last Validity of License	Remarks
1	**M/s. Alicid Organic Industries Ltd** Office No. 35, First Floor, Grain Marchan Association Building, Plot No. 297, Ward 12/B, Near Old Court, Gandhidham Email: naazshipping service@yahoo.com Phone: 02836- 237106	Hazardous	**27-Oct-22**	
2	**M/s. Atlas Organics Pvt. Ltd** Office No. 204-206, Elisbridge Shopping Center, Opp. Town Hall, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380006 Email : atlasorganics@yahoo.com Mobile : 9825063459 / 9909723532	Hazardous	**17-Oct-22**	
3	**M/s. Fine Refiners Pvt. Ltd** Plot No. 40, GIDC, Chitra Vartej, Bhavanagar - info@finerefiners.com Mobile : 9825209314 / 9979898686	Hazardous	**21-Jun-22**	
4	**M/s. Amar Hydrocarbon Pvt. Ltd.** FF-12, Sahara Complex, B/h Navajivan Hotel, S. G. Highway, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad – 382210. amarhydrocarbon@gmail.com	Hazardous	**22-Feb-22**	
5	**M/s. Aviation Corporation** 62/2/1, Shikarpur Taluka Bhachau - Kutch - Gujarat aviationcorporation1983@gmail.com	Hazardous	**14-Jun-22**	
6	**M/s. Priyansi Corporation** C-1, 804 - 806, GIDC, Bamanbore, Ta. Chotila, Dist - Surendranagar Email: operation.priyansicorporation@gmail.com Mob: 09825226095	Hazardous	**16-Dec-22**	

Marine Department

STATEMENT SHOWING DEENDAYAL PORT REGISTERED PARTIES FOR
REMOVAL OF GARBAGE, USED OIL/WASTE OIL ETC.

Sr. No.	Name of Party	Licensce of Removal	Last Validity of License	Remarks
7	**M/s. SHANA OIL PROCESS** New Good Luck Market, Nr. Aksha Masjid Chandola Lake, Narol Raod, Ahmedabad Email: kandla_sludgeremoval35@gmail.com Mob : 09824286952	Hazardous	**11-Feb-22**	
8	**M/s. United Shipping Company** Rising House -I, Ground Floor, Plot No. 82, Sector No. 1/A, Gandhidham - Kutch 370201 Email: sunil@risinggroup.co Phone : 02836 - 233060	Hazardous	**13-Sep-22**	
9	**M/s. Revolution Petrochem LLP** Office No. C-214, 2nd Floor, Shop No. 234-235, Kutch Arcade Platinum, Mithirohar **Gandhidham - 370201**	Hazardous	**31-Mar-23**	
12	**M/s. Chitrakut Trading & Industries** 15, Brahm Samaj Building, Plot No. 106, Sector No. 8, Behind OSLO Cinema, Gandhidham - Kutch 370201. Email: info@harishpandya.com Mob: 09426218125	Non-Hazardous	**17-Nov-22**	
13	**M/s. Golden Shipping Services** Kidana Nirmal Nagar, Survey No. 133, Plot No. 83 Gandhidham - Kutch	Non-Hazardous	**30-May-23**	
14	**M/s. Harish A. Pandya** 15, Brahm Samaj Building, Plot No. 106, Sector No. 8, Behind OSLO Cinema, Gandhidham - Kutch 370201. Email: info@harishpandya.com Mob: 09426218125	Non-Hazardous	**03-Feb-23**	

Marine Department

STATEMENT SHOWING DEENDAYAL PORT REGISTERED PARTIES FOR REMOVAL OF GARBAGE, USED OIL/WASTE OIL ETC.

Sr. No.	Name of Party	Licensce of Removal	Last Validity of License	Remarks
15	**M/s. Naaz Shipping Services Enterprise** Office No. 35, First Floor, Grain Marchan Association Building, Plot No. 297, Ward 12/B, Near Old Court, Gandhidham Email: naazshipping service@yahoo.com Phone: 02836- 237106	Non-Hazardous	**05-Jun-22**	
16	**M/s. Omega Marine Services** Reg. Office No. 2, Plot NO. 106, Sector - 8, Braham Samaj Building Gandhidham - Kutch Email: operations@omegamarineservices.com Mob: 9537329203 - 9727589185	Non-Hazardous	**28-Jun-22**	
17	**M/s. VISHWA TRADE-LINK INC.** 214, 2nd Floor, "Kutch Arcade" - Platinium Building Mithi Rohar Road, NH 8/A, GANDHIDHAM Email : vishwatradelink@gmail.com Mob: 09879595087 - 02836-283261	Non-Hazardous	**16-Nov-22**	
18	**Green Earth Marine Solutions** Office No. 202, Plot No. 578, Ward 12-C, Shakti Avenue, Gandhidham - Kutch operation@greenearthmarine.com	Non-Hazardous	**23-Mar-23**	
19	**M/s. V. K. Enterprise** 2, Plot No. 16, Sector 1/A, Shakti Nagar Road, Gandhidham - Kutch Email: vkenterprise2001@gmail.com Mob : 9825246142	Non-Hazardous	**25-Jun-23**	
20	**M/s. K. M. Enterprise** Plot No. 13, Sector – 8, Near BM Petrol Pump, Opp. Sharma Motors, Gandhidham – Kutch. Email: kmenterprisekandla@gmail.com Mob: 9427792986 - 9879986952	Non-Hazardous	**04-May-23**	

Annexure -II

Monitoring the Implementation of Environmental Safeguards
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Regional Office, Gandhinagar
(for the period up to November, 2022)

DATA SHEET

1.	Project type: –River-valley/ Mining / Industry / Thermal / Nuclear / Other (specify)		:	Infrastructure & miscellaneous projects + CRZ
2.	Name of the project		:	Development of 7 Integrated facilities (Stage I) within existing KPT by Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust).
3.	Clearance letter (s) / OM No. and Date		:	Environment and CRZ clearance by MoEF&CC vide file no. 11-82/2011-IA III dated 19/12/2016.
4.	Location		:	
	a.	District (s)	:	Kutch
	b.	State (s)	:	Gujarat
	c.	Latitude/ Longitude	:	$23^0$01' N, $70^0$13' E
5.	Address for correspondence			
	a.	Address of Concerned Project Chief Engineer (with pin code & Telephone/telex/fax numbers	:	Chief Engineer, Deendayal Port Trust, P.O. Box no. 50. A.O. Building, Gandhidham- 370 201. Phone: 02836 233192 02836 220050
	b.	Address of Project: Engineer/Manager (with pin code/ Fax numbers)	:	Same as above
6.	Salient features			
	a.	of the project	:	1) Development of Oil Jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode (jetty: 300mx15m, back up area 5.5HA, capacity – 3.39MMTPA (as per Concession Agreement), Tank farm: 1,64,500 KL (As per Concession Agreement), Approved Construction Capacity about 1,36,417 KL (as per revised statutory/OISD norms duly approved by the competent authorities and allied facilities) – Till date, DPA did not received any document from Independent

				Engineer regarding approved capacity as 1,36,417 KL for tank farm, capital dredging 1,73,660m^3 maintenance dredging 1,56,294m^3; Estimated cost: 233.5 Cr., Revised Cost: 343.0 Cr. 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis (T shape jetty 600mX80m Capacity 18MMTPA, back up area 101Ha capital dredging 1,26,57,175m^3 maintenance dredging 18,98,576. 25 m^3 Estimated cost: 1686.66 Crore 3) Upgradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basis at Kandla capacity 3.33MMTPA back up area 5Ha. 4) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH8-A near Nakti Bridge (crossing of NH8-A Estimated cost: 32.17Cr.) 5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port (Berth 7 and 8 capacity 7.35MMTPA). 6) Strengthening of Oil jetty 1. 7) Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port.
	b.	of the environmental management plans	:	The salient features of the EMP had already been communicated in earlier compliance reports submitted.
7.		Production details during the compliance period and (or) during the previous financial year	:	It is under Infrastructure & miscellaneous projects so production is not involved
8.	The breakup of the project area		:	~111.5 Ha
	a.	submergence area forest &non-forest	:	NIL
	b.	Others	:	NIL
9.	The breakup of the project affected the Population with an enumeration of Those losing houses/dwelling units Only agricultural land only, both Dwelling units		:	NIL

	& agricultural Land &landless labours/artisan			
	a.	SC, ST/Adivasis	:	NIL
	b.	Others (Please indicate whether these Figures are based on any scientific And systematic survey carried out Or only provisional figures, it a Survey is carried out, give details And years of the survey)	:	NIL
10.	Financial details		:	
	a.	Project cost as originally planned and subsequently revised estimates and the year of price reference:		
	1.	Estimated Cost of the Project	:	Total Estimated Project Cost: Rs. 2271.03 Crore 1) Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode - Estimated cost: 233.5 Crore, Revised Estimated Cost: 343.0 Cr. 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis - Estimated cost: 1686.66 Crore. 3) Upgradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basis at Kandla: Estimated cost: 109.59 Crore 4) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH 8 A near Nakti Bridge (crossing of NH 8 A - Estimated cost: 32.17 Crore 5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port (Berth 7 and 8)- Estimated cost 80.61 Crore. 6) Strengthening Oil jetty 1 (Estimated cost: 7.5 Crore).

				7) Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port Estimated cost: 11.5 Crore
	b.	The allocation made for environmental management plans with item-wise and year-wise Break-up.	:	a) The allocation made by DPA under the scheme of "Environmental Services & Clearance thereof other related Expenditure" during BE 2021-22 is Rs. 266 Lakhs & BE 2022-2023 is Rs. 345 Lakhs. b) The allocation made by the Concessionaire M/s KOTPL of the project "Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode" - EMP: Rs. 10 Lacs
	c.	Benefit-cost ratio / Internal rate of Return and the year of assessment	:	1) Development of an oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode (Project IRR 14.01% and EIRR 14.53%). 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis (Project IRR 16.03% and equity IRR 17.4%). 5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port (Project IRR 18.3% and equity IRR23.6%). Rests of the projects are of up-gradation/strengthening/modification.
	d.	Whether (c) includes the Cost of environmental management as shown in above.	:	Yes
	e.	Actual expenditure incurred on the project so far	:	1) Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode - Actual expenditure incurred on the project: 22.04 Cr 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis -

				Actual cost: NIL (Project under tendering stage). 3) Upgradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basis at Kandla: Actual cost: 109.59 Crore. 4) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH 8 A near Nakti Bridge (crossing of NH 8 A) - Actual cost: NIL – Construction activity has not started yet. 5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port (Berth 7 and 8)- Actual cost: 80.61 Crore 6) Strengthening of Oil jetty 1 - Actual cost: 7.5 Crore 7) Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port Actual cost: 11.5 Crore
	f.	Actual expenditure incurred on the environmental management plans so far		a) The expenditure made by DPA under the scheme of "Environmental Services & Clearance thereof other related Expenditure" is Rs. 275.36 Lakhs for period up to November, 2022. b) The expenditure made by the Concessionaire M/s KOTPL of the project "Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode" - EMP: Rs. 7 Lakhs
11.	Forest land requirement		:	
	a.	The status of approval for the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use	:	NIL
	b.	The status of clearing felling	:	NIL
	c.	The status of compensatory afforestation it any	:	NIL
	d.	Comments on the viability & sustainability of the compensatory afforestation program in light of actual field experience so far	:	NIL

12.	The status of clear felling in non-forest areas (such as the submergence area of the reservoir and approach roads) is any with quantitative information.		:	NIL
13.	Status of construction		:	
	a.	Date of commencement (Actual and/or planned)	:	1) Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode – Award of the concession granted on 11/12/2020; **Project is under Construction Stage** 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis - Construction activity not started yet – **Project is under tendering stage** 3) Upgradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basin at Kandla – **Work Completed**. 4) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH 8 A near Nakti Bridge - **Construction activity has not started yet.** 5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port – **Mechanization work already completed.** 6) Strengthening of Oil jetty 1 – **Work Completed.** 7) Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port –**Work completed**.
	b.	Date of completion (Actual and/or planned)	:	1) Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode – Construction Schedule – 24 months from date of

				award of concession (as per concession agreement. Planned date of completion: **4th week of July, 2024 (as submitted by the concessionaire M/s KOTPL).** **Note:** The extension of construction phase has not been accepted by the Board of Deendayal Port Authority. The reason for delay along with extension are under dispute and being adjudicated by the Arbitration Tribunal. 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis - Construction activity not started yet – **Project is under tendering stage.** 3) Upgradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basis at Kandla– **Work Completed (May 2017).** 4) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH 8 A near Nakti Bridge - Construction activity not started yet 5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port– work completed **(April, 2017).** 6) Strengthening of Oil jetty 1 – Work Completed **(May, 2017)** 7) Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port – Work completed **(May, 2017).**
14.	Reasons for the delay if the Project is yet to start		:	a) Out of a total of 7 project activities, construction activities of 3 projects (project at Sr. No. 3, 5, 6 & 7 mentioned in the EC & CRZ Clearance) have already been completed.

			Projects at Sr. No. 2 & 4 are still under the planning stage. b) For the Project at Sr. No. 1, Award of the concession was granted on 11/12/2020 and accordingly, M/s KOTPL has initiated construction.
15. Date of the site visit a) The dates on which the regional office monitored the project on pervious occasion. if any b) The date site visit for this monitoring report.			**----------** **----------**
16. Details of correspondence with project authorities for obtaining action plans/ information on status of compliance to safeguards other than the routine letters for logistic support for site visit. (The first monitoring report may contain the details of all the letters issued so far but the later reports may cover only the letters issued subsequently).			**----------**