

ADDITIONAL TOR COMPLIANCE REPORT

S.No	Activity	Observations
<u>Additional ToR</u>		
1	Biodiversity listed shall be classified as per IUCN classification as endangered, rare, etc as per the schedules of the wildlife act	As per the studies conducted, the project location has no specific biodiversity found as listed in Schedules - I to VI of wild life protection act 1972 with amendments in 2002/2006. Therefore, the classified listed species as per IUCN classification is not found in the project impact location.
2	The EIA report shall be prepared as per the harbor manual prescribed by the MoEF&CC and through accredited consultants for ports and harbors' sector	The EIA report has been prepared as per the guidelines prescribed by the MoEF & CC for ports and Harbours, by the centre for Environment, Health & Safety, Annamalai University, which is an accredited consultant for ports and Harbour sectors.
3	Loss of biodiversity anticipated with the dredging operation both offshore and onshore. may be elaborated	The dredging is proposed upto -4.00m bed level which forms very less area of the total basin area. The studies show that the site has no biological sensitively other than the common coastal biology of flora and fauna. In onshore, the dredged soil will be reclaimed for developing shore based infrastructures, which will not affect any biodiversity of the project area. No dredged materials disposed away from the project area. Hence, there is no considerable loss of biodiversity due to dredging operation.
4	The impact on biodiversity due to infrastructure development like roads, buildings, etc.	The building and road construction are proposed over the reclaimed soil which will not have any impact on the biodiversity of the project area.

5	The anticipated threat for the underwater habitat due dredging	The dredging is very meagre due to sudden deep sea bed slope in the proposed area. The study shows that there is no natural under water habitats such as corals, reefs, Oyster are found in the proposed area. Hence, there is no threat to the underwater habitats in the project locations.
6	Effect on fauna and flora due to the construction activities with the materials like cements, paints, etc	The study shows that at present, there is no flora and fauna visible in the project area. The Construction of infrastructure is proposed on the on shore beach sand, on which, there is no flora and fauna found in the study area, as per the study report.
7	The project activities results increased intrusion, pathogens, virus, etc introduced due to the increased boating and other activities, etc.	After completion of project, a harbour management committee will be formed for its day to day maintenance for cleanliness, hygienic condition, disposal of waste water and solid waste etc. Moreover, an environmental cell will be formed to look after the social and health surveillance of the project area and the stake holders of the project.
8	The impacts on migratory bird population due to the activity	<p>The National Action plan for conservation of migrating birds and their habitats says that the following are the bird sanctuaries found nearby Chennai, which attracts the migrating birds.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guindy National Park 2. IIT Campus 3. Pallikaranai Marshland 4. Theophysiscal society Gardens 5. Pulicat Lake 6. Siruthavur Lake 7. Chembarambakkam Lake 8. Kelambakkam beach waters 9. Nanmangalam reserve forest 10. Mudaliarkuppam backwater

		<p>11.Vedonthangal bird sanctuary 12.Adyar /Tholkappia poonga Source: Zoological survey of India. The report says that The following migrating birds are found crossing the Chennai</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Greater flamingo ii. Black Baza iii. Osprey iv. Eurasian eagle-owl v. Malabar barbet vi. Spot billed pelican vii. Pied avocet <p>Though they cross the Chennai but habitats only in the climate specific sanctuaries or forest etc., Hence, there is no migrating birds habitation found in the proposed location of project.</p>
9	Impact on local community, their health and lifestyle may be discussed in details	The health care of the local population will be taken care by the environmental cell of the Harbour management committee. A separate public health centre will be created for the local community and harbour users. On completion this fishing harbour, the local community will get more job opportunities and the livelihood and life style will be improved considerably.
10	Aesthetics of the beachscape and landscape be lost with the harbor constructions	The project location has already been provided with series of groynes for controlling the sea erosion and wave actions. The IIT Madras has already conducted the shoreline management studies and found that on construction of this harbour, the shore line of the project area will not be affected. Hence, the aesthetics of the beachscape and landscape will not be lost due to construction of this harbour.

11	Along with Tuna harvesting, will the other marine species also be harvested if so the sustainable harvest model envisaged	The Tuna fishes are found in deep sea only. The location of availability of tuna fishes will be identified by the satellite imageries and will be informed to the fishermen through "Thoondil APP". Tuna is harvested using long liner series of hooks. Hence, other marine species will not be harvested through Tuna boats.
12	The copy of the fishing policy of Tamilnadu may be appended	The fishing policy of Tamilnadu is in draft stage and once the policy is approved the same will be followed.
13	The possibility of displacement of people due to such activities	The harbour project is proposed in a vacant land near beach and there is no residential settlements. Hence, there is no replacement and resettlement of the project affected persons (PAPs) is required
14	Effects on the traditional fishing beach due to harbor constructions	There is separate provision has been for berthing of traditional fishing boats made in the proposed harbour. Hence, there will not be any negative effects on traditional fishing activities due to harbour construction.
15	Why not the existing harbor facilities be enhanced to meet the objectives,	Additional extension facilities for landing and berthing arrangements have already been created to its optimum level in Chennai fishing Harbour since its inception. There is no vacant space for further development in Chennai Fishing harbour.
16	Details of the critical elements to make it a sustainable harbor	This harbour is designed to serve Tuna and other traditional boats hence, the demands of Tamilnadu and nearby states and export to other countries, mainly, Japan will give continuous income to the fishermen. This harbour will create more than 1 lakh direct and indirect job opportunities. Hence, it will be a Sustainable Harbour.

17	Chance of plummeting of Tuna population leading to degradation of the critical marine habitat due to increased construction activities.	The terrestrial zone fishing was the only method of fishing activities followed using OBMs/ FRBs. Only in recent years, the fishermen are concentrating in deep sea fishing. The Government is also encouraging the deep sea fishing, due to higher revenue from the deep sea fishes because of demand in India and Abroad for deep sea fishes. There is huge volume of different kinds of deep sea fishes found. Hence, there is no question of plummeting in Tuna fishes due to this harbour. The Tuna fishes are found about 100 to 300 miles away from shore and about 100m to 300m deep.
18	The location of the disposal point shall be arrived in consultation with the NIOT, wetland and Coastal Zone Authorities by obtaining their approval	The environmental cell of the harbour management committee will take care of disposal of solid waste in collaboration with Chennai Corporation and the liquid waste will be treated through STP.

o/c *[Signature]*
E E 12/2/2020