INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Ministry of Shipping, Government of India

"CAPACITY AUGMENTATION OF NATIONAL WATERWAY.1"

(Jal Marg Vikas Project)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

VOLUME - 8:
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
for
Maintenance Dredging

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Chapter 1. EMP FOR MAINTENANCE DREDGING

1.1. Introduction

Inland waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has proposed to augment the navigation capacity of waterway NW-1 (Haldia to Allahabad) and continue to maintain the entire stretch. Under this project, IWAI has proposed to develop the infrastructure facility like Multimodal terminals, Navigation aids for day & night navigation, River information system with all hardware and software, Ro-Ro jetties, Bank & slope protection, River training works, Equipment like tow barges, inland vessels, survey vessels including rescue boats & survey equipment and Dredging of the navigation channel, to augment the navigation capacity of the waterway. Location map of NW-1 is given in Figure 1.1.

To improve the navigation in national waterways-1 IWAI has proposed a project "Capacity Augmentation of the Nation Waterway 1 (1620 kms, with minimum water depth of 2.5-3 m) between Haldia and Allahabad". For which dredging is required at different locations along the NW-1 and to be carried out so as to maintain the least available depth (LAD).

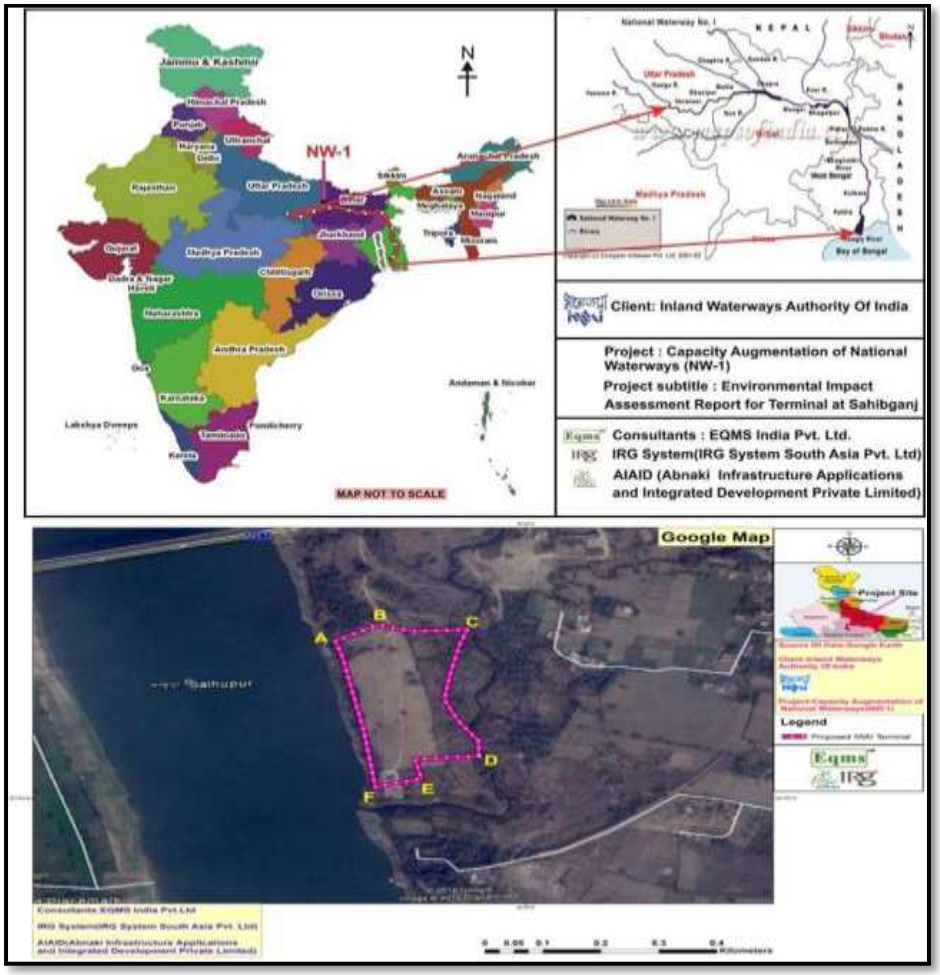

Figure 1.1 : Location Map

1.2. Description of Environment

The NW-1 stretch starts from Haldia to Allahabad (1620 KM long) on Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly river system. The Hooghly river portion of the waterway from Haldia to Nabadwip is under tidal influence. From Nabadwip to Jangipur the NW-1 stretch is formed by Bhagirathi river. Bhagirathi river flow is regulated through barges at Farakka and Jangipur. From Farakka upstream the navigable route depends upon the main Ganga river flow. The Feeder Canal and the navigation lock at Farakka become the link between the Bhagirathi and main Ganga upstream of Farakka Barrage. NW-1 is passing through four states namely UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The salient environmental features around NW-1 within, 500m, 2km and 10km stretches are summarised in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 : Salient Environmental Features along NW-1 Alignment

S. No.	Environmental Features	Within NW-1 (500 M)	Within 2 km area around NW-1	Within 10 km area around NW-1
1	**Ecological Environment**			
A	Presence of National Park/Biosphere Reserves, Tiger reserve etc.	None	None	None
	Presence of Wildlife Sanctuary	Yes 1. Kashi Turtle Sanctuary at Varanasi 2. Vikramshila Dolphin Sanctuary Kahalgaon to Sultanganj 3. Hilsa Sanctuary stretch in west Bengal	None	Yes Udhwa lake sanctuary in Jharkhand (about 9 km away from NW-1
B	Reserved /Protected Forests	None	None	Yes (Bethuadahari RF, Bahadurpur RF & RF near Rajmahal Hills)
C	Wetland of state and national interest	None	None	Yes (Udhwa Bird sanctuary)
D	Migratory route for wild terrestrial animals	None	None	None
E	Presence of Schedule-I Terrestrial Fauna	None	Yes Migratory birds near Farakka Barrage and	Yes Migratory birds at important birds' areas

S. No.	Environmental Features	Within NW-1 (500 M)	Within 2 km area around NW-1	Within 10 km area around NW-1
			surrounding	
F	Presence of Schedule-I Aquatic Fauna	Yes Dolphin, and Turtle	None	None
G	Important Bird Area	Vikramshila sanctuary area	Yes 1. Danapur Cantonment area 2. Mokama tal 3. Kurseala river course and diyara floodplain. 4. Farakka Barrage and surround area	Yes Udhwa lake sanctuary
H	Seismicity	NW-1 falls in Zone-III (moderate risk) and zone IV (high damage risk zone) as per Seismic Zoning Map of India		
B.	**Social Environment**			
I	Physical Setting	Rural, Industrial and Urban		
	Densely populated area	Allahabad, Sirsa, Mirzapur, Chunar, Varanasi, Zamania, Ghazipur, Gahmar, Buxar, Ballia, Chappra, Patna, Barh, Bihat, Munger, Bhgalpur, Kahalgaon, Sahibganj, Farakka, Berhampore, Katwa, Kalna, Kolkatta and Haldia are densely populated areas.		
J	Physical Sensitive Receptors	Yes Ghats, Temples, Schools, Colleges and Hospitals are present all along the NW-1.		
K	Archaeological Monuments	Yes There are 9 archaeological sites located within 300 m area of the NW-1 and these are Kardmeshwar Mahadeva Mandir, Ramnagar fort, archaeological excavation site, Varanasi, Manmahal and observatory, St. John's Church, Temple of Gour Chandra and Krishnachandra at Chatra (Gaur Chandra Ghat), Hazardwari Palace, Sindhi Dalan and Jami Masjid.		

1.3. Environmental Management Plans

Major activities associated with the project are construction and operation of the civil interventions, barge movement and maintenance dredging. Barge movement and maintenance dredging will be carried out during the operation phase of the project only whereas development of civil interventions will have components distributed during design, construction and operation phases. Civil interventions include construction of jetty, terminals, river training works, bend corrections, barge maintenance facility, and

RO-RO jetties. A detailed environmental management plan for each associated development for all the three phases of the project, i.e. design/pre-construction, construction and operation phase is prepared as applicable. EMP lists the activities involved, associated impact with each activity on environment, suggestive mitigation measures, allocated environment budget for impact mitigation, implementation plan covering monitoring, reporting and implementation and supervisory responsibility.

1.3.1. *Environmental Management Plan for Maintenance Dredging*

Maintenance dredging will be carried out during operation phase of the project to maintain LAD for navigation. Maintenance dredging will be carried out as per the availability of the depth naturally and depth required for movement of the cargo depending on the size of the cargo planned to ply in the stretch. The design consultant estimates estimation of the required amount of maintenance dredging in different stretch of the waterway. An analysis has been done during EIA study to establish the environmental, biological and social sensitivity of the waterway and a dredging and dredge disposal management plan is prepared which is presented in **Table 1.2.** Environment Management Plan for Dredging Activity is given in **Table 1.3.**

Table 1.2 : Dredging and Disposal Management Plan for NW-1

Stretch/Dredging Quantity & Quality/Proposed Disposal Location	Biological, cultural, social and religious Sensitivity	Aquatic sensitivity		Management Measures
		Sensitive zone	Breeding & Spawning Period and grounds	
Stretch: Haldia to Farakka Dredged Qty: 3620000 cum between Tribeni to Farakka Dredged Quality: Not contaminated Disposal Location: In river/shoals/scours	Imp. Bird area- Farakka Barrage and adjoining area (Surrounding NW-1) Archaeological locations- St. John's Church (300 m, E), Temple of Gour Chandra and Krishna Chandra at Chatra-Gaur Chandra Ghat (0 m, W) & Hazardwari Palace (30 m, E) Fest & Festivals: Ganga Sagar Mela at Sagar (January)	Hilda Sanctuary (Within NW-1)- 4 locations	Peak spawning season for Hilsa is July-August Breeding & Spawning grounds for Hilsa: Stretch between Nischintpur (Kolkata) & Diamond Harbour, Hoogly ghat & Kalna and Lalbagh to Farakka[1]	Dredging should be regulated during July-August Dredge disposal should not be carried out within Sanctuary area and other defined sensitive locations Dredge disposal should be carried out at minimum distance of 100 m from bank Dredging & disposal should not be carried out during time & location of festivals
Stretch: Farakka to Barh Dredged Qty: 3960000cum Dredged Quality: Not contaminated Disposal Location: In river/shoals/scours	Imp. Bird Area- Udhwa Lake Bird Sanctuary (9 km, W), Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary-VGDS (within NW-1), Mokama Taal (Barah) Wetlands (Along NW-1) & Kurseala River Course and Diyara Flood Plains (Along NW-1) Archaeological locations- Sindhi Dalan (300 m, W) & Jama Masjid (140 m, W) Religious locations: Community Temple at Sahibganj Terminal site (to be shifted) Fest & Festivals: Chatt (Oct-Nov)	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary (within NW-1)	Major Birth season for Dolphin is October to March[2] Breeding Ground: Very shallow waters for giving birth	Dredging should be stopped if Dolphins are sighted Dredge disposal should not be carried out within Sanctuary area and other defined sensitive locations Dredge disposal should be carried out at minimum distance of 100 m from bank Dredging & disposal should not be carried out during time & location of festivals
Stretch: Barh to Patna Dredged Qty:16,00,000 cum Dredged Quality: Not contaminated Disposal Location: In river/shoals/scours	Fest & Festivals: Chat (Oct-Nov)	None	Peak spawning season for Indian Major Carps is May-August Breeding & Spawning grounds: Shallow waters and areas inundated	Dredging should be stopped if any dolphin or big aquatic species is sighted Dredging should be avoided during May-August Dredge disposal should be carried out at minimum distance of 100 m from bank Dredging & disposal should not be carried out during time & location of festivals

[1] Perspectives of reproductive biology and spawning behavior of Indian shad (*Tenualosa ilisha*)-A global review, Utpal Bhaumik, Former Divisional Head, Riverine Ecology and Fisheries, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, India

[2] Ganges River Dolphins, WWF (http://www.panda.org/what_we_do/endangered_species/cetaceans/about/river_dolphins/ganges_river_dolphin/)

Stretch/Dredging Quantity & Quality/Proposed Disposal Location	Biological, cultural, social and religious Sensitivity	Aquatic sensitivity		Management Measures
		Sensitive zone	Breeding & Spawning Period and grounds	
			during monsoon season[3]	
Stretch: Patna to Buxar Dredged Qty:27,70,000 cum Dredged Quality: Not contaminated Disposal Location: In river/shoals/scours	Imp. Bird Area- Danapur cantonment area (2 km, S) Fest & Festivals: Chatt (Oct-Nov)	None	Peak spawning season for Indian Major Carps is May-August Breeding & Spawning grounds: Shallow waters and areas inundated during monsoon season	Dredging should be stopped if any dolphin or big aquatic species is sighted Dredging should be avoided during May-August Dredge disposal should be carried out at minimum distance of 100 m from bank Dredging & disposal should not be carried out during time & location of festivals
Stretch: Buxar to Varanasi Dredged Qty: 29,00,000 cum Dredged Quality: Not contaminated Disposal Location: In river/shoals/scours	Archaeological locations- Kardmeshwar Mahadeva Mandir (240 m, W), Ramnagar, fort (40 m, E), archaeological excavation site, Varanasi (130 m, E) & Manmahal and observatory (40 m, W) Cultural locations: Ghats Fest & Festivals: Ganga Mahotsav at Varanasi (Oct-Nov) & Dhrupad Mela at Tulsi Ghat of Varanasi (Feb to March)	None	Peak spawning season for Indian Major Carps is May-August Breeding & Spawning grounds: Shallow waters and areas inundated during monsoon season	Dredging should be stopped if any dolphin or big aquatic species is sighted Dredging should be avoided during May-August Dredge disposal should be carried out at minimum distance of 100 m from bank Dredging & disposal should not be carried out during time & location of festivals
Stretch: Varanasi to Allahabad Dredged Qty: Nil Dredged Quality: NA Disposal Location: NA	Fest & Festivals: Ganga Mahotsav at Varanasi (Oct-Nov), Dhrupad Mela at Tulsi Ghat of Varanasi (Feb to March) & kumbh at Allahabad (Jan-Feb)	Kashi Turtle Sanctuary (within NW-1)	Spawning season for River Turtles: March-April Breeding & Spawning grounds: Wetlands/River banks	Dredging should be regulated during July-August Dredge disposal should not be carried out within Sanctuary area and other defined sensitive locations Dredge disposal should be carried out at minimum distance of 100 m from bank Dredging & disposal should not be carried out during time & location of festivals

[3] Genetic Resources of Indian Major Carps, Their Distribution and Characterization, FAO (http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/x3850e/X3850E02.htm)

Table 1.3 : Environmental Management Plan for Maintenance Dredging

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
1. Physical Environment							
Impact on Soil quality & River Bed sediments	• Standards should be developed by concerned authorities for onshore and off-shore dredged material disposal and development of the process to ensure its compliance • Dredged material shall be checked for toxicity and contamination prior its disposal for prevention of contamination of water and its impacts on aquatic life. International standards for judging onshore & off-shore disposal of dredged material are given in **Annexure 1.1.** • If any stage onland disposal of dredge material is planned, then dewatering of the dredged sediments should be carried out prior to onland disposal. • If dredge material is found contaminated at any particular location, then it should be disposed on land after decontamination. Onland disposal of dredged material should be carried out only at approved TSDF site such as approved TSDF site of Haldia Dock Complex at Sagar. The contaminated dredge material shall be collected in the leak proof container for decontamination and disposal to the landfill site. • The disposal facilities should be designed with adequate liners to contained the leachate and also should have provision of leachate collection and testing to periodically check the functionality of the disposal site. • Dredge material should not be disposed in river banks, Disposal should be inline with the dredging sensitivity analysis defined at Table 4.4. . • If dredged material is disposed on land, then the care should						

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
	be taken that the tail water is collected and made free from sediments prior to its discharge back to surface water body.						
Water Quality	• Attempt shall be made to minimizing and optimizing the dredging requirements by effective assessment and study of the Thalweg profiles of the river. This can be achieved some of the following measures: ○ Increase use of bandalling which helps in diverting the flow of river towards the channel and reduces the quantity of dredging ○ Low draft vessels should be deployed which will reduce the requirement of dredging • Dredged material shall be checked for toxicity and contamination prior its disposal onshore for prevention of contamination of water and its impacts on aquatic life. Standards for judging onshore & off-shore disposal of dredged material are given in **Annexure 1.1.** • Dredging should not be carried out during very low flow seasons so as to minimize the dispersion of fine sediments • Usage of silt or air bubble screens/curtains should be explored to minimize the sediment release during dredging operations. Silt/air bubble screens can hang from surface floats or stands attached to the bottom and held upright by sub-surface floats (PIANC). The use of silt curtains is reported to considerably reduce the loss of suspended sediments from the dredge area, by up to 75% where current velocities are very low. However, they are	Water Act, 1974	Within River	During Dredging Operation	Part of Project Cost (IWAI & Contractor)	Contractor	IWAI/PMU/PMC[4]

[4] It is proposed to set up Project Unit (PMU) in IWAI to manager social and environmental aspect of NW1 augmentation. PMC (Project Management Consultants) anticipated to be appointed for project management and quality check.

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
	generally ineffective in areas with high current velocities which exceed 0.5 m/s (UK Marine SACs Projects). • To minimize the sediment dispersal during disposal of dredge sediments, it should be place as close to the bed possible preferable at a level of 1m above the bed to minimise the dispersal of sediments. • Provision shall be made of emergency response equipment like floating blooms to deal with any emergency of oil spills or leakages. Regular servicing and maintenance of dredgers should be taken up so as to prevent any leakage of the dredged material. Leakage detection of the sediment transportation pipe shall be carried out regularly to prevent any sediment loss and water pollution at leakage location. Corrective actions should be taken immediately after detection of such leaks. • Cutter head of CSD should be selected according to material to be dredged so as to maximize the dredged material transport from dredging point to suction mouth and prevention of sediment loss and re-suspension. • Ratio of cutter revolutions and pump velocity should be adjusted to ensure that cutter advancement rate is not greater than the ability of the suction pump to remove the material that is cut. This will prevent the suspension of the dredged material. • Dredge cuts and lifts should be designed so as to prevent undercutting of material and hence a collapse of material locally at the cutter head, leading to an increase in the sediment being disturbed by dredging. • If dredge material is found contaminated at any particular						

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
	location that it should be disposed off-shore. Off-shore disposal of dredged material should be carried out only at approved TSDF site such as approved TSDF site of Haldia Dock Complex at Sagar. • Dredge material if disposed on river banks or on land caution should be exercised as per the Dredging and Disposal Management Plan for NW-1 given at Table 7.1. • *If dredged material is disposed at land, then the care should be taken that the tail water is collected and made free from sediments prior its discharge back to surface water body. Regular monitoring of the excess water should be done in case dredged material is disposed on land. This will help in assessing the efficiency of sediment trap system provided at site and controlling contamination of water by minimizing the sediments.* • Sensitivity along NW-1 for dredge disposal is discussed in Table 4.4 above. Dredge material if disposed on river banks or on land caution should be exercised as per the Dredging and Disposal Management Plan is prepared for entire for NW-1 considering the sensitivities discussed in Table 2.1						
2. Biological Environment							
Environmental Issue /Component	**Remedial Measure**	**Reference to laws and Contract Documents**	**Approximate Location**	**Time Frame**	**Indicative / Mitigation Cost**	**Institutional Responsibility**	
						Implementation	**Supervision**
Aquatic Ecology-Removal of benthic commun	• Dredging plan including timeframe should be prepared for each stretch prior initiating dredging activity. No dredging should be undertaken within VGDS, Turtle sanctuary. No	Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 & 1993 and Bio-	Within River	During Dredging	Part of Project Cost (IWAI & Contractor)	Contractor	IWAI/PMU/PMC

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
ities, increasing underwater noise levels, increasing sediments/turbidity, release of locked pollutants in sediment, disposal of dredged material, increasing depth	dredging shall be carried out in winter season (November to February) along Mokama Taal to minimize impact on aquatic species and avifauna. • Dredging operations should not be carried out during the breeding and spawning season of the valued aquatic species which is from June to August (Monsoon season). Bends and meandering locations are the most potential breeding grounds and are indicated at Figure No. 4.41 to 4.45. • Dredging if required to be taken at critical stretches (Turtle and Dolphin Sanctuaries) as mention above then dredgers should be provided with turtle and Dolphin deflectors. This would prevent the sucking of the animals (fish or turtle) swimming nearby. But such dredgers are inefficient and costly. • Measures like provision of bubble curtains or creation of agitation in water should be carried out prior carrying out dredging operations so as to provide avoidance time and let the species move away from drudging point. and to prevent any injury/mortality. Dredging operations should be halted in case of sighting of aquatic mammal in adjoin locations. • Contractors should submit SOPs and action time chart with risk management plan prior to any dredging work. Dredging sub-contractor should follow the defined safety procedures to avoid accidents and spills, and IWAI should ensure that other vessel users are provided with adequate information and instruction to avoid conflict with the dredgers.	diversity Act, 2002					
Avifauna (Migratory &	• Dredging operations should be restricted to day time only, i.e. 6:00 Am-10:00 Pm only to	Wildlife Protection Act,	Within River & bird areas	During Dredging	Part of Project Cost	Contractor	IWAI/PMU/PMC

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
water birds)	minimize noise impacts on the avifauna near Important Bird Areas listed at Table 4.32 and located close to river. • Dredgers should be equipped with the noise reduction/masking equipment to reduce the noise generation inside and outside water. Noise from dredgers can be reduced at source (dredger) by isolation of exhaust system, by keeping engine room doors shut and by shielding.	1972 & 1993 and Bio-diversity Act, 2002	along NW-1		(IWAI & Contractor)		
3. Socio-Economic Environment							
Environmental Issue /Component	**Remedial Measure**	**Reference to laws and Contract Documents**	**Approximate Location**	**Time Frame**	**Indicative / Mitigation Cost**	**Institutional Responsibility**	
						Implementation	**Supervision**
Location of Socio-economic importance and socio-economic environment	• Dredging operations should be restricted to day time only, i.e. 6:00 Am-10:00 Pm only to minimize noise impacts on the residents of nearby settlements. Dredgers should be equipped with the noise reduction/masking equipment to reduce the noise generation • Dredgers should be placed in consultation with the fishermen so as to minimize the impact on their equipment/gears and their fishing activities • Dredging should not be carried out in the areas close to Ghats in Varanasi and buffer of 2 km should be maintained for dredging during time of religious gatherings during Chat and Kumbh festivals. • In case contaminated dredged material is disposed on land, then it should be disposed at approved TSDF sites to prevent any harm to community residing in nearby areas. One of such approved TSDF site is located Sagar (Haldia Dock Complex site)	--	Area near the dredging operations and dredging locations	During dredging operation	Part of project cost (IWAI/Contractor)	Contractor	IWAI/PMU/PMC

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
	• Material to be disposed on land may create nuisance odour due to exposure of anaerobic sediments with air. Thus if land disposal is involved than disposal site should not be in upwind direction of any settlement area or sensitive locations like hospitals, schools etc. • Log book should be maintained for recording the accidents at site/mortality of the any marine mammal should be maintained. Analysis shall be carried out to assess the reason for the accident/mortality and measures should be taken to prevent repetition of the event. • Contractors having experience of dredging and well trained staff should only be allowed to carry out dredging. This will help in prevention of spillage of dredged material or any accidents during the dredging operations • Dredging plan should be prepared by contractor and submitted to IWAI for approval prior to carrying out dredging operations. Dredging plan should be reviewed considering its location w.r.t environmental sensitive locations/archaeological locations/cultural festival/pollution influx in the area/dredged material quality & texture/available depth etc. as given in this EIA report and through local sources and past experience. • Contractors should submit method statement & risk assessment plan prior to carrying out any dredging work. Dredger should follow the defined safety procedures to avoid accidents and spills, and IWAI should ensure that other vessel users are provided with adequate information and instruction to						

Environmental Issue /Component	Remedial Measure	Reference to laws and Contract Documents	Approximate Location	Time Frame	Indicative / Mitigation Cost	Institutional Responsibility	
						Implementation	Supervision
	avoid conflict with the dredgers. • Post-dredging monitoring of the sediment nature, rate of sedimentation shall be made part of contractor's job as best dredging practise. This will provide information which can be taken into consideration before the next maintenance dredge is carried out. • Re-use of dredged material should be explored if dredged material is not contaminated. Economically and environmentally feasible options can be adopted to minimize the dredge spoil burdens. Some of such measures include • Dredged sediment can be used for beach nourishment/development of artificial beach/deposition on shoal & thus enrichment of habitat o Dredged material can be explored for its usage for coast/bank protection purpose/flood protection o Use of dredged material can be explored for land filling, as construction material for road foundations, dikes, mounds, noise/wind barriers.						

Annexure 1.1: Standards for onshore & off-shore disposal of dredged material

Criteria for Disposal of Harmful Bottom Sediments: No specific standards are defined in India for disposal of dredged material. If dredged material is toxic / harmful then these sediments should either be disposed off in landfill or in Sea. Criteria followed in Japan are given in the **Table 1**.

Table 1: Criteria for Harmful Bottom Sediments, Japan (unit: mg/l)

Contaminated Material	Dumping in Landfills (mg/l)	Dumping at sea (mg/l)
Alkyl mercuric compounds	Not detectable	Not detectable
Mercury and its compounds	0.005	0.005
Cadmium and its compounds	0.1	0.1
Lead and its compounds	1	1
Organophosphorus compounds	1	1
Chromium (VI) compounds	0.5	0.5
Arsenic and its compounds	0.5	0.5
Cyanogen compounds	1	1
PCB	0.003	0.003
Copper and its compounds	-	3
Zinc and its compounds	-	5
Fluoride	-	15

Note: Criteria are based on the examination of dissolution of contaminated materials

Source: Assessment of the Environmental Impact of Port Development, United Nations, New York, 1992

Criteria for Off-shore dumping of Dredged material: No criteria are defined for off-shore disposal of dredged material in India, thus reference to the UN standards can be made and is given in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Criteria for Off-Shore Dumping of Dredged Material (unit: ppm or ppb)

Substance	Canada	USA
PCB (ppb)	100	380
Hg (ppm)	0.5	0.15
Cd (ppm)	0.60	0.7
Zn (ppm)	169	105
Cu (ppm)	45	68
As (ppm)	(5 – 25)	12.5
Pb (ppm)	45	33
Organochlorine pesticide (ppb)	10 for any compound	5.0 Sum of DDT, DDE and DDD

Substance	Canada	USA
Polyaromatic hydrocarbon (ppb)	(1,000) Sum of 16 compounds	680 Sum of six low mol. Wt. compounds 2,690 Sum of 10 high mol. Wt. compounds

Source: Assessment of the Environmental Impact of Port Development, United Nations, New York, 1992