

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY
(Erstwhile: 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

EG/WK/4751/Part (Comp. 1)/ 95

Dated: 25/07/2024

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 req.**

- 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).
 - 11) DPA letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Comp. 1)/286 dated 20/04/2023- Submission of Compliance Report (up to November, 2022).
 - 12) DPA letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Comp. 1)/359 dated 12/09/2023- Submission of Compliance Report (up to May, 2023).
 - 13) DPA letter no. EG/WK/4751/part (Comp. 1)/26 dated 20/2/2024- Submission of Compliance Report (up to November, 2023).

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.

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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 May, 2024) 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 through e-mail in ID ecompliance-guj@gov.in.

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

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,


Dy.CE & EMC(I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Encl.: As above

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

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

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

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Annexure 1

EC&CRZ Clearance compliance

CURRENT STATUS OF WORK (up to May, 2024)

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 m ³ 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. The project is 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 May, 2024, 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 May, 2024)

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 Coastal 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 detail shall be submitted along with the six monthly monitoring report.	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, Chennai for carrying out the work " <u>Shoreline Change Study for Deendayal Port Trust, Kandla, Kachchh District, Gujarat, to Study the Effect of Dumping, if any</u> ". 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.
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.	<p>a) For project no. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at Annexure A.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	<p>Dredged Material will be disposed of at designated location as identified by the CWPRS, Pune.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In continuation of same, DPA had issued work order to GUIDE, Bhuj for "Study on dredged material for presence of Contaminants for year 2021-2024. The Third final report submitted by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj for the period 2022-2023 is attached herewith as Annexure- B.</p>
VIII.	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 the study should be borne by the PP.	<p>Based on the ToR finalized by the GCZMA vide letter dated 13/10/2022, M/s GUIDE, Bhuj had prepared and submitted final RSIA report dated 12/01/2024 (Copy attached as Annexure C)</p> <p>Further, a copy of final RSIA report has already been submitted to the GCZMA vide DPA letter dated 30/01/2024 (Annexure D) and to the MoEF&CC, GOI vide DPA letter dated 30/01/2024 (Annexure E)</p>
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 ministry.	The commitments made during the Public Hearing has already been complied with letter & spirit. In this regard, the details of CSR Activities implemented as well as proposed are enclosed herewith as Annexure F .
XI.	All the conditions stipulated in the earlier clearance including the recommendations of Environment	a) DPA has already taken necessary steps for compliance with all the conditions stipulated in the earlier clearance, including the recommendations

	<p>Management Plan, Disaster Management Plan shall be strictly complied with.</p>	<p>of the Environment Management Plan, Disaster Management Plan.</p> <p>DPA already has an updated Disaster Management Plan.</p> <p>Further, for monitoring of environmental parameters, DPA has been appointing NABL Accredited laboratory and reports are being submitted from time to time to the GPCB, IRO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar. Recently, DPA appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for regular monitoring of environmental parameters vide Work Order dated 15/02/2023. The work is in progress and the annual environmental monitoring report submitted by GEMI, Gandhinagar is attached herewith as Annexure G.</p> <p>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.</p>
XII.	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
XIII.	<p>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.</p>	<p>a) For monitoring of environmental parameters, DPA has been appointing NABL Accredited laboratory and reports are being submitted from time to time to the GPCB, IRO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar. Recently, DPA appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for regular monitoring of environmental parameters vide Work Order dated 15/02/2023. The work is in progress and the annual environmental monitoring report submitted by GEMI, Gandhinagar is attached herewith as Annexure G.</p> <p>DPA has already initiated the action for inviting the tenders for carrying out online ambient air quality monitoring system (24 X 7). However, no response received. DPA again planning to re invite the same.</p> <p>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.</p>
XIV.	<p>The ground water shall not be tapped within the CRZ areas by the PP to meet with the water requirement in any case.</p>	<p>a) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by</p>

		<p>M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at Annexure A.</p> <p>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 will be tapped.</p>
XV.	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DPA has entered into 'Selling Agency' agreement with M/s. MSTC (Govt. of India Enterprise), Vadodara since 04/01/2022 for collection, transporting and disposal of scrap, surplus items, unserviceable equipment etc.</p> <p>Further, DPA has appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for the work of "Preparation of Plan for Management of Plastic Wastes, Solid Waste, including C&D waste, E-waste, Hazardous waste, including Biomedical and Non-Hazardous Waste in the Deendayal Port Authority" vide Work Order dated 24/01/2023. The work is in progress.</p>
XVI.	<p>All the operational areas will be connected with the network of liquid waste collection corridor comprising of storm water, oily waste and sewage collection pipelines.</p>	<p>The 4 projects completed are of modification/strengthening/up-gradation of existing facilities, having already developed 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.</p> <p>However, for the operational phase of the ongoing as well as the remaining projects, DPA/BOT operator will provide the necessary facilities.</p>
XVII.	<p>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.</p>	<p>For monitoring of environmental parameters, DPA has been appointing NABL Accredited laboratory and reports are being submitted from time to time to the GPCB, IRO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar. Recently, DPA appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for regular monitoring of environmental parameters vide Work Order dated 15/02/2023. The work is in progress and the annual environmental monitoring report submitted by GEMI, Gandhinagar is attached herewith as Annexure G.</p>

VIII.	<p>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.</p>	<p>DPA assigned work to M/s GUIDE, Bhuj, for regular monitoring of Marine Ecology since the year 2017 and final reports prepared by GUIDE, Bhuj have already been communicated to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar as well as to the MoEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi along with compliance reports submitted from time to time. (Period from 2017 to 2021).</p> <p>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. Final Report for the period 2020-21 has already been submitted alongwith compliance report submitted dated 07/10/2021</p> <p>The final report for the year 2023-24 is attached herewith as Annexure H.</p> <p>In continuation of the same, DPA issued a work order to M/s GUIDE vide its letter no. EG/ WK/ 4751/ Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring) /72 dated 10/06/2024 for further period of 2024 – 27 (Work order attached as Annexure I)</p>
XIX.	<p>Measure should be taken to contain, control and recover the accidental spills of fuel and cargo handle.</p>	<p>DPA already having Oil Spill Contingency Plan. An adequate control measure has already been taken to control and recover accidental fuel and cargo handle spills.</p>
XX.	<p>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.</p>	<p>Compliance of mitigation measures suggested in the EIA report in the matrix format is attached herewith as Annexure J.</p>
XXI.	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 Swachh Sagar portal.</p>
XXII.	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>b) For Project at Sr.No. 1 which is under construction, kindly refer compliance submitted by</p>

		M/s KOTPL (concessionaire of the project) placed at Annexure A.
XIII.	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>b) DPA being an old establishment and the area is quite big, possibilities of mechanization is being explored. Further, it is relevant to mention here that, DPA invited the tender for "Appointment of consultant for the study & preparation of techno economic feasibility report for mechanized handling of cargo at DPA". The tender is in scrutiny stage.</p> <p>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.</p>
XIV.	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
XVI.	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. The final report submitted by GUIDE, already submitted along with compliance report submitted on 12/04/2023.</p>

		Further DPA has accorded the work of "Green belt development in DPA and its surrounding area (Phase II) to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj for the plantation of 10000 saplings of suitable species vide work order dated 23/06/2023. The same is in process
KVII.	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 has undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1600 Hectares since the year 2005. carried out through various agencies. The copy of the details has already been communicated with the earlier compliance reports submitted.
VIII.	Municipal Solid Waste and Hazardous wastes shall be managed as per Municipal Solid Waste Rule, 2016 and Hazardous Waste Management Rules 2016	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 treatment. Further, DPA has appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for the work of "Preparation of Plan for Management of Plastic Wastes, Solid Waste, including C&D waste, E-waste, Hazardous waste, including Biomedical and Non-Hazardous Waste in the Deendayal Port Authority" vide Work Order dated 24/01/2023. The work is in progress.
XIX.	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 F .
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 is already having Environment Management cell. Further, DPA has also appointed expert agency for providing Environmental Experts from time to time. Recently, DPA appointed M/s Precitech Laboratories, Vapi for providing Environmental Experts vide work order dated 5/2/2021. In addition, it is relevant to submit here that, DPA has appointed Manager (Environment) on contractual basis for the period of 3 years and further extendable to 2 years (Copy of the details has already been communicated with the last compliance report submitted).
XXI.	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 2023-24 is Rs. 657 Lakhs. b) The funds earmarked for EMP by the Concessionaire M/s KOTPL w.r.t. project at Sr.No.

		<p>1 are delineated in the compliance report submitted (Annexure A).</p>
<p>KXII.</p>	<p>The proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP reports so also during their presentation to the EAC.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>b) DPA has installed Mist Canon at the Port area to minimize the dust.</p> <p>Further, DPA has already installed continuous sprinkling system in coal stack yard in DPA (40 ha. area) 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.</p> <p>DPA has undertaken the project of dust supersession sprinkling system for the 34 hectare coal storage yard</p> <p>For monitoring of environmental parameters, DPA has been appointing NABL Accredited laboratory and reports are being submitted from time to time to the GPCB, IRO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar. Recently, DPA appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for regular monitoring of environmental parameters vide Work Order dated 15/02/2023. The work is in progress and the annual environmental monitoring report submitted by GEMI, Gandhinagar is attached herewith as Annexure G.</p> <p>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 Swachh Sagar portal.</p> <p>DPA assigned work to M/s GUIDE, Bhuj, for regular monitoring of Marine Ecology since the year 2017 (From 2017 – 2021), and final reports of the same submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj has already been communicated to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar as well as to the MoEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi along with compliance reports submitted.</p> <p>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. Final Report for the period 2020-21 has already</p>

been submitted alongwith compliance report submitted dated 07/10/2021

The final report for the year 2023-24 is attached herewith as **Annexure H.**

In continuation of the same, DPA issued a work order to M/s GUIDE vide its letter no. EG/ WK/ 4751/ Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring) /72 dated 10/06/2024

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. The work has been completed and the final report submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj has already been communicated with the last compliance report.

Further DPA has accorded the work of "Green belt development in DPA and its surrounding area (Phase II) to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj for the plantation of 10000 saplings of suitable species vide work order dated 23/06/2023. The same is in process

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.

In continuation of same, DPA had issued work order to GUIDE, Bhuj for "Study on dredged material for presence of Contaminants for year 2021-2024. The final report submitted by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj for the period 2022-2023 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 kW 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.
XIII.	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 office.	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.
XIV.	<p>Corporate Social Responsibility</p> <p>a. The company shall have a well laid down Environmental Policy approved by the Board of Directors</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>DPA already has a well-established environmental Cell for ensuring proper checks on non-compliances/violations of Environmental norms. The organogram has already been communicated with the last compliance report submitted.</p>
B. General Condition		
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.	<p>a) Point Noted.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	<p>a) Point Noted.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	<p>a) Point Noted.</p> <p>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.</p>

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 commenced .
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 DPA 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 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.	Point Noted.
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.	For monitoring of environmental parameters, DPA has been appointing NABL Accredited laboratory and reports are being submitted from time to time to the GPCB, IRO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar. Recently, DPA appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for regular monitoring of environmental parameters vide Work Order dated 15/02/2023. The work is in progress and the annual environmental monitoring report submitted by GEMI, Gandhinagar is attached herewith as Annexure G. 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	DPA/BOT Operator will obtain all other statutory clearance applicable as per the condition stipulated.

	obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.	
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 of 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 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.	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 .
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 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.deendayalport.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 under 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 Environmental Statement

		submitted to the GPCB (the year 2023-24) for the entire DPA area is attached herewith as Annexure J .Further, DPA also uploaded the said Environmental statement in Form V in the website www.deendayalport.gov.in .
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Annexure A

Compliance submitted by KOTPL



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/03062024

Jun. 3, 24

The Executive Engineer (Design)

Deendayal Port Authority

Administrative -Office

Gandhidham

Kutch 370 201

Dear Sir,

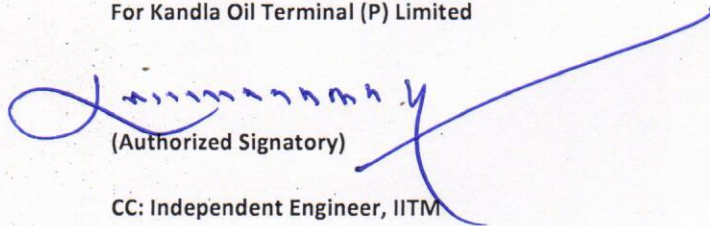
Sub. : Development of Oil Jetty to handle Liquid Bulk and Ship bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla ("Project").- Half Yearly EC & CRZ Compliance report

The half-yearly compliance reports for the KOTPL project for the period from December 2023 to May 2024 are enclosed herewith (EC, CRZ & CTE)

We would appreciate your acknowledgment of receipt of these documents.

Yours sincerely,

For Kandla Oil Terminal (P) Limited



(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)



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	It is assured that no activity other than those permissible in the 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 the site and also ensure the free flow of water to avoid damage to the mangroves.	It is assured that due care shall be taken to protect existing mangrove patches near the site and 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.	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	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 due to dumping.
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 the construction and operation	Ongoing construction is in line with and strictly adhering to EC-CRZ conditions issued about this project.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	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 into the water. Construction materials including labor camps should be located at an adequate distance from CRZ areas.	It is assured that the construction activities are being carried out, with due care, and that the construction material /debris does not fall into the water. Further, it is also assured that construction waste will be collected at a designated location before being sent to the disposal site.
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.	The project is under construction stage, and no dredging activity has been carried out to 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	Not Applicable
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 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 the disappearance of mangroves near the project site. The preservation of the entire area to maintain the fragile ecological	DPA has appointed the Gujrat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj, for the work.



Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	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.	It is assured that; construction waste will be collected at a designated location before sending to the disposal site. Also, the land use pattern will not interfere with the natural drainage.
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.	The Environmental Monitoring Reports following CPCB guidelines and as submitted by NABL accredited laboratory is enclosed as Annexure .
xiv	The groundwater shall not be tapped within the CRZ areas by the PP to meet the water requirement in any case.	Water requirements will be met through GWSSB or private tankers. No groundwater 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 conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	Noted, the project is under the construction stage.
xvi	All the operational areas will be connected with the network of liquid	Noted, the project is under the construction stage.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	waste collection corridors comprising of stormwater, oily waste and sewage collection pipelines.	
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.	Noted
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.
xix	Measures should be taken to contain, control, and recover the accidental spills of fuel and cargo handles.	Noted, the project is under the construction stage.
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
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	Noted, the project is under the construction stage.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	guidelines.	
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.	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 do not cause disturbance to the fishing activity, movements of fishing boats and destruction of mangroves during the construction and operation phase.	It is assured that, due care will be taken so that the activities do not cause disturbance to the fishing activity, movement of fishing boats and destruction to mangroves.
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 consultation with the DFO.	Noted.
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	Noted.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	wastes shall be managed as per the Municipal Solid Waste Rule, 2016 and Hazardous Waste Management Rule, 2016.	
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, the project is under the construction stage.
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.	An NABL-accredited laboratory with expert manpower has assigned the work of monitoring to comply and safeguard under the compliance conditions. The Environmental Monitoring Reports are enclosed herewith as Annexure .
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, the project is under the construction stage.
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 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.	Noted, the project is under the construction stage.
xxxiv	Corporate Social Responsibility.	
	a. The Company shall have a well-laid-down Environment Policy approved	Noted.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	<p>by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>b. The Environment Policy shall prescribe standard operating processes/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviations/ violations of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>d. To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well-laid-down system of reporting non-compliances/ violations of environmental norms to the board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted</p>
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.	The project authorities assure to strictly adhere to the stipulations
(ii)	Full support shall be extended to the officers of this Ministry/ Regional Office at Bhopal by the 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.	Full support shall be extended to the regulatory officers during the inspection and furnishing required project details.
(iii)	A six-Monthly monitoring report shall	Noted.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	need to be submitted by the project proponents to the Regional Office of this Ministry at Bhopal regarding the implementation of the stipulated conditions.	
(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 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.	Complied.
(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	Complied.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	Collector's Office/Tehsildar's office for 30 days.	
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. The Environmental Monitoring Reports are enclosed herewith as Annexure.
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.	Noted, the project is under the construction stage. Due statutory clearances applicable, will be taken during the course of respective project stages 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, 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.	Complied
14	This Clearance is subject to a final order	Noted.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	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.	
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 clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company by the proponent.	Complied.
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 31 st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board	Noted.





Sr. No.	EC Conditions	Compliance Status
	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.	





Monitoring Report (Up to May 2024)

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 16 th 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 (IMCL) Near IOCL foreshore Terminal, Kandla Gandhidham, Kutch 370 201 Dy. General Manager Near IOCL foreshore Terminal, Kandla Gandhidham, Kutch 370 201
6.	Salient features a) Of the Project b) Of the Environmental Management Plan	Jetty: 3.39 MMTPA Tank farm: About 1,37,000 KL & Allied Facilities
7.	Production Details during compliance period and (or) during the previous financial year	The project is under the construction stage.
8.	Breakup of the project area a) Submergence area: forest & non-forest b) Others	N/A
9.	Breakup of the project affected population with	Not Applicable





	<p>enumeration of those living houses/dwelling units only agricultural land & landless laborer's/artisan</p> <p>a) SC. ST/Adivasis b) Others (please indicate whether these figures are based on any scientific and systematic survey carried out of only provisional figures, if a survey is carried out give details and years of survey).</p>	
10.	<p>Financial details</p> <p>a) Project cost as originally planned and subsequent revised estimates and the year of prices reference</p> <p>b) Allocation made for environmental management plans with item wise and year wise break-up</p> <p>c) Benefit cost ratio/Internal rate of Return and the year of assessment Whether (c) includes the cost of environmental management plans so far.</p> <p>d) Actual expenditure incurred on the project</p> <p>e) Actual expenditure incurred on the environmental management plans so far.</p>	<p>Estimated Project cost: Rs. 233.50 Cr</p> <p>Revised project cost: Rs. 343 Cr. (Estimated)</p> <p>Rs. 07Lacs</p> <p>Rs. 57. 34 Cr.(up to May 24)</p> <p>Rs.5 Lakhs</p>
11.	<p>Forest land requirement</p> <p>a) The status of approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use</p> <p>b) The status of clear felling</p> <p>c) The status of compensatory a forestation, if any</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>





	d) Comments on the viability & sustainability of compensatory a forestation programmed in the light of actual field experience so far	N/A
12.	The status of clear felling in non-forest areas (such as the submergence area of the 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)	The project is under the construction stage. Award of concession: December 2020 Planned date of Completion: 31 st December 2025.
14.	Reasons for the delay if the Project is yet to start	The project is under construction stage, and delayed because of the 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.





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.	It is assured that no activity contradicting the Provisions of the CRZ Notification shall be carried out.
2.	The KPT shall have to ensure that there shall not be any damage to the existing mangrove area.	It is ensured that due care shall be taken to protect the existing mangrove area.
3.	The KPT shall prepare an emergency plan to protect existing mangroves in case of any eventuality/accident	Not Applicable
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.	It is assured that provisions are being made that mangrove areas get proper flushing water and free flow of water shall not be obstructed.
5.	The KPT shall have to abide by whatever decision taken by the GCZMA for violations of CRZ notification 2011	Decisions taken by the GCZMA for violations of CRZ Notification, 2011, will be abided by.
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.	It is assured that due care shall be taken to protect the existing mangrove area.
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	It is assured that no creeks or rivers shall be





S. No.	CRZ Conditions	Compliance Status
	rivers are blocked due to any activity at Kandla.	blocked due to any activity at Kandla.
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.	It is assured that only activities permitted by the competent authority under the CRZ Notification shall be carried out in the CRZ area.
12.	No groundwater shall be tapped for any purpose during the proposed expansion/modernization activities.	Water requirements will be met through GWSSB or private tankers. No groundwater shall be tapped.
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.	It is assured that construction activities are being carried out under constant supervision.
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	Not applicable





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

S. No.	CRZ Conditions	Compliance Status
	Gulf of Kutch.	
18.	The construction debris and/or any other type of waste shall not be disposed of into the sea, creek, or in CRZ areas. The debris shall be removed from the construction site immediately after the construction is over.	It is assured that the construction activities are being carried out, with due care, and that the construction material /debris does not fall into the water. Further, it is also assured that construction waste will be collected at a designated location before being sent to the disposal site.
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.	No construction camps on the site. Only Local laborers are involved.
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.	Project is in construction phase.
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.	Noted
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	An NABL-accredited laboratory with expert manpower has assigned the work of monitoring to comply and safeguard under





S. No.	CRZ Conditions	Compliance Status
	during the construction and operational phases of the project.	the compliance conditions. The Environmental Monitoring Reports are enclosed herewith as Annexure.
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 MoEF&CC, GOI.	Noted. The Environmental Monitoring Reports are enclosed herewith as Annexure.
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.





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 to Establish dated 04.12.2017

Sr. No.	Condition	Compliance Status				
2.	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:					
	<p>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.</p> <p>2. CTE is granted conditionally that Kandla Port Trust shall not install & commission, including the construction activity of seven activities mentioned above, without obtaining environmental clearance from MoEF&CC, New Delhi.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All conditions of CRZ Clearance issued vide order no. ENV-10-2014-25-E dated 01/07/2015 will be strictly adhered to. The current CRZ compliance report for May 2024 is attached.</p> <p>The construction activity was commissioned after due agreement and as per Environment Clearance was issued in the year 2016 by MoEF&CC, New Delhi.</p> <p>Noted</p>				
3.	<p><u>CONDITION UNDER THE WATER ACT 1974:</u></p> <p>3.1 There shall be no industrial effluent generation from the loading and unloading activities at the port and other ancillary operations.</p> <p>3.2 The quantity of Domestic wastewater (Sewage) shall not exceed 6.4 KL/Day.</p> <p>3.3 The quality of the sewage shall conform to the following standards:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PARAMETERS</th> <th>GPCB NORMS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BOD (5 days at 20 °C)</td> <td>20 mg/L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PARAMETERS	GPCB NORMS	BOD (5 days at 20 °C)	20 mg/L	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>The project is under the construction stage</p> <p>The project is under the construction stage</p>
PARAMETERS	GPCB NORMS					
BOD (5 days at 20 °C)	20 mg/L					





	<p>following standards:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PARAMETERS</th> <th>GPCB NORMS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BOD (5 days at 20 °C)</td> <td>20 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suspended solids</td> <td>30 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residual Chlorine</td> <td>Minimum 0.5 mg/L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3.4 Sewage shall be disposed of through a septic tank/soak pit system.</p> <p>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.</p>	PARAMETERS	GPCB NORMS	BOD (5 days at 20 °C)	20 mg/L	Suspended solids	30 mg/L	Residual Chlorine	Minimum 0.5 mg/L	<p>construction stage</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>
PARAMETERS	GPCB NORMS									
BOD (5 days at 20 °C)	20 mg/L									
Suspended solids	30 mg/L									
Residual Chlorine	Minimum 0.5 mg/L									
<p>4.</p>	<p>CONDITION UNDER THE AIR ACT 1981:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Time Weighted</th> <th>Concentration in Ambient air in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted	Concentration in Ambient air in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Routine environment monitoring is being done through a NABL accredited laboratory, and the data is being submitted to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports. The latest environmental monitoring reports are enclosed as Annexure.</p>
Sr. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted	Concentration in Ambient air in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$							





	<p>following standards:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PARAMETERS</th> <th>GPCB NORMS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BOD (5 days at 20 °C)</td> <td>20 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suspended solids</td> <td>30 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residual Chlorine</td> <td>Minimum 0.5 mg/L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3.4 Sewage shall be disposed of through a septic tank/soak pit system.</p> <p>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.</p>	PARAMETERS	GPCB NORMS	BOD (5 days at 20 °C)	20 mg/L	Suspended solids	30 mg/L	Residual Chlorine	Minimum 0.5 mg/L	<p>construction stage</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>
PARAMETERS	GPCB NORMS									
BOD (5 days at 20 °C)	20 mg/L									
Suspended solids	30 mg/L									
Residual Chlorine	Minimum 0.5 mg/L									
<p>4.</p>	<p>CONDITION UNDER THE AIR ACT 1981:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Time Weighted</th> <th>Concentration in Ambient air in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted	Concentration in Ambient air in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Routine environment monitoring is being done through a NABL accredited laboratory, and the data is being submitted to all the concerned authorities along with compliance reports. The latest environmental monitoring reports are enclosed as Annexure.</p>
Sr. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted	Concentration in Ambient air in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$							





wastes generated.	
6.3 Records of waste generation, its management, and annual return shall be submitted to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board in Form- 4 by 31 st 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 recycling. Action taken in this regard shall be submitted within 03 months and also along with Form 4.	Noted, 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, the project is under the construction stage
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.	Noted, the project is under the construction stage





TEST REPORT

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 22/03/2024
Report :
Report No : AZZELPL/AA/03/2024/02

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 13/03/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 14/03/2024	Sample ID	: AA/032024/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR JETTY AREA	Sample Particular	: AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: 15/03/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 18/03/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring	: Clear Sky
Instrument code	: AZZELPL/RDS/01 AZZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)	: 24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	74.4	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	41.85	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	19.48	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	28.61	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbar Khan P. Jalori

Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

This Report is issued under the following terms & Condition:

1. The results relate only to the items tested and 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

PLOT NO. 340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10311

Email id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI

9898711906





TEST REPORT

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 22/03/2024
Report :
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/03/2024/03

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 13/03/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 14/03/2024	Sample ID	: AA/032024/03
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 ISO ₂ × 35 ml, 1NO ₂ × 35 ml.	Date of Analysis Start	: 15/03/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 18/03/2024
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	72.02	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	42.58	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	26.45	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	34.10	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017


Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)


Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jafari
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI
9898711906



ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 16/03/2024
Report No : AZZELPL/DW/03/2024/02

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 13/03/2024	Type of Sampling	: Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	: 13/03/2024	Sample ID	: DW/032024/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: Near office area	Sample Particular	: Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	: -----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	: 2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	: 14/03/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 15/03/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C		

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.25	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/4500-H-B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.36	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	24.5	--	°C	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	270	500	mg/l.	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	90	50-150	mg/l.	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	33.1	250	mg/l.	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl-B
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	63	200	mg/l.	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	19	75	mg/l.	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg	5.1	30	mg/l.	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg B

Rajit
Tested By

(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

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End of Report

A
Authorized Signatory
Akharkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHE, GUJARAT-370001

SABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKHARKHAN JALORI

9898711906





TEST REPORT

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 14/03/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AN/032024/02

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 13/03/2024	Type of Sampling	: -----
Date of Sample Received	: 13/03/2024	Sample ID	: AN/032024/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: -----	Sample Particular	: NOISE
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: AZZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)	: 30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	69	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	58	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	62	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	53	75	dB	IS 9989-1991


Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)


Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

ARBARKHAN JALORI

9898711908



ENVIROTECH LAB PVT. LTD.

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 11/05/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AA/05/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 06/05/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 07/05/2024	Sample ID	: AA/052024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR JETTY AREA	Sample Particular	: AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: 08/05/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 10/05/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring	: Clear Sky
Instrument code	: AZZELPL/RDS/01 AZZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)	: 24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	78.6	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	47.68	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	23.32	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	25.41	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat

Tested by
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbar Khan P. Jalori
Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

RAIL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI

9896711906



TEST REPORT

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 11/05/2024
Report
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/05/2024/02

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 06/05/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 07/05/2024	Sample ID	: AA/052024/02
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 × 35 ml, 1NO ₂ × 35 ml.	Date of Analysis Start	: 08/05/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 10/05/2024
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	75.2	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	49.52	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	26.78	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	29.48	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbar Khan P. Jalori

Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI

9898711906





TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 09/05/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/DW/05/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 06/05/2024	Type of Sampling	: Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	: 06/05/2024	Sample ID	: DW/052024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: Near office area	Sample Particular	: Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	: -----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	: 2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	: 07/05/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 08/05/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C		

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.45	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/4500-H ⁺ B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.45	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25.1	--	°C	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	304	500	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	99	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	38.2	250	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl- B
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	73	200	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	27	75	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg	6.4	30	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg B

Rajat
Tested By

(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

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End of Report

A
Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI

9898711906





TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 07/05/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AN/052024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 06/05/2024	Type of Sampling	: -----
Date of Sample Received	: 06/05/2024	Sample ID	: AN/052024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: -----	Sample Particular	: NOISE
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: AZZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)	: 30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	73	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	61	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	67	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	53	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

Rajat
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbar Khan P. Jalori
Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NAHL/TC-10331

Email id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI
9898711908



TEST REPORT

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 25/04/2024
Report No : AZZELPL/AA/04/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 19/04/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 20/04/2024	Sample ID	: AA/042024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR JETTY AREA	Sample Particular	: AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: 22/04/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 24/04/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring	: Clear Sky
Instrument code	: AZZELPL/RDS/01 AZZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)	: 24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	86.06	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	44.10	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	31.15	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	34.87	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akharkhan P. Jalori

Authorized Signatory
Akharkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

SABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKHARKHAN JALORI

9898711906





TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 25/04/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AA/04/2024/02

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 19/04/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 20/04/2024	Sample ID	: AA/042024/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	: AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: 22/04/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 24/04/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 ° C	Metrological conditions during monitoring	: Clear Sky
Instrument code	: AZZELPL/RDS/01 AZZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)	: 24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	80.70	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	41.45	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	18.17	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	28.44	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat
Tested By

(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akharkhan P. Jalori

Authorized Signatory
Akharkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKHARKHAN JALORI

9898711906



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TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 22/04/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/DW/04/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 19/04/2024	Type of Sampling	: Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	: 19/04/2024	Sample ID	: DW/042024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: Near office area	Sample Particular	: Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	: -----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	: 2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	: 20/04/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 22/04/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 ° C		

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.29	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/4500-H· B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.39	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25	--	° C	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	292	500	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	95	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	36.4	250	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl· B
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	69	200	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	23	75	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg	5.9	30	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg B

Rajit

Tested By

(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbar Khan P. Jalori

Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

SABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI

9898711906



TEST REPORT

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 20/04/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AN/042024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 19/04/2024	Type of Sampling	: -----
Date of Sample Received	: 19/04/2024	Sample ID	: AN/042024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: -----	Sample Particular	: NOISE
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: AZZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)	: 30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	71	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	60	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	64	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	58	75	dB	IS 9989-1991


Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)


Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

XABL/TC-10031

Email id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI

9898711908



TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 12/12/2023
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AA/12/2023/04

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 08/12/2023	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 09/12/2023	Sample ID	: AA/122023/04
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	: AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: 09/12/2023
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 11/12/2023
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring	: Clear Sky
Instrument code	: AZZELPL/RDS/01 AZZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)	: 24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	63.7	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	28.1	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	21.96	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	34.82	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017


Rajat
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)


Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHGH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI
9898711906



TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL

OPP,SHIRVA RAILWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC

FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01

Date of : 12/12/2023

Report

Report No : AZZELPL/AA/12/2023/05

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 08/12/2023	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 09/12/2023	Sample ID	: AA/122023/05
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR JETTY AREA	Sample Particular	: AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: 09/12/2023
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 11/12/2023
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C	Metrological conditions during monitoring	: Clear Sky
Instrument code	: AZZELPL/RDS/01 AZZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)	: 24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	66.2	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	30.8	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	15.04	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	27.51	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajet

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbarkhan P. Jalori

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

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI

9698711906



TEST REPORT

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
 Date of : 09/01/2024
 Report :
 Report No : AZZELPL/AA/01/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/01/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 06/01/2024	Sample ID	: AA/012024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR TANK FARM AREA	Sample Particular	: AMBIENT AIR
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: 06/01/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 08/01/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 ° C	Metrological conditions during monitoring	: Clear Sky
Instrument code	: AZZELPL/RDS/01 AZZELPL/FDS/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (Hours)	: 24

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	Unit	NAAQS LIMITS	Reference Method
1.	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	74.3	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	39.4	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	20.86	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	26.29	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat
 Tested By
 (Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbar Khan P. Jalori
 Authorized Signatory
 Akbar Khan P. Jalori
 (Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI

9595711906



TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 09/01/2024
Report :
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/01/2024/02

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/01/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 06/01/2024	Sample ID	: AA/012024/02
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR JETTY 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	: 06/01/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 08/01/2024
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	76.5	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	38.5	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	19.89	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	30.74	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rejet
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akhbar Khan P. Jalore
Authorized Signatory
Akhbar Khan P. Jalore
(Quality Manager)

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End of ReportPLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2ND FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id : a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI
9698711905



TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

KOTPL

OPP. SHIRVA RAILWAY CROSSING, NEAR LOC

FORESHORE TERMINALS NEW KANDLA -370210

Format No. : 7.8 F-01

Date of : 10/02/2024

Report

Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/02/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/02/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 06/02/2024	Sample ID	: AA/022024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: NEAR JETTY 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	: 07/02/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 09/02/2024
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	78.8	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	44.5	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	17.51	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	20.92	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat
Tested By

(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbar Khan P. Jalori

Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of Report

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI
9895711906



TC-10331

TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 10/02/2024
Report
Report No : A2ZELPL/AA/02/2024/02

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/02/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 06/02/2024	Sample ID	: AA/022024/02
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 × 35 ml, 1NO ₂ × 35 ml.	Date of Analysis Start	: 07/02/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 09/02/2024
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	76.5	µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017
2.	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	40.3	µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 24)2019
3.	Sulfur Dioxide SO ₂	29.65	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 2)2001/ Reaffirmed 2017
4.	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂	35.12	µg/m ³	80 µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 6)2006/ Reaffirmed 2017

Rajat
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akbarkhan P. Jalori
Authorized Signatory
Akbarkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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End of ReportPLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI

9896711906



ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .
TEST REPORT



TC-10331

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 09/12/2023
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AN/12/2023/03

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 08/12/2023	Type of Sampling	: -----
Date of Sample Received	: 08/12/2023	Sample ID	: AN/122023/03
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: -----	Sample Particular	: ----
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: AZZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)	: 30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	67	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	54	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	62	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	56	75	dB	IS 9989-1991


Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)


Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBAR KHAN JALORI

9595711906



ENVIROTECH LAB PVT . LTD .
TEST REPORT



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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 06/01/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AN/012024/03

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/01/2024	Type of Sampling	: -----
Date of Sample Received	: 05/01/2024	Sample ID	: AN/012024/03
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: -----	Sample Particular	: ----
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: AZZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)	: 30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	69	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	57	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	64	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	59	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

Rajet
Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akhil
Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI
9898711906



TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.0 F-01
Date of : 06/02/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/AN/022024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/02/2024	Type of Sampling	:
Date of Sample Received	: 05/02/2024	Sample ID	: AN/022024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	:	Sample Particular	: NOISE
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL 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	: AZZELPL/SLM/01	Actual Duration of Monitoring (MINUTE)	: 30

Test Results

Sr. No.	LOCATION	Results	CPCB Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	NEAR TANK FARM	67	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
2.	NEAR JEETY LANDFALL AREA	59	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
3.	TANK FARM RIGHT SIDE	61	75	dB	IS 9989-1991
4.	TANK FARM LEFT SIDE	55	75	dB	IS 9989-1991

Rajat
Tested By

(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Akharkhan P. Jalori
Authorized Signatory

Akharkhan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKHARKHAN JALORI

9848711906



TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 12/12/2023
Report
Report No : A2ZELPL/DW/12/2023/04

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 08/12/2023	Type of Sampling	: Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	: 08/12/2023	Sample ID	: DW/122023/04
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: Near office area	Sample Particular	: Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: A2ZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	: -----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	: 2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	: 09/12/2023
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 11/12/2023
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C		

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.20	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/4500-H* B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.50	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25.5	--	°C	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	266	500	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	58	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	40	250	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl- B
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	52	200	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	18.8	75	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg	9.5	30	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg B

Tested By

(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

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End of Report

Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A, 2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI
9898711906



TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of : 09/01/2024
Report
Report No : AZZELPL/DW/01/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/01/2024	Type of Sampling	: Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	: 05/01/2024	Sample ID	: DW/012024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: Near office area	Sample Particular	: Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	: -----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	: 2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	: 06/01/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 08/01/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C		

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.18	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/4500-H·B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.64	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25	--	°C	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	251	500	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	69	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	36	250	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl·B
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	48	200	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	20	75	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca·B
9.	Magnesium as Mg.	10.7	30	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg·B

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

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

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Gmail id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI

9598711906



TEST REPORT

Customer's Name and Address:

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

Format No. : 7.8 F-01
Date of Report : 08/02/2024
Report No : AZZELPL/DW/02/2024/01

Description of Sample:			
Date of Sampling	: 05/02/2024	Type of Sampling	: Drinking Water
Date of Sample Received	: 05/02/2024	Sample ID	: DW/022024/01
Sampling Location of Sampling Point	: Near office area	Sample Particular	: Drinking Water
Sample Collected / Submitted by	: AZZELPL Team Member	Reference Method for Sampling	: -----
Sample Quantity /Total No.	: 2 Litre/1Nos.	Date of Analysis Start	: 06/02/2024
Details of Packing/Label/Seal	: Satisfactory	Date of Analysis Completion	: 07/02/2024
Environment condition during the test	: 25 ± 3 °C		

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameters	Results	STANDARD Limit	Unit	Reference Method
1.	pH @°C	7.35	6.5-8.5	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/4500-H* B
2.	Electrical Conductivity @°C	0.75	--	mS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2510-B
3.	Temperature	25.3	--	°C	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2550B
4.	Total dissolved solids	236	500	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-C
5.	Total Suspended solids	65	50-150	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 2540-D
6.	Chloride as Cl	42	250	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/ 4500 Cl* B
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	56	200	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/2340-C
8.	Calcium as Ca	21.6	75	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/3500-Ca-B
9.	Magnesium as Mg,	12.4	30	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition 2017/Calculation Method 3500 -Mg B

Tested By
(Sr. Analyst/Analyst)

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End of Report

Authorized Signatory
Akbar Khan P. Jalori
(Quality Manager)

PLOT NO.340, SECTOR 1A,2nd FLOOR, SHIV HOUSE, NEAR OSLO CIRCLE, GANDHIDHAM-KACHCHH, GUJARAT-370001

NABL/TC-10331

Email id: a2zenvirotechlab@gmail.com

AKBARKHAN JALORI
9698711906

/

Annexure B

**Final report submitted by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj
for the period 2022-2023**

Final Report (2022-23)

Studies on Dredged Materials for the presence of Contaminants

(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 - Kutch, Gujarat – 370001, India

Submitted to

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

Project Team

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

S. No	Name & Designation	Role	Expertise
Scientific Personnel			
1.	Dr. K. Karthikeyan Assistant Director	Principal Investigator	Ph.D. in Environmental Sciences – Experience in water and soil studies.
2.	Dr. G. Jayanthi Scientist	Co- Investigator	PhD in Botany; 14 years of Research experience with 5 years of Post-Doctoral experience
3.	Dr. Krushnakant. D. Baxi Scientific Officer	Co- Investigator	Ph.D in Zoology (Marine Biology) with 5 years of experience
Technical Staff			
4.	Ms. Monika Sharma	Team Member	M.Sc. in Environmental Sciences; 7 years analytical experience in soil, water analysis
5.	Ms. Dipti Parmar Scientific Assistant	Team member	M.Sc. in Environmental Sciences; 6 years analytical experience in soil and water analysis.

Dr. V. Vijay Kumar
Director



Gujarat Institute
of Desert Ecology

Certificate

This is to state that the **Final 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 Final report is for the project period from November 2022 - October 2023.

Authorized Signatory

Institute Seal

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Abbreviations

AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer
Avg	Average
BDL	Below Detectable Limit
C	Celcius
Cd	Cadmium
cm	Centimetre
Cr	Chromium
CWPRS	Central Water and Power Research Station
DPA	Deendayal Port Authority
g/L	Grams per litre
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoK	Gulf of Kutch
GPS	Global Positioning System
GUIDE	Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology
HCl	Hydrochloric acid
Hg	Mercury
HNO ₃	Nitric Acid
K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	Potassium Dichromate
kg	kilogram
km	Kilometer
KOH	Potassium Hydroxide
m	meter
max	maximum
min	Minimum
ml	millilitre
MoEF & CC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Pb	Lead
pH	Potential of Hydrogen
PHc	Petroleum Hydrocarbon
ppm	Parts per million
ppt	Parts per thousands
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TP	Total Phosphorus
µg	microgram

Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants

Project Snapshot : “Studies on Dredged Materials for the presence of Contaminants”

Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) intends to develop seven integrated facilities to meet the increasing cargo handling demands of the port. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), New Delhi, while according environmental clearance to these developmental initiatives, among other conditions, stipulated to carry out “Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants” as per the EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF & CC, GoI dated 19/12/2016, Specific Condition No. vii and the task of carrying out the study was given to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj during September 2017 and the study encompasses a detailed study of various physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the sediment. This report covers the study conducted for the period from November 2022 - October 2023.

The data of the present study is detailed out as snapshot below:

S. No	Components of the study	Remarks
1	MoEF & CC sanction letter and details	MoEF & CC’s clearance to seven integrated project and specific conditions thereof. Ref. No. F. No. 11-82/2011-IA III; letter dated 19 th December 2016. Specific condition No. vii.
2	Deendayal Port letter sanctioning the project	No. EG/WK/4751/Part (EC&CRZ-1) / 84. Dt. 18.09.2021.
3	Duration of the project	Three years (01.11.2021 – 30.10.2024)
4	Period of survey carried out for various components	1 st Season study (Winter) 2 nd Season study (Summer) 3 rd Season study (Monsoon)
5	Survey area within the port limit	Dumping locations of dredged materials as suggested by the CWPRS
6	No of locations sampled within the port limits	Three sampling locations, <i>i.e.</i> , Two locations in sub-tidal and one creek location during all the three seasons
7	Components of the report	
7.1	Sediment quality (Physico-chemical)	The past three years of data, <i>i.e.</i> , 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 showed that the parameters studied

		such as pH, Salinity, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Total organic carbon, Sulphur, Lead and Cobalt showed a decreasing trend in the current year (2022-23) when compared to the previous years (2020-21 and 2021-22).
7.2	Sediment quality (Biological)	During Season 1, the diversity indices showed that Shannon Diversity Index ranging from (0.00-1.28) indicated very low diversity. Highest diversity indices were recorded in Offshore (1.28), whereas during Season 2 showed the Shannon Diversity Index ranging from (0.64-1.04) indicated very low diversity. Highest diversity indices were recorded in Cargojetty (1.04). Further, in Season 3, diversity indices showed Shannon Diversity Index ranging from (0.00-1.45) indicated very low diversity and the highest diversity indices was recorded in Cargojetty During this year, the offshore locations recorded a high diversity index.
7.3	Water quality (Physico-chemical)	During the present study, the Offshore location recorded the concentrations of Phenolic compounds and Petroleum hydrocarbons between 14.75-28.83 µg/L and 16.33-59.12 µg/L, respectively. In case of Cargo jetty, the concentration of Phenolic compounds and Petroleum hydrocarbons were within permissible limit set by CPCB, with the maximum values ranging from 26.75µg/L and 28.52µg/L. The average value of PHc was 43.16±33.18 µg/L. The Report also narrates on the comparison of Physico-chemical characteristics of the present study (2022-23) with that of the physico-chemical characteristics of the study conducted during 2020-21 and 2021-22 from all the three different stations (Offshore, Cargo jetty and Phang creek).
7.4	Water quality (Biological)	During the present study, data on Phytopigments such as Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin. the Mean

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		<p>Chlorophyll concentrations were ranging between 0.48 – 0.63 mg/m³, whereas the previous year’s data were in the range of 0.53 – 0.73 mg/m³ during 2020-2021 and 0.32 – 0.62 mg/m³ during the year 2021-2022. Similarly, Phaeophytin was between 0.26 – 0.41 mg/m³ during 2020-21 and 0.22 – 0.30 mg/m³ during 2021-2022 and the current year recorded mean phaeophytin of 0.29 – 0.33 mg/m³. When the Diversity indices of Phytoplankton is concerned, During first season, it showed the Shannon Index ranged from 2.49 to 3.35, indicating moderate to slightly high level of diversity, during Season 2, it was from 2.01 to 3.20 indicating moderate level to slightly high level of diversity and during Season 3, it was from 1.98 to 3.17 indicating moderate to slightly high level of diversity.</p>
7.5	Management plan	

Chapter 1

Background

Deendayal Port, formerly known as Kandla Port, is a major port in India located in the Kutch district of Gujarat located around 256 nautical miles southeast of the Port of Karachi in Pakistan and over 430 nautical miles north-northwest of the Port of Mumbai (Bombay). Among the twelve major ports of the country Deendayal Port Authority which is located at the tail end of Gulf of Kachchh, is the 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 and Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

It is one of the largest ports in the country and plays a vital role in India's international trade and maritime infrastructure. The port is managed and operated by the Deendayal Port Trust (DPT), which is an autonomous body established under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. The Port Authority is responsible for the overall administration, development, and management of the port. The authority consists of a team of professionals and experts who ensure the smooth functioning of the port and its associated activities.

Deendayal Port's journey has started in the year 1931 with construction of RCC Jetty and as of today Deendayal Port has risen to the No. 1 port in India since 2007-08 till date, continuing to be in the same position for the past 14 years and as the largest port of India in terms of volume of cargo handled. 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 growth of this port has been contributed not only owing to handling of crude oil imports but also in taking relevant measures to boost non-POL cargo. An assortment of liquid and dry cargo is being handled at Deendayal Port. The dry cargo includes fertilizers, iron and steel, food grains, metal products, ores, cement, coal, machinery,

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sugar, wooden logs, etc. The liquid cargo includes edible oil, crude oil and other petroleum products. Deendayal Port Authority has shown consistent increase in case of traffic being handled every year and is growing at a fast rate year by year. 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, 117.5 MMTPA during 2020-21 and 137 MMTPA during 2022-23. During the year 2016, Deendayal Port created history by handling 100 MMT cargos in a year, which is the first of its kind for the Major port category to achieve the milestone.

Especially the cargo traffic handled by the port comprises of Iron scrap, steel, food grains, ore, timber logs, salt extractions, POL products, edible oils and broad range of chemicals compounds. Containerized cargo traffic through this port has also shown a significant growth during the last few years. The dry cargo traffic at the port has been increasing steadily every year at a much faster pace with an average annual rate of growth of around 11.94%. The Port has presently fourteen (14) jetties and six oil terminals and many other allied facilities to handle both dry and liquid cargo. Regular expansion/developmental activities such as addition of jetties, Special Economic Zones, industrial parks, go downs, ship repairing and bunkering facilities and railway lines are underway in order to cope with the increasing cargo handling demands.

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. DPT is well connected by the network of rail and road and serves as a gate way port for export and import which caters the maritime trade requirement of many hinterland states including northern and western Indian states of Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

DPT has taken up various activities including Special Economic Zone establishment and proposal to develop a multipurpose cargo terminal and a container terminal at the creek

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mouth. This entails regular vessel movement, and capital and maintenance dredging of different proportions. Development of multipurpose cargo terminal at Tekra off Tuna and construction of railway over-bridge at the inner end of Nakti creek is sanctioned by the ministry. The cargo terminal will come up very close to the mouth of the Nakti creek and it envisages capital and maintenance dredging to the tune of 12657175 and 1898576 m³, respectively.

As part of its ongoing expansion, Deendayal Port Authority has taken up Development of 7 Integrated facilities which include development of oil jetty and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla, a multi-purpose oil terminal near Tuna, upgradation of barge handling facility at Kandla, construction of one rail over bridge and strengthening of existing oil jetties.

1.1. EC conditions

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*”.

1.2. Need of the study

In this regard, DPA has assigned the task of carrying out this particular study to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj. GUIDE has received the Work order for this Dredging project with project time period being Three years (01.11.2021 – 31.10.2024). This study on Evaluation of dredging contaminants was conducted Three times in a year at two different dumping locations with the methodical investigation of evaluating physical and chemical characteristics of the bottom sediment from the dumping locations

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with special reference to pollutants such as heavy metals and petroleum hydrocarbon. Further, the study had objectives including the understanding of the productivity of the sediment and the water by analyzing the planktonic and benthic fauna. Further, based on the results obtained, the management plan is also elaborated which spells out the possible options for managing the dredged materials.

1.3. Selection of sampling locations for 2022-2023

Deendayal Port Authority has assigned the study on the presence of contaminants in the dredged materials for the year 2017-18 based on the locations for the dumping has been suggested by Hydraulic & Dredging Division to DPT on the e-mail dated 24th October 2018. 1. In line with the study conducted during 2017-18, the extension of the study was given in 2018 for a period of three years, *i.e.*, from 2018-2021 and later for a period of three years, *i.e.*, 2021-2024 and the GPS locations of all the locations are mentioned in Table 1.

Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates of sampling locations (2021-22)

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

1.4. Port Environment

Rapid industrialization and economic growth in the world has resulted in increased pollution in various environmental matrices such as Air, Water and Soil. The marine environment receives a vast quantity of dredge spoils, sewage waste, industrial effluents and river runoff, markedly affecting the composition and quality of the aquatic environment. The coastal waters are highly at the risk of various pollution due to increase human settlement, establishment of industries, ports and harbours that use seawater and

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discharge solid and liquid wastes directly into the environment. In general, ports are economic instruments for trade and a vital component in the nation's economy, however, such activities also involve dredging, large-scale construction and its continuous expansion which could affect the marine ecosystems in its vicinity. In a port environment, activities like dredging, continuous movement of vessels and human create major impacts at the marine/coastal environment in its vicinity.

1.5. Study Area

The Port is located at Gandhidham taluka of Kutch district, Gujarat which is the nearest major habitation with a population of 2.49 lakhs as per the 2011 census. The coastal environs in and around the port jurisdiction is characterized by a network of creek systems and mudflats which are covered by sparse halophytic vegetation like scrubby to moderately dense mangroves, creek water and salt-encrusted landmass as major ecological entities. The surrounding environment in a radius of 10 km 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.

1.6. Aim and objectives of the study

The present project is designed considering the scope of work given in the EC conditions with the specific objectives as detailed below and considering the general environmental setting of the entire Gulf. Coastal waters often reveal significant temporal, spatial and seasonal changes with reference to sediment and water environmental and other ecological aspects and such variations should be clearly understood for assessing the prevailing status of a coastal water body. This report covers the monitoring results for the period from November 2021 - October 2022 with specific objectives as follows:

1. To characterize the bottom sediment samples from the dumping grounds for physico-chemical characteristics.
2. To understand the biological characteristics of the marine sediment for benthic faunal density and diversity.

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3. To study the physico-chemical characteristics of the marine water from the dumping locations.
4. To estimate the primary productivity (pigments) and the plankton community structures (phytoplankton and zooplankton) in the marine water samples collected near the dumping grounds.
5. To compare the characteristics of the sediment estimated during different seasons to understand the pattern.
6. To suggest suitable management plan for management of the dredged materials.

1.7. Approach Strategy

The work is designed in such a way with an initial reconnaissance survey to understand the sampling location. For this purpose, pre-fixed sampling locations as prescribed by CWPRS were considered and sampling techniques for water and sediment for all the characteristics including physical, chemical and biological aspects were well planned as per standard protocol.

1.8. Sampling frequency

The samples for each season for collection of water and sediment to study different characteristics were sampled at both the locations thrice during the study period. This detailed report represents the outcome of all the Three seasons study in which the first season sampling was conducted for a period of 3 days during January 2022, the second season study was conducted for a period of 3 days during April 2022 and the final season study was conducted for a period of 3 days during September 2022 as per the locations details mentioned in the map as Figure 1 and the glimpses during the sampling locations are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Map showing locations sampling during 2022-23

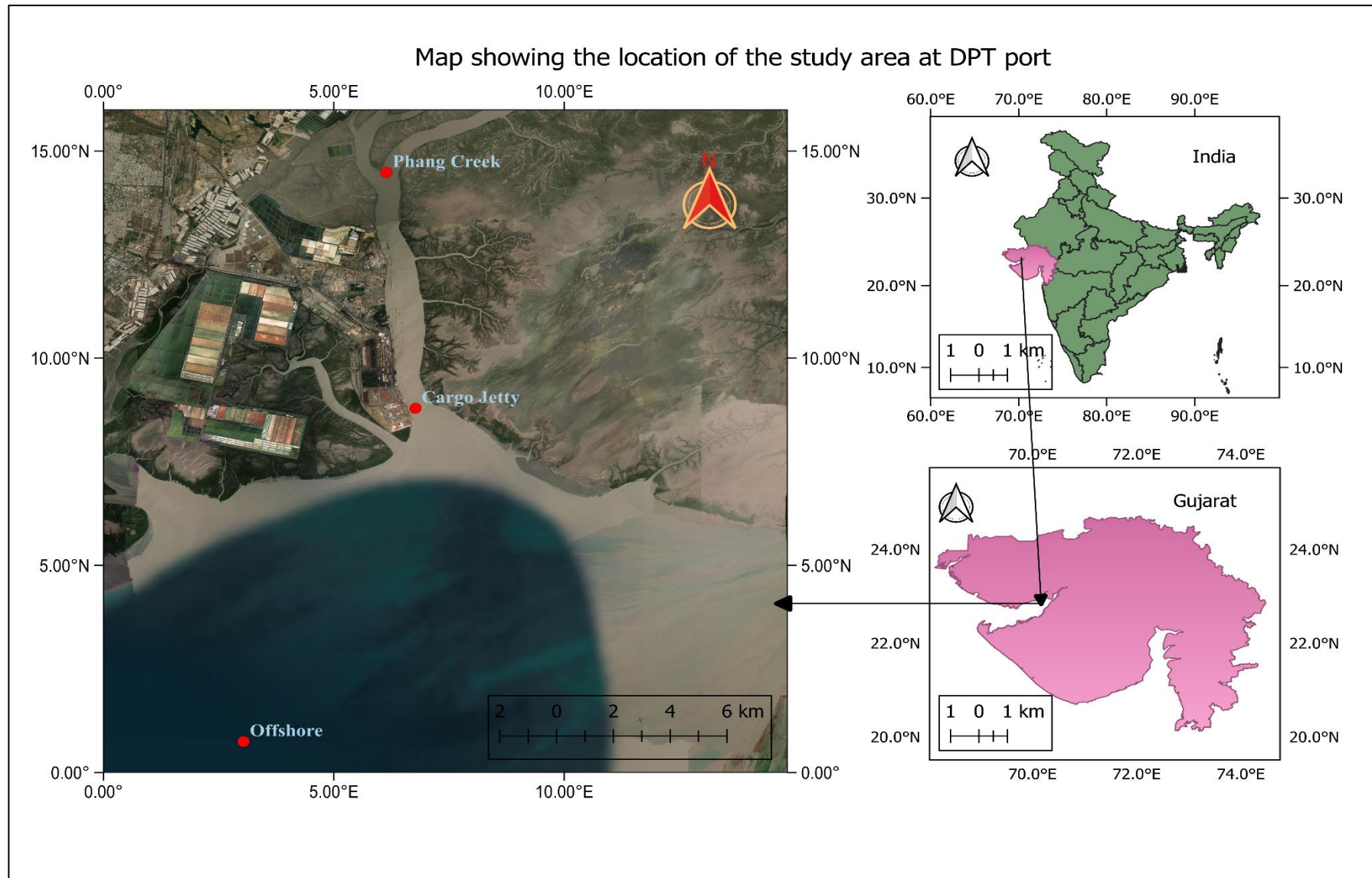


Figure 2: Photograph during sampling at the sampling locations



Chapter 2 Sediment Quality (Physico-chemical)

2.1. Background

Sediments, in general, have strong tendency to accumulate contaminants, especially heavy metals and they possess a very high physico-chemical stability and studying their characteristics usually indicates the optimum health of the marine system (Leoni and Sartori 1996). Sediment characteristics are a determinant factor in contamination of dredged marine environments. This is due to the retention and adsorption of contaminants to sediments by contaminants that have settled on the bottom of marine water bed. Such behavior of adsorption of sediment is highly influence by the sediment texture which is the relative proportions of each class including sand, silt and clay and are commonly referred as soil separates.

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	Petroleum Hydrocarbon ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)
4	Magnesium (mg/kg)
5	Sand (%)
	Silt (%)
	Clay (%)
6	Total organic carbon (%)
7	Phosphorus (mg/kg)
8	Sulphur (mg/kg)
9	Nickel (mg/kg)
10	Lead (mg/kg)
11	Cadmium (mg/kg)
12	Chromium (mg/kg)
13	Zinc (mg/kg)

14	Copper (mg/kg)
15	Manganese (mg/kg)
16	Cobalt (mg/kg)
17	Macrobenthos Biomass (g/m ² , wet wt); Population (no/m ²) Total Group (no); Major Groups

2.2. Materials and Methods

The sediment samples from the study area were collected for the purpose of characterization 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).

2.2.1. 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. 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°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%.

2.2.3. 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 CO₂. The excess volume of K₂Cr₂O₇ is titrated against the standard solution of ferrous ammonium Sulphate in presence of H₃PO₄ using Ferroin indicator to detect the first appearance of unoxidised ferrous iron and thus volume of K₂Cr₂O₇ 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 $K_2Cr_2O_7$ 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.

2.2.4. 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.

2.2.5. 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 % CaCl_2 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.

2.2.6. 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 HNO_3 : HCl) will be added and the beaker will be kept in digestion for 3 hours at 100°C 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

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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.

2.2.7. 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.

2.3. Results on Physico-chemical characteristics of the sediment during Season 1

Sediment is an important characteristic in quantifying the concentration of pollutants in an environment and in fact in comparison to the water quality characteristics sediment characteristics reflects the long-term impact of the particular system. Pollutants get accumulated in the sediment matrix over long period of time according to their chemical persistence and the physico-chemical and biochemical characteristics of the substrata which help in drawing sources of contamination. Further, sediment matrix acts as a sink and sources of contaminants in aquatic systems, chemical analysis for characterization of sediments to provide environmentally significant information about natural and anthropogenic influence on the water bodies. In addition, sediment strata serve as an important habitat for the benthic invertebrates whose metabolic activities contribute to the productivity of the aquatic ecosystem. The above aspects add up to the value to sediments which indicates the ecological health of the marine environment and hence measuring such strata will help us in deriving to a conclusion on the overall environment. Hence, in the present project, the physico-chemical characteristics of the marine sediment collected from the study area was used to ascertain the nature of the marine environment of the coast.

2.3.1. pH (Hydrogen Ion)

pH values play a significant role in marine sediments, influencing various biogeochemical processes and ecosystem dynamics. These values are influenced by various factors, including the carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphate, silicate, sulphur, iron, and manganese cycles. They are closely associated with processes such as

heterotrophic respiration, chemoautotrophic activity, photosynthesis, precipitation, and the dissolution of calcium carbonate in marine water and sediments. In our investigation, we conducted measurements of average pH values at different locations. The offshore area exhibited an average pH of 7.84 ± 0.02 , the cargo jetty had an average pH of 7.51 ± 0.06 , and the Phang creek showed an average pH of 7.46 ± 0.12 . Among all the stations, the highest pH concentration of 7.86 was observed at 1B in the offshore, while the lowest pH concentration of 7.33 was recorded in the Phang Creek (refer to Tables 3-5).

2.3.2. Salinity

Salinity levels in marine water and sediment exhibit a wide range, typically spanning from 0 to 36 in most estuaries. Semi-enclosed bays can experience hyper-salinity conditions. The salinity of water is subject to fluctuations influenced by temperature changes, following diurnal and seasonal cycles that correspond to variations in atmospheric temperature. In our study conducted at Deendayal Port, we observed various salinity concentrations at different stations. The highest salinity concentration of 24.47 ppt was recorded at station Control 1 in the offshore region, while the lowest salinity concentration of 5.05 ppt was found at station 2D in the cargo jetty area. The mean \pm standard deviation (SD) salinity values were determined to be 21.91 ± 2.18 ppt, 5.98 ± 0.89 ppt, and 17.69 ± 4.81 ppt in the offshore, cargo jetty, and Phang creek, respectively. These findings are summarized in Tables 3-5, where all the data is presented.

2.3.3. Sediment Texture

The sediment texture plays a significant role in determining the physical and chemical properties of the marine sediment, influencing the distribution and abundance of benthic organisms. Understanding the sediment texture at different stations provides valuable insights into the habitat characteristics and ecological dynamics of the marine environment. At the offshore station, the average percentage composition of sand, silt, and clay was found to be 13.48%, 2.68%, and 15.63%, respectively. The cargo jetty station exhibited average percentages of 3.38% for sand, 3.09% for silt, and 1.18% for clay. Similarly, at the Phang creek station, the average percentages were 1.47% for

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sand, 3.34% for silt, and 4.40% for clay. These findings are summarized in Tables 3-5, which presents the data from all the stations.

2.3.4. Total organic Carbon

Organic carbon in marine sediments primarily originates from the decomposition of animals, plants, and anthropogenic sources such as chemical waste, fertilizers, and organic-rich waste. These sources contribute to the enrichment of the marine environment with organic material, which subsequently settles to the bottom sediments from the water column. This pathway leads to an increase in Total Organic Carbon (TOC) values and can have implications for the faunal communities inhabiting the sediments. In our study, during season three, we investigated the TOC concentrations at different stations. The mean \pm standard deviation (SD) TOC percentages were determined to be $0.65\pm 0.11\%$ at the offshore station, $0.86\pm 0.17\%$ at the cargo jetty station, and $0.55\pm 0.12\%$ at the Phang creek station. The TOC concentrations at all stations are presented in Tables 3-5. Understanding the dynamics of organic carbon in marine sediments is vital for assessing the health and ecological integrity of marine environments. It helps in monitoring anthropogenic influences and their potential impacts on the marine ecosystem.

2.3.5. Organic matter

Organic matter serves as the primary reservoir of organic carbon in marine sediments, encompassing the chemical, physical, and biological degradation processes that contribute to the formation of organic material in the marine environment. It consists of a mixture of materials derived from various planktonic and benthic species, forming the ecological foundation for primary producers and consumers in the overlying surface sediment.

In our study conducted during the third season, we investigated the levels of organic matter in different locations. The organic matter percentages ranged from 0.88% to 1.34% in the offshore location, 0.93% to 1.70% at the cargo jetty, and 0.72% to 1.34% in the Phang creek area. These findings are summarized in the below tables (3-5), which illustrates the variation in organic matter content across the studied locations. Understanding the presence and dynamics of organic matter in marine sediments is

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crucial for assessing the overall health and ecological functioning of marine ecosystems. It provides insights into the cycling of carbon and nutrients, as well as the interactions between different species and trophic levels within the sediment community. Monitoring and studying organic matter in marine sediments helps to comprehend the intricate processes that shape marine environments and their associated biota.

2.3.6. Phosphorus and Sulphur

Phosphorus (P) is an essential nutrient for life and plays a crucial role in regulating primary productivity within marine systems. It serves as a key element in various biological processes. In marine sediments, phosphorus availability influences primary productivity, affecting the growth and development of marine organisms. Sulphur (S), on the other hand, is involved in dissimilatory sulfate reduction by microbial activity, which is a primary pathway for organic matter mineralization in anoxic sea beds. This process leads to the production of sulfide. Subsequently, chemical or microbial oxidation of the produced sulfide forms a complex network of pathways in the sulfur cycle, resulting in intermediate sulfur species and partial conversion back to sulfate.

In our study, we examined the concentrations of phosphorus and sulphur in marine sediments. The highest phosphorus concentration was found to be 46.72 mg/kg at station 1C in the offshore location, while the lowest concentration of 5.53 mg/kg was observed at station 2E in the cargo jetty station. Regarding sulphur, the highest concentration of 29.60 mg/kg was recorded at station 2D in the cargo jetty area, while the lowest concentration of 13.10 mg/kg was observed at station 3C in the Phang creek. The concentrations of phosphorus and sulphur at all stations are presented in Tables 3,4 and 5.

Understanding the levels of phosphorus and sulphur in marine sediments is crucial for comprehending nutrient dynamics and biogeochemical processes in marine ecosystems. These elements influence the availability of essential nutrients and can have implications for primary productivity and the overall functioning of marine ecosystems.

2.3.7. Petroleum hydrocarbon

Petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) are a major source of contamination in marine environments, primarily comprising compounds from three classes: alkanes, olefins, and aromatics. These hydrocarbons have low solubility in marine water and tend to adsorb onto particulate matter, leading to their long-term persistence in sediment bottoms. This persistence can have significant negative impacts on benthic aquatic communities within the marine ecosystem.

In our study, we measured the levels of PHCs in different locations. The range of PHC concentrations was found to be 0.98 to 4.31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in the offshore area, 0.53 to 5.02 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ at the cargo jetty, and 0.05 to 2.09 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in the Phang Creek. The highest concentration of PHCs with 5.02 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ was observed at station 2A in the cargo jetty, while the lowest concentration with 0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ was found at station 3B in the Phang Creek.

The presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in marine environments is of great concern due to their potential harmful effects on marine organisms and ecosystems. These contaminants can bioaccumulate in organisms and disrupt their physiological processes, as well as cause long-lasting damage to the benthic communities. Continuous monitoring and mitigation efforts are necessary to prevent and minimize the negative impacts of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in marine ecosystems.

2.3.8. Magnesium

The flux of dissolved magnesium from the overlying ocean into marine sediments is primarily driven by molecular diffusion. This process occurs as pore water magnesium is depleted during the formation of authigenic minerals within the sediment column. Additionally, direct burial of seawater occurs as sediment accumulates on the seafloor, contributing to the input of magnesium into the sediment. Its concentration in sediments can have implications for nutrient availability, sediment mineralogy, and the diverse organisms inhabiting the sediment environment.

In our study conducted during the third season at Deendayal Port, we determined the concentrations of magnesium at different stations. The average \pm standard deviation

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(SD) magnesium concentrations were found to be 1079.92 ± 53.34 mg/kg at the offshore station, 1113.42 ± 61.42 mg/kg at the cargo jetty, and 1114.92 ± 36.60 mg/kg at the Phang Creek station. The highest concentration of magnesium with 1154 mg/kg was observed at station 3C in the Phang Creek, while the lowest concentration with 993.50 mg/kg was found at station 1D in the Offshore location.

Understanding the distribution and dynamics of magnesium in marine sediments provides valuable insights into the geochemical processes occurring within the sediment column and their impact on the marine ecosystem. Continuous monitoring of magnesium levels is crucial for assessing the health and ecological integrity of marine environments.

2.3.9. Heavy metals

The study examined the presence of heavy metals in sediment samples collected from various stations at Deendayal Port. The concentrations of heavy metals including nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and cobalt (Co) were determined. Lead, cadmium, chromium, and copper were not detected (below detectable limits, BDL) at all three stations. The highest concentration of nickel was found to be 71.30 mg/kg at station 2E in the cargo jetty area, while the lowest concentration was observed at station 3E in Phang creek, measuring 44.05 mg/kg. Among the three stations, Phang creek recorded the highest concentration of zinc, with 57.50 mg/kg at Control 3, while the lowest concentration was found at station 3D, measuring 32.85 mg/kg. For manganese, the offshore station had the highest average concentration of 1074.17 mg/kg, while Phang creek had the lowest mean concentration of 405.78 mg/kg. The highest concentration of cobalt, 15.18 mg/kg, was observed at the offshore station, whereas the lowest concentration of 7.51 mg/kg was found in Phang creek. The data is presented in Tables 3-5.

Table 3: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Offshore location

S. No	Parameters	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	Control 1
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.83	7.86	7.85	7.81	7.85	7.82
2	Salinity	20.11	19.77	24.21	22.81	20.11	24.47
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	3.14	0.98	1.36	4.31	1.68	1.44
4	Magnesium	1130.0	1142.5	1079.5	993.5	1066.5	1067.5
5	Sand (%)	55.6	37.7	26.6	35.3	20.3	20.0
	Silt (%)	25.6	21.4	22.0	18.3	19.6	18.9
	Clay (%)	18.8	40.9	51.4	46.4	60.1	61.1
6	Organic matter (%)	1.08	0.93	1.20	1.18	0.88	1.34
7	Total organic carbon	0.63	0.54	0.75	0.69	0.51	0.78
8	Phosphorus	31.14	42.21	46.72	41.80	27.86	31.14
9	Sulphur	27.21	25.35	26.75	23.46	22.92	23.39
10	Nickel	66.75	59.85	67.20	65.30	63.55	67.95
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
13	Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Zinc	54.05	52.25	49.70	56.80	46.10	53.45
15	Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Manganese	1335.00	903.00	1200.50	864.00	1194.00	948.50
17	Cobalt	15.90	12.55	15.95	16.05	16.15	14.50

Table 4: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Cargo jetty

S. No	Parameters	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	Control 2
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.61	7.52	7.52	7.49	7.46	7.44
2	Salinity	6.09	5.57	6.18	5.05	7.57	5.39
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	5.02	0.53	2.03	1.32	4.97	1.70
4	Magnesium	1159.0	1105.0	1169.0	1090.5	1005.5	1151.5
5	Sand (%)	26.7	26.6	20.1	20.0	19.4	21.5
	Silt (%)	23.3	25.1	30.4	28.7	31.3	27.2
	Clay (%)	50.0	48.3	49.5	51.3	49.3	51.3
6	Organic matter (%)	1.44	1.55	0.93	1.65	1.60	1.70
7	Total organic carbon	0.84	0.9	0.54	0.96	0.93	0.99
8	Phosphorus	31.96	21.92	18.85	24.38	5.53	21.92
9	Sulphur	27.96	25.19	24.33	29.60	21.94	21.32
10	Nickel	BDL	59.25	65.20	57.15	71.30	60.35
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
13	Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Zinc	54.10	50.40	55.70	46.30	54.80	48.15
15	Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Manganese	950.50	444.40	535.00	633.00	1028.00	457.85
17	Cobalt	16.95	16.35	15.45	9.60	15.25	12.60

Table 5: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Phang creek

S. No	Parameters	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	Control 3
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.56	7.58	7.43	7.55	7.33	7.33
2	Salinity	17.94	15.67	15.50	10.80	22.64	23.60
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	0.17	0.05	0.23	0.37	2.09	0.10
4	Magnesium	1075.5	1064.0	1154.0	1122.0	1137.0	1137.0
5	Sand (%)	9.2	9.4	7.8	6.8	6.4	5.9
	Silt (%)	20.3	19.8	16.0	12.1	19.5	14.6
	Clay (%)	70.5	70.8	76.2	81.1	74.1	79.5
6	Organic matter (%)	0.93	1.34	0.93	0.83	0.72	0.88
7	Total organic carbon	0.54	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.42	0.51
8	Phosphorus	25.20	27.25	21.72	11.27	28.68	18.64
9	Sulphur	14.03	13.28	13.10	14.93	15.91	17.07
10	Nickel	45.65	55.75	46.45	50.95	44.05	49.60
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
13	Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Zinc	35.10	37.90	37.90	32.85	39.40	57.50
15	Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Manganese	380.00	378.20	378.20	378.25	649.00	271.00
17	Cobalt	7.30	11.80	3.90	8.00	7.00	7.05

2.4. Physico-chemical characteristics of the sediment samples during Season 2

2.4.1. pH (Hydrogen Ion)

pH values play a significant role in marine sediments, influencing various biogeochemical processes and ecosystem dynamics. These values are influenced by

various factors, including the carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphate, silicate, sulphur, iron, and manganese cycles. They are closely associated with processes such as heterotrophic respiration, chemoautotrophic activity, photosynthesis, precipitation, and the dissolution of calcium carbonate in marine water and sediments. In our investigation, we conducted measurements of average pH values at different locations. The offshore area exhibited an average pH of 7.56 ± 0.26 , the cargo jetty had an average pH of 8.02 ± 0.12 , and the Phang Creek showed an average pH of 7.71 ± 0.01 . Among all the stations, the highest pH concentration of 8.15 was observed at 2A Cargo jetty, while the lowest pH concentration of 7.33 was recorded in 1A Offshore (refer to Tables 6-8).

2.4.2. Salinity

Salinity levels in marine water and sediment exhibit a wide range, typically spanning from 0 to 36 in most estuaries. Semi-enclosed bays can experience hyper-salinity conditions. The salinity of water is subject to fluctuations influenced by temperature changes, following diurnal and seasonal cycles that correspond to variations in atmospheric temperature. In our study, we observed various salinity concentrations at different stations. The highest salinity concentration of 31.41 ppt was recorded at station 2D in the cargo jetty area, while the lowest salinity concentration of 10.26 ppt was found at station 3C in the Phang creek area. The mean \pm standard deviation (SD) salinity values were determined to be 20.23 ± 3.05 ppt, 24.94 ± 3.35 ppt, and 13.80 ± 3.70 ppt in the offshore, cargo jetty, and Phang creek, respectively. These findings are summarized in Tables 6-8, where all the data is presented.

2.4.3. Sediment Texture

The sediment texture plays a significant role in determining the physical and chemical properties of the marine sediment, influencing the distribution and abundance of benthic organisms. Understanding the sediment texture at different stations provides valuable insights into the habitat characteristics and ecological dynamics of the marine environment. At the offshore station, the average percentage composition of sand, silt, and clay was found to be 17.72%, 8.47%, and 73.82%, respectively. The cargo jetty station exhibited average percentages of 77.68% for sand, 19.53% for silt, and 2.78%

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for clay. Similarly, at the Phang creek station, the average percentages were 17.12% for sand, 6.42% for silt, and 76.47% for clay. These findings are summarized in Tables 6-8, which presents the data from all the stations.\

2.4.4. Total organic Carbon

Organic carbon in marine sediments primarily originates from the decomposition of animals, plants, and anthropogenic sources such as chemical waste, fertilizers, and organic-rich waste. These sources contribute to the enrichment of the marine environment with organic material, which subsequently settles to the bottom sediments from the water column. This pathway leads to an increase in Total Organic Carbon (TOC) values and can have implications for the faunal communities inhabiting the sediments. In our study, during season three, we investigated the TOC concentrations at different stations. The mean \pm standard deviation (SD) TOC percentages were determined to be $0.45\pm 0.06\%$ at the offshore station, $0.19\pm 0.04\%$ at the cargo jetty station, and $0.44\pm 0.12\%$ at the Phang creek station. The TOC concentrations at all stations are presented in Tables 6-8. Understanding the dynamics of organic carbon in marine sediments is vital for assessing the health and ecological integrity of marine environments. It helps in monitoring anthropogenic influences and their potential impacts on the marine ecosystem.

2.4.5. Organic matter

Organic matter serves as the primary reservoir of organic carbon in marine sediments, encompassing the chemical, physical, and biological degradation processes that contribute to the formation of organic material in the marine environment. It consists of a mixture of materials derived from various planktonic and benthic species, forming the ecological foundation for primary producers and consumers in the overlying surface sediment.

In our study conducted during the third season, we investigated the levels of organic matter in different locations. The organic matter percentages ranged from 0.62% to 0.82% in the offshore location, 0.25% to 0.41% at the cargo jetty, and 0.56% to 1.08% in the Phang creek area. These findings are summarized in the below tables (6-8), which illustrates the variation in organic matter content across the studied locations.

Understanding the presence and dynamics of organic matter in marine sediments is crucial for assessing the overall health and ecological functioning of marine ecosystems. It provides insights into the cycling of carbon and nutrients, as well as the interactions between different species and trophic levels within the sediment community. Monitoring and studying organic matter in marine sediments helps to comprehend the intricate processes that shape marine environments and their associated biota.

2.4.6. Phosphorus and Sulphur

Phosphorus (P) is an essential nutrient for life and plays a crucial role in regulating primary productivity within marine systems. It serves as a key element in various biological processes. In marine sediments, phosphorus availability influences primary productivity, affecting the growth and development of marine organisms. Sulphur (S), on the other hand, is involved in dissimilatory sulfate reduction by microbial activity, which is a primary pathway for organic matter mineralization in anoxic sea beds. This process leads to the production of sulfide. Subsequently, chemical or microbial oxidation of the produced sulfide forms a complex network of pathways in the sulfur cycle, resulting in intermediate sulfur species and partial conversion back to sulfate.

In our study, we examined the concentrations of phosphorus and sulphur in marine sediments. The highest phosphorus concentration was found to be 61.64 mg/kg at station 1B in the offshore location, while the lowest concentration of 15.56 mg/kg was observed at station 3B in the Phang creek station. Regarding sulphur, the highest concentration of 23.80 mg/kg was recorded at station 1A in the offshore location area, while the lowest concentration of 10.07 mg/kg was observed at station 2C in cargo jetty. The concentrations of phosphorus and sulphur at all stations are presented in Tables 6,7 and 8.

Understanding the levels of phosphorus and sulphur in marine sediments is crucial for comprehending nutrient dynamics and biogeochemical processes in marine ecosystems. These elements influence the availability of essential nutrients and can have implications for primary productivity and the overall functioning of marine ecosystems.

2.4.7. Petroleum hydrocarbon

Petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) are a major source of contamination in marine environments, primarily comprising compounds from three classes: alkanes, olefins, and aromatics. These hydrocarbons have low solubility in marine water and tend to adsorb onto particulate matter, leading to their long-term persistence in sediment bottoms. This persistence can have significant negative impacts on benthic aquatic communities within the marine ecosystem.

In our study, we measured the levels of PHCs in different locations. The range of PHC concentrations was found to be 29.12 to 37.42 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in the offshore area, 27.68 to 48.93 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ at the cargo jetty, and 11.78 to 30.91 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in the Phang Creek. The highest concentration of PHCs with 48.93 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ was observed at station 2C in the Cargo Jetty, while the lowest concentration with 11.78 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ was found at station 3B in the Phang Creek.

The presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in marine environments is of great concern due to their potential harmful effects on marine organisms and ecosystems. These contaminants can bioaccumulate in organisms and disrupt their physiological processes, as well as cause long-lasting damage to the benthic communities. Continuous monitoring and mitigation efforts are necessary to prevent and minimize the negative impacts of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in marine ecosystems.

2.4.8. Magnesium

The flux of dissolved magnesium from the overlying ocean into marine sediments is primarily driven by molecular diffusion. This process occurs as pore water magnesium is depleted during the formation of authigenic minerals within the sediment column. Additionally, direct burial of seawater occurs as sediment accumulates on the seafloor, contributing to the input of magnesium into the sediment. Its concentration in sediments can have implications for nutrient availability, sediment mineralogy, and the diverse organisms inhabiting the sediment environment.

In our study conducted during the third season at Deendayal Port, we determined the concentrations of magnesium at different stations. The average \pm standard deviation

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(SD) magnesium concentrations were found to be 2986.17 ± 355.74 mg/kg at the offshore station, 2250.67 ± 268.30 mg/kg at the cargo jetty, and 3167.50 ± 391.29 mg/kg at the Phang Creek station. The highest concentration of magnesium 3724.50 mg/kg was observed at station 3B in the Phang Creek, while the lowest concentration with 1901.00 mg/kg was found at station 2B in the Cargo jetty.

Understanding the distribution and dynamics of magnesium in marine sediments provides valuable insights into the geochemical processes occurring within the sediment column and their impact on the marine ecosystem. Continuous monitoring of magnesium levels is crucial for assessing the health and ecological integrity of marine environments.

2.4.9. Heavy metals

The study examined the presence of heavy metals in sediment samples collected from various stations at different locations at Deendayal Port. The concentrations of heavy metals including nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and cobalt (Co) were determined. Lead, chromium, copper and cobalt were not detected (Below Detection Limit) at all three stations. Among three stations, Nickel was not detected in the Cargo jetty station. The highest concentration of nickel was found to be 19.00 mg/kg at station 1B in Offshore station, while the lowest concentration was observed at station 3E in Phang creek, measuring 2.20 mg/kg. Among the three stations, 1D station in offshore region recorded the highest concentration of zinc, with 46.50 mg/kg at, while the lowest concentration was found at station 2A of Cargo jetty, measuring 7.50 mg/kg. For manganese, the 1B in offshore station had the highest average concentration of 667.30 mg/kg, while Control 2 in Cargo jetty recorded the lowest mean concentration of 56.20 mg/kg. The highest concentration of cadmium, 0.13 mg/kg, was observed in Control 1 at the offshore station, whereas the lowest concentration of 0.05 mg/kg was found at station 3E in Phang creek. The data is presented in Tables 6-8.

Table 6: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Offshore location

S. No	Parameters	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	Control 1
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.33	7.55	7.48	7.47	8.08	7.47
2	Salinity	17.89	18.86	20.96	16.84	21.58	25.26
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	29.12	29.12	29.41	35.89	33.86	37.42
4	Magnesium	3211.0	2956.0	3211.5	2291.5	3195.0	3052.0
5	Sand (%)	12.8	16.5	16.7	23.9	19.7	16.7
	Silt (%)	7.1	9.4	8.7	7.3	9.1	9.2
	Clay (%)	80.1	74.1	74.6	68.8	71.2	74.1
6	Organic matter (%)	0.72	0.81	0.72	0.82	0.82	0.62
7	Total organic carbon	0.42	0.51	0.42	0.48	0.48	0.36
8	Phosphorus	35.36	61.64	38.39	37.79	39.20	31.12
9	Sulphur	23.80	21.05	22.83	21.90	20.94	21.28
10	Nickel	11.40	19.00	10.35	8.00	12.70	4.05
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	BDL	0.25	0.20	0.25	BDL	0.30
13	Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Zinc	41.00	45.95	41.35	46.50	45.15	36.10
15	Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Manganese	335.90	667.30	508.30	345.60	372.15	545.30
17	Cobalt	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Table 7: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Cargo jetty

S. No	Parameters	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	Control 2
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	8.15	8.01	7.8	8.03	8.08	8.03
2	Salinity	23.07	25.09	24.82	31.41	22.37	22.89
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	37.29	44.70	48.93	36.74	27.96	27.68
4	Magnesium	2312.5	1901.0	2512.5	2500.5	1941.5	2336.0
5	Sand (%)	81.6	74.8	64.6	76.5	86.5	82.1
	Silt (%)	15.2	19.6	32.0	21.6	12.1	16.7
	Clay (%)	3.2	5.6	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.2
6	Organic matter (%)	0.31	0.25	0.31	0.41	0.36	0.25
7	Total organic carbon	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.21	0.15
8	Phosphorus	27.48	29.70	22.43	24.85	35.56	20.21
9	Sulphur	12.16	11.71	10.07	12.84	14.34	11.40
10	Nickel	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	0.20	BDL	BDL	0.20	BDL	0.15
13	Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Zinc	7.50	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
15	Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Manganese	102.70	96.80	144.60	64.50	113.60	56.20
17	Cobalt	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Table 8: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Phang creek

S. No	Parameters	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	Control 3
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.71	7.72	7.71	7.72	7.71	7.69
2	Salinity	13.33	20.79	10.26	12.37	11.66	14.38
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	30.91	11.78	21.17	19.59	27.62	17.73
4	Magnesium	3350.5	3724.5	3395.0	2950.0	2648.5	2936.5
5	Sand (%)	12.4	7.1	13.8	12.0	27.8	29.6
	Silt (%)	5.6	3.7	5.5	4.0	10.2	9.5
	Clay (%)	82.0	89.2	80.7	84.0	62.0	60.9
6	Organic matter (%)	0.77	0.56	0.56	0.67	0.87	1.08
7	Total organic carbon	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.39	0.51	0.63
8	Phosphorus	23.84	15.56	16.37	18.18	24.65	19.80
9	Sulphur	17.38	17.41	19.67	20.24	20.38	20.66
10	Nickel	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.20	BDL
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	0.20	BDL	0.10	BDL	0.05	0.20
13	Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Zinc	29.60	31.90	22.70	21.15	37.60	30.70
15	Copper	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Manganese	310.95	296.50	287.40	167.95	232.25	223.95
17	Cobalt	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

2.5. Physico-chemical characteristics of the sediment characteristics during Season 3

2.5.1. pH (Hydrogen Ion)

When any characteristics study of water or sediment is concerned, pH is considered to be one of the major variable especially in marine sediments as it influences various biogeochemical processes and ecosystem dynamics. These values are influenced by

various factors, including the carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphate, silicate, sulphur, iron, and manganese cycles. They are closely associated with processes such as heterotrophic respiration, chemoautotrophic activity, photosynthesis, precipitation, and the dissolution of calcium carbonate in marine water and sediments. In our investigation, we conducted measurements of average pH values at different locations. The offshore area exhibited an average pH of 7.67 ± 0.14 , the cargo jetty had an average pH of 7.732 ± 0.15 , and the Phang Creek showed an average pH of 7.67 ± 0.12 . The data on individual values at all the locations and stations are given in Table 9-11.

2.5.2. Salinity

The salinity of water is subject to fluctuations influenced by temperature changes, following diurnal and seasonal cycles that correspond to variations in atmospheric temperature. Salinity levels in marine water and sediment exhibit a wide range, typically spanning from 0 to 36 in most estuaries. Semi-enclosed bays can experience hyper-salinity conditions. In the present study, it was observed that a broader range of salinity concentrations at different stations. The highest salinity concentration of 32.35 ppt was recorded at station 2A in the cargo jetty area, while the lowest salinity concentration of 7.44 ppt was found at station 1A in the Offshore area. The mean \pm standard deviation (SD) salinity values were determined to be 16.62 ± 4.72 ppt, 21.55 ± 8.46 ppt, and 20.01 ± 1.38 ppt in the offshore, cargo jetty, and Phang creek, respectively. These findings are summarized in Tables 9-11, where all the data is presented.

2.5.3. Sediment Texture

Understanding the sediment texture at different stations provides valuable insights into the habitat characteristics and ecological dynamics of the marine environment. The sediment texture plays a significant role in determining the physical and chemical properties of the marine sediment, influencing the distribution and abundance of benthic organisms. At the offshore station, the average percentage composition of sand, silt, and clay was found to be 29.32%, 13.53%, and 57.15%, respectively. The cargo jetty station exhibited average percentages of 23.20% for sand, 22.48% for silt, and 54.32% for clay. In contrary to the previous season, the textural composition was

Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants

different in Cargo jetty. Similarly, at the Phang creek station, the average percentages were 15.48% for sand, 10.62% for silt, and 73.90% for clay. These findings are summarized in Tables 9-11, which presents the data from all the stations.

2.5.4. Total organic Carbon

Total Organic carbon in sediments primarily originates from the decomposition of animals, plants, and anthropogenic sources such as chemical waste, fertilizers, and organic-rich waste. These sources contribute to the enrichment of the marine environment with organic material, which subsequently settles to the bottom sediments from the water column. This pathway leads to an increase in Total Organic Carbon (TOC) values and can have implications for the faunal communities inhabiting the sediments. In our study, during season three, it was investigated the TOC concentrations at different stations. The mean \pm standard deviation (SD) TOC percentages were determined to be $0.28\pm 0.09\%$ at the offshore station, $0.43\pm 0.04\%$ at the cargo jetty station, and $0.38\pm 0.11\%$ at the Phang creek station. The TOC concentrations at all stations are presented in Tables 9-11. Understanding the dynamics of organic carbon in marine sediments is vital for assessing the health and ecological integrity of marine environments. It helps in monitoring anthropogenic influences and their potential impacts on the marine ecosystem.

2.5.5. Organic matter

Organic matter serves as the primary reservoir of organic carbon in marine sediments, encompassing the chemical, physical, and biological degradation processes that contribute to the formation of organic material in the marine environment. It consists of a mixture of materials derived from various planktonic and benthic species, forming the ecological foundation for primary producers and consumers in the overlying surface sediment.

In our study conducted during the third season, we investigated the levels of organic matter in different locations. The organic matter percentages ranged from 0.31% to 0.72% in the offshore location, 0.62% to 0.83% at the cargo jetty, and 0.46% to 0.88% in the Phang creek area. In all the three locations, the minimum concentration of Organic matter recorded in the previous season was lower when compared to the

present season and the findings are summarized in the below tables (9-11), which illustrates the variation in organic matter content across the studied locations. Understanding the presence and dynamics of organic matter in marine sediments is crucial for assessing the overall health and ecological functioning of marine ecosystems. It provides insights into the cycling of carbon and nutrients, as well as the interactions between different species and trophic levels within the sediment community. Monitoring and studying organic matter in marine sediments helps to comprehend the intricate processes that shape marine environments and their associated biota.

2.5.6. Phosphorus and Sulphur

Sulphur (S) is involved in dissimilatory sulfate reduction by microbial activity, which is a primary pathway for organic matter mineralization in anoxic sea beds. This process leads to the production of sulfide. Subsequently, chemical or microbial oxidation of the produced sulfide forms a complex network of pathways in the sulfur cycle, resulting in intermediate sulfur species and partial conversion back to sulfate. On the other hand, Phosphorus (P) is an essential nutrient for life and plays a crucial role in regulating primary productivity within marine systems. It serves as a key element in various biological processes. In marine sediments, phosphorus availability influences primary productivity, affecting the growth and development of marine organisms.

In the present study, the highest concentration of sulphur was recorded as 42.82 mg/kg was recorded at station 3B in the Phang creek location, while the lowest concentration of 20.26 mg/kg was observed at station 1B (Offshore location). The concentrations of phosphorus and sulphur at all stations are presented in Tables 9, 10, 11. Similarly, the highest phosphorus concentration was found to be 43.31 mg/kg at two locations such as 1E (Offshore) and 2C (Cargo jetty), while the lowest concentration of 15.39 mg/kg was observed at station 3E (Phang creek). Further, understanding the levels of phosphorus and sulphur in marine sediments is crucial for comprehending nutrient dynamics and biogeochemical processes in marine ecosystems. These elements

influence the availability of essential nutrients and can have implications for primary productivity and the overall functioning of marine ecosystems.

2.5.7. Petroleum hydrocarbon

Petroleum hydrocarbons in general have low solubility in marine water and tend to adsorb onto particulate matter, leading to their long-term persistence in sediment bottoms. This persistence can have significant negative impacts on benthic aquatic communities within the marine ecosystem. PHCs are a major source of contamination in marine environments, primarily comprising compounds from three classes: alkanes, olefins, and aromatics. In the present study, the levels of PHCs in different locations were measured. The range of PHC concentrations was found to be 0.74 – 3.45 µg/kg in the offshore area, 1.95 – 4.00 µg/kg at the cargo jetty and 0.02 – 0.80 µg/kg in the Phang Creek. The highest concentration of PHCs with 4.00 µg/kg was observed at station 2D (Cargo Jetty), while the lowest concentration with 0.02 µg/kg was found at station 3B (Phang Creek). The presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in marine environments is of great concern due to their potential harmful effects on marine organisms and ecosystems. These contaminants can bioaccumulate in organisms and disrupt their physiological processes, as well as cause long-lasting damage to the benthic communities. Continuous monitoring and mitigation efforts are necessary to prevent and minimize the negative impacts of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in marine ecosystems.

2.5.8. Magnesium

Understanding the distribution and dynamics of magnesium in marine sediments provides valuable insights into the geochemical processes occurring within the sediment column and their impact on the marine ecosystem. Continuous monitoring of magnesium levels is crucial for assessing the health and ecological integrity of marine environments. Dissolved magnesium flux from the overlying ocean into marine sediments is primarily driven by molecular diffusion. This process occurs as pore water magnesium is depleted during the formation of authigenic minerals within the sediment column. Additionally, direct burial of seawater occurs as sediment accumulates on the seafloor, contributing to the input of magnesium into the sediment.

Its concentration in sediments can have implications for nutrient availability, sediment mineralogy, and the diverse organisms inhabiting the sediment environment.

In our study conducted during the third season at Deendayal Port, we determined the concentrations of magnesium at different stations. The average \pm standard deviation (SD) magnesium concentrations were found to be 2388.75 \pm 430.08 mg/kg at the offshore station, 2504.33 \pm 771.10 mg/kg at the cargo jetty, and 2479.50 \pm 703.17 mg/kg at the Phang Creek station. The highest concentration of magnesium 3577.5 mg/kg was observed at station 3B (Phang Creek), while the lowest concentration with 1201 mg/kg was found at station 2E (Control) in the Cargo jetty.

2.5.9. Heavy metals

In the present study, the sediment samples were examined for the presence of heavy metals from the samples collected from various stations at different locations at Deendayal Port. The concentrations of heavy metals including Lead and Cadmium was not detected in Cargo jetty samples and the metal Lead and Zinc was Below Detection Limit in Phang creek samples. The highest concentration of nickel was found to be 55.15 mg/kg at station 2D (Cargo Jetty), while the lowest concentration of Nickel was observed at station 1A (Offshore) measuring 0.85 mg/kg. Among the three stations, Control station in offshore region recorded the highest concentration of zinc, with 28.85 mg/kg at, whereas all the stations in all the three locations registered the below detection limit of Zinc. In case of Manganese, the 2D in Cargo jetty had the highest concentration of 811.50 mg/kg, while Control 2 in Cargo jetty recorded the lowest mean concentration of 186.35 mg/kg. The highest concentration of cadmium of 6.10 mg/kg was observed in 3A (Phang creek) station, whereas the lowest concentration of 1.00 mg/kg was found at station 1E (Offshore location). The data is presented in Tables 9-11.

Table 9: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Offshore location

S. No	Parameters	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	Control 1
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.70	7.44	7.63	7.73	7.85	7.69
2	Salinity	13.82	14.33	13.73	12.62	21.54	23.69
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	2.89	3.26	2.89	3.45	2.91	0.74
4	Magnesium	2701.5	2664.5	1903	2786	1798	2479.5
5	Sand (%)	8.3	13.7	16.6	69.0	52.6	15.7
	Silt (%)	2.4	2.9	4.0	26.2	15.6	30.1
	Clay (%)	89.3	83.4	79.4	4.8	31.8	54.2
6	Organic matter (%)	0.41	0.46	0.36	0.31	0.57	0.72
7	Total organic carbon	0.24	0.27	0.21	0.18	0.33	0.42
8	Phosphorus	18.68	17.45	17.86	19.29	43.31	41.26
9	Sulphur	27.41	20.26	22.38	22.47	23.52	37.17
10	Nickel	0.85	BDL	8.75	BDL	38.3	50.65
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.8
12	Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.35	1.0	BDL
13	Chromium	28.1	22.6	38.6	19.8	69	71.4
14	Zinc	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	28.85
15	Copper	BDL	BDL	4.5	BDL	20.25	25.2
16	Manganese	717.5	510	647	344.1	807	787.5
17	Cobalt	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	15.45	6.6

Table 10: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Cargo jetty

S. No	Parameters	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	Control 2
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.77	7.54	7.53	7.85	7.84	7.84
2	Salinity	32.35	27.46	22.23	18.36	21.37	7.55
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	3.40	1.99	3.06	4.00	2.47	1.95
4	Magnesium	3092	3350.5	2224.5	2330.5	2827.5	1201
5	Sand (%)	9.9	15.5	14.6	12.7	15.5	71.0
	Silt (%)	34.5	7.9	24.2	23.4	25.4	19.5
	Clay (%)	55.6	76.6	61.2	63.9	59.1	9.5
6	Organic matter (%)	0.72	0.77	0.77	0.62	0.72	0.83
7	Total organic carbon	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.36	0.42	0.48
8	Phosphorus	19.70	27.71	43.31	42.49	37.77	17.24
9	Sulphur	37.97	39.58	35.70	36.79	40.64	32.73
10	Nickel	30.95	42.35	39.35	55.15	54.7	BDL
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
13	Chromium	73.15	100.55	85.35	206.7	357.7	16.25
14	Zinc	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
15	Copper	12.55	19.3	20.3	31.25	69.2	BDL
16	Manganese	772.5	734	796	811.5	768.5	186.35
17	Cobalt	BDL	6.15	BDL	4.2	BDL	BDL

Table 11: Physico-chemical characteristics of sediment samples collected from Phang creek

S. No	Parameters	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	Control 3
1	pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.63	7.88	7.64	7.68	7.51	7.68
2	Salinity	20.00	17.42	21.45	20.77	20.08	20.34
3	Petroleum Hydrocarbon	0.14	0.02	0.28	0.52	0.80	0.38
4	Magnesium	2304.5	3577.5	2394.5	2415	2773	1412.5
5	Sand (%)	14.8	14.6	7.9	22.4	12.4	20.8
	Silt (%)	6.6	15.8	14.3	10.9	6.3	9.8
	Clay (%)	78.6	69.6	77.8	66.7	81.3	69.4
6	Organic matter (%)	0.62	0.46	0.52	0.88	0.52	0.88
7	Total organic carbon	0.36	0.27	0.3	0.51	0.3	0.51
8	Phosphorus	22.99	20.11	18.06	29.76	15.39	21.55
9	Sulphur	40.82	42.82	38.61	39.29	39.55	34.32
10	Nickel	20.15	1.3	27.2	18.95	5.25	2.55
11	Lead	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
12	Cadmium	6.1	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
13	Chromium	51.65	45.9	203.75	49.3	36.3	46.1
14	Zinc	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
15	Copper	8.95	7.3	31.9	11.15	1.65	6.25
16	Manganese	689.5	348.35	738.5	615	696.5	505
17	Cobalt	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.25	BDL	BDL

Table 12: Comparison of the physico-chemical characteristics of the sediment samples of the present study (2022-23) with the previous year data

Parameters	Period of study (in year)								
	2020-2021			2021-2022			2022-2023		
	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3
pH (1: 10 suspension)	7.85	7.78	8.1	8.52	8.77	8.67	7.60	7.76	7.69
Salinity (ppt)	15.70	21.24	10.67	17.58	22.63	21.28	15.19	19.66	19.40
Petroleum Hydrocarbons ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	3.24	3.57	1.50	25.55	20.01	20.87	1.74	30.38	1.95
Magnesium (mg/kg)	369.79	488.93	302.24	565.89	459.08	493.16	1102.75	2801.44	2457.53
Sand (%)	32.81	16.58	59.52	61.90	39.23	15.48	20.85	37.51	22.67
Silt (%)	19.43	21.98	19.27	15.46	27.35	15.88	21.89	11.47	15.54
Clay (%)	47.74	61.42	21.22	22.64	33.42	68.63	57.25	51.02	61.79
Total organic carbon (%)	0.35	0.35	0.27	0.95	0.86	0.70	0.66	0.36	0.36
Phosphorus (mg/Kg)	19.68	16.45	12.04	27.28	31.13	19.93	26.56	29.01	26.33
Sulphur (mg/Kg)	18.63	18.42	13.61	69.57	66.10	62.06	21.54	17.78	34.00
Nickel (mg/Kg)	26.02	24.94	21.88	45.84	64.53	48.18	58.83	6.56	27.23
Lead (mg/Kg)	17.95	20.53	50.07	3.58	10.38	8.82	BDL	BDL	2.80
Cadmium (mg/Kg)	1.50	0.911	BDL	0.79	1.08	1.27	BDL	0.19	3.64
Chromium (mg/Kg)	14.28	13.16	29.5	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	84.57
Zinc (mg/Kg)	73.00	74.75	83.59	35.90	51.98	33.45	47.91	26.37	28.85
Copper (mg/Kg)	9.46	14.41	23.7	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	19.46
Cobalt (mg/Kg)	12.05	8.77	19.93	16.25	23.10	19.28	12.35	BDL	5.49

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit.

When the past three years of data is concerned, *i.e.*, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23, the consolidated mean values of the sediment quality are shown in Table 12. Among the parameters studied, parameters such as pH, Salinity, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Total organic carbon, Sulphur, Lead and Cobalt showed a decreasing trend in the current year (2022-23) when compared to the previous years (2020-21 and 2021-22).

Chapter 3 Sediment Quality (Sub-tidal Fauna)

3.1. Introduction

The word Benthos comes from the ancient Greek language (βένθος (bénthos) meaning 'the depths (of the sea)'), also called benthon. It is the community of organisms which are mostly live on, in, or near the bottom part of a sea, river, lake, pond or stream and create one typical zone called Benthic zone. Benthos mostly used algae, small microscopic fauna and organic matter (runoff from land) in their diets. Majority affected factors of benthic community are depth of water, salinity, temperature, types of substrates, pre-predation ratio and suddenly change in environmental condition. Now a days different anthropogenic activities affected water ecosystems of earth including substratum habitat. Most of these animals lack a backbone and are called invertebrate animals. Benthic organisms, play an important role as a food source for fish and other higher level of organisms.

Generally benthic community include Mollusca (Gastropods and Bivalves), Coral, Sponges, different types of worms (mostly polychaetes and nematode), Crustacean crabs, other crustaceans, Echinoderms, oysters etc. Some benthos are important predators and scavengers for particular food chain system. The benthic community mainly prefer hard, sandy, muddy and soft bottoms as a living habitat. By the size, Benthos mainly divided into 3 types Macrobenthos (> 1 mm), Meiobenthos (< 1 mm or > 0.1 mm) and Microbenthos (< 0.1 mm). These animals also divided into two types Phytobenthos and Zoobenthos also added base on location Endobenthos, Epibenthos, Hyperbenthos are divided. The benthic community can be considered a black box diverting organic matter into either metabolites or the geosphere (burial) (Wikipedia). 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.

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

3.2. Methodology

To studying the benthic organisms, triplicate samples were collected at each station using Van veen grab which covered an area of 0.04m². 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/m²). 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; SubbaRao *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):

$$H' = -\sum^S P_i \log_2 P_i \dots \dots \dots i = 1$$

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

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 during Season 1

3.3.1. Location 1 - Offshore site

Different samples of benthic organisms were collected from six sites (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E and 1-control). A Total of 8 groups (or types of benthos) of Benthic community were recorded in all stations at Offshore sites and they are Bivalves, Crustaceans animals, Dentalium-tusk shell (Mollusca), Gastropods (Mollusca), Pecten sp (Clam-Mollusca) Polychaeta worms (Annelida), Scaphopoda (Mollusca) and Razor clam (Mollusca). Data on Density and Biomass expressed in (Nos/m²), (gm/m²) respectively (Table 13).

Highest population density of benthic organisms was recorded in station 1A-Offshore (5600 nos/m²), whereas lowest in station 1control-Offshore. The density range of all stations varied from 1700 to 5600 nos/m². Bivalves, Gastropoda and Razor clam were more abundant among all the benthic organisms. Rarely recorded benthos was *Pecten* sp and Scaphopoda. The highest biomass value (expressed wet weight) of benthic fauna was observed in station 1A-Offshore (20.48 gm/m²) and lowest value was 1control-Offshore (7.54 gm/m²) (Table 13). High Biomass values and also density values suggested suitable substratum for benthos and less predator pressure of higher animals. Intermediate association was also one responsible factor for the same.

3.3.2. Cargo Jetty

In Cargo Jetty, frequently observed Benthic groups were Bivalves-Gastropods than Crustacean animals, Dentalium-tusk shell (Mollusca) and Razor clam (Bivalvia). The population density range of 1300 to 2250 nos/m² was recorded between all the stations (Cargo Jetty-2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E & 2-Control) during the study period. Highest and

Lowest density were recorded in station 2A- Cargo Jetty (2250 nos/m²) and 2B-Cargo Jetty (1300 nos/m²) respectively. Polychaeta worms and Scaphopoda were absent in all stations. The Biomass value indicated a highest value in station 2control- Cargo Jetty (10.5gm/m²) and lowest in 2B- Cargo Jetty (5.85 gm/m²) (Table 13). Average Biomass value of all station was 8.5 gm/m² which indicated the moderate favourable environment condition of biota as well as water quality and substratum (mostly rocky). High density and biomass values of Bivalves and Gastropods also indicated symbiotic and intermediate relation between them or with other invertebrates and suitable rocky substratum or coral reef in bottom of sea (Table 13; Figure 3).

3.3.3. 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 mostly represented by Bivalves. Other benthic groups were recorded very less numbers and some other are totally absent. The population density was highest in station 3C-Phang creek (900 nos/m²) and on the other side, lowest density was recorded in 3B-Phang creek (125 nos/m²). Station 3E-Phang creek comprises highest wet. wt. (17.29 gm/m²), whereas low at was recorded in 3D-Phang creek (1 gm/m²). Compare to two other sites phang creek area was very poor by benthic communities that might be for pollution and extreme weather events near the creek area or coastal area. Sediment transportation may be one reason for less diversity of benthos.

Overall result of macrofaunal community showed highest population density in 1A- Offshore (5600 nos/m²) and high biomass was observed (21.44 gm/m²) at 1E- Offshore. Table 13 showed highest population values of Bivalves in 1A- Offshore (3050 nos/m²) and lowest value comprised by other groups at various sites including some are totally absent. Less frequently recorded *Dentalium-tusk shell*, *Pecten sp*, *Scaphopoda* and *Razor clam* were preferred rocky substratum and any other hard substrata. Compare to Cargo Jetty and Phang creek, Offshore area was containing more diversity and density of benthic organisms and this might be due to relatively stable and less polluted environment provided by open sea area of Offshore site further added that availability of rich food items for benthos. Less anthropogenic

activities in that area also one reason behind it. Table 13 showed that average population density and biomass higher in Offshore area where mostly rocky or covered with coral base providing a unique habitat for gastropod, bivalves and other benthic organisms. Lowest density and biomass were observed at Cargo Jetty area and Phang creek (Table 13 and Figure 3) which indicated pollution level or stressful environment, seasonal effect, sediment transportation and also might be some chemical and biological changes in water.

In benthic communities, recorded species at all sites were, *Tellina sp.*, *Clypeomorus bifasciata*, *Trochus sp.*, *Radix sp.*, *Donax sp.*, *Pholas orientalis*, *Marcia sp.*, *Dentalium sp.*, *Dosinia sp.*, *Donax sp.*, *Anadara sp.*, *Turris sp.*, *Pecten sp.*, *Solen*, *Nereis sp.* etc. The percentage of occurrence (Table 13) revealed highest group present was Bivalves (100%) then followed by Gastropoda (77.77%), Razor clam (55.56%), Dentalium-tusk shell (44.44%), Crustacean (33.33%), Polychaeta worms (27.78%), Pecten sp (11.11%) and Scaphopoda (5.56%). Detail status of Population density, Group composition and biomass of the benthic community of all selected sites were depicted in (Table 13) and (Figure 3).

In all the stations, highest percentage composition recorded by Bivalves (59%) followed by Gastropoda (25%), Razor clam (6%), Crustaceans (5%), Dentalium- tusk shell (3%) and 1% comprised by Scaphopoda and Polychaeta marine worms. Very less by *Pecten sp.* (Bivalvia) 0% indicated very less numbers compare to others (Figure 4). Phytoplankton abundance and their size, zooplankton Body composition, patchy 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 communities. In Crustacean most commonly observed species are Crabs and attached Barnacles. Main Mollusca families recorded Trochidae, Cerithidea, Turritellidae, Tellinidae, Mitridae, Veneridae, Donacidae and Bucciniae etc. *Nereis sp.*, *Capitella sp.*, *Nephtys sp.* like polychaetes (annelids worms) were observed in samples. More number of the broken bivalves, debris, plat items and broken gastropods and small rocks are frequently observed during benthic organism's study.

3.3.4. Diversity Indices of Benthos Community

Table 14 shows various diversity indices calculation, showed that Shannon Diversity Index ranging from (0.00-1.28) indicated very low diversity. Highest diversity indices were recorded in Station 1A-Offshore (1.28), where moderate value of density and biomass of benthos and other side in 3E-Phang creek diversity indices value was 0 where population density and biomass were very low range. The evenness values ranged between (1.00 to 0.45). The highest evenness value is (1.00) observed in station 3A, 3C and 3E Phang Creek and the lowest evenness index value 0.45 was at station 1D Offshore. Evenness value “1” indicated all organisms occurred in same area or same group. Simpson’s Index value ranged between 0 to 0.64 indicated to lower to very less moderate diversity. The Margalef’s D value showed a slightly variation of 0.00 to 0.58 indicated normal variation in species/group numbers (Table 14).

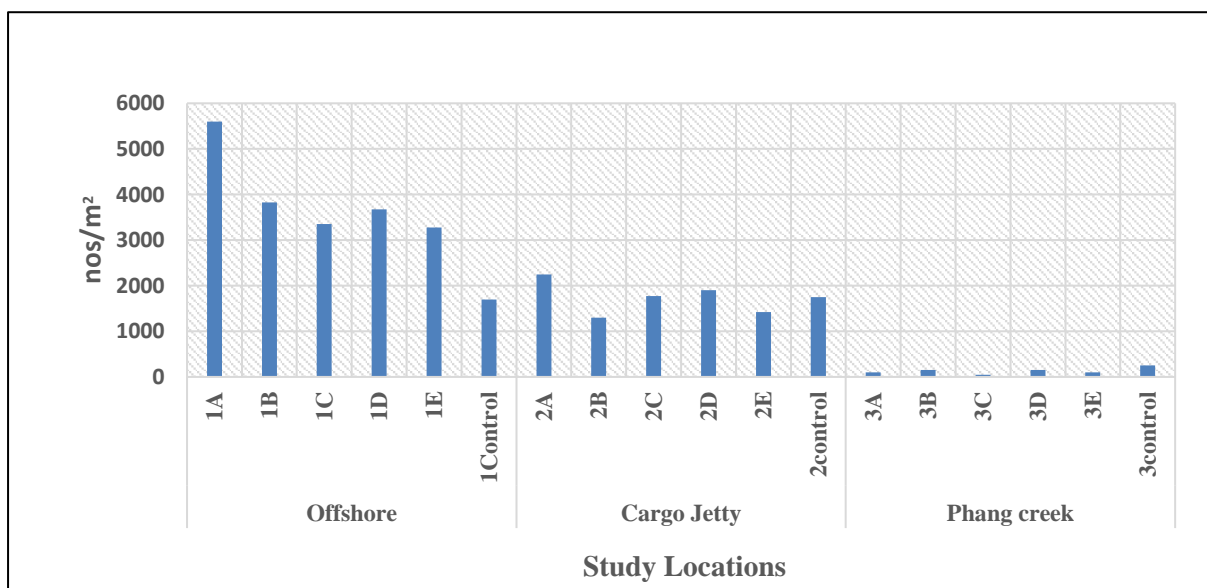


Figure 3. Population density of benthic organisms (nos/m²) in various sites

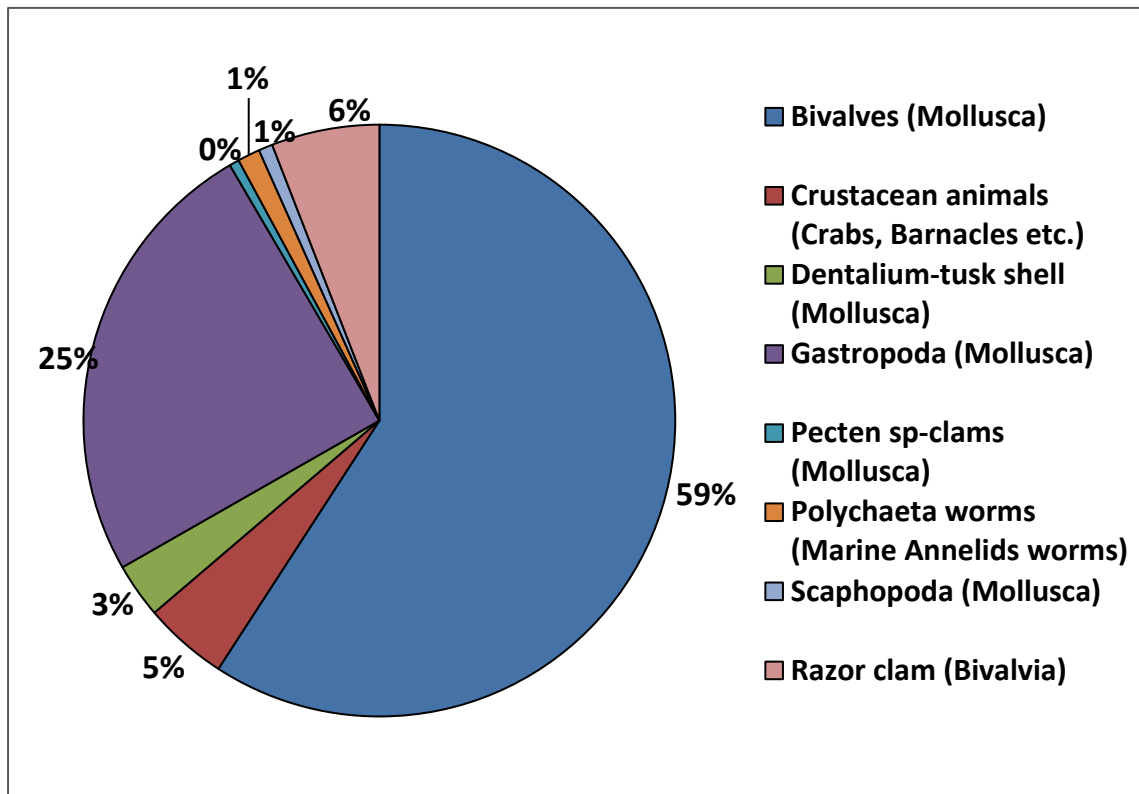


Figure 4. Percentage composition of benthic organisms in various sites.

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Table 13. Macrobenthos distribution in different sites of Deendayal Port

Name of Station / Name of Benthic Group	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	
Bivalves (Mollusca)	3050	2425	2225	2350	1825	925	1400	775	1050	1075	700	975	50	100	50	125	100	100	100
Crustacean animals (Crabs, Mysis etc.)	400	0	175	250	350	0	0	0	0	0	150	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.33
Dentalium-tusk shell (Mollusca)	125	75	0	100	175	75	0	125	0	150	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.44
Gastropoda (Mollusca)	1350	925	725	725	800	450	550	400	550	575	475	450	0	0	0	25	0	100	77.78
Pecten sp-clams (Mollusca)	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.11
Polychaeta worms (Marine Annelids worms)	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	27.78
Scaphopoda (Mollusca)	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.56
Razor clam (Bivalvia)	425	300	225	75	125	150	300	0	175	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	55.56
Total Population Density Nos/m ²	5600	3825	3350	3675	3275	1700	2250	1300	1775	1900	1425	1750	100	150	50	150	100	250	-
Biomass wet wt gm/m ²	20.48	18	17.19	13.61	21.44	7.54	9	5.85	8.41	9.2	7.89	10.5	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.21	0.05	2.43	-

Table 14. Diversity indices of benthic faunal groups at various station of Deendayal Port -Kandla (Benthos)

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	3cont
Taxa_S	6	5	4	7	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	2	1	3
Individuals (Nos/m²)	5600	3825	3350	3675	3275	1700	2250	1300	1775	1900	1425	1750	100	150	50	150	100	250
Dominance_D	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.36
Shannon Diversity	1.28	1.00	0.94	1.14	1.19	1.20	0.91	0.90	0.90	1.04	1.14	1.12	0.69	0.64	0.00	0.45	0.00	1.055
Simpson_1-D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.64
Evenness	0.60	0.55	0.64	0.45	0.66	0.67	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.71	0.78	0.76	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.78	1.00	0.96
Menhinick	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.190
Margalef	0.58	0.48	0.37	0.73	0.49	0.54	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.36

3.4. Results on Species Composition, Population density and Biomass of Macrofauna during Season 2

3.4.1. Offshore

In Offshore region of port, selected six sites were (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E and 1- control). A total of 4 groups (of benthic community) of animals were recorded in all stations at Offshore sites and they are Razor clam (Mollusca), Other Bivalves, Crustaceans animals, Gastropods (Mollusca). Data on Density and Biomass expressed in (Nos./m²), (gm/m²) respectively (Table 15). Dentalium-tusk shell (Mollusca), Polychaeta worms (Annelida) were totally absent in Offshore.

Highest population density of benthic organisms was recorded in station 1 control at Offshore (1600 nos/m²), whereas lowest in station 1A-Offshore (300nos/m²). The density range of all stations varied from 300 to 1600 nos./m². Bivalves and Gastropoda were more abundant among all the benthic organisms. Rarely recorded benthos was Razor clams. The highest biomass value (expressed wet weight) of benthic fauna was observed in station 1control-Offshore (5.58 gm/m²) and lowest value was 1C-Offshore (1.3 gm/m²) (Table 15). High Biomass values and also density values suggested suitable substratum for benthos and less predator pressure of higher animals. Intermediate association was also one responsible factor for the same. Offshore region of sea is always more influences by the Water Currents, Upwelling - Downwelling (Churning process of water) movements of water and that for also same for Nutrients.

3.4.2. Cargo Jetty

In Cargo Jetty, frequently observed benthic groups were Bivalves-Gastropods than Crustacean animal and Razor clam (Bivalve). The population density range of 675 to 1225 nos/m² was recorded between all the stations (Cargo Jetty-2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E & 2-Control) during the study period. Highest and Lowest density were recorded in station 2B- Cargo Jetty (1225 nos./m²) and 2control-Cargo Jetty (675 nos./m²) respectively. Polychaete worms and Razor clams (Bivalve) were absent in all stations. The Biomass value indicated a highest value in station 2A- Cargo Jetty (5.57 gm/m²) and lowest in 2C- Cargo Jetty (2.51 gm/m²) (Table 15). Average Biomass and

Population density value of all station were 3.69 gm/m², 971 nos./m² respectively which indicated the moderate favourable environment condition of biota, water quality as well as substratum (mostly rocky). The population density and biomass of benthic community largely affected by the symbiotic and intermediate relation between them or with other invertebrates and suitable rocky substratum or coral reef in bottom of sea. Availability of Plankton, as a food source, also affected the benthic animals (Table 15 and Fig. 5 & 6).

3.4.3. 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 mostly represented by Bivalves and Gastropoda. Other benthic groups were recorded very less numbers (*Dentalium* sp) and some other are totally absent. The population density was highest in station 3B-Phang Creek (1175 nos./m²) and on the other side, lowest density was recorded in 3A-Phang Creek (800 nos./m²). Station 3control-Phang Creek comprises highest wet. wt (4.52 gm/m²), whereas low at was recorded in 3E-Phang Creek (1.98 gm/m²).

Overall result of macrofaunal community showed highest population density in 1control-Offshore (1600 nos/m²) and high biomass was observed (5.58gm/m²) at 1control-Offshore. Table 15 showed highest population values of Bivalves in 3E-Phang creek (675 nos/m²) and same highest value of Gastropoda showed in 3control and 3B-Phang creek (550 nos/m²). The lowest value comprised by other groups at various sites including some is totally absent. Less frequently recorded *Dentalium*-tusk shell, Razor clam *and* Polychaete worms which indicated extreme weather condition (may be high temperature of summer season) or unfavourable environment condition. Bivalves and Gastropods, dominant groups, were preferred rocky substratum and any other hard substrata. Table 15 showed that average population density and biomass higher in Cargo jetty and Phang Creek area where mostly rocky or covered with muddy area providing a unique habitat against high temperature of summer for gastropods, bivalves. Low density and biomass were observed at Offshore (Table 15 and Figure 5) which indicated stressful environment, seasonal effect, more

anthropogenic activities and also might be some chemical and biological changes in water.

In benthic communities, recorded species at all sites were, *Umbonium vestiarium*, *Tellina sp.*, *Clypeomorus bifasciata*, *Trochus sp.*, *Radix sp.*, *Donax sp.*, *Pholas orientalis*, *Turris sp.*, *Marcia sp.*, *Dentalium sp.*, *Dosinia sp.*, *Donax sp.*, *Anadara sp.*, *Turris sp.*, *Solen*, *Nereis sp.* etc. The percentage of occurrence (Table 15) was revealed highest group present by Bivalves and Gastropods (100%) then follow Crustacean animals (17 %), Dentalium tusk shell (11%), Polychaete worms (6%) and Razor clams (6%). Detail status of Population density, Group composition and biomass of the benthic community of all selected sites were depicted in (Table 15) and (Figure 6).

In all the stations, highest percentage composition recorded by Bivalves (52%) followed by Gastropods (40%), Crustaceans (3%), Dentalium- tusk shell and Razor clams (2%) and 1% comprised by Polychaete marine worms. Phytoplankton abundance and their size, zooplankton Body composition, patchy 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 communities. In Crustacean most commonly observed species are Crabs and attached Barnacles. Main Mollusca families recorded Trochidae, Cerithidea, Turritellidae, Tellinidae, Mitridae, Veneridae, Donacidae and Buccinidae etc. *Nereis sp.*, *Capitella sp.*, *Nephtys sp.*, like polychaetes (annelids worms) were observed in samples. More number of the broken bivalves, debris, plant items and broken gastropods and small rocks are frequently observed during benthic organism's study.

3.4.4. Diversity Indices of Benthic Community

Table 16 shows various diversity indices calculation, showed that Shannon Diversity Index ranging from (0.64-1.04) indicated very low diversity. Highest diversity indices were recorded in Station 2A-Cargojetty (1.04) where high value of density and biomass of benthos and other side in 3E-Phang creek diversity indices value was 0.64 where biomass was comparatively very low. *The evenness values ranged between (0.80 to 1)*. The highest evenness value (1) is observed in station 1D & 1E of Offshore

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and 3B & 3C of Phang creek where only Gastropods and Bivalves are present and the lowest evenness index value 0.80 was at station 2E-Cargojetty. Evenness value “1” indicated all organisms occurred in same area or same group. Simpson’s Index value ranged between 0.45 to 0.63 indicated to lower to very less moderate diversity. The Margalef value showed a slightly variation of 0.14 to 0.32 indicated normal variation in species/group numbers. (Table 16).

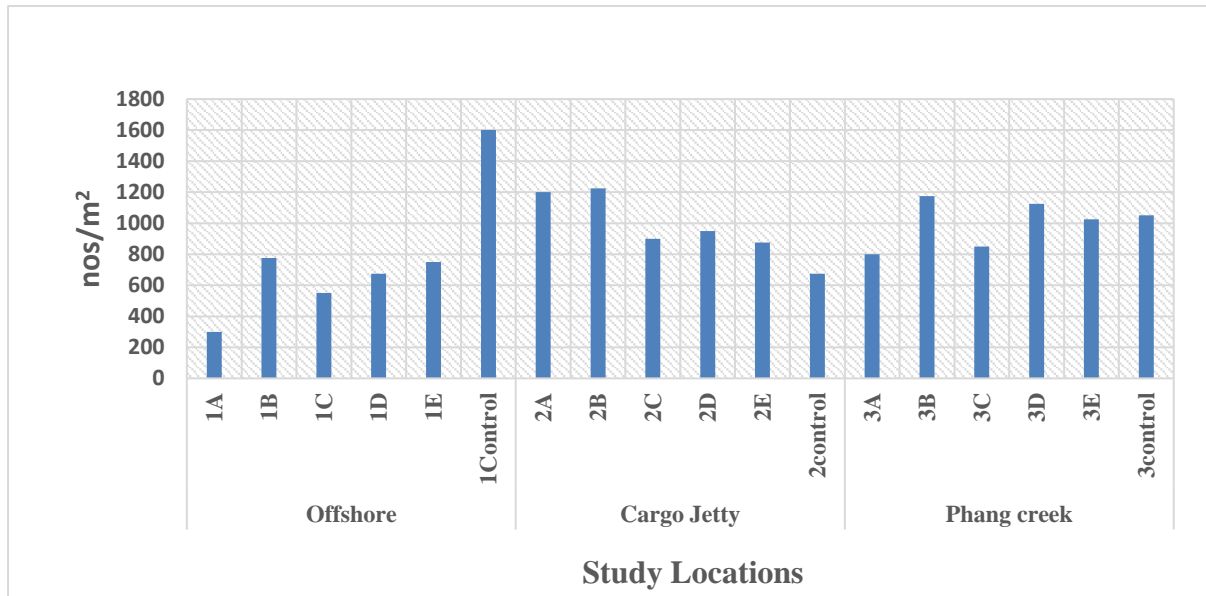


Figure 5. Population density of benthic organisms (nos/m²) in various sites

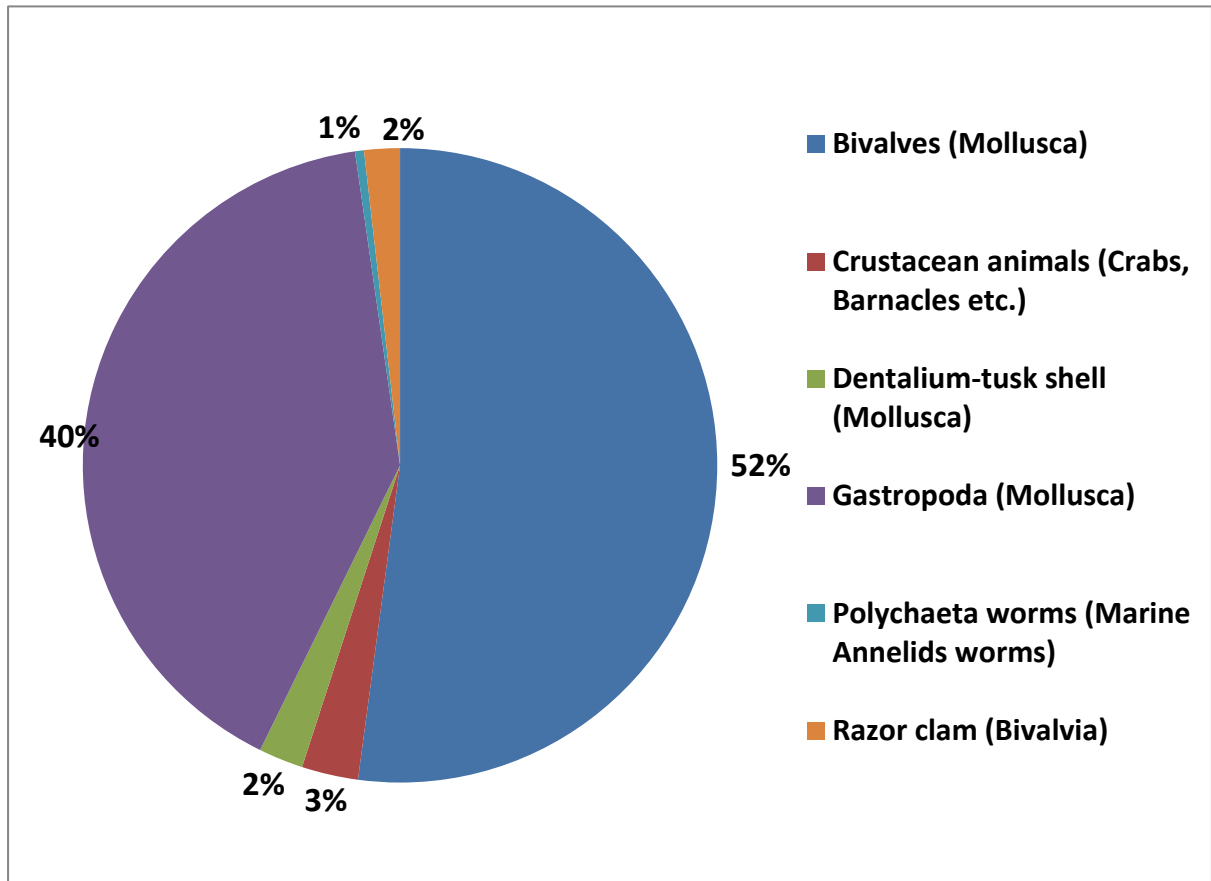


Figure 6. Percentage composition of benthic organisms in various sites

Table 15. 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 the Benthic Group																			
Bivalves (Mollusca)	175	125	275	350	400	875	575	600	500	550	525	375	500	625	400	700	675	375	100
Crustacean animals (Crabs, Mysis etc.)	0	150	100	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Dentalium-tusk shell (Mollusca)	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	11
Gastropoda (Mollusca)	125	500	175	325	350	425	375	400	400	400	275	300	300	550	450	425	350	550	100
Polychaeta worms (Marine Annelids worms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Razor clam (Bivalvia)	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Population Density Nos/m ²	300	775	550	675	750	1600	1200	1225	900	950	875	675	800	1175	850	1125	1025	1050	-
Biomass wet wt gm/m ²	2.08	3.27	1.3	1.86	3.32	5.58	5.57	4.01	2.51	3.22	4.31	2.57	3.37	3.21	2.22	2.9	1.98	4.52	-

Table 16. Diversity indices of benthic faunal groups at various station of Deendayal Port

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	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Individuals (Nos./m²)	300	775	550	675	750	1600	1200	1225	900	950	875	675	800	1175	850	1125	1025	1050
Dominance_D	0.51	0.48	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.51	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.42
Shannon Diversity Index (H)	0.68	0.89	1.02	0.69	0.69	1.00	1.04	1.03	0.69	0.68	0.88	0.69	0.66	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.64	0.96
Simpson_1-D	0.49	0.52	0.62	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.58
Evenness_e^H/S	0.99	0.82	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.95	0.93	0.99	0.99	0.80	0.99	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.87
Menhinick	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.09
Margalef	0.18	0.30	0.32	0.15	0.15	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.29

3.5. Results on Species Composition, Population density and Biomass of Macrofauna during Season 3

3.5.1. Offshore

In Offshore region of port, selected six sites were (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E and 1- control). A total 6 groups/species (of benthic community) of animals were recorded in all stations at Offshore sites and they are Razor clam (Mollusca), Other Bivalves, Crustaceans animals, Gastropods (Mollusca), Placuna sp (Bivalve), Polychaeta worms and Razor clam (Bivalve). Data on Density and Biomass expressed in (nos./m²), (gm/m²) respectively (Table 17). Pholas sp (Bivalve) was totally absent in Offshore.

Highest population density of benthic organisms was recorded in station 1D-Offshore (3225 nos/m²), whereas lowest in station 1A-Offshore (50 nos/m²). The density range of all stations varied from 50 to 3225 nos./m². Bivalves, Gastropoda and Polychaeta worms were more abundant among all the benthic organisms. Rarely recorded benthos was Placuna sp (Bivalve) and Razor clam (Bivalve). The highest biomass value (expressed wet weight) of benthic fauna was observed in station 1D-Offshore (27.45 gm/m²) and lowest value was 1A-Offshore (2.06 gm/m²) (Table 17). High Biomass values and also density values suggested suitable substratum, coral reef substratum, availability of plenty food items and less predator pressure by higher animals. Intermediate association was also one responsible factor for the same. Variation in density and biomass in Offshore region because more influences by the Water Currents, Upwelling - Downwelling (Churning process of water) movements of water and Nutrients availability.

3.5.2. Cargo Jetty

In Cargo Jetty, frequently observed benthic groups were Bivalves, Gastropods, Polychaeta worms than Crustacean animal. The population density range noted between 675 to 1225 (nos/m²) among all the stations (Cargo Jetty-2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E & 2-Control) during the study period. Highest and Lowest density were recorded in station 2E- Cargo Jetty (1800 nos./m²) and 2B-Cargo Jetty (25nos./m²) respectively. Placuna sp (Bivalve) and Razor clams (Bivalve) were only seen in 2control-Offshore. The Biomass value indicated a highest value in station 2C- Cargo Jetty (31.75gm/m²)

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and lowest in 2A- Cargo Jetty (1.06gm/m^2) (Table 17). Average Biomass and Population density value of all station were 18.03gm/m^2 , 1104 nos./m^2 respectively which indicated the moderate favourable environment condition of biota, water quality as well as substratum (mostly rocky).

3.5.3. 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 mostly represented by Bivalves, Gastropoda and Polychaeta worms (annelids). Other benthos, *Placuna sp* was recorded very less numbers and Crustacean animals, *Pholas sp* were totally absent. The population density was highest in station 3Control-Phang Creek (2800nos./m^2) and on the other side, lowest density was recorded in 3B-Phang Creek (50nos./m^2). Station 3E-Phang Creek comprises highest wet wt (58.94 gm/m^2), whereas low value was recorded in 3B-Phang Creek (3.07gm/m^2).

Overall result (Offshore, Cargo Jetty and Phang creek) of macrofaunal community showed highest population density in 1D-Offshore (3225nos/m^2) and high biomass was observed (58.94gm/m^2) at 3E-Phang creek. Table 17 showed highest population values of Bivalves in 3Control- Phang creek (2250nos/m^2) and same highest value of Gastropoda showed in 1D-Offshore (550nos/m^2). The lowest value comprised by the *Pholas sp* and Razor clam including some were totally absent in some sites. Some absent or less frequently observed benthos indicated extreme weather condition (may be low temperature of winter season), more stress condition and unfavourable environment condition for their survival. Bivalves and Gastropods, dominant groups, were preferred rocky substratum and any other hard substrata. Polychaete worms are preferred sandy-muddy substratum or sandy habitat. Table 17 showed that average population density and biomass higher in Offshore and Phang Creek area where mostly rocky or covered with muddy area providing a unique habitat for benthos. Low density and biomass were observed at Cargo Jetty (Table 17 and Figure 7) which indicated stressful environment, seasonal effect, more anthropogenic activities and also might be some chemical and biological changes in water. The population density and biomass of benthic community largely affected by the symbiotic and intermediate

relation between them or with other invertebrates and suitable rocky substratum or coral reef in bottom of sea. Availability of Plankton, as a food source, also affected the benthic animals (Table 17 and Fig. 7 & 8).

In benthic communities, recorded species at all sites were, *Pholas sp*, *Placuna sp*, *Umbonium vestiarium*, *Tellina sp.*, *Clypeomorus bifasciata*, *Trochus sp*, *Radix sp*, *Nassarius sp*, *Nerita sp*, *Donax sp*, *Turris sp*, *Marcia sp*, *Dosinia sp*, *Donax sp*, *Anadara sp*, *Turris sp*, *Solen*, *Nereis sp*, *Saccostrea sp*, *Optedicerus breviculum*, *Euolica sp* etc. The percentage of occurrence (Table 17) was revealed highest group present by Gastropoda (Mollusca) and Polychaeta worms (72%) then follow Bivalves (67%), Crustacean animals (33%), *Placuna sp* (28%) and both *Pholas sp* and Razor clam (17%) respectively. Detail status of Population density, Group composition and biomass of the benthic community of all selected sites were depicted in (Table 17) and (Figure 8).

Among all the stations, highest percentage composition recorded by Bivalves (58%) followed by Gastropods (17%), *Pholas sp* (8%), Polychaeta worms (6%), *Placuna sp* (5%), Crustacean animals (4%) and Razor clam (2%) (Figure 8). Phytoplankton abundance and their size, zooplankton body composition, patchy 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 communities. In Crustacean most commonly observed species are Crabs and attached Barnacles. Main Mollusca families recorded Trochidae, Cerithidea, Turritellidae, Tellinidae, Mitridae, Veneridae, Donacidae and Buccinidae etc. *Nereis sp*, *Capitella sp*, *Nephtys sp* and some unidentified species of polychaeta (annelids worms) were observed in samples. More number of the broken bivalves, debris, plant items, broken gastropods, small pebbles and soil particles are frequently observed during benthic organism's study.

3.5.4. Diversity Indices of Benthic Community

Table 18 showed various diversity indices calculation, showed that Shannon Diversity Index ranging from (0.00-1.45) indicated very low diversity. Highest diversity indices was recorded in Station 2D - Cargojetty (1.45) where five groups/species of benthos

presented whereas, Shannon indices nil (zero) observed in 1A-Offshore, 2A-2B (Cargo Jetty) and 3B- Phang where only one benthic present and density value was very low. Comparatively less Shannon indices value very low in Phang creek area number of benthos group/species present between 1 to 4 nos. The evenness values ranged between (0.69 to 1). The highest evenness value (1) is observed in station 1A(Offshore), 2A-2B (Cargo Jetty) and 3B (Phang creek) where only 1 benthic group present with less population whereas the lowest evenness index value 0.47 was at 3E-Phang Creek. Evenness value “1” indicated all organisms occurred in same area or same group. Simpson’s Index value ranged between 0.00 to 0.73 indicated to lower to very less moderate diversity. The Margalef value showed a slightly variation of 0.00 to 0.56 indicated normal variation in species/group numbers (Table 18).

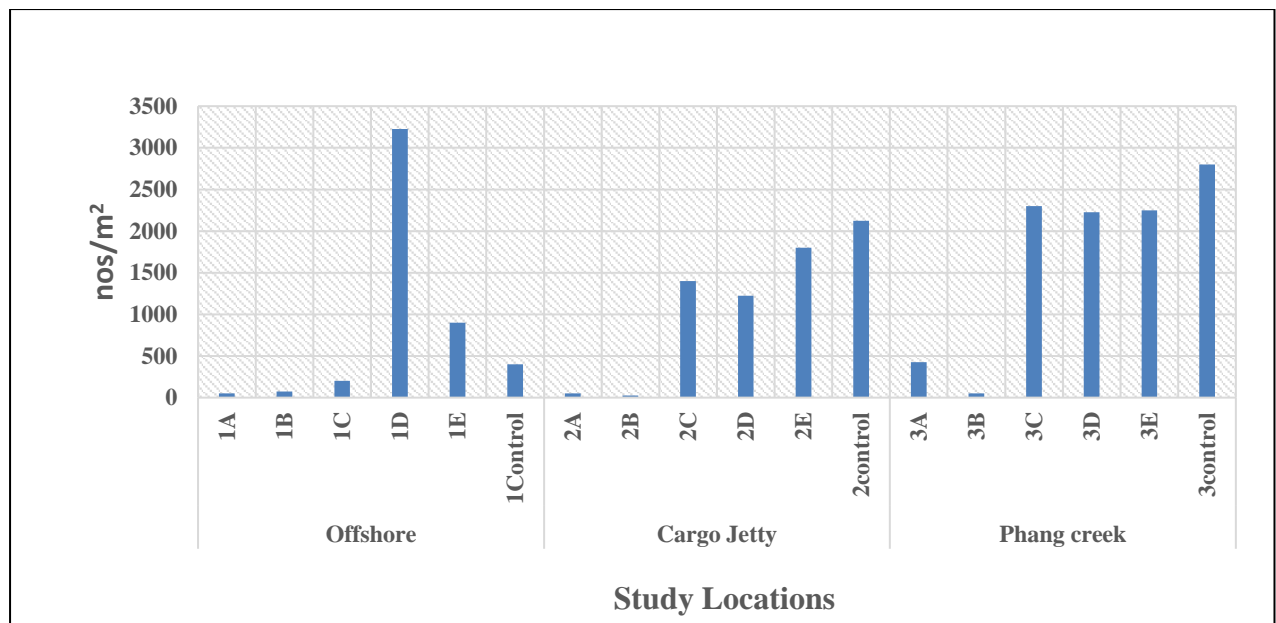


Figure 7. Population density of benthic organisms (nos/m²) in various sites

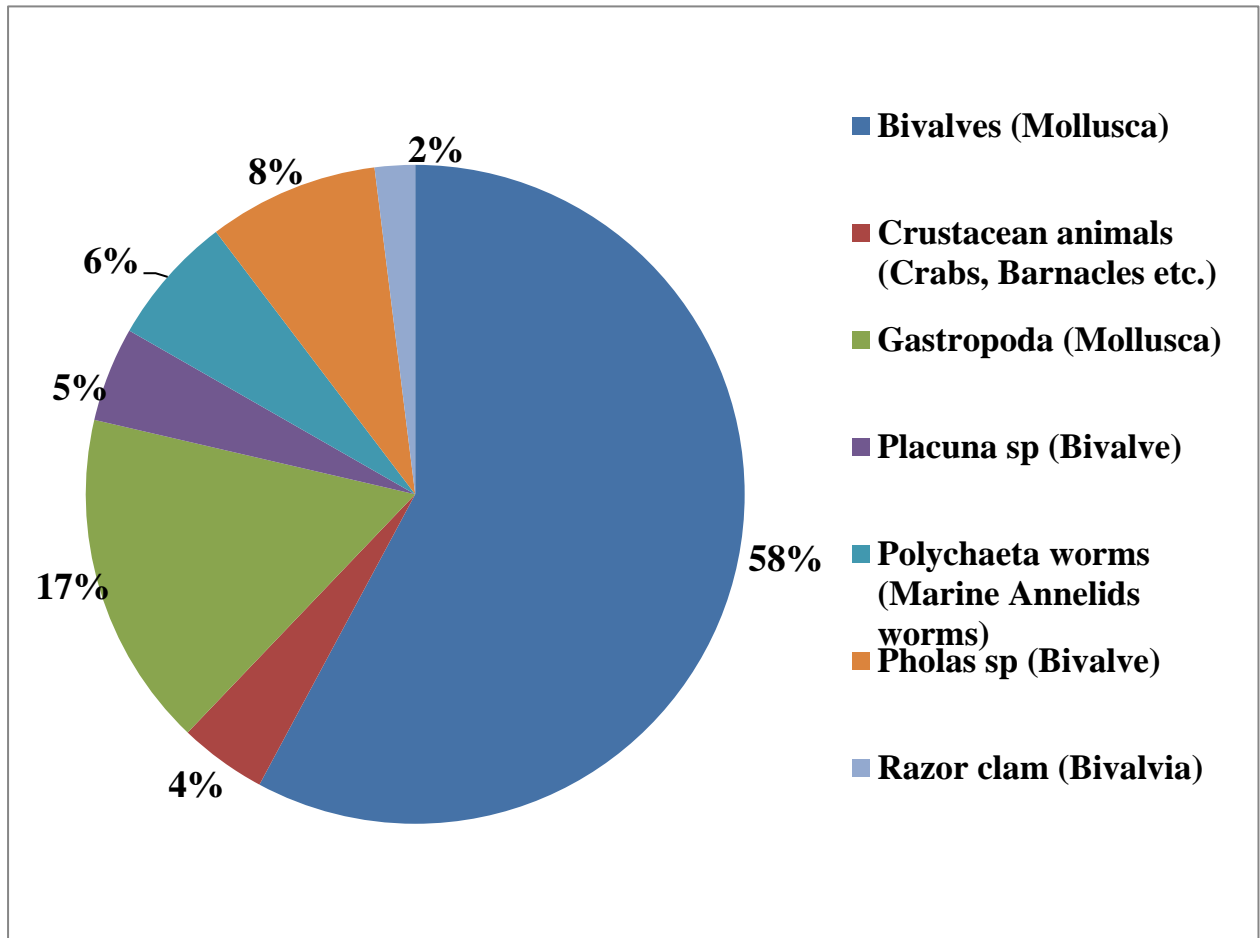


Figure 8. Percentage composition of benthic organisms in various sites

Table 17. 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 the Benthic Group																			
Bivalves (Mollusca)	0	0	50	1875	125	0	0	0	550	250	575	900	250	0	1950	1875	1800	2250	67
Crustacean animals (Crabs, Mysis etc.)	0	50	0	300	0	0	0	0	75	125	125	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Gastropoda (Mollusca)	0	0	50	550	250	100	0	0	250	250	300	300	125	0	300	225	350	500	72
Placuna sp (Bivalve)	0	0	0	250	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	125	50	0	28
Polychaeta worms (Marine Annelids worms)	50	25	100	0	500	300	50	25	25	100	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	50	72
Pholas Sp (Bivalve)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Razor clam (Bivalvia)	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	50	0	17
Total Population Density Nos/m ²	50	75	200	3225	900	400	50	25	1400	1225	1800	2125	425	50	2300	2225	2250	2800	-
Biomass wet wt gm/m ²	2.06	3.05	3.26	27.45	19.66	4.36	1.06	0.85	31.75	19.3	24.65	30.57	5.3	3.07	24.11	32.26	58.94	29.19	-

Table 18. Diversity indices of benthic faunal groups at various station of Deendayal Port

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-cont
Taxa_S	1	2	3	5	4	2	1	1	5	5	4	5	3	1	3	3	4	3
Individuals (Nos./m²)	50	75	200	3225	900	400	50	25	1400	1225	1800	2125	425	50	2300	2225	2250	2800
Dominance_D	1.00	0.56	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.32	0.27	0.33	0.28	0.45	1.00	0.74	0.72	0.67	0.68
Shannon Diversity Index (H)	0.00	0.64	1.04	1.23	1.06	0.56	0.00	0.00	1.27	1.45	1.21	1.41	0.92	0.00	0.49	0.54	0.64	0.56
Simpson_1-D	0.00	0.44	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.73	0.67	0.72	0.55	0.00	0.26	0.28	0.33	0.32
Evenness_e^{H/S}	1.00	0.94	0.94	0.69	0.72	0.88	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.84	1.00	0.54	0.57	0.47	0.58
Menhinick	0.14	0.23	0.21	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06
Margalef	0.00	0.23	0.38	0.50	0.44	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.56	0.40	0.52	0.33	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.39	0.25

Chapter 4 **Marine Water Quality (Physico-chemical)**

4.1. Introduction

The coastal ecosystems harbor a rich diversity of marine flora and fauna because of their higher productivity (Saravanan et al., 2013). These ecosystems are the most precious and vulnerable environments (Jickells, 1998). 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). Hence assessing the water for various characteristics will indicate the intensity of pollutants present in such environments.

Considering the above scientific facets on the marine water quality, assessing the marine water for various characteristics will aid in understanding the magnitude of pollutants and also directly indicate the biological quality of the waters as well.

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 H₂SO₄ to bring the <2 pH

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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 19) and the method adopted for the analysis of samples are detailed below.

Table 19: Physico-chemical and biological characteristics of marine water

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
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 ($\text{ml}/100\text{m}^3$) Population ($\text{no}/100\text{m}^3$) Total Group (no.) Major Groups

4.2.1. 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.

4.2.2. Salinity

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.

4.2.3. 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.

4.2.4. 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.

4.2.5. 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.

4.2.6. 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

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and incubated in the laboratory for 3 days after which DO was again determined and the difference was calculated.

4.2.7. 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 $150\pm 2^\circ C$. 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.

4.2.8. 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.

4.2.9. 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°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.

4.2.10. 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 °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 °C and evaporate off all the solvent and it was cooled in desiccators for 30 minutes and weight was taken.

4.2.11 Heavy metals

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

Soil 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 HNO₃ : HCl) will be added and the beaker will be kept in digestion for 3 hours at 100⁰c 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 on Physico-chemical characteristics of marine water samples of Season 1

During the current year of the study conducted, three locations (Offshore, Cargo Jetty, and Phang Creek) were monitored for physico-chemical characteristics in marine water samples. The data collected from each of these sites is presented in Tables 20 - 22. These results provide valuable information on the specific physico-chemical conditions observed at each location, contributing to our understanding of the environmental factors influencing the marine water quality in these areas.

4.3.1. Location 1 - Offshore location

In the offshore location (Location 1), the recorded data shows that the pH values ranged between 7.82 and 7.89, with an average pH value of 7.86. The salinity of the seawater had a mean value of 39.75 ± 0.45 . The maximum Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand was in the order of 5.30 mg/L and 4.40 mg/L respectively. The concentrations of Phenolic compounds and Petroleum hydrocarbons varied between 14.75 to 28.83 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and 16.33 to 59.12 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively. It is worth noting that the concentration of Petroleum hydrocarbons (PHC) remained below the limit of 100 $\mu\text{g/L}$ set by CPCB. The concentration of oil and grease ranged from 0.40 mg/L to 2.00 mg/L, which is within the acceptable limit of 10 mg/L according to GPCB norms. Additionally, the maximum concentrations of heavy metals were observed for Magnesium (111.60 mg/L), Nickel (2.64 mg/L), Lead (BDL), Cadmium (1.25 mg/L), Chromium (BDL), Zinc (2.41 mg/L), Copper (BDL), Manganese (BDL), and Cobalt (2.06 mg/L), as shown in Table 20.

4.3.2. Location 2 – Cargo Jetty

In the Cargo Jetty location, the mean pH value observed was 7.86 ± 0.02 , indicating a slightly acidic condition. The average salinity of the seawater was 39.83 ± 0.38 , reflecting the salt content. During Season 3, the maximum values recorded for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) were 5.9 mg/L and 3.5 mg/L respectively (as shown in Table 21). The concentrations of Phenolic compounds and Petroleum hydrocarbons were within permissible limits set by CPCB, with the maximum values ranging from 26.75 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 28.52 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The mean

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concentration of oil and grease in the marine water samples was 8.8 ± 2.94 mg/L, which falls below the acceptable limit of 10 mg/L according to GPCB norms. Regarding heavy metal concentrations, the mean values for Magnesium, Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Zinc, Copper, Manganese, and Cobalt were 105.17 ± 5.41 mg/L, 2.51 ± 0.46 mg/L, BDL, 0.54 ± 0.23 mg/L, BDL, 1.69 ± 1.14 mg/L, BDL, BDL, 1.77 ± 0.36 mg/L respectively, as presented in Table 21.

4.3.4. Location 3 - Phang Creek

In case of Phang creek near the port, the average pH was recorded as 7.73 ± 0.04 . The average salinity of the seawater in the vicinity was found to be 40.66 ± 1.07 ppt, while the TDS which indicates the presence of various anions and cations, had an average value of 38983.91 ± 1072.89 mg/L. Pollution indices such as Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Phenolic compounds, and Oil and grease concentrations had maximum values of 5.4 mg/L, 3.9 mg/L, $23.58 \mu\text{g/L}$, and 6.4 mg/L, respectively. The average value of PHc was $43.16 \pm 33.18 \mu\text{g/L}$. In case of heavy metals, the mean values for Magnesium, Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Zinc, Copper, Manganese, and Cobalt were 104.60 ± 4.82 mg/L, 2.26 ± 0.59 mg/L, BDL, 0.45 ± 0.20 mg/L, BDL, 1.53 ± 1.78 mg/L, BDL, BDL, 1.42 ± 0.42 mg/L respectively. These values are presented in Table 22.

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Table 20: 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)	25.10	25.00	25.40	25.40	25.80	25.60	26.00	25.80	25.30	25.20	25.10	25.00
2	pH	7.85	7.88	7.82	7.87	7.89	7.86	7.86	7.88	7.88	7.84	7.83	7.86
3	Salinity (ppt)	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	39595	40672	38217	38208	41212	41997	37870	38730	38969	40808	40554	40965
5	Turbidity (NTU)	11.8	17.8	5.8	10.1	9.3	4.7	10.4	10.6	10.5	9.4	9	11.3
6	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	5.20	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.30	4.80	4.80	4.90	5.20	5.30	5.00
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	2.80	2.60	3.20	3.00	2.80	2.60	3.80	3.60	4.40	4.00	3.20	3.00
8	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	28.83	26.66	15.66	27.66	14.75	18.83	22.25	21.75	22.75	21.91	21.41	22.25
9	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	29.10	39.81	33.30	59.12	55.93	41.38	56.01	47.77	16.33	55.51	35.90	36.79
10	Oil and grease (mg/L)	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.2
11	Magnesium (mg/L)	111.05	107.3	101.05	106.65	111.6	104.45	107.9	102.3	102.15	95.85	110.35	106.2
12	Nickel (mg/L)	2.15	2.07	2.51	2.09	1.56	2.19	1.76	2.47	2.64	1.98	2.48	2.41
13	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.71	0.50	1.25	0.54	0.64	0.69	0.51	0.97	0.85	0.85	1.02	0.65
15	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Zinc (mg/L)	1.25	2.16	2.41	BDL	BDL	0.93	BDL	1.03	BDL	BDL	0.03	BDL
17	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Manganese (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Cobalt (mg/L)	1.41	1.55	1.66	1.91	1.64	1.62	1.02	1.71	2.06	1.62	1.63	1.52

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit.

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Table 21: 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 (°C)	26.5	26.3	27.4	27.3	27.5	27.5	26.8	26.5	27.3	27	27.5	27.3
2	pH	7.89	7.86	7.85	7.87	7.86	7.85	7.88	7.87	7.86	7.86	7.8	7.87
3	Salinity (ppt)	39	40	40	39	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	39662	40011	42114	41756	40663	44892	40642	48273	40203	40242	49009	40176
5	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	11.6	10.3	7.5	16.8	4.2	16	17.1	18.2	12.8	10.2	14.7	15.1
6	Turbidity (NTU)	5	5	5	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.1	5	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.3
7	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	2.4	2.2	3.2	3	2.6	2.2	3.5	3.5	3	2.2	2.8	2
8	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	13.08	19.58	16.16	26.75	14.08	11.08	14.58	13	15.66	14.66	14.75	12.16
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	22.55	22.08	21.55	6.97	19.12	28.52	24.64	18.30	20.52	23.78	2.68	1.46
10	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	8.4	14.4	11.2	12	6.8	6	12	7.2	4.8	7.2	9.6	6.8
11	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	106.6	112.4	95.65	108.5	111	101.3	112	103.45	106.35	98	101.35	105.5
12	Oil and grease (mg/L)	2.44	2.81	2.71	2.88	2.70	2.00	2.66	2.47	2.75	3.15	2.25	1.39
13	Magnesium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Nickel (mg/L)	0.325	0.815	0.24	0.975	0.63	0.59	0.265	0.45	0.335	0.83	0.615	0.515
15	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Cadmium (mg/L)	3.45	0.96	2.46	BDL	BDL	1.985	0.37	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.955	BDL
17	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Zinc (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Copper (mg/L)	2.28	2	2.035	1.775	1.56	1.225	1.88	1.995	1.75	1.995	1.845	1
20	Manganese (mg/L)	0.757	0.569	0.695	0.671	0.663	0.520	0.639	0.228	0.324	0.561	0.517	0.425
21	Cobalt (mg/L)	0.344	0.110	0.490	0.200	0.120	0.100	0.790	0.490	0.110	0.240	0.350	0.110

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

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Table 22. 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)	28.3	28	29.1	28.3	28.5	28.3	28.5	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.3	28
2	pH	7.67	7.71	7.69	7.71	7.71	7.7	7.77	7.78	7.77	7.78	7.77	7.79
3	Salinity (ppt)	41	40	42	40	43	41	41	40	41	39	40	40
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	38112	39485	41267	39009	37958	38791	39208	37747	37571	39514	40204	38941
5	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	11.7	6.4	6.9	9.1	5.5	16.4	6.2	10.4	9.1	9.9	10.9	8.6
6	Turbidity (NTU)	5.4	5.2	5.1	5	4.8	4.8	5.1	5	5	5.1	5	4.8
7	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.8
8	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	22.75	23.58	13.19	12.91	16.58	18.16	12.25	12.16	13.41	17.41	14.75	15.5
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	20.00	32.85	27.73	15.47	40.00	31.60	3.41	19.29	89.72	114.14	73.32	50.49
10	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	2.0	0.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	4.0	2.4	6.4	2.0
11	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	108.6	106.8	103.7	109.45	111.75	102.1	106.45	100.55	105.75	103.5	103.4	93.2
12	Oil and grease (mg/L)	2.70	2.45	2.38	2.14	1.92	1.76	2.93	1.06	2.45	1.62	2.60	3.13
13	Magnesium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Nickel (mg/L)	0.71	0.565	0.405	0.18	0.115	0.58	0.665	0.44	BDL	0.22	0.53	0.61
15	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Cadmium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	1.045	BDL	BDL	BDL	4.13	BDL	0.92	BDL	0.045	BDL
17	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Zinc (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Copper (mg/L)	1.67	1.7	1.53	1.585	1.16	1.03	1.825	0.72	1.525	0.67	1.85	1.82
20	Manganese (mg/L)	0.332	0.324	0.603	0.347	0.203	0.350	0.279	0.489	0.339	0.284	0.272	0.150
21	Cobalt (mg/L)	0.242	0.300	0.296	0.245	BDL	0.320	0.200	0.200	0.135	0.157	0.124	0.320

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

4.4. Physico-chemical characteristics of the marine water samples of Season 2

Throughout the study conducted in the present year, we closely monitored three distinct locations: Offshore, Cargo Jetty, and Phang Creek. A comprehensive analysis of physico-chemical characteristics in marine water samples was conducted at each of these sites. The collected data is thoughtfully presented in Tables 23-25. These findings serve as a significant source of information regarding the precise physico-chemical conditions prevailing at each of these locations. Consequently, they play a pivotal role in enhancing the comprehension of the environmental factors that exert influence on the quality of marine water in these specific areas.

4.4.1. Location 1 - Offshore location

In the offshore location (Location 1), the recorded data shows that the mean value of temperature was recorded as $25.23 \pm 0.28^\circ\text{C}$. The pH values ranged between 7.80 and 7.93, with an average pH value of 7.85 ± 0.04 . The salinity of the seawater recorded the mean value as 37.65 ± 2.23 ppt, while the TDS which indicates the presence of various anions and cations, had an average value of 45809.17 ± 672.54 mg/L. Turbidity values ranged from 18.60 to 49.20 NTU. The maximum Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand were in the order of 7.00 mg/L and 3.60 mg/L respectively. The average COD value was determined to be 34.17 ± 3.56 mg/L. The concentrations of Phenolic compounds and Petroleum hydrocarbons varied between 11.02 to 46.91 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and 49.20 to 139.29 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively. It is observed that the concentration of Petroleum hydrocarbons (PHC) was higher than the prescribed limit of 100 $\mu\text{g/L}$ set by CPCB. The concentration of oil and grease ranged from 0.40 mg/L to 2.0 mg/L, which is within the acceptable limit of 10 mg/L according to GPCB norms whereas some samples ex. Additionally, the maximum concentrations of heavy metals were observed for Magnesium (372.20 mg/L), Nickel (4.36 mg/L), Lead (BDL), Cadmium (1.67 mg/L), Chromium (BDL), Zinc (2.18 mg/L), Copper (BDL), Manganese (0.21 mg/L), and Cobalt (1.17 mg/L), as shown in Table 23.

4.4.2. Location 2 – Cargo Jetty

At the Cargo Jetty location, the recorded data shows that the mean value of temperature was recorded as $27.07 \pm 0.585^\circ\text{C}$, and the mean value of pH was observed

as 7.873 ± 0.038 . The average salinity of the seawater was 37.324 ± 1.686 ppt reflecting the salt content, while the TDS which indicates the presence of various anions and cations, had an average value of 43881.00 ± 2851.613 mg/L. Turbidity values ranged from 23.2 to 57.1 NTU. The maximum values recorded for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) were 6.9 mg/L and 2.9 mg/L respectively (as shown in Table 24). The average COD value was determined to be 38.167 ± 2.623 mg/L. The concentrations of Phenolic compounds and Petroleum hydrocarbons were within permissible limits set by CPCB in most of the samples except a few in case of PHc where some samples recorded a higher value with the maximum values ranging from 56.02 μ g/L and 129.5 μ g/L respectively for Phenolic compounds and PHc. The mean concentration of oil and grease in the marine water samples was 3.367 ± 2.468 mg/L, which falls below the acceptable limit of 10 mg/L according to GPCB norms. Regarding heavy metal concentrations, the mean values for Magnesium, Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Zinc, Copper, Manganese, and Cobalt were 211.375 ± 40.007 mg/L, 0.692 ± 0.332 mg/L, BDL, 0.687 ± 0.604 mg/L, BDL, 0.732 ± 0.144 mg/L, BDL, 0.155 mg/L and BDL respectively as presented in Table 24.

4.4.3. Location 3 - Phang Creek

In case of Phang creek near the port, the mean value of temperature was recorded as 27.033 ± 0.429 °C and the pH value was recorded between 7.86 to 7.96. The average salinity of the seawater in the vicinity was found to be 36.467 ± 1.305 ppt, while the TDS which indicates the presence of various anions and cations, had an average value of 44746.833 ± 1486.111 mg/L. Turbidity values ranged from 7.2 to 10.8 NTU. Pollution indices such as Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Phenolic compounds, and Oil and grease concentrations had maximum values of 6.5 mg/L, 3.2 mg/L, 11.32 μ g/L, and 5.2 mg/L, respectively. The average value of PHc was 35.609 ± 6.064 μ g/L. In case of heavy metals, the mean values for Magnesium, Cadmium and Zinc were 264.142 ± 42.132 mg/L, 0.150 ± 0.268 mg/L, 0.425 mg/L, respectively. These values are presented in Table 25.

Table 23: 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 (°C)	25.40	25.10	25.30	25.10	25.60	25.30	25.70	25.50	24.90	25.10	24.90	24.90
2	pH	7.83	7.82	7.81	7.83	7.91	7.93	7.80	7.86	7.84	7.80	7.83	7.90
3	Salinity (ppt)	36.90	36.90	38.61	36.04	36.04	36.04	40.76	41.19	33.46	39.47	37.33	39.04
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	46377	45034	45920	45906	45442	44921	46816	46608	46511	44914	45851	45410
5	Turbidity (NTU)	49.2	47.3	33.9	48.2	35.4	33.6	44.5	41.9	18.8	43.4	18.6	19.3
6	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	7.00	7.00	6.80	6.50	6.80	6.70	6.90	6.80	6.60	6.60	6.30	6.30
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	3.10	3.00	2.70	2.40	3.10	2.40	3.60	2.90	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.50
8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	38.00	32.00	36.00	34.00	40.00	32.00	38.00	32.00	36.00	34.00	30.00	28.00
9	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	41.02	45.44	26.17	46.91	35.58	24.11	39.65	35.00	14.26	33.67	11.02	11.4.7
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	67.25	65.25	139.29	137.55	81.80	79.45	50.85	49.20	61.24	62.95	97.25	98.30
11	Oil and grease (mg/L)	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4
12	Magnesium (mg/L)	292.5	372.2	325	276.3	134.95	252.1	245.75	229	294.2	268.9	227.5	170.4
13	Nickel (mg/L)	BDL	0.85	BDL	BDL	4.36	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
15	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.09	0.09	0.31	0.07	0.88	0.83	0.16	1.67	1.58	0.95	0.10	0.97
16	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
17	Zinc (mg/L)	0.33	0.70	0.12	0.83	1.32	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.18	BDL	BDL
18	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Manganese (mg/L)	BDL	0.21	BDL	BDL	0.02	BDL	BDL	0.02	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
20	Cobalt (mg/L)	0.80	0.13	0.40	0.20	1.17	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit.

Table 24: 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 (°C)	26.1	26	27.8	27.5	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.3	27.4	27.3	26.8	26.5
2	pH	7.8	7.88	7.88	7.85	7.88	7.9	7.87	7.87	7.82	7.93	7.87	7.93
3	Salinity (ppt)	34.75	38.18	36.47	38.61	37.75	37.75	38.61	36.9	34.75	35.61	38.18	40.33
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	445/82	46691	46982	43087	44081	46523	44976	40707	40508	38675	46405	44056
5	Turbidity (NTU)	57.1	55.7	54.3	54.7	55.1	55.7	36.6	36.1	34.2	24.8	28.8	23.2
6	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.9
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.3
8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	42	38	40	36	40	40	38	36	42	34	36	36
9	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	56.02	55.44	38.38	50.73	47.94	45.58	26.91	26.91	26.17	25.58	22.2	19.7
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	66.45	65.00	49.20	52.67	129.50	128.35	127.05	128.45	97.85	96.42	81.80	80.00
11	Oil and grease (mg/L)	1.6	5.6	5.2	4	0.8	0.8	7.6	0.8	3.6	1.2	6.8	2.4
12	Magnesium (mg/L)	147.45	208.85	154.2	210.1	219.85	239.35	252.75	263.9	255.3	196.15	161.35	227.3
13	Nickel (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.32	0.94	BDL	BDL	0.82
14	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
15	Cadmium (mg/L)	1.155	0.305	0.875	0.93	1.115	0.055	0.185	1.595	0.12	1.65	0.02	0.24
16	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
17	Zinc (mg/L)	0.81	0.82	BDL	0.565	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Manganese (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.16	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
20	Cobalt (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

Table 25. 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 (°C)	26.5	26.3	27.5	27.4	27.5	27.5	27.1	27	26.8	26.5	27.3	27
2	pH	7.93	7.96	7.87	7.88	7.88	7.87	7.91	7.89	7.94	7.9	7.94	7.86
3	Salinity (ppt)	37.33	35.18	34.32	36.47	36.47	36.47	38.61	38.17	35.18	36.04	35.61	37.75
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	43740	41597	43001	45381	46581	45271	44318	44001	46296	46231	45705	44840
5	Turbidity (NTU)	8.5	8.7	8	7.9	7.2	7.2	10.2	8.9	9.7	10.7	10.8	10.7
6	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	6	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	42	36	36	34	40	38	28	24	32	28	30	30
9	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	6.61	6.02	4.11	2.64	3.67	3.67	8.82	11.32	8.23	6.32	11.02	9.55
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	35.70	32.00	45.50	45.25	32.95	31.30	28.05	29.95	41.80	40.45	31.61	32.75
11	Oil and grease (mg/L)	4.8	3.6	3.6	1.2	4.0	5.2	2.2	0.8	4.0	2.4	1.6	2.4
12	Magnesium (mg/L)	232.7	292.15	190.65	259.1	243.55	252.55	327.15	209.85	279.15	326.25	264.75	291.85
13	Nickel (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
15	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.055	0.89	0.12	0.005	0.225	0.045	0.01	0.065	0.025	BDL	0.055	BDL
16	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
17	Zinc (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.425	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Manganese (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
20	Cobalt (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

4.5. Physico-chemical characteristics of the marine water samples of Season 3

In this third season study conducted in the present year, we closely monitored three distinct locations: Offshore, Cargo Jetty, and Phang Creek. A comprehensive analysis of physico-chemical characteristics in marine water samples was conducted at each of these sites. The collected data is thoughtfully presented in Tables 26 - 28. These findings serve as a significant source of information regarding the precise physico-chemical conditions prevailing at each of these locations. Consequently, they play a pivotal role in enhancing the comprehension of the environmental factors that exert influence on the quality of marine water in these specific areas. The description of the data in each station is detailed as below.

4.5.1. Location 1 - Offshore location

In the offshore location (Location 1), the recorded data shows that the mean value of temperature was recorded as $25.46 \pm 0.07^\circ\text{C}$. The pH values ranged between 7.90 and 8.11, with an average pH value of 7.95 ± 0.06 . The salinity of the seawater recorded the mean value as 39.14 ± 3.23 ppt, while the TDS which indicates the presence of various anions and cations, had an average value of 36626.75 ± 2493.75 mg/L. Turbidity values ranged from 6.10 to 16.20 NTU. The maximum Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand were in the order of 7.30 mg/L and 3.20 mg/L respectively. The average COD value was determined to be 39.67 ± 3.80 mg/L. The concentrations of Phenolic compounds and Petroleum hydrocarbons varied between 13.66 to 23.52 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and 9.53 to 23.80 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively. Both the values are comparatively less than the values recorded during the second season. The concentration of oil and grease ranged from 2.00 mg/L to 10.40 mg/L, which is slightly higher than the acceptable limit (10 mg/L) according to GPCB norms whereas some samples ex. Additionally, the maximum concentrations of heavy metals were observed for Magnesium (317.95 mg/L), Nickel (3.37 mg/L), Cadmium (0.73 mg/L), Zinc (1.18 mg/L), Manganese (0.72 mg/L), and Cobalt (1.03 mg/L), as shown in Table 26.

4.5.2. Location 2 – Cargo Jetty

At the Cargo Jetty location, the recorded data shows that the mean value of temperature was recorded as $25.34 \pm 0.051^\circ\text{C}$, and the mean value of pH was observed as 7.945 ± 0.041 . The average salinity of the seawater was 40.288 ± 1.479 ppt reflecting the salt content, while the TDS which indicates the presence of various anions and cations, had an average value of 39291.58 ± 1321.51 mg/L. Turbidity values ranged from 1.5 to 12.1 NTU, which is quite lower than the previous season sample data. The maximum values recorded for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) were 6.8 mg/L and 2.8 mg/L respectively (as shown in Table 27). The average COD value was determined to be 36.167 ± 3.243 mg/L. The concentrations of Phenolic compound were between 7.69 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to 11.08 $\mu\text{g/L}$ with an mean concentration of 9.498 ± 0.976 $\mu\text{g/L}$. In case of Petroleum hydrocarbon, all the samples were well within the permissible limits set by CPCB and the maximum recorded concentration was 22.37 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The mean concentration of oil and grease in the marine water samples was 10.76 ± 4.05 mg/L, which falls below the acceptable limit of 10 mg/L according to GPCB norms. Regarding heavy metal concentrations, the mean values for Magnesium, Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Zinc and Cobalt were 162.424 mg/L, 0.525 mg/L, 0.090 mg/L, 0.380 mg/L, 3.315, 0.335 mg/L respectively, whereas Chromium, Copper and Manganese recorded a below detection limit in all the sampling points in Station 2 as given in Table 27.

4.5.3. Location 3 - Phang Creek

During the third season sampling in the Phang creek near the port, all the samples were subjected for analysis for various characteristics (Table 28). The mean value of temperature was recorded as $23.90 \pm 0.10^\circ\text{C}$ and the pH value was recorded between 7.85 to 7.91. The average salinity of the seawater in the vicinity was found to be 40.00 ± 3.045 ppt, while the TDS which indicates the presence of various anions and cations, had an average value of 40473.08 ± 1043.34 mg/L. Turbidity values ranged from 8.5 to 24.3 NTU. Pollution indices such as Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Phenolic compounds, and Oil and grease concentrations had maximum values of 6.6 mg/L, 3.0 mg/L, 12.08 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and 13.6 mg/L, respectively.

Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants

The average value of PHc was 16.858 ± 4.033 $\mu\text{g/L}$. In case of heavy metals, the Mean \pm SD values of Magnesium, Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Manganese and Cobalt are 143.361 ± 72.255 mg/L, 1.684 ± 1.201 mg/L, 0.815 ± 0.402 mg/L, 0.365 ± 0.320 mg/L, 0.288 ± 0.313 mg/L, 0.244 ± 0.185 mg/L and 0.988 ± 0.495 mg/L. The heavy metals such as Zinc and Copper were in the Below Detection Limits.

The data on Physico-chemical characteristics of the present study (2022-23) is compared with the physico-chemical characteristics of the study conducted during 2021-22 and 2020-2021 of the three different stations (Offshore, Cargo jetty and Phang creek) from DPA region as shown in Table 29.

Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants

Table 26: 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 (°C)	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
2	pH	7.90	7.91	7.91	7.92	7.93	7.95	7.94	7.92	7.99	7.98	8.11	7.99
3	Salinity (ppt)	35.44	42.36	36.74	44.52	37.17	38.47	41.06	42.22	33.28	38.90	38.47	41.06
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	37242.00	37602.00	39650.00	38565.00	35347.00	34648.00	34181.00	37863.00	38830.00	37375.00	37502.00	30716.00
5	Turbidity (NTU)	16.2	9.4	8.7	6.1	10.3	7.2	11.3	7.2	13.1	9.7	14.5	9.4
6	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	6.5	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.7	7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	3.20	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.70	3.00	2.70	2.90	2.60	2.40	3.00	2.60
8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	42.00	38.00	46.00	44.00	40.00	38.00	38.00	36.00	42.00	42.00	38.00	32.00
9	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	23.52	14.31	14.74	17.48	16.83	17.19	15.17	13.66	15.46	15.53	18.99	15.53
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	9.53	13.40	10.12	10.89	15.24	15.07	12.57	13.38	15.30	17.86	21.38	23.80
11	Oil and grease (mg/L)	8.4	5.6	5.6	4.8	3.2	2.0	7.6	6.0	9.8	9.2	10.4	9.6
12	Magnesium (mg/L)	317.95	131.05	195.6	116.4	189.15	59.4	83.8	91.05	229.7	114.8	174.4	210.1
13	Nickel (mg/L)	3.365	1.5	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
14	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
15	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.725	0.085	BDL	BDL	0.53	BDL	BDL	0.065	0.175	0.46	0.165	0.42
16	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
17	Zinc (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.88
18	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Manganese (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.72
20	Cobalt (mg/L)	1.025	BDL	0.26	BDL	0.2	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit.

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Table 27: 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 (°C)	25.4	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
2	pH	7.9	7.9	7.98	7.89	8.04	7.96	7.96	7.92	7.95	7.96	7.94	7.94
3	Salinity (ppt)	40.2	38.9	40.63	39.33	39.77	36.87	41.06	40.28	41.49	40.63	42.36	41.93
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	38132	37483	38205	37966	38977	38550	41126	38604	40796	40583	40793	40284
5	Turbidity (NTU)	7.2	8.5	7.5	7.2	3.4	1.5	5.4	5.2	4.3	2.8	12.1	7.2
6	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4
8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	42	38	38	36	34	32	40	36	38	32	32	36
9	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	7.69	9.28	9.42	8.7	10.35	9.78	8.92	10.28	8.77	8.99	10.71	11.08
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	1.24	1.76	3.14	3.88	11.34	14.86	11.27	12.73	18.08	22.37	16.89	12.28
11	Oil and grease (mg/L)	8.8	15.2	16	14	8.4	5.2	15.6	12.4	13.2	7.6	7.6	5.2
12	Magnesium (mg/L)	115.4	131.5	221.35	128.75	202.8	284.55	115.35	122.7	119.85	289.85	36.785	180.2
13	Nickel (mg/L)	0.79	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.26
14	Lead (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.09
15	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.415	BDL	0.41	BDL	BDL	0.16	0.455	BDL	BDL	0.39	BDL	0.45
16	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
17	Zinc (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	3.315	BDL
18	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Manganese (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
20	Cobalt (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.335	BDL

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

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Table 28. 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 (°C)	24.1	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.9	23.8	24.1	23.9	23.9	23.8
2	pH	7.88	7.87	7.87	7.86	7.9	7.87	7.91	7.91	7.89	7.86	7.91	7.85
3	Salinity (ppt)	41.37	40.5	40.93	35.72	42.24	37.6	41.8	40.93	43.54	43.11	38.75	33.53
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	41347	37562	41230	41231	40507	39904	40906	40506	40293	40064	41362	40765
5	Turbidity (NTU)	12.4	8.5	16.4	19.6	18.9	17.3	11	17.3	24.3	19.2	23.2	15.3
6	Dissolved Oxygen(mg/L)	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.4
7	Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	3	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7
8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	38	32.0	42	38	44	42	46	40	38	32	34	32
9	Phenolic Compounds (µg/L)	8.92	8.48	11.79	9.06	9.06	8.13	10.86	8.77	8.56	12.08	11.79	9.42
10	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (µg/L)	12.68	11.24	16.29	16.67	10.19	15.78	23.46	22.33	19.02	18.54	17.89	18.20
11	Oil and grease (mg/L)	9.6	6.8	8.8	7.6	7.2	10.4	12.4	7.2	13.6	7.4	5.6	8.4
12	Magnesium (mg/L)	92.55	87.2	92.05	185.7	258.9	91.75	93.2	173.45	206.6	234	180.8	24.13
13	Nickel (mg/L)	0.395	1.535	1.135	2.92	BDL	3.025	BDL	BDL	0.13	2.645	BDL	BDL
14	Lead (mg/L)	0.44	0.88	0.715	1.51	0.35	1.445	0.44	0.69	0.745	1.19	BDL	0.565
15	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.065	BDL	0.435	0.855	BDL	0.09	BDL	0.38	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
16	Chromium (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.115	BDL	0.175	0.09	0.22	0.84
17	Zinc (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
18	Copper (mg/L)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
19	Manganese (mg/L)	BDL	0.41	BDL	BDL	0.015	0.08	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.31	BDL	0.405
20	Cobalt (mg/L)	BDL	0.585	0.735	1.57	BDL	1.005	0.445	BDL	BDL	1.59	BDL	BDL

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit

Table 29: Comparison of the mean physico-chemical characteristics of the present study (2022-231-22) water data with the data of 2020-21 and 2021-22

Parameters	Period of study (in year)								
	2020-2021			2021-2022			2022-23		
	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3
Temperature (°C)	25.18	24.20	25.47	19.31	28.69	32.21	26.92	26.44	24.90
pH	8.12	8.11	8.22	8.11	8.03	7.92	7.82	7.87	7.93
Salinity (ppt)	36.37	37.88	38.20	37.25	39.34	35.07	40.08	37.14	39.81
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	39443.36	40146.57	43872.58	39764.22	41872.28	37427.61	40367.97	44812.33	38797.14
Turbidity (NTU)	33.37	78.86	58.86	65.92	96.76	67.75	10.73	29.41	11.08
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6.04	5.97	4.81	6.56	5.58	6.39	5.10	6.38	6.58
Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	1.32	1.05	0.55	3.61	0.97	1.40	3.09	2.70	2.63
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	27.44	29.50	28.50	44.83	40.22	44.17		35.16	38.00
Phenolic Compounds (mg/L)	9.21	12.13	7.77	6.72	13.16	11.71	17.86	25.23	11.93
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/L)	12.47	13.89	30.52	57.30	26.07	2.01	34.37	70.01	14.19
Oil and grease (mg/L)	5.94	3.98	2.76	6.67	2.81	3.00	4.38	2.46	8.79
Magnesium(mg/L)	1997.45	1948.53	3153.30	1510.30	1656.04	246.85	105.12	244.30	155.08
Nickel (mg/L)	0.60	0.50	BDL	1.91	1.37	0.08	2.32	1.64	1.55
Lead (mg/L)	2.11	3.22	7.26	0.701	0.49	3.44	BDL	BDL	0.45
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.08	0.04	BDL	0.46	0.42	0.28	0.59	0.49	0.36
Chromium (mg/L)	0.29	0.68	BDL	0	0	0.00	BDL	BDL	0.29
Zinc (mg/L)	0.22	0.17	0.13	1.02	0.89	0.42	1.51	0.68	2.60
Copper (mg/L)	0.03	0.04	BDL	0	0.169	0.00	BDL	BDL	BDL
Cobalt (mg/L)	0.47	0.14	BDL	1.31	1.46	0.07	1.60	0.53	0.61

Note: BDL denotes Below Detection Limit.

Chapter 5 Marine Water Quality (Biological) - Phytoplankton

5.1. Introduction

“Planet Earth is dominated by the seas”. One of the most important natural resources that cover much of the earth’s surface is Ocean. First life on earth originated in the oceans. Ocean means continuous body of water and mixing of water. Mixing is the key dynamic character of the ocean. This dynamic character creates currents and exchanges between cold, deep waters and warmer surface waters. Intertidal, subtidal and basin are three main components of sea zonation pattern (Davis, 1977).

The 3rd largest ocean of the world is the Indian Ocean. India forms a peninsula surrounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the main Indian Ocean in the south. Due to its seasonal weather fluctuations, Arabian Sea is well known for its biological adaptation to environment. Gujarat, western most state of India is part of Arabian Sea. Among all maritime states of India Gujarat has longest coastline of approximately 1600 km. Gujarat coasts having different coastal ecosystems like mangrove, sandy shores, muddy shores, rocky shores, mixed shores, wet sand shore, coral reefs and intertidal mudflats (Brink, 1993; Parasharya and Patel, 2014). Gujarat state is the only state in India bestowed with two gulfs, Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Khambhat. The Kachchh second largest district of the country with an area of 45,652 sq.km. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) one among the 12 major ports of the country and it is located India’s western coastal area. It is also called Deendayal Port very near to two famous cities of Gujarat state are Bhuj and Gandhidham. It is a largest Creek based Ports in the country.

Plankton denotes a group of organisms either animals (zooplankton) or plants (phytoplankton). Main phytoplankton in sea water are Diatoms (Tiwari and Nair, 1998; Thakur et al, 2015; Ceumori et al. 2018), Coccolithophores, Silicoflagellates, Blue green algae (Cynobacteria) 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, Foramonifers, Radiolarians, Amphipoda, Copepoda, Calanoida, Chaetognaths, larvae of benthic invertebrates and fish larvae etc. (Gajbhiye and Abidi, 1993; Thirunavukkarosu, 2013; Chakrabarty et al. 2017). The planktonic stages of

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invertebrates are economically important as a food for pelagic fishes. Zooplankton require a constant supply of oxygen (Dodson, 1992).

Diatoms occur both in the sea water and fresh water as well as in sediment. Marine diatoms are mostly Centric diatoms (Moura et al. 2007). Diatoms are most abundant around 50 meters below the sea surface and are more abundant in the cold waters of high latitudes. Diatoms are divided into two main types based on their shape- the Centric diatoms or Centrales, and the Pennate diatoms or Pennales (Tabassum, 2012). Dinoflagellates have plant like mechanisms such as photosynthetic activity, storage of energy (by synthesis of carbohydrates) etc. The Cyst-forming Dinoflagellates mostly occurred in all marine habitat. They are most primitive eukaryotes. Sometime some Dinoflagellates responsible for Harmful Algal Blooms in sea which causes death of fishes in large numbers. Algal bloom means rapid multiplication of dinoflagellates cells.

The zooplankton may be classified according to their habitat and depth, distribution, size and duration of planktonic life period (Omori and Ikeda, 1984). There are the two main classification on base of habitat Marine plankton or Haloplankton and Freshwater plankton or Limnoplankton. Marine plankton further divided in to 3 types' ocean plankton, neritic plankton and brackish water plankton. Oceanic plankton or Off-shore plankton generally found in surface water & 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.

The factor of size is very important to understanding the classification of both zooplankton and phytoplankton. Based on size various categories of plankton are nanoplankton (2-20 μm), microplankton (20-200 μm), mesoplankton (200 μm -2 mm), macroplankton (2-20 cm), megaplankton (> 20 mm), nanoplankton (2-20 μm) and smallest one is picoplankton (0.2-2 μm).

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 & abiotic factors of environment and can rapidly respond to climatic changes. Phytoplankton are primary producers of sea whereas as a primary consumers zooplankton play precious role to control the primary producers in sea. Benthic organisms and Higher vertebrate animals use plankton as a food material in Ocean life. Zooplankton and Phytoplankton are main prey food source for different Fishes. The main food items of Mesopelagic fishes are zooplankton larvae, juvenile fish and many small invertebrate animals.

Population always either stable or fluctuating, depends on environment and economical condition surrounding it (Taylor, 1988; Garzke et al. 2017). 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). The population of plankton diversity largely related 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, Currents 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 Zooplankton; Food selection pattern of predator; Collection time and number of collected samples, mixing of water column, high surf action, Seasonal upwelling and downwelling in water column. Sometimes it is observed that effect of one variable is not similar to another factor or variable. Above all factors are affected population of Plankton either by directly or indirectly.

5.2. Estimation of Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin

Phytoplankton (Chlorophyll a) pigment which is responsible for synthesizing the energy for metabolic activities of phytoplankton through the process of photosynthesis in CO₂ is used and O₂ is released is an essential part to understand the consequence of pollutants

due to release in the system. To estimate this, 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 phaeophytin the fluorescence of the acetone extract was measured using Fluorometer (Turner Design) before and after treatment with dilute acid (0.1N HCL).

5.3. Results on Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration during Season 1

The concentration of phytopigments is inversely 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 0.25-1.16 mg/m^3 with a mean \pm SD being 0.69 ± 0.29 mg/m^3 in the Offshore (Table 30), 0.32 to 0.79 mg/m^3 with mean \pm SD of 0.58 ± 0.13 mg/m^3 in the Cargo Jetty (Table 31) and 0.15 to 0.60 mg/m^3 with mean \pm SD being 0.33 ± 0.12 mg/m^3 in the Phang creek location (Table 32).

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 0.21-0.66 mg/m^3 with a Mean \pm SD of 0.39 ± 0.16 mg/m^3 in the Offshore location (Table 30). In case of Cargo Jetty location, the concentration of the secondary pigment was in the range of 0.1 - 0.63 mg/m^3 with a Mean \pm SD of 0.25 ± 0.17 mg/m^3 (Table 31) 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 0.12 – 0.32 mg/m^3 with a Mean \pm SD of 0.23 ± 0.07 mg/m^3 (Table 32). An optimum ration of Chlorophyll to Phaeophytin of above 1.5 as expected for natural estuarine and coastal waters.

Table 30: 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	1.120	0.850	0.537	0.442	0.765	0.750	0.830	0.770	1.160	0.250	0.450	0.380
Phaeophytin	0.350	0.210	0.340	0.420	0.280	0.63	0.660	0.330	0.550	BDL	0.260	0.220

Table 31: 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	0.757	0.569	0.695	0.671	0.663	0.520	0.790	0.490	0.324	0.561	0.517	0.425
Phaeophytin	0.344	0.110	0.490	0.200	0.120	0.100	0.639	0.228	0.110	0.240	0.350	0.110

Table 32: 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	0.332	0.324	0.603	0.347	0.203	0.350	0.279	0.489	0.339	0.284	0.272	0.150
Phaeophytin	0.242	0.300	0.296	0.245	BDL	0.320	0.200	0.200	0.135	0.157	0.124	0.320

5.4. Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration during Season 2

The concentration of phytopigments is inversely proportional to the turbidity of the waters and in general, 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 0.32-0.72 mg/m³ with a mean \pm SD being 0.52 \pm 0.15 mg/m³ in the Offshore (Table 33), 0.229 to 0.845 mg/m³ with mean \pm SD of 0.466 \pm 0.205 mg/m³ in the Cargo Jetty (Table 34) and 0.296 to 0.721 mg/m³ with mean \pm SD being 0.47 \pm 0.137 mg/m³ in the Phang creek location (Table 35).

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 0.12-0.76 mg/m³ with a Mean±SD of 0.37±0.21 mg/m³ in the Offshore location (Table 33). In case of Cargo Jetty location, the concentration of the secondary pigment was in the range of 0.101 - 0.4 mg/m³ with a Mean±SD of 0.235±0.089 mg/m³ (Table 34) 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 0.202 – 0.487 mg/m³ with a Mean±SD of 0.336±0.092 mg/m³ (Table 35). An optimum ration of Chlorophyll to Phaeophytin of above 1.5 as expected for natural estuarine and coastal waters.

Table 33: 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	0.602	0.332	0.323	0.700	0.401	0.441	0.721	0.338	0.652	0.679	0.515	0.52
Phaeophytin	0.486	0.328	0.221	0.120	0.190	0.385	0.173	0.160	0.592	0.762	0.602	0.424

Table 34: Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration observed in the Cargo Jetty

Parameters	2A		2B		2C		2D		2E		2 Control	
	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
Chlorophyll	0.544	0.229	0.641	0.807	0.321	0.481	0.280	0.845	0.442	0.332	0.340	0.324
Phaeophytin	0.282	0.120	0.288	0.400	0.189	0.272	0.101	0.205	0.325	0.218	0.180	0.27

Table 35: Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration observed in the Phang Creek

Parameters	3A		3B		3C		3D		3E		3 Control	
	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
Chlorophyll	0.452	0.430	0.721	0.721	0.339	0.390	0.401	0.512	0.296	0.352	0.496	0.526
Phaeophytin	0.389	0.380	0.339	0.383	0.287	0.289	0.391	0.487	0.214	0.202	0.229	0.442

5.5. Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration during Season 3

The concentration of phytopigments is inversely proportional to the turbidity of the waters and in general, 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 0.52 -0.99 mg/m³ with a mean ± SD being 0.72±0.16 mg/m³ in the Offshore (Table 36), 0.319 to 0.702 mg/m³ with mean ± SD of 0.481±0.117 mg/m³ in the Cargo Jetty (Table 37) and 0.347 to 1.121 mg/m³ with mean ± SD being 0.695±0.205 mg/m³ in the Phang creek location (Table 38).

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 0.22-0.58 mg/m³ with a Mean±SD of 0.41±0.1 mg/m³ in the Offshore location (Table 36). In case of Cargo Jetty location, the concentration of the secondary pigment was in the range of 0.118 - 0.44 mg/m³ with a Mean±SD of 0.293±0.123 mg/m³ (Table 37) 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 0.128 – 0.432 mg/m³ with a Mean±SD of 0.299±0.103 mg/m³ (Table 38). An optimum ration of Chlorophyll to Phaeophytin of above 1.5 as expected for natural estuarine and coastal waters.

Table 36: 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	0.583	0.666	0.879	0.576	0.522	0.624	0.721	0.550	0.680	0.980	0.989	0.820
Phaeophytin	0.442	0.578	0.320	0.465	0.217	0.388	0.401	0.420	0.380	0.520	0.320	0.420

Table 37: Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration observed in the Cargo Jetty

Parameters	2A		2B		2C		2D		2E		2 Control	
	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
Chlorophyll	0.571	0.319	0.524	0.589	0.470	0.702	0.319	0.548	0.490	0.347	0.407	0.481
Phaeophytin	0.392	0.432	0.321	0.124	0.344	0.416	0.118	0.440	0.332	0.208	0.128	0.257

Table 38: Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin concentration observed in the Phang Creek

Parameters	3A		3B		3C		3D		3E		3 Control	
	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW	SW	BW
Chlorophyll	0.347	0.657	0.664	0.577	0.440	0.771	0.720	0.586	0.887	1.121	0.721	0.847
Phaeophytin	0.131	0.256	0.21	0.394	0.128	0.432	0.319	0.342	0.354	0.266	0.336	0.422

Table 39: Comparison of the mean chlorophyll and phaeophytin concentrations in the present study (2022-23) and the previous year data (2020-21, 2021-22)

Parameters	Period of study (in year)								
	2020-2021			2021-2022			2022 – 23 (Present study)		
	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3
Chlorophyll mg/m ³	0.530	0.56	0.73	0.32	0.45	0.62	0.53	0.48	0.63
Phaeophytin mg/m ³	0.286	0.26	0.41	0.22	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.33

During the present year, the data obtained for Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin were compared with the previous year data (Table 39). During the current study, the Mean Chlorophyll concentrations were ranging between 0.48 – 0.63 mg/m³, whereas the previous year's data were in the range of 0.53 – 0.73 mg/m³ during 2020-2021 and 0.32 – 0.62 mg/m³ during the year 2021-2022. Similarly, the Phaeophytin concentration was between 0.26 – 0.41 mg/m³ during the year 2020-21 and 0.22 – 0.30 mg/m³ during the year 2021-2022 and the current year recorded the mean phaeophytin concentration of 0.29 – 0.33 mg/m³.

5.6. Phytoplankton sampling and analysis

Phytoplankton samples were collected in the ten prefixed sampling sites using 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 165 m^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 than 30 times) and the recorded data were used to calculate the density (No/l) using the formula, $N = n \times v / V$ (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.

5.6.1. Phytoplankton community structure recorded during Season 1

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 Creek.

5.6.1.1. Offshore

In this site, frequently observed species were *Actinocyclus sp*, *Bacillaria paxillifera* colonies, *Chaetoceros aequatorialis*, *Chaetoceros decipiens*, *Coscinodiscus*

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radiatus, *Coscinodiscus centrali*, *Ditylum brightwellii*, *Gyrosigma sp*, *Odontella mobiliensis*, *Odontella sinensis*, *Pseudo-nitzschia sp chain*, *Rhizosolenia imbricata*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony*, *Thalassionema nitzschioides colony* whereas less observed species were *Amphora sp*, *Asterionellopsis sp colonies*, *Ceratium furca*, *Ceratium fusus*, *Climacosphaenia moniligera*, *Dinoflagellated Cyst*, *Gyrosigma acuminatum*, *Melosira sp chain*, *Oscillatoria sp*, *Rhizosolenia hebeta*, *Triceratium favus etc.* Total 66 Phytoplankton were recorded in this Offshore area. Highest population density was recorded at site 1D-Offshore (168000 Nos/m³) and low density recorded at site 1control-Offshore (22880 nos/m³). The maximum number of species observed in site 1D-Offshore (37 nos.) followed by 1C&1A-Offshore (36 nos.), 1B -Offshore (33 nos), and 1Control-Offshore (20 nos). The population density greatly varied (22880 nos/m³ to 168000 nos/m³). Dinoflagellats like *Ceratium furca*, *Ceratium fusus*, *Ceratium fusus*, *Pyrophacus sp and Dinoflagellates cysts* were recorded which are sometimes responsible for Algal Blooms in water. *Oscillatoria sp* and *Synuara sp (alga colony)* were frequently found in this area which indication of some level of water mixing. More number of species were recorded here result indicated may be because of water circulation pattern.

5.6.1.2. Cargo jetty

Total 61 Phytoplankton were recorded in this Cargo Jetty area. The population density greatly varied between 30240 Nos/l to 58080 Nos/m³. Highest density value recorded at 2E-Cargo Jetty (58080 No/l) and lowest value was at 2D-Cargo Jetty (30240 No/m³). The highest number of species noticed in the site 2E- Cargo Jetty (38 nos.) where as lowest in 2A-Cargo Jetty (22 nos.) The density and species number, both highest in 2E-Cargo Jetty. In this Cargo Jetty station commonly or frequently observed species were *Coscindiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus centralis*, *Fragilaria sp colonies*, *Planktoniella sol*, *Pleurosigma sp*, *Synedra ulna*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony*, *Thalassionema nitzschioides colony*, *Thalassiosira sp*, *Trieres mobiliensis etc.*

The rarely found species were *Asterionellopsis sp colonies*, *Bacillaria sp colonies*, *Campylodiscus sp*, *Chaetoceros decipiens*, *Entomoneis sp*, *Nitzschia longissima*, *Rhizosolenia alata*, *Thalassiosira rotula etc.* *Noctiluca sp* (mostly consider deep sea species) was recorded only in this site of station 2control-Cargo Jetty.

5.6.1.3. Phang Creek

The population density of phytoplankton ranged from 42400 No/l to 79520 No/l same way species availability ranged from 17 to 28 nos. Maximum and minimum value of population density were recorded in site 3A-Phang Creek (79520 nos/m³) and 3C-Phang Creek (42400 No/m³) respectively. Highest number of species recorded in site 3E-Phang Creek (28 nos) and lowest in site 3B&3D-Phang Creek (17 nos). Total recorded phytoplankton was 45 in this creek area. *Coscindiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus asteromphalus*, *Coscinodiscus centralis*, *Coscinodiscus sp (Grazing)*, *Pleurosigma sp*, *Thalassionema nitzschioides colony*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony*, *Trieres mobiliensis*, etc. were frequently noticed in samples whereas less observed species were *Hyalodiscus sp*, *Odontella sinensis*, *Pseudo-nitzschia sp chain*, *Thalassiosira ferelineata*.

Overall view of Phytoplankton showed that a total 86 species of Marine phytoplankton were identified during winter season of the year 2022. Among them, 47-Centric diatoms, 26-Pennate diatoms, 6-Dinoflagellates, 1-Blue green algae, 3-Green algae, 1-Silicoflagellates and some phytoplankton were unidentified. Plankton identification, both zooplankton and phytoplankton, were done by using relevant identification and taxonomic keys and with standard literatures, monographs and research articles. (Kasturirangan, 1963; APHA, 1992; Mitra et al., 2003; Goswami, 2005; Carling et al., 2004; Mandal, 2004; Hussain & Kalaiyarasi, 2013; Guglielmo et al., 2015; Hussain et al., 2016; Sreenivasulu et al., 2017; NIO,1998; NIO,2002). Some species like *Bellerochea sp chain*, *Biddulphia sp*, *Ceratium tripos*, *Coscinodiscus gigas*, *Diploneis sp*, *Gyrosigma acuminatum*, *Noctiluca sp*, *Pyrophacus sp*, *Surirella fastuosa*, *Dictyocha sp (Silicoflagellates)*, *Dinoflagellated Cyst etc.* were rarely recorded during sample analysis. Input of the fresh water indicated by the presence of some common fresh water species like *Green algae*, *Oscillatoria sp*. Presence of Silicoflagellates (*Dictyocha sp*) and *Dinoflagellated (Noctiluca sp)* indication of bottom water circulation up to surface water layer in some level. *Noctiluca* genus is also considering bioluminescent organisms. Highest phytoplankton density was observed at the site 1D-Offshore (168000 No/m³) and lowest was observed at site 1Control-Cargo Jetty (22880 No/m³) (Table 40). Total number of highest species observed at site 2E-Cargo Jetty (38 nos) and lowest in site

3B/3D-Phang creek (17 nos). During laboratory analysis some Dinoflagellate species were also recorded like *Ceratium tripos*, *Ceratium fusus*, *Ceratium furca*, *Dinoflagellated cysts*, *Noctiluca sp* and *Pyrophacus sp*. Some Blue green algae represented by *oscillatoria sp* and other unidentified species.

The high population density composed by species like *Actinocyclus sp*, *Coscindiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus asteromphalus*, *Coscinodiscus centralis*, *Fragilaria sp* colonies, *Navicula sp*, *Pleurosigma sp*, *Synedra ulna*, *Synura sp* colony (Algae), *Thalassionema frauenfeldii* colony, *Thalassionema nitzschioides* colony, *Trieres mobiliensis* etc; (Table 40). This result indicated that genus *Coscinodiscus sp*, *Thalassionema sp* and *Synedra sp*. were very common with good numbers in all sites. *Synura sp* colony (Algae) of heterokont algae which are mostly found in freshwater, also recorded in frequently. In some sites, least number of species and low density of phytoplankton might be responsible due to some factors like high pre-predation ratio, marine pollution (anthropogenic pressure), high turbidity, total suspended solids, water current and suddenly changes in environment conditions etc. The individual density of species of sites and all values of phytoplankton density, list of phytoplankton and others shown in Table 40.

5.6.1.4. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton

According to Table 41, diversity indices calculation for phytoplankton showed that the Shannon Index ranged from (2.49 to 3.35) indicated moderate level to slightly high level of diversity status. High Shannon Index was recorded at 1A-Offshore (3.35) and low at 3B-Phang creek (2.49). Lowest evenness recorded at site 1D-Offshore (0.62) where number of species was 37 and highest density (168000 No/l), whereas highest was in at 1control-Offshore and 2A- Cargo Jetty (0.91) where species number were 20 and 22 respectively. Simpson dominance index ranged from 0.89 to 0.96 where higher value in 1A-Offshore (0.96) and lowest was at in 3B-Phang creek (0.89). Value of Margalef D (1.45 to 3.37) showed more variation in species numbers. (Table 41).

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Table 40. Density of Phytoplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port during Season 1

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																			
<i>Actinocyclus sp.</i>	4960	2880	6560	16480	9120	640	1440	0	960	1440	2240	4160	0	2720	5920	9920	11360	4640	
<i>Amphiprora sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0	0	800	960	0	800	5920	0	0	0	
<i>Amphora sp</i>	0	0	0	1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Asterionellopsis sp colonies</i>	0	0	0	960	1120	800	0	0	0	1120	0	0	1280	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Bacillaria paxillifera colonies</i>	1920	960	2560	6240	0	800	0	2080	800	1280	0	1280	0	2080	0	0	960	0	
<i>Bacillaria sp colonies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Bellerochea sp chain</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Biddulphia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	1120	960	0	0	320	480	960	
<i>Campylodiscus sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Ceratium furca</i>	0	640	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	640	480	0	0	640	0	800	0	
<i>Ceratium fusus</i>	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Ceratium tripos</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Chaetoceros aequatorialis</i>	1760	6080	3200	1440	7520	640	0	0	0	960	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Chaetoceros curvisetus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Chaetoceros danicus</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Chaetoceros decipiens</i>	1600	6240	960	5920	7040	0	1280	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Chaetoceros sp.</i>	960	0	0	0	6080	960	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Climacospaenia moniligera</i>	0	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Closterium navicula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscindiscus radiatus</i>	4160	2560	10240	3520	7680	640	2560	3520	4000	1920	4160	4800	6400	7680	5280	7680	7360	10240	
<i>Coscinodiscus asteromphalus</i>	0	0	6880	25280	13280	0	0	2080	1760	0	5760	5120	6880	3520	3360	4960	5120	5120	
<i>Coscinodiscus centralis</i>	6720	3200	2400	17280	0	0	3840	2880	2240	800	5440	960	6720	10880	2080	4960	5920	4640	
<i>Coscinodiscus gigas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1600	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus granii</i>	0	640	0	0	2400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis</i>	0	0	5440	0	12640	2560	2080	0	960	800	2400	1600	0	4800	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus sp (Grazing)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1920	800	0	0	0	3200	0	1600	1440	1440	960	
<i>Coscinodiscus sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	11520	9280	3520	6880	8320	3680	
<i>Coscinodiscus walesii</i>	3200	0	0	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Cylindrotheca sp</i>	0	0	0	1920	1920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Dictyocha sp (Silicoflagellates)</i>	800	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	640	0	960	0	0	0	0	
<i>Dinoflagellated Cyst</i>	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Diploneis sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	
<i>Ditylum brightwelli</i>	1120	0	1120	1120	2240	640	0	1120	0	0	800	480	320	0	0	0	0	640	
<i>Entomoneis sp</i>	0	0	640	1920	1600	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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<i>Fragilaria sp colonies</i>	1120	0	0	6240	5440	1440	1600	0	1440	1920	1120	1280	1440	1280	0	0	0	2240
<i>Frustulia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gren algae (Unidentified)</i>	640	0	1600	3680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	1760	0	800
<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i>	0	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gyrosigma sp.</i>	1760	1120	1280	2240	1760	0	0	0	0	960	640	0	1760	0	480	480	160	480
<i>Haslea sp</i>	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hyalodiscus sp</i>	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	1120	0	0	1120	0	0	0
<i>Melosira sp chain</i>	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula sp.</i>	960	320	0	1920	1600	0	1920	800	0	0	1280	960	0	0	0	0	0	1440
<i>Nitzschia longissima</i>	960	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0
<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i>	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nitzschia sp</i>	0	640	3200	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0	0	0	0	800	0
<i>Noctiluca sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Odontella sinensis</i>	1920	1760	1600	2720	0	0	320	1440	800	0	800	800	0	0	0	0	1440	0
<i>Odontella mobiliensis</i>	640	960	0	6720	1600	0	0	2560	960	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	1760	4480
<i>Odontella sp</i>	0	0	0	4160	1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Oscillatoria sp</i>	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Oscillatoria sp (Green algae)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	640	0	0	0
<i>Paralia sp chain</i>	0	480	960	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia sp.</i>	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	800	800	0	1600	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Planktoniella blanda</i>	0	0	1120	0	1760	0	0	1440	960	0	0	960	1760	0	320	0	1440	1280
<i>Planktoniella sol.</i>	640	0	0	2080	5760	800	1120	800	1920	960	320	1280	2400	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Planktoniella sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pleurosigma sp.</i>	0	1440	1920	2880	6240	1440	1440	1280	2240	1120	2560	2560	3200	1120	640	3520	2560	1600
<i>Proboscia alata</i>	800	960	640	800	0	0	1600	0	0	0	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Proboscia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	1120	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia sp chain</i>	1440	1280	7040	3840	5920	0	1600	0	0	2080	960	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0
<i>Pyrophacus sp</i>	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia alata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia hebetata</i>	0	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia imbricata</i>	800	1120	800	2720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7680	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia setigera</i>	0	0	0	0	1760	0	1440	0	640	0	2080	0	0	0	0	0	640	0
<i>Rhizosolenia shrubsolei</i>	960	960	1440	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia sp</i>	0	0	960	10240	960	1440	1600	0	0	960	4000	1440	0	0	0	0	3200	1440
<i>Skeletonema sp chain</i>	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Surirella fastuosa</i>	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Surirella sp.</i>	0	640	800	0	1280	1760	1600	0	0	0	800	1440	1600	0	320	320	1120	320
<i>Synedra sp</i>	0	480	960	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	2400	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Synedra ulna</i>	1280	0	4000	4320	6560	800	960	800	960	960	1600	960	3040	1280	1760	2560	3360	4960
<i>Synura sp colony (Algae)</i>	1280	640	1600	1280	1280	0	0	1120	0	0	960	0	3840	0	0	4160	0	480
<i>Thalassionema frauenfeldii</i>	2720	1920	1920	8160	2720	1920	3360	6240	2400	2560	3840	2400	3200	2400	3040	0	4800	5440

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<i>colony</i>																		
<i>Thalassionema nitzschioides colony</i>	2080	1600	6880	9120	5600	1760	1120	2560	4480	1920	960	960	3520	1440	960	5760	8640	3200
<i>Thalassiosira ecentrica</i>	0	0	0	0	2560	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira ferelineata</i>	1440	800	1280	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	2400	0
<i>Thalassiosira leptopus</i>	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira punctigera</i>	2240	0	960	0	4000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira rotula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira sp.</i>	640	2400	1280	0	7680	0	1440	0	1440	1440	640	800	3520	2720	960	5280	5120	4480
<i>Triceratium broeckii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1600	480	800	800	480	1920	1120	0	0	0	0
<i>Triceratium favus</i>	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	160	0	640	960	0	0	0	0	800	0
<i>Triceratium sp</i>	0	800	0	0	1440	0	0	640	0	320	0	480	1920	0	320	640	800	320
<i>Trieres mobiliensis</i>	2080	640	0	0	4160	0	960	3040	1280	1120	960	800	1280	1920	1600	3680	480	800
<i>Unidentified</i>	1440	640	1600	3840	0	1440	0	640	960	160	960	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
Density of Phytoplankton (diff. sites wise.) (no/m³)	59200	48320	87200	168000	145920	22880	35360	43680	38720	30240	58080	52320	79520	56000	42400	64320	83360	65120
Total= 1180640 no/m³																		
Total No Of Genus/Species=87																		

Table 41. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton at different sites at Deendayal Port during Season 1

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	36	33	36	37	35	20	22	25	30	27	38	35	27	17	22	17	28	25
Individuals (Nos/m²)	59200	48320	87200	168000	145920	22880	35360	43680	38720	30240	58080	52320	79520	56000	42400	64320	83360	65120
Dominance_D	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07
Shannon Diversity	3.35	3.18	3.22	3.14	3.27	2.89	2.98	3.02	3.17	3.18	3.34	3.18	3.03	2.49	2.72	2.54	2.91	2.84
Simpson_1-D	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.89	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.93
Evenness	0.79	0.73	0.69	0.62	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.82	0.80	0.89	0.74	0.69	0.77	0.71	0.69	0.75	0.65	0.69
Menhinick	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.10
Margalef	3.19	2.97	3.08	2.99	2.86	1.89	2.01	2.25	2.75	2.52	3.37	3.13	2.30	1.46	1.97	1.45	2.38	2.17

5.6.2. Phytoplankton community structure recorded during Season 2

5.6.2.1. Offshore

In this site, frequently observed species were *Coscindiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus granii*, *Coscinodiscus sp*, *Planktoniella blanda*, *Synedra ulna*, *Thalassiosira ferelineata*, *Thalassiosira sp.*, whereas less observed species were *Biddulphia sp*, *Coscinodiscus centralis*, *Diploneis sp*, *Entomoneis sp*, *Gyrosigma sp*, *Nitzschia sigmoidea*, *Nitzschia sp*, *Rhizosolenia sp*, *Thalassiosira ecentrica*, etc. Total 34 Phytoplankton were recorded in this Offshore area. Highest population density was recorded at site 1C-Offshore (16640 nos./m³) and low density recorded at site 1B-Offshore(8160 nos./m³).The maximum number of species observed in site 1C-Offshore (18 nos.) followed by 1D and 1control-Offshore (17 nos.), 1A-Offshore (14 nos.),1E-Offshore (13 nos.)and1B-Offshore (12nos).The population density greatly varied between (8160 nos./m³ to 16640 nos./m³).*Biddulphia sp*, *Navicula sp*, *Oscillatoria sp*, *Synedra ulna*, *Fragilaria sp colonies* were recorded which are sometimes considering for pollution indicator species in water. *Oscillatoria sp* was also recorded in location 1A-1C-Offshorewhich is generally found in freshwater or polluted water indicated mixing of water in some level.

5.6.2.2. Cargo jetty

Total 32 Phytoplankton were recorded in this Cargo Jetty area. The population density greatly varied between 6880 Nos/m³ to 11200 Nos/m³. Highest density value recorded at 2E-Cargo Jetty (11200 nos./ m³) and lowest value was at 2B-Cargo Jetty (6880 nos./m³). The lowest number of species noticed in the site 2A and 2B- Cargo Jetty (09 nos.) whereas highest in 2E-CargoJetty (15 nos.) The density and species number, both highest in 2E-Cargo Jetty. In this Cargo Jetty station commonly or frequently observed species were *Coscindiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus centralis*, *Coscinodiscus sp*, *Planktoniella blanda*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii colonies*, etc. The rarely found species were *Bacillaria paxillifera colonies*, *Biddulphia sp*, *Climacosphaenia sp*, *Cyclotella sp*, *Green algae*, *Navicula sp*, *Noctiluca sp*, *Thalassiosira punctigera*, *Protoperidinium sp*, etc. The *Dinoflagellated cysts like Noctiluca sp*(mostly consider deep sea species) and *Protoperidinium sp* were recorded only in this site of station 2C-Cargo Jetty and 2D-

Cargo Jetty respectively. Unidentified Green algae was also recorded in site 2A-Cargo Jetty.

5.6.2.3. Phang Creek

The population density of phytoplankton ranged from 11680 nos./m³ to 26080 nos./m³ same way species availability ranged from 16 to 28 nos. Maximum and Minimum value of population density were recorded in site 3A-Phang Creek (26080 nos./m³) and 3D-Phang Creek (11680 nos./m³) respectively. Highest number of species recorded in site 3E-Phang Creek (28 nos.) and lowest in site 3D-Phang Creek (16 nos.). Total recorded phytoplankton was 43 in this creek area. *Actinocyclus sp*, *Coscinodiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus centralis*, *Coscinodiscus wailesii*, *Gyrosigma sp*, *Odontella mobiliensis*, *Planktoniella blanda*, *Synedra ulna*, *Thalassiosira aculeate*, *Triceratium sp*, etc. were frequently noticed in samples whereas less observed species were *Bacillaria paxillifera colonies*, *Bacillaria paradoxa colonies*, *Ceratium furca*, *Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis*, *Diploneis elliptica*, *Nitzschia sigmaidea*, *Paralia sulcata colony*, *Triceratium broeckii* etc in this site. *Ceratium furca*, *Dinoflagellated cysts*, are sometimes responsible for algal blooms of water recorded which recorded in 3C-Phang Creek

Overall view of Phytoplankton showed that a total 55 species of Marine phytoplankton were identified during summer season of the year 2023. Among them, 32-Centric diatoms, 17-Pennate diatoms, 3-Dinoflagellates, 2-Blue green algae and some phytoplankton were Unidentified. Plankton identification, both zooplankton and phytoplankton, were done by using relevant identification and taxonomic keys and with standard literatures, monographs and research articles (Kasturirangan, 1963; APHA, 1992; Mitra et al., 2003; Goswami, 2005; Carling et al., 2004; Mandal, 2004; Hussain and Kalaiyarasi, 2013; Guglielmo et al., 2015; Hussain et al., 2016; Sreenivasulu et al., 2017; NIO, 1998; NIO, 2002) ,etc. Some species like *Bacillaria paxillifera colonies*, *Bacillaria paradoxa colonies*, *Campylodiscus sp*, *Coscinodiscus asteromphalus*, *Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis*, *Ditylum brightwelli*, *Entomoneis sp*, *Nitzschia sigmaidea*, *Triceratium favus*, *Trieres mobiliensis*, *Protoperdinium sp*, etc., were rarely recorded during sample analysis. Input of the fresh water indicated by the presence of some common fresh water species like *Green algae*, *Oscillatoria sp*. Presence of

Dinoflagellated (Noctiluca sp and Protoperidinium sp) indication of bottom water circulation up to surface water layer in some level. *Noctiluca* genus is also considering bioluminescent organisms. Highest phytoplankton density was observed at the site 3A-Phang Creek (26080 nos./m³) and lowest was observed at site 2B-Cargo Jetty (6880 nos./m³) (Table 42). Total number of highest species observed at site 3A-Offshore (24 nos.) and lowest in site 2A and 2B-Cargo Jetty (09 nos.).

The high population density composed by species like *Coscinodiscus radiates*, *Coscinodiscus sp*, *Coscinodiscus centralis*, *Planktoniella blanda*, *Synedra ulna*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii colonies*, *Thalassiosira sp*, etc. (Table 42). This result indicated that genus *Coscinodiscus sp*, *Thalassionema sp* and *Synedra sp*. were 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 some factors like extreme hot weather because of summer season, high pre-predation ratio, marine pollution (anthropogenic pressure), high turbidity, total suspended solids, water current and suddenly changes in environment conditions etc. Diatoms, type of phytoplankton, constitute major part in total phytoplankton composition The individual density of species of sites viz. has been depicted in Table 42. All values of phytoplankton density, list of phytoplankton and others shown in Table 42.

5.6.2.4. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton

According to Table 43, diversity indices calculation for phytoplankton showed that the Shannon Index ranged from (2.01 to 3.20) indicated moderate level to slightly high level of diversity status. High Shannon Index was recorded at 3E-Phang Creek (3.20) and low at 2A-Cargo Jetty (2.01). Lowest evenness recorded at site 3control-Phang Creek (0.69) whereas highest was in at 1A-Offshore (0.95). Dominance_D index ranged from 0.06 to 0.15 where higher value in 2A-Cargo Jetty (0.15) and lowest was at in 3B-Phang creek (0.06). Value of Margalef D (0.89 to 2.70) showed more variation in species numbers. (Table 43).

Table 42. Density of Phytoplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port during Season 2

Name of Sites	Offshore						Cargo Jetty						Phang Creek						
	1A	1 B	1C	1D	1E	1 con trol	2 A	2 B	2C	2 D	2E	2 con trol	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3 con trol	
Genus of Phytoplankton																			
<i>Actinocyclus sp.</i>	0	0	0	96	64	64	19	0	0	0	48	0	48	14	80	12	17	64	
<i>Bacillaria paxillifera colonies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	
<i>Bacillaria paradoxa colonies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	
<i>Biddulphia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	0	32	0	
<i>Campylodiscus sp</i>	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Ceratium furca</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	
<i>Climacohania sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus asteromphalus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus radiatus</i>	80	96	0	64	80	80	32	64	32	80	80	14	12	11	14	12	96	64	
<i>Coscinodiscus centralis</i>	0	0	0	12	0	0	48	0	48	32	14	0	96	11	64	48	48	80	
<i>Coscinodiscus granii</i>	11	0	64	0	16	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus sp</i>	11	0	12	64	0	16	16	14	16	0	11	0	52	12	0	0	80	14	
<i>Coscinodiscus sp (Grazing)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Coscinodiscus wailiesii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	14	11	16	40	12	0	96	80	51	
<i>Cyclotella sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	96	64	0	0	0	
<i>Diploneis elliptica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	
<i>Diploneis sp</i>	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Ditylum brightwelli</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Entomoneis sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Fragilaria sp colonies</i>	11	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	32	64	0	0	16	

Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants

	20		0										0	0	0			0
<i>Green algae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	
<i>Gyrosigma sp.</i>	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	32	48	48
<i>Hemidiscus sp</i>	0	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	64
<i>Navicula sp.</i>	0	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	32	80	0	0	0	0	64
<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i>	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0
<i>Nitzschia sp</i>	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	32	64	0	96	64	0	64	0
<i>Noctiluca sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Odontella sinensis</i>	80	48	32	48	0	0	0	32	64	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	80	0
<i>Odontella mobiliensis</i>	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	640	640	480	0	640	960
<i>Oscillatoria sp</i>	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Paralia sulcata chain</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia sp.</i>	32	0	0	96	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	64	0
<i>Planktoniella blanda</i>	80	80	80	48	32	96	48	48	0	0	48	48	48	0	48	96	48	32
<i>Planktoniella sol.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	80	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pleurosigma sp.</i>	0	0	0	96	64	64	0	0	0	0	11	80	0	64	0	0	32	32
<i>Protoperdinium sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia setigera</i>	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia sp</i>	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	48
<i>Surirella sp.</i>	48	0	96	0	48	64	32	0	0	0	32	32	0	64	11	32	48	32
<i>Synedra crystallina</i>	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0
<i>Synedra sp</i>	0	0	0	0	14	40	0	0	96	0	0	0	32	0	0	64	64	48
<i>Synedra ulna</i>	11	12	11	14	80	64	11	0	0	64	48	96	96	64	12	48	96	11
<i>Thalassionema frauenfeldii colonies</i>	0	64	16	12	0	80	0	12	14	80	11	11	64	0	64	96	96	14
<i>Thalassionema nitzschoides colonies</i>	0	48	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira aculeata</i>	0	0	0	96	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	11	64	32	64	96	0
<i>Thalassiosira ecentrica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	96	0	96	14
<i>Thalassiosira</i>	64	80	64	11	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	48	64	0	19	64	48	0

Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants

<i>ferelineata</i>																		
<i>Thalassiosira punctigera</i>	0	0	80	64	48	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	11	80	0	0	24	96
<i>Thalassiosira sp.</i>	80	96	19	64	0	25	0	0	11	11	80	96	0	0	14	11	14	0
<i>Triceratium broeckii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
<i>Triceratium favus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0
<i>Triceratium sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	48	48	0
<i>Trieres mobiliensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Unidentified</i>	0	32	14	16	0	12	0	0	0	0	96	0	64	11	64	0	0	0
Density of Phytoplankton (diff. sites wise.)(no/m³)	11	04	81	16	64	13	28	10	08	16	48	78	68	11	04	94	11	20
	0	60	0	0	0	0	40	80	0	40	0	00	26	08	16	64	15	68
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total= 1180640 no/m³																		
Total No Of Genus/Species=55																		

Table 43. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton at different sites at Deendayal Port during Season 2

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	14	12	18	17	13	17	9	9	11	14	15	13	24	20	19	16	28	20
Individuals (Nos/m ²)	11040	8160	16640	13280	10080	16480	7840	6880	11040	9440	11200	9600	26080	16640	15680	11680	22240	18880
Dominance_D	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.11
Shannon Diversity Index (H)	2.59	2.40	2.81	2.72	2.46	2.74	2.01	2.09	2.10	2.54	2.58	2.39	2.82	2.90	2.83	2.68	3.20	2.63
Simpson_1-D	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.89
Evenness_e^H/S	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.83	0.89	0.74	0.91	0.88	0.84	0.70	0.91	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.69
Menhinick	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.15
Margalef	1.40	1.22	1.75	1.69	1.30	1.65	0.89	0.91	1.07	1.42	1.50	1.31	2.26	1.96	1.86	1.60	2.70	1.93

5.6.3. Phytoplankton community structure recorded during Season 3

5.6.3.1. Offshore

In this site, frequently observed species were *Actinocyclus sp*, *Bacillaria paxillifera* colony, *Coscindiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus granii*, *Ditylum brightwelli*, *Rhizosolenia imbricata*, *Synedra ulna*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii* colony, *Trieres mobiliensis* whereas less observed species were *Amphora sp*, *Biddulphia sp*, *Chaetoceros curvisetus*, *Chaetoceros danicus* *Corethron sp*, *Cylindrotheca sp*, *Green algae (unidentified)*, *Nitzschia sigmaidea*, *Proboscia alata*, *Skeletonema sp chain*, *Thalassionema nitzschioides* colony. Total 56 Phytoplankton were recorded in this Offshore area. Highest population density was recorded at site 1A-Offshore (111040 nos./m³) and lowest density was recorded at site 1D-Offshore(39200 nos./m³).The maximum number of species observed in site 1B-Offshore (35 nos.) followed by 1A (33nos.), 1Control (30 nos.), 1C-Offshore (27 nos.), 1D-Offshore (22 nos.) and 1E-Offshore (17 nos.). The population density greatly varied between (39200 nos./m³ to 111040 nos./m³). *Biddulphia sp*, *Navicula sp*, *Surirella sp*, *Synedra ulna*, *Fragilariopsis sp colony*, *Skeletonema sp chain*, *Pleurosigma sp*. were recorded which are sometimes considering for pollution indicator species in water. Green algae sp and one algae bunch (group) were also recorded in location 1Control-1C-Offshore respectively which may be indication of freshwater or polluted water mixing with seawater. The *Noctiluca sp*, consider as a Dinoflagellate and Bioluminescence algae, was also recorded in site 1B and 1C of Offshore. Golden brown naked biflagellate algae *Pyrophacus sp* also recorded in site 1B-Offshore.

5.6.3.2. Cargo jetty

Total 54 Phytoplankton were recorded in this Cargo Jetty area. The population density greatly varied between 30080 Nos/m³ to 100000 Nos/m³. Highest density value recorded at 2B-Cargo Jetty (100000 nos./ m³) and lowest value was at 2D-Cargo Jetty (30080 nos./m³). The lowest number of species noticed in the site 2C-Cargo Jetty (21 nos.) where as highest in 2Control-CargoJetty (32 nos.). In this Cargo Jetty station commonly or frequently observed species were *Coscindiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus granii*, *Nitzschia sp*, *Planktoniella blanda*, *Pleurosigma sp*, *Rhizosolenia imbricata*,

Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony, *Trieres mobiliensis* etc. The rarely found species were *Bacillaria paxillifera* colonies, *Biddulphia* sp, *Chaetoceros curvisetus*, *Chaetoceros decipiens*, *Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis*, *Entomoneis* sp, *Nitzschia obtusa*, *Pinnularia* sp, *Rhizosolenia bergonii*, *Thalassiosira aculeata* etc. The Dinoflagellated like *Noctiluca* sp (mostly consider deep sea species) and *Proto-peridinium* sp were also observed during microscopic analysis that may be water circulation from deep water to upper surface. Unidentified Green algae was also recorded in site 2A-Cargo Jetty. Some unidentified larva and unidentified species were also recorded.

5.6.3.3. Phang Creek

The population density of phytoplankton ranged from 52960 nos./m³ to 57440 nos./m³ same way species availability ranged from 21 to 31 nos. Maximum and Minimum value of population density were recorded in site 3Control-Phang Creek (57440 nos./m³) and 3A-Phang Creek (52960 nos./m³) respectively. Highest number of species recorded in site 3E-Phang Creek (31 nos.) and lowest in site 3D/3A-Phang Creek (21 nos.). Total recorded phytoplankton was 47 in this creek area. *Actinocyclus* sp, *Bacillaria paxillifera* colony, *Coscinodiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus granii*, *Fragilariopsis* sp colony, *Nitzschia* sp, *Rhizosolenia imbricata*, *Synedra ulna*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii* colony, *Trieres mobiliensis*, etc. were frequently noticed in samples whereas less observed species were *Biddulphia* sp, *Chaetoceros peruvianus*, *Dictyocha* sp (Silicoflagellates), *Entomoneis* sp, *Lyrella* sp, *Odontella sinensis*, *Pseudo-nitzschia* sp Chain, *Thalassiosira punctigera*, *Thalassiosira eccentrica* etc. in this site. *Oscillatoria* sp. (blue Green algae), Green algae were also recorded, which are generally found in fresh water and estuarine area.

Overall view of Phytoplankton showed that a total 72 species of Marine phytoplankton were identified during winter season of the year 2024. Among them, 43-Centric diatoms, 18-Pennate diatoms, 5-Dinoflagellates, 1-Blue green algae, 3-Green algae and 1-silicoflagellates and one phytoplankton's was unidentified. Some species like *Amphora* sp, *Biddulphia* sp, *Campylodiscus* sp, *Chaetoceros peruvianus*, *Dictyocha* sp (Silicoflagellates), *Lyrella* sp, *Oscillatoria* sp. (blue Green algae), *Proboscia alata*, *Pseudo-nitzschia* sp Chain, *Thalassiosira eccentrica* etc.,

were rarely recorded during sample analysis. Input of the fresh water indicated by the presence of some common fresh water species like *Green algae*, *Oscillatoria sp.* Presence of *Dinoflagellated* (*Noctiluca sp* and *Protoperidinium sp*, *Pyrophacus sp*) indication of bottom water circulation up to surface water layer in some level. *Noctiluca* genus is also considering bioluminescent organisms and deep water species. *Dictyocha sp* (Silicoflagellates) was also recorded in all three station of Kandala region. Highest phytoplankton density was observed at the site 1A-Offshore (111040nos./m³)and lowest was observed at site 2D-Cargo Jetty (30080 nos./m³) (Table 44). Total number of highest species observed at site 1B-Offshore (35 nos.) and lowest in site 1E-Offshore (17 nos.).

The high population density composed by species like *Actinocyclus sp*, *Bacillaria paxillifera colony*, *Coscinodiscus radiatus*, *Coscinodiscus granii*, *Fragilariopsis sp colony*, *Nitzschia sp*, *Planktoniella blanda*, *Pleurosigma sp*, *Rhizosolenia sp*, *Rhizosolenia imbricata*, *Synedra ulna*, *Synedra sp*, *Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony*, *Trieres mobiliensis* (Table 44). This result indicated that genus *Coscinodiscus sp*. *Rhizosolenia* and *Synedra sp*. were 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 some factors like extreme cool weather because of winter season, high pre-predation ratio, marine pollution (anthropogenic pressure), high turbidity, total suspended solids, water current and suddenly changes in environment conditions etc. Diatoms, type of phytoplankton, constitute major part in total phytoplankton composition The individual density of species of sites viz. has been depicted in Table 3. All values of phytoplankton density, list of phytoplankton and others shown in (Table 44).

5.6.4.4. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton

According to Table 45, diversity indices calculation for phytoplankton showed that the Shannon Index ranged from (1.98 to 3.17) indicated moderate level to slightly high level of diversity status. High Shannon Index was recorded at 1B-Offshore (3.17) and low at 2C-Cargo Jetty (1.98). Lowest evenness recorded at site 2B-Cargo Jetty (0.32) whereas highest was in at 2D-Cargo Jetty (0.83). Dominance_D index ranged from

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0.05 to 0.32 where higher value in 2B-Cargo Jetty (0.32) and lowest was at in 1B-Offshore (0.05). Value of Margalef D (1.50 to 2.76) showed more variation in species numbers (Table 45).

Table 44. Density of Phytoplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port during Season 3

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																		
<i>Actinocyclus sp</i>	0	4000	2080	1280	1600	4320	640	0	1760	0	480	3360	960	320	1280	2080	2720	2080
<i>Amphora sp</i>	0	640	0	0	0	0	480	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bacillaria paxillifera colony</i>	2400	960	1280	960	0	1280	0	0	0	1440	0	1920	2080	2240	2880	0	1600	2240
<i>Bellerochea sp chain</i>	960	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Biddulphia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	2880	0
<i>Campylodiscus sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	960
<i>Chaetoceros curvisetus</i>	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chaetoceros danicus</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chaetoceros decipiens</i>	8480	6720	0	0	0	0	0	1760	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chaetoceros peruvianus</i>	8160	3520	2080	2560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0
<i>Chaetoceros sp</i>	6400	5280	3360	0	0	1920	800	3360	0	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Climacosphaenia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Corethron sp</i>	640	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Coscindiscus radiatus</i>	13920	8480	10880	2720	1920	3520	3200	1440	4320	3360	3200	3360	5920	7520	3360	5440	2080	8480
<i>Coscindiscus sp</i>	0	7520	0	0	0	12480	1600	0	0	0	480	10880	3360	960	0	960	1600	0
<i>Coscinodiscus centralis</i>	0	2720	3840	2560	2240	8480	2560	4320	3840	2080	2240	5920	4960	4160	3360	4960	2720	5920
<i>Coscinodiscus granii</i>	21440	11680	12480	5440	13920	41600	9760	56000	38400	4160	34400	14400	11520	8480	11520	10720	8640	6720
<i>Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Coscinodiscus wailesii</i>	0	0	0	0	1120	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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<i>Cylindrotheca sp</i>	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dictyocha sp</i> (<i>Silicoflagellates</i>)	0	800	0	960	0	0	0	2240	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	800	0
<i>Diploneis sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ditylum brightwelli</i>	2240	1120	1440	1600	0	2240	960	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Entomoneis sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0
<i>Fragilariopsis sp</i> <i>colony</i>	1600	1600	1600	0	800	3200	1120	0	0	960	1600	3200	0	0	1920	4160	3200	2400
<i>Frustulia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640
<i>Green algae</i> (<i>unidentified</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	640	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	800	0	1120
<i>Gyrosigma sp.</i>	0	0	640	0	0	640	0	1280	960	0	480	640	0	1440	0	2080	640	1440
<i>Lyrella sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0
<i>Melosira sp colony</i>	960	1120	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	800
<i>Navicula lyra</i>	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula sp.</i>	0	1760	1760	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	640	320	1120	0	2080	0	480
<i>Nitzschia obtusa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	1280	0	0	0	0	1600	1600	0	960	0
<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i>	1120	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	1120	800	0	960	0	0	1760	960	0	1440
<i>Nitzschia sp</i>	0	0	800	0	0	1600	960	3520	1920	960	3360	1600	4160	3840	3200	4800	1920	5600
<i>Noctiluca sp</i>	0	1440	1920	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Odontella sinensis</i>	1120	1120	2240	1600	0	0	0	3360	0	0	1760	480	0	0	0	0	0	320
<i>Odontella mobiliensis</i>	2080	1600	0	1280	0	0	0	4160	0	800	0	1280	0	2240	1920	0	2240	2240
<i>Oocystis sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Oscillatoria sp.(blue</i> <i>Green algae)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	0	960	0	0	800
<i>Pinnularia sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Planktoniella blanda</i>	1440	1440	2080	1120	0	2240	480	1600	1120	640	0	1120	0	1440	480	0	480	160
<i>Planktoniella sol</i>	1440	800	1600	0	0	0	0	1920	320	320	0	0	0	0	0	1280	480	0
<i>Pleurosigma</i> <i>angulatum</i>	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	0	1600	0	0	0	0	640	800	0
<i>Pleurosigma sp</i>	1440	1920	0	800	1120	1120	960	2240	4480	1120	1600	320	2560	2080	1600	1600	1920	3520
<i>Proboscia alata</i>	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0
<i>Proboscia sp</i>	1280	0	0	800	0	0	0	1920	0	0	0	960	1600	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Protoperidinium sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia sp</i> <i>Chain</i>	0	800	1600	0	0	2080	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	0	0	0	640	0
<i>Pyrophacus sp</i>	0	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia bergonii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhizosolenia</i> <i>imbricata</i>	1280	7520	2080	3360	0	1600	1280	0	1920	1120	1760	960	2080	1600	1600	0	1920	2560

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<i>Rhizosolenia setigera</i>	0	7040		1920	2240	2240	0	0	1440	2080	0	0	0	0	960	0	960	0
<i>Rhizosolenia sp</i>	6880	7680	6080	3200	4160	1760	1600	0	2400	2240	2560	0	3200	3200	5600	4960	5280	1920
<i>Skeletonema sp chain</i>	0	1120		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Surirella sp.</i>	1120	960	320	0	640	480	480	1440	0	0	640	640	1280	320	1280	1280	640	480
<i>Synedra acus</i>	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	2560	1600	0	0		960	0
<i>Synedra sp</i>	960	1440	1440	0	2080	0	800	3200	1760	0	0	0	2400	2240	0	1920	1760	1440
<i>Synedra ulna</i>	3840	3520	2240	320	1600	4320	1440	2400	0	960	960	2560	3360	2560	2080	1920	960	3360
<i>Thalassionema frauenfeldii colony</i>	9920	7520	1760	3680	1920	1440	800	1920	5920	1120	4800	1600	0	2560	2560	2880	1920	800
<i>Thalassionema nitzschioides colony</i>	0	0	0	1920	2560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira aculeata</i>	0	0	0	480	1920	1120	960	0	0	0	0	0	640	960	0	640	480	1280
<i>Thalassiosira punctigera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0		0
<i>Thalassiosira eccentrica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	320	0
<i>Thalassiosira sp.</i>	0	2560	3360	1280	1440	1760	800	0	640	1120	1760	1920	2080	1600	3200	2880	640	0
<i>Trachyneis sp</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1120	1440	800	0	0	640
<i>Triceratium favus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	640	0	1440	0	800	1120	0	640	0
<i>Triceratium sp</i>	1280	1120	1280	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	1120	480	640	0	0	1280	960
<i>Trieres mobiliensis</i>	2080	0	1440	1440	1280	0	1120	800	1280	0	1440	1280	1760	0	2080	2080	2080	1440
<i>Tripes furca</i>	960	960	1600	0	0	0	0	800	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tripes muelleri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1440	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Unidentified Larva</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Unknown algae group(bunch)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Unidentified</i>	800	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	800	0	640	0	0	0	640	0	0	1120
Density of Phytoplankton (diff. sites wise.)(no/m³)	111040	108960	70080	39200	41760	102080	32640	100000	73440	30080	66880	67200	52960	55040	56640	56160	53440	57440
Total= 1241920 no/m³																		
Total No Of Genus/Species=74																		

Table 45. Diversity Indices of Phytoplankton at different sites at Deendayal Port during Season 3

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	33	35	27	22	17	30	24	23	21	23	22	32	21	27	27	21	31	29
Individuals (Nos/m ²)	111040	108960	70080	39200	41760	102080	32640	100000	73440	30080	66880	67200	52960	55040	56640	56160	53440	57440
Dominance_D	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.32	0.29	0.06	0.28	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07
Shannon Diversity Index (H)	2.90	3.17	2.91	2.88	2.42	2.47	2.71	1.99	1.98	2.95	2.06	2.94	2.70	2.98	2.94	2.76	3.11	3.00
Simpson_1-D	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.86	0.81	0.88	0.68	0.71	0.94	0.72	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.93
Evenness_e^H/S	0.55	0.68	0.68	0.81	0.66	0.39	0.63	0.32	0.35	0.83	0.36	0.59	0.71	0.73	0.70	0.75	0.73	0.70
Menhinick	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.12
Margalef	2.75	2.93	2.33	1.99	1.50	2.51	2.21	1.91	1.79	2.13	1.89	2.79	1.84	2.38	2.38	1.83	2.76	2.56

Chapter 6 Marine Water Quality-Biological (Zooplankton)

6.1. Introduction

Zooplankton are the attractive, various and plentiful group of faunal species living inside the water bodies throughout the world. Most of the zooplankton are microscopic which can drift with the currents. Although most of them can swim, they have no ability to progress against water currents (Alcaraz and Calbet, 2003). They are representatives of all key invertebrate phyla and eventually support to the most marine life. They directly serve as a food resource for various young fish (larvae) and invertebrates such as larvae of squid and lobster, many small planktivorous fish such as sardine and anchovy, and even a few large marine animals such as baleen whales and manta rays etc. They also play important role in food web by indirectly supporting a few large ocean predators such as tuna, sharks etc, which feed upon the small planktivorous fish. In this way they are the major link in the marine life in between phytoplankton and fish including commercially important species, their study is the important part for getting knowledge of the functioning of marine ecosystems (Alcaraz and Calbet, 2003). They are subdivided into holoplankton and meroplankton. Holoplankton are nothing but the permanent members of the plankton which spend their entire lives in the water column while meroplankton are the temporary members. Zooplankton are powerfully approachable to environmental variables such as sunlight, temperature, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, food availability etc.

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 Creek.

6.2. Methodology

The present investigation was carried out in the three sampling locations such as offshore dredging, cargo jetty and Phang creek dumping site during January 2022 and September 2022 for three sampling seasons. In each location five replicate samples and one control samples were collected. Zooplankton samples were collected using a standard zooplankton net with a mouth area of 0.25 m² fitted with a flow meter. The

net was towed from a boat for 5 min with a constant boat speed of 2 nautical miles per hour. The initial and final reading in the flow meter was noted down and the soup collected in the plankton bucket was transferred to appropriately labeled container and preserved with 5% neutralized formaldehyde. To counter-check the zooplankton density values obtained, water samples of 100 L were collected and preserved, which was later analysed for zooplankton density. One ml of the zooplankton soup was added to a Sedgwick counting chamber and was observed under a compound microscope. The group/taxa were identified using standard identification keys and their number was counted. Random cells in the counting chamber were taken for consideration and the number of zooplankton was noted down along with their binomial name. This was repeated for five 1 ml samples 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 [Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H'), Margalef's species richness (d), and Pielou's evenness (J'), Simpson dominance (D)] were determined using past software.

6.3. Results

6.3.1. Distribution and density of Zooplankton during Season 1

6.3.1.1. Offshore

The Calanoida (unidentified), Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida), Copepoda eggs sacs (egg pouch), Cyclopoida (unidentified), Nauplius larvae of Barnacles, Nauplius larvae of Crustacea, Oithona nana (Cyclopoida), Radiolarian skeletons, Sponge Spicules etc. were the mostly common zooplankton throughout observed in all sites of Offshore area. Highest population density was recorded at site 1D-Offshore (255840 No/100m³) and lowest density in 1control-Offshore (18080 No/100m³) where number of species recorded lowest numbers (14). High biomass was observed in the site 1A-Offshore (1.72 ml/100m³) and low biomass was in site 1D-Offshore (0.81 ml/100m³). The range of the population density, biomass and number of species were (18080 to 255840 No/100m³), (0.81 to 1.72 ml/100m³) and (14 to 47 nos) respectively in all sites. Less observed species are *Acartia sp (Calanoida)*, *Amphorella sp (Tintinnids)*,

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Arcella sp (Amoebozoa), *Eucalanus sp.* (Calanoida), *Halicyclops* (Cyclopoida), *Leprotintinnus simplex* (Tintinnida), *Megacyclops sp* (Cyclopoida), *Sagitta sp* (arrow worm), *Thermocyclops sp* (Cyclopoida), *Tintinnopsis tocaninesis* (Tintinnida) etc. rarely recorded in this station. Total 69 zooplankton was recorded in Offshore area adding that more composition of zooplankton by the Phylum Crustacea (Arthropoda), Tintinnids (Protozoa) and Porifera.

6.3.1.2. Cargo Jetty

The population density of zooplankton varied from 31840 No/100m³ to 109600 No/100m³. Maximum density was noticed in site 2control-Cargo Jetty (109600 No/100m³) and minimum was at site 2A-Cargo Jetty (31840 No/100m³). Site 2control-Cargo Jetty comprises highest number of species (51 nos) and minimum number of species was observed in site 2A-Cargo Jetty (23nos). Biomass ranged between 1.67 to 3.24 ml/100m³ where highest biomass noted in site 2B-Cargo Jetty and lowest in 2D-Cargo Jetty. Frequently observed species were *Clausocalanus sp* (Calanoida), *Cyclopoida* (unidentified), *Globigerina sp* (Foraminifera), *Leprotintinnus nordqvistii* (Tintinnida), *Nauplius larvae of Barnacles*, *Oithona sp* (Cyclopoida), *Polychaete larvae* (Annelids), *Sponge Spicules*, *Veliger larvae of Bivalve* etc. whereas less observed species were *Acartia sp* (Calanoida), *Animal Resting egg*, *Calcarina sp* (Foraminifera), *Cyphonautes larva* (Bryozoan), *Harpacticoida* (unidentified), *Loxostomum sp* (Foraminifera), *Nodosaria sp* (Foraminifera), *Rosalina globularis* (Foraminifera), *Subitaneous eggs of Copepoda*, *Tintinnopsis tubulosa* (Tintinnida) etc. Total recorded zooplanktons was 81 in Cargo Jetty.

6.3.1.3. Phang Creek

This Creek area was represented by the zooplankton fauna majority of them *Ammonia beccarii* (Foraminifera), *Calanoida*(unidentified), *Cyclops sp* (Cyclopoida), *Cyphonautes larva* (Bryozoan), *Globigerina sp* (Foraminifera), *Nauplius larvae of Barnacles*, *Oithona sp* (Cyclopoida), *Polychaete larvae* (Annelids), *Sponge Spicules*, *Tintinnopsis sp* (Tintinnida), *Veliger larvae of Bivalve*, *Zoea larva of Crustaceans* etc. Very less time or rarely recorded species were *Acartia sp* (Calanoida), *Cirripedia*

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(*barnacles larvae*), *Copepoda eggs sacs (egg pouch)*, *Gastrula larva of Sea star*, *Macrosetella sp (Harpacticoida)*, *Oithona brevicornis (Cyclopoida)*, *Pseudonodosinella sp (Foraminifera)*, *Temora sp. (Calanoida)*, *Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)* etc. The range of zooplankton Biomass was between 1.46 to 2.44 ml/100m³. Highest Biomass was recorded in site 3D-Phang creek (2.44 ml/100m³) and lowest in site 3E-Phang creek (1.46 ml/100m³). Maximum and Minimum species count was at in site 3A-Phang creek (47nos) and 3control/3E-Phang creek (40nos) respectively. Population density was maximum recorded in site 3A-Phang creek (223200 No/100m³) and minimum in site 3E-Phang creek (129760 No/100m³).

Overall assessment of zooplankton showed that the total number of 112 Zooplankton recorded during winter season. Out of these (112) zooplankton, 69 zooplankton recorded in Offshore region, 81 zooplankton at Cargo Jetty and 83 zooplankton in Phang Creek region. The recorded zooplankton of all 3 stations mainly representing Phylum Arthropoda (Crustacea), , Protozoa (mainly foraminifera and tintinnids), Porifera (Sponge spicules) and Larva of Echinodermata. Crustacean zooplankton was the dominant due to the dominance of different larval stages which mainly feed on phytoplankton. 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 (all 3 station) were *Cyclopoida (unidentified)*, *Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida)*, *Foraminiferans*, *Nauplius larvae of Barnacles*, *Nauplius larvae of Crustacea*, *Oithona sp (Cyclopoida)*, *Ostracoda*, *Radiolarian skeletons*, *Sponge Spicules*, *Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)*, *Veliger larvae of Bivalve* etc. Overall range of Population density, Biomass and Number of Species were (18080 to 255840 no/100 m³), (0.81 to 3.24 ml/100m³) and (14 to 51nos) respectively. Average high biomass noted at Cargo Jetty (2.18) followed by Phang creek (2.06) than Offshore (1.24) (Table 46-48). Highest population density was recorded in site 1D-Offshore (255840 No/100m³) and lowest was recorded in site 1control-Offshore (18080 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, Porifera and Echinodermata. The Chaetognatha and Tunicata groups were only represented by the one species namely *Sagitta sp* and *Oikopleura sp* respectively. In Offshore, maximum Occurrence (%) was by the Nauplius larvae of Crustacea (9.09%) and minimum by the Unidentified zooplankton (0.05%). In Cargo Jetty, maximum Percentage of Occurrence (%) by the Sponge spicules (10.12%) and minimum by *Tintinnopsis beroidea* (Tintinnida) & *Nodosaria sp* (Foraminifera) (0.05%). In Phang Creek maximum Occurrence (%) was by the Foraminifera (8.67%) and minimum (0.05%) by the *Rosalina bradyi* (Foraminifera).

During microscopic sample analysis more number of species varieties of foraminifera, sponge spicules and ostracoda were observed. These all three 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 46-48.

6.3.1.4. Diversity Indices of Zooplankton

Table 49 shows *diversity indices of zooplankton*. The Shannon-wiener diversity index (H') fluctuated between 2.55 to 3.63 indicated moderate to quite high range of diversity added indication of healthy body of water with a maximum value in site 2control-Cargo Jetty (3.63) where highest species number count (51) and minimum value in site 1control-Offshore (2.55) where species numbers were lowest (14). Range of the evenness was 0.57 to 0.92 where lowest and highest recorded in site 1D-Offshore and 1control-Offshore (0.92) respectively. Range of Simpson index was 0.87 to 0.95. The range value of Margalef indices was 1.33 to 4.31 that means high species number variations.

Table 46. Density of Zooplankton at Offshore site of Deendayal Port during Season 1

Name of Genera/Group	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1 Control	Individual total density (no/100m ³)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acartia sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	1920	960	0	0	2880	0.46
<i>Acrocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1440	1440	0.23
<i>Amphorella sp (Tintinnids)</i>	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.05
<i>Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)</i>	0	1280	0	0	0	0	1280	0.21
<i>Calanoida(unidentified)</i>	1280	2560	5120	34560	6720	0	50240	8.08
<i>Cibicides sp (Rotaliida Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	640	2560	0	0	3200	0.51
<i>Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	2880	4960	3520	15040	11040	0	37440	6.02
<i>Copepoda eggs sacs(egg pouch)</i>	1440	960	2240	7520	3360	0	15520	2.50
<i>Corycaeus sp (Calanoida)</i>	1120	0	640	0	1440	0	3200	0.51
<i>Cyclopoida (unidentified)</i>	1760	4800	6400	17600	13120	1280	44960	7.23
<i>Cyphonautes larva (Bryozoan)</i>	0	640	960	1920	0	0	3520	0.57
<i>Dentalium</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.10
<i>Diacyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	1600	640	0	11040	0	0	13280	2.14
<i>Egg capsules of Littorinids</i>	1760	960	1760	1600	0	0	6080	0.98
<i>Eucalanus sp. (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	960	0	0	960	0.15
<i>Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	800	2560	2560	0	640	1280	7840	1.26
<i>Favella sp (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	800	1600	0	0	2400	0.39
<i>Foraminifera (unidentified)</i>	2720	0	1280	9280	0	0	13280	2.14
<i>Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	3200	480	1120	3200	1920	0	9920	1.60
<i>Halicyclops (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	1120	0	0	0	1120	0.18
<i>Harpacticoida(unidentified)</i>	960	0	0	0	2080	0	3040	0.49
<i>Heteropoda shells (gastropods)</i>	0	1280	0	2880	1760	960	6880	1.11
<i>Leprotintinnus nordqvistii (Tintinnida)</i>	2080	1440	2880	2080	0	0	8480	1.36
<i>Leprotintinnus pellucidus (Tintinnida)</i>	0	1920	1120	3680	0	2560	9280	1.49
<i>Leprotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	640	0	640	0.10
<i>Loxostomum sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	1280	0	0	1280	0.21
<i>Macrocylops (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	2240	0	0	0	2240	0.36
<i>Megacyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	1600	0	0	0	0	1600	0.26
<i>Mesocyclops (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	1760	16640	0	0	18400	2.96

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<i>Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	1120	0	2560	3040	1440	0	8160	1.31
<i>Nauplius larvae of Barnacles</i>	640	2400	2400	8320	8800	640	23200	3.73
<i>Nauplius larvae of Calanoida</i>	960	0	1920	0	5600	640	9120	1.47
<i>Nauplius larvae of Copepoda</i>	0	960	1280	0	3200	0	5440	0.88
<i>Nauplius larvae of Crustacea</i>	2560	6560	4000	31040	12320	0	56480	9.09
<i>Nauplius larvae of Cyclopoida</i>	0	0	4800	0	0	0	4800	0.77
<i>Nonion sp (Foraminifera)</i>	800	0	640	0	0	0	1440	0.23
<i>Oikopleura sp (Tunicata)</i>	0	1120	640	0	2240	0	4000	0.64
<i>Oithona nana (Cyclopoida)</i>	1280	2080	3360	1920	0	0	8640	1.39
<i>Oithona similis (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	1760	3200	4160	1600	0	10720	1.72
<i>Oithona sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	1760	2400	3200	8000	0	1600	16960	2.73
<i>Ophiopluteus Larva (Echinodermata)</i>	0	0	640	1440	1440	0	3520	0.57
<i>Ostracoda</i>	1760	1120	1920	7360	4320	0	16480	2.65
<i>Paracalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	3680	2240	0	4800	1920	12640	2.03
<i>Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	1440	960	0	2240	0	4640	0.75
<i>Polychaete larvae (Annelids)</i>	0	0	1920	0	3360	0	5280	0.85
<i>Protozoa larva (Crustacea)</i>	960	0	0	2080	0	0	3040	0.49
<i>Quinqueloculina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	800	0	800	0	1600	0	3200	0.51
<i>Radiolarian skeletons</i>	1440	960	2080	1920	4640	0	11040	1.78
<i>Rosalina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	1440	960	800	4320	1120	0	8640	1.39
<i>Rotifera</i>	0	0	800	0	0	0	800	0.13
<i>Sagitta sp (arrow worm)</i>	0	0	0	1120	0	0	1120	0.18
<i>Spirillina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	1600	0	1440	320	0	3360	0.54
<i>Spiroloculina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	800	3360	0	0	4160	0.67
<i>Sponge Spicules</i>	1600	1920	5440	8160	7680	0	24800	3.99
<i>Stentor sp (Protozoa)</i>	0	0	800	0	0	0	800	0.13
<i>Thermocyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	0	0	3520	0	3520	0.57
<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)</i>	1120	0	0	2880	4160	0	8160	1.31
<i>Tintinnopsis kofoidi (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	1440	0	0	1440	0.23
<i>Tintinnopsis lobiancoi (Tintinnida)</i>	1600	0	1120	0	0	0	2720	0.44
<i>Tintinnopsis orientalis (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	1280	1280	2560	0	5120	0.82
<i>Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)</i>	960	0	640	1280	3360	0	6240	1.00
<i>Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	4160	1600	5760	0.93

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<i>Tintinnopsis tocantinesis</i> (Tintinnida)	0	640	0	640	0	0	1280	0.21
<i>Triloculina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	1760	0	0	1760	0.28
Unidentified	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	0.05
Unidentified Crustacea	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.10
Unidentified larva	0	0	480	0	6240	0	6720	1.08
Veliger larvae of Bivalve	1120	1120	2080	4960	0	800	10080	1.62
Zoea larva of Decapoda	0	0	0	1760	2560	960	5280	0.85
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =69								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	44160	60640	96800	255840	146080	18080	Total Density =621600	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	1.72	1.25	1.27	0.81	0.94	1.45		

Table 47. Density of Zooplankton at Cargo Jetty site of Deendayal Port during Season 1

Name of Genera/Group	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2 Control	Individual total density (no/100m ³)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acanthocyclops sp</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	0	0	1280	0	0	1280	0.38
<i>Acartia sp</i> (Calanoida)	0	0	0	0	960	0	960	0.29
<i>Acrocalanus sp</i> (Calanoida)	0	0	1280	0	800	800	2880	0.86
<i>Ammonia beccarii</i> (Foraminifera)	0	960	0	640	1440	960	4000	1.20
<i>Ammonia sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.10
Animal Resting egg	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.19
<i>Arcella sp</i> (Amoebzoa)	0	0	640	0	1280	800	2720	0.82
<i>Bolivina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	0	480	1600	320	800	3200	0.96
Calanoida(unidentified)	0	2240	3200	0	0	0	5440	1.63
<i>Calcarina sp</i> (Foramonifera)	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.19
<i>Cibicides sp</i> (Rotaliida Foraminifera)	0	640	640	0	0	0	1280	0.38
<i>Clausocalanus sp</i> (Calanoida)	1600	1600	640	960	800	3360	8960	2.69
Copepoda	0	0	1440	0	0	0	1440	0.43
Copepoda eggs (Individuals)	960	0	0	0	0	1280	2240	0.67
Copepoda eggs sacs (egg pouch)	1440	0	0	1920	1760	4480	9600	2.88
Cyclopoida (unidentified)	1280	1280	800	1600	1600	3200	9760	2.93
<i>Cyclops sp</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	800	1440	1440	0	1600	5280	1.58
<i>Cyphonautes larva</i> (Bryozoan)	0	960	0	0	800	0	1760	0.53
<i>Diacyclops sp</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	0	0	0	1280	1120	2400	0.72
Egg capsules of Littorinids	0	1600	640	0	0	480	2720	0.82
<i>Euterpina sp</i> (Harpacticoida)	0	320	0	960	320	1120	2720	0.82
<i>Eutintinnus apertus</i> (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	0.24
<i>Favella sp</i> (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	800	0	800	0.24
Foraminifera (unidentified)	1600	6560	5120	4960	5920	4160	28320	8.49
<i>Gastrula larva of Sea star</i>	0	0	0	0	0	320	320	0.10
<i>Globigerina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	1920	1280	1120	1280	800	1440	7840	2.35
<i>Globigerinoides sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	0	1920	1120	3040	0.91
Harpacticoida(unid)	0	0	0	0	0	3360	3360	1.01
Heteropoda shells (gastropods)	0	0	800	0	960	2560	4320	1.30

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<i>Lagena sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	960	960	0.29
<i>Leptotintinnus nordqvistii (Tintinnida)</i>	960	1440	1600	1600	0	2560	8160	2.45
<i>Leptotintinnus pellucidus (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	1120	0	0	0	1120	0.34
<i>Leptotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)</i>	1120	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0.34
<i>Leptotintinnus sp (Tintinnida)</i>	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	0.24
<i>Loxostomum sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	800	0	800	0.24
<i>Megacyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	0	800	0	0	800	0.24
<i>Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	0	320	0	0	0	960	1280	0.38
<i>Nauplius larvae of Barnacles</i>	800	1280	0	2240	960	1600	6880	2.06
<i>Nauplius larvae of Calanoida</i>	1280	0	1440	0	0	5280	8000	2.40
<i>Nauplius larvae of Copepoda</i>	0	0	800	0	0	0	800	0.24
<i>Nauplius larvae of Crustacea</i>	0	1440	0	1600	2560	7040	12640	3.79
<i>Nodosaria sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	160	0	0	0	0	160	0.05
<i>Nonion sp (Foraminifera)</i>	800	0	0	800	0	2240	3840	1.15
<i>Oithona attenuata (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	0	0	640	640	1280	0.38
<i>Oithona similis (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	2080	1120	0	0	0	3200	0.96
<i>Oithona sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	800	320	1440	640	800	6880	10880	3.26
<i>Ophiopluteus Larva (Echinodermata)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	1120	1760	0.53
<i>Ostracoda</i>	1600	2880	3200	0	4160	3040	14880	4.46
<i>Paracalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1440	1440	0.43
<i>Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	960	960	0.29
<i>Planulina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	1120	0	1120	0.34
<i>Polychaete larvae (Annelids)</i>	2080	960	0	2400	1280	2720	9440	2.83
<i>Quinqueloculina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	1280	0	1120	1120	2080	5600	1.68
<i>Radiolarian skeletons</i>	1120	2080	1600	1120	2560	5120	13600	4.08
<i>Rosalina globularis (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	800	0	800	0.24
<i>Rosalina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	1440	0	800	1280	0	960	4480	1.34
<i>Rosalina vilardeboana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	0.14
<i>Rotalia (Foraminifera)</i>	0	1440	0	0	0	0	1440	0.43
<i>Rotaliida (Bucella sp-</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.19

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<i>foraminifera</i>								
<i>Rotaliida (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	1440	1920	0	3360	1.01
<i>Spirillina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	1600	960	0	1120	480	4160	1.25
<i>Spiroloculina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	960	0	0	2080	3040	0.91
<i>Sponge Spicules</i>	4640	1920	4320	4960	9440	8480	33760	10.12
<i>Sticholonche zanclea (Radiolarians)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.19
<i>Subitaneous eggs of Copepoda</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.19
<i>Textularia sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	1120	0	1120	0.34
<i>Tintinnids (Unidentified)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	4960	4960	1.49
<i>Tintinnids resting cysts (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	640	800	0	1280	2720	0.82
<i>Tintinnopsis beroidea (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	0.05
<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)</i>	0	1120	0	0	1920	1280	4320	1.30
<i>Tintinnopsis karajacensis</i>	0	0	0	0	1440	0	1440	0.43
<i>Tintinnopsis orientalis (Tintinnida)</i>	2400	0	0	0	1120	2080	5600	1.68
<i>Tintinnopsis parvula (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	960	0	960	0.29
<i>Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)</i>	480	480	800	800	640	1440	4640	1.39
<i>Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)</i>	800	0	640	640	1120	0	3200	0.96
<i>Tintinnopsis tocaninesis (Tintinnida)</i>	640	0	0	0	800	0	1440	0.43
<i>Tintinnopsis tubulosa (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	800	0	0	800	0.24
<i>Triloculina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	800	0	0	0	800	1920	3520	1.06
<i>Unidentified</i>	0	0	0	1920	480	1920	4320	1.30
<i>Veliger larvae of Bivalve</i>	1280	0	1280	1760	2080	1920	8320	2.50
<i>Zoea larva of Decapoda</i>	0	480	800	0	0	640	1920	0.58
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =81								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	31840	40640	43680	44160	63520	109600	Total Density =333440	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	1.72	3.24	1.80	1.67	2.02	2.65		

Table 48. Density of Zooplankton at Phang Creek of Deendayal Port during Season 1

Name of Genera/Group	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3 Control	Total density (no/100m3)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acartia sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	3360	0	0	3360	0.32
<i>Acrocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	1760	640	0	0	0	2400	0.23
<i>Ammonia beccarii (Foraminifera)</i>	1920	2400	4000	1920	1760	960	12960	1.22
<i>Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)</i>	0	0	960	0	2560	1920	5440	0.51
<i>Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	1760	0	0	3680	0	2080	7520	0.71
<i>Bulimina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	2560	2080	0	2080	0	6720	0.63
<i>Calanoida(unidentified)</i>	6080	6080	8960	8320	7360	1920	38720	3.66
<i>Calcarina sp (Foramonifera)</i>	640	0	0	0	320	0	960	0.09
<i>Centropages sp. (Calanoida)</i>	1760	0	0	0	0	0	1760	0.17
<i>Cirripedia (barnacles larvae)</i>	2240	0	0	0	0	0	2240	0.21
<i>Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	4320	9120	5120	5920	3200	4320	32000	3.02
<i>Clytemnestra sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	0	0	0	3200	0	1280	4480	0.42
<i>Copepoda</i>	0	1920	0	0	0	0	1920	0.18
<i>Copepoda eggs sacs(egg pouch)</i>	0	0	0	0	2720	0	2720	0.26
<i>Corycaeus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	2240	0	0	2240	0.21
<i>Cyclopoida (unidentified)</i>	6560	3840	0	11520	7040	1600	30560	2.88
<i>Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	6880	7200	6720	4000	1600	3360	29760	2.81
<i>Cyphonautes larva (Bryozoan)</i>	2880	2400	320	960	0	0	6560	0.62
<i>Diacyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	3040	0	0	3840	0	2240	9120	0.86
<i>Discorbis sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	3360	0	0	3360	0.32
<i>Edentostomina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	320	480	800	0.08
<i>Egg capsules of Littorinids</i>	7680	7040	960	5920	7840	11040	40480	3.82
<i>Elphidium sp (Foraminifera)</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.06
<i>Eucalanus sp. (Calanoida)</i>	3040	0	0	480	0	0	3520	0.33
<i>Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	0	2080	2400	6720	1920	1280	14400	1.36
<i>Foraminifera (unidentified)</i>	18240	17760	9920	12640	9920	23360	91840	8.67
<i>Gastrula larva of Sea star</i>	0	0	1440	0	960	0	2400	0.23
<i>Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	6560	8320	4960	7520	11200	7520	46080	4.35
<i>Globigerinoides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	3520	0	0	0	0	3520	0.33
<i>Harpacticoida(unidentified)</i>	0	2720	6240	0	7840	2560	19360	1.83
<i>Heteropoda shells (gastropods)</i>	0	3200	2080	0	0	0	5280	0.50
<i>Labidocera sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	1600	0	960	0	2560	0.24
<i>Leprotintinnus nordqvistii (Tintinnida)</i>	2080	3040	640	0	320	3840	9920	0.94
<i>Leprotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)</i>	4480	2080	800	0	0	3360	10720	1.01
<i>Loxostomum sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	2080	0	640	960	3680	0.35

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<i>Macrosetella sp</i> (Harpacticoida)	0	0	0	3520	0	0	3520	0.33
<i>Megacyclops sp</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	0	3200	3840	0	0	7040	0.66
<i>Microsetella sp</i> (Harpacticoida)	4960	0	1920	6400	960	1280	15520	1.47
<i>Nauplius larvae of Barnacles</i>	4960	3520	3680	2400	1280	1600	17440	1.65
<i>Nauplius larvae of Calanoida</i>	0	7520	2720	7840	3520	11840	33440	3.16
<i>Nauplius larvae of Copepoda</i>	6400	0	0	0	0	0	6400	0.60
<i>Nauplius larvae of Crustacea</i>	0	5920	5280	6720	0	5760	23680	2.24
<i>Nauplius larvae of Cyclopoida</i>	0	8000	0	0	0	3360	11360	1.07
<i>Nauplius larvae of Harpacticoida</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1760	1760	0.17
<i>Nonion sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	2080	0	0	2560	0	4640	0.44
<i>Oikopleura sp</i> (Tunicata)	960	0	640	0	0	0	1600	0.15
<i>Oithona brevicornis</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	0	3200	0	0	0	3200	0.30
<i>Oithona nana</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	1280	2560	0	0	1920	5760	0.54
<i>Oithona similis</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	960	3200	0	0	0	4160	0.39
<i>Oithona sp</i> (Cyclopoida)	1440	5280	3200	4960	3360	5600	23840	2.25
<i>Ophiopluteus Larva</i> (Echinodermata)	0	0	0	0	640	0	640	0.06
<i>Ostracoda</i>	13280	6720	8320	7680	3200	6880	46080	4.35
<i>Paracalanus sp</i> (Calanoida)	0	3360	800	5920	0	0	10080	0.95
<i>Parvocalanus sp</i> (Calanoida)	1760	4640	2720	3360	1280	1440	15200	1.43
<i>Polychaete larvae</i> (Annelids)	2400	3200	2560	2560	0	640	11360	1.07
<i>Polychaete worms</i> (Annelids)	0	0	0	0	2240	0	2240	0.21
<i>Pontellopsis sp.</i> (Calanoida)	2400	0	0	0	0	0	2400	0.23
<i>Pseudonodosinella sp</i> (Foraminifer)	0	960	0	0	0	0	960	0.09
<i>Quinqueloculina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	1760	0	0	0	0	0	1760	0.17
<i>Radiolarian skeletons</i>	5120	4480	3360	1280	4000	8320	26560	2.51
<i>Rosalina bradyi</i> (Foraminifera)	0	480	0	0	0	0	480	0.05
<i>Rosalina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	0	3200	5440	0	5440	14080	1.33
<i>Rotaliida</i> (Foraminifera)	13280	5440	0	0	2240	0	20960	1.98
<i>Sagitta sp</i> (arrow worm)	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.06
<i>Spirillina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	1600	3200	2080	320	320	960	8480	0.80
<i>Spiroloculina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	2560	2240	2560	1120	2560	320	11360	1.07
<i>Sponge Spicules</i>	15840	1712 0	9920	8640	1072 0	11680	73920	6.98
<i>Stentor sp</i> (Protozoa)	2240	0	1920	2080	1280	0	7520	0.71
<i>Subeucalanus</i> (Calanoida)	0	960	0	0	0	0	960	0.09
<i>Temora sp.</i> (Calanoida)	15840	0	0	0	0	0	15840	1.50
<i>Thermocyclops sp</i> (Cyclopoida)	1600	0	2400	3520	0	0	7520	0.71
<i>Tintinnids resting cysts</i> (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	960	0	2080	3040	0.29
<i>Tintinnopsis beroidea</i> (Tintinnida)	2560	0	0	0	0	0	2560	0.24

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<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica</i> (<i>Tintinnida</i>)	2720	4160	960	0	3360	640	11840	1.12
<i>Tintinnopsis lobiancoi</i> (<i>Tintinnida</i>)	2080	2400	0	0	0	0	4480	0.42
<i>Tintinnopsis orientalis</i> (<i>Tintinnida</i>)	2560	2080	2240	3360	1760	1760	13760	1.30
<i>Tintinnopsis radix</i> (<i>Tintinnida</i>)	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.06
<i>Tintinnopsis sp</i> (<i>Tintinnida</i>)	9280	6080	480	3200	640	1760	21440	2.02
<i>Tintinnopsis tubulosa</i> (<i>Tintinnida</i>)	2080	3360	0	0	1440	0	6880	0.65
<i>Unidentified</i>	8640	0	0	1280	0	0	9920	0.94
<i>Veliger larvae of Bivalve</i>	4160	6720	3840	5920	7360	5120	33120	3.13
<i>Zoea larva of Crustaceans</i>	8640	6880	11840	12640	0	4800	44800	4.23
<i>Zoea larva of Decapoda</i>	0	0	0	0	4480	0	4480	0.42
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =83								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	223200	206080	150720	190560	129760	159040	Total density =	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	1.79	2.23	2.04	2.44	1.46	2.42		

Table 49. Diversity indices of Zooplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port during Season 1

	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	30	32	47	43	35	14	23	30	33	30	41	51	47	45	45	41	40	40
Individuals (Nos/m²)	44160	60640	96800	255840	146080	18080	31840	40640	43680	44160	63520	109600	223200	206080	150720	190560	129760	159040
Dominance_D	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Shannon Diversity	3.31	3.23	3.62	3.19	3.27	2.55	2.99	3.13	3.26	3.20	3.39	3.63	3.50	3.56	3.52	3.49	3.32	3.26
Simpson_1-D	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95
Evenness	0.91	0.79	0.79	0.57	0.75	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.72	0.74	0.71	0.78	0.75	0.80	0.69	0.65
Menhinick	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.10
Margalef	2.71	2.82	4.01	3.37	2.86	1.33	2.12	2.73	3.00	2.71	3.62	4.31	3.74	3.60	3.69	3.29	3.31	3.26

6.3.2. Distribution and density of Zooplankton during Season 2

6.3.2.1. Offshore

Bolivina sp (Foraminifera), *Foraminifera* (unidentified), *Globigerina sp* (Foraminifera), *Mysida shrimp* (Mysids), *Sponge Spicules*, *Tintinnopsis tubulosa* (Tintinnida), *Zoea larva of Crab* etc. were the mostly common zooplankton and throughout observed in all sites of Offshore area. Highest population density was recorded at site 1D-Offshore (44800 nos./100m³) and lowest density in 1A-Offshore (21600 nos./100m³) where number of species recorded lowest numbers (13 nos.). High biomass was observed in the site 1E-Offshore (46.51 ml/100m³) and low biomass was in site 1A-Offshore (20ml/100m³). The range of the population density, biomass and number of species were (21600 to 44800 nos./100m³), (20 to 46.51 ml/100m³) and (13 to 27 nos.) respectively in all sites. Less observed species are *Acartia sp* (Calanoida), *Bolivinita quadrilateral*, *Calcarina sp* (Foraminifera), *Copepoda eggs sac* (egg pouch), *Cyphonautes larva* (Bryozoa) *Globigerinita sp* (Foraminifera), *Rosalina sp* (Foraminifera), *Tintinnopsis radix* (Tintinnida), *Triloculina sp* (Foraminifera),

etc. rarely recorded in this station. Total 60 zooplankton was recorded in Offshore area adding that more composition of zooplankton by the Phylum Crustacea (Arthropoda), Tintinnids and Foraminifera (Protozoa) and Sponge Spicules (Porifera)

6.3.2.2. Cargo Jetty

The population density of zooplankton varied from 21920 nos./100m³ to 46880 nos./100m³. Maximum density was noticed in site 2control-Cargo Jetty (46880 nos./100m³) and minimum was at site 2C-Cargo Jetty (21920 nos./100m³). The Sites, 2control and 2B -Cargo Jetty comprises highest number of species (24 nos.) and minimum number of species was observed in site 2A-Cargo Jetty (14 nos.). Biomass ranged between 11.22 to 46.51 ml/100m³ where highest biomass noted in site 2E-Cargo Jetty and lowest in 2cont-Cargo Jetty. Frequently observed species were *Ammonia beccarii* (Foraminifera), *Calanoida* (unidentified), *Foraminifera* (unidentified), *Globigerina sp* (Foraminifera), *Ostracoda*, *Sponge Spicules*, *Veliger larvae of Bivalve*, *Zoea larva of Crab* etc. whereas less observed species were *Acartia*

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ohtsukai, *Bolivina sp* (Foraminifera), *Clausocalanus sp* (Calanoida), *Elphidium sp* (Foraminifera), *Jelly fish* (Hydrozoa : Cnidaria), *Polychaete larvae* (Annelids), *Spirillina sp* (Foraminifera), *Tintinnopsis tubulosa* (Tintinnida). etc. Total recorded zooplanktons were 49 in Cargo Jetty.

6.3.2.3. Phang Creek

This Creek area was represented by the zooplankton fauna majority of them were *Globigerina sp* (Foraminifera), *Leprotintinnus simplex* (Tintinnida), *Loxostomum sp* (Foraminifera), *Ostracoda*, *Sponge Spicules*, *Tintinnopsis sp* (Tintinnida), *Veliger larvae of Bivalve*, *Zoea larva of Crab*, *Mysida shrimp* (Mysids) etc. Very less time or rarely recorded species were *Acrocalanus sp* (Calanoida), *Ammonia beccarii* (Foraminifera), *Bulimina sp* (Foraminifera), *Cibicides sp* (Foraminifera), *Copepoda eggs sac(egg pouch)*, *Discorbis sp* (Foraminifera), *Narcomedusae* (Hydrozoa:Cnidaria), *Rosalina bradyi*, *Tintinnopsis kofoidi* (Tintinnida), *Tintinnopsis parvula* (Tintinnida), *Tortanus sp* (Calanoida) etc. The range of zooplankton Biomass was between 23.33 to 86.42 ml/100m³. Highest Biomass was recorded in site 3E-Phang creek (86.42 ml/100m³) and lowest in site 3B-Phang creek (23.33 ml/100m³). Maximum and Minimum species count was at in site 3C-Phang creek (31 nos.) and 3control (23 nos.) respectively. Population density was maximum recorded in site 3A-Phang creek (32960 nos./100m³) and minimum in site 3control (19520 nos./100m³).

Overall assessment of zooplankton showed that the total number of 96 Zooplankton recorded during summer season. Out of these (96) zooplankton, 60 zooplankton recorded in Offshore region, 49 zooplankton at Cargo Jetty and 69 zooplankton in Phang Creek region. The recorded zooplankton of all 3 stations mainly representing Phylum Arthropoda (Crustacea), , Protozoa (mainly foraminifera and tintinnids), Porifera (sponge spicules). Crustacean zooplankton was the dominant due to the dominance of different larval stages which mainly feed on phytoplankton. 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(all 3 station)

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were *Calanoida (unidentified)*, *Egg capsules of Littorinids*, *Foraminifera (unidentified)*, *Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)*, *Mysida shrimp (Mysids)*, *Ostracoda*, *Sponge Spicules*, *Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)*, *Veliger larvae of Bivalve*. *Zoea larva of Crab*, etc. Foraminiferans belonging to the meroplankton were present at all three station Overall range of Population density, Biomass and Number of Species were (19520 to 46480 no/100 m³), (11.22 to 86.42 ml/100m³) and (13 to 31nos) respectively. Average high biomass noted at Phang Creek (53.78) followed by Offshore (32.71) than Cargo Jetty (25.10) (Table 50 - 52). Highest population density was recorded in site 2control-Offshore (46480No/100m³) and lowest was recorded in site 1control-Offshore (19520 No/100m³). Among all recorded zooplankton, majority dominance occurrence was by the Copepoda, Crustacean larvae, Spong Spicules, Foraminifera (Protozoa), Tintinnids (Protozoa), Zoea larva of Crab, Mysida shrimp (Mysids).Egg capsules of Littorinids (Mollusca).Maximum zooplankton faunal composition was dominated by the Phylum Arthropoda, Mollusca, Protozoa, Porifera. The Chaetognatha, Tunicata and Cnidaria groups or phylum were only represented by the one species namely *Sagitta sp (arrow worm)*, *Salpa sp*, *Small Jellyfish* respectively. Small fish and Fish larva, as small plankton, represented the Fish. Veliger larva of Bivalve and Gastropoda shells include in Phylum Mollusca. In Offshore, maximum Occurrence (%) was by the Zoea larva of the Crab (21.75%) and minimum by the *Ammonia beccarii*, *Eutintinnus apertus* and *Elphidium sp* (0.15%). In Cargo Jetty, maximum Percentage of Occurrence (%) by the Zoea larva of the Crab (47.50%) and minimum by *Spirillina sp* (foraminifera) and *Tintinnopsis beroidea* (0.08%).In Phang Creek maximum Occurrence (%) was by the Foraminifera (9.98%) and minimum (0.10%) by the *Corycaeus sp.*

During microscopic sample analysis more number of species varieties of Foraminifera, Sponge spicules, Crustacean larva and Tintinnids were observed. These all three 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 (50 - 52).

6.3.2.4. Diversity Indices of Zooplankton

Table 53 *shows* diversity indices of zooplankton. The Shannon-wiener diversity index (H') fluctuated between 1.65 to 3.37 indicated moderate to quite high range of diversity added indication of healthy body of water with a maximum value in site 3C-Phang Creek (3.37) where highest species number count (31) and minimum value in site 2D-Cargo Jetty (1.65) where species number was 19 (nos.). Range of the evenness was 0.27 to 0.94 where lowest and highest recorded in site 2D-Cargo Jetty (0.27) and 3C-Phang Creek (0.94) respectively. Range of Simpson index was 0.58 to 0.96. The range value of Margalef indices was 1.20 to 3.02 that means high species number variations.

Table 50. Density of Zooplankton at Offshore site of Deendayal Port during Season 2

Name of Genera/Group	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1 Control	Individual total density (no/100m ³)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acartia sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Ammonia beccarii (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	320	0	320	0.15
<i>Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)</i>	640	0	0	480	0	0	1120	0.53
<i>Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	640	480	640	1600	0	0	3360	1.58
<i>Bolivinita quadrilatera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	960	960	0.45
<i>Bolivinita sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	480	0	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Calanoida (unidentified)</i>	0	1120	800	320	800	1440	4480	2.11
<i>Calcarina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Centropages sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	480	0	0	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Cibicides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.30
<i>Copepoda (Unidentified)</i>	800	0	0	0	0	0	800	0.38
<i>Copepoda eggs sac(egg pouch)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	960	960	0.45
<i>Corycaeus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	480	960	0	0	0	1440	0.68
<i>Crustacea (unidentified)</i>	0	960	0	0	0	0	960	0.45
<i>Cyclopoida (unidentified)</i>	0	0	800	640	0	0	1440	0.68
<i>Cyphonautes larva (Bryozoa)</i>	0	640	0	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Cypris larva (Barnacle larva)</i>	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Egg capsules of Littorinids</i>	0	0	800	320	0	0	1120	0.53
<i>Elphidium sp Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	0.15
<i>Eponides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	800	0	0	0	800	0.38
<i>Eutintinnus apertus (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	320	320	0.15
<i>Foraminifera (unidentified)</i>	1600	2560	3520	10880	6080	5120	29760	14.00
<i>Gastropoda shells</i>	0	480	0	0	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Gastrula larva of Sea star</i>	0	640	0	1120	0	0	1760	0.83
<i>Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	1120	1920	800	2880	1120	0	7840	3.69
<i>Globigerinita sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	1120	0	0	0	1120	0.53
<i>Globigerinoides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	640	0	0	0	1120	1760	0.83
<i>Harpacticoida (unidentified)</i>	0	0	0	320	0	480	800	0.38
<i>Lagena sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	480	0	0	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Larva (Unidentified)</i>	0	0	0	1280	0	0	1280	0.60
<i>Mysida shrimp (Mysids)</i>	7200	10720	4320	5280	8320	2080	37920	17.83
<i>Nauplius larvae of Barnacles</i>	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	0.23
<i>Nauplius larvae of Calanoida</i>	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	0.23
<i>Nauplius larvae of Copepoda</i>	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0.23
<i>Nauplius larvae of</i>	0	0	960	640	800	0	2400	1.13

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<i>Crustacea</i>								
<i>Oithona sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Ostracoda</i>	0	0	0	1440	0	640	2080	0.98
<i>Tintinnids (Unidentified)</i>	0	1120	0	0	0	0	1120	0.53
<i>Paracalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	640	0	640	0	0	0	1280	0.60
<i>Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Radiolarian skeletons</i>	0	0	0	2400	800	0	3200	1.50
<i>Rosalina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Sagitta sp (arrow worm)</i>	960	0	0	0	0	640	1600	0.75
<i>Spirillina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.30
<i>Spiroloculina sp. (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	480	0	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Sponge Spicules</i>	800	7520	2880	3680	1760	1600	18240	8.58
<i>Subeucalanus (Calanoida)</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Tintinnids (Unidentified)</i>	0	0	2080	0	0	0	2080	0.98
<i>Tintinnopsis beroidea (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	480	800	640	1920	0.90
<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)</i>	640	1120	0	800	0	960	3520	1.66
<i>Tintinnopsis karajacensis (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0.23
<i>Tintinnopsis parvula (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	480	320	0	800	0.38
<i>Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	2240	320	3040	5600	2.63
<i>Tintinnopsis tubulosa (Tintinnida)</i>	0	1120	0	1280	320	2400	5120	2.41
<i>Tintinnopsis corniger (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.30
<i>Triloculina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	960	0	0	0	640	1600	0.75
<i>Veliger larvae of Bivalve</i>	0	800	0	1280	320	480	2880	1.35
<i>Zoea larva of Crab</i>	5280	9920	4320	2560	9920	14240	46240	21.75
<i>Unidentified</i>	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	0.38
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =60								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	21600	44160	27680	44800	32960	41440	Total Density =212640	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	20	41.67	33.13	29.09	46.51	25.86		

Table 51. Density of Zooplankton at Cargo Jetty site of Deendayal Port during Season 2

Name of Genera/Group	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2 Control	Individual total density (no/100m ³)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acartia ohtsukai</i>	0	480	0	0	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Acartia sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	640	0	960	320	1120	3040	1.44
<i>Acrocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	480	640	800	1920	0.91
<i>Ammonia beccarii (Foraminifera)</i>	0	480	0	640	320	480	1920	0.91
<i>Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	480	0	0	480	960	0.46
<i>Calanoida (unidentified)</i>	640	2720	960	1600	2080	800	8800	4.17
<i>Calcarina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
<i>Canthocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	960	800	0	0	0	0	1760	0.83
<i>Centropages sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	640	0	800	0	0	1440	0.68
<i>Cibicides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	1120	0	0	0	0	1120	0.53
<i>Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	960	0	0	0	960	0.46
<i>DiCyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	0.23
<i>Egg capsules of Littorinids</i>	2400	960	1600	1280	1440	1920	9600	4.55
<i>Elphidium sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.15
<i>Eutintinnus sp (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Fish larva</i>	0	640	800	0	960	1120	3520	1.67
<i>Foraminifera (unidentified)</i>	1920	4320	1120	1760	1120	3680	13920	6.60
<i>Gastrula larva of Sea star</i>	1120	1280	0	0	0	0	2400	1.14
<i>Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	800	800	1120	800	320	800	4640	2.20
<i>Globigerinoides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	480	160	640	0.30
<i>Harpacticoida (unidentified)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	0.08
<i>Jelly fish (Hydrozoa : Cnidaria)</i>	0	0	320	0	0	0	320	0.15
<i>Larva (Unidentified)</i>	0	640	0	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Leprotintinnus pellucidus (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	1600	0	0	0	1600	0.76
<i>Loxostomum sp (Foraminifera)</i>	640	0	0	0	160	0	800	0.38
<i>Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	0	0	0	0	640	0	640	0.30
<i>Mysida shrimp (Mysids)</i>	0	0	0	0	960	1760	2720	1.29
<i>Nauplius larvae of Barnacles</i>	0	0	0	0	480	320	800	0.38
<i>Nauplius larvae of Crustacea</i>	0	960	0	480	1120	1120	3680	1.75
<i>Oithona sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Ostracoda</i>	320	800	320	0	320	640	2400	1.14
<i>Paracalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	480	0	960	1440	0.68
<i>Parvocalanus sp</i>	0	0	0	0	1280	640	1920	0.91

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<i>(Calanoida)</i>								
<i>Polychaete larvae (Annelids)</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Radiolarian skeletons</i>	320	1440	0	0	0	0	1760	0.83
<i>Rosalina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	480	160	0	0	320	960	0.46
<i>Sagitta sp (arrow worm)</i>	800	0	0	1120	0	0	1920	0.91
<i>Salpa sp (Tunicata)</i>	0	640	0	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Spirillina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	0.08
<i>Sponge Spicules</i>	4160	4160	1600	1280	2240	2400	15840	7.51
<i>Subeucalanus (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	0	800	0	800	0.38
<i>Tintinnids (Unidentified)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	960	960	0.46
<i>Tintinnopsis beroidea (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	0.08
<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)</i>	0	640	0	0	0	0	640	0.30
<i>Tintinnopsis karajacensis (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	320	320	0.15
<i>Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)</i>	0	1280	1760	1760	960	0	5760	2.73
<i>Tintinnopsis tubulosa (Tintinnida)</i>	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.15
<i>Veliger larvae of Bivalve</i>	1280	0	480	800	160	800	3520	1.67
<i>Zoea larva of Crab</i>	9920	640	8640	28800	27200	24960	100160	47.50
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =49								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	25920	27200	21920	44960	44000	46880	Total Density =210880	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	28.74	30.61	17.86	15.63	46.51	11.22		

Table 52. Density of Zooplankton at Phang Creek site of Deendayal Port during Season 2

Name of Genera/Group	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3 Control	Total density (no/100m3)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acartia amboinensis</i>	480	0	0	0	0	1120	1600	1.01
<i>Acrocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.20
<i>Ammonia beccarii (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	0.20
<i>Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)</i>	0	0	0	0	320	0	320	0.20
<i>Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	480	0	0	320	0	480	1280	0.81
<i>Bolivinita sp (Foraminifera)</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.40
<i>Bulimina marginata</i>	0	640	0	0	0	0	640	0.40
<i>Bulimina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	320	0	0	0	320	0.20
<i>Calanoida (unidentified)</i>	800	0	640	0	640	320	2400	1.51
<i>Centropages sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	640	0	640	640	1920	1.21
<i>Cibicides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	960	0	0	960	0.60
<i>Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	480	640	800	0	0	0	1920	1.21
<i>Copepoda (Unidentified)</i>	0	800	640	0	0	0	1440	0.91
<i>Copepoda eggs sac(egg pouch)</i>	0	960	0	0	0	320	1280	0.81
<i>Corycaeus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	0.10
<i>Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.40
<i>Discorbis sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	0.20
<i>Egg capsules of Littorinids</i>	320	0	800	1280	0	800	3200	2.02
<i>Elphidium sp (Foraminifera)</i>	320	0	0	0	0	0	320	0.20
<i>Fish</i>	0	0	480	640	320	0	1440	0.91
<i>Foraminifera (unidentified)</i>	3360	3360	1120	2240	4640	1120	15840	9.98
<i>Gastrula larva of Sea star</i>	0	0	0	0	320	0	320	0.20
<i>Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	960	800	320	1280	960	960	5280	3.33
<i>Globigerinita sp (Foraminifera)</i>	1120	0	800	0	1120	0	3040	1.92
<i>Globigerinoides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	0.50
<i>Harpacticoida (unidentified)</i>	0	0	0	0	160	320	480	0.30
<i>Lagena sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	480	0	0	0	0	480	0.30
<i>Larva (Unidentified)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.40
<i>Leptotintinnus pellucidus (Tintinnida)</i>	0	960	640	0	640	960	3200	2.02
<i>Leptotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)</i>	800	640	480	640	800	800	4160	2.62
<i>Leptotintinnus sp (Tintinnida)</i>	640	0	800	2880	0	0	4320	2.72
<i>Loxostomum sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	640	800	960	960	3360	2.12
<i>Mysida shrimp (Mysids)</i>	0	0	0	1920	5920	2720	10560	6.65
<i>Narcomedusae (Hydrozoa:Cnidaria)</i>	0	0	0	320	480	0	800	0.50
<i>Nauplius larva of Cyclopoida</i>	0	0	0	0	320	0	320	0.20
<i>Nauplius larvae of Barnacles</i>	0	800	960	0	640	0	2400	1.51

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<i>Nauplius larvae of Calanoida</i>	0	0	0	960	0	0	960	0.60
<i>Nauplius larvae of Copepoda</i>	1120	0	640	0	0	0	1760	1.11
<i>Nauplius larvae of Crustacea</i>	0	640	0	640	0	480	1760	1.11
<i>Nonion sp (Foraminifera)</i>	480	320	640	0	0	0	1440	0.91
<i>Oithona sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	0	480	480	480	0	0	1440	0.91
<i>Ophthalmidium sp (Foramonifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	320	0	320	0.20
<i>Ostracoda</i>	1920	800	800	640	800	320	5280	3.33
<i>Crustacea (Unidentified)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.40
<i>Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	480	0	640	320	0	1440	0.91
<i>Radiolarian skeletons</i>	0	0	0	640	800	0	1440	0.91
<i>Rosalina bradyi</i>	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	0.30
<i>Rosalina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	480	0	0	800	1280	0.81
<i>Rotaliida (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	320	0	320	0.20
<i>Rotifera</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.40
<i>Sagitta sp (arrow worm)</i>	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0.30
<i>Spirillina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	640	320	0	0	0	0	960	0.60
<i>Spiroloculina sp. (Foraminifera)</i>	960	640	320	0	640	0	2560	1.61
<i>Sponge Spicules</i>	2400	2720	1120	1440	3040	1760	12480	7.86
<i>Subeucalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.20
<i>Textularia sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	0.50
<i>Tintinnids (Unidentified)</i>	800	0	0	0	0	0	800	0.50
<i>Tintinnids radix (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.40
<i>Tintinnopsis beroidea (Tintinnida)</i>	960	640	0	0	0	0	1600	1.01
<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)</i>	0	1120	0	800	0	0	1920	1.21
<i>Tintinnopsis estuariensis (Tintinnida)</i>	800	960	640	640	0	1120	4160	2.62
<i>Tintinnopsis kofoidi (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.40
<i>Tintinnopsis parvula (Tintinnida)</i>	800	0	0	0	0	640	1440	0.91
<i>Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)</i>	1920	1600	480	1120	0	0	5120	3.23
<i>Tintinnopsis tubulosa (Tintinnida)</i>	1920	1440	800	1120	2080	480	7840	4.94
<i>Tintinnopsis minuta (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	320	0	0	0	320	0.20
<i>Tortanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	800	0	0	0	0	0	800	0.50
<i>Veliger larvae of Bivalve</i>	640	800	0	1120	480	960	4000	2.52
<i>Zoea larva of Crab</i>	5760	1760	1440	1120	4320	800	15200	9.58
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =69								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	32960	27040	20800	25920	32480	19520	Total density =158720	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	55	23.33	51.28	47.14	86.42	59.52		

Table 53. Diversity indices of Zooplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port during Season 2

	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	13	20	19	27	16	24	14	24	15	19	21	24	28	29	31	28	27	23
Individuals (nos. /m²)	21600	44160	27680	44800	32960	41440	25920	27200	21920	44960	44000	46880	32960	27040	20800	25920	32480	19520
Dominance_D	0.19	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.08	0.19	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.06
Shannon Diversity Index(H)	2.07	2.32	2.64	2.76	2.00	2.51	2.08	2.87	2.17	1.65	1.72	2.02	3.03	3.16	3.37	3.14	2.77	2.98
Simpson_1-D	0.81	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.92	0.81	0.58	0.61	0.70	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.91	0.94
Evenness	0.61	0.51	0.73	0.59	0.46	0.51	0.57	0.73	0.58	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.74	0.82	0.94	0.83	0.59	0.86
Menhinick	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.16
Margalef	1.20	1.78	1.76	2.43	1.44	2.16	1.28	2.25	1.40	1.68	1.87	2.14	2.60	2.74	3.02	2.66	2.50	2.23

6.4. Distribution and density of Zooplankton during Season 3

6.4.1. Offshore

Calanoida (unidentified), *Egg capsules of Littorinids*, *Foraminifera (unidentified)*, *Mysida shrimp (Mysis larva)*, *Nauplius larvae of Barnacles*, *Nauplius larvae of Crustacea*, *Ostracoda*, *Sponge Spicules etc.* were the mostly common zooplankton and throughout observed in all sites of Offshore area. Highest population density was recorded at site 1E-Offshore (94400 nos./100m³) where number of species was highest (31 nos.) and lowest density in 1D-Offshore (33280 nos./100m³) where number of species recorded lowest numbers (16 nos.). High biomass was observed in the site 1C-Offshore (22.46 ml/100m³) and low biomass was recorded in site 1E-Offshore (12.77 ml/100m³). The range of the population density, biomass and number of species were (33280 to 94400 nos./100m³), (12.77 to 22.46 ml/100m³) and (16 to 31 nos.) respectively in all sites. Less observed species are *Ammonia sp (Foraminifera)*, *Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)*, *Cyphonautes larva (Bryozoan)*, *Elphidium sp (Foraminifera)*, *Embryonic development egg*, *Lagena sp (Foraminifera)*, *Leprotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)*, *Oithona brevicornis (Cyclopoida)*, *Ophiopluteus Larva (Echinodermata)*, *Sagitta sp (arrow worm)*, *Spirillina sp (Foraminifera)*, etc. rarely recorded in this station. Total 57 zooplankton was recorded in Offshore area adding that more composition of zooplankton by the Phylum Arthropoda (Crustacea), Tintinnids and Foraminifera and Sponge Spicules (Porifera).

6.4.2. Cargo Jetty

The population density of zooplankton varied from 27040 nos./100m³ to 92800 nos./100m³. Maximum density was noticed in site 2control-Cargo Jetty (92800 nos./100m³) and minimum was at site 2B-Cargo Jetty (27040 nos./100m³). Maximum number of species (32 nos.) noted at 2Control- Cargo Jetty minimum number of species was observed in site 2B-Cargo Jetty (15 nos.). Biomass ranged between 13.33 to 37.96 ml/100m³ where highest biomass noted in site 2C-Cargo Jetty and lowest in 2A-Cargo Jetty. Frequently observed species were *Acartia sp (Calanoida)*, *Calanoida (unidentified)*, *Egg capsules of Littorinids*, *Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)*, *Foraminifera (unidentified)*, *Ostracoda*, *Protozoa larva (Crustacea)*, *Sponge*

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Spicules, Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida), Zoea larva of Crab etc. whereas less observed species were *Appendicularia sp (Tunicata), Copepoda eggs sac(egg pouch), Fish larva, Leprotintinnus sp (Tintinnida), Mysida shrimp (Mysis larva), Paracalanus sp (Calanoida), Pontellid nauplius larva (Calanoida), Rosalina sp (Foraminifera), Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida), Tintinnopsis orientalis (Tintinnida)*. Total recorded zooplanktons were 49 in Cargo Jetty.

6.4.3. Phang Creek

This Creek area was represented by the zooplankton fauna majority of them were *Calanoida (unidentified), Egg capsules of Littorinids, Foraminifera (unidentified), Leprotintinnus sp (Tintinnida), Nauplius larvae of Crustacea, Ostracoda, Sponge Spicules, Veliger larvae of Bivalve, Zoea larva of Crab* etc. Very less time or rarely recorded species were *Acartia sp (Calanoida), Ammonia sp (Foraminifera), Arcella sp (Amoebozoa), Cibicides sp (Foraminifera), Copepoda (unidentified), Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida), Cyphonautes larva (Bryozoan), Elphidium sp (Foraminifera), Eponides sp (Foraminifera), Harpacticoida (unidentified), Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida), Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)* etc. The range of zooplankton biomass was between 5.63 to 24.17 ml/100m³. Highest Biomass was recorded in site 3B-Phang creek (24.17 ml/100m³) and lowest in site 3C-Phang creek (5.63 ml/100m³). Maximum and Minimum species count was at in site 3E-Phang creek (27 nos.) and 3Control-Phang Creek (22 nos.) respectively. Population density was maximum recorded in site 3A-Phang Creek (54080 nos./100m³) and minimum in site 3Control-Phang Creek (24960 nos./100m³).

Overall assessment of zooplankton showed that the total number of 73 Zooplankton recorded during winter season. Out of these (73) zooplankton, 57 zooplankton recorded in Offshore region, 50 zooplankton at Cargo Jetty and 55 zooplankton in Phang Creek region. The recorded zooplankton of all 3 stations mainly representing Phylum Arthropoda (Crustacea), , Protozoa (mainly foraminifera and tintinnids), Porifera (sponge spicules). Crustacean zooplankton was the dominant due to the dominance of different larval stages which mainly feed phytoplankton. More larval stage of crustacean observed in samples that indicated reproduction and development

season of animals from larval to mature animal. 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 (all 3 station) were *Calanoida (unidentified)*, *Egg capsules of Littorinids*, *Foraminifera (unidentified)*, *Nauplius larvae of Barnacles*, *Ostracoda*, *Sponge Spicules*, *Veliger larvae of Bivalve*, *Zoea larva of Crab*, etc. Foraminifera belonging to the meroplankton were present at all three station. Overall range of Population density, Biomass and Number of Species were (24960 to 94400 no/100 m³), (5.63 to 37.96 ml/100m³) and (15 to 32 nos) respectively. Average high biomass noted at Cargo Jetty (20.26 ml/100m³) followed by Offshore (18.03 ml/100m³) than Phang Creek (13.90 ml/100m³) (Table 54 - 56). Highest population density was recorded in site 1E-Offshore (94400 Nos/100m³) and lowest was recorded in site 3Control-Phang Creek (24960 No/100m³). Among all recorded zooplankton, majority dominance occurrence was by the Copepoda, Crustacean larvae, Spong Spicules, Foraminifera (Protozoa), Tintinnids (Protozoa), Zoea larva of Crab, Mysida shrimp (Mysids). Egg capsules of Littorinids (Mollusca). Maximum zooplankton faunal composition was dominated by the Phylum Arthropoda, Mollusca, Protozoa, Porifera. The Fish larva (Ichthyoplankton) was also recorded in Cargo Jetty and Phang Creek. The Zooplankton of Chaetognatha, Tunicata, Cnidaria, Amoebozoa and Echinodermata were only represented by the species namely *Sagitta sp (arrow worm)*, *Appendicularia sp*, *Hydrotheca colony*, *Arcella sp. and Gastrula larva of Sea star* respectively. Veliger larva of Bivalve and Gastropoda shells include in Phylum Mollusca. In Offshore, maximum Occurrence (%) was by the Zoea larva of the Crab (15.13%) and minimum by the *Caligus sp (Siphonostomatoida)* (0.05%). In Cargo Jetty, maximum Percentage of Occurrence (%) by the Zoea larva of the Crab (44.03%) and minimum by Gastrula larva of Sea star-Echinodermata (0.05%). In Phang Creek maximum Occurrence (25.96%) was by the Zoea larva of the Crab and minimum (0.07%) by the *Textularia sp (Foraminifera)* (Tables 54 - 56).

During microscopic sample analysis more number of species varieties of Foraminifera, Sponge spicules, Crustacean larva and Tintinnids were observed. These all three 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 Tables 54, 55 and 56.

Plankton identification, both zooplankton and phytoplankton, were done by using relevant identification and taxonomic keys and with standard literatures, monographs and research articles (Kasturirangan, 1963; APHA, 1992; Mitra et al., 2003; Goswami, 2005; Carling et al., 2004; Mandal 2004; Hussain and Kalaiyarasi, 2013; Guglielmo et al., 2015; Hussain et al., 2016; Sreenivasulu et al., 2017; NIO, 1998; NIO, 2002).

6.4.4. Diversity Indices of Zooplankton

The data in the table 57 shows diversity indices of zooplankton. The Shannon-wiener diversity index (H') fluctuated between 2.13 to 3.05 indicated moderate to quite high range of diversity added indication of healthy body of water with a maximum value in site 3E-Phang Creek and 1E-Offshore (3.05) where maximum number of species noted in their respective site and minimum value in site 2C-Cargo Jetty (2.13) where species number was 23. Range of the evenness was 0.37 to 0.79 where lowest and highest recorded in site 2D/2D-Cargo Jetty (0.37) and 3C-Phang Creek (0.79) respectively. Range of Simpson index was 0.74 to 0.94. The range value of Margalef indices was 1.37 to 2.71 that means high species number variations.

Table 54. Density of Zooplankton at Offshore site of Deendayal Port during Season 3

Name of Genera/Group	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1 Control	Individual total density (no/100m ³)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acartia sp (Calanoida)</i>	1600	0	0	1440	0	640	3680	1.25
<i>Ammonia sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	1280	0	0	0	1280	0.44
<i>Appendicularia sp (Tunicata)</i>	640	480	0	0	0	0	1120	0.38
<i>Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)</i>	480	0	0	640	0	0	1120	0.38
<i>Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.22
<i>Calanoida (unidentified)</i>	2240	2240	3200	2880	1920	3520	16000	5.44
<i>Caligus sp (Siphonostomatoidea)</i>	160	0	0	0	0	0	160	0.05
<i>Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	640	0	1600	0	0	1120	3360	1.14
<i>Copepoda eggs sac(egg pouch)</i>	0	0	1600	0	2240	960	4800	1.63
<i>Corycaeus sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	480	640	0	0	640	1760	0.60
<i>Cyclopoida (unidentified)</i>	0	1280	2400	800	0	800	5280	1.80
<i>Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	1120	0	0	0	1120	0	2240	0.76
<i>Cyphonautes larva (Bryozoan)</i>	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.22
<i>Egg capsules of Littorinids</i>	2880	4640	9920	3360	3360	2720	26880	9.14
<i>Elphidium sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	0	1760	0	1760	0.60
<i>Embryonic development egg</i>	0	0	0	0	640	0	640	0.22
<i>Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	640	1600	1600	0	0	1600	5440	1.85
<i>Foraminifera (unidentified)</i>	2080	480	2240	2400	12960	2560	22720	7.73
<i>Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	800	0	4000	0	4800	1.63
<i>Harpacticoida (unidentified)</i>	160	640	0	2080	1760	0	4640	1.58
<i>Heteropoda shells (gastropods)</i>	480	0	0	1920	1600	0	4000	1.36
<i>Labidocera sp (Calanoida)</i>	0	480	0	0	0	640	1120	0.38
<i>Lagena sp (Foraminifera)</i>	320	0	0	0	0	0	320	0.11
<i>Leptotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)</i>	320	0	0	0	0	0	320	0.11
<i>Leptotintinnus sp (Tintinnida)</i>	0	0	0	0	1120	0	1120	0.38
<i>Metis sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	0.27
<i>Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida)</i>	0		0	0	2080	0	2080	0.71
<i>Mysida shrimp (Mysis larva)</i>	3200	1280	1600	320	0	640	7040	2.39
<i>Nauplius larvae of Barnacles</i>	2400	3520	3520	3200	4000	3040	19680	6.69
<i>Nauplius larvae of Crustacea</i>	1440	640	4160	0	8960	1440	16640	5.66
<i>Oikopleura sp (Tunicata)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.22

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<i>Oithona brevicornis</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	0	800	0	0	0	800	0.27
<i>Oithona sp</i> (Cyclopoida)	0	0	0	0	960	0	960	0.33
<i>Ophiopluteus Larva</i> (Echinodermata)	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.22
<i>Ostracoda</i>	1280	1120	0	2400	10240	800	15840	5.39
<i>Paracalanus sp</i> (Calanoida)	960	800	960	0	0	0	2720	0.92
<i>Parvocalanus sp</i> (Calanoida)	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	0.27
<i>Polychaete larvae</i> (Annelids)	640	480	0	0	1120	960	3200	1.09
<i>Pontellid nauplius larva</i> (Calanoida)	0	0	0	640	1440	0	2080	0.71
<i>Protozoa larva</i> (Crustacea)	1120	0	0	0	0	640	1760	0.60
<i>Radiolaria sp</i>	0	0	0	0	960	0	960	0.33
<i>Radiolarian skeletons</i>	0	0	0	0	3360	0	3360	1.14
<i>Rosalina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	0	1600	0	1280	0	2880	0.98
<i>Sagitta sp</i> (arrow worm)	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0.16
<i>Spirillina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	0	1600	0	1600	0.54
<i>Spiroloculina sp</i> (Foraminifera)	0	0	480	0	0	0	480	0.16
<i>Sponge Spicules</i>	3360	1600	2560	3200	2080	1600	14400	4.90
<i>Subeucalanus</i> (Calanoida)	0	320	0	0	0	0	320	0.11
<i>Tigriopus sp</i> (Harpacticoida)	480	0	0	0	0	0	480	0.16
<i>Tintinnida</i> (unidentified)	800	480	0	0	960	0	2240	0.76
<i>Tintinnopsis orientalis</i> (Tintinnida)	1440	0	2560	0	7520	0	11520	3.92
<i>Tintinnopsis radix</i> (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	1440	0	1440	0.49
<i>Tintinnopsis sp</i> (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	7520	0	7520	2.56
<i>Veliger larvae of Bivalve</i>	640	320	1600	800	3360	1280	8000	2.72
<i>Zoea larva of Crab</i>	4160	10240	11520	6560	1600	10400	44480	15.13
<i>Unidentified</i>	800	0	0	0	960	0	1760	0.60
<i>Unidentified larva</i>	0	640	0	0	0	0	640	0.22
Total No. Of Genera/Groups = 57								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	36480	34560	57920	33280	94400	37440	Total Density =294080	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	21.02	18.99	22.46	16.67	12.77	16.30		

Table 55. Density of Zooplankton at Cargo Jetty site of Deendayal Port during Season 3

Name of Genera/Group	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2 Control	Individual total density (no/100m ³)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
Acartia sp (Calanoida)	640	160	800	480	480	1120	3680	1.17
Ammonia sp (Foraminifera)	640	0	0	640	0	800	2080	0.66
Appendicularia sp (Tunicata)	0	0	960	0	0	0	960	0.30
Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)	640	0	480	0	0	320	1440	0.46
Calanoida (unidentified)	960	1440	1760	1600	2400	4000	12160	3.86
Calcarina sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	320	0	640	0	960	0.30
Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)	0	0	800	0	0	800	1600	0.51
Copepoda eggs sac(egg pouch)	0	0	0	640	0	2720	3360	1.07
Cyclopoida (unidentified)	0	0	640	0	640	0	1280	0.41
Egg capsules of Littorinids	2240	2240	4320	5440	5120	7840	27200	8.63
Embryonic development egg	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	0.25
Eponides sp (Foraminifera)	800	0	0	0	0	0	800	0.25
Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)	1440	800	1120	0	800	2080	6240	1.98
Fish larva	0	0	0	0	320	640	960	0.30
Foraminifera (unidentified)	4800	1440	3200	3200	4480	4160	21280	6.75
Gastrula larva of Sea star	0	160	0	0	0	0	160	0.05
Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)	1120	0	800	960	1120	1280	5280	1.68
Harpacticoida (unidentified)	0	0	0	320	640	1920	2880	0.91
Heteropoda shells (gastropods)	0	0	640	1280	0	960	2880	0.91
Leptotintinnus sp (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	1440	0	1440	0.46
Mesochra sp (Harpacticoida)	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	0.15
Metis sp (Harpacticoida)	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0.15
Mysida shrimp (Mysis larva)	0	0	480	0	0	640	1120	0.36
Nauplius larvae of Barnacles	0	1120	1120	3200	3200	1280	9920	3.15
Nauplius larvae of Crustacea	0	0	0	800	1600	1760	4160	1.32
Ophiopluteus Larva (Echinodermata)	0	0	640	0	0	0	640	0.20
Ostracoda	3200	1440	1600	1440	800	2560	11040	3.50
Paracalanus sp (Calanoida)	0	0	800	0	0	1120	1920	0.61
Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)	0	1120	0	0	800	960	2880	0.91
Polychaete larvae (Annelids)	480	0	0	0	0	0	480	0.15
Pontellid nauplius larva (Calanoida)	0	0	0	800	0	0	800	0.25
Protozoa larva (Crustacea)	1120	1760	640	1440	1280	640	6880	2.18
Radiolarian skeletons	800	0	0	0	0	1600	2400	0.76

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Rosalina sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	320	0	320	640	0.20
Sagitta sp (arrow worm)	0	0	0	320	480	640	1440	0.46
Spirillina sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	640	480	800	640	2560	0.81
Spiroloculina sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0.20
Sponge Spicules	5920	2240	320	1280	1920	3680	15360	4.88
Subeucalanus (Calanoida)	0	0	960	0	0	0	960	0.30
Temora sp (Calanoida)	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	0.15
Tintinnopsis beroidea	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	0.15
Tintinnopsis cylindrica (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	640	0	640	0.20
Tintinnopsis orientalis (Tintinnida)	0	960	0	0	0	0	960	0.30
Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0.15
Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)	1280	1120	0	640	0	0	3040	0.96
Triloculina sp (Foraminifera)	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	0.20
Veliger larvae of Bivalve	800	960	1120	480	480	800	4640	1.47
Zoea larva of Crab	14080	10080	23360	23680	23360	44160	138720	44.03
Unidentified	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.20
Unidentified larva	0	0	0	640	480	960	2080	0.66
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =50								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	41600	27040	47520	51200	54880	92800	Total Density =315040	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	13.33	14.37	37.96	15.38	16.90	23.85		

Table 56. Density of Zooplankton at Phang Creek site of Deendayal Port during Season 3

Name of Genera/Group	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3 Contro l	Total density (no/100m3)	% of Occurrence (Site-wise)
<i>Acartia sp (Calanoida)</i>	1440	1760	0	0	0	800	4000	1.77
<i>Ammonia sp (Foraminifera)</i>	480	0	0	0	0	0	480	0.21
<i>Arcella sp (Amoebozoa)</i>	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0.21
<i>Bolivina sp (Foraminifera)</i>	320	0	800	320	0	0	1440	0.64
<i>Calanoida (unidentified)</i>	3520	1760	320	960	2240	1440	10240	4.54
<i>Cibicides sp (Foraminifera)</i>	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	0.21
<i>Clausocalanus sp (Calanoida)</i>	1280	960	0	0	1280	640	4160	1.84
<i>Copepoda (unidentified)</i>	0	480	0	0	0	0	480	0.21
<i>Copepoda eggs sac(egg pouch)</i>	1120	0	0	640	1120	960	3840	1.70
<i>Corycaeus sp (Calanoida)</i>	800	0	0	0	640	0	1440	0.64
<i>Cyclopoida (unidentified)</i>	0	0	1440	0	1120	0	2560	1.13
<i>Cyclops sp (Cyclopoida)</i>	800	0	0	800	0	0	1600	0.71
Cyphonautes larva (Bryozoan)	0	800	1120	0	0	0	1920	0.85
Egg capsules of Littorinids	3680	3360	1760	2560	2080	1920	15360	6.81
Elphidium sp (Foraminifera)	320	0	0	0	0	0	320	0.14
Eponides sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	320	0	0	0	320	0.14
Euterpina sp (Harpacticoida)	1120	1440	0	0	0	0	2560	1.13
Fish larva	0	0	0	800	960	0	1760	0.78
Foraminifera (unidentified)	3200	2720	4160	2400	2720	960	16160	7.16
Gastrula larva of Sea star	0	0	640	0	800	0	1440	0.64
Globigerina sp (Foraminifera)	0	480	0	0	800	0	1280	0.57
Harpacticoida (unidentified)	0	1120	0	0	0	0	1120	0.50
Heteropoda shells (gastropods)	0	0	1440	0	960	0	2400	1.06
Hydrocaulus & Hydrotheca colony of Hydrozoa	0	960	0	0	0	0	960	0.43
Lagena sp (Foraminifera)	0	320	480	0	0	0	800	0.35
Leptotintinnus simplex (Tintinnida)	0	480	1760	0	1120	480	3840	1.70
Leptotintinnus sp (Tintinnida)	1280	1280	320	1600	1280	1760	7520	3.33
Medusae of Hydrozoa (Cnidaria)	0	0	0	0	320	320	640	0.28
Metis sp (Harpacticoida)	0	0	0	1120	0	640	1760	0.78
Microsetella sp (Harpacticoida)	0	0	960	0	0	0	960	0.43
Mysida shrimp (Mysis larva)	960	0	0	0	0	0	960	0.43
Nauplius larvae of Barnacles	0	0	0	0	320	640	960	0.43
Nauplius larvae of Crustacea	1280	480	3520	640	1120	800	7840	3.48

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Nematoda	0	0	0	0	0	960	960	0.43
Oithona sp (Cyclopoida)	0	0	800	0	0	0	800	0.35
Ophiopluteus Larva (Echinodermata)	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.28
Ostracoda	800	320	1920	960	480	800	5280	2.34
Paracalanus sp (Calanoida)	1600	0	0	960	1120	0	3680	1.63
Parvocalanus sp (Calanoida)	0	640	0	800	0	0	1440	0.64
Polychaete larvae (Annelids)	0	0	960	960	0	640	2560	1.13
Protozoa larva (Crustacea)	0	0	0	0	1920	1440	3360	1.49
Radiolarian skeletons	0	800	2240	0	0	0	3040	1.35
Rosalina sp (Foraminifera)	0	0	800	480	0	320	1600	0.71
Sagitta sp (arrow worm)	0	0	0	0	320	1440	1760	0.78
Sponge Spicules	2080	1920	4800	5920	2560	1760	19040	8.44
Subeucalanus (Calanoida)	0	0	0	640	0	0	640	0.28
Textulariasp (Foraminifera)	0	160	0	0	0	0	160	0.07
Tintinnida (unidentified)	1120	0	0	0	0	0	1120	0.50
Tintinnopsisorientalis (Tintinnida)	0	0	2080	800	800	0	3680	1.63
Tintinnopsis radix (Tintinnida)	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	0.21
Tintinnopsis sp (Tintinnida)	0	1600	1440	640	1120	0	4800	2.13
Veliger larvae of Bivalve	1280	1280	1600	160	1280	320	5920	2.62
Zoea larva of Crab	24320	13600	1920	7520	5760	5440	58560	25.96
Unidentified	160	480	0	320	0	0	960	0.43
Unidentified larva	1120	0	0	1120	800	0	3040	1.35
Total No. Of Genera/Groups =55								
Site-wise Total Density (no/100m³)	54080	39200	37600	34240	35520	24960	Total density =225600	100%
Biomass (ml/100m³)	16.98	24.17	5.63	9.87	11.94	14.84		

Table 57. Diversity indices of Zooplankton at different sites of Deendayal Port during Season 3

	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	28	22	23	16	31	21	18	15	23	24	25	32	23	24	24	25	27	22
Individuals (nos. /m²)	36480	34560	57920	33280	94400	37440	41600	27040	47520	51200	54880	92800	54080	39200	37600	34240	35520	24960
Dominance_D	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.17	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.08
Shannon Diversity Index(H)	3.04	2.52	2.73	2.52	3.05	2.62	2.29	2.22	2.13	2.18	2.31	2.31	2.27	2.55	2.94	2.74	3.05	2.80
Simpson_1-D	0.94	0.87	0.91	0.90	0.94	0.89	0.84	0.83	0.74	0.76	0.79	0.76	0.78	0.85	0.94	0.90	0.94	0.92
Evenness	0.75	0.56	0.67	0.78	0.68	0.66	0.55	0.62	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.31	0.42	0.53	0.79	0.62	0.78	0.75
Menhinick	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14
Margalef	2.57	2.01	2.01	1.44	2.62	1.90	1.60	1.37	2.04	2.12	2.20	2.71	2.02	2.18	2.18	2.30	2.48	2.07

Activity such as Dredging are considered to be a major activity that increases water turbidity and suspended load thereby impacting plankton and productivity. Very high prevailing sedimentation in the Deendayal Port region necessitates huge quantity of maintenance dredging. A typical by product of dredging activities is the resuspension of sediments into the water column, which have effects on marine organisms. Further Dredging related suspended sediment plumes may differ in scope, timing, duration and intensity from those natural conditions, thus potentially causing conditions not normally experienced by the organisms (Snigdha, 2005). Effects of suspended sediments are highly species-specific and can vary greatly (Clarke and Wilber, 2000). Increase in suspended materials in the water column will diminish the light penetration with potential adverse effects on the photosynthetic capability of phytoplankton and other aquatic plants (Iannuzzi et al., 1996).

In general, a comprehensive dredging management plan should be considered for any port environment so as to ensure that the project activities should be carried out with No or a very minimal effects to the environment. Dredging is the activity of removal of the substratum settled at the bottom of the water body. Dredging is carried out to deepen the water column for the smooth transport of vessels in the port area, particularly the navigation canal. The dredging process is intended to remove the soil or sediment which a complex constituted by a mixture of sand, clay and decomposing solid materials and a large number of benthic organisms. Further, in case of a marine environment, various physical characteristics including total suspended solids and turbidity plays a major role in affecting the water column which in turn affects the marine organisms. During dredging activities, there is a high chance of dispersal of suspended sediment load gets mixed up in the water column, thereby increasing the load of TSS.

Over the past few years, dredging has been practiced as a solution to upgrading the infrastructure to enable economic growth of the port and harbors in India however, the programme needs proper planning to achieve the objectives without environmental implications through adoption of proper management plans. Shifting and dislodging

the sediment substratum at the bottom of coastal environment no doubt brings habitat loss to the communities which inhabit as well as those found in the water above for quite a long time and the management plan should include the following objectives.

1. Dredging should be undertaken in such a way that it does not harm the marine organisms breeding especially the ones which are economically important.
2. Dredging activities during bad weather conditions should be avoided.
3. Implementation of the use of suction dredger instead of bucket dredger can be a better option.
4. Dewatering of the fines suspended matter through sediment traps can be followed.
5. Dredging activity areas should be screened for the presence of presence of RET Species which are indigenous to the Gulf of Kachchh region.
6. Turbidity curtains, nowadays, are increasingly used during dredging operations as suggested by Researchers (Sawaragi, 1995; Elander and Hammar, 1998; Otoyoy, 2003; Dreyer, 2006; Guo *et al.*, 2009; Ishizaki and Rikitake, 2010; Ueno, 2010, Trang and Keat, 2010) which could also be attempted based on its operational convenience. Moreover, various other factors such as current speed, water depth and wave heights to be considered as these also play role in the efficiency of Turbidity curtains. Turbidity curtains allow suspended sediments to settle out of the water column in the dredging spot thus minimizing sediment transport towards the shore. Constructed with thermoplastic material, they serve as a primary method to control turbidity in dredging sites. There are various types of curtains like floating, hanging, solid diversion baffles and permeable and impermeable screens. However, they have proved to be an effective method to contain sediment load in ecologically sensitive areas such as mangroves and corals during dredging operations.
7. In order to ameliorate the likely impacts due to sediment load through changes in operational procedure such as appropriately timing the operation in tune with tides and tidal current direction) may be considered.
8. Similar to the current practice being followed, disposal of dredged materials continued to be done only in pre-designated sites.

9. The initial screening for evaluating disposal options is based on physical and chemical analysis for geotechnical character and the presence of contaminants in the sediments. Depending on the physical and chemical character of the dredged material, disposal may be confined, unconfined or treated prior to release in open water, along the shoreline, or on land.
10. Evaluation of the physical/chemical characteristics of dredged material that is dumped at the site to avoid and minimize potential impacts to the marine environment that endanger the health of human through biomagnification and economic loss to the fishery sector.
11. To mitigate potential contaminant passing from the port area, it should be addressed through proper design of storm water handling and treatment facilities; placement of sewage and wastewater outfalls; compatibility of local land use (e.g. proximity of agriculture fields or mining operations), procedures for handling hazardous materials and types of industries permitted to operate in the port area.
12. Many management measures such as enhancing the biodiversity of the intertidal / subtidal areas by means of artificial reef structures and controlling water column turbidity by deploying mechanisms to trap silts arising out of dredging activity may be better options which can be implemented by the port authorities.
13. A program for monitoring the site of dredging as well as the site of dumping the material on regular basis depending the quantity of the material to be disposed, the presence of contaminants at the new site. The main purpose of a disposal site monitoring program is to determine whether dredged material site management practices, including disposal operations, at the site need to be changed to avoid unreasonable degradation or endangerment of human health or welfare or the marine environment.
14. The Bioavailability of the expected contaminants and their toxicity at the different life stages of important bioresources which are commercially important.

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15. At the site designation stage, the emphasis is on selecting a site where disposal will not have a significant adverse impact on various amenities such as fisheries, coral reefs, endangered species, or on other uses of the marine environment.
16. There should be proper documentation of all data on the use of the site for inclusion in the site management plan or permits authorizing site usage from the Central and state government authorities.

Further, there are three elements which can act as building blocks for developing site management plans are

- a. The disposal site's characteristics, as defined during the site designation process.
- b. Compliance with the ocean dumping criteria, including the results of effects-based testing of the proposed dredged material; and
- c. The ability to manage the disposal operation and monitor the site for changes.

Site management plans facilitate management action by the statutory bodies and whenever the site management plan is developed, it should be prepared jointly by the concerned bodies as well as the state or local government for managing the ocean dredged material disposal site. The site management plan should provide a clear, concise statement of management objectives and an overview of its purpose and function.

The focus and intensity of site management activities are likely to vary on a case-by-case basis and site management roles and responsibilities may change.

Disposal history information for management plan implementation requires

- Known historical uses of the proposed disposal site.
- Transportation and disposal methods use
- Monitoring findings.
- Enforcement activities.

Studies on dredged materials for the presence of contaminants

A monitoring program should have the ability to detect environmental change and assist in determining regulatory and permit compliance. For which the program should be designed to provide the following:

- (1) Information indicating whether the disposal activities are occurring in compliance with the permit and site restrictions
- (2) Information indicating the short-term and long-term fate of materials disposed of in the marine environment
- (3) Information concerning the short-term and long-term environmental impacts of the disposal.

Disposal site monitoring is a key component of site management. Continuous monitoring of all physical, chemical, and biological parameters and resources in and around a typical disposal site is not necessary. Monitoring programs should be structured to address specific questions (null hypotheses) and measure the conditions of key indicators and endpoints, particularly those identified during site designation, or major project-specific issues that arise.

The most effective monitoring programs for ocean disposal sites evaluate the fate and effect of dredged material disposal and its utilization following proper technology such as shoreline strengthening structures, artificial reefs, reclamation and restoration of coastal habitats and beach recharge activities. Discharge point and allowable tolerances in position; Debris removal provisions; Provisions to address spillage, and leakage of dredged material; Inspection and surveillance provisions and Record-keeping and reporting requirements should be incorporated in the plan.

The management plan should consider the anticipated use of the site over the long term, including the anticipated closure date for the site, if applicable, and any need for management of the site after the closure of the site. This can be achieved through Long-term Maintenance Dredging Management Plan (LMDMP) to document the status of responsibilities for managing natural sediment accumulation at the Port, in a way that ensures the safe and efficient operation of the Port and the ongoing protection of local environmental values.

Chapter 8 Conclusion and Recommendation

Dredging activities results in the resuspension of sediment into the water column, which have effects on marine organisms. Further, activities such as Dredging related suspended sediment plumes may differ in scope, timing, duration and intensity from those natural conditions, thus potentially causing conditions not normally experienced by the organisms. Effects of suspended sediments are highly species-specific and can vary greatly (Clarke and Wilber, 2000). Increase in suspended materials in the water column will diminish the light penetration with potential adverse effects on the photosynthetic capability of phytoplankton and other aquatic plants (Iannuzzi et al., 1996).

In this project, with the above scenario, the marine monitoring for the current study period was conducted in the month of December 2022, May 2023 and September 2023 as a three-season study and based on the data gathered, this Final report was prepared. During this period, marine water from the locations was also studied to understand the impact of the dredged material on the water column. The study was conducted in a systematic manner involving standard protocols and the gathered data on the physical, chemical constituents and biological characteristics were used for interpretation.

Overall, comparatively moderate biological community structure of the water and sediment was observed during this study similar to previous years such as 2020-21 and 2021-22. Hence regular monitoring of the sediment matrix and water column of a coastal environment is essential not just to understand the environmental health but will be helpful to find out the pattern and to contrivance appropriate management measures arising due to dredging impacts.

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PERFORMA: 3 CERTIFICATE FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

This is to certify that the following samples of emissions (air, water, waste water, solid and hazardous wastes) have been collected and analyzed as per the following details:

Monitoring	Sample Details	Sampling Location	Collected By	Date of Sample Collection
Monitoring – 01, 02	Water & Waste Water Stack Emissions Ambient Air Monitoring	Details as mentioned in relevant monitoring Report	Env. Audit Team Members GUIDE	16.04.2024, 02.07.2024.

1	Parameters analyzed on site	Noise level, pH and Temperature of water sample
2	Parameters analyzed off site	Ambient air, waste water, stack flue gas emissions
3	Whether samples were preserved as per standard procedure for offsite analysis	YES / NO
4	Parameters analysed by auditors team	PM, SO ₂ , NO _x , PM2.5, PM10 and water parameters as per CCA
5	Parameters analyzed by third party	None
	- Name & Address of the laboratory	-
	- Whether the laboratory is classified under	-
6	Method followed for analysis	As per Indian Standards
	- Air emission :	IS 5182 and GPCB guidelines volume 1 for ambient air
	- Water / Waste Water	IS 11255 for stack
	- Solid Waste	IS 3025 for water samples
	- Hazardous Waste	

Date:	
Place: Bhuj	Name and address of the Environmental Auditor Dr. K. Karthikeyan Assistant Director Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology Bhuj – Kachchh 370001

/

Annexure C

Final RSIA report dated 12/01/2024

Regional Strategic Impact Assessment for Deendayal Port Region

Final Report



Submitted to

**Deendayal Port Authority
Gandhidham, Dist: Kachchh
Gujarat**

Submitted by



**Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology
Bhuj, Dist: Kachchh, Gujarat**

January 2024



Regional Strategic Impact Assessment for Deendayal Port Region

Final Report

Submitted to

Deendayal Port Authority, Gandhidham, Gujarat

Project Team

Project Co-ordinator : Dr. V. Vijay Kumar

Investigators

Dr. K. Karthikeyan
Dr. Rachna Chandra (till 20th July 2021)
Dr. B. Anjan Kumar Prusty (till 26th June 2018)
Dr. G.A. Thivakaran (till 10th April 2019)
Dr. Nikunj B. Gajera
Dr. G. Jayanthi
Dr. Arun Kumar Roy Mahato (till 25th March 2022)

Research Staff

Mr. Deba Prasad Das (till 30th June 2019)
Mr. Pratik D. Sengani (till 31st December 2020)
Dr. Jayesh. B. Bhatt
Ms. Sonia Benjamin (till 19th February 2019)
Ms. Antara Sen Gupta (till 23 May 2018)
Mr. Dayesh. M. Parmar
Mr. Mukesh H. Koladiya
Mr. Rakesh Poptani
Mr. Bhagirath. M. Paradva
Mr. Ajay K. Gohel
Mr. Viral Vadodariya

Submitted by



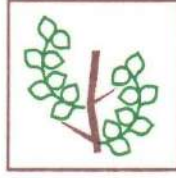
Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology

Bhuj, Dist: Kachchh, Gujarat

January 2024



Dr. V. Vijay Kumar
Director



**Gujarat Institute
of Desert Ecology**

12.01.2024

Certificate

This is to certify that the Final Report entitled “**Regional Strategic Impact Assessment for Deendayal Port Region**” is prepared as per the Work Order issued by the DPA vide No. EG/WK/4751/CRZ II/288 Dt.01.09.2017.

This Final Draft Report is prepared based on incorporation of Terms of Reference approved by the GCZMA Committee in their Letter No. ENV-10-2018-89-T, dated 13.10.2022.

Authorized Signatory

Institute Seal

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Brief chronology of events from Finalization of ToR points till submission of Report

19/12/2016	The MoEF&CC, GoI accorded EC & CRZ Clearance to DPA for Development of 7 integrated facilities and stipulated the condition for preparation of RSIA Plan, in consultation with the GCZMA
03/01/2017	DPA requested Director (Environment) & Member Secretary, GCZMA to provide valuable suggestion of the GCZMA for preparation of RSIA Study Report. Further, DPA appointed M/s GUIDE, Bhuj for preparation of RSIA Study Report.
11/08/2017	As directed by the officials of the Forest and Environment Department, DPA submitted Draft TOR for preparation of RSIA
12/04/2018	Presentation was given before the technical committee of the GCZMA for finalization of Draft TOR. The GCZMA constituted subcommittee for carrying out site visit.
12/07/2018	During site visit of the subcommittee, the presentation was made by Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj on Draft TOR. The Sub-committee suggested additional TOR points and requested DPA to submit Comprehensive TOR.
25/07/2018	As per the suggestions of the subcommittee, revised TOR was communicated to the GCZMA for approval.
10/03/2021	The proposal was included in the GCZMA meeting but Presentation could not be held due to some network issues.
25/04/2022	The proposal for approval of revised ToR included in the meeting of the Team of Officials of GCZMA.
27/05/2022	Presentation was held before Team of officials of GCZMA.
20/06/2022	The Revised TOR has been approved by the Committee in its 61 st meeting of GCZMA held on 20 th June 2023
21/06/2022	DPA has confirmed about the Inclusion of Revised TOR points in the Final Report as suggested by GCZMA committee.
30/06/2022	DPA has submitted the TOR points (Initial and Additional) to GCZMA for preparation of the Report.
13/10/2022	GCZMA has informed about acceptance of TOR points submitted by DPA.
28/11/2022	DPA has given extension to GUIDE for submission of report till 14 th May 2023
26/05/2023	DPA has given extension to GUIDE for submission of report till 14 th July 2023
17/07/2023	DPA has given extension to GUIDE for submission of report till 14 th January 2024



TOR points finalized by the GCZMA

A. TOR points finalized in the meeting held on 12th July 2018

S. No.	Terms of References
1	Air quality of the surrounding project sites will be analysed on fortnightly basis for one year.
2	Major parameters viz., SO _x , NO _x , PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ for monitoring the air quality will be measured. Other important parameters, if felt essential, will also be measured.
3	Environmental contaminants in the surrounding soil/sediment will be analysed for three seasons during the RSIA in the select locations to be decided later during reconnaissance survey.
4	For soil/sediment, samples will be collected and analysed for parameters such as texture, pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Organic Carbon, Phosphorous, Sulphate, Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Magnesium, Chloride, Total Sulphur, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) and select heavy metals.
5	Environmental contaminants in water (groundwater and costal/creek water) will be analysed for three seasons during the RSIA.
6	Developmental impacts on existing major ecosystems such as mangroves, mudflats, salt marshes, creek systems will be given special attention along with the biotic and abiotic factors.
7	Species listing for both flora and fauna (mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds) will be conducted during RSIA to ensure that no plant or animal species are being threatened due to construction and developmental activities.
8	Rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, if any, will be enumerated and mitigation/conservation measures will be suggested.
9	Enumeration of benthic (macro- and micro- benthos) and pelagic (phyto- and zooplankton) organisms will be included in the RSIA.
10	To ensure that the local populations' demographic, economic and health condition is not being affected by the construction and developmental activities, socio-economic survey will be conducted which would emphasis on the demographic structure, economic resource base, health status, education, cultural and aesthetic attributes.
11	The RSIA will also include Participatory Workshop as and when necessary.
12	The RSIA study will include relevant / likely activities by the Project Proponent (PP), in the current case, KPT, and appropriate mitigation measures will be suggested.
13	Secondary data will also be provided in the report wherever necessary in order to develop a framework.



14	The RSIA will arrive at an environmental regulatory regime consistent with long term goals of sustainable development of the region.
15	The study will come up with environmentally sound development policy and environmental management plan for the region in order to promote socio-economic development of the region without catastrophic consequences to the human communities and ecosystems.
16	From the socio-economic, biological, environmental parameters, a robust assessment of impact arising due to the activities, mitigation measures for the same and a decision-making system will be provided in the report that ensures the project activities to be environmentally benign.

B. Additional TOR points suggested by the Sub-committee in 12th July 2018 and finalization by Sub-committee meeting held on 27th May 2022

S. No.	Terms of
1	The baseline environmental studies will be carried out for terrestrial and marine environments. The study will be a combination of primary (field surveys) and secondary data collection.
2	Study area would be of 25 km radius from the centre of the port.
3	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) sampling for ambient air quality will be carried out for one season i.e. winter on fortnightly basis.
4	For soil/sediment samples Cu, Zn, Ni, Cr and Cd as heavy metals will be analysed.
5	For groundwater samples Cu, Zn, Cd, Ni and Cr as heavy metals will be analysed.
6	For Coastal/Creek water samples Cd, Cr, Zn, Pb and Ni as heavy metals will be analysed.
7	Secondary information on fishery resources of the area will be gathered for trend analysis.
8	Risk assessment including safety aspect will be carried out for various activities such as liquid terminals, pipelines, hazardous chemicals and storage tanks. Potential hazards will be identified and mitigation measures thereof will be provided.
9	The traffic study of the waterways and roadways on the impact of heavy vehicles movement, cargo ships, etc. will be carried out. The traffic study analyses will be based on considering past, present and future planning of project proponent.
10	The impact and management plan for dredging and disposal activities will also be investigated.
11	Environmental attributes which may be affected by project activities will be identified and impacts will be assessed. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate the adverse impacts due to the project will be provided. Disaster prevention and mitigation measures covering all relevant aspects for the likely impacts will be presented.
12	Simulation study considering past and future 10 years will be done.



Snapshot of the Project on “Regional Strategic Impact Assessment for Deendayal Port Region”

The data of the present study is detailed out as snapshot below:

Components of the study	Remarks
MoEF & CC sanction letter and details	The MoEF & CC, in its letter date 19 th December 2016, had stipulated certain conditions. One of the specific conditions as listed in the EC letter states “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.
Deendayal Port letter sanctioning the project	DPA issued Work Order No. EG/WK/4751/CRZ II/288 dated 01/09/2017.
Actual duration of the project and Extensions given	14 months (from 15.09.2017 to 14.11.2018) 15.11.2018 to 14.11.2019 (KPT letter dt 06.07.2019) 15.11.2019 to 14.11.2020 (KPT letter dt 10.12.2019) 15.11.2020 to 14.11.2021 (DPT letter Dt. 27.11.2020). 15.11.2021 to 14.11.2022 (DPT Letter Dt. 17.11.2021). 15.11.2022 to 14.05.2023 (DPA Letter Dt. 28.11.2022). 15.05.2023 to 14.07.2023 (DPA Letter Dt. 26.05.2023). 15.07.2023 to 14.01.2023 (DPA Letter Dt. 17.07.2023)
Components of the report	
Land Use and Land Cover	LU map shows that DPA jurisdiction covers a total area of 99986.28 ha (999.86sq.km). Seven major land cover categories namely, dense mangroves, sparse mangroves, mudflats, other vegetation, Water, Port Area and Saltpan have been identified and assessed for their extent in hectares. Total mangrove cover within the DPA limit is 19,319.71 ha which constitutes 19.32% of the total land cover of the port. Mudflats are the largest land cover (31.29%) within the port area extending to an area of 31293.7 ha. Other coastal vegetation with an extent of 12438.8 ha occupies considerable port area constituting 12.44%. The smallest land cover of 1243.67 (1.24%) ha is occupied by port and other built-up parts.
Ambient Air Quality	During the entire study duration, the annual average concentration of PM _{2.5} was >40µg/m ³ and exceeded at all the sampling stations prescribed by NAAQS (2009). Akin to PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} at Bharapar station during January 2018 was the highest. Similar to PM ₁₀ , higher value of PM _{2.5} during colder months is due to reduced dispersal and mixing of particulate matter. The concentration of SO ₂ at all the locations during the study period was found within the limit of annual average prescribed by CPCB (2009) i.e., 80µg/m ³ . The annual average concentration of NO _x varied between 7.2µg/m ³ and 11.1µg/m ³ for all the locations and was well within the prescribed limit by CPCB (2009).
Water Quality	pH of groundwater samples was in mild alkaline range and



	<p>varied from 7.06 - 8.82 during winter. During the same season, pH values of groundwater samples ranged from 7.1 - 8.82 and during summer 7.26 - 8.56. The pH of creek water ranged from 8.10 to 8.13 (Appendix 2). The PHC in creek water was recorded from 1.90 µg/L to 12.30 µg/L. During the study the NO₃ values in groundwater were 0.44 - 10.0 mg/L during winter, 0.01 - 22.43 mg/L during summer and 0.03 - 6.03 mg/L during monsoon. The NO₃ in creek water samples in and around Kandla ranged from 36.54 - 49.66 mg/L.</p>
Soil / Sediment Quality	<p>Soil/ sediment samples were collected following random sampling covering barren land, agricultural soil, thorn forest, mudflat areas and creek sediment. The pH of soil/ mudflat sample in study area ranged from 6.50 - 9.96. The pH of creek sediment samples ranged between 8.15 - 8.20. The amount of chloride in soil/ mudflat samples ranged from 94.32 - 38197.89 mg/kg. The maximum value and minimum value was obtained during monsoon season.</p>
Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna)	<p>The overall floristic diversity of the study area highlighted a total of 198 species within the area. Among the recorded species, 173 species were recorded during post-monsoon belonging to 132 genera and 46 families, whereas the pre-monsoon data highlighted 157 species belonging to 110 genera and 43 families. The diversity of herbaceous plants was highest, followed by shrub and trees. The Shannon Weiner Diversity of plant species in different habitat during pre-monsoon was higher than the post monsoon. A total of 13 herpetofaunal species under 13 genera and 9 families were recorded from the study area.</p> <p>Overall, 80 avifaunal species belonging 59 genera of 30 families were recorded during the study period. In the port area 65 bird species belonging to 51 genera and 28 families were recorded. A total of 81 aquatic bird species were recorded from the study area belonging to 54 genera and 19 families. A total of 17 mammalian species belonging to 15 genera and 12 families were recorded during the survey.</p>
Marine Ecology	<p>Diatoms as a major group were represented by pennates and centric forms with forms such as <i>Coscinodiscus</i> sp., <i>Chaetoceros</i> sp., <i>Bacillaria</i> sp., <i>Navicula</i> sp. and <i>Synedra</i> sp. During the study phytoplankton density values ranged from 24 cells/l to 458 cells/l.</p> <p>Zooplankton density values among stations for the whole study period ranged between 18 and 388/m³. Generally, calanoid copepods, especially the genus <i>Calanus</i> contributed predominantly to the density whereas other copepods such as cyclopoids were comparatively less.</p> <p>In case of benthic fauna, molluscs recorded higher density followed by polychaetes and crustaceans and they contributed richly to the overall abundance.</p> <p>Mangrove vegetation within Deendayal Port domain</p>



	<p>constitutes 193.19 km² with dense and sparse patches accounting for 53.55 and 139.64 km², respectively. Fish catch during 2011-2016 at Kandla varied from 363.5 - 4654.5 tonnes. The catch is mostly dominated by small sciaenids, Clupeids, Bombay duck, cat fish, ribbon fish, crabs, Coilia, shark, jew fish, Mulletts, shrimps and silver bar. Halophytes are mostly found beyond highest high tidal levels where spring tides reach only occasionally and pore-water salinity often reaches more than 90 ppt. In total, nine species of halophytes belonging to 06 families and 08 genera were recorded. Dominant forms are <i>Salvadora persica</i>, <i>Salicornia branchiata</i>, <i>Suaeda nudiflora</i> and <i>Tamarix</i> sp., <i>Sericostoma pauciflorum</i>, <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> and <i>Suaeda nudiflora</i>.</p>
Socio-Economics	<p>Bharapar is the smallest in terms of a number of dwellings and population (378, 1462) whereas Kidana tops with 3272 households and 15669 human populations within the study area. The gender equilibrium of Gandhidham and Antarjal is good as the female sex ratio of both cities scores more than the state average of 919. However, Kandla has reported lesser number i.e. 748 females per 1000 males. Within the study area, about 55.75% of the village population and 61.60% of the city dwellers are literates.</p>
Impact Assessment and Management Suggestions	<p>Advanced techniques should be explored wherein the coal could be handled in a closed system in consultation with experts. Coal handling unit/ agency should ensure that all trucks before leaving the storage yard are sprinkled with water, covered appropriately and not over loaded. Further, drip or trickle irrigation could be run through solar power system in areas water scarce areas like Kachchh to ensure its techno-economic viability. Nevertheless, this should be in consultation with experts to ensure its feasibility. In case of soil/sediment quality, Regular monitoring of such activities and any accidental spillage should be registered/ documented and the same should be reported to the concerned authority for any immediate action. In addition to these, management of solid waste should be done. Whenever required the concerned authority(ies) may be approached and necessary activities may be undertaken by DPA. Report on Shoreline Change Study during 2009 – 2021 conducted National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry Of Environment, Forest And Climate Change for Deendayal Port Authority for about 150km reveals that the coast is now dominated by accretion and as per the report, the coast experiences 20% erosion, 34% stable coast and remaining 46% is accretion.</p>
Data on traffic of the waterways and roadways and the impact of heavy vehicles movement	<p>Expanded highway capacity and the truck appointment system will help reduce road congestion as cargo volumes grow. The impact on surrounding communities will be mixed.</p>



	<p>While congestion may be reduced, higher truck volumes could increase noise/emissions along highways. Overall, the scale of the dredging and new terminal projects should create sufficient berth capacity and draft for projected growth in vessel traffic. Careful mitigation steps will be essential however to ensure safety and efficiency goals are met as ship sizes continue to trend upwards.</p>
<p>Simulation study</p>	<p>The continuous commitment to expand and develop infrastructure underscores the port's dedication to meeting the evolving demands of India's maritime trade. As the port's significance in the country's economy remains robust, these forthcoming developments are anticipated to solidify Deendayal Port's position as an indispensable hub for India's international trade over the next decade. The simulation analysis of Deendayal Port Authority spanning past and future decades radiates a remarkable trajectory of progress and strategic foresight. Over the years, Deendayal Port Authority has seamlessly evolved into a cornerstone of India's maritime trade, driving regional economic prosperity and fostering a thriving trade ecosystem. By focusing on the recommendations, Deendayal Port Authority can further solidify its position as a sustainable and responsible maritime gateway, fostering economic growth while ensuring environmental conservation and social welfare.</p>



1. Introduction

Ports are economic instruments for trade and a vital component in the nation's economy. Port activities such as land reclamation, dredging and large-scale construction and expansion affect the marine ecosystems in its vicinity. Due to this, the port environment is increasingly gaining attention in order to render it environmentally sustainable in the face of intense human activity. Evaluating the environmental competitiveness and greenness of the port accordingly draws serious academic and research attention. On their part, ports are legally mandated to render their operation environmentally benign and sustainable so as to increase their green competitiveness. World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) argued that a substantial part of environmental damage is caused by transportation industry. Green logistics at the present-day buzzword takes into account environmental concern while maintaining economic sustainability of port operations. Green logistics basically means to build an efficient logistic system while reducing the environmental burden. Many major ports of the world have now initiated their efforts to preserve their port environment. Even factors such as people, business, culture and history of a place are often included in addition to natural resources in evaluating the greenness of a port. Green port construction is a long, comprehensive, systematic and complex task and is a matter concerning the overall situation and long-term strategic perspective.

Deendayal Port in Kachchh District of Gujarat State (Erstwhile Kandla Port) operated by Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), is a gateway Port to the hinterland in western and northern states of India. It is one of the twelve major Ports of India situated at latitude 23°1' N; longitude 70° 13' E on Kandla creek at the inner part of Gulf of Kachchh. Inclusion of Karachi Port in Pakistan after India's partition and heavy traffic congestion at the then Bombay Port gave impetus for the promotion of Deendayal Port during 1950s. During 1955, Deendayal Port acquired the status of a major Port in India. Since its formation, this Port serves the maritime trade requirement of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Gujarat. It has also developed a fast-growing immediate hinterland of Kandla-Gandhidham industrial complex where many port related industries are proliferating. Because of its proximity to the Gulf countries, large quantities of crude petroleum are imported through Deendayal Port. About 35% of the country's total export takes place through Gujarat Ports, of which, share of Deendayal Port is considerable.

An assortment of liquid and dry cargo is being handled at Deendayal Port. Dry cargo includes fertilizers, iron and steel, food grain, metal products, ores, cement, coal, machineries, sugar, wooden logs, etc. Liquid cargo includes edible oil, crude oil and other petroleum products. Cargo handling was 41.55 million tons during 2004-05 which increased to 64.89 million metric tons per annum (MMTPA) during 2007-08; 80 million tons in 2009-10 which finally increased to 137 MMTPA (at Kandla and Vadar) during the financial year 2022-23. The Port has presently sixteen cargo berths, seven oil jetties, four cargo moorings and one deep



draft mooring and two Single Buoy Moorings (SBMs) to handle both dry and liquid cargo. Regular expansion/ developmental activities such as addition of jetties, allied Special Economic Zones, industrial parks and ship bunkering facilities are underway in order to cope with the increasing cargo handling demands.

Developmental initiatives of this magnitude going on in the past six decades will have its own environmental repercussions. Being located at the inner end of Gulf of Kachchh (GoK), Deendayal Port has a fragile marine ecosystem that includes vast expanse of mangroves, mudflats, creek systems and allied 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 Gulf's mouth. The Port location is marked by a network of major and minor mangrove lined creek systems with vast extent of mudflats. Coastal belt in and around the Port has an irregular and dissected configuration. Due to its location, 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 an MSL of 3.88 m. Commensurate with the increasing tidal amplitude, vast intertidal expanse are present in and around the Port environ. This, along with the occurrence of mudflats enables mangrove formations at the intertidal belts. Contrary to Southern coast of GoK, coral formations and seaweed beds are absent obviously due to high turbulence induced suspended sediment load in the water column.

1.1 Context

Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) is one of the major ports of the country and the largest port of India by volume of cargo handled. As a part of its periodic expansion and modernization plan, DPA has proposed 07 integrated facilities (Stage I) within the existing port facilities which are as follows:

1. Development of Oil jetty to handle liquid cargo & ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla.
2. Multipurpose cargo terminal at Tekra of Tuna on BOT basis.
3. Upgradation of barge handling facility at Bunder basin at Kandla.
4. Construction of rail over bridge a NH-8A near Nakti bridge.
5. Modification & strengthening of cargo berth no.6 at Deendayal Port
6. Mechanization of dry cargo handling facility at Deendayal port,
7. Strengthening of Oil jetty 1.

Total port handling capacity of the existing port is 131.07 MMTPA. Additional handling capacity of 07 projects is 32.07 MMTPA. The overall capacity of the port after implementing the above-mentioned projects is expected to be 163.14 MMTPA.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), in its letter date 19th December 2016, had stipulated certain conditions while granting the Environmental



Clearance (EC) to DPA for the development of 07 integrated facilities as mentioned above. One of the specific conditions as listed in the EC letter issued by the MoEF & CC states “*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 done by the PP*”. This forms the basis for the present study, which will delineate detailed environmental management plans for the whole region.

The RSIA study is based on strategic consideration in order to design a policy framework for development of the region anticipating the likely impacts of all the development activities in the region. The main purpose of such a strategic approach is to arrive at an environmental regulatory regime consistent with long term goals of sustainable development of the region. The RSIA helps in arriving at an environmentally sound development policy and environmental management plan for the region so as to promote socio-economic development of the region without catastrophic consequences to the human communities and ecosystems. Unlike EIA (which is carried out just to comply with the existing regulations and not necessarily with a view to evaluate all the possible environmental impacts), RSIA assists in the overall impact of developmental activities.

1.2 Scope

The present RSIA study for DPA in consultation with GCZMA includes the following:

- i) A regulatory overview,
- ii) Generic description of the area,
- iii) Description of the existing biophysical and socio-economic environment,
- iv) Assessment of scope and methodology,
- v) Environmental effects analyses including cumulative environmental effects on select Valued Environmental Components (VECs), surrounding, and
- vi) Environmental planning and management considerations.

Further, the scope for this RSIA is to assess the environmental and socio-economic condition of the DPA area and suggest effective measures. Thus, the following aspects have been undertaken based on specific condition mentioned in the MoEF & CC letter:

- Identification of the VECs i.e. physical, biological, socio-economic environment (air, water, soil, terrain, vegetation, wildlife and land use that may be affected due to the project),
- Assess cumulative impact on the region and suggest mitigation measures to establish best practices by ensuring effective management for future development.

1.3 Work-elements

Based on the above-mentioned details, following work-elements are identified under the present RSIA study:



1. Collection and analysis of all the key parameters of air, soil/ sediment and water samples from different sampling sites in the study area
2. Assessment of biodiversity (flora and fauna including benthic and pelagic samples) of the region
3. Assessment of socio-economic condition of the inhabitants of the region
4. Assessment of developmental impacts on existing major ecosystems (*viz.*, mangroves, mudflats, salt marshes, creek systems)
5. Assessment of the effects of construction and developmental activities on the local population
6. Identification of mitigation measures and suggesting effective impact management plan.



2 Study Area Location

The environmental setting of the Deendayal Port region is presented in Table 1. Due to semi-arid nature of Kachchh, the rainfall is erratic and poor (India Meteorological Office, Ahmedabad). Mean rainfall at Gandhidham taluka during 1985 to 2014 was 398 mm. There are no perennial or seasonal rivers in Gandhidham taluka. Rain during monsoon is confined to only 15-20 days and occurs as an instant downpour. Freshwater input into the near coastal waters is quite meagre and appears to have least influence on the ambient coastal water quality except during monsoon months during which flash floods are discharged in the near coastal waters. As a characteristic of arid zone, annual temperature fluctuation is extreme, ranging from 4°C to 48°C. Annual average humidity is 60% which increases to 80% during south-west monsoon and decreases to 50% during November-December. Average wind speed is 4.65 m/s with a maximum wind speed of 10.61 m/s during June. The phenomenon of drought is common with 2 drought years in a cycle of 5 years. Coastal belt in and around Kandla region is characterized by a network of creek systems and mudflats which are covered by sparse halophytic vegetation, scrubby to dense mangroves, creek water and salt encrusted land mass. The surrounding environment in a radius of 25 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. The nearest major habitation is Gandhidham town about 12 km west with a population of 2,48,705 (as per 2011 census). Deendayal Port and its surroundings have mangroves, mudflats and creek systems as major ecological entities.

2.1. Climatology

Deendayal Port is situated in the Kachchh district of Gujarat, India. The climatology of the Port is characterized by its location in a semi-arid region with influences from the Arabian Sea. The climate is predominantly hot and dry, with distinct seasonal variations.

In case of temperature, Kandla experiences high temperatures for a major part of the year. Summers, extending from March to June, are scorching hot with temperatures often soaring above 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit). May is typically the hottest month. Winters, from November to February, are relatively cooler with temperatures ranging between 12 to 25 degrees Celsius (54 to 77 degrees Fahrenheit). December and January are the coldest months. When rainfall is concerned, Deendayal Port receives limited rainfall due to its arid to semi-arid climate. The monsoon season occurs from June to September. The region gets most of its precipitation during this time, with an average annual rainfall of around 300-400 millimeters (12-16 inches). However, rainfall can be erratic and unevenly distributed. The southwest monsoon brings the bulk of the rainfall to Kandla.

The monsoon winds, laden with moisture from the Arabian Sea, bring relief to the otherwise dry landscape. Occasionally, heavy rainfall can lead to waterlogging and temporary disruptions in port operations. Further, when wind patterns are concerned, during summers, hot and dry winds, often referred to as 'loo,' blow across the region, contributing to the high



temperatures and aridity. In contrast, the monsoon season witnesses strong southwest winds that bring moisture and precipitation. Also, the region experiences low humidity levels, especially during the summer months when aridity is at its peak. However, humidity levels increase during the monsoon season due to increased moisture content in the air.

During Winters, mornings in Kandla may witness foggy conditions, particularly in low-lying areas, impacting visibility. These foggy conditions can occasionally affect port operations and transportation. The climatic conditions of the Port influence various activities, including shipping and port operations. Extreme temperatures and occasional weather events like heavy rainfall or fog may pose challenges for logistics and transportation. Efforts to manage and adapt to these climatic conditions are essential for the efficient functioning of the port and the surrounding region.

Table 1. Environmental Setting of the Deendayal Port

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Deendayal Port Co-ordinates	23° 1' N, 70° 13' E
2	Elevation above Mean Sea level	~20 ft
3	Climatic Conditions	Annual Mean Max Temp: 41.8° C Annual Mean Min Temp: 22.9° C Rainfall: 398 mm (2015)
4	Land Use of nearby areas	Comparatively flat marshy land with mangroves, mudflats, creek systems, halophytes, saltpans and salt swamps
5	Nearest Highway	National Highway 8A
6	Nearest Railway Station	Gandhidham RS
7	Nearest major air port	Bhuj (~60 km, Northwest)
8	Nearest Village habitation	Tuna (~12 km, North)
9	Nearest major Town	Gandhidham (12 km, Northwest)
10	Reserved Forest	Nil
11	Historically Important Places	Nil
12	Rivers/streams around the project environs	Nil
13	Major Dams and barrages	Nil
14	Survey of India Topo sheet covering the study area	F42K1
15	Seismic Zone	Zone -V

3 Land Use Land Cover Change

3.1 Background

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a very useful tool that has wide range of application in studying many natural ecosystems. It is a computer-based technology and methodology for collecting, managing, analyzing, modelling and presenting geographic data for a wide range of application (Davis, 2001). It is equally useful and important in monitoring and assessing ecosystems such as mangroves that are difficult to access. As an integrative digital methodology, it combines diverse data and techniques into a convenient spatial analysis and mapping framework (Davis and Quinn, 2004). Combining GIS with remote



sensing and field data has been found to be quite useful in mapping and monitoring different terrestrial and marine ecosystems serving as an effective tool in natural resource management. Of late, GIS and RS are increasingly used in different fields of science.

Application of GIS and RS technique in studies of mangrove ecology has been in vogue for two decades. Though mangrove interior cannot be studied effectively through GIS due to its dense canopy, its usage to gather information on extent, spatial and temporal distribution, variation and productivity is gaining ground. Accurate spatial analysis and presentation of ecological data of biological communities can be essential for management of natural resources. In the present study, GIS as a data gathering tool for land Use and Land Cover categories within the limits of DPA is used in order to know the geographical extent of different land covers.

3.2 GIS and Remote Sensing

LISS IV Satellite imagery of pre-monsoon season procured from NRSC, Hyderabad was used for the present study. The procured imagery has a resolution of 5.8 m with UTM projection with spheroid and datum named WGS 84 in UTM zone 42 north. Supervised Classification Method is applied to delineate the natural resources. Resourcesat-2A series of satellites, with a unique 3 tier imaging capability, was procured which carries high-resolution LISS-4 sensor with 5.8 m spatial resolution.

3.2.1 Pre-Processing and Radiometric Correction

Pre-processing of satellite data including geometric correction, atmospheric correction and radiometric correction and clipping of the area has been carried out. The rectification operation aims to correct distorted images to create a more faithful representation of the original scene. It typically involves the initial processing of raw image data to correct for geometric distortions. Radiometric correction addresses variations in the pixel intensities (DNs) that are not caused by the object or scene being scanned. These variations include differing sensitivities or malfunctioning of the detectors, topographic effects and atmospheric effects.

3.2.2 Geometric correction

Geometric correction addresses errors in the relative positions of pixels. These errors are induced by sensor viewing geometry or terrain variations. Geometric correction was done based on Ground Control Points (GCPs) and the image was re-sampled using nearest neighbourhood interpolation method.

3.2.3 Supervised classification

Supervised classification can be defined as the process of sample of known identity to classify pixels of unknown identity. Samples of known identity are those pixels located within training areas. Pixels located within these areas term the training samples used to



guide the classification algorithm to assign specific spectral values to appropriate information class. Preliminary surveys were conducted on the ground for different land use and land cover using Garmin GPS. With the help of training sample, classification map was generated based on Maximum Likelihood Supervised Classification model using ERDAS Software. Based on MLC, mudflat and water were classified.

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) image was calculated for mangrove and other vegetation in the study area. Since NDVI values represent a normalized ratio of reflected visible and near-infrared energy as expressed by the following equation, it is used for analysis of vegetation.

$$NDVI = (NIR - RED)/(NIR + RED)$$

NDVI values were examined to separate vegetative areas from barren areas. As a result, it was concluded that vegetative areas can be separated from non-vegetative areas by using threshold value of NDVI 0.3 for this study area. Based on NDVI values, dense mangrove, sparse mangrove and other vegetation were classified. Salt pan and port area were classified based on manual digitization.

3.2.4 Land use and Land Cover classification of the Study area

Land use and Land cover classification of the entire study area (25 km radial distance) as observed in the imagery of April 2017 was classified into six classes namely, dense mangrove, sparse mangrove, saltpan, mudflat, other vegetation and water. This imagery classification was supported by ground truthing through fieldwork as it is important to check and collect most of the ground information required for mapping.

Reconnaissance field survey was undertaken to get acquainted with the general land cover pattern of the area. Different patches of mangrove area characteristics were recorded. The variation and tonal patterns observed in the ground truthing were recorded on the existing images. Field observations were carried out along the Kandla main creek and subordinate creeks of Kandla, mangrove area, saltpan and other vegetation for ground truthing patterns and characters recorded in the image. Various features identified in the ground truthing were correlated with the image element and GPS observations were obtained for various land cover by superimposing on the satellite image.

3.3 LULC mapping

The land cover map based on supervised classification of LISS IV April 2017 is given in Figure 2 and the area analysis of land cover is given in hectares. The present GIS assessment shows that DPA jurisdiction covers a total area of 99986.28 ha (999.86sq.km). Seven major land cover categories namely, dense mangroves, sparse mangroves, mudflats, other vegetation, Water, Port Area and Saltpan have been identified and assessed for their extent in hectares (Figure 1). Total mangrove cover within the DPA limit is 19,319.71 ha which



constitutes 19.32% of the total land cover of the port. Out of the total mangrove cover of 19319.71 ha, dense mangroves form 5355.71 ha (27.72%) and sparse mangroves with an extent of 13964 ha constitutes 72.27% of the total mangrove cover. Mudflats are the largest land cover (31.29%) within the port area extending to an area of 31293.7 ha. Water spread which is mostly creek systems constitutes 20.68% of the total port area of 99986.28 ha (Figure 1). Other coastal vegetation with an extent of 12438.8 ha occupies considerable port area constituting 12.44%. The smallest land cover of 1243.67 (1.24%) ha is occupied by port and other built-up parts.

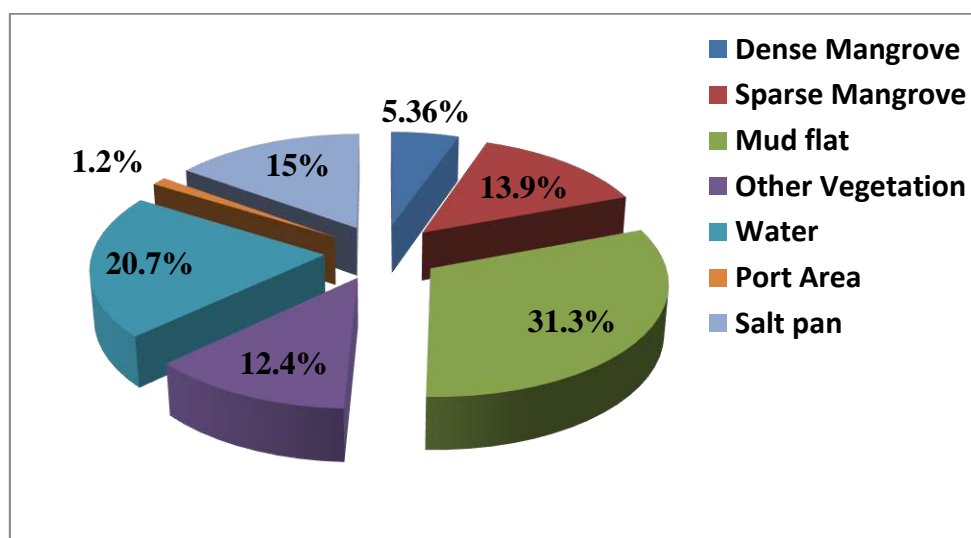


Figure 1. Land Cover Categories and their extent (%) in DPA Area

The current land Use/land cover pattern delineated in the present study shows higher proportion of sparse mangroves than the dense mangroves underlining the need for management intervention. Largest extent within the port area is constituted by mudflat which is an important habitat. Hence, further management and conservation measures w.r.t. mudflats are important. There is an apparent need to study mudflats for their various characteristics in order to understand their ecological role in Kandla creek areas. Mudflats, as a major biological entity are equally important like mangroves.

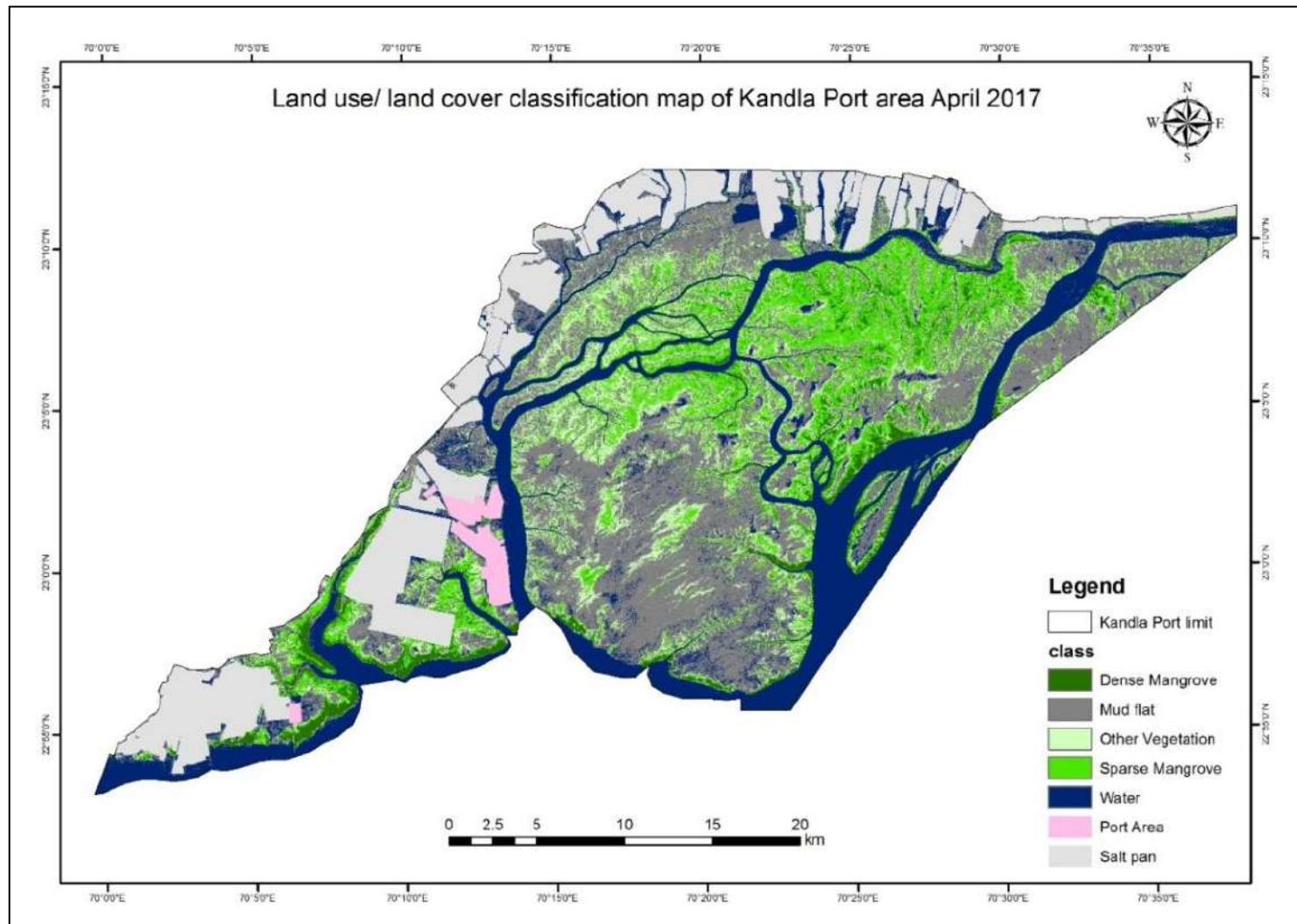


Figure 2. Land cover classification map of the study area



3.4. Monitoring of Mangrove plantation (1400 ha) carried out by DPA

Mangrove formations in the Kachchh coast are predominated by a single species, *i.e.*, *A. marina*, with the sporadic occurrence of *R. mucronata* and *C. tagal*. The present study was carried out at Sat Saida bet and Nakti creek in Kandla and at the vicinity of Kantiyajal covering ten blocks to evaluate mangrove plantations carried out in 1400 ha during the period between 2005 to 2019. Over all, DPA has carried out Mangrove plantation in an area of 1600 ha since 2015 till date. The major goal of this study was to assess the mangrove plantation survival percentage to assess the carbon sequestration potential of planted mangroves, to understand the ecological issues related to plantation success, and suggest conservation measures.

The mangrove plantation was carried out in temporally from 2005 onwards. The plantation work in Sat Saida started from 2005-2006 (20 ha), followed by 200 ha in 2011-2012, 300 ha in 2012-2013, and 330 ha during the 2013-2014. The plantation work in Nakti creek was initiated in year 2008-2009 (50 ha) followed by 100 ha during 2010-2011. In Kantiyajal the plantation work initiated from 2015-2016 (150 ha) followed by 150 ha during 2016-2017 and 100 ha during 2018-2019. Due to the prevalence of high salinity in the region, *A. marina* was the preferred species for plantation. Although, *R. mucronata* and *C. tagal* were also planted in small pockets at Nakti creek, and *R. mucronata* was attempted at Kantiyajal along with *A. marina*. Among the different plantation areas, maximum density and height of plants were observed at Kantiyanjal. However, the survival rate was highest (75%) for *A. marina* plantation in 150 ha planted during 2016-2017 followed by *R. mucronata* plantation at 150 ha in Kantiyanjal (2016-2017), 330 ha of *A. marina* at Sat Saida bet (62.7%) planted during 2013-2014. The lowest survival rate was observed in Nakti creek (40%) within 100 ha area carried out during 2010-2011. In this site, especially multi species plantation activity was carried out using *R. mucronata*, *Ceriops tagal* and *A. marina*. In rest of the blocks, the survival percentage did not reach the minimum expected (67%) despite of the mangrove species planted. Based on the field monitoring and evaluation data, it is advised to prefer nursery bed and direct seed sowing methods to the Opla method, since mangrove areas raised through the Opla method undergo high mortality rates even when initial survival rates are high. The soil Total Biomass Carbon of *A. marina* plantation was lowest (42.36t/ha) in Nakti creek 100 ha plot and highest in 200 ha plot of Sat Saida bet (68.17t/ha). Among the three locations, *i.e.* Sat Saida bet, Nakti creek and Kantiyajal, the highest carbon sequestration potential was recorded at Sat Saida Bet.



4 Ambient Air Quality

4.1 Background

Air pollution in India is a serious issue with the major sources being vehicle emission, fuel adulteration, traffic congestion, fuel wood and biomass burning. In autumn and winter months, large scale crop residue burning in agriculture fields - a low-cost alternative to mechanical tilling - is a major source of smoke, smog and particulate pollution. Fuel wood and biomass burning is the primary reason for near-permanent haze and smoke observed above rural and urban India. Fuel wood and biomass cakes are used for cooking and general heating needs. This form of fuel is inefficient source of energy, its burning releases high levels of smoke, respirable and fine particulate matter, NO_x, SO_x, PAHs, polyaromatics, formaldehyde, carbon monoxide and other air pollutants. All construction activities have the potential to cause air quality nuisance. Existing air quality reflects those environments, with dust being the main air quality nuisance.

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) is the systematic, long-term assessment of pollutant levels by measuring the quantity and types of certain pollutants in the surrounding, outdoor air. It is an integral part of an effective air quality management system. The reasons to collect such data include assessment of the extent of pollution; provide air pollution data to the general public in a timely manner; support implementation of air quality goals or standards; evaluate the effectiveness of emissions control strategies; provide information on air quality trends; provide data for the evaluation of air quality models; and support research (e.g., long-term studies of the health effects of air pollution). Different standard methods are followed to quantify the particulate and gaseous pollutants. Thus, it is essential to make strategies for examining appropriate methods, taking into account the usefulness of the data, initial investment costs for equipments, operating costs, reliability of systems, and ease of operation. Further, the locations for monitoring stations must depend on the purpose of the monitoring. Most air quality monitoring networks are designed to support human health objectives, and monitoring stations are established in population centers. They may be near busy roads, in city centers, or at locations of particular concern (e.g., a school, hospital, particular emissions sources). Monitoring stations may also be established to determine background pollution levels, away from urban areas and emissions sources.

4.2 Methodology

The AAQM was based on the sampling procedures and analytical methods (Table 2) as prescribed by CPCB (2011, Table 2) and care was taken for preservation and transportation of samples to the respective laboratory. Further, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS, Table 3) as prescribed by CPCB (2009) were referred during the present investigation. The present Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) study aims to establish the existing AAQ at 12 locations following within 25 km radius of the study area (Figure 3, Plate 1 - Plate 3) during the period between January 2018 to December 2018. The locations were identified



on the basis of predominant wind directions and its seasonal patterns. Monitoring (24 hr sampling) was carried out for Respirable Particulate Matter ($<10\mu\text{m}$, PM_{10}), Fine Particulate Matter ($<2.5\ \mu\text{m}$, $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x). Of the 12 loactions identified for air sampling, 06 locations were in industrial area and rest in residential area.

Table 2. Parameters and Methodology Adopted in Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	Methodology Adopted	Source
PM_{10}	Gravimetrically	CPCB (2011)
$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	Gravimetrically	CPCB (2011)
SO_2	Improved West and Geake Method	CPCB (2011)
NO_x	Modified Jacob and Honchheiser Method	CPCB (2011)

Table 3. National Ambient Air Quality Standards as per CPCB (2009)

Pollutants	Time weighted average	Concentration in industrial, residential, rural and other areas
PM_{10} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	24 hr	100
	Annual Average	60
$\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	24 hr	60
	Annual Average	40
SO_2 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	24 hr	80
	Annual Average	50
NO_x ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	24 hr	80
	Annual Average	40

4.3 Results

4.3.1 Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

During the study, the 24 hr sampling values of PM_{10} varied from $29\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $401\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Figure 4 - Figure 15). In the month of January, February and October 2018, all the sampling stations exceeded the 24 hr sampling limit of $100\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ prescribed by NAAQS (2009). Within the study period the annual average PM_{10} concentration ranged between 114 and $239\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The PM_{10} exceeded the annual average at all the sampling stations, prescribed by NAAQS (2009) i.e. $60\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The concentration of particulate matter increases with decrease in atmospheric temperature and vice-versa. During winter wind velocity is decreased which leads to reduced dispersal of particulate matter and doesn't allow its mixing in the atmosphere. Accordingly, particulate matter concentration tends to increase during colder months. The higher concentration of PM_{10} during January and February 2018 in the present study could be attributed to this.



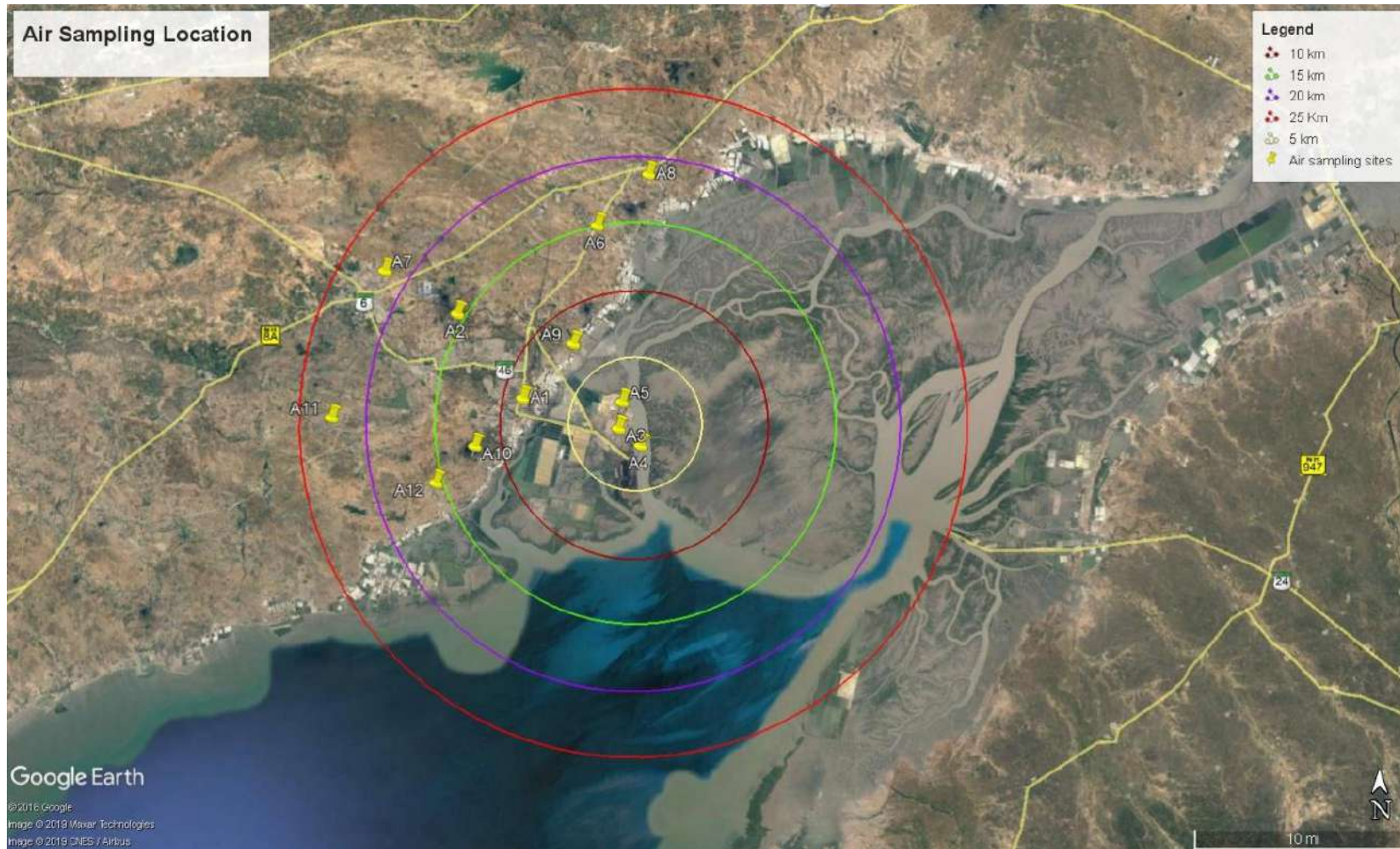


Figure 3. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations





Ambient Air sampling at Ahir Salt Industries



Ambient Air Sampling at Khari Rohar



Ambient Air Sampling at Kakubhai Parikh School



Ambient Air sampling at Bharapar

Plate 1. Captures from some of the Ambient Air sampling locations



Plate 2. Industrial area near Bharapar



Plate 3. Ambient Air sampling near DPA Main Gate

4.3.2 Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

The PM_{2.5} is of concern for people's health when its levels in air are high. Elevated levels of PM_{2.5} reduce visibility and make the atmosphere hazy. Outdoor PM_{2.5} levels are most likely to be elevated on days with little or no wind or air mixing. In the present study 24 hr sampling levels of PM_{2.5} ranged from 10 µg/m³ to 184 µg/m³. Its highest concentration was observed at A11 location during January 2018 and minimum at A4 location during September 2018. Among the months, the 24 hr sampling levels of PM_{2.5} exceeded at all the stations during February 2018. During the entire study duration the annual average concentration of PM_{2.5} was >40µg/m³ and exceeded at all the sampling stations prescribed by NAAQS (2009). Akin to PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} at Bharapar station during January 2018 was the highest. Similar to PM₁₀, higher value of PM_{2.5} during colder months is due to reduced dispersal and mixing of particulate matter.

4.3.3 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

When we consider monthly 24 hr, SO₂ levels at the stations were within the prescribed limit (CPCB 2009) with few exceptions i.e. A7 (Padana), A10 (Khari Rohar) and A11 (Bharapar). Among these locations, Bharapar is an industrial area whereas, Khari Rohar and Padana are residential. Nevertheless, irrespective of type of area, all the three mentioned locations are surrounded by steel industry and chemical manufacturing industry which were functioning during the study period. Fossil fuel burning is a major source that adds SO₂ in the environment. Higher concentrations of SO₂ at these locations could be due to the presence of high number of industries and burning of fossil fuel. The concentration of SO₂ at all the locations during the study period was found within the limit of annual average prescribed by CPCB (2009) i.e., 80µg/m³. Factors such as temperature inversions, changing wind patterns, landscape features and topography of the area might be restricting the dispersion of gases. Wind speed, air masses and height of mixing layer also govern SO₂ concentration (Pio and Feliciano 1996).

4.3.4 Nitrous Oxide (NO_x)

Earth moving machineries, vehicular emission and combustion processes add NO_x to the atmosphere. The 24 hr sampling during each month revealed that NO_x concentrations were well within the standard limit (80µg/m³) prescribed by CPCB (2009) and ranged from 3.7µg/m³ to 32.9µg/m³. The annual average concentration of NO_x varied between 7.2µg/m³ and 11.1µg/m³ for all the locations and was well within the prescribed limit by CPCB (2009).



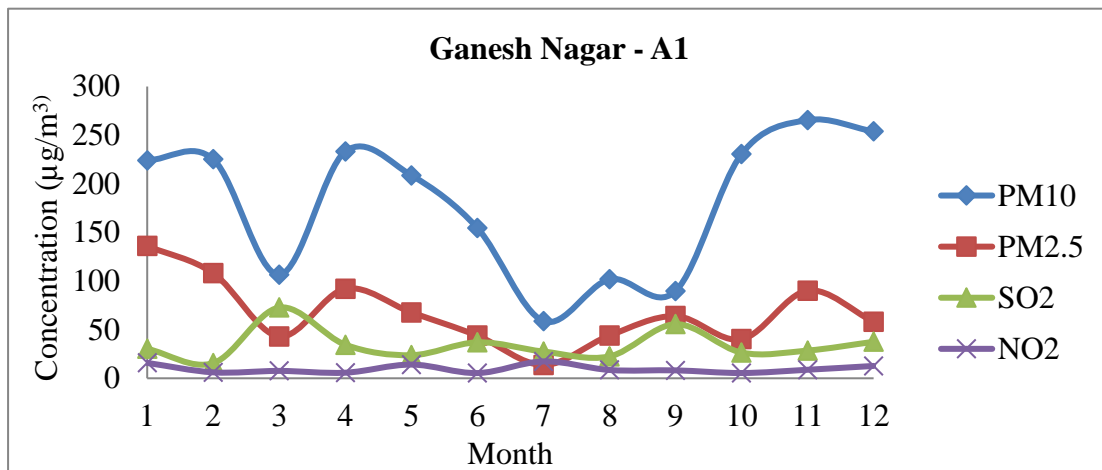


Figure 4. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A1 during January to December 2018

Note: A1: Ganesh Nagar, A2: Near Kakubhai Parikh School, A3: Near Marine police station, A4: Near DPA Main Gate, A5: Near Ahir Salt, A6: Rampar, A7: Padana, A8: Anjar, A9: Yasodha Dham, A10: Khari Rohar, A11: Bharapar, and A12: Devaliya

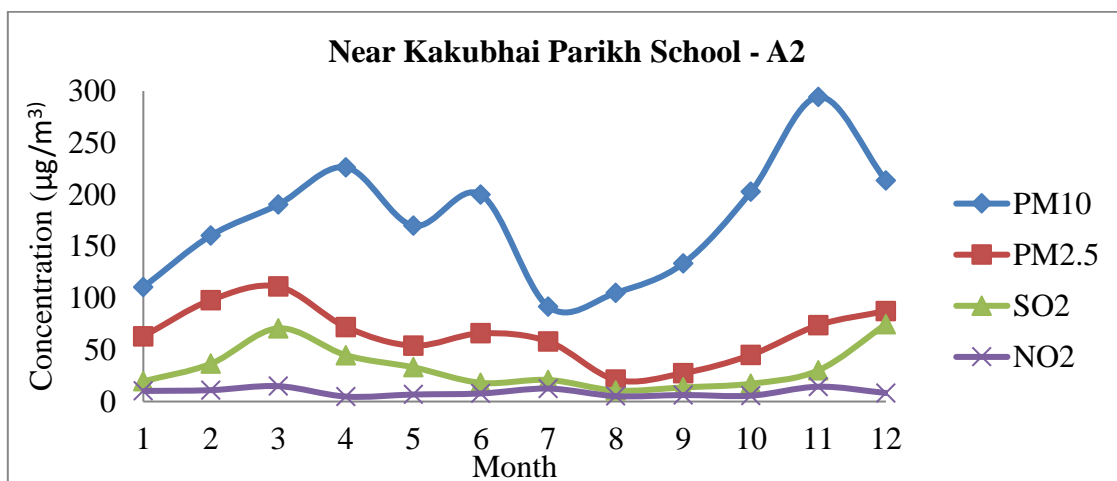


Figure 5. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A2 during January to December 2018

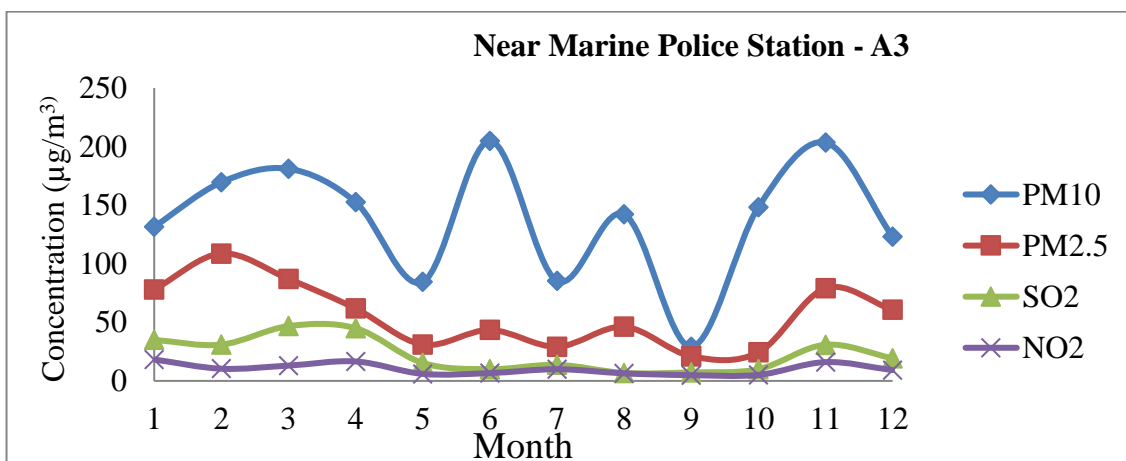


Figure 6. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A3 during January to December 2018



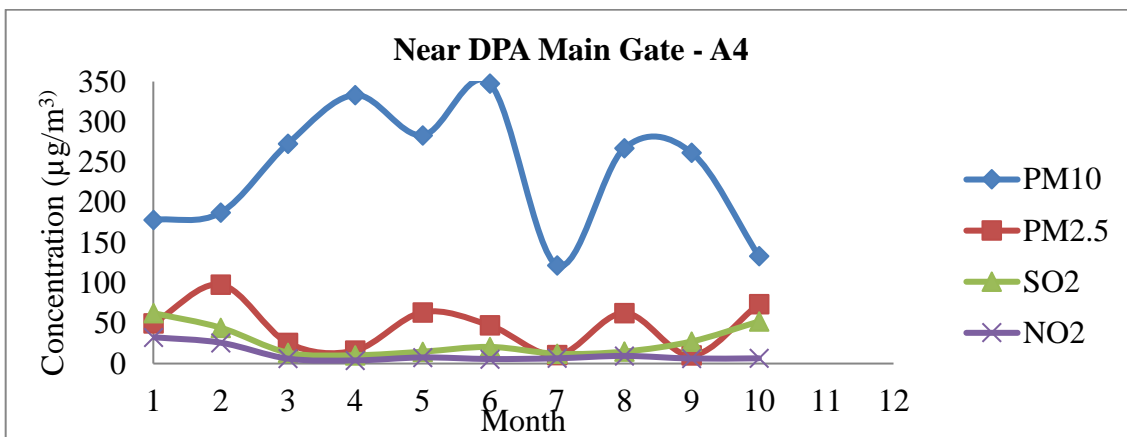


Figure 7. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A4 during January to December 2018

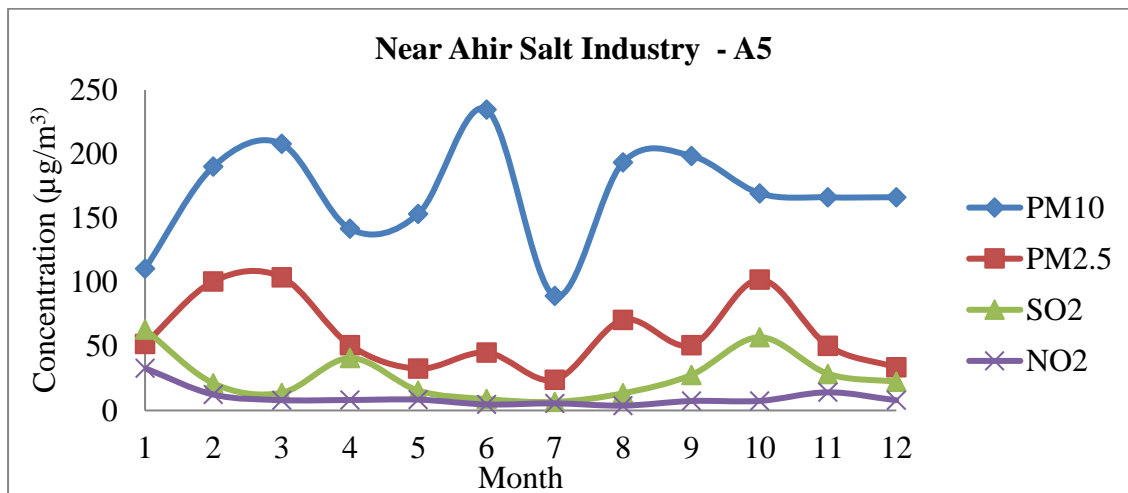


Figure 8. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A5 during January to December 2018

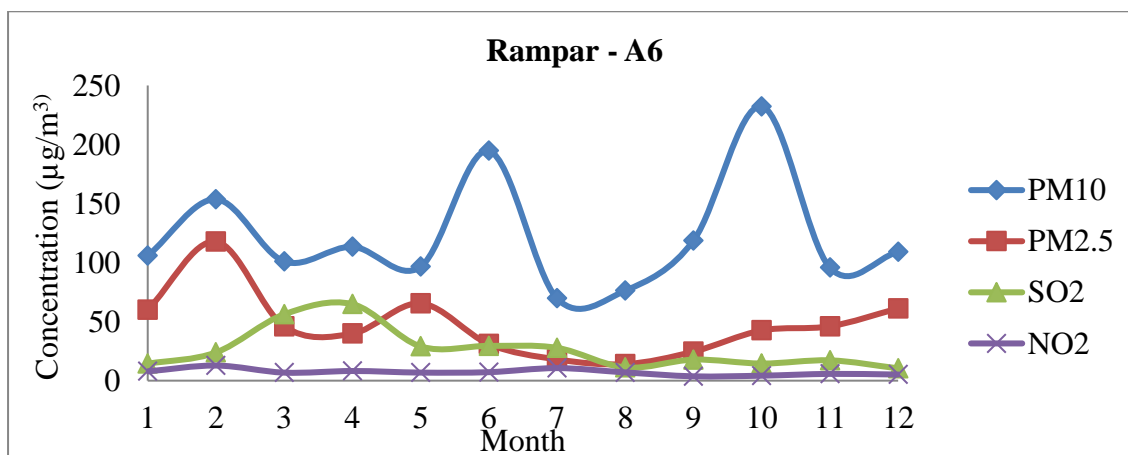


Figure 9. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A6 during January to December 2018

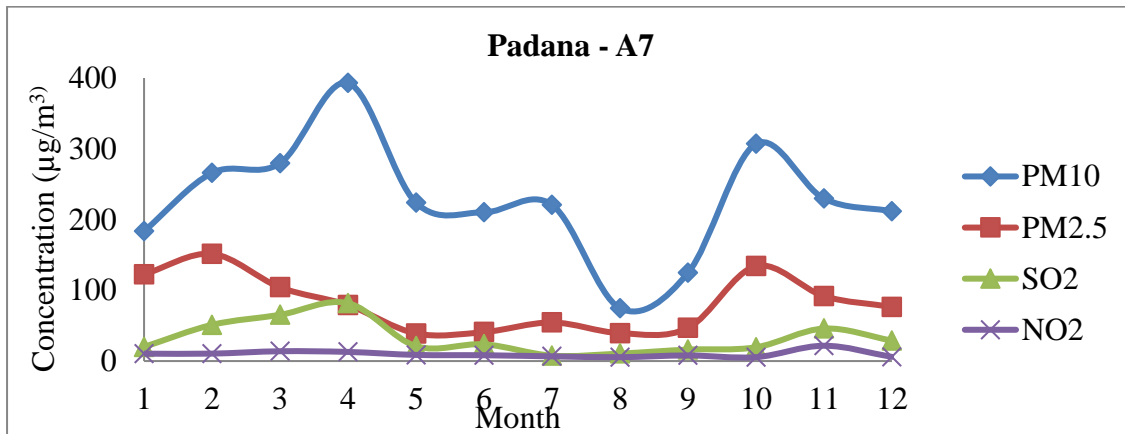


Figure 10. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A7 during January to December 2018

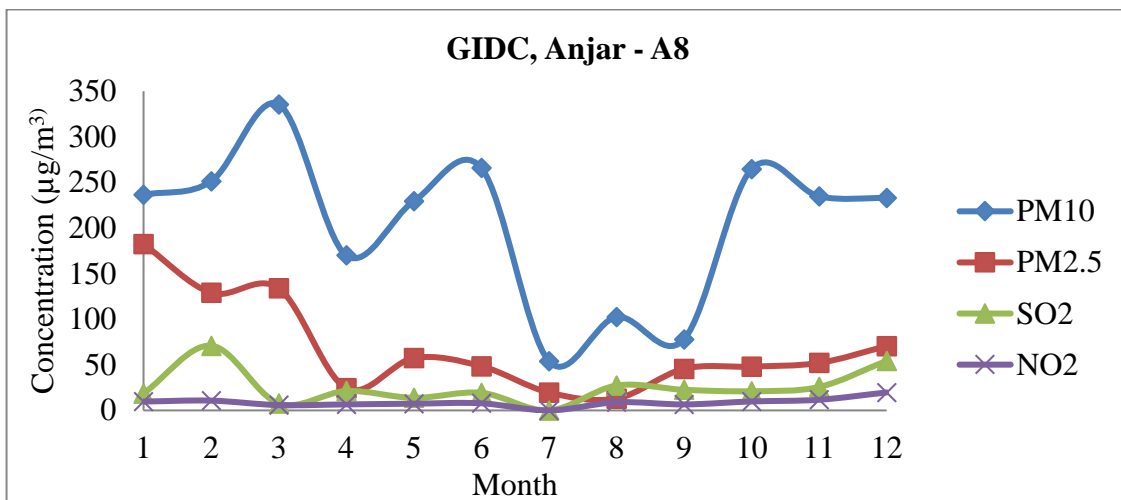


Figure 11. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A8 during January to December 2018

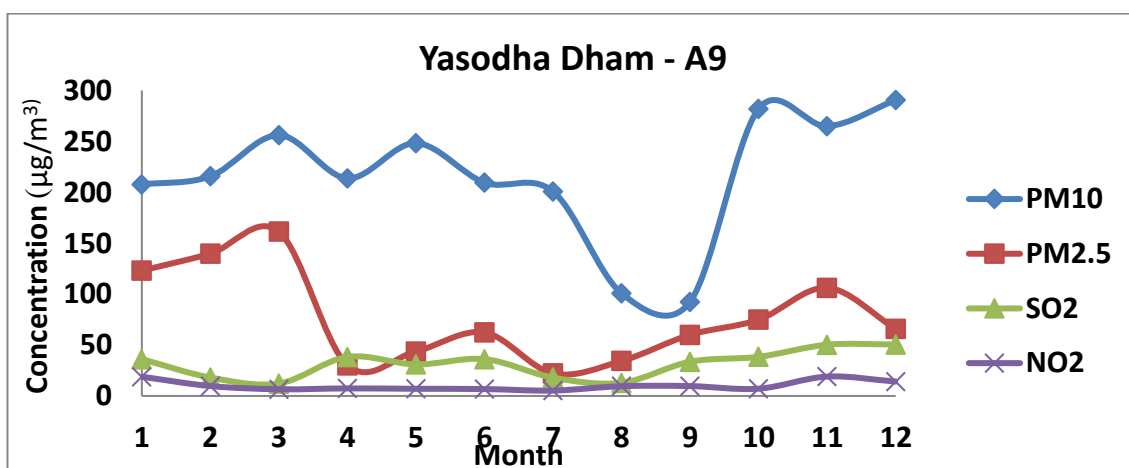


Figure 12. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A9 during January to December 2018

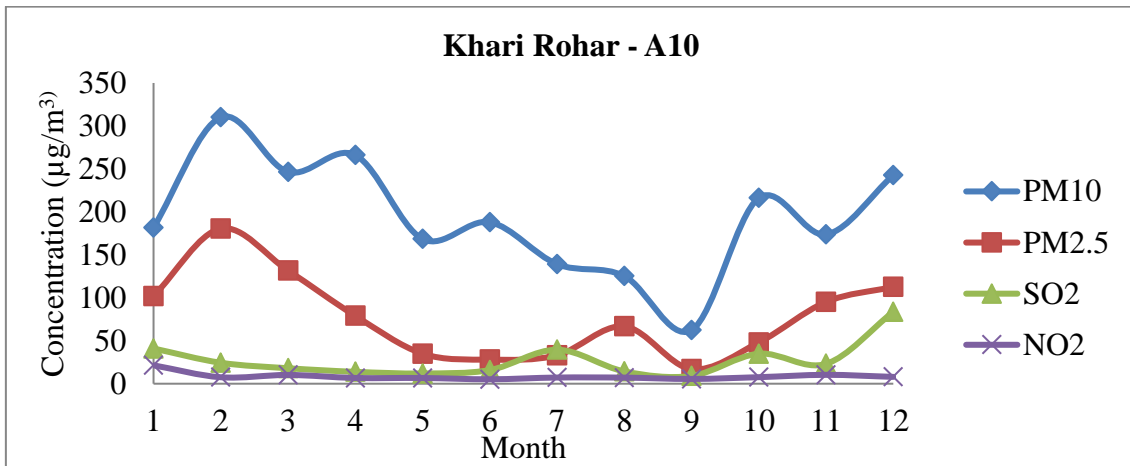


Figure 13. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A10 during January to December 2018

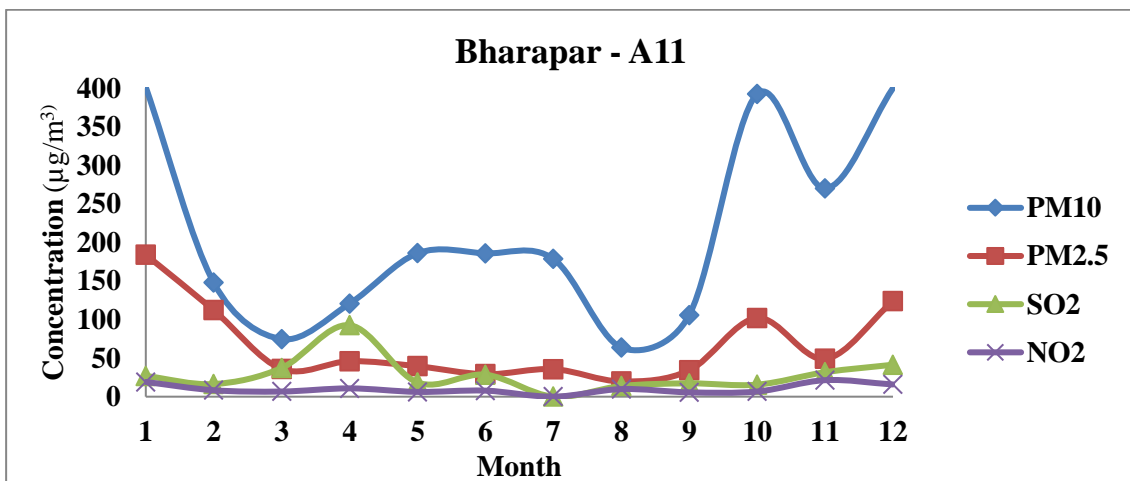


Figure 14. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A11 during January to December 2018

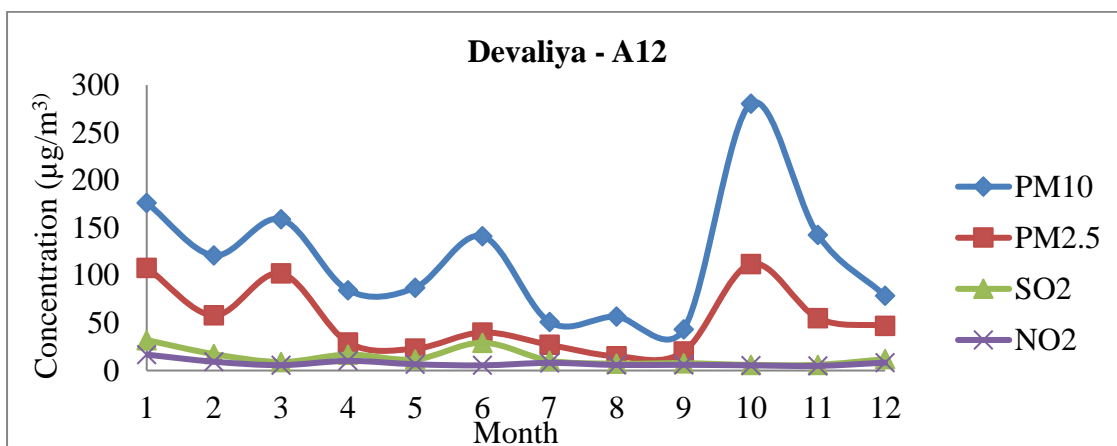


Figure 15. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x at A12 during January to December 2018

Table 4: Volatile Organic Compounds (Benzene and Hydrocarbon) concentrations recorded during October 2018 to December 2018

Locations	Benzene (C ₆ H ₆) µg/m ³			Hydrocarbon (ppm)		
	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
<i>NAAQS Limit</i>	5.0	5.0	5.0	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Marine Bhavan	1.08	1.06	1.11	BDL	BDL	BDL
Oil Jetty	1.10	1.12	1.23	BDL	BDL	BDL
Deendayal port Colony	1.08	1.10	1.20	BDL	BDL	BDL
Gopalpuri Hospital	1.15	1.12	1.19	BDL	BDL	BDL
Coal Storage Area	1.15	1.13	1.24	BDL	BDL	BDL
Tuna Port	1.20	1.10	1.20	BDL	BDL	BDL
Vadinar Colony	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	BDL	BDL	BDL
Signal building	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	BDL	BDL	BDL

Note: Values given are monthly average values. BDL denotes Below Detection limit.

Data Source: Third party monitoring Annual reports of Deendayal Port Authority, Gandhidham by M/s Detox Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Surat.

4.3.5. Benzene and Hydrocarbon concentrations

The Benzene and Hydrocarbon concentrations of different locations at DPA revealed that all the eight locations during the monitoring in October to December 2018 revealed a Below detectable concentrations. In case of Benzene concentrations, the monthly average values recorded at all the eight locations during October to December 2018 revealed the concentrations between Less than 1.0 to 1.24 µg/m³ which is below 5.0 which is the prescribed limits as per NAAQS limit (Table 4). Both the locations at Vadinar Colony and Signal building, the Benzene concentrations during the three-month period was recorded to be less than 1.0 µg/m³.



5 Water Quality

5.1 Background

Water is the most vital resource for all kind of life on Earth. Due to rapid industrialization, urbanization and development the water resources are affected by various anthropogenic activities. Most of the water resources are polluted by untreated sewage and effluents from industries, agricultural waste which leads to a steady decline in fisheries and loss of potable water resources. Coastal area is the most dynamic and productive ecosystem and also foci of human settlements, industry and tourism. Thus, the water quality plays an important role in the well being of humans, animals and plants inhabiting the area. Groundwater bodies are susceptible to leaching from waste dumps, mine tailings and industrial production sites. The main source of heavy metals is organic manure, municipal waste and some fungicides often contain fairly high concentration of it. A regular monitoring of water resources will not only lead to prevention of diseases and hazards but also check the water resources from getting polluted further.

5.2 Methodology

Ground water samples were collected for three seasons (winter, summer and monsoon) during 2017-2018 and creek water samples for one season. The samples (ground- and creek-water) were analysed following standard methods (APHA 2012). Parameters to be analysed for groundwater and creekwater as per ToR were revisited after reconnaissance survey and accordingly few modifications in terms of sampling and parameters were carried out. Total coliform and faecal coliform in groundwater were also assessed. For Chlorophyll a, acetone extraction was followed and samples were subsequently analysed in UV-Vis spectrophotometer following Golterman et al. (1978). In total, 27 samples of groundwater for each season and 07 samples of creek water for one season were collected from the study area (Figure 16). Of these, few groundwater samples were collected outside 25 km radius for better understanding and want of the study. The groundwater sampling locations comprised of human habitations, farm lands, industrial locations and urbanized locations which were felt helpful in relating the surrounding activities with that of water quality. Some captures from the sampling locations are presented in Plate 4 - Plate 5.



Table 5. Water Quality Parameters and Test Methods

Parameter	Test Method	Source
pH	Electrometric Method	APHA (22nd Ed – 2012) 4500-H+ B
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Potentiometric Method	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 2510 B
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Partition Method	APHA (22nd Edition – 2012) 2540 C
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	Titrimetric Method	APHA (22nd Ed. – 2012) 2320 B
Carbonate and Bicarbonate	Empirical Estimation Method	Based on Total Alkalinity values
Sodium (as Na)	Flame Photometric Method	APHA-(22nd Edition – 2012) 3500B
Potassium (as K)	Flame Photometric Method	APHA-(22nd Edition – 2012) 3500K-B
Calcium (as Ca)	EDTA Titration Method	APHA (22nd Edition – 2012) 3500-Ca B
Magnesium (as Mg)	EDTA Titration Method	APHA (22nd Edition – 2012) 3500-Mg-B
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	EDTA Titration Method	APHA (22nd Ed. – 2012) 2340-C
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	Colorimetric Method	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 4500-B
Nitrite (as NO ₂)	Colorimetric Method	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 4500-B
Phosphate (as PO ₄)	Spectrophotometric Method	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 4500-D
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	Turbidimetric (Spectrophotometric) Method	APHA (22nd Edition – 2012) 4500 – SO ₄ -2 - E
Turbidity	Nephelometry	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 2130-B
Fluoride (as F ⁻)	SPANDS (Spectrophotometric) Method	APHA (22nd Edition – 2012) 4500-D
Chloride (as Cl ⁻)	Argentometric Titration Method	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 4500-B
Salinity	Empirical Estimation	Based on Cl ⁻ values
Oil and Grease	Gravimetric Method	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 5520-B
Petroleum Hydrocarbon (PHC)	Hexane-dichloromethane extraction-Fluorimetry	Shriadah (1999)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Titrimetric (Day-5)	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 5210-B
Heavy metals (Cu, Cd, Ni, Zn, Cr, Pb)	Sample Digestion and Processing followed by AAS (Direct Air-Acetylene Method)	APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 3030 F APHA (22nd Ed –2012) 3111 B



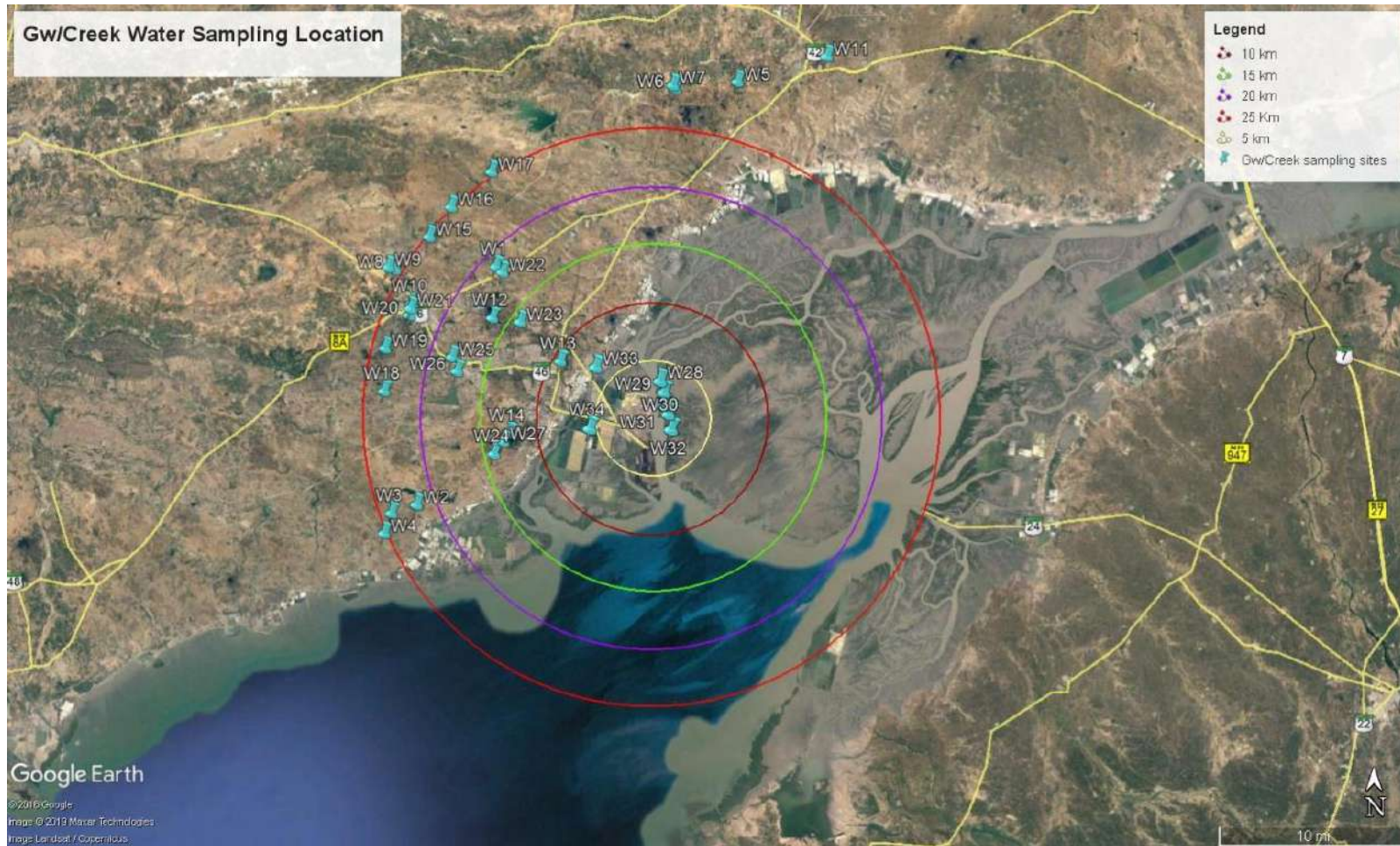


Figure 16. Ground/creek water Sampling Locations



5.3 Result

The levels of various water quality parameters collected from different locations are presented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. Further the salient findings w.r.t. each of the analysed parameters are as below:

- The pH is one of the important water quality parameters used to express the intensity of the acid or alkaline in the water. The pH of groundwater samples was in mild alkaline range and varied from 7.06 - 8.82 with lowest pH at W23 and highest at W20 location during winter (Appendix 1). During winter pH values of groundwater samples ranged from 7.1 (W24) to 8.82 (W20), during summer 7.26 (W24) to 8.56 (W15), and during monsoon from 7.42 (W1) to 8.74 (W5). The pH of creek water ranged from 8.10 to 8.13 (Appendix 2).
- The temperature of the water samples ranged between 28.1⁰C - 31.5⁰C. with a mean temperature of the water samples ranged between 30.5±1.19⁰C. In case of total suspended solids, the minimum TSS value was 1.74 mg/L and the maximum value of TSS was 3.6 mg/L with an average TSS value recorded in the creek water samples as 2.36 mg/L.
- Electrical Conductivity (EC) is a measure of water capacity to convey electric current. It signifies the amount of total dissolved salts in water. The value of EC in groundwater during the study period was 455.0 µS/cm - 15696.7 µS/cm. In present study EC values for groundwater during summer ranged from 1595 µS/cm - 15696.7 µS/cm, winter 556 µS/cm - 11340 µS/cm and monsoon 455.0 µS/cm - 10986.7 µS/cm.
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are composed mainly of carbonates, bicarbonates, chloride, sulphate, nitrate, calcium, magnesium potassium iron and manganese in natural water. Concentration of dissolved solids is an important parameter contributing to particular taste at higher concentrations. The TDS value of groundwater samples in the study area ranged from 242.7 mg/L (W27) to 7075.33 mg/L (W24). Season variation was observed in the groundwater TDS. During summer values were higher and ranged from 724.07 mg/L (W7) to 7075.3 mg/L (W24). In winter and monsoon TDS ranged from 265.8 mg/L (W27) to 5596.7 mg/L (W24), and 242.7 mg/L (W27) to 4973 mg/L (W24), respectively.
- The change in alkalinity depends on carbonates and bicarbonates, which in turn depends upon the release of CO₂. More respiration values lead to higher concentration of CO₂. The minimum and maximum value of alkalinity in groundwater was recorded at W27 (54 mg/L) and W13 (420 mg/L), respectively during monsoon. In winter total alkalinity varied from 94 mg/L (W8 and W9) to 334 mg/L (W13) in summer it was from 84 mg/L (W6) to 290 mg/L (W13), and in monsoon it was from 54 mg/L (W27) to 420 mg/L (W13).



- The sodium ion is ubiquitous in water, saline intrusion, mineral deposits, seawater spray, sewage effluents and can contribute to significant quantities of sodium to water. The sodium concentration in groundwater ranged from 62.91 mg/L at W23 to 3817 g/L at W13 during monsoon and winter, respectively. Sodium during winter ranged from 145 mg/L to 3817 mg/L, during summer from 130 mg/L to 2393 mg/L, and during monsoon from 62.91 mg/L to 3218 mg/L. Interestingly, irrespective of seasons, W13 location recorded highest sodium concentration.
- Potassium is an essential element for human health and is seldom found in drinking-water at levels that could be a concern for healthy humans. It occurs widely in the environment, including all natural waters. The potassium in groundwater ranged from 2.63 mg/L to 66.59 mg/L. The highest potassium levels were recorded during winter at W18 location and minimum during monsoon at W2 location. Lowest sodium concentration in groundwater obtained during winter was 2.66 mg/L (W2) and highest was 66.59 mg/L (W18), in summer it ranged from 5.85 mg/L (W3) to 66.39 mg/L (W18). During monsoon it varied from 2.63 mg/L (W2) to 47.69 mg/L (W18).
- Over 99% of total body calcium is found in bones and teeth, where it functions as a key structural element. The remaining body calcium functions in metabolism, serving as a signal for vital physiological processes, including vascular contraction, blood clotting, muscle contraction and nerve transmission. The calcium in groundwater samples from the study area ranged from 7.34 mg/L at W21 location to 331.58 mg/L at W24 location. Among the seasons, calcium concentration was low during summer and highest during winters in groundwater.
- Magnesium is the fourth most abundant cation in the body and second most abundant cation in intracellular fluid. It occurs in all types of natural waters with calcium, but its concentration remains generally lower than the calcium. The principal sources of magnesium in natural waters include various kinds of rocks. The values for magnesium in collected groundwater samples ranged between 0.41 mg/L (W5) during winter and 492.88 mg/L (W24) during summer. Among the seasons, highest magnesium concentration was recorded during summer and highest during winters in groundwater. During winter the magnesium values ranged from 0.41 mg/L - 26.62 mg/L, during summer from 1.02 mg/L - 492.88 mg/L, and during monsoon from 4.64 mg/L - 348.92 mg/L.
- Water hardness is the traditional measure of the capacity of water to react with soap, hard water requiring considerably more soap to produce lather. Highest values of total hardness in groundwater samples were 3700 mg/L at W24 location during summer and minimum was 60 mg/L at W8 location during winter. The groundwater hardness ranged between 60 mg/L and 292 mg/L, 142 mg/L and 3700 mg/L, and 90 mg/L and 2480 mg/L during winter, summer and monsoon, respectively.



- Nitrates (NO_3) are an essential source of nitrogen (N) for plants. When nitrogen fertilizers are used to enrich soils, nitrates may be carried by rain, irrigation and other surface waters through the soil into ground water. Human and animal wastes can also contribute to nitrate contamination of ground water. During the study the NO_3 values in groundwater were 0.44 mg/L (W17) - 10 mg/L (W24) during winter, 0.01mg/L (W27) - 22.43 mg/L (W13) during summer, and 0.03 mg/L (W17) - 6.03 mg/L (W10) during monsoon. The NO_3 in creek water samples in and around Kandla ranged from 36.54 (W35) to 49.66 mg/L (W30).
- Nitrite ion (NO_2^-) contains nitrogen in a relatively unstable oxidation state. Chemical and biological processes can further reduce nitrite to various compounds or oxidize it to nitrate. The amount of nitrite in creek water ranged from 0.43mg/L (W34) to 5.20 mg/L (W33).
- Phosphorus is a common constituent of agricultural fertilizers, manure, and organic wastes in sewage and industrial effluent. It is an essential element for plant life, but when there is too much of it in water, it can lead to eutrophication. Phosphorous content in 13 groundwater samples were BDL (Below Detection Limit). The phosphorous in groundwater samples ranged from 0.01 mg/L (W27 during winter) to 1.15 mg/L (W24 during summer). The phosphorous values in creek waters were 19.68 (W36) to 67.56 (W32).
- Sulphate occurs naturally in numerous minerals, including barite (BaSO_4), epsomite ($\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). These dissolved minerals contribute to the mineral content of many drinking-waters. The minimum value in groundwater was 2.24 mg/L (W24) during winter and maximum was 121.46 mg/L (W6) during summer.
- Turbidity was analysed for two seasons only due to mechanical breakdown. During summer and monsoon the turbidity of groundwaer samples varied from 0.0 NTU - 12.40 NTU. The creek water turbidity was 79 NTU (W36) - 155 NTU (W32).
- Fluoride is widely distributed in the lithosphere mainly as fluorspar, fluorapatite and cryolite, and is recognised as the thirteenth most common element in the Earth's crust. Groundwater flouride content varied from BDL to 4.39 mg/L. Of the 29 groundwater samples analysed, maximum fluoride concentration was recorded during summer at W3 sampling location. Reasons for such higher concentration of fluoride in groundwater includes climate, evaporation, precipitation, geology, geomorphology, and hydrogeochemistry, weathering and availability of leachable fluoride in rocks, climate conditions, weathering and subsequent leaching of fluoride-bearing minerals in the rocks and soil, like fluorite (CaF_2), cryolite (Na_3AlF_6), fluocerite (CeF_3), yttrofluorite (Ca, Y (F, O)_2), villianmite (NaF), sellaitite (MgF_2), fluorapatite ($\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$).



- Chlorides are widely distributed in nature as salts of sodium (NaCl), potassium (KCl), and calcium (CaCl₂). It is leached from various rocks into soil and water by weathering. The chloride ion is highly mobile and is transported to closed basins or oceans. Chloride values in groundwater samples of the study area ranged from 19.71 mg/L to 3194.6 mg/L. The lowest values was recorded at W27 during monsoon and the highest value at W24 during summer.
- Salinity relates to the amount of salt in the water, where the salt can be in many different forms (salt used in food is sodium chloride). Groundwater salinity ranged from 0.03 ppt to 5.27 ppt with lowest at W27 during monsoon and highest at W24 during summer. The creek water salinity was around 38 - 39 ppt, irrespective of sites.
- Oil and Grease have a very low biodegradability. For this reason, their release into the environment can affect the biosphere causing lethal effects like drowning of waterfowl, fish asphyxiation or adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shorelines and beaches. The thinnest layer of oil and grease may affect aquatic life adversely. In the present study oil and grease in creek water samples was from 0 mg/L (W32) to 0.77 mg/L (W35).
- Petroleum Hydrocarbon (PHC): Petroleum products occur as complex mixtures of chemicals, primarily hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons are organic compounds composed of carbon and hydrogen atoms arranged in varying structural configurations. The variations in chemical and physical properties of petroleum hydrocarbons make them behave differently in the environment. The PHC in creek water was recorded from 1.90 µg/L (W34) to 12.30 (W30).
- The Dissolved Oxygen concentration of the Creek water as given in Appendix – 2 is registered to be 2.7 mg/L - 4.8 mg/L with a mean DO value of 3.84±0.75 mg/L.
- BOD is often used to predict the impact of an effluent discharged into the receiving bodies, such as rivers, lakes and the sea, because it indicates the amount of organic matter present in the water body. In present study, BOD values in creek water ranged from 1.20 mg/L (W30) to 3.35 mg/L (W33). A low BOD is an indicator of good water quality, while a high BOD indicates contaminated water. Unpolluted waterbodies usually have BOD values of 2 mg/L or less, while waterbodies that receive sewage may have BOD values of up to 10 mg/L.
- The term heavy metal refers to any metallic chemical element that has a relatively high density, is toxic or poisonous at low concentrations. The metals are found naturally in the Earth and become concentrated as a result of human caused activities. Common sources are from mining and industrial wastes, vehicle emissions, lead-acid battery, fertilisers, paints, treated woods, aging water supply infrastructure. The heavy metal concentrations in groundwater and creek water are presented in Appendix 1- Appendix 2.



- The results revealed that Ni and Cr in groundwater samples was BDL for all the sites and seasons. The Cd and Cu concentrations in groundwater were also recorded as BDL for the samples analysed with few exceptions (Appendix 1). The Zn concentrations varied from BDL to 0.46 mg/L during winter, and BDL 10.94 mg/L during summer. During monsoon all groundwater samples were BDL. The Ni, Cr, Cd, Cu and Zn in creek water samples ranged from 0.02 mg/L - 0.14 mg/L, 0.06 mg/L - 0.24 mg/L, 0.06 mg/L - 0.10 mg/L, 0.01 mg/L - 0.15 mg/L, and 0.05 mg/L - 0.44 mg/L, respectively.



Plate 4. Borewells near Vidi (Anjar block)



Collection of water sample from an open well



Storage and Preservation of ground water samples

Plate 5. Collection and storage of ground water samples

6 Soil/ sediment Quality

Soil plays an important part in the lives of humans since we depend on plants for food and oxygen and soil acts as a medium for plant growth. Soil itself maintains its moisture thus helping the plants to grow. Soil helps in maintaining the nutrient cycles. It is also a medium to construction of various structures. Importantly, it helps rain water percolation through the ground and recharges the aquifer/ water table. Information on soil quality is helpful in understanding the land cover and pattern of the area. It also helps in knowing the existing condition of the soil and indicates possible impacts various activities, viz., industrialization and urbanization on the quality of soil.

6.1 Methodology

Soil/ sediment samples were collected following random sampling covering barren land, agricultural soil, thorn forest, mudflat areas and creek sediment (Figure 17). Akin to water samples, soil/ mudflat samples were collected for three seasons (Winter, Summer and Monsoon) of 2017-18 and sediment samples from creek was collected for one season. The samples were analysed following standard methods (Table 6). Parameters to be analysed for soil/ mudflat/ creek sediment as per ToR were revisited after reconnaissance survey and accordingly few modifications in terms of sampling and parameters were carried out. In total, 44 samples of soil and 05 samples of mudflat for each season, and 05 samples of creek sediment for one season were collected from the study area (Figure 17). Of these, few samples were collected outside 25 km radius for better understanding and want of the study. Some captures from the sampling locations are presented Plate 6 - Plate 8.

Table 6. Soil Parameters and Test Methods

Parameter	Methodology	Source
pH (1:10)	pH meter	Tandon (2005)
Electrical Conductivity (EC, 1:10) ($\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$)	EC meter	Tandon (2005)
Water Soluble Substances (WSS, 1:10 ppm)	Empirical estimation	Tandon (2005)
Total Organic Mater (TOC, %)	Walkley and Black method	Tandon (2005)
Total Available Nitrogen (mg/kg)	UV Spectrophotometer	Kaplan (1965), Raveh and Avnimelech (1979)
Total Available Phosphorus (mg/kg)	UV Spectrophotometer	Saxena (1987)



Parameter	Methodology	Source
Total Available Sulphur (mg/kg)	UV Spectrophotometer	Saxena (1987)
Sodium (mg/kg)	Flame photometric	Tandon (2005)
Potassium (mg/kg)	Flame photometric	Tandon (2005)
Calcium (mg/kg)	Flame photometric	Saxena (1987)
Magnesium (mg/kg)	AAS	Tandon (2005)
Chloride	Argentometric method	Saxena (1987)
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)	Empirical estimation	Tandon (2005)
Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)	Empirical estimation	Prusty and Azeez (2007)
Heavy metals (Cu, Zn, Ni, Cr and Cd)	AAS	Tandon (2005)



Regional Strategic Impact Assessment for Deendayal Port Region

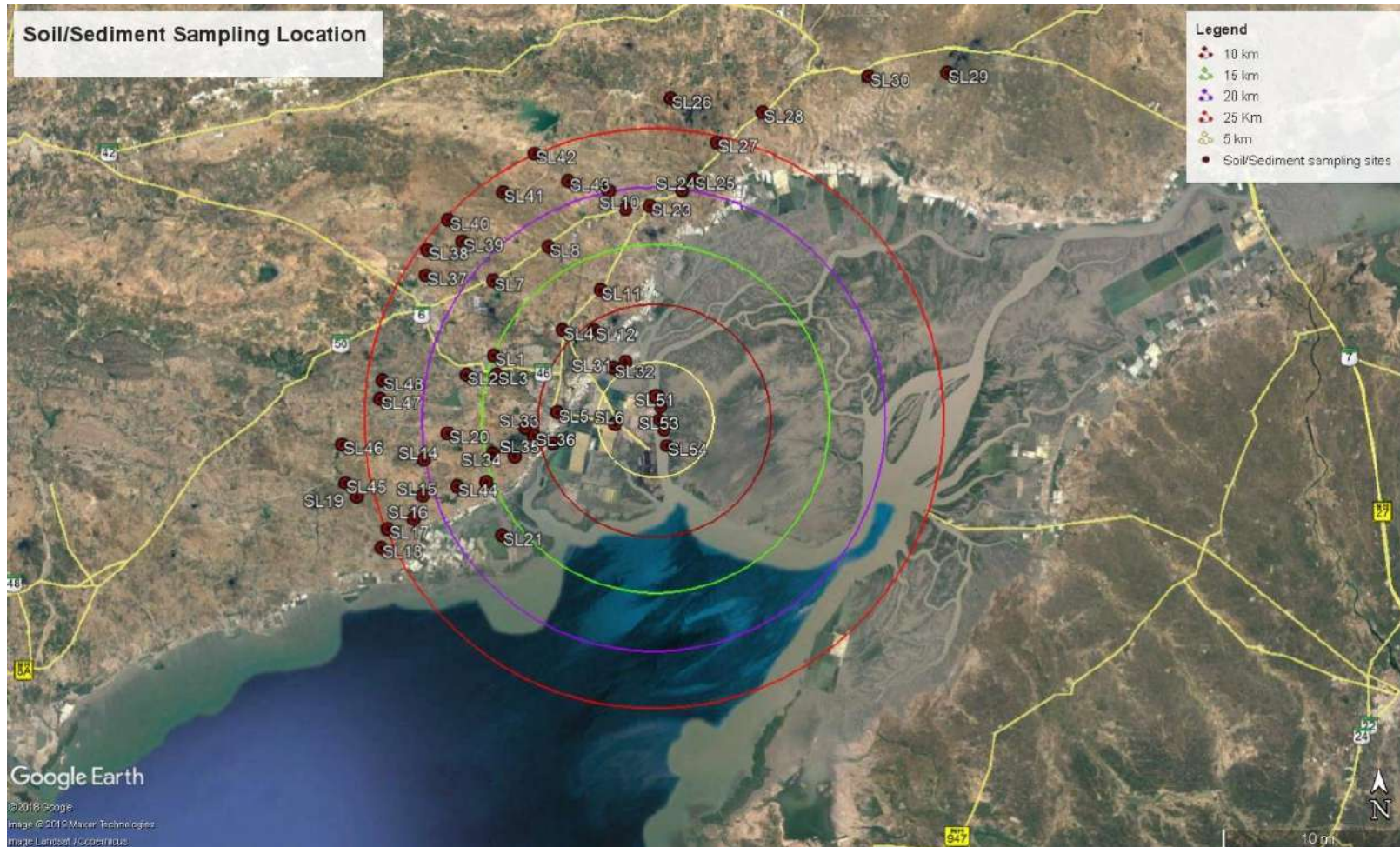


Figure 17. Soil/sediment sampling locations





Packing and Storage of soil samples in laboratory



Collection of sediment from mudflat area



Collection of soil from a dryland



Farm land and soil sampling near Govardhan Parvat

Plate 6. Collection and storage of soil samples



Plate 7. Mudflat and saltpan near Kandla-Tuna road



Plate 8. Mudflat near Kandla-Tuna road

6.2 Results

The level of various soil/ sediment quality parameters collected from different locations are presented in Appendix 3 - Appendix 4. Further the salient findings w.r.t. each of the analysed parameters are as below:

- Soil pH is a measure of its acidity or basicity (alkalinity) and is vital parameter which may affect many chemical processes. It specifically affects plant nutrient availability by controlling the chemical forms of different nutrients and influencing the chemical reactions they undergo. The pH of soil/ mudflat sample in study area ranged from 6.50 (SL 13) during monsoon to 9.96 (SL 47) during winter (Appendix 3). The pH of creekwater sediment samples ranged between 8.15 - 8.20 (Appendix 4).
- Electrical conductivity (EC) is the ability of a material to transmit an electrical current. The EC in the soil/ mudflat ranged from 1.38 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ to 22336.67 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The highest concentration was recorded at SL15 location during summer and lowest at SL16 during monsoon.
- Phosphorus is an essential macro-element, required for plant nutrition. Phosphorus is found in the soil in organic compounds and in minerals. Nevertheless, the amount of readily available phosphorus is very low compared with the total amount of phosphorus in the soil. The available P content during winter ranged from 9.91 mg/kg (SL15) - 126.79 mg/kg (SL4), during summer from 10.24 (SL43) mg/kg - 110.25 (SL23) mg/kg, and during monsoon from 7.65 (SL14) mg/kg to 81.23 (SL35) mg/kg. The phosphorous content in creek sediments was between 1.96% and 5.50%.
- Most of the sulphur in soils is found soil in organic matter in order to become available to plants; the sulphur must be first released from the organic matter and go through mineralization process. The concentration of available S was lowest (12.59 mg/kg at SL45) during monsoon and highest (30294.02 mg/kg at SL23) during summer. It's concentration during monsoon was 12.59 mg/kg (SL45) to 683.15 mg/kg (SL5). The available S in creek sediments was 0.34% to 0.79%.
- Potassium is an essential plant nutrient and is required in large amounts for proper growth and reproduction of plants. Potassium is considered second only to nitrogen, when it comes to nutrients needed by plants, and is commonly considered as the "quality nutrient." Potasium in the study area during winter, summer and monsoon was 25.65 mg/kg (SL29) - 1777 mg/kg (SL6), 60.9 mg/kg (SL43) - 4472 mg/kg (SL15) and 31.2 mg/kg (SL26) - 6111 mg/kg (SL15), respectively. The potassium values in the analyzed creek sediments of DPA ranged from 165.8 mg/kg to 219.8 mg/kg.
- Soil provides sodium in plants. There is a natural accumulation of sodium in soil from fertilizers, pesticides, run off from shallow salt-laden waters and the breakdown of



minerals which release salt. Both minimum (21.9 mg/kg at SL 29) and maximum (35040 mg/kg at SL 15) concentration of available Na was recorded during summer.

- Calcium is present in adequate amounts in most soils. Calcium is a component of several primary and secondary minerals in the soil, which are essentially insoluble for agricultural considerations. These materials are the original sources of the soluble or available forms of Ca. The maximum level in soil was recorded 6329.5 mg/kg (SL 47) during summer and minimum 97.4 mg/kg (SL 30) during summer. The calcium in sediments was much higher than soil/ mudflat samples and varied from 9165 mg/kg to 10225 mg/kg.
- Magnesium in soil solution is in equilibrium with the exchangeable magnesium and is readily available for plants. It is in equilibrium with magnesium in soil solution. Non-exchangeable Mg – consists of the Mg that is a constituent of primary minerals in the soil. Available Mg in the soil samples ranged between 6.68 mg/kg to 11384.95 mg/kg. Both highest (11384.95 mg/kg at SL 6) and lowest value (6.68 mg/kg at SL 14) for Mg were found during summer.
- Plants take up chloride as Cl⁻ ion from soil solution. It plays some important roles in plants, including in photosynthesis, osmotic adjustment and suppression of plant disease. The amount of chloride in soil/ mudflat samples ranged from 94.32 mg/kg (SL 11) to 38197.89 mg/kg (SL 15). The maximum value and minimum value was obtained during monsoon season.
- When absorbed by plants, ammonium and nitrate are incorporated into plant cells as organic, or living, forms of nitrogen. When plants die, microorganisms break down, or decompose dead plant cells. The minimum amount of total available nitrogen was 370.55 mg/kg (SL 48) during monsoon and maximum was 3209.91 mg/kg (SL 6) during winter. The creek sediments were analysed for total nitrogen and the results revealed that it ranged from 0.03% to 0.08%.
- The Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is an irrigation water quality parameter used in the management of sodium-affected soils. It is also a standard diagnostic parameter for the sodicity hazard of a soil, as determined from analysis of pore water extracted from the soil. The SAR ranged from 0.87 (SL9) - 58.21 (SL16) mg/kg during winter, 0.13 (SL10) - 99.79 (SL15) during summer, and 0.45 (SL12) - 46.74 (SL5) during monsoon. Soils with SAR > 13 may have an increased dispersion of organic matter content and clay particles, general degradation of soil structure, etc. In the current present study the values for SAR fall under good to excellent category as per TODD (1959).
- Total Organic Carbon, Organic carbon (OC) enters the soil through the decomposition of plant and animal residues, root exudates, living and dead microorganisms, and soil biota. SOM is the organic fraction of soil exclusive of nondecomposed plant and



animal residues. The range for TOC content in the soil samples collected from DPA area is presented in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4.

- During the present study, we analysed Cu, Zn, Ni, Cr and Cd in the soil/ sediment samples. The soil/sediment samples results revealed that the concentration of Cu varied from BDL – 154.32 mg/kg, Zn from 6.31 mg/kg - 153.55 mg/kg, and Ni from BDL – 156.36 mg/kg. The Cd and Cr concentrations in soil/ mudflat samples were BDL, with few exceptions (Appendix 3). The creek sediment was analysed for Cu, Ni and Zn, wherein the Cu varied from 17.5 mg/kg to 62.5 mg/kg, Ni from 35.10 mg/kg to 49.98 mg/kg, and Zn from 61.71 mg/kg to 80.17 mg/kg (Appendix 4).

7 Biodiversity

The present study aimed at documenting available organisms from various taxa (both plants and animals). The study also attempts to enlist the reported organisms with their conservation status, so that appropriate steps could be taken by various stakeholders including the DPA for long-term conservation of the threatened species. This chapter describes the findings of survey w.r.t. flora and fauna in the area.

7.1 Methodology

In order to study the terrestrial biodiversity, both macro- and micro- level approaches were followed.

7.1.1 Macro Level Approach

7.1.1.1 Reconnaissance

A reconnaissance was carried out to understand the existing major ecosystem types in the vicinity of the project study areas. This rapid survey facilitated to identify the sensitive areas and to understand their existing physical and biological attributes.

7.1.1.2 Secondary data collection

This macro level approach involved collection and compilation of secondary information at two levels. At first level information was collected from the project proponents (Deendayal Port Authorities - DPA, Gandhidham) regarding the project which includes: Project structure, location, extent area, types of industries proposed to be established, maps and reports. At second level information was collected in the form of literature survey (technical and scientific reports, publications and articles) specific to the project area and proposed study components.



7.1.1.3 Delineation of the Study Area

The area considered for the present study included 25 km radius from the Deendayal Port area. Further this intensive study area was delineated into two areas namely; Port area with inner 5 km radius and Buffer area with outer 20 km radius for sample collection.

7.1.1.4 Identification of Habitats

The reconnaissance survey facilitated to identify habitat types in the project study area. Within this study area two major landscapes were identified i.e. coastal area and main land. These two landscapes were delineated as six habitat types based on land use and land cover like: Agriculture habitat, *Prosopis* (wasteland with *Prosopis* thickets), Scrub land (stony wasteland with other scrubby vegetation) and Wetland (freshwater wetland) in the main land. The coastal landscape includes two major habitats: creeks with mangrove and saltpan.

7.1.2 Micro Level Approach- Field Data Collection

Micro level approach involved mainly the field based primary data collection on different biological components of the project objectives. Field data collection mainly included biodiversity status assessment of different life forms of flora such as; trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses. Faunal diversity was assessed by quantifying major taxa like herpetofauna (amphibian and reptiles), birds (both aquatic and terrestrial) and mammals. Further, the DPA port area was identified using satellite imagery, and a buffer zone of 20 km was also marked on that. The whole area was stratified into grids. Taxa specific data collection and methods adopted are detailed below.

7.1.2.1 Sampling details for flora

Line transects and quadrat methods were followed. Plant species encountered in the laid plots were identified and enumerated. A total of 116 line transects were made within core and buffer area for sampling of terrestrial floral diversity. Status of floral species was assessed in the representative habitats covering wetland, forest, scrubland, creeks, mudflats, salt pans and wastelands within the study area. Quantitative data were collected using Standard Quadrat Sampling Methods followed by Mueller-Dombois and Ellenberg (1967), Kershaw and Wright (1980). Status of tree, shrub and herbs were quantified using quadrates of 10x10m, 5x5m, and 1x1m, respectively.

7.1.2.2 Sampling details for fauna

A total of 120 locations were sampled for faunal diversity assessment covering different habitats (Figure 18). These locations were randomly selected based on the availability of extent of area falling under different habitat types. Of 120 locations, 45 were selected in port area, and remaining (75 locations) surveyed in buffer area. Since the site is predominated by coastal area, maximum of 45 locations were sampled with 14 in creeks and mangrove area



and 31 in salt pans. Since the study area shared considerable extent of area in the mainland, it was surveyed in 75 locations with maximum of 20 locations in Scrublands area followed by agriculture (19), Prosopis dominant (19) and 17 locations in wetlands.

7.1.2.2.1. Herpetofauna

Status of herpetofauna was assessed using Intensive Time Constrained Search Method covering different micro habitats (Welsh, 1987). This intensive search was made within 20m circular plots randomly selected in different habitat types identified in the study area. Nomenclature and scientific names were referred from standard books by Daniels (1992, 2005), and Daniel (2002).



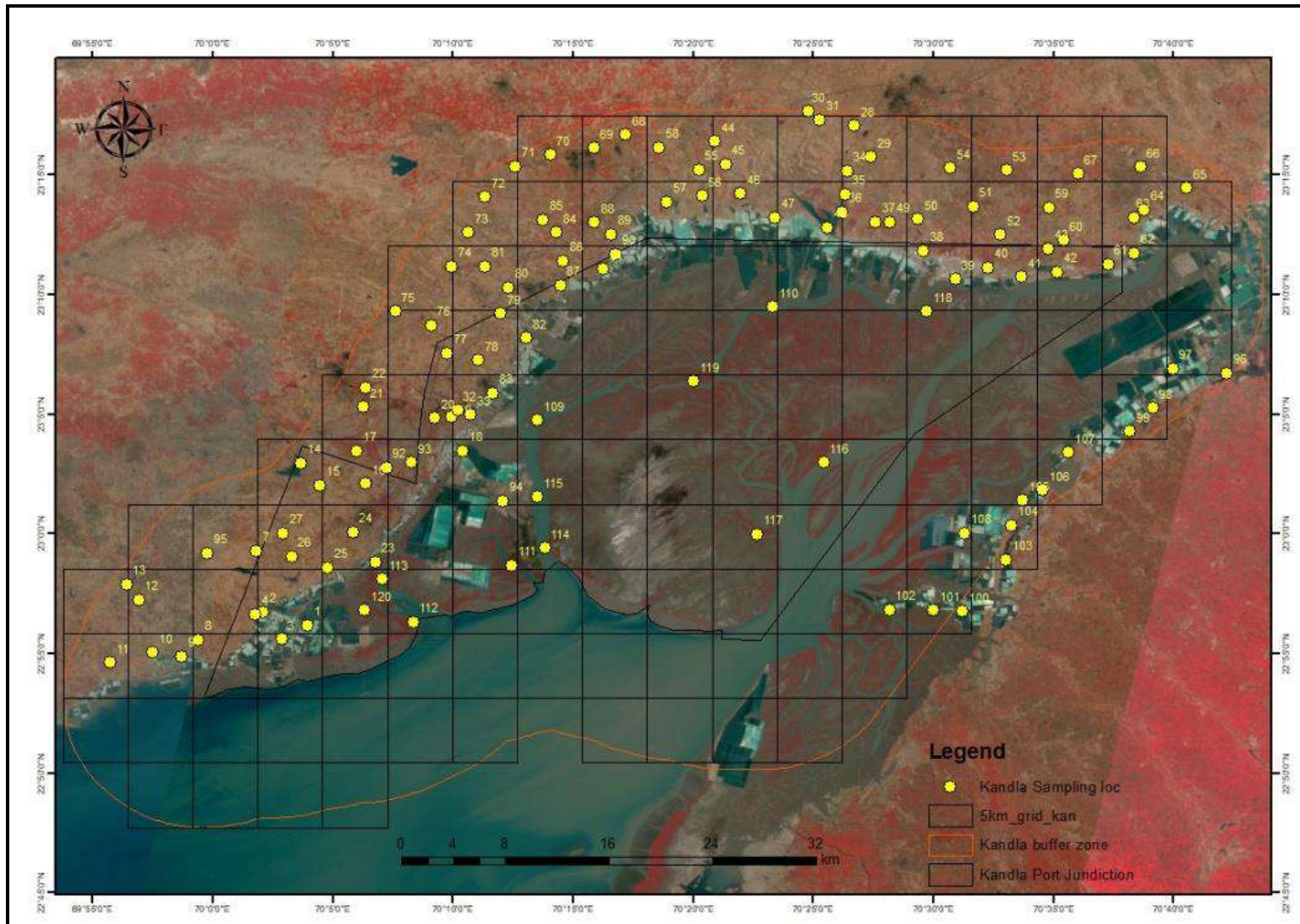


Figure 18. Sampling locations for biodiversity survey (marked as yellow)



7.1.2.2.2. Birds

Avifaunal status was assessed both in terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Total count or flock count method was adopted to assess the status of aquatic birds in the existing wetlands of the main land and salt pans (Sridharan 1989, Bhupathy 1991, Thompson 2002, Steinkamp et al. 2003). Point centre count method (50 m radius) was applied to assess the status of terrestrial birds (Hutto et al., 1986; Bibby et al., 1992; Rosenstock et al., 2002). Quantification of terrestrial birds was done in agriculture, wastelands with scrub vegetation and *Prosopis* thickets of the main land. Additional efforts were made to locate/identify the presence of any breeding/nesting sites of avifauna. Ali (2002) and Grimmett et al. (2006) were followed for nomenclature.

7.1.2.2.3. Mammals

Status and distribution of different mammal species was quantified using direct count method (Burnham et al. 1980., Sale and Berkmuller 1988, Rodgers 1991). Indirect evidences within the circular plots of 20 m radius (Thommpson et al. 1989, Henke and Knowlton 1995 and Allen et al. 1996) were searched intensively to quantify relative abundance of some of the mammalian fauna, especially nocturnal species. Presence of different faunal species was also substantiated by interviewing the local people and experts with pictorial representation. Prater (2005) was followed for nomenclature. To identify the conservation status, IUCN Red List (2018), CAMP 1998 and The Wildlife Protection Act (1972) were referred for different faunal groups.

Table 7. Distribution of sampling locations (transects) in study area

Landscape	Habitats	Port Area	Buffer area	Overall
Mainland	Agriculture	04	15	19
	Prosopis dominant	08	11	19
	Scrubland	15	05	20
	Wetland	03	14	17
Coastal	Creeks with Mangroves	14	0	14
	Saltpan	11	20	31
	Total	45	75	120

7.2. Results

7.2.1. Floral Diversity

The overall floristic diversity of the study area highlighted a total of 198 species (Appendix 5) within the area. Among the recorded species, 173 species were recorded during post-monsoon belonging to 132 genera and 46 families, whereas the pre-monsoon data highlighted 157 species belonging to 110 genera and 43 families. Among the plant species recorded during the pre-monsoon, herbs and grasses (98 sp.) were dominant vegetation followed by shrubs and climbers (45 sp.), and tree (14 sp.). Similarly, during post-monsoon also, herbs



and grasses (105 sp.) were dominant vegetation followed by shrubs and climbers (53 sp.) and trees (15 sp.). Buffer area supported higher floral diversity than the core. Core area is represented by mangrove forests and scrub forests. The mangrove species mainly consist of *Avicennia marina*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Aegiceras corniculatum* and *Ceriops tagal*, along with mangrove associate halophyte species such as *Suaeda nudiflora*, *Salicornia brachiata*, *Atriplex stocksii*, *Aeluropus lagopoides*, *Urochondra setulosa* to name a few.

The diversity of herbaceous plants was highest, followed by shrub and trees. The diversity of plants was reported highest in Agriculture habitat, followed by Wasteland, Scrubland and Wetland, while the lowest diversity was reported in Creek mudflats and salt pans (Figure 19). The abundance of plant species in different habitat was represented highest in agriculture habitat while lowest abundance recorded in creek and mudflats habitat. Among the habitats, abundance was high during post monsoon with exceptions for agriculture and scrubland. This might be due to the removal of wild plants and weeds from agriculture field for cultivation and better crop yield. Low abundance in scrub land during pre monsoon could be due to heavy grazing pressure.

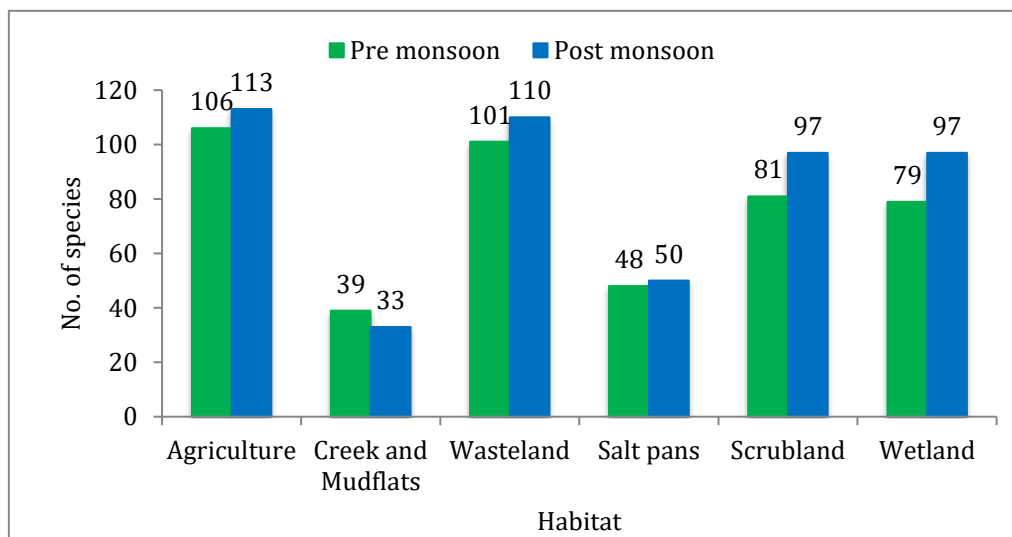


Figure 19. Plant species diversity in different habitats of the study area

The Shannon Weiner Diversity of plant species in different habitat during pre-monsoon was higher than the post monsoon. Shannon Weiner Diversity Index (H') was highest for agriculture followed by wasteland, wetland, scrub land, Creek and mudflats, and saltpan during pre-monsoon (Table 8). This is attributable to the prevailing drought condition in the study area in study year. In addition to the wild flora, a total of 28 crop species were also recorded in the area. Among the crop varieties, *Arachis hypogea*, *Gossypium herbaceum* and *Ricinus communis* were the major case crops of the area, whereas the major cereals in the



area were *Triticum aestivum*, *Pennisetum typhoides*, *Sorghum bicolor*, *Zea maize*, *Sesamum indicum* and *Brassica juncea*.

Table 8. Diversity indices of plant species in different habitat of DPA

Habitat	Season	Diversity indices	
		Shannon Wiener	Margalef Richness
Agriculture	Pre-monsoon	4.13	13.52
	Post-monsoon	3.04	6.67
Creek and mudflats	Pre-monsoon	3.2	6.31
	Post-monsoon	2.84	5.19
Wasteland	Pre-monsoon	3.86	13.31
	Post-monsoon	2.64	4.54
Salt pan	Pre-monsoon	3.17	6.25
	Post-monsoon	2.18	2.88
Scrubland	Pre-monsoon	3.64	10.67
	Post-monsoon	2.78	5.63
Wetland	Pre-monsoon	3.85	10.56
	Post-monsoon	2.73	4.63

7.2.2. Faunal Diversity

7.2.2.1. Herpetofauna

A total of 13 herpetofaunal species under 13 genera and 9 families were recorded from the study area. Of these 13 species, 9 species were of reptiles, 3 species were of frog and one species was of toad (*Bufo stomaticus*). The Port area recorded 4 species belonging to 4 genera and 4 families. Buffer area recorded 11 species belonging to 11 genera and 8 families (Table 9 and Appendix 6).

Of the 13 herpetofaunal species, >10 individuals were recorded of Skittering Frog (*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*) and Fan-Throated Lizard (*Sitana ponticeriana*) and rest species were represented by <8 individuals. List of species and conservation status of herpetofauna recorded from the study area is given in Appendix 6. From port area 13 individuals belonging to 4 species were recorded. From buffer area a total of 35 individuals represented by 8 species were recorded. Though Skittering Frog was second dominant species, only 9 individuals were encountered with 4 individuals recorded from embankments of saltpans and *Prosopis* dominant habitat.



Table 9. Abundance status of herpetofauna in the study area

Sl. No	Family and Scientific name/Common name	Port Area			OPA	Buffer area						OBA	SA
		CM	SP	WE		CM	AG	SP	PR	SL	WE		
I	TOADS/Bufonidae												
1	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i> Marbled Toad	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	3
II	FROGS/ Ranidae												
2	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> Skittering Frog	0	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	10
3	<i>Tomopterna breviceps</i> Indian Burrowing Frog	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i> Indian Bull Frog	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
III	AGAMIDS/ Agamidae												
5	<i>Calotes versicolor</i> Indian Garden Lizard	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	5
6	<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i> Fan-Throated Lizard	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	4	0	11	11
IV	SKINKS/ Scincidae												
7	<i>Mabuya carinata</i> Common Keeled Grass Skink	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
V	MONITOR LIZARD/Varanidae												
8	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i> Monitor Lizard	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
VI	SNAKES/Colubridae												
9	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i> Indian Rat Snake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
10	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i> Checkered Keelback Water Snake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
VII	Elapidae												
11	<i>Naja oxiana</i> Black Cobra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
VIII	Viperidae												
12	<i>Echis carinatus</i> Indian Saw-Scaled Viper	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IX	TURTLE/Trionychidae												
13	<i>Lissemys punctata</i> Indian Flap-shelled Turtle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
	Abundance	0	8	5	13	0	8	3	9	7	5	35	48
AG- Agriculture, CM- Creek & Mangrove, PR – Prosopis Dominant, SP- Saltpan, SL - Scrub Land, WE - Wetland, OPA- Overall Port area, OBA- Overall Buffer area, SA- Study Area													



Table 10. Details of herpetofauna recorded from study area

Taxa	Port			OPA	Buffer						OBA	SA
	CM	SP	WE		AG	CM	PR	SP	SL	WE		
Family	--	3	2	4	3	--	3	2	3	2	8	9
Genus	--	3	2	4	3	--	4	2	4	2	11	13
Species	--	3	2	4	3	--	4	2	4	2	11	13

AG- Agriculture, CM- Creek & Mangrove, PR – Prosopis Dominant, SP- Saltpan, SL - Scrub Land, WE - Wetland, OPA- Overall Port area, OBA- Overall Buffer area, SA- Study Area

7.2.2.2. Terrestrial Avifauna

Overall, 80 avifaunal species belonging 59 genera of 30 families were recorded during the study period. In the port area 65 bird species belonging to 51 genera and 28 families were recorded with Shannon Wiener Diversity value of 3.41. Among the habitats, creek and mangrove recorded 47 species of 39 genera and 24 families while salt pans recorded 13 species (Table). In buffer area 74 avifaunal species were recorded represented by 51 genera and 29 families. Among the habitats, species richness was highest in wetland (65 sp.) followed by agriculture area (63 sp.). Due to variation in abundance status, wetland and agriculture areas showed Shannon Wiener Diversity of 3.18 each while Saltpan habitat showed diversity of 2.74. During the study, abundance of 98% of the species was low. Interestingly Blue rock Pigeon showed high abundance in the area. The Buffer area encountered a total of 10449 individuals. Of 74 species in buffer area, 865 individuals of Rosy Starling were recorded and rest other were represented by <50 individuals (Table Appendix 7). Among the 07 foraging guilds identified in the study area, insectivore, canivore and granivore were dominant in both port and buffer area (Table 13). Resident species were dominant (65%) during the study (Table 14). Of 65 terrestrial bird species in port area, 42 species were resident, 13 species were winter visitors (migratory) and 10 were resident-migrants. hough the Buffer area showed the same trend, resident species dominated marginally with 69% and migratory species contributed only 16%.

Table 11. Taxonomic Status of Terrestrial Birds in Study Area

Attributes	Port area							Buffer area							SA
	AG	CM	PR	SP	WE	SL	OPA	AG	CM	PR	SP	WE	SL	OBA	
Family	22	24	23	16	22	22	28	29	-	26	25	26	25	29	30
Genus	33	39	34	23	33	30	51	47	-	43	40	46	43	51	59
Species	42	47	47	30	44	42	65	63	-	59	56	65	59	74	80

AG- Agriculture, CM- Creek & Mangrove, PR – Prosopis Dominant, SP- Saltpan, SL - Scrub Land, WE - Wetland, OPA- Overall Port area, OBA- Overall Buffer area, SA- Study Area



Table 12. Species Abundance categories of Terrestrial birds in Study Area.

Abundance Category	Port area	R%	Buffer area	R%	Study Area	R%
Low (1-50 birds)	62	95.59	70	94.87	74	93.02
Medium (51-100 birds)	2	2.94	3	3.85	4	4.65
High (101-250 birds)	1	1.47	-	0.00	1	1.16
Very High (> 250 birds)	-	0	1	1.28	1	1.16
Total species	65	100	74	100	80	100
Abundance	4470		10449		14924	

R%- Relative Percent, SA- Study Area

Table 13. Foraging Status of Terrestrial Birds in Study Area.

Foraging guilds	Port area	R%	Buffer area	R%	Study Area	R%
Carnivore	11	16.92	11	14.86	14	17.5
Frugivore	1	1.54	2	2.70	2	2.5
Granivore	8	12.31	10	13.51	10	12.5
Insectivore	37	56.92	39	52.70	42	52.5
Nectarivore	1	1.54	1	1.35	1	1.25
Omnivore	4	6.15	8	10.81	8	10
Pisivore	3	4.62	3	4.05	3	3.75
Total species	65	100	74	100	80	100

R%- Relative Percent, SA- Study Area

Table 14. Migratory Status of Terrestrial Birds in Study Area

Parameters	Port area	R%	Buffer area	R%	Study Area	R%
Resident	42	64.62	51	68.92	52	65
Winter Visitor/ Migrant	13	20.00	12	16.22	16	20
Resident-Migrant	10	15.38	11	14.86	12	15
Total	65	100	74	100	80	100

R%- Relative Percent, SA- Study Area

7.2.2.3. Aquatic Avifauna

A total of 81 aquatic bird species were recorded from the study area belonging to 54 genera and 19 families (Table 15). Shannon Wiener Diversity for the entire study area was 3.95. Of 81 species, 77 species were recorded from port area and 66 species from buffer area. In port area, 58 species were recorded from creeks and mangroves with Shannon Wiener diversity value of 3.3. Within Saltpan, 31 species were recorded while inland wetland recorded 36 species with Shannon Wiener diversity of 2.96 and 3.01, respectively. Of the six habitats in buffer area, wetland habitat recorded 61 species followed by 34 species from Saltpan. Though these habitats recorded less species, due to high variation in abundance among the



species they estimated high. In total 66 species were recorded in buffer area with Shannon Wiener diversity of 3.56. The Shannon Wiener species diversity of 3.34 and 3.98 were recorded for wetland and Saltpan, respectively.

A total of 9520 individuals were recorded during the study. Overall, 71 species showed less abundance, two species showed medium, 4 species showed high, and 3 showed very high abundance (Appendix 7). Nearly 3954 and 5566 aquatic bird individuals from port area and buffer area, respectively were recorded during the study (Table 16). In port area, 74 species and in buffer area 60 species were less abundant. During post monsoon the area recorded aquatic insectivore dominated with 37 species and shared 46% among the six identified guilds. Since the study area is dominated by coastal habitat, the second dominant guild was carnivore with 17 species (Table 17). There was no difference between Port area and Buffer area w.r.t. foraging. Of 81 aquatic bird species recorded, 24 species were resident, 40 species winter visitors (Migrants) and 17 resident migrant (occasional migrants). Since post monsoon/ winter support migratory species, the study area recorded considerable proportion of winter visitors and this trend was same in Port and Buffer areas (Table 18).

7.2.2.4. Mammalian Fauna

A total of 17 mammalian species belonging to 15 genera and 12 families were recorded during the survey. Within the port area, 14 species of mammalian fauna were recorded belonging to 12 genera and 10 families (Table 19). In buffer area, 15 mammalian species were recorded belonging to 13 genera and 11 families. Within the buffer area, agriculture habitat and wetland habitats recorded maximum of 10 species while Saltpan recorded 6 species. No mammalian fauna was recorded from creeks and mangrove habitats.

Status of mammalian fauna was assessed based on direct sightings, indirect evidences (tracks and signs, pellets, scats, burrows and holes. etc.) and secondary information (dialogue with the local people). Of the 17 mammalian species recorded during the survey, direct sighting was for 12 species (Table 19). Indirect evidences were highest for Desert Gerbil (78) followed by four pellet groups of Indian Hare (33). Other species recorded include Nilgai or Blue bull (30 pellet group), Jungle cat (1 scat), Indian Porcupine (12 pellet group), Five-Striped Palm Squirrel (1 nest) and Indian Gerbil (1 hole in ground). All the species recorded in the Port area were common species except Chinkara and Hyena, which fall under threatened species category of Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) and IUCN red list category (Appendix 8).



Table 15. Taxonomic Status of Aquatic Birds in the Study Area

Attributes	Port area							Buffer area							SA
	AG	CM	PR	SP	WE	SL	OPA	AG	CM	PR	SP	WE	SL	OBA	
Family	5	15	14	11	13	13	19	9	-	5	10	15	5	15	19
Genus	5	38	28	23	25	26	51	11	-	7	24	41	7	41	54
Species	5	58	32	31	36	36	77	12	-	7	34	61	7	66	81

AG- Agriculture, CM- Creek & Mangrove, PR – Prosopis Dominant, SP- Saltpan, SL - Scrub Land, WE - Wetland, OPA- Overall Port area, OBA- Overall Buffer area, SA- Study Area

Table 16. Species Abundance category of Aquatic birds in Study area

Abundance Category	Overall Port area	R%	Overall Buffer area	R%	Study area	R%
Low -1-50 birds	74	96.25	60	91.67	71	90.00
Medium -51-100 birds	1	1.25	1	1.39	2	2.22
High – 101-250 birds	1	1.25	3	4.17	4	4.44
Very High > 251 birds	1	1.25	2	2.78	3	3.33
Total species	77	100	66	100	81	100
Abundance- Total Birds	3954		5566		9520	

R%- Relative Percent, SA- Study Area

Table 17. Foraging Status of Aquatic birds in Study Area

Foraging guilds	Port area	R%	Buffer area	R%	Study area	R%
Aquatic Plant/Insect	35	45.45	37	56.06	37	45.68
Carnivore	17	22.08	16	24.24	17	20.99
Granivore	2	2.60	2	3.03	2	2.47
Herbivore/Insectivore	11	14.29	-	0.00	11	13.58
Omnivore	3	3.90	3	4.55	3	3.70
Piscivore	9	11.69	8	12.12	11	13.58
Total	77	100	66	100.00	81	100.00

R%- Relative Percent, SA- Study Area

Table 18. Migratory Status of Aquatic birds in Study Area

Parameters	Port area	R%	Buffer area	R%	Study area	R%
Resident	23	29.87	22	33.33	24	29.63
Winter Visitor/ Migrant	37	48.05	31	46.97	40	49.38
Resident-Migrant	17	22.08	13	19.70	17	20.99
Total	77	100	66	100	81	100

R%- Relative Percent, SA- Study Area

Table 19. Taxonomic status of Mammals (Direct/Indirect evidence) in Study Area

Taxa	Port area					OPA	Buffer area					OBA	SA
	AG	PR	SP	SL	WE		AG	PR	SP	SL	WE		
Family	3	7	6	7	3	10	8	6	6	7	7	11	12
Genus	4	8	7	9	3	12	9	7	6	8	9	13	15
Species	4	10	8	10	3	14	10	8	6	9	10	15	17

AG- Agriculture, CM- Creek & Mangrove, PR – Prosopis Dominant, SP- Saltpan, SL - Scrub Land, WE - Wetland, OPA- Overall Port area, OBA- Overall Buffer area, SA- Study Area.



Table 20. Abundance Status of Mammals (Direct/Indirect evidence) in Study Area

Sl. No	Order/Family/Sci. Name/Species Name	Port Area					OPA	Buffer area					OBA	SA
		AG	PR	SP	SL	WE		AG	PR	SP	SL	WE		
I	Artiodactyla/Bovidae													
1	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> Nilgai	2	13	6	1	0	22	2	5	0	6	1	14	36
2	<i>Gazella gazelle bennettii</i> Chinkara	11	5	0	4	0	20	5	9	5	3	5	27	47
II	Suidae													
3	<i>Sus Scrofa</i> Wild Boar	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
III	Carnivora/Canidae													
4	<i>Canis aureus</i> Golden Jackal	0	2	2	3	0	7	4	4	1	8	0	17	24
5	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> Indian Fox	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IV	Felidae													
6	<i>Felis chaus</i> Jungle Cat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
V	Herpestidae													
7	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i> Grey Mongoose	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	3	6	10
8	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i> Small Indian Mongoose	0	1	0	2	0	3	4	0	0	3	0	7	10
VI	Hyaenidae													
9	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> Striped Hyena	2	6	2	8	0	18	2	5	0	6	1	14	32
VII	Viverridae													
10	<i>Viverricula indica</i> Small Indian Civet	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
VIII	Insectivora/Erinaceidae													
11	<i>Hemiechinus micropus</i> Indian Hedgehog	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	3
IX	Lagomorpha/Leporidae													
12	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i> Indian Hare	2	2	4	3	0	11	3	1	3	9	6	22	33
13	<i>Lepus nilgricollis dayanus</i> Desert Hare	0	2	1	4	0	7	3	1	0	0	3	7	14
X	Rodentia/ Hystricidae													
14	<i>Hystrix indica</i> Indian Porcupine	0	2	2	3	0	7	2	2	1	6	0	11	18



Sl. No	Order/Family/Sci. Name/Species Name	Port Area					OPA	Buffer area					OBA	SA
		AG	PR	SP	SL	WE		AG	PR	SP	SL	WE		
XI	<i>Muridae</i>													
15	<i>Meriones hurrianae</i> Desert Gerbill	0	16	0	0	7	23	9	8	0	0	38	55	78
16	<i>Tatera indica</i> Indian Gerbill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
XII	<i>Sciuricidae</i>													
17	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i> Five-Striped Palm Squirrel	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	3
	Abundance	17	53	19	30	9	128	35	35	12	45	60	187	315

AG- Agriculture, CM- Creek & Mangrove, PR – Prosopis Dominant, SP- Saltpan, SL - Scrub Land, WE - Wetland, OPA- Overall Port area, OBA- Overall Buffer area, SA- Study Area



8. Marine Ecology

Being located at the inner end of Gulf of Kachchh, Deendayal port has a fragile marine ecosystem that includes vast expanse of mangroves, mudflats and creek systems and allied biota. Thus, assessment of marine ecology of the port is an integral part in regional impact assessment studies which inturn would help in conserving its fragile ecosystem through appropriate management plan. Different components of marine biodiversity of the port are reported herewith.

8.1. Methods

Marine biodiversity of Deendayal Port area was studied in different habitats within the port limits during March 2018. The recorded marine biota which includes both fauna and flora in different marine habitats are detailed in subsequent sections.

8.1.1. Intertidal Fauna

Intertidal faunal composition, density and diversity were studied at various sampling locations within the Deendayal port limits. Five major groups of intertidal macrofauna namely, gastropods, bivalves, crustaceans, polychaetes and 'Others' represented by 23 genera/species were recorded. Their generic/taxa numbers varied from 13 to 22 in different sampling sites. Crustaceans were dominant, followed by gastropods and bivalves. Polychaetes, though numerically abundant were represented by 3 taxa. The group, "Others" comprising mudskippers, amphipods and isopods together constituted around 13% of the total taxa recorded. Shannon Wiener diversity index for intertidal fauna ranged between 0.96 and 1.47 whereas Margalef's species richness varied between 1.73 and 2.85. Simpson's species evenness varied from 0.14 to 0.25 showing that the intertidal faunal community of Deendayal Port region is dominated by few species. Recorded density and diversity values of intertidal fauna within the port limits was low and didn't vary spatially. All the recorded species were in the 'Least Concern' category of per IUCN Red Data Book.

8.1.2. Other Faunal Groups

The only marine mammal recorded from the creek systems of Deendayal port was Indian Ocean humpback dolphin *Sousa plumbea* reported from near to the shore in the Phan creek near Khari Rohar villages in Kachchh, Gujarat. In the present observation, two individuals of *Sousa plumbea* were seen. The Saw-scaled Viper *Echis carinatus sochureki* was recorded in the mangrove habitat.

8.1.3. Subtidal Fauna

Study on subtidal macrobenthos recorded four major groups in both the seasons namely polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans and "Others" in Deendayal waters. Altogether, 29 genera



of macrofauna were recorded during the study. Molluscs and polychaetes were the dominant groups with 10 and 11 genera, respectively followed by crustaceans and “Others”. Forms such as *Capitella capitata*, *Perinereis* sp., *Cerithedia cingulata*, *Telescopium* sp., and *Notomastus* were dominant during the study. Population density varied from 31 to 67/m² with an average value of 47.7/m². Generally, molluscs recorded higher density followed by polychaetes and crustaceans and they contributed richly to the overall abundance. The Shannon Wiener diversity values ranged from 2.17 to 2.84 and Margalef richness index ranged from 2.83 to 4.95, and evenness values varied from 0.74 to 0.95.

8.1.4. Phytoplankton

Productivity in terms of chlorophyll ‘b’ was below detectible limits since density of phytoplankton was very low. Their richness was represented with the occurrence of 18 genera. Diatoms as a major group were represented by pennates and centrales with forms such as *Coscinodiscus* sp., *Chaetoceros* sp., *Bacillaria* sp., *Navicula* sp. and *Synedra* sp. During the study phytoplankton density values ranged from 24 cells/l to 458 cells/l.

Shannon Wiener diversity index values for phytoplankton ranged from 0.96 to 1.72 during the study. The recorded diversity values were lower than other coastal waters of Kachchh. Evenness values ranged from 0.52 to 0.99 and the Berger-Parker Index which calculates the proportional importance of most dominant species in the community ranged from 0.28 to 0.68. Species richness indices like Margalef and Menhinick recorded low to moderate values showing that all the stations were poor in terms of species richness.

8.1.5. Zooplankton

Zooplankton diversity was represented by various life forms such as copepods, decapods, fish and shrimp larval forms. Calanoids had the largest representation at all stations followed by decapods and brachyuran larvae. Cyclopoids, shrimp and fish larvae and lucifers were also equally well represented. Forms such as Caridean larvae, Centropages, Euterpina, Gastropod larvae, Macrosetella, Oikopleura and Tintinnids were also recorded during the survey.

Zooplankton density values among stations for the whole study period ranged between 18 and 388/m³. Generally, calanoid copepods, especially the genus *Calanus* contributed predominantly to the density whereas other copepods such as cyclopoids were comparatively less. Forms such as *brachyuran* and *Nauplius* larvae were also recorded in higher densities and forms such as Lucifer *Oikopleura*, *Paracalanus* and *Macrosetella* recorded lower densities. Richness, in terms of number of groups recorded, varied from a minimum of 5 to a maximum of 12. Berger-Parker Index ranged widely from 0.31 to 0.72. During March 2018,



Shannon-wiener diversity indices ranged from 1.01 to 2.37 and evenness values ranged from 0.40 to 0.94.

8.1.6. Mangrove Structure

Mangrove vegetation within Deendayal Port domain constitutes 193.19 km² with dense and sparse patches accounting for 53.55 and 139.64 km², respectively. Four true mangrove species namely, *Avicennia marina*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Aegiceras corniculatum* were recorded. Mangrove *A. marina* was the most dominant species in the study area. The remaining three species occurred sporadically in few places of Sat Saida Island. Pooled data of mangrove tree density ranged from 113/ha to 10794/ha with an average density of 3063/ha. Tree height showed moderate variation and ranged from 1.5 m to 2.59 m with an average height of 1.89 m. Canopy index ranged from 0.9 to 9.48 in different stations. Recorded vegetation structure is rather poor when compared with other mangrove formations of west coast of India.

8.1.7. Fishery Resources

The Kandla coastal region where Deendayal Port is located is a highly industrialized zone and the Port Limit is a non-fishing zone. Almost 99% of the fishermen and fishing vessels in Kandla region go for shrimp fishery at Surajbari and Navlakhi area 20 km away since fishery resources at this inner end of Gulf of Kachchh is poor due to low water column productivity. Fish catch during 2011-2016 at Kandla varied from 363.5 - 4654.5 tonnes. The catch is mostly dominated by small sciaenids, Clupeids, Bombay duck, cat fish, ribbon fish, crabs, Coilia, shark, jew fish, Mulletts, shrimps and silver bar. Landing peak mostly occurs during November and December months. Fishes like shrimp, Bombay duck and Coilia dominated the catch.

Fishery resources and diversity assessed in creeks viz., Kandla, Hansthal, Nakti and Khori creeks revealed a total of 15 species. Generally, mullet, *Mugil cephalus* and *Coila* sp. were the dominant forms. The total catch quantity from all the four creek systems was 142.86 kg contrary to the poor total catch of 761 gm recorded during the earlier study. The biomass (CPUE) in hour period varied from 30.04 to 42.7 kg in the four creek systems. The results recorded in the present study clearly shows that the fishery resources of the creek systems within the port limits vary widely among seasons.

8.1.8. Seaweeds and Sea Grasses

Seaweeds and sea grasses in coastal stretches are characterized by hard rocky substrata, low turbidity and least suspended sediment in the water column with high nutrient content. In case of the tail end of Gulf of Kachchh, elevated levels of salinity observed are due to the



inherent nature of Gulf of Kachchh waters induced by negative water balance, high rate of evapo-transpiration and poor rainfall and terrestrial run-off. Hence, seaweed and sea grass formations are totally absent in Kandla and adjacent creek systems except stranded tufts that originate from the southern coast of the Gulf.

8.1.9. Halophytes

Halophytes have a dominant presence in the premises of Deendayal Port due to availability of suitable habitats. Halophytes are mostly found beyond highest high tidal levels where spring tides reach only occasionally and pore-water salinity often reaches more than 90 ppt. Their presence is widely noticed intermingled with mangrove formations in all mudflats. In total, nine species of halophytes belonging to 06 families and 08 genera were recorded. Dominant forms are *Salvadora persica*, *Salicornia branchiata*, *Suaeda nudiflora* and *Tamarix* sp., *Sericostoma pauciflorum*, *Sesuvium portulacastrum* and *Suaeda nudiflora*.



9. Socio-Economics

The study was carried out within the aerial distance of 25 km from the proposed project sites. Stakeholders including local communities in the villages/Towns, port users (custom house agents and service providers dealing with removal of sludge, oil and dirty ballast, scrap and garbage operation, vessel owners and operators), researchers, bureaucrats, non-governmental organizations and Sarpanch/Mukhia/ elderly were reached through survey, focus group discussions to collect shreds of evidence of demographic structure, infrastructure, health and economic status, religious/cultural attributes of the nearby communities and their concerns on port activities and proposed projects. Moreover, the population and other demographic data have been collected from the census, 2011.

9.1. Social Profile

9.1.1. Population Distribution

Statistics of human population and number of dwelling units in the villages/towns falls under the study area has been compiled from Census 2011. The study covered 9 villages and 4 towns as part of the study (Figure 20).



Figure 20. The Study area

9.1.2. Population of Villages

Bharapar is the smallest in terms of a number of dwellings and population (378, 1462) whereas Kidana tops with 3272 households and 15669 human populations within the study area. The sex ratio of about 50% of the villages in the study area is closer or higher than the national average i. e. 940. On the other hand, Bharapar has reported a wider difference as 549 females per 1000 males (Table 22).

Table 21. Village wise Population and Sex Ratio as per Census 2011.

Village	No of HH	Data					Sex Ratio	
		Population	Male Population	Male %	Female Population	Female %	Males	Females
Kidana	3272	15669	8093	51.65	7576	48.35	1000	936
Mithi Rohar	2757	13712	7154	52.17	6558	47.83	1000	917
Chudva	422	1734	1017	58.65	717	41.35	1000	705
Shinay	969	4345	2203	50.7	2142	49.3	1000	972
Bharapar	378	1462	944	64.57	518	35.43	1000	549
Tuna	1007	5114	2573	50.31	2541	49.69	1000	988
Rampar	249	1262	634	50.24	628	49.76	1000	991
Varsamedi	2826	10654	6546	61.44	4108	38.56	1000	628
Meghpar (Borichi)	2799	12637	6701	53.03	5936	46.97	1000	886
Total	14679	66589	35865	54.75	30724	45.25	1000	841

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

The trends in child sex ratio (0-6 years) exhibit a significant increase of female children corresponding to the males in the same age group. This may be explained as the result of changing parental attitude towards girl child, increasing opportunities and growing gender equity debates in the society.

9.1.3. Population of Towns

The population size of Gandhidham, a city established in the early 1950s for resettling the refugees from Sindh (now in Pakistan) in the aftermath of the partition of India is larger than other towns of the study area. The city is a major economic booster of Gujarat. The gender equilibrium of Gandhidham and Antarjal is good as the female sex ratio of both cities scores more than the state average of 919. However, Kandla has reported lesser number i.e. 748 females per 1000 males. The scenario may be an outcome of increased male labour immigration and availability of livelihood and business opportunities at Deendayal port and allied industrial areas (Table 24).

Table 22. Households, Population, and Sex Ratio of the study area

Town	No of HH	Data					Sex Ratio	
		Population	Male Population	Male %	Female Population	Female %	Males	Females
Antarjal (CT)*	2426	11256	5891	52.34	5365	47.66	1000	911
Galpadar (CT)*	2652	13155	7483	56.88	5672	43.12	1000	758
Kandla (CT)*	3574	15782	9028	57.2	6754	42.8	1000	748
Gandhidham	54565	247992	131484	53.02	116508	46.98	1000	886
Total	17304	80386	44804	55.54	35582	44.46	1000	802.75

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011.*Census town is one which is not statutorily notified and administered as a town, but nevertheless whose population has attained urban characteristics. The Census of India(2011) classify the census towns that has: a) Population exceeds 5,000, b) At least 75% of the main working population is employed outside the agricultural sector, c) Minimum population density of 400 persons/ km.



9.2. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Population

Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) are social and economically disadvantaged communities of India. Many of them are landless and work as daily wagers and struggling with poverty due to lack of education and opportunities.

9.2.1. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Population in the Villages

According to census 2011, the villages in the study area have 13.7% SC and 2.16% ST population. The SC population of Kidana, Chudva, and Rampar constitutes more than 20% of the total population of respective villages. On the other hand, the ST population size is <1% in Rampar, Bharapar, Tuna, Shinay and Mithi Rohar (Figure 21). Rampar is the only village which has >5% of ST population. The gender wise analysis shows that SC population has 55.58% males and 44.42% females and ST has 53.09% males and 46.91% females.

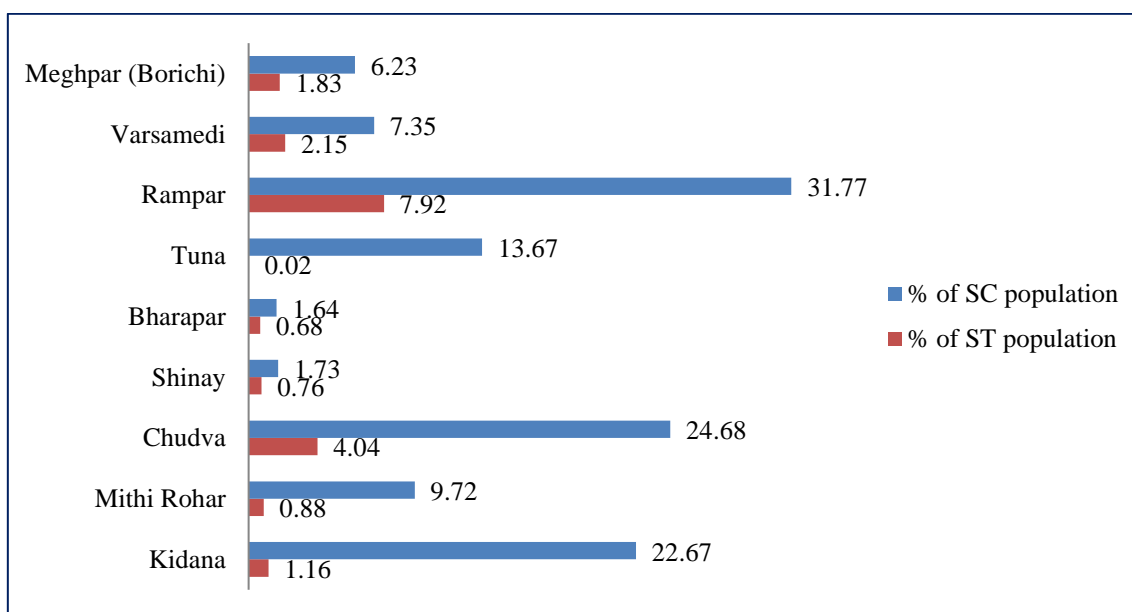


Figure 21. Percentage of SC and ST population in the total population of the Villages (Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011).

9.2.2. Scheduled caste and Tribes population in the Towns

Gandhidham is a home for about 50479 SC and 4081 ST, which is 20.36% and 1.65% of the city's population, respectively. Within the towns, Kandla has the least number of SC populations (Table 23).

9.3. Literacy

Literacy is a basic indicator of development. The Census of India (2011) defining as a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. Within the study area, about 55.75% of the village population and 61.60%

of the city dwellers are literates. The gender gap in accessing education is invariably visible in villages and towns. Merely 36% of rural and 38% of the urban women are literate. Moreover, the female illiteracy is high in Bharapar and Kandla. This gender parity needs to be addressed by collective efforts. (Table 24).

Table 23. SC and ST population of the towns

Town Name	No. of HH	Town Population	SC Population	% SC	ST Population	% ST
Gandhidham (M)	54565	247992	50479	20.36	4081	1.65
Galpadar (CT)	2652	13155	1251	9.51	395	3.00
Antarjal (CT)	2426	11256	1049	9.32	526	4.67
Kandla (CT)	3574	15782	428	2.71	415	2.63
Total	63217	288185	53207	10.47	5417	2.99

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Table 24. Literacy break-up in the Study Area

Village/ Town	Population	Literates Population	% Literates	Literates Population Male	% Literates Male	Literates Female	% Literates Female
Kidana	15669	9572	61.09	5696	59.51	3876	40.49
Mithi Rohar	13712	5226	38.11	3410	65.25	1816	34.75
Chudva	1734	696	40.14	539	77.44	157	22.56
Shinay	4345	3008	69.23	1647	54.75	1361	45.25
Bharapar	1462	860	58.82	627	72.91	233	27.09
Tuna	5114	2159	42.22	1323	61.28	836	38.72
Rampar	1262	615	48.73	382	62.11	233	37.89
Varsamedi	10654	7470	70.11	5134	68.73	2336	31.27
Meghpar (Borichi)	12637	9258	73.26	5159	55.72	4099	44.28
Total (Villages)	66589	38864	55.75	23917	64.19	14947	36
Antarjal (CT)	11256	6933	61.59	4073	58.75	2860	41.25
Galpadar (CT)	13155	9239	70.23	5798	62.76	3441	37.24
Kandla (CT)	15782	6877	43.57	4771	69.38	2106	30.62
Gandhidham	247992	176060	70.99	100576	57.13	75484	42.87
Total (Towns)	288185	199109	61.60	115218	62.00	83891	38.00

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

9.4. Economic Profile

The major income generating activities of the region can be categorized as agriculture, services, business, pastoralism, and labouring. The major observations for each of these categories is summarised below.

9.4.1. Agriculture and allied sectors

The villagers of Varsamedi and Tuna and residents of Antarjal and Galpadar towns are actively engaged in agriculture. The major crops produced in the area are oilseeds (groundnut, castor seeds, and mustard seeds), jowar, cotton, pulses, date palms, and vegetables. The quantity of vegetable produce of the region is lesser than the demand. The farm produce is being sold in the market located at Anjar. The details of cultivators (a person who is engaged either as an employer, single worker or family worker in the cultivation) of the study area has been given in Table 26.

Table 25. Cultivators population in the study Area

Name	Main Working Population Person	Main Cultivator Population Person	% Main Cultivator Population Person	% Main Cultivator Population Male	% Main Cultivator Population Female
Kidana	4920	57	1.16	84.21	15.79
Mithi Rohar	3900	127	3.26	91.34	8.66
Chudva	689	6	0.87	100.00	0.00
Shinay	1414	253	17.89	71.15	28.85
Bharapar	721	23	3.19	95.65	4.35
Tuna	1333	110	8.25	93.64	6.36
Rampar	308	29	9.42	96.55	3.45
Varsamedi	4476	146	3.26	96.58	3.42
Meghpar (Borichi)	4057	38	0.94	94.74	5.26
Total	21818	789	5.36	91.54	8
Antarjal (CT)	3444	22	0.64	100.00	0.00
Galpadar (CT)	4724	54	1.14	100.00	0.00
Kandla (CT)	5850	6	0.10	100.00	0.00
Gandhidham	109611	834	0.76	82.97	17.03
Total	123629	916	0.66	95.74	4.26

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

9.4.2. Service sectors

The sizeable population from Adipur, Rampar (Tuna) and Tuna and Antarjal areas are working in the service industry either one of the categories including government, private,



teaching in schools and banking. Further, the presence of industry-based service providers are highly concentrated in Antajal, Tuna and Varsamedi.

9.4.3. Industries/Factories

The industrial growth in Kachchh has emerged after the earthquakes that took place in 2001. The industries of the region are involved in salt production, manufacturing of cement and mining of limestone, bauxite, lignite, and bentonite. Further, Kandla Special Economic Zone (SEZ) located at a distance of 9 km from Kandla, Asia's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and considered as India's largest multiproduct functional SEZ employees the local communities as unskilled labour to technical staffs.

9.4.4. Animal Husbandry

The pastoralist community of Kachchh is generally known as *Maldharis*. Milk and cattle based livelihood strategies made them resilient in the arid climate of Kachchh. Moreover, within the Maldharis, the Rabaris, Bharwads and Charans follow Hinduism whereas Jat, Sandhi, Mutva, Node, Holepotra and Rayasipotra communities practise Islam. Women in these communities are playing an inevitable role by taking household level decisions involving in the animal husbandry. Cows and buffalos are reared up in high numbers in Bharapar, Meghpar (Borichi), Antranjal and Adipur. Pastoralists of Bharapar and Kidana are involved in sheep/ goat rearing and communities of Tuna and Rampart (Tuna) are involved in fishing. Pastoralists and fishermen have complained the changing climate as a major cause for lack of fodder and non-availability of fishes.

9.4.5. Employment Generation

The working population of the area depends on various livelihood activities including factories. Neighbouring private industries employ the local workforce as from unskilled to skilled labourers. Except Shinay, the size of the main agricultural labourers is <5% of the main working populations in the towns and villages included under the study.

Table 26. Agricultural Labourers population in the Study Area

Village/ Town	Main Working Population Person	Main Agricultural Labourers Population	% Main Agricultural Labourers Population	% Main Agricultural Labourers Male	% Main Agricultural Labourers Female
Kidana	4920	76	1.54	76.32	23.68
Mithi Rohar	3900	151	3.87	82.78	17.22
Chudva	689	1	0.15	100.00	0.00
Shinay	1414	111	7.85	71.17	28.83
Bharapar	721	1	0.14	100.00	0.00



Village/ Town	Main Working Population Person	Main Agricultural Labourers Population	% Main Agricultural Labourers Population	% Main Agricultural Labourers Male	% Main Agricultural Labourers Female
Tuna	1333	19	1.43	68.42	31.58
Rampar	308	6	1.95	66.67	33.33
Varsamedi	4476	49	1.09	91.84	8.16
Meghpar (Borichi)	4057	48	1.18	93.75	6.25
Total (Village)	21818	462	2.13	83.44	17
Antarjal (CT)	3444	71	2.06	81.69	18.31
Galpadar (CT)	4724	52	1.10	86.54	13.46
Kandla (CT)	5850	15	0.26	86.67	13.33
Gandhidham	109611	847	0.77	77.33	22.67
Total (Town)	123629	985	1.05	83.06	16.94

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

9.5. Social and Public Infrastructure

As per the CSR Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Government of India, DPA has undertaken CSR activities from time to time since the year 2011-12.

CSR activities done by DPA

During the FY 2017-2018, CSR works has been carried out at Shri Ganesh Nagar Govt High School, Gandhidham and Maulana Azad Primary School, New Kandla. DPA has given financial contribution for facility of Army cantonment for 50 air coolers at Kutch Border Area. In addition, CSR works at Tuna and Vandi villages (providing drainage lines under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan) has also been done. Further, CSR works for S.H.N Academy English School (Managed by Indian Institute of Sindhology – Bharati SindhuVidyapeeth), at Adipur is being done in addition to the Construction of Internal Road at Bhaktinagar Society, Kidana.

Subsequently in the FY 2018-2019, various CSR works has been done including donation of 100 Nos of Computers to Daughters of Martyred Soldiers in the country under the “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” program by Atharva Foundation, Mumbai. During the same year, donation of One (40 seater) School Bus for Deaf Children for the Institute of Mata Lachmi Rotary Society, Adipur was done. Also, DPA has provided One R.O Plant with Cooler at Panchyat Prathmik Sala, Gadpadar Village for the ANARDE Foundation, Kandla & Gandhidham Center. Various CSR activities including providing Drainage Line at Meghpar Borichi village, Anjar Taluka, Construction of Health Centre at Kidana Village, Renovation/Repairing of Ceiling of School Building at A. P Vidhyalay, Kandla, providing four number of big Dust Bin for Mithi Rohar Juth Gram Panchayat, Renovation & construction of shed at Charan Samaj, Gandhidham -Adipur, Construction of Over Head



Tank & Providing 10 Nos of Computers (for students) of Navjivan ViklangSevashray, Bhachau, Kutch. In addition, DPA has also provided the following under CSR works which includes, providing Books and Tuition fees for Educational facilities to weaker section children of Valmiki Samaj, Kutch, providing Water Purifier & Cooler for the ST. Joseph's Hospital, Gandhidham and Construction of Second Floor (Phase-I) for Training Centre of "GarbhSanskran Kendra" "Samarth Bharat Abhiyan" of Kutch KalyanSangh, Gandhidham.

9.5.1. Educational Facilities

Most of the villages/ towns have Angawadis and government schools that enrol the students up to higher secondary levels. Several English medium schools including Modern school, Bachpan Pre-school, P.N.Amersey High School, Kendriya Vidyalaya, etc. are located in the centre of Gandhidham. The villages do not have higher educational institutions within the territories. Moreover, Tolani College of Science & Arts, Tolani Commerce College and Diploma in Engineering and Management Institute are located in Adipur.

9.5.2. Health Facilities

The study area has accessibility to Primary Health Centres (PHCs) other than Chuduva and Shinay villages. The towns have a handful of private hospitals and clinics. Vector based diseases such as Malaria is common in the area and it affects a large number of people. The local government bodies are spraying pesticides such as malathion 25% to control the mosquito breeding. The pesticides are sprayed thrice at an interval of 45 days, before, during and after the monsoon. Though sanitation facilities are improving in the communities open defecation and hesitation to use the toilets still exist.

9.5.3. Drinking Water Facilities

The drinking water is a major concern for Kachchh. Within the study areas, most of the villages are dependent on groundwater for drinking water needs. Tubewell, well, pond, river and private tanker water are main sources other than the Narmada canal water. The high salinity in ground water severely affects the kidneys and causing various health diseases.

9.5.4. Social Welfare

Anganwadi workers and Accredited Social health Activists (ASHA) are playing an inevitable role in developing women and children. ASHA workers are recruited by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) as a part of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and involved in improving the female health, reducing the maternal mortality, and promoting the institutional deliveries and family planning in the villages. Contrarily, Anganwadi workers are taking responsibility of prenatal and neonatal care, immunization and vaccination up to 6 years, and implementing the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).



9.5.5. Roads and mode of Transportation

Kachchh is well connected with the other part of Gujarat by National Highway 8A. The highway is important for the transit of goods from Deendayal port and Mundra port. Moreover, Gandhidham is connected with Ahmedabad and Mumbai by broad gauge railway network. The only operational airport is located in Bhuj.

9.5.6. Access to Energy

Most of the times in a day uninterrupted electricity is available in the areas falling under the study. Kachchh contributes to power generation of the state by generating wind power. The ownership of LPG cooking gas connections is high among the town dwellers than villagers. Usage of firewood is high among the villagers of Shinay, Galpaadar, and Antarjal. However, the residents of Chuduva, Bharapar and Kidana use both kerosene and firewood as fuel.

9.5.7. Communication systems

The study area has post offices run by the postal depart of Government of India. The area is also well equipped with 4G mobile network connectivity and allows the residents to access the digital content and be connected with the social media world seamlessly. The usages of simple phones to high configure smartphones for daily personal and business communications are quite common among the study population.

9.5.8. Availability of financial institutions: Banks and credit cooperatives

Banks and credit cooperatives are the major financial institutions providing various banking services. The nationalised banks: State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, and Dena Bank, and private banks such as ICICI Bank, Axis Bank, and HDFC have their branches in the area of study and enables communities to become a part of the banking system and facilitates for the financial inclusion.

9.6. Culture Profile

Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism are the predominant belief systems of the inhabitants. Majority of the population follow vegetarianism. Jains, a group follow strict vegetarianism by not in-taking any food grown below the ground such as potatoes, garlic, onion, etc. Bajara and rotla and milk are common food items consumed by the villagers. The pastoral and some other communities are still living the nomadic, semi-nomadic lifestyles. The residents of the area communicate in Kutchi, an Indo-Aryan language. Further, Kachchh is home to some of the traditional textiles and handicrafts that have been produced by local communities for hundreds of years. Increase in the consciousness of sustainability has expanded the scope of these handmade, hand-printed, natural dyes based crafts, etc.



9.7. Social Impact Analysis: Multi-stakeholder perspective

9.7.1. Impact of the Project

Stakeholders including local communities in the villages/towns, port users (custom house agents and service providers dealing with removal of sludge, oil and dirty ballast, scrap and garbage operation, vessel owners, operators), researchers, bureaucrats, non-government organizations and Sarpanch/ Mukhia/ elderly were interviewed. The stakeholders have rated the creeks located near/ around the Deendayal port as good in terms of its aesthetics. They expect that the proposed developmental activities must do a minimal to no damage to the creek environment which is a habitat for important fauna and flora of Kachchh by adopting the Environmentally Sensitive Plans. However, the proposed 7 integrated facilities are welcomed by the stakeholders including local communities as the projects will not acquire the lands from the locals and would thus bring more prosperity to the region. The vessel owners are in favour of dredging in systematic intervals to operate larger vessels. In addition, they also stated that lack of dredging in the port area force them to move another private port in Kachchh which causes the revenue loss to Kandla. However, the cargo handling of the port increased from inception. In 1946-47, the cargo handled at the Port of Kandla was merely 58 thousand Ton, whereas, in the year 2016-17, the port has created a history by handling 105.44 million Metric Tons of Cargo (Citizen Charter of Deendayal port website, 2019). The growth of port has led inward migration, population growth rate of Kachchh has raised to 32.03% in 2011 when the state average was 19.17% (Lodha and Bhatt 2016). The local communities are being employed as unskilled labours to skilled professionals in DPA and the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) depend on them.

The inhabitants of the study area are looking for an increase in hiring of human resources from the communities. Moreover, the DPA and other industries indicate livelihoods for the fruits and vegetable sellers, grocery shop owners and small eateries. The growing business has increased the scope for business class hotels and other wellness industry in the nearby towns. In addition, the poultry farming is scaling up around Gandhidham-Anjar-Kandla areas in rising of hotels, restaurants and also in- migration. Further, the residents of the study area are hoping an increase in the job opportunities during the construction and operational phases of the 7 integrated facilities. In addition to the professional jobs, the scope of informal jobs such as construction workers, hotel workers, carpenters, drivers and small business operators will grow in the region. However, the on-going port activities and proposed project is anticipated to create the following impacts in the nearby areas (



Table 27).



Table 27. Socio-economic impact analysis of the study area

Indicators	Impact/s
Population demographics: size, age, ethnic groups, gender	Population growth will increase. In-migration of middle aged men increase due to port, SEZ and industrial jobs.
Employment, Unemployment rates	Employment rates would increase both direct and indirect employment opportunities within the port and allied industries.
Median Income according to sectors	Median income would rise slightly for the local population as they are eligible for unskilled jobs only. However, the professionals, business of eateries and local goods and service providers income would increase.
Percentage of the population with access to social services (health, education, recreation and social support	Increased demand for quality healthcare stresses the industry and local government. The rise of private hospitals, schools, a shopping mall may become evident.
Percentage of population with access to adequate water, sanitation, electricity	Growth in population and high demand for limited services from the residents and commercial entities stress the public infrastructure.
Housing quality and quantity	The housing demand would increase and may lead to an increase of rent and formation of slums due to unaffordability.
State of public safety services (Police/Fire)	Diverse population and growth of informal settlements increase the stress of safety services.
Location and quantity of farmlands	The increase of housing needs may change the land - use patterns, raise the land values as more commercial are buildings built.
Attitudes toward the project	The direct port users, communities are in favour of the project as it will bring opportunities with no land grabbing. In addition, local communities expect the DPA to support socio-economic and infrastructural development of the region. Fishing communities are concerned about their mobility and availability of fishes.

10. Impact Assessment and Management Suggestions

Regional environmental assessment is a tool that helps in the development planners design investment strategies, projects and programs in an environmentally sustainable way for a particular region. Such studies notice both the limitations and opportunities the study area environ has, evaluates on-going/ future activities at a regional scale. Regional environmental impact assessment is an effective process for local sustainable development. It provides reliable data for the decision making not only to identify the pollution due to unsustainable activities but it also helps local government to implement the alternatives for the sustainable development. Thus, the assessment can prove to identify and evaluate the impacts caused to the environment by the developmental activities and port activities. The marine ecosystem is one amongst the largest aquatic systems on the planet Earth. Any disturbance to this ecosystem will inturn be harmdul. As, Kandla is one of the major national port's, and the



socio-economic activities are affecting the coastal environment, the environmental impact assessment at regional basis is very much important, which not only helps the decision makers to identify the pollution but also helps them to identify the suitable mitigation measures to remove or reduce the pollution level. Thus, the present study specifies present pollution level around Deendayal port and would help the decision makers in formulating mitigating measures. Component wise detailed management plan is given below

10.1. Ambient Air Quality

The background concentration of gaseous pollutants were below the stipulated standards but the SPM and RPM were higher than the prescribed permissible limits of CPCB standards. The primary sources of PM₁₀ in the atmosphere are incomplete combustion, automobile emissions, industrial dust, unburned cooking methods, and secondary sources e.g. chemical reactions in the atmosphere. The trend observed in the present study was due to the fact that in winter, anticyclonic condition prevailed, which was characterized by calm or very low wind, little dispersion or dilution of pollutants. Several sources of emissions of PM exists at source level itself such as wood-burning stoves, forest fires, diesel engines, natural sources, non-road vehicles, agricultural burning, and fugitive emissions of industries. The exposure to particle pollution is a grave public health hazard. When inhaled, it can travel deep into the lungs, and cause heart and lung diseases.

The SO₂ is emitted primarily from stationary sources, power plants, and refineries that burn fossil fuels. Other sources are smelters, steel mills, and pulp and paper mills. The slightly higher concentration of SO₂ may be due to the prevalence of high speed wind. Further, it was observed that SO₂ emission, though insignificant, was more at non-industrial sites in comparison to industrial sites. The higher NO₂ concentration could be due to high fuel usage and trapping of the pollutants in the boundary layer due to frequent temperature inversions in and around study area during winters. Further, it could probably due to intense solar radiation and increased photochemical activity.

To maintain the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, it is suggested that massive green plantation be taken up in and around the study area. Trees having high dust trapping efficiency (*Azadirachta indica*, *Cassia fistula*, *Delonix regia*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*) could be planted alongside the roads, and regular sprinkling of roads with water at the source of generation of particulate matter is suggested. Only native species should be chosen/ preferred for plantation. Apart from this, public awareness campaigns about the harmful effects of air pollution, and educating the drivers to be more eco-friendly, could be followed. Moreover, regulatory authorities must ensure that industries obey their moral and social responsibilities to protect the environment. Periodic estimation of air and gaseous pollutants on regular basis to check the levels of obnoxious pollutants in and around Kandla region is suggested.



During the loading and unloading of coal, fine particles dispersion in the air environment was recorded at Deendayal Port. Higher concentration of particulate matter in air could adversely affect the health of the people in immediate vicinity such as security guards, labourers, etc. Though masks are being provided to them by the Deendayal port, many of the local staff avoided its usage. Thus, Deendayal port should keep a check on the safety of these people and ensure that they wear the mask regularly. Further, transportation of coal and other similar items (lighter and air borne) should be carried out carefully. Advanced techniques should be explored wherein the coal could be handled in a closed system in consultation with experts. Coal handling unit/ agency should ensure that all trucks before leaving the storage yard are sprinkled with water, covered appropriately and not over loaded.

During the survey in 25 km radius, particulate matter levels in many of the sampling locations were higher than the prescribed limit by CPCB (2011). Though, the industries in these villages do not fall under Kandla regulation; for the want of the study, the samples were collected from these locations. Thence, the MoEF&CC had instructed Deendayal port for this regional strategic impact assessment study, the evaluation committee may get confused that the higher levels of particulate matter are due to the Deendayal port activities in 25 km radius. Thus, Deendayal port needs to take measures to ensure that the concerned industry emissions are regulated as per the stipulated norms. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 should be strictly followed by the Deendayal port as well as the industries in its vicinity.

10.2. Groundwater/ creekwater quality

Wetland natural resources, common receivers of wastewater, urban runoff and industrial wastes, are under immense pressure due to pollution, dumping of waste and urbanisation. Rivers, wetlands, lakes, oceans and other water bodies have made crucial and enormous contributions to human development, which ironically has become a major cause of their degradation and decimation. Wetlands, appreciated for their water resources, ground water recharge and habitat for several species of flora and fauna, are facing varying degrees of pressures. This has adversely affected the ecological goods and services they offer. Organic pollutants, nutrients and heavy metals, etc. play a major role in the degradation of wetlands. For the marine ecosystem the situation is aggregate due to off-shore vehicular traffic/ movement. Incidences like accidental oil spills, transport of hazardous wastes, etc. further impact the ecosystem and its autoregulating capacity, buffering capacity and biotic inhabitants. Sediment-dwelling organisms, their environment being the final deposition of pollutants, are subject to these pressures.



Looking into this, regular water quality monitoring of both sea waters/ creek waters and groundwater is essential. Establishment of buffer areas which are potential bird habitats is suggested. This would reduce the anthropogenic pressures and augment the natural purification processes over a period of time. The Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) is an irrigation water quality parameter used in managing areas affected with sodium. For more than 30% of the samples, the SAR was high among the seasons. Irrigation with water with high SAR would require soil amendments in order to avoid long-term damage to the soil. Due to inherent prevalence of high salinity in the region, it is suggested to conduct awareness campaigns for the local people and promote drip or trickle irrigation (micro-irrigation practice) that involves water supplied to the plants at the rate of its consumptive use. Further, drip or trickle irrigation could be run through solar power system in areas water scarce areas like Kachchh to ensure its techno-economic viability. Nevertheless, this should be in consultation with experts to ensure its feasibility.

10.3. Soil/ Sediment/ Mudflat quality

In general, the coastal areas/ soils are nitrogen deficient due to leaching, run-off and volatilization. During the study solid waste was dumped in the adjoining villages. Improper solid waste management practices would degrade the soil quality of the region over a time period. Thus, Deendayal port may form Local Management Committee (LMC) which would conduct environmental awareness programmes at fixed intervals. Activities like loading and unloading of items (gaseous, petroleum products, raw materials, etc.) may lead to accidental spillage which would deteriorate/ alter the soil as well as water quality. Regular monitoring of such activities and any accidental spillage should be registered/ documented and the same should be reported to the concerned authority for any immediate action. In addition to these, management of solid waste should be done. Whenever required the concerned authority(ies) may be approached and necessary activities may be undertaken by DPA.

10.4. Shoreline Changes

As per CRZ notification, the MoEF&CC has identified the following institutes: i) Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, ii) Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), Thiruvananthapuram, iii) Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University, Chennai, iv) Institute for Wetland Management and Ecological Designs (IWMED), Calcutta, v) Naval Hydrographer's Office, Dehradun, vi) National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa, vii) National Institute of Technology (NIOT), Chennai, and viii) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai to map the ESAs, demarcate the High Tide Line (HTL) and Low Tide Line (LTL), delineate CRZ-I, II, III and IV, prepare Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs), etc. Nevertheless, as per the latest CRZ 2019 notification, the



task of demarcating CRZ category zone is exclusively given to NCSCM. Erosion/ accretion status of the Kandla coastline is well documented in NCSCM maps. Identification of critically eroded/ eroding areas that require immediate protection need to be identified and conserved. Hazard line all along the mainland coast should be demarcated for effective and coordinated inter-sectoral planning of the region. Identification of areas with both short- and long- term erosion should be identified.

Further, the Report on Shoreline Change Study during 2009 – 2021 conducted National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for Deendayal Port Authority for about 150 km reveals that the coast is now dominated by accretion and as per the report, the coast experiences 20% erosion, 34% stable coast and remaining 46% is accretion. Further, the LRR calculations mentioned in the report showed that the coast is classified into 7 categories and out of the total surveyed stretch of 150 km, high erosion is occupied by 12 km (7.6%), medium erosion by 7 km (5%), low erosion by 10 km (7%). Almost 51 km of the coast showed no change. While, 50 km of the coast has high accretion, 11 km has medium accretion and 8 km has low accretion. In addition, it is stated in the report that the western region of the study is predominantly accreting while southern side of the Tuna jetty has high erosion. Also, the mouth of Nakti creek has erosion for a stretch of about 5 km which might be attributed due to the river mouth dynamics and about 4.4 km of the coast has erosion at the mouth of Kandla creek while the coast inside the creek and near Deendayal port area has accretion and is stable. Thus, the coast is less affected by erosion due to natural activities as mentioned in the NCSCM report. Further, the Shoreline of the region is divided into 3 regions as per the report which is as follows:

Region 1: Chela Nadi to South of Nakti Creek.

Region 2: North of Nakti creek to South of Kandla creek.

Region 3: North of Kandla creek to South of Hansthal creek.

10.5. Biodiversity (Inter- and Sub- Tidal) Management

Erosion, either man-made or natural is a major threat to intertidal habitats. Few stretches in Kandla creek is susceptible to erosion. The dual purpose of controlling erosion and promoting intertidal biodiversity could be best achieved by artificial reef structures which are cheap and easily built and can supplement the natural intertidal and subtidal environment by providing a substrate that will support marine organisms. Positive effects of artificial reefs include erosion control and enhancement of intertidal and subtidal biodiversity of numerous invertebrates and fishes as they accelerate the reef-building process. They attract diverse marine fauna within short period of time with high potential to enhance biodiversity. Reef balls, another form of artificial reef could also be built which are made with cheap and locally



available materials. Reef balls and artificial reefs are proven way to enhance biodiversity and control erosion in a safe, long term, environmentally friendly manner. Mangrove associated macrofauna as a reliable indicator of health status should be monitored for their abundance, diversity and composition.

10.6. GIS and RS: Area Mapping

Mangrove formations within the port limit are to be mapped evering three years using GIS and RS facility to monitor changes in its physical extent. Permanent plots in mangrove formations should be put to monitoring the variations in long term. This would serve as base map in tracking changes in dense/ sparse mangrove extent, creek systems, shoreline configuration and other land use categories.

10.6.1. Mangrove Vegetation Baseline Data Generation

Phyto-sociological studies of mangrove vegetation characteristics such as density, canopy cover, regeneration and recruitment classes should be carried out once in three years which would reflect mangrove forest health. Photographs and videographs from GPS fixed standard reference points are to be taken and documented which will characterize mangrove conditions and will serve as baseline photographs to be compared with those from the same GPS locations in subsequent years.

Sediment pore water parameters *viz.*, salinity, pH and conductivity as good indicators of changes in mangroves. Akin to mangroves, these parameters should be monitored regularly, they being reliable indicator of decreasing frequency of tidal flushing. Changes in these chemical parameters will indicate changes in the tidal conditions and flushing rate which could be consequently correlated with the changes in the vegetation structure.

10.6.2. Mudflats

The DPA jurisdiction spans over 999.86 km² with 06 major land cover categories *viz.*, dense mangroves, sparse mangroves, mudflats, other vegetation, water, port area and saltpan. Nearly 31.30% of the entire DPA jurisdiction falls under mudflat category. Of these, mangroves, mudflats and creek systems are major ecological entities. Sat Saida bet is a unique Island with a vast mudflat extending to 253.8 km+ opposite to Deendayal Port. It supports rich marine faunal, floral and avian diversity and warrants special management/ conservation effort. The island could be an ideal site for future mangrove plantation, restoration and rehabilitation activities with bio-physical amendments such as desilting existing creeks, joining all the existing minor creeks with one another through new creek



systems which will increase tidal flooding and hydro-period in due course converting sparse into dense mangroves.

10.6.3. Physical Protection

Physical protection of natural stand is the best conservation measure that will fetch positive results. Deendayal port is regularly undertaking mangrove plantation in a massive manner since 2005. Mangroves of Deendayal port merit intensive protection as a major means of conservation. The CISF security personnel could be imparted with the ecological significance of mangroves through special awareness program and mangrove patrolling by them can be instituted to enhance the level of physical protection to mangroves. Similarly, employees of Deendayal Port need to be inculcated with the environmental and ecological significance of mangroves and other coastal resources within the port limits. Licences for salt works and other port allied industries should be judiciously issued by the port authorities to avoid any legal or environmental bottleneck at a later stage.

With respect to mangrove ecosystem, awareness generation programmes should be regularly conducted and the local people should be made aware of both tangible and non-tangible services of mangroves. The local folk should be made aware of importance of mangroves in shoreline protection and natural calamities. Usage of mangrove leaves as fodder should be ceased through such awareness programmes.

10.6.4. Mangrove Biodiversity Enhancement

The plantation activity by the DPA is largely a single species i.e. *Avicennia marina* due to its environmental plasticity and high salinity tolerance. Within Deendayal Port limits, three additional mangrove species other than *A. marina* have been recorded sporadically (*Rhizophora mucronata*, *Ceriops tagal* and *Aegiceras corniculatum*) mostly at Sat Saida Island. It is strongly recommended that in all future plantation efforts, these additional species which are naturally occurring in this region could be used. Planting these additional species is expected to create a seed bank for these species, converting the stand into multi-species formation in due course of time.

Sparse mangroves constitute 72.27% of the total mangroves in the port mangroves. This could be upgraded to dense formation by simple physical amendment measures such as canal digging, removing blockage in the natural canal systems and other physical means. Instead of outright mangrove plantation, future effort could also be diverted to convert sparse mangroves into dense formations through undertaking biophysical measures. For all these activities local people should be engaged which would help in generating livelihood options for them.



10.6.5. Promoting Natural Regeneration

In mangrove formations such as Sat Saida Island and in Sara and Pang creeks, extensive mudflats are present which are suitable for plantation activities. In addition to initiating plantation in such mudflats, mangrove formation in Sat Saida Island, Tuna region and Navlakhi creek regions could be classified as sparse, dense, mudflats and salt marshes and appropriate conservation initiatives could be taken for each zone.

10.6.6. Identification of Stress Factors

It is important that in any conservation efforts, stressors acting on the mangroves are to be identified and removed in order to maintain the ecosystem balance. Mangrove environment will continue to be stable and balanced if there are no external stressors such as change in hydrology, elevation and slope, soil and water salinity and pH, soil texture and wave energy are maintained in a natural condition without alteration. In addition, human centred stress factors such as resource collection, tree felling and other habitat modification activities will act as major stressors. It would be necessary to find the factors causing stand degradation and scientifically addressing it would remove the stressors allowing mangroves to continue undisturbed.

10.6.7. Change in Hydrology

The most important factor in conserving any mangrove formation is maintaining the original hydrology and tidal flow including depth, duration and frequency of tidal flooding. In majority of mangrove degradation instances, it is the modified hydrology and the resultant reduced tidal flushing that degrades mangroves. Regularly monitoring mangrove hydrology through simple scientific methods will go a long way in maintaining ecosystem balance.

10.6.8. Social Impact Management Plan

The DPA undertakes measures through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in the local communities in order to mitigate social impacts of the port activities, to improve rapport and build social capital. From 2011 to 2016, the port has spent around Rs. 10 crores to develop the neighbourhood by constructing roads and community halls in the residential areas of socially deprived communities of Sunderpuri, Kandla and nearby villages Tuna, Vandi, Rampar, Veera, etc. However, the issues and expectations of communities in the study area can be mitigated by addressing them as part of the CSR action plan of DPA (Table 28).

Table 28. Issues and Proposed Measures w.r.t. DPA

Issue	Proposed measures
The representation of local people in the workforce of DPA	“Skilled and semi-skilled manpower will be required for the project includes Engineers, Managers, Supervisors and Operators during construction as well as operation phase of the project. Unskilled manpower <i>i.e.</i> , Labours will also



	be required in both the phases. If suitable qualified local persons available could be explored by the BOT operator for employment, since these projects are based on the PPP guidelines of GoI (Note – the law of land will be followed by BOT operator”. In addition, village level job fairs can also be an effective step to bring equity in the recruitment.
The increase in road accidents	The inhabitants of Galpadar, Mithirohar, Kharirohar, Rampar (Tuna) have reported that accidents are on rise due to raising transportation. Road safety measures and awareness programmes along the highway approaching areas could be an effective measure.
The decline in the availability of fish	The fish availability is reducing naturally due to various reasons including climatic variations. Periodical meeting with the representatives of local fishermen may help to build a better understanding among the parties. Moreover, DPA’s CSR team may consider promoting nature-based sustainable livelihood opportunities such as gauge-based seaweed and Polyculture among the fishing communities to downsize the coastal poverty of the region.
Water scarcity and quality issues	The water scarcity and quality issues are common in Kachchh. However, Bharapar needs water quality improvement measures such as water filters at individual household level and Water ATMs at the community levels.
Promoting pastoralism	Since pastoralism is one of the sustainable, nature-based livelihoods of the inhabitants of the study area, DPA may be able to support the communities to increase their production and better marketing opportunities.

10.6.9. Impacts due to Dredging and Disposal activities and Management plan

In general, a comprehensive dredging management plan should be considered for any port environment so as to ensure that the project activities should be carried out with No or a very minimal effects to the environment. Dredging is the activity of removal of the substratum settled at the bottom of the water body. Dredging is carried out to deepen the water column for the smooth transport of vessels in the port area, particularly the navigation canal. The dredging process is intended to remove the soil or sediment which a complex constituted by a mixture of sand, clay and decomposing solid materials and a large number of benthic organisms. Further, in case of a marine environment, various physical characteristics including total suspended solids and turbidity plays a major role in affecting the water column which in turn affects the marine organisms. During dredging activities, there is a high chance of dispersal of suspended sediment load gets mixed up in the water column, thereby increasing the load of TSS.



Over the past few years, dredging has been practiced as a solution to upgrading the infrastructure to enable economic growth of the port and harbors in India however, the programme needs proper planning to achieve the objectives without environmental implications through adoption of proper management plans. Shifting and dislodging the sediment substratum at the bottom of coastal environment no doubt brings habitat loss to the communities which inhabit as well as those found in the water above for quite a long time and the management plan should include the following objectives.

1. Dredging should be undertaken in such a way that it does not harm the marine organisms breeding especially the ones which are economically important.
2. Dredging activities during bad weather conditions should be avoided.
3. Implementation of the use of suction dredger instead of bucket dredger can be a better option.
4. Dewatering of the fines suspended matter through sediment traps can be followed.
5. Dredging activity areas should be screened for the presence of RET Species.
6. Turbidity curtains, nowadays, are increasingly used during dredging operations as suggested by Researchers (Sawaragi, 1995; Elander and Hammar, 1998; Otoyo, 2003; Dreyer, 2006; Guo *et al.*, 2009; Ishizaki and Rikitake, 2010; Ueno, 2010, Trang and Keat, 2010) which could also be attempted based on its operational convenience. Moreover various other factors such as current speed, water depth and wave heights to be considered as these also play role in the efficiency of Turbidity curtains. Turbidity curtains allow suspended sediments to settle out of the water column in the dredging spot thus minimizing sediment transport towards the shore. Constructed with thermoplastic material, they serve as a primary method to control turbidity in dredging sites. There are various types of curtains like floating, hanging, solid diversion baffles and permeable and impermeable screens. However, they have proved to be an effective method to contain sediment load in ecologically sensitive areas such as mangroves and corals during dredging operations.
7. In order to ameliorate the likely impacts due to sediment load through changes in operational procedure such as appropriately timing the operation in tune with tides and tidal current direction) may be considered.
8. Similar to the current practice being followed, disposal of dredged materials continued to be done only in pre-designated sites.
9. The initial screening for evaluating disposal options is based on physical and chemical analysis for geotechnical character and the presence of contaminants in the sediments. Depending on the physical and chemical character of the dredged material, disposal may be confined, unconfined or treated prior to release in open water, along the shoreline, or on land.



10. Evaluation of the physical/chemical characteristics of dredged material that is dumped at the site to avoid and minimize potential impacts to the marine environment that endanger the health of human through biomagnification and economic loss to the fishery sector.
11. To mitigate potential contaminant passing from the port area, it should be addressed through proper design of storm water handling and treatment facilities; placement of sewage and wastewater outfalls; compatibility of local land use (e.g. proximity of agriculture fields or mining operations), procedures for handling hazardous materials and types of industries permitted to operate in the port area.
12. Many management measures such as enhancing the biodiversity of the intertidal / subtidal areas by means of artificial reef structures and controlling water column turbidity by deploying mechanisms to trap silts arising out of dredging activity may be better options which can be implemented by the port authorities.
13. A program for monitoring the site of dredging as well as the site of dumping the material on regular basis depending the quantity of the material to be disposed, the presence of contaminants at the new site. The main purpose of a disposal site monitoring program is to determine whether dredged material site management practices, including disposal operations, at the site need to be changed to avoid unreasonable degradation or endangerment of human health or welfare or the marine environment.
14. The Bioavailability of the expected contaminants and their toxicity at the different life stages of important bioresources which are commercially important.
15. At the site designation stage, the emphasis is on selecting a site where disposal will not have a significant adverse impact on various amenities such as fisheries, coral reefs, endangered species, or on other uses of the marine environment.
16. There should be proper documentation of all data on the use of the site for inclusion in the site management plan or permits authorizing site usage from the Central and state government authorities.

Further, there are three elements which can act as building blocks for developing site management plans are

- a. The disposal site's characteristics, as defined during the site designation process.
- b. Compliance with the criteria, including the results of effects-based testing of the proposed dredged material; and
- c. The ability to manage the disposal operation and monitor the site for changes.

Site management plans facilitate management action by the statutory bodies and whenever the site management plan is developed, it should be prepared jointly by the concerned bodies as well as the state or local government for managing the ocean dredged material disposal



site. The site management plan should provide a clear, concise statement of management objectives and an overview of its purpose and function.

The focus and intensity of site management activities are likely to vary on a case-by-case basis and site management roles and responsibilities may change.

Disposal history information for management plan implementation requires

- Known historical uses of the proposed disposal site.
- Transportation and disposal methods use
- Monitoring findings.
- Enforcement activities.

A monitoring program should have the ability to detect environmental change and assist in determining regulatory and permit compliance. For which the program should be designed to provide the following:

- (1) Information indicating whether the disposal activities are occurring in compliance with the permit and site restrictions
- (2) Information indicating the short-term and long-term fate of materials disposed of in the marine environment
- (3) Information concerning the short-term and long-term environmental impacts of the disposal.

Disposal site monitoring is a key component of site management. Continuous monitoring of all physical, chemical, and biological parameters and resources in and around a typical disposal site is not necessary. Monitoring programs should be structured to address specific questions (null hypotheses) and measure the conditions of key indicators and endpoints, particularly those identified during site designation, or major project-specific issues that arise. The most effective monitoring programs for ocean disposal sites evaluate the fate and effect of dredged material disposal and its utilization following proper technology such as shoreline strengthening structures, artificial reefs, reclamation and restoration of coastal habitats and beach recharge activities. Discharge point and allowable tolerances in position; Debris removal provisions; Provisions to address spillage, and leakage of dredged material; Inspection and surveillance provisions and Record-keeping and reporting requirements should be incorporated in the plan.

The management plan should consider the anticipated use of the site over the long term, including the anticipated closure date for the site, if applicable, and any need for management of the site after the closure of the site. This can be achieved through Long-term Maintenance Dredging Management Plan (LMDMP) to document the status of responsibilities for managing natural sediment accumulation at the Port, in a way that ensures the safe and efficient operation of the Port and the ongoing protection of local environmental values.

10.6.10 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)



Ports are essential infrastructures for commercial development and growth. They have strategic importance to a country, acting as openings for trade and marketing. They also constitute a crucial node in the global supply chain (Wright, 2013; Puiga et al., 2021). More than 50% of the world population lives near the coast, of which more than 300 million reside the coastal urban cities (Chau 1999; Chua and Ross 1998). There are substantial rises in maritime trade among various countries entering the twenty-first century (Gupta et al., 2005). With the increasing demands of the global population and the necessities of developments, and industries, existing ports are being extended, and new ports and harbours are being constructed worldwide (Chiu et al., 2014). Much of this is in raw materials, oil, petroleum, chemicals, ores, grain, and animal feedstuffs, which are needed to fuel the Indians' economy. In addition, ports facilitate millions of passengers each year and a wide range of goods, including vehicles, fresh foods, steel, timber, building materials, machinery and manufactured goods. As a result, ports attract industry, especially further processing and refining capacity, and act as significant employment generators (Puiga et al., 2021). The port authorities have gradually needed to take into account not only the impact of their developing activities and dredging operations within the port area (Comtois and Slack, 2007) as well as now their role and influence on shipping, the city, logistic chain operations and the overall neighborhood and connections (Ng and Song, 2010; Winnes et al., 2015).

Many modern port companies are now involved in far more than just the handling of ships and their cargoes; they have developed complementary business opportunities by diversifying into the property and the management of industrial estates and free-trade zones. As such, it may be considered that the ports industry constitutes the greatest single business complex and corresponding potential environmental impact at the coast on land, marine and atmospheric environments. In this context, many port areas now exhibit environmental issues typical of other large industrial and manufacturing operations (Wooldridge et al., 1999). Arguably, sustainability of port area activities can only be achieved by elective management protocols that integrate the socio-economic, legal, technical and environmental imperatives within which the modern port industry has to function. Seaport operations have various commercial effects on regional, national, and global economies (Yochum and Agarwal, 1987), but at the same time, the ecological impacts of said operations are very important. These impacts are becoming a growing concern as the maritime transport sector is increasing continuously. This is leading to larger ships and ports (Cullinane and Khanna, 1999) to accommodate the additional throughput volume and, consequently, more severe negative environmental effects, which are mainly associated with local air quality, climate change, noise, and marine biology (Zis et al., 2018). Port operations affecting local air quality and local environment is affected by the pollutant discharges and noise of marine engines activity. An additional concern is the treatment of ballast waters, which when discharged from transoceanic ships at a port can lead to the accidental invasion of non-indigenous species (Biju Kumar et al., 2021). These



organisms can affect negatively the aquatic ecosystems and be the cause of human health issues (Mooney, 2005). Research has shown that microorganisms can also be transported through hull fouling (Drake and Lodge, 2007).

Many major ports of the world have now initiated efforts to preserve their port environment. Even factors such as people, business, culture and history of a place are often included in addition to natural resources in evaluating the greenness of a port. The operation of ports has implications on the air quality at the regional and local level and leads toward the choice of “greener” seaport options. Green port construction is a long, comprehensive, systematic and complex task and is a matter concerning the overall situation and long-term strategic perspective (Bailey and Solomon, 2004).

A green or an ecological port is a sustainable development port in which there is a balance between economic and social goals existing with minimum deterioration of the natural system even though there is the utilization of resources for the various activities. The Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, has flagged off the initiatives on “Project Green Ports, 2016” such as monitoring environmental pollution, waste disposal and management, and relying on renewable energy sources, which leads to reducing the carbon footprint increase in the productivity of ports. The major ports of the country have already introduced the technologies towards reducing oil spillage and the impacts on the marine environment and the utilization of a large quantity of renewable energy, and promoting waste to wealth through sustainable dredging and domestic ship recycling towards keeping the environment clean and green. As with any polluting industry, there is a menu of measures available to mitigate or eliminate health impacts and these measures range from narrow local changes such as idling limits for trucks to sweeping global changes in international trade. From an environmental and social perspective, seaports are thus key actors in transportation systems, and many ports have also developed corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies.

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. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) can be defined as “an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced”. EMPs are therefore important tools for ensuring that the management actions or processes are implemented through all phases of the project life-cycle. It is very much essential that port and harbor projects should have an environmental management plan (EMP), including regular monitoring of air, soil and marine water quality along with the collection of meteorological data to ensure that the port activities are environmentally and ecologically sustainable with minimal impact on the natural environment. Environmental Management Plan describes the adequacy of various pollution control measures predicted



from the proposed project and the procedures for the mitigation of the various environmental impacts identified. This plan also helps an organization map its progress toward achieving continual improvements. Each organization is unique, and hence the Environmental Management Plan is not uniform to all of them. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a key approach to mitigating and reducing the identified and anticipated impacts arising out of the proposed project. Due to its very nature, EMP is an important and imperative element in any developmental initiative to ensure sustainability. Implementation of EMP in any project requires commitments from all stakeholders of the project like its proponents, Government bodies overseeing the development and local government and people to ensure that the project is environmentally sound. Having identified the possible impact during the construction and operation phases, EMP aims to suggest concrete measures that would negate or mitigate the impact paving the way for maintaining the integrity of the project environment. EMP will reflect all statutory requirements taking cognizance of all the applicable standards and norms of the guidelines in its preparation.

Maritime development associated with the coastal environment creates a hindrance to the environment and the biotic components within it as well as the people inhabiting in the nearby area depending upon the variations of geography, hydrology, geology, ecology, types of shipping, industrialization and urbanization. Hence, for the determination of the status of the biodiversity in the project area and for the prediction of pollution levels for future, regular monitoring and assessments are required during the entire construction and operation phases for major ports. It is mandatory that port and harbour projects should have an environmental management plan (EMP), which includes monitoring of air and marine water quality along with the collection of meteorological data every year. Also, it is mandatory to incorporate regular monitoring to assess the health of the biotic communities in the adjacent coastal environment and the adjoining land to report the level of impacts due to the variations in the characteristics of the environment as a whole. Further, monitoring the level of heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides, and other physical and chemical contaminants in the water and soil and measuring the rate of accumulation of major pollutants in the tissues of the fishery resources caught from the nearby inshore areas. The results of the EIA through the quantitative and qualitative analyses should be evaluated by experts to suggest mitigation measures for further improvement of the port operations.

Monitoring and enforcing pollution prevention regulations pertaining to vessel maintenance and waste management could effectively reduce the introduction of solid and liquid wastes on the waterfront as well as on the shore. Developing a green belt around the whole port territory would help to control the greenhouse effect, soil erosion and the associated degradation of the water quality considerably. It is an effective method of attenuating waste residuals subsequent to pollution control measures. Greenbelts absorb air and water pollutants, arrest noise and soil erosion, and create favorable climatic and aesthetic conditions.



10.6.11 Disaster prevention and mitigation measures

Disaster Management

Deendayal Port Authority is vulnerable to multiple natural hazards including cyclones, storm surges, floods, and earthquakes due to its coastal location on the Arabian Sea. A comprehensive disaster management plan needs to be put in place given the high-risk profile of the region. This would involve maintaining a historical database of extreme weather events including frequency, intensity, and impact. Hazard zone mapping based on event history and modeling will delineate areas at risk. Monitoring of early warning systems, coordinating evacuation planning, and conducting periodic response drills and training programs are key institutional preparedness activities. Communication systems need to be robust to disseminate disaster alerts and warnings to port users, employees, and surrounding communities promptly.

An overarching disaster management plan is essential, covering emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. The plan should delineate organizational structures, roles, and coordination mechanisms between port authorities, terminal operators, local administration, emergency services, and other stakeholders. Protocols and procedures should be established for emergency notifications, evacuations, relief distribution, inspections, rebuilding, and recovery financing. Regular training, disaster simulations, and drills must be conducted. Plans need to be continually updated based on new risks, technologies, and lessons from drills. Robust planning and institutional capability make ports safer and more resilient.

Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is a critical part of disaster management for ports. A detailed risk assessment of potential disaster scenarios should be undertaken for Deendayal Port. It involves systematically identifying potential disaster risks across natural hazards like storms, floods, and earthquakes as well as man-made threats like oil spills, fires, and explosions. This would analyze the exposure levels of people, economic assets, ecosystems, and infrastructure to hazards like cyclones and storm surges of varying intensities. Vulnerability analysis would assess existing capacities to withstand impacts and quantify risks in terms of potential economic losses, casualties, and damage. Highly vulnerable port infrastructure components and facilities need to be identified. Risk profiles can be prepared through scenario modeling to estimate losses from low to high-intensity disaster events. Risk assessment uses historical data, scientific techniques, and expert judgment to estimate the likelihood and potential consequences of identified disaster risks. This provides an understanding of which risks are a higher priority for prevention and mitigation efforts. This informs the prioritization of mitigation strategies based on probability and consequence.



Impact Assessment

The impact assessment examines the potential consequences of disaster risks on lives, infrastructure, economy, and environment for the port and surrounding areas. It tries to quantify impacts in terms of estimated deaths, injuries, physical asset damage, business interruption, environmental degradation, and other losses. Impact assessment utilizes mathematical modeling, simulations, and risk analysis. The findings help emergency planners understand worst-case outcomes, enhance preparedness efforts, and prioritize recovery tasks. Detailed impact analysis can inform disaster management plans and policies by delineating vulnerability hotspots, critical facilities, and at-risk populations.

The disaster risk assessment provides inputs for a comprehensive impact evaluation. Potential impacts on human lives, health, and livelihoods require analysis based on the vulnerability of coastal fishing communities around the port. Risks to port infrastructure, facilities, cargo handling equipment, and utilities should be assessed in terms of economic costs and recovery timelines. Kandla Creek and the mangrove ecosystems are highly sensitive to disasters like storm surges and need environmental impact analysis. Business disruption risks and total economic loss scenarios can be modeled through dynamic simulation for decision-making on mitigation investments.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures refer to interventions taken before a disaster to reduce risks and impacts. For ports, mitigation can include assessments of climate change risks, construction of disaster-resilient infrastructure, retrofitting and hardening of critical buildings and facilities, effective land use zoning, development controls, and shoreline reinforcement. Other measures include installing robust early warning systems, developing well-coordinated evacuation plans, maintaining emergency response equipment, and training teams. Mitigation helps enhance readiness, provides protective infrastructure, and builds the overall resilience of the port against disasters.

A combination of structural and non-structural mitigation measures needs to be implemented to reduce Deendayal Port's vulnerability. These include early warning systems, storm surge barriers, coastal mangrove bio-shields, flood mitigation dams, robust infrastructure design, backup power, emergency response machinery, and business continuity plans. Capacity-building programs should improve the disaster response skills of port employees and surrounding communities. A comprehensive mitigation plan will reduce overall risk exposure. Here are some advanced mitigation measures that can be implemented for disaster risk reduction at Deendayal Port:



- Conduct detailed vulnerability assessments using advanced simulation models to identify risks from natural hazards like cyclones, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, etc., and enhance preparedness.
- Install an automated early warning system with meteorological sensors to monitor weather conditions and provide alerts on impending cyclones, storm surges, or floods. Integrate with satellite data and climate modeling for advanced predictions.
- Construct an artificial offshore breakwater reef as a wave barrier to attenuate storm surges and coastal flooding, reducing impact on the port and surrounding areas. Design for minimal environmental impact.
- Develop a smart drainage system with sensors, automated pumps, gates and channels to rapidly clear flood waters. Integrate rainwater harvesting mechanisms.
- Build an earthquake-resistant port using base isolation techniques with rubber or spring systems under foundations allowing horizontal movement while reducing tremors.
- Employ nature-based solutions like bio-shields with mangrove plantations and coastal vegetation to act as natural buffers against coastline erosion and wind damage.
- Install micro-grid renewable energy systems with solar, wind, and battery storage to provide backup power supply and energy resilience during disaster events.
- Implement an Intelligent Transport System (ITS) with smart parking, traffic control, and vehicle tracking to optimize evacuation and emergency response.
- Retrofit critical infrastructure like warehouses, control towers, and hospitals for earthquake and cyclone resilience through techniques like base isolation, dampeners, etc.
- Employ drone-based surveillance and damage assessment for rapid post-disaster surveying of infrastructure, cargo, and clearing of navigation channels.
- Develop capacity for climate change modeling and predictive analysis to forecast long-term risks and assess adaptation strategies.
- Promote community-based disaster management by training local volunteers in emergency response skills like first-aid, and search and rescue.
- Adopt climate-resilient engineering design standards for port infrastructure assets like berths, buildings, roads, and rail networks.
- Build elevated roads/rail connectivity for port access to prevent flooding disruptions.
- Develop backup power, water, and telecom systems with redundancies to ensure continuity of port operations during disasters.
- Procure advanced firefighting equipment like foam systems, fire booms, and hazmat trucks and train fire response teams for industrial fire emergencies.



- Create a tech-enabled emergency operations center with weather monitoring, backup communications, drone surveillance, and virtual reality systems for advanced disaster response coordination.
- Implement an automated system with water spray, foam, remote sensors to cover oil spills and limit environmental impacts.
- Carry out regular disaster response drills for staff training using advanced simulation tools, virtual reality, etc. for different disaster scenarios.
- Enact policies for stricter building codes, land use norms, industrial safety standards to enhance resilience against man-made and natural disasters.

The combination of advanced structural and non-structural measures will minimize disaster risks and ensure climate resilience at Deendayal Port Authority.

The below part of the report has been prepared based on the Disaster Management Plan Report of Deendayal Port Authority (DPA).

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) for Deendayal Port has been developed to provide procedures for the implementation and continual development of the Internal Action Plan. This plan has been formulated to fulfil the requirements of the relevant standards and guidelines set forth by the National Disaster Plan 2016. The objective of DMP is to describe the facility emergency response organization, the resources available and response actions applicable to deal with various types of emergencies that could occur at the facility with the response organization structure being developed in the shortest time possible during an emergency. Thus, the objectives of emergency response plan can be summarized

- Rapid control and containment of the hazardous situation.
- Minimizing the risk and impact of event / accident.
- Effective rehabilitation of the affected persons and preventing of damage to property.

In order to effectively achieve the objectives of the emergency planning, the critical elements that form the backbone of the DMP are

- Reliable and early detection of an emergency and careful planning.
- The command co – ordination and response organization structure along with efficient trained personnel.
- The availability of resources for handling emergencies.
- Appropriate emergency response actions.
- Effective notification and communication facilities □ Regular review and updating of the DMP
- Proper training of the concerned personnel.

10.6.12 Risk assessment of Hazardous Chemicals being handled in the port environment: Identification of Potential hazards and mitigation measures

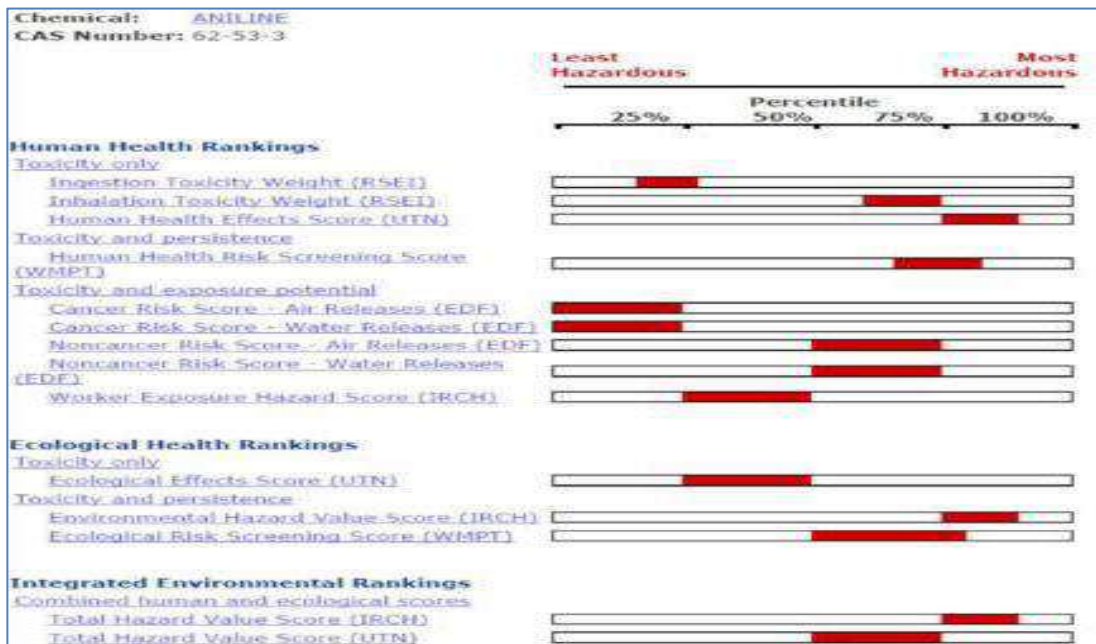
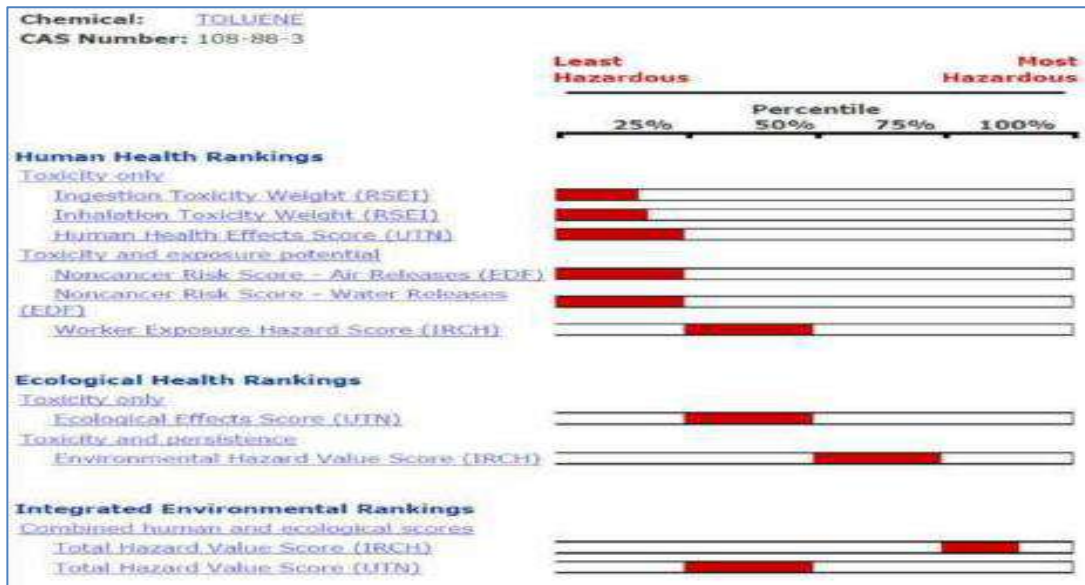


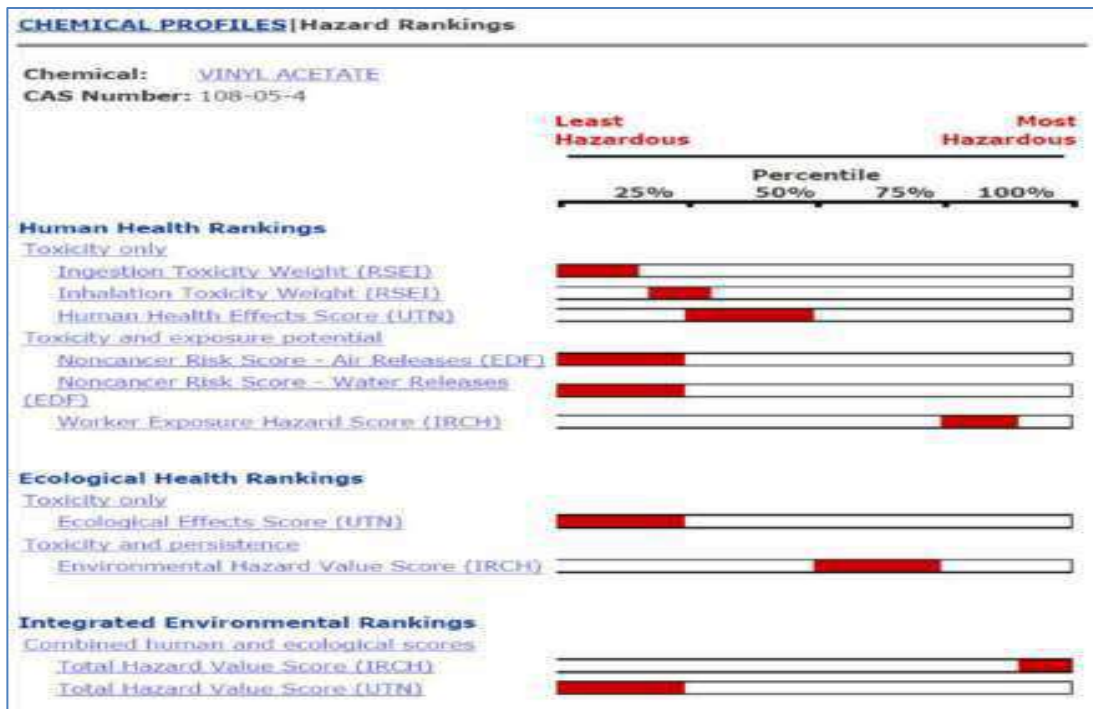
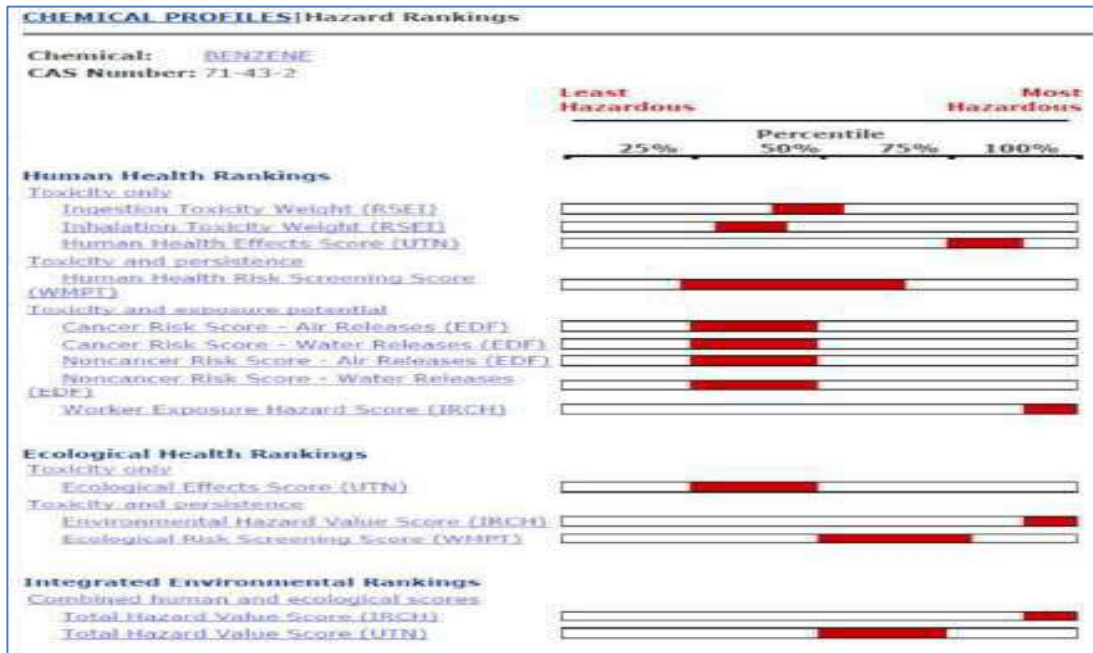
Under the Risk Assessment Study for the Deendayal Port Authority carried out by Tata AIG Risk Management Services Ltd in the year 1999, various failure scenarios have been identified for different facilities around the port and these have been simulated using Phast / Safeti software. These failure scenarios have been categorized into Maximum Credible Loss Scenarios (MCLS) and Worst Case Scenarios (WCS).

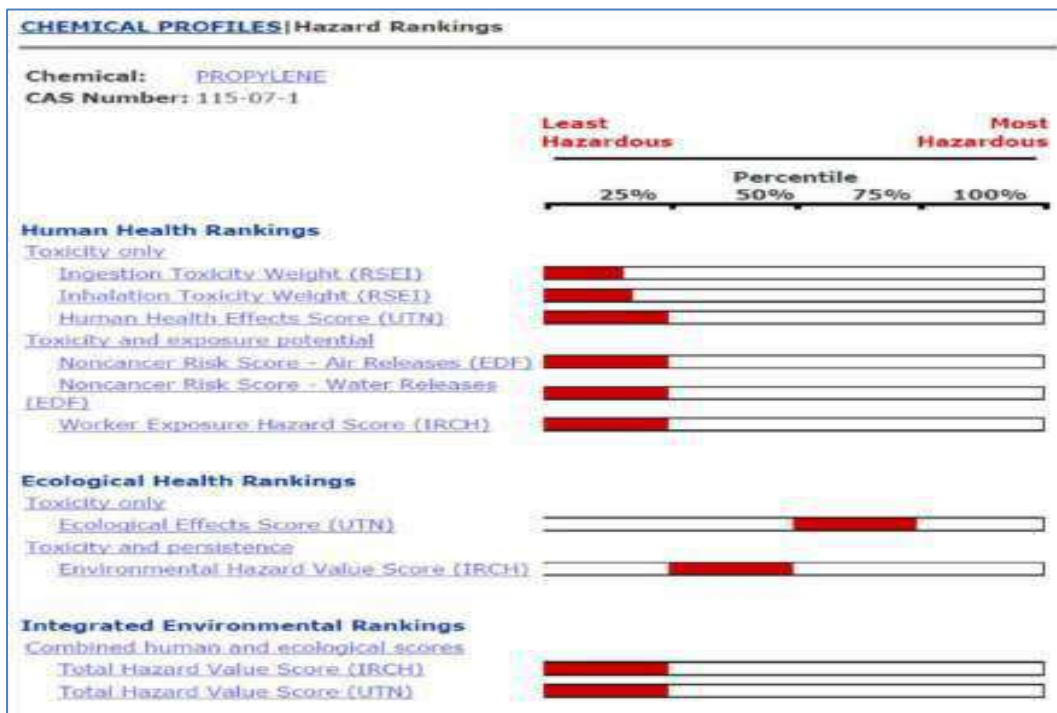
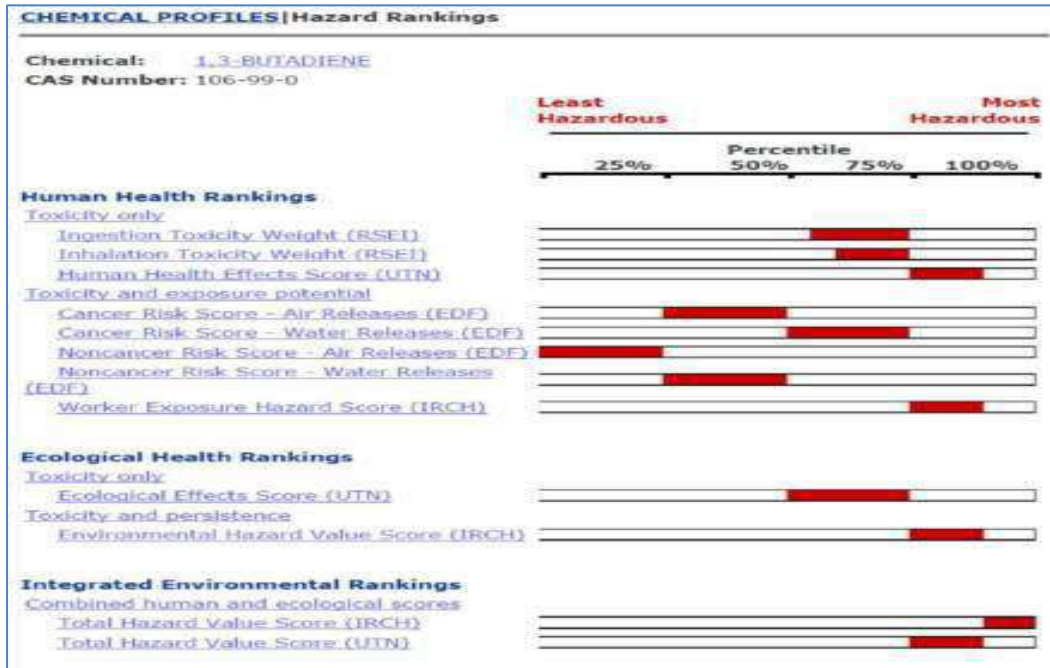
These failures can be due to number of reasons like material failure, human error. The failures could also be on account of natural disasters like earthquake, flood etc or they could be due to external factors like missile attack or terrorist attack. On failure due to any account mentioned above and depending on the extent of damage, there can be partial or total loss of confinement of hazardous materials handled in the port.

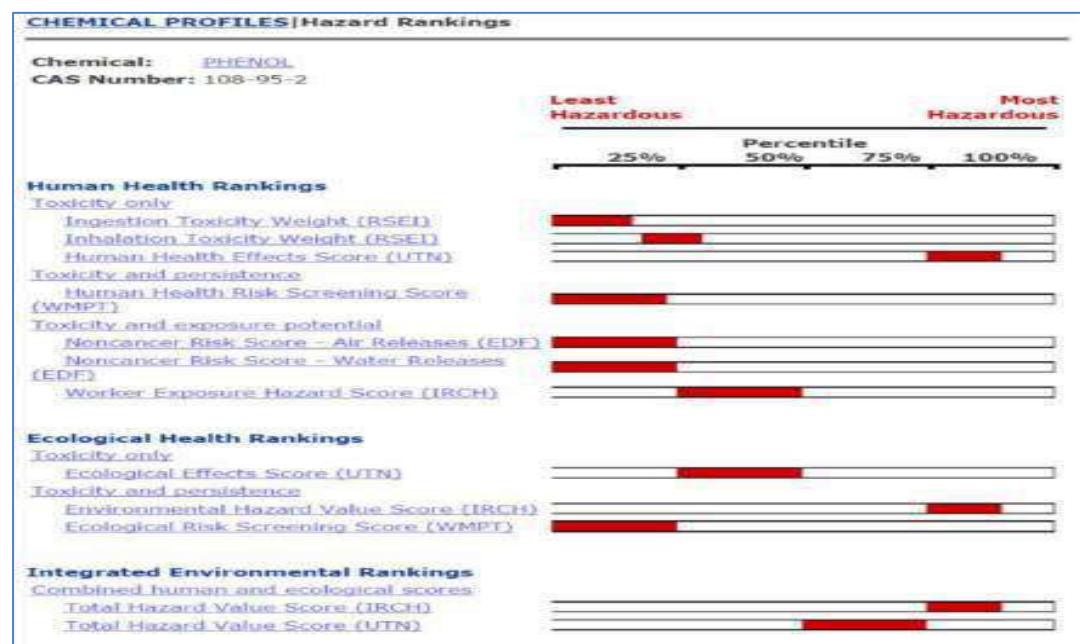
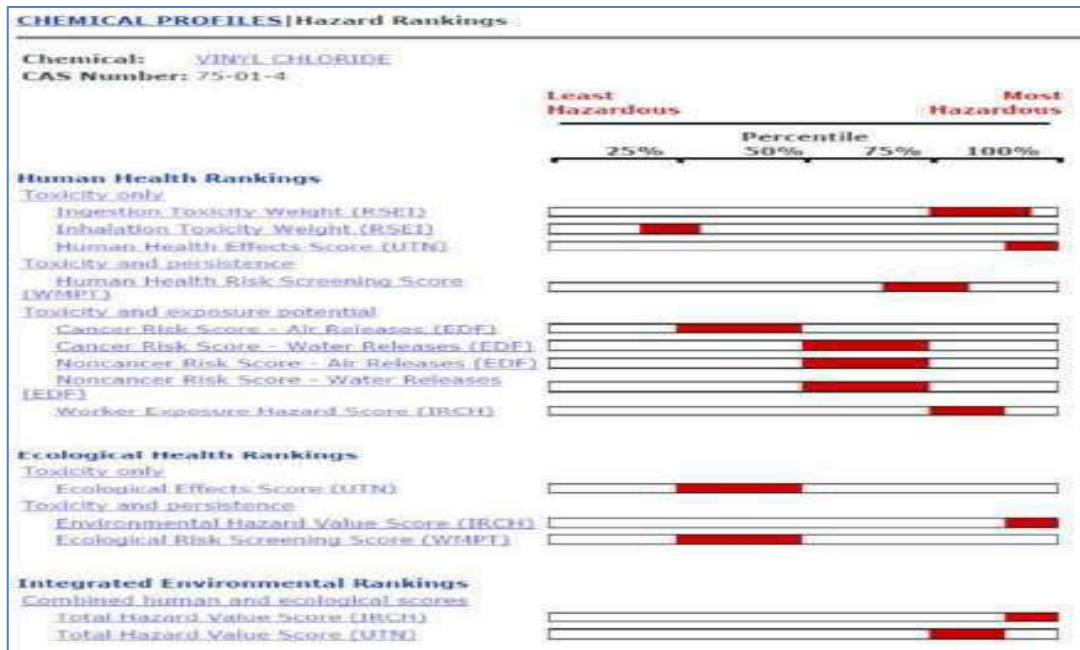
This part of the report is prepared based on the Disaster Management Plan Report provided by DPA for the period May 2019 and the significant information from the report has been used.

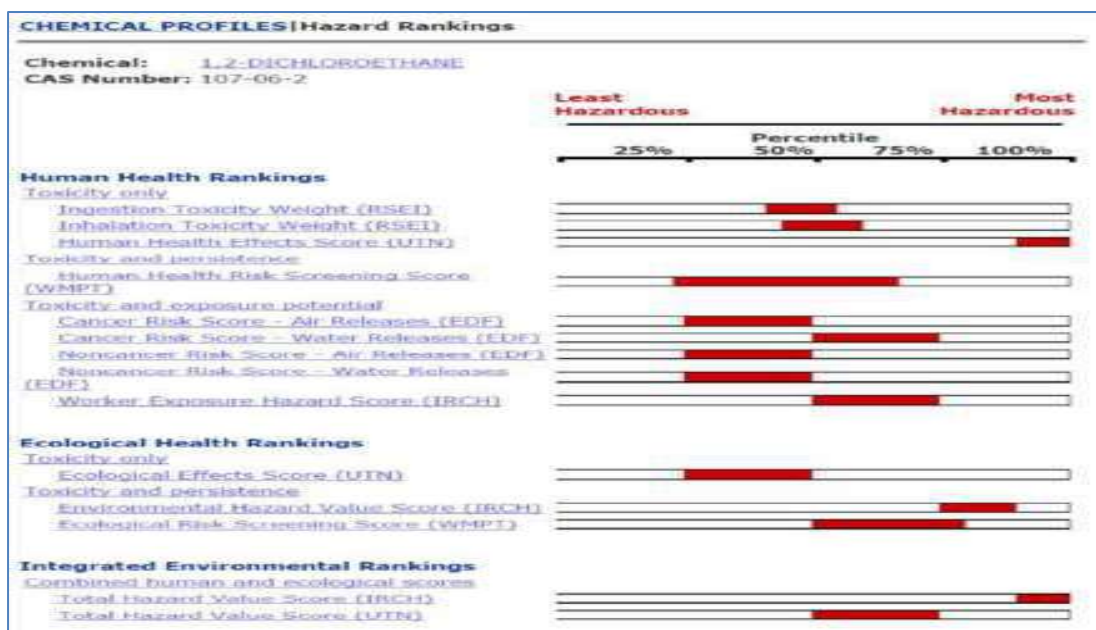


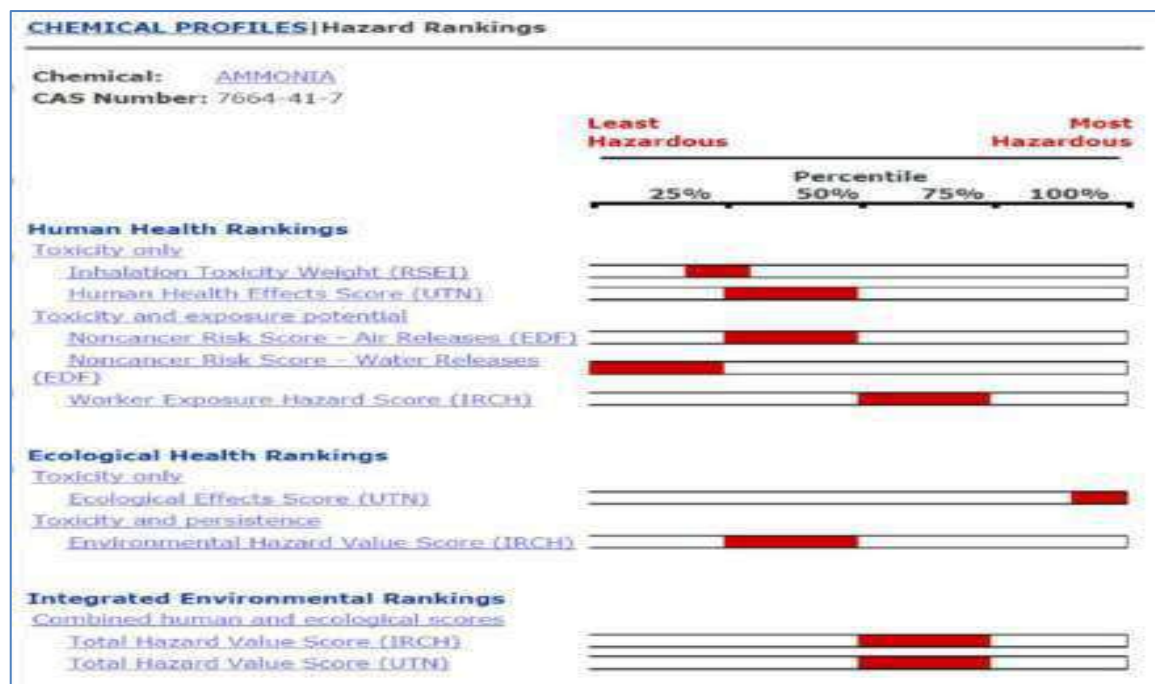




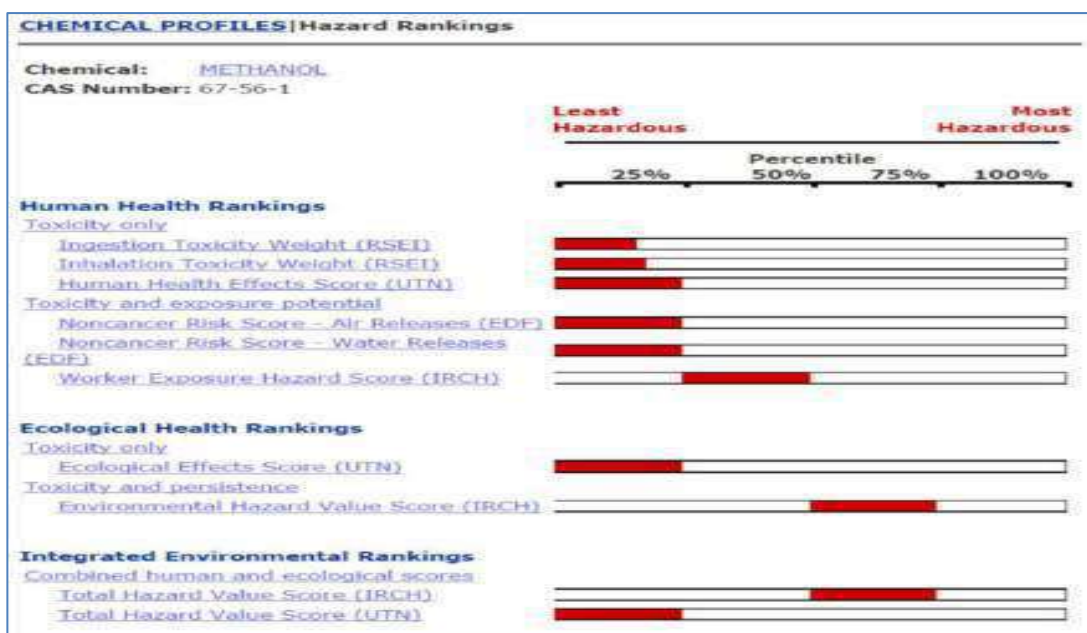












10.6.13. General guidelines in case of Toxic Chemical spill / leak

1. Stop all loading / unloading operations and close valves.
2. All emergency operation should be carried out from up wind direction. This may always not be possible. All persons handling a chemical leak / spill should wear chemical protection suit and respiratory protection like gas mask / BA sets.
3. Any available tug should be put on alert or pressed into operation.
4. Deputy Conservator / Harbour Master should be informed of a chemical spill however small it may be.
5. CISF should have access to respiratory protection as they may not be able to leave their post.
6. In case of a major chemical leak / spill the neighbouring shanty should be evacuated especially if chemicals like, Acrylonitrile, Benzene, Aniline, 1:3 Butadiene, Vinyl Chloride, Styrene has spilled.
7. Attempts could be made to salvage the spilled chemical or dispersant could be applied to the spill.
8. The chief fire officer should be kept informed of the chemicals being loaded / unloaded at the port chemical berths on a daily basis.
9. Important firefighting methods and spill handling methods of the concerned chemicals should be then informed to the fire fighters. They should also be apprised of the health effects and water solubility of the concerned chemicals.



10.6.14. Data on traffic of the waterways and roadways and the impact of heavy vehicles movement

This part of the report is prepared based on the data given in the Administrative Report of Deendayal Port Authority for the year 2021-22.

Table 29: Traffic handled in Deendayal Port Authority (in Lakh tons)

Year	Import	Export	Trans-shipment	Total
2020-21	427.24	257.22	6.94	391.4
2021-22	441.12	279	16.55	736.67
Total	868.36	536.22	23.49	1128.07

A quantity of 868.36 lakh tonnes of import cargo was handled by the port during 2020-21 and 2021-22. In case of Trans-shipment, a total of 23.49 lakh tonnes was handled by the port. The export cargo handled by the port was accounted to 536.22 lakh tonnes. When the total cargo handled by the port is concerned, it was 391.4 lakh tonnes in the year 2020-21 and during 2021-22, it was 736.67 lakh tonnes. There is an increase in 13.88 lakh tonnes of import cargo, an increase of 21.78 lakh tonnes of export and 9.61 lakh tonnes of trans-shipment increases from the year 2020-21 to 2021-22. In case of the total amount of traffic handled, it was increase to the amount of 345.27 lakh tonnes.

Table 30: Number of Vessels handled in Kandla during 2021-21 and 2021-22

Year	Kandla
2020-21	2568
2021-22	2610

When the number of vessels handled in Deendayal Port Authority during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 is concerned, there is an increase in 1.6% of the increase in the vessels handled by the port.

When the different types of items are concerned, a quantity of 534.33 lakh tons of Crude oil, POL (products) and Trans-shipment all combined was handled at Vadinar during the year 2021-22 as compared to 484.26 lakh tons handled during the 2020-21.

Table 31: Data on Traffic at Kandla

Item	Actual Traffic		Target	Variation between	
	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22 & 2020-21	2021-22 & Target
Kandla	691.40	736.37	729.12	6.55	1.04

The overall traffic between 2020-21 and 2021-22 was an increase in 44.97 lakh tonnes with a target of 729.12 lakh tonnes. When the variation between the two years is concerned, it was 6.55 lakh tonnes and the variation between the target and the 2021-22 is 1.04 lakh tonnes.

The following table shows the clearance of Dry Cargo handled during the period 2020-21 and 2021-22. From the above table, the data clearly shows that the percentage of cargo clearance by Rail was 15% during the year 2021-22 as compared to 13% during the year 2020-21.

Table 32: Data on clearance of Cargo for 2020-21 and 2021-22

Year	Dry Cargo Cleared (Import and Export)				
	Road	%	Rail	%	Total
2020-21	494.47	85	87.02	15	581.49
2021-22	466.52	87	68.77	13	536.29

10.6.14.1. Traffic Study of the Waterways and Roadways

Deendayal Port is a major seaport located on the Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat, India. It is one of the largest ports in India and handles a significant amount of cargo traffic. The port has seen continued growth in recent years, both in the volume of cargo handled and the sizes of ships calling at the port.

This report examines Deendayal Port's current and projected traffic patterns, analyzing the impact of heavy vehicle movements and cargo ships on road and waterway infrastructure. Traffic flow data was gathered and studied to understand present conditions and model future scenarios. The goal is to inform planning decisions to ensure smooth traffic operations as the port expands.

10.6.14.2. Current Traffic Patterns - Roadways

Deendayal Port is connected to the national highway system via several main roads. The primary access is National Highway 8A which links the port to Gandhidham. Additional highways provide connections inland. Vehicle counts were conducted during peak hours at major junctions leading to the port. Truck traffic accounts for the majority of road traffic, approximately 65%. Passenger vehicles make up the remaining 35%. Roadways currently operate well under capacity except for some congestion at toll plazas during periods of peak demand.

10.6.14.3. Current Traffic Patterns - Waterways

Deendayal Port contains 16 Cargo berths and 7 Oil jetties capable of handling dry and liquid bulk cargo, containers, and passenger traffic. Channels provide access to the Gulf of Kachchh and Arabian Sea. Vessel arrival data shows average daily traffic ranging from 10-15 ships, depending on season. Larger vessels are increasingly common, with average capacity rising from 10,000 DWT in 2010 to 45,000 DWT today. Pilot logs indicate no issues with current channel widths and depths. However, long queues can form at times when berths are fully occupied.

10.6.14.4. Future Expansion Plans

To meet projected cargo volume growth, Deendayal Port has proposed a major expansion of port infrastructure and facilities. The key elements of the port's future development plans are:

Expansion of National Highway 8A to 6 lanes

- National Highway 8A is the primary road link between the port and Gandhidham. It is currently 4 lanes.
- Expansion to 6 lanes will significantly increase road capacity and alleviate traffic congestion as cargo volumes rise.
- The widened highway will allow smoother truck movement in and out of the port area.
- Land acquisition is underway by the National Highways Authority of India to facilitate road widening.

Dredging of channels to increase depth

- Dredging will deepen the existing navigation channels leading to Deendayal Port.
- This will enable larger vessels with deeper drafts to access the port.
- Channel depth is projected to increase from current 13 meters to 17 meters.
- Deeper draft access will accommodate bulk carriers up to 150,000 DWT.

Addition of 5 new cargo berths

- Currently, the port has 24 berths handling dry and liquid bulk, containers, and passenger traffic.
- 5 additional berths are planned to handle dry bulk cargo such as coal, fertilizer, and agricultural products.
- New berths will reduce queueing time for ships and turnaround time in the port.
- Berth capacity is expected to increase by 25% with these additions.

Construction of new container terminal

- A new dedicated container handling terminal will be built to accommodate rising container volumes.
- The initial capacity planned is 1 million TEUs annually.
- The terminal will have two deep draft berths and extensive storage yards.
- The latest automation systems will be deployed to maximize efficiency.



Truck appointment system

- A dedicated truck appointment system is being implemented for cargo pickups/drop-offs.
- Truck arrivals will be spread out over fixed time slots to avoid congestion.
- The system will provide designated parking areas for trucks waiting for their slot.
- Improved coordination with customs and terminal operations will also be facilitated.

These infrastructure enhancements will expand the port's capacity substantially. Careful project planning and execution will be vital to ensure Deendayal Port can handle rising cargo volumes efficiently through the next decade and beyond.

10.6.14.5. Impact Assessment - Roadways

Expanded highway capacity and the truck appointment system will help reduce road congestion as cargo volumes grow. The impact on surrounding communities will be mixed. While congestion may be reduced, higher truck volumes could increase noise/emissions along highways. The planned expansion of National Highway 8A from 4 lanes to 6 lanes will increase road capacity and help alleviate traffic congestion around Deendayal Port as cargo volumes rise. The truck appointment system will also smooth the flow of port truck traffic along access roads.

However, the impact of increased truck traffic on surrounding communities along the highway routes will be mixed:

- While congestion and delays may decrease, residents will experience more noise pollution from a higher volume of heavy trucks. Mitigation like noise barrier walls should be considered.
- Greater truck traffic increases emissions of particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and other pollutants. This could degrade local air quality over time. Rigorous truck emissions testing is recommended.
- Additional truck traffic intermixing with local roads and pedestrians creates safety risks of accidents. Improved lighting, signage, and crosswalks are needed at intersections.
- Sections of the highway corridor pass through urban areas. The increased truck traffic could reduce mobility for local residents trying to cross the highways. Over/under passes may be warranted in some areas.
- Economic impacts are uncertain - while port growth benefits the region overall, some communities along truck routes will disproportionately bear the externalities like noise and air pollution.
- The Port Authority should conduct extensive community engagement along the NH8A route to fully identify and mitigate adverse impacts of increased truck traffic. Ongoing monitoring of roadway volumes, safety, emissions and noise pollution levels will also be essential.



10.6.14.6. Impact Assessment - Waterways

Channel dredging and new berths will enable Deendayal Port to meet projected shipping demand through at least 2030. Larger ships may create challenges such as longer loading/unloading times and tighter maneuvering spaces within the harbor. No major environmental impacts are expected from increased ship traffic.

Overall, the Port's expansion plans appear sufficient to accommodate projected cargo growth while minimizing negative impacts on local infrastructure. Continued monitoring of traffic patterns will be needed, along with coordination with regional transportation agencies to maximize roadway and waterway efficiency.

The planned dredging of navigation channels and addition of new cargo berths will enable Deendayal Port to meet the projected growth in shipping volume through 2030. However, accommodating larger vessels creates some potential challenges:

- Longer berthing times for bigger ships could increase queuing and delays if berth capacity is insufficient. The port should monitor utilization rates.
- Tighter maneuvers into berths for large vessels may temporarily block harbor traffic until moored. Adequate harbor tug provision will be needed.
- Training will be required for pilots to become proficient at handling very large bulk carriers and tankers. Simulator facilities should be expanded.
- Berth infrastructure like fendering systems must be designed to absorb forces from mega-ship berthing impacts.

No major environmental impacts are anticipated from increased ship traffic, provided that:

- Routine dredging and disposal of sediments is as per approved protocols.
- Ballast water and other discharges from ships follow MARPOL regulations.
- Harbor water quality monitoring continues to maintain standards.

Overall, the scale of the dredging and new terminal projects should create sufficient berth capacity and draft for projected growth in vessel traffic. Careful mitigation steps will be essential however to ensure safety and efficiency goals are met as ship sizes continue to trend upwards.

10.6.14.7. Traffic study analysis considering the Past, Present and Future planning of the project proponent

This report examines traffic patterns and infrastructure at Deendayal Port over time. The analysis looks at how past planning decisions and traffic levels have shaped the current port infrastructure, and how future expansion plans will impact traffic operations. The goal is to understand trends and inform future port development.

10.6.14.8. Past Traffic and Planning

Deendayal Port was constructed in the 1950s and has expanded significantly over the decades. Initial planning focused on basic port infrastructure with limited roadway access and minimal harbor facilities. Early traffic was constrained as a result.



Beginning in the 1990s, traffic increased substantially with India's economic liberalization. This spurred rapid port growth, but planning and infrastructure development did not initially keep pace. Roadways became congested and ship queuing lengthened during this period. Port development accelerated in the 2000s to address these issues.

10.6.14.9. Present Conditions

Current port infrastructure is the result of catch-up investment in recent decades. Roadway access has improved via new highways and a four-laning of key routes. The number of cargo berths has increased from 12 in 2000 to 24 presently. Traffic flow has smoothed as a result. However, the port is again nearing its handling capacity. Ship queuing can still occur during peak seasons. Road congestion is chronic at some junctions. These issues will worsen without further expansion.

10.6.14.10. Future Plans

Looking ahead, the Port of Kandla has major infrastructure projects planned:

- Expanding NH8A to 6 lanes will ease road congestion around the port.
- Dredging to increase channel depth will accommodate larger ships.
- Adding new berths will reduce ship queuing and waiting times.
- A truck appointment system will help manage road traffic volume.

These plans should allow Deendayal Port to meet rising demand forecasts through 2030. Continued monitoring and coordination with transportation agencies will be critical for smooth traffic operations.

10.6.14.11. Conclusion

This traffic study of Deendayal Port reveals that careful analysis of historical growth trends and past planning decisions provides valuable insights into the current infrastructure constraints facing the port. Periods of rapid trade expansion without commensurate port development in the 1990s led to severe congestion issues on both the road and maritime access to Kandla. This demonstrates the importance of anticipating demand growth and advancing infrastructure projects proactively. The port's future expansion plans, including road widening, dredging, new berths, and a truck appointment system appear well-designed and comprehensive based on projected cargo volume increases. Effective execution of these interlinked projects for enhancing roadway and waterway capacity will now be key. This requires diligent project management, coordination between multiple agencies, and community engagement to ensure successful outcomes. Continued monitoring of traffic volumes, flows and congestion levels will also be essential to identify any emerging bottlenecks early. Deendayal Port should also keep abreast of global shipping technology and vessel size trends to anticipate future needs. With careful planning and adaptive management, Deendayal Port is well-positioned to continue serving India's international trade needs efficiently. This traffic study provides a blueprint for informed expansion of both port and connected infrastructure to match growth projections.



11.0. Simulation study analyzing the Past, Present and the future

11.1. Introduction

In the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat, Deendayal Port handle over a third of India's maritime trade. As major economic gateways, their regional impacts have been significant. This report presents a strategic impact assessment of these ports using a simulation model to study the past decade (2014-2023) and predict the next decade (2024-2033).

11.2. Economic Impacts

Over the past decade, Deendayal Port has emerged as a key driver of economic growth in the region and the nation. Starting from handling 105 MMTPA of cargo in 2016-17 and steadily increasing to 137 MMTPA in 2022-23, the port has exhibited consistent growth in cargo throughput. This robust performance has played a pivotal role in India's international trade, handling diverse cargo types such as petroleum products, chemicals, coal, iron ore, fertilizers, salt, and general cargo. This sustained growth has also contributed significantly to the country's total maritime cargo handling, accounting for 17% of India's maritime cargo in 2015, amounting to 36.1 million tons. The strategic location of Deendayal Port on India's west coast, facilitating direct access to the Arabian Sea, has positioned it as a critical link for trade with Middle Eastern, African, European, and Asian countries. This geographical advantage has enabled the port to serve as a vital gateway for the export and import activities of northern and western Indian states, fostering efficient trade connections and contributing substantially to Gujarat's economic landscape.

Looking ahead to the next decade, projections indicate a sustained upward trajectory in economic contributions from Deendayal Port. The ongoing and planned expansions in infrastructure and port facilities are expected to significantly enhance the port's capacity to handle future logistic requirements. This development foresight positions the port to maintain its leading status among all major Indian ports, maintaining its top rank for the 12th consecutive year. With these expansions and enhancements, the port is poised to further escalate its cargo throughput and economic contributions. Projections suggest that the port's cargo handling capacity could witness substantial growth, potentially surpassing its historical highest throughput. This growth is expected to continue bolstering India's international trade, creating more job opportunities, and strengthening its position as a crucial maritime gateway for the nation.

The continuous commitment to expand and develop infrastructure underscores the port's dedication to meeting the evolving demands of India's maritime trade. As the port's significance in the country's economy remains robust, these forthcoming developments are



anticipated to solidify Deendayal Port's position as an indispensable hub for India's international trade over the next decade.

11.3. Environmental Impacts

Deendayal Port Authority has exhibited a robust commitment to environmental conservation and sustainability through various commendable initiatives. Over recent years, the port has actively engaged in conservation programs, focusing on afforestation, biodiversity conservation, and mangrove restoration efforts. Embracing eco-friendly practices and technologies within its operations, the port has invested significantly in sustainable infrastructure, including energy-efficient terminals and equipment. Rigorous monitoring of environmental parameters and adherence to stringent regulations have been pivotal aspects of the port's environmental stewardship. Furthermore, the port's proactive engagement with local communities through educational programs and outreach has successfully raised environmental awareness and encouraged active participation in conservation endeavors. Looking forward, Deendayal Port Authority is poised to amplify these efforts over the next decade. The port plans to intensify its conservation initiatives by expanding afforestation drives, enhancing biodiversity conservation, and undertaking additional mangrove restoration projects. Further investments in green technologies, coupled with sustainable practices, aim to reduce the port's environmental footprint. Continued commitment to stringent monitoring, compliance with environmental standards, and community engagement initiatives will persist, ensuring a sustained focus on environmental preservation while fostering a culture of environmental consciousness among stakeholders and local communities. Additionally, the port seeks to broaden its ecological rehabilitation and restoration endeavors, further contributing to the region's ecological health and underscoring its commitment to environmental stewardship in the forthcoming years.

11.4. Social Impacts

Over the past decade, Deendayal Port Authority has played a pivotal role in the social landscape of its surrounding region. The port's development has been a catalyst for positive socio-economic transformations. Notably, the port's expansion has acted as a significant employment generator, fostering job opportunities across various sectors such as logistics, transportation, services, and manufacturing. This surge in employment has not only contributed to the economic growth of the region but has also empowered numerous individuals and families by providing stable livelihoods. However, this growth has presented certain challenges. The rapid urbanization resulting from the port's development has strained existing infrastructure and public services. Additionally, the escalating population has led to housing shortages and increased property prices, although it also signifies the growing economic activity and opportunities within the vicinity of the port.



Looking ahead to the forthcoming decade, Deendayal Port Authority's expansion is anticipated to continue fostering positive social impacts. The sustained growth in port-related activities is expected to further contribute to employment generation, offering continued opportunities for skill enhancement and employment for the local populace. Efforts to address the challenges posed by population growth are projected to be prioritized. Plans for urban development and infrastructural improvements, including the provision of affordable housing, are anticipated to alleviate housing shortages and enhance living standards for residents.

Furthermore, the port's commitment to social responsibility is expected to strengthen. Enhanced community engagement programs focusing on education, healthcare, skill development, and overall welfare initiatives are envisioned to uplift the standard of living for local communities, fostering a more inclusive and prosperous future. In essence, Deendayal Port Authority's past contributions in employment generation and economic upliftment set the stage for a promising future. Anticipated developments in infrastructure, social welfare initiatives, and inclusive growth strategies are poised to further elevate the socio-economic fabric of the region, enhancing the quality of life for individuals and communities impacted by the port's operations.

11.5. Conclusion

The simulation analysis of Deendayal Port Authority spanning past and future decades radiates a remarkable trajectory of progress and strategic foresight. Over the years, Deendayal Port Authority has seamlessly evolved into a cornerstone of India's maritime trade, driving regional economic prosperity and fostering a thriving trade ecosystem. Its consistent expansion, evidenced by soaring cargo throughput and substantial economic contributions, signifies the port's pivotal role in fueling trade dynamics and providing abundant employment opportunities across diverse sectors. Amidst the array of achievements, the port has encountered challenges, notably housing shortages and strains on local infrastructure due to rapid urbanization. Yet, these challenges serve as catalysts for proactive measures, illuminating the port's dedication to addressing them through sustainable practices, environmental preservation initiatives, and community engagement endeavors.

Peering into the future, the simulation reveals an upward trajectory for Deendayal Port Authority, forecasting an augmented focus on sustainable technologies, expanded infrastructure, and robust community-centric programs. This forward-thinking approach seeks to further bolster the port's contributions to the regional economy while ensuring social inclusivity and environmental stewardship. Proactive measures aimed at resolving housing shortages, fortifying infrastructure, and nurturing the local ecosystem underscore the port's



commitment to nurturing an inclusive, sustainable, and thriving environment. The port's steadfast dedication to developing economic growth, environmental stewardship, and community welfare not only reinforces its position as a paramount maritime hub but also promises a future brimming with resilience and prosperity for both the port and the communities it serves.

11.6. Recommendation

- Implement and prioritize eco-friendly technologies and practices throughout port operations to reduce the environmental footprint. This includes investments in renewable energy sources, energy-efficient equipment, and waste management strategies.
- Continue and expand conservation efforts such as mangrove restoration, biodiversity preservation, and pollution control measures. Collaborate with environmental agencies and local communities for effective conservation programs.
- Strengthen community engagement initiatives by investing in educational programs, healthcare facilities, and skill development opportunities for residents. Prioritize the well-being and upliftment of surrounding communities through inclusive programs.
- Strategically plan and execute infrastructure expansion and modernization projects to accommodate the growing demands on the port. Emphasize improvements in transportation networks, storage facilities, and port-related infrastructure.
- Focus on creating a more inclusive work environment and supply chain by promoting diversity and ensuring fair employment practices. Implement responsible resettlement and rehabilitation strategies for affected communities.
- Establish rigorous monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with environmental regulations, safety standards, and quality control. Regular audits and assessments should be conducted to identify areas for improvement.
- Encourage research and innovation in maritime technologies, automation, and digitalization to optimize port operations, enhance efficiency, and streamline processes.
- Foster collaborations with industry stakeholders, government bodies, academic institutions, and local communities to drive innovation, share best practices, and collectively address challenges facing the port and its surroundings.
- By focusing on these recommendations, Deendayal Port Authority can further solidify its position as a sustainable and responsible maritime gateway, fostering economic growth while ensuring environmental conservation and social welfare.



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Appendix 1. Physico chemical parameters of groundwater

Code	pH			EC ($\mu\text{S/cm}$)			TDS (mg/L)			Turbidity (NTU)	
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Summer	Monsoon
W-1	7.59	7.87	7.42	1490.33	2389.67	2230.67	740.20	1122.33	1049.00	0.08	2.32
W-2	8.24	8.01	8.39	2881.33	4261.33	4163.33	1475.33	1938.67	1969.33	0.04	0.20
W-3	8.09	8.55	8.42	5740.33	9933.33	7723.33	2946.33	4172.00	3644.67	0.00	0.32
W-4	8.18	8.17	8.16	4217.00	6137.00	5100.67	2142.33	2800.67	2413.00	0.00	0.16
W-5	8.18	7.82	8.47	1280.67	1696.67	1480.00	706.60	767.17	678.97	0.00	0.40
W-6	8.05	7.39	8.45	1945.00	5981.00	2435.67	1074.00	2695.67	1152.33	0.04	0.00
W-7	8.29	7.64	8.46	1509.67	1595.00	1599.67	830.60	724.07	783.57	0.04	0.00
W-8	7.78	7.42	7.49	1174.67	4083.00	1799.67	645.80	1720.00	848.60	0.00	0.00
W-9	7.41	7.56	7.63	2367.00	3235.00	2874.33	1294.33	1394.00	1344.67	3.80	0.00
W-10	7.71	7.64	7.98	2478.67	3068.00	2391.33	1359.67	1375.00	1137.00	0.44	0.24
W-11	7.92	7.80	8.38	1840.67	2528.33	2131.00	1002.00	1136.67	997.20	0.08	5.36
W-12	8.13	8.33	8.24	7573.33	9408.00	8898.67	3905.67	4354.00	4052.33	0.16	0.00
W-13	8.26	7.92	8.11	8139.00	13087.28	10986.67	4369.67	5891.00	4973.00	0.04	0.00
W-14	8.12	7.71	8.06	6922.00	12293.51	5192.00	3702.33	5462.00	2413.67	0.20	3.88
W-15	8.61	8.56	8.14	1399.67	2334.67	1973.33	750.67	1050.33	921.60	0.32	0.00
W-16	8.59	7.70	8.37	1377.33	1893.67	1721.00	737.83	854.63	802.07	0.08	1.60
W-17	8.01	7.65	8.04	3236.00	4682.67	4120.67	1728.67	2101.33	1920.33	0.12	0.08
W-18	8.21	7.67	8.00	5230.67	5243.33	4800.67	3064.33	2360.67	2248.00	2.20	0.60
W-19	8.21	8.07	7.78	2219.67	2794.67	3455.67	1283.67	1305.33	1612.67	0.12	4.64
W-20	8.82	7.55	8.39	2368.33	2342.00	2210.33	1381.00	1084.00	1238.33	0.00	1.00
W-21	8.55	7.79	8.06	3529.67	2745.00	2278.33	2055.33	1253.33	1273.00	0.08	0.04
W-22	7.34	7.91	7.86	1792.33	2096.67	2019.00	897.30	977.47	960.73	0.16	1.00
W-23	7.06	7.89	7.94	8580.00	9649.67	7591.00	4200.00	4487.67	3571.00	0.00	0.00
W-24	7.09	7.26	7.88	11340.00	15696.67	9885.00	5596.67	7075.33	4625.33	0.36	0.92
W-25	7.79	7.89	8.13	6384.00	7449.67	5896.67	3002.33	3277.33	2768.33	0.00	12.40
W-26	8.04	7.93	8.32	2629.00	2969.67	2082.33	1235.00	1346.33	969.00	0.24	3.24
W-27	8.06	7.76	8.25	556.03	2584.33	455.20	265.80	1151.33	242.77	0.16	0.44



Appendix 1 Continue

Code	Ca (mg/L)			Na (mg/L)			K (mg/L)			Mg (mg/L)		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
W-1	47.55	50.80	106.92	632.00	310.15	314.20	20.69	21.44	14.78	6.56	38.19	4.64
W- 2	52.47	87.03	154.87	1663.00	1040.25	701.60	2.66	7.35	2.63	5.61	1.02	60.63
W-3	112.37	98.94	203.33	1824.50	259.80	1732.00	3.07	5.85	2.83	2.51	235.22	233.51
W-4	82.97	93.00	170.47	2093.00	1115.25	894.70	13.14	17.62	9.72	5.44	19.03	18.06
W-5	44.88	104.32	80.47	768.00	168.78	224.86	7.36	8.87	5.48	0.41	11.44	25.99
W-6	59.01	225.89	100.65	1108.00	794.35	329.30	6.81	16.90	5.13	6.30	43.29	9.65
W-7	48.96	98.66	80.75	772.00	191.95	198.70	7.53	6.42	4.53	2.22	19.47	121.76
W-8	34.98	87.63	84.11	145.00	130.20	118.27	10.24	11.86	7.37	1.32	12.98	35.62
W-9	63.15	43.93	166.61	1184.00	356.75	385.45	18.03	22.78	14.44	1.51	51.65	39.41
W-10	55.61	8.48	120.36	3311.00	316.70	307.05	28.39	27.14	14.28	1.39	51.22	47.95
W-11	43.41	129.80	115.88	1215.00	294.43	336.20	5.88	6.71	4.80	3.49	27.40	57.71
W-12	97.98	102.02	214.20	718.50	1628.50	2477.50	13.11	14.70	9.85	3.27	125.60	132.49
W-13	101.15	141.02	215.75	3817.00	2393.30	3218.50	28.70	37.12	19.73	4.71	31.09	112.12
W-14	110.11	161.54	190.46	3108.00	1928.20	858.25	7.66	10.90	23.34	2.32	265.23	134.81
W-15	42.25	46.40	99.54	914.00	260.50	226.90	14.55	15.12	10.63	5.34	13.05	33.92
W-16	39.35	121.81	105.14	2348.00	264.35	245.20	13.43	17.35	11.88	16.52	16.71	30.01
W-17	63.25	196.86	177.28	1106.65	598.63	644.55	13.42	18.82	10.83	9.98	21.52	70.15
W-18	93.45	105.86	202.82	2348.00	752.85	607.95	66.59	66.39	47.69	3.17	35.14	97.11
W-19	45.95	52.56	164.17	1742.50	603.80	471.10	10.85	15.09	13.11	3.05	45.02	64.78
W-20	45.30	164.18	113.80	438.85	239.10	644.85	12.19	12.91	9.65	9.76	32.55	41.48
W-21	60.36	7.34	98.75	1083.25	259.80	716.60	14.37	14.23	8.38	11.42	60.76	43.55
W-22	47.63	41.74	117.58	325.00	340.40	288.15	15.54	24.70	17.36	9.15	36.30	34.53
W-23	125.91	116.91	208.85	2095.00	1890.50	1157.95	10.23	11.73	14.60	20.01	191.48	139.32
W-24	331.58	303.13	243.64	1660.00	1782.10	1624.80	14.46	46.54	17.64	4.76	492.88	348.92
W-25	99.04	39.93	211.83	1108.20	934.05	909.90	8.11	11.76	38.50	22.16	117.12	151.77
W-26	61.47	232.84	94.91	463.10	160.70	263.20	4.68	15.83	6.47	26.62	48.90	48.92
W-27	50.05	35.83	55.38	203.50	297.35	62.91	19.30	6.00	5.50	1.66	28.73	16.23



Appendix 1. Continue

Code	Cl (mg/L)			TA (mg/L)			SAR			Salinity (%)		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
W-1	340.07	438.64	305.57	128.00	104.00	108.00	22.78	8.01	8.08	0.56	0.72	0.50
W-2	734.35	1084.28	625.92	162.00	150.00	166.00	58.29	30.41	12.10	1.21	1.79	1.03
W-3	1310.99	2109.69	1123.70	142.00	120.00	118.00	46.55	3.24	19.66	2.16	3.48	1.85
W-4	1232.13	1335.63	788.56	208.00	190.00	148.00	60.11	27.54	17.41	2.03	2.20	1.30
W-5	177.43	197.14	211.93	112.00	118.00	98.00	31.33	4.19	5.58	0.29	0.33	0.35
W-6	335.14	699.85	389.35	106.00	84.00	104.00	36.63	12.69	8.40	0.55	1.15	0.64
W-7	246.43	216.86	241.50	94.00	110.00	98.00	29.31	4.62	3.26	0.41	0.36	0.40
W-8	152.78	241.50	192.21	94.00	164.00	92.00	6.55	3.43	2.72	0.25	0.40	0.32
W-9	349.93	566.78	369.64	94.00	170.00	92.00	40.24	8.65	6.97	0.58	0.94	0.61
W-10	330.21	492.85	295.71	194.00	268.00	134.00	119.82	9.05	5.99	0.54	0.81	0.49
W-11	251.35	364.71	290.78	154.00	138.00	142.00	47.72	6.13	6.37	0.41	0.60	0.48
W-12	1577.13	2411.08	704.80	190.00	154.00	224.00	19.46	25.51	32.80	2.60	3.98	0.43
W-13	778.71	2893.23	768.85	334.00	290.00	420.00	100.72	47.53	44.28	1.28	4.77	0.54
W-14	2069.98	3013.85	749.14	140.00	130.00	150.00	80.18	21.70	11.63	3.42	4.97	1.24
W-15	211.93	295.71	221.78	116.00	230.00	96.00	35.22	8.70	5.01	0.35	0.49	0.37
W-16	192.21	325.28	207.00	128.00	136.00	94.00	79.23	5.96	5.43	0.32	0.54	0.34
W-17	655.49	857.56	685.06	256.00	88.00	90.00	34.13	10.81	10.37	1.08	1.41	1.13
W-18	739.28	1094.13	798.42	222.00	110.00	110.00	65.09	16.20	8.79	1.22	1.81	1.32
W-19	221.78	487.92	507.64	290.00	144.00	136.00	67.21	14.77	7.88	0.37	0.81	0.84
W-20	271.07	423.85	340.07	208.00	222.00	80.00	15.42	4.46	13.16	0.45	0.70	0.56
W-21	354.85	517.49	280.93	242.00	210.00	118.00	33.52	6.90	15.11	0.59	0.85	0.46
W-22	325.28	325.28	251.35	228.00	110.00	114.00	11.30	9.30	6.01	0.54	0.54	0.41
W-23	3055.68	1928.86	1527.84	316.00	158.00	182.00	45.76	25.03	15.23	5.04	3.18	2.52
W-24	364.71	3194.68	2119.26	290.00	198.00	140.00	24.81	14.69	15.63	0.60	5.27	3.50
W-25	221.78	1882.70	956.13	250.00	246.00	98.00	26.21	16.85	11.66	0.37	3.11	1.58
W-26	556.92	635.78	246.43	250.00	170.00	74.00	12.42	2.50	5.47	0.92	1.05	0.41
W-27	59.10	507.64	19.71	110.00	108.00	54.00	7.71	8.98	1.91	0.10	0.84	0.03



Appendix 1 Continue

Code	SO ₄ (mg/L)			PO ₄ (mg/L)			NO ₃ (mg/L)			F (mg/L)		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
W-1	40.26	30.62	107.20	0.04	0.10	0.03	4.70	0.10	0.06	0.00	1.27	0.34
W-2	41.32	32.92	140.96	0.09	0.12	0.06	2.70	0.21	0.73	3.22	3.32	2.69
W-3	16.07	14.79	91.53	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.98	0.16	0.84	3.82	4.39	3.17
W-4	32.57	25.60	177.90	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.49	0.32	0.12	0.50	1.93	0.93
W-5	41.64	57.79	74.69	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.87	0.48	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.52
W-6	42.70	121.45	117.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	1.01	3.32	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.39
W-7	36.53	31.94	70.23	0.03	0.03	0.05	2.59	0.79	0.06	0.35	0.46	0.50
W-8	40.86	7.74	102.88	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.50	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.16	0.22
W-9	34.82	18.22	215.46	0.10	0.09	0.02	0.80	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.13
W-10	19.48	9.93	121.34	0.08	0.00	0.03	1.80	0.14	6.03	0.88	0.88	0.61
W-11	30.81	38.78	104.01	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.58	0.44	0.31	0.76	0.88	0.75
W-12	30.91	21.42	242.31	0.05	0.08	0.02	1.90	0.28	0.46	1.65	2.51	1.39
W-13	28.10	22.77	236.31	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.86	22.43	0.04	4.13	3.22	3.25
W-14	23.49	14.79	146.65	0.05	0.08	0.08	2.03	0.39	0.22	0.88	2.29	0.44
W-15	44.36	15.93	89.30	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.65	0.99	0.18	0.18	1.59	0.38
W-16	22.47	69.89	85.77	0.02	0.05	0.04	6.71	4.94	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.67
W-17	41.18	89.13	90.84	0.10	0.04	0.14	0.44	0.67	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.16
W-18	4.13	7.47	184.45	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.87	1.31	0.38	0.00	1.41	0.71
W-19	21.74	17.92	145.62	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.81	0.69	0.52	0.12	1.82	0.00
W-20	4.50	10.00	88.20	0.07	0.00	0.11	0.57	0.00	0.13	0.36	0.08	0.52
W-21	8.60	2.86	98.70	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.48	0.01	0.20	0.41	0.26	0.68
W-22	9.94	9.26	97.50	0.00	0.05	0.12	5.00	2.74	1.25	1.43	1.39	0.42
W-23	53.77	39.62	213.57	0.00	0.04	0.04	5.00	11.40	0.75	2.07	2.13	1.25
W-24	2.19	3.53	183.80	0.00	1.18	0.32	10.00	20.59	0.95	0.39	1.39	0.68
W-25	39.66	3.13	183.18	0.00	0.44	0.09	5.00	0.19	2.89	1.12	1.35	0.00
W-26	25.15	7.57	65.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	5.00	0.04	0.84	1.75	0.36	0.31
W-27	25.15	3.13	8.11	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.67	0.01	0.12	1.30	1.91	0.08



Appendix 1 Continue

Code	Cu (mg/L)			Zn (mg/L)			Cd (mg/L)		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
W-1	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.35	4.28	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-2	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.39	0.35	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-3	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.46	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-4	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.46	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-5	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.15	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-6	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.27	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-7	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.50	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-8	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.80	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-9	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.20	1.27	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-10	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.40	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-11	0.02	BDL	BDL	1.39	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-12	0.28	BDL	BDL	1.72	0.90	BDL	BDL	0.67	BDL
W-13	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.92	1.40	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-14	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.16	0.62	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-15	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.12	6.72	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-16	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.67	3.93	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-17	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.31	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-18	BDL	BDL	BDL	4.24	10.94	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-19	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.40	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-20	BDL	BDL	BDL	4.94	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-21	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.70	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-22	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.19	BDL
W-23	BDL	BDL	BDL	4.35	5.47	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-24	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-25	BDL	BDL	BDL	3.46	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
W-26	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	31.75	BDL
W-27	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.66	2.08	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Note: All the samples for Ni and Cr were Below Detectable Limit (BDL)



Appendix 2. Creekwater details for DPA

Parameter	(W30)	(W31)	(W32)	(W33)	(W34)	(W35)	(W36)
Temp ° C	31.50	31.00	31.00	30.50	31.50	28.10	30.00
pH	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.30	8.10
TSS (mg/L)	1.74	1.96	1.74	1.94	2.18	3.40	3.60
Turbidity (NTU)	132.00	150.00	155.00	110.00	150.00	109.00	79.00
DO (mg/L)	2.70	3.60	4.50	4.40	3.70	3.20	4.80
BOD (mg/L)	1.20	2.25	2.71	3.35	2.24	1.50	2.10
NO ₃ (mg/L)	49.66	47.33	44.90	45.82	46.23	36.54	46.30
Nitrite (mg/L)	2.27	2.44	1.97	1.67	1.81	5.20	0.43
PO ₄ (mg/L)	64.56	48.46	67.56	38.34	45.89	26.58	19.68
Sal (ppt)	39.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.50	38.00
PHC (µg/L)	12.30	9.50	9.20	4.20	1.90	8.40	7.50
O &G (mg/L)	0.34	0.17	0.00	0.41	0.67	0.77	0.09
Zn (mg /L)	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.44	0.24
Cu (mg /L)	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.06
Cd (mg /L)	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.10
Ni (mg /L)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.14
Cr (mg /L)	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.15	0.20	0.13	0.24



Appendix 3. Physico chemical parameters of Soil

Code	pH			EC ($\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$)			TOC (%)		Cl (mg/kg)		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
SL1	9.68	7.51	7.97	141.17	375.50	887.60	0.31	0.35	141.83	424.42	377.26
SL2	9.79	7.81	7.77	193.73	798.57	1505.67	0.61	0.59	212.74	1084.63	1367.58
SL3	9.43	7.75	8.06	218.47	223.77	170.77	1.60	0.58	283.66	235.79	188.63
SL4	9.14	8.10	8.35	384.70	168.43	160.10	2.81	0.41	283.66	188.63	188.63
SL5	9.06	7.92	7.38	7688.67	1687.67	6821.33	0.24	0.34	17303.02	3442.52	10421.88
SL6*	8.75	6.87	7.70	15480.00	21843.33	12220.00	1.47	0.69	8509.68	4338.52	3112.42
SL7	8.94	7.42	7.60	236.40	1707.00	2087.33	0.78	0.24	425.48	4715.78	1980.63
SL8	9.56	7.85	8.00	125.57	117.90	68.26	2.88	0.39	283.66	141.47	235.79
SL9	9.40	7.85	7.69	103.83	146.20	141.17	2.90	0.33	283.66	235.79	188.63
SL10	9.68	8.42	8.01	145.13	262.27	176.60	1.80	0.55	283.66	282.95	141.47
SL11	8.45	7.87	7.90	123.57	280.73	173.37	0.55	0.45	283.66	282.95	94.32
SL12	8.97	7.96	7.91	188.93	289.13	126.00	2.82	0.59	212.74	235.79	188.63
SL13*	9.14	7.46	6.50	11646.67	9401.00	5629.00	1.50	0.61	4183.93	23484.59	22635.75
SL14	8.93	8.03	8.01	160.10	254.43	173.47	2.84	0.22	283.66	235.79	188.63
SL15	8.75	6.88	7.51	9165.67	22336.67	16453.33	0.81	0.88	2056.51	36311.51	38197.83
SL16	9.67	7.67	8.09	376.03	200.33	24.37	0.58	0.86	425.48	3772.62	2357.89
SL17	9.19	8.01	7.41	174.90	498.83	169.93	1.74	0.81	141.83	6602.09	2829.47
SL18	8.78	7.60	7.70	935.90	938.21	692.70	0.40	0.34	1772.85	1650.52	990.31
SL19	9.62	7.54	8.59	159.40	286.10	34.81	0.44	0.32	283.66	2829.47	1886.31
SL20	9.61	7.96	7.04	183.03	275.13	221.90	2.85	0.46	283.66	2357.89	2357.89
SL21*	9.27	7.30	7.31	8791.67	8138.00	7953.33	0.18	0.42	2836.56	21221.01	21221.01
SL22	8.75	7.90	7.91	3503.33	157.20	185.87	0.27	0.33	8509.68	4715.78	141.47
SL23	9.56	7.49	7.50	396.90	1377.00	1037.33	2.87	0.43	638.23	1178.95	1650.52
SL24	9.92	7.75	7.95	133.23	133.23	158.67	2.90	0.00	496.40	1886.31	141.47
SL25	9.55	7.91	7.90	114.70	269.50	78.35	2.91	0.34	354.57	3301.05	188.63



SL26	9.37	7.76	7.65	343.70	199.03	124.53	1.38	0.30	1134.62	1886.31	235.79
SL27	8.98	7.71	7.37	226.20	659.47	1969.67	2.88	0.27	638.23	5658.94	3442.52
SL28	8.29	7.90	7.88	677.87	302.37	191.07	2.85	0.64	425.48	7545.25	235.79
SL29	8.82	7.82	7.82	139.33	181.77	149.80	0.90	0.42	992.80	1886.31	282.95
SL30	9.24	8.03	7.52	126.27	141.93	112.53	2.84	0.34	283.66	707.37	235.79
SL31*	9.08	7.90	7.47	4447.33	5701.33	4223.00	0.05	0.18	10353.44	12921.24	8488.41
SL32	8.79	7.57	7.08	6990.00	5875.00	2341.00	0.47	0.09	2127.42	16976.81	3489.68
SL33	9.32	7.92	7.72	143.37	170.26	1916.00	0.34	0.62	283.66	141.47	2735.15
SL34	9.18	7.79	8.02	3646.00	186.40	156.77	0.83	1.86	9076.99	141.47	235.79
SL35*	9.24	7.44	7.82	5210.33	7040.00	485.67	1.16	1.22	13190.00	10374.72	424.42
SL36	9.04	7.44	8.09	651.20	473.63	8521.50	0.72	1.15	1134.62	801.68	20277.86
SL37	9.26	7.96	7.50	137.63	166.03	176.67	0.32	0.91	212.74	141.47	1886.31
SL38	8.81	7.58	7.27	1215.00	630.33	2129.67	0.34	0.23	1701.94	896.00	5658.94
SL39	9.73	7.63	7.95	213.43	589.57	265.20	0.72	0.48	283.66	801.68	188.63
SL40	9.68	7.97	8.49	204.30	220.97	1455.00	1.20	0.08	283.66	188.63	5658.94
SL41	8.88	8.04	8.01	206.13	113.23	84.75	0.66	0.39	567.31	235.79	330.10
SL42	8.96	8.09	7.67	116.57	165.97	159.47	2.84	0.33	283.66	613.05	141.47
SL43	9.20	7.96	7.71	868.13	273.77	142.73	2.87	0.14	354.57	330.10	518.74
SL44	9.75	7.87	8.00	79.00	153.97	328.47	0.18	0.30	283.66	282.95	235.79
SL45	8.84	7.67	8.67	144.97	191.37	179.30	0.27	0.12	354.57	282.95	1414.73
SL46	8.92	7.76	7.79	111.63	167.43	165.40	0.21	0.26	212.74	235.79	1414.73
SL47	9.96	8.09	7.96	115.50	158.97	156.53	0.24	0.94	283.66	141.47	282.95
SL48	9.61	7.84	7.81	174.00	508.43	148.73	0.40	0.20	283.66	282.95	330.10
SL49	9.57	7.61	7.78	120.63	177.40	112.47	0.50	1.33	425.48	377.26	141.47
*Mudflat samples											



Appendix 3. Continue

Code	Ca (mg/kg)			Na (mg/kg)			K (mg/kg)			Mg (mg/kg)			SAR		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
SL1	2774.00	3994.00	177.10	858.20	210.70	128.60	160.95	640.90	383.10	117.07	15.80	44.35	4.34	0.92	2.24
SL2	3709.50	3927.90	2311.70	1160.80	722.70	991.20	184.20	1155.40	615.10	99.82	105.71	609.11	5.14	3.11	4.74
SL3	2370.10	5099.20	2119.00	470.70	216.80	136.40	489.15	201.40	280.20	110.03	20.66	96.64	2.57	0.83	0.79
SL4	3774.30	480.60	479.00	1080.50	94.00	128.80	535.10	376.40	250.30	120.94	18.83	99.59	4.72	1.14	1.40
SL5	2588.40	4714.40	3045.30	7966.00	5484.00	11927.00	147.00	2307.00	1706.40	883.45	71.08	1147.26	34.49	21.73	46.74
SL6	3892.40	1507.20	2323.70	21190.00	83.00	2020.20	1777.00	621.20	2240.60	6267.41	11384.55	2402.49	48.92	0.16	7.02
SL7	4045.40	5556.40	1250.50	2584.00	1694.90	2265.50	213.45	311.70	95.80	59.50	150.66	434.59	11.05	6.13	14.07
SL8	2280.30	837.00	698.60	663.60	53.60	113.80	204.60	283.60	333.90	61.43	7.29	72.52	3.74	0.51	1.10
SL9	3005.70	149.20	481.90	178.10	58.60	116.00	97.30	355.60	87.50	87.67	18.83	80.62	0.87	1.20	1.29
SL10	3026.20	3541.00	2147.30	342.60	28.10	133.00	164.70	424.10	240.90	124.12	52.24	137.32	1.66	0.13	0.75
SL11	4094.10	231.80	1693.30	251.00	348.40	87.60	93.25	388.40	100.60	99.82	75.33	143.31	1.06	5.08	0.55
SL12	3248.50	258.90	1530.70	866.90	374.40	67.10	334.75	603.40	131.00	92.77	63.79	87.67	4.09	5.40	0.45
SL13	5230.90	3014.90	2028.80	15445.00	22713.00	1866.10	946.45	1663.80	1930.90	1354.69	945.27	1584.17	49.23	92.48	7.54
SL14	5511.90	199.90	2174.90	1654.20	468.80	262.90	200.60	70.20	141.60	115.14	6.68	17.71	6.03	8.89	1.54
SL15	5538.90	5112.00	2550.70	6396.00	35040.00	16743.00	212.05	4472.00	6111.00	3216.47	2569.73	5411.36	16.91	99.79	43.04
SL16	2444.30	4574.40	1784.00	10880.00	252.60	425.90	715.55	713.50	1498.90	124.12	57.11	75.29	58.21	1.02	2.68
SL17	3474.40	1000.00	1513.10	2464.00	262.80	811.10	125.15	374.40	567.40	76.76	57.71	78.69	11.31	2.19	5.51
SL18	3750.40	3724.80	893.80	11106.00	1275.30	1083.20	152.95	350.10	142.40	111.97	92.34	141.37	48.75	5.64	8.89
SL19	4333.30	4836.00	2475.70	369.20	132.60	399.70	185.30	409.40	748.70	87.67	18.22	71.65	1.52	0.52	2.16
SL20	2885.80	419.10	1385.80	374.50	519.00	1119.60	156.65	352.60	619.30	124.12	20.65	95.95	1.86	6.71	7.85
SL21	5751.60	6006.60	2603.40	11086.00	15111.00	1906.50	581.10	845.70	1490.50	1902.93	646.99	1615.75	32.38	49.48	7.23
SL22	2111.40	2590.00	1661.30	2987.00	624.00	218.80	135.05	152.50	94.80	38.38	29.16	98.94	17.64	3.35	1.41
SL23	4866.40	261.80	1844.70	2381.60	1605.60	684.50	147.95	877.00	207.00	490.55	133.65	319.32	8.71	20.13	3.87
SL24	2997.90	129.20	504.70	684.40	388.00	132.00	287.30	118.60	117.80	122.18	42.52	99.82	3.33	7.57	1.41
SL25	3797.60	119.00	481.30	519.30	492.80	142.90	75.90	66.20	104.40	94.71	82.62	50.19	2.27	8.49	1.66



SL26	5337.70	664.60	454.80	669.40	77.70	197.50	204.55	271.40	31.20	216.89	80.19	85.31	2.44	0.76	2.23
SL27	1731.70	122.40	2521.20	2013.00	393.20	205.20	66.40	132.60	251.50	97.88	42.53	1321.22	12.74	7.80	0.82
SL28	2420.30	159.70	1622.80	972.10	497.00	137.50	158.75	198.60	136.20	52.46	54.07	67.27	5.35	8.68	0.91
SL29	1243.10	743.10	2057.10	446.10	21.90	97.00	25.65	182.70	184.50	78.69	29.77	113.33	3.32	0.21	0.56
SL30	6152.50	97.40	518.40	4011.00	338.00	75.10	141.50	144.80	387.40	117.07	16.40	67.27	13.87	8.34	0.82
SL31	5349.30	5722.60	949.00	4584.00	1059.40	1829.80	978.80	1512.20	1730.60	347.92	342.02	374.16	16.40	3.68	12.73
SL32	4979.20	5463.00	1117.10	1049.60	16699.00	2090.30	952.10	1447.10	48.80	528.93	172.53	744.82	3.78	60.65	11.89
SL33	3611.00	2828.50	1774.30	359.30	2165.50	1706.80	158.40	793.50	329.30	669.18	32.20	57.46	1.44	11.11	10.87
SL34	2865.80	1126.00	1247.40	1652.00	70.20	63.20	143.70	196.20	193.10	95.95	51.64	88.91	8.27	0.56	0.47
SL35	5532.80	4521.00	2220.60	6358.00	10362.00	636.90	991.10	1706.50	381.60	306.37	278.24	99.59	22.53	40.43	3.59
SL36	2746.20	2588.20	1354.30	6454.00	533.60	1964.90	334.85	428.30	324.40	115.14	17.01	947.49	32.80	2.87	10.02
SL37	3025.00	3657.10	1355.00	295.80	62.50	69.20	94.05	209.30	964.30	92.77	28.55	148.42	1.44	0.28	0.48
SL38	3652.80	4411.20	1798.10	5715.00	656.50	1651.50	77.05	227.20	326.60	197.70	56.50	724.94	24.95	2.69	8.31
SL39	4753.70	3588.20	1796.60	2625.00	3130.00	256.70	95.60	417.10	56.60	88.91	49.82	115.60	10.33	14.23	1.59
SL40	4237.40	3831.80	2368.60	2216.30	414.00	1682.80	176.10	410.70	579.80	95.95	18.23	54.39	9.21	1.83	9.35
SL41	3296.50	1977.20	548.10	2246.00	110.00	251.50	102.30	287.60	109.70	68.47	30.98	33.27	10.59	0.67	2.82
SL42	3107.00	102.20	569.70	1776.70	398.30	298.60	75.50	75.50	102.50	122.18	29.77	89.60	8.51	8.92	3.07
SL43	3556.70	103.70	503.70	9617.00	423.60	115.20	99.30	60.90	122.80	414.59	43.74	103.68	40.67	8.80	1.22
SL44	2169.20	2057.90	1376.30	2182.20	92.80	250.30	204.05	466.40	199.50	83.80	18.22	69.72	12.51	0.56	1.78
SL45	3851.30	4692.00	2573.50	2283.00	169.40	285.10	132.15	397.30	578.20	66.54	20.05	113.90	9.99	0.68	1.49
SL46	3361.30	5308.10	2844.00	1764.50	909.90	119.10	120.60	327.30	793.10	73.58	91.13	49.97	8.23	3.39	0.61
SL47	4645.00	6329.50	2359.00	1956.60	1017.10	77.40	135.40	175.80	100.80	87.67	18.83	66.54	7.79	3.51	0.43
SL48	3337.80	4300.00	482.70	1959.80	1692.50	174.20	233.60	395.80	71.10	89.60	113.60	94.71	9.14	6.96	1.90
SL49	2313.40	2105.80	592.50	1814.30	928.40	125.80	215.80	469.70	235.80	90.84	31.59	87.67	10.07	5.50	1.28



Appendix 3. Continue

Code	TAN (mg/kg)			SO ₄ (mg/kg)			PO ₄ (mg/kg)			CEC		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
SL1	1107.98	1250.62	569.71	2646.24	5116.01	30.32	32.94	39.82	38.70	193.63	226.17	27.88
SL2	1815.80	1366.35	1064.92	3110.06	4455.58	261.82	42.09	42.56	74.42	253.24	265.70	224.33
SL3	1654.32	803.86	680.06	3382.22	1283.87	30.86	67.69	10.55	12.89	172.82	270.74	126.80
SL4	1552.05	502.43	650.45	5774.17	2486.51	81.15	126.79	10.40	8.87	272.67	39.25	44.10
SL5	2790.06	1347.51	838.84	13785.66	7072.85	683.15	68.40	11.01	9.18	555.88	538.65	808.81
SL6	3209.91	1110.67	1444.39	11780.87	28903.85	545.57	85.70	14.82	37.79	1722.58	1031.52	458.83
SL7	2052.64	445.91	879.21	3570.05	4724.65	588.10	38.87	45.92	42.61	330.09	371.37	199.16
SL8	779.63	873.83	768.87	2707.57	5862.06	73.49	41.94	56.18	13.60	158.18	51.95	54.32
SL9	1770.05	1584.34	556.25	3826.88	4516.73	61.77	34.35	10.45	11.87	169.93	20.64	37.97
SL10	1638.17	1266.77	556.25	2657.74	4785.80	28.64	41.29	14.51	8.52	184.56	193.07	130.40
SL11	1928.83	938.42	758.10	2926.07	5821.29	22.37	66.59	27.47	18.02	228.21	42.85	102.68
SL12	2701.25	1705.45	561.64	3826.88	6877.17	25.32	45.86	16.49	14.51	224.57	49.89	89.87
SL13	2394.43	1334.05	1447.09	9028.60	20387.52	157.92	30.88	40.99	32.04	1092.74	1258.74	362.16
SL14	2055.33	3048.43	725.81	2519.74	3538.31	24.49	39.02	11.06	7.65	366.75	32.71	125.05
SL15	2833.12	865.76	1557.43	9477.09	29649.90	577.31	9.91	13.85	10.14	830.14	2105.08	1457.15
SL16	1508.99	1293.68	723.12	4639.53	2510.97	59.00	23.03	26.00	25.95	642.04	262.21	152.08
SL17	1508.99	1686.61	744.65	4700.86	4932.56	63.61	15.44	20.31	14.21	293.28	75.66	131.78
SL18	1552.05	1024.55	801.17	9538.42	7256.31	190.68	13.78	21.22	19.85	687.27	257.90	106.99
SL19	1767.35	1436.32	561.64	3232.73	2441.67	53.56	77.35	19.54	13.75	249.00	259.07	165.98
SL20	2243.72	3139.93	1099.90	2968.23	2335.67	20.06	36.06	15.33	9.63	178.53	54.21	141.59
SL21	2940.78	1083.76	1204.87	5283.52	5776.45	283.04	36.96	43.63	19.14	955.54	1031.90	383.92
SL22	2278.71	1996.12	636.99	2872.40	4235.44	23.11	50.59	65.28	15.43	245.36	162.69	102.99
SL23	1412.10	1307.14	636.99	7679.30	30294.02	96.19	38.97	110.25	12.18	394.37	116.33	153.40
SL24	1296.37	1191.41	558.95	2592.57	4455.58	64.17	31.78	21.83	21.22	204.12	29.86	42.15
SL25	1140.27	604.70	596.62	2078.92	5270.93	74.87	50.34	11.21	10.09	223.77	35.87	37.03



SL26	1105.29	1301.75	709.66	2719.07	2298.98	37.96	63.32	16.29	14.06	323.79	50.09	39.10
SL27	994.94	1067.61	1072.99	3129.23	3848.14	49.59	45.01	29.81	19.70	185.43	30.10	249.89
SL28	919.58	852.30	661.22	1795.26	8426.33	42.94	18.56	10.30	11.77	175.50	39.12	95.98
SL29	739.26	1021.85	626.23	2201.58	2894.19	39.81	19.36	12.84	11.87	89.23	45.16	120.92
SL30	1449.78	1239.85	674.67	1718.59	2241.91	37.96	31.93	13.24	11.16	498.37	24.62	44.58
SL31	1648.94	2289.47	1234.47	3129.23	4064.21	488.26	39.08	50.34	40.58	545.03	398.48	202.00
SL32	2790.06	965.34	836.15	3853.71	13420.35	38.05	25.85	29.55	25.64	386.36	1050.19	209.21
SL33	620.85	1331.36	717.73	2067.42	3073.56	187.45	32.69	36.31	18.02	258.99	258.29	175.93
SL34	2930.01	1737.75	671.98	2473.74	3721.77	27.07	28.01	36.01	12.38	230.11	68.51	77.25
SL35	2580.14	1325.98	636.99	2485.24	3232.56	69.06	35.30	38.29	81.23	628.56	742.87	156.47
SL36	957.26	758.10	1589.73	4881.02	3134.71	354.10	81.93	33.26	40.58	444.38	164.72	239.31
SL37	1048.77	841.54	453.98	2059.75	3293.71	60.75	20.32	19.70	72.44	176.27	192.92	107.50
SL38	1167.19	1425.55	868.45	2316.58	4895.87	448.03	11.51	26.56	8.72	451.08	259.15	229.57
SL39	959.95	892.67	394.77	2600.24	5189.40	34.18	20.57	40.73	46.88	363.61	329.97	111.78
SL40	814.62	491.66	715.04	2351.08	2449.82	303.07	31.83	19.39	12.07	324.76	221.23	210.70
SL41	774.25	994.94	443.22	2876.23	2303.06	38.79	13.78	21.37	19.59	273.07	113.36	43.83
SL42	615.46	725.81	478.21	3152.23	3024.64	64.54	15.09	11.21	9.48	246.25	26.81	51.41
SL43	591.24	583.17	618.15	2611.74	3941.91	24.49	15.64	10.24	8.87	635.00	28.76	41.82
SL44	830.77	822.70	475.51	2822.57	4296.59	29.47	23.69	30.82	24.27	220.50	120.16	90.41
SL45	951.88	943.81	459.37	2972.07	4015.29	12.59	10.66	13.29	8.72	303.73	253.32	164.99
SL46	612.77	941.11	556.25	2979.73	4577.88	35.84	16.90	24.27	17.41	256.71	320.34	171.50
SL47	860.37	846.92	378.63	2615.57	4455.58	76.07	15.29	20.61	10.24	331.04	366.15	129.14
SL48	846.92	1070.30	370.55	3221.23	4883.64	31.78	22.83	13.45	15.68	271.13	307.67	41.28
SL49	1153.73	1153.73	1412.10	2860.90	2747.42	43.87	28.51	28.54	25.34	212.88	160.08	48.28



Appendix 3. Continue

Code	Cu (mg/kg)			Zn (mg/kg)			Ni (mg/kg)			Cd (mg/kg)			Cr (mg/kg)		
	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon
SL1	105.15	26.67	BDL	28.42	67.17	31.77	BDL	20.80	BDL	BDL	BDL	29.80	BDL	22.70	BDL
SL2	17.49	28.44	20.20	10.23	76.70	67.63	BDL	6.53	BDL	BDL	73.80	BDL	BDL	27.36	BDL
SL3	66.18	26.17	15.17	135.82	44.00	55.43	BDL	14.03	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	39.23	BDL
SL4	61.87	21.54	BDL	103.59	55.80	52.43	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	7.46	BDL
SL5	70.23	15.84	BDL	203.46	30.40	46.20	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL6	92.56	17.50	27.90	228.19	171.43	385.00	25.80	3.50	7.90	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	3.23	BDL
SL7	45.00	27.44	BDL	57.99	86.30	33.20	42.96	45.43	32.00	BDL	417.83	BDL	64.84	44.26	BDL
SL8	25.44	BDL	BDL	37.10	29.20	30.30	11.51	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	10.93	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL9	13.01	BDL	BDL	16.85	18.27	21.40	5.24	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL10	24.68	14.24	BDL	40.56	45.33	37.80	9.47	19.67	29.80	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL11	27.90	BDL	BDL	69.27	113.23	85.07	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL12	58.56	14.97	BDL	86.83	82.53	51.77	25.00	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL13	47.94	10.67	BDL	90.33	78.03	65.73	46.34	33.17	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL14	74.87	11.34	25.77	59.60	40.27	50.20	61.37	29.13	30.13	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL15	66.47	13.14	1.40	76.33	58.27	41.90	85.20	42.37	14.43	BDL	BDL	BDL	48.05	16.56	BDL
SL16	35.37	BDL	BDL	53.93	41.47	41.87	45.40	9.67	0.57	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL17	18.56	1.10	BDL	21.22	28.50	21.30	17.76	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL18	32.71	0.00	BDL	43.84	52.40	50.10	30.06	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL19	36.82	0.30	BDL	48.58	48.37	47.67	46.82	0.13	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL20	19.29	20.30	6.20	28.33	46.63	55.30	26.64	BDL	31.17	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL21	24.85	BDL	BDL	101.19	70.70	56.07	63.27	14.70	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL22	22.89	BDL	BDL	70.29	19.93	14.40	39.10	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL23	25.75	BDL	BDL	63.96	79.00	12.57	44.43	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL24	26.40	BDL	BDL	53.97	55.30	35.13	61.36	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL



SL25	16.91	BDL	BDL	27.27	35.10	92.33	55.94	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL26	19.59	BDL	BDL	28.27	19.73	8.70	59.46	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	26.63	BDL	BDL
SL27	19.38	BDL	BDL	28.59	23.67	13.00	53.73	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL28	22.82	BDL	BDL	31.89	81.13	137.53	79.17	16.53	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL29	7.87	BDL	BDL	28.77	37.27	36.67	43.74	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL30	15.26	BDL	BDL	135.13	141.80	100.13	53.78	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL31	49.07	BDL	BDL	97.13	70.33	57.83	107.28	22.00	5.40	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.38	BDL	BDL
SL32	42.00	1.27	3.47	93.27	75.97	31.27	110.77	30.03	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL33	32.28	3.50	11.50	69.01	45.70	55.63	75.42	BDL	3.73	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL34	13.56	BDL	BDL	19.94	32.57	72.90	72.26	BDL	4.27	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL35	50.92	1.77	10.10	87.36	77.33	76.53	125.98	35.23	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL36	44.46	1.04	BDL	50.55	50.03	70.27	83.10	BDL	19.90	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL37	33.57	BDL	BDL	9.73	23.37	49.33	84.05	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	12.71	BDL	BDL
SL38	72.94	31.40	5.17	57.99	62.03	27.07	88.43	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL39	39.71	BDL	BDL	31.83	27.40	16.03	94.52	1.70	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL40	25.16	BDL	BDL	41.19	26.30	18.63	92.88	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL41	20.49	BDL	BDL	26.82	12.47	24.23	93.09	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL42	10.90	BDL	BDL	41.89	23.47	35.77	104.65	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL43	20.00	BDL	BDL	28.40	20.23	14.93	123.01	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL44	21.04	BDL	BDL	32.73	31.37	24.60	120.70	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL45	35.66	BDL	BDL	44.03	40.17	36.27	122.26	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL46	17.09	BDL	BDL	6.31	29.80	50.97	103.72	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL47	40.16	BDL	BDL	71.31	33.83	47.93	142.88	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL48	90.16	68.60	88.74	73.49	95.70	104.07	135.00	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
SL49	154.32	113.64	144.70	153.55	143.23	122.87	156.36	19.10	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL



Appendix 4. Quality of sediment samples collected from creek water, DPA

Parameter	SD 1	SD 2	SD 3	SD 4	SD 5
pH	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.19	8.20
EC (mS/Cm)	3.54	4.505	2.17	4.29	5.12
TOC (%)	0.64	2.38	1.44	1.29	1.24
TN (%)	0.051	0.032	0.031	0.059	0.08
TAP (%)	1.967	3.161	3.272	2.525	5.506
TAS (%)	0.345	0.613	0.539	0.723	0.796
K (mg/kg)	186.3	217.6	165.8	219.4	219.8
Ca (mg/kg)	9165	9215	9410	9880	10225
Mg (mg/kg)	3666	3686	3764	3952	4090
Cu (mg/kg)	62.5	17.5	31.3	37	51
Ni (mg/kg)	37.27	39.02	35.1	46.86	49.98
Zn (mg/kg)	72.35	61.71	69.84	74.92	80.17

Appendix 5. List of plant species seen in Kandla region

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Life form	Pre- monsoon	Post- monsoon
Acanthaceae				
1	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (L.) Roth	H	+	+
2	<i>Justicia procumbens</i> L.	H	+	+
3	<i>Justicia simplex</i> Don	H	+	-
4	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i> Willd.	H	+	+
5	<i>Lepidagathis trinervis</i> Wall.	H	+	+
6	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i> (Retz.) Nees	H	+	+
Aizoaceae				
7	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> (L.) L. Syst.	H	-	+
Amaranthaceae				
8	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. var. <i>argentea</i> Hook. f.	H	+	+
9	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. var. <i>porphyristachya</i> Hk. f.	H	+	+
10	<i>Aerva persica</i> (Burm.f.) Merrill	H	+	+
11	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	H	-	+
12	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	H	+	+
13	<i>Digera muricata</i> (L.) Mart.	H	+	+
Apocynaceae				
14	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) Merr.	S	+	-
Areaceae				



15	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	T	+	-
16	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	T	+	-
17	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	T	-	+
Asclepiadaceae				
18	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R. Br.	S	+	+
19	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> (Forsk.) Decne.	S	+	+
20	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) W. & A.	S	-	+
21	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsk.) Chiov.	C	+	+
Asteraceae				
22	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC.	H	+	+
23	<i>Blainvillea acmella</i> (L.) Philip.	H	+	+
24	<i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burm f.) DC.	H	+	+
25	<i>Blumea obliqua</i> (L.) Druce	H	+	+
26	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	H	+	+
27	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L. Mant.	H	+	+
28	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> (L.) Poir.	H	+	+
29	<i>Laggera aurita</i> (L. f.) Sch.-Bip.	H	-	+
30	<i>Launaea resedifolia</i> (L.) Druce	H	+	+
31	<i>Oligochaeta ramosa</i> (Roxb.) Wagenitz	H	+	+
32	<i>Pulicaria angustifolia</i> DC.	H	+	-
33	<i>Pulicaria crispa</i> Sch.-Bip.	H	+	+
34	<i>Pulicaria wightiana</i> (DC.) Cl.	H	+	+
35	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	H	+	+
36	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	H	+	+
37	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less.	H	+	+
38	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	H	+	+
Avicenniaceae				
39	<i>Avicennia marina</i> (Forsk.) Vierh.	S	+	+
Balanitaceae				
40	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Del.	T	+	+
Boraginaceae				
41	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.	H	+	+
42	<i>Heliotropium bacciferum</i> Forsk. var. <i>bacciferum</i>	H	+	+
43	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> L.	H	+	+
44	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	H	+	+
45	<i>Heliotropium marifolium</i> Koen.ex Retz. var. <i>marifolium</i>	H	+	-
46	<i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i> Forsk.	H	+	+
47	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i> L.	H	+	+
48	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) R. Br.	H	+	+
Burseraceae				



49	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	T	+	+
Caesalpiniaceae				
50	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> Vahl	S	+	+
51	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	S	+	+
52	<i>Cassia italica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i> Brenan	H	+	+
53	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble	T	-	+
Capparaceae				
54	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk.) Edgew.	S	-	+
55	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	H	+	+
56	<i>Maerua oblongifolia</i> (Foeak.) A. Rich.	C	+	+
Caryophyllaceae				
57	<i>Polycarpha corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	H	+	+
Celastreaceae				
58	<i>Maytenus emarginata</i> (Willd.) D. Hou	T	-	+
Chenopodiaceae				
59	<i>Atriplex stocksii</i> (Wt.) Boiss.	H	+	+
60	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	H	+	+
61	<i>Salicornia brachiata</i> Roxb. Fl. Ind.	S	+	+
62	<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i> (L.) Forsk. ex Gmel.	S	+	+
63	<i>Suaeda maritimum</i> (L.) Dum.	H	+	-
64	<i>Suaeda nudiflora</i> (Willd.) Moq.	S	+	+
Commelinaceae				
65	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	H	+	+
66	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	H	+	+
Convolvulaceae				
67	<i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i> (Roth) Sieb. ex Spr.	H	+	+
68	<i>Convolvulus stocksii</i> Boiss.	H	+	-
69	<i>Cressa cretica</i> L.	H	+	+
70	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L. var. <i>alsinoides</i>	H	-	+
71	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L.	S	-	+
72	<i>Merremia aegyptia</i> (L.) Urb.	H	+	+
73	<i>Merremia gangetica</i> (L.) Cufod.	H	+	+
74	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i> Choisy	C	+	+
Cucurbitaceae				
75	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Soland.	C	+	+
76	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	C	+	+
77	<i>Ctenolepis cerasiformis</i> (Stocks) Hk. f.	S	-	+
78	<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L.	C	+	+
79	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	S	-	+
80	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb. var. <i>acutangula</i>	S	-	+
81	<i>Mukia maderespatensis</i> (L.) M. Roem.	C	+	+



Cuscutaceae				
82	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	C	+	-
Cyperaceae				
83	<i>Cyperus conglomeratus</i> Rottb.	S	+	+
84	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L. subsp. <i>rotundus</i>	S	+	+
85	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> (L.) Vahl var. <i>dichotoma</i>	S	+	+
86	<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i> (L.) Vahl	S	+	-
Ehretiaceae				
87	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst.	T	-	+
Euphorbiaceae				
88	<i>Euphorbia caducifolia</i> Hains.	S	+	+
89	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> Webst.	H	+	+
90	<i>Breynia retusa</i> (Dennst.) Alst.	S	-	+
91	<i>Dalechampia scandens</i> L. var. <i>cordofana</i>	S	-	+
92	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	H	-	+
93	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	H	-	+
94	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> L.	H	-	+
95	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	S	-	+
Fabaceae				
96	<i>Alysicarpus longifolius</i> (Rottl. ex Spr.) W. & A.	H	+	+
97	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>monilifer</i>	H	+	+
98	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	H	-	+
99	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	S	-	+
100	<i>Crotalaria burhia</i> Buch-Ham. ex Bth	S	+	+
101	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i> (L.) Taub.	H	-	+
102	<i>Goniogyna hirta</i> (Willd.) Ali	H	+	+
103	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> Heyne ex Willd.	H	+	+
104	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> Retz. var. <i>linifolia</i>	H	+	+
105	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali.	H	+	+
106	<i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i> Forsk.	S	+	+
107	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	S	+	+
108	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>laxiflora</i> (Camb.) Baker	C	+	+
109	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>minima</i>	C	+	+
110	<i>Rhynchosia pulverulenta</i> Stocks.	C	+	-
111	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (L.) Meer.	S	+	+
112	<i>Taverniera cuneifolia</i> (Roth) Arn.	H	+	-
113	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	S	+	+
114	<i>Tephrosia strigosa</i> (Dalz.) Sant. & Mahesh	H	-	+
115	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> (L.) Verdcourt	H	-	+
Gentianaceae				



116	<i>Enicostema axillare</i> (Lamk.) Roynal	H	+	+
Lamiaceae				
117	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Spr.	H	+	+
118	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> (Roxb. Ex Rothui) Spr.	H	+	+
119	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	H	+	+
Liliaceae				
120	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd. var. <i>javanicus</i> (Kunth) Baker	S	-	+
121	<i>Urginea indica</i> (Roxb.) Kunth	H	-	+
Malvaceae				
122	<i>Abutilon glaucum</i> (Cay.) Sweet	S	+	+
123	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw. subsp. <i>guineense</i> (Schum.) Borss.	S	+	+
124	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw.	S	+	-
125	<i>Hibiscus ovalifolius</i> (Forsk.) Vahl	S	+	-
126	<i>Pavonia arabica</i> Steud. var. <i>glutinosa</i> Blatt. & Hallb.	H	+	+
127	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm. f.) Borss	H	+	+
Meliaceae				
128	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	T		
Menispermaceae				
129	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	S	+	+
130	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i> (Forst.) Diels	S	-	+
131	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Roxb.	S	+	+
Mimosaceae				
132	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Del. subsp. <i>indica</i> (Bth.) Brenan	T	+	+
133	<i>Acacia senegal</i> (L.) Willd.	T	+	+
134	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	T	+	-
135	<i>Prosopis Juliflora</i> (Sw) DC.	S	+	+
136	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	H	-	+
137	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Bth.	T	-	+
Molluginaceae				
138	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	H	-	+
Moringaceae				
139	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	T	-	+
Myrsinaceae				
140	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i> (L.) Blanco	T	+	-
Nyctaginaceae				
141	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	H	+	+
142	<i>Boerhavia elegans</i> Choisy	H	-	+
143	Papaverceae			
144	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	H	-	+



Pedaliaceae				
145	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	H	+	-
146	<i>Sesamum laciniatum</i> Klein ex Willd.	H	+	+
Periplocaceae				
147	<i>Periploca aphylla</i>	S	+	+
Plumbaginaceae				
148	<i>Limonium stocksii</i>	H	+	-
Poaceae				
149	<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i> (L.) Trin. ex Thw.	H	+	+
150	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L. subsp. <i>adscensionis</i>	H	+	+
151	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i> (L.) Stapf	H	+	+
152	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> auct.	H	+	+
153	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	H	+	+
154	<i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> Vahl	H	+	-
155	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	H	+	+
156	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	H	+	+
157	<i>Dactyloctenium aegypticum</i> (L.) P. B.	H	+	+
158	<i>Dactyloctenium indicum</i> Boiss.	H	+	+
159	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> (Forak.) Stapf	H	+	+
160	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i> (H.B.&K.) Henr.	H	+	+
161	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i> (L.) R. Br. var. <i>brachystachya</i> Boiss.	H	+	+
162	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	H	+	-
163	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex R. & S.	H	+	+
164	<i>Pennisetum setosum</i> (Sw.) L.C. Rich.	H	-	+
165	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	H	+	+
166	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	H	+	+
167	<i>Sporobolus helvolus</i> (Trin.) Th. Dur. et Sch	H	+	+
168	<i>Urochondra setulosus</i> (Trin.) Hubb	H	+	+
169	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	H	-	+
Polygalaceae				
170	<i>Polygala erioptera</i> DC. var. <i>erioptera</i>	H	+	+
171	Punicaceae			
172	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	S	-	+
Rhamnaceae				
173	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	T	+	+
Rhizophoraceae				
174	<i>Ceriops tagal</i> (Perr) CB.Rob.	T	+	-
175	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> Lam.	T	+	-
Salvadoraceae				
176	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> Decne.	T	+	+



177	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	S	+	+
Solanaceae				
178	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	S	+	+
179	<i>Lycium barbarum</i> L.	S	+	+
180	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	H	+	+
181	<i>Solanum incanum</i> L.	S	+	+
182	<i>Solanum indicum</i> L.	H	+	+
183	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f.	H	+	+
Tamaricaceae				
184	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (L.) Karst.	T	+	+
Tiliaceae				
185	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	H	+	+
186	<i>Corchorus depressus</i> (L.) Stocks	H	+	+
187	<i>Corchorus fascicularis</i> Lam.	H	+	+
188	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> L.	H	+	-
189	<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forsk.) Fiori	S	+	+
190	<i>Grewia villosa</i> Willd.	S	+	+
191	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	H	+	+
Typhaceae				
192	<i>Typha angustata</i> Bory & Chaub	H	+	+
Verbenaceae				
193	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i> L.	S	+	+
194	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene	H	-	+
Zygophyllaceae				
195	<i>Fagonia bruguieri</i> DC. var. <i>bruguieri</i>	H	+	-
196	<i>Fagonia schweienfurthii</i> (Hadidi) Hadidi	H	+	+
197	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	H	+	+
198	<i>Zygophyllum simplex</i> L.	H	+	+

Appendix 6. Conservation Status of Herpetofauna in Study Area

Sl. No	Family and Scientific name	Common name	IUCN Status	IWP Act 1972
I	TOADS/Bufonidae			
1	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Marbled Toad	LC	Schedule IV
II	FROGS/ Ranidae			
2	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Skittering Frog	LC	Schedule IV
3	<i>Tomopterna breviceps</i>	Indian Burrowing Frog	LC	Schedule IV
4	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Indian Bull Frog	LC	Schedule IV
III	AGAMIDS/ Agamidae			
5	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Indian Garden Lizard	LC	Schedule IV
6	<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i>	Fan-Throated Lizard	LC	Schedule IV



IV		SKINKS/ Scincidae			
	7	<i>Mabuya carinata</i>	Common Keeled Grass Skink	LC	Schedule IV
V		MONITOR LIZARD/Varanidae			
	8	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Monitor Lizard	LC	Schedule I, Part II
VI		SNAKES/Colubridae			
	9	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Indian Rat Snake	LC	Schedule II, Part II
	10	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Checkered Keelback Water Snake	LC	Schedule II, Part II
VII		Elapidae			
	11	<i>Naja oxiana</i>	Black Cobra	DD	Schedule II, Part II
VIII		Viperidae			
	12	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	Indian Saw-Scaled Viper	LC	Schedule IV
IX		TURTLE/Trionychidae			
	13	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Indian Flap-shelled Turtle	LC	Schedule I, Part II

CR: Critically Endangered, LC: Least Concern, LRnt: Lower Risk near threatened, NT: Near Threatened

Appendix 7. List of Terrestrial and Aquatic bird species in Study Area

S. No.	Species Name	IUCN 2018	IWPA (1972) Schedule	M Status	F. Guild	Habit
	Accipitriformes					
	Accipitridae					
1	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> Black-shouldered Kite	LC	IV	R	C	T
2	<i>Milvus migrans</i> Black Kite	LC	IV	R	C	T
3	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> Short-toed Snake Eagle	LC	IV	RM	O	A
4	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> Eurasian Marsh Harrier	LC	IV	M	C	T
5	<i>Circus macrourus</i> Pallid Harrier	NT	IV	M	C	T
6	<i>Circus pygargus</i> Montagu's Harrier	LC	IV	M	C	T
7	<i>Accipiter badius</i> Shikra	LC	IV	R	C	T
8	<i>Buteo rufinus</i> Long-legged Buzzard	LC	IV	M	C	T
9	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i> Steppe Eagle	EN	IV	M	C	T
10	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i> Bonelli's Eagle	LC	IV	R	C	T
	Pandionidae					
11	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey	LC	I PART III	M	C	T
	Anseriformes					
	Anatidae					
12	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> Comb Duck	LC	IV	R	O	A
13	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> Ruddy Shelduck	LC	IV	RM	O	A
14	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> Common Shelduck	LC	IV	M	O	A
15	<i>Anas penelope</i> Eurasian Wigeon	LC	IV	M	O	A
16	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> Spot-billed Duck	LC	IV	R	O	A



S. No.	Species Name	IUCN 2018	IWPA (1972) Schedule	M Status	F. Guild	Habit
17	<i>Anas crecca</i> Common Teal	LC	IV	M	G	A
18	<i>Anas querquedula</i> Garganey	LC	IV	M	G	A
19	<i>Anas acuta</i> Northern Pintail	LC	IV	M	O	A
20	<i>Anas clypeata</i> Northern Shoveler	LC	IV	M	O	A
21	<i>Aythya ferina</i> Common Pochard	VU	IV	M	O	A
22	<i>Aythya fuligula</i> Tufted Duck	LC	IV	M	O	A
	Bucerotiformes					
	Upupidae					
23	<i>Upupa epops</i> Common Hoopoe	LC	IV	RM	I	T
	Caprimulgiformes					
	Apodidae					
24	<i>Apus affinis</i> House Swift	LC	IV	RM	I	T
	Charadriiformes					
	Scolopacidae					
25	<i>Limosa limosa</i> Black-tailed Godwit	NT	IV	M	O	A
26	<i>Limosa lapponica</i> Bar-tailed Godwit	NT	IV	M	O	A
27	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> Whimbrel	LC	IV	M	O	A
28	<i>Numenius arquata</i> Eurasian Curlew	NT	IV	M	O	A
29	<i>Tringa erythropus</i> Spotted Redshank	LC	IV	M	IN	A
30	<i>Tringa totanus</i> Common Redshank	LC	IV	M	O	A
31	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> Marsh Sandpiper	LC	IV	M	O	A
32	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank	LC	IV	M	O	A
33	<i>Tringa ochropus</i> Green Sandpiper	LC	IV	M	O	A
34	<i>Tringa glareola</i> Wood Sandpiper	LC	IV	M	O	A
35	<i>Xenus cinereus</i> Terek Sandpiper	LC	IV	RM	O	A
36	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Common Sandpiper	LC	IV	M	O	A
37	<i>Calidris alba</i> Sanderling	LC	IV	M	O	A
38	<i>Calidris minuta</i> Little Stint	LC	IV	M	O	A
39	<i>Calidris temminckii</i> Temminck's Stint	LC	IV	M	IN	A
40	<i>Calidris alpina</i> Dunlin	LC	IV	M	O	A
41	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> Ruff	LC	IV	M	O	A
42	<i>Arenaria interpres</i> Ruddy Turnstone	LC	IV	M	IN	A
	Dromadidae					
43	<i>Dromas ardeola</i> Crab-plover	LC	IV	M	IN	A
	Burhinidae					
44	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i> Eurasian Thick-knee	LC	IV	R	IN	A
	Recurvirostridae					
45	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> Black-winged Stilt	LC	IV	R	O	A
46	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Pied Avocet	LC	IV	M	IN	A
	Charadriidae					



S. No.	Species Name	IUCN 2018	IWPA (1972) Schedule	M Status	F. Guild	Habit
47	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Common Ringed Plover	LC	IV	RM	IN	A
48	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> Little Ringed Plover	LC	IV	R	O	A
49	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover	LC	IV	R	O	A
50	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i> Lesser Sand Plover	LC	IV	M	O	A
51	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Greater Sand Plover	LC	IV	M	O	A
52	<i>Vanellus malarbaricus</i> Yellow-wattled Lapwing	LC	IV	R	O	A
53	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> Red-wattled Lapwing	LC	IV	R	O	A
	Laridae					
54	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> Pallas's Gull	LC	IV	M	P	A
55	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i> Brown-headed Gull	LC	IV	M	P	A
56	<i>Larus ridibundus</i> Black-headed Gull	LC	IV	M	P	A
57	<i>Larus fuscus</i> Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC	IV	M	P	A
58	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> Little Gull	LC	IV	M	IN	A
59	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian Tern	LC	IV	M	IN	A
60	<i>Sterna aurantia</i> River Tern	NT	IV	R	P	A
61	<i>Sterna albifrons</i> Little Tern	LC	IV	R	P	A
62	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> Whiskered Tern	LC	IV	M	P	A
	Columbiformes					
	Columbidae					
63	<i>Columba livia</i> Blue Rock Pigeon	LC	IV	R	G	T
64	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Laughing Dove	LC	IV	R	G	T
65	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Spotted Dove	LC	IV	R	G	T
66	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> Red Collared Dove	LC	IV	R	G	T
67	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> Eurasian Collared Dove	LC	IV	R	G	T
	Coraciiformes					
	Coraciidae					
68	<i>Coracias garrulus</i> European Roller	LC	IV	RM	I	T
69	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> Indian Roller	LC	IV	M	I,RP	T
	Alcedinidae					
70	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> Common Kingfisher	LC	IV	R	P	T
71	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> White-throated Kingfisher	LC	IV	R	P	T
72	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> Pied Kingfisher	LC	IV	R	P	T
	Meropidae					
73	<i>Merops orientalis</i> Green Bee-eater	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Cuculiformes					
	Cuculidae					



S. No.	Species Name	IUCN 2018	IWPA (1972) Schedule	M Status	F. Guild	Habit
74	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> Asian Koel	LC	IV	R	F	T
75	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> Greater Coucal	LC	IV	R	G	T
	Falconiformes					
	Falconidae					
76	<i>Falco naumanni</i> Lesser Kestrel	LC	IV	RM	C	T
77	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Common Kestrel	LC	IV	M	C	T
	Galliformes					
	Phasianidae					
78	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> Grey Francolin	LC	IV	R	G	T
79	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Indian Peafowl	LC	I PART III	R	O	T
	Gruiformes					
	Gruidae					
80	<i>Grus grus</i> Common Crane	LC	IV	M	O	A
	Rallidae					
81	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> White-breasted Waterhen	LC	IV	R	O	A
82	<i>Gallixrex cinerea</i> Watercock	LC	IV	R	O	A
83	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> Purple Swamphen	LC	IV	R	O	A
84	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> Common Moorhen	LC	IV	R	O	A
85	<i>Fulica atra</i> Common Coot	LC	IV	RM	O	A
	Passeriformes					
	Laniidae					
86	<i>Lanius cristatus</i> Brown Shrike	LC	IV	M	C	T
87	<i>Lanius vittatus</i> Bay-backed Shrike	LC	IV	R	O	T
88	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i> Southern Grey Shrike	LC	IV	R	O	T
	Corvidae					
89	<i>Corvus splendens</i> House Crow	LC	V	R	C	T
	Campephagidae					
90	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> Small Minivet	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Dicruridae					
91	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> Black Drongo	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Muscicapidae					
92	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> Oriental Magpie Robin	LC	IV	R	I	T
93	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> Indian Robin	LC	IV	R	I	T
94	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> Black Redstart	LC	IV	RM	I	T
95	<i>Saxicola torquata</i> Common Stonechat	LC	IV	M	I	T
96	<i>Oenanthe picata</i> Variable Wheatear	LC	IV	RM	I	T
97	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i> Desert Wheatear	LC	IV	RM	I	T
98	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i> Isabelline Wheatear	LC	IV	RM	I	T
	Sturnidae					



S. No.	Species Name	IUCN 2018	IWPA (1972) Schedule	M Status	F. Guild	Habit
99	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> Brahminy Starling	LC	IV	R	O	T
100	<i>Sturnus roseus</i> Rosy Starling	LC	IV	M	O	T
101	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> Common Myna	LC	IV	R	O	T
102	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> Bank Myna	LC	IV	R	O	T
	Hirundinidae					
103	<i>Hirundo concolor</i> Dusky Crag Martin	LC	IV	R	I	T
104	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> Wire-tailed Swallow	LC	IV	R	I	T
105	<i>Hirundo daurica</i> Red-rumped Swallow	LC	IV	RM	I	T
106	<i>Petrochelidon fluvicola</i> Streak-throated Swallow	LC	IV	M	I	T
	Pycnonotidae					
107	<i>Pycnonotus leucotis</i> White-eared Bulbul	LC	IV	R	I	T
108	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> Red-vented Bulbul	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Cisticolidae					
109	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> Jungle Prinia	LC	IV	R	I	T
110	<i>Prinia socialis</i> Ashy Prinia	LC	IV	R	I	T
111	<i>Prinia inornata</i> Plain Prinia	LC	IV	R	I	T
112	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> Common Tailorbird	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Acrocephalidae					
113	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i> Blyth's Reed Warbler	LC	IV	M	I	T
114	<i>Hippolais caligata</i> Booted Warbler	LC	IV	RM	I	T
	Leiothrichidae					
115	<i>Turdoides caudates</i> Common Babbler	LC	IV	R	I	T
116	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> Large Grey Babbler	LC	IV	R	I	T
117	<i>Turdoides striatus</i> Jungle Babbler	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Alaudidae					
118	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i> Singing Bushlark	LC	IV	R	I	T
119	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	LC	IV	R	I	T
120	<i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i> Rufous-tailed Lark	LC	IV	R	I	T
121	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> Greater Short-toed Lark	LC	IV	R	I	T
122	<i>Galerida cristata</i> Crested Lark	LC	IV	R	I	T
123	<i>Galerida deva</i> Sykes's Lark	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Nectariniidae					
124	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> Purple Sunbird	LC	IV	R	N	T
	Passeridae					
125	<i>Passer domesticus</i> House Sparrow	LC	IV	R	O	T
	Motacillidae					
126	<i>Motacilla alba</i> White Wagtail	LC	IV	M	I	T



S. No.	Species Name	IUCN 2018	IWPA (1972) Schedule	M Status	F. Guild	Habit
127	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> White-browed Wagtail	LC	IV	M	I	A
128	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Citrine Wagtail	LC	IV	M	I	T
129	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Yellow Wagtail	LC	IV	M	I	T
	Passeridae					
130	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> Paddyfield Pipit	LC	IV	R	I	T
131	<i>Anthus campestris</i> Tawny Pipit	LC	IV	R	I	T
132	<i>Anthus similis</i> Long-billed Pipit	LC	IV	RM	I	T
	Ploceidae					
133	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> Baya Weaver	LC	IV	R	I	T
	Estrildidae					
134	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> Indian Silverbill	LC	IV	R	G	T
	Pelecaniformes					
	Anhingidae					
135	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> Darter	NT	IV	RM	P	A
	Phalacrocoracidae					
136	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> Little Cormorant	LC	IV	RM	P	A
137	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> Indian Cormorant	LC	IV	R	P	A
138	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Great Cormorant	LC	IV	RM	P	A
	Ardeidae					
139	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> Little Egret	LC	IV	R	C	A
140	<i>Egretta gularis</i> Western Reef Egret	LC	IV	R	C	A
141	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Grey Heron	LC	IV	RM	C	A
142	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Purple Heron	LC	IV	RM	C	A
143	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> Great Egret	LC	IV	R	C	A
144	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> Intermediate Egret	LC	IV	R	C	A
145	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> Cattle Egret	LC	IV	R	C	A
146	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> Indian Pond Heron	LC	IV	R	C	A
	Threskiornithidae					
147	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> Glossy Ibis	LC	IV	RM	C	A
148	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> Black-Headed Ibis	NT	IV	R	O	A
149	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> Black Ibis	LC	IV	R	C	A
150	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> Eurasian Spoonbill	LC	I PART III	RM	C	A
	Pelecanidae					
151	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> Great White Pelican	LC	IV	RM	C	A
152	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> Dalmatian Pelican	NT	IV	M	C	A
	Ciconiidae					
153	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> Painted Stork	NT	IV	R	C	A
154	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> Black-necked Stork	NT	IV	R	C	A



S. No.	Species Name	IUCN 2018	IWPA (1972) Schedule	M Status	F. Guild	Habit
	Phoenicopteriformes					
	Podicipedidae					
155	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> Little Grebe	LC	IV	R	C	A
156	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> Great Crested Grebe	LC	IV	M	C	A
	Phoenicopteridae					
157	<i>Phoenicopus ruber</i> Greater Flamingo	LC	IV	RM	O	A
158	<i>Phoenicopus minor</i> Lesser Flamingo	NT	IV	RM	AP,I	A
	Psittaciformes					
	Psittacidae					
159	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> Rose-ringed Parakeet	LC	IV	R	F	T
	Pteroclitiformes					
	Pteroclitidae					
160	<i>Pterocles alchata</i> Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	LC	IV	RM	G	T
161	<i>Pterocles exustus</i> Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	LC	IV	R	G	T

RM= Resident Migrant; R=Resident; M=Migratory; T=Terrestrial; A= Aquatic; FU=Frugivore; N=Nectarivore; P=Piscivore; G=Granivore; C=Carnivore; I=Insect and other terrestrial invertebrate feeder; PL=Plankton Feeder; IN=Aquatic Invertebrate feeder; A=Amphibian feeder; OP=Ophidiivore; RP=Reptile feeder; W= weedivore; H=Herbivore;PD=Predatory;NT= Near Threatened; LC= Least Concern



Appendix 8. Conservation status of Mammal Species in Study Area

Sl. No	Order/Family/Sci. Name	Species Name	Size	Food Habit	IUCN	Schedule Status
I	Artiodactyla/Bovidae					
1	Boselaphus tragocamelus (Pallas, 1766)	Nilgai	L	H	LC	Schedule III
2	Gazella gazelle bennettii	Chinkara	L	H	LC	Schedule I, Part I
II	Suidae					
3	Sus scrofa (Linnaeus, 1758)	Wild Boar	L	H	LC	Schedule III
III	Carnivora/Canidae					
4	Canis aureus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Golden Jackal	M	O	LC	Schedule II, Part II
5	Vulpes bengalensis	Indian Fox	S	O	LC	Schedule II, Part II
IV	Felidae					
6	Felis chaus (Schreber, 1777)	Jungle Cat	S	C	LC	Schedule II, Part II
V	Herpestidae					
7	Herpestes edwardsii (E. Geoffroy, 1818)	Grey Mongoose	S	C	LC	Schedule IV
8	Herpestes javanicus	Small Indian Mongoose	S	C	LC	Schedule II, Part II
VI	Hyaenidae					
9	Hyaena hyaena (Linnaeus, 1758)	Striped Hyena	L	S	NT	Schedule III
VII	Viverridae					
10	Viverricula indica (Desmarest, 1804)	Small Indian Civet	S	C	LC	Schedule II, Part II
VIII	Insectivora/Erinaceidae					
11	Hemiechinus micropus	Indian Hedgehog	S	H	LC	Schedule IV
IX	Lagomorpha/Leporidae					
12	Lepus nigricollis (F. Cuvier, 1823)	Indian Hare	S	H	LC	Schedule IV
13	Lepus nilgricollis dayanus	Desert Hare	S	H	LC	Schedule IV
X	Rodentia/Hystricidae					
14	Hystrix indica (Kerr, 1792)	Indian Porcupine	S	H	LC	Schedule IV
XI	Muridae					



	15	Meriones hurrianae (Jordon,1867)	Desert Gerbill	S	G	LC	Schedule V
	16	Tatera indica (Hardwicke,1807)	Indian Gerbill	S	G	LC	Schedule V
XII		Sciuricidae					
	17	Funambulus pennantii	Five-Striped Palm Squirrel	S	G	LC	Schedule IV

LC: Least Concern, NT: Near Threatened, H=Herbivorous, C=Carnivorous, O=Omnivorous, G=Grainevorous, S=Small, M=Medium, L=Large



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Annexure D

DPA letter dated 30/01/2024 to GCZMA

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY
(Erstwhile: 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

EG/WK/4751/Part (EC & CRZ- II)

Dated: 30/1/2024

To,
The Director (Environment) & Member Secretary, GCZMA,
Government of Gujarat,
Forest & Environment Department,
Block No. 14, 8th Floor, Sachivalay,
Gandhinagar 382 010.

Sub: Development of 7 Integrated Facilities (Stage I) within the existing Kandla Port Trust (Now: Deendayal Port Authority) limit at District Kutch (Gujarat) by M/s Deendayal Port Authority – Environmental & CRZ Clearance (specific condition no. viii) – **Submission of Final Regional Strategic Impact Assessment Report prepared by GUIDE, Bhuj reg.**

Ref.: 1) Environmental & CRZ Clearance accorded by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, GoI vide F. no. 11-81/2011- IA III dated 19/12/2016.
2) Presentation before the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority in its 61st Meeting held on 20/6/2022.
3) DPA letter no. EG/WK/4751/Part (EC & CRZ- II) dated: 21/6/2022 to the MS, GCZMA.
4) The Director (Env) & MS, GCZMA formal letter vide F.No. ENV-10-2018-89-T dated 13/10/2022 regarding Finalization of Revised TOR.

Sir,

Kindly refer to the above references for the subject mentioned above.

In this regard, as advised during the 61st Meeting of the GCZMA held on 20/6/2022, DPA vide above mentioned letter dated 21/6/2022 (Ref.3) **(Copy – Annexure A)** had submitted confirmation incorporating that *the additional TOR points suggested by the sub-committee during site visit on 12/7/2018 have been duly incorporated in the revised TOR submitted. The same will be incorporated in the Final Study report and will be submitted to GCZMA.*

Accordingly, kindly find attached herewith Final Regional Strategic Impact Assessment Report prepared by Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj & submitted to Deendayal Port Authority dated 12/1/2024, as per the revised TOR finalized by the GCZMA (Ref.4), as **Annexure B.**

This is for kind information & record please.

Yours faithfully,

Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (i/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY
(Erstwhile: 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

EG/WK/4751/Part (EC & CRZ- II)

Dated: 21/6/2022

To,
The Director (Environment) & Member Secretary, GCZMA,
Government of Gujarat,
Forest & Environment Department,
Block No. 14, 8th Floor, Sachivalay,
Gandhinagar 382 010.

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.: 1) Environmental & CRZ Clearance accorded by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, GoI vide F. no. 11-81/2011- IA III dated 19/12/2016.
2) Presentation before the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority in its 61st Meeting held on 20/6/2022.

Sir,

Kindly refer to the above references on the said subject.

In this regard, it is to state that, Deendayal Port Authority had assigned work of "**Preparation of Regional Strategic Impact Assessment Report (Ref.: EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF&CC, GoI, Dt. 19.12.216 - specific condition No. viii)**" to the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj.

Initially, DPA vide communication dated 11/8/2017 had submitted Terms of Reference for preparation of the RSIA study report to the GCZMA. Subsequently, during visit dated 12/7/2018 of the subcommittee constituted by the GCZMA, presentation was made by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj before the subcommittee and the subcommittee have suggested additional points and requested to submit comprehensive TOR immediately.

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Accordingly, DPA vide letter dated 25/7/2018 had submitted revised TOR (prepared & submitted by M/s GUIDE, Bhuj) to the GCZMA for finalization.

Now, the subject proposal of DPA has been discussed during the 61st Meeting of the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority held on 20/6/2022. **As advised during the meeting of the GCZMA, it is hereby confirmed that the Additional TOR points suggested by the sub-committee during site visit on 12/7/2018 have been duly incorporated in the revised ToR submitted. The same will be incorporated in the Final Study Report and will be submitted to GCZMA.**

This is for your kind information, please.

Yours faithfully,



Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (i/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Regional Strategic Impact Assessment for Deendayal Port Region

Final Report



Submitted to

**Deendayal Port Authority
Gandhidham, Dist: Kachchh
Gujarat**

Submitted by



**Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology
Bhuj, Dist: Kachchh, Gujarat**

January 2024



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Annexure E

DPA letter dated 30/01/2024 to MoEF&CC,GOI

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/Part (EC & CRZ- II)

Dated: 30/01/2024

To,
Shri Amardeep Raju,
Scientist E & Member Secretary (EAC- Infra.1)
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,
3rd Floor, Vayu Wing,
Jor Bagh Road, **New Delhi-110003.**

Sub: Development of 7 Integrated Facilities (Stage I) within the existing Kandla Port Trust (Now: Deendayal Port Authority) limit at District Kutch (Gujarat) by M/s Deendayal Port Authority – Environmental & CRZ Clearance (specific condition no. viii) – **Submission of Final Regional Strategic Impact Assessment Report prepared by GUIDE, Bhuj reg.**

Ref.: 1) Environmental & CRZ Clearance accorded by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, GoI vide F. no. 11-81/2011- IA III dated 19/12/2016.
2) The Director (Env) & MS, GCZMA formal letter vide F.No. ENV-10-2018-89-T dated 13/10/2022 regarding Finalization of Revised TOR.

Sir,

Kindly refer to the above references for the subject mentioned above.

In this regard, it is relevant to mention here that, the MoEF & CC, GoI had accorded Environmental & CRZ Clearance for the subject proposal of Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile : Kandla Port Trust/Deendayal Port Trust), vide above mentioned letter (ref.1 above) dated 19/12/2016 (**Copy -Annexure A**). In the said Environmental & CRZ Clearance letter dated 19/12/2016, the MoEF&CC, GoI had incorporated **Specific Condition no. viii** 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**".

Accordingly, Deendayal Port Authority had appointed Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj (**renowned agency in the field of Environment – Established by Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat organization**) for preparation of the RSIA Report. As necessitated under the said specific condition no. viii of the EC & CRZ Clearance, DPA approached the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority for finalization of the Terms of Reference for preparation of RSIA study Report during August, 2017 along with Draft TOR submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj. Subsequently, as advised by the subcommittee of the GCZMA, DPA submitted revised TOR to the GCZMA in July, 2018.

Subsequently, after constant follow up, the GCZMA in its 61st meeting held on 20/6/2022 had finalized the revised TOR and accordingly, issued formal approval letter dated 13/10/2022 (**Copy – Annexure B**).

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Accordingly, Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj had prepared Final Regional Strategic Impact Assessment Report as per the revised TOR finalized by the GCZMA & submitted to Deendayal Port Authority dated 12/1/2024. The said Final RSIA Report has already been communicated to the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority vide DPA letter dated 30/01/2024, for information & record.

Kindly find attached herewith a copy of the Final RSIA Report prepared by GUIDE, Bhuj as **Annexure C.**

This is for kind information & record please.

Encl.: As above

Yours faithfully,



Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (i/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

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Annexure F

Details of CSR Activities

CSR Works for the year 2018-19

<u>Sr. No</u>	<u>Activity/Work</u>	<u>Approved Cost (In lakhs)</u>
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	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	18.00
3.	CSR work to Providing One R.O Plant with Cooler at Panchyat Prathmik Sala, Galpadar Village for the ANARDE Foundation, Kandla & Gandhidham Center.	1.50
4.	CSR work for Providing Drainage Line at Meghpar Borichi village, Anjar Taluka.	25.00
5.	CSR work for Construction of Health Centre at Kidana Village	13.00
6.	CSR work to provide 4 Nos. of Big Dust Bin for Mithi Rohar Juth Gram Panchayat.	3.40
7.	CSR work for Renovation & construction of shed at Charan Samaj, Gandhidham –Adipur.	10.00
8.	CSR Work for Renovation/Repairing of Ceiling of School Building at A. P Vidhyalay, Kandla.	10.00
9.	CSR work for Construction of Over Head Tank & Providing 10 Nos of Computers (for students) of Navjivan Viklang Sevashray, Bhachau, Kutch	9.50
10.	CSR work to Provide Books & Tuition fees for Educational facilities to weaker section children of Valmiki Samaj, Kutch.	2.00
11.	CSR work to provide Water Purifier & Cooler for the ST. Joseph's Hospital, Gandhidham	1.50
12.	CSR work for Construction of Second Floor (Phase – I) for Training Centre of "Garbh Sanskran Kendra" "Samarth Bharat Abhiyan" of Kutch KalyanSangh, Gandhidham	37.00
	Total Approved Work Amount:	154.90 Lakh

CSR Works for the year 2019-20

<u>Sr. No</u>	<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>Approved Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)</u>
1.	CSR activities for Providing Drainage line at Nani Nagalpar village.	3.00
2.	CSR activities for Development of ANGANWADI Building at School no- 12 at Ward no 3 & 6 at Anjar.	7.00
3.	CSR activities for Improving the facilities of Garden at Sapna Nagar(NU-4) & (NU-10 B), Gandhidham.	18.00
4.	CSR activities for development of School premises of Shri Guru Nanak Edu. Society, Gim.	30.00
5.	CSR activities for the improvement of the facilities at St JOSEPH Hospital & Shantisadan at Gandhidham	20.00
6.	Consideration of Expenditure for running of St Ann's High School at Vadinar of last five years 2014 to 2019 under CSR.	825.00
7.	CSR activities for development of school premises of Shri Adipur Group Kanya Sala no-1 at Adipur	6.50
8.	CSR activities for development of school premises of Shri Jagjivan Nagar Panchyat Prathmiksala, Gandhidham.	16.50
9.	CSR activities for development of school premises of Ganeshnagar Government high school, Gandhidham.	9.00
10.	CSR activities for improving greenery, increase carbon sequestration and beat Pollution at Kandla, DPT reg.	352.32
11.	CSR activities for providing infrastructures facilities at "Bhiratna Sarmas Kanya Chhatralaya" under the Trust of SamajNav- Nirman at Mirjapur highway, Ta Bhuj.	46.50
	Total Approved Work Amount:	1333.82 Lakh

CSR Works for the year 2020-21

<u>Sr. No</u>	<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>Approved Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)</u>
1.	CSR Proposal for earmarking of 15% Funds for National Maritime Heritage Complex, Lothal, Gujarat (NMHC) from allocated CSR Fund of Rs 3.46 Cr	51.90
2.	PM Care Fund	800.00
3.	Other COVID related exp.	188.00
	Total Approved Work Amount:	1039.90 Lakh

CSR Works for the year 2021-22

<u>Sr. No</u>	<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>Approved Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)</u>
1.	CSR Activities for providing Water supply pipe line for drinking water facilities for poor people & Fishermen at VANDI Village.	20
2.	CSR activities for providing facilities in Girls Hostel of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalay, Gandhidham.	30
3.	CSR works for Construction of Auditorium Hall at RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute) at Bhujodi-Bhuj.	16
4.	CSR works for the providing of SOLAR POWER SYSTEM and other facilities for Othe JEEV SEVA SAMITI at Gandhidham.	9.3
5.	CSR Activities for providing HD projector for KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA, Adipur	1.5
6.	CSR works for Construction of New Building for Setting up of skill development centre at Rajkot (Sewa Gujarat).	250
7.	CSR Works for Ladies Environment Action Foundation (LEAF) Trust for providing infrastructure to the primary school at Gandhinagar District	46.5
8.	CSR works for Providing of Furniture for the School "Shri Galpadar Panchayat Prathmic Kumar group Sala" at Galpadar village, Taluka: Gim	5
	Total Approved Work Amount:	378.30 Lakh

CSR Works for the year 2022-23

<u>Sr. No</u>	<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>Approved Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)</u>
1.	CSR work for providing One Bore hole with construction one room along with Motor pump at Village MOTI NAGALPAR, Anjar.	18.00
2.	CSR work for Construction of Shamashan bhoomi (Crematorium) at Gandhidham.	49.50
3.	CSR work for providing metallic sheet DOME in Community Hall at Old Sunderpuri for Shri Juni Sundarpuri Maheshwari Samaj at Gandhidham.	15.00
4.	CSR Activities for construction of Samajwadi at village: Rampar, Taluka: Anjar.	15.00
5.	Financial assistance under CSR for providing basic facilities at Gandhidham GSRTC bus station.	25.00
6.	CSR Activities for construction of School Building for physically disabled, deaf & mute children, Shri & Shrimati Chhaganlal Shyamjibhai Virani Behera Munga Shala Trust, Virani Deaf School at Rajkot.	5.00

7.	CSR work for construction of new Administrative staff block for the Maitri Maha Vidhyalaya, Adipur.	80.10
8.	Financial support under CSR for providing 60 seater school bus for "Aadhaar Sankul", Manav Seva Trust, Gandhidham.	25.00
9.	Financial assistance under CSR for Rooftop Solar System & Afforestation under clean energy & sustainable development in 10 villages around DPA	63.72
10.	CSR works for Shree Kachchh Mahila Kalyan Kendra, Bhuj-Kutch	55.00
11.	CSR works for Installation of 125 no. Sanitary Pad Vending Machines at Women Hostels, NGOs etc, in Kutch District.	15.00
12.	CSR Fund for Vadinar Village & surrounding	128.54
13.	CSR Activities for Girls Hostel at Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya At Shinay, Taluka:Gim	33.25
14.	CSR request for Allotment of fund for construction of Community hall at Adipur.	25.00
15.	CSR Request for requirement of funds for renovation work in Sector-7, Gandhidham (Aryasamaj Gandhidham)	30.00
16.	CSR Request for providing "Antim Yatra Bus" & Mortuary Cabinet Morgue" for Adipur-Gandhidham from CSR Funds,	25.00
17.	CSR Request for creation of a Children park at Gandhidham Military Station, Gandhidham	15.00
18.	CSR Request for construction of Toilet block units for Girls & Boys NAV JIVAN VIKLANG SEVA SHREY Bhachau	3.04
19.	CSR Request for laying Synthetic Athletic track in Galpadar and to Provide One E-Kart facility for Conveyance of youths at BSF Campus, Gandhidham	75.00
20.	CSR request for submitted by AAS, Indore for solid waste Management at Gandhidham & Kandla.	60.00
21.	CSR request from Trikamsaheb Manav Seva Trust at Madhapar Near Bhuj for grant for Construction of Community Hall, Compound Wall etc.	40.00
22.	CSR Request for construction of Dome shaped shed at Rampar Village Prathmik Shala, Rampar	24.00
23.	CSR Fund for development of School premises of Shri Guru Nanak Education Society, Gandhidham	4.50
24.	CSR Request for conducting Awareness campaigns on T.B. Prevention & treatment, Mumbai	60.00

25.	CSR Request for fund Under CSR for Railway institute, Gandhidham, Western Railway	5.00
26.	CSR proposal project for Sanitary Pad Making Machine For School Girls.	12.39
27.	CSR funds for requirement of Mentally disabled childrens in Adipur, Kutch	70.83
28.	CSR Funds for support for Procurement of kitchen Equipment & machineries to Serve Mid-day meals to Govt. School children in Bhuj-Kutch	55.31
29.	CSR support for the Junagadh Hospital Project under the CSR Initiatives	30.24
30.	CSR Request for financial Assistance on menstrual Hygiene for girls, Assam-TIPKAI	20.00
31.	CSR Request received from Anjar Education Society to the Extent of Rs 35 Lakhs for Installation of 75 KVA Capacity Solar power system.	35.00
	Total Approved Work Amount:	1118.42 Lakh

/

Annexure G

**Annual environmental monitoring report
submitted by GEMI**

Environmental Monitoring Annual Report
prepared under
“Preparing and monitoring of environmental monitoring and management plan for Deendayal Port Authority at Kandla and Vadinar for a period of 3 years”

Monitoring Period: 15th April 2023 -15th April 2024



Document Ref No.: GEMI/DPA/782(2)(2)/2024-25/78

Submitted to:
Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), Kandla



Gujarat Environment Management Institute (GEMI)

(An Autonomous Institute of Government of Gujarat)

GEMI Bhavan, 246-247, GIDC Electronic Estate, Sector-25, Gandhinagar-382025

“AN ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 AND ISO 45001:2018 Certified Institute”



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About this Document

Gujarat Environment Management Institute (GEMI) has been assigned with the work of “Preparing and monitoring of Environmental monitoring and Management plan for Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) at Kandla and Vadinar for a period of 3 years” by DPA, Kandla. Under the said project the report titled “*Environment Monitoring Annual Report (Monitoring Period: April 2023 - April 2024)*” is prepared.

- **Name of the Report:** *Environment Monitoring Report (Monitoring Period April 2023-April 2024)*
- **Date of Issue:**
- **Version:** 1.0
- **Report Ref.:** GEMI/DPA/782(2)(2)/2024-25/78



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List of Abbreviations

A	Acceptable Limits as per IS: 10500:2012
AAQ	Ambient Air Quality
AWS	Automatic Weather monitoring stations
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BQL	Below Quantification Limit
CCA	Consolidated Consent & Authorization
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DPA	Deendayal Port Authority
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EMMP	Environmental monitoring and Management Plan
EMP	Environment Management Plan
FPS	Fine Particulate Sampler
FY	Financial Year
GEMI	Gujarat Environment Management Institute
IFFCO	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited
IMD	India Meteorological Department
IOCL	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MGO	Marine Gas Oil
MMTPA	Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum
MoEF	Ministry of Environment & Forests
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OOT	Off Shore Oil Terminal
OSR	Oil Spill Response
P	Permissible Limits as per IS: 10500:2012
PAH	Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PM	Particulate Matter
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
RCC	Reinforced Concrete Cement
RDS	Respirable Dust Sampler
SAR	Sodium Adsorption Ratio
SBM	Single Bouy Mooring
SO _x	Sulfur oxides
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TC	Total Coliforms
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TOC	Total organic Carbon
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Kandla Port, also known as the Deendayal Port is a seaport in Kachchh District near the city of Gandhidham in Gujarat state in western India. Located on the Gulf of Kachchh, it is one of major ports on the western coast, and is located at 256 nautical miles southeast 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. Deendayal Port's journey began in 1931 with the construction of RCC Jetty by Maharao Khengarji. Kandla was constructed in the 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India, after the independence of India. On 31st March 2016, Deendayal Port created history by handling 100 MMT cargo in a year and became the first Major Port to achieve this milestone. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), India's busiest major port in recent years, is gearing up to add substantial cargo handling capacity with private sector participation. DPA has created new record by handling 137 MMTPA (at Kandla and Vadinar) during the financial year 2022-23. The DPA 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, with a capacity of 54 MMTPA. Further, significant Quantum of infrastructural upgradation has been carried out & excellent maritime infrastructure has been created at Vadinar for the 32 MMTPA Essar Oil Refinery in Jamnagar District.

1.2 Green Ports Initiative

DPA 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 equipment 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 harbour wastes etc.

DPA had also appointed GEMI as an Advisor for "Making Deendayal Port a Green Port-Intended Sustainable Development under the Green Port Initiatives. DPA 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 DPA. The plantation is being carried out by the Social Forestry division of Kachchh.

1.3 Importance of Environmental monitoring and management plan (EMMP)

Port activities can cause deterioration of air and marine water quality in the surrounding areas due to multifarious activities. The pollution problems usually caused by port and harbour activities can be categorized as follows:

1. Air pollutant emissions due to ship emissions, loading and unloading activities, construction emission and emissions due to vehicular movement.

2. Coastal habitats may be destroyed and navigational channels silted due to causeway construction and land reclamation.
3. Deterioration of surface water quality may occur during both the construction and operation phases.
4. Harbour operations may produce sewage, bilge wastes, solid waste and leakage of harmful materials both from shore and ships.
5. Human and fish health may be affected by contamination of coastal water due to urban effluent discharge.
6. Oil pollution is one of the major environmental hazards resulting from port/harbour and shipping operations. This includes bilge oil released from commercial ships handling non-oil cargo as well as the more common threat from oil tankers.
7. Unregulated mariculture activities in the port and harbour areas may threaten navigation safety.

Hence, for the determination of levels of pollution, identification of pollution sources, control and disposal of waste from various point and non-point sources and for prediction of pollution levels for future, regular monitoring and assessment are required during the entire construction and operation phase of a major port. As per the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (**MoEF&CC**), The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is required to ensure sustainable development in the area surrounding the project. Hence, it needs to be an all encompasses plan consist of all mitigation measures for each item wise activity to be undertaken during the construction, operation and the entire life cycle to minimize adverse environmental impacts resulting from the activities of the project. for formulation, implementation and monitoring of environmental protection measures during and after commissioning of projects. The plan should indicate the details of various measures are taken and proposed to be taken for appropriate management of the environment of Deendayal Port Authority.

It identifies the principles, approach, procedures and methods that will be used to control and minimize the environmental and social impacts of operational activities associated with the port. An EMP is a required part of environmental impact assessment of a new port project but could also be evolved for existing ports. It is useful not only during the construction and operational phases of the new port but also for operation of existing ports to ensure the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented and to further provide guidance as to the most appropriate way of dealing with any unforeseen impacts.

It is extremely essential that port and harbour projects should have an Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan (EMMP), which incorporates monitoring of Ambient Air, Drinking Water, Noise, Soil, Marine (water, sediment, ecology) quality along with the collection of online meteorological data throughout the duration of the project.

To ensure the effective implementation of the EMP and weigh the efficiency of the mitigation measures, it is essential to undertake environmental monitoring both during construction and operation period. In view of the above, Gujarat Environment Management Institute (GEMI) has been awarded with the work **“Preparing and Monitoring of Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan for Deendayal Port Authority at Kandla and Vadinar for a period of 3 years”** vide letter No. EG/WK/EMC/1023/2011/III/239 dated: 15/02/2023 by DPA.

This document presents the Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) for Kandla and Vadinar for the environmental monitoring done during the period from 15th April 2023-15th April 2024.

1.4 Objectives and scope of the Study

In line with the work order, the key objective of the study is to carry out the Environmental Monitoring and preparation the Management Plan for Kandla and Vadinar for a period of 3 years". Under the project, Environmental monitoring refers to systematic monthly monitoring and assessment of ambient air, water (drinking and surface), soil, sediment, noise and ecology in order to monitor the performance and implementation of a project in compliance with Environmental quality standards and/or applicable Statutory norms.

The scope of work includes not limited to following:

1. To review the locations/stations of Ambient Air, Ambient Noise, drinking water, and Marine Water, Soil and Sediments monitoring within the impacted region in-and-around DPA establishment, in view of the developmental projects.
2. To assess the Ambient Air quality, quality at 6 stations at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar in terms of gases and particulate matter.
3. To assess the DG stack emissions (gases and particulate matter).
4. To assess Drinking water quality at twenty locations (18 at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar) in terms of Physical, Chemical and Biological parameters viz., Color, Odor, turbidity, conductivity, pH, Total Dissolved Solids, chlorides, Hardness, total iron, sulphate, NH₄, PO₄, and bacterial count on a monthly basis.
5. To assess the Marine water quality in terms of aquatic Flora and Fauna and Sediment quality in terms of benthic flora and fauna.
6. To assess Marine Water Quality and sediment in term of physical and chemical parameter.
7. To assess the trends of water quality in terms of Marine ecology by comparing the data collected over a specified time period.
8. Weekly sample collection and analysis of inlet & Outlet points of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) to check the water quality being discharged by DPA as per the CC&A.
9. Carrying out monthly Noise monitoring; twice a day at the representative stations for a period of 24 hours.
10. Meteorological parameters are very important from air pollution point of view, hence precise and continuous data collection is of utmost importance. Meteorological data on wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation and rainfall shall be collected from one permanent station at DPA, Kandla and one permanent station at Vadinar.
11. To suggest mitigation measures, based on the findings of this study and also check compliance with Environmental quality standards, Green Port Initiatives, MIV 2030, and any applicable Statutory Compliance.
12. To recommend Environment Management Plans based on Monitoring programme and findings of the study.



CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Area

Under the study, the locations specified by Deendayal Port Authority for the areas of Kandla and Vadinar would be monitored. The details of the study area as follows:

a. Kandla

Deendayal Port (Erstwhile Kandla Port) is one of the twelve major ports in India and is located on the West Coast of India, in the Gulf of Kutch at 23001'N and 70013'E in Gujarat. The Major Port Authorities Act 2021 is the governing statute for Administration of Major Ports, under which, Deendayal Port Trust (DPT) has become Deendayal Port Authority (DPA). At Kandla, DPA has sixteen (16) cargo berths for handling various types of Dry Bulk Cargo viz, fertilizer, food grains, Coal, sulphur, etc.

- **Climatic conditions of Kandla**

Kandla has a semi-desert climate. Temperature varies from 25°C to 44°C during summer and 10°C to 25°C during winter. The average annual temperature is 24.8 °C. The average rainfall is 410 mm, most of which occurs during the monsoon from the months of June-to-September.

b. Vadinar

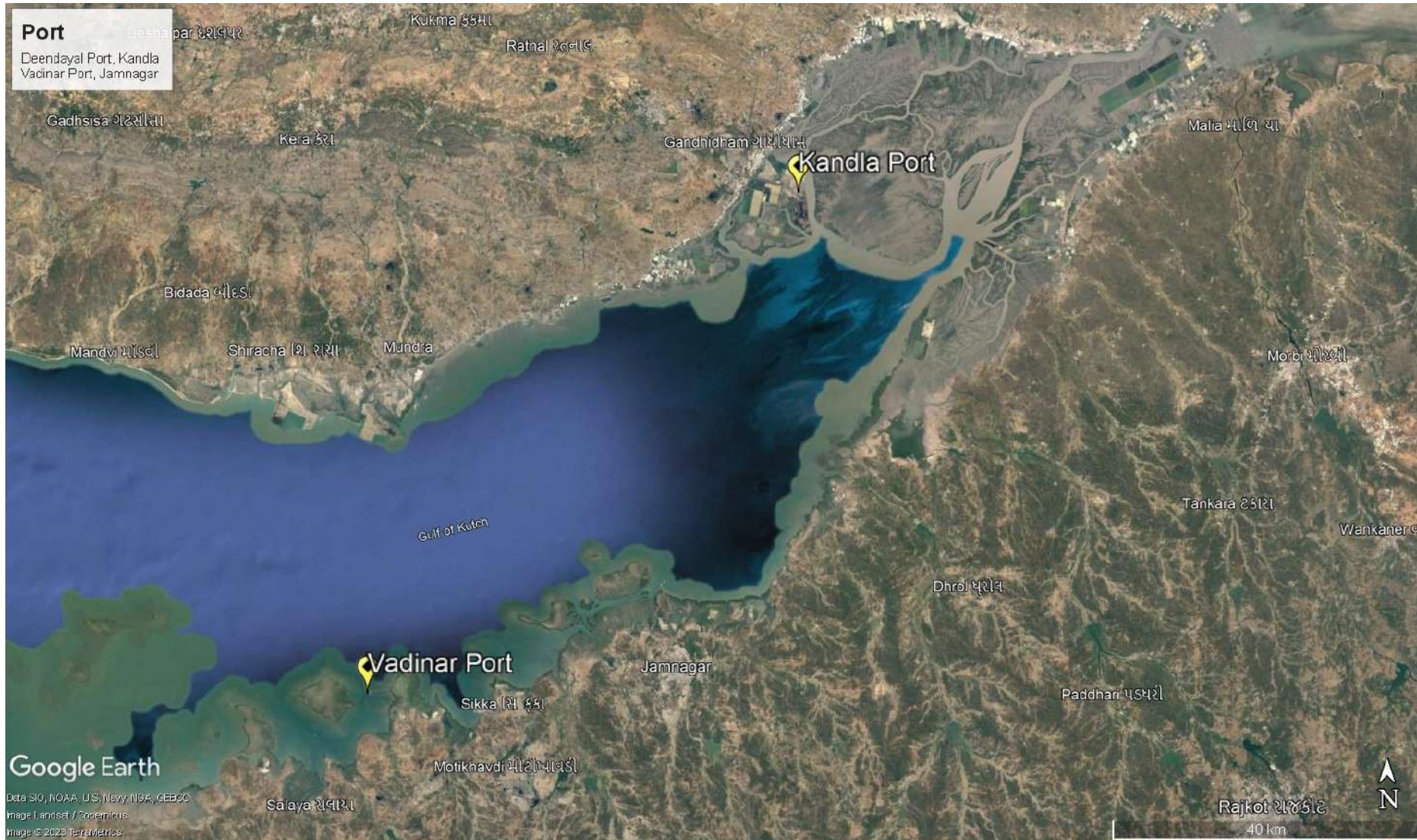
Vadinar is a small coastal town located in Devbhumi Dwarka district of the Gujarat state in India located at coordinates 22° 27' 16.20" N - 069° 40' 30.01". DPA had commissioned the Off Shore Oil Terminal (OOT) facilities at Vadinar in the year 1978, for which M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) provided Single Bouy Mooring (SBM) system, with a capacity of 54 MMTPA. The OOT of the DPA contributes in a large way to the total earnings of this port. Vadinar is now notable due to the presence of two refineries-one promoted by Reliance Industries and Essar Oil Ltd.

DPA also handled 43.30 MMT at Vadinar (which includes transshipment), the containerized cargo crossed 4.50 lakh TEU, grossing a total of 100 MMT overall. Major commodities handled by the Deendayal Port are Crude Oil, Petroleum product, Coal, Salt, Edible Oil, Fertilizer, etc.

- **Climatic conditions of Vadinar**

Vadinar has a hot semi-arid climate. The summer season lasts from March-to-May and is extremely hot, humid, but dry. The climatic conditions in Vadinar are quite similar to that recorded in its district head quarter i.e., Jamnagar. The annual mean temperature is 26.7 °C. Rainy season with extremely erratic monsoonal rainfall that averages around 630 millimetres. The winter season is from October-to-February remains hot during the day but has negligible rainfall, low humidity and cool nights.

The Kandla and Vadinar port have been depicted in the **Map 1 & 2** as follows:



Map 1: Locations of Kandla and Vadinar Port



Map 2: Locations of Kandla Port



Map 3: Locations of Vadinar Port

2.2 Environmental Monitoring at Kandla and Vadinar

Regular monitoring of environmental parameters is of immense importance to assess the status of environment during project operation. With the knowledge of baseline conditions, the monitoring programme will serve as an indicator for identifying any deterioration in environmental conditions, thereby assist in recommending suitable mitigatory steps in time to safeguard the environment. Monitoring is as important as that of control of pollution since the efficiency of control measures can only be determined by a well-defined monitoring program. Environmental Monitoring is vital for monitoring the environmental status of the port for sustainable development. The list of main elements for which Environmental monitoring is to be carried out have been mentioned below:

- Meteorology
- Ambient Air
- DG Stack
- Noise
- Soil
- Drinking Water
- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Marine (Surface) water
- Marine Sediments
- Marine Ecology

GEMI has been entrusted by DPA to carry out the monitoring of the various aforementioned environmental aspects at the port, so as to verify effectiveness of prevailing Environment Management plan, if it confirms to the statutory and/or legal compliance; and identify any unexpected changes. Standard methods and procedures have been strictly adhered to in the course of this study. QA/QC procedures were strictly followed which covers all aspects of the study, and includes sample collection, handling, laboratory analyses, data coding, statistical analyses, interpretation and communication of results. The analysis was carried out in GEMI's NABL/MoEF accredited/recognized laboratory.

Methodology adopted for the study

Methodology is a strictly defined combination of practices, methods and processes to plan, develop and control a project along the continuous process of its implementation and successful completion. The aim of the project management methodology is to allow the control of whole process of management through effective decision-making and problem solving. The methodology adopted for the present study is shown in **Figure 1** as given below:

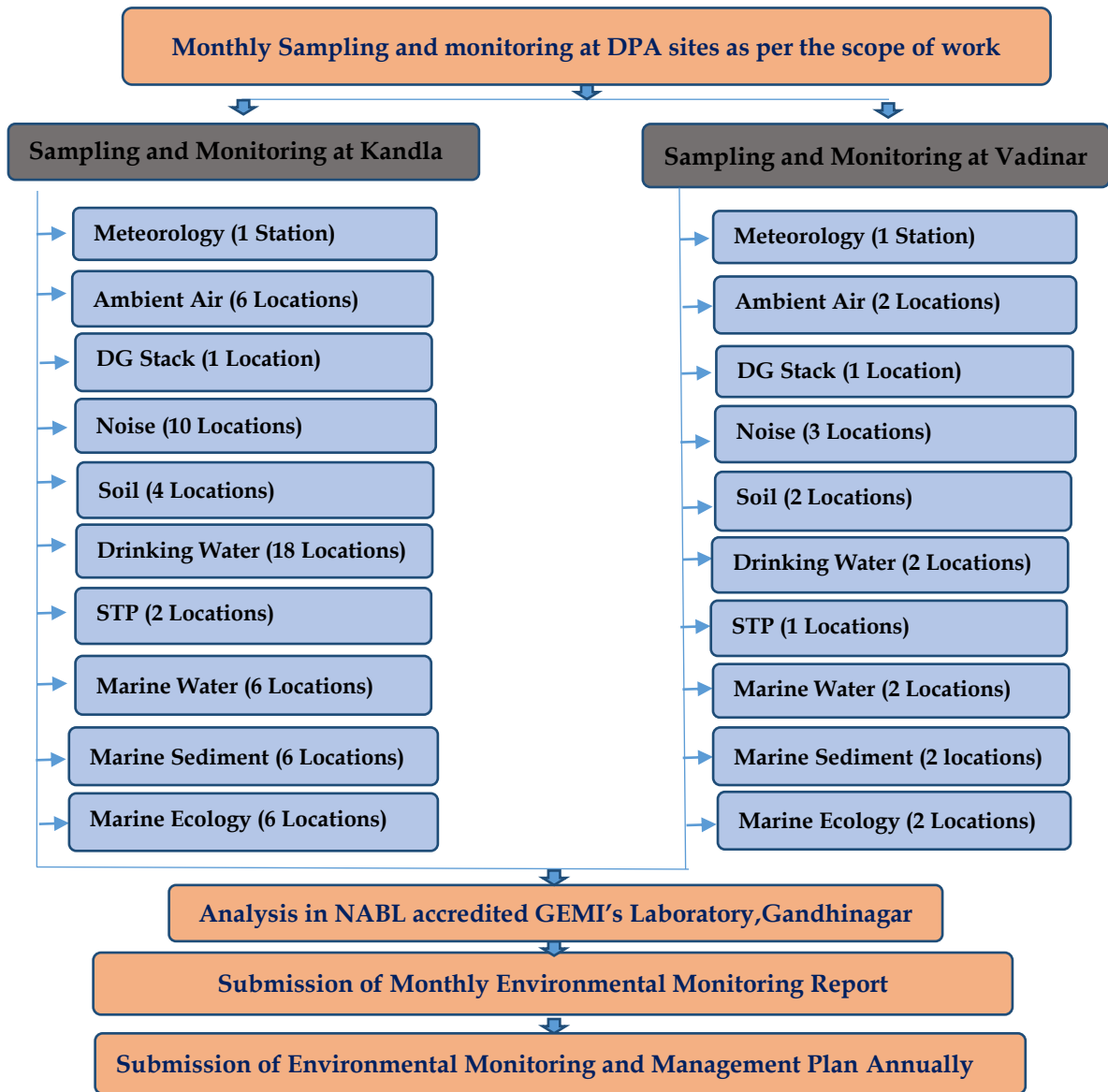


Figure 1: Methodology flow chart

The details of various sectors of Environment monitoring are described in subsequent chapters.



CHAPTER 3: METEOROLOGY MONITORING

3.1 Meteorology Monitoring

Meteorological conditions play a crucial role in dispersion of air pollutants as well as 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. In order to determine the prevailing micro-meteorological conditions at the project site an Automatic Weather Monitoring Stations (AWS) of Envirotech make (Model: WM280) were installed at both the sites of Kandla and Vadinar at 10 m above the ground. The details of the AWS installed have been mentioned in **Table 1** as follows:

Table 1: Details of Automatic Weather Station

Sr. No.	Site	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude Longitude
1.	Kandla	AWS-1	Environment Laboratory (DPA)	23.00996N 70.22175E
2.	Vadinar	AWS-2	Canteen Area	22.39994N 69.716608E

Methodology:

During the study, a continuous automatic weather monitoring station was installed at both the sites to record climatological parameters such as Wind speed, Wind Direction, Relative Humidity, Solar Radiation, Rainfall and Temperature to establish general meteorological regime of the study area. The methodology adopted for monitoring meteorological data shall be as per the standard norms laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the India Meteorological Department (IMD). The details of Automatic Weather Monitoring Station have been mentioned in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Automatic Weather Monitoring Station details

Sr. No.	Details of Meteorological Data	Unit of Measurement	of Instrument	Frequency
1.	Wind Direction	degree	Automatic Weather Monitoring Station (Envirotech WM280)	Hourly Average
2.	Wind Speed	Km/hr		
3.	Rainfall	mm/hr		
4.	Relative Humidity	% RH		
5.	Temperature	°C		
6.	Solar Radiation	W/m ²		

Monitoring Frequency:

The Meteorological parameters were recorded at an interval of 1 hour in a day for the period of 15th April 2023 to 15th April 2024 and the average value for all the Meteorological parameters were summarized for the sampling period of at both the observatory site.

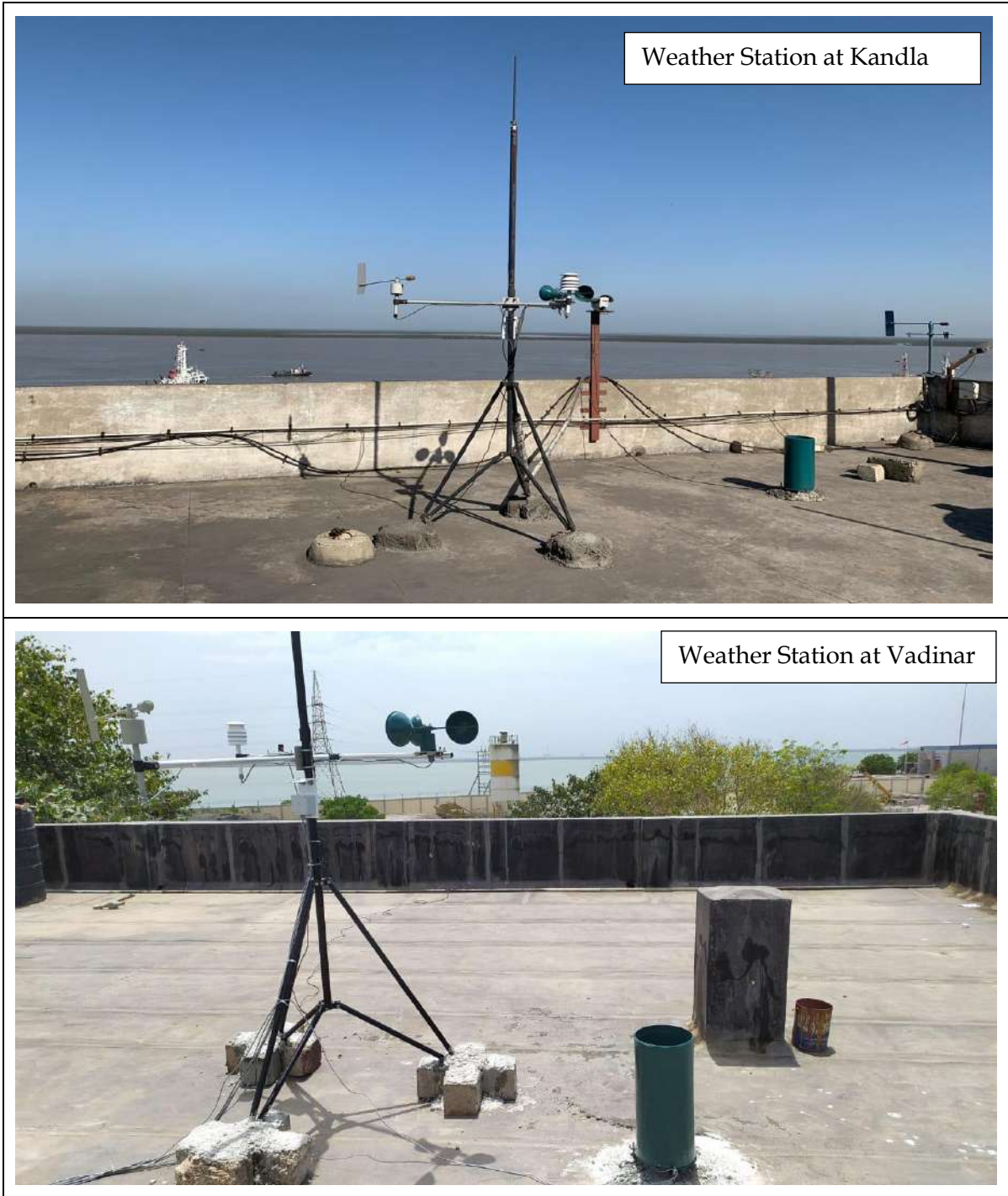


Figure 2: Photographs of Automatic Weather Monitoring Station at Kandla and Vadinar

3.2 Results and discussion

The summary of hourly climatological observations recorded at Kandla and Vadinar during the monitoring period of **April 2023 to April 2024**, with respect to significant parameters has been mentioned in **Table 3** as follows:

Table 3: Meteorological data for Kandla and Vadinar

Details of Micro-meteorological data at Kandla Observatory												
Monitoring Period	Wind Speed (Km/h)			Temperature (°C)			Relative humidity (%)			Solar Radiation (W/m ²)	Wind Direction (°)	Rainfall (mm)
	Max.	Min	Avg.	Max.	Min	Avg.	Max.	Min	Avg.			
April-May 23	27.02	1.54	8.78	32.21	30.4	31.31	64.12	61.07	57.76	105.42	S.S.E	0.05
May-June 23	48.85	3.07	12.94	32.64	31.23	31.93	70.33	65.93	68.17	90.14	N & N.N.W	0.37
June- July 23	38.99	1.23	9.71	31.54	30.27	30.89	76.32	72.43	74.47	67.76	E.W.E & W.S.W	3.56
July-Aug 23	35.4	1.47	7.67	30.51	29.32	29.91	77.72	73.87	75.78	57.4	W.S.W	14.94
Aug-Sep 23	37.52	0.63	6.55	48.44	30.33	38.43	84.57	69.18	75.59	73.28	W.S.W	21.89
Sep- Oct 23	20.36	0.16	4.75	31.01	29.66	30.32	71.62	66.85	69.32	74.08	W.S.W	2.87
Oct- Nov 23	9.85	0.025	1.15	31.24	29.63	30.41	55.4	49.02	52.18	65.11	North	0.012
Nov- Dec 23	14.72	0	2.09	25.76	24.32	25.03	59.69	54.6	57.1	54.28	N.E	0.96
Dec- Jan 24	15.75	0	1.87	23.22	21.68	22.44	56.5	51.11	53.78	60.66	North	0
Jan- Feb 24	15.29	0.131	3.147	24.83	23.18	24	56	50.51	53.19	65.32	North	0
Feb- Mar 24	22.41	0.44	5.12	26.7	25.06	25.86	51.55	45.91	48.64	78.46	North	0.04
Mar- Apr 24	33.09	0.025	5.43	48.44	26.87	30.08	73.25	30.59	55.06	89.43	W.S.W	0



Details of Micro-meteorological data at Vadinar Observatory

Monitoring Period	Wind Speed (Km/h)			Temperature (°C)			Relative humidity (%)			Solar Radiation (W/m ²)	Wind Direction (°)	Rainfall (mm)
	Max.	Min	Avg.	Max.	Min	Avg.	Mean	Max.	Min			
April-May 23	26.33	7.78	13.24	28.74	28.04	28.17	73.47	70	71.08	110.76	W & South	0.02
May-June 23	34.08	7.63	16.76	29.96	29.22	29.34	71.77	69.03	69.83	102.95	S.S.E	0.19
June- July 23	12.31	1.62	5.19	29.51	28.86	28.94	77.68	75.42	75.95	78.26	South	0.27
July-Aug 23	31.69	5.39	13.12	28.62	27.99	28.06	79.51	77.31	77.77	60.86	South	0.22
Aug-Sep 23	28.07	5.2	12.96	27.75	27.18	27.22	75.13	72.87	73.42	88.14	South & S.W	0
Sep- Oct 23	21.82	4.64	9.59	28.12	27.5	27.56	77.12	74.66	75.32	87.51	South	0.06
Oct- Nov 23	13.8	1.77	4.17	27.89	27.1	27.28	63.61	59.58	61.15	81.61	N.E	0.18
Nov- Dec 23	19.37	3	4.84	24.79	24.11	24.24	64.12	60.47	61.79	70.68	S.S.E	0.03
Dec- Jan 24	16.76	1	4.18	22.94	22.14	22.34	63.13	59.25	60.71	73.37	South	0
Jan- Feb 24	10.62	1.99	3.94	23.24	22.92	22.7	65.66	64.19	64.9	87.29	South	0
Feb- Mar 24	16.92	5.36	8.55	24.16	23.6	23.82	62.34	60.91	61.51	101.99	N.N.W	0
Mar- Apr 24	29.61	0.31	11.63	29.8	24.96	26.5	82.36	57.41	71.08	114.77	N.N.W	0

3.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

1) Kandla:

- a. The ambient temperature for the summer season varies in the range of **21.68** to **48.44** °C; in the monsoon season, the temperature varies between **29.32** and **33.38** °C; and in the winter season, the temperature varies between **21.68** and **31.24** °C. The yearly average temperature at Kandla is observed to be around **29.217** °C, with a standard deviation of 4.31.
- b. The relative humidity for the summer season was recorded in the range of **30.59%** to **76.32%**; in the monsoon season, relative humidity was recorded in the range of **66.85%** to **84.57%**; and in the winter season, relative humidity was recorded in the range of **49.02** to **59.69%**; the yearly average humidity at Kandla was **61.75%** with a standard deviation of **10.635**.
- c. The maximum rainfall at Kandla was observed at **21.89** mm for the monitoring period of August to September 2023; the yearly average rainfall was found to be **3.72** mm.
- d. Wind speed and direction play a significant role in transporting pollutants and thus determining the air quality. In the summer season, wind blew from the North and North North West directions; in the monsoon season, wind blew from the West South West; and in the winter season, wind blew from the North direction.
- e. The wind speed recorded ranges from **0.025** to **48.85** km/h in the summer season; in the monsoon season, the wind speed recorded ranges from **0.16** to **37.52** km/h; and in the winter season, the wind speed recorded ranges from **0** to **15.75** km/h. The yearly average wind speed at Kandla is **5.77** km/h, with a standard deviation of 3.55.
- f. The **maximum** solar radiation at Kandla was observed at **105.42** W/m² during the monitoring period **April to May 2023**; the **minimum** solar radiation at Kandla was observed at **54.28** W/m² for the monitoring period **November to December 2023**; **and** the yearly **average** solar radiation was found to be **73.445** W/m² with a standard deviation of 15.19.

2) Vadinar:

- a. The ambient temperature for the summer season varies between **23.6** and **29.96** °C; in the monsoon season, it varies between **27.18** and **28.62** °C; and in the winter season, it varies between **22.14** and **27.89** °C. The yearly average temperature at Vadinar is **2.347** °C with standard deviation of **2.4**.
- b. The relative humidity for the summer season was recorded in the range of **57.41%** to **82.36%**; in the monsoon season, relative humidity was recorded in the range of **72.87%** to **79.51%**; and in the winter season, relative humidity was recorded in the range of **59.25%** to **65.66%**; the yearly average humidity at Vadinar was **68.7%** with a standard deviation of 6.38.
- c. The **maximum** rainfall at Vadinar was observed at **0.27** mm for the monitoring period from **June to July 2023**; the yearly **average** rainfall was found to be **0.08** mm.
- d. In Summer Season wind blew from South Direction, in Monsoon season wind blew from South and in Winter Season wind blew from South and South West direction. The recorded wind speed ranges from **0.31** to **34.08** km/hr in the summer season, **4.64** to **31.69** km/hr, and in the monsoon season, the recorded wind speed ranges from **1** to **19.37** km/hr. The yearly average wind speed at Vadinar is 9.014 km/h with a standard deviation of **4.49**.



- e. The maximum solar radiation at Vadinar was observed at **114.77 W/m²** for the monitoring period April to May 2024; the minimum solar radiation at Vadinar was observed at **60.86 W/m²** for the monitoring period July to August 2023; and the yearly average solar radiation was found to be **88.182 W/m²**.



CHAPTER 4: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Ambient Air Quality

It is necessary to monitor the ambient air quality of the study area, in order to determine the impact of the shipping activities and port operations on the ambient air quality. The prime objective of ambient air quality monitoring is to assess the present air quality and its conformity to National Ambient Air Quality Standards i.e. NAAQS, 2009⁽¹⁾.

Methodology

The study area represents the area occupied by DPA and its associated Port area. The sources of air pollution in the region are mainly vehicular traffic, fuel burning, loading & unloading of dry cargo, fugitive emissions from storage area and dust arising from unpaved village roads. Considering the below factors, under the study, as per the scope specified by DPA eight locations wherein, 6 stations at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar have been finalized within the study area

- Meteorological conditions;
- Topography of the study area;
- Direction of wind;
- Representation of the region for establishing current air quality status
- Representation with respect to likely impact areas.

The description of various air quality stations monitored at Kandla and Vadinar have been specified in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Details of Ambient Air monitoring locations

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude Longitude	Significance	
1.	Kandla	A-1	Oil Jetty No. 1	23.029361N 70.22003E	Liquid containers and emission from ship
2.		A-2	Oil Jetty No. 7	23.043538N 70.218617E	
3.		A-3	Kandla Port Colony	23.019797N 70.213536E	Vehicular activity and dust emission
4.		A-4	Marine Bhavan	23.007653N 70.222197E	Construction and vehicular activity, road dust emission,
5.		A-5	Coal Storage Area	23.000190N 70.219757E	Coal Dust, Vehicular activity
6.		A-6	Gopalpuri Hospital	23.081506N 70.135258E	Residential area, dust emission, vehicular activity
7.	Vadinar	A-7	Admin Building	22.441806N 69.677056E	Vehicular activity
8.		A-8	Vadinar Colony	22.401939N 69.716306E	Residential Area, burning waste, vehicular activity

The monitoring locations at Kandla and Vadinar have been depicted in map in **Map 4 and 5** respectively.

Ambient Air monitoring photos

Kandla

A-1: Oil Jetty No. 1



A-2: Oil Jetty No. 7



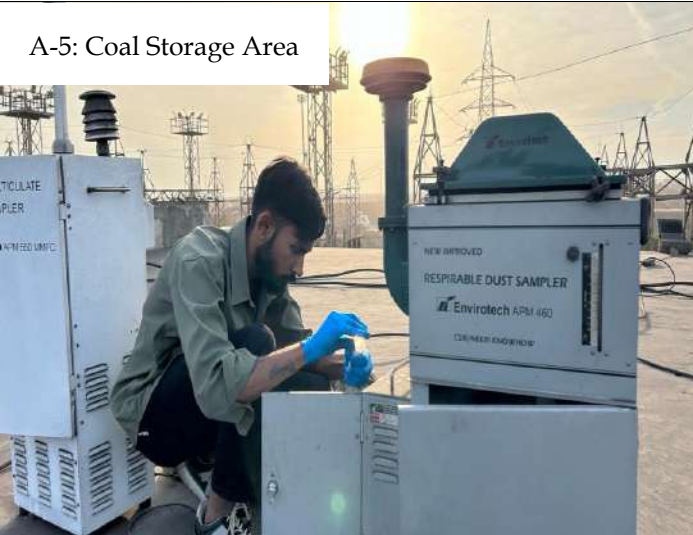
A-3: Kandla Port Colony



A-4: Marine Bhavan



A-5: Coal Storage Area



A-6: Gopalpuri Hospital



Vadinar

A-7: Admin Building

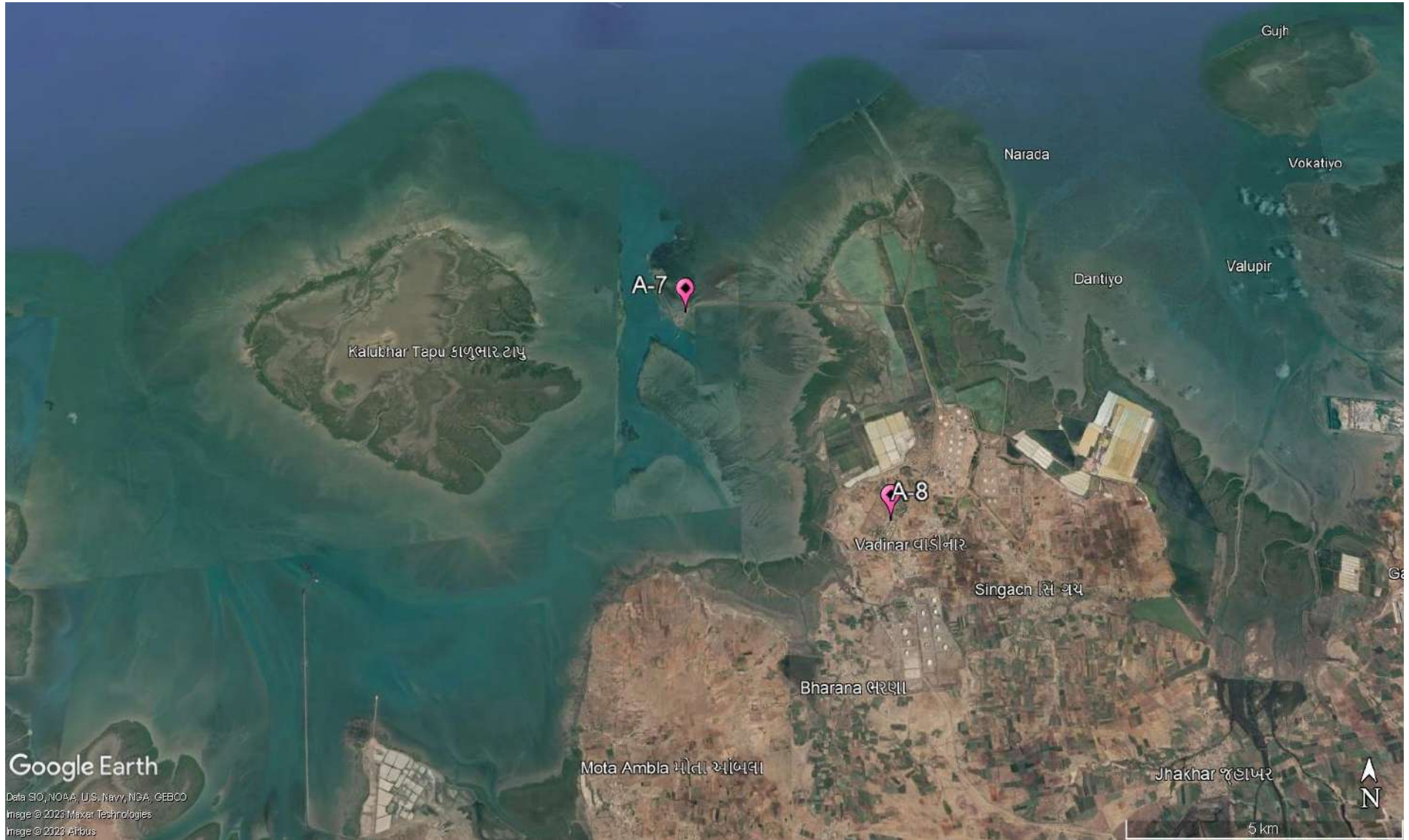


A-8: Vadinar Colony





Map 4: Ambient Air Monitoring locations at Kandla



Map 5: Ambient Air Monitoring locations at Vadinar

Monitoring Frequency

The sampling for Particulate matter, i.e., PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, and gaseous components like SO_x, NO_x, and CO, as well as the total VOCs, was monitored twice a week for a period of 24 hours a day. Whereas, the sampling for the components of PAH, benzene, and non-methane VOCs was conducted on a monthly basis. The monitoring period for this study is from April 15, 2023, to April 15, 2024. During this period, 95 air samples were taken from six locations in Kandla, and 97 samples were taken from two locations in Vadinar.

Sampling and Analysis

The Sampling of the Ambient Air Quality parameters and analysis is conducted as per the CPCB guidelines of National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring. The sampling was performed at a height of 3.5 m (approximately) from the ground level. For the sampling of PM₁₀, calibrated 'Respirable Dust Samplers' were used, where Whatman GF/A microfiber filter paper of size 8" x 10" were utilized, where the Gaseous attachment of the make Envirotech instrument was attached with Respirable Dust Sampler for the measurement of SO_x and NO_x. The Fine Particulate Sampler for collection of PM_{2.5} was utilized for the particulate matter of size <2.5 microns. A known volume of ambient air is passed through the cyclone to the initially pre-processed filter paper. The centrifugal force in cyclone acts on particulate matter to separate them into two parts and collected as following:

- Particles <10 μ size (Respirable): GF/A Filter Paper
- Particles <2.5 μ size (Respirable): Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)

Sampling and analysis of ambient SO₂ was performed by adopting the 'Improved West and Gaeke Method'. The ambient air, drawn through the draft created by the RDS, is passed through an impinger, containing a known volume of absorbing solution of Sodium tetrachloromercurate, at a pre-determined measured flow rate of 1 liter/minute (L/min). Similarly, NO_x was performed by adopting the 'Jacob Hochheister Modified' (Na arsenite) method. The impinger contains known volume of absorbing solution of Sodium Arsenite and Sodium Hydroxide.

Data has been compiled for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO_x and NO_x samples of 24-hour carried out twice a week. In case of CO, one hourly sample were taken on selected monitoring days using the sensor-based CO Meter. For the parameters Benzene, Methane & Non-methane and Volatile Organic Carbons (VOCs), the Low Volume Sampler is used, where the charcoal tubes are used as sampling media. The sampling in the Low Volume Sampler (LVS) is carried out as per IS 5182 (Part 11): 2006 RA: 2017, where the ambient air flow rate is maintained at 200 cc/min, the volume of air that passes through the LVS during two hours monitoring is approx. 24 L.

The sampling of PAHs is carried out as per IS: 5182 (Part 12): 2004. Where, the EPM 2000 Filter papers are utilized in the Respirable Dust Sampler (RDS). For the parameters, Benzene, PAH & Non-methane VOC's, monthly monitoring is carried out. The details of the parameters with their frequency monitored are mentioned in **Table 5:**

Table 5: Parameters for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Sr. No.	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instrument	Frequency
1.	PM ₁₀	µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 23): 2006	Respirable Dust Sampler (RDS) conforming to IS:5182 (Part-23): 2006	Twice in a week
2.	PM _{2.5}	µg/m ³	IS:5182 (Part:24):2019	Fine Particulate Sampler (FPS) conforming to IS:5182 (Part-24): 2019	
3.	Sulphur Dioxide (SO _x)	µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part:2): 2001	Gaseous Attachment conforming to IS:5182 Part-2	
4.	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	µg/m ³	IS:5182 (Part-6): 2006	Gaseous Attachment conforming to IS:5182 Part-6	
5.	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	mg/m ³	GEMI/SOP/AAQM/11; Issue no 01, Date 17.01.2019: 2019	Sensor based Instrument	
6.	VOC	µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 17): 2004	Low Flow Air Sampler	
8.	PAH	µg/m ³	IS: 5182 (Part 12): 2004	Respirable Dust Sampler (RDS) conforming to IS:5182 (Part-12): 2004	Monthly
7.	Benzene	µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 11): 2006 RA: 2017	Low Flow Air Sampler	
9.	Non-methane VOC	µg/m ³	IS 5182 (Part 11): 2006	Low Volume Sampler	

4.2 Result and Discussion

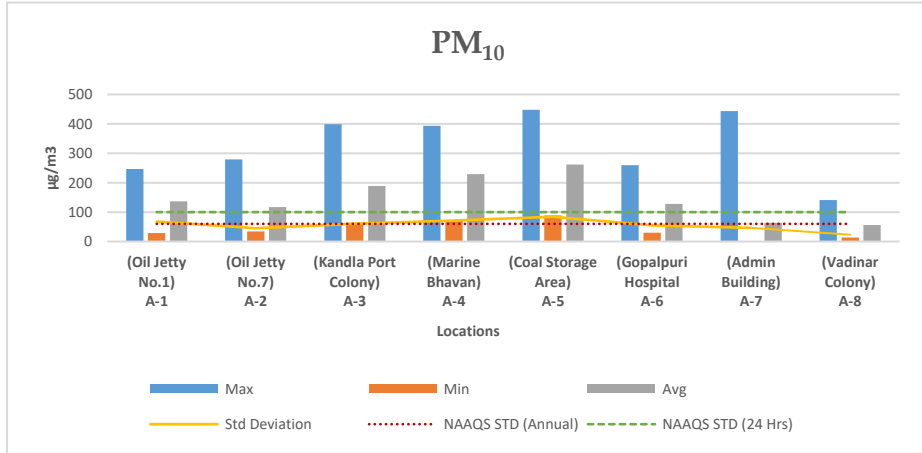
The summarized results of ambient air quality monitoring for the study period are presented in **Table-6 to 9** along with the graphical representation from **Graph 1 to Graph 6**. Various parameters monitored during the study have been presented by their maximum, minimum, average and Standard deviation.



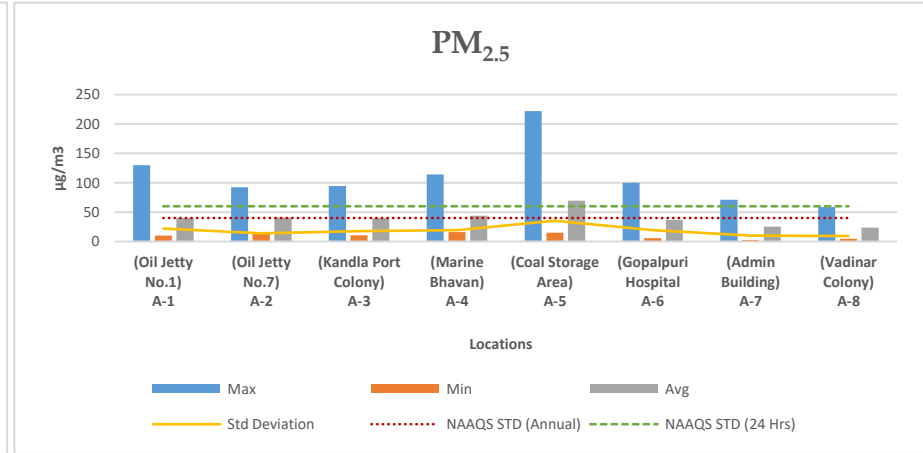
Table 6: Summarized results of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, VOC and CO for Ambient Air quality monitoring

Parameters		Locations		(Oil Jetty No.1) A-1	(Oil Jetty No.7) A-2	(Kandla Port Colony) A-3	(Marine Bhavan) A-4	(Coal Storage Area) A-5	(Gopalpuri Hospital) A-6	(Admin Building) A-7	(Vadinar Colony) A-8
		NAAQS by CPCB									
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	24 Hours -100	Max		247.03	279.33	399.25	393.74	448.12	259.88	443.2	140.7
		Min		28.68	34.39	63.28	71.77	89.21	30.3	1.45	13.89
		Avg		136.50	116.67	188.36	229.41	262.04	127.95	63.49	56.54
	Annual -60	Std Deviation		68.203	44.97	60.56	71.74	84.18	55.43	46.36	23.15
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24 Hours -60	Max		129.77	92.24	94.51	114.34	221.9	99.82	71.18	58.73
		Min		10.03	12.85	10.84	15.97	14.85	5.51	2.36	4.7
		Avg		40.27	41.2	40.26	43.70	69.70	36.95	25.11	23.73
	Annual -40	Std Deviation		22.049	13.87	17.52	19.15	35.36	19.04	10.06	9.33
SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	24 Hours -80	Max		51.87	151.58	79.24	55.04	283	49.89	59.69	69.81
		Min		0.65	1.18	1.1	1.19	1.1	1.12	0.52	1.4
		Avg		11.076	20.01	14.63	11.82	16.82	11.56	12.59	13.69
	Annual -50	Std Deviation		12.142	28.41	17.15	12.25	30.85	12.08	13.35	14.90
NO _x (µg/m ³)	24 Hours -80	Max		54.33	52.54	80.67	55.39	80.94	79.88	52.76	33.79
		Min		2.29	1.11	2.36	1.29	1.97	1.01	2.89	0.9
		Avg		14.75	14.58	22.91	20.52	28.12	15.24	12.84	9.70
	Annual -40	Std Deviation		11.68	9.85	14.98	10.53	17.98	13.59	8.62	5.73
VOC (µg/m ³)	-	Max		4.85	5.67	17.43	4.41	3.97	4.12	4.52	6.62
		Min		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Avg		1.20	1.226	1.52	0.98	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.95
		Std Deviation		1.155	1.298	2.275	0.99	0.94	0.99	0.93	1.12
CO (mg/m ³)	8 Hours -2	Max		0.98	4.21	2.91	3.16	3.21	2.18	3.14	2.74
		Min		0.08	0.09	0.14	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.03	0.45
	1 Hour -4	Avg		0.73	0.848	0.89	0.95	1.13	0.74	0.78	0.94
		Std Deviation		0.194	0.557	0.41	0.39	0.53	0.32	0.46	0.36

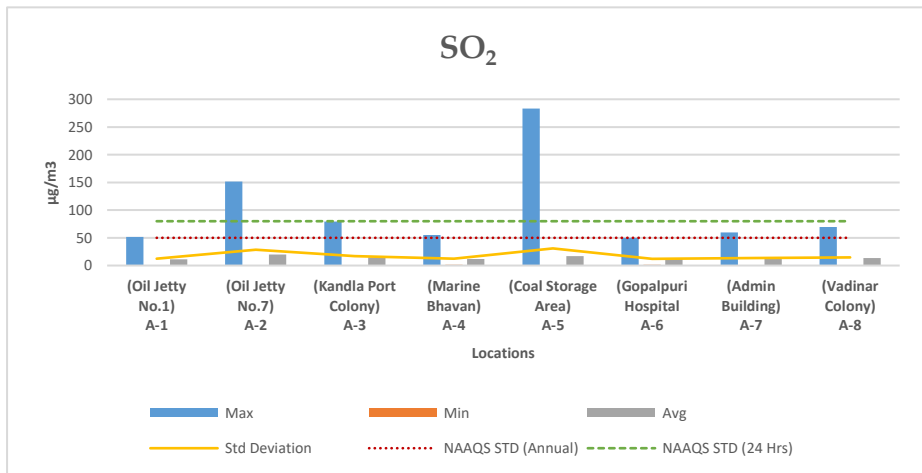
Graphs 1-6 shows spatial trend of ambient air parameter at all the eight-monitoring location (six at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar)



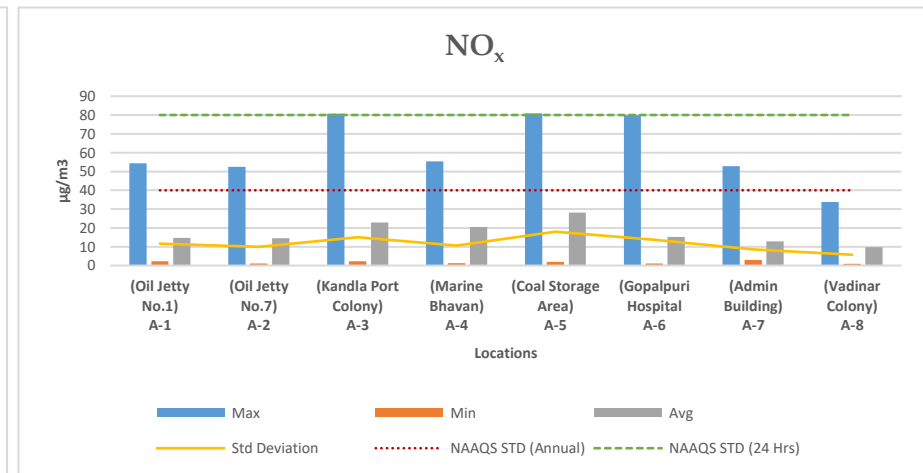
Graph 1 Spatial trend in Ambient PM₁₀ Concentration



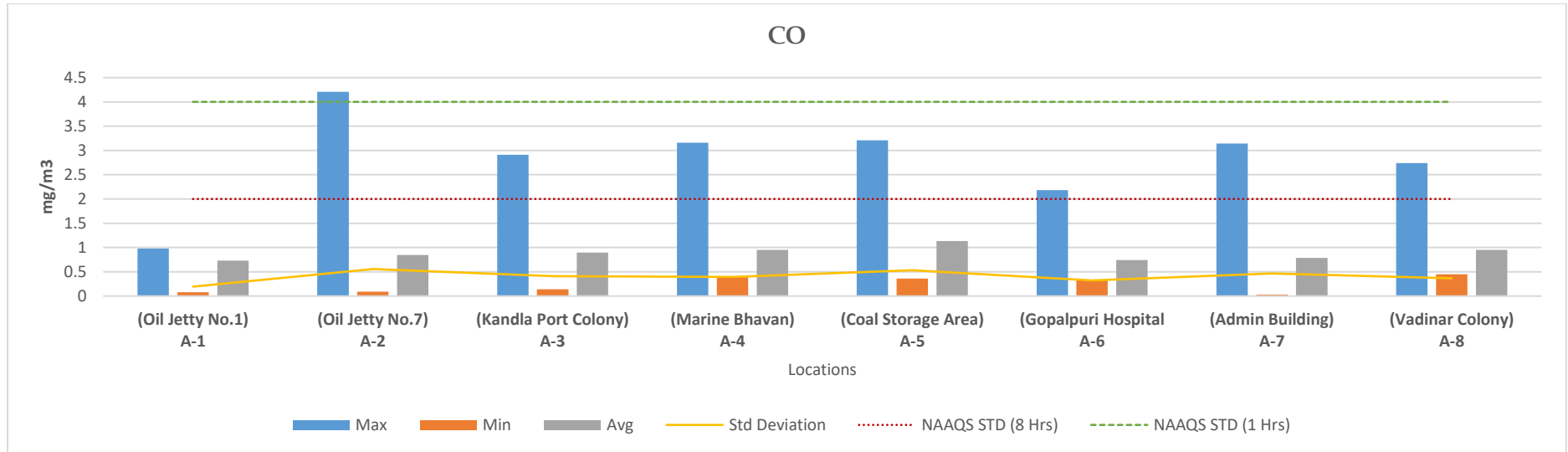
Graph 2 Spatial trend in Ambient PM_{2.5} Concentration



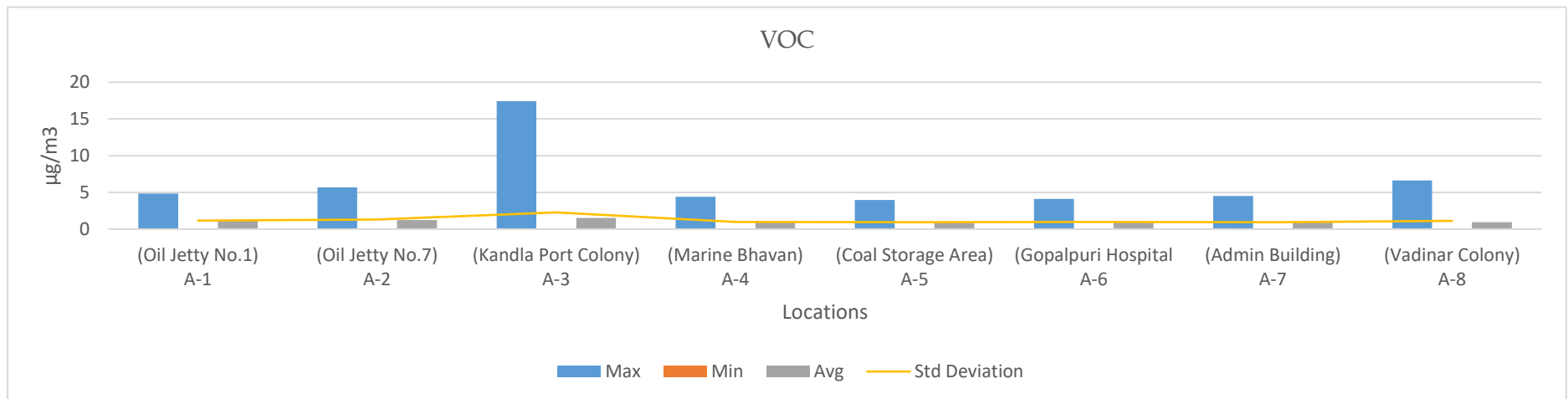
Graph 3 Spatial trend in Ambient SO_x Concentration



Graph 4 Spatial trend in Ambient NO_x Concentration



Graph 5 Spatial trend in Ambient CO Concentration



Graph 6 Spatial trend in Ambient Total VOCs



Table 7: Summarized results of Benzene for Ambient Air quality monitoring

Parameters		Locations		(Oil Jetty No.1) A-1	(Oil Jetty No.7) A-2	(Kandla Port Colony) A-3	(Marine Bhavan) A-4	(Coal Storage Area) A-5	(Gopalpuri Hospital) A-6	(Admin Building) A-7	(Vadinar Colony) A-8
		NAAQS by CPCB									
Benzene (µg/m ³)	Annual - 5	Max		3.8	1.84	1.43	1.95	1.11	1.97	1.03	0.95
		Min		0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
		Avg		0.83	0.46	0.42	0.32	0.41	0.49	0.33	0.229

Table 8: Summarized results of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Parameters		Locations		(Oil Jetty No.1) A-1	(Oil Jetty No.7) A-2	(Kandla Port Colony) A-3	(Marine Bhavan) A-4	(Coal Storage Area) A-5	(Gopalpuri Hospital) A-6	(Admin Building) A-7	(Vadinar Colony) A-8
Naphthalene (µg/m ³)	Max			1.57	17.31	5.24	5.55	7.8	39.82	1.98	1.84
	Min			0.02	0.21	0.04	0.14	0.37	0.02	0.1	0.13
	Avg			0.40	3.29	0.58	1.05	2.01	4.96	0.45	0.42
Acenaphthylene (µg/m ³)	Max			0.8	0.67	0.54	0.95	0.53	0.86	0.84	0.65
	Min			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.007	0.02	0.005	0.005
	Avg			0.15	0.20	0.17	0.31	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.17
Fluorene (µg/m ³)	Max			0.39	0.39	22.99	178.72	10.88	27.22	7.57	11.64
	Min			0.01	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01
	Avg			0.14	0.19	3.435	19.99	1.25	3.52	0.82	1.18
Anthracene (µg/m ³)	Max			0.87	0.91	1.25	5.05	2.02	3.78	0.85	0.57
	Min			0.09	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Avg			0.3	0.42	0.40	0.94	0.94	0.69	0.23	0.19
Phenanthrene (µg/m ³)	Max			0.9	0.82	0.84	0.91	1	0.99	0.82	0.74
	Min			0.01	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.06
	Avg			0.23	0.20	0.15	0.22	0.33	0.20	0.25	0.22
Fluoranthene (µg/m ³)	Max			2.65	0.84	1.59	19.54	4.16	20.36	0.68	1.71
	Min			0.06	0.15	0.2	0.24	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Avg			0.43	0.36	0.74	3.61	1	2.12	0.24	0.30
Pyrene (µg/m ³)	Max			3.52	1.13	2.4	42.23	40.25	51.22	0.87	0.74
	Min			0.01	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Avg			0.54	0.48	0.90	7.46	4.37	7.98	0.16	0.14
Chrycene (µg/m ³)	Max			4.59	1.03	3.01	6.27	5.51	5.82	0.61	0.79



	Min	0.08	0.15	0.44	0.42	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05
	Avg	0.78	0.51	1.01	1.50	1.47	1.22	0.19	0.22
Banz(a)anthracene (µg/m3)	Max	5.64	2.84	3.7	15.42	6.57	16.73	1.01	0.97
	Min	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01
	Avg	0.89	0.65	0.88	2.66	1.44	2.93	0.25	0.31
Benzo[k]fluoranthene (µg/m3)	Max	7.67	1.99	5.98	4.81	4.06	6.89	0.84	0.69
	Min	0.15	0.38	0.14	0.48	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03
	Avg	1.32	0.99	1.34	1.21	0.89	1.76	0.35	0.21
Benzo[b]fluoranthene (µg/m3)	Max	7.89	1.93	6.15	5.12	4.73	7.29	0.59	0.71
	Min	0.12	0.04	0.21	0.17	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.01
	Avg	1.09	0.62	1.053	1.43	1.06	1.65	0.17	0.20
Benzopyrene (µg/m3)	Max	10.9	2.79	8.42	7.25	8.91	9.19	0.96	0.69
	Min	0.24	0.08	0.39	0.39	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01
	Avg	1.64	0.87	1.66	1.75	1.58	1.31	0.30	0.27
Indeno [1,2,3-cd] fluoranthene (µg/m3)	Max	2.39	6.67	0.95	2.46	1.68	4.61	0.52	0.98
	Min	0.13	0.07	0.42	0.26	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06
	Avg	0.71	1.02	0.57	0.72	0.70	1.25	0.22	0.42
Dibenz(ah)anthracene (µg/m3)	Max	1.82	1.2	0.91	1.25	2.24	0.99	1.34	2.48
	Min	0.11	0.08	0.16	0.1	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.05
	Avg	0.47	0.32	0.35	0.46	0.54	0.24	0.31	0.4
Benzo[ghi]perylene (µg/m3)	Max	16.3	9.7	27.2	13.6	9.4	12.2	8	2.3
	Min	0.1	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.07	0.13
	Avg	2.049	2.63	2.95	2.55	1.61	2.13	0.83	0.47
Acenaphthene (µg/m3)	Max	0.69	0.45	15.1	119.08	2.54	11.8	0.67	2
	Min	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01
	Avg	0.14	0.22	2.63	11.34	0.369	1.55	0.14	0.33

Table 9: Summarized results of Non-methane VOC

Parameters	Locations	(Oil Jetty No.1) A-1	(Oil Jetty No.7) A-2	(Kandla Port Colony) A-3	(Marine Bhavan) A-4	(Coal Storage Area) A-5	(Gopalpuri Hospital) A-6	(Admin Building) A-7	(Vadinar Colony) A-8
	Non- Methane VOC (µg/m3)	Max	2.11	2.67	3.54	1.35	1.8	2.01	2.15
	Min	0.12	0.09	0.1	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.1
	Avg	0.73	0.79	0.87	0.79	1.09	0.93	0.91	0.74s

4.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

The results were compared with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2009 of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

1) Kandla:

Particulate matter:

- The concentration of PM₁₀ varies very widely and is reported in the range of **28.68** to **448.12** µg/m³, with a yearly average value of **176.83** with standard deviation **64.185** µg/m³. As shown in Graph 1, the highest concentration (value) of PM₁₀ is reported at location A-5 (coal storage area) during the winter. It can be seen that PM₁₀ exceeds the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., 60 µg/m³, in all locations. It can be seen that location A-5 (coal storage area) had the maximum percentage exceedance, and location A-1 (oil jetty No. 1) had the minimum percentage exceedance while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., 100 µg/m³.
- The concentration of PM_{2.5} varies in the range of 5.51 to 221.9 µg/m³, with a yearly average value of 45.35 with standard deviation 21.16 µg/m³. As shown in Graph 2, the highest concentration of PM_{2.5} is at location A-5 (the coal storage area) in winter. It can be seen that PM_{2.5} exceeds the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., 40 µg/m³, on five locations, and location A-6, i.e., Gopalpuri hospital, falls within the NAAQS annual limit. It can be seen that location A-5 (coal storage area) had the maximum percentage exceedance, and location A-6 (Gopalpuri hospital) had the minimum percentage exceedance while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., 60 µg/m³.
- The highest concentration of Particulate matter at locations **A-5, (the coal storage area)**, could be attributed to the presence of heavy vehicular traffic in upwind areas, which have a higher impact, causing the dispersion of emitted particulate matter in the ambient air. The activities observed in the surrounding such as The unloading of coal directly into the truck using grabs, construction in the vicinity causes the dust to disperse in the air as well as coal dust to fall and settle on the ground. This settled coal dust again mixes with the air while trucks travel through it. Also, the coal-loaded trucks are generally not always covered with tarpaulin sheets, and this might result in increased suspension of coal from trucks or dumpers during their transit from vessel to yard or storage site. This might increase the PM in and around the coal storage area and Marine Bhavan.

Gaseous Pollutants:

- The concentration of SO_x varies from **0.52** to **283** µg/m³, with a yearly average concentration of **14.029** with standard deviation **18.85** µg/m³. As shown in Graph 3, the highest concentration of SO_x is at location **A-5 (the coal storage area)** in winter. It can be seen that at all locations, SO_x are within the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., 50 µg/m³. It can be seen that location A-2 (**Oil Jetty No. 7**) had the maximum percentage exceedance, i.e., **7.36%**, which is about 7 days out of 95 days of monitoring, and the other five locations comply with the standards (compliance more than 98% times) while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., 80 µg/m³. The concentration of NO_x varies from **1.01** to **80.94** µg/m³, with a yearly average concentration of **19.35** with standard deviation **13.10**

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. As shown in Graph 4, the highest concentration of NO_x is at location A-5 (the coal storage area) in winter. It can be seen that on all locations's NO_x within the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, it can be seen that all locations comply with the standards (complied more than 98% times) while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

- The concentration of CO varies from **0.08** to **4.21** mg/m^3 , with a yearly average concentration of **0.884** with standard deviation **0.40** mg/m^3 . As shown in Graph 5, the highest concentration of CO is at location A-2 (Oil Jetty No. 7) in winter. It can be seen that at all locations, they're complying (more than 98% of the time) with the NAAQS 1 hour limit, i.e., $4 \text{mg}/\text{m}^3$. Location A-5 (the coal storage area) had the maximum percentage exceedance, i.e., **7.36%**, which is about 7 days out of 95 days of monitoring, and other locations such as Location A-2 (Oil Jetty No. 7), Location A-3 (Kandla Port Colony), Location A-4 (Marine Bhavan), and Location A-6 (Gopalpuri Hospital) had percentage exceedances of **5.26**, **5.26**, **2.85**, and **2.85**, respectively. And location A-1 (oil jetty no. 1) comply with the standards (compliance more than 98% times) while comparing with the NAAQS 8-hour limit, i.e., $2 \text{mg}/\text{m}^3$.
- The concentration of total VOC levels was recorded in the range of **0.01** to **17.43** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a yearly average value of **1.14** with standard deviation $1.21 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Kandla. As shown in graph 6, the highest concentration of VOCs is at location **A-3, (Kandla port colony)**; this is the only spike observed in the whole monitoring period for VOCs at this location. The main source of VOCs in the ambient air may be attributed to the burning of gasoline and natural gas in vehicle exhaust, burning fossil fuels, and garbage that releases VOCs into the atmosphere. During the monitoring period, the wind flows in the south direction at Kandla, and hence the wind direction and speed also contribute to increased dispersion of pollutants from the upward areas towards the downward areas.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): are ubiquitous pollutants in urban atmospheres. Anthropogenic sources of total PAHs in ambient air emissions are greater than those that come from natural events. These locations are commercial areas where Vehicular activity and dust emission is common. PAHs are a class of chemicals that occur naturally in coal, crude oil, and gasoline. The higher concentration which results from burning coal, oil, gas, road dust, etc. Other outdoor sources of PAHs may be the industrial plants in-and-around the DPA premises.

- The concentration of Benzene levels was recorded in the range of **0.02** to **3.8** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a yearly average value of **0.84** with standard deviation **0.64** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The highest concentration of Benzene is at location **A-1, (Oil Jetty No. 1)** in summer. It can be seen that at all locations, Benzene within the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- The ambient air monitoring location of Kandla recorded the non-methane VOC (NM-VOC) concentration in the range of **0.08** to **3.54** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a yearly average value of **0.86** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Kandla. The highest concentration is at location **A-3, (Kandla Port Colony)** in Winter.

2) Vadinar:

Particulate matter: The concentration of PM₁₀ at Vadinar varies in the range of **1.45 to 443.2** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a yearly average value of **63.49** with a standard deviation of **34.76** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. As shown in Graph 1, the highest concentration of PM₁₀ is at location A-7 (Admin Building Vadinar) in the winter. It can be seen that at location A-7 (Admin Building Vadinar), PM₁₀ exceeds the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and at location A-8 (Vadinar Colony), it falls within the annual standards. It can be seen that locations A-7 (Admin Building Vadinar) and A-8 (Vadinar Colony) had a 5.15% percentage exceedance while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

- The concentration of PM_{2.5} varies in the range of **2.36 to 71.18** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a yearly average value of **24.42** with a standard deviation of **9.69** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. As shown in Graph 2, the highest concentration of PM_{2.5} is at location **A-7 (Admin Building Vadinar)** in winter. It can be seen that in all two locations, PM_{2.5} is within the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. It can be seen that on both locations, **A-7 (Admin Building Vadinar)** and **A-8 (Vadinar Colony)** comply with the standards (compliance more than 98% times) while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Gaseous Pollutants:

- The concentration of SO_x varies from **0.52 to 69.91** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a yearly average concentration of 13.146 with a standard deviation of 14.14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. As shown in Graph 3, the highest concentration of SO_x is at location A-8 (Vadinar Colony) in the winter. It can be seen that in all locations, SO_x are within the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. It can be seen that both locations comply with the standards (compliance more than 98% times) while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- The concentration of NO_x varies from **0.9 to 52.76** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a yearly average concentration of **11.28** with a standard deviation of **7.17** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. As shown in Graph 4, the highest concentration of NO_x is at location A-7 (Admin Building Vadinar) in the winter. It can be seen that in all locations, NO_x is within the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. It can be seen that all locations comply with the standards (compliance more than 98% of the time) while comparing with the NAAQS 24-hour limit, i.e., 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- The concentration of CO varies from **0.03 to 3.14** mg/m^3 , with a yearly average concentration of **0.87** with a standard deviation **0.41** mg/m^3 . As shown in Graph 5, the highest concentration of CO is at location **A-7, (Admin Building Vadinar)** in winter. It can be seen that at all locations they are complying (Complied more than 98% times) with the NAAQS 1 hour limit, i.e., 4 mg/m^3 . Both **locations A-7, (Admin building Vadinar)** and **A-8, (Vadinar Colony)** had **5.16%** exceedance, which is about 5 days out of 97 days of monitoring, while comparing with the NAAQS 8-hour limit, i.e., 2 mg/m^3 .
- The concentration of **Total VOCs** levels was recorded in a range of **0 to 6.62** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with a yearly average value of **0.96** with a standard deviation of **1.051** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Vadinar. As shown in graph 6, the **highest** concentration of **VOCs** is at

location A-8, (Vadinar Colony), this is the only spike observed in the whole monitoring period for VOCs at this location.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs):

- The concentration of **Benzene** levels was recorded in a range of **0.01 to 1.03** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with a yearly average value of **0.28** with a standard deviation of **0.36** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. the **highest** concentration of Benzene is at **location A-7, (Admin building Vadinar)** in Winter. It can be seen that in all locations **Benzene** within the NAAQS annual limit, i.e., **5** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- **Non-methane VOC (NM-VOC)** concentration at Vadinar was observed in the range of **0.07 to 2.15** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with a yearly average value of **0.82** with a standard deviation **0.085** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. the **highest** concentration is at **A-7, (Admin building Vadinar)** in Winter.

With reference to the Ambient Air Quality monitoring conducted under the study, it may be concluded that the particulate matter PM_{10} , were reported in higher concentration and apparently exceeds the NAAQS particularly at locations of Kandla., whereas $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ complies with the NAAQS at majority of the locations. For both the ambient air monitoring parameters (PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), the major exceedance was observed at location A-5 i.e. Coal Storage Area. The gaseous pollutants (NO_x , SO_x , CO, VOCs etc.) falls within the permissible limit. The probable reasons contributing to these emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere in-and-around the port area are summarized as follows: -

1. **Port Machinery:** Port activities involve the use of various machinery and equipment, including cranes, for lifts, tugboats, and cargo handling equipment. These machines often rely on diesel engines, which can emit pollutants such as NO_x , Particulate matter, and CO. Older or poorly maintained equipment tends to generate higher emissions.
2. **Port Vehicles:** Trucks and other vehicles operating within port and port area contributes to air pollution. Similar to port machinery, diesel-powered vehicles can emit NO_x , PM, CO, and other pollutants such as PAH, VOCs etc. Vehicle traffic and congestion in and around port areas can exacerbate the air quality issues.
3. **Coal Handling:** Resuspension of dust occurs due to the transportation of coal and the handling of coal.
4. **Construction Activities:** Another reason for the high particulate matter content in this area is due to high construction activities in the surrounding area.

4.4 Remedial Measures:

Efficient mitigation strategies need to be implementation for substantial environmental and health co-benefits. To improve air quality, DPA has implemented a number of precautionary measures, such as maintaining Green zone, initiated Inter-Terminal Transfer 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 unpaved roads, use of tarpaulin sheets to cover dumpers at project sites etc. are helping to achieve the cleaner and green future at port. To address air pollution from port shipping activities, various measures that can be implemented are as follows:

- Practice should be initiated for using mask as preventative measure, to avoid Inhalation of dust particle-Mask advised in sensitive areas. Covering vehicles with tarpaulin during transportation will help to reduce the suspension of pollutants in air.
- Ensuring maintenance of engines and machinery to comply with emission standards.
- Frequent water sprinkling on roads to reduce dust suspension due to vehicular movement, this can be use during transporting coal to avoid suspension of coal dust.
- Use of proper transport methods, such as a conveyor belt, for excavated material and screens around the construction site.
- End to End pavement of roads in construction site could considerably reduce dust emission. Prohibition of use of heavy diesel oil as fuel could be possibly reduce pollutants. Encouraging use of low-sulfur fuels (viz. Marine Gas Oil (MGO)/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), can significantly reduce sulfur and PM emissions from ships.
- Retrofitting ships with exhaust gas cleaning systems can help reduce sulfur emissions. Engine upgrades, such as optimizing fuel combustion and improving engine efficiency, can reduce overall emissions.
- Investing in infrastructure for cold ironing allows ships to connect to the electrical grid while docked, reducing the need for auxiliary engines and associated emissions.
- Implementing efficient cargo-handling processes, optimizing logistics to reduce congestion and idling times, and encouraging use of cleaner port machinery and vehicles can all contribute to reducing air pollution in port areas.
- Shrouding shall be carried out in the work site enclosing the dock/proposed facility area. This will act as dust curtain as well achieving zero dust discharge from the site. These curtain or shroud will be immensely effective in restricting disturbance from wind in affecting the dry dock operations, preventing waste dispersion, improving working conditions through provision of shade for the workers.
- Dust collectors shall be deployed in all areas where blasting (surface cleaning) and painting operations are to be carried out, supplemented by stacks for effective dispersion.
- Periodic vacuum-sweeping mechanisms shall be adopted.



CHAPTER 5: DG STACK MONITORING

5.1 DG Stack Monitoring

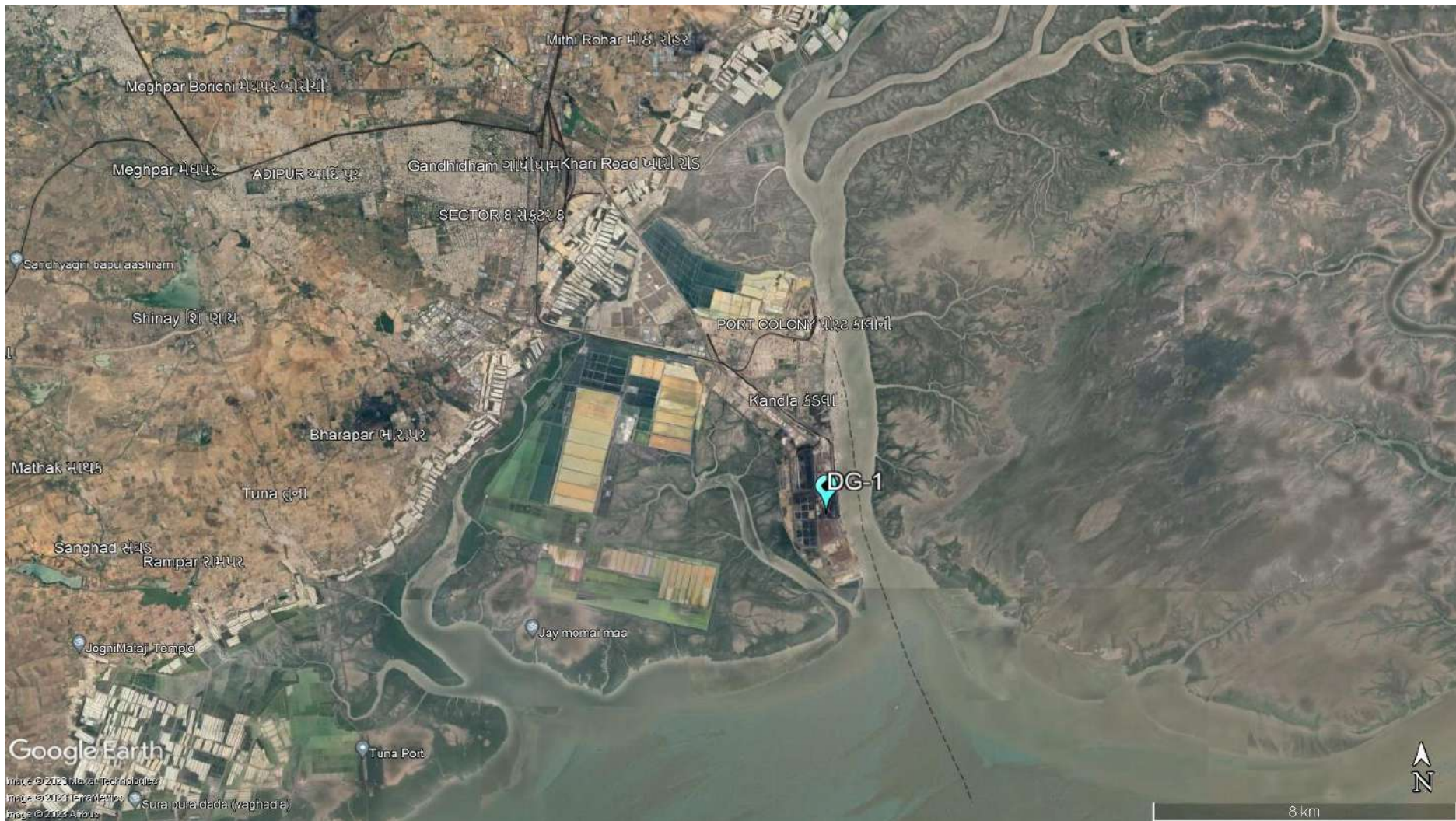
A diesel generator is a mechanical-electrical machine that produces electrical energy (electricity) from diesel fuel. They are used by the residential, commercial, charitable and governmental sectors to provide power in the event of interruption to the main power, or as the main power source. Diesel generating (DG) sets are generally used in places without connection to a power grid, or as an emergency power supply if the grid fails. These DG sets utilize diesel as fuel and generate and emit the air pollutants such as Suspended Particulate Matter, SO₂, NO_x, CO, etc. from the stack during its functioning. The purpose of stack sampling is to determine emission levels from plant processes to ensure they are in compliance with any emission limits set by regulatory authorities to prevent macro environmental pollution. The stack is nothing but chimney which is used to disperse the hot air at a great height, emissions & particulate matters that are emitted. Hence, monitoring of these stacks attached to DG Sets is necessary in order to quantify the emissions generated from it.

As defined in scope by DPA, the monitoring of DG Stack shall be carried out at two locations, one at Kandla and one at Vadinar. The details of the DG Sets at Kandla and Vadinar have been mentioned in Table 10 as follows:

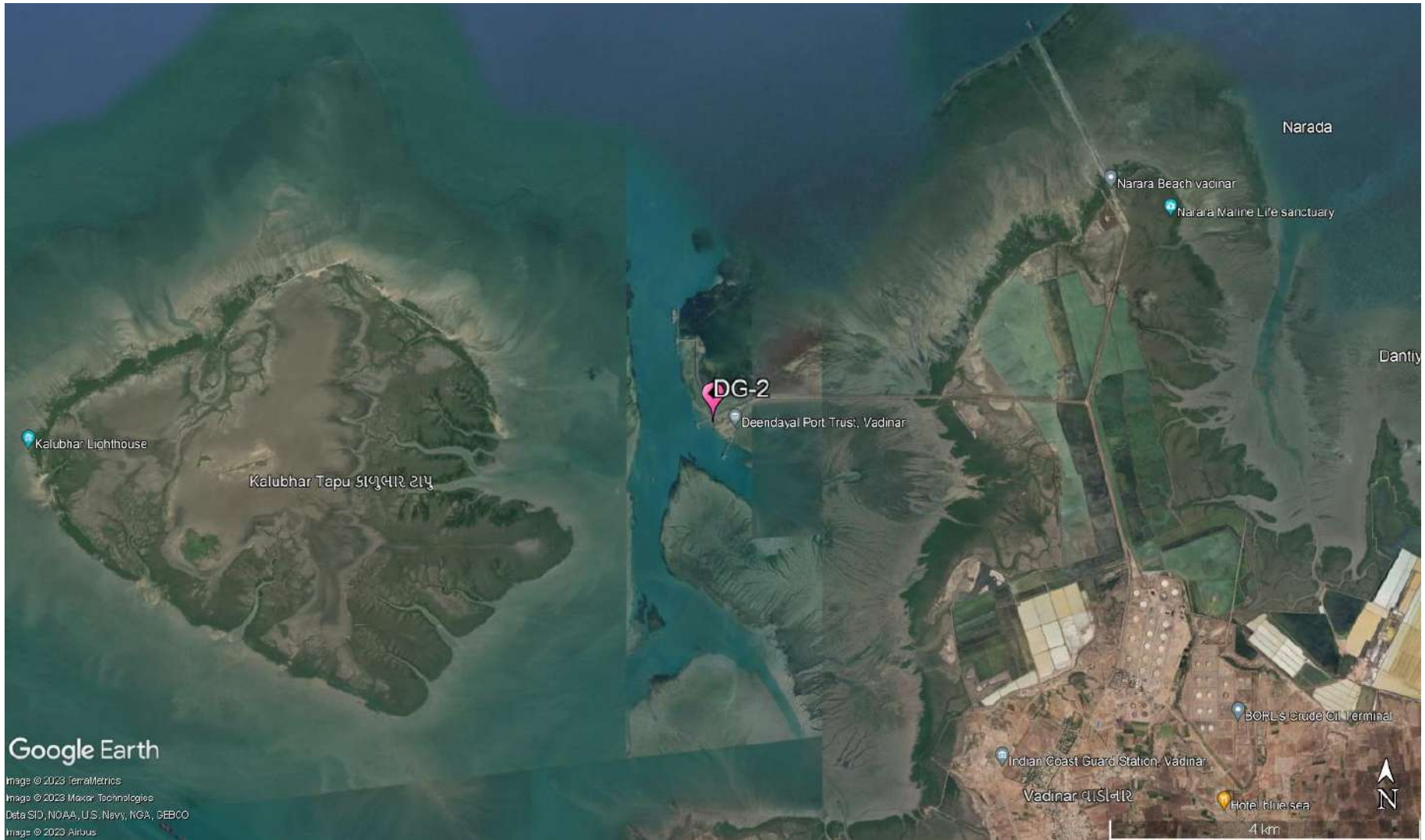
Table 10: Details of DG Stack monitoring locations

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude/ Longitude
1.	DG-1	Kandla	22.98916N 70.22083E
2.	DG-2	Vadinar	22.44155N 69.67419E

The map depicting the locations of DG Stack Monitoring to be monitored in Kandla and Vadinar have been mentioned in **Map 6 and 7** as follows:



Map 6: DG Stack monitoring Locations at Kandla



Map 7: DG Stack monitoring Locations at Vadinar

Methodology:

Under the study, the list of parameters to be monitored under the projects for DG Stack Monitoring has been mentioned in **Table 11** as follows:

Table 11: DG stack parameters

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Instrument
1.	Suspended Particulate Matter	mg/Nm ³	Stack Monitoring Kit
2.	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	PPM	Sensor based Flue Gas Analyzer (Make: TESTO, Model 350)
3.	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	PPM	
4.	Carbon Monoxide	%	
5.	Carbon Dioxide	%	

The methodology for monitoring of DG Stack has been mentioned as follows:

The monitoring of DG Stack is carried out as per the IS:11255 and USEPA Method. The Stack monitoring kit is used for collecting representative samples from the stack to determine the total amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere in a given time. Source sampling is carried out from ventilation stack to determine the emission rates/or characteristics of pollutants. Sample collected must be such that it truly represents the conditions prevailing inside the stack. Whereas the parameters Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide, the monitoring is carried out by using the sensor-based Flue Gas Analyzer.

Monitoring Frequency

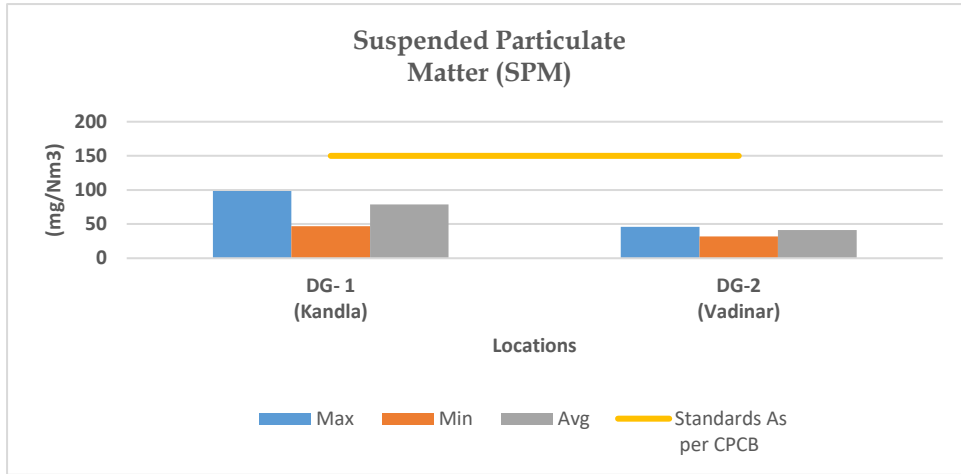
Monitoring is required to be carried out once a month for both the locations of Kandla and Vadinar for a period of 15th April 2023 to 15th April 2024.

5.2 Result and Discussion

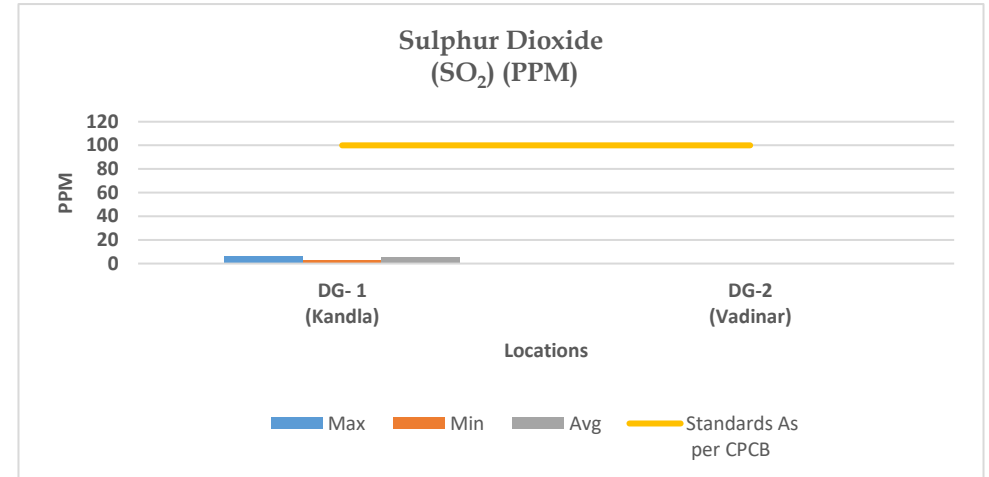
The sampling and monitoring of DG stack emission was carried out for monitoring period at Kandla and Vadinar and its comparison with CPCB or Indian standards for Industrial Stack Monitoring the flue gas emission from DG set has given in **Table 12**.

Table 12: DG monitoring data

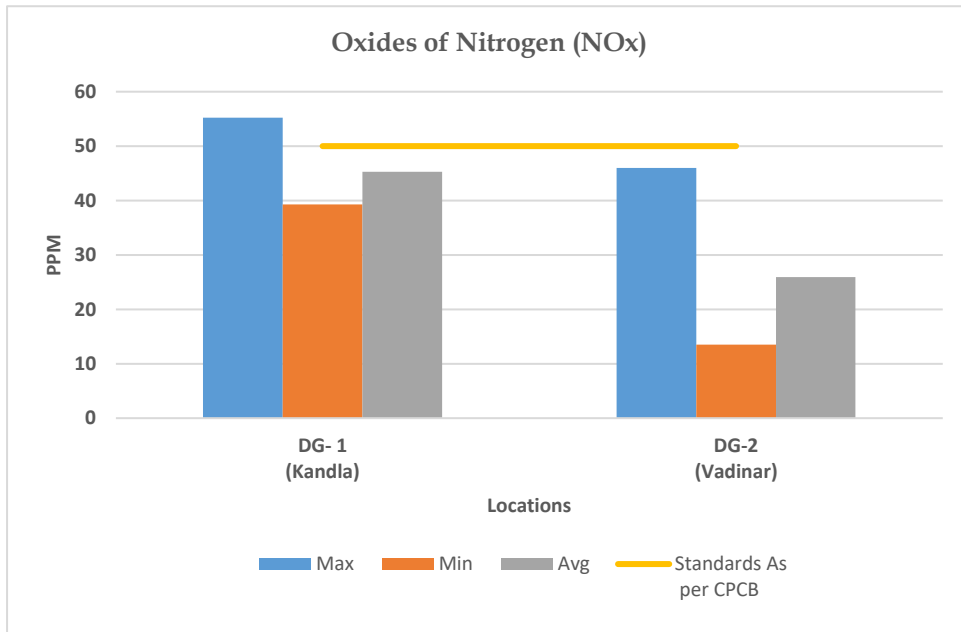
Sr. No.	Stack Monitoring Parameters for DG Sets		DG- 1 (Kandla)	DG-2 (Vadinar)	Stack Monitoring Limits /Standards As per CPCB
1.	Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) (mg/Nm ³)	Max	98.47	45.32	150
		Min	46.82	31.85	
		Avg.	78.96	41.33	
2.	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) (PPM)	Max	6.45	N.D.	100
		Min	3.25	N.D.	
		Avg.	4.95	N.D.	
3.	Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x) (PPM)	Max	55.2	46	50
		Min	39.27	13.52	
		Avg.	45.31	25.92	
4.	Carbon Monoxide (CO) (%)	Max	0.34	0.016	1
		Min	0.007	0.002	
		Avg.	0.16	0.01	
5.	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) (%)	Max	3.09	1.42	-
		Min	1.21	1.03	
		Avg.	1.92	1.19	



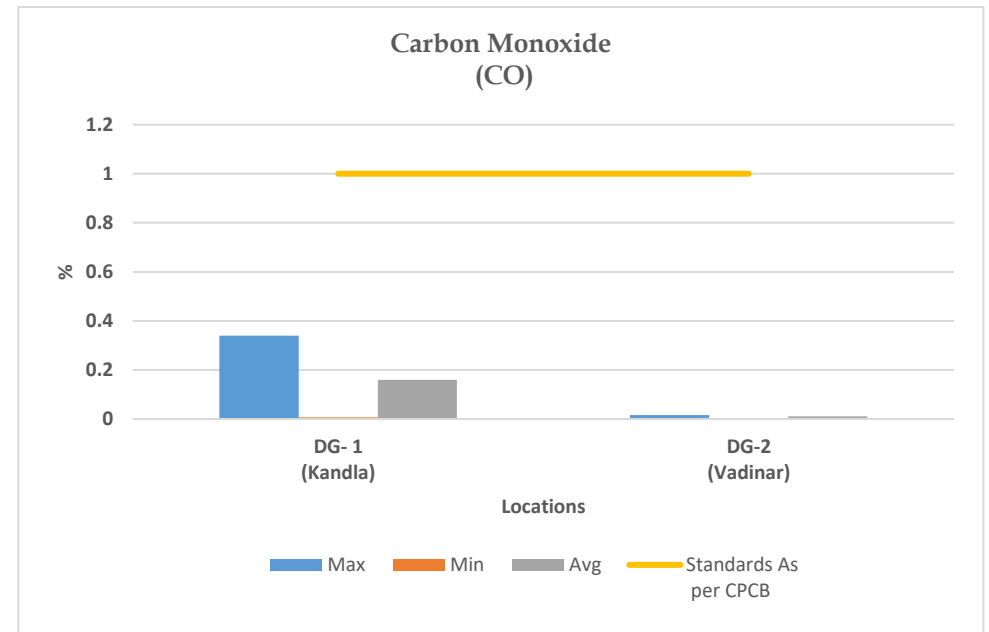
Graph 7 Spatial trend in SPM Concentration



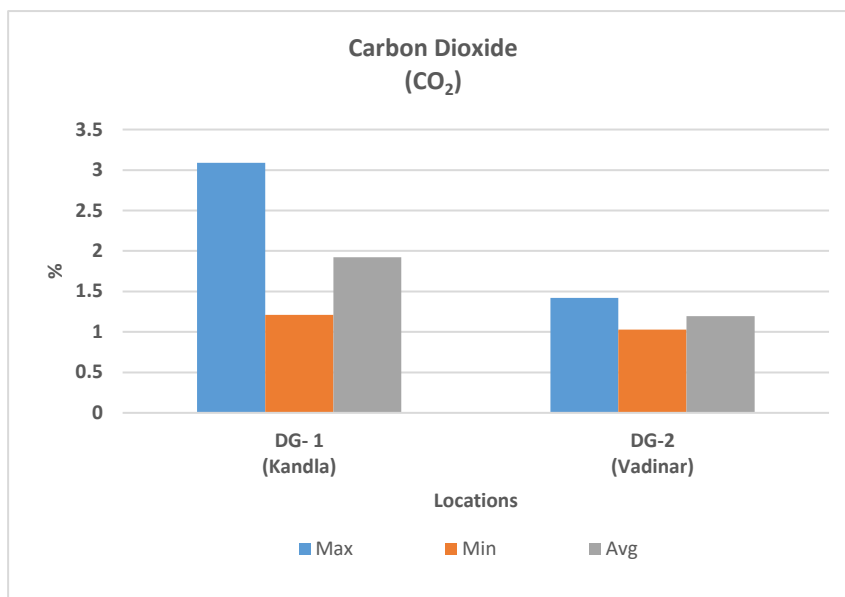
Graph 8 Spatial trend in SO_x Concentration



Graph 9 Spatial trend in NO_x Concentration



Graph 10 Spatial trend in CO Concentration



Graph 11 Spatial trend in CO₂ Concentration

5.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

1) Kandla:

The Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) varies in the range of **46.82** to **98.47** mg/m³. The yearly average SPM of D.G stack-1 is **78.96** mg/m³. The maximum concentration for SPM was observed in the monitoring period of October to November 2023. The Sulphur dioxide (SO_x) varies in the range of **3.25** to **6.45** PPM. The yearly average SO_x of D.G stack-1 is **4.95** PPM. The maximum concentration of SO_x observed in the monitoring period of October to November 2023.

The NO_x varies in the range of **39.27** to **55.2** PPM. The yearly average of NO_x of D.G stack-1 at Kandla is **45.31** PPM. The maximum concentration of NO_x observed in the monitoring period of July to August 2023.

The CO at Kandla varies in the range of **0.007** to **0.34** %. The yearly average of CO of D.G stack-1 at Kandla is **0.16** %. The maximum concentration of CO observed in the monitoring period of March to April 2024.

The CO₂ at Kandla varies in the range of **1.21** to **3.09** %. The yearly average of CO₂ of D.G stack-1 at Kandla is **1.92** %. The maximum concentration of CO₂ observed in the monitoring period of March to April 2024.

The results of all the above parameters of DG stack-1 at Kandla emission are compared with the permissible limits mentioned in the consent issued by GPCB, and have been found within the prescribed limit for all the monitored parameters.

2) Vadinar:

The Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in the range of **31.85** to **45.32** mg/m³. The yearly average SPM of D.G stack-2 at Vadinar is **41.33** mg/m³. The maximum concentration of SPM was observed in the monitoring period of March to April 2024. There is no Sulphur dioxide (SO_x) concentration detected at Vadinar.

The NO_x at Vadinar varies in the range of **13.52** to **46** PPM. The yearly average of NO_x of D.G stack-2 at Vadinar is **25.928** PPM. The maximum concentration of NO_x observed in the monitoring period of June to July 2023.



The CO at Vadinar varies in the range of **0.002 to 0.016** %. The yearly average of CO of D.G stack-2 at Vadinar is **0.0106** % The maximum concentration of CO observed in the monitoring period of October to November 2023.

The CO₂ at Vadinar varies in the range of **1.03 to 1.42** %. The yearly average in CO₂ of D.G stack-2 at Vadinar is **1.92** % The maximum concentration of CO₂ observed in the monitoring period of June to July 2024.

The results of all the above parameters of DG stack-2 at Vadinar emission are compared with the permissible limits mentioned in the consent issued by GPCB, and have been found within the prescribed limit for all the monitored parameters.



CHAPTER 6: NOISE MONITORING

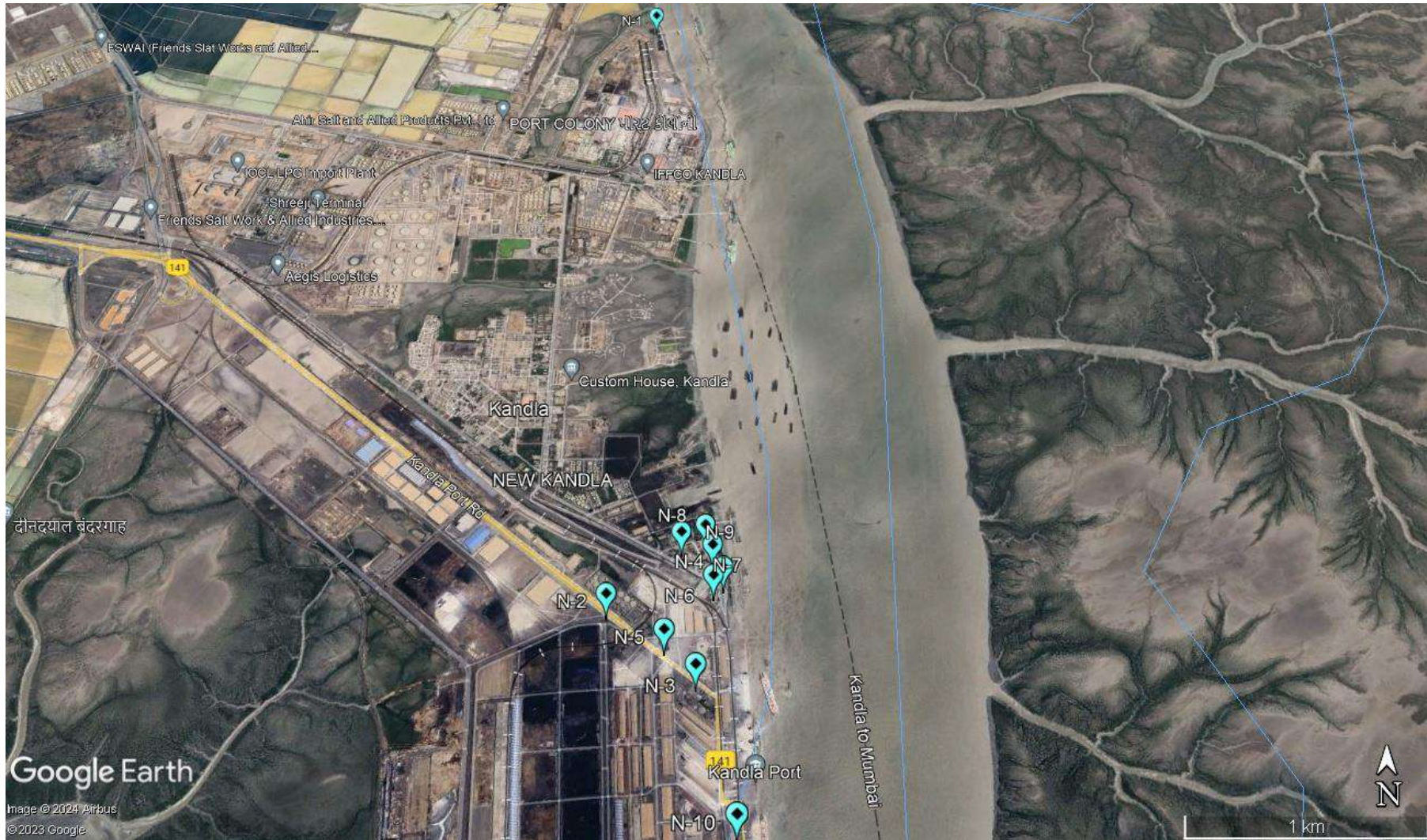
6.1 Noise Monitoring

Noise can be defined as an unwanted sound, and it is therefore, necessary to measure both the quality as well as the quantity of environmental noise in and around the study area. Noise produced during operation stage and the subsequent activities may affect surrounding environment impacting the fauna and as well as the human population. Under the scope, the noise monitoring is required to be carried out at 10 locations in Kandla and 3 locations in Vadinar. The sampling locations for noise are not only confined to commercial areas of DPA but also the residential areas of DPA.

The details of the noise monitoring stations are mentioned in **Table 13** and locations have been depicted in the **Map 8 and 9** as follow:

Table 13: Details of noise monitoring locations

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude/ Longitude
1.	N-1	Oil Jetty 7	23.043527N 70.218456E
2.	N-2	West Gate No.1	23.006771N 70.217340E
3.	N-3	Canteen Area	23.003707N 70.221331E
4.	N-4	Main Gate	23.007980N 70.222525E
5.	N-5	Main Road	23.005194N 70.219944E
6.	N-6	Marin Bhavan	23.007618N 70.222087E
7.	N-7	Port & Custom Building	23.009033N 70.222047E
8.	N-8	Nirman Building	23.009642N 70.220623E
9.	N-9	ATM Building	23.009985N 70.221715E
10.	N-10	Wharf Area/ Jetty	22.997833N 70.223042E
11.	N-11	Near Main Gate	22.441544N 69.674495E
12.	N-12	Near Vadinar Jetty	22.441002N 69.673147E
13.	N-13	Port Colony Vadinar	22.399948N 69.716608E



Map 8: Locations for Noise Monitoring at Kandla



Map 9: Locations for Noise Monitoring at Vadinar

Methodology:

The intensity of sound energy in the environment is measured in a logarithmic scale and is expressed in a decibel (dB(A)) scale. The ordinary sound level meter measures the sound energy that reaches the microphone by converting it into electrical energy and then measures the magnitude in dB(A). Whereas, in a sophisticated type of sound level meter, an additional circuit (filters) is provided, which modifies the received signal in such a way that it replicates the sound signal as received by the human ear and the magnitude of sound level in this scale is denoted as dB(A). The sound levels are expressed in dB(A) scale for the purpose of comparison of noise levels, which is universally accepted. Noise levels were measured using an integrated sound level meter of the make Envirotech Sound Level Meter (Class-I) (model No. SLM-109). It has an indicating mode of Lp and Leq. Keeping the mode in Lp for few minutes and setting the corresponding range and the weighting network in “A” weighting set the sound level meter was run for one-hour time and Leq was measured at all locations.

Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring was carried out at each noise monitoring station for Leq. noise level (Day and Night), which was recorded for 24 hours continuously at a monthly frequency with the help of Sound/Noise Level Meter (Class-1). The details of the noise monitoring have been mentioned in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Details of the Noise Monitoring

Sr. No.	Parameters	Units	Reference Method	Instrument
1.	Leq (Day)	dB(A)	IS 9989: 2014	Noise Level Meter (Class-I) model No. SLM-109
2.	Leq (Night)	dB(A)		

Standard for Noise

Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has notified the noise standards vide the Gazette notification dated February 14, 2000 for different zones under the Environment Protection Act (1986). The day time noise levels have been monitored from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM and night noise levels were measure from 10.00 PM to 6.00 AM at all the thirteen locations (10 at Kandla and 3 at Vadinar) monthly. The specified standards are as mentioned in **Table 15** as follows:

Table 15: Ambient Air Quality norms in respect of Noise⁽²⁾

Area Code	Category of Area	Noise dB(A) Leq	
		Daytime	Night time
A	Industrial Area	75	70
B	Commercial Area	65	55
C	Residential Area	55	45
D	Silence Zone	50	40

6.2 Result and Discussion

The details of the Noise monitoring conducted during the monitoring period April 2023 to April 2024 have been summarized in the **Table 16** as below:

Table 16: The Results of Ambient Noise Quality

Sr. No.	Station Code	Station Name	Category of Area	Standard	Day Time in dB(A)			Standard	Night Time in dB(A)		
					Max.	Min.	Avg.		Max.	Min.	Avg.
1	N-1	Oil Jetty 7	A	75	65.7	36.5	47.75	70	57.5	33	41.801
2	N-2	West Gate No.1	A	75	68.4	36.5	54.35	70	54.2	36.1	47.02
3	N-3	Canteen Area	B	65	66.2	38	52.61	55	52.1	33	43.46
4	N-4	Main Gate	A	75	61.4	35.3	50.69	70	50.8	36.1	43.33
5	N-5	Main Road	A	75	66.1	33.5	51.67	70	55.5	33.6	43.7
6	N-6	Marin Bhavan	B	65	62.3	38.9	52.52	55	52.3	31.9	43.23
7	N-7	Port & Custom Building	B	65	66.3	37.6	50.89	55	54.3	33.9	38.91
8	N-8	Nirman Building	B	65	60.8	40.9	51	55	58.9	35.2	43.02
9	N-9	ATM Building	B	65	65.1	35.1	49.7	55	53.4	34.1	39.25
10	N-10	Wharf Area/ Jetty	A	75	74.5	36.9	52.9	70	52.7	36	42.3
11	N-11	Near Main Gate	A	75	72.3	34	62.51	70	71.2	34.3	55.71
12	N-12	Near Vadinar Jetty	A	75	76.3	39.2	64.98	70	68.5	34.7	56.38
13	N-13	Port Colony Vadinar	C	55	77.5	37.7	50.05	45	65.9	36.2	49.5

6.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

- 1) **Kandla:** The noise level was compared with the standard limits specified in NAAQS by CPCB. During the Day Time, the average noise level at all 10 locations at Kandla ranged from **33.5 dB(A)** to **74.5 dB(A)** while, during Night Time the average Noise Level ranged from **31.9 dB(A)** to **58.9 dB(A)**, of which six locations out of ten locations, noise level were within the permissible limits for the industrial, commercial area and residential zone for Day time and night time. Other Four locations such as i.e., **N-3 (Canteen Area)**, **N-7 (Port & Custom Building)**, **N-8 (Nirman Building)** and **N-9 (ATM building)** which are Commercial areas, slightly exceed the standard limits prescribed by NAAQS by CPCB, in the monitoring period of **April to May 2023 and May to June 2023**.
- 2) **Vadinar:** The noise level was compared with the standard limits specified in NAAQS by CPCB. During the Day Time, the average noise level at all 3 locations at Vadinar ranged from **34 dB(A)** to **77.5 dB(A)** while, during Night Time the average Noise Level ranged from **34.3 dB(A)** to **71.2 dB(A)** at Vadinar, on location **N-11 (Near main gate)** noise level was within the permissible limits for the industrial zone for Day time and night time. On locations of Vadinar such as i.e., **N-12 (Near Vadinar jetty)**, which are considered as industrial area slightly exceed the standard limits prescribed by NAAQS by CPCB, in the monitoring period of **June to July 2023**. And on location **N-13 (Port Colony Vadinar)**, most frequently exceed the permissible limit during the day time as well as night time.

6.4 Remedial Measures

The noise levels detected at the locations of Kandla and Vadinar, are found within the prescribed norms. The noise can further be considerably reduced by adoption of low noise equipment or installation of sound insulation fences. Green belt of plants can be a good barrier. If noise exceeds the applicable norms, then the working hours may be altered as a possible means to mitigate the nuisances of construction activities.



CHAPTER 7: SOIL MONITORING

7.1 Soil Quality Monitoring:

The purpose of soil quality monitoring is to track changes in the features and characteristics of the soil, especially the chemical properties of soil occurring at specific time intervals under the influence of human activity. Soil quality assessment helps to determine the status of soil functions and environmental risks associated with various practices prevalent at the location.

As defined in scope by Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), Soil Quality Monitoring shall be carried out at Six locations, four at Kandla and two at Vadinar. The details of the soil monitoring locations within the Port area of DPA are mentioned in **Table 17**:

Table 17: Details of the Soil quality monitoring

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude Longitude	
1.	Kandla	S-1	Oil Jetty 7	23.043527N 70.218456E
2.		S-2	IFFCO Plant	23.040962N 70.216570E
3.		S-3	Khori Creek	22.970382N 70.223057E
4.		S-4	Nakti Creek	23.033476N 70.158461E
5.	Vadinar	S-5	Near SPM	22.400026N 69.714308E
6.		S-6	Near Vadinar Jetty	22.440759N 69.675210E

Methodology

As per the defined scope by Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), the sampling and analysis of Soil quality has been carried out on monthly basis.

The samples of soil collected from the locations of Kandla and Vadinar and analyzed for the various physico-chemical parameter. Collection and analysis of these samples was carried out as per established standard methods and procedures. The samples were analyzed for selected parameters to get the present soil quality status and environmental risks associated with various practices prevalent at the location. GEMI has framed its own guidelines for collection of soil samples titled as '*Soil Sampling Manual*'. Soil samples were collected from 30 cm depth below the surface using scrapper, filled in polythene bags, labelled on-site with specific location code and name and sent to GEMI's laboratory, Gandhinagar for further detailed analysis. The samples collected from all locations are homogeneous representative of each location. The list of parameters to be monitored under the projects for the Soil Quality Monitoring been mentioned in **Table 18** as follows:

Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring is required to be carried out once a month for both the locations of Kandla and Vadinar. The monitoring was done from April 15th 2023, to April 15th, 2024

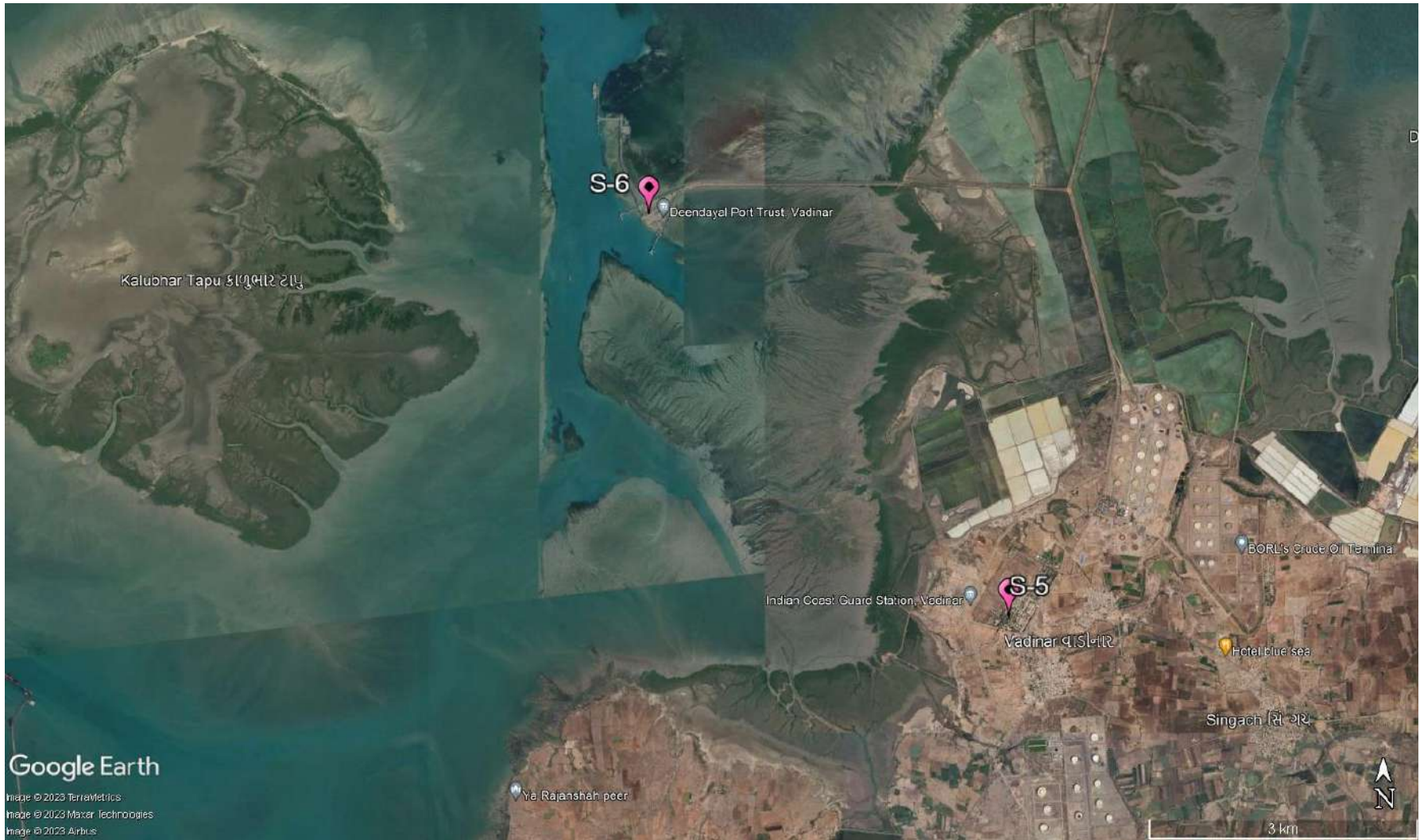
Table 18: Soil parameters

Sr. No.	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instruments
1.	TOC	%	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January, 2011, 09. Volumetric method (Walkley and Black, 1934)	Titration Apparatus
2.	Organic Carbon	%		
3.	Inorganic Phosphate	Kg/Hectare	Practical Manual Chemical Analysis of Soil and Plant Samples, ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research 2017 Determination of Available Phosphorus in Soil	UV-Visible Spectrophotometer
4.	Texture	-	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January 2011,01	Hydrometer
5.	pH	-	IS 2720 (Part 26): 1987	pH Meter
6.	Conductivity	µS/cm	IS 14767: 2000	Conductivity Meter
7.	Particle size distribution & Silt content	-	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January 2011	Sieves Apparatus
8.	SAR	meq/L	Procedures for Soil Analysis, International Soil Reference and Information Centre, 6 th Edition 2002 13-5.5.3 Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR), Soluble cations	Flame Photometer
9.	Water Holding Capacity	%	NCERT, Chapter 9, 2022-23 and Water Resources Department Laboratory Testing Procedure for Soil & Water Sample Analysis	Muffle Furnace
10.	Aluminium	mg/Kg	EPA Method 3051A	ICP-OES
11.	Chromium	mg/Kg		
12.	Nickel	mg/Kg		
13.	Copper	mg/Kg	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January, 2011, 17a	
14.	Zinc	mg/Kg	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January, 2011, 17a	
15.	Cadmium	mg/Kg	EPA Method 3051A	
16.	Lead	mg/Kg		
17.	Arsenic	mg/Kg		
18.	Mercury	mg/Kg		

The map depicting the locations of Soil Quality Monitoring to be monitored in Kandla and Vadinar have been mentioned in **Map 10 and 11** as follows:



Map 10: Soil Quality Monitoring Locations at Kandla



Map 11: Soil Quality Monitoring Locations at Vadinar

7.2 Result and Discussion

The analysis results of physical analysis of the soil samples collected during environmental monitoring period during 15th April 2023 to 15th April 2024 mentioned in **Table 19** are shown below:

Table 19: Soil Quality for the Monitoring period

Sr. No	Location Parameters		Kandla				Vadinar	
			S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)	S-2 (IFFCO Plant)	S-3 (Khori Creek)	S-4 (Nakti Creek)	S-5 (Near SPM)	S-6 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
1	pH	Max	9.53	8.8	8.88	9.48	8.69	9.36
		Min	7.3	6.48	6.52	7.86	7.19	8.16
		Avg.	8.24	8.20	7.96	8.52	8.14	8.55
2	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Max	71500	36500	75700	17850	501	625
		Min	587	526	586	204	63	127
		Avg	26881.17	11442	20646.33	5470	177.13	281.54
3	Inorganic Phosphate (Kg/ha)	Max	13.32	619.89	20.31	15.87	5.64	8.67
		Min	0.39	0.43	1.24	0.32	0.35	0.26
		Avg	4.21	57.15	5.64	4.71	2.39	2.25
4	Organic Carbon (%)	Max	2.83	2.54	3.83	3.35	0.85	2.48
		Min	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.27	0.06	0.14
		Avg	0.91	0.79	1.06	0.92	0.33	0.59
5	Organic Matter (%)	Max	4.88	4.38	6.6	5.78	1.47	4.28
		Min	0.06	0.14	0.24	0.32	0.09	0.241
		Avg	1.57	1.36	1.82	1.48	0.57	1.01
6	SAR (meq/L)	Max	41.45	22.91	31.51	10.01	0.25	0.45
		Min	0.81	0.36	0.5	0.36	0.05	0.09
		Avg	13.24	6.56	11.71	2.57	0.10	0.17
7	Aluminium (mg/Kg)	Max	8643.04	9065.97	10298.7	9286.91	15921.7	14806.19
		Min	812.75	830.95	840.71	916.4	735.77	754.58
		Avg	2223.8	2322.3	2517.4	2470.4	2848.2	2762.2
8	Chromium (mg/Kg)	Max	92.23	90.7	86.18	87.07	106	91.88
		Min	28.213	28.91	31.57	24.7	71.68	60.93
		Avg	52.28	58.79	59.005	53.30	82.46	70.91
9	Nickel (mg/Kg)	Max	33.32	36.66	38.1	45.41	41.425	42.68
		Min	13.17	11.82	11.91	10.43	27.14	25.52
		Avg	19.17	19.22	22.72	21.72	33.29	32.353
10	Copper (mg/Kg)	Max	92.51	88.31	150.7	192.72	123.18	104.64
		Min	12.42	14.71	14.74	12.8	81.14	60.57
		Avg	49.94	61.10	84.93	56.708	103.06	82.37
11	Zinc (mg/Kg)	Max	210.35	1755.44	188.29	142.71	88.14	97.36
		Min	16.46	42.93	29.9	23.57	37.03	15.33
		Avg	73.75	283.57	99.49	81.77	62.53	49.70
12	Cadmium (mg/Kg)	Max	0.397	23.47	0.59	0	3	0
		Min	0.397	0.5	0.59	0	3	0
		Avg	0.397	6.608	0.59	0	3	0
13	Lead (mg/Kg)	Max	50.28	277.82	47.87	26.48	1.58	21.07
		Min	3.79	2.58	1.29	2.26	0.59	0.89
		Avg	12.09	32.75	15.59	8.88	1.08	6.66

Sr. No	Parameters	Location	Kandla				Vadinar	
			S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)	S-2 (IFFCO Plant)	S-3 (Khor Creek)	S-4 (Nakti Creek)	S-5 (Near SPM)	S-6 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
14	Arsenic (mg/Kg)	Max	4.87	8.4	5.28	6.62	0.4	5.05
		Min	0.1	0.29	0.88	0.3	0.099	0.59
		Avg	2.38	3.04	2.97	2.26	0.22	2.82
15	Mercury (mg/Kg)	Max	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Min	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Avg	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Water Holding Capacity (%)	Max	54	77.92	61.99	75.84	60	66
		Min	35.8	34	23.74	15.9	39.85	44
		Avg	42.66	46.48	43.95	48.34	47.70	60.01
17	Sand (%)	Max	77.61	77.7	85.46	82.36	62.4	78.46
		Min	44.4	46.57	48.27	13.39	42.26	42.25
		Avg	59.26	65.74	62.96	65.03	51.61	60.59
18	Silt (%)	Max	53.28	47.28	41.25	57.98	49.27	53.27
		Min	9.77	9.28	9.93	9.28	12.24	12
		Avg	30.41	26.40	28.84	24.13	34.72	29.17
19	Clay (%)	Max	19.53	14.32	22.35	28.63	35.92	21.02
		Min	2.32	0.63	0.64	0.48	1.75	1.74
		Avg	10.29	7.86	8.19	10.83	13.66	10.23
20	Texture		Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam	Loam	Sandy Loam

7.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

Soil samples were collected from 6 locations (4 at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar) and further analysed for its physical & chemical characteristics. Each of the parameters have been given an interpretation based on the observations as follows:

1) Kandla:

- The value of pH ranges from **6.48** to **9.53**, with the highest at location **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)** and the lowest at location **S-2 (IFFCO plant)**, while the average pH for Kandla was observed to be **8.23**. The pH in Kandla varies from **Slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline**
- At all monitoring locations, the value of **Electrical Conductivity** ranges from **204** to **75,700 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$** , with the highest at location **S-3 (Khor Creek)** and the lowest at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)**. The average Electrical Conductivity is **16,109.87 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$** .
- The concentration of inorganic phosphate varied from **0.32** to **619.89 kg/ha**, with an average of **17.93 kg/ha**. The highest concentration of inorganic phosphate was found at **S-2 (IFFCO plant)** and the lowest concentration was found at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)**. The availability of phosphorus in the soil solution is influenced by several factors, such as organic matter, clay content, pH, temperature, and more.

- The concentration of **Total Organic Carbon** ranges from **0.03% to 3.86%**, with an average TOC of **0.92%** detected. The highest concentration was found at **location S-3 (Khorī Creek)**, and the minimum concentration was found at **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)**.
- The **Sodium Adsorption Ratio** ranges from **0.36 to 41.45** meq/L, with an average value of **8.25** meq/L at Kandla. The highest concentration of SAR is found at **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)** and the lowest concentration at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)**.
- The **Water Holding Capacity (WHC)** in the soil samples of Kandla varies from **15.9% to 77.92%**, with an average of **45.36%**. The highest concentration of WHC was observed at **S-2 (IFFCO plant)** and the lowest concentration at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)**.
- The Soil Texture was observed as “**Sandy loam**” to “**loamy sand**” at all the monitoring locations in Kandla.

Heavy Metals

- During the sampling period, the concentration of **Aluminium** varied from **812.75 to 10,298.7** mg/kg. The average **Aluminium** concentration was observed to be **2,383.475** mg/kg at the Kandla monitoring station. The **highest concentration** was observed at **S-3 (Khorī Creek)**, and the **lowest concentration** was observed at **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)**.
- The concentration of **Chromium** varied from **24.7 to 92.23** mg/kg, with an average value of **55.848** mg/kg observed at the Kandla monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)**, and the lowest concentration was observed at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)**.
- The concentration of **Nickel** varied from **10.43 to 45.41** mg/kg at Kandla, with an average value of **20.71** mg/kg at the Kandla monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)**, while the lowest concentration was also observed at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)**.
- The concentration of **Zinc** varied from **16.46 to 1755.4** mg/kg at Kandla, with an average value of **134.64** mg/kg at the Kandla monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-2 (IFFCO plant)**, which was the only spike observed during the entire monitoring period at Kandla. The lowest concentration was observed at **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)**.
- The concentration of **Copper** varied from **12.42 to 192.72** mg/kg, with an average value of **13.667** mg/kg observed at the Kandla monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-4 (Nakti Creek)** and the lowest concentration was observed at **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)**.
- The concentration of **Lead** varied from **1.29 to 277.82** mg/kg, with an average value of **17.33** mg/kg. The highest concentration was observed at **S-2 (IFFCO plant)**; this was the only spike observed during the entire monitoring period, while the lowest concentration was observed at **S-3 (Khorī creek)**.
- The concentration of **Arsenic** varied from **0.1 to 8.4** mg/kg, with an average value of **2.67** mg/kg. The highest concentration was observed at **S-1 (Oil Jetty 7)**, and the lowest concentration was observed at **S-3 (Khorī Creek)**.
- The concentration of **Cadmium** varied from **0 to 23.47** mg/kg, with an average value of **1.89** mg/kg. The highest concentration was observed at **S-2 (IFFCO plant)**. During the monitoring period, it was observed that cadmium was mostly found **Below**

Quantification Limit (BQL) at all locations, with only one spike observed at **S-2 (IFFCO plant)** throughout the entire monitoring period.

- During the monitoring period, it was observed that the concentration of **Mercury** was mostly found **below the quantification limit (BQL)** at all locations.

2) Vadinar:

- The value of **pH** ranges from **7.675** to **9.36**, with the highest at location **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)** and the lowest at **location S-5 (Near SPM)**, while the average pH for Vadinar was observed to be **8.34**. pH of Soil at Vadinar was found to be **moderately alkaline**.
- At all monitoring locations in Vadinar, the value of **Electrical Conductivity** ranges from **63** to **625** $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$, with the highest at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)** and the lowest at **location S-5 (Near SPM)**. The average Electrical Conductivity is **229.33** $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$.
- The concentration of **inorganic phosphate** varied from **0.26** to **8.67** kg/ha, with an average of **2.32** kg/ha. The highest concentration of inorganic phosphate was found at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)** and the lowest concentration was found at **location S-5 (Near SPM)**.
- The concentration of **Total Organic Carbon** ranges from **0.06%** to **2.48%**, with an average TOC of **0.46%** detected at Vadinar. The highest concentration was found at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)**, and the minimum concentration was found at **S-5 (Near SPM)**.
- The **Sodium Adsorption Ratio** ranges from **0.05** to **0.45** meq/L, with an average value of **0.143** meq/L at Vadinar. The highest concentration of SAR is found at **6 (Near Vadinar jetty)** and the lowest concentration at **S-5 (Near SPM)**.
- The **Water Holding Capacity (WHC)** in the soil samples of Vadinar varies from **39.85%** to **66%**, with an average of **53.85%**. The highest concentration of WHC was observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)** and the lowest concentration at **S-5 (Near SPM)**.
- The soil texture of Vadinar varies from “loam” to “slit loam”.

Heavy Metals

- During the sampling period, the concentration of **Aluminium** varied from **735.77** to **15921.72** mg/kg. The average **Aluminium** concentration was observed to be **2,805.2** mg/kg at the Vadinar monitoring station. The **highest concentration** was observed at **S-5 (Near SPM)**, and the **lowest concentration** was observed at **S-5 (Near SPM)** but during different months.
- The concentration of **Chromium** varied from **60.93** to **106** mg/kg, with an average value of **76.69** mg/kg observed at the Vadinar monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-5 (Near SPM)**, and the lowest concentration was observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)**.
- The concentration of **Nickel** varied from **25.62** to **42.68** mg/kg, with an average value of **32.825** mg/kg at the Vadinar monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)**, and the lowest concentration was also observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)** but during different months.

- The concentration of **Zinc** varied from **15.33** to **97.36** mg/kg, with an average value of **56.118** mg/kg at the Vadinar monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)**, and the lowest concentration was also observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)** but during different months.
- The concentration of **Copper** varied from **60.57** to **123.18** mg/kg, with an average value of **92.71** mg/kg observed at the Vadinar monitoring station. The highest concentration was observed at **S-5 (Near SPM)** and the lowest concentration was observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)**.
- The concentration of **Lead** varied from **0.59** to **21.07** mg/kg, with an average value of **3.875** mg/kg. The highest concentration was observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)**; this was the only spike observed during the entire monitoring period at Kandla, while the lowest concentration was observed at **S-5 (Near SPM)**.
- The concentration of **Arsenic** varied from **0.099** to **0.59** mg/kg, with an average value of **5.05** mg/kg. The highest concentration was observed at **S-6 (Near Vadinar jetty)**, and the lowest concentration was observed at **S-5 (Near SPM)**.
- The concentration of **Cadmium** varied from **0** to **3** mg/kg, with an average value of **3** mg/kg. The highest concentration was observed at **S-5 (Near SPM)**. During the monitoring period, it was observed that cadmium was mostly found **Below Quantification Limit (BQL)** at all locations.
- During the monitoring period, it was observed that the concentration of **Mercury** was mostly found **below the quantification limit (BQL)** at all locations.



CHAPTER 8: DRINKING WATER MONITORING

8.1 Drinking Water Monitoring

It is necessary to check with the drinking water sources regularly so as to know whether water quality conforms to the prescribed standards for drinking. Monitoring the drinking water quality is essential to protect human health and the environment. With reference to the scope specified by DPA, a total of 20 locations (18 at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar) were monitored to assess the Drinking Water quality.

The details of the drinking water sampling stations have been mentioned in **Table 20** and the locations have been depicted through Google map in **Map 12 and 13**.

Table 20: Details of Drinking Water Sampling Locations

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude/ Longitude
1.	DW-1	Oil Jetty 7	23.043527N 70.218456E
2.	DW-2	Port & Custom Building	23.009033N 70.222047E
3.	DW-3	North Gate	23.007938N 70.222411E
4.	DW-4	Workshop	23.009372N 70.222236E
5.	DW-5	Canteen Area	23.003707N 70.221331E
6.	DW-6	West Gate 1	23.006771N 70.217340E
7.	DW-7	Sewa Sadan -3	23.009779N 70.221838E
8.	DW-8	Nirman Building	23.009642N 70.220623E
9.	DW-9	Custom Building	23.018930N 70.214478E
10.	DW-10	Port Colony Kandla	23.019392N 70.212619E
11.	DW-11	Wharf Area/ Jetty	22.997833N 70.223042E
12.	DW-12	Hospital Kandla	23.018061N 70.212328E
13.	DW-13	A.O. Building	23.061914N 70.144861E
14.	DW-14	School Gopalpuri	23.083619N 70.132061E
15.	DW-15	Guest House	23.078830N 70.131008E
16.	DW-16	E- Type Quarter	23.083306N 70.132422E
17.	DW-17	F- Type Quarter	23.077347N 70.135731E
18.	DW-18	Hospital Gopalpuri	23.081850N 70.135347E
19.	DW-19	Near Vadinar Jetty	22.440759N 69.675210E
20.	DW-20	Near Port Colony	22.401619N 69.716822E



Map 12: Drinking Water Monitoring Locations at Kandla



Map 13: Drinking Water Monitoring Locations at Vadinar

Methodology

The water samples were collected from the finalized sampling locations and analyzed for physico-chemical and microbiological parameter, for which the analysis was carried out as per APHA, 23rd Edition and Indian Standard method in GEMI's NABL Accredited Laboratory, Gandhinagar. GEMI has followed the CPCB guideline as well as framed its own guidelines for the collection of water/wastewater samples, under the provision of Water (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, titled as 'Sampling Protocol for Water & Wastewater'; approved by the Government of Gujarat vide letter no. ENV-102013-299-E dated 24-04-2014. The samples under the study were collected and preserved as per the said Protocol. The parameters finalized to assess the drinking water quality have been mentioned in **Table 21** as follows:

Table 21: List of parameters for Drinking Water Quality monitoring⁽³⁾

Sr. No.	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instrument
1.	pH	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-4500-H ⁺ B):2017	pH Meter
2.	Colour	Hazen	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2120 B:2017	Color Comparator
3.	EC	µS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-2510 B):2017	Conductivity Meter
4.	Turbidity	NTU	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section -2130 B):2017	Nephlo Turbidity Meter
5.	TDS	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-2540 C):2017	Vaccum Pump with filtration assembly and Oven
6.	TSS	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2540 D: 2017	
7.	Chloride	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-4500-Cl-B):2017	Titration Apparatus
8.	Total Hardness	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-2340 C):2017	
9.	Ca Hardness	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-3500-Ca B):2017	
10.	Mg Hardness	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-3500-Mg B):2017	
11.	Free Residual Chlorine	mg/L	APHA 23 rd Edition, 4500	UV- Visible Spectrophotometer
12.	Fluoride	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-4500-F-D):2017	
13.	Sulphate	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section 4500-SO4-2-E):2017	
14.	Sodium	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-3500-Na-B):2017	Flame Photometer
15.	Potassium	mg/L	APHA,23 rd Edition, 3500 K-B: 2017	
16.	Salinity	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (section 2520 B, E.C. Method)	Salinity /TDS Meter
17.	Nitrate	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 NO3- B: 2017	UV- Visible Spectrophotometer
18.	Nitrite	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 NO2-B: 2017	
19.	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 3500 Cr B: 2017	
20.	Manganese	mg/L	APHA,23 rd Edition, ICP Method 3120 B: 2017	ICP-OES



Sr. No.	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instrument
21.	Mercury	mg/L	EPA 200.7	
22.	Lead	mg/L	APHA ICP 23 rd Edition (Section-3120 B):2017	
23.	Cadmium	mg/L	APHA ICP 23 rd Edition (Section-3120 B):2017	
24.	Iron	mg/L	APHA ICP 23 rd Edition (Section-3120 B):2017	
25.	Total Chromium	mg/L	APHA ICP 23 rd Edition (Section-3120 B):2017	
26.	Copper	mg/L	APHA,23 rd Edition, ICP Method 3120 B: 2017	ICP-OES
27.	Zinc	mg/L	APHA ICP 23 rd Edition (Section-3120 B):2017	
28.	Arsenic	mg/L	APHA ICP 23 rd Edition (Section-3120 B):2017	
29.	Total Coliforms	MPN/ 100ml	IS 15185: 2016	LAF/ Incubator

Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring is required to be carried out once a month for both the locations of Kandla and Vadinar. Sample Collected from this location during the monitoring period 15th April 2023 to 15th April 2024.



8.2 Result and Discussion

The drinking water quality of the locations at Kandla and Vadinar and its comparison with the to the stipulated standard (Drinking Water Specifications i.e., IS: 10500:2012) ⁽⁴⁾ have been summarized in **Table 22A, 22B, 22C** as follows:

Table 22A: Drinking Water Quality for the Monitoring period

Parameters	Standard values as per IS-		DW-1 (Oil Jetty 7)			DW-2 (Port & Custom Building)			DW-3 (North Gate)			DW-4 (Workshop)			DW-5 (Canteen Area)			DW-6 (West Gate 1)			DW-7 (Sewa Sadan -3)		
	A	P	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
pH	6.5-8.5		7.9	6.6	7.4	8.4	6.8	7.3	8.0	6.8	7.3	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.2	7.3	7.7	8.4	7.2	7.7	8.2	7.2	7.5
Colour (Hazen)	5	15	5.0	1.0	1.7	5.0	1.0	1.3	5.0	1.0	1.3	5.0	1.0	1.3	5.0	1.0	3.3	5.0	1.0	1.7	5.0	1.0	1.3
EC (µS/ cm)			370	19.4	195.6	600.	36.0	153.8	1653	27.0	259.7	401	12.8	85.6	2200	42.0	1056	1470	28.0	336.3	150	22	57.8
Salinity (PSU)			1.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0	0.0
Turbidity (NTU)	1	5	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.7	0.9	2.3	3.1	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	5.9	1.1	3.5
Chloride (mg/L)	250	1000	81	5.8	41.6	92	7.5	34.1	354.9	8.0	56.9	110	3	22.9	437.4	10.3	192.0	329.9	9.0	78	42.5	6.5	15.7
Total Hardness (mg/L)	200	600	42	3	13.3	148	3	24.8	320	2.0	33.4	20.0	2	7.5	310	10	181	230	5.0	53.2	10	2	4.1
Ca Hardness (mg/L)			27	2	6.3	92	2	13.9	200	1.0	20.3	8.0	1	3.3	210.0	5	103.9	120.0	2.5	28.9	5.0	1	2.2
Mg Hardness (mg/L)			15	1	6.8	56	1	10.1	120	1.0	13.1	12	1	3.9	120.0	5	76.6	110.0	2.0	24.4	5.0	1	2
Free Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDS (mg/L)	500	2000	184	10	101.7	306	20	81.8	840	14	132.7	204	8.0	44.7	928	22	452.4	752	20.0	171.6	78	14	30.8
TSS (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sulphate (mg/L)	200	400	15.7	15.7	15.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	73.9	73.9	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.3	2.2	64.0	97.3	2	55.3	0	0	0



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Parameters	Standard values as per IS-		DW-1 (Oil Jetty 7)			DW-2 (Port & Custom Building)			DW-3 (North Gate)			DW-4 (Workshop)			DW-5 (Canteen Area)			DW-6 (West Gate 1)			DW-7 (Sewa Sadan -3)		
	A	P	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
Nitrate (mg/L)	45		26	3.7	12.5	4.2	0.5	1.8	7.5	1.3	4.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	8.8	3.4	5.8	5.7	1.3	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nitrite (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0
Sodium (mg/L)			86	5	34.5	38.5	7	21.2	178.6	9.7	38.0	42.6	5.7	18.0	319.6	12.0	118.4	197.5	8.8	44.1	15.1	5.5	9.6
Potassium (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	5.8	5.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hexavalent Chromium (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odour (TON)	Agreeable			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.003		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper (mg/L)	0.05	1.5	17.3	0	5.8	8.4	0.0	2.8	6.2	0.0	3.1	11.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iron (mg/L)	0.3		0.6	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lead (mg/L)	0.01		3.1	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manganese (mg/L)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.2	0	0	0
Mercury (mg/L)	0.001		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chromium (mg/L)	0.05		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zinc (mg/L)	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Coliform* (MPN/ 100ml)	Shall not be detected		630.0	5.0	118.0	12500.0	5.0	1629.3	250.0	10.0	100.7	50.0	5.0	24.0	144500	5.0	17137	4350	5.0	1407	23500	2.0	3963.3



Table 22B: Drinking Water Quality for the Monitoring period

Parameters	Standard values as per IS		DW-8 (Nirman Building)			DW-9 (Custom Building)			DW-10 (Port Colony Kandla)			DW-11 (Wharf Area/ Jetty)			DW-12 (Hospital Kandla)			DW-13 (A.O. Building)			DW-14 (School Gopalpuri)		
	A	P	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
pH	6.5-8.5		8	7	7.5	8	6.2	7.3	7.9	6.82	7.31	8.3	6.85	7.71	7.75	6.62	7.224	8.5	7.2	7.61	8.2	7.08	7.56
Colour (Hazen)	5	15	5.0	1.0	2.3	5.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	1	2	10	1	3.083	5	1	1.67	5	1	1.33	10	1	3.28
EC (µS/ cm)			2000	40.0	403.8	2900.0	48.0	492.9	3100	105.4	554.9	2460	55	980.1	269	47	141.2	1412	23.2	187.2	1467	43.3	412.15
Salinity (PSU)			1.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.05	0.283	1.2	0.02	0.42	0.13	0.03	0.072	0.71	0.02	0.151	0.73	0.03	0.22
Turbidity (NTU)	1	5	3.6	1.1	1.8	4.7	1.0	2.8	2.2	0.95	1.575	3.79	1	2.09	2	1.02	1.57	9.9	0.9	3.67	13.9	0.5	5.48
Chloride (mg/L)	250	1000	499.9	10.0	93.1	689.8	12.5	108.7	504.8	21.99	75.52	404.8	13.54	173.9	67.98	12.5	31.79	307.4	7.5	44.28	332.4	11.5	93.83
Total Hardness (mg/L)	200	600	280.0	4.0	61.8	480	6.0	80.2	340.0	3	62.83	320	15	176.4	30	3	17.84	240	1.5	70.3	270	2	82.64
Ca Hardness (mg/L)			140.0	2.0	31.8	240	3.0	38.7	190.0	2	33.5	170	5	91.30	17	2	9.67	120	1	31.12	140	1.5	42.96
Mg Hardness (mg/L)			140.0	2.0	30.1	190	3.0	37.5	150.0	1	29.32	150	10	84.76	14	1	8.167	120	0.5	33.15	130	2	43.6
Free Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDS (mg/L)	500	2000	1012	22.0	205.2	1522	24.0	255.8	1064	54	165.4	872	29	403.8	138	24	73.17	718	14	101.9	742	22	218
TSS (mg/L)			2.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	10
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.416	0.433	1.06	0.367	0.57	1.108	1.108	1.108	0	0	0	0.35	0.15	0.25
Sulphate (mg/L)	200	400	100.8	45.5	73.2	142.0	41.5	80.0	115.6	3.17	59.39	134.7	1.97	59.51	0	0	0	108.7	108.77	108.7	113.4	11.55	56.304
Nitrate (mg/L)	45		4.5	1.1	2.6	5.6	2.4	3.8	7.5	1.04	3.68	8.49	3.78	5.929	2.023	1.42	1.752	3.392	1.524	2.585	4.48	1.382	2.38



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	A	P	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
Nitrite (mg/L)			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.201	0.11	0.147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sodium (mg/L)			109.5	9.2	39.4	396.2	8.0	75.4	105.8	11.98	37.65	356.5	12.8	106.5	31.35	11.59	20.22	83.91	8.66	21.44	173.5	6.24	46.666
Potassium (mg/L)			0	0	0	13.6	13.6	13.6	7.0	2.6	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hexavalent Chromium (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odour (TON)	Agreeable			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.0039	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.015	0.015	0.015
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.003		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Copper (mg/L)	0.05	1.5	6.8	0	3.4	0	0	0	10.2	0.005	2.049	0	0	0	9.257	0.005	3.57	0.008	0.0079	0.008	0	0	0
Iron (mg/L)	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	0.0001	0.16	0.17	0.0001	0.092	0	0	0	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Lead (mg/L)	0.01		0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.0033	0.003	0.004	0.0038	0.004	0.0028	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	4.27	4.27	4.27
Manganese (mg/L)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	0	0
Mercury (mg/L)	0.001		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chromium (mg/L)	0.05		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0122	0.012	0.012	0.006	0.006	0.006	0	0	0
Zinc (mg/L)	5	15	0	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Coliform* (MPN/ 100ml)	Shall not be detected		240.0	2.0	114.7	12050	4.0	1826	37080	35	5374	25550	5	3329	140	4	47.2	685	20	166.7	4900	15	636.4



Table 22C: Drinking Water Quality for the Monitoring period

Parameters	Standard values as per IS		DW-15 (Guest House)			DW-16 (E- Type Quarter)			DW-17 (F- Type Quarter)			DW-18 (Hospital Gopalpuri)			DW-19 (Near Vadinar Jetty)			DW-20 (Near Port Colony)		
	A	P	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
pH	6.5-8.5		7.99	6.87	7.35	7.68	6.93	7.28	8.19	6.78	7.46	8.27	7.12	7.6	8.38	7.21	7.685	8.07	7.05	7.435
Colour (Hazen)	5	15	5	1	1.67	5	1	1.67	5	1	1.67	10	1	3.5	5	1	2.333	20	1	6
EC (µS/ cm)			264	34.3	120.22	746	17.79	116.84	1337	15.93	298.6	7930	30.2	1037	537	30	199.7	1736	88.4	427.7
Salinity (PSU)			0.7	0.02	0.113	0.38	0.02	0.06	0.67	0.02	0.16	4.39	0.02	0.55	0.26	0.02	0.100	0.87	0.05	0.235
Turbidity (NTU)	1	5	2.29	0.63	1.27	2.8	0.52	1.50	1.97	1.1	1.66	3.98	0.7	2.03	1.5	1.2	1.35	5.3	0.7	3.25
Chloride (mg/L)	250	1000	60.98	10.5	26.98	124.96	4	24.58	287.41	4	61.99	163.9	9	75.28	66.98	9	27.20	407.37	13	73.15
Total Hardness (mg/L)	200	600	20	2	11.97	180	1.5	22.86	230	2	52.6	195	4	96.25	160	2	44.58	240	20	88.5
Ca Hardness (mg/L)			10	1.5	6.25	80	1	10.77	120	1	28.5	102	2	49.43	80	1.5	21.54	140	10	44.08
Mg Hardness (mg/L)			12.5	1	6.136	100	0.5	13.25	110	1	24.1	100	1	46.79	80	1	25.09	100	8	44.41
Free Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDS (mg/L)	500	2000	138	18	62.75	382	10	60.5	682	8	157.5	448	16	198.8	272	15	100.9	882	46	218.5
TSS (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	4	8
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	1.5	0.34	0.34	0.34	0	0	0	0.5	0.37	0.43	0.51	0.38	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.06	1.06	1.06
Sulphate (mg/L)	200	400	10.62	10.3	10.46	34.35	34.35	34.35	104.64	8.37	41.20	59.94	1.81	40.82	42.2	13.07	31.87	102.92	25.4	48.22
Nitrate (mg/L)	45		5.63	1.12	2.53	1.97	1.97	1.97	6.06	1.19	3.20	16.51	1.17	5.1	15.79	1.82	5.55	18.54	1.06	6.45
Nitrite (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0.11	0.16	0	0	0	1.89	1.89	1.89



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Parameters	Standard values as per IS		DW-15 (Guest House)			DW-16 (E- Type Quarter)			DW-17 (F- Type Quarter)			DW-18 (Hospital Gopalpuri)			DW-19 (Near Vadinar Jetty)			DW-20 (Near Port Colony)		
	A	P	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
Sodium (mg/L)			40.46	14.3	19.38	74.46	7.06	24.85	82.61	5.75	35.30	185.2	7.08	55.81	58.37	6.08	20.49	204.04	7.18	46.23
Potassium (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	3.2	3.2	0	0	0	5.85	5.85	5.85
Hexavalent Chromium (mg/L)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.01	0.01	0.01
Odour (TON)	Agreeable			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0.05	0.007	0.007	0.007	0	0	0	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.015	0.01	0.012	0.08	0.08	0.08	0	0	0
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.003		0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper (mg/L)	0.05	1.5	7.24	0.006	2.42	0	0	0	0.012	0.012	0.012	7.3	0.006	3.65	16.25	0.006	7.99	15.403	0.01	3.09
Iron (mg/L)	0.3		0.25	0.0002	0.13	0	0	0	0.52	0.0001	0.213	0.11	0.0003	0.055	1.47	1.47	1.47	0	0	0
Lead (mg/L)	0.01		2.21	0.002	1.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.53	0.003	5.26	0.002	0.002	0.002
Manganese (mg/L)	0.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	0	0.08
Mercury (mg/L)	0.001		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chromium (mg/L)	0.05		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.006	0.006	0.006	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zinc (mg/L)	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Coliform* (MPN/100ml)	Shall not be detected		200	5	57.75	7650	5	1669	57000	9	6635	310	5	131	2850	120	1485	130000	10	16647

A: Acceptable, P:Permissible, BQL: Below Quantification limit Turbidity (QL=0.5 NTU), Free Residual Chlorine (QL=2 mg/L), Total Suspended Solids (QL=2 mg/L), Fluoride (QL=0.3 mg/L), Sulphate (QL=10 mg/L), Nitrate as NO₃ (QL=1 mg/L), Nitrite as NO₂ (QL=0.1mg/L), Sodium as Na (QL=5mg/L), Potassium as K (QL=5mg/L), Hexavalent Chromium (QL=0.01 mg/L), Arsenic (QL=0.005 mg/L), Cadmium (QL=0.002 mg/L), Copper (QL=0.005 mg/L), Iron (QL=0.1mg/L), Lead (QL=0.002 mg/L), Manganese (QL=0.04 mg/L), Mercury (QL=0.0005 mg/L), Total Chromium (QL=0.005 mg/L), Zinc (QL=0.5 mg/L), Total Coliforms (QL=1 MPN/ 100ml)

Note: For Total Coliform, one MPN is equivalent to one CFU. The use of either method; MPN or CFU for the detection of bacteria are considered valid measurements for bacteria limits.

8.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

Drinking water samples were taken from 20 locations (18 at Kandla and 2 at Vadinar), and their physical and chemical properties were analyzed. The analysis's results were compared with standard values as prescribed in IS 10500:2012 Drinking Water Specification.

Physico-Chemical Parameters:

- **pH:** The pH values of drinking water samples in Kandla were reported to be in the range of **6.24 to 8.5**, with an average pH of **7.5**. In Vadinar, its values ranged from **7.05 to 8.38**, with an average pH of **7.36**. Notably, the pH levels at both project sites fall within the acceptable range of 6.5 to 8.5, as specified under IS:10500:2012.
- **Colour:** The colour varies from 1 to 10 at the monitoring locations in Kandla. Locations DW-11, DW-14 and DW-10 showed the value of 10 Hazen at Kandla. At Vadinar, the color was observed within the range of 1 to 20 Hazen. the Colour levels at both project sites fall within the acceptable range of 1 to 15, as specified under IS:10500:2012, except of one location DW-20 within the monitoring period of April to May 2023
- **Electrical Conductivity (EC):** It is a measure of the ability of a solution to conduct electric current, and it is often used as an indicator of the concentration of dissolved solids in water. During the monitoring period, the EC values for samples collected in Kandla were observed to range from **12.83 to 7930 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$** , with an average value of **708.65 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$** . In Vadinar, the EC values showed variation from **30 to 1736 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$** , with an average value of **503.14 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$** . It's important to regularly monitor EC levels in drinking water as it can provide valuable information about water quality and presence of dissolved substances.
- **Salinity:** Salinity at Kandla varies from **0.02 to 4.39 PSU** with an average of **0.396 PSU**, while at Vadinar, salinity was observed within the range of **0.02 to 0.87 PSU**.
- **Turbidity:** The Turbidity values of drinking water samples in Kandla were reported to be in the range of **0.5 to 13.9 NTU**, with an average of **2.32**. In Vadinar, its values ranged from **0 to 5.3**, with an average **2.21**. Notably, the Turbidity levels at both project sites fall within the acceptable range of 1 to 5 NTU, as specified under IS:10500:2012, except DW-7, in the monitoring period of July to August 2023, DW-13 in the monitoring period of May to June 2023 and DW-14 in the monitoring period of September to October and October to November 2023. On all this location most of the time Turbidity observed Below Quantification Limit
- **Chlorides:** The chloride concentrations in Kandla varied from **3 to 689.78 mg/L**, with an average value of **116.85 mg/L**. At Vadinar the chloride concentration was observed within the range of **9 mg/L to 407.37 mg/L**, with an average value of **99.45 mg/L**. Thus, the chloride levels at both project sites fall within the Permissible limit of 1000 mg/L, as specified under IS:10500:2012.
- **Total Hardness (TH):** The concentration of Total Hardness varies from **1.5 to 480 mg/L**, with an average concentration of **88.68 mg/L**. While at Vadinar, the observed values were within range of **2 to 240 mg/L**. at both study areas Total Hardness found

to be within the Permissible limit norm of 600 mg/L as specified by IS:10500:2012 and is not harmful for local inhabitants.

- **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):** Monitoring TDS is crucial because it provides an indication of overall quality of the water. During the monitoring period, the TDS concentrations in Kandla were observed to vary in a wide range i.e., between 8 to **1522** mg/L, with an average concentration of **264.4** mg/L. which is within the permissible limit. while in Vadinar, it ranged from 6 to **882** mg/L, with an average of **255.75** mg/L. It is important to note that the TDS concentrations in both Kandla and Vadinar fall well within the Permissible limit of 2000 mg/L.
- **Fluoride:** The concentration Fluoride varies from 0 to **1.477** mg/L, with an average concentration of **0.44** mg/L. While at Vadinar Fluoride concentration was varies within range of 0 to **1.06** mg/L, with an average concentration of **0.708** mg/L. The Fluoride concentration was found to be **BQL** in majority of the monitoring location at Kandla and Vadinar. at both study areas Fluoride found to be within the Permissible limit norm of 1.5 mg/L as specified by IS:10500:2012
- **Sulphate:** The concentration Sulphate varies from 0 to **141.99** mg/L, with an average concentration of **45.67** mg/L. While at Vadinar Sulphate concentration was varies within range of **13.07** to **102.92** mg/L, with an average concentration of **43.94** mg/L. During monitoring period in Kandla and Vadinar, the sulphate concentrations were found to be within the acceptable limits i.e., 200 mg/L as per the specified norms.
- **Nitrate:** The concentration Nitrate varies from 0 to **25.96** mg/L, with an average concentration of **4.08** mg/L. While at Vadinar Nitrate concentration was varies within range of 0 to **18.54** mg/L, with an average concentration of **8.20** mg/L. The Nitrate concentration was found to be **BQL** in majority of the monitoring location at Kandla and Vadinar. at both study areas Nitrate found to be within the Acceptable limit norm of 45 mg/L as specified by IS: 10500:2012.
- **Nitrite:** The concentration Nitrite varies from 0 to **0.2** mg/L. While at Vadinar Nitrite concentration was varies within range of 0 to **1.89** mg/L, with an average concentration of **0.945** mg/L. The Nitrite concentration was found to be **BQL** in majority of the monitoring location at Kandla and Vadinar.
- **Sodium:** During the monitoring period, at Kandla variation in the concentration of Sodium was observed to be in the range of **5.01** to **396.2** mg/L, with the average concentration of **63.71** mg/L. While at Vadinar, the concentration recorded between **6.08** to **204.4** mg/L, with the average concentration of **57.067** mg/L.
- **Odour:** Odour values recorded 1 TON at all monitoring locations of Kandla and Vadinar.

Metals:

- **Arsenic:** The Arsenic concentrations in Kandla varied from 0 to **0.042** mg/L. At Vadinar the Arsenic concentration was observed within the range of 0 mg/L to **0.08** mg/L. Thus, the Arsenic levels at both project sites fall within the Permissible limit of 0.05 mg/L, as specified under IS:10500:2012, except on one location at Vadinar DW-19 where Arsenic Concentration found 0.08 mg/L in the monitoring period of November to December 2023. In Kandla and Vadinar, the Arsenic concentrations were recorded

BQL for majority of the locations except the locations DW-2, DW-12, and DW-18 in Kandla and DW-20 In Vadinar.

- **Copper:** The Copper concentrations in Kandla varied from **0 to 17.3 mg/L**. At Vadinar the Copper concentration was observed within the range of **0 mg/L to 16.25 mg/L**. Thus, the Copper levels at both project sites fall within the Permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L, as specified under IS:10500:2012, except for locations DW-1, DW-2, DW-4, DW-8, DW-10, DW-12, DW-15, DW-18 in Kandla and on both Locations DW-19 and DW-20 of Vadinar for some samples taken during whole monitoring period. The Copper concentrations were recorded BQL for majority of the locations in Kandla and Vadinar.
- **Iron:** The Iron concentrations in Kandla varied from **0 to 0.64 mg/L**, with an average concentration of **0.10 mg/L**. At Vadinar the Iron concentration was observed within the range of **0 mg/L to 1.478 mg/L**. Thus, the Iron levels at both project sites fall within the Acceptable limit of 0.3 mg/L, as specified under IS:10500:2012, except for locations DW-1, DW-10, and DW-17 in Kandla and on Location DW-19 of Vadinar for some samples taken during the whole monitoring period. The Iron concentrations were recorded by BQL for the majority of the locations in Kandla and Vadinar.
- **Lead:** The Lead concentrations in Kandla varied from **0 to 4.279 mg/L**, with an average concentration of **0.37 mg/L**. While at Vadinar the Lead concentration was observed within the range of **0 mg/L to 10.53 mg/L**, with an average concentration of **2.6344**. Thus, the Lead levels at both project sites fall within the Acceptable limit of 0.01 mg/L, as specified under IS:10500:2012, except for locations DW-1, DW-8, DW-14 and DW-15 in Kandla and on Location DW-19 of Vadinar for some samples taken during the whole monitoring period. The Lead concentrations were recorded in BQL for the majority of the locations in Kandla and Vadinar.
- **Manganese:** The Manganese concentrations in Kandla varied from **0 to 0.51 mg/L**, with an average concentration of **0.1 mg/L**. While at Vadinar, the Manganese concentration was observed within the range of **0 mg/L to 0.13 mg/L**. Thus, the Manganese levels at both project sites fall within the Acceptable limit of 0.3 mg/L, as specified under IS:10500:2012, except for locations DW-3, and DW-6 in Kandla and on Location DW-20 of Vadinar for some samples taken during the whole monitoring period. The Manganese concentrations were recorded BQL for the majority of the locations in Kandla and Vadinar.
- The concentrations of parameters such as **Free Residual Chlorine, Total Suspended Solid, Potassium Hexavalent Chromium and the metals (Cadmium, Mercury, Total Chromium and Zinc)** were observed to fall within the Permissible limit at both project sites. Observed “Below the Quantification Limit (BQL)” at majority of the locations during the monitoring period.
- Bacteriological Analysis of the drinking water reveals that **Total Coliforms (TC)** were detected in the range of **0 to 144500 MPN/100ml**, with the average of **6964.8 MPN/100ml**. While at Vadinar the observed within the range of **0 MPN/100ml to 1,30,000 MPN/100ml**, with the average concentration of **25,185 MPN/100ml**. And for the rest of the monitoring locations of Kandla and Vadinar were detected “Below the Quantification Limit (BQL)”. Reporting such concentration of Coliforms indicates

certain external influx may contaminate the source. Hence, it should be checked at every distribution point. The higher concentration of total coliforms were observed on locations DW-2, DW-5, DW-7, DW-10, DW-11, and DW-17 in Kandla and DW-20 location in Vadinar.

8.4 Remedial Measures

Appropriate water treatment processes should be administered to eradicate coliform bacteria. The methods of disinfection such as **chlorination, ultraviolet (UV), or ozone** etc, apart from that, filtration systems can also be implemented to remove bacteria, sediment, and other impurities.

The following steps can be implemented to ensure that the water being supplied is safe for consumption:

- Regular monitoring should be carried out to assess the quality of drinking water at various stages, including the source, purification plants, distribution network, and consumer endpoints would help in early detection of coliform bacteria or other contaminants in the drinking water.
- It is necessary to carry out a system assessment to determine whether the drinking-water supply chain (up to the point of consumption) as a whole can deliver water of a quality that meets identified targets. This also includes the assessment of design criteria of the treatment systems employed.
- Identifying control measures in a drinking-water system that will collectively control identified risks and ensure that the health-based targets are met. For each control measure identified, an appropriate means of operational monitoring should be defined that will ensure that any deviation from required performance (water quality) is rapidly detected in a timely manner.
- Management and communication plan should be formulated describing actions to be taken during normal operation as well as during incident conditions (such as drinking water contamination) and documenting the same.



CHAPTER 9: SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT MONITORING

9.1 Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) Monitoring:

The principal objective of STP is to remove contaminants from sewage to produce an effluent that is suitable to discharge to the surrounding environment or an intended reuse application, thereby preventing water pollution from raw sewage discharges. As defined in the scope by Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), Kandla, the STP Monitoring is to be carried out weekly at three locations, one at Kandla, one at Gopalpuri and one STP at Vadinar. The samples from the inlet and outlet of the STP have been collected weekly. The details of the locations of STP to be monitored for Kandla and Vadinar have been mentioned in **Table 23** as follows:

Frequency of monitoring: weekly

Table 22A: Details of the monitoring locations of STP

Sr. No.	Location Code		Location Name	Latitude Longitude
1.	Kandla	STP-1	STP Kandla	23.021017N 70.215594E
2.		STP-2	STP Gopalpuri	23.077783N 70.136759E
3.	Vadinar	STP-3	STP at Vadinar	22.406289N 69.714689E

The Consolidated Consent and Authorization (CC&A) issued by the GPCB were referred for the details of the STP for Kandla and Gopalpuri. The CC&A of Kandla and Gopalpuri entails that the treated domestic sewage should conform to the norms specified in **Table 24**. The treated effluent conforming to the norms shall be discharged on the land within the premises strictly for the gardening and plantation purpose. Whereas, no sewage shall be disposed outside the premises in any manner.

Table 23Bs: Discharge norms (as per CC&A of Kandla STP)

Sr. No.	Parameters	Prescribed limits
1.	pH	6.5-8.5
2.	BOD (3 days at 27°C)	30 mg/L
3.	Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
4.	Fecal Coliform	< 1000 MPN/100 ml

The detailed process flow diagram of the Kandla and Gopalpuri STP have been mentioned in **Figure 3 and 4** as follows:

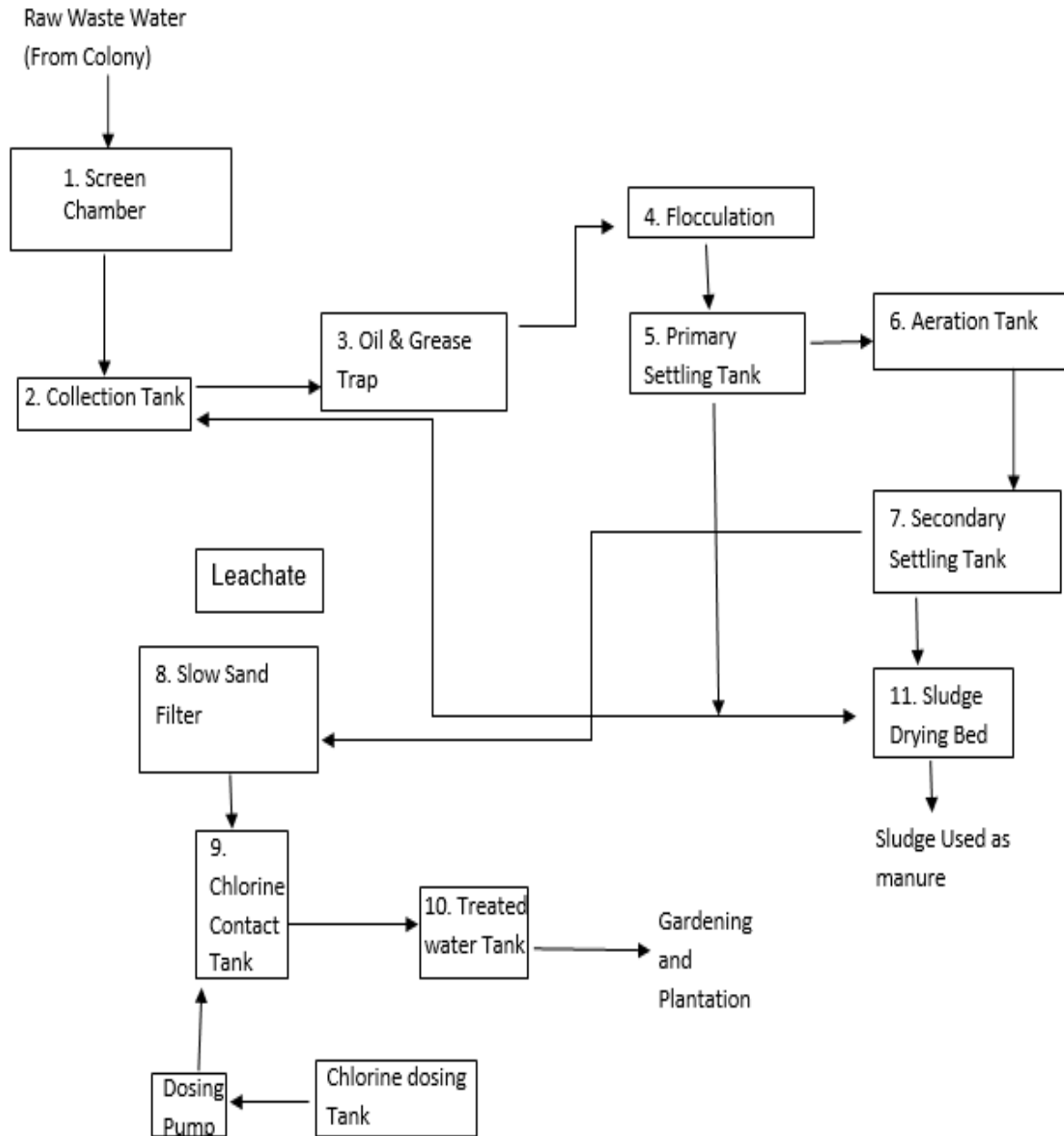


Figure 3: Process flow diagram of STP at Kandla

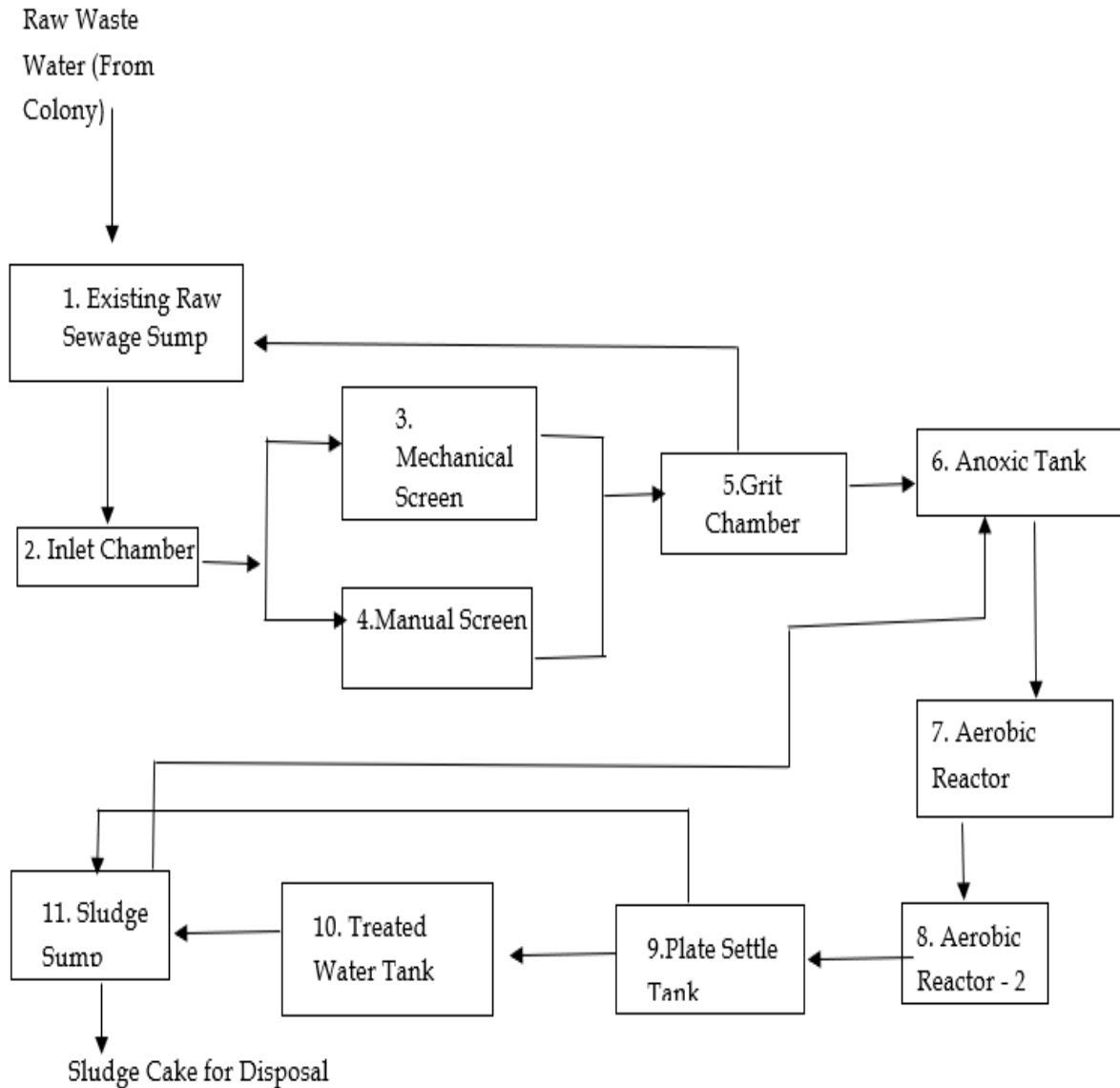


Figure 4: Process flow diagram of STP at Gopalpuri, Kandla

STP at Vadinar

The STP at Vadinar has been built with a treatment capacity of 450 KLD/day. The Consolidated Consent and Authorization (CC&A) issued by the GPCB has been referred for the details of the said STP. The CC&A of the Vadinar STP suggests that the domestic effluent generated shall be treated as per the norms specified in **Table 25**. The treated effluent conforming to the norms shall be discharged on the land within the premises strictly for the gardening and plantation purpose. Whereas, no sewage shall be disposed outside the premises in any manner.

Table 24: Norms of treated effluent as per CC&A of Vadinar STP

Sr. No.	Parameters	Prescribed limits
1.	pH	5.5-9

Sr. No.	Parameters	Prescribed limits
2.	BOD (3 days at 27°C)	10 mg/L
3.	Suspended Solids	20 mg/L
4.	Fecal Coliform	Desirable 100 MPN/100 ml Permissible 230 MPN/100 ml
5.	COD	50 mg/L

The detailed process flow diagram of the Vadinar STP have been mentioned in **Figure 5** as follows:

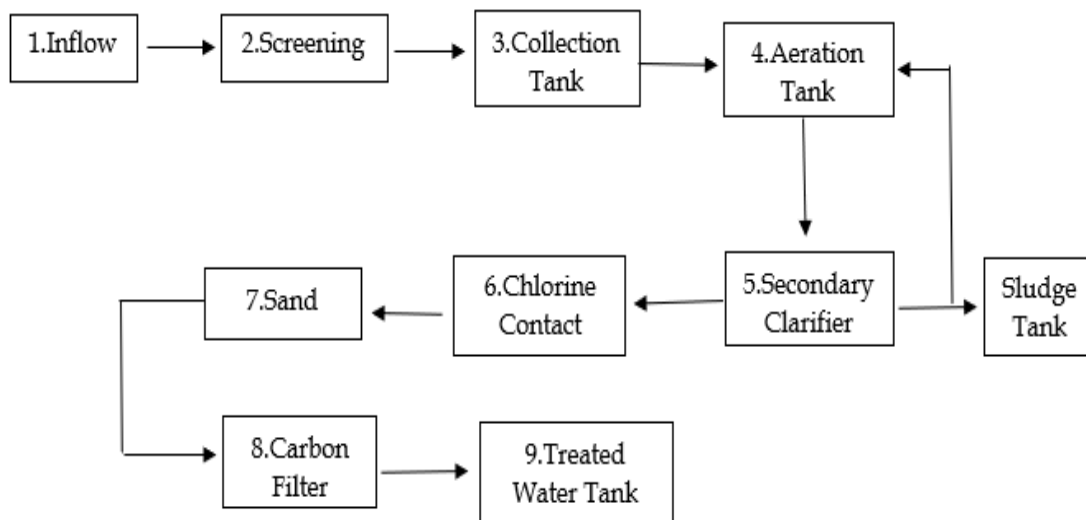
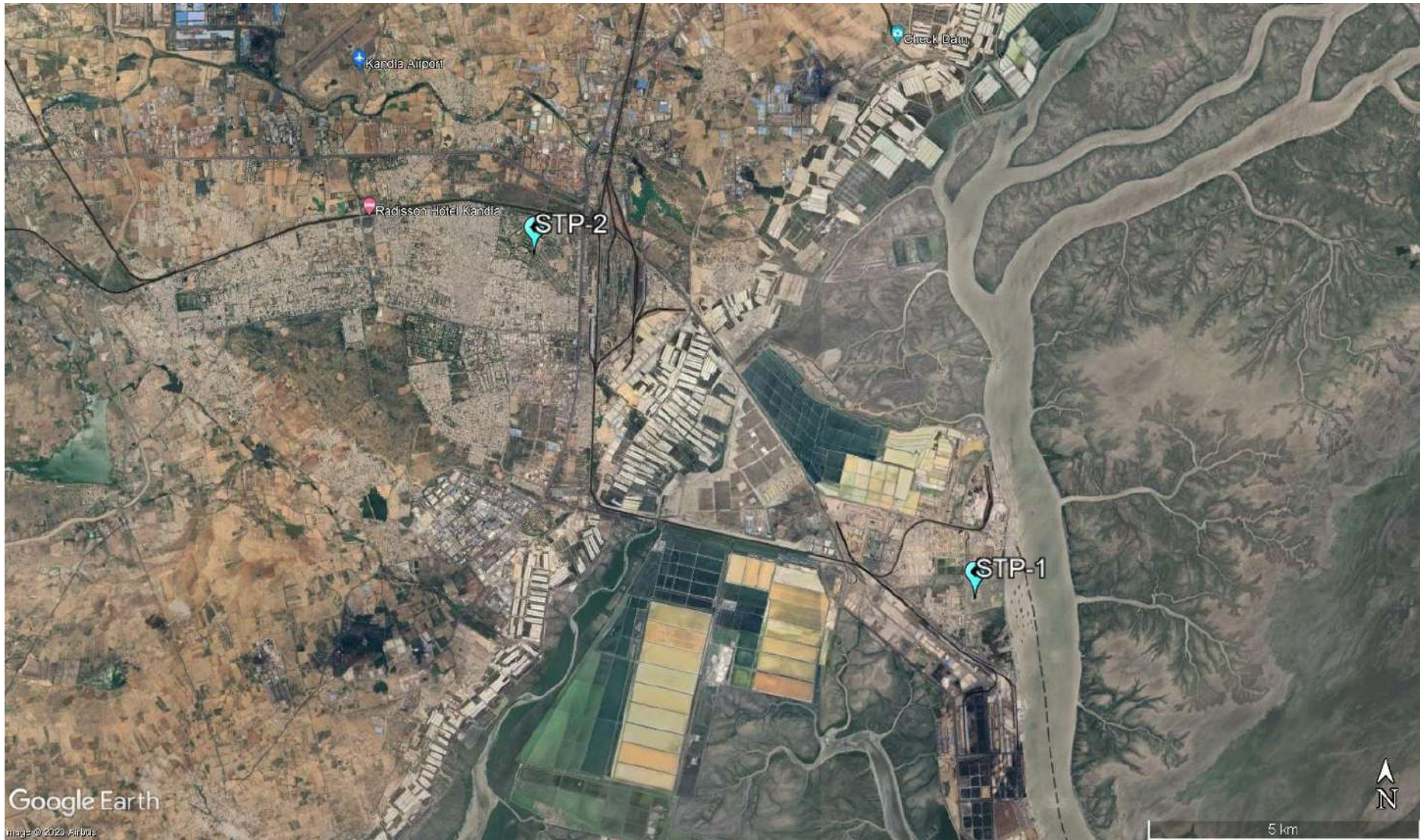
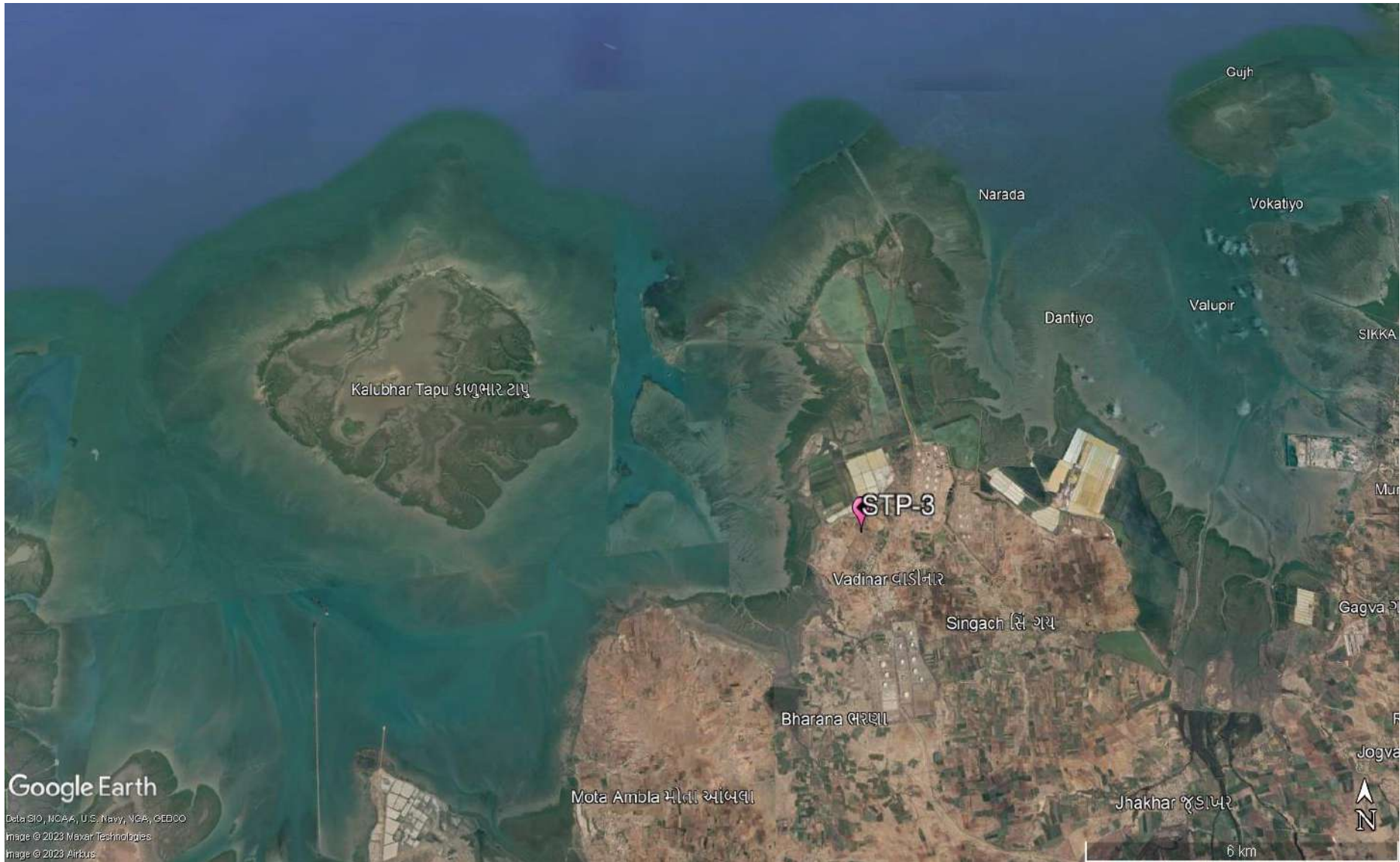


Figure 5: Process flowchart for the STP at Vadinar

The map depicting the locations of STP to be monitored in Kandla and Vadinar have been shown in **Map 14 and 15** as follows:



Map 14: STP Monitoring Locations at Kandla



Map 15: STP Monitoring Locations at Vadinar

Methodology

As per the defined scope by DPA, the sampling and analysis of water samples from the inlet and outlet of the STP's of Kandla and Vadinar are carried out once a week, i.e., four times a month.

The water samples were collected from inlet and the outlet of the STP's and analyzed for physico-chemical and microbiological parameter. Collection and analysis of these samples was carried out as per established standard methods and procedures for the examination of water. The samples were analyzed for selected parameters to establish the existing water quality of the inlet and outlet points of the STP. GEMI has framed its own guidelines for collection of water/wastewater samples titled as 'Sampling Protocol for Water & Wastewater'; which has been approved by the Government of Gujarat vide letter no. ENV-102013-299-E dated 24-04-2014 under the provision of Water (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act 1974. The sample collection and preservation are done as per the said Protocol. Under the project, the list of parameters to be monitored for the STP have been mentioned in **Table 26** as follows:

Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring is required to be carried out once a week for monitoring location of Kandla and Vadinar i.e., two STP station at Kandla and one STP station at Vadinar. Sample Collected from this location during the monitoring period 15th April 2023 to 15th April 2024.

Table 25: List of parameters monitored for STP's at Kandla and Vadinar

Sr. No.	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instruments
1.	pH	-	APHA, 23 rd edition, 4500- H ⁺ B, 2017	pH Meter
2.	TDS	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2540 C: 2017	Vacuum Pump with filtration assembly and Oven
3.	TSS	mg/L		
4.	DO	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 C: 2017	Titration Apparatus
5.	COD	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 5220 B: 2017	Titration Apparatus plus Digester
6.	BOD	mg/L	IS-3025, Part 44, 1993	BOD Incubator plus Titration Apparatus
7.	SAR	meq/L	IS 11624: 2019	Flame Photometer
8.	Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	IS 1622: 2019	LAF/ Incubator

9.2 Result and Discussion

Analytical results of the STP samples collected from the inlet and the outlet of the STP's of Kandla and Vadinar have been summarized in **Table 27**. Further it was compared with the standard norms specified in the CC&A of the respective STPs.

Table 26: Water Quality of inlet and outlet of STP of Kandla

Sr No.	Parameter	Units	Kandla							Vadinar			
			GPCB Norms (Kandla)	STP-1			STP-2			GPCB Norms (Vadinar)	STP-3		
				Inlet	Outlet		Inlet	Outlet			Inlet	Outlet	
					Avg	Avg		Max	Avg			Avg	Max
1.	pH	-	6.5-8.5	7.17	7.302	7.65	6.99	7.48	8.88	5.5-9	7.19	7.41	8.46
2.	TDS	mg/L	-	3065.7	2069.28	6228	1099.40	1003.3	1814	-	471.61	402.67	482
3.	TSS	mg/L	100	183.4	20.97	88	115.17	16.45	46	20	38.78	8.42	36
4.	COD	mg/L	-	184.7	32.57	133.1	213.54	25.98	88.4	50	138.27	16.18	40.2
5.	DO	mg/L	-	145.91	37.780	277.09	162.29	21.98	76.92	-	115.12	18.69	54.5
6.	BOD	mg/L	30	56.82	11.937	52.4	61.75	8.40	18.45	10	44.62	6.053	11
7.	SAR	meq/L	-	12.06	9.318	21.04	5.75	5.43	13.1	-	2.71	2.12	3.2
8.	Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	<1000	1565.95	1530.66	1600	1537.02	1500.51	1600	100-230	1551	1492.3	1600

BQL: Below Quantification limit; Total Suspended Solids (QL=2), Dissolved Oxygen (QL=0.5), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (QL=3 mg/L)

9.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

For physicochemical analysis, the treated sewage water was gathered from the Kandla STP, Gopalpuri STP, and Vadinar STP and the analytical results were compared with the standards mentioned in the Consolidated Consent and Authorization (CC&A) by GPCB.

- The average pH at the inlet of STP-1, STP-2, and STP-3 is, respectively, **7.17, 6.99, and 7.19**. After treatment, the treated effluent from STPs at Kandla (STP-1 and STP-2) and Vadinar (STP-3) had a maximum pH of **7.65, 8.88, and 8.46** and an average pH of **7.302, 7.48, and 7.41**, respectively. Which conform to their respective stipulated norms of 6.5–8.5 at Kandla and 5.5–9 at Vadinar, respectively.
- The average TDS concentrations at the inlet of STP-1, STP-2, and STP-3 are, respectively, **3065.8, 1099.4, and 471.33** mg/L. After treatment, the treated effluent from STPs at Kandla (STP-1 and STP-2) and Vadinar (STP-3) had a maximum TDS concentration of **6228, 1814, and 482** mg/L, and an average TDS concentration of **2069.3, 1003.3, and 402.67** mg/L, respectively.
- The average TSS at the inlet of STP-1, STP-2, and STP-3 is respectively **183.43, 115.17, and 38.78** mg/L. After treatment, the treated effluent from STPs at Kandla (STP-1 and STP-2) and Vadinar (STP-3) had a maximum TSS of **88, 46, and 36** mg/L, and an average TSS of **20.974, 16.452, and 8.41** mg/L, respectively. Which conform to their respective stipulated norms of 100 mg/L at Kandla and 20 mg/L at Vadinar, respectively, as mentioned in their respective CCA, except in STP-3 at Vadinar, which exceeds norms in the 3rd and 4th weeks of April 2023.
- The average COD at the inlet of STP-1, STP-2, and STP-3 is respectively **184.7, 213.54, and 138.27** mg/L. After treatment, the treated effluent from STPs at Kandla (STP-1 and STP-2) and Vadinar (STP-3) had maximum COD concentrations of **133.1, 88.4, and 40.2** mg/L, and average COD concentrations of **32.576, 25.97, and 16.18** mg/L, respectively. There are no discharge norms for the COD parameter in STP-1 and STP-2 at Kandla, and they conform to their respective stipulated norms of 50 mg/L at Vadinar as mentioned in their respective CCA.
- The average DO concentrations at the inlet of STP-1, STP-2, and STP-3 are, respectively, **145.91, 162.29, and 115.12** mg/L. After treatment, the treated effluent from STPs at Kandla (STP-1 and STP-2) and Vadinar (STP-3) had a maximum DO concentration of **277.09, 76.92, and 54.5** mg/L, and an average DO concentration of **37.78, 21.98, and 18.68**, mg/L respectively.
- The average BOD at the inlet of STP-1, STP-2, and STP-3 is respectively **56.82, 61.76, and 44.62** mg/L. After treatment, the treated effluent from STPs at Kandla (STP-1 and STP-2) and Vadinar (STP-3) had a maximum BOD of **52.4, 18.45, and 11** mg/L, and an average BOD of **11.93, 8.40, and 6.05** mg/L, respectively. Which conform to their respective stipulated norms of 30 mg/L at Kandla and 10 mg/L at Vadinar, respectively, as mentioned in their respective CCA, except in STP-3 at Vadinar, which exceeds norms in the 3rd and 4th weeks of April 2023.
- The average SAR concentrations at the inlet of STP-1, STP-2 and STP-3 are respectively **12.068, 5.75 and 2.71** meq/L. After treatment, the treated effluent from

STPs at Kandla (STP-1 and STP-2) and Vadinar (STP-3) having maximum SAR concentration **21.04**, **13.1** and **3.2** meq/L, and having Average SAR concentration **9.31**, **5.46** and **2.12** meq/L respectively.

- The **Total Coliforms** was observed to exceed the norms at the locations of the STP-1 & STP-2 for the treated effluent at Kandla and STP-3 at Vadinar.

During the monitoring period, only Total Coliforms were observed to be exceeding the limits at STPs of Kandla and Vadinar while rest of the treated sewage parameters for STP outlet were within norms as specified under the CCA at both the monitoring sites. Regular monitoring of the STP performance should be conducted on regular basis to ensure adequate treatment as per the norms.

9.4 Remedial Measures:

- The quantum of raw sewage (influent) entering the STP should be monitored by installation of the flow meter. If the quantity of the sewage exceeds the treatment capacity of the treatment plant, then provision of additional capacity of collection sump should be provided.
- The adequacy and efficacy of the stages of Sewage treatment units shall be conducted.
- The results show the presence of total coliforms; hence the method of disinfection (Chlorination) sodium or calcium Hypochlorite can be used.
- Effectiveness of any technology depends on factors such as the specific pollutants in the wastewater, plant size, local regulations, and available resources. There are several processes that may be implemented such as - Advanced oxidation process involve using strong oxidants to break down complex organic compounds. Methods like Fenton's reagent (hydrogen peroxide and iron catalyst) and UV/H₂O₂ treatment can help in reducing COD through oxidation.
- Electrochemical processes like Electrocoagulation (EC) and Electrooxidation (EO) that involve the application of an electric current to facilitate the removal of pollutants through coagulation, flocculation, and oxidation. These methods can be useful for treating sewage containing various pollutants.



CHAPTER 10: MARINE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

10.1 Marine Water

Deendayal Port is one of the largest ports of the country and thus, is engaged in wide variety of activities such as movement of large vessels, oil tankers and its allied small and medium vessels and handling of dry cargo several such activities whose waste if spills in water, can cause harmful effects to marine water quality.

Major water quality concerns at ports include wastewater and leakage of toxic substances from ships, stormwater runoff, etc. This discharge of wastewater, combined with other ship wastes which includes sewage and wastewater from other on-board uses, is a serious threat to the water quality as well as to the marine life. As defined in the scope by DPA, the Marine Water sampling and analysis has to be carried out at a total of eight locations, six at Kandla and two at Vadinar. The marine water sampling has been carried out with the help of Niskin Sampler with a capacity of 5L. The Niskin Sampler is a device used to take water samples at a desired depth without the danger of mixing with water from other depths. Details of the locations to be monitored have been mentioned in **Table 29**:

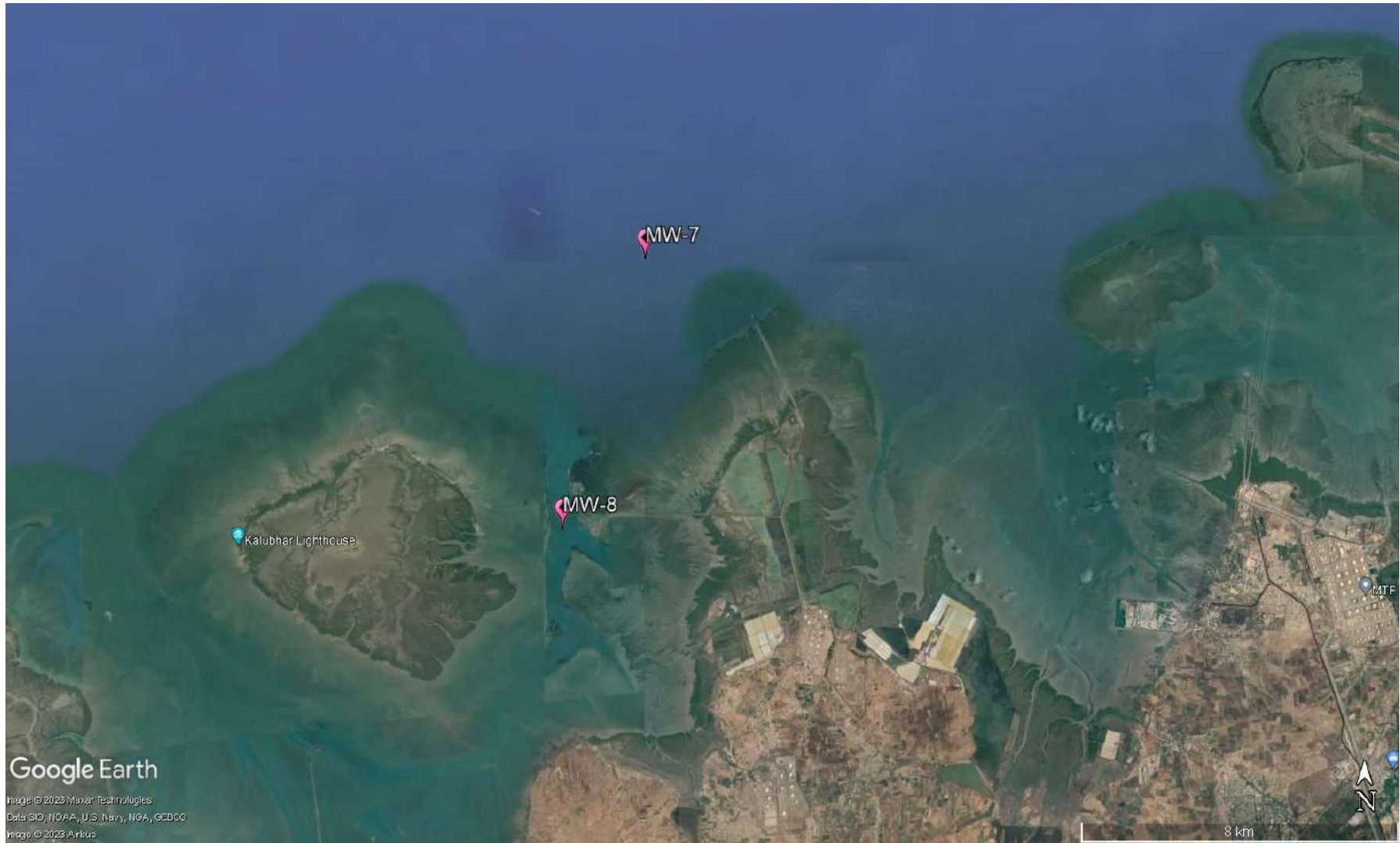
Table 27: Details of the sampling locations for Marine water

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude Longitude
1.	MW-1	Near Passenger Jetty One	23.017729N 70.224306E
2.	MW-2	Kandla Creek (nr KPT Colony)	23.001313N 70.226263E
3.	MW-3	Near Coal Berth	22.987752N70.227923E
4.	MW-4	Khori Creek	22.977544N 70.207831E
5.	MW-5	Nakti Creek (nr Tuna Port)	22.962588N 70.116863E
6.	MW-6	Nakti Creek (nr NH-8A)	23.033113N 70.158528E
7.	MW-7	Near SPM	22.500391N 69.688089E
8.	MW-8	Near Vadinar Jetty	22.440538N 69.667941E

The map depicting the locations of Marine Water to be sampled and analysed for Kandla and Vadinar have been mentioned in **Map 16 and 17** as follows:



Map 16: Marine Water Monitoring Locations at Kandla



Map 17: Marine Water Monitoring Locations at Vadinar

Methodology

The methodology adopted for the sampling and monitoring of Marine Water was carried out as per the ‘**Sampling Protocol for Water & Wastewater**’ developed by GEMI. The water samples collected through the Niskin Sampler are collected in a clean bucket to reduce the heterogeneity. The list of parameters to be monitored under the project for the Marine Water quality have been mentioned in **Table 30** along with the analysis method and instrument.

Monitoring Frequency

As defined in the scope by DPA, the sampling and analysis of Marine Water has to be carried out once in a month at the eight locations (i.e., six at Kandla and two at Vadinar). For the period 15th April 2023 to 15th April 2024.

Table 28: List of parameters monitored for Marine Water

Sr. No	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instrument
1.	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-2510 B):2017	Conductivity Meter
2.	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 O C, 2017	Titration Apparatus
3.	pH	-	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-4500-H+B):2017	pH meter
4.	Color	Hazen	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2120 B: 2017	Color comparator
5.	Odour	-	IS 3025 Part 5: 2018	Heating mantle & odour bottle
6.	Turbidity	NTU	IS 3025 Part 10: 1984	Nephlo Turbidity Meter
7.	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition (Section-2540 C):2017	Vaccum Pump with Filtration Assembly and Oven
8.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2540 D: 2017	
9.	Particulate Organic Carbon	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2540 D and E	TOC analyser
10.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	IS-3025, Part- 58: 2006	Titration Apparatus plus Digester
11.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	IS-3025, Part 44,1993,	BOD Incubator plus Titration apparatus
12.	Silica	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 C, 2017	UV- Visible Spectrophotometer
13.	Phosphate	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 P-D: 2017	
14.	Sulphate	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 SO4-2 E: 2017	
15.	Nitrate	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 NO3-B: 2017	
16.	Nitrite	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 4500 NO2- B: 2017	
17.	Sodium	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 3500 Na-B: 2017	Flame photometer

Sr. No	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instrument
18.	Potassium	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 3500 K-B: 2017	
19.	Manganese	µg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, ICP Method 3120 B: 2017	ICP-OES
20.	Iron	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, ICP Method 3120 B: 2017	
21.	Total Chromium	µg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 3500 Cr B: 2017	UV- Visible Spectrophotometer
22.	Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L		
23.	Copper	µg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, ICP Method 3120 B: 2017	ICP-OES
24.	Cadmium	µg/L		
25.	Arsenic	µg/L		
26.	Lead	µg/L		
27.	Zinc	mg/L		
28.	Mercury	µg/L	EPA 200.7	
29.	Floating Material (Oil grease scum, petroleum products)	mg/L	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 5520 C: 2017	Soxhlet Assembly
30.	Total Coliforms (MPN)	MPN/100ml	IS 1622: 2019	LAF/ Incubator

10.2 Result and Discussion

The quality of the Marine water samples collected from the locations of Kandla and Vadinar during the monitoring period has been summarized in the **Table 31**. The said water quality has been represented in comparison with the standard values as stipulated by CPCB for Class SW-IV Waters.



Table 29: Results of Analysis of Marine Water Sample for the sampling period

Parameters	Primary Water Quality Criteria for Class SW-IV Waters	Kandla																		Vadinar					
		MW-1			MW-2			MW-3			MW-4			MW-5			MW-6			MW-7			MW-8		
		Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg
Density (kg/m ³)	-	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
pH	6.5-9.0	6.12	8.32	7.89	7.04	8.36	7.99	7.83	8.33	8.11	7.69	8.31	8.05	7.19	8.48	8.03	6.01	8.31	7.94	7.98	8.2	8.11	7.07	8.22	8.06
Colour (Hazen)	No Noticeable	1	10	5.41	1	20	7.83	1	15	7.16	5	20	9	5	15	7.41	5	20	8.27	1	10	5.66	1	10	5.08
EC (µS/cm)	-	49700	63600	54282.5	49800	61700	54490.91	50200	60600	53767.75	50400	75300	55689.91	50100	65100	55115.58	15950	61528	50873.17	52200	56900	54239.2	52.119	57500	50312.6
Turbidity (NTU)	-	56.4	310	188.26	33.9	314	206.76	61.8	317	203.81	69	300	216.66	94.5	379	202.5	70.1	346	209.23	3.15	12.5	5.36	3.42	13.8	6.39
TDS (mg/L)	-	24800	44466	36356.3	24900	41922	36679.5	25100	41624	35690.92	25200	64721	38189.5	25000	47159	36938.58	9970	41436	32927.91	25784	38620	35400.16	26882	41790	35965.75
TSS (mg/L)	-	44	436	342.42	26	563	374.58	52	478	340.75	58	924	402.33	80	682	427.66	58	852	387.72	78	341	255.08	151	346	282.33
COD (mg/L)	-	29.2	79.37	49.62	11.98	79.37	47.81	25.41	81	47.68	22.65	81	52.12	31.56	79.37	53.76	22.97	88.8	49.34	21.28	75	50.98	17.92	75	47.63
DO (mg/L)	3.0 mg/L	4.7	6.4	5.76	5.3	6.4	6.07	4.5	6.7	5.87	3.4	6.5	5.85	5	6.6	6.07	5.6	8.4	6.49	4.3	7.6	6.25	4.4	7.9	6.48
BOD (mg/L)	5.0 mg/L	5.24	8.54	7.56	8.4	8.9	8.57	3.74	8.45	6.81	5	8.78	7.755	9.32	9.87	9.57	3.6	11.1	8.64	3.91	7.5	6.51	4.2	7.16	6.16
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sulphate (mg/L)	-	2056	2937.5	2529.7	2156.32	2897.7	2544.18	2083.7	2925.2	2530.85	2239	3704.9	2879.88	2334.9	2916.8	2652.42	632.62	3612.8	2561.07	1846.3	3225.8	2472.195	2039.9	3236.8	2664.27
Nitrate (mg/L)	-	1.89	5.40	4.28	1.12	5.16	3.75	3.21	5.68	4.17	3.41	5.85	4.64	3.17	6.92	4.21	3.06	6.84	4.06	2.225	5.17	3.56	1.759	5.1	3.39
Nitrite (mg/L)	-	0.12	0.12	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0!
Phosphate (mg/L)	-	0.25	1.59	0.82	0.09	1.34	0.69	0.57	1.46	0.96	0.61	2.01	0.92	0.29	1.34	0.76	0.54	1.61	0.81	0.64	0.94	0.79	1.43	1.43	1.43
Silica (mg/L)	-	0.29	3.24	2.12	0.22	4.04	2.24	0.2	3.73	2.19	1.12	3.69	2.54	1.26	4	2.64	0.33	3.74	1.92	0.11	0.96	0.56	0.09	1.86	0.76
Sodium (mg/L)	-	7686	10625	9475.57	7811	10341	9242.42	7763	10308	9347.33	9101	10323	9724.14	8789	10278	9403.67	2086	10722	8042.71	2149.6	9485	6743.97	2349.4	9542	7244.66
Potassium (mg/L)	-	68.35	451.9	318.57	69.27	446.5	303.94	68.57	421	290.60	71.73	543.96	342.71	69.63	423.34	324.92	68.34	442.63	272.9	10.86	421.7	259.6	76.31	518	327.43
Hexavalent Chromium (mg/L)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	321	321	333	333	333
Odour	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arsenic (mg/L)	-	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.4	5.4	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.44	12.94	11.19	0.11	1	0.41	0.08	1	0.38
Cadmium (mg/L)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper (mg/L)	-	5.1	6.99	5.8175	0.006	10.9	5.79	0.005	7.7	3.85	5.34	12.01	8.224	0.0067	7.6	5.13	8.07	10.2	9.49	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0	0
Iron (mg/L)	-	0.69	4.11	1.38	0.21	4.07	1.76	0.37	3.92	1.79	1.02	7.93	2.49	0.98	5.45	2.09	0.43	5.3	2.005	0.01	0.25	0.145	0.08	0.66	0.21
Lead (mg/L)	-	0.002	3.44	2.067	0.0029	3.44	2.29	0.0026	3.06	1.98	0.002	9.68	4.32	0.002	4.65	2.39	0.0029	3.65	2.47	0.0023	2.26	1.035	0.002	2.75	0.96
Manganese (mg/L)	-	0.082	129.91	71.47	0.12	159.78	83.88	0.1085	125.66	74.0	0.096	294.91	93.56	0.074	213.14	74.7	0.11	156.41	80.27	2.39	113.93	39.62	1.97	98.8	34.64
Total Chromium (mg/L)	-	0	0	0	5.62	7.8	6.71	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.14	15.99	12.28	5.11	9.65	7.207	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.75	45.75	45.75
Zinc (mg/L)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercury (mg/L)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Particulate Organic	-	0.51	900	76.22	0.51	35	3.98	0.42	10	1.94	0.58	55	6.03	0.92	30	3.89	0.85	44	5.01	0.47	4.67	1.62	0.32	4.76	1.51



Parameters	Primary	Kandla																		Vadinar					
Carbon (mg/L)																									
Total Coliform* (MPN/100ml)	500/100 ml	0.32	1600	159.61	0.16	120	29.76	0.56	108	31.55	0.25	47	14.02	0.35	170	37.19	0.29	50	21.86	0.36	240	39.76	0.39	240	35.28
Floating Material (Oil grease scum, petroleum products) (mg/L)	10 mg/L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	23

10.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

The Marine water quality of Deendayal Port Harbor waters at Kandla and Vadinar has been monitored for various physico-chemical and biological parameters during the monitoring 2023 at high tide. The detailed interpretation of the parameters in comparison to the Class SW-IV for Harbour Waters is as follows:

- **Density** at Kandla was observed in the range of **1.02 to 1.03 kg/m³**, with the average of **1.022 kg/m³**. Whereas for the location of Vadinar, it was observed in the range of **1.021 to 1.026 kg/m³**, with the average of **1.022 kg/m³**.
- **pH** at Kandla was observed in the range of **6.01 to 8.48**, with the average pH as **7.78**. Whereas for the locations of Vadinar, it was observed in the range of **7.07 to 8.22**, with the average pH as **7.94**. For the monitoring location of both the study areas, pH was found to comply with the norms of 6.5-8.5.
- **Color** range varied from **1 to 20 Hazen** at all the monitoring locations in Kandla, and for Vadinar, it varied from **1 to 10 Hazen**.
- **Electrical conductivity (EC)** was observed in the range of **15,950 to 75,300 μS/cm**, with the average EC as **54,344.32 μS/cm** for the locations of Kandla, whereas for the locations of Vadinar, it was observed in the range of **52,199 to 57,500 μS/cm**, with the average EC as **45,200.67 μS/cm**.
- For all monitoring locations of Kandla the value of **Turbidity** was observed in the range of **33.9 to 379 NTU**, with average value of **198.83 NTU**. For Vadinar it ranges from **3.15 to 13.8 NTU**, with average of **7.43 NTU**. Materials that cause water to be turbid include clay, silt, finely divided organic and inorganic matter, soluble coloured organic compounds, plankton and microscopic organisms. Turbidity affects the amount of light penetrating to the plants for photosynthesis.
- For the monitoring locations at Kandla the value of **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** ranged from **9,970 to 64,721 mg/L**, with an average value of **35,171 mg/L**. Similarly, at Vadinar, the TDS values ranged from **25,784 to 41,790 mg/L**, with an average value of **34,073 mg/L**.

- TSS values in the studied area varied between **26 to 924 mg/L** at Kandla and **78 to 346 mg/L** at Vadinar, with the average value of **362.69 mg/L** and **242.23 mg/L** respectively for Kandla and Vadinar.
- COD varied between **11.98 to 88.8 mg/L** at Kandla and **17.92 to 75 mg/L** at Vadinar, with the average value as **51.83 mg/L** and **47.86 mg/L** respectively for Kandla and Vadinar.
- DO level in the studied area varied between **3.4 to 8.4 mg/L** at Kandla and **4.3 to 7.9 mg/L** at Vadinar, with the average value of **5.86 mg/L** and **6.15 mg/L** respectively for Kandla and Vadinar. Which represents that the marine water is suitable for marine life.
- BOD observed was observed in the range of **3.6 to 11.1 mg/L**, with average of **7.76 mg/L** for the location of Kandla and for the locations of Vadinar, it was observed in the range of **3.91 to 7.5 mg/L**, with an average value of **5.9 mg/L**.
- Sulphate concentration in the studied area varied between **632.92 to 3704.9 mg/L** at Kandla and **1846.3 to 3236.8 mg/L** at Vadinar. The average value observed at Kandla was **2566.45 mg/L**, whereas **2580.87 mg/L** was the average value of Vadinar. Sulphate is naturally formed in inland waters by mineral weathering or the decomposition and combustion of organic matter.
- Nitrate in the study area was observed in the range of **1.12 to 6.92 mg/L**, with the average of **4.26 mg/L**. Whereas for the Vadinar the concentration of Nitrate was observed in the range of **1.759 to 5.17 mg/L**, with the average **3.53 mg/L**.
- Nitrite in the study area was observed in the range of **0 to 0.16 mg/L**, with the average of **0.625 mg/L**. Whereas for the Vadinar the concentration of Nitrite was observed Below Quantification Limit During whole monitoring period.
- Phosphate in the study area was observed in the range of **0.09 to 2.01 mg/L**, with the average of **0.92 mg/L**. Whereas for the Vadinar the concentration of Phosphate was observed in the range of **0.64 to 1.43 mg/L**, with the average **1.11 mg/L**.
- Silica in the study area was observed in the range of **0.2 to 4.04 mg/L**, with the average of **2.19 mg/L**. Whereas for the Vadinar the concentration of silica was observed in the range of **0.09 to 1.86 mg/L**, with the average **0.724 mg/L**.
- In the study area of Kandla the concentration of Potassium varied between **68.34 to 543.68 mg/L** and **10.86 to 518 mg/L** at Vadinar, with the average value as **277.71 mg/L** and **268.99 mg/L** respectively for Kandla and Vadinar.
- Sodium in the study area varied between **2,086 to 10,722 mg/L**, with average of **8948.26 mg/L**, at Kandla whereas at Vadinar its value recorded within range of **2149.6 to 9542 mg/L**, with the average of **6252.43 mg/L**.
- Odour was observed 1 for all locations of Kandla and Vadinar.
- Arsenic concentration observed to be BQL for majority of location for Kandla and Vadinar except locations MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-6, MA-7 and MW-8 for some instant of time during whole monitoring period.
- Copper in the study area varied between **0.005 to 12.01 mg/L**, with average of **6.23 mg/L**, at Kandla whereas at Vadinar its value recorded within range of **0 to 3.4 mg/L**,

with the average of **2.04 mg/L**, on both project sites during monitoring majority of time Copper found Below Quantification Limit.

- **Iron** in the studied area varied between **0.21 to 7.93 mg/L**, with the average of **2.55 mg/L**, at Kandla, and for Vadinar value were recorded within range of **0.01 to 0.66 mg/L**, with average value of **0.22 mg/L**.
- **Lead** concentration varied **0.002 to 9.68 mg/L**, with an average of **2.41 mg/L** at Kandla. At Vadinar location within range of **0.002 to 2.753 mg/L** with an average **1.17 mg/L**
- **Manganese** in the studied area varied between **0.0748 to 294.91 mg/L**, with the average of **86.57 mg/L**, at Kandla and for Vadinar, recorded value were observed within the range of **1.97 to 113.93 mg/L**, with the average of **48.56 mg/L**.
- **Total Chromium** in the study area varied between **0 to 15.99 mg/L**, with average of **5.13 mg/L**, at Kandla whereas at Vadinar its value recorded **45.76 mg/L** at MW-8 in the monitoring period of January to February 2024, While on both project sites during monitoring majority of time Total Chromium found Below Quantification Limit
- **Particulate Organic Carbon** in the study area was observed in the range of **0.42 to 900**, with the average value of **65.27**. the maximum spike of 900 is only observed once in the period of April to May 2023 during whole monitoring period. Whereas for the Vadinar, the value observed was Within the range of **0.32 to 4.76**, with the average of **2.22**.
- **Oil & Grease, Nitrite, Phosphate, Hexavalent Chromium, Arsenic, Cadmium, Total Chromium, Zinc, Mercury and Floating Material (Oil grease scum, petroleum products)** were observed to have concentrations “**Below the Quantification Limits (BQL)**” for most of the locations of Kandla and Vadinar, majority of time during whole monitoring period.
- **Total Coliforms** were detected complying with the specified norm of 500 MPN/100ml for all the locations of Kandla and Vadinar, except on location MW-1 in the month of May to June 2023.

During the Monitoring period, marine water samples were analysed and found in line with Primary Water Quality criteria for class-IV Waters (For Harbour Waters).

However, as a safeguard towards marine water pollution prevention, appropriate regulations on ship discharges and provision of reception facilities are indispensable for proper control of emissions and effluent from ships. Detection of spills is also important for regulating ship discharges. Since accidental spills are unavoidable, recovery vessels, oil fences, and treatment chemicals should be prepared with a view to minimizing dispersal. Proper contingency plans and a prompt reporting system are keys to prevention of oil dispersal. Periodical clean-up of floating wastes is also necessary for preservation of port water quality.



CHAPTER 11: MARINE SEDIMENT QUALITY MONITORING

11.1 Marine Sediment Monitoring

Marine sediment, or ocean sediment, or seafloor sediment, are deposits of insoluble particles that have accumulated on the seafloor. These particles have their origins in soil and rocks and have been transported from the land to the sea, mainly by rivers but also by dust carried by wind. The unconsolidated materials derived from pre-existing rocks or similar other sources by the process of denudation are deposited in water medium are known as sediment. For a system, like a port, where large varieties of raw materials and finished products are handled, expected sediment contamination is obvious.

The materials or part of materials spilled over the water during loading and unloading operations lead to the deposition in the harbour water along with sediment and thus collected as harbour sediment sample. These materials, serve as receptor of many trace elements, which are prone to environment impact. In this connection it is pertinent to study the concentration and distribution of environmentally sensitive elements in the harbour sediment. 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.

Methodology

As defined in the scope by DPA, the Marine Sediment sampling is required to be carried out once in a month at total eight locations, i.e., six at Kandla and two at Vadinar. The sampling of the Marine Sediment is carried out using the Van Veen Grab Sampler (make Holy Scientific Instruments Pvt. Ltd). The Van Veen Grab sampler is an instrument to sample (disturbed) sediment up to a depth of 20-30 cm into the sea bed. While letting the instrument down on the seafloor, sediment can be extracted. The details of locations of Marine Sediment to be monitored under the study are mentioned in **Table 32** as follows:

Table 30: Details of the sampling locations for Marine Sediment

Sr. No	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude Longitude	
1.	Kandla	MS-1	Near Passenger Jetty One	23.017729N 70.224306E
2.		MS-2	Kandla Creek	23.001313N 70.226263E
3.		MS-3	Near Coal Berth	22.987752N 70.227923E
4.		MS-4	Khori Creek	22.977544N 70.207831E
5.		MS-5	Nakti Creek (near Tuna Port)	22.962588N 70.116863E
6.		MS-6	Nakti Creek (near NH-8A)	23.033113N 70.158528E
7.	Vadinar	MS-7	Near SPM	22.500391N 69.688089E
8.		MS-8	Near Vadinar Jetty	22.440538N 69.667941E

The map depicting the locations of Marine Sediment sampling at Kandla and Vadinar have been mentioned in **Map 18 and 19** as follows:



Map 18: Marine Sediment Monitoring Location at Kandla



Map 19: Marine Sediment Monitoring Locations at Vadinar

The list of parameters to be monitored under the projects for the Marine Sediment sampling been mentioned in **Table 33** as follows:

Table 31: List of parameters to be monitored for Sediments at Kandla and Vadinar

Sr. No.	Parameters	Units	Reference method	Instruments	
1.	Texture		Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January 2011,01	Hydrometer	
2.	Organic Matter	%	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January, 2011, 09. Volumetric method (Walkley and Black, 1934)	Titration apparatus	
3.	Inorganic Phosphates	mg/Kg	Practical Manual Chemical Analysis of Soil and Plant Samples, ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research 2017	UV- Visible Spectrophotometer	
4.	Silica	mg/Kg	EPA METHOD 6010 C & IS: 3025 (Part 35) - 1888, part B		
5.	Phosphate	mg/Kg	EPA Method 365.1		
6.	Sulphate as SO ⁴⁻	mg/Kg	IS: 2720 (Part 27) - 1977		
7.	Nitrite	mg/Kg	ISO 14256:2005		
8.	Nitrate	mg/Kg	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January, 2011, 12		
9.	Calcium as Ca	mg/Kg	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January 2011, 16.		Titration Apparatus
10.	Magnesium as Mg	mg/Kg	Method Manual Soil Testing in India January 2011		
11.	Sodium	mg/Kg	EPA Method 3051A		
12.	Potassium	mg/Kg	Methods Manual Soil Testing in India January, 2011	Flame Photometer	
13.	Aluminium	mg/Kg	EPA Method 3051A	ICP-OES	
14.	Chromium	mg/Kg			
15.	Nickel	mg/Kg			
16.	Zinc	mg/Kg			
17.	Cadmium	mg/Kg			
18.	Lead	mg/Kg			
19.	Arsenic	mg/Kg			
20.	Mercury	mg/Kg			

11.2 Result and Discussion

The quality of Marine Sediment samples collected from the locations of Kandla and Vadinar during the monitoring period of April 2023 to April 2024 has been summarized in the **Table 34**.



Table 32: Summarized result of Marine Sediment Quality

Parameters	Kandla																		Vadinar					
	MS-1			MS-2			MS-3			MS-4			MS-5			MS-6			MS-7			MS-8		
	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
Inorganic Phosphate (kg/ha)	16.85	0.86	6.6042	14.37	0.67	8.81	41.2	0.8	16.98	19.44	0.81	9.532	45.1	0.72	14.48	34.6	0.66	15.24	14.5	1.24	5.65	18.51	0.82	5.7325
Phosphate (mg/Kg)	3247.8	290.8	1280.63	2514.7	258.3	1304	3736	226.6	1515	3871	353.7	1287	3741	306.8	1442	14076	578.3	2793.9	3002	152.5	770.24	3477.29	167.93	940.70
Organic Matter (%)	1.42	0.21	0.7875	2.17	0.29	1.13	1.01	0.17	0.593	2.1	0.33	0.975	1.24	0.67	0.911	2.06	0.21	0.915	2.29	0.15	1.04	1.65	0.17	0.89
Sulphate as SO⁴⁻ (mg/Kg)	905.25	110.2	366.8	1022.25	98.2	370.03	571.64	95.33	275.09	650.25	97.45	268.51	768	87.28	294.27	732	96.38	249.1	296	74.07	126.31	213.4	80.06	132.03
Calcium as Ca (mg/Kg)	13800	1612	3464.3	5800	1259	2836	4200	962	2163	4200	1102	2669	10500	1089	3102	3800	1047	2274.6	3700	2200	2930.9	3974.2	2100	2805.45
Magnesium as Mg (mg/Kg)	1952	1225	1538.53	3050	826.46	1810.84	2136	764	1592.59	3172	866.94	1810.6	2440	1032	1622.80	2745	906.98	1581.95	1952	854	1385.18	14640	1167	2920.83
Silica (g/Kg)	671.25	261.3	479.11	612.51	289.4	481.7	571.5	329.1	444.8	555.2	245.7	392.1	597.1	179.2	418.6	580.4	245.3	436.12	529.8	220.9	377.71	546.08	264.92	426.66
Nitrite (mg/Kg)	0.75	0.12	0.41	0.92	0.13	0.50	0.81	0.08	0.41	0.91	0.01	0.43	0.71	0.11	0.375	0.89	0.07	0.489	0.22	0.07	0.159	0.37	0.04	0.23
Nitrate (mg/Kg)	22.34	5.86	16.58	37.12	7.59	18.29	36.47	4.51	15.50	25.94	4.31	13.99	10.34	5.24	13.17	20.38	6.34	14.52	25.33	9.54	15.36	25.21	4.75	10.52
Sodium (mg/Kg)	7860	3194	4512.43	14688	2453	5318	8612	2072	4550	18308	2612	6435	10520	2063	4665	14076	2072	5639.6	11944	3971	7904.6	13660	2719.42	9536.63
Potassium (mg/Kg)	2610.7	241	1525.98	11580	276	2320	3479	260.7	2126	4208	294	2424	3152	205	1790	3479	236.9	2233.4	3372	699	1876.1	4377	1028	2025.66
Aluminium (mg/Kg)	8371.7	2116	3827.74	10641	1237.1	4465.9	10363.1	1278.5	4370.2	12008.4	1971.2	5025.2	10361.1	1264.58	3891.23	12314.1	1273.22	4384.20	14179.7	358.3	4028.56	19356.55	479.16	4883.52
Mercury (mg/Kg)	4.71	4.71	4.71	10.74	10.74	10.74	41.29	41.29	41.29	6.44	6.44	6.44	15.21	15.21	15.21	34.69	34.69	34.69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texture	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Silt loam	Sandy loam	Silt loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Loam	Loam	Loam

11.3 Data Interpretation and Conclusion

The Marine sediment quality at Kandla and Vadinar has been monitored for various physico-chemical parameters during the monitoring April 2023 to April 2024. The detailed interpretation of the parameters is given below:

- **Inorganic Phosphate** for the sampling period was observed in range of **0.66 to 45.12** Kg/ha for Kandla. Whereas for Vadinar the value observed Within range of **0.82 to 18.51** Kg/ha. For Kandla and Vadinar the average value of Inorganic Phosphate was observed **13.77** and **7.74** Kg/ha respectively.
- The concentration of **Phosphate** was observed in range of **226.6 to 3871.15 mg/Kg** for Kandla and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **152.53 to 3477.29** mg/Kg. For Kandla and Vadinar the average concentration of Phosphate was observed **1616.78** and **1418.5** mg/Kg respectively.
- The **Organic Matter** for the sampling period was observed in the range of **0.17 to 2.17** % for Kandla with the average value of **0.95%** and for Vadinar the value recorded Within range of **0.15 to 2.29%**, with average concentration as **1.03** %.
- The concentration of **Sulphate** was observed in the range of **87.28 to 1022 mg/Kg** for Kandla and for Vadinar the value observed Within range of **74.07 to 296** mg/Kg. For Kandla and Vadinar the average value of Sulphate was observed **392.10** and **153.64** mg/Kg respectively.
- The value of **Calcium** was observed in the range of **962 to 13800 mg/Kg** for Kandla and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **2100 to 3974.5** mg/Kg. The average value of Calcium for the monitoring period was observed **3660.21** mg/Kg and **2951.76** mg/Kg at Kandla and Vadinar, respectively.
- The value of **Magnesium** for the sampling period was observed in the range of **764 to 3172 mg/Kg** for Kandla and for Vadinar the value observed Within the range of **854 to 1952** mg/Kg. For Kandla and Vadinar the average value of Magnesium was observed **1726.35** mg/Kg and **1440.69** mg/Kg respectively.
- For the sampling period **Silica** was observed in the range of **179.25 to 671.25 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **432.83** mg/Kg and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **220.98** and **546.5** mg/Kg with average **394.35** mg/Kg.
- The value of **Nitrate** was observed in the range of **4.31 to 37.12 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **15.47** mg/Kg and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **4.75 to 25.33** mg/Kg. with average **15.12** mg/Kg.
- The value of **Nitrite** was observed in the range of **0.01 to 0.92 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **0.45** mg/Kg and for Vadinar the value observed to be within the range of **0.04 to 0.37** mg/Kg, with average **0.1828** mg/Kg.
- The value of **Sodium** was observed in the range of **2063.3 to 18308 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **6647.43** mg/Kg and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **2719.42** and **13660** mg/Kg, with average **8289** mg/Kg.
- The value of **Potassium** was observed in the range of **205.08 to 11580 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **2357.95** mg/Kg and for Vadinar the value observed within range of **699.09 to 4377** mg/Kg, with average **2229.65** mg/Kg.

- The value of **Aluminium**, was observed in the range of **1237.13 to 12314.13 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **5509.23 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **358.3 to 19356 mg/Kg**, with average **7214.30 mg/Kg**.
- The value of **Mercury**, was observed in the range of **4.71 to 41.29 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **18.84 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value of **Mercury** was observed “Below the Quantification Limit” at both two locations. During monitoring period majority of time Mercury was observed Below Quantification limit.
- Texture was observed to be “**Sandy Loam**” at location MS-1, MS-2, MS-4 and MS-6 “**Silt loam**” at location MS-3 & MS-5 in Kandla. “**Sandy Loam**” at location MS-7 & “**Silt loam**” at location MS-8 in Vadinar during sampling period.

Heavy Metals

The sediment quality of Kandla and Vadinar has been compared with respect to the Average Standard guideline applicable for heavy metals in marine sediment specified by EPA have been mentioned in **Table 35**.

Table 33: Standard Guidelines applicable for heavy metals in sediments

Sr. No.	Metals	Sediment quality (mg/kg)			Source
		Not polluted	Moderately polluted	Heavily polluted	
1.	As	<3	3-8	>8	EPA
2.	Cu	<25	25-50	>50	
3.	Cr	<25	25-75	>75	
4.	Ni	<20	20-50	>50	
5.	Pb	<40	40-60	>60	
6.	Zn	<90	90-200	>200	
7.	Cd	-	<6	>6	

ND = Not Detected

(Source: G Perin et al. 1997)

Table 34: Comparison of Heavy metals with Standard value in Marine Sediment

Parameters	Kandla																		Vadinar					
	MS-1			MS-2			MS-3			MS-4			MS-5			MS-6			MS-7			MS-8		
	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
Arsenic (mg/Kg)	5.13	1.09	3.527	4.43	2.11	3.264	6.17	2.06	3.92	5.86	1.28	3.75	5.2	1.75	3.458	5.78	1.98	3.67	5.36	2.04	2.84	5.17	2.5	3.69
Copper (mg/Kg)	5.6	2.13	3.282	11.4	2.14	5.013	8.1	2.08	4.49	9.8	3.48	5.71	12	2.14	5.97	8.9	2.98	4.97	6.13	2.19	4.567	412	2.1	39.05
Chromium (mg/Kg)	64.1	42.12	53.94	67.45	32.74	47.04	73.02	32.41	48.31	83.23	41.08	55.17	59.95	41.87	51.50	104.2	36.71	59.71	59.27	23.18	44.01	104.1	29.7	61.12
Nickel (mg/Kg)	51.4	16.8	31.76	38.9	10.21	23.87	36.41	4.54	22.77	40.87	7.61	27.45	31.86	21.72	25.881	50.78	4.54	25.058	36.21	12.23	22.84	43.66	12.47	29.282
Lead (mg/Kg)	7.05	1.25	5.3	7.45	4.21	5.76	28.73	2.36	6.683	8.25	3.46	5.9	14.22	1.21	6.055	5.01	2.81	7.88	7.94	2.85	4.90	10.58	2.97	5.65
Zinc (mg/Kg)	63.2	35.88	54.63	65.69	32.11	50.455	301.32	23.63	69.545	82.9	18.15	50.86	159.42	19.54	60.65	157.82	23.63	57.7	52.13	11.47	34.6	104.87	13.65	53.8595
Cadmium (mg/Kg)	1.08	0.88	0.98	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.25	0.87	1.1	1.12	0.78	1.022	1.08	0.91	0.995	7.53	0.15	2.302	0	0	0	0	0	0

- **Arsenic** was observed in the range of **1.09 to 6.17 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **3.58 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value observed within range of **2.04 to 5.36 mg/Kg**, with average of **3.6 mg/Kg**. during monitoring period majority of time arsenic concentration found within moderately polluted class on both study area.
- **Copper** was observed in the range of **2.08 to 12 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **5.6 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of be **2.1 to 8.33 mg/Kg**, with average **4.72 mg/Kg**. With reference to the guidelines mentioned in table 35, the sediment quality with respect to copper falls in non-polluted class.
- **Chromium** was observed in the range of **32.41 to 104.24 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **55.25 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **23.18 to 104.16 mg/Kg**, with average **53.57 mg/Kg**. With reference to the guidelines mentioned in table 35, the sediment quality with respect to chromium falls majority of time in moderately polluted and for some instance it location MS-4, MS-6, and MS-8 fall in Heavily polluted class.
- **Nickel** was observed in the range of **4.54 to 51.47 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **26.25 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value observed within range of **12.23 to 43.66 mg/Kg**, with average **26.115 mg/Kg**. With reference to the guidelines mentioned in table 35, the sediment quality with respect to nickel falls in moderately polluted class and for some instance it location MS-1, and MS-6 fall in heavily polluted class.

- **Lead** was observed in the range of **1.21 to 28.73 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **5.63 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **2.85 and 10.58 mg/Kg**, with average **5.81 mg/Kg**. With reference to the guidelines mentioned in table 35, the sediment quality with respect to lead falls in not polluted class.
- **Zinc** was observed in the range of **18.15 to 301.32 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **73.73 mg/Kg** and for Vadinar the value observed within the range of **11.47 to 104.87 mg/Kg**, with average **46.997 mg/Kg**. With reference to the guidelines mentioned in table 35, the sediment quality with respect to zinc falls in non-polluted class and for some instance its location MS-1, MS-3, MS-6 and MS-8 fall in Moderately polluted class.
- **Cadmium** was observed in the range of **0.15 to 7.53 mg/Kg** for Kandla with average value **1.325 mg/Kg**. During the monitoring period majority of time **Cadmium** found BQL, which falls in non-polluted. While exception on one location MS-6 fall within moderately polluted for the duration of July to August 2023. **Cadmium** was observed BQL for all locations at Vadinar during sampling period. With reference to the guidelines mentioned in table 35, the sediment quality with respect to cadmium falls in non-polluted class.

Analysis of the sediments indicates moderate pollution. However, it may be noted that, the sediments are highly dynamic being constantly deposited and carried away by water currents. Hence maintaining the quality of sediments is necessary as it plays a significant role in regulating the quality of the marine water and the marine ecology.

The presence of anthropic activity in the coastal areas has an effect upon the marine water and sediment. One of the primary risks associated with contaminated sediments is bioaccumulation in benthic organisms, which is a route of entry into the food chain. Generally adopted sediment remediation approaches include dredging, capping of contaminated areas, and monitored natural recovery (MNR). Dredging can remove contaminated sediments, but it requires large areas of land for sediment disposal. It is expensive and may cause secondary contamination of the water column during re-suspension. MNR relies on ongoing naturally occurring processes to decrease the bioavailability or toxicity of contaminants in sediment. These processes may include physical, biological, and chemical mechanisms that act together to reduce the environmental risks posed by contaminated sediments. MNR require longer monitoring time and can be even more expensive than for dredging and capping. Capping consists of in situ covering of clean or suitable isolating material over contaminated sediments layer to limit leaching of contaminants, and to minimize their re-suspension and transport. Hence appropriate remedial measures for the polluted sediment sites may be implemented, to reduce the concentration of the heavy metals.



CHAPTER 12: MARINE ECOLOGY MONITORING

12.1 Marine Ecological Monitoring

The monitoring of the biological and ecological parameters is important in order to assess the marine environment. 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. Deendayal Port and its surroundings have mangroves, mudflats and creek systems as major ecological entities.

As defined in the scope by DPA, the Marine Ecological Monitoring is required to be carried out once a month specifically at eight locations, six at Kandla and two at Vadinar. The sampling of the Benthic Invertebrates has been carried out with the help of D-frame nets, whereas the sampling of zooplankton and phytoplankton has been carried out with the help of Plankton Nets (60 micron and 20 micron). The details of the locations of Marine Ecological Monitoring have been mentioned in **Table 37** as follows:

Table 35: Details of the sampling locations for Marine Ecological

Sr. No.	Location Code	Location Name	Latitude Longitude	
1.	Kandla	ME-1	Near Passenger Jetty One	23.017729N 70.224306E
2.		ME-2	Kandla Creek (near KPT Colony)	23.001313N 70.226263E
3.		ME-3	Near Coal Berth	22.987752N 70.227923E
4.		ME-4	Khori Creek	22.977544N 70.207831E
5.		ME-5	Nakti Creek (near Tuna Port)	22.962588N 70.116863E
6.		ME-6	Nakti Creek (near NH - 8A)	23.033113N 70.158528E
7.	Vadinar	ME-7	Near SPM	22.500391N 69.688089E
8.		ME-8	Near Vadinar Jetty	22.440538N 69.667941E

The map depicting the locations of Marine Ecological monitoring in Kandla and Vadinar have been mentioned in **Map 20 and 21** as follows:



Map 20 Marine Ecological Monitoring: Locations at Kandla



Map 21: Marine Ecological Monitoring Locations at Vadinar

The various parameters to be monitored under the study for Marine Ecological Monitoring are mentioned in **Table 38** as follows:

Table 36: List of parameters to be monitored for Marine Ecological Monitoring

Sr. No.	Parameters
1.	Productivity (Net and Gross)
2.	Chlorophyll-a
3.	Pheophytin
4.	Biomass
5.	Relative Abundance, species composition and diversity of phytoplankton
6.	Relative Abundance, species composition and diversity of zooplankton
7.	Relative Abundance, species composition and diversity of benthic invertebrates (Meio, Micro and macro benthos)
8.	Particulate Oxidisable Organic Carbon
9.	Secchi Depth

Methodology

- **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.

- **Phytoplankton Estimation**

Phytoplankton 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*). Phytoplankton also include numerous and diverse collection of extremely small, motile algae which are termed micro

flagellates (naked flagellates) as well as Cyanophytes (Bluegreen 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 Estimation**

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. 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.

- **Diversity Index**

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.

1. **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. Shannon-Wiener's index (H) reproduces community parameters to a single number by using an equation are as follow:

$$H' = \sum p_i * \ln (p_i)$$

Where, \sum = Summation symbol,

p_i = Relative abundance of the species,

\ln = Natural logarithm

More diverse ecosystems are considered healthier and more resilient. Higher diversity ecosystems typically exhibit better stability and greater tolerance to fluctuations. e.g., The Shannon diversity index values between 2.19 and 2.56 indicate relatively high diversity within the community compared to communities with lower values. It suggests that the community likely consists of a variety of species, and the species are distributed somewhat evenly in terms of their abundance.

2. Simpson's index:

A reasonably high level of dominance by one or a small number of species is indicated by the range of **0.89 to 0.91**. The general health and stability of the ecosystem may be impacted by this dominance. Community disturbances or modifications that affect the dominant species may be more likely to have an impact. The dominating species determined by the Simpson's index can have big consequences on how the community is organised and how ecological interactions take place.

The formula for calculating D is presented as:

$$D = 1 - \sum (p_i^2)$$

Where, \sum = Summation symbol, p_i = Relative abundance of the species

3. Margalef's diversity index:

The number of species is significantly related to the port's vegetation cover surface, depth, and photosynthetic zone. The habitat heterogeneity is a result of these three elements. Species richness is related to the number of distinct species present in the analysed area. Margalef's index has a lower correlation with sample size. Small species losses in the community over time are likely to result in inconsistent changes.

Margalef's index D_{Mg} , which is also a measure of species richness and is based on the presumed linear relation between the number of species and the logarithm of the number of individuals. It is given by the formula:

$$D_{Mg} = \frac{S-1}{\ln N}$$

Where, N = total number of individuals collected

S = No. of taxa or species or genera

4. Berger-Parker index:

This is a useful tool for tracking the biodiversity of deteriorated ecosystems. Environmental factors have a considerable impact on this index, which accounts for the

dominance of the most abundant species over the total abundance of all species in the assemblage. The preservation of their biodiversity and the identification of the fundamental elements influencing community patterns are thus critical for management and conservation. Successful colonising species will dominate the assemblage, causing the Berger-Parker index to rise, corresponding to well-documented successional processes. The environmental and ecological features of the system after disturbance may therefore simply but significantly determine the identity of the opportunistic and colonising species through niche selection processes.

The Berger-Parker index is a biodiversity metric that focuses on the dominance or relative abundance of a single species within a community. It provides a measure of the most abundant species compared to the total abundance of all species present in the community. Mathematically, it can be represented as follows:

$$d = \frac{N_{max}}{N_i}$$

Where, N_{max} = Max no of individuals of particular genera or species

$\sum N_i$ = Total no of individuals obtained.

The resulting value of the Berger-Parker index ranges between 0 and 1. A higher index value indicates a greater dominance of a single species within the community. Conversely, a lower index value suggests a more even distribution of abundance among different species, indicating higher species diversity. The range of the Berger-Parker index can be interpreted as when the index value is close to 0, it signifies a high diversity with a more even distribution of abundances among different species. In such cases, no single species dominates the community, and there is a balanced representation of various species.

5. Evenness index-

Evenness index determines the homogeneity (and heterogeneity) of the species' abundance. Intermediate values between 0 and 1 represent varying degrees of evenness or unevenness in the distribution of individuals among species. Value of species evenness represents the degree of redundancy and resilience in an ecosystem. High species evenness = All species of a community can perform similar ecological activities or functions = even utilization of available ecological niches = food web more stable = ecosystem is robust (resistant to disturbances or environmental changes). Intermediate values between 0 and 1 represent variable degrees of evenness or unevenness.

$$EI = \frac{H}{\ln(S)}$$

Where, H= Shannon value

$\ln(S)$ = the natural logarithm of the number of different species in the community

Relative Abundance: The species abundance distribution (SAD) from disturbed ecosystems follows even/ uneven pattern. E.g., If relative abundance is 0.15, then the found species are neither highly dominant nor rare.

$$RA = \frac{\text{No. of Individuals of Sp.}}{\text{Total no. of Individual}} * 100\%$$

The basic idea of 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. Biodiversity is commonly expressed through indices based on species richness and species abundances. 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.

Monitoring Frequency:

Monitoring is required to be carried out once a month for both the locations of Kandla and Vadinar. Sample Collected from this location during the monitoring period 15th April 2023 to 15th April 2024.

12.2 Result and Discussion

The details of Marine Ecological Monitoring conducted for the locations of Kandla and Vadinar during the monitoring period has been summarized in the **Table 39**.

Table 37: Values of Biomass, Net Primary Productivity (NPP), Gross Primary Productivity (GPP), Pheophytin and Chlorophyll for Kandla and Vadinar

Sr. No.	Parameters	Kandla						Vadinar	
		ME-1 (Near Passenger Jetty One)	ME-2 (Kandla Creek)	ME-3 (Near Coal Berth)	ME-4 (Khorri Creek)	ME-5 (Nakti Creek-near Tuna Port)	ME-6 (Nakti Creek near NH - 8A)	ME-7 (Near SPM)	ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
		Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.
1.	Biomass	115.3	115.64	95.73	141.73	101.6	120.45	78	110.64
2.	Net Primary Productivity	2.91	3.77	3.08	2.99	5.47	2.49	4.16	2.64
3.	Gross Primary Productivity	2.95	3.04	3.73	3.26	2.44	2.85	3.67	3.09
4.	Pheophytin	1.10	1.28	0.80	1.35	0.82	5.81	2.66	2.43
5.	Chlorophyll-a	2.40	1.61	1.72	1.72	2.04	12.43	2.37	3.24
6.	Particulate Oxidisable Organic Carbon	1.34	1.12	1.18	1.51	1.45	1.40	1.26	1.20
7.	Secchi Depth	0.61	0.63	0.56	0.60	0.56	0.62	3.93	2.61

- **Biomass:**

With reference to the **Table 39**, the concentration of average **Biomass** reported during monitoring period, from location ME- to ME-6 in range between **95.73-141.73 mg/L** where lowest biomass presents in ME-3 (Near Coal Berth) and highest biomass present in ME-4 (Khorri Creek) during sampling period. In Vadinar, the value of biomass was observed **78 mg/L** at ME-7 (Near SPM) and **110.64 mg/L** in ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty) monitoring station.

- **Productivity (Net and Gross)**

Gross primary productivity (GPP) is the rate at which organic matter is synthesised by producers per unit area and time (GPP). The amount of carbon fixed during photosynthesis by all producers in an ecosystem is referred to as gross primary productivity. During the Monitoring Period, the monitoring location of Kandla reported

GPP value in range between **2.44 to 3.73 mg/L/48 Hr** where the highest value recorded for ME-3 (Near Coal Bearth) and lowest recorded at ME-5 (Nakti creek-near tuna port). In Vadinar, the value of **GPP** was observed **3.67** at ME-7 (Near SPM) and **3.09 mg/L/48 Hr** at ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty) monitoring station.

Net primary productivity, is the amount of fixed carbon that is not consumed by plants, and it is this remaining fixed carbon that is made available to various consumers in the ecosystem. During the monitoring period of 2023 to 2024 the Net primary productivity of the monitoring location at Kandla from (ME-1 to ME-6) has been estimated to be between **2.49 to 5.47 mg/L/48 Hr**. While in Vadinar, the value of **NPP** was observed **4.16** at ME-7 (Near SPM) and **2.64 mg/L/48 Hr** at ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty) monitoring station.

- **Pheophytin**

The level of Pheophytin was detected in the range from **0.8 to 5.81 mg/m³** where the highest value observed at ME-6 (Nakti Creek (Near NH-8A)) and the lowest value observed at ME-3(Near Coral Breth), While in Vadinar, the value of Pheophytin was observed **2.66 mg/m³** at ME-7 and **2.43 mg/m³** at ME-8 monitoring station.

- **Chlorophyll-a**

In the sub surface water, the value of Chlorophyll-a reported in range from **1.61 to 12.43 mg/m³**. The highest value observed at ME-6 (Nakti Creek (Near NH-8A)), while the lowest value observed at ME-2 (Kandla Creek). In Vadinar, the value of chlorophyll-a was observed **2.37 mg/m³** at ME-7 (Near SPM) and **3.24 mg/m³** in ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty) monitoring station.

- **Particulate Oxidisable Organic Carbon**

During the sampling period, the particulate oxidisable organic carbon falls within the range of **1.12 to 1.51 mg/L** from monitoring location ME-1 to ME-6 at Kandla, whereas for Vadinar, the value of POC observed **1.26 mg/L** at ME-7 (Near SPM) and **1.20 mg/L** in ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty) monitoring station.

- **Secchi Depth**

In monitoring station of Kandla (ME-1 to ME-6) the level of Secchi Depth was observed between **0.56 to 0.63 ft** whereas at Vadinar, the value recorded at ME-7 i.e. Near SPM is **3.93 ft** and in Near Vadinar Jetty is **2.61 ft**.

Ecological Diversity

Phytoplankton: For the evaluation of the Phytoplankton population in DPA Kandla and Vadinar within the immediate surroundings of the port, sampling was conducted during the study period. Total 8 sampling locations were studied i.e. sampling locations (6 from Kandla and two from Vadinar).

The details of variation in abundance and diversity in phytoplankton communities is mentioned in **Table 40**.

Table 38: Phytoplankton variations in abundance and diversity in sub surface sampling stations

Genera	ME-1 (Near Passenger Jetty One)	ME-2 (Kandla Creek)	ME-3 (Near Coal Berth)	ME-4 (Khorī Creek)	ME-5 (Nakti Creek-near Tuna Port)	ME-6 (Nakti Creek near NH - 8A)	ME-7 (Near SPM)	ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg
<i>Bacillaria sp.</i>	360.55	391.28	387.28	404.75	374.33	521.333	390.12	347.6
<i>Biddulphia sp.</i>	492.66	340	184	542	315.25	434.5	402.8	274
<i>Chaetoceros sp.</i>	279.66	379.28	442.8	258.85	627.6	322.25	462.85	394.7
<i>Chlamydomonas sp.</i>	286.57	312.33	294	329.33	478	456	325.25	503
<i>Cyclotella sp.</i>	367.14	443.5	473.33	418.57	454	609	303.5	378.57
<i>Coscinodiscus sp.</i>	455.4	412.83	464.2	206	330.42	376.6	370.4	244
<i>Ditylum sp</i>	342.14	322.16	186.83	241.75	225	205.83	227.6	294.8
<i>Fragilaria sp.</i>	395	381.57	384.14	300.5	355	0	350.25	360.33
<i>Bacteriastrum sp.</i>	178.5	96	260.5	166.6	111.66	252.75	162	252.75
<i>Pleurosigma sp.</i>	236.66	236	233	565	276	675	352.5	219
<i>Navicula sp.</i>	366.28	488.5	525	393.16	420	332.71	375.25	856.87
<i>Nitzschia sp.</i>	309.12	272.57	349	295.5	366.57	284.77	418.71	435.75
<i>Synedra sp.</i>	479	328	218.66	322.83	144.5	541	192.75	327.42
<i>Skeletonema sp.</i>	270.66	566.66	433.33	0	488.66	536.66	521.25	495.66
<i>Oscillatoria sp.</i>	341	351.66	281.8	251	493.8	423.5	144	306.2
<i>Thalassiosira</i>	147	134.83	116	132.5	170	224.66	235.33	161.33
<i>Gomphonema sp.</i>	550	495.75	426.66	360	600	310	564.66	500
<i>Planktothrix sp.</i>	140.5	302	308.75	750	0	685	400	667.5
<i>Gyrosigma sp.</i>	410	560	650	0	0	500	0	0
<i>Actinestrum sp.</i>	0	0	0	550	0	685	700	500
<i>Cymbella</i>	500	500	0	650	0	800	750	0
<i>Limnothrix sp.</i>	0	700	0	485	0	630	0	0
<i>Scendesmus sp.</i>	0	0	0	8	0	20	0	4
<i>Mougeotia sp.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	850	0	0
<i>Chlorella sp.</i>	0	0	0	2918.1	3073.1	3704.3	3357.1	3576.8
Density-Units/L	3107.1	3525	3177.3	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.5	8.9
No. of genera	9.2	9.9	8.9	750	0	685	400	667.5

The phytoplankton community of the sub surface water in the Kandla and Vadinar was represented by, Diatoms, green algae and filamentous Cynobacteria. Diatoms were

represented by 15 genera; green algae were represented by 1 genera and filamentous Cyanobacteria were represented by 1 genera during the sampling period.

The density of phytoplankton of the sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6 (Kandla) varying from **2918** to **3704.3** units/L, while for Vadinar its density of phytoplankton observed **3357.1** units/L at ME-7 and **3576.6** units/L at ME-8. During the sampling, all communities were contributing in phytoplankton on both location of Kandla & Vadinar except Gyrosigma sp, Actinestrum sp, cymbella, Limnothrix sp, Scendesmus sp, Mougeotia sp and cholera sp.

The details of Species richness Index and Diversity Index in Phytoplankton is mentioned in **Table 41**.

Table 39: Species richness Index and Diversity Index in Phytoplankton

Indices	ME-1 (Near Passenger Jetty One)	ME-2 (Kandla Creek)	ME-3 (Near Coal Berth)	ME-4 (Khor Creek)	ME-5 (Nakti Creek near Tuna Port)	ME-6 (Nakti Creek near NH - 8A)	ME-7 (Near SPM)	ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg
Taxa S	10.73	10.27	11.36	10.45	12.55	10.64	10.00	11.09
Individuals	5234.36	5688.36	6072.09	5832.45	6546.91	5605.09	5615.09	6223.27
Shannon diversity	2.05	1.89	1.93	1.86	1.78	1.85	1.96	1.58
Simpson 1-D	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.86	0.81
Species Evenness	0.94	0.84	0.92	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.90	0.73
Margalef richness	1.05	1.10	0.98	0.98	0.93	0.97	1.05	0.98
Berger-Parker	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.29
Relative abundance	0.41	0.44	0.37	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.41

- **Shannon- Wiener’s Index (H):** During monitoring period 2023 to 2024, Average Shanon- Wiener’s index of phytoplankton communities was in the range of **1.78 to 2.5** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6. While for Vadinar, Average Shannon Wiener’s index of phytoplankton communities recorded to be **1.96** at ME-7 and **1.58** at ME-8. The apportionment of the numbers of individuals among the species observed higher stability at all monitoring location of Kandla and Vadinar.
- **Simpson diversity index (1-D):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities was ranged between **0.83 to 0.87** at all sampling stations in the Kandla creek and nearby creeks. Similarly, for Vadinar average Simpson diversity index (1-D) of phytoplankton communities was **0.86** at ME-7 and **0.81** at ME-8.
- **Margalef’s diversity index (Species Richness):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average margalef’s diversity index of phytoplankton communities in Kandla and nearby creeks sampling stations was varying from **0.93 to 1.10**. While for Vadinar, average Margalef’s diversity index (Species Richness) of phytoplankton communities observed **1.05** at ME-7 and **0.98** at ME-8.
- **Berger-Parker Index (d):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average Berger-Parker Index (d) of phytoplankton communities was in the range of **0.93 to 1.10** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6. at Kandla creek and nearby creeks.

Average Berger-Parker Index (d) of phytoplankton communities in the sampling stations of Vadinar, was in the range of **0.98 to 1.05**. All the monitoring station signifies a low diversity with an even distribution among the different species.

- The Average **Species Evenness** is observed in the range of **0.84 to 0.94** for all the six-monitoring station of Kandla and for the Vadinar the average species evenness is observed in the range of **0.73 to 0.90**.
- During the sampling period, average **Relative Abundance** of phytoplankton communities was in range of **0.37 to 0.44** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6 at Kandla creek and nearby creeks. Whereas for Vadinar the Average relative Abundance value **0.40** at ME-7 and **0.41** at ME-8. thus it is concluded that the studied species can be stated as neither highly dominant nor rare.

The details of variation in abundance and diversity in zooplankton communities is mentioned in **Table 42**.

Table 40: Zooplankton variations in abundance and diversity in sub surface sampling stations

Genera	ME-1 (Near Passenger Jetty One)	ME-2 (Kandla Creek)	ME-3 (Near Coal Berth)	ME-4 (Khori Creek)	ME-5 (Nakti Creek-near Tuna Port)	ME-6 (Nakti Creek near NH - 8A)	ME-7 (Near SPM)	ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg
<i>Acartia sp.</i>	1.78	1.67	1.38	2.00	2.22	1.29	2.71	1.44
<i>Acrocalanus</i>	1.50	1.86	2.40	2.29	2.00	1.86	2.00	3.29
<i>Amoeba</i>	3.00	1.57	3.22	3.33	3.44	1.57	2.88	2.14
<i>Brachionus sp.</i>	2.67	2.25	2.00	1.88	2.40	3.11	3.50	1.67
<i>Calanus sp.</i>	2.14	2.60	2.75	1.83	2.33	2.43	1.86	3.00
<i>Cladocera sp.</i>	2.25	2.38	4.67	2.14	2.63	1.44	2.38	2.38
<i>Cyclopoid sp.</i>	4.50	3.88	4.13	4.13	2.50	2.10	3.33	2.00
<i>Copepod larvae</i>	1.67	3.00	2.33	2.75	2.00	3.75	1.67	2.25
<i>Diaptomus sp.</i>	4.88	1.83	4.17	2.25	3.50	1.67	3.00	2.86
<i>Eucalanus sp.</i>	3.33	1.83	2.25	3.67	2.80	5.40	2.88	3.71
<i>Mysis sp.</i>	3.20	9.00	7.50	4.86	1.20	6.00	5.13	8.00
<i>Oithona sp.</i>	1	2	4	2	1	3.5	3.33	9
<i>Paracalanus sp.</i>	7.71	6.67	4.00	7.88	11.50	7.90	8.56	9.75
Density Unit/L	24.45	24.91	25.82	26.00	22.91	26.45	27.64	27.36
No. of genera	7.73	7.64	7.64	7.91	7.09	8.36	7.82	7.73

A total of 13 groups/taxa of zooplankton were recorded in Kandla and Vadinar during the study period which mainly constituted by *diaptomus*, *copepods*, *brachionus*, *cladocera*, fish and shrimp larval forms. *Amoeba* and *Cyclopoida* had the largest representation at all stations from (ME-1 to ME-8). The average density of Zooplankton of the sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6 (Kandla) varying from **22.91 to 26.45** units/L, while for Vadinar its average density of zooplankton observed **27.64** units/L at ME-7 and **27.36** units/L at ME-8. During

the sampling, all communities were contributing in zooplankton except Oithana sp. in Kandla and Vadinar.

The details of Species richness Index and Diversity Index in Zooplankton communities is mentioned in **Table 43**.

Table 41: Species richness Index and Diversity Index in Zooplankton

Indices	ME-1 (Near Passenger Jetty One)	ME-2 (Kandla Creek)	ME-3 (Near Coal Berth)	ME-4 (Khorī Creek)	ME-5 (Nakti Creek-near Tuna Port)	ME-6 (Nakti Creek near NH - 8A)	ME-7 (Near SPM)	ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg
Taxa S	7.73	7.64	7.64	7.91	7.09	8.36	7.82	7.73
Individuals	24.45	24.91	25.82	26.00	22.91	26.45	27.64	27.36
Shannon diversity	1.75	1.70	1.80	1.74	1.62	1.66	1.71	1.69
Simpson (1-D)	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.81
Species Evenness	0.87	0.85	0.90	0.86	0.85	0.79	0.85	0.84
Margalef	2.14	2.19	2.07	2.21	2.06	2.34	2.20	2.17
Berger-Parker	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.31	0.35
Relative abundance	34.93	40.08	31.95	37.76	39.98	38.18	39.18	37.27

- Shannon- Wiener’s Index (H):** During monitoring period 2023 to 2024, Average Shannon- Wiener’s index of zooplankton communities was in the range of **1.62 to 1.80** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6, at Kandla creek and its nearby creeks. While for Vadinar, average Shannon Wiener’s index of zooplankton communities recorded to be **1.71** at ME-7 and **1.69** at ME-8. The apportionment of the numbers of individuals among the species observed higher stability at all monitoring location of Kandla and Near SPM (Vadinar).
- Simpson diversity index (1-D):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average Simpson diversity index (1-D) of zooplankton communities was ranged between **0.82 to 0.84** at all sampling stations in the Kandla creek and nearby creeks, for Vadinar average Simpson diversity index (1-D) of zooplankton communities was **0.84** at ME-7 and **0.81** at ME-8.
- Margalef’s diversity index (Species Richness):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average margalef’s diversity index of zooplankton communities in Kandla and nearby creeks sampling stations was varying from **2.06 to 2.34**, during the sampling period. While for Vadinar, average Margalef’s diversity index (Species Richness) of zooplankton communities observed **2.2** at ME-7 and **2.17** at ME-8.
- Berger-Parker Index (d):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average Berger-Parker Index (d) of zooplankton communities was in the range of **0.32 to 0.37** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6, at Kandla creek and nearby creeks. Average Berger-Parker Index (d) of zooplankton communities in the sampling stations of Vadinar, was in the range of **0.31 to 0.35**. All the monitoring station signifies a low diversity with an even distribution among the different species.

- The average **Species Evenness** is observed in the range of **0.79 to 0.90** for all the six-monitoring station of Kandla whereas, for the Vadinar the average species evenness was observed in the range of **0.85 to 0.84**, during the monitoring period.
- During the sampling period, **average Relative Abundance** of zooplankton communities was in range of **31.95 to 40.08** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6. at Kandla creek and nearby creeks. Whereas for Vadinar the average relative abundance value **39.18** at ME-7 and **37.27** at ME-8, thus it can be concluded that the studied species is stated as neither highly dominant nor rare.

The details of variation in abundance and diversity in **Benthic organism** is mentioned in **Table 44**.

Table 42: Benthic Fauna variations in abundance and diversity in sub surface sampling

Genera	ME-1 (Near Passenger Jetty One)	ME-2 (Kandla Creek)	ME-3 (Near Coal Berth)	ME-4 (Khor Creek)	ME-5 (Nakti Creek- near Tuna Port)	ME-6 (Nakti Creek near NH - 8A)	ME-7 (Near SPM)	ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg
<i>Thiaridae</i>	2.20	1.40	2.00	2.00	1.5	2.17	1.25	2.67
<i>Mollusca sp.</i>	2.22	1.33	2.00	1.67	2.5	1.75	2.00	2.50
<i>Odonata sp.</i>	2.50	1.00	1.86	2.33	1.4	2.43	2.20	2.60
<i>Lymnidae</i>	1.67	2.67	5.00	1.75	1.6	1.67	2.40	1.33
<i>Planorbidae</i>	1.00	1.33	1.67	1.00	2.0	2.00	1.50	1.00
<i>Atydae</i>	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.67	1.0	1.60	1.67	1.71
<i>Gammaridae</i>	1.50	2.17	1.25	1.50	1.3	1.50	1.83	2.83
<i>Portunidae</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Turbinidae</i>	1.67	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.0	1.33	1.50	1.33
<i>Palaemonidae</i>	1.25	1.00	2.20	2.50	2.4	1.00	1.33	1.67
<i>Diapatra sp.</i>	1.67	2.00	2.50	3.67	2.0	3.50	1.33	2.33
<i>Coleoptera sp.</i>	2.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	0	1.00	2.67	2.00
<i>Crustacea sp.</i>	3.00	1.00	2.33	3.00	2.5	2.50	1.50	1.00
<i>Hemiptera sp.</i>	2.33	3.33	0	2.00	1.7	1.50	2.50	1.50
<i>Tricoptera sp.</i>	1.33	4.00	2.33	4.00	2.5	4.50	1.50	1.00
<i>Hydrobidae</i>	1.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	1.0	2.50	0	2.50
<i>Viviparidae</i>	3.00	1.00	0	1.00	2.0	1.50	3.00	3.00
<i>Neridae</i>	1.50	1.00	1.50	0	4.0	2.00	1.00	2.00
Density-m³	10.18	8.82	9.64	10.09	8.5	9.73	9.73	9.55
No of genera	5.45	4.82	4.82	5.00	4.8	4.91	4.91	4.73

Few Benthic organisms were observed in the collected sample by using the Van-Veen grabs during the sampling conducted for DPA Kandla and Vadinar. Majority of the species were found under the Macro-benthic organisms during the sampling period were represented by *Atyde*, *Palaemonidae*, *Mollusca sp.*, etc. The average density of benthic fauna was varying from **8.55 to 10.18 m³**.

The details of Species richness Index and Diversity Index in Benthic Organisms is mentioned in **Table 45**.

Table 43: Species richness Index and Diversity Index in Benthic Organisms

Indices	ME-1 (Near Passenger Jetty One)	ME-2 (Kandla Creek)	ME-3 (Near Coal Berth)	ME-4 (Khorri Creek)	ME-5 (Nakti Creek-near Tuna Port)	ME-6 (Nakti Creek near NH - 8A)	ME-7 (Near SPM)	ME-8 (Near Vadinar Jetty)
	Avg.	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg
Taxa S	5.36	4.82	4.82	5.00	4.82	4.91	4.82	4.73
Individuals	10.18	8.82	9.64	10.09	8.55	9.73	8.91	9.55
Shannon diversity	1.48	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.35	1.39	1.29	1.35
Simpson 1-D	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.83
Species Evenness	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.82	0.88
Margalef	1.92	1.78	1.73	1.81	1.83	1.78	1.79	1.68
Berger-Parker	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.36
Relative abundance	55.92	57.66	53.67	56.55	60.63	56.18	57.46	51.58

- Shannon- Wiener’s Index (H):** During monitoring period 2023 to 2024, Average Shanon- Wiener’s index of benthic organism was in the range of **1.35 to 1.48** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6, at Kandla creek and its nearby creeks. While for Vadinar, average Shannon Wiener’s index of benthic organism recorded to be **1.29** at ME-7 and **1.35** at ME-8. The apportionment of the numbers of individuals among the species observed higher stability at all monitoring location of Kandla and Vadinar.
- Simpson diversity index (1-D):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average Simpson diversity index (1-D) of benthic organism was ranged between **0.84 to 0.86** at all sampling stations in the Kandla creek and nearby creeks, Similarly, for Vadinar average Simpson diversity index (1-D) of benthic organism was **0.87** at ME-7 and **0.83** at ME-8.
- Margalef’s diversity index (Species Richness):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average margalef’s diversity index of benthic organism in Kandla and nearby creeks sampling stations was varying from **1.73 to 1.92**. While for Vadinar, average Margalef’s diversity index (Species Richness) of benthic organism observed to be **1.79** at ME-7 and **1.68** at ME-8.
- Berger-Parker Index (d):** During the monitoring period **2023 to 2024**, average Berger-Parker Index (d) of benthic organism was in the range of **0.33 to 0.37** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6, at Kandla creek and nearby creeks. average Berger-Parker Index (d) of benthic organism in the sampling stations of Vadinar, was in the range of **0.36 to 0.37**. All the monitoring station signifies a low diversity with an even distribution among the different species.

- The average **Species Evenness** is observed in the range of **0.87 to 0.89** for all the six-monitoring station of Kandla and for the Vadinar the species evenness is observed in the range of **0.82 to 0.88**.
- During the sampling period, **average Relative Abundance** of Benthic organisms was in range of **53.67 to 60.63** between selected sampling stations from ME-1 to ME-6 at Kandla creek and nearby creeks. Whereas for Vadinar the Average relative abundance value **57.46** at ME-7 and **51.58** at ME-8, thus it is concluded that the studied species can be stated as neither highly dominant nor rare.



CHAPTER 13: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

13.1 Summary and Conclusion

The report, prepared by the Gujarat Environment Management Institute (GEMI), details the environmental monitoring and management plan for the Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) at Kandla and Vadinar. The monitoring covers the period from April 2023 to April 2024.

The primary objective is to systematically assess and monitor environmental parameters including ambient air, water (drinking and surface), soil, sediment, noise, and ecology to ensure compliance with environmental standards and statutory norms.

Methodology

Environmental monitoring was conducted using standard operating procedures, protocols, and guidelines to ensure accurate data collection. Various parameters were measured, including air quality, water quality, soil characteristics, noise levels, and meteorological data.

Based on the results obtained for both study areas, Kandla and Vadinar, during the monitoring period from April 2023 to April 2024, the following observations are concluded.

- **Ambient Air Quality Monitoring**

Particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) levels exceeded the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) at most monitoring locations, especially at the coal storage area. The high particulate matter levels were attributed to heavy vehicular traffic, loading/unloading of cargo, and dust from unpaved roads. For Gaseous monitoring, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbon monoxide (CO) were generally within the NAAQS limits.

- **DG Stack Monitoring**

Monitoring of the diesel generator (DG) stacks was conducted at one location each in Kandla and Vadinar. Parameters like suspended particulate matter, SO₂, NO_x, CO, and CO₂ were measured and found to be within the prescribed emission limits.

- **Drinking Water Quality Monitoring**

Drinking water samples were collected from 20 locations across Kandla and Vadinar. Most water quality parameters like pH, color, turbidity, chloride, and total hardness were within the drinking water standards (IS 10500:2012). A few locations showed slightly elevated levels of electrical conductivity, salinity, and total dissolved solids, likely due to the coastal location.

- **Marine Water and Sediment Quality Monitoring**

Marine water and sediment samples were collected from 6 locations in Kandla and 2 locations in Vadinar. The water quality parameters like pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and nutrients were within the acceptable limits for coastal waters. The sediment quality in terms of heavy metals and organic contaminants was also found to be within the prescribed standards.



- **Marine Ecology Monitoring**

Monitoring of marine Ecology was conducted at 6 locations in Kandla and 2 locations in Vadinar. The study did not find any significant adverse impacts on the marine ecosystem due to port operations.

Overall, the report concludes that the environmental monitoring conducted by the DPA during the period of April 2023 to April 2024 indicates compliance with the applicable environmental regulations, with some exceptions related to particulate matter levels in the ambient air.

Annexure 1: Photographs of the Environmental Monitoring conducted at Kandla



Annexure 2: Photographs of the Environmental Monitoring conducted at Vadinar



Source: GEMI



CHAPTER 14: REFERENCES



References:

- (1) National ambient air quality standards central pollution control board, 2009
- (2) Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise,2000.
- (3) American Public Health Association 23rd Addition, Standard Methods for Water and Waste water analysis, 2017.s
- (4) Indian Standard DRINKING WATER – SPECIFICATION (Second Revision), 2012.



Gujarat Environment Management Institute (GEMI)

(An Autonomous Institute of Government of Gujarat)

'An ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018 Certified Institute

Head Office

Plot No. B 246 & 247, G.I.D.C. Electronic Estate,
Sector-25, Gandhinagar-382024

Laboratory

Plot No. B-64, G.I.D.C. Electronic Estate,
Opp. I.P.R., Sector-25, Gandhinagar-382025

Tel: (+91) 79-23240964 (O), T: (+91) 79-23287758 (Lab), F: (+91) 79-23240965

E-mail: info-gemi@gujarat.gov.in | Website: www.gemi.gujarat.gov.in

"We Provide Environmental Solutions"

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Annexure H

**Final report for the year 2023-24 of Marine Ecology
Monitoring**

Annual Report

Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority and Continuous Monitoring Programme

Submitted to



DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY

Administrative Office Building
Post Box No. 60, Gandhidham (Kuchchh)
Gujarat-370201

Submitted by



Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology

P.O Box No. #83, Opp. Changleshwar Temple,
Mundra Road Bhuj - 370001
Gujarat - India

May 2024

Annual Report

Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority and Continuous Monitoring Programme

Submitted to



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Post Box No. 60, Gandhidham (Kuchchh)
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Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology
P.O Box No. #83, Opp. Changleshwar Temple,
Mundra Road Bhuj - 370001
Gujarat - India

May 2024

Project Team

Project Coordinator

Dr. V. Vijay Kumar, Director

Principal Investigator		
Dr. Durga Prasad Behera	Scientist	Phytoplankton & Zooplankton, Physico-chemical parameters, Seaweed, Seagrass & Marine Fisheries, Intertidal.
Team Member		
Dr. Kapilkumar Ingle	Project Scientist	Mangrove Ecology
Dr. L. Prabha Devi	Advisor	Management Plan
Dr. Dhara Dixit	Project Scientist	Halophytes
Mr. Viral. D. Vadodariya	Project Fellow	Avifauna
Mr. Dayesh Parmar	Project officer	GIS & Remote sensing
Mr. Mukesh H. Koladiya	Project Fellow	Avifauna
Ms. Pallavi V. Joshi	Junior Research Fellow	Phytoplankton and Zooplankton
Mr. Deep Dodiya	Junior Research Fellow	Intertidal
Ms. Muskan Karam Chandani	Junior Research Fellow	Lab analysis

Snapshot May-2023 to May 2024

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	DPT 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 Survey Carried out	May 2023-May 2024
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 DPA port jurisdiction
7	Components of the report	
7a	Mangroves	During the monsoon, the mean plant density was highest at the Veera site, with 2703 trees per hectare. n the post-monsoon season 2023-24, the overall average tree density in DPA area recorded was 3,647 trees/ha. uring the pre-monsoon season of 2024, the overall average tree density of the entire sites was 4,098 trees per hectare. The site S-7 in the Kharo area had the highest average tree density, with an impressive 6,774 trees per hectare
7b	Mudflats	Among the station of DPA port area the maximum bulk density ranges from 1.67 g/cm ³ to 2.50 g/cm ³ and the minimum bulk density ranges was 1.18 g/cm ³ to 1.25 g/cm ³ . Station wise the highest bulk density was recorded at station S-13 in monsoon season (1.52 g/cm ³),

Snapshot May-2023 to May 2024

		<p>whereas lowest bulk density was recorded in station S-2 and S-1 during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon (1.25 g/cm³) (0.6%) at S-7 and S-15 during monsoon and pre-monsoon seasons. The maximum sediment carbon ranges from 1.3% to 3.2% and the minimum sediment carbon ranges from 0.4% to 2.4%. Stationwise the highest sediment carbon was recorded at station S-12 during post-monsoon (3.2%), whereas lowest sediment carbon was recorded in station S-2 during monsoon and pre-monsoon (2.4%).</p>
	Zooplankton	<p>The zooplankton identified from the 15 stations falls under 8-12 phylum and 8-16 group for the period May-2023 to May 2024. In monsoon season 12 phylum and 16 zooplankton group was recorded, similarly, in post-monsoon season same phylum and 9 groups have been recorded from the entire study station, likewise in pre-monsoon season 8 phylum and 8 zooplankton group were recorded. The maximum percentage of composition of zooplankton ranged from 28.9% to 35.3% and the minimum percentage composition of zooplankton ranged from 1.1% to 2.3%. The Copepoda contribute highest percentage of composition in all-season. In monsoon (28.60%) followed by post-monsoon (35.3%) and pre-monsoon (31.7%).</p>
7c	Phytoplankton	<p>Season wise the maximum phytoplankton genera varied from 20 to 27 number with average variation of genera was 17-23 number and the minimum genera varied from 8 to 20 number of genera. The maximum percentage of phytoplankton composition for the period May 2023 to May 2023 varied from 54% to 63% and the minimum percentage of phytoplankton was 1%. Four major groups such as Pennales, Centrales, Dinophyceae and Cyanophyceae phytoplankton was reported for the period 2023 to 2024. The percentage of composition of pennales for three seasons varied from 28% to 38%. The pennales percentage of composition is contribute highest percentage of composition followed by Centrales and Dinophyceae.</p>
7d	Intertidal Fauna	<p>The survey of the intertidal Fauna of DPA Kandla area recorded the presence of 4 phyla (Annelida, Arthropoda, Chordata, Mollusca). The species diversity was the highest for phylum Mollusca (23), followed by Arthropoda (12), Annelida (6) and Chordata (3) respectively. Highest number of animals was documented belong to species <i>Austruca iranica</i> followed by <i>Austruca variegata</i> in all three seasons followed by <i>Scylla olivacea</i>, <i>Austruca sindensis</i>, <i>Pirenella cingulate</i> and <i>Periophthalmus Walton</i>.</p>
7e	Sub-tidal Macrobenthos	<p>The subtidal Fauna of the DPA Kandla survey recorded the presence of 4 phyla (Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata), including 2 to 28 species. The species diversity was the highest in phylum Mollusca</p>

Snapshot May-2023 to May 2024

		(28 species), followed by Arthropoda (14 species), Chordates (2species) respectively. The occurrence of subtidal benthic animals was documented during the three seasons. The highest no of organisms was documented from the pre-monsoon (638), followed by post-monsoon (386) and monsoon (228), respectively. During monsoon the highest percentage composition was shared by <i>Glaucanome angulata</i> (15.8%) and <i>Pirenella cingulata</i> (11.7%) followed by <i>Capitella</i> sp. (8.8%). In the the post-monsoon the highest percentage composition of subtidal macrofauna was shared by the <i>Nereis</i> sp. (34.2%), Likewise in Pre-monsoon the highest percentage composition of intertidal macrofauna was shared by the <i>Penaeus</i> sp. (39.3%) respectively.
7f	Seaweeds and Seagrasses	No species of sea weeds and sea grass was recorded from the the stations sampled.
7g	Halophytes	During the period of May 2023 to May 2024 four major halophytes were recorded along the selected study stations of Deendayal Port Authority sites during the 3 seasons, were <i>Salicornia brachiata</i> , <i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i> , <i>Salvadora persica</i> and <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> . Maximum percentage coverage of halophytes belongs to species <i>Salicornia brachiata</i> shared highest percentage of coverage in all season (100%) followed <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> (30-45%)
7h	Mammals	During monsoon it was not cited in study area but in post-monsoon it was cited in between S-6 and S-11. Similarly in pre-monsoon it also not reported any one of the study stations.
7i	Reptiles	During the monsoon period of 2023 field surveys it was dighted at S-4 located in the northern part of Sat Saida bet opposite to oil jetty. In post-monsoon it was reported at S-10. similarly in pre-monsoon no individual sighted
7j	Fisheries	The major fish catch activity is carried out in extensive creek systems of Khari creek, Tuna creek, Navalakhi creek and Jhangi creek. For the period of period 2023-2024, cast net was operated in different creek system of Kandla and major fish catch was include during monsoon <i>Mugil cephalus</i> , <i>Planiliza klunzingeri</i> , <i>Planiliza planiceps</i> , <i>Planiliza macrolepis</i> and <i>Mugil cephalus</i> catch was the maximum. In post-monsoon same species were observed, of which <i>Mugil cephalus</i> catch also the maximum i.e 3.35 kg was caught in 1 hour of interval. Similarly, during pre-monsoon <i>Mugil cephalus</i> , <i>Planiliza planiceps</i> , <i>Planiliza macrolepis</i> , <i>Ribbiofish</i> , <i>Parapenaeus indicus</i> also catch. 10kg of different variety fish was catcher within 10 minutes around 1 km of distance. In sasonal basis fisheries cash also estimated from different creek system Dennday Port Authority.

Snapshot May-2023 to May 2024

7k	Avifauna	Overall, a total of 100 species belonging to 11 orders, 36 families and 73 genera were recorded from the coastal area of Kandla Port during this one-year study (Annexure 1). Among these, 61 species were aquatic and 39 species were terrestrial, which included six species listed as Near Threatened in the IUCN 2023, Red List.
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Comparison Study of Marine Biodiversity of Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) Since 2019-2023

Habitat/ Groups	Major Taxa/Genera/Species	Year		Year		Year			Year		
		2019-2020		2020-2021		May 2021- May 2022			May 2022- May 2023		
		Pre Monsoon	Post monsoon	Pre monsoon	Post monsoon	Monsoon	Post monsoon	Pre monsoon	Monsoon	Post monsoon	Pre monsoon
Mangroves	<i>Avicennia marina</i> , <i>Ceriops tagal</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Intertidal Habitat	Gastropods, Bivalves, Crustaceans Polychaetes, fishes, amphipods and Isopods	19	10	10	12	21	16	16	14	14	13
Subtidal Habitat	Polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans,echinoderms	26	28	30	48	22	22	11	14	21	32
Phytoplankton	<i>Bacillaria</i> , <i>Navicula</i> , <i>Nitzschia</i> , <i>Chaetoceros</i> , <i>Coscinodiscus</i> , <i>Triceratium</i> , <i>Bidulphia</i> , <i>Melosira</i> , <i>Thassiosira</i>	32	26	23	19	35	23	23	24-33	22-26	21-26
Zooplankton	Copepods, Harpacticoids, Cyclopoids. brachyurans, cirripedes, Bivalve veligers	33	36	29	27	42	35	42	41	45	40
Seaweeds	Nil (Drifted tufts only)	Nil	Nil	drifted	drifted	drifted	drifted	drifted	NIL	NIL	NIL

Habitat/ Groups	Major Taxa/Genera/Species	Year		Year		Year			Year		
		2019-2020		2020-2021		May 2021- May 2022			May 2022- May 2023		
		Pre-M	Post-M	Pre-M	Post-M	Monsoon	Post-M	Pre-M	Monsoon	Post-M	Pre-M
Sea grasses	Nil (Drifted tufts only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Halophytes	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> , <i>Salvadora persica</i> , <i>Aeluropus</i>	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4 Salicornia dominance	4 Salicornia dominance	5 Salicornia dominance
Avifauna	Charadriiformes, Phoenicopteriformes, Pelecaniformes, Passeriformes	49	89	49	69	62	84	52	49	79	53
Fishes	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> , <i>Harpodon</i> <i>nehereus</i> , <i>Pampus argenteus</i> , <i>Hilsa</i> , <i>Engraulis</i> , <i>Coilia</i> sp. <i>Peneaus</i> , <i>Portunus</i> , <i>lobester</i>	10	8	5	4	7	5	7		160 kg	50 kg
Marine Mammals	Dolphin, <i>Sousa plumbea</i>	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Reptiles in the	The saw-scaled viper, <i>Echis</i>	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	Nil

For the period May 2023 to May 2024

Habitat/ Groups	Major Taxa/Genera/Species	Year		
		May 2023- May 2024		
		Monsoon	Post monsoon	Pre monsoon
Mangroves	<i>Avicennia marina, Ceriops tagal, Rhizophora mucronata, Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	4	4	4
Intertidal Habitat	Annelida, Arthropoda, Chordata Mollusca	15	15	14
Subtidal Habitat	Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca Chordata	26	21	15
Phytoplankton	<i>Coscinodiscus</i> dominance in all season	20-25	8-27	11-20
Zooplankton	The phylum Arthropoda was the predominant represented 16 groups in monsoon and post-monsoon (9) and pre-monsoon it contain 6 group which mainly include Copepoda, Harpacticoida, Cyclopoida, Decapoda, Crab larvae and Malacostrac	29-36	15-36	15-31
Seaweeds	No observation of seaweed during the study period	NIL	NIL	NIL

Continue to next page

Habitat/ Groups	Major Taxa/Genera/Species	Year		
		May 2023- May 2024		
		Monsoon	Post monsoon	Pre monsoon
Sea grasses		NIL	NIL	NIL
Halophytes	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> , , <i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i> , <i>Salicornia brachiata</i> , <i>Suaeda nudiflora</i>	Present	Present	Present
Avifauna	55 species, 71 species , 68 species	55 species 8 order,24 families 23 genera	71 species 9 orders 29 families 55 genera	68 species 8 orders 28 families 53 genera
Marine Mammals	<i>Sousa plumbea</i>	No observation	S-6 and S-11	No observation
Fishes	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> , <i>Planiliza klunzingeri</i> , <i>Planiliza planiceps</i> , <i>Planiliza macrolepis</i>	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> More catch	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> More catch	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>
Reptiles	<i>Echis carinatus sochureki</i>	No observation	S-10	No observation

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Introduction

Deendayal Port is located at Kandla in the Kachchh district of Gujarat state, operated by Deendayal Port Authority (DPA) (constituted under the major port Authority Act and the administrative control of ministry of ports shipping & water way GOI) is India's busiest major port in recent years and is gearing to add substantial cargo handling capacity with private participation. DPA being one of the 12 major ports in India is situated at latitude 22°59'4.93N and longitude 70°13'22.59 E on the Kandla creek at the inner end of Gulf of Kachchh (GoK). 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 viz. chemicals, edible oil, crude oil and other petroleum products etc. DPA has handled 132.3 MMTPA during the year 2023-2024. Presently, the Port has total 1-16 dry cargo berths for handling dry cargo, 7 oil jetties, and one barge jetty at Bunder basin, dry bulk terminal at Tuna Tekra, barge jetty at Tuna and two SPMs (2 local & 1 Nayara energy Limited and two product berths- Nayara energy Limited) at Vadinar for handling crude oil & petroleum product. Regular expansion or developmental activities such as the addition of jetties, allied SIPC and ship bunkering facilities oil jetty No 8 and container terminal at Tuna Tekra are underway in order to cope with the increasing the 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 shape 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 (Stage I) with in existing Kandla port – specific condition no. xxiii.
- (iii) EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 19/2/2020 Dev. integrated facilities (Stage II-5 (1)Setting of oil jetty No7 (2) Setting up barrage jetty at jafarawadi (3) Setting up barrage port at Veera (4) Admirative office building at Tuna Tekra (5) Road connecting from Veera barrage jetty to Tuna gate by M/s DPA –specific condition no. xv.
- (iv) EC & CRZ clearance granted by the MoEF &CC, GoI dated 20/11/20 – expansion of port by creation of water front facilities (Oil jetty 8,9,10 and 11) and development of land area 554 acres for associated facilities for storage at old Kandla , Gandhidham, Kachchh by Ms.Dpa Para VIII Marine Ecology, specific condition iv.



- (v) Development of 7 integrated facilities (Stage I) within the existing Kandala port CRZ clearance MoEFcc ,GOI dated 19/12/2016-Specific condition (ii),(iii) and (iv) the project proponent ensure that ,not damage the mangrove patch without disturbing creek water circulation ,there is no blocking of creek or rivers of project area and shoreline also not damaged and it periodically monitored .

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 all 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 an 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 faunal 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 specific condition of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The present study is designed considering the scope of work given in the EC conditions

Scope of the 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 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 and diversity 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.



1.3. Study area

The entire study area covering latitude 22°59'4.93N and longitude 70°13'22.59 E on the Kandla creek. The different sampling station and its collection GPS coordinated presented in table 1 and figure1. 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 a population of 2,48,705 (as per 2011 census).

Table1.Latitude and longitude of Study Area

Station	latitude	longitude
S-1	22.94100000000	70.13580000000
S-2	22.96160000000	70.12440000000
S-3	22.98760000000	70.23450000000
S-4	23.02850000000	70.23310000000
S-5	23.08040000000	70.22450000000
S-6	23.16220000000	70.39510000000
S-7	22.97710000000	70.21250000000
S-8	23.03780000000	70.40700000000
S-9	22.99600000000	70.39320000000
S-10	23.10070000000	70.29610000000
S-11	23.16080000000	70.49480000000
S-12	22.94460000000	70.10620000000
S-13	22.90670000000	70.00020000000
S-14	22.89590000000	70.07450000000
S-15	23.06540000000	70.21720000000





Figure 1. Map showing the proposed sampling locations 2021-2024



2.1. Land use and Land Cover Changes

In order to understand the spatial and temporal changes in the vicinity of the Deendayal port jurisdiction area, Remote Sensing and GIS technique has been employed. Land cover classification was carried out using digital satellite imageries. Images for the Deendayal Port area were acquired for the period of April 2017, December 2019 and March 2020, November 2020, April 2021, March 2022 and March 2023 were used for the study. These were brought to UTM projection with spheroid and datum named WGS 84 in UTM zone 42 north.

Table 2. Satellite imagery used for Land use and Land Cover Map

Image use	Satellite name	Sensor	Spatial Resolution	Date acquired
2017	IRS-R2A	LISS IV	5.8m	26 April- 2017
2019	IRS-R2A	LISS IV	5.8m	24-DEC-2019
2020	IRS-R2A	LISS IV	5.8m	29-March-2020
2020	IRS-R2	LISS IV	5.8m	17-Nov-2020
2021	IRS-R2	LISS IV	5.8m	10-APR-2021
2022	IRS-R2	LISS IV	5.8m	12-March-2022
2023	IRS-R2	LISS IV	5.8m	31-March-2023

2.2. Methodology

Training samples were collected from these imageries. Selecting training samples from these cloud-free mosaics was straightforward due to the very distinctive signature of mangrove area. High contrast with open water, saltpan and mudflat helped in selecting the training data successfully. Same training samples with slight modifications in each imageries mosaic (addition and removal of few training samples) were used for the classification of all different date images. Six major classes *viz.*, mangrove, water, mudflat, other vegetation, salt pan and port were delineated. For the tonal variation and pixel values in the imageries, NDVI (Normalised Differential Vegetative Index) and a supervised Maximum Likelihood Classification (MLC) methods were used for the classification. ERDAS Imagine 9.3 was used for satellite image processing, classification and data transformation whereas ARC GIS 10.3 was used for the map formation. For graphs and databases processing, MS WORD and MS EXCEL were used. Ground truth study comprises data collection of ground features along with the respective



geographical positions in terms of latitudes and longitudes with Garmin e-Trex Vista GPS. Thus, the data were interpreted using all the collected information

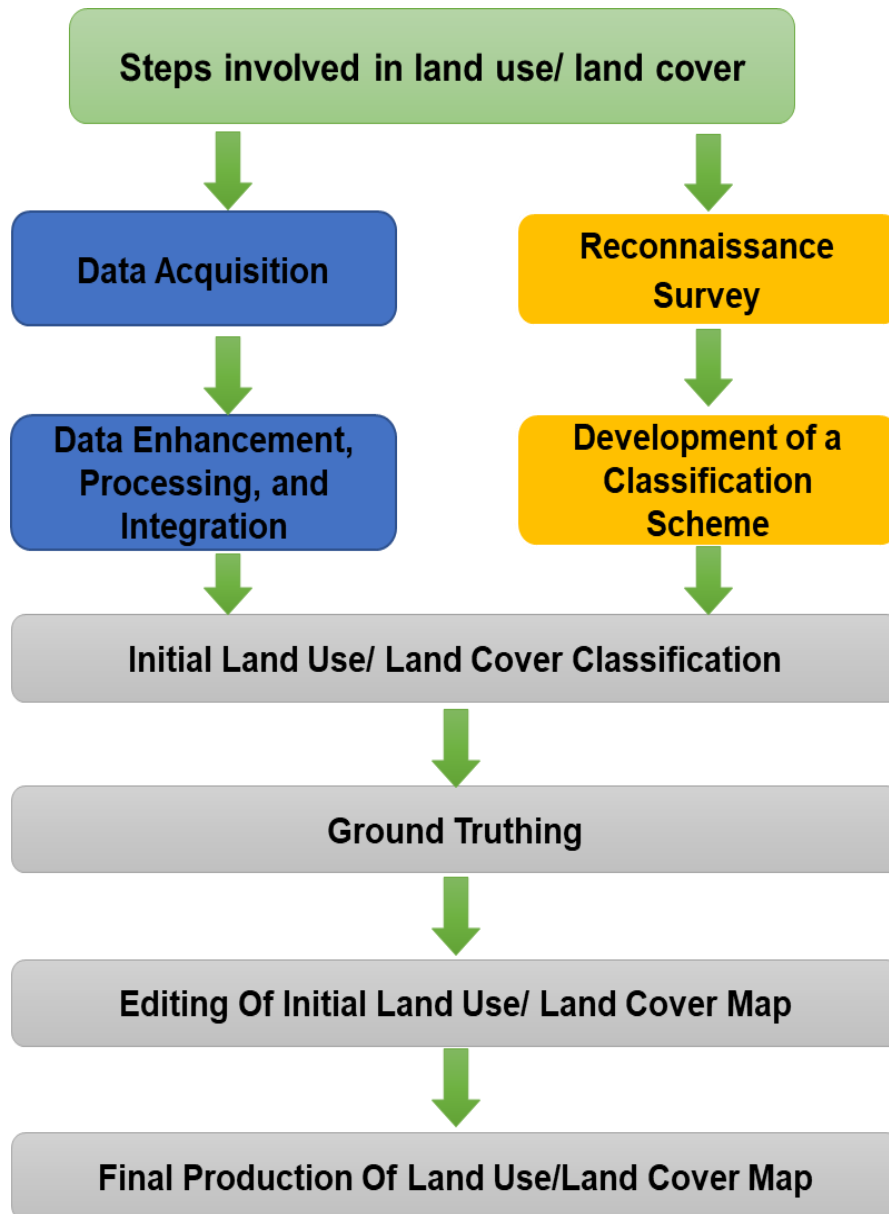


Figure 2. Methodology for land use Land cover



2.3. Land use /land cover

Classified imageries are presented in Fig 3 to Fig 4 and detailed presented in table 2 and 3.

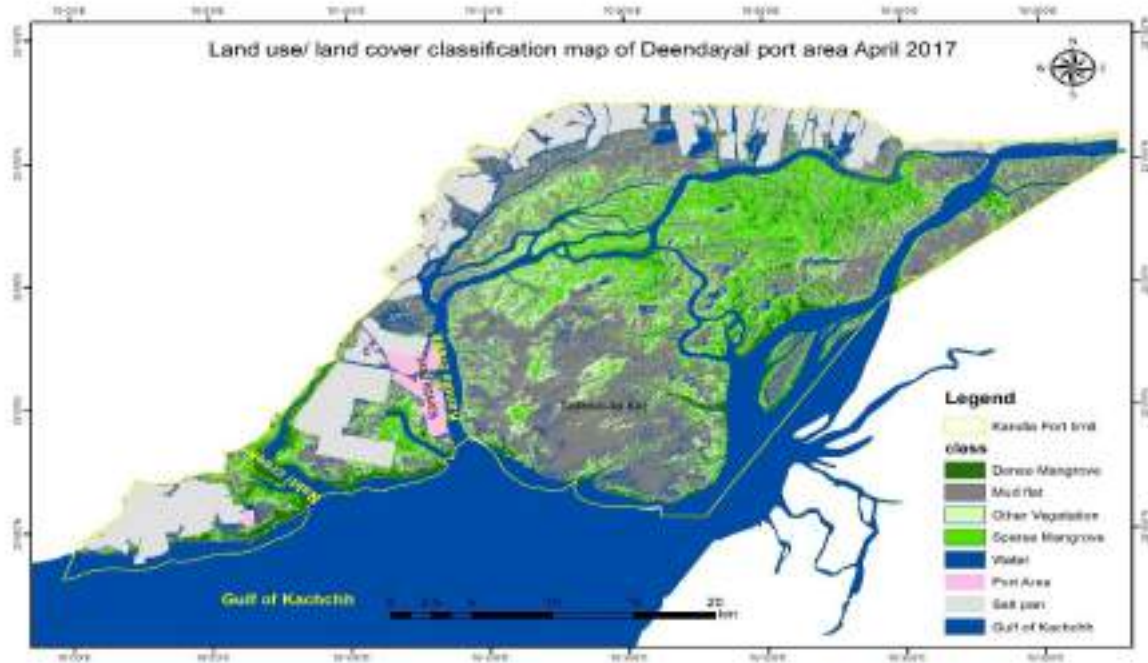


Figure 3. Land use/ Land cover classification in DPA area- April-2017



Figure 4. Land use/ land cover classification in DPA area December-2019



Table 3. Land use /Land cover statistics in the DPA area - April-2017

Class Name	Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove (Dense + Sparse)	19319.71	19.32
Mudflat	31293.43	31.3
Other veg	12438.8	12.44
Port Area	1243.67	1.24
Salt pan	15016.1	15.02
Water	20674.3	20.68
Total	99986.01	100

Table 4. Land use /Land cover statistics in the DPA area - December-2019

Class Name	Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove	23060.04	23.06
Mudflat	31179.87	31.18
Other vegetation	12333.21	12.33
Water	16953.68	16.96
Port area	1346.21	1.35
Salt pan	15113	15.12
Total	99986.01	100

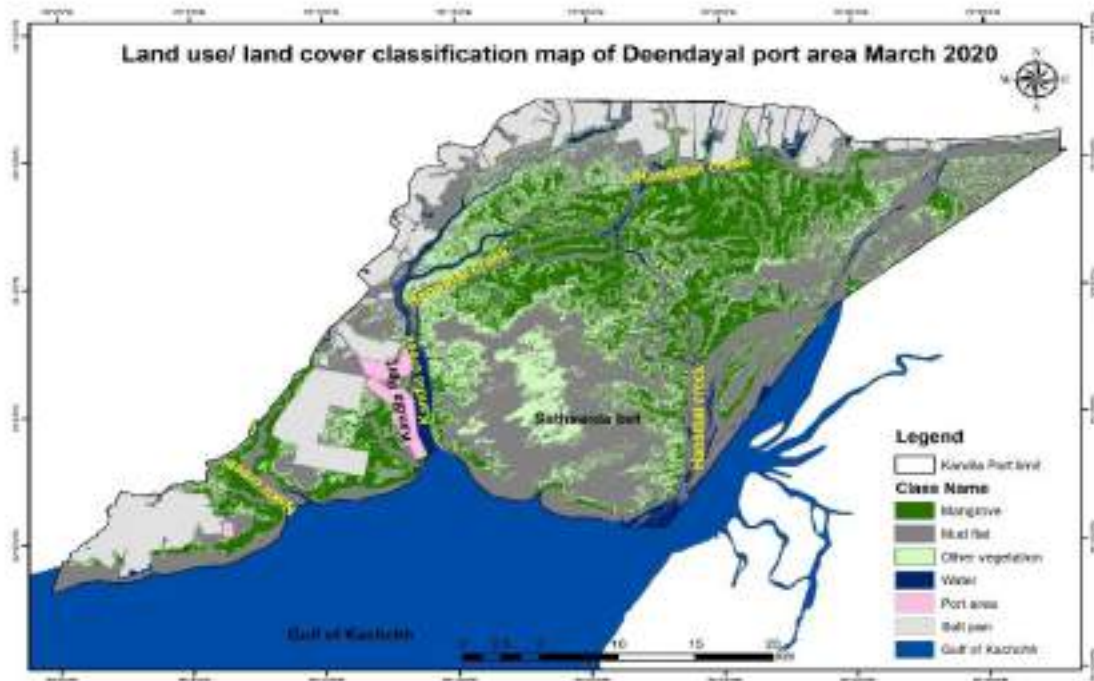


Figure 5. Land use/ land cover classification in DPA area March-2020



Table 5. Land use /land cover statistics in the DPA area- March-2020

Class name	Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove	23168.4	23.17
Mudflat	40714.6	40.72
Other vegetation	15991.69	15.99
Port area	1346.21	1.35
Salt pan	15054.5	15.06
Water	3710.61	3.71
Total	99986.01	100

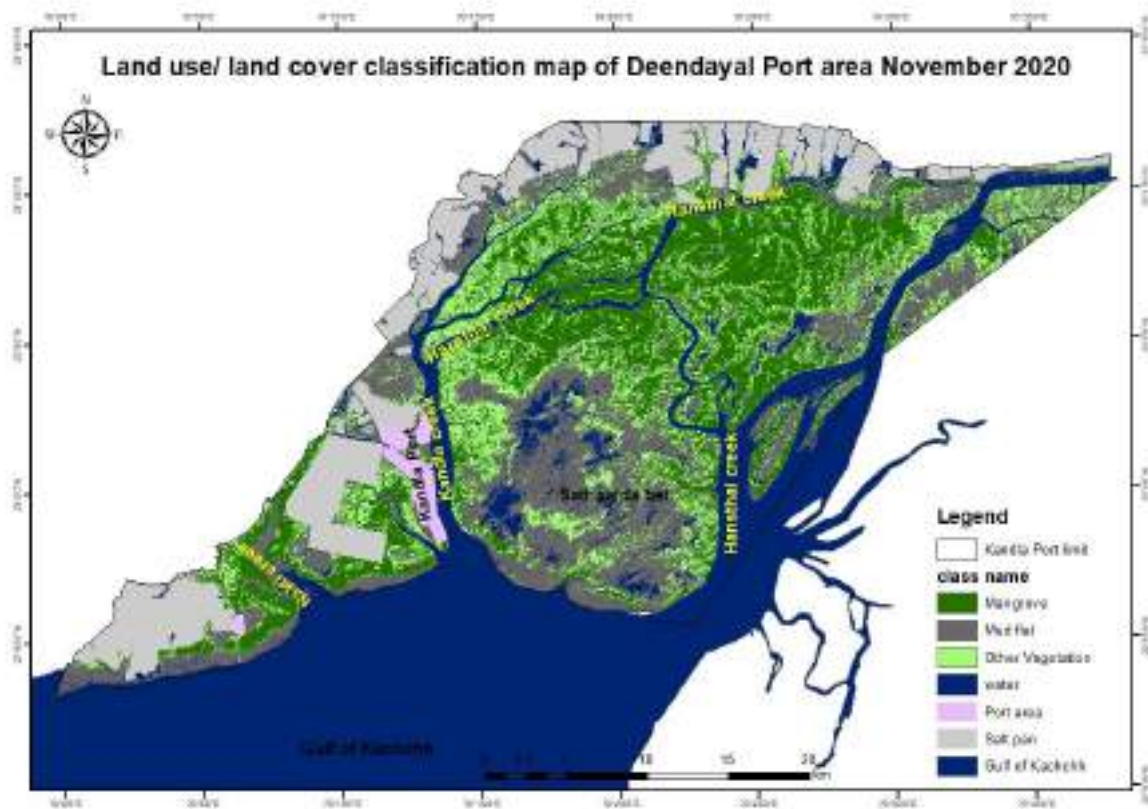


Figure 6. Land use/ land cover classification in Deendayal port area November 2020



Table 6. Land use /land cover statistics in the DPA area- November2020

Class	Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove	23856.8	23.86
Mudflat	28764.6	28.77
Other Vegetation	16346.1	16.35
Port area	1346.21	1.35
Salt pan	15193.5	15.2
water	14478.8	14.48
Total	99986.01	100

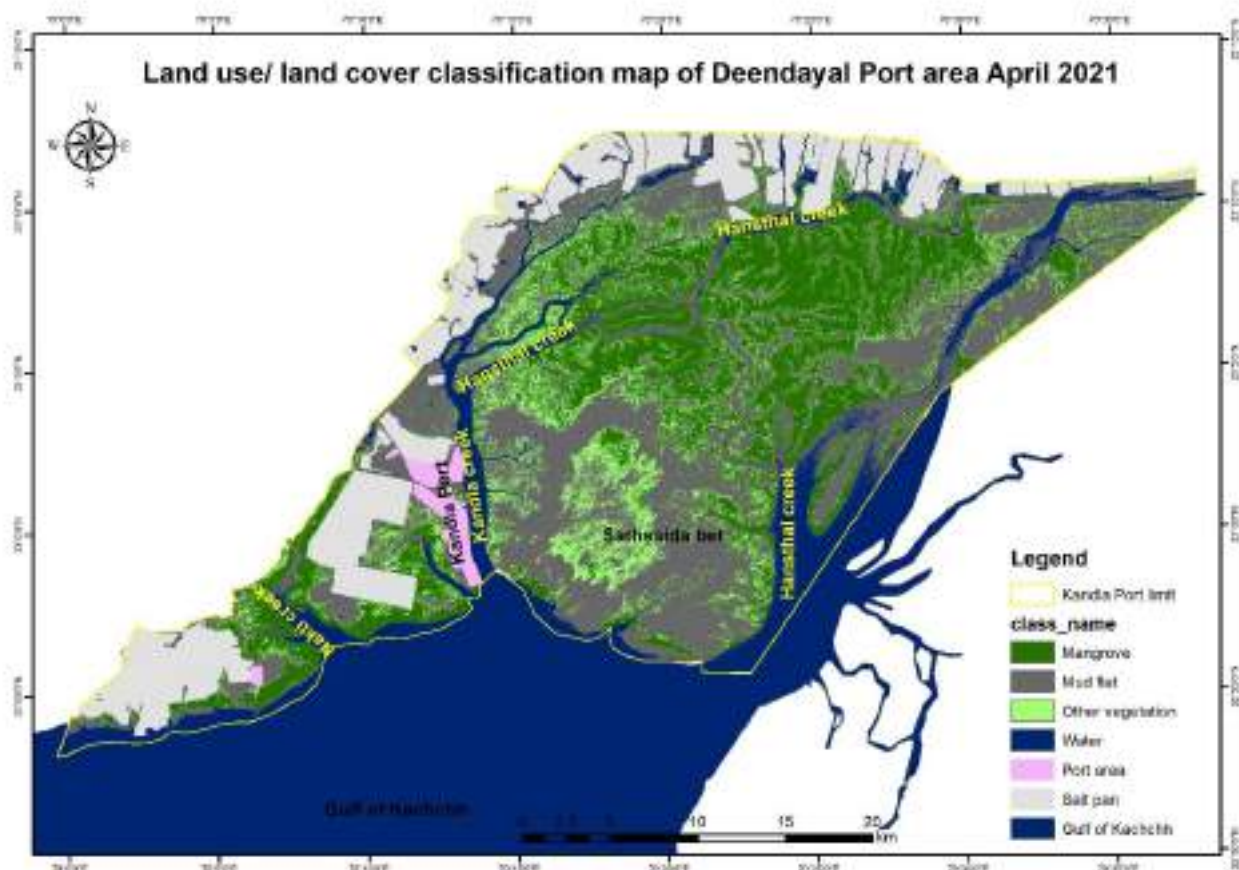


Figure 7. Land use/ land cover classification in Deendayal port area
April-2021



Table 7. Land use /land cover statistics in the DPA area April-2021

class name	Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove	23967.4	23.97
Mudflat	36909.3	36.91
Other vegetation	11230.4	11.23
Port area	1346.21	1.35
Salt pan	15236.6	15.24
Water	11296.1	11.3
total	99986.01	100

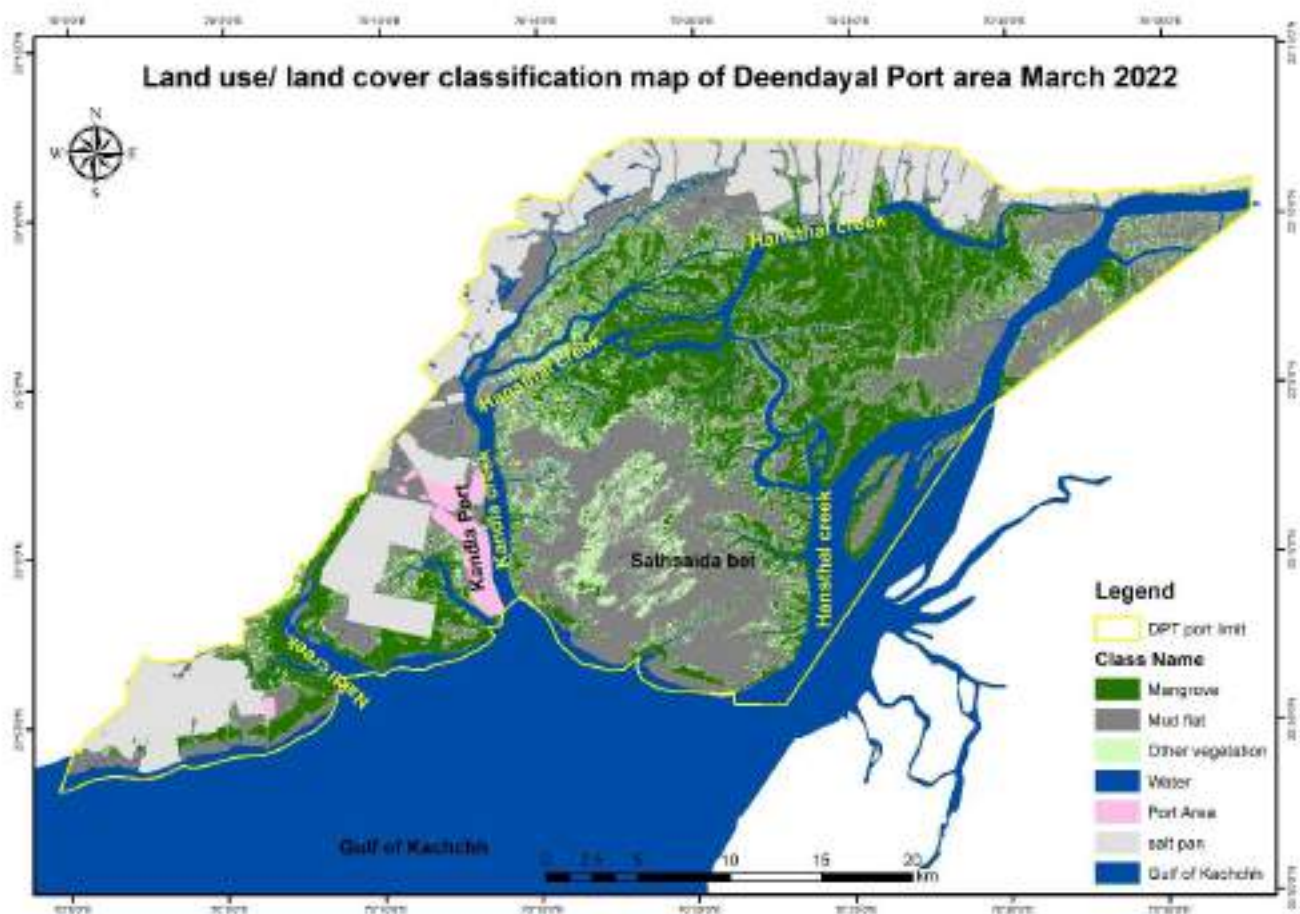


Figure 8.Land use/ land cover classification in Deendayal port area
March-2022



Table 8. Land use /land cover statistics in the DPA area March-2022

class name	Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove	24328.7	24.33
Mudflat	31089.06	31.09
Other vegetation	11561.2	11.56
Port Area	1436.75	1.44
salt pan	15545.7	15.55
Water	16024.6	16.03
Total	99986.01	100

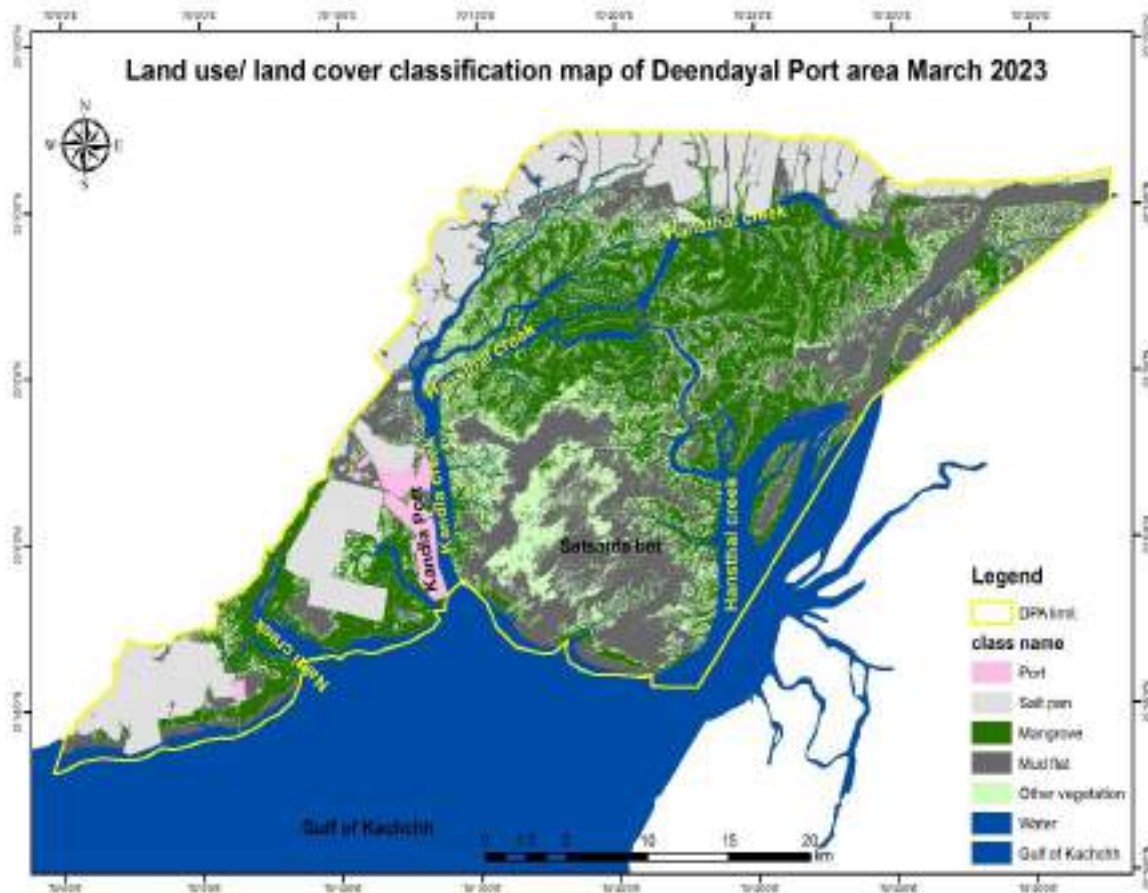


Figure 9. Land use/ land cover classification in Deendayal port area March-2023



Table 9. Land use /land cover statistics in the DPT area for March-2023

class name	Area (ha)	Percentage
Mangrove	26520.56	26.52
Mud flat	27547.90	27.55
Other vegetation	15969.90	15.97
Port	1436.75	1.44
Salt pan	16094.80	16.10
Water	12416.10	12.42
Total	99986.01	100.00

2.2.2. Comparative analysis of Land use and Land cover study

From April 2017 to March 2023 the overall mangrove area increased from 19319 ha to 26520.5 ha, i.e. 7 % of the total area of DPA. Mangrove area is replacing on the mostly on mudflat, hence there is a decreasing trend of the mudflat is clearly seen. Since this area comes under the influence of the tidal time mudflat area comes high value in that case water area decrease. But overall trends show mudflat is replaced by mangroves. (Fig 3.9). Good monsoon and favorable environment have positively impacted the mangroves to flourish. The below graph shows clearly, year on year mangrove area in DPA vicinity is increasing, currently, around 26.5% of the total area of DPT is covered by mangroves.

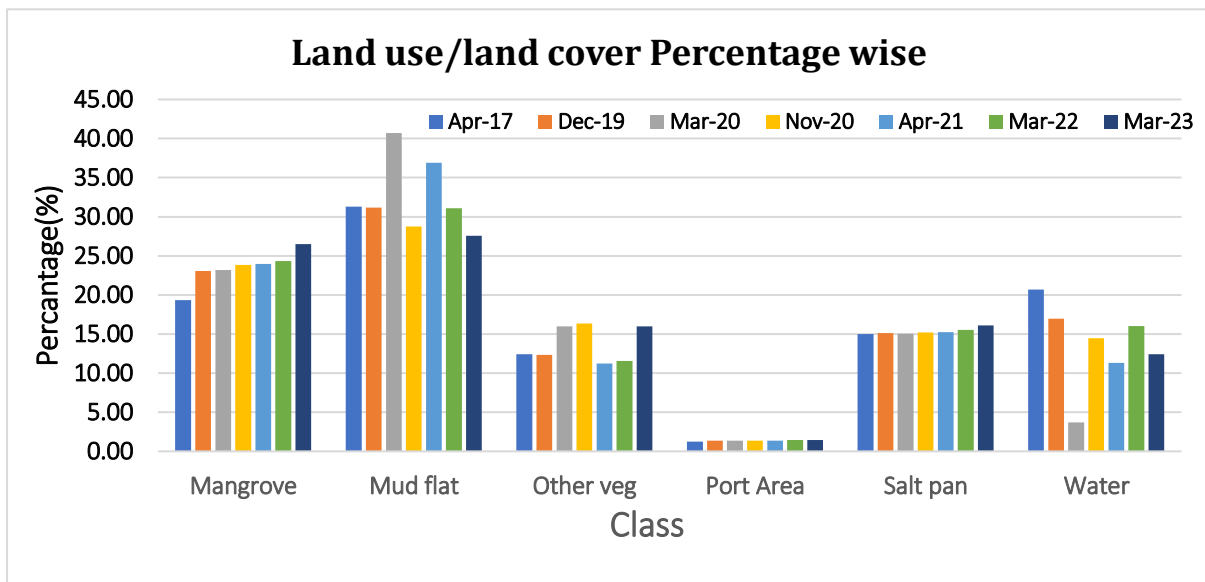


Figure 10. LU/LC Percentage area for the period 2017 to 2023 in Deendayal Port Authority



Table 10. Land use /land cover Percentage wise in the vicinity of DPA area for the study period 2017-2023

Month-Year	Apr-17	Dec-19	Mar-20	Nov-20	Apr-21	Mar-22	Mar-23
Class Name	Area (ha)						
Mangrove	19.32	23.06	23.17	23.86	23.97	24.33	26.52
Mudflat	31.30	31.18	40.72	28.77	36.91	31.09	27.55
Other veg	12.44	12.33	15.99	16.35	11.23	11.56	15.97
Port Area	1.24	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.44	1.44
Salt pan	15.02	15.12	15.06	15.20	15.24	15.55	16.10
Water	20.68	16.96	3.71	14.48	11.30	16.03	12.42
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



3. Methodology

3.1. Physico-chemical characteristics of water and sediment

A port is a location on a coast or shore containing one or more harbors where ships can dock and transfer people or cargo to or from land. Port locations are selected to optimize access to land and navigable water, for commercial demand, and for shelter from wind and waves. Harbors can be natural or artificial. An artificial harbor has deliberately constructed breakwaters, sea walls, or jetties, or otherwise, they could have been constructed by dredging, and these require maintenance by further periodic dredging. Ports are economic instruments for trade and a vital component in the nation's economy. Nevertheless, port activities such as land reclamation, dredging and large-scale construction and its continuous expansion negatively affect the marine ecosystems in its vicinity.

In a port environment, activities like dredging, continuous movement of vessels and humans create major impacts at the marine/coastal environment and the living resources. This will have several impacts on the coastal environmental health which can be reflected by the nature of the physico-chemical characteristics of water which in turn indicates in its productivity. The change in productivity pattern of the marine environment is highly influenced by the flow of nutrients which generally originates from natural and anthropogenic sources. This change in quality of marine water, impacts the composition and availability of aquatic organisms directly and also affects the natural process in the marine ecosystem biological component, coral reefs and seagrass habitats etc. Similar to water, marine sediments also receive pollutants / such as heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls etc as contaminants from various activities, both off shore and on shore near ports and harbours. Hence assessing the water and sediment characteristics is imperative to understand the environmental changes and to suggest scientific interventions to restore the ecosystem integrity



3.1.1. Sampling Parameters & Water sample collection

Sampling was carried out for the coastal water (surface) and sediment for the determination of physical and chemical characteristics from the prefixed sampling sites. The biological parameters (benthic and pelagic fauna, flora and productivity) were also estimated (Table 10).

Table-11. Physico-chemical and biological parameters analysed

Parameters		
Water	Mangrove & Other Flora	Intertidal fauna
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pH ▪ Temperature ▪ Salinity (ppt) ▪ Petroleum Hydrocarbon-PHC ▪ Dissolved oxygen ▪ Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ▪ Total Dissolved solids (TDS) ▪ Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHs) 	<p>Mangrove Vegetation structure density, diversity, height, canopy cover Other vegetation characteristics.</p> <p>Halophytes: Occurrence, Distribution, and diversity</p> <p>Seagrass and Seaweed Occurrence Distribution and diversity.</p>	<p>Intertidal fauna: composition, distribution, diversity, density and other characteristics.</p> <p>Avifauna: Density, diversity, composition, habitat, threatened and endangered species and characters</p>
Nutrients		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nitrate (NO₃) ➤ Nitrite (NO₂) ➤ Total Nitrogen ➤ Phosphate ➤ Silicate 		
Sediment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Texture ✓ Total organic carbon (TOC) 		
Biological Parameters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Phytoplankton- Genera, abundance, diversity and biomass ✓ Productivity-Chlorophyll a ✓ 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 sites 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. There is one water sample will be collect from each designated sampling locations and period of survey will be carried out June to September as Monsoon, October to January will be designated as Post-monsoon and February to May will be designated as Pre-monsoon.

3.1.2. 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.

3.1.3. 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).

3.1.4. 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.

3.1.5. 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.

3.1.6. 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.

3.1.7. Dissolved Oxygen (DO))

DO was determined by Winkler's method (Strickland and Parsons,1972).

3.1.8. 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.

3.1.9. 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). 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.

3.1.10. Nitrite

Nitrite in 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).

3.1.11 . Nitrate

Nitrate was determined as nitrite (as mentioned above) after its reduction by passing the sample through a column packed with amalgamated Cadmium.

3.1.12 . Silicate

The determination of dissolved silicon compounds in natural waters is based on the formation of a yellow silicomolybdic acid when an acid sample is treated with a molybdate solution. It is Spectrophotometrically measured by absorbance (810 nm for



maximum absorbance and 660 for about 40% by adopting method of s Grasshoff et.al 1999.

3.2. Sediment characteristic

Sediment samples were collected from the prefixed stations by using a Van Veen grab having a mouth area of 0.04m² 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 locations and pooled together to make a composite sample, representative of a particular site. The collected samples were air dried and used for further analysis.

3.2.1. 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 will be 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 100%.

3.2.2. 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).

3.3. Biological Characteristics of water and Sediment

3.1.1. 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 CO₂ is used and O₂ 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).

3.3.2. 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 25 μ m and a mouth area of 0.1256 m² (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).

3.3.3. Zooplankton

Zooplankton samples were collected using a standard zooplankton net made of bolting silk having 50 μ m with mouth area of 0.25 m² 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 Simpson's dominance (D) was determined using PAST software.

3.3.4. Intertidal Fauna

Intertidal faunal assemblages were studied for their density, abundance and frequency of occurrence during monsoon 2021 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 m² 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; Apte, 2012;2014). Average data at each site were used to calculate the mean density (No/m²).

3.3.5. 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 0.04m². 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. The number of organisms in each grab sample was expressed as No. /m². All the species were sorted, enumerated and identified by following available literature. The works of Fauvel (1953) and 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 processed for univariate statistical methods in PRIMER (Ver. 6.) statistical software (Clark and Warwick, 2001).





Plate 1: Estimation of intertidal fauna by the quadrat method



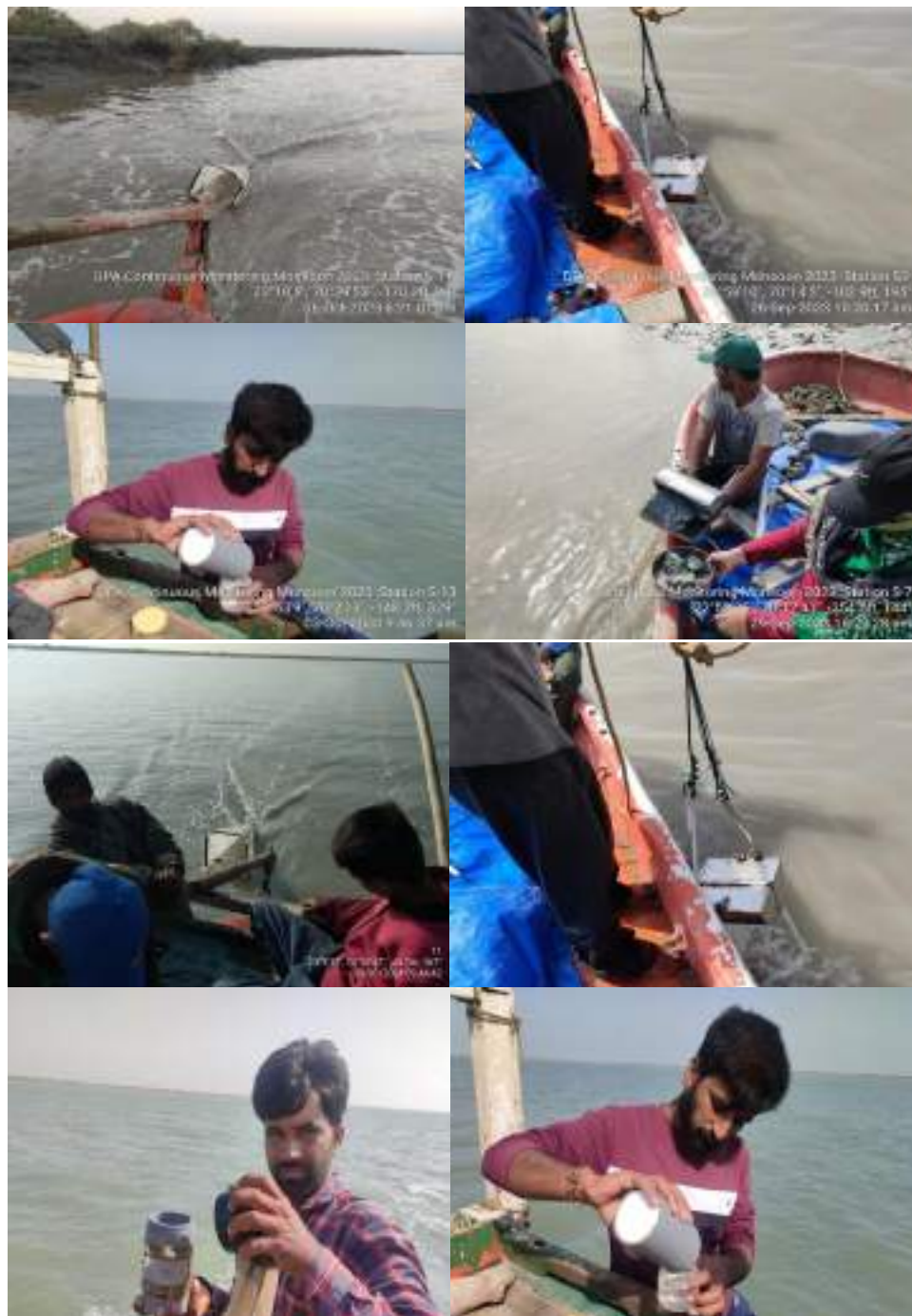


Plate 2: Collection of Plankton and macrobenthos in subtidal habitat



3.4. 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, they may be several kilometers 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 reflects prevailing physical conditions of the region. Intertidal mudflats can be separated into three distinct zones such as the lower tidal mudflats, middle mudflats 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)



3.4.1. 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) area 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



3.4.2. 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 H₂SO₄. 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 is required for blank titration.
T = volume of Ferrous ammonium sulfate needed for soil sample. Wt. = weight of soil (g).

3.4.3. 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 soils. 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).



3.5. 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 which are based on the nearest location to their respective creek system. The Point Centered Quadrante Method (PCQM) was used for the collection of data of mangrove vegetation structure (fig.11). The data included measurements of density of plants, height variations, canopy and basal area of mangrove trees as per method (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 orientation of the transect line was already fixed, it was easy for movement within the station area for data recording. The distance between trees from the centre of the sampling point for nearest 4 trees of four different directions, height of trees from the ground level , canopy length and conopy width were measured to determine the canopy cover were measured in this study. The equipments utilized in these field were handy and easy to use such as ranging rods, pipes and for measurement of girth at root collar above the ground (GRC) measurement tape was used. The plants with a height <50 cm were considered as regeneration class and >50 cm but <100 cm were considered as recruitment class. Along the transects, sub-plots of 1×1 m² for regeneration and 2×2 m² were laid randomly for recruitment class.

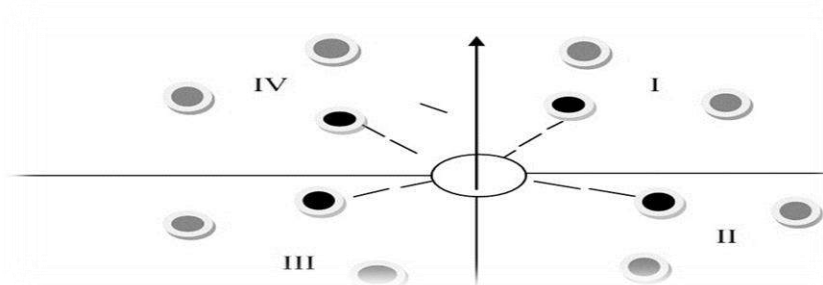


Figure 11. Point Centered Quadrante Method (PCQM)





Plate 4: Assessment of mangrove density, height, canopy cover & girth



3.6. Halophytes

To quantify and document the halophytes at Deendayal Port Authority region, quadrat method was followed. At each sampling location quadrates of various sizes have been laid during every seasonal sampling. For recording plant density at each transect, quadrat 1 x 1m have been laid within each tree quadrates were used randomly (Misra,1968; Bonham 1989). Four quadrates each for shrubs and herbs were laid in side each tree quadrat to assess the halophytes and its 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 species were identified using standard keys. Specimens of the species were collected to know more information on habitat and for the preparation of herbarium.

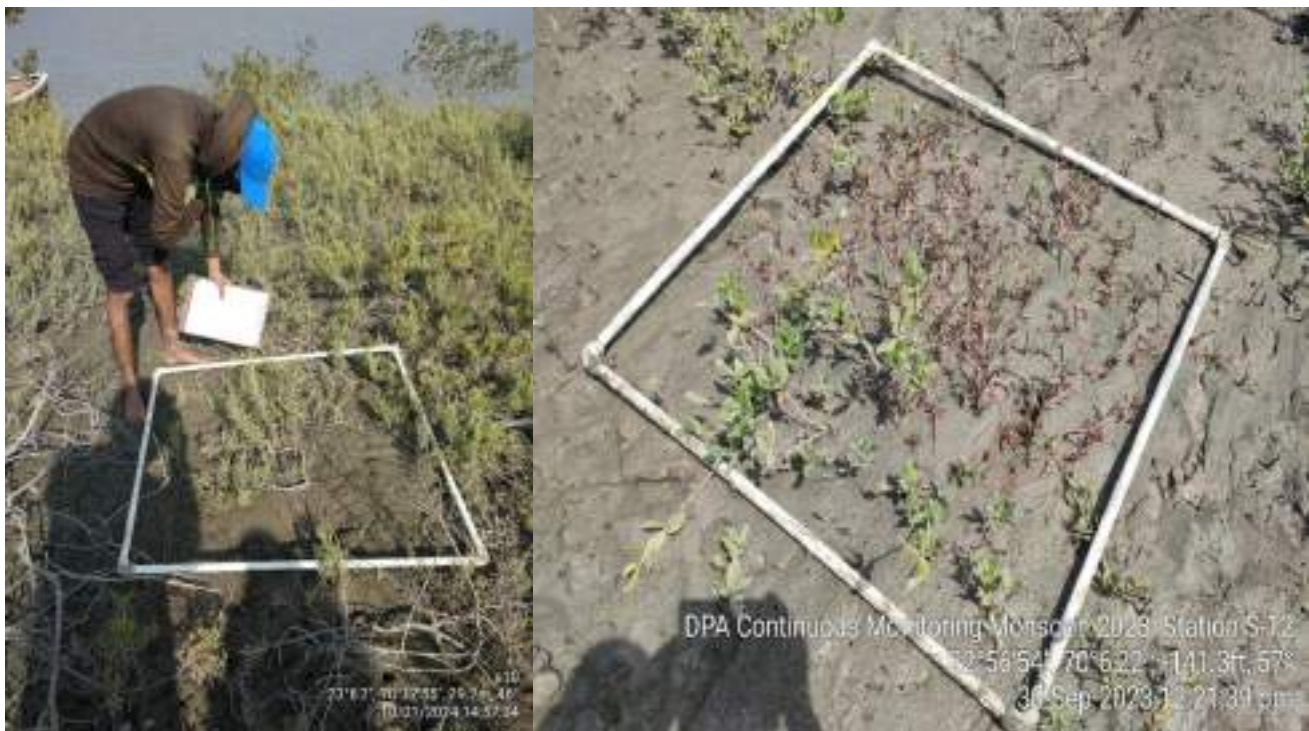


Plate 5: Assessment of halophytes cover



3.7. Marine Fishery

Fishery resources and diversity were assessed from the selected sampling sites. Finfish and shellfish samples were collected using a gill net with 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 regular distance 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, District Fisheries department, Government gazette and other research publications.



Plate 6: Collection of fisheries information from DPA environment



3.8. Avifauna

The Avifauna along DPA mangrove strands was demarcated into fifteen major stations. In each station creeks were of varying length from 2 to 5 km. These creeks were surveyed by using boat and adopting “line transect” method (fig.12). A total of fifteen boats transect (one in each site) survey was conducted in the Monsoon (June-September 2021), Post-monsoon (October-January2021-2022) and pre-monsoon season (February-may 2022). Survey was done in both terrestrial habitats like Mangrove plantation 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 aboard the boat which was 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 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 Deendayal port Authority.



Figure .12 Line transect method for Avifauna survey



3.9. 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.



Plate 7 Statistical Data analysis methods



4. Results

4.1. Physico-Chemical Characteristics of water and Sediment

4.1.1. 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 Table 11.

Table-12 Physico-chemical characteristics of the DPA Jurisdiction From May 2023- May 2024

Parameter		Monsoon 2022	Post Monsoon 2022-23	Pre Monsoon 2024
Temperature	max	30	20	31
	min	23	10	25
pH	max	8.1	8.0	7.9
	min	7.7	7.7	7.7
Salinity	max	44	43	47
	min	36	38	39
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	max	3.2	7.7	8.6
	min	1.0	2.0	7.0
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	max	538	669	1104
	min	130	189	210
Total Dissolved solids (TDS) (mg/L)	max	44,060	39,774	56,400
	min	26,954	34,911	44,032
Turbidity (NTU)	max	67	183	489
	min	20	16	34
Nitrate (NO ₃) (mg/L)	max	0.05	0.09	0.08
	min	0.01	0.04	0.01
Nitrite (NO ₂) (mg/L)	max	0.048	0.005	0.005
	min	0.005	0.001	0.001
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	max	9.76	2.88	0.42
	min	1.10	1.50	0.04
Total silicate	max	0.76	0.05	4.19
	min	0.18	0.02	0.54
PHs (µg/L)	max	9.1	85.8	9.1
	min	0.3	2.5	0.4
Chlorophyll a (mg/L)	max	0.67	0.38	2.98
	min	0.03	0.11	0.11



Temperature (°C)

The values for the Temperature obtained from 15 different sampling station for all the three seasons (Monsoon, post monsoon and pre monsoon) have been represented in Figure-13. During monsoon, the value ranged from 23°C to 30°C to while in post monsoon observation, the value ranged from 16°C to 20°C . However, in pre monsoon the values were noted in the range of 25°C to 31°C. During monsoon, the highest temperature was noted at station S-7 while the lowest temperature was noted at S-6. In post-monsoon maximum temperature was recorded 20°C at S-14 and lowest at at S-2&S-3 while in pre-monsoon highest temperature exhibited at S-8 &S-9 and lowest temperature observed at S-1,2,5 and S-6.

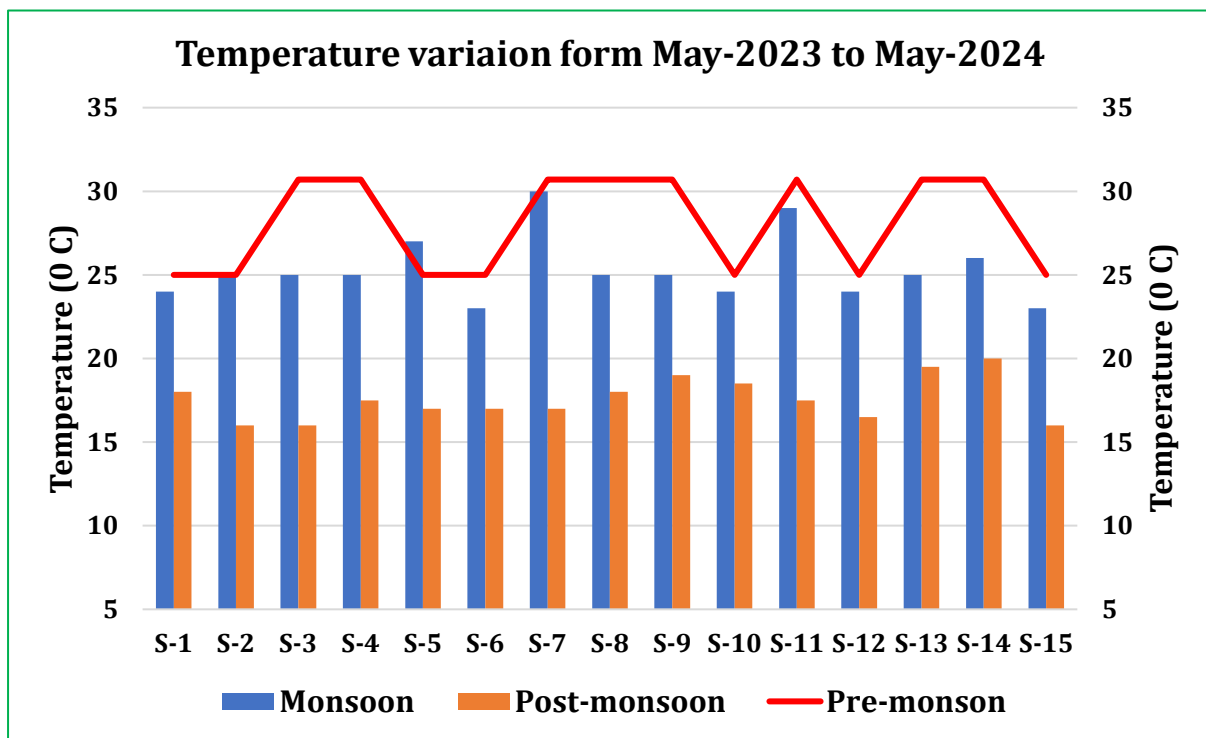


Figure 13. Temperature variation in DPA study sites during 2023-2024

The average temperature throughout the year in Deendayal port authority Jurisdiction varied from 18° c to 28°C in 3 season (table 11)



pH

The pH obtained from 15 different sampling station for all the three seasons (Monsoon, post monsoon and pre monsoon) have been represented in Figure-14. During monsoon, the value ranged from 7.7 to 8.1 to while in post monsoon observation, the value ranged from 7.7 to 8.0. However, in pre monsoon the values were noted in the range of 7.7 to 7.9. During monsoon, the highest pH was noted at station S-12 while the lowest pH was noted at S-8 . The throughout the year maximum pH was recorded in monsoon at S-12 and lowest was recorded both in monsoon and post-monsoon and Pre-monsoon at station S-11 & S-15 & S-10 in three season.

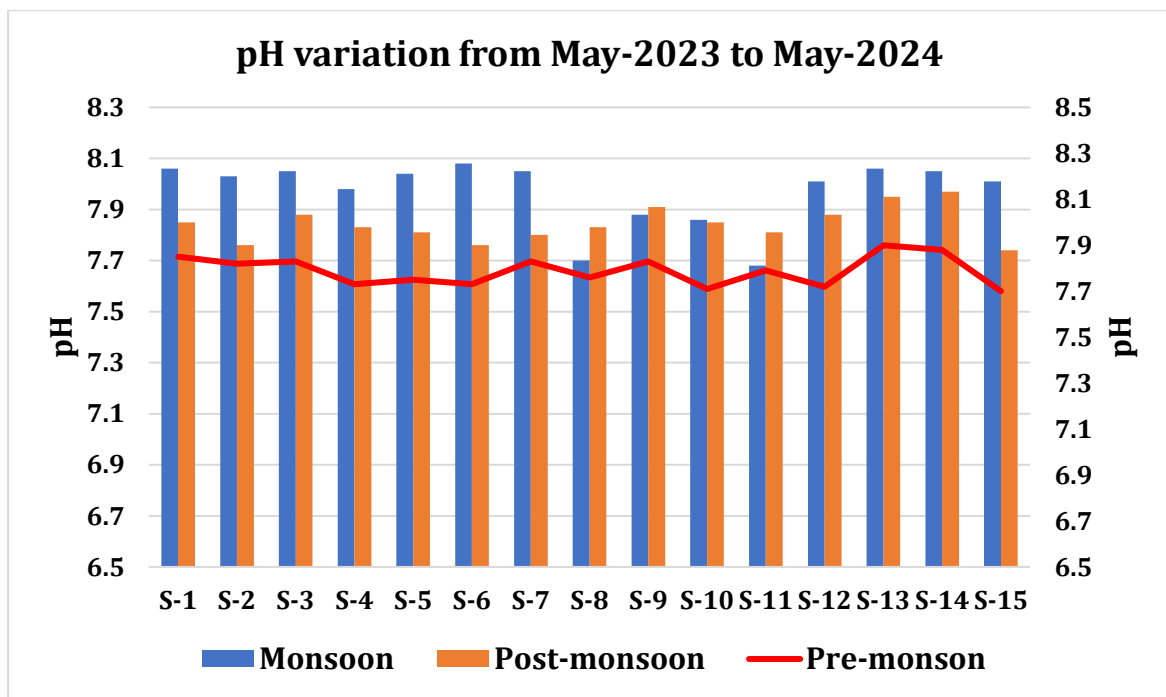


Figure 14. pH variation May 2022 to May 2023 in Deendayal Port Authority

The average pH throughout the year in Deendayal port authority Jurisdiction varied from 7.8 to 8.0 in 3 season (table 11)

Salinity

The salinity obtained from 15 different sampling station for all the three seasons (Monsoon, post monsoon and pre monsoon) have been represented in Figure-15. During monsoon, the salinity ranged from 36 ppt to 44 to while in post monsoon observation, the value ranged from 38 ppt to 43 ppt. However, in pre monsoon the values were noted in the range of 39 ppt 47ppt. During pre-monsoon, the highest salinity was noted at



station S-12 while the lowest salinity was recorded at S-9. The throughout the year maximum salinity was recorded in pre-monsoon and lowest was recorded monsoon followed by post-monsoon. The average salinity throughout the year in Deendayal port authority Judication varied from 37ppt to 45 ppt in 3 season (table 11)

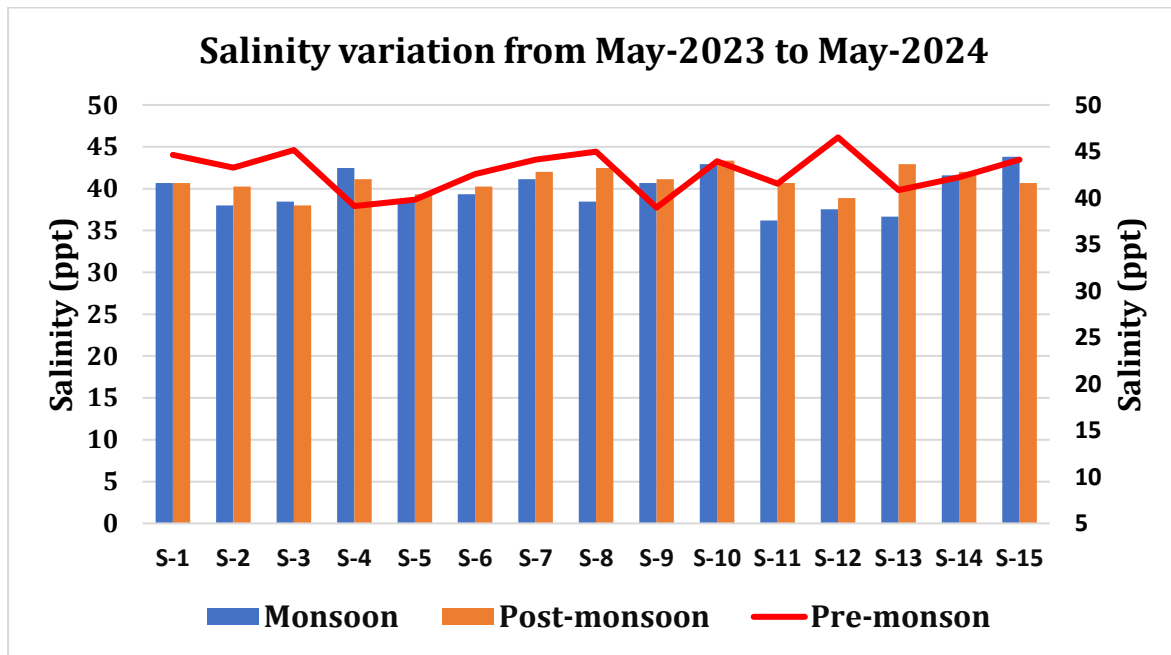


Figure 15. Seasonal variation of salinity during 2023-2024 at DPA

Dissolved oxygen (DO)

The maximum dissolved oxygen concentration of the sampling station for three seasons varied from 3.2 mg/L to 8.6 mg/L with average of 1.6 mg/L to 8.0 mg/L from May 2023 to May 2024 (Fig.16). The minimum DO values varied from 1.0 mg/L to 7.0 mg/L. The seasonal variation of water DO among stations is presented in figure-14. During Monsoon highest dissolved oxygen concentration was observed at station S-12 (3.2 mg/L), and the Lowest dissolved oxygen concentration was observed at S-1,S-7 (1.2 mg/L). In Post-monsoon, the highest dissolved oxygen was observed at S-10 (7.7 mg/L) and the lowest value at S-15 (2.0 mg/L). During Pre-monsoon, the highest and lowest DO values were observed at stations S-9 (8.6 mg/L) and S-3 (7.0mg/L), respectively



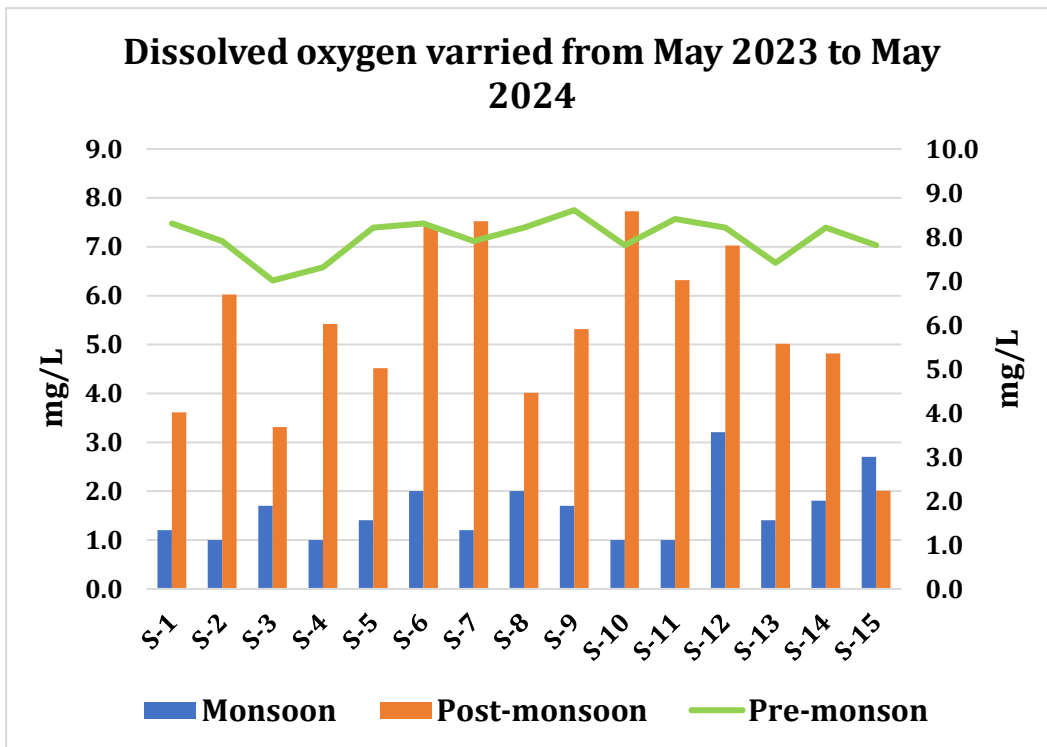


Figure 16. Seasonal variation Dissolved Oxygen (2023 to 2024)

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The values for the Total Suspended Solids (TSS) obtained from 15 different sampling sites for all the three seasons (Monsoon, post monsoon and pre monsoon) have been represented in Figure-15. During monsoon, the value ranged from 130 mg/L to 538 mg/L, while in post monsoon observation, the value ranged from 189 mg/L to 669 mg/L. However, in pre monsoon the values were noted in the range of 210 mg/L to 1104 mg/L. During monsoon, the highest TSS was noted at site S-12 while the lowest TSS value was noted at S-15. The maximum TSS was obtained at S-6 and lowest at S-14 during post monsoon while site S-1 exhibited the highest value and lowest value was noted at S-7 during the pre-monsoon season. figure-16



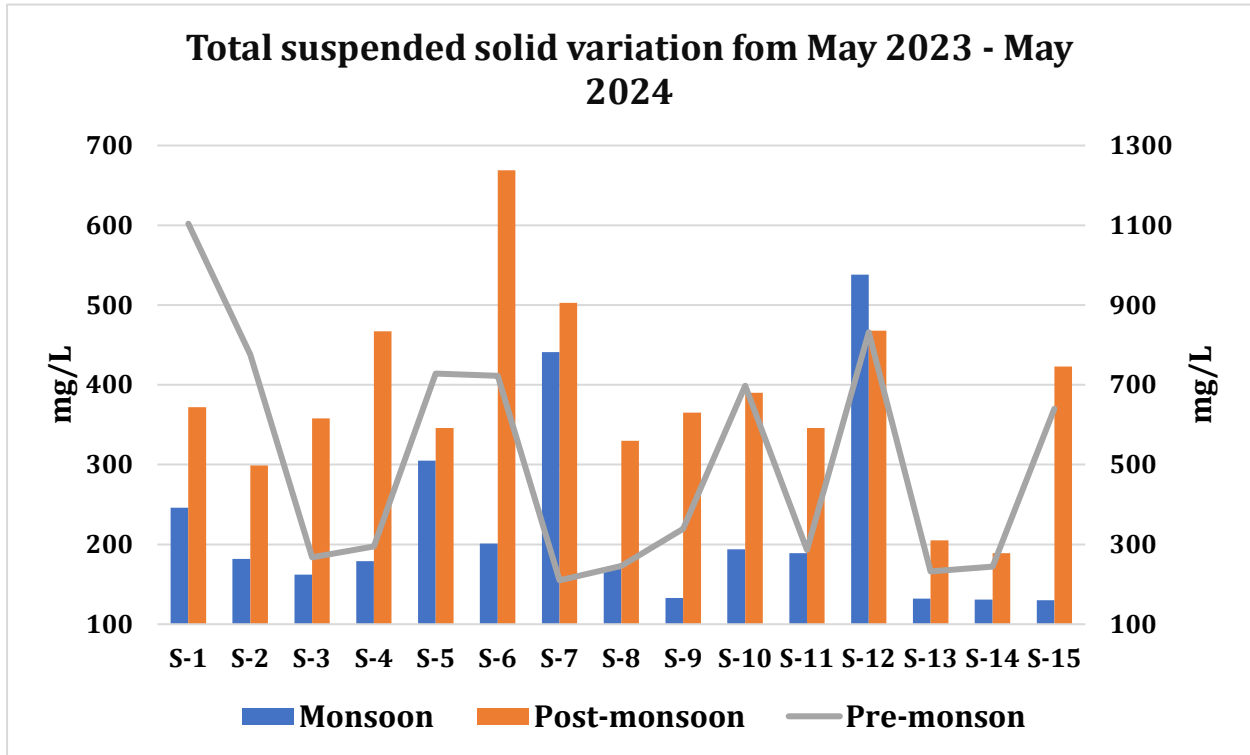


Figure 16. Seasonal variation of TSS during May 2023-May 2024

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The values for the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) obtained from 15 different sampling sites for all the three seasons (Monsoon, post monsoon and pre monsoon) have been represented in Figure-18. During monsoon, the value ranged from 26,954 mg/L to 44,060 mg/L, while in post monsoon observation, the value ranged from 34,911 mg/L to 39,774 mg/L. However, in pre monsoon the values were noted in the range of 44,032 mg/L to 56,400 mg/L. During monsoon, the highest TDS was noted at site S-6 while the lowest TDS value was noted at S-10. The maximum TDS was obtained at S-11 while site S-7 exhibited the lowest value post monsoon season but in pre exhibited highest TDS at S-11 and Lowest at S-1



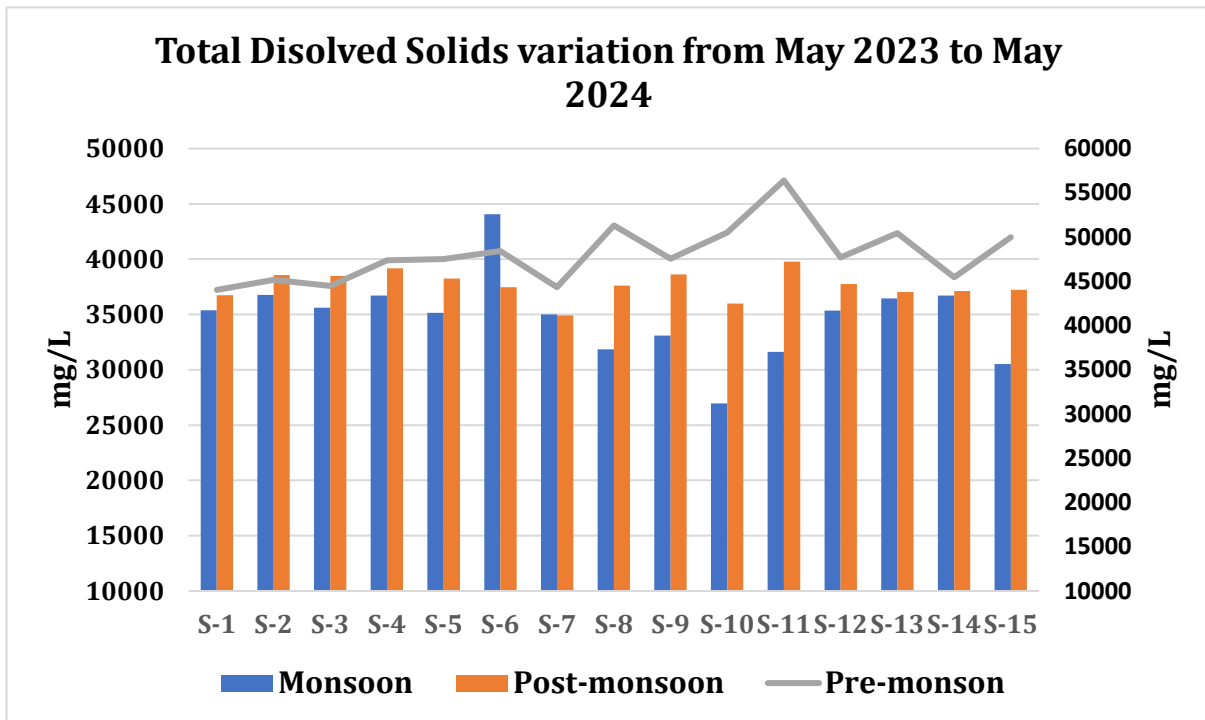


Figure 18. Total Dissolved Solids (TSS) May 2023 to May 2024

Turbidity (NTU)

The Turbidity of the sampling stations varied season wise from 20 NTU to 489 NTU for the period May 2023 to May 2024 (Fig.19). The seasonal variation of water turbidity among the stations is presented in Figure-17. During Monsoon, the highest Turbidity was observed at S-11 (67 NTU) and the lowest was at S-1 (20 NTU). In post-monsoon, the highest Turbidity was observed at station S-6 (342 NTU) and the lowest was at station S-8 (16 NTU). Similarly in Pre-monsoon, the highest and lowest turbidity was observed at S-2 (489 NTU), and it was lowest at S-7 (34 NTU).



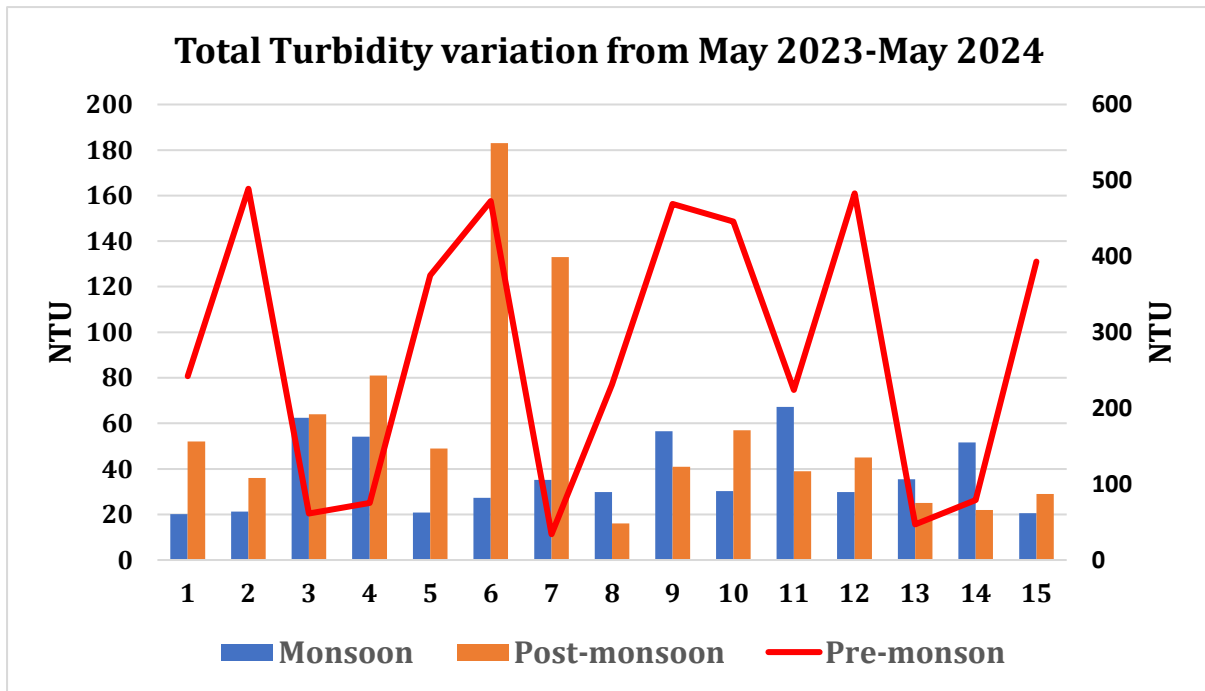


Figure 19. Seasonal variation during Turbidity May 2023 to May 2024

Nitrate

The amount of Nitrate in the water sample is relatively low throughout the study period. The maximum Nitrate value for the three seasons was 0.01 mg/L -0.09 mg/L from May 2023 to May 2024 (Fig.20). The minimum Nitrate value noted during the study was 0.01 mg/L at most of station during post monsoon and at S-6 during pre-monsoon. The seasonal variation of water Nitrate among all the stations is presented in figure-18. During Monsoon, the highest Nitrate value observed (0.05 mg/L) at station S-3 & S-4 the lowest Nitrate value was 0.01 mg/L (most of the station). During post-monsoon study, the values increased and highest Nitrate was observed at S-15 (0.09 mg/L) and lowest at S-9 (0.04 mg/L). Similarly in Pre-monsoon the highest (0.08 mg/L) and the lowest (0.01mg/L) were reported S-6 respectively.



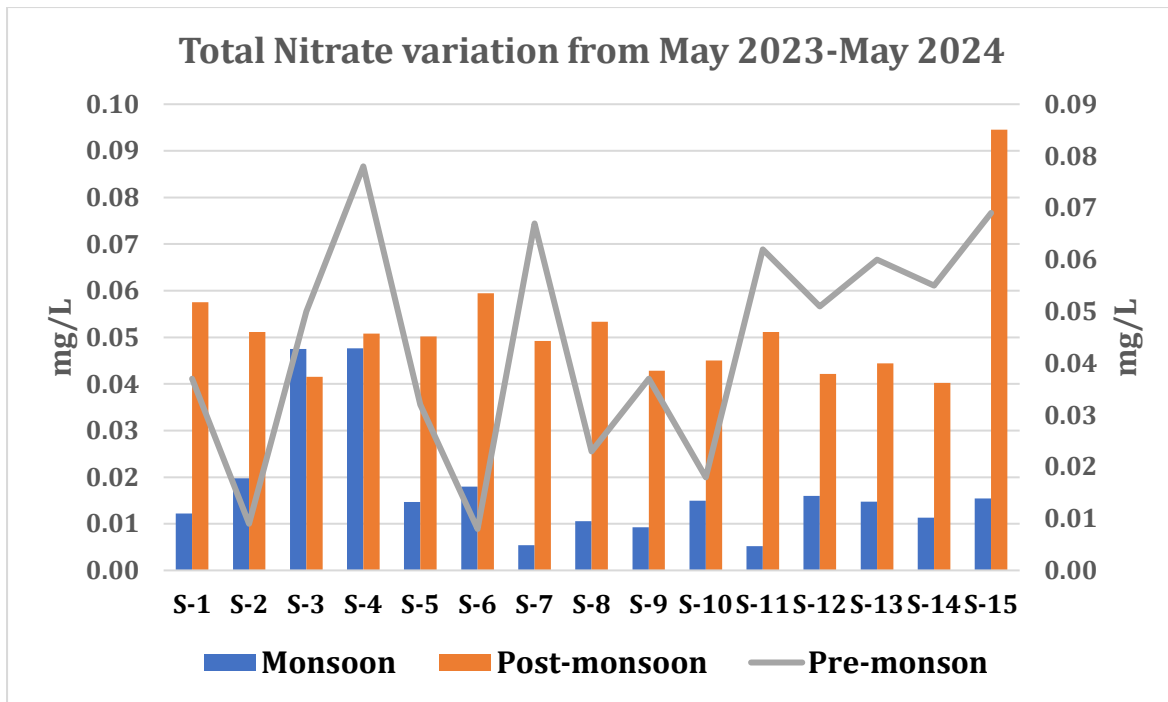


Figure 20. Seasonal variation of Nitrate concentration during May 2023 to May 2024

Nitrite

The amount of Nitrite in the water sample is relatively lower compared to the nitrate content throughout the study period. The maximum Nitrite value for the three seasons was 0.001 mg/L to 0.048 mg/L from May 2023 to May 2024 (Fig.21). The seasonal variation of Nitrite concentration presented at Figure-19. During Monsoon, the highest nitrite concentration was noted at S-3&S-4 (0.048 mg/L) and the lowest was recorded at S-11 (0.005 mg/L). In post-monsoon, the maximum value was found at S-8 (0.005 mg/L) and lowest nitrite was observed at S-4, and S-14 (0.001mg/L). Similarly in Pre-monsoon, the highest nitrite content was (0.005 mg/L) at S-1 and the lowest content (0.001 mg/L) was observed at S-2 to S-7 respectively. Throughout the season the minimum concentration varied from 0.001 to 0.005 mg/L in study station.



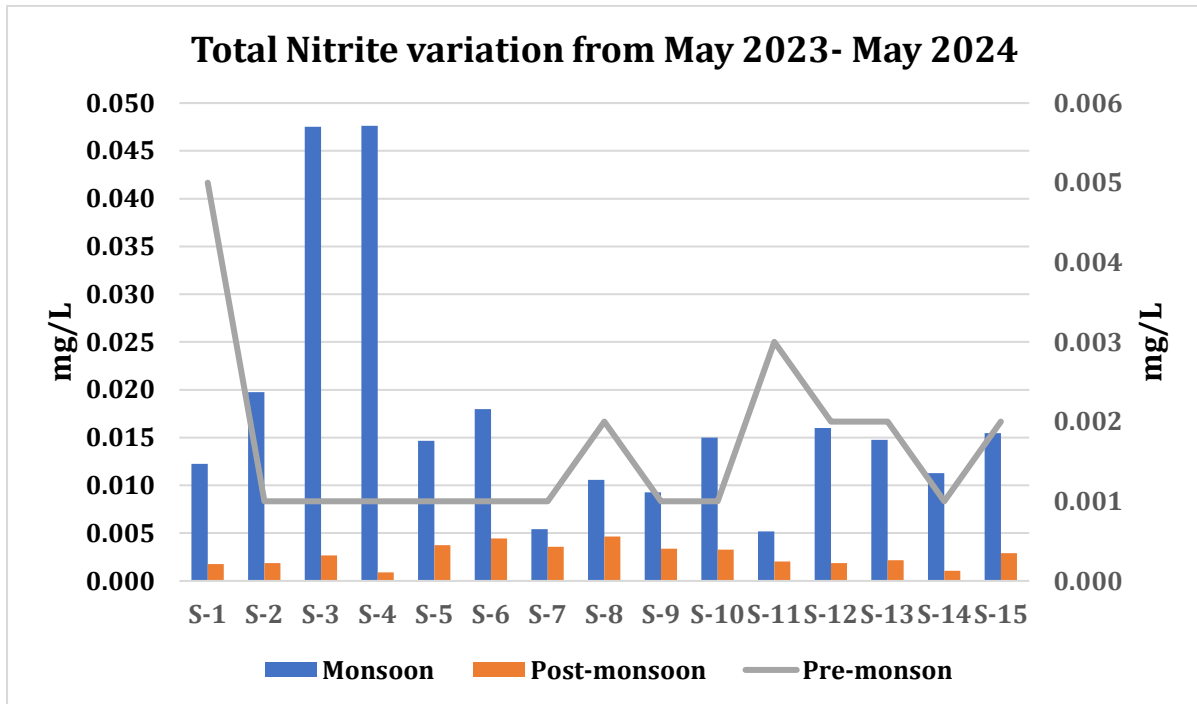


Figure 21. Nitrite concentration during May 2023 to May 2024

Total Phosphorous

The total phosphate content at S-1 was highest during the monsoon season during the study period. Seasonal observation revealed that the phosphate values were in the range of 0.04 mg/L to 9.76 mg/L (Fig.22). The seasonal variation for the total phosphorous among stations is presented in Figure 20. During Monsoon, the maximum value noted was 9.76 mg/L at (S-11) and the lowest was 1.10 mg/L at (S-14). In post-monsoon, the highest value was 2.88 mg/L at S-1 and lowest was 1.50 mg/L at S-14. In Pre-monsoon, the highest and the lowest values observed were 0.42 mg/L and 0.04 mg/L at S-2 and S-13 and S-14 respectively.

Silicate

The total Silicate content at S-10 was highest during the Pre-monsoon season. Seasonal observation revealed that the silicate values were in the range of 0.02 mg/L to 4.19 mg/L. The seasonal variation for the total phosphorous among stations is presented in Figure 21. During Monsoon, the maximum value noted was 0.76 mg/L at (S-11) and the lowest



was 1.18 mg/L at (S-12). In post-monsoon, the highest value was 0.05 mg/L at S-3,S12and S13 and lowest was 0.02 mg/L at S-3, S-10,S-12 and S-13. In Pre-monsoon, the highest and the lowest values observed were 4.19m mg/L and 0.54 mg/L at S-10 and S-7 respectively (Fig,23).

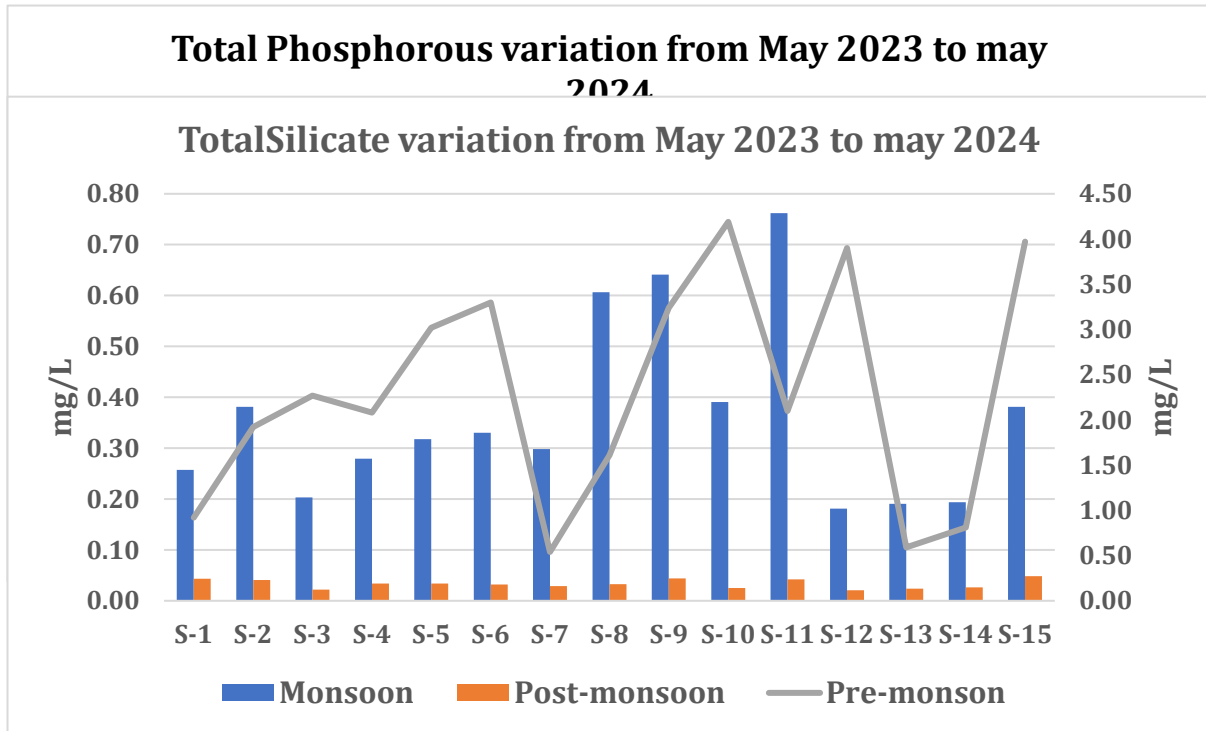


Figure 22. Seasonal variation Total Phosphorous May 2023 to May 2024

Figure 23. Seasonal variation of Silicate May 2023 to May 2024

4.1.2. Petroleum Hydrocarbon (PHs)

The PHs values were comparatively high at S-7 and S-8 during post-monsoon than the other seasons. The values for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHs) for the three-season varied from 0.3 µg/L to 85.8 µg/L (Fig.24). The PHs concentration in general, is at low level during monsoon. During Monsoon, the highest PH was observed at S-4 (9.1 µg/L) and lowest PHs was observed along S-10 (0.3 µg/L). In post-monsoon, the highest PH value was observed at S-7 (85.8 µg/L) and the lowest PH was observed S-6 (2.5 µg/L). Similarly in Pre-monsoon, the maximum PHs content was recorded (9.1 µg/L) at S-4 and the minimum was (0.4 µg/L) at S-14.



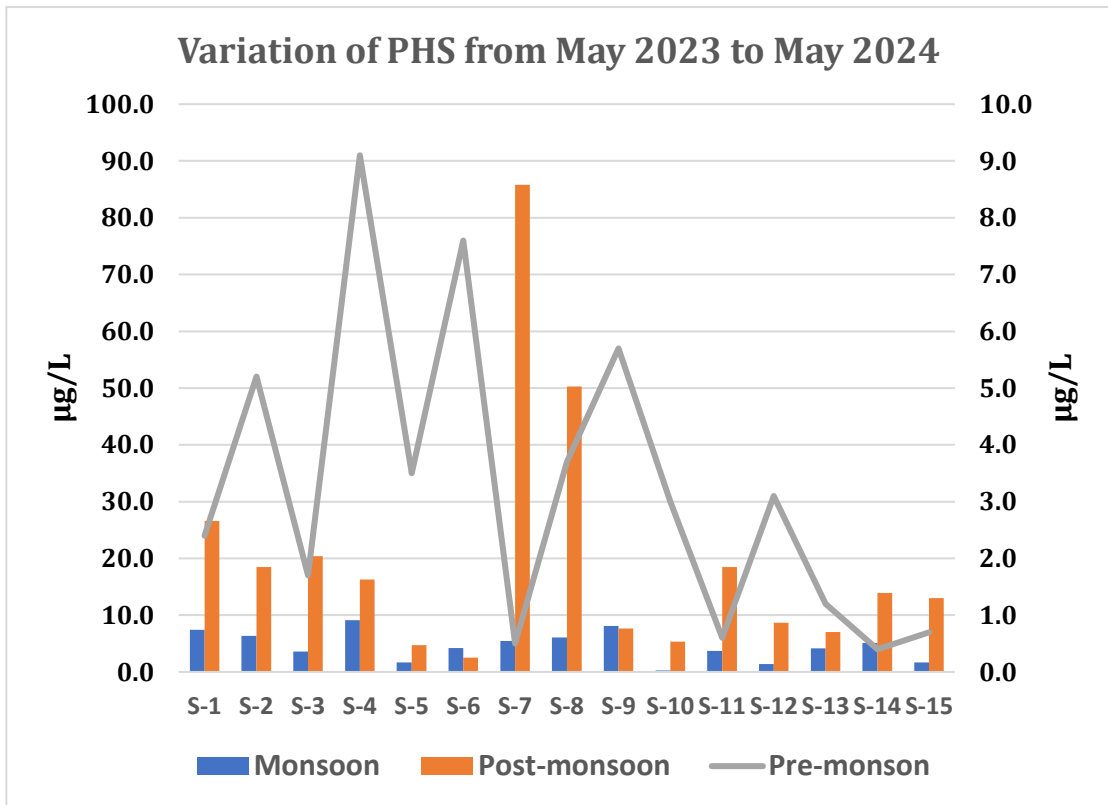


Figure 24. Seasonal Petroleum Hydrocarbon from May 2023 to May 2024

4.1.3. Sediment

Texture

The nature of soil texture was characterized by the proportion of clay, sand and silt fractions. Soil texture revealed dominance of silty-clay type in all the stations during post and pre-monsoon expect in monsoon, which is depleted in figure 25.



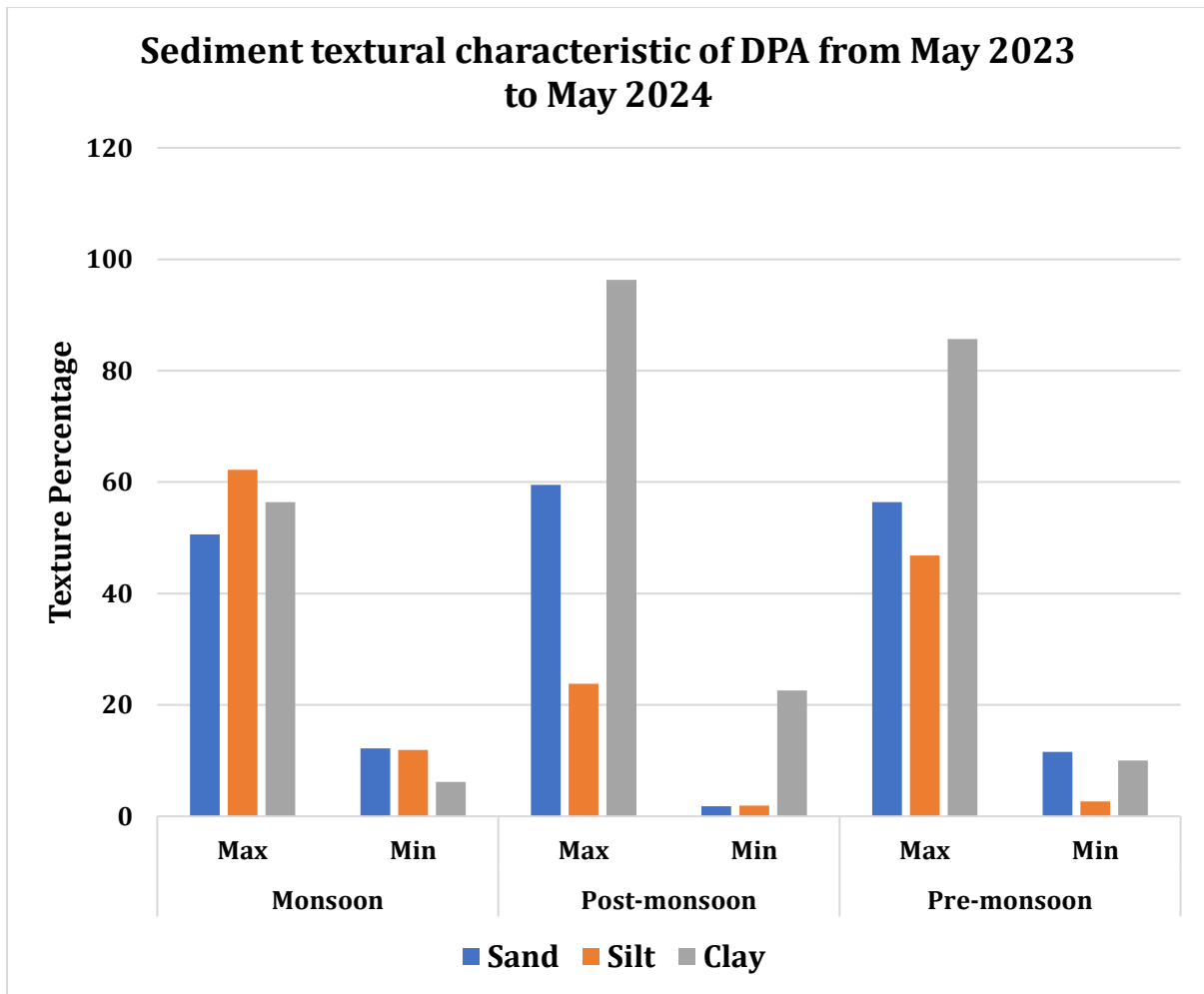


Figure 25. Soil textural chaacteristic from May 2023 to May 2024

In monsoon the percentage of Sand, Silt and Clay varied from 12-51%,12-62% and 6-56%. In post-monsoon the percentage Sand, Silt and Clay varied from 2-60%,2-24%and 23-96%. Similarly, in per-monsoon the percentage variation of sand was 12-56% and silt were 3-47% and the percentage of clay was 10-86% respectively.

4.2. Biological Characteristics of water and Sediment

4.2.1. Primary productivity

Chlorophyll 'a' the photosynthetic pigment which can be used as a representation 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 global primary production being mediated by



the activity of microscopic phytoplankton. For the period of May 2023 to May 2024. The maximum Chlorophyll 'a' recorded from 0.38 mg/L to 2.98 mg/L. The minimum Chlorophyll 'a' values ranged from 0.11 mg/L to 0.03 mg/L, The highest Chlorophyll 'a' concentration was observed at 2.98 mg/L at S-8 during pe-monsoon. The seasonal variation of Chlorophyll 'a' among stations is presented in figure-26.

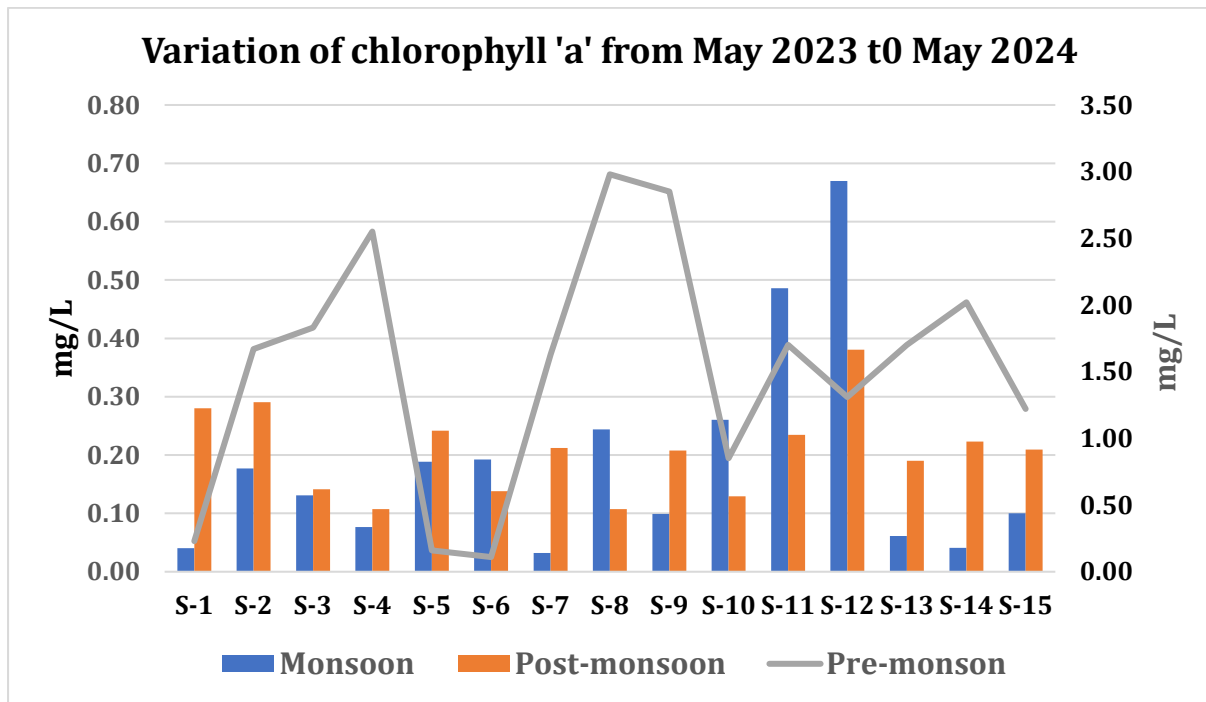


Figure 26. Concentration of Chlorophyll 'a' from May 2023 to May 2024

4.2.2. Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton are the main primary producers of marine and freshwater ecosystems. They play specific roles in biogeochemical cycling in marine ecosystems. Their roles in calcification, silicification, dimethyl sulphide (DMS) production and nitrogen fixing have been well established. These tiny organisms initiate the marine food chain by the process of photosynthesis and serve as primary food in marine pelagic zone. Phytoplankton, as the basis of the trophic chain, forms the biological community which regulates the food chain for which scientific attention is focused when a management plan is needed or an evaluation of the ecosystem health is required. The phytoplankton 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

Season wise the maximum phytoplankton genera varied from 20 to 27 number with average variation of genera was 17-23 number and the minimum genera varied from 8 to 20 number of genera (Fig.27).

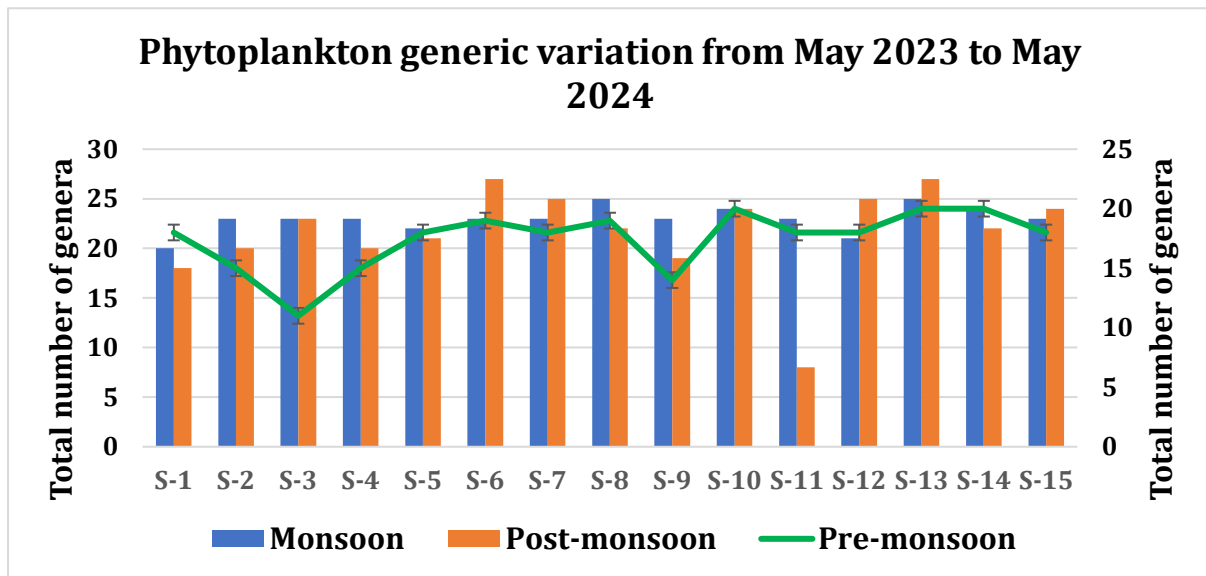


Figure 27. Seasonal variation of Phytoplankton genera from May-2023 to May2024

During monsoon the phytoplankton genera varied from 20 to 25 number and the highest genera was observed at station S-13 (25 no) and lowest genera was observed at station S-1 (20no).In post-monsoon genera varied from 8 to 27 number and the highest genera was observed at S-6&S-13 (27 no) and lowest genera was observed at station S-11 (8).Similarly during pre-monsoon genera 11 to 20 number of genera noticed and the highest numbering genera was observed at S-10,S-13 &S-14 (20) and lowest genera was observed at station S-3 (11).

Percentage composition

The Maximum percentage of phytoplankton composition for the period May 2023 to May 2023 varied from 54 %to 63% and the minimum percentage of phytoplankton was 1%.



Four major group such Pennales, Centrales, Dinophyceae and Cyanophyceae phytoplankton was reported for the period 2023 to 2024. The percentage of composition pennales for three seasons varied from 28% to 38%. The Pennales percentage of composition is contribute highest percentage of composition followed by Centrales and Dinophyceae (Fig.28).

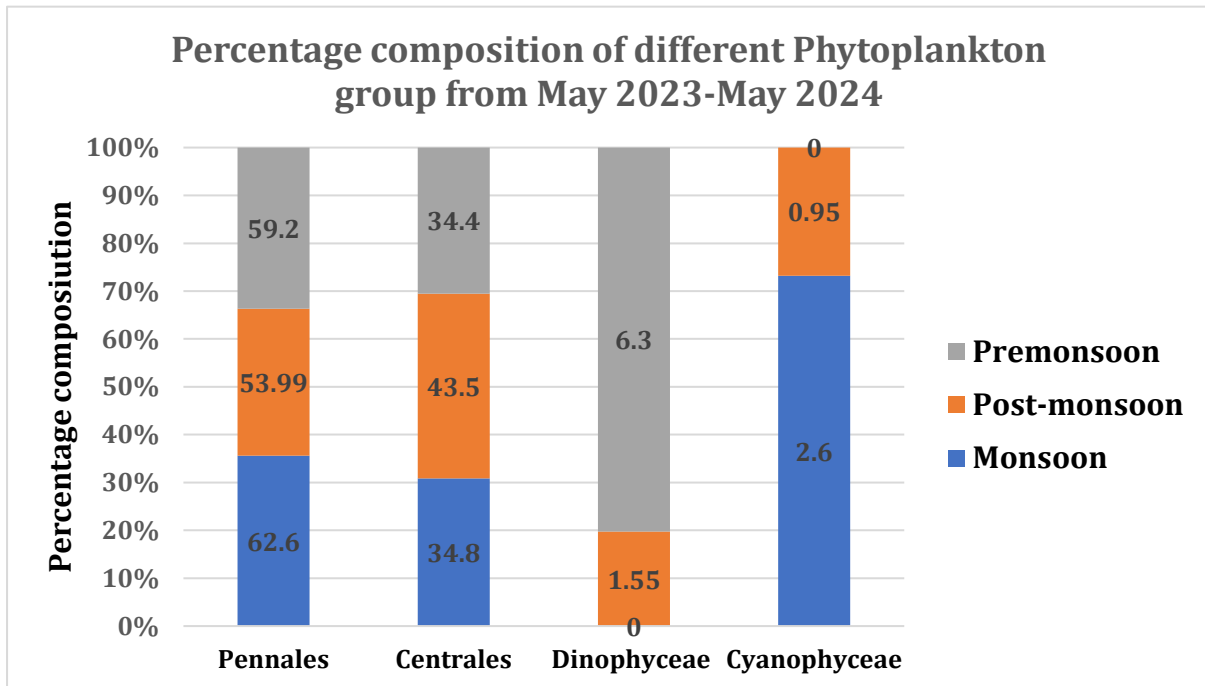


Figure 28. Percentage composition of different phytoplankton group from May 2023 to May 2024

Percentage of Occurrence

Season wise percentage occurrence of the different groups of phytoplankton varied from 13% to 100%. Highest percentage of occurrence was found during the monsoon & post-monsoon season which constitute 14 phytoplankton genera (100%) followed by monsoon season 7 phytoplankton genera. Overall, the occurrence of phytoplankton genera was more in monsoon and post-monsoon (Fig.29). The phytoplankton genera, *Coscinodiscus* were found (100%) at all the three seasons (Plate 8).



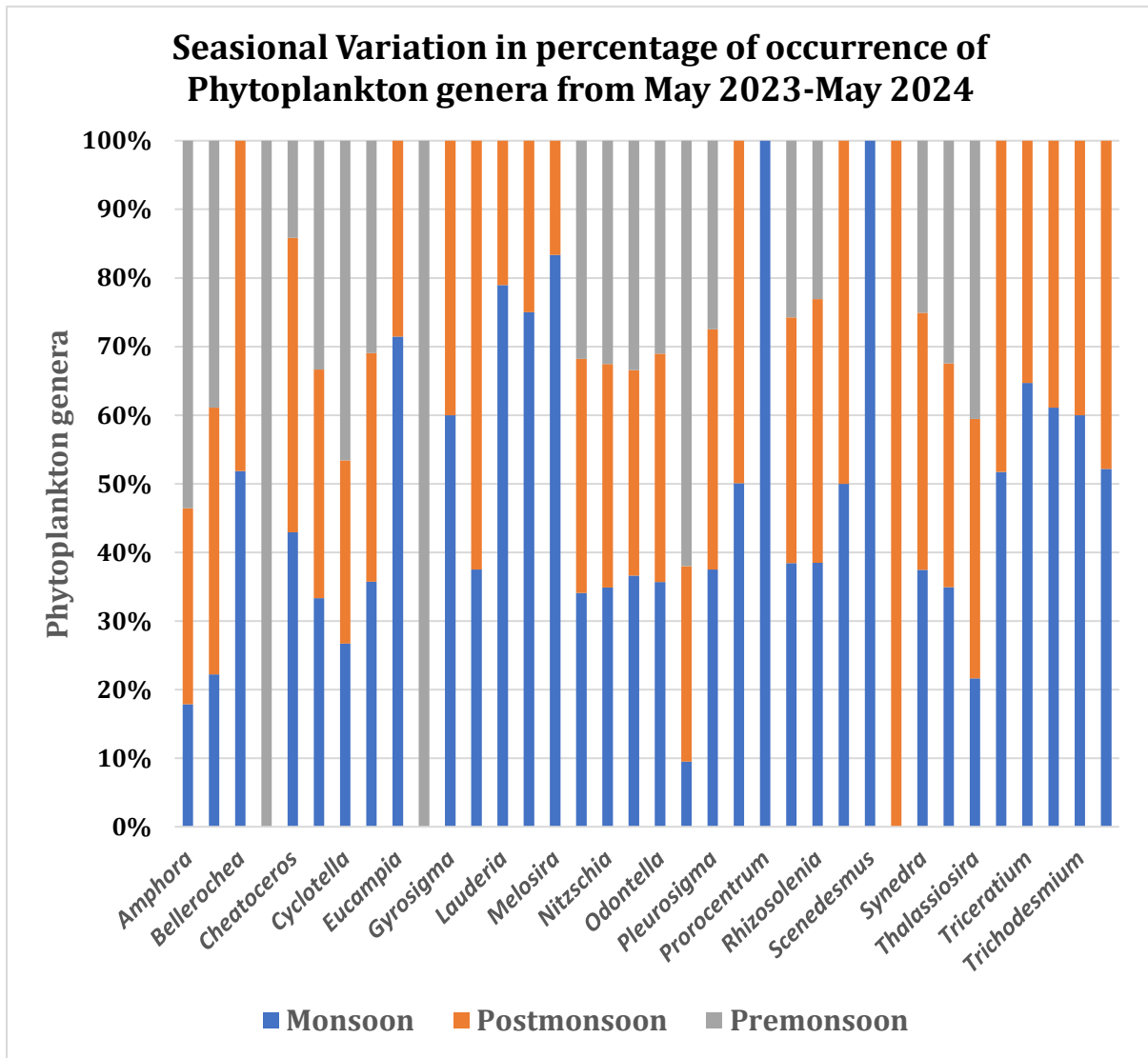


Figure 29. Percentage occurrence of phytoplankton genera from May 2023to May 2024

Phytoplankton density

The density signifies the abundance of plankton which is measured as cell/ individual/L. The maximum phytoplankton density variation for 3 seasons varied from 17,920 No/L to 28,960 No/L with average variation of 23,733 and the minimum phytoplankton density was varied from 3,040 No/L to 12,160 No/L with average variation of 7,413 (Fig.30).



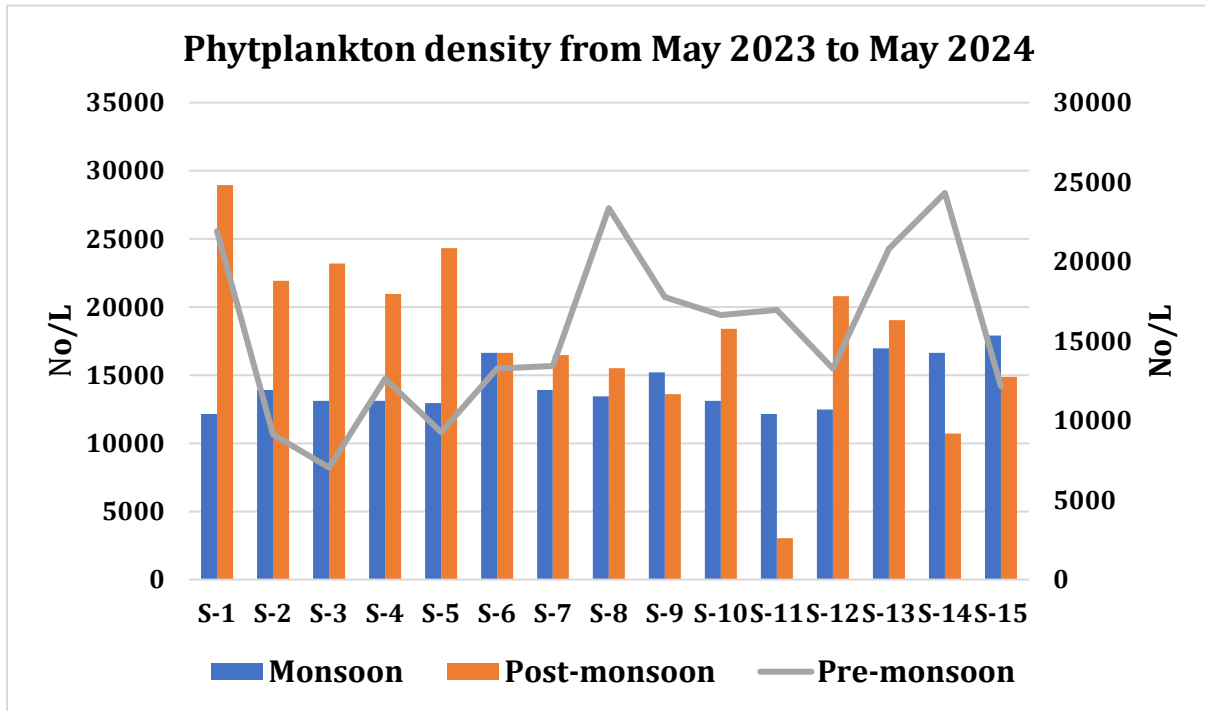


Figure 30. Seasonal variation Phytoplankton density during May 2023 to May 2024

During monsoon the phytoplankton density varied from 12,160 No/L to 17,920 No/L where highest density was observed at S-15. In post-monsoon cell density varied from 3,040 No/L (S-11) to 28,960 No/L (S-1). Similarly during pre-monsoon density varied from 7,040 no/L to 24,320 no/L and the highest density was observed at S-14 (24,320) and lowest density was observed at S-3 (7,040).





Hemidiscus



Coscinodiscus



Odontella



Thalassionema



Thalassiothrix



Cheatoceros

Plate 8: Phytoplankton of Deendayal Port Authority



4.2.3. Zooplankton

Zooplankton is a key player in pelagic marine ecosystems particularly as prey for shellfish, fish, marine mammals and seabirds. In addition, zooplankton waste products are also of importance for the vertical flux of organic matter. The sediment matter fuels the benthic community thus, zooplankton occupies a key position in shaping the pelagic system and coupling of pelagic and benthic food webs. The zooplankton fauna of Indian waters is very diverse, which could be due to a series of environmental factors, most significantly ocean currents (Jagadeesan et al., 2013), upwelling (Madhupratap et al., 1990), high primary productivity (Smith & Madhupratap, 2005) and salinity. These studies also recorded species compositions of the plankton community with marked spatial, seasonal, and diurnal fluctuations in both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Zooplanktons are strongly responsive to environmental variables, including light, temperature, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbulence, and food availability. In recognition of this multifaceted ecological and economic significance of zooplankton in marine environments, there has been a long emphasis on studying their systematics, ecology, and other biological aspects at different spatiotemporal scales.

Zooplankton plays a major role in the functioning and productivity of aquatic ecosystems through its impact on the nutrient dynamics and its unique position in the food web. Many species of zooplankton can be used as biological indicators for water pollution, water quality, and eutrophication. Zooplankton communities are highly influenced by Spatio-temporal variations in hydrochemical parameters and physical forces. The Spatio-temporal variations in zooplankton species composition and distribution in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal have been extensively studied during the past 100 years and with more emphasis since the 1950s. Copepods are the most dominant zooplankton group and the most diverse in species composition in the pelagic realm of the marine environment. The preponderance of copepods among the various taxonomic groups has been reported as a common feature in coastal and oceanic environments. As the study area of DPA is under the influence of various port and cargo handling activities, regular monitoring is highly essential to know the environmental pressures at the Kandla coast and its nearby creek environment with respect to plankton which supports the fishery resources and several ecological services.



Phylum group and generic status

The zooplankton identified from the 15 stations falls under 8-12 phylum and 8-16 group for the period May-2023 to May 2024. In monsoon season 12 phylum and 16 zooplankton group was recorded, similarly, in post-monsoon season same phylum and 9 groups have been recorded from the entire study station, likewise in pre-monsoon season 8 phylum and 8 zooplankton group were recorded (Fig.31).

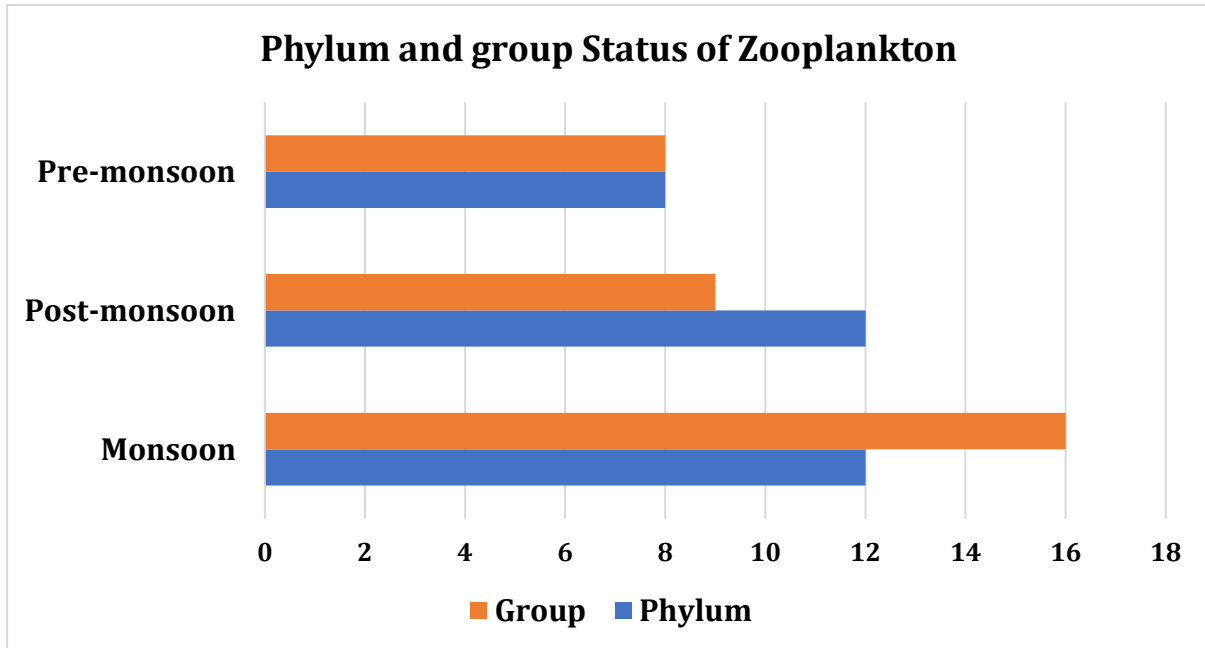


Figure 31. Zooplankton status from May 2023 to May 2024

The phylum Arthropoda was the predominant represented 16 groups in monsoon and post-monsoon (9) and pre-monsoon it contain 6 group which mainly include Copepoda, Harpacticoida, Cyclopoida, Decapoda, Crab larvae and Malacostraca. Maximum number zooplankton genera among the stations DPA area varied from 31 to 36 with an average variation of 34, and the minimum zooplankton genera varied from 15-29 with an average variation of 20. During monsoon season highest and lowest genera were observed at the S-1 (36 no) & S-9 (29). In post-monsoon, the highest genera were observed S-13 (36) and the minimum genera were observed at S-11 (15). Likewise, in pre-monsoon, the highest and lowest genera were observed at stations S-1 (31no) and S-15 (15), which is presented in figure 32.



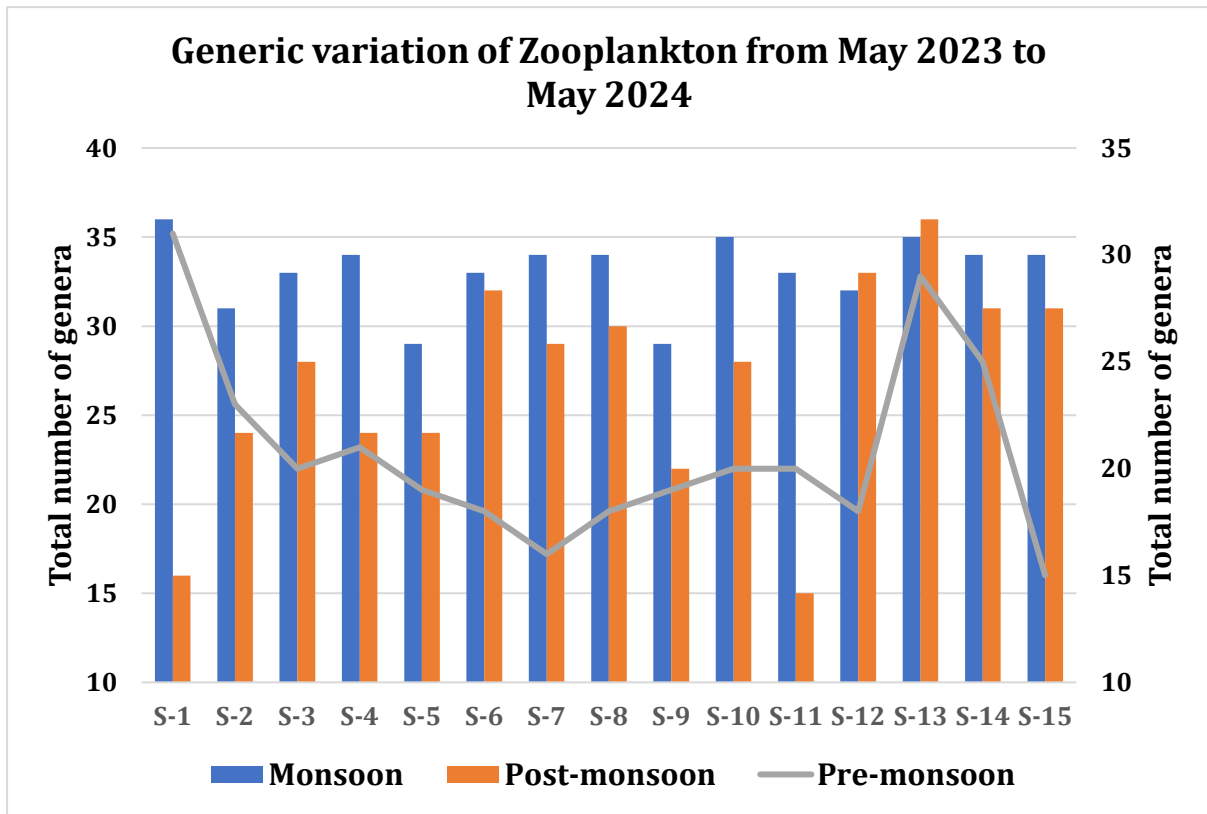


Figure 32. Generic status of Zooplankton during May 2023 to May 2024

Percentage of composition

The maximum percentage of composition of zooplankton ranged from 28.9% to 35.3% and the minimum percentage composition of zooplankton ranged from 1.1% to 2.3%. The Copepoda contribute highest percentage of composition in all-season In monsoon (28.60%) followed by post-monsoon (35.3%) and pre-monsoon (31.7%). Next to this the group contribute Decapoda contribute second highest contribution in terms of composition i.e monsoon (8.10%), post-monsoon (8.7%) followed by pre-monsoon (28.90%). The brachyuran larve contribute another significant contribution to species composition i.e in monsoon (16.06%), post-monsoon (15.2%) followed by pre-monsoon (10.40%). The least number of group as others composition was highest in pre-monsoon (9.50%) which presented in figure 33.



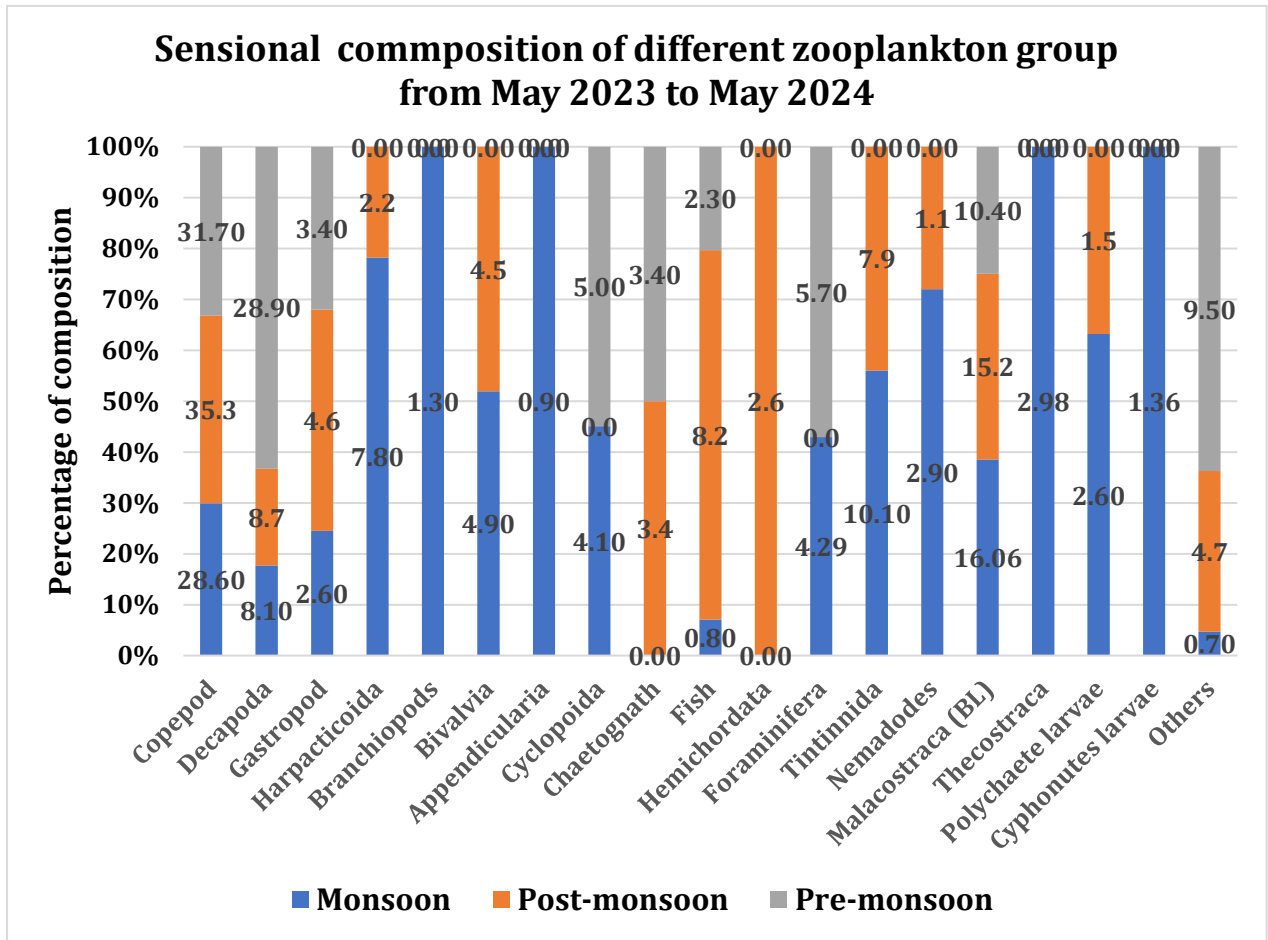


Figure 33. Percentage composition of Zooplankton during May-2023 to May2024

Percentage of occurrence

Percentage occurrence of zooplankton genera varied from 13-100%. In the monsoon season, the maximum percentage of occurrence was contributed by 21 genera as (100%) In post-monsoon maximum percentage of occurrence contributed by five genera (100%). Similarly in pre-monsoon maximum percentage of occurrence contributed by *Zoea Larvae*, *Lucifer* (100%) and it is presented in figure 34. The highest percentage occurrence was contributed by *Globigerina*, *Codonellopsis*, *Tintinnopsis*, *Nemadodes*, *Polychaete larvae*, *Acartia*, *Acrocalanus*, *Aetideus* ect. Least percentage of occurrence contributed by *Oikopleura*, *Globigerina* in pre-monsoon (13%) where as in post-monsoon least percentage of occurrence contributed by *Bipinaria larvae* (20%) (Plate 9).



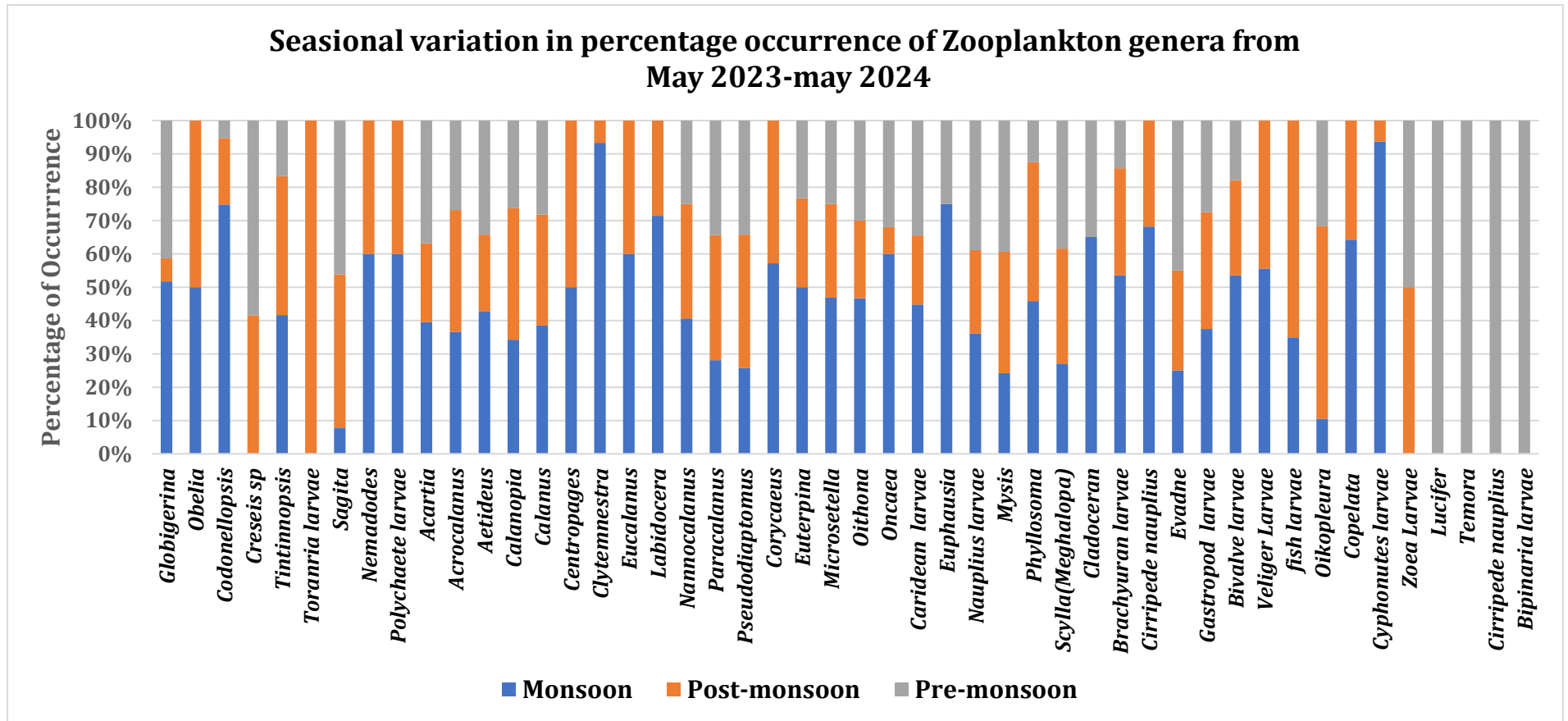


Figure 34. Percentage occurrence of Zooplankton in Deendayal Port Authority May-2023 to May-2024



Zooplankton density

During monsoon the phytoplankton density varied from 10,780 no/L to 15,260 no/L where highest density was observed at station S-1 and lowest density was observed at station S-3. In post-monsoon and pre-monsoon the density varied from 6,400no/L to 16,320 no/L where the highest density was observed at station S-12 and lowest density was observed at station S-1 which is depleted in figure 35. About the zooplankton density observation peculiarity is highest density was observed in monsoon followed by pre-monsoon and post-monsoon.

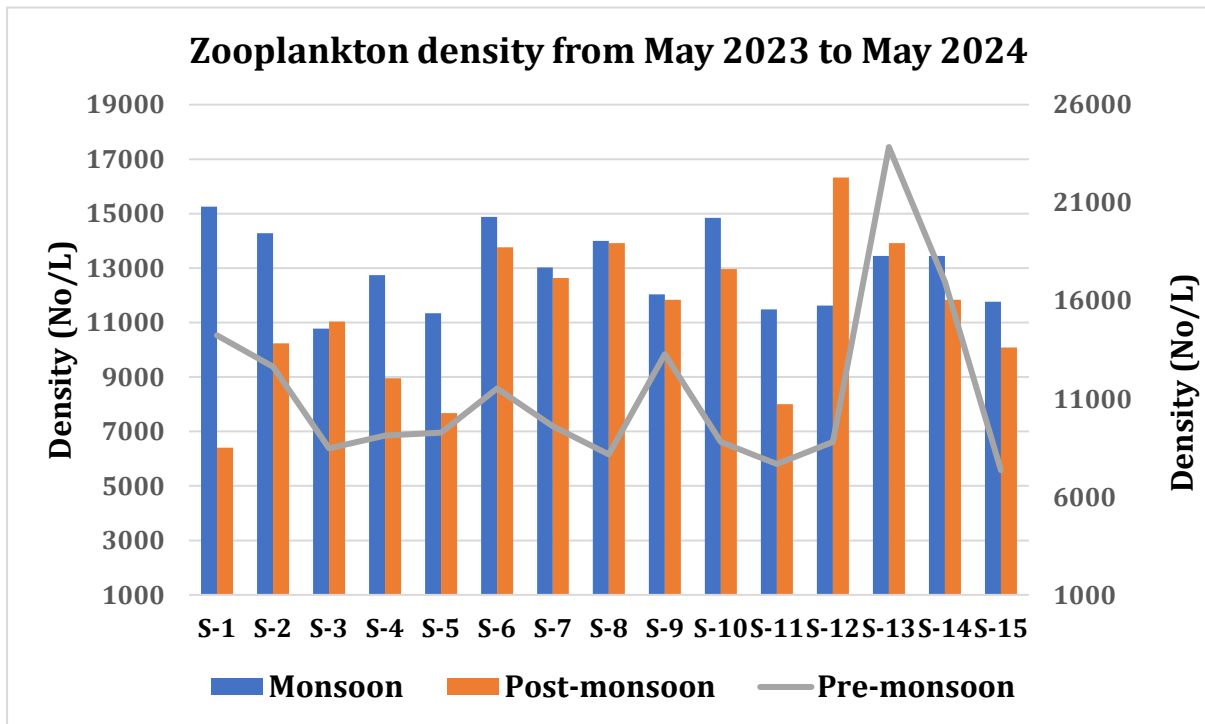
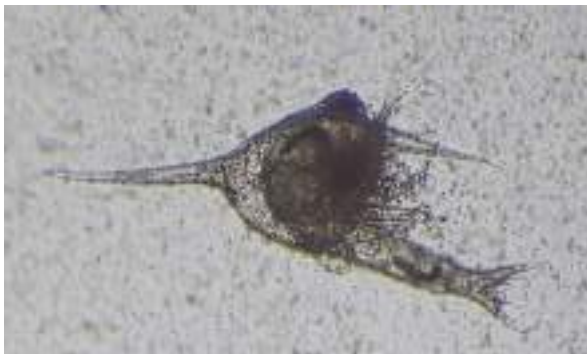
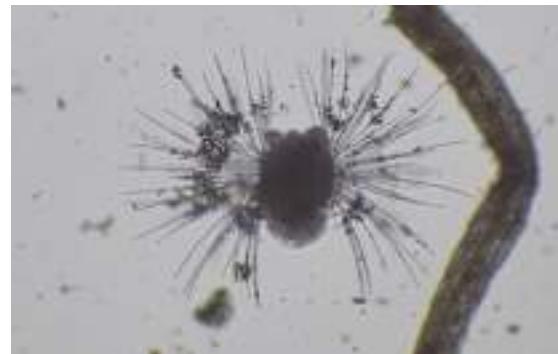


Figure 35. Density Zooplankton in DPA from May-2023 to May-2024





Zoea larvae



Globigerina



Copepod



Tintinnopsis



Sagitta



Lucifer

Plate 9: Zooplankton of Deendayal Port Authority due



4.2.4. Intertidal fauna

The intertidal habitats are found along the margins of the oceans and include estuaries, mudflats, salt marshes and rocky shores (Chakraborty 2017). This intertidal zone is rich in diversity because high concentrations of nutrients drift from the land. Although these habitats differ in many respects, they share the common feature that organisms living in them experience enormous changes in their abiotic environment caused by the tidal cycle. The tide rises roughly every 12.5 h, and during this time, intertidal organisms can be exposed to marine-like temperature and salinity conditions. The Gulf of Kachchh (GoK), occupying an area of 7300 km², is biologically one of the most productive environments with diversified habitats along the west coast of India. The southern shore has numerous Islands and inlets which harbour vast areas of mangroves and coral reefs. The northern shore with numerous shoals and creeks also sustains large stretches of mangroves. A variety of marine wealth existing in the Gulf includes algae, mangroves, corals, sponges, molluscs, prawns, fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals.

The marine environment is a complex system influenced by various physical, chemical and biological processes and harbours broad assemblages of diversified Fauna. Intertidal Fauna represents species of invertebrates and chordates. They have an essential role in the pelagic and benthic food chain at different trophic levels in the coastal environment. Hence, periodic environmental monitoring to assess the abundance and diversity of macrofauna in this habitat is inevitable. The intertidal Fauna was comparatively less mortality based on the condition of their habitat, and many environmental impacts can be identified by following the changes in the assemblages of intertidal Fauna. Activities of organisms influence sedimentation and erosion and sediment physical and chemical nature. Tidal flats occur mainly in areas where saline and freshwater mix. Benthic organisms occur here usually in high densities because estuaries are among the most productive regions in the sea. Nutrient input by freshwater discharges sustains a relatively high primary production by phytoplankton and micro-and macro flora. Living on the tidal flats provides food for this abundant animal life. Moreover, there is a high input of organic matter (food) from rivers. However, as the organisms must tolerate rapid tidal and seasonal changes in salinity, the number of benthic species is usually lower than in the open sea and freshwater. Therefore, the macrofauna of the intertidal area worldwide has received considerable attention in recent years. Rapid coastal



industrialisation in recent years has underlined the importance of complete understanding and continuous monitoring of marine environments, especially coastal stretches where human activity is intense, to evaluate their stability and functioning. In ports, activities like dredging, frequent vessel movement, and human interference in large numbers have a significant impact on the living organisms in the intertidal zone. Assessment of these effects has usually targeted bottom substrata and the associated benthic Fauna. Hence benthic communities are logical targets whose density, diversity, community structure and seasonal shift will be a powerful tool for understanding any marine environment.

Phylum wise diversity

The survey of the intertidal Fauna of DPA Kandla area recorded the presence of 4 phyla (Annelida, Arthropoda, Chordata, Mollusca). The species diversity was the highest for phylum Mollusca (23), followed by Arthropoda (12), Annelida (6) and Chordata (3) respectively (Fig.36).

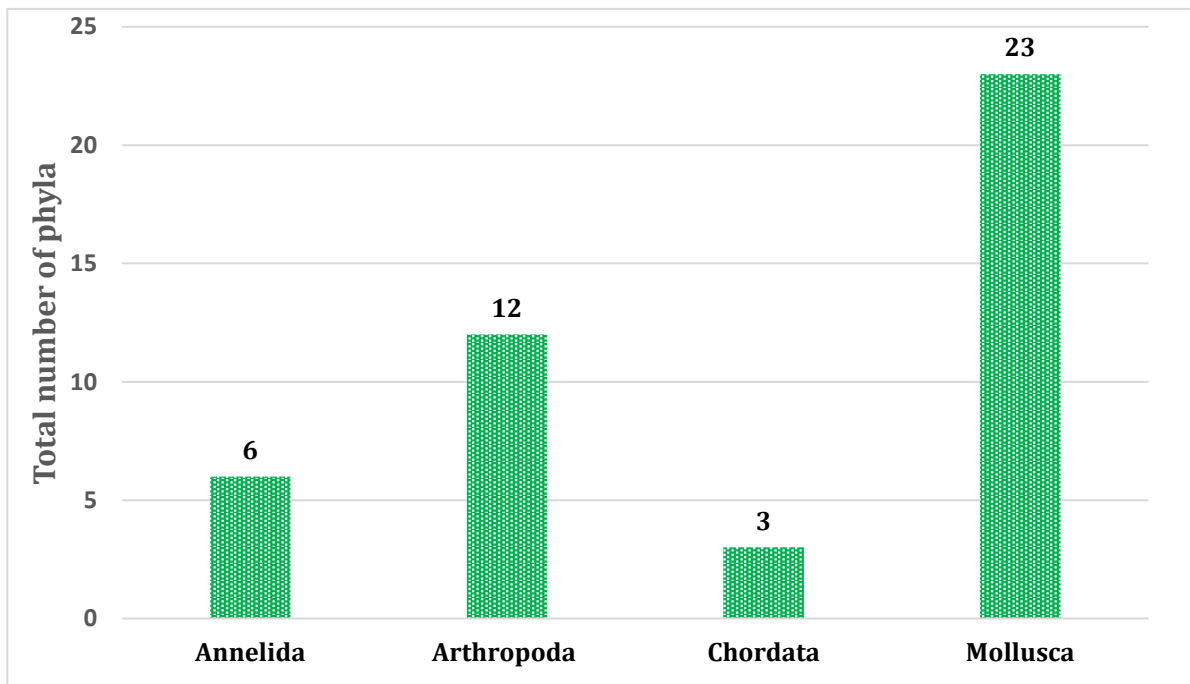
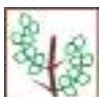


Figure 36. Phylum wise intertidal faunal diversity during May-2023 to May-2024



Density variation of intertidal fauna

The total density of intertidal organism varrieed from 704 No/m² to 848 No/m². The highest number of organisms was documented from the post-monsoon (848), followed by monsoon (842) and pre-monsoon (704), respectively. The intertidal fauna of DPA Kandla survey recorded the presence of 3-36 species classified under 4 phyla (Annelida, Arthropoda, Chordata, Mollusca).The mollusc diversity was very high in all the seasons; during the monsoon (9 species), Post-monsoon (9) and pre-monsoon (8 species), respectively. The second most dominant phyla, Arthropoda sharing (5 Species in all seson. The total number in 3 season presented in figure 37.

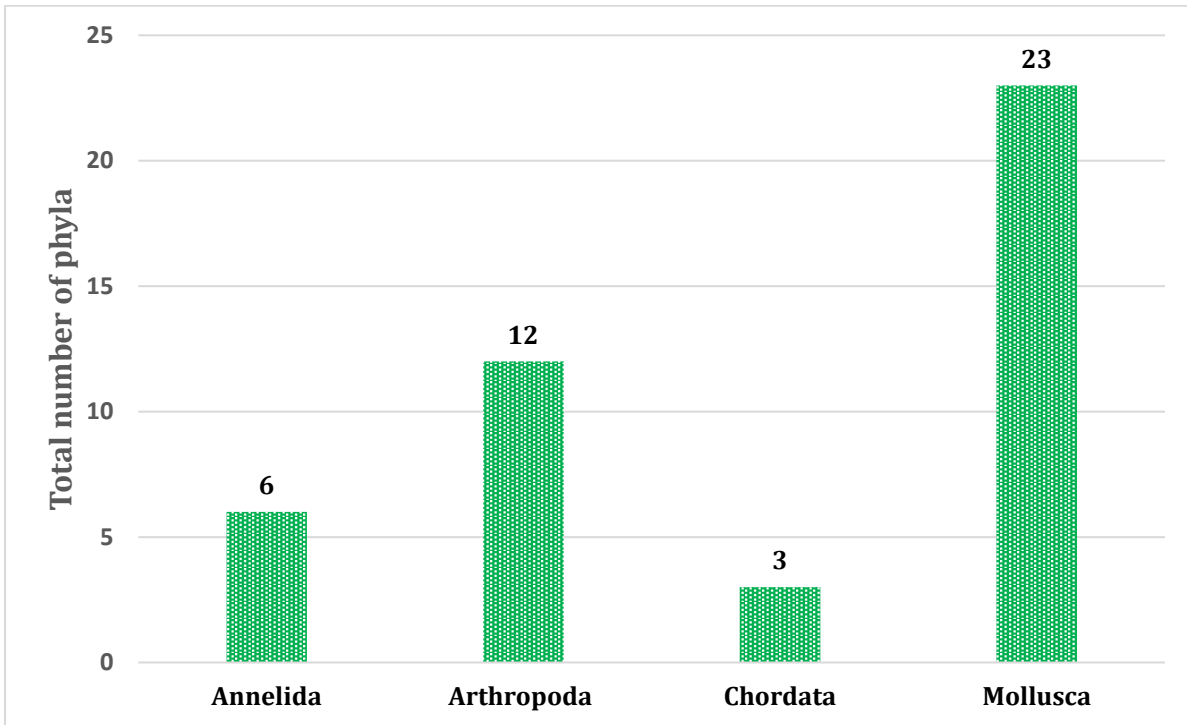


Figure 37. Season wise total intertidal population No/m² from May-2023 to May-2024



Phylum wise and season wise intertidal diversity

Highest number of animals was documented belong to species *Austruca iranica* followed by *Austruca variegata* in all three seasons (Fig.38) followed by *Scylla olivacea*, *Austruca sindensis*, *Pirenella cingulate* and *Periophthalmus waltoni*

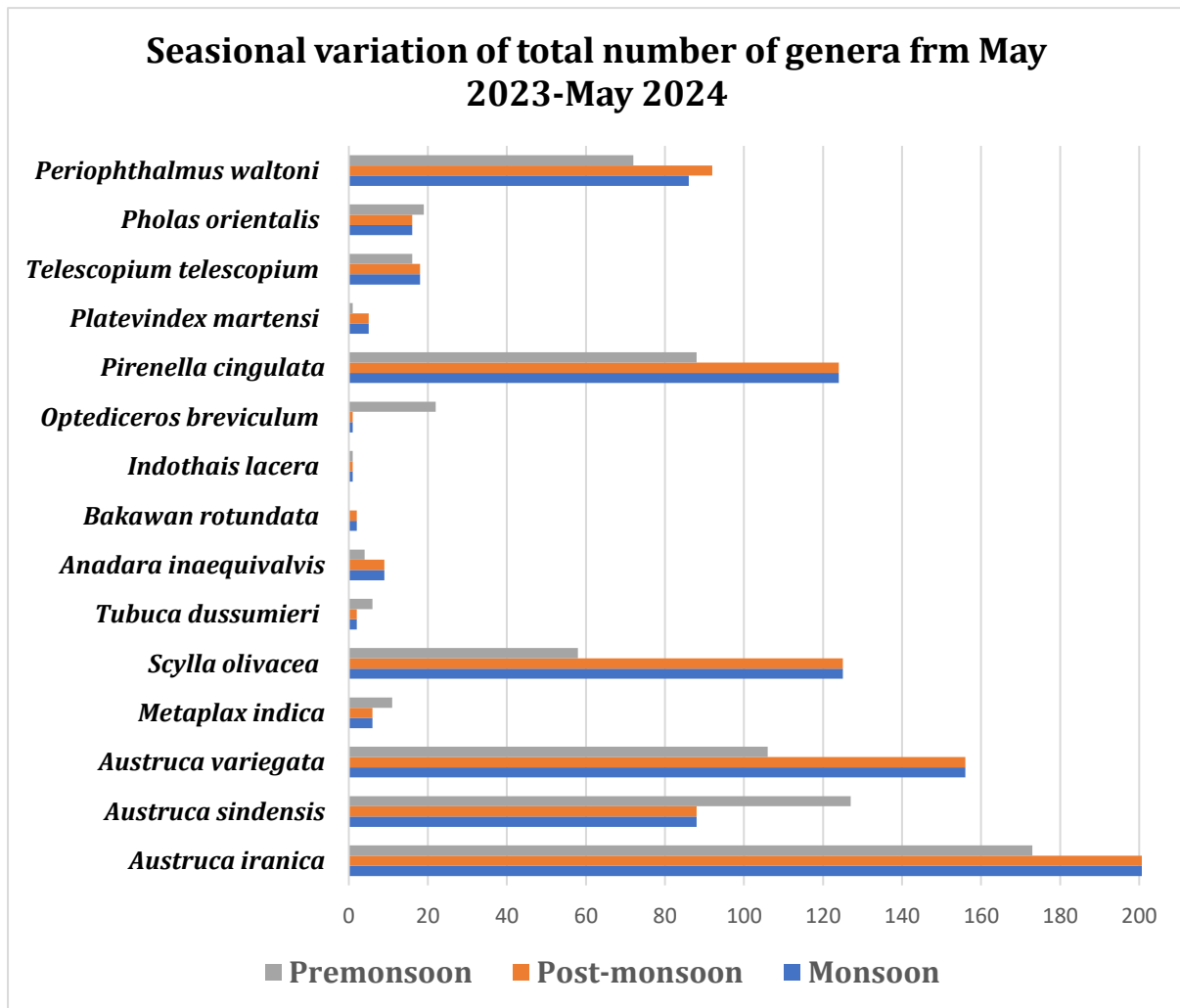


Figure 38. Season wise intertidal faunal diversity during May-2023 to May-2024



Station wise Intertidal Fauna density (No/m²)

The intertidal faunal density among different station was documented, where the highest no of organisms was documented from the post-monsoon season (133 No/m²) at , followed by same station in monsoon (127 No/m²) and pre-monsoon (78 No/m²), respectively. Minimum density variation was observed at S-11 in both monsoon and post-monsoon followed by pre-monsoon S-10 Fig.39).

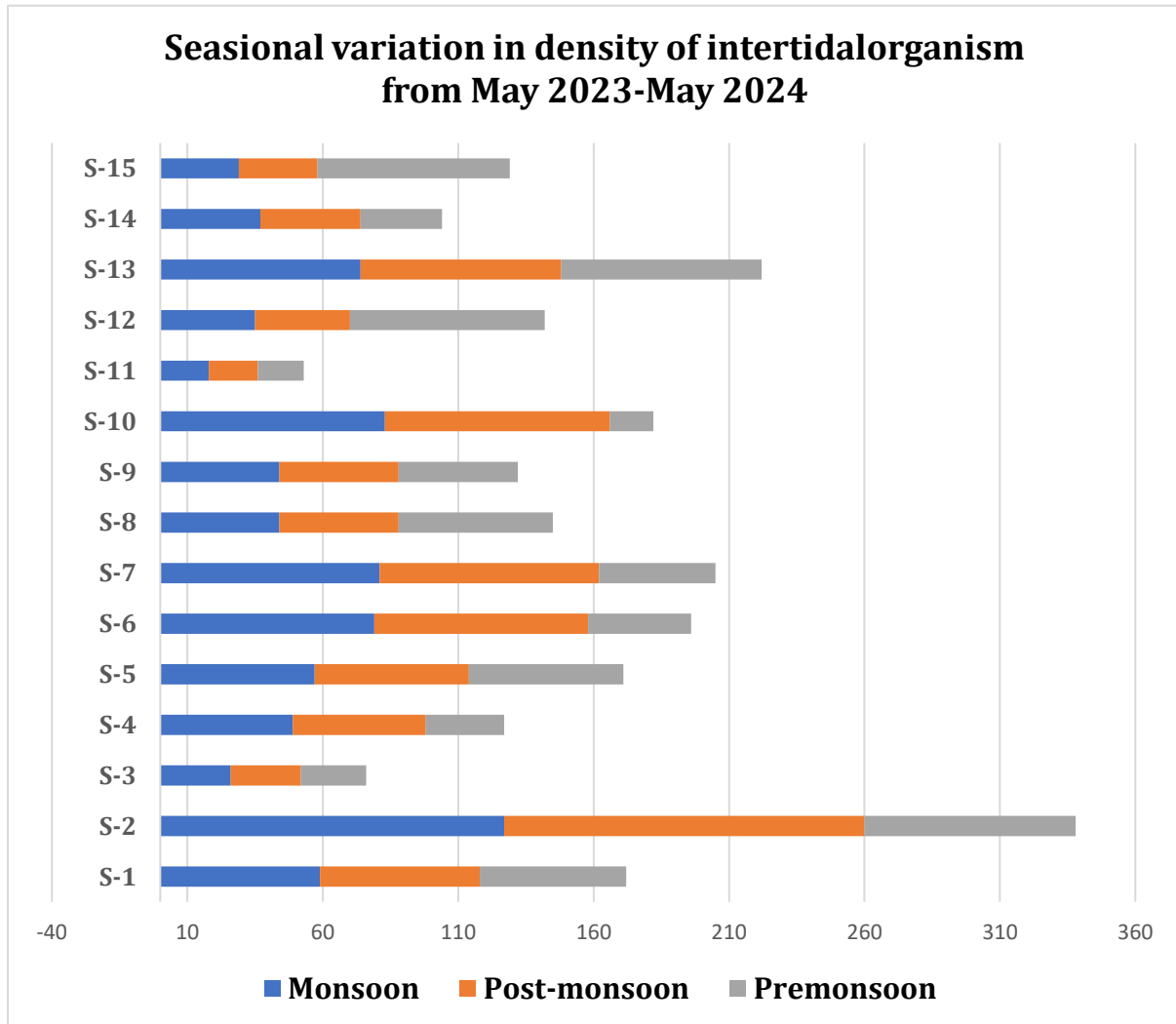


Figure 39. Season wise intertidal faunal diversity during May-2023 to May-2024



Percentage of composition

In all 3 season highest percentage of composition was contributed by *Austruca iranica*, *Austruca sindensis*, *Austruca variegata* and *Pirenella cingulata*. The most negligible percentage of diversity was documented from the *Indothais lacera* (0.1%) and *Bakawan rotundata* (0.2%). (fig.40).

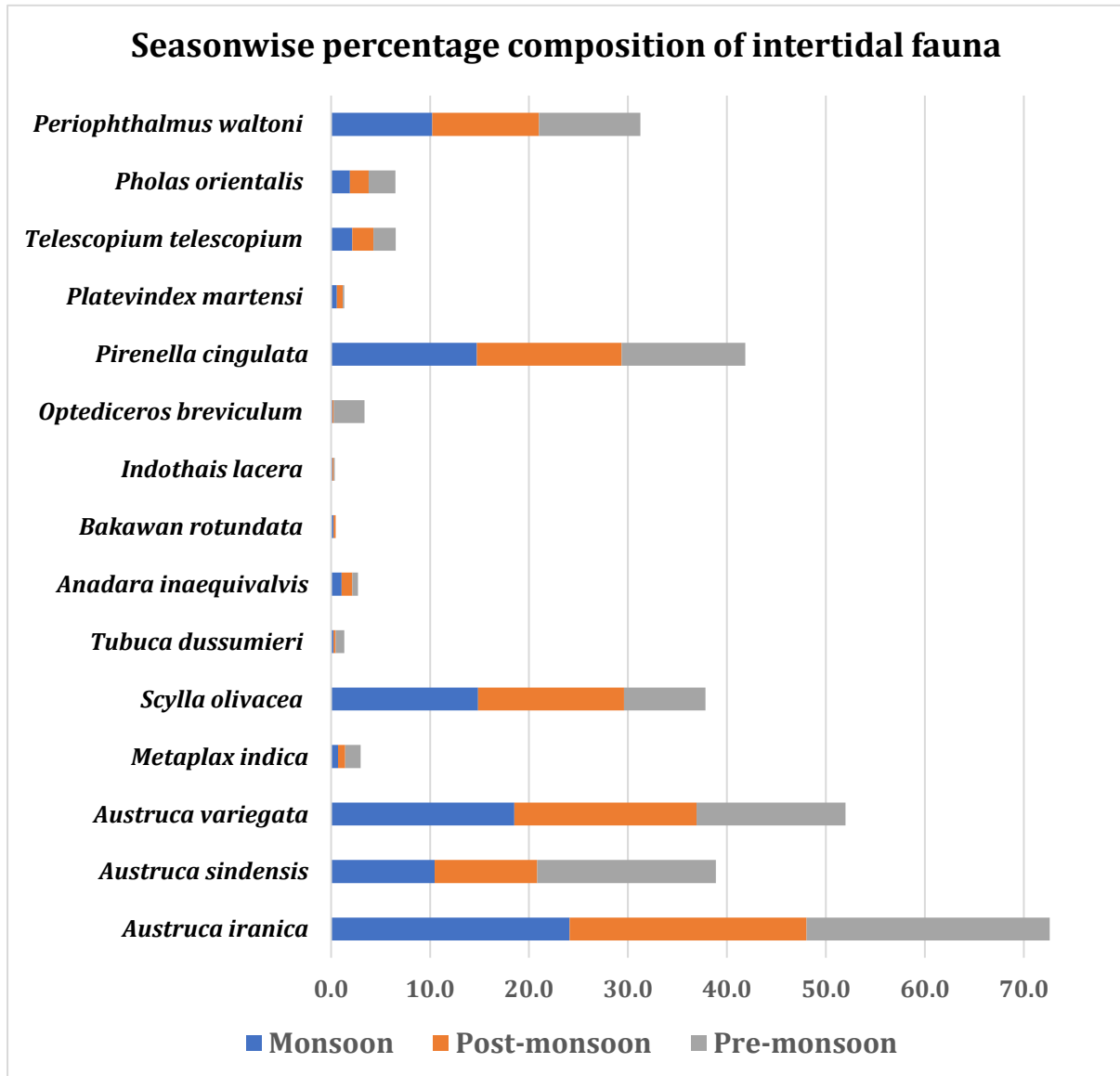


Figure 40. Season wise Percentage composition intertidal faunal diversity May-2023 to May-2024



4.2.5. Subtidal Fauna

Intertidal and subtidal environments may be composed of parts of both estuarine systems and marine systems (Aquatic Ecosystems Task Group, 2012; Cowardin et al., 1979). Subtidal benthic habitats are essential for estuarine and marine life since marine species depend directly or indirectly on the seafloor for food, hide, rest or reproduction and nutrient recycling. The Seasonal difference in rainfall, salinity, nutrients and light intensity might be a remarkable succession in the subtidal diversity. Subtidal ecosystems are permanently submerged owing to tidal influence. However, intertidal ecosystems are found among the high tide and low tide, facing the regular fluctuations and influences from the land and sea (Karleskint, 1998; Levinton, 1995; Pitcher et al., 2007; Rees, 2009). The intertidal and subtidal mangrove forests are important nurseries for the breeding ground of many species of fishes and crustaceans. They provide food and shelter for the larval and juvenile stages. Most soft bottom subtidal animals are dominated by infaunal or burrowing invertebrates such as polychaetes, crustaceans, and molluscs. These organisms associated with soft bottom subtidal environments provide various environmental services, such as nutrient recyclers, deposit feeders and microorganisms living within the sediments (Chaves and Bouchereau, 1999; Vendel et al., 2002).

Phylum wise and season wise density of subtidal fauna

The subtidal Fauna of the DPA Kandla survey recorded the presence of 4 phyla (Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata), including 2 to 28 species. The species diversity was the highest in phylum Mollusca (28 species), followed by Arthropoda (14 species), Chordates (2 species) respectively. The occurrence of subtidal benthic animals was documented during the three seasons. The highest no of organisms was documented from the pre-monsoon (638), followed by post-monsoon (386) and monsoon (228), respectively (Fig.41 &42).



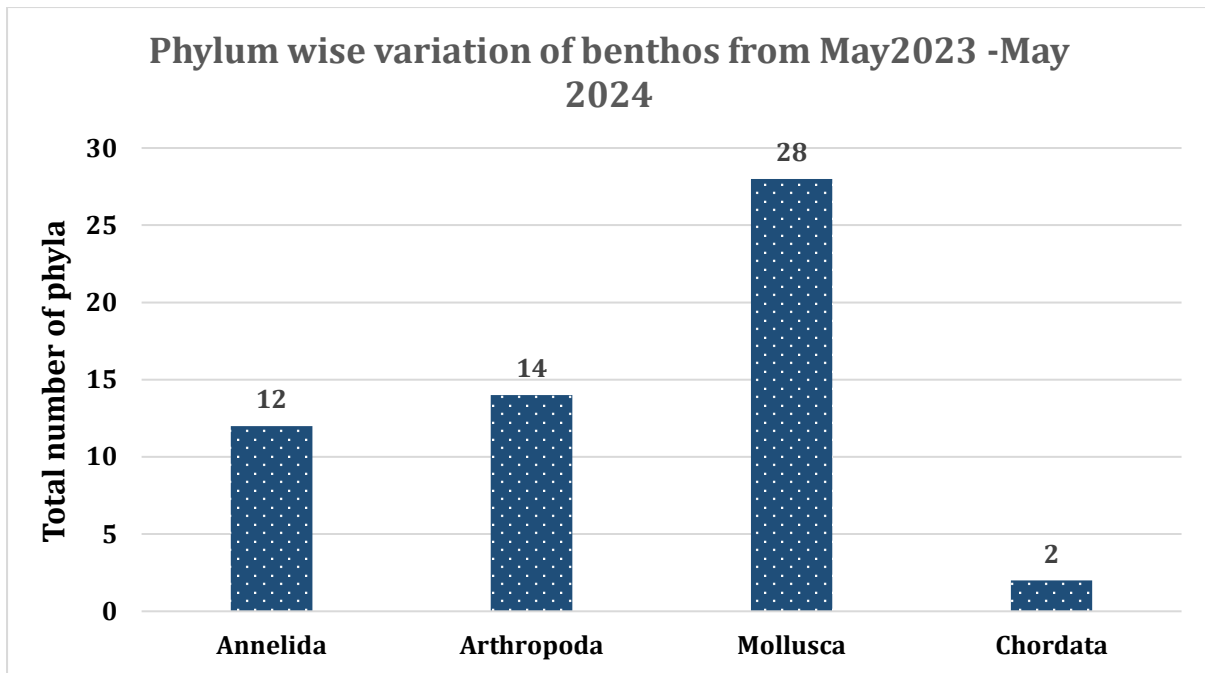


Figure 41. Phylum wise subtidal faunal diversity during May-2023 to May-2024

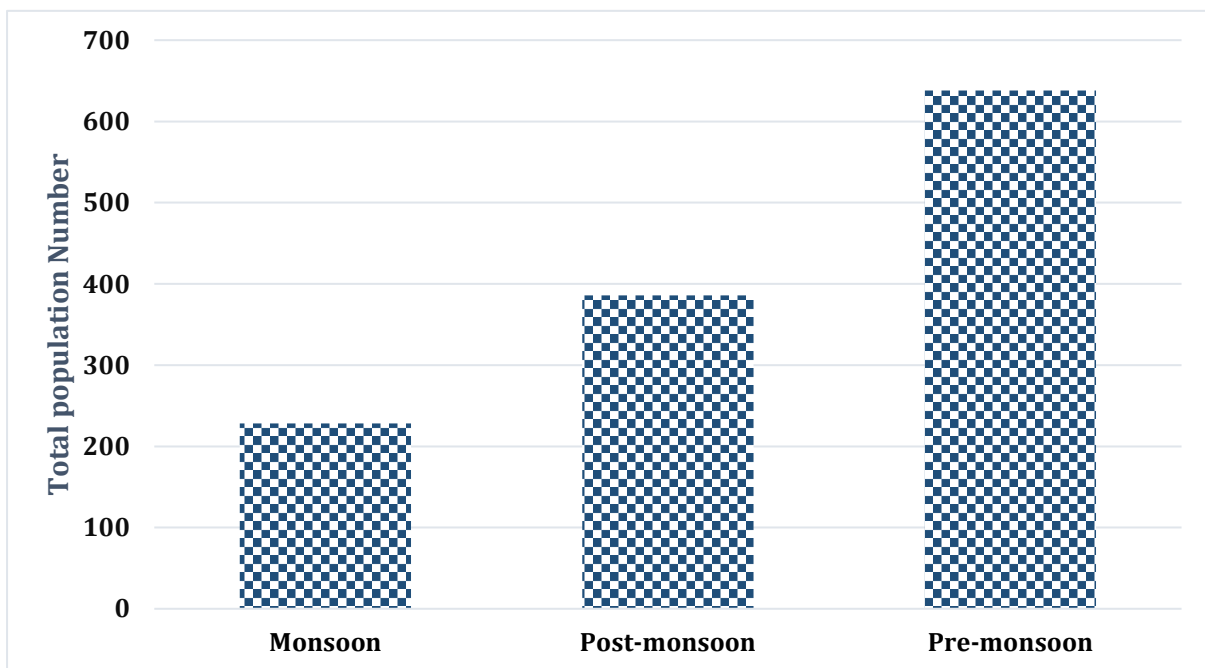


Figure 42. Season wise subtidal species density (No/m²) during May-2023 to May-2024



Density of subtidal benthos

Total density of subtidal benthic organism varied from 5,700 No/m² to 15,950 No/m² with average density of 10,592No/m². Highest density was recorded in pre-monsoon followed by post-monsoon (Fig.41). Among the season highest density of organism was recorded during pre-monsoon at S-12 followed by S-2 during post-monsoon and S-14 during monsoon(Fig.43 &44).

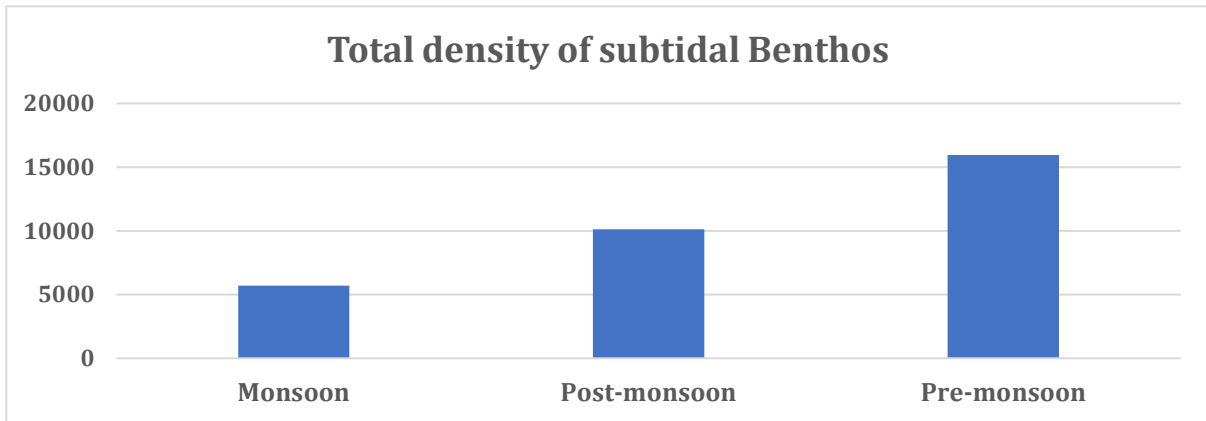


Figure 43. Subtidal benthic organism density (No/m²) in DPA from May2023- May2024

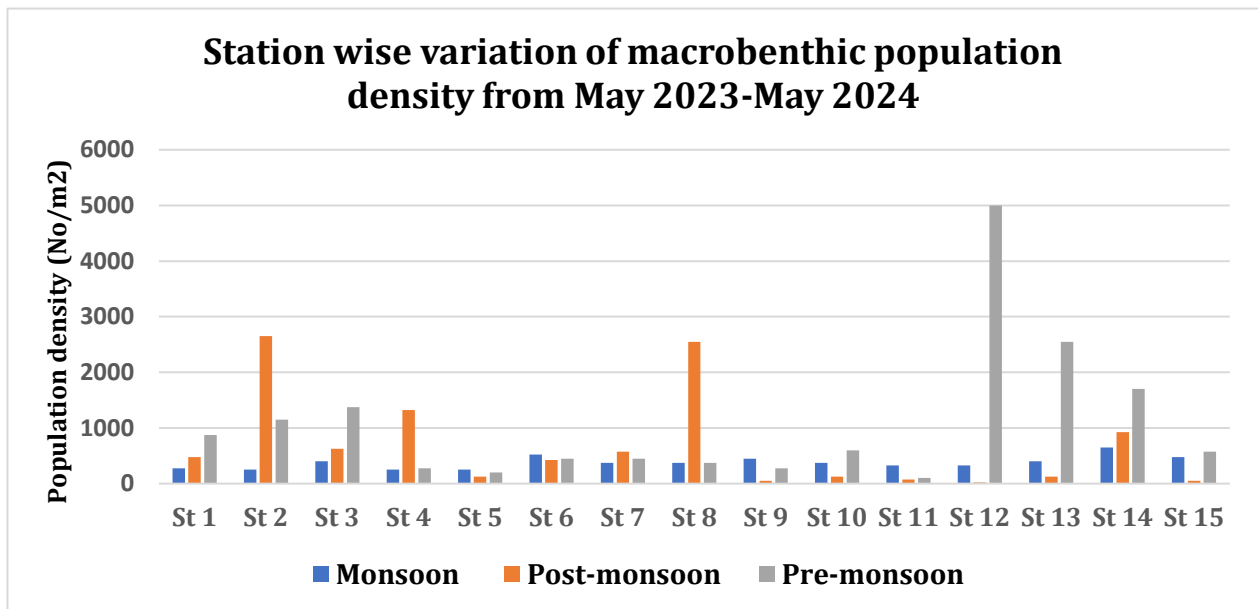


Figure 44. Station wise density of subtidal benthos (No/m²) in DPA from May2023- May2024



Percentage of composition

During monsoon the highest percentage composition was shared by *Glauconome angulata* (15.8%) and *Pirenella cingulata* (11.7%) followed by *Capitella* sp. (8.8%). In the the post-monsoon the highest percentage composition of subtidal macrofauna was shared by the *Nereis* sp. (34.2%), Likewise in Pre-monsoon the highest percentage composition of intertidal macrofauna was shared by the *Penaeus* sp. (39.3%) respectively. (Fig.45).

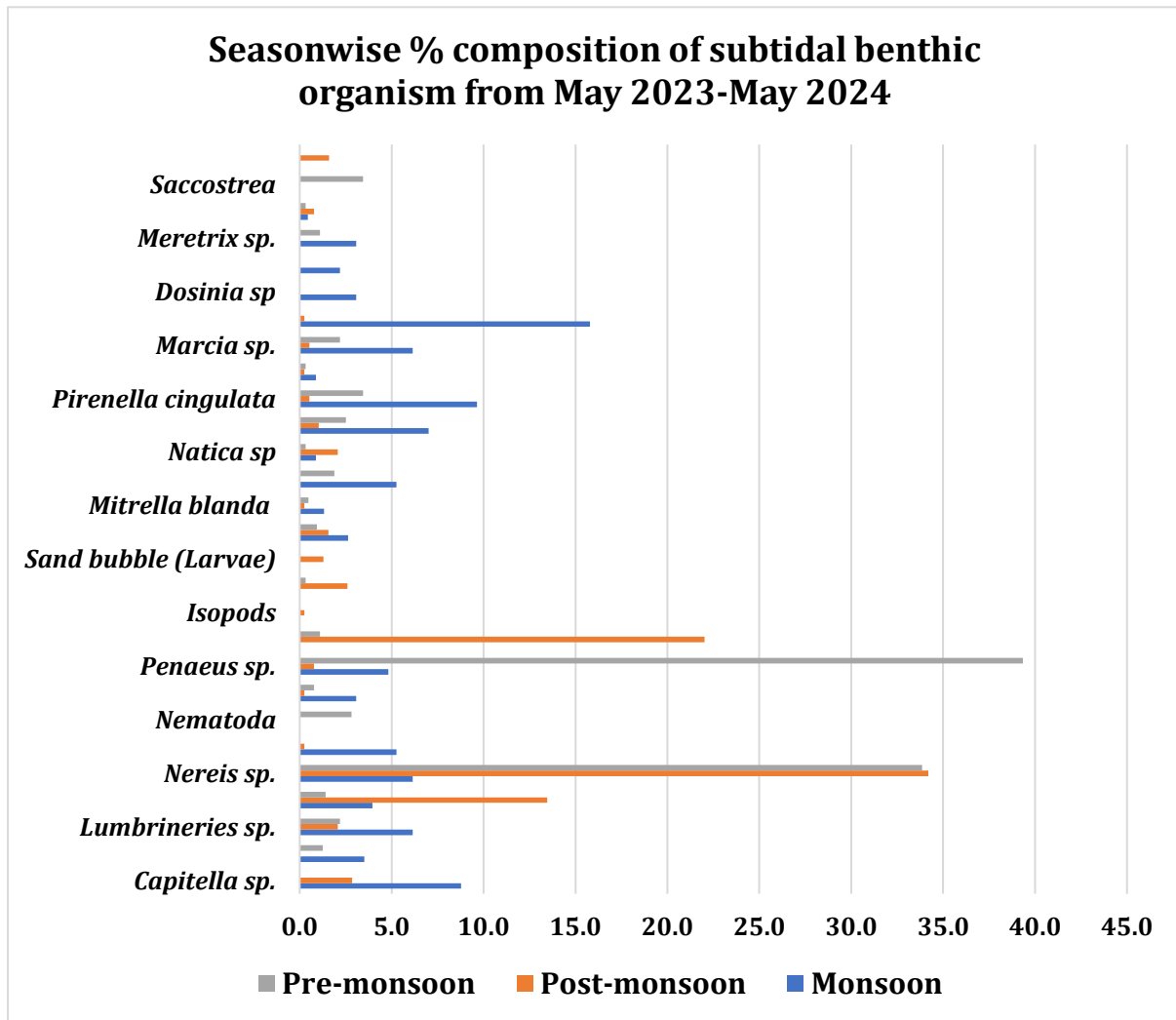


Figure 45 Percentage composition of subtidal organisms from May 2023 to May 2024



4.3. Mudflats

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 a direct indicator of mudflat productivity and blue carbon sequestration.

4.3.1. Bulk density of the sediment

The data on the bulk density of the sediment samples are presented (Fig.46). Among the station of DPA port area the maximum bulk density ranges from 1.67 g/cm³ to 2.50 g/cm³ and the minimum bulk density ranges was 1.18 g/cm³ to 1.25 g/cm³. Station wise the highest bulk density was recorded at station S-13 in monsoon season (1.52 g/cm³), whereas lowest bulk density was recorded in station S-2 and S-1 during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon(1.25 g/cm³).

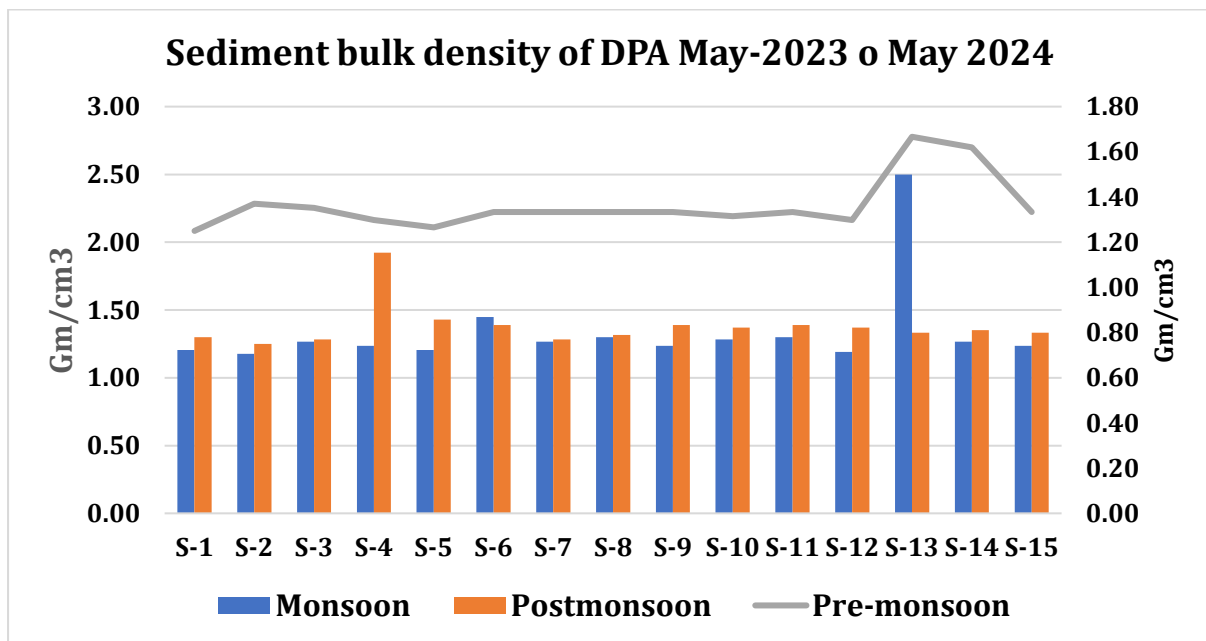


Figure 46 Bulk density of sediment from May 2023 to May 2024



4.3.2. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The data on the total organic carbon of the sediment samples are presented (Fig.47). Among the station of DPA port area the maximum sediment carbon ranges from 1.3% to 3.2% to and the minimum sediment carbon ranges was 0.4% to 2.4%. Stationwise the highest sediment carbon was recorded at station S-12 during post-monsoon (3.2%), whereas lowest sediment carbon was recorded in station S-2 during monsoon and pre-monsoon (2.4%).

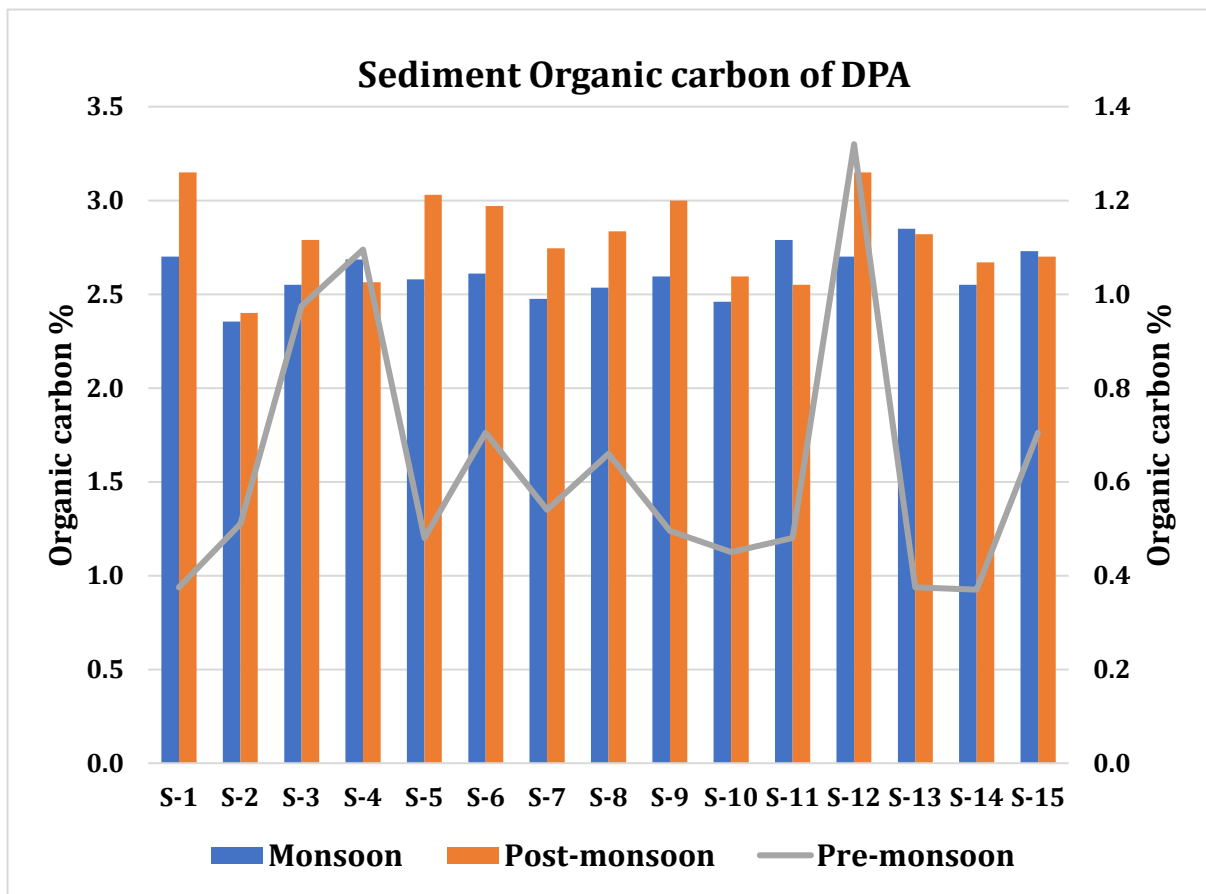


Figure 47. Percentage of organic carbon in sediment from May 2023 to May 2024



4.4. Mangroves

Mangroves are coastal plants that primarily serve coastal communities around the world. They fulfil various needs, including fodder, firewood, medicines, timber and in some cases as vegetables. Beyond their direct utility, mangroves play a crucial role in protecting coastal biodiversity by providing ecological services. The mangrove ecosystem is one of the most productive ecosystems, covering 47% of the world's mangrove area. These remarkable plants thrive in diverse habitats across 30 countries bordering the Indian Ocean. Their essential role in enhancing coastal biodiversity is evident, with almost 85% of the world's mangrove species contributing to this vital function.

India, despite its extensive coastline spanning approximately 7516.6 km, has a relatively modest mangrove cover of only 4992 km². Among Indian states, West Bengal boasts the maximum mangrove cover, spanning 2114 km², followed by Gujarat with 1175 km². Interestingly, Gujarat is home to 15 mangrove species, including *Acanthus illicifolius*, *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Avicennia alba*, *Avicennia marina*, *Avicennia officinalis*, *Bruguiera cylindrica*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Ceriops decandra*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, *Kandeliacandel*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, and *Sonneratia apetala*. However, it's worth noting that Gujarat's mangrove cover is largely dominated by a single species, that is *A. marina* (Plate10).

4.4.1. Tree Density

A total of 13 mangrove sites were assessed during the three seasons for the period 2023-24 respectively monsoon and post-monsoon of 2023 and pre-monsoon of 2024 in order to record the mangrove density and the other growth parameters, height, girth and canopy cover. During the monsoon, the mean plant density was highest at the Veera site, with 2703 trees per hectare. The Janghi station followed closely with a mean density of 2588 trees per hectare. Regarding individual sample locations, S-6 station at Janghi Creek had the highest tree density (3086/ha). The S-8 station at Navlakhi Creek showed 2894 trees per hectare. The lowest average tree density (1042 trees /ha) was observed at location S-9 in Navlakhi Creek (fig. 48).

In the post-monsoon season 2023-24, the overall average tree density in DPA area recorded was 3,647 trees/ha. The site S-14 in the Veera area had the highest average tree density, (5,780 trees/ha) and S-7, located in the Kharo creek, (5,340 trees/ha). The S-5



and S-15, situated in Phang creek and Kandla creek showed the lowest average tree density, (1,194 trees/ha and 1,689 trees/ha) respectively. Among the creeks, the Veera area showed the highest average tree density.

During the pre-monsoon season of 2024, the overall average tree density of the entire sites was 4,098 trees per hectare. The site S-7 in the Kharo area had the highest average tree density, with an impressive 6,774 trees per hectare. Following closely was site S-4, located in the Kandla creek, it was 6,637 trees/ha and Site S-5 recorded the lowest average tree density, (1,338 trees/ha) The site S-11, situated in the Jangi creek, also had an average density of 1,469 trees per hectare.

The inconsistent tree density across different locations reflects variations in local geomorphology and the prevailing environmental factors influenced by the rainfall rate, tidal currents and land drainage and so on. Seasonal changes likely play a role in shaping the mangrove tree density patterns. Overall, these findings highlight the importance of considering both biological and environmental factors when assessing mangrove ecosystems.

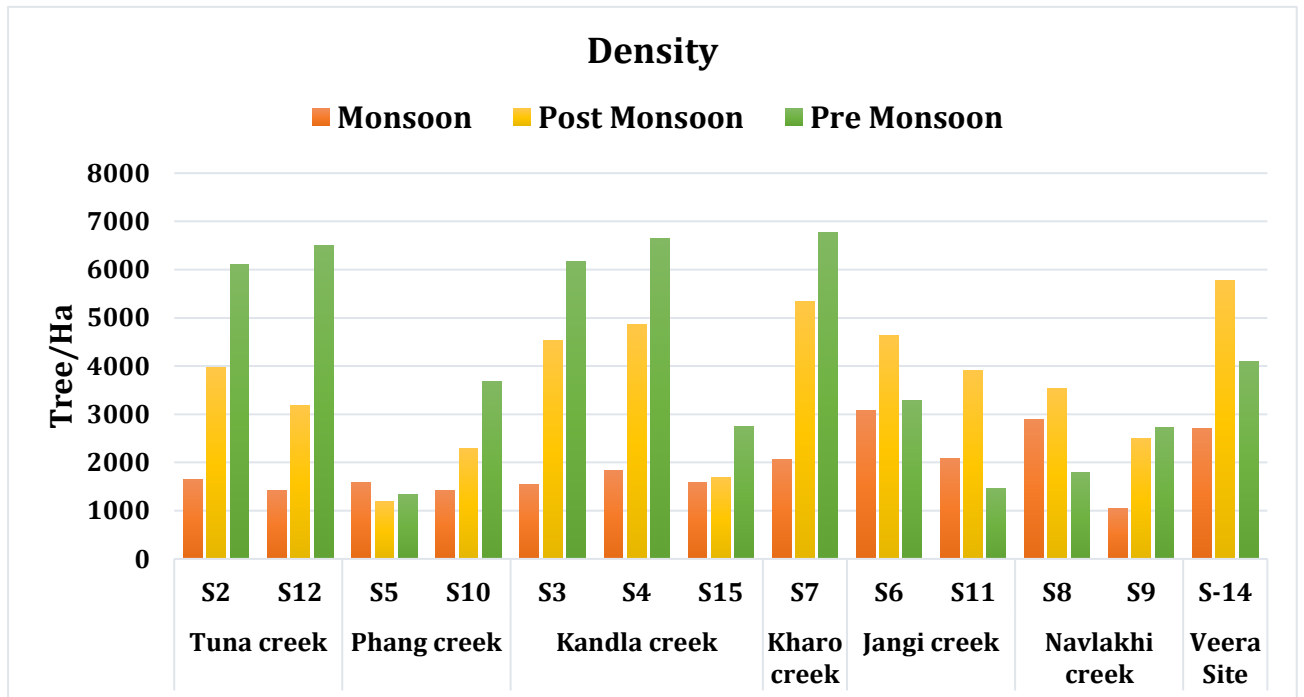


Figure 48. Density of mangrove from in Deendayal Port Authority area from May 2023- May 2024



4.4.2. Tree Height

The overall mean height of the mangroves from the study sites along the DPA, Kandla environment for the three seasons ranged from 1.7 to 2 m (Fig.49). During all three seasons survey, the highest average tree height was recorded at Tuna creek area, followed by Phang creek. During the monsoon, in terms of individual sites, the average highest tree height was recorded at the site S-10 (2.4 m) located at Phang creek, followed by S-2 (2.2 m) located at Tuna creek. During post-monsoon, the highest tree height (2.7 m) was observed at S-2, located at Tuna creek, followed closely by S-10 (2.4m) situated at Phang creek. However, while examining individual sampling sites, during the pre-monsoon of 2024, tree height was maximum 2.3 m observed a S-12 in Tuna Creek, and 2.2m at S-8 (Navlakhi Creek). Tree height is a crucial factor since it indicates whether trees are developing normally or exhibiting stunted growth.

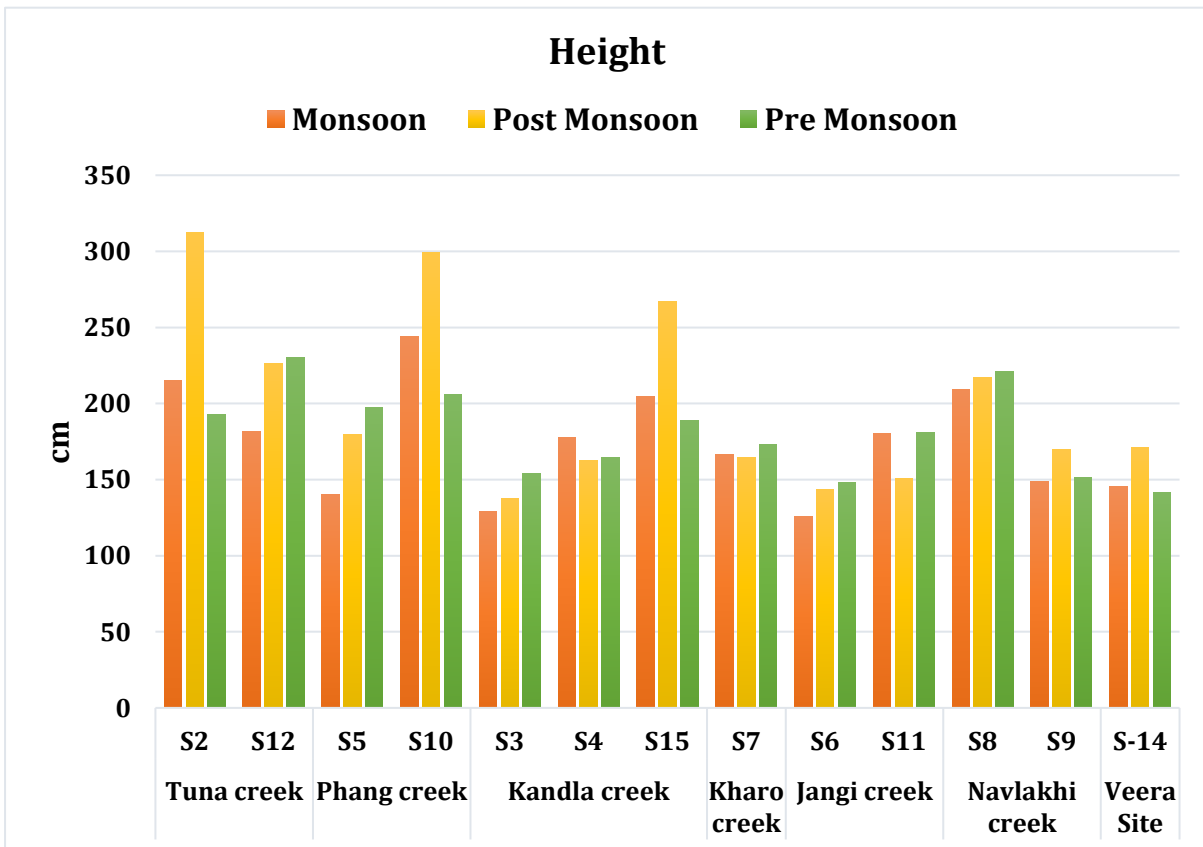


Figure 49. Mangrove plant height from in Deendayal Port Authority from May 2023- May 2024



4.4.3. Canopy Crown Cover

In the DPA Kandla sampling area, the canopy cover of mangroves exhibits wide variations. The overall seasonal average canopy cover of the trees ranged from 4.1 m² to 5.5 m². During monsoon, in comparison to other locations, S-2 at Tuna Creek, and S-10 at Phang creek had higher average canopy cover while, S-3 at Kandla Creek, and S-6 at Janghi Creek had lowest canopy cover (Fig.50) The Tuna creek showed the highest average canopy cover (8.6 m²), followed by Phang creek (7.2 m²) during the monsoon. In case of post-monsoon, the highest average canopy was also reported at S-2 (9.6 m²) in the Tuna creek, followed by S-15 (7.1 m²). The lowest average canopy was reported at S-3 (2 m²), followed by S-4 (2.3 m²) located at Kandla creek. During pre-monsoon 2024, notably, the highest average canopy cover was reported at site S-8 (7.9 m²) at Navlakhi Creek, and S-5 (5.3 m²) at Phang Creek. The lowest average canopy cover (2.7 m²) was recorded at S-3 and S-7 located in Kandla Creek and Kharo Creek, respectively.

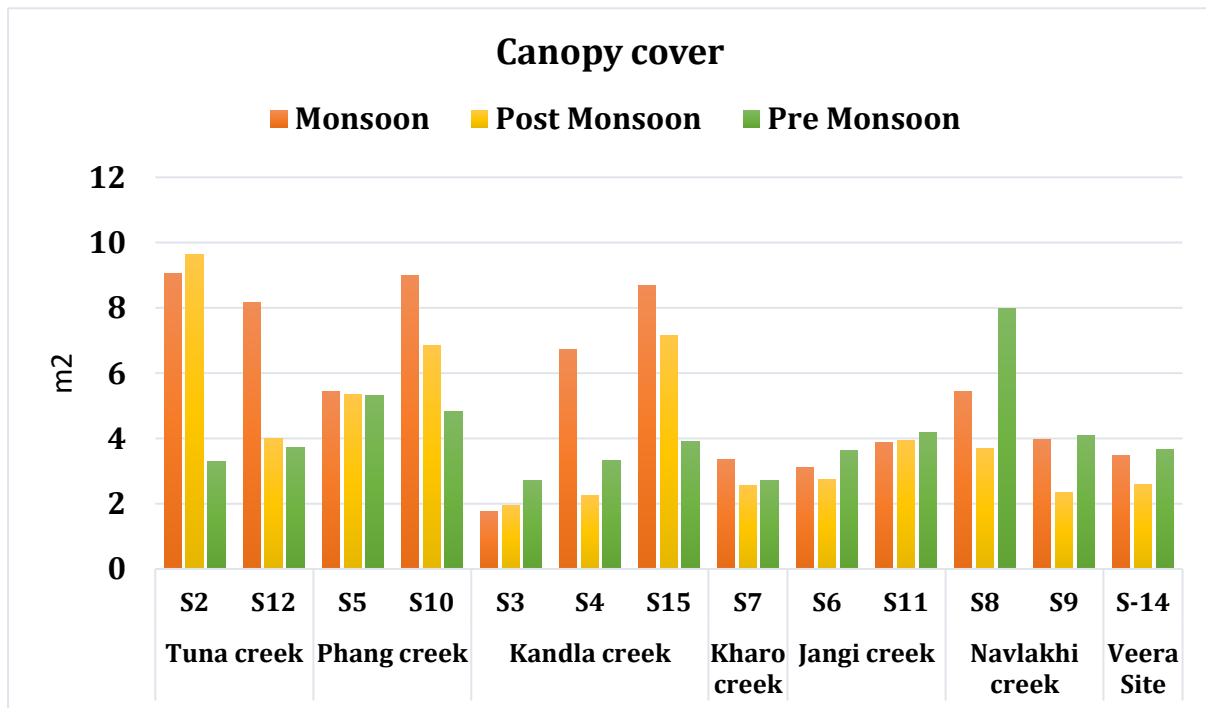


Figure 50. Station wise average tree canopy cover of mangroves from May 2022 to May 2023



4.4.4. Basal Area (Girth)

The overall average basal girth of the mangroves of the DPA sampling sites estimated varied between 12 cm to 14 cm tfor the three seasons. During monsoon, the highest average basal area (25 cm) was noticed at S-2 followed by S-15 (22 cm), located in the Tuna creek and Kandla creek respectively (fig 51). The lowest average basal girth was recorded from S-6 (7 cm) located at Janghi creek. During post-monsoon, the highest average value (25 cm) was noticed at S-2 located in the Tuna creek, followed by S-10 (21 cm) located in the Phang creek. The lowest average basal girth was reported at S-14 of Veera area (8.5 cm), followed by S-11 (8.9 cm) of Jangi creek. During pre-monsoon of 2024, the highest average girth was observed at S-15 (23 cm) and S-5 (16 cm) at Kandla creek and Phang creek respectively. The lowest average basal girth was recorded at S-9 in Navlakhi creek. Similar to the other parts of Gujarat coast, DPA Kandla mangrove stand also predominantly covered by *Avicennia marina* and variation in basal girth is a common characteristic of this species.

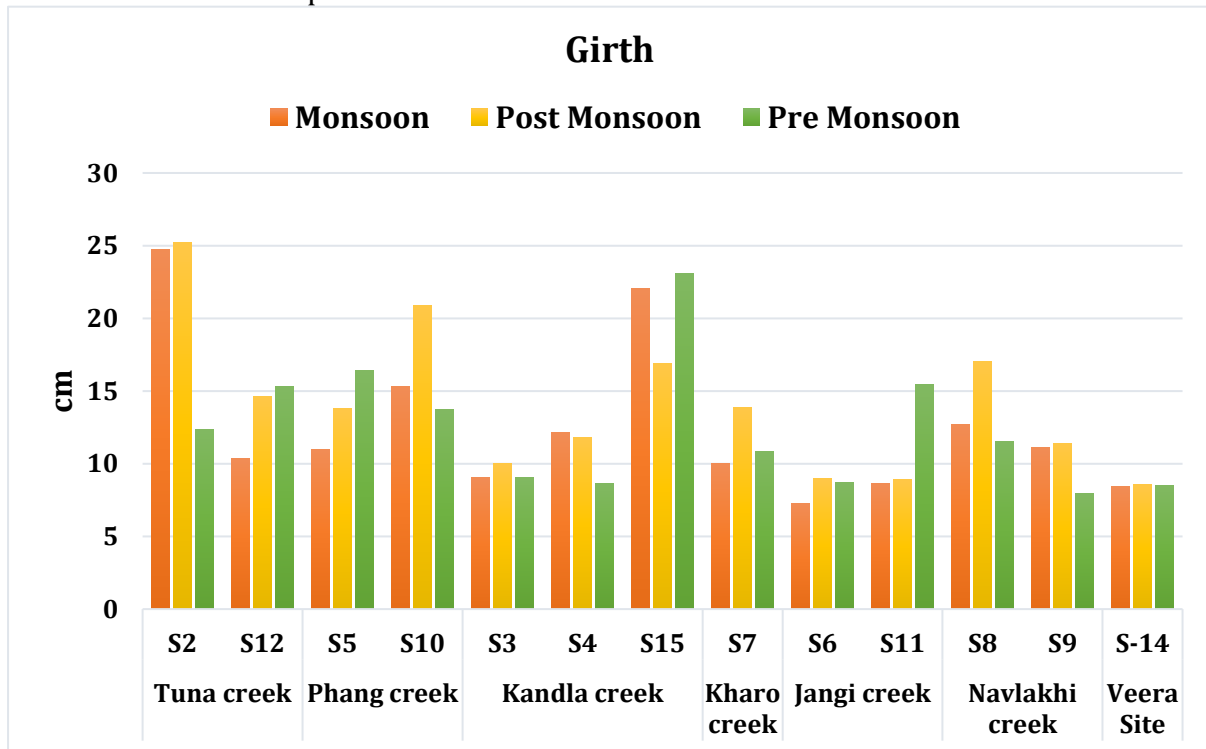


Figure 51. Station wise average tree girth of mangroves in during May 2023 to May 2024



4.4.5. Regeneration and Recruitment Class

During the monsoon, the overall average regeneration class density recorded was 53,769 plants/ha in DPA study area. In the site-wise observations, the highest average regeneration class (135,000 plants/ha) was recorded at S-8 located in Navlakhi creek, during this survey. In post-monsoon season, the overall density of this category was 40,887 plants/ha. In site wise observation, the density of regeneration class was maximum (80,000 plants/ha) at S-15 in Kandla creek, followed by S-5 (74,118 plants/ha) located in the Phang creek. During the pre-monsoon of 2024, the overall average density of regeneration class was 42,054 plants/ha. Notably, in site wise observation, the highest density of 114,000 plants/ha was observed at S-8 in Navlakhi Creek, closely followed by S-6 in Jangi Creek (113,000 plants/ha). In case of recruitment class, during the monsoon, the overall average density was 9,154 plants/ha and the maximum value (24,250 plants/ha) was found at S-7 in the Kharo creek during this survey. During post-monsoon, the overall average density was 10,543 plants/ha and the highest density was 25,147 plants/ha at S-5 from the Phang creek followed by site S-6 with 22,375 plants/ha located in the Jangi creek. During pre-monsoon 2024, the average density of recruitment-class plants was less, 8,463 plants/ha and at S-4 (16,250 plants/ha) and S-7 (16,000 plants/ha) in Kandla Creek and Kharo Creek exhibited the highest density. The study concludes that the presence of regeneration and recruitment-class plants in the sampling sites ensures a backup for mature trees in case of any harm.





**a. *Avicenna marina* b. *Aegiceras corniculatum* c. *Ceriops tagal* d.
*Rhizophora mucronata***

Plate 10. Mangrove Species of DPA Port Authority



4.5. Halophytes

The halophytes 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 in salt. Technically this plant which has tolerance to moderate to high salt concentration in its growth substrate. Halophytes are plants 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. During the period of May 2023 to May 2024 four major halophytes were recorded along the selected study stations of Deendayal Port Authority sites during the 3 seasons, were *Salicornia brachiata*, *Aeluropus lagopoides*, *Salvadora persica* and *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (Plate.11). Maximum percentage coverage of halophytes belongs to species *Salicornia brachiata* shared highest percentage of coverage in all season (100%) followed by *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (30-45%) The percentage cover of different halophytes cover was depleted in figure 52.

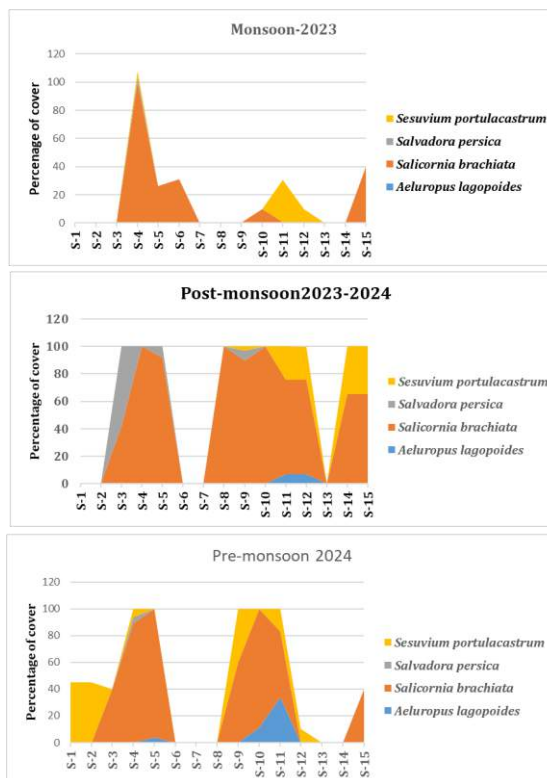


Figure 52. Percentage cover of halophytes reported during May 2023 to May 2024





**a. *Salicornia brachiata* b. *Aeluropus lagopoides* c. *Salvadora persica*
d. *Sesuvium portulacastrum***

Plate 11: Halophyte species recorded along Deendayal Port Authority



4.6. Seaweed and Seagrass

Seaweeds are an integral part of coastal ecosystems and offer invaluable ecosystem services supporting the life of many marine forms. The economic value of seaweeds significantly contributes to the sustainable development of rural coastal regions. Seaweeds are consumed as food in some Asian countries, but their utilization for the production of phycocolloids is widespread across the globe, with an estimated value of more than one billion US\$. In India, seaweeds have been utilized exclusively for the production of phycocolloids but recently they are used for the production of plant growth stimulants for agricultural applications. The recent inventory from the Indian region documented the presence of approximately 865 seaweed taxa so far (Mantri et al., 2020). Various studies have been conducted since last few decades with respect to the distribution and diversity of seaweed from various parts of the Indian coast and few dotted pieces of literature available. Along the Gujarat coast which is represented by 1600 km coastline, harbours 198 species of which 109 species from 62 genera belonging to Rhodophyta, 54 species from 23 genera to Chlorophyta, and 35 species from 16 genera to Ochrophyta (Jha *et.al.*,2009). According to Mantri *et.al.* (2020) 13 potential sites have been identified for the occurrence of seaweed density and diversity.

The survey 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 ornate* (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 but there is no observation of seaweed during the period from May 2023 to May 2024. Similar to seaweeds, sea grasses were also absent in the creek systems of Deendayal Port and in the adjacent coastal stretches of Kachchh due to inherent habitat conditions.



4.7. Marine fisheries

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 near the Marine National Park, in Jamnagar, 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.

Major fisheries in Kandla and its periphery environment

The Ichthyofauna diversity in specific to Kandla and its periphery environment mostly connected to Sikka coast of Jamnagar where 112 ichthyofauna species belonging to 50 families, 12 orders, and 84 genera has been reported (Katira & Kardani 2017). 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) and reported 96 species which include 20 order and 47 families.

The major fish catch activity is carried out in extensive creek systems of Khari creek, Tuna creek, Navalakhi creek and Jhangi creek. For the period of period 2023-2024, cast net was operated in different creek system of Kandla and major fish catch was include during monsoon *Mugil cephalus*, *Planiliza klunzingeri*, *Planiliza planiceps*, *Planiliza macrolepis* and *Mugil cephalus* catch was the maximum. In post-monsoon same species were observed, of which *Mugil cephalus* catch also the maximum i.e 3.35 kg was caught in 1 hour of interval. Similarly, during pre-monsoon *Mugil cephalus*, *Planiliza planiceps*, *Planiliza macrolepis*, Ribbiofish, *Parapenaeus indicus* also catch. 10kg of different variety fish was catcher within 10 minutes around 1 km of distance. In sasonal basis fisheries cash also estimated from different creek system Dennday Port Authority and it peripheriphery environment presented in plate12 .





Plate 12: Fisheries of DPA Jurisdiction



4.8. Marine mammals

Marine mammals play critical ecological roles as predators (mainly hunt fish) and prey, both for sharks and other, larger marine mammals (Roman & Estes 2018). Dolphins are highly intelligent marine mammals and are part of the toothed whales, including orcas and pilot whales. They are distributed worldwide, mostly living on shallow seas of the continental shelves, and are carnivores, mostly eating fish and squid (Thomas 2009). The *Sousa plumbea* (plate.13), commonly known as the Indian Ocean humpback dolphin, is listed as “Endangered” by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2022) and was documented from the Kandla waters during Premonsoon station between the S-9 (Navalaki creek) and S-5 & S-6 in the Phang creek at S-14 near to AKBTL jetty 1 adult and 2 juvenile dolphins (total 3 numbers). These dolphins have a more uniform dark-grey (plumbeous or lead coloured) colour with white mottling interspersed with slight pink pigmentation in specific individuals. The belly or the ventral surface of the body is lighter. These dolphins are found close to the shore and around larger creeks and the open sea. Indian Ocean humpback dolphins mainly feed on fish like mullet, mackerel, sardines and pomfrets found along with the estuarine areas (Thomas et al., 2012). During monsoon it was not cited in study area but in post-monsoon it was cited in between S-6 and S-11. Similarly in pre-monsoon it also not reported any one of the study stations.



Plate 13: Marine Mammals of DPA Jurisdiction



4.9. Reptiles

India has the highest incidence of deaths due to snakebites in the world. *Echis carinatus* (EC) (Plate.14) is known as a saw-scaled viper, and its bite causes one of the most mortality and morbidity in the Indian subcontinent (Daniels2002, Rudresha et al., 2021). During the monsoon period of 2023 field surveys it was sighted at S-4 located in the northern part of Sat Saida bet opposite to oil jetty. In post-monsoon it was reported at S-10. Similarly in pre-monsoon no individual sighted. This species was spotted on the branches of mangrove trees, on top of the *Salvadora persica* and bottom of the mangrove trees and halophytes. The colour pattern consists of a pale buff, greyish, reddish, olive or pale brown ground colour. This snake, during the daytime, does not active, and hides in the bottom of the trees, branches of mangrove trees, associated with halophytes and mangrove litter.



Plate 14: Marine reptiles of DPA Jurisdiction



4.10. Avifauna

Mangrove forest habitats serve as vital ecosystems for numerous bird species globally. Despite their importance, in-depth studies on bird ecology within mangrove habitats remain limited. Among the families commonly found in mangrove forests are Ardeidae (herons and egrets), Charadriidae (plovers), Laridae (gulls), Ciconidae (storks), Accipitridae (hawks and eagles), and Alcedinidae (kingfishers). Migratory birds visiting mangroves often undertake extensive journeys to access food sources and nesting sites within these unique ecosystems. (Parrish and Sherry, 1994).

Mangrove forests are extremely essential for the survival of many species of birds (Subramanian and Sethuraman, 1998; Sethuraman, 2000; Kathiresan, 2000), but information on birds associated with mangroves in India is scanty (Mukherjee, 1969; Samant, 1985; Rashid and Scott, 1988; Sampath, 1989; Sethuraman and Subramanian, 1997). A checklist of some birds associated with the mangroves of Ratnagiri has been prepared by Samant (1985) and in the same area Apate *et al.* (2005) reviewed the potential and prospects of estuarine ecotourism with special emphasis on mangrove birds. Deshmukh (1990) has recorded 147 bird species from the mangrove swamps of Vikhroli, near Mumbai. Kurup study on the birds of Purathur and Kadalundy estuaries and recorded several species of birds occurring in the mangrove patches all along the Kerala coast (Kurup, 1991b). Nature Education Society, Thrissur (NEST, 1993) published a list of birds seen in Kumarakam. Similarly, 57 species of birds occurring in the Asramam mangroves at Kollam recorded by Mohandas *et al.* (1994) and Jayson (1997) described the avifauna of different coastal protected areas in Kerala. Shreekumar (2001) study the species of birds of Vembanad Lake, Kerala. Vembanad, one of the declared Ramsar site, is a coastal lagoon which has significant bird diversity in mangrove forest habitats (Nameer 1993). Between 3,000 to 4,000 Black-crowned Night Herons *Nycticorax nycticorax* used to breed, along with Darter, Little Cormorant, Median Cormorant, Purple Heron, Large Egret and Pond Heron (Sreekumar 2002).

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; Kurosawa & Askins 2003).

Overall, a total of 100 species belonging to 11 orders, 36 families and 73 genera were recorded from the coastal area of Kandla Port during this one-year study (Fig.53), Annexure 1). Among these, 61 species were aquatic and 39 species were terrestrial, which included six species listed as Near Threatened in the IUCN 2023, Red List.

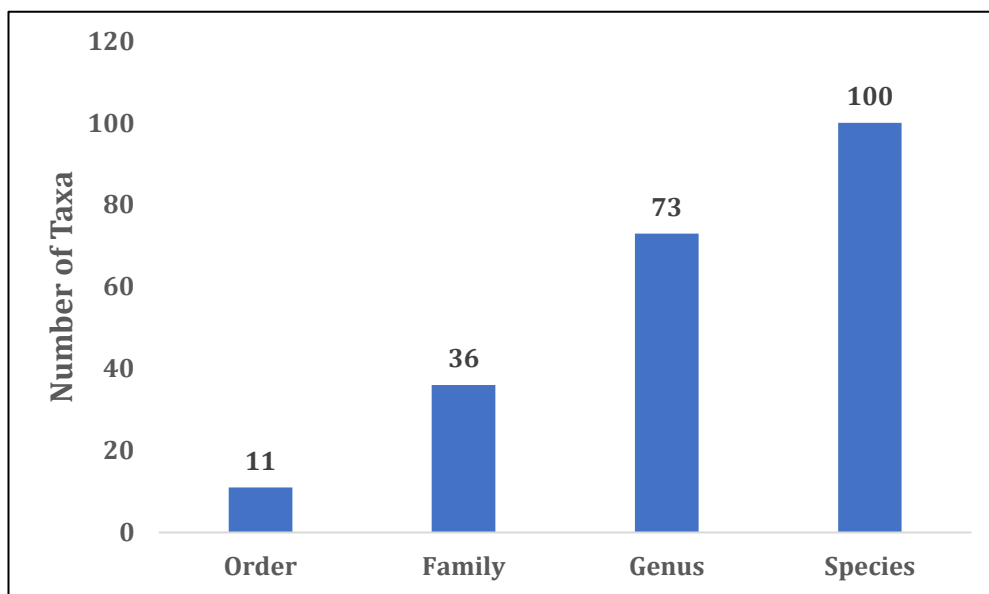


Figure 53: Taxonomic Diversity of Avifauna of the Study Area

Among the recorded species, nearly one-third belong to the order Charadriiformes (37 species), followed by Passeriformes (23 species), Pelecaniformes (17 species), Coraciiformes and Accipitriformes (6 species), Columbiformes and Gruiformes (3 species) while one order represented by two species each and three order represented by one species in the study area (Fig.54). The families with a greater number of species were Scolopacidae (fifteen spp.), Laridae (eleven spp.), Ardeidae (eight spp.), Charadriidae (six spp.), Accipitridae (five spp.), Hirundinidae (four spp.), Threskiornithidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Motacillidae, Columbidae and Alcedinidae (three spp. each). From the recorded species, 35 species were migrants, 13 species were local migrants or resident migrants, 52 species were breeding resident (Fig.55).



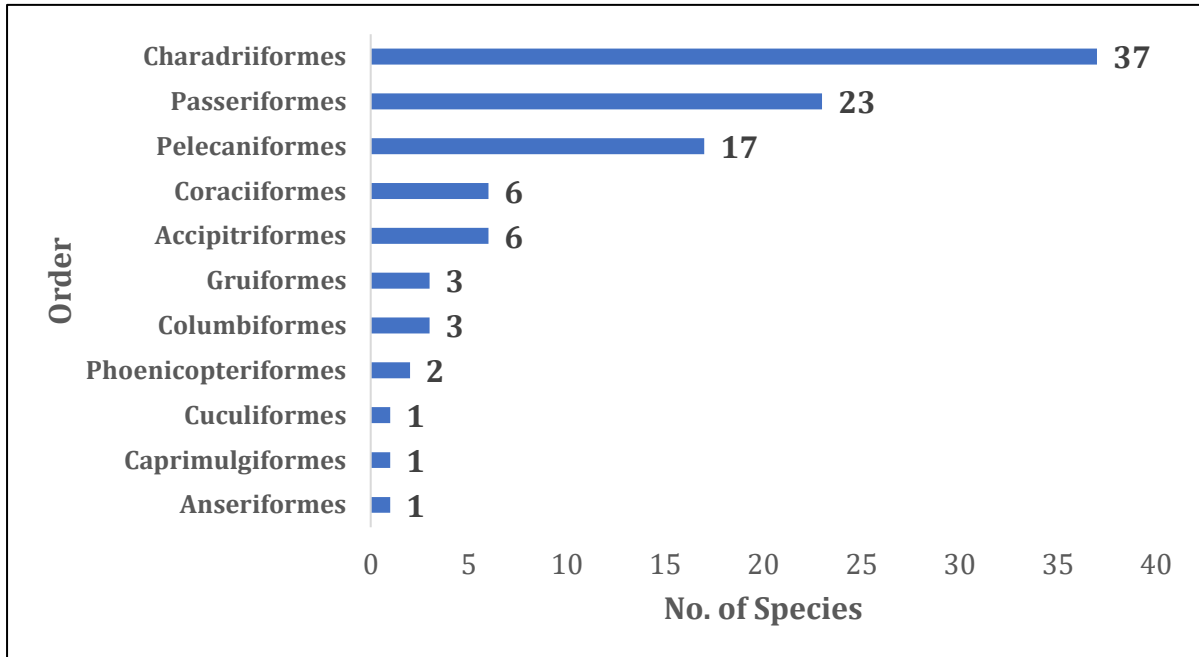


Figure 54 Species Recorded from Various Orders of Birds from the Study Area

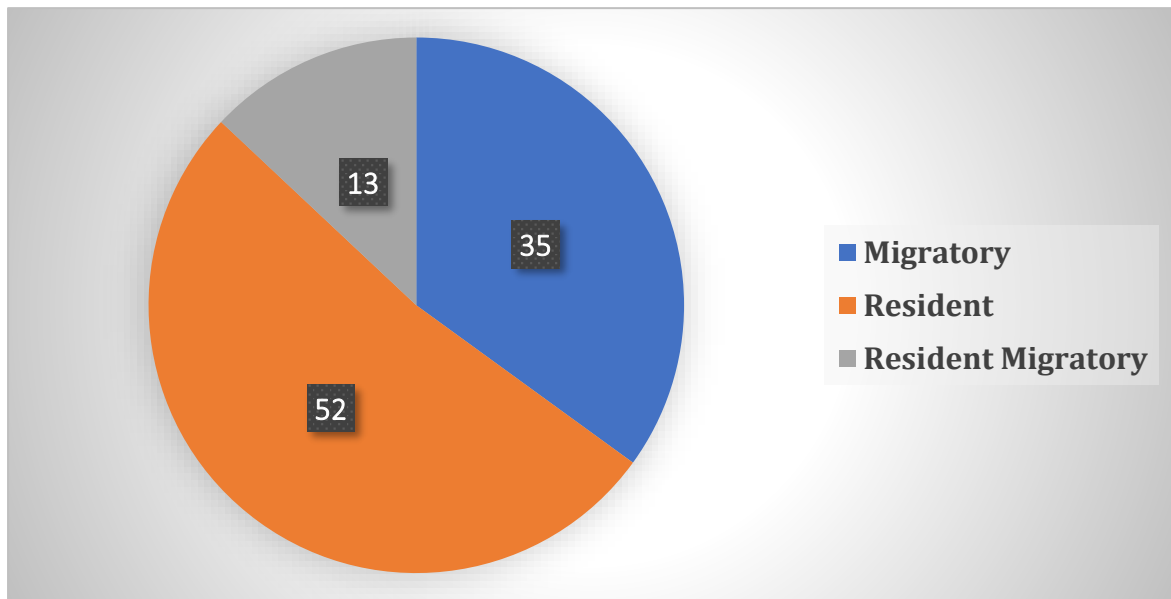


Figure 55: Migratory Status of Avifauna Recorded from the Study Area

Thirteen (13) kinds of feeding guilds, viz., aquatic invertebrate-feeder, piscivore, insectivore, granivore, frugivore, reptile-feeder, amphibian feeder, nectarivore, weedivore, plankton-feeder, herbivore, carrion-feeder and predatory were identified; among the bird species observed (Ali & Ripley 1987). Here, the aquatic invertebrate guild



is the most frequent one with forty three percent incidence and 43 species occurring under this shared category. Whereas, omnivore, frugivore, granivore, and plankton-feeder guilds are the least frequent with only one species observed in each. Data collected from point counts allows us to calculate species diversity, richness and species composition. The overall three season results shows that the maximum diversity across the seasons found from the Site 7 (H' 3.15) followed by Site 3 (H' 3.02) and the minimum diversity recorded from site 9 (H' 1.89). The results of species richness shows that maximum species richness recorded from Site 7 (6.34 spp.) and minimum species richness recorded from Site 5 (3.306 spp.). Other diversity indices details were given in the table 1. Overall mean bird species is 100 calculated from the study area. The overall Shannon diversity (H') is 2.63 with overall species richness index for study area is 4.47. The overall species evenness index value for study area is 0.83 with overall Equitability is 0.91 (Table.13).

Table13. Overall Avifaunal Species Diversity in Different sites in the Study Area

Sites	No. of Species	Individuals	Shannon_H	Evenness_e^H/S	Richness	Equitability_J
Site 1	71	218	2.6973	0.953	4.862	0.978
Site 2	70	313	2.4300	0.772	3.675	0.862
Site 3	47	367	3.0230	0.791	5.628	0.922
Site 4	42	345	2.7760	0.741	4.761	0.889
Site 5	40	179	2.3680	0.810	3.306	0.908
Site 6	50	217	2.6810	0.880	4.115	0.947
Site 7	56	413	3.1510	0.774	6.338	0.922
Site 8	60	214	2.9910	0.952	5.471	0.978
Site 9	62	1186	1.8853	0.656	4.040	0.688
Site 10	58	233	2.4003	0.816	3.729	0.923
Site 11	56	248	2.7580	0.930	4.367	0.975
Site 12	45	151	2.4973	0.954	3.597	0.976
Site 13	65	1654	2.6257	0.510	5.497	0.746
Site 14	43	236	2.8720	0.973	4.254	0.988
Site 15	62	146	2.4047	0.894	3.345	0.949
Total	100	6120	2.6374	0.827	4.466	0.910



Comparative status of avifaunal species diversity over three seasons

Total fifteen sites were surveyed for three seasons, of which the maximum number of species (84 spp.) was found in Monsoon season and among the sites, Site 1 was recorded highest number of species (71 spp.) followed by Site 2 (70 spp.), Site 13 (65 spp.) and Site 9 & 15 (62 spp.). Site 5 recorded the least richness (40 spp.) (Table 2). Whereas, the minimum number of species (68 spp.) was recorded in post-monsoon season and among the sites, Site 7 was recorded highest number of species (43 spp.) followed by Site 8 (40 spp.), Site 9 (37 spp.) and Site 3 &13 (32 spp.). Site 10 recorded the least richness (8 spp.) (Table 13).

Table 14 . Season wise Number of species recorded from the study area.

Sites	No. of Species			Overall
	Pre-Monsoon	Monsoon	Post-Monsoon	
Site 1	34	61	24	71
Site 2	27	57	14	70
Site 3	37	37	32	47
Site 4	27	36	31	42
Site 5	19	34	12	40
Site 6	26	41	17	50
Site 7	32	48	43	56
Site 8	23	44	40	60
Site 9	20	49	37	62
Site 10	31	47	8	58
Site 11	24	43	29	56
Site 12	21	33	10	45
Site 13	39	40	32	65
Site 14	21	37	26	43
Site 15	19	46	12	62
Total	71	84	68	100

Seasonal Site wise migratory status showed that maximum migratory species (27 spp.) was found in Monsoon season and among the sites, Site 7 was recorded highest number of migratory bird species (30 spp.) followed by Site 1 & 2 (19 spp.) and Site 9 & 15 (18 spp.), Site 5 recorded the least number of migratory bird species (10 spp.) (Table 3). Whereas, the minimum number of migratory bird species was recorded in post-monsoon season (20 spp.) and among the sites, Site 13 was recorded highest number of Migratory bird species (14 spp.) followed by Sites 7 (13 spp.) and remaining Site 4 recorded the



least species (12 spp.) (Table 14). The overall three season results shows that the maximum diversity across the seasons found from the Site 8 (H' 3.74) followed by Site 7 (H' 3.59) and the minimum diversity recorded from site 9 (H' 0.36). The results of species richness shows that maximum species richness recorded from Site 1 (11.43 spp.) and minimum species richness recorded from Site 8 (8.35 spp.). Other diversity indices details were given in the table 4a & 4b. Overall mean bird species is 100 calculated from the study area. The overall Shannon diversity (H') is 2.64 with overall species richness index for study area is 4.47. The overall species evenness index value for study area is 0.83 with overall Equitability is 0.91 (Table 15& 16).

Table 15.: Season wise Migratory status of Bird species recorded from the study area.

Sites	Migratory			Resident			Resident Migratory		
	Pre Monsoon	Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Pre Monsoon	Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Pre Monsoon	Monsoon	Post Monsoon
Site 1	5	2	19	23	25	28	6	6	10
Site 2	8	3	19	20	25	29	3	5	7
Site 3	3	1	12	13	15	16	3	3	6
Site 4	3	2	15	12	14	15	3	4	5
Site 5	4	2	9	15	11	16	2	3	6
Site 6	6	1	13	14	16	19	5	6	6
Site 7	5	1	12	22	19	24	6	5	9
Site 8	1	2	16	12	13	19	4	7	8
Site 9	4	3	17	9	17	20	4	7	9
Site 10	3	1	14	15	18	24	4	7	7
Site 11	2	2	14	10	19	17	3	4	8
Site 12	3	1	13	14	13	12	4	4	7
Site 13	7	3	12	21	13	20	5	4	5
Site 14	5	3	14	13	17	14	5	5	5
Site 15	3	3	18	11	18	18	3	5	9
Total	11	4	26	34	35	40	8	10	13



Table 16. Comparative status of avifaunal species diversity over three Seasons in the study area during May 2023 to May 2024

Diversity Indices	No. of Species			Individuals			Shannon_H		
	Pre-Monsoon	Monsoon	Post-Monsoon	Pre-Monsoon	Monsoon	Post-Monsoon	Pre-Monsoon	Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
Site 1	34	20	24	147	29	42	3.152	1.581	3.359
Site 2	27	11	14	177	107	29	3.066	1.463	2.761
Site 3	37	15	32	183	44	140	3.43	2.34	3.299
Site 4	27	13	31	102	66	177	3.259	2.053	3.016
Site 5	19	11	12	115	38	26	2.606	1.922	2.576
Site 6	26	11	17	149	32	36	2.935	2.14	2.968
Site 7	32	21	43	174	58	181	2.99	2.866	3.597
Site 8	23	10	40	90	17	107	3.055	2.181	3.737
Site 9	20	6	37	1055	16	115	0.3629	1.7	3.593
Site 10	31	11	8	182	37	14	2.965	2.04	2.196
Site 11	24	7	29	116	12	120	3.087	1.907	3.28
Site 12	21	11	10	111	27	13	2.724	2.177	2.591
Site 13	39	30	32	376	1093	185	2.886	1.629	3.362
Site 14	21	11	26	91	25	120	3.042	2.311	3.263
Site 15	19	9	12	100	26	20	2.576	1.991	2.647
Total	71	84	68	3168	1627	1325	2.80906	3.636	3.0830



Table 17. Comparative status of avifaunal species diversity over three Seasons during May 2023 to May 2024

Diversity Indices	Evenness_e^H/S			Species Richness			Equitability_J		
	Pre-Monsoon	Monsoon	Post-Monsoon	Pre-Monsoon	Monsoon	Post-Monsoon	Pre-Monsoon	Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
Site 1	0.6875	0.9721	1.199	6.613	1.82	6.154	0.8938	0.9824	1.057
Site 2	0.7943	0.3925	1.129	5.023	2.14	3.861	0.9301	0.6099	1.046
Site 3	0.8346	0.6924	0.8466	6.91	3.7	6.273	0.9499	0.8642	0.9519
Site 4	0.9642	0.5994	0.6581	5.622	2.864	5.796	0.9889	0.8004	0.8781
Site 5	0.713	0.621	1.096	3.794	2.749	3.376	0.8851	0.8013	1.037
Site 6	0.7238	0.7724	1.144	4.996	2.885	4.465	0.9008	0.8923	1.048
Site 7	0.6212	0.8536	0.8484	6.009	4.926	8.079	0.8626	0.948	0.9563
Site 8	0.9224	0.8854	1.049	4.889	3.177	8.346	0.9742	0.9471	1.013
Site 9	0.07188	0.9125	0.9826	2.729	1.803	7.587	0.1212	0.9489	0.9951
Site 10	0.6259	0.6988	1.124	5.765	2.769	2.652	0.8635	0.8506	1.056
Site 11	0.9126	0.9621	0.9165	4.838	2.415	5.849	0.9712	0.9802	0.9741
Site 12	0.7255	0.8018	1.335	4.247	3.034	3.509	0.8946	0.9079	1.125
Site 13	0.4593	0.1699	0.9013	6.409	4.145	5.938	0.7876	0.4789	0.97
Site 14	0.9977	0.9165	1.005	4.434	3.107	5.222	0.9992	0.9636	1.002
Site 15	0.692	0.8137	1.176	3.909	2.455	3.672	0.875	0.9062	1.065
Total	0.716392	0.7746	1.0274	5.079133	1.251	5.3853	0.859847	0.9344	1.0116



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. Total 16% species were found rarely distributed in the study area while 36% species were very common. Aquatic and Insectivores 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. Aquatic birds were dominated largely by the aquatics followed by insectivore and grainivore species (Annexure 1).

The present three season study shows 100 different types of birds belonging to 11 orders and 36 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 (Plate.15).





Crab-Plover



Great Thick-knee



Common Redshank



Great White Pelican

Plate 15. Avifauna status of Deendayal Port Area



5. Discussion

5.1. Physico-chemical status of Deendayal Port Authority Environment

Water quality of coastal water reveals the state of the overall environment. The quality of water determines the biological and other resources in the marine environment. However, water quality parameters in marine environment vary to a great extent, influenced by the climate, water currents and movements, input of pollutants in the form of effluent and sewage out fall and so on. The geophysical and geo-chemical factors such as shape and size of the coastal areas, prevailing currents, temperature, salinity, tidal impacts, directions of prevailing winds and influx of fresh water also influence the quality of water in the nearshore marine environment. The creeks and the intertidal zones are well known for the biodiversity and their role in the ecological services are well documented. mangroves are now recognized as one of the most effective nature based solutions for climate change adaption and to reduce disaster risk (Sunkur, 2023). To assess the health of mangrove forest is inevitable in the monitoring programme in which extensive field survey is carried out to select the representative sites for data collection. The plant growth characteristics indicates the status of the mangrove cover for which the height, canopy dimension, Girth, as well as the number of different age groups of plants are considered. The DPA port and the influencing environment are surrounded by the mangroves and tidal flat with marshes are potential carbon stocks which are conserved and restored. Yet, the various human interventions due to the port related activities tend to impair the water and sediment quality which in turn affect the biological productivity. In this regard some of the most influencing physical and chemical water and sediment are considered for the seasonal study from the 15 selected sites. The plankton and benthic fauna diversity, Chlorophyll 'a' are also recognized as indicators of the health status of the environment (Adams, 2002). The rate of variations in the different stress indicators in the water are followed in the monitoring process to evaluate the impacts that are likely to occur both in the near future as well as in the long term at the present rate of occurrence.



Temperature and pH

Water temperature in DPA port area generally varies in the range 16°C to 31.°C. However, the present study shows a increased range of water temperature in Kandla DPA port in previous year of 2022. Water temperature Port region varies during monsoon, ranged from 23°C to 30°C to while in post monsoon observation, the value ranged from 9°C to 28°C to . However, in pre monsoon the values were noted in the range of 16°C to 20°C. The monsoon water temperature has been recorded as high (30°C). There is no vertical variation in temperature of marine water in Kandla Port area due to lack of thermal stratification in Creek (NIO,1998). This is because of the strong currents, high tidal impact and low depth of the harbour areas. The currents influence vertical mixing and restrict the stratification of water layer in the harbour area. High temperature during pre-monsoon attributed to high rate of evaporation and less rain fall.

pH

The pH of seawater of DPA Port area varied in the range of 7.9 to 8.1. Generally, the pH of seawater is controlled by Carbonate and biocarbonate system and falls in the narrow range of (0.2-0.3). pH was alkaline during summer and showed downward pattern up to monsoon and remained alkaline during postmonsoon, (Vajravelu *et.al* 2018). Changes in pH will depend on the factor like the removal of CO₂ by photosynthesis through bicarbonate degradation, fresh water influx, reduction in salinity and temperature and decomposition of organic matter (Rajasegar et al., 2002).

Salinity

As temperature influences the salinity of marine water in the tropics, water in DPA region has higher salinity in the range of 36ppt 47ppt. Highest salinity observed during pre-monsoon (47ppt) at station S-12. The higher salinity towards inner regions around S-12 indicates localized effects of seepage of high saline (brine) water from salt marshes and saltpans of salt industries (Zingde& Anand ,1996). Hundreds of salt industries in and around Kandla Port use seawater with salinity in the range of 35 to 50 ppt. They release 'bittern' remains of salt after manufacturing, which has salinity as high as 250 ppt in Kandla Creek, thereby increasing the salinity in isolated regions of port areas (Chhaya, & Chhaya, 1997). Lack of fresh water from catchments coupled with higher evaporation is the cause of higher salinity in Kandla Port area. In the Little Gulf of Kuchchh water salinity has been recorded as high as 50 ppt (NIO,1998).



Dissolved oxygen

DO is consumed in marine ecosystem by the respiration and decaying organic matter in the water column. Loads of high organic matters may deplete the DO to its minimum level, which can be detrimental for the aquatic life. A severe depletion of DO may lead to 'Eutrophication' in an aquatic system. However, no such event has been reported in Kandla port region so far. DO in marine water of DPA region has been found in the range of 1.0 mg/l to 8.6 mg/l for in 3 seasons. The current range of dissolved oxygen in the marine water of Kandla Port region conforms to the designated best use for Salt pans, Shell fishing, Mariculture and Ecologically Sensitive Zone. For ecologically sensitive zone not less than 3.5mg/l at any time in a year (or 5.0 mg/l at 60 percent saturation level) of DO is essential for the protection of aquatic life. But in presentation observation less content of do in monsoon at S-2 might be due certain nutrient load from mangrove environment.

Total Suspended Solids

Suspended solids in Deendayal port area varied in the range 130 mg/l to 1104 mg/l. Generally, the suspended solids in the Deendayal region are high and vary to a great extent from the inner port region to the out harbour region and further towards outer Gulf. The higher value of suspended solids and their variations across the stations in the inner Gulf including Kandla Port regions results from the dispersion of sediment loads due to strong currents and tidal influence Zingde & Anand (1996)

Turbidity

The Kandla Port areas fall under inner Gulf of Kutch, there is a high turbulence in the Creek, due to strong an ocean currents and tidal influence. Therefore, the turbidity of tropical seas is higher than other tropical and subtropical seas. The marine water turbidity is expressed in Nephelo Turbidity Unit (NTU). Water turbidity in DPA Port region has been recorded in the range of 16 NTU to 489 NTU. Generally, water turbidity is high due to high organic load of mud and silt. (Omprakash, 1997) Higher turbidity of marine water at the DPA Port regions may also be associated with the washed sediment from mangrove environment and partially dredging activities, which is done on a regular basis along the Kandla Creek.



Nutrients

Nutrients in marine water such as Nitrate and Nitrite, Phosphate and silicate are very crucial for the marine life. Their increase in concentration enhances the primary productivity in marine water. Nonetheless, excessive concentration sometimes can be detrimental to the aquatic life especially in creeks, estuaries and bays where there is a restricted water exchange. These increased nutrients lead to an excessive growth of algae resulting in eutrophication in some extreme cases (NIO,1998). During the period of May 2023 to May 2024 covering 3 season with respect to nutrient concentration it was observed that the concentration were within permissible limit to marine life.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon (PHs)

Petroleum hydrocarbons in the water column of Deendayal port area have been found in the range of 0.3 µg/l to 85.8µg/l. The high range of petroleum hydrocarbon results from the spills and leakage during the handling of crude petroleum products at the Port especially at oil terminals (NIO2002).

5.2. Biological status of Deendayal Port Authority Environment

Biological resources of a marine area reflect the overall environment of the region in question. The coastal areas especially bays, creeks and estuaries are rich in biota and are habitat of many marine species. Usually, ports are also built in these areas for their geographical advantages. The port and harbour activities in these locations disturb the habitat of many marine biota. However, in the process many habitats are also created for marine biota. The Gulf of Kachchh is an example of such habitat and has been considered to be rich in biodiversity. Kandla port has been built right in the gulf and has been serving this region nearly seventy years.

Chlorophyll 'a' Phytoplankton and Zooplankton

In general the basic parameters of marine biota like Chlorophyll 'a' and Phytoplankton are observed to be moderate in their values but similar to those prevailing along the coastal waters of India (NIO,2002). During the period May 2023 to May 2024 the Chlorophyll 'a' concentration is within limits of 0.11 mg/l to 2.98mg/l which is quite satisfactory for port environment. The index value of both phytoplankton and Zooplankton of 3 season shows moderate environmental status (Fig.56). As per Shannon Wiener's rules the aquatic environment i.e both soil and water 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 DPA port 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 3-4 overall 3 season representing the moderate quality of environmental status dominated by the few genera such as Coscinodiscus sp. and Synedra sp, and copepod sp. 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 environment.

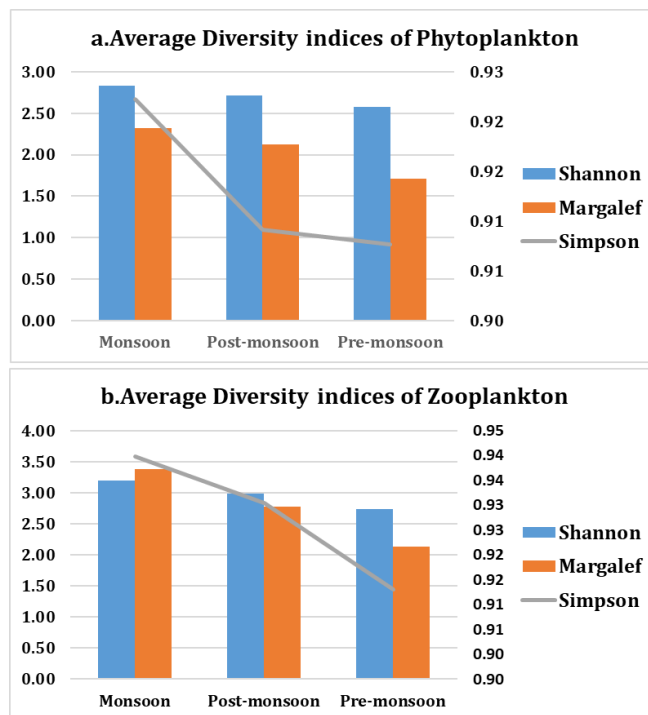


Figure 56 Diversity indices of Phytoplankton and Zooplankton



Natural geographical processes such as strong currents and higher tidal influence have been responsible for the high turbidity and suspended solids which in turn reduce the light penetration thereby reducing the growth of Plankton and primary productivity. As a result the seasonal distribution of phytoplankton in DPA was 3,040 No./l to 28,960 No./l and Zooplankton density ranges from 6,40No./l to 23,840 No./l .

Intertidal Fauna

Macrofaunal communities did not show much spatial and temporal variation in their components at 15 sampling locations. The distribution of intertidal Fauna seems to be entirely governed by the environmental parameters like Physico-chemical and biological characteristics of the ambient milieu. Generally, intertidal Fauna on the Kachchh coast scope a harsher environment with relatively high salinity, wide temperature fluctuations, seasonal fluctuation of different hydrological parameters and a high sedimentation rate. The water suspended solids (SS) were generally found due to the dispersion of fine sediment from the bed and the intertidal mudflats due to tidal movements at the mouth of the Kachchh coast (Kandla).

An earlier study by Saravanakumar et al. (2007) revealed the presence of five intertidal Fauna in the mangrove environments along the Kachchh coast, with a diversity index ranging from 1.84 to 2.45. The species composition and diversity indices reported during 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-21, and 2021-2022 did not vary significantly in the DPA port environment. It was understood that the intertidal fauna community in the Kachchh mangrove had not varied much in terms of its species diversity. An earlier study by Saravanakumar et al. (2007) revealed the presence of five intertidal Fauna in the mangrove environments along the Kachchh, with a diversity index ranging from 1.84 to 2.45. During the 2023 to 2024 average Shannon diversity indices varied from 1.51 to 1.6 similarly the Margalef and Simpson indices ranged from 1.43 to 1.5 and 0.7 to 0.73 (Fig. 57)



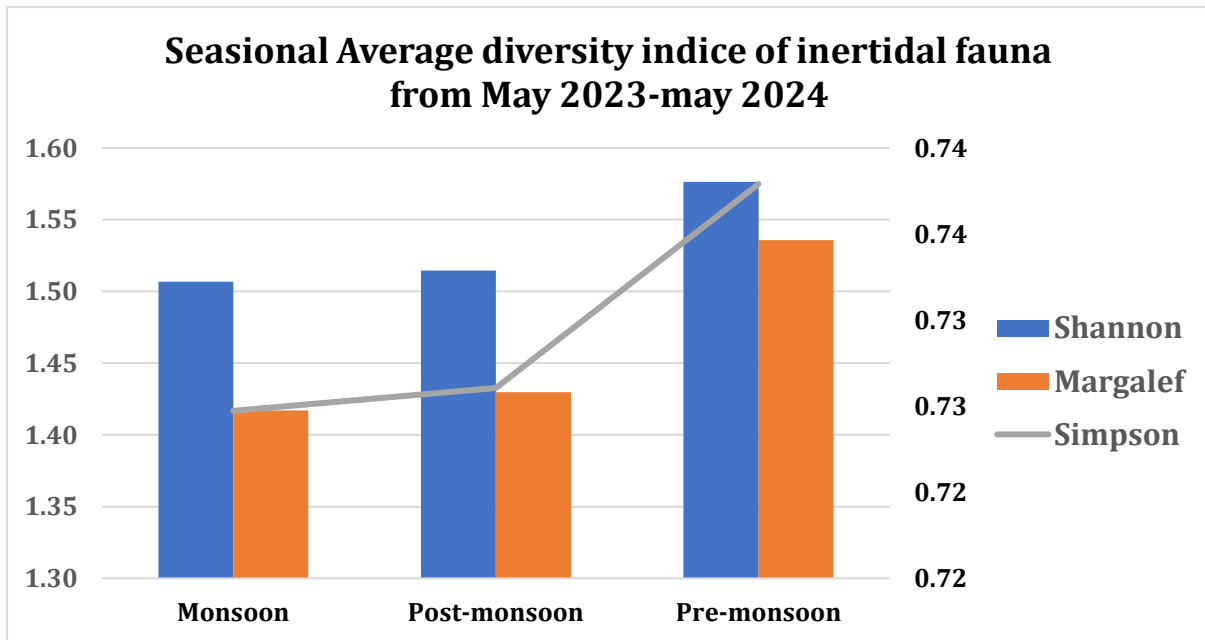


Figure 57 Average diversity indices of intertidal fauna of DPA from May 2023-May 2024

According to Magurran (1991), the Shannon diversity index of >3.0 indicates a healthy coastal environment. However, diversity indices around the DPA coastal environment were <2.0 , indicating that the lower moderate faunal diversity. In the present observation, the species composition of the benthic macrofauna showed dominance in the Phyla Molluscs, Arthropoda, Annelida, Nematoda, Nemertea and Chordata. Previously, Ansari et al. (1986), Mohammed (1995) and Kumar (2001) recorded the presence of the Molluscs, Arthropoda, Annelida, and Chordata in various parts of Indian coastal waters.

Subtidal Fauna

The subtidal faunal diversity was varied from 5700 No/m² to 15,950 No/ with average density of 10,592 No/m². Mahapatro et al. (2011) documented the macrofaunal diversity in Bhitarkanika (Odisha coast) mangroves, and the diversity ranged from 1870 No/m². Ramakrishna et al. (2011) recorded the population structure and density of macrofaunal from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and documented diversity from 1015 No/m² in the. In the Gulf of Katchh, Saravanakumar et al. (2007) documented that from 1999 to 2000.



The Shannon diversity indices ranged from 0.65 to 1.77, similarly Margalef and Simpson indices ranged from 0.75 to 2.18, 0.35 to 0.80. The results obtained from this study represent similar moderate to lower environmental status for the period 2023-2024 (Fig.58). There is a need for an in-depth study of Fauna and their interactions in mangrove ecosystems. Also, practices directed at managing mangrove resources should go hand in hand with conservation strategies.

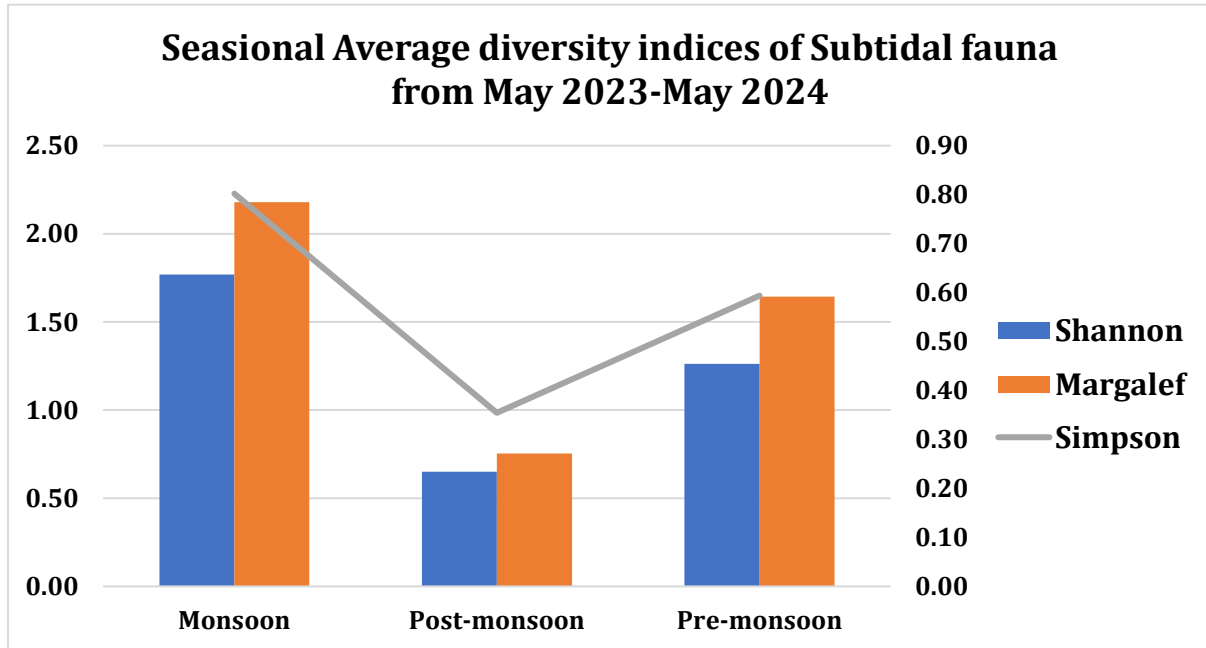


Figure 58 Average diversity indices of intertidal fauna of DPA from May 2023 -May 2024



6. Impact identification and Evaluation

Many major ports of the world have now initiated efforts to preserve their port environment. The operation of ports has implications on the air quality at the regional and local level and leads toward the choice of “greener” seaport options. Even factors such as people, business, culture and history of a place are often included in addition to natural resources in evaluating the greenness of a port. Green port construction is a long, comprehensive, systematic and complex task and is a matter concerning the overall situation and long-term strategic perspective (Bailey and Solomon, 2004). A green or an ecological port is a sustainably developed port in which there is a balance between economic and social goals existing with minimum deterioration of the natural system even though there is the utilization of resources for the various activities. The Deendayal Port, Kandla, in Kachchh district is surrounded by a large number of port associated industries and salt pans and salt processing industries. There are a number of minor and creeks that are connected to the Gulf of Kachchh. The DPA has been the prominent industrial and transport facility primarily associated with the inter connected creek environment which influences the open oceanic zone. The general consequences of the port associated activities, particularly on the free-floating microscopic animals and plants, the macrofauna inhabiting the sub-tidal and Intertidal habitats and the birds have been well known, The coast of Gulf of Kuchchh is well known for the multitude of the biological resources, productive mangroves, muddy shores with marshes, and extensive flats with enormous life forms belonging to microscopic protista to macroscopic invertebrates and vertebrates, coral reefs, sea grass meadows. In this respect it is imperative to analyze the major impacts and put forth effective mitigation measures, even though there were no major environmental and biodiversity issues were reported from the earlier studies undertaken by GUIDE.

Routine dredging Impact

Dredging is a worldwide excavation activity that involves removing sediment (Tillin et al., 2011; WODA, 2013) by four main types of dredger, cutter suction dredgers (CSDs), trailing suction hopper dredgers (TSHDs), grab dredgers, and backhoe dredgers, are used commonly for dredging operations. Since dredging impacts the marine environment,



sustainable management of the activity is required, based on an in-depth understanding of how dredging affects marine habitats and associated fauna and flora. To date, the positive and negative effects of dredging on marine flora, benthic infauna, and the seabed are relatively well documented (Tillin et al., 2011).

- Dredging and dredge spoil disposal activities for port development and maintenance can induce short- and long-term impacts on aquatic systems, namely degradation of marine resources such as fisheries and other aquatic biota.
- Dredging activities often disturb sediments reducing visibility and transparency of water.
- Dredging activities potentially affect not only the site itself, but also surrounding areas, through a large number of impact factors such as turbidity, sedimentation, re-suspension and release of contaminants which can be a hindrance to the survival of the eggs and larvae and the plankton communities immediate to the site. Dredging impacts the shoreline as a result depending of the channels in addition to the tidal effects. Further, depending on the shore substratum and the the physio-graphic nature, there happens sedimentation at some sites and accretion in other parts. This changes in the inter tidal and sub-tidal zone tend to alters or influence the distribution of the benthic fauna and flora and their survival.
- Assessing impacts of the effects of suspended sediments and the nature of sedimentation are species-specific, but invertebrates, eggs, and larvae are most vulnerable. Positive effects, including an increase in food, result from greater nutrient loads are noticed, but are often short term. A comprehensive dredging and dredged materials management plan should be considered for the port and harbour facilities to ensure that project can be carried out with minimum environmental effects. Both capital and maintenance dredging affect water quality; particularly turbidity and this in turn can marginally affect marine ecology and fisheries. Capital dredging has high potential to disperse the fine-grained sediment in the water column, thereby increasing the particular load.



- The guideline by Govt of India for Environment friendly dredging shall be a permanent element in dredging projects. It is recommended that for dredging projects, wherein the most appropriate disposal option for dredge material to be undertaken in a time bound manner with duration up to 10 years(2020-2030).

Impact on Air quality of Port pemises

The nature of the activities, and services carried out in the port area, multiple environmental risk situations arise which may affect the air and water quality. The logistics operation imparts release of Green house gases, dust and noise in the hinterland transport. The intensity and range of impacts such as air pollution, noise pollution, CO2 emissions, and congestion (Chiu *et al.*, 2014) depends on the materials being handled and the location and the size of the population. Emissions from burning waste materials and escaping dust (due to handling of fine-particulate materials such as fertilizers and minerals causing air pollution in port and the adjacent human settlement areas,crops and the wildlife. Evaluating air pollution impacts of ports requires consideration of numerous sources, including marine vessels, trucks, locomotives, and off-road equipment used for moving cargo. The air quality impacts of ports are significant, with particularly large emissions of diesel exhaust, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides which brings health hazards to the local residents (Baile and Solomon.,2004).

Impact on Avifauna

Impact-I Location of the Deendayal port Site in the close vicinity of ecologically sensitive terrestrial ecosystem (migratory route, breeding and nesting sites of avifauna) may impact the overall biodiversity values due to project associated activities.

- A. Habitat degradation due to pollution
- B. Loss of habitat and shift in the feeding grounds
- C. Overall impact on biodiversity of the protected area

Evaluation: The Deendayal SEZ project site located in the mid of the Deendayal Port area surrounded by port associated industrial sectors and predominately salt industries. There is absence of ecologically sensitive ecosystem (Protected Areas) located within 10 km radius of the project site. Due to the prevailing land use no impact on protected areas was foreseen. Further, from the selected study sites any migratory route of major animal groups, nesting and breeding sites of avifauna are noticed.



Impact on threatened flora and Fauna – Inter-tidal coastal habitat.

Impact 2

The sedimentation accretion process in the vicinity of ports leads to the loss or disappearance of several intertidal fauna and it takes long time to establish their population. These organisms are the prey for many shore birds, crabs and fishes. The loss of inter-tidal habitat like salt marshes and mangrove threatens aquatic avifauna, including the migratory species.

Evaluation: As per land use land cover study, the project area is dominated by creeks covered with extensive stands of *Avicennia marina* mangroves on the intertidal zones and the periphery of the salt pans. This vegetation cover serves as an ideal habitat for a number of marine and terrestrial animals. The study list includes only six threatened species (Painted Stork – 24, Lesser flamingo 68, Black-tailed Godwit- 11, Black-headed Ibis, 38, Darter 6 and Eurasian Curlew -17) belong to Near threatened category and counted few individuals within study area.

Since the area beyond 5 km of the port has large number of salt marshes and salt pans with a large number of aquatic birds, the overall impact on the avifauna reported is minimal (Annexure 1). In spite of that, implementing, proper mangrove plantation activity and restoration of the available vegetation cover surrounding the salt pans will facilitate the birds to utilize the space and the food resources and there were no endangered species reported from this study area

Impact on marine Mammals

The direct effects of dredging on marine mammals are more complex, and considerably less well understood. Dredging has the potential to impact marine mammals, but effects are species and location-specific, varying also with dredging equipment type. In general, evidence suggests that if management procedures are implemented, effects are most likely to be masking and short-term behavioural alterations and changes to prey availability (Todd et al.,2015). A review of the literature suggests that dredging causes reductions in biomass, abundance, and species diversity of mammals for varying lengths of time, depending on surrounding conditions. Marine mammals often inhabit turbid environments and many utilize sophisticated sonar systems to sense the environment



around them (Au *et al.*, 2000). Evidence that turbidity affects cetaceans or Sirenians directly is not evident in the literature. Hence it could be inferred the absence of these animals are not permanent, and needs investigation.

Impact on plankton communities

Plankton Given that effects are greatest during the egg and larval stages, impacts can be reduced by implementing temporal restrictions on dredging activity, known as environmental windows, which ensure activity is restricted in spawning and nursery grounds at critical time.



7. Mitigation

Port and harbour development usually generates local environmental problems; however, development associated with sensitive estuaries or inland or freshwater rivers may yield regional scale problems. The impacts on environment will differ from place to place depending upon the variations of geography, hydrology geology ,types and size of the shipping, materials transported and the infrastructure facilities and so on.

Adopting mitigation techniques for reducing the effects of the combined environmental changes and the associated biodiversity issues and the pollution in the air,land and water are crucial in the overall management of larger ports. Expansion and conservation of the green belt in and around the ports and the influencing areas is given priority as it helps in the reduction of carbon emission along with the coastal vegetation and the plankton in the coastal waters. The green vegetation cover reduces the heat energy in the atmosphere and the impacts of noise arising from the port activities. Depending on the physical and chemical characteristics of the dredged material, disposal may be carried out in the open water, along the shoreline or on land. Ultimately, EMP acts as a comprehensive manual for environmental protection, reduction in carbon (GHG) emission and finally it helps in converting major ports into "Green Ports". The ultimate goal of a Green Port Plan program is to achieve long-term environmental, societal and economic benefits through resource conservation, waste reduction and pollution prevention. The Green Port Program unifies the Port's environmental sustainability goals (in many key areas) by way of setting measurable goals and evaluating progress in each area on an annual basis.

Pollution control

The major health impacts of pollution from ports are related to the gaseous and particulate emissions arising from the combustion of petroleum products and coal leading to various respiratory tract diseases, cardiovascular disease, lung cancer and also climate change related issues. Petroleum contamination is a very common problem these days arising from leaking tanks, oil spill, and gas into the surrounding water and soil and takes long time for reclamation by bioagents or physical and chemical treatments. A process called thermal soil remediation helps in the remediation of contaminated soil



which can be reclaimed and reused by this method. Emission benefits can be substantial when diesel fueled engines are replaced with alternative fuel systems. Switching to alternative fuels completely eliminates emissions of diesel particulate matter (PM) and significantly reduces NOx emissions (USEPA,2002b)

The possible soil contamination due to spillage of oil residues, petroleum products, cement, paint, plastics, non -degradable solids etc. are to be handled effectively by scrupulous preventive management guidelines. The laborer and officials should be aware of the extend of damage they can bring on the ecosystem and in turn to human as well through the process of biomagnification through the marine food chain. In this regard any potentially contaminated soils from construction activities must be handled, transported and disposed of in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its Regulations of Government of India.

Afforestation

The port authority should take up plantation of various kinds according to the space, soil types and water availability. Also, it is utmost necessary to carry out promotion compensatory mangrove and associated vegetation plantation along the shoreline at the suitable tidal level with the common species. The development such green belts surrounding the whole project area will enhance the integrity of the ecosystem and provide ecological and economic services at large on a long and regular basis. The plantation needs to be carried out with higher density of seedlings to realize high survival rates and growth performance considering the past experiences in the coast and the type of natural stands existing creek system as well.

Mangrove plantation

The Green Port Program is an umbrella program designed to achieve the Port's environmental sustainability goals by adopting appropriate afforestation programmes to develop large green belt areas at all prospective locations. The afforestation would not only contribute to the aesthetics but also would serve as a 'sink' for the pollutants released from the station and would thereby protect the quality of ecology and environment in and around the projects. Green belt will help in supporting the biological diversity, controls soil moisture, erosion control and coastal protection, increase the rate of ground water recharge and act as carbon sink to reduce climate change. Green cover



interventions capture the fugitive, attenuate the noise, subside the particulate matter in the air and reduce the temperature in the surroundings. The mangrove plantation is expected to support the avifauna diversity of the local environment. It is recommended that construction activities to be restricted during the non-migratory season of the birds (November – February) to avoid disturbance to the migratory species as the Kachchh wetlands serve as major wintering grounds, located in the major central Asia fly way. Since the intertidal zone of the creeks comprising the mangroves and salt pan habitats support many benthic fauna including finfishes and shell fishes, aquatic and terrestrial migratory birds, the protection of these productive environments is very much essential for the restoration of the biodiversity and the livelihood of the fishermen. The above suggested mangrove plantation needs to be monitored for the next five years till it attains maturity and later on evaluation of the ecosystem and economic services rejoiced by the community in view of the evolving climate change related issues. The monitoring of the mangrove and coastal zone should include the study of species composition, population characteristics, growth rate of plants, abundance of the flora and fauna in order to estimate the diversity and health status at every season of the entire environment.

Soil erosion control

Shore line substratum erosion is a major threat to the intertidal habitats in DPA port jurisdiction. Often the rate of erosion is severe in the port environment due to the continuous vessel movement and the churning effect induced hydrological regime and other natural causes. During the present study it was noticed that few creeks stretch in Kandla are susceptible to erosion due to high water currents and tides. The dual purpose of controlling erosion and promoting intertidal biodiversity could be best achieved by installation of artificial reef structures, limestone rocks, laterite, cement and granite as well as bio reefs. Artificial coastal structures are cheap and installation is easy and adaptable and for better results it can be supplemented with the addition of a substrate that will support marine organisms as that of the natural intertidal and sub tidal environment. The structural diversity of the artificial reef will determine the diversity of marine organisms utilizing the created habitat. Artificial reefs once built will last for decades and would enrich marine biodiversity in a short period of time by providing



ideal habitat for sessile and free-living benthic organisms and their larvae. Natural materials such as dead shells can be used for building artificial reefs and are environment-friendly. Reef balls are another form of artificial reef increasingly used in western countries to create sustainable marine reef habitat which may be easily attempted at Deendayal port Areas. Both reef balls and artificial reefs being inexpensive and locally available, can be built in different creek systems of the port jurisdiction. Application of coir mats are also suitable to control the shoreline erosion in the mangrove patches and open shore in conjunction with the rocky and cement structures.



8. Conservation and management Plan

Conservation of biodiversity is considered as the key component for administration of natural assets. Biodiversity encompasses the concept that describes the magnitude of the biological resources and their environment addressing the wide range of life associated with different types ecosystems. Biodiversity conservation is the protection and management of the biotic and abiotic resources for sustainable development and existence and preservation of the diverse species. Sustainable utilization of species in the ecosystem along with the maintenance of the life-supporting systems are essential for the functioning of the various ecological processes. It is an integral part of any commercial activity and infrastructure development in the marine environment. Emphasis is given towards the reinstatement of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the coastal ecosystem which are much complex and vulnerable on which the human is highly dependent. Management of the marine biodiversity is the prime concern in the development of Ports and harbours which occupy the fragile continental shelf which is highly productive and harbors numerous living resources. Hence Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is considered as an important component in any developmental activity with sustainable management goals which are to be fulfilled within a time frame. Thus, EMP aims to suggest concrete measures that would mitigate the impacts paving way for maintaining the integrity of the project environment.

Development of ports involves effective management plan towards environmental wellbeing that guarantees both sustainable port growth and a healthy ecosystem functioning in its vicinity. There is a need for innovative solutions for port development which are in harmony with the ecosystem and which are robust or adaptable under change. The recent trends like growth of global trade, increasing vessel movements and size, modernize port facilities, driving urgent investments in ports has been negatively impact water quality and marine flora and fauna. This simultaneously calls for sustainable and inclusive development which ensures productive nature of its marine environment.



The port authorities mandate to their activities environmentally sustainable and benign need to understand the marine ecological setting of their ports including water quality, biotic components and the factors that impact them. In spite of all the pressures, the ecosystem continues to deliver many services which are often intangible. In order to maintain these services intact, it is imperative that different biotic and abiotic components of the port environment are sustainably managed in the long run.

Accordingly Deendayal Port has initiated several environmental management measures as mandated by the MoEF &CC from time to time with the purpose of maintaining and preservation of its terrestrial and coastal environmental integrity. The following measures have been taken by the port authorities:

Ongoing Environment Management Measures by DPA

i) A holistic and comprehensive study on the marine ecology of the port including different marine fauna and floral components and preparation of management plan has been initiated as per the specific condition No. xviii of the EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the MoEF & CC, GoI dated 19/12/2016. The results of the seasonal observations on the environmental characteristics and biodiversity of the intertidal zones have been compiled along with the conservation plan recommendation for three consecutive years (2023-2024)

ii) Mangrove plantation has been carried out to the tune of 900 ha in Sat Saida Island, 150 ha in Nakti creek, 450 ha in Kantiyajal by Deendayal Port. The black mangrove *Avicennia marina* was used in these plantation activities as this species is more suitable to the existing environmental condition in this coast.

Based on the information gathered through the seasonal studies on the different biotopes and the biodiversity along with the mangrove, macrofauna, plankton density and diversity, productivity of mudflat and avifauna for the period 2023-2024 in the limits of the Deendayal port, it is evident that the impact is insignificant since management action plans are showing positive responses to a large extent in spite of the climate change induced impacts on the marine ecosystem. This project aims to draw a holistic management framework for conserving the Marine Biodiversity and Ecology of the DPA port marine environment which include many biotopes such as mangroves, intertidal and subtidal realms, mudflats and salt marshes, each serving as an abode for a variety of fauna and flora. Given the economic importance of DPA port and the increasing national and



global demand for sustainability, it is decided to continue the ecological monitoring in future inline with the recommendations and directions described by the competent research organizations. The proceeding section outlines management initiatives to be undertaken by the port authorities for holistic management of marine biodiversity within the port limits envisaging several facilities will be built within port premises in the future.

Intertidal and Subtidal Biodiversity Management

The intertidal zone constitutes the coastal environment where land and sea meet, i.e., the area between extreme high-water springs (EHWSs) and extreme low water springs (ELWSs). The subtidal zone lies below the lowest water level beyond the intertidal zone. Both these zones provide habitats for various marine fauna and flora and needs to be managed effectively for the overall wellbeing of the ecosystem. In addition, intertidal zone biodiversity index did not vary very much in the recent years but the population density has not increased and remained stable. The intertidal zone may be susceptible to natural and anthropogenic pressures such as soil erosion, industrial pollution, continuous dredging and sedimentation. Hence, interventions are required to mitigate or support the natural recovery of the fauna in the bottom sediment. The sedentary benthic species produce a large number of their larva as an adaptation for their survival which get attached to the mangrove surfaces and metamorphose into adults and also serve as food for several fishes and shellfishes. Hence, soil erosion control interventions could help to improve the restoration of many benthos and plankton productivity. In the DPA vicinity, intertidal and subtidal zones are mostly dominated by clayey substratum admixed with silt and there are no rocky or sandy shores. The intertidal belts of the study area support many biological elements indicating the overall health of the ecosystem.

Study conducted from MAY 2023 to MAY-2024

The results on the quantitative and qualitative data of the intertidal organisms showed that the crustaceans (crabs) and mudskippers (Fish) are the predominant groups at all the sampling sites throughout the year. These two groups of fauna are having excellent physiological adaptations to survive in the muddy intertidal shores and mangroves than other invertebrates. The other invertebrates such as molluscs and polychaetes which are generally inhabitants of the intertidal zone are very much restricted or even absent. Hence, it is imperative to take measures to conserve and promote the intertidal



biodiversity of DPA coastal / creek environments. Mangroves and the associated salt marshes provide ideal habitats natural habitats for many intertidal microflora and fauna which serve as food for the avifauna, several commercially important fishes and crustaceans and also aid in the sediment reworking and nutrient cycling. Hence, promoting mangrove plantation and conserving the minor water canals to hold water and sediment to conserve the intertidal biodiversity. Mangroves, mudflats and intertidal creeks are the major ecological entities within the port boundary and they function in close synchrony with each other, thus their conservation and management call for a holistic approach.

Plankton and Productivity

Planktonic community and productivity were studied in the creek waters of Deendayal port jurisdiction from the period 2023 to 2024. Diversity and density of phytoplankton community in DPA port creek environment was moderate as only 24 to 30 genera were reported during monsoon, post-monsoon and winter seasons. Similarly, a maximum of 35 genera of zooplankton have been reported during post-monsoon and winter. The productivity of the water column was low as indicated by the Chlorophyll 'a' pigment concentration, due to the prevalence of high rate of suspended solids which prevents the photosynthesis. However, the observed species diversity was moderate and support the biodiversity of the creek system.

Mangrove Management

DPA has around 23.967km² of mangroves cover in their jurisdiction which consists of many major and minor creek systems within its limit, port infrastructure occupies only ~1% of the total area. Establishment of facilities is a continuous process and the expansion of infrastructure over the coming years will bring remarkable changes in the landscape and seascape in and around the port area. Mangrove environment will continue to be stable and balanced if there are no external stressors such as change in hydrology, elevation and slope, soil and water salinity and pH, soil texture and wave energy are maintained in a natural condition without wide fluctuations. In addition, human centered stress factors such as resource collection, camel grazing, tree felling and other habitat modification activities are controlled. Generally, micro-topography controls the distribution and well-being of mangroves, and physical processes play a dominant role in the formation and functioning of the mangrove ecosystem through



reproduction, seed germination and establishment of young plants. The mangrove forests undergo self-repair over a period of time, provided that the normal tidal hydrology is not disrupted and the availability of water borne seeds are not blocked. Regular monitoring of mangrove hydrology through simple scientific methods will go a long way in maintaining ecosystem balance. The natural regeneration capacity of the stand is to be assessed by quantifying the degree and extent of the entrance of younger classes such as saplings into the mature tree category. The ratio between these different size classes will indicate the dynamic state of the mangrove forest. Only if the natural seedling recruitment is not occurring does the system requires an assisted recovery by plantation and physical amendments. The present study displays that natural regeneration of the mangrove as indicated by the increment in the density of younger classes. In addition to *Avicennia marina*, three species namely, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Ceriops tagal* and *Aegiceras corniculatum*, have been recorded sporadically within DPA limits. It is strongly recommended that in all the future plantation efforts, these additional species also could be selected at appropriate locations and tidal levels. The overall mangrove plant density has increased during the three season survey indicating the prevalence of suitable environmental conditions as the rate of rainfall was higher during the monsoon season.

Conservation of Island

Islands support a rich marine fauna, flora and avifauna diversity and deserve special conservation efforts. Land cover classification of Sat Saida Island using GIS tool revealed sparse and dense mangroves, mudflats and halophytic vegetation other than mangroves are other prominent land cover categories. Though equipped with all the features to support a dense mangrove formation, the mangroves of Sat Saida Island are rather sparse and scrubby and confined mostly to creek banks. Different elevation features of the Island render the tidal flooding and hydroperiod in the interior region poor resulting in sparse and open mangrove formations. This Island could be an ideal site for mangrove plantations while implementing ministry's mandated plantation activities, other mangrove restoration and rehabilitation activities with biophysical amendments such as desilting existing creeks, joining existing minor creeks could be taken up which will increase the mangrove cover in this Island. These physical activities in the mangrove lined minor creeks will increase tidal flooding and hydro-period and convert sparse



mangroves into dense mangroves in due course of time. Deendayal port has already carried out 1400 ha of mangrove plantation since 2006 with good success rate in various locations and additional 200 ha is in progress.

Management plan to improve the water quality in the port area

- The drains and outfall should be cleaned regularly to avoid anaerobic decomposition and also for proper flow of water/wastewater. This will also enable the characterization of wastewater and calculation of waste load.
- Domestic and canteen wastewater should be discharged only after proper treatment.
- The solid waste generated from the canteen and other diffused sources should be collected and disposed properly for which modern purification system should be established.
- The discharge of oil waste into the sea from the following main sources should be controlled
 1. Discharge of oil waste from liquid chemical corridor area. This liquid waste is generated during tanker cleaning, and oil spills during filling operations,
 2. Oil spills at berth during unloading operations.
 3. Tanker ballast discharge from ships.
- Bulk material should not be disposed into the sea. All drains and roads should be cleaned before the rainy season to avoid runoff from land to sea carrying a myriad of pollutants, including chemicals that may be imposed for oily discharges in and around the port.

Management plan for marine fisheries

Regular dredging activities in the Port area can impact marine fauna and the flora particularly the phytoplankton and seaweeds. The fishes and other fishery resources such as shrimps and crabs through noise and vibration levels, water quality and loss of habitat and food sources. But since fishes in the water column are free swimming in nature, they tend to avoid the turbid areas and move to safer zones. Once the turbidity increase becomes reversed due to sedimentation and dispersion by current and wave influences, the fishes are expected to occupy the area. Hence, there will be virtually no impact on fish due to dredging in the long term. As the area does not have any breeding



ground for fisheries, no significant impact on marine ecology and particularly the fishes are anticipated during the dredging phase. The most important potential impact would be the rise in suspended solid load, which hinders the photosynthesis of the producer communities, especially the phytoplankton and affects the food chain. The high turbidity due to heavy suspended solids load during dredging and reclamation can result in the clogging of the gills of the filter feeding organisms, thereby causing asphyxiation.

Mannagement plan for Avifauna

1. Direct and indirect impact on ecologically sensitive ecosystems

The Deendayal SEZ project site located in the mid of the Deendayal Port area surrounded by port associated industrial sectors and salt industries. Since no Protected Areas are located within 10 km radius of the SEZ site, impacts on sensitive ecosystem was not visualized.

2. Loss of Inter-tidal habitats - Coastal

- The plantation needs to be carried out with fourfold density of seedlings compare to the natural mangrove density of the Kandla creek area and to maintain the density at the requirement stage
- This mangrove plantation expected to support mangrove associated bird species and thereby enhance the avifauna diversity of the local environment. Since the intertidal (mangrove and creeks) and salt pan habitats supports few thousands of aquatic birds' species and migratory species, the project proponent should plan the establishment /construction activities (if any) outside the migratory season (November – February) to avoid the disturbance to the migratory species. The above suggested mangrove plantation needs to be monitored at least for the next five years till it attains maturity with the expert team to understand the growth rate and enhancement and assemblage of associated faunal species.

Since the area located in the Intertidal habitat and adjacent areas supports thousands of aquatic avifauna, the project proponent (Deendayal Port authority) should take up long-term (five years) Ecological Monitoring Program of the adjacent creek, mangrove and salt pan habitats to assess the change in avifaunal diversity due the any developmental activities take place in the future project



Co-Management with the Community

Management program for mangroves is feasible in the case of Deendayal Port Authority since all the mangrove formations are under its legal control and hence any management program could be implemented without any sectoral conflicts with forest or any other government departments. It was proven in many instances that involving the stakeholder communities in the surrounding villages will yield better results in mangrove management. Though the population in the port surroundings has different livelihood activities, fishermen community could be targeted to involve in community-based mangrove management.

The fishermen in the villages such as Vera, Khari Rohar, and Tuna close to the port could be involved by forming “Samithies” for the conservation of mangroves with possible funding resources. The communities are expected to involve in the plantation and management activities for which awareness campaign and interactive sessions are to be conducted time to time and the feedback and experiences are to be recorded and duly acknowledged. The community’s resource dependency, perception about the conservation of mangroves and associated flora and fauna and their level of involvement in such resource management activities are to be assessed before forming such a community-based organization. They could be assigned the specific task of conserving the mangroves by involving them in plantation/restoration activities, physical protection and other conservation measures. This could be taken up as part of the port’s CSR activity.

It was observed that at many sites the salt producers are extending their boundry by removing the plants for the construction of roads and placing pipes for collection of water. Besides the release of the brine/ high saline water after the production period through the mangrove leads to drying of plants. These activities should be taken care and to be controlled through discussions and proper interventions. The excessive saline water is unsuitable for the growth and survival of the younger class mangroves.



9. Summary and Conclusion

Intertidal Fauna

The survey of the intertidal Fauna of DPA Kandla area recorded the presence of 6 phyla (Nematoda, Nemertea, Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca and Chordata), including 26 species. The species diversity was the highest for phylum Mollusca (22), followed by Arthropoda (19), Annelida (4) and Nematoda, Nemertea, Chordata (1) respectively. diversity indices around the DPA coastal environment were <3.0, indicating that the moderate faunal diversity. In the present observation, the species composition of the benthic macrofauna showed dominance in the Phyla Molluscs, Arthropoda, Annelida, Nematoda, Nemertea and Chordata

Subtidal Fauna

The subtidal Fauna of the DPA Kandla survey recorded the presence of 4 phyla (Cnidaria, Annelida, Arthropoda and Mollusca), including 26 species. Among the station highest number of animals was documented from during the post-monsoon containing species *Glauconome angulata* (51 no) followed by *Pirenella cingulate* (48 no) in post-monsoon. In pre-monsoon highest number of animals contributed by the species *Pirenella cingulate* (43 no) followed by *Glauconome angulate* (38 no). Similarly in monsoon highest number of species contributed by *Optediceros breviculum* (35 no) followed by *Pirenella cingulate* (27 no) overall *Pirenella cingulate* was dominated in all the season

Mangrove Environment

The overall average tree density of the mangrove for the three seasons for the entire study sites was 1915/h (monsoon) 3647/h (post monsoon) and 4098/h (premonsoon) during the period 2023 to 2024. The overall population density showed increment during the survey period.

Halophytes

Halophytes are predominantly present in the premises of Deendayal Port since habitat conditions are suitable for halophytes at the inner part of Gulf of Kachchh. Halophytes are mostly found beyond highest high tidal levels where spring tides reach occasionally and pore-water salinity often reaches >90 ppt. Their presence is widely noticed intermingled with mangrove formations in all the mudflats. During period of May 2023 to May 2024, 4



halophyte species, respectively were recorded within the quadrates from 14 sampling locations.

Conclusion

It is imperative to create strong baseline data on the marine environment in the port vicinity in tune with the spatial extent of developmental activities. Continuous marine ecological monitoring study since May 2017 focused on the biological and productivity of mudflats. Based on the detailed investigations of marine ecological components and the possible impacts of the DPA port environment, it could be concluded that the effects on the various biotic components are minimal and confined to high activity areas only with limited impacts on the surroundings. The results of the studies conducted by GUIDE, 2017 to 2024, it was inferred that there was no significant variation with respect 2023 to 2024 taxa/genera/species composition as well as fauna and plankton community. The mangrove tree category density has shown higher values in all the sampling locations in the Deendayal port Authority and its creek environments.

In addition to biological parameters, the study cover essential Physico-chemical parameters like water and sediment of the mangrove sites, including and petroleum hydrocarbons in the port environment to assess the ecological status of the Deendayal Port Authority.

Knowledge of marine species diversity is incomplete, however, studies have highlighted an increase in the rate of decline in the population density of many vulnerable species with space and time due to several reasons including habitat destruction and alterations and the related stress es. The biodiversity of the coastal zone has been explored more extensively than the deep offshore areas due to the accessibility for sampling. These areas are considered to be highly productive due their shallow and dynamic nature suitable for the growth of the flora , phytoplankton, seaweeds and sea grasses. The, bio-geochemically more active zone provides all the major, minor and trace elements for the floating micro flora as well as the macroscopic algae and sea grasses that flourishes in the nearshore environments. The abiotic physical and chemical parameters of the water in all the study sites are found to be within the optimum level during the seasonal assessment. The prevailing higher turbidity of the water due to the high tidal currents inhibits the primary productivity of the phytoplankton and the benthic algae and seagrass. However, there exists several diatoms which have higher



adaptive features to survive under such circumstances as evidenced from the present study. There are indicator species to assess the biodiversity status of ecosystems, the keystone species, such as the coral reefs, sea grasses and macro algae which are specific for the benthic habitat. These groups of plants and the fauna require clear water, optimum temperature aided through the high rate of light penetration through the water column. The absence of the seaweeds and seagrass beds could be well correlated with the relatively high level of suspended particles in the water in the selected study sites. The sediment entire creek environment bottom substratum is dominated by fine clay which holds organic and inorganic elements and acts as a sink for essential nutrient elements for the multitude of micro algae which are the primary source for the pelagic and benthic food chain, including the fin fishes and shell fishes in the creek as well as the nearby oceanic zone. The concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon at some locations is higher than the admissible level in the coastal waters. This chemical compound is highly hydrophobic in nature and tends to attach to the surface film of the water. Though the degradation is a slow process it has been distributed to longer distances and tends to settle down as tarballs. Also the residues if such particles persist for longer duration, affects the pelagic communities and ultimately the fishes and higher vertebrates. In the Kandla adjacent creek complex such incidents have not been reported and fishing is a regular activity in the mangrove environment by the fishermen who have a valid registration from the port Authority.



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Annexure 1: Overall Checklist of Avifauna recorded from the Study area

SLNo	Order	Family	Species	MS	Habitat	FG	IUCN-2023
1	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Shikra <i>Accipiter badius</i>	R	T	C	LC
2	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	M	T	C	LC
3	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Black-winged Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R	T	C	LC
4	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	R	T	C	LC
5	Accipitriformes	Pandionidae	Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	RM	T	P	LC
6	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Oriental Honey-buzzard <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	R	T	C	LC
7	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	M	A	P	LC
8	Caprimulgiformes	Apodidae	Indian House Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	M	T	I	LC
9	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
10	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	Eurasian Thick-knee <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	R	A	IN	LC
11	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	RM	A	P	LC
12	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	M	A	IN	LC
13	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	M	A	AP/I	LC
14	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Little Stint <i>Calidris minuta</i>	M	A	IN	LC
15	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
16	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Common Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	RM	A	AP/I	LC
17	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Greater Sandplover <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	M	A	O/Flesh	LC
18	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Lesser Sand Plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	M	A	IN	LC
19	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Whiskered Tern <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	M	A	P	LC
20	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Brown-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	M	A	P	LC
21	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	M	A	O	LC



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SLNo	Order	Family	Species	MS	Habitat	FG	IUCN-2023
22	Charadriiformes	Dromadidae	Crab-Plover <i>Dromas ardeola</i>	M	A	O	LC
23	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	Great Thick-knee <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
24	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	M	A	P	LC
25	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
26	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	M	A	IN	LC
27	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	M	A	P	LC
28	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Pallas's Gull <i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>	M	A	P	LC
29	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	M	A	P	LC
30	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Hegulin's Gull <i>Larus heuglini</i>	M	A	P	LC
31	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	M	A	IN	NT
32	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	M	A	AP/I	NT
33	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	M	A	AP/I	NT
34	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	M	A	AP/I	LC
35	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	M	A	AP/I	LC
36	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Pied Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	M	A	P	LC
37	Charadriiformes	Laridae	River Tern <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	R	A	P	LC
38	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	M	A	IN	LC
39	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	M	A	IN	LC
40	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	M	A	AP/I	LC
41	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	M	A	AP/I	LC
42	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	M	A	AP/I	LC
43	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Common Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	M	A	AP/I	LC
44	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Red-wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R	T	I	LC



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SLNo	Order	Family	Species	MS	Habitat	FG	IUCN-2023
45	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Yellow-wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	R	T	I	LC
46	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>	R	T	G	LC
47	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Eurasian Collared Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	R	T	G	LC
48	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Laughing Dove <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	R	T	G	LC
49	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R	A	P	LC
50	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	R	A	P	LC
51	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	Indian Roller <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	M	T	I,RP	LC
52	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	European Roller <i>Coracias garrulus</i>	M	T	I,RP	LC
53	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R	A	P	LC
54	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Green Bee-eater <i>Merops orientalis</i>	R	T	I	LC
55	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Asian Koel <i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	R	T	F	LC
56	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Common Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	R	A	IN,W,H	LC
57	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Watercock <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	R	A	IN	LC
58	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R	A	H,I,IN	LC
59	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R	T	O	LC
60	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Red-rumped Swallow <i>Cecropis daurica</i>	R	T	I	LC
61	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Purple Sunbird <i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	R	T	N	LC
62	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Oriental Magpie-Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R	T	I	LC
63	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R	T	C	LC
64	Passeriformes	Corvidae	House Crow <i>Corvus splendens</i>	R	T	O	LC
65	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	R	T	I	LC
66	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Indian Silverbill <i>Euodice malabarica</i>	R	T	G	LC
67	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	Crested Lark <i>Galerida cristata</i>	R	T	G	LC



Continuous Marine Ecology Monitoring (Deendayal Port Authority)2023-2024

SLNo	Order	Family	Species	MS	Habitat	FG	IUCN-2023
68	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Wire-tailed Swallow <i>Hirundo smithii</i>	R	T	I	LC
69	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Citrine Wagtail <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	RM	A	I	LC
70	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	R	T	I	LC
71	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	White-browed Wagtail <i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	M	A	I	LC
72	Passeriformes	Passeridae	House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	R	T	G	LC
73	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Rosy Starling <i>Pastor roseus</i>	M	T	O	LC
74	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Streak-throated Swallow <i>Petrochelidon fluvicola</i>	M	T	I	LC
75	Passeriformes	Ploceidae	Baya Weaver <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	R	T	G	LC
76	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	Plain Prinia <i>Prinia inornata</i>	R	T	I	LC
77	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	Ashy Prinia <i>Prinia socialis</i>	R	T	I	LC
78	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Dusky Crag Martin <i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	R	T	I	LC
79	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	Red-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R	T	I	LC
80	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	White-eared Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus leucotis</i>	R	T	F	LC
81	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Indian Robin <i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	R	T	I	LC
82	Pelecaniformes	Anhingidae	Oriental Darter <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	R	A	P.A,OP	NT
83	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	RM	A	AP/I	LC
84	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	RM	A	AP/I	LC
85	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Intermediate Egret <i>Ardea intermedia</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
86	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	RM	A	AP/I	LC
87	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Indian Pond Heron <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
88	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R	T	I	LC
89	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
90	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Western Reef Egret <i>Egretta gularis</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC



Continuous Marine Ecology Monitoring (Deendayal Port Authority)2023-2024

SLNo	Order	Family	Species	MS	Habitat	FG	IUCN-2023
91	Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Little Cormorant <i>Microcarbo niger</i>	R	A	AP/I	LC
92	Pelecaniformes	Ciconiidae	Painted Stork <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	RM	A	AP/I	LC
93	Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	Great White Pelican <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	RM	A	P	LC
94	Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	R	A	P	LC
95	Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Indian Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	R	A	P	LC
96	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	RM	A	AP/I	LC
97	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Indian Black Ibis <i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	R	T	I,G,RP	LC
98	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Black-headed Ibis <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	RM	A	AP/I	NT
99	Phoenicopteriformes	Phoenicopteridae	Lesser Flamingo <i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	RM	A	PL	NT
100	Phoenicopteriformes	Phoenicopteridae	Greater Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	RM	A	PL,IN	LC
RM= Resident Migrant; R=Resident; M=Migratory; T=Terrestrial; A= Aquatic; FU=Frugivore; N=Nectarivore; P=Piscivore; G=Granivore; C=Carnivore; I=Insect and other terrestrial invertebrate feeder; PL=Plankton Feeder; IN=Aquatic Invertebrate feeder; A=Amphibian feeder; OP=Ophidiovore; RP=Reptile feeder; W= weedivore; H=Herbivore; PD=Predatory; NT= Near Threatened; LC= Least Concern							





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Annexure I

**DPA work order dated 10/06/2024 of Marine
Ecology Monitoring**

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY



Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
GANDHIDHAM (Kutch)
Gujarat: 370 201.
Fax: (02836) 220050
Ph.: (02836) 220038
Email : kptemc@gmail.com

Website : www.deendayalport.gov.in

NO.EG/WK/4751/Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring)/72 Dated : 10/06/2024

To,
The 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, GUIDE, Bhuj.

Sub: Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority and Continuous Monitoring Programme covering all seasons on various aspects of the Coastal Environs covering Physico-chemical parameters of marine water and marine sediment samples coupled with biological indices (for three years 2024-2027) reg.

Ref.: 1) DPA request vide letter no. EG/WK/4751/Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring)/22 dated 12/2/2024.
2) Offer submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj vide letter no. GUIDE/DPT/Offer/Marine /05/2024-25 dated 2/4/2024.

Sir,

Your offer for the subject work submitted vide above referred letter dated 2/4/2024 (**Copy attached – Annexure A**) amounting to Rs. 1,55,72,700.00+ 18% GST (Rupees One Crore Fifty-Five Lakhs Seventy-Two Thousand and Seven Hundred only plus eighteen percent GST), for a period of three years i.e. 2024-2027 - per year cost Rs. 51,90,900.00 {Rs. 36,60,000 for regular monitoring of Marine Ecology + Rs. 15,30,900.00 for Continuous Monitoring Programme}, including all terms & conditions mentioned in the offer letter, has been accepted by the competent authority in DPA.

2. Scope of work :

- (a) Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Authority in terms of Sea weeds, Sea grasses, Mudflats, Sand Dunes, Echinodenns, Shrimps, Turtles, Corals, Coastal vegetation, Mangrove and other marine biodiversity components as part of the Management Plan. Marine ecology will also be monitored in terms of all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity.
- The above scope of work is in order to comply with the stipulated condition mentioned in the following EC & CRZ Clearances accorded by the MoEF&CC,GoI to DPA, for various projects :

.....cont.....

- (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 xxiii.**
- (iii) EC & CRZ Clearance granted by the MoEF&CC,GoI dated 19/2/2020 - Dev. Integrated facilities (Stage II- 5 projects - **Specific condition 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.**

(b) A continuous Monitoring Programme covering all seasons on various aspects of the coastal environs covering Physico-chemical parameters of marine water and marine sediment samples coupled with biological indices such as Sand Dune Vegetation, Mangroves, Sea grasses, Macrophytes and Phytoplankton on periodic basis during construction and operational phase of the project. Additionally, Primary productivity will also be carried.

• The above scope of work is in order to comply with the stipulated condition mentioned in the following EC & CRZ Clearances accorded by the MoEF&CC,GoI to DPA for various projects .:

- (i) EC & CRZ Clearance granted by the MoEF&CC,GoI dated 18/2/2020 - Dev. Remaining 3 integrated facilities - **Specific Condition xix.**
- (ii) EC & CRZ Clearance granted by the MoEF&CC,GoI dated 19/2/2020 - Dev. Integrated facilities (Stage II- 5 projects) - **Specific Condition xiv.**
- (iii) EC & CRZ Clearance granted by the MoEF&CC,GoI dated 1/1/2024 - Augmentation of Liquid Cargo Handling Facility - **Specific condition no. XXV.**

3. The terms of payment:

For the period (2024-25) (Monitoring Period 10 /6/2024 to 09/6/2025):

- 1) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Inception report by GUIDE.
- 2) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of First Season report by GUIDE.
- 3) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Second Season report by GUIDE.
- 4) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Third Season report by GUIDE.
- 5) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Final report by GUIDE.

For the period (2025-26) (Monitoring Period 10 /6/2025 to 09/6/2026) :

- 1) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Inception report by GUIDE.
- 2) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of First Season report by GUIDE.
- 3) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Second Season report by GUIDE.
- 4) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Third Season report by GUIDE.
- 5) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Final report by GUIDE.

.....Cont.....

the period (2026-27) (Monitoring Period 10 /6/2026 to 09/6/2027) :

- 1) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Inception report by GUIDE.
- 2) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of First Season report by GUIDE.
- 3) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Second Season report by GUIDE.
- 4) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Third Season report by GUIDE.
- 5) 20% of the project budget (Rs.51,90,900/year) should be paid within 15 days from the date of submission of Final report by GUIDE.

4. Obligation of DPA :

- Assistance regarding the statutory clearance from authorities concerned to be rendered by DPA for field visits.
- Study area map along with GPS coordinates is to be provided by the DPA.

5. Time Period : Three years from date of issue of work order i.e. from 10 /6/2024 to 09/6/2027 (per year three monitoring all three seasons).

6. Kindly send the acknowledgement of this work order & start the work immediately.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,



Deputy Chief Engineer & EMC (i/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure -A

Dr. V. Vijay Kumar
Director



Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology

GUIDE/DPA/Offer/Marine/ 05 / 2024-25
02.04.2024

To
Sh. Rajendra Prasad Bethi
Dy. Chief Engineer & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority
Administrative Office Building
Post Box No.50
Gandhidham, Kachchh-370201

Sir,

Sub. : Offer for Regular monitoring of Marine Ecology and Continuous Monitoring Programme
Reg.,

Ref : Your Letter No. EG/WK/4751/Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring)/22 Dt. 12.02.2024.

This is w.r.t the above cited subject and reference, we are herewith submitting the Offer to carry out "Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around Deendayal Port Authority" along with "Continuous Monitoring Programme covering all seasons on various Coastal environs covering Physico-chemical and Biological components".

Kindly find enclosed herewith our offer to carry out the said study, with a budget of Rs. 51,90,900/- (Rupees Fifty-One Lakhs Nineteen Thousand Nine Hundred only) plus applicable GST per year. The quoted budget will remain same for a period of 3 years i.e., (May 2024 – May 2027) which is Rs. 1,55,72,700 plus applicable GST.

Kindly consider our offer and revert back to us for any further clarifications.

Thanking you,

Sincerely yours,

Director

DIRECTOR

Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology
Bhuj - Kachchh.



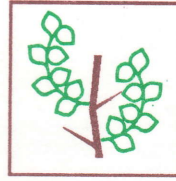
Mangra (EMC) / Shri Anand Singh
EMC
6/4

PO. Box No. 83, Opp. Changleshwar Temple, Mundra Road, Bhuj (Kachchh) - 370 001, Gujarat (India)

Tel : 02832 - 235025-29

www.gujaratdesertecology.com, E-mail : desert_ecology@yahoo.com

Dr. V. Vijay Kumar
Director



Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology

COMMERCIAL OFFER

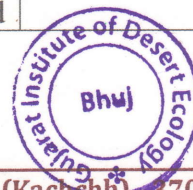
Consignee address	Our Quotation Ref. No.	Date
Deendayal Port Authority Administrative office, Post Box No 50, Gandhidham –Kachchh, Gujarat.	GUIDE / Quotation /DPA / 05 / 2024-25	02.04.2024

Kind Attention.: Sh. Rajendra Prasad, Dy. Chief Engineer & EMC (I/c)

Sub. : Techno-Commercial offer for Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology and Continuous Monitoring Programme

Ref. : Your Letter No. EG/WK/4751/Part (Marine Ecology Monitoring)/22 Dt. 12.02.2024.

S. No.	EC & CRZ Accorded by MoEF&CC	Service Description	Frequency	Unit Rate Per Season (Rs.)	Total Value Per Year (Rs.)
1.	MoEF&CC EC & CRZ Clearance dated February 19 th December 2016 (Specific condition No. xviii of the letter dated 19.12.2016) MoEF&CC EC & CRZ Clearance dated 18 th February 2020 (Specific condition xxiii) MoEF&CC Clearance dated 19 th February 2020 (Specific condition xv) MoEF&CC Clearance dated 20 th November 2020 (VIII Marine Ecology, Specific condition viii)	Regular Monitoring of Marine Ecology in and around the Deendayal Port Trust in terms of Sea weeds, Sea grasses, Mudflats, Sand Dunes, Fisheries, Echinoderms, Shrimps, Turtles, Corals, Coastal vegetation, Mangrove and other marine biodiversity components as part of the Management Plan. Marine ecology will also be monitored in terms of all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity.	Three season data covering Physico-chemical and biological components (Monsoon, Post-monsoon and Pre-monsoon)	12,20,000	36,60,000
2	MoEF&CC EC & CRZ Clearance dated 18 th February 2020 (Specific condition xix)	A continuous Monitoring Programme covering all seasons on various aspects of the coastal environs covering Physico-chemical parameters of marine water and		5,10,300	15,30,900



PO. Box No. 83, Opp. Changleshwar Temple, Mundra Road, Bhuj (Kachchh), 370 001, Gujarat (India)

Tel : 02832 - 235025-29

www.gujaratdesertecology.com, E-mail : desert_ecology@yahoo.com

Dr. V. Vijay Kumar
Director

MoEF&CC Clearance dated 19 th February 2020 (Specific condition xiv)	marine sediment samples coupled with biological indices such as Sand Dune Vegetation, Mangroves, Sea grasses, Macrophytes and Phytoplankton on periodic basis during construction and operational phase of the project. Additionally, Primary productivity will also be carried		
MoEF&CC Clearance dated 1 st January 2024 (Specific condition xxv)			
		Total budget per year	51,90,900
		Total budget for Three years	1,55,72,700
Rupees in words: One Crore Fifty Five Lakh Seventy Two Thousand and Seven Hundred only			
GST @ 18% extra as applicable			

GUIDE: Scope of work

- Complying with the conditions imposed by the DPA as per the EC & CRZ clearance mentioned above.

DPA: Scope of work

- Assistance regarding the statutory clearance from authorities concerned to be rendered by DPA for field survey.
- Study area map along with GPS co-ordinated is to be provided by the DPA.

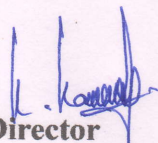
Terms and conditions for Report submission and mode of Payment

- 20% of the budget to be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of submission of Inception report by GUIDE.
- 20% of the project budget should be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of submission of First Season report by GUIDE.
- 20% of the project budget should be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of submission of Second Season report by GUIDE.
- 20% of the project budget should be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of submission of Third Season report by GUIDE.
- 20% of the project budget should be paid to GUIDE within 15 days from the date of submission of Final report by GUIDE.

GUIDE's Recognitions / Accreditations:

- Recognized as DSIR-SIRO, Ministry of Science and Technology, New Delhi.
- Recognized as Schedule I- Environmental Auditors by GPCB, Gandhinagar.

Yours Sincerely


Director

DIRECTOR
Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology
Bhuj - Kachchh.



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Annexure J

Compliance of mitigation measures

2	Generation Noise	Along proposed projects	Not quantified	<p>Restricted operation in the night time</p> <p>Selection of machinery generating noise less than 72 db(A)</p> <p>Fitting on noise attenuation devices</p>	<p>DPA has issued Circular No. TF/SH/Circulars/2022/1341 dated 04/11/2022 considering the safety norms provided for smooth and continuous operation.</p> <p>For monitoring of environmental parameters, DPA has been appointing NABL Accredited laboratory and reports are being submitted from time to time to the GPCB, IRO, MoEF&CC, GoI, Gandhinagar. Recently, DPA appointed GEMI, Gandhinagar for regular monitoring of environmental parameters vide Work Order dated 15/02/2023. The work is in progress and the latest Environmental Monitoring report submitted by GEMI is enclosed with the EC compliance.</p> <p>Further, routine maintenance is being carried out to keep check on the efficiency and noise.</p>
Soil & Geology					
3	Soil erosion	Applicable to the proposed projects	Not quantified; initiates a chain of impacts	<p>Water bars; stabilization of slopes</p> <p>Controlled discharge of water</p> <p>Conducting construction activities in non-monsoon season</p> <p>Oil spill prevention measures</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Point noted</p> <p>The area falls under arid/semi-arid region, thus the rainfall is very scanty.</p> <p>DPA has Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place. Copy of the same has already been communicated with the earlier EC compliance report submitted.</p>
Hydrology					
4	Surface water contamination	At the proposed projects	Not quantified	Soil erosion control measures	<p>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.</p> <p>DPA has undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1600 Hectares since the year 2005</p> <p>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. Copy of the final report</p>

	Spillage and sanitary wastes			Waste management and spill control	<p>submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj is enclosed with the EC compliance report.</p> <p>Further DPA has accorded the work of "Green belt development in DPA and its surrounding area (Phase II) to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj for the plantation of 10000 saplings of suitable species vide work order dated 23/06/2023. The same is in process</p> <p>For waste management, companies authorized by State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) have been awarded the work of collection, transporting and disposal of solid waste by the DPA.</p> <p>DPA has entered into 'Selling Agency' agreement with M/s. MSTC (Govt. of India Enterprise), Vadodara on 04/01/2022 for collection, transporting and disposal of scrap, surplus items, unserviceable equipment etc.</p> <p>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"</p> <p>DPA has Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place. Copy of the same has already been communicated with the last compliance report submitted.</p>
5	Ground water contamination	Not expected			
Land Use and Aesthetics					
6	Land use and Aesthetics	<p>At project site</p> <p>At campsites</p> <p>At other utilities like scraper stations</p>	Not quantifiable	<p>Contouring of the affected areas</p> <p>Cleaning the stretch immediately after the construction activities are over</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 has already been communicated with the last compliance report submitted.</p>

				Restoration and re-vegetation to the best possible extent	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Copy of the final report submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj is enclosed with the EC compliance report.</p> <p>Further DPA has accorded the work of "Green belt development in DPA and its surrounding area (Phase II) to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj for the plantation of 10000 saplings of suitable species vide work order dated 23/06/2023. The same is in process</p> <p>DPA has undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1600 Hectares since the year 2005.</p>
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Biological Environment: Flora and Vegetation

7	Due to dusting on floral cover	At project site & approach road	Limited	Sprinkling of water for dust suppression.	<p>-DPA has installed Mist Canon at the Port area to minimize the dust.</p> <p>-DPA has already installed continuous water sprinkling system in coal stack yard in DPA (40 ha. area) for to prevent dust pollution.</p> <p>Further, to control dust pollution in other area, regular sprinkling through tankers on roads and other staking yards is being done.</p>
8	Removal of vegetation	At project site	Limited	Restoration and re-vegetation and plantation;	<p>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.</p> <p>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. The copy of the final report submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj is attached with the EC compliance</p>

				Compensatory vegetation	<p>report.</p> <p>Further DPA has accorded the work of "Green belt development in DPA and its surrounding area (Phase II) to Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj for the plantation of 10000 saplings of suitable species vide work order dated 23/06/2023. The same is in process</p> <p>DPA has undertaken Mangrove Plantation in an area of 1600 Hectares since the year 2005 The copy of the details has already been communicated with the earlier compliance reports submitted.</p>
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 has already been submitted with the last compliance report.
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	<p>Oily wastes and sewage should not be discharged directly;</p> <p>MARPOL norms should be followed.</p>	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 Swachh 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.
Fauna and Wildlife					
13	Loss of wildlife	No wildlife habitation in proximity	Not applicable	<p>Strictly prohibiting hunting and similar activities</p> <p>Restricting the speed of</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>DPA has issued Circular No. TF/SH/Circulars/2022/1341 dated</p>

				<p>movement of vehicles</p> <p>Keeping "trench plugs" at strategic locations</p> <p>Shifting the nests, wherever possible</p>	<p>04/11/2022 considering the safety norms provided for smooth and continuous operation.</p> <p>Point noted</p> <p>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.</p>
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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.
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	<p>No agriculture land is involved.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. The copy of the final report submitted by GUIDE, Bhuj is submitted along with the compliance report submitted on 12/09/2023.</p> <p>Further DPA has accorded the work of "Green belt development in DPA and its surrounding area (Phase II) to</p>

					Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj for the plantation of 10000 saplings of suitable species vide work order dated 23/06/2023. The same is in process
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 development.	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 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

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Annexure 2

Monitoring data sheet

Monitoring the Implementation of Environmental Safeguards
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Regional Office, Gandhinagar
(for the period up to May, 2024)

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 the concession agreement Tank farm capacity - 1,64,500 KL & Allied facilities, 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) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH8-A near Nakti Bridge (crossing of NH8-A Estimated cost: 32.17Cr.) 4) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port (Berth 7 and 8 capacity 7.35MMTPA). 5) Strengthening of Oil jetty 1. 6) 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 & agricultural Land & landless labours/artisan	:	NIL
	a.	SC, ST/Adivasis	:	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	:	<p>Total Estimated Project Cost: Rs. 2271.03 Crore</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The allocation made by DPA under the scheme of "Environmental Services & Clearance thereof other related Expenditure" during BE 2024-25 is Rs. 657 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. 07 Lacs
	c.	Benefit-cost ratio / Internal rate of Return and the year of assessment	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 IRR 23.6%). <p>Rests of the projects are of up-gradation/strengthening/modification.</p>

	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: 57.35 Cr 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis - Actual cost: NIL (Project under bidding 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.330 Lakhs from Dec, 2023 to May 2024. 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. 3 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 if 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; <u>Project is under Construction Stage</u> 2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis - Construction activity not started yet - <u>Project is under bidding stage</u>

			<p>3) Upgradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basin at Kandla – Work Completed.</p> <p>4) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH 8 A near Nakti Bridge - Construction activity has not started yet.</p> <p>5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port –Mechanization work already completed.</p> <p>6) Strengthening of Oil jetty 1 – Work Completed.</p> <p>7) Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port –Work completed.</p>
	b.	Date of completion (Actual and/or planned)	<p>1) Development of oil jetty to handle liquid cargo and ship bunkering terminal at old Kandla under PP mode – Construction Schedule – December, 2020</p> <p>Planned date of completion: <u>M/s KOTPL committed vide letter dated 02/08/2023 and 22/08/2023 to complete the project on or before 05/09/2024</u></p> <p>2) Multipurpose cargo Terminal at Tekra off Tuna on BOT basis - Construction activity not started yet – <u>Project is under bidding stage.</u></p> <p>3) Upgradation of Barge handling capacity at Bundar basis at Kandla– <u>Work Completed (May 2017).</u></p> <p>4) Construction of Rail over Bridge at NH 8 A near Nakti Bridge - Construction activity not started yet</p> <p>5) Mechanization of Dry Cargo handling capacity at Kandla Port– work completed (<u>April, 2017).</u></p> <p>6) Strengthening of Oil jetty 1 – Work Completed (<u>May, 2017)</u></p> <p>7) Modification and strengthening of Cargo berth No. 6 at Kandla Port – Work completed (<u>May, 2017).</u></p>
14.		Reasons for the delay if the Project is yet to start	<p>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.</p> <p>b) Projects at Sr. No. 2 & 4 are still under the planning stage.</p> <p>c) For the Project at Sr. No. 1, reason for delay matter is pending adjudication before Arbitration Tribunal .</p>
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>(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).</p>	-----