

1.0 INTRODUCTION

M/s Gopal Sponge & Power Pvt Ltd has proposed to establish a Pelletizing Plant (5,00,000 TPA), Blast Furnace (1,40,000 TPA), DRI Kilns (60,000 TPA), Induction Furnaces (1,30,000 TPA), Rolling Mill (60,000 TPA), Sub Merged Electric Arc Furnace (30,000 TPA) & Power plant (46 MW - 4 MW through WHRB Sponge Iron, 2 MW through WHRB Pig Iron plant and 40 MW through AFBC) in Mohda Village, Tilda Tehsil, Raipur District, Chattisgarh. The capital investment of the proposed project is Rs. 400.0 Crores. The following will plant configurations and production details

DETAILS	PLANT CONFIGURATION	Annual Production Capacity (TPA)
Pelletization of Iron Ore	-----	5,00,000
Pig Iron through Blast Furnace Route	1 x 200 M ³	1,40,000
Sponge iron through DRI Route	1 x 200 TPD	60,000
Steel ingots/ billets through induction furnace	4 x 10 MT/heat	1,30,000
Rolled products through Rolling Mill	1 x 200 TPD	60,000
Manufacturing of Ferro Alloys through SEAF	2 x 9 MVA	30,000
Total Power Generation		46MW
a) through WHRB from Sponge iron plant	1 x 4 MW	4 MW
b) through WHRB from Pig Iron Plant	1 x 2 MW	2 MW
Power Generation through FBC	1 x 10 MW & 1 x 30 MW	40MW

Pioneer Enviro Laboratories & Consultants Private Limited, Hyderabad, have prepared Draft Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment (DREIA) report for the proposed Mini Integrated Steel Plant by incorporating the TOR approved by Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi. The report contains detailed description of the following

- Characterization of status of environment with in an area of 10 km radius from the project site for major environmental components including air, water, noise, soil, flora, fauna and socio-economic environment.
- Assessment of air emissions, liquid waste and solid waste from the proposed project along with the noise level assessment.

- Environmental Management Plan comprising of emission control measures proposed to be adopted in the proposed project, solid waste management, Greenbelt development.
- Post Project Environmental Monitoring.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The proposed project will be located in Mohda Village, Tilda Tehsil, Raipur District, Chhattisgarh.
2. Shivnath River is situated at a distance of 7.15 Km from the site. While another surface water source is River Kulhan flowing at the distance of 3.7 km away from the proposed site.
3. Total land acquired is 100.0 acres
4. There are no National parks / Wild life sanctuaries within 10 Km radius of project site.
5. Presently acquired land is barren, no agricultural land or forest land comes under the acquisition.
6. The following major industries are situated with in 25 Km. radius.

S.NO	NAME OF THE INDUSTRY	TYPE
1.	Aarti Sponge & Power Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing
2.	Abhishek Steel Industries	Induction and Rolling Mill
3.	Abhjeet Infrastructure Private Limited	Coke Oven Plant
4.	Agrawal Sponge & Power Private Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing
5.	Alankar Steels Private Limited	Rolling Mill
6.	API Ispat & Powertech Private Limited	Steel Plant
7.	Arsh Iron and Steel Pvt. Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing unit
8.	Baldev Alloys Private Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing unit
9.	Centuri Cements, Baikunth	Cement Plant and Lime Stone Mines
10.	Chetan Industries Limited	Rolling Mill
11.	Corporate ispat Limited	Integrated Steel Plant
12.	Devi Iron & Power Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing
13.	Drolia Electrocast private L.imited	Sponge Iron manufacturing
14.	G.P. Ispat Limited	Rolling Mill
15.	Gaurav Krishana Ispat Private Limited	Rolling Mill
16.	Gopal Sponge & Power Private Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing
17.	Hitech Abrasives Limited	Steel Shots Limited
18.	Hi-Tech Power and Steel Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing unit
19.	Ispat Godawari Limited	Integrated Steel Plant

20.	Jaiswal Neco Limited	Integrated Steel Plant
21.	Khetan Sponge & Infrastructure Private Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing unit
22.	Maa Usha Urja Limited	Biomass based Power plant
23.	Mahendra Sponge & Power Private Limited	Steel Plant
24.	Maruti Ferrous Private Limited	Induction Furnace unit.
25.	Nandan Steels and Power Limited	Induction and Rolling Mill
26.	P.D. Industries Private Limited	Sponge Iron Manufacturing unit
27.	Raghuvir Ferro Alloys Private Limited	Ferro Alloys Manufacturing
28.	Raipur Rotocast Limited	
29.	Rashmi Sponge & Power Ind. Limited	Steel Plant
30.	S.K. Sarawagi & Co. Private Limited	Steel Plant
31.	Saini Industries Limited	Rolling Mill
32.	Sarda Energy Limited	Integrated Steel Plant
33.	Saurabh Rolling Mill	Rolling mill unit
34.	Shree Bajrang Metalics Limited	Steel Manufacturing unit
35.	Shree Hare Krishna Sponge Private Limited	Steel Manufacturing unit
36.	Shree Shyam Sponge and Power Limited	Sponge Iron Manufactuirng
37.	SKS Ispat Limited	Integrated Steel Plant
38.	South Asian Agro Industries Limited	Biomass based Power Plant
39.	Steel Abrasives Limited	Steel Shots
40.	Sunil Sponge & Power Private Limited	Sponge Iron manufacturing
41.	Super Iron & Steels Limited	Rolling Mill unit
42.	Ultratech Cements Limited, Hirni	Cement Plant and Lime Stone Mines
43.	Usha Fuels Private Limited	Coke oven Plant
44.	Vandana Global Limited	Integrated Steel Plant
45.	Vaswani Industries Limited	Steel manufacturing unit

3.0 DETAILS OF PROJECT

3.1 RAW MATERIALS

The following will be the raw material requirement for the proposed Mini Integrated Steel Plant.

Raw Material	Consumption (TPA)	Sources of Supply	Method of Transportation
PELLET PLANT			
Iron ore fines	5,00,000	NMDC/ Orissa	By covered trucks
Coal	25,000	Imported	By covered trucks
Bentonite	10,000	Open market	By covered trucks
SINTER PLANT			
Iron ore fines	119454	Open market	By covered trucks
Limestone fines	14660	Open market	By covered trucks
Dolomite fines	12217	Open market	By covered trucks
Coke breeze	10780	Imported	Through sea
Mill scale	1255	Open market	By covered trucks
RMP Waste	3740	Open market	By covered trucks

PIG IRON			
Iron ore pellets	67200	In plant generation	Through conveyor
BF coke	85400	Imported	Through sea
Quartzite	3500	Open market	By covered trucks
Sinter	154000	In plant generation	By conveyors
Manganese ore	2100	Open market	By covered trucks
SPONGE IRON			
Iron ore Pellets	1,08,000	In plant generation	Through conveyor
Coal	78,000	SECL	Through rail/road
Dolomite	3,000	Open market	By covered trucks
INDUCTION FURNACES			
Sponge iron	60,000	Own generation	---
Pig Iron	48,550	Own generation	---
Scrap	39,000	Own generation/ approved vendors	---
Ferro alloys	1,950	Own generation	---
ROLLING MILL			
Steel ingots/ Billets	63,000	Own generation	Through conveyor
Furnace oil	1920	Authorized dealers	Through tankers
FERRO ALLOYS			
Manganese ore	68920	Open market	By covered trucks
Coke / coal	22475	Open market	By covered trucks
Chrome ore	50,840	Open market	By covered trucks
Quartz	20513	Open market	By covered trucks
POWER PLANT			
Coal	2,07,000	SECL	Through rail / road
Char / Dolochar	18,000	Own generation	Conveyer

3.2 MANUFACTURING PROCESS

3.2.1 PELLET PLANT:

Iron ore fines will be transferred from raw material handling section by conveyors to the beneficiation plant. The conveyors will be provided with hoods in order to eliminate fugitive emissions.

Iron ore fines will be grinded in Ball mills. The concentrate will be fed to thickener and subsequently to filtering unit. The filter cake will be sent to pellet plant comprising of Rotary grate kiln. Green pellets will be produced from this process.

3.2.2 SINTER

Iron ore fines, Lime stone, Dolomite, coke Breeze, flue dust and mill scales will be used in the sinter plant to produce BF sinter which ultimately will be used as raw material in Blast furnace. The flue gases generated in the sinter plant will be treated in a State -of - The Art ESP and the dust concentration at the outlet of the ESP will be less than 50 mg/Nm³. These gases will be let out in to the atmosphere through stack having 40 m height for effective dispersion of pollutants.

3.2.3 BLAST FURNACE

A blast furnace of 1 x 200 m³ working volume. The blast furnace is envisaged to operate with Iron Ore Pellets, coke, fluxes and additives. The hot metal produced will be cast at pig casting machines to produce cold pigs. The liquid slag will be granulated at cast house granulation unit. The BF top gas will be cleaned in dust catcher and gas cleaning system and distributed to the stoves, burners for runner drying, boilers for process and process steam supply and for power generation.

3.2.4 SPONGE IRON (DRI)

Refractory lined rotary kilns will be used for reduction of iron ore in solid state. A central Burner located at the discharge end will be used for initial heating of the kiln.

Iron ore pellets will be continuously fed into the kiln along with coal which has dual role of fuel as well as reductant. Dolomite will be added to scavenge the sulphur from the coal. A number of air tubes will be provided along the length of the kiln. The desired temperature profile will be maintained by controlling the volume of the combustion air through these tubes. The Carbon monoxide generated due to the combustion of coal, reduces the Pellets and converts it into sponge iron. The rotary kiln is primarily divided into two zones viz. the pre heating zone and the reduction zone. The preheating zone extends over 30 to 50 % of the length of the kiln and in this the moisture in the charge will be driven off and the volatile matter in the coal will be burnt with the combustion air supplied through the air tubes. Heat from the combustion raises the temperature of the lining and the bed surface. As the kiln rotates, the lining transfers the heat to the charge. Charge material, pre-heated to about 1000°C enters the reduction zone. Temperature of the order of 1050°C will be maintained in the reduction zone,

which is the appropriate temperature for solid state reduction of iron oxide to metallic iron. This hot material will be transferred to Heat exchanger. In Heat exchanger the material will be cooled to 160°C. The cooler discharge material consists of sponge iron lumps, sponge iron fines and char. Magnetic and non-magnetic material will be separated through magnetic separators and stored in separate bins.

3.2.5 STEEL MELTING SHOP:

Initially scrap & other metallics such as Sponge Iron will be charged into the induction furnace. After scrap & other metallics are fully melted, the temperature of the melt reaches above 1600°C, then DRI will be continuously charged into the furnace. As soon as the charge is melted, bath samples will be taken and temperature will be measured. There will be 4 nos. of induction furnaces in the SMS each of 10 T capacity. Concast will be used to produce Billets/Ingots.

3.2.6 ROLLING MILL:

A 200 TPD Reheating furnace will be proposed for the heating of billets. Furnace will be heated with Furnace oil. A bar and round mill will be installed in the plant to produce 60,000 TPA of TMT bars/ Structural steel.

3.2.7 FERRO ALLOYS

In Ferro alloy plant ferro alloys will be produced by smelting of Manganese ore with coke, coal, quartz and dolomite.

3.2.8 POWER GENERATION

3.2.8.1 THROUGH WASTE HEAT RECOVERY BOILER (WHRB)

The hot flue gases from DRI kilns will pass through waste heat recovery Boilers to recover the heat and to generate electricity of 4 MW through proposed sponge iron kiln and 2 MW through Blast furnace waste gases. Hence a total of 6 MW will be generated through WHRBs.

3.2.8.2 THROUGH AFBC BOILER

Coal and dolochar will be used in AFBC Boiler to generate steam and then electricity of 40 MW.

3.3 WATER REQUIREMENT

The proposed project requires about 6295 cum/day of water. This includes Make-up water for Pellet plant, DRI Kilns, SMS, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace, sinter plant, Ferroalloys, Power Plant and for domestic water. The water required for the proposed project will be met from Shivnath river. Permission from Water Resources Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh will be obtained for drawing water from Shivnath river Application is under consideration.

S.No	SOURCE	QUANTITY (cum/day)
1	Make-up water for Pellet plant	225
2	Make-up water for DRI Kiln	120
3	Make-up water for SMS	400
4	Make-up water for Blast Furnaces	900
5	Make-up water for Ferroalloys	50
6	Make-up water for Rolling Mill	100
7	POWER PLANT	
	a) <i>Cooling Tower Make-up</i>	4370
	b) <i>Boiler make-up</i>	100
	c) <i>D.M. plant regeneration water</i>	10
8	Domestic	20
	Total	6295

3.4 WASTE WATER GENERATION

There will not be any process waste water (or) cooling water blow down from the pellet, DRI, Rolling Mill, SMS, Sinter & Ferro alloys as closed circuit cooling system will be adopted. Effluent from Gas cleaning plant of Blast Furnace will be treated in a settling tank and will be recycled after treatment. Boiler blow down, CT Blow down & DM Plant regeneration will be the sources of effluent generation from the power plant.

The total effluent quantity expected from the proposed project will be 785 cum/day. Effluent will be treated in ETP and the treated effluent will be utilized for greenbelt development after ensuring compliance with CPCB/CECB norms. Sanitary waste water and it will be treated in septic tank followed by soak pit.

WASTE WATER GENERATION

SOURCE	QUANTITY
--------	----------

	(cum/day)
1.GCP effluent from Blast Furnace	75 (will be recycled)
2.POWER PLANT	
a) Cooling Tower blow down	660
b) Boiler blow down	24
c) D.M. plant regeneration water	10
3.Sanitary Waste water	16
Total	785

3.5 WASTE WATER CHARACTERISTICS

The following are the Characteristics of the effluents generated from different sources.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFLUENT

PARAMETER	CONCENTRATION			
	DM Plant regeneration	Boiler blow down	Cooling Tower blow down	Sanitary waste water
pH	4 - 10	9.5 - 10.5	7.0 - 8.0	7.0 - 8.5
TDS (mg/l)	5000 - 6000	1000	800 - 1000	800 - 900
COD (mg/l)	--	--	--	300 - 400
BOD (mg/l)	--	--	--	200 - 250

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Base line data has been collected on ambient air quality, water quality, noise levels, flora and fauna and socio economic details of people within 10 km radius of the proposed site.

4.1 Ambient air quality

Ambient air quality was monitored for RSPM, SPM, SO₂ & NO_x at 8 stations including project site for one season as per MOEF guidelines. The following are the concentrations of various parameters at the monitoring stations.

PARAMETER		CONCENTRATION
RSPM	:	29.0 to 45.5 µg/m ³
SPM *	:	96.6 to 147.8 µg/m ³
SO ₂	:	7.5 to 12.0 µg/m ³
NO _x	:	8.9 to 14.4 µg/m ³

* PAH in SPM was analyzed and the concentrations at all monitoring stations are below Detectable level.

4.2 Water quality

Ground water samples were collected at 8 stations along with surface water samples and analysed for various Physico-Chemical parameters. The water samples show that they are suitable for potable purposes.

4.3 Noise levels

Noise levels were measured at 8 locations during day time & Night time. The noise levels at the monitoring stations are ranging **45.10 dBA to 49.10 dBA**.

5.0 Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5.1 Prediction of impacts on air quality

The emissions from the proposed project will be SPM, SO₂, NO_x. The predictions of Ground level concentrations have been carried out using All Terrain Dispersion Model. Meteorological data such as wind direction, wind speed, max. and min. temperatures collected at the site have been used as input data to run the model. The emissions from the stacks in the proposed project and the fugitive emissions from the same are considered in the Modeling.

It is observed from the computation results that the maximum predicted incremental rise in 24 hourly ground level concentrations of SPM, SO₂ and NO_x during operation of project are **0.8 µg/m³, 15.2 µg/m³ and 5.9 µg/m³ respectively at a distance 1100 m in the down** wind direction. We have also considered the impact of other industries /proposals in the area for prediction of Ground level concentrations (GLC).

The net resultant GLCs due to the proposed project and other industries in the area are within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Hence there will not be any adverse impact on air environment due to the proposed project

5.2 Prediction of impacts on noise quality

The major sources of noise generation in the proposed project will be STG, compressors, etc. The ambient noise levels will be within the standards prescribed by MOE&F vide notification dated 14-02-2000 under the noise pollution (Regulation & Control), rules 2000 i.e. the noise levels will be less than 75 dBA during day time and less than 70 dBA during night time. 33 acres of extensive

greenbelt is proposed to be developed in the Plant premises to further attenuate the noise levels. Hence there will not be any adverse impact due to noise on population in surrounding areas due to the proposed project.

5.3 Prediction of impacts on water Environment

There will be no effluent generation in the Pellet plant, DRI plant, Rolling Mill, Sinter plant, Induction Furnace, Ferro alloy plants as closed circuit cooling system will be adopted. Effluent from Gas cleaning plant of Blast Furnace will be treated in a settling tank and after treatment it will be recycled. Sanitary waste water will be treated in septic tank followed by soak pit. The water required for the proposed project will be met from Shivnath river. Permission from Water Resources Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh will be obtained for drawing water from Shivnath river Application is under consideration.

5.4 Prediction of Impacts on Land Environment

The effluent will be treated to achieve CECB standards for on land for irrigation. All the required air pollution control systems will be provided to meet CPCB/CECB norms. All solid wastes will be disposed / utilized as per CPCB/CECB norms. 33 Acres of greenbelt will be proposed to developed. Hence there will not be any adverse impact on land environment due to the proposed project.

5.5 Socio - Economic Environment

There will be lot of opportunities in employment to local people during construction as well as in operation phase. There will be an upliftment in Socio Economic status of the people in the area. Hence there will be further development of the area due to the proposed project.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

Post project monitoring will be conducted as per the guidelines of CECB and MoEF are tabulated below.

MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS

S. No.	Particulars	Frequency of Monitoring	Duration of sampling	Parameters required to be
---------------	--------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------

				monitored
1.	Water quality			
	Water quality in the area	Once in a month except for heavy metals which will be monitored on quarterly basis.	Composite sampling (24 hourly)	As per IS: 10500
	Waste water	Once in a month	Composite sampling	As per IS : 2290
2.	Air Quality			
A.	Stack Monitoring	Online monitors (WHRB, FBC boiler stacks) Once in a month		SPM SO2 & NOx
B.	Ambient Air quality	Twice a week	24 hours continuously	RPM, SPM, SO2 NOx & CO
C.	Fugitive emissions	Once in a Month	8 hours	SPM
3.	Meteorological Data			
	Meteorological data to be monitored at the plant.	Continuous Monitoring	Continuous monitoring	Temperature, Relative Humidity, rainfall, wind direction & wind speed.
4	Noise level monitoring			
	Ambient Noise levels	Twice in a year	Continuous for 24 hours with 1 hour interval	

7.0 PROJECT BENEFITS

The local areas will be benefited by way of generation of employment opportunities, increased demand for local products and services. There will be an overall improvement in the income level of the local people.

The project creates direct employment for running the plant shall be 250, and during the construction around 350 persons and indirect shall be around 1000. Priority will be given to locals for Semi-Skilled and Unskilled workers. With the development of this plant there will be lot of scope for more industrial investments which in turn will benefit the nation.

8.0 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 Air Environment

The following are air pollution control systems proposed in the proposed project.

S. No.	Stack attached to	Control Equipment	Stack Height (m)	Particulate emission at the outlet of Stack
1	Pellatization Plant	ESP	41	< 50 mg/Nm ³
2	DRI Kilns attached to WHRB	ESP's	60	< 50 mg/Nm ³
3	Sinter plant	ESP	40	< 50 mg/Nm ³
4	Blast Furnace	Dust catcher followed by venturi scrubber	50	< 10 mg/Nm ³
5	Induction furnaces	Fume extraction & cleaning system	30	< 50 mg/Nm ³
6	Submerged Arc furnace	Fume extraction & cleaning system	30	< 50 mg/Nm ³
7	Rolling Mill	---	36	< 50 mg/Nm ³
8	FBC Power Plant	ESP	78	< 50 mg/Nm ³

The main sources of dust pollution are raw material unloading areas, crushing operations of raw materials and their transfer points. Dust suppression system will be provided at material unloading areas. A separate dedusting system will be provided to control the dust from various material transfer points by means of suitable ducting connected to an Induced Draught fan. The dust that is drawn from various points will pass through bag filters. The following table shows the various control systems proposed in the proposed project and their outlet dust emissions.

8.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT

Waste water generated from the proposed project will be treated in Effluent Treatment Plant and fully reused within the plants/premises. Zero discharge system will be adopted. Effluent from Gas cleaning plant of Blast Furnace will be treated in a settling tank and after treatment it will be recycled.

EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT

The effluent generated from the proposed Plant will be treated in the following manner.

pH of the boiler blowdown will be between 9.5 to 10.5. Hence a neutralization tank will be constructed for neutralizing the boiler blow down & DM plant regeneration water. After neutralization these two effluent streams will be mixed with Cooling Tower blowdown in a Central Monitoring Basin (CMB). The treated effluent after

ensuring compliance with CECB norms will be utilised for dust suppression, ash conditioning & for green belt development within the premises. A dedicated pipe distribution network will be provided for using the treated effluent for onland for irrigation. Sanitary waste water will be treated in Septic tank followed by soak pit. No effluent will be let out of the plant premises. Hence Zero discharge concept will be implemented.

The following will be treated combined effluent characteristics.

Effluent Disposal

Total effluent generation (Excluding sanitary waste)	:	694 m ³ /day
Effluent qty. to be used for ash conditioning	:	125 m ³ /day
Effluent to be used for dust suppression	:	75 m ³ /day
Effluent to be used for slag granulation	:	150 m ³ /day
Total effluent qty. to be used for on land for irrigation :		344 m ³ /day

Hence a greenbelt of 33 Acres of greenbelt will be developed within the existing plant premises by using the treated effluent. A dedicated pipe distribution network will be provided for using the treated effluent for on land for irrigation.

The characteristics of the treated effluent are well below the CECB Standards for on land irrigation. Hence there will not be any impact on ground water / surface water due to the proposed project.

8.3 Noise environment

The major sources of noise in the proposed project will be STG, DG set & compressors. All the turbines and other machinery will be manufactured in accordance with MOEF norms on Noise levels. The employees working near the noise generating sources will be provided with earplugs. Noise absorbing materials will be used in the construction of roofs, walls and floors. The extensive greenbelt development proposed within the plant premises will help in attenuating the noise levels further. Noise barriers in the form of trees are recommended to be grown around administrative block and other utility units.

Training will be imparted to plant personnel to generate awareness about the damaging effects of noise.

8.4 Land Environment

The waste water generated from the proposed project will be treated in the Effluent Treatment plant to comply with the CECB standards and will be used for dust suppression, ash conditioning and for greenbelt development. All the required Air pollution control systems will be installed and operated to comply with CECB norms. Solid wastes will be disposed off as per norms. Additional extensive greenbelt will be developed in the plant premises. Desirable beautification and landscaping practices will be followed. Hence there will not be any impact due to the proposed project.

Solid waste generation and disposal

S.No	SOLID WASTE	QUANTITY (TPA)	METHOD OF DISPOSAL
1	Granulated slag	39200	Given to cement plants
2	Dolochar	18000	Used in AFBC boilers proposed in the expansion
3	Wet scrapper sludge (DRI)	2760	Given to neighbouring brick units / cement plants
4	Ash/dust (DRI)	18000	Given to brick making units / cement plants
5	Accretion slag (DRI)	540	Used in road construction
6	Ash (AFBC)	103950	Given to cement plants / used in brick manufacturing units
7	Slag (SMS)	13000	Used in road construction / back filling of low lying areas
8	Ferro alloy slag :		
	a) High carbon ferro manganese	15345	To be used in manufacture of silico manganese as it contains high MnO ₂ and silicon.
	b) Silico manganese	7800	To be used for road construction
	c) Ferro silicon	380	To be used in cast iron foundries

8.5 GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT

Greenbelt of 33 acres will be developed in the proposed project.

Capital cost for environment protection for expansion project is Rs. 25 Crores.

8.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF CREP RECOMMENDATIONS

All the CREP recommendations will be strictly followed in the proposed Plant.

8.7 POST PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Ambient Air Quality, Stack monitoring & effluent analysis will be carried out regularly as per CPCB norms and the analysis reports shall be submitted to MoEF & CECB regularly.
