SUMMARY ON

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

REPORT

OF

ITECHC METALS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Proposed Steel Plant)
at
Chicholi Village, Kharora Tehsil,
Raipur District, Chhattisgarh

Submitted to

CHHATTISGARH ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION BOARD

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ITECHC METALS PRIVATE LIMITED. has proposed to establish Steel Plant, a Greenfield Project, comprising of establishment of Sponge Iron unit (2,25,000 TPA), Induction Furnace with matching LRF & CCM (Billets / Ingots / Hot Billets) (2,40,000TPA), Rolling Mill (TMT Bars / Structural Steel) (2,25,000 TPA), Brick manufacturing unit – 25,000 bricks/day, WHRB based Power Plant – 18 MW (3 x 6 MW), AFBC based Power Plant - 6 MW. at Khasra nos. 587/1, 587/6, 587/10, 587/14, 597/1, 597/3, 598, 599, 600, 612, 613/1& 613/2 of Chicholi Village, Kharora Tehsil, Raipur District, Chhattisgarh.

Total land identified for the proposed project is 12.19 Ha. (30.12 Acres).

Private land –11.346 Ha.(28.035 Acres.) (Unirrigated Agriculture land) Agreements have been entered.

Govt. land –0.843 Ha.(2.083 Acres.) Applied for 99 years lease acquisition

Estimated Project Cost for the proposed project is Rs. 435 Crores.

As per the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, New Delhi notification, dated 14th September, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, all Primary metallurgical processing industries are classified under Category 'A'. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, New Delhi has accorded Terms of Reference (TOR) for the proposed project vide letter no. IA-J-11011 / 290 / 2021 – IA II (I), dated 13th September 2021. The EIA Report has been prepared by incorporating the TOR stipulated by the Hon'ble EAC.

Pioneer Enviro Laboratories & Consultants Private Limited, Hyderabad, which is accredited by NABET, Quality Council of India, vide certificate No. NABET/ EIA/ 1922/ SA 0148 (Rev. 01), for preparing EIA report for Metallurgical Unit, have prepared Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for the proposed project by incorporating the TOR approved by Ministry of Environment, Forests& Climate Change, 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 plant 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 & Budget for Environmental Protection Measures.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING WITHIN 10 Km. RADIUS OF THE PROJECT SITE

The following is the environmental setting within the 10 Km. radius of the Project site:

S.No.	Salient Features / Environmental features	Distance w.r.t. site / Remarks
1.	Type of Land	93% agricultural land (Unirrigated) & 7% Govt land
2.	Type of Land (Study Area)	As per LULC the land use within 10 Km. is as follows: Settlements – 3.3 %, Industrial Area – 2.6 %, Tank / River / Reservoir – 7.8%, Scrub Forest / Dense Forest – 4.1%, Single Crop – 59.3%, Double Crop – 8.9%, Plantation – 2.1%, Crop land within forest – 0.8%, Land with scrub – 6.3%, Land without scrub – 2.5%, Mining area – 2.3%
3.	National Park/ Wildlife sanctuary / Biosphere reserve / Tiger Reserve / Elephant Corridor / migratory routes for Birds	Nil
4.	Historical places / Places of Tourist importance / Archeological sites	Nil
5.	Critically polluted area as per MoEF&CC Office Memorandum dated 13th January 2010	None And also the Plant area does not fall in the areas given in Hon'ble NGT order issued vide dated 10th July 2019.
6.	Defence Installations	Nil
7.	Nearest village	Nearest habitation is Gaurkhera Village – 0.85 Kms.
8.	No. of Villages in the Study Area	58 nos.
9.	Nearest Hospital	Tumgaon– 2.6 Kms.(SW Direction)
10.	Nearest School	Malidih Village – 1.0 Km.(NE Direction)
11.	Forests	MohrengaPF : 0.5 kms Khaulidabri PF (SE) – 3.0 Kms
12.	Water body	Jamuniya Nala - 1.2 Kms (W) Mahanadi Branch canal : 4.8 Kms (SW)

S.No.	Salient Features / Environmental features	Distance w.r.t. site / Remarks
		Kirna Tank : 7.7 Kms (W) Pindraon Pond : 4.8 Kms. (S) Kumhari Pond : 2.8 Kms. (NE)
13.	Nearest Highway	SH – 9 (Raipur – Korba) (7.5 Kms.) Tilda – Simga (Major District road) (0.5 Kms.)
14.	Nearest Railway Station	Baikunt Railway Station – 23 Kms. (by road) Tilda Railway station – 13 Kms (by road)
15.	Nearest Port facility	Nil within 10 Km. Radius.
16.	Nearest Airport	Nil within 10 Kms. Radius [Raipur Airport – 34.0 Kms. (Aerial)]
17.	Nearest Interstate Boundary	Nil
18.	Seismic zone as per IS-1893	Seismic zone – II
19.	R & R	There is no rehabilitation and resettlement issue, as there are no habitations present in the site area.
20.	Litigation / court case is pending against the proposed project / proposed site and or any direction passed by the court of law against the project	Nil

1.2   PLANT CONFIGURATION AND PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Following is the proposed plant configuration and proposed production capacities

Proposed Plant Configuration & Production Capacities

S.No.	Units (Products)		Plant Configuration (Production Capacity)
1.	DRI Kilns (Sponge Iron)		3 x 250 TPD (2,25,000 TPA)
2.	Induction Furnace (Billets / Ingots / Hot Billets)		4 x 20 T (2,40,000TPA)
3.	Rolling Mill (TMT bars / Structural Steel) (85 % Hot charging with Hot Billets and remaining 15% through RHF with LDO as fuel)		750 TPD (2,25,000 TPA)
4.	Brick manufacturing unit		25,000 bricks/day
5.	Power Plant (24 MW)	WHRB Power Plant	18 MW (3 x 6 MW)
		FBC Power Plant	6 MW (1 x 6 MW)

1.3   RAW MATERIAL REQUIRMENT

The following will be the raw material requirement for the proposed project:

RAW MATERIAL REQUIREMENT, SOURCE & MODE OF TRANSPORT

S.No.	Raw Material		Quantity (TPA)	Sources	Distance from site (in Kms.	Mode of Transport
1.	**For DRI Kilns (Sponge Iron) – 2,25,000 TPA**					
a)	Pellets (100 %)		3,37,500	purchased from outside	~ 50 Kms	Through covered conveyers & By road (through covered trucks)
				or		
b)	Iron ore (100%)		3,60,000	Barbil, Orissa NMDC, Chhattisgarh	~ 500 Kms.	By rail & road (through covered trucks)
c)	Coal	Indian	2,92,500	SECL Chhattisgarh / MCL Odisha	~ 500 Kms.	By rail & road (through covered trucks)
		Imported	1,87,200	Indonesia / South Africa / Australia	~ 600 Kms. (from Vizag Port)	Through sea route, rail route & by road (through covered trucks)
d)	Dolomite		11,250	Chhattisgarh	~ 100 Kms.	By road (through covered trucks)
2.	**For Steel Melting Shop (Billets/ Ingots/Hot Billets) – 2,40,000TPA**					
a)	Sponge Iron		2,42,000	Own generation& purchased from outside	~ 20 Kms.	Through covered conveyers& by road
b)	MS Scrap / Pig Iron		36,000	Chhattisgarh	~ 100 Kms.	By road (through covered trucks)
c)	Ferro alloys		12,000	Raipur	~ 50 Kms.	By road (through covered trucks)
3.	**For Rolling Mill through Hot charging (Rolled Products) – 2,25,000 TPA**					
a)	Hot Billets / Billets / Ingots		2,40,800	Own generation &purchased from outside	~ 20 Kms.	By Road (through covered trucks)
b)	LDO / LSHS		10,000 Kl/annum	Nearby IOCL Depot	~ 100 Kms.	By road (through Tankers)

4.	For FBC Boiler [Power Generation 6 MW]					
a)	Indian Coal (100 %)		40,500	SECL Chhattisgarh / MCL Odisha	~ 500 Kms.	By rail & road (through covered trucks)
			OR			
b)	Imported Coal (100 %)		25,961	Indonesia / South Africa / Australia	~ 600 Kms. (from Vizag Port)	Through sea route, rail route & by road (through covered trucks)
			OR			
c)	Dolochar + Indian Coal	Dolochar	45,000	In plant generation	---	through covered conveyors
		Indian Coal	18,000	SECL Chhattisgarh / MCL Odisha	~ 500 Kms.	By rail & road (through covered trucks)
			OR			
d)	Dolochar + Imported Coal	Dolochar	45,000	In plant generation	---	through covered conveyors
		Imported Coal	11,520	Indonesia / South Africa / Australia	~ 600 Kms. (from Vizag Port)	Through sea route, rail route & by road (through covered trucks)

1.4 MANUFACTURING PROCESS

1.4.1 Manufacturing of Sponge Iron (DRI)

The proposal consists of 3x250 TPD of DRI kilns to produce 2,25,000 TPA of Sponge Iron with 3 x 6 MW WHRB facility. Refractory lined rotary kilns will be used for reduction of iron ore in solid state.

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 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 iron ore 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 1000^0C enters the reduction zone. Temperature of the order of 1050^0C 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 160^0C. 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. The hot flue gases will be taken to a Waste Heat Recovery Boilers and after heat recovery they will be treated in high efficiency ESP and discharged into the atmosphere through stack whose height will be in accordance with CPCB norms.

1.4.2 Steel Melting Shop

In Steel Melting Shop (SMS), Sponge Iron will be melted along with melting scrap and fluxes to make pure liquid steel and then to mould it in required size billets. The SMS will consist of Induction furnace, Ladles, Cranes & Continuous Casting Machine (CCM). There will be 4 x 20 T Induction furnaces to manufacture Hot Billets/ Billets of 2,40,000 TPA. Either the Hot Billets produced from LRF will be directly sent to Rolling Mill without using Re-heating Furnace through Hot charging method (or) Billets / Ingots will be sent to Re-heating Furnace to reheat the Billets and then sent to Rolling Mill to manufacture Rolled Products.

1.4.5 Manufacturing of Rolled products through Rolling Mill

The Hot Billets produced from Induction Furnaces will be directly sent to Rolling Mill to produce Rolled Products (OR) Hot Billets will be cooled and stored will be sent to reheating furnaces for the heating and will be sent to Rolling Mill. Furnace will be heated with LDO / LSHS. A Rolling mill will be installed in the plant to produce 2,25,000 TPA of TMT Bars / Structural Steels.

1.4.6 Power Generation

Through WHRB Boiler

The hot flue gases from proposed 3x250 TPD DRI kilns will pass through waste heat recovery Boiler to recover the heat and to generate 18 MW (3 x 6.0 MW)electricity. The gases after heat recovery will pass through ESP and then discharged through chimneys into the atmosphere for effective dispersion of emissions into the atmosphere through stacks of adequate height.

Through AFBC Boiler

Coal (Imported / Indian) along with dolochar will be used as fuel in AFBC Boilers to generate 6 MW (1 x 6 MW) of electricity. The flue-gases will be treated in high efficiency ESP and then discharged through a stack of adequate height into the atmosphere.

1.5 Water Requirement

- Water required for the proposed project will be 1130 KLD. This includes make up water for DRI Kilns, Induction Furnaces, Rolling Mill, Brick manufacturing unit & Domestic.

- Water required for proposed project will be sourced from Kumhari tank (which is at a distance of 2.8 Kms. from the project site).

- State Investment Promotion Board, Chhattisgarh has forwarded recommendations to Water Resources Department for issuing approval for withdrawing water from Kumhari tank.

- Air cooled condensers will be provided to FBC Power plant.

BREAK-UP OF WATER REQUIREMENT

S.No.	Unit	Quantity in KLD	
1.	DRI Kilns	230	
2.	Induction Furnaces	170	
3.	Rolling Mills	200	
4.	Power Plant (FBC)	480	
	• Cooling tower makeup		231
	• Boiler make up		173
	• DM plant Regeneration		76
5.	Brick Manufacturing unit	14	
6.	Domestic	36	
	Total	**1130**	

1.6   Waste Water Generation

- There will be no effluent discharge in the Sponge Iron, Induction Furnaces as closed circuit cooling system will be adopted.

- Air Cooled condensers will be provided in the power plant, which will be reduce the water consumption significantly. Hence wastewater generation will also be minimized.

- Effluent from Rolling Mill will be sent to settling tank & will be recycled through closed circuit cooling system.

- Effluent from power plant will be treated in ETP and after ensuring compliance with SPCB norms, it will be utilized for dust suppression, ash conditioning and for greenbelt development.

- Sanitary waste water will be treated in STP.

- Garland drains will be provided around all the raw material stacking areas

BREAKUP OF WASTE WATER GENERATION

S.No.	Source	Generation (KLD)
1.	Power Plant	183
	a) Cooling Tower blowdown	58
	b) Boilers blowdown	49
	c) D.M. plant regeneration water	76
2.	Sanitary Wastewater	29
	Total	**212**

1.7   Wastewater Characteristics

The following are the Characteristics of waste water

CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFLUENT

PARAMETER	CONCENTRATION			
	Cooling Tower blowdown	DM Plant Regeneration	Boiler Blowdown	Sanitary waste water
pH	7.0 – 8.0	5.0 – 10.0	9.5 – 10.5	7.0 – 8.5
BOD (mg/l)	--	--	--	200 – 250
COD (mg/l)	--	--	--	300 – 400
TDS (mg/l)	1000	5000 – 6000	1000 mg/l	800 – 900
Oil & Grease (mg/l)	--	10	--	5 - 10
TSS (mg/l)	--	--	--	150-200

2.0 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 plant.

2.1 Ambient air quality

Ambient air quality was monitored for $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, NOx & CO at 9 stations including project site during **1st March 2021 to 31st May 2021.** The following are the concentrations of various parameters at the monitoring stations:

Parameter		Concentration
$PM_{2.5}$	:	20.6 to 46.2 $\mu g/m^3$
PM_{10}	:	34.6 to 69.8 $\mu g/m^3$
SO_2	:	10.8 to 14.5 $\mu g/m^3$
NO_X	:	12.4 to 20.4 $\mu g/m^3$
CO	:	425 to 815 $\mu g/m^3$

2.2 Water Quality

2.2.1 Surface Water Quality

There no major rivers present within 10 Km. radius of the site. Bhatapara branch canal : 4.8 Kms, Kirna Tank : 7.7 Kms, Pindraon Pond – 4.8 Kms., Kumhari Pond – 2.8 Kms. Jamuniya Nala - 1.2 Kms. and few streams & ponds present within 10 Km. radius. One sample from Bhatapara Branch Canal, Pindraon pond & Kumhari tank have been collected and analyzed for various parameters. No other surface water samples have been collected as the study period. The analysis of samples shows that all the parameters are in accordance with BIS-2296 specifications.

2.2.2 Ground Water Quality

8 No. of ground water samples from open wells / bore wells were collected from the nearby villages to assess ground water quality impacts and analyzed for various Physico-Chemical parameters. The analysis of samples shows that all the parameters are in accordance with BIS: 10500 specifications.

2.3 Noise Levels

Noise levels were measured at 8 locations during day time & Night time. The noise levels at the monitoring stations are ranging from 46.8 dBA to 54.07 dBA.

3.0 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Prediction of impacts on air quality

The likely emissions from the proposed project are PM_{10}, SO_2, NOx & CO. The predictions of Ground level concentrations have been carried out using Industrial Source Complex (ISC-3) 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 predicted max. Incremental PM_{10} concentrations (24 hourly) due to the proposed project will be 0.8 $\mu g/m^3$ over the baseline concentrations.

The predicted incremental rise in Particulate Matter concentration due to the Vehicular emission will be 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$.

Hence the total predicted incremental rise in Particulate Matter concentration due to the emission from proposed project and due the vehicular emissions will be 0.8 $\mu g/m^3$ + 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$ = 1.0 $\mu g/m^3$.

The predicted max incremental SO_2 concentrations (24 hourly) due to the emissions from operation of proposed project will be 14.8 $\mu g/m^3$ over the baseline concentrations.

The predicted max incremental NOx concentrations (24 hourly) due to the proposed project will be 5.1 $\mu g/m^3$ over the baseline concentrations.

The predicted incremental rise in NOx concentration due to the Vehicular emission will be 1.5 $\mu g/m^3$.

Hence the total predicted incremental rise in NOx concentration due to the emission from project and due the vehicular emission will be 5.1 $\mu g/m^3$ + 1.5 $\mu g/m^3$ = 6.6 $\mu g/m^3$

The predicted incremental rise in CO concentration due to the Vehicular emissions will be 0.9 $\mu g/m^3$.

NET RESULTANT MAXIMUM CONCENTRATIONS DUE TO PROPOSED PROJECT

Item	PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	SO_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)	NO_X ($\mu g/m^3$)	CO ($\mu g/m^3$)
Maximum baseline conc. in the study area	69.8	14.5	20.4	815
Maximum predicted incremental rise in concentration due to proposed project (Point Sources)	0.8	14.8	5.1	nil
Maximum predicted incremental rise in concentration due to proposed project (Vehicular emissions)	0.2	nil	1.5	0.9

Net resultant concentrations during operation of the proposed project	70.8	29.3	27	815.9
National Ambient Air Quality Standards	100	80	80	2000

3.2 Prediction of impacts on Noise quality

The major sources of noise generation in the proposed project will be STG, boilers, compressors, DG set, etc. Acoustic enclosures will be provided to the STG. The ambient noise levels will be within the standards prescribed by MoEF 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. 4.21 Ha. (10.4 Acres) of extensive greenbelt will be developed 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.

3.3 Prediction of impacts on Water Environment

Closed loop cooling water system will be adopted in DRI, SMS, and Rolling Mill units. Effluent from power plant will be treated and after ensuring compliance with SPCB norms, it will be utilized for dust suppression, ash conditioning and for greenbelt development. Sanitary wastewater will be treated in STP. Treated sewage will be used for Greenbelt development. There will not be any effluent discharge outside the premises. ZLD will be followed. Hence there will not be any adverse impact on environment due to the proposed project.

3.4 Prediction of Impacts on Land Environment

The effluent will be treated to achieve SPCB standards. Zero effluent discharge will be adopted. All the required air pollution control systems will be provided to comply with CPCB / SPCB norms. All solid wastes will be disposed / utilized as per CPCB / SPCB norms. 4.21 Ha. (10.4 Acres) of extensive greenbelt will be developed as per guidelines. Hence, there will not be any adverse impact on land environment due to the proposed project.

3.5 Socio - Economic Environment

There will be certain upliftment in Socio Economic status of the people in the area & development of the area due to the proposed project. Due to this the economic conditions, the educational and medical standards of the people living in the study area

will certainly move upwards which will result in overall economic development, improvement in general aesthetic environment and increase in business opportunities.

4.0   ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

Post project monitoring will be conducted as per the guidelines of SPCB and MoEF&CC are tabulated below:

MONITORING SCHEDULE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS

S.No.	Particulars	Frequency of Monitoring	Duration of sampling	Parameters required to be monitored
1. Water & Waste water quality				
A.	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
B.	Effluent at the outlet of the ETP	Twice in a month	Grab sampling (24 hourly)	As per EPA Rules, 1996
C.	STP Inlet & Outlet	Twice in a month	Grab sampling (24 hourly)	As per EPA Rules1996
2. Air Quality				
A.	Stack Monitoring	Online monitors (all stacks) Once in a month		PM PM, SO_2 & NOx
B.	Ambient Air quality (CAAQMS)	Continuous Quarterly Once	Continuous 24 hours	PM_{10}, SO_2 & NOx $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, NOx & CO
C.	Fugitive emissions	Quarterly Once	8 hours	PM
3. Meteorological Data				
A.	Meteorological data to be monitored at the plant.	Daily	Continuous monitoring	Temperature, Relative Humidity, rainfall, wind direction & wind speed.
4. Noise level monitoring				
A.	Ambient Noise levels	Quarterly Once	Continuous for 24 hours with 1 hour interval	Noise levels

5.0   ADDITIONAL STUDIES

No Rehabilitation and Resettlement is involved in the proposed project as there are no habitations in the project site. Hence no R & R study has been carried out.

6.0   PROJECT BENEFITS

With the establishment of the proposed project employment potential will increase. Land prices in the area will increase. The economic status of the people in the area will improve due to the proposed project. Periodic medical checkups will be carried out. Top priority will be given to locals in employment.

7.0   ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1   Air Environment

The following are air emission control systems proposed in the proposed project:

S.No.	Source	Control Equipment	Particulate emission at the outlet
1.	DRI kilns with WHRB's	Electro Static Precipitators (ESP)	< 30 mg/Nm^3
2.	Induction Furnaces with CCM	Fume Extraction system with bag filters	< 30 mg/Nm^3
3.	Re-heating furnaces attached to Rolling Mill	---	< 30 mg/Nm^3
4.	FBC Boiler	Electro Static Precipitator	< 30 mg/Nm^3
		Lime dosing	SOx< 100 mg/Nm^3
		Low NOx burners with 3-stage combustion, flue gas recirculation and auto combustion control system will be provided	NOx < 100 mg/Nm^3

Note : Apart from the above Fume extraction system with bagfilters, dust suppression system, covered conveyers etc. will also be installed

Apart from the above the following air emission control systems/ measures are proposed in the Plant:

➢ All conveyors will be completely covered with G.I. sheets to control fugitive dust.

➢ All bins will be totally packed and covered so that there will not be any chance for dust leakage.

➢ All the dust prone points material handling systems will be connected with de-dusting system with bag filters.

➢ All discharge points and feed points, wherever the possibility of dust generation is there a de-dusting suction point will be provided to collect the dust.

7.2 Water Environment

- Total wastewater generation will be 212 KLD.

- There will be no effluent discharge in, Sponge Iron, Induction Furnaces, as closed-circuit cooling system will be adopted.

- Air Cooled condensers will be provided in the power plant, which will be reduce the water consumption significantly. Hence wastewater generation will also be minimized.

- Effluent from Rolling Mill will be sent to settling tank & will be recycled through closed circuit cooling system.

- Effluent from power plant will be treated in ETP and after ensuring compliance with SPCB norms, it will be utilized for dust suppression, ash conditioning and for greenbelt development.

- Sanitary wastewater will be treated in STP.

- Garland drains will be provided around all the raw material stacking areas.

EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT

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 will be neutralized in a neutralization tank. After neutralization, these two effluent streams will be mixed with Cooling Tower blowdown in a Central Monitoring Basin (CMB). Service water will be treated in an oil separator and after treatment it will be taken to CMB. The treated effluent will be utilized for dust suppression, ash conditioning and for Green belt development. 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.
- pH   -   6.5 - 8.5
- TSS   -   < 100 mg/l
- Oil & Grease   -   < 10 mg/l
- Free available chlorine   -   < 1.0 mg/l
- Copper   -   <1.0 mg/l
- Iron   -   < 1.0 mg/l
- Zinc   -   < 1.0 mg/l
- Chromium   -   < 0.2 mg/l
- Phosphates   -   < 5.0 mg/l

Treated Sewage Characteristics

S.No.	Parameters	Parameters limit
1.	pH	6.5 – 8.0
2.	BOD (mg/ L)	Not more than 10
3.	COD (mg/ L)	Not more than 50
4.	TSS (mg/ L)	Not more than 20
5.	NH_4-N (mg/ L)	Not more than 5
6.	N-Total (mg/ L)	Not more than 10
7.	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	Less than 100

TREATED EFFLUENT DISPOSAL

Effluent quantity to be used for ash conditioning   :   22 m^3/day

Effluent to be used for dust suppression in CHP   :   120 m^3/day

Effluent to be used for Greenbelt development   :   70 m^3/day

10.4 Acres of greenbelt will be developed within the plant premises by using the treated effluent. A dedicated pipe distribution network will be provided for using the treated effluent for greenbelt development.

7.3   Noise Environment

The major sources of noise generation in the proposed project will be STG, boilers, compressors, DG set, etc. Acoustic enclosure will be provided. All the machinery will be manufactured in accordance with MoEF&CC norms on Noise levels. The employees working near the noise generating sources will be provided with earplugs. 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.

7.4   Land Environment

The waste water generated from the proposed project will be treated in the Effluent Treatment Plant to comply with the SPCB standards and will be used for dust suppression, ash conditioning and for greenbelt development. All the required Air emission control systems will be installed and operated to comply with SPCB norms. Solid wastes will be

disposed off as per norms. 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.	Waste / By product	Quantity (TPA)	Proposed method of disposal
1.	Ash from DRI	40,500	Will be utilized in the proposed Brick Manufacturing Unit
2.	Dolochar	45,000	Will be used in proposed FBC power plant as fuel.
3.	Kiln Accretion Slag	2,025	Will be used in road construction & utilized in the proposed brick Manufacturing Unit
4.	Wet scrapper sludge	10,350	Will be used in road construction & utilized in the proposed brick Manufacturing Unit
5.	SMS Slag	24,000	Slag from SMS will be crushed and iron will be recovered & then remaining non -magnetic material will be utilized in the proposed brick Manufacturing Unit
6.	End Cuttings from Rolling Mill	6,750	Will be reused in the SMS
7.	Mill scales from Rolling Mill	4,500	Will be reused in the SMS
8.	Ash from Power Plant (with Indian Coal + dolochar)	43,538	Will be utilized in the proposed brick manufacturing unit

7.5   Greenbelt Development

Greenbelt of 4.21 Ha. (10.4 Acres)of extensive greenbelt will be developed in the plant premises. Width of proposed greenbelt ranges from 10 to 15 m.

7.6   Cost for Environment Protection

Capital Cost for Environment Protection for proposed plant   : Rs. 50.05 Crores

Recurring Cost per annum for Environmental protection   : Rs. 10.72 Crores

7.7   Implementation of CREP Recommendations

All the CREP recommendations will be strictly followed.

➢ Continuous stack monitoring system is proposed for major stacks.

➢ Online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations will be established in consultation with SPCB during operation of the plant.

➢ Fugitive emission monitoring will be carried out as per CPCB norms.

➢ Energy meters will be installed for all the pollution control systems.