

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR

**Proposed Expansion in manufacturing of MS Ingots & M.S.
Billets from 28,800 to 88,800 TPA and TMT Bar, M.S.Channels,
Angles Rods and other Re-Rollable items 88,800 TPA**

At

**Village: Anupatti; P.O: Palladam,
Dist.: Tiruppur; Tamil Nadu.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (For Public Hearing)

By

M/S KANNAPPAN ALLOY AND STEEL COMPANY PVT. LTD



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT



**Unit No. 206, 224, 225 Jai Commercial Complex, Eastern Express Highway,
Opp Cadbury Factory, Khopat, Thane (West) – 400 061
Tel: 022-2534 2776, Fax: 022-25429650, Email: sales@ultratech.In
Website: www.ultratech.in**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

M/s. Kannappan Alloy and Steel Company Pvt.Ltd (hereinafter referred to as KISCOL& formerly known as Adhishree Alloys India (P) Ltd) proposes expansion in manufacturing of M.S Ingots &M.S. Billets from 28,800 TPA to 88,800 TPA by installing an additional Induction Furnace of 15T capacity and to start production of TMT Bar, M.S. Channels, Angles Rods and other Re Rollable items of 88,800 TPA by installing Rolling mills and reheating furnace. Additional requirements of 4700 TPA of M.S Billets/M.S. Ingots will be procured from the local market. The existing plant site is located at SF No 262/1, 2, 263/1B2, 2B2 & 264/2A/2A3, 2B Anupatti Village, Palladam (TK) Tehsil, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu.

The existing plant manufacturing capacity of MS Ingots/MS Billets products is 28,800 TPA. The consent for the manufacturing of products is available and renewed up to 31.03.2023. By this proposed expansion, KISCOL aims to meet both the increasing market demand of re-rolled steel products and in-plant demand of MS Billets/MS ingots for the rolling mill. The proposed expansion is coming up within existing plant area 9.55 acres. No additional land is required for the proposed expansion. The proposed steel plant is estimated to cost Rs 8.9Crores and the proposed project is estimated to be completed within 18 months after obtaining all the regulatory clearances

As per the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification dated 14th September 2006, the proposed expansion project falls under the Schedule No.3 (a) [Metallurgical Industries Ferrous and Non-ferrous] and categorized as “Category B1” for which the Environmental Clearance (EC) from the State level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) is required.

In line with EIA notification, a TOR meeting was held for determining Terms of Reference (ToR) on 01.02.2019 (125th meeting) and received TOR vide letter No. SEIAA-TNIF.No.6678 /2019/ (3.a)/ToR- 611/2019 Dated: 27.02.2019 and the EIA report has been prepared in line with the TOR conditions obtained.

1.1 Project Location

The existing plant site is situated at Anupatti, village, Palladam (TK) Tehsil, Tiruppur District, TamilNadu. The existing industry comprises a land area of 9.55 acres. The proposed expansion activities will be carried out within the existing industrial premises itself. Therefore, no additional land will be acquired for the proposed expansion. The location map of the existing plant site is shown in Figure-E.1. The study area map of 10 km radius is shown in Figure-E-2. The details of environmental setting are given in Table-1.1.

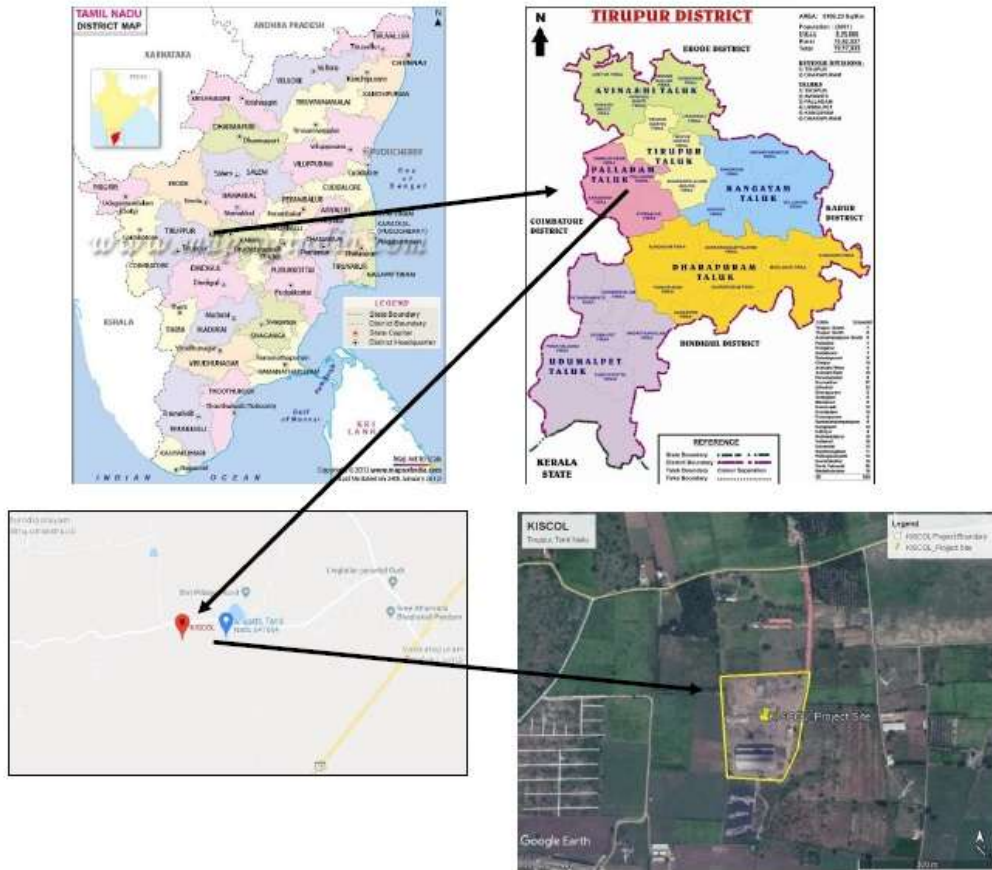


Figure E-1: Location map of the Project Site

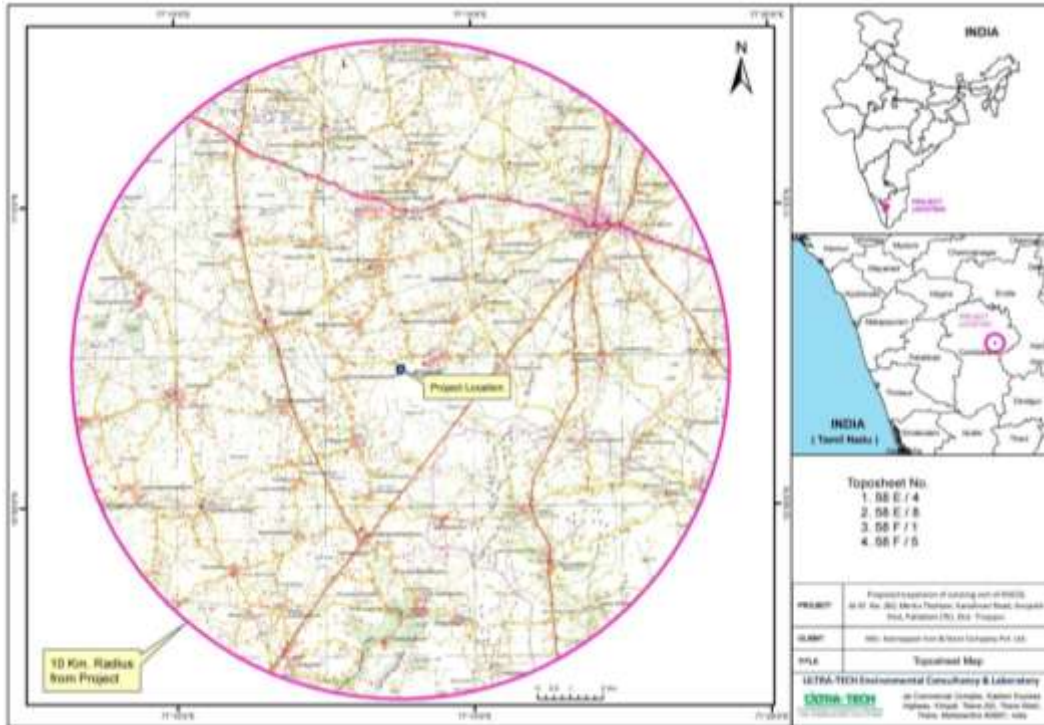


Figure E-2: Study Area Map

The details of environmental setting are given below.

Table E.1: Environmental Setting around Project Site

S.N	Particulars	Details	
		Pillar No	Coordinates
1	Coordinates	A	10°57'19.65"N, 77°13'43.56"E
		B	10°57'19.86"N, 77°13'49.90"E
		C	10°57'14.57"N, 77°13'49.03"E
		D	10°57'12.34"N, 77°13'47.94"E
		E	10°57'12.57"N, 77°13'44.02"E
		2	Topo sheet Number
3	Maximum temperature	35°C	
4	Minimum temperature	22°C	
5	Annual rainfall	945 mm	
6	General elevation above MSL	Highest – 436 MSL; Lowest – 429 MSL.	
7	Nearest highways	National Highway - 67 : 4.8 Km, N; State Highway –165 : 3.4 Km, W State Highway –163 : 3.03 Km, NW State Highway – 87 : 6.05 Km, NE	
8	Present land use at the site	Industrial Land	
9	Nearest railway track from project boundary	Somanur Railway Station - 15.3 KM, NNW	
10	Nearest Airport	Coimbatore International Airport – 21.93 KM, WNW	
11	Nearest major water bodies	Noyyal River – 13.95 Km, NW P.A.P Canal– 7.76 Km, S	
12	Nearest town/City	Palladam Town - 7.35 KM, NE Tiruppur City, District Head Quarter- 20.1 KM, NE	
13	Interstate boundary	None within 10 km	
14	Archaeologically important places	None within 10 km	
15	Protected areas as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (Tiger reserve, Elephant reserve, Biospheres, National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries, community reserves and conservation reserves)	None within 10 km	
16	Reserved / Protected Forests	None within 10 km	
17	Defence Installations	None within 10 km	
18	Seismicity	As per the 2002 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) seismic zone map of India, categorized as Seismic Zone-III.	
19	Industries	Premier PVC Industry – 6.9 km, NE Kangeya Agro Industries – 7.36 km, NE	

S.N	Particulars	Details
		Canforest Industries – 3.92 km, S
20	Nearby hospitals	Dispensary and Govt. Hospital and education facility are present in nearest habitation, Palladam - 7.35 KM, NE and Karadivavi – 3.61 KM, WNW
21	Educational facility	Schools and colleges are present in nearest habitation, Palladam - 7.35 KM, NE. the nearest school is SCAD World School at a distance of 1.72 KM, SE

2.0 Project Description

Kannappan Alloy and Steel Company Pvt. Ltd is Proposed expansion in manufacturing of MS Ingots & M.S. Billets by installing an additional induction furnace of capacity 15T and start of manufacturing of TMT Bar, M.S.Channels, Angles Rods and other RE Rollable items by installing rolling mill and reheating furnace at Village - Anupatti, P.O/P.S - Palladam, District –Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu, for production of TMT Bar, M.S. Channels, Angles Rods and other RE Rollable items. The products of the proposed project have been evolved keeping in view the demand pattern for the Iron & Steel market.

The details of production capacity of existing and after expansion are listed in **Table E-2**.

Table E.2: Details of Production Capacity

Plant	Products	Quantity
Steel Melting plant	M.S Ingots/M.S.Billets	88,800 TPA
Rolling mill	TMT Bar, M.S. Channels, Angles Rods and other RE Rollable items.	88,800 TPA

2.1 Land Requirement

The proposed expansion is coming up within existing plant area 9.55 acres. The proposed expansion will be carried out within the existing premises itself. The details of land-use breakup of the existing plant and after the proposed expansion are given in Table-E-3.

Table E.3: Details of Land use Break-Up

Land use	Area in SQM	Area in %
Furnace shed	3725.28	9.64
Area for office building	74.1	0.19
Area of the leant to roof	1715	4.44
Area for watchman cabin	12.25	0.03
Area of pump room/O.H. T	14.52	0.04
Area of W.C	13.88	0.04
Area of bath	13.88	0.04
Greenbelt area	12754	33.0
Parking Area	7100	18.37
Open Area (Open Land, Road and misc)	13229.89	34.23
Total	38647.478	100

2.2 Raw Material Requirement

The details of requirement of raw materials, sources and their mode of transport are given in **Table E.4**.

Table E.4: Details of Raw Material for Ms Ingots/Billets and Rolling Mill unit (TPA)

S. No.	Raw Material	Existing	Proposed	Total	Source	Mode of transport
		Consumption				
1	Sponge Iron	11859	23716	35575	Local	Road
2	Scrap	23760	47520	71280	Local/Import	By Sea/Road
3	FeMn, FeSi, Al etc	381	764	1145	Local	Road
Details of Raw Material for Rolling mill unit (TPA)						
4	M.S. Billets/Ingots	-	Inhouse 88,800 From local market 4700	93500	Inhouse/purchased	Road

Power and Fuel Requirement

The details of power and fuel requirement for existing and after expansion are shown in **Table E.5&Table E.6** respectively.

Table E.5 Details of Power Requirement

Phase	Demand (kVA)	Source
Operational	Existing requirement is 3600 kVA, for proposed expansion 8500 kVA power will be required. Existing. 1x 125 KVA Proposed: DG Set 1 x750 kVA and 1x 62.5 kVA additional DG set is proposed	TANGEDCO (Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation)

Table E.6 Details of Fuel Requirement

Name of the fuel	Point of use	Source	Quantity
Low Sulphur High Speed Diesel	DG set	Local Suppliers	20 lit/Hr
	1 x 125 KVA (Existing)		
	DG set 1 x 750 KVA (proposed)		120 lit/Hr
	DG set 1 x 62.5 KVA (proposed)		10 lit/Hr
Coal	Reheating Furnace	Indonesia	6000 TPA
Furnace Oil		Local Supply	3200 KL/A

2.3 Water Requirement

The one-time water requirement after the proposed expansion is 51 KLD and the daily fresh water requirement will be 40 KLD which will be sourced from Negamam Water Projects Pvt.

Ltd and recycled water will be 11 KLD. The details of water requirement for existing plant and after the proposed expansion are presented in Table –E-7.

Table E.7: Details of Water Requirement

Sr. No	Category	Requirement (KLD)		
		Existing	Proposed Expansion	After expansion
1	Industrial	9	33	42
2	Domestic	3	6	9
3	Total	12	39	51

2.4 Manpower Requirement

The total manpower requirement of the existing plant is about 60 employees, which will be increased to 165 employees after the proposed expansion for direct activities. Around, 200 employees will be required for indirect activities.

2.5 Manufacturing Process Description

Various grades of scrap such as super melting scrap, bazaar melting scrap commercial scrap, sponge iron are melted in electrically operated induction furnace and will be poured into the billets using a continuous casting machine. Then the billets to the desired finished section in the hot condition by way of passing the material between a pair of grooved rolls and providing suitable at various stages. The whole operation is conducted at a particular temperature range and within a limited time span.

The stages of rolling operation are comprised of heating of feed stock to rollable temperature, rolling the feeding stock in different mill stands, cropping the hot bar during the process of rolling between mill stands as applicable and subsequently finishing in form of hot rolled deformed bar in straight length. The hot bar coming in a cool bed after shearing. The bars at almost ambient temperature are sheared to commercial length stored and kept ready for dispatch. The process flowchart of MS Billets and TMT Bar, M.S.Channels, Angles Rods and other RE Rollable items is shown in **Figure E-3**

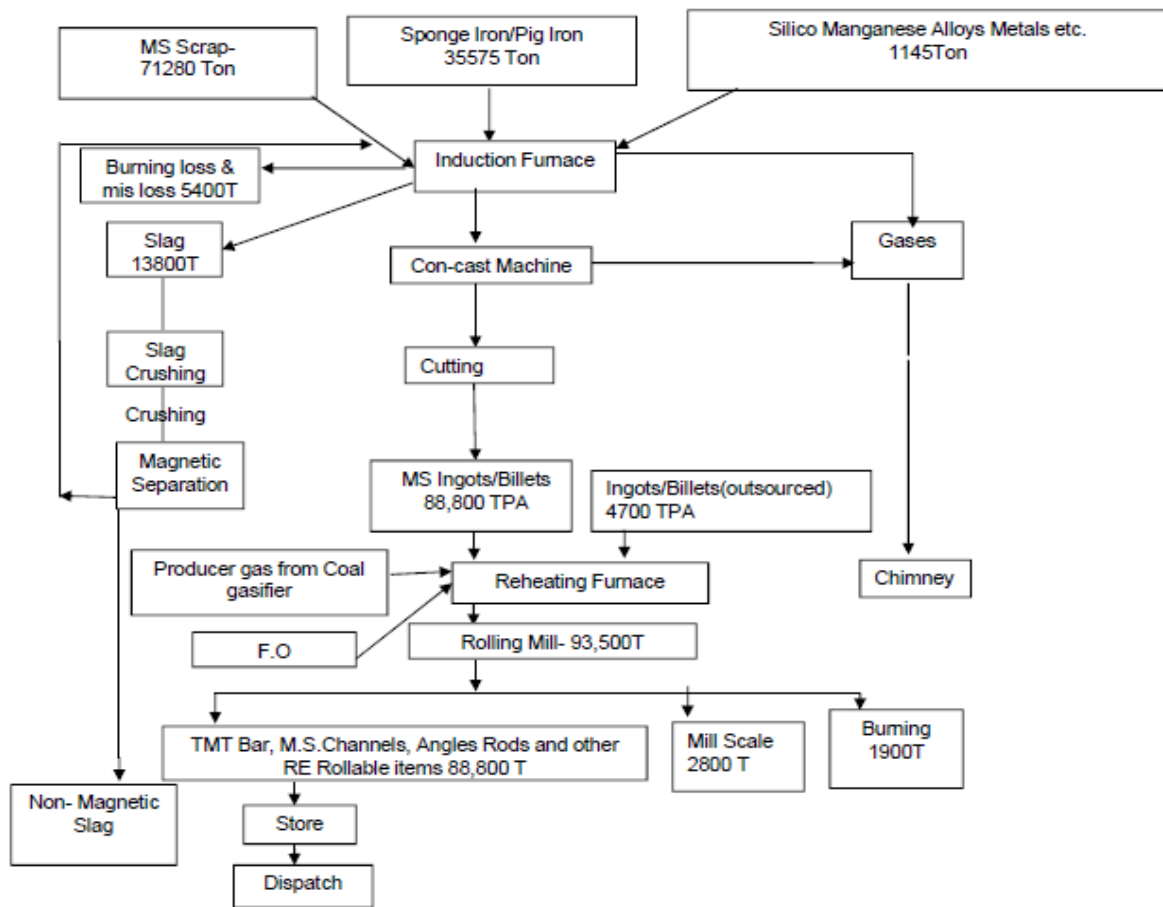


Figure E-3: Process Flowchart of M.S Billets/M.S Ingots and TMT Bar, M.S.Channels, Angles Rods and other RE Rollable items

3.0 Description of Environment

The 10 km radial distance from the existing plant boundary has been considered as study area for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) baseline studies. Environmental monitoring for various attributes like meteorology, ambient air quality, surface and ground water quality, soil characteristics, noise levels and flora & fauna have been conducted at specified locations and the secondary data collected from various Government and Semi-Government organizations. Baseline Environmental monitoring studies for the various environmental attributes were carried out during 1st February 2019 to 30th April 2019. The details of the baseline study are presented as follows:

3.1 Meteorology

The meteorological parameters were recorded on hourly basis during the study period near proposed project site and the summary of meteorological data generated at site is presented in following **Table E.8**.

Table E.8: Summary of the Meteorological Data generated at Site

Period	Wind Speed (m/s)		Temp (°C)		Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	
February 2019	2.10	0.50	34.0	15.0	85	10	0
March 2019	3.4	2.8	38.0	18.0	90	8	0
April 2019	5.2	2.10	41.0	20.0	92	12	0

3.2 Air Environment

8 ambient air quality monitoring stations were selected in and around the project site and studies were carried out as per CPCB standards. Levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are found to exist in the range of 33 to 82 µg/m³ and 9 to 44 µg/m³ respectively. Sulphur dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen are observed in the range of 5 to 15 µg/m³ and 10 to 26 µg/m³ respectively which are well within limits as per National Ambient Air Quality standards 2009.

3.3 Noise Environment

The noise monitoring has been conducted for determination of noise levels at 8 locations in the study area. Noise level of the study area varied from 48.1 to 62.9 dB (A) in day time and from 39.6 to 50.1 dB (A) in the night time, which are well within the limits as per ambient noise standards.

3.4 Water Environment

Ground Water Quality

- The analysis results indicate that the pH ranges in between 6.68 to 8.36, which is well within the specified standard of 6.5 to 8.5. The minimum pH of 6.68 was observed at GW6; the maximum pH of 8.36 was observed at GW3.
- Total hardness was observed to be ranging from 227 to 2680 mg/l. The minimum hardness (227 mg/l) was recorded at GW8 and the maximum (2680 mg/l) was recorded at GW2.
- Chlorides were found to be in the range of 39 to 1921 mg/l, the minimum concentration of chlorides (39 mg/l) was observed at GW8, whereas the maximum value of 1921 mg/l was observed at GW6.
- Sulphates were found to be in the range of 29 to 929 mg/l. The minimum value observed at GW1 (29 mg/l) whereas the maximum value observed at GW2 (929 mg/l).
- The Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentrations were found to be ranging in between 465 to 5089 mg/l, the minimum TDS observed at GW8 (465 mg/l) and maximum concentration of TDS observed at GW6 (5089 mg/l).

- Iron is found below detectable limit.

Surface Water Quality

- The analysis results indicate that the pH value is 7.26, which is within the desirable limit of 6.5 – 8.5.
- The chlorides and Sulphates were found to be 17 mg/l and 51 mg/l, respectively.
- Total hardness expressed as CaCO₃ found to be 118 mg/l.
The calcium & magnesium were found to be 32 mg/l and 9 mg/l, respectively. Iron is found below detectable limit.

3.5 Soil Quality

A total of 8 samples within the study area were collected and analysed. It has been observed that the texture of soil is mostly Sandy Clay in the study area. It has been observed that the pH of the soil quality ranged from 7.27 to 7.88 indicating that the soil is slightly alkaline in nature. The electrical conductivity was observed to be in the range of 195 to 494 µmhos/cm.

3.6 Ecology and Biodiversity

On the basis of field studies, records of Botanical Survey of India and Forest department, Tamil Nadu state did not indicate the presence of any endangered and/or vulnerable species in this area and there are no reserved, protected or village forests at a distance of 10-km from the existing plant boundary. No species in the study area belongs to Schedule I, of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and there are no endangered, threatened wild animal species in study area.

3.7 Socio Economics

The total population of the study area as per the Census of 2011 is 134352. The sex ratio of the area is 979.6 (females) per 1000 (Males): The sex ratio for the study area is less as compared to the average sex ratio of the Palladam Taluka is 987 and Tiruppur district male female ratio is 989. There are about 38203 households in the study area.

In the study area the average literacy rate is 69.7%, whereas out of total literate population the male literacy is 54.8% and female literacy is 45.2% in the study area

4.0 Anticipated Environment Impacts and Environment Management Plan

Impact on Soil

The soil quality remains the same as the proposed expansion does not involve a change in land use pattern. The airborne fugitive dust from the plant is likely to be deposited on the topsoil in the immediate vicinity of the plant boundary. However, the fugitive emissions are likely to be controlled to a great extent through pollution control measures like water sprinkling and the greenbelt development.

Impact on Air Quality

Particulate Matter (PM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) will be the major pollutants emitting from the proposed expansion. In order to control the emissions of particulates, the pollution control equipment are proposed. Adequate stack height and APC system has been provided to disperse gaseous emissions over a wider area.

Gaseous Emission Control Measures: A 360° swing suction hood is provided just above crucible at required height to have effective suction of gases and fumes. Flue gases from the furnace will be passed through hood into duct and through duct to spark arrestor.

Impact on Water Quality & Management

As the manufacturing process will be operated only on the dry process, water is mainly used at certain stages in the process like machinery cooling, scrubber make up and domestic needs. The entire water demand for the existing and proposed expansion will be met from Negamam Water Projects Pvt. Ltd.. KISCOL has estimated the one-time water requirement for the proposed expansion will be 51 KLD and the daily fresh water requirement will be 40KLD. The domestic sewage (6.3 KLD) generated after expansion will be treated in the sewage treatment plant having a capacity of 10 KLD. The treated wastewater of 6.0 KLD from the STP will be utilised for greenbelt development.

The wastewater from the cooling processes will be treated in the ETP and further treated in the RO treatment system and treated water of 11 KLD will be recirculated again for the cooling processes. The scrubber effluent of 1.4 KLD will be treated in the solar evaporation pan. No wastewater will be discharged outside the plant premise. Hence, there is no impact on the water regime due to the wastewater generation from the plant operation

Impact due to Solid Waste Generation

In order to avoid problems associated with solid waste disposal, an effective solid waste management system will be followed. Hence, the impact due to solid waste generation during the plant operation is not envisaged. The sources, quantity of the solid waste generation and waste management measures for existing and after the proposed expansion are presented in Table-E.9.

Table E.9: Details of Solid Waste Generation

Waste Quantity in TPA			Treatment/ disposal
Type of Waste	Existing	Total after expansion	
Solid Waste- Non-Hazardous			
Slag	4600	9200	Will be given to cement bricks manufacturers
Mill scale	1200	2800	Sold to contractor for sinter plant /Reused in the plant
STP Sludge	-	0.3 Kg/Day	Used as manure for gardening
Ash		88 TPA	Will be given to the cement manufacturers

Hazardous Waste Generation

Quantity in TPA				Treatment/ disposal
Type of Waste	Existing	Proposed	Total	
ETP sludge	-	1.5 KLD	1.5 KLD	TNPCB authorized/approved site
Coal Tar		0.5 TPA	0.5 TPA	Sent to approved agencies for scientific disposal
Dust from air APC system	432	900	1332	Dust will be packed in HDPE bags and stored in Godown and the same is transported to common treatment, storage and disposal facilities
Solar pan residue	0.45	0.17	0.62	Approved TSDF facility

Impact on Noise levels

The major noise generating sources are from cooling tower, Air Compressors, Transformer, TMT cutting machines, DG sets, loading & unloading operation.

Noise Attenuation Measures

The following control measures will be implemented for the proposed expansion project:

- All the design/installation precautions as specified by the manufacturers with respect to noise control will be strictly adhered to;
- High noise generating sources will be insulated adequately by providing suitable enclosures;
- All the necessary noise protective equipment will be supplied to workmen operating near high noise generating sources.
- The air compressor, DG sets, transformer will be provided with acoustic enclosure;
- Other than the regular maintenance of the various equipment, ear plugs/muffs will be recommended for the personnel working close to the noise generating units; and
- Adequate greenbelt development is also being developed in the plant boundary of the steel plant.

Impact on Ecology

The incremental concentrations of the air quality modelling shows that the resultant levels of PM, SO₂ and NO_x were well within the permissible limits as per National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009). The impacts on aquatic ecology due to the proposed expansion activity would be negligible as the treated water will be properly reused and no waste water is discharged outside the plant premise. The proposed expansion does not create any significant impact on aquatic bodies.

Impact on Public Health

The discharge of waste materials (stack emission, wastewater and solid wastes) from process operations can have some adverse impact on public safety and health in the surrounding area, if appropriate treatment procedures are not followed. As the plant pollution control equipments will be designed as per the modern available technology for controlling the impacts, no adverse impacts on public health in the area are anticipated.

5.0 Environmental Monitoring Programme

The environmental monitoring program is important in terms of evaluating the performance of pollution control equipment's installed in the project. The sampling and analysis of the environmental attributes will be as per the guidelines of CPCB/TNCPB. The frequency of air, noise, surface water and ground water sampling and location of sampling will be as per the directives of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

Budgetary Allocation for Environmental Protection

The total project cost for the proposed expansion project is about Rs. 8.9Cr. Out of this, Rs.65.5 lakhs will be spent on environment protection, management, pollution control, treatment and monitoring systems, appropriate budgetary provision would be made and provision for recurring expenditure for environment management of the project would be made. The details of budget allocation during functional phase are given in Table –E-9.

Table E.10: Expenditure Proposed for Environmental Protection Activities

S.No.	Particulars	Capital cost In Lakhs	Recurring cost in Rs.
1.	Air Pollution Control	29	2,90,000
2.	Water Pollution Control	10	1,00,000
3.	Noise Pollution Control	8	80,000
4.	Environment Monitoring and Management	8	2,00,000
5.	Occupational Health	10	1,00,000
6.	Green Belt	0.50	10,000
Total		65.5	7,80,000

6.0 Disaster Management Plan

To tackle the consequences of a major emergency inside the project premises or its immediate vicinity, a Disaster Management Plan has been formulated and this planned emergency document is called “Disaster Management Plan”. The objective of the Disaster Management Plan is to make use of the combined resources of the steel melting plant and the outside services, to achieve the following:

- Effect the rescue and medical treatment of casualties;
- Safeguard other people;
- Minimize damage to property and the environment;
- Initially contain and ultimately bring the incident under control;

- Identify any dead;
- Provide for needs of relatives;
- Provide authoritative information to the media;
- Secure the safe rehabilitation of affected area; and
- Preserve relevant records and equipment for the subsequent inquiry into the cause and circumstance of the Emergency.

6.1 Occupational Health & Safety Measures

Large projects where multifarious activities are involved during construction, erection, testing, commissioning, operation and maintenance, the men, materials and machines are the basic inputs. Along with the benefits, the industrialization generally brings several problems like occupational health and safety. The industrial planner therefore has to take steps to minimize the impacts and to ensure appropriate occupational health and safety in the steel melting plant and rolling mill. The following measures are proposed:

- Conducting awareness programs at regular intervals to the employees
- Providing safety kits and prevention kits
- Provision of Clinic at the project site to handle emergency situations that may arise

7.0 Project Benefits

The Proposed expansion project will have indirect positive impact on surrounding area which is as mentioned below:

- The proposed expansion project will be carried out on the land which is already under possession of M/s Kannappan Alloy and Steel Company Pvt. Ltd.; hence no displacement of people is required
- Substantial Socio-economic benefits
- Good Techno-commercial viability
- Around the project site semi-skilled and unskilled workmen are expected to be available from local population in these areas to meet the manpower requirement during construction phase.
- Infrastructural facilities will be improved due to the project
- Secondary employment will be generated thereby benefiting locals

Thus a significant benefit to the socio-economic environment is likely to be created due to the project.

8.0 Corporate Environment Responsibility

Kannappan Alloy and Steel Company Pvt. Ltd. not only carries out business but also understands the obligations towards the society. The unit is aware of the obligations towards the society and to fulfill the social obligations unit will employ semi-skilled and unskilled labor from the nearby villages for the proposed augmentation project as far as possible. Unit

will also try to generate maximum indirect employment in the nearby villages by appointing local contractors during construction phase as well as during operation phase. The Project Proponents will contribute reasonably as part of their Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) in and will carry out various activities in nearby villages.

The total estimated cost of the proposed expansion is 8.90 Crores. The project Proponent will allot 1% of the project cost i.e. around 8.9 Lacs towards the CER activity.

9.0 Conclusions

The proposed project will have certain level of marginal impacts on the local environment. However, it would also generate indirect employment generation, improve the social and economic environment in the vicinity and meets the need of the state.
