



TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PUBLIC NOTICE

Whereas as per Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994, as amended on 14/09/2006, Public Hearing has been made as mandatory for all the projects covered in Schedule-1 of the said Notification.

Whereas Public Hearing has to be conducted by State Pollution control Board as per Sub Para (i), (ii) of paras (1) and (2) of Schedule – IV of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 as amended on 14/09/2006.

Whereas as required under Sub-para (1) of para (2) of Schedule – IV of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994, as amended on 14/09/2006, public hearing is to be conducted by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for 3 x 150 MW Blended Coal Based Thermal Power Plant proposed to be set up by M/s. Ind-Bharath Thermal Power Limited at Swaminatham and Ottapidaram villages in Ottapidaram Taluk of Thoothukudi District on the date, time and place as mentioned below:

| Location of the Project | Date | Time | Place |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| M/s. Ind-Bharath Thermal Power Limited, Swaminatham & Ottapidaram villages, Ottapidaram Taluk, Thoothukudi District. | 09/04/2010 | 11.00 AM | Office of the District Collector, Collectorate, Palayamkottai Road, Korampallam, Thoothukudi. |

In this connection, it is informed that executive summary of the project is made available in the following places.

1. Secretary to Government,
Environment & Forest Department,
St. George Fort, Secretariat, Chennai- 600 009.
2. Office of the District Collector,
Thoothukudi District,
Palayamkottai Road,
Korampallam,
Thoothukudi.
3. District Industries Centre,
Thoothukudi District,
By-pass road junction,
Thoothukudi- 628 101.
4. The Member Secretary,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy,
Chennai- 600 032.

5. Office of the District Environmental Engineer,
Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board,
C7 & C9, SIPCOT Industrial Complex,
Meelavittan,
Thoothukudi - 628 008.

6. Commissioner,
Ottapidaram Panchayat Union,
Ottapidaram, Ottapidaram Taluk, Thoothukudi District.

Suggestions, views, comments and objections from the public are invited within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice by the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Thoothukudi.

All persons including bonafide resident, Environmental groups and others can participate in the public hearing and they can also make Oral / Written suggestions to the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Thoothukudi on the above subject.

District Environmental Engineer,
Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board,
C7 & C9, SIPCOT Industrial Complex,
Meelavittan, Thoothukudi – 628 008.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE EIA REPORT

for 3 x 150 MW Blended Coal Based Thermal Power Plant
at Swaminatham & Ottapidaram Villages,
Ottapidaram Taluk, Tuticorin District

Prepared for

IND-BARATH THERMAL POWER LTD

(Formerly IND-BARATH POWER (KARWAR) LTD), Chennai



AMBA RECYCLER PRIVATE LIMITED,B-3,R.M.Towers,108,Chamiers Road,Chennai-600018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

IND-BARATH POWER INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED (IBPIL) is a successful infra structure development company with main focus on establishment of power projects of different capacities and utilizing different fuels spread over the country. IBPIL as the holding company provides equity support to its SPV subsidiaries for development of power projects which are again of different categories such as Group captive, merchant plant and hybrid of both.

IND-BARATH THERMAL POWER LTD [IBTPL] (Formerly IND-BARATH POWER (KARWAR) LTD) a SPV of IBPIL is proposing to install a blended (Imported & Indigenous) coal fired project with a capacity of 450 MW consisting of 3 units of 150 MW each.

2. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SITE ENVIRONMENT

The proposed 3 x 150 MW coal based Thermal Power Plant will be located at Swaminatham & Ottapidaram Villages in Ottapidaram Taluk, Tuticorin District. The location of which is shown in **Fig.1.0**.

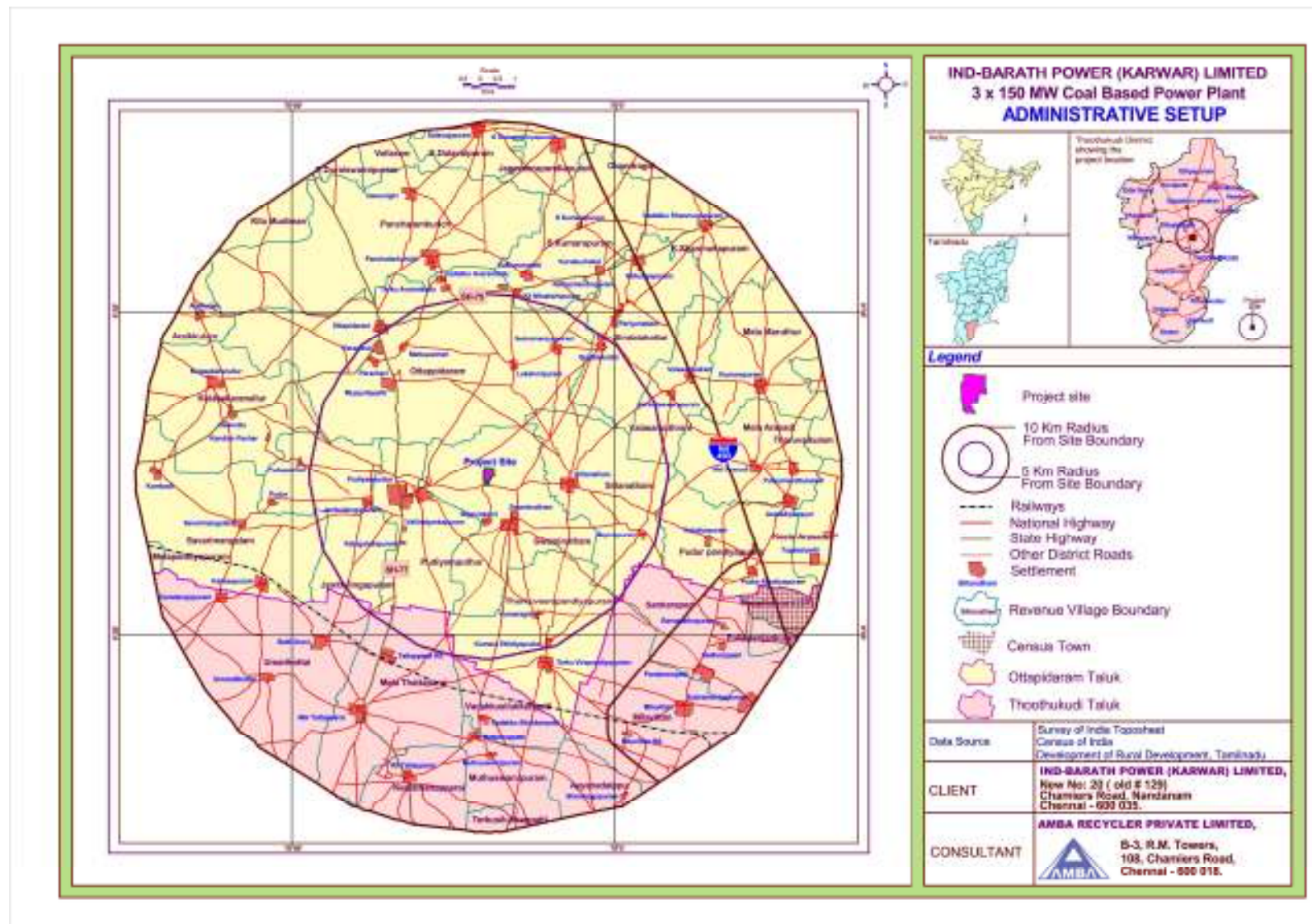
3. NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Thermal Power Plant

The power demand in the country is on the rise due to rapid economic and industrial growth warranting extensive infrastructure developments. As per the national electricity plan, the energy demand is likely to increase by 35.6% in 2011-12 from its 2006-07 value and by another 35.2% in 2016-17. The capacity addition at the present rate will not be able to meet the projected demand and would result in a huge power deficit. To mitigate the gap between demand and supply, the Government of India (GoI) is facilitating large scale capacity additions at shorter time through public private partnership. GoTN has approved the setting up of merchant power plants in Tamil Nadu with a total generating capacity of 16,000 MW and is in the process of permitting up to 30,000 MW of capacity addition on merchant basis.

The proposed thermal power plant of IBTPL will contribute towards bridging the power supply and demand gap at regional as well as national level. Thus the proposed thermal power project is fully justified for implementation at the earliest possible.

Fig. 1.0 Location Map



4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 Thermal Power Plant

The 3 x 150 MW thermal power plant planned with

- Fuel - Blended coal is used as fuel (70 % Indigenous: 30% imported). Imported Coal sourced from Indonesia (about 0.74 MTPA) and indigenous coal from Orissa (1.73 MTPA)
- Technology - CFBC technology

The coal-based thermal power plant comprising of following units:

- Steam generator
- Steam turbine
- Coal handling system
- Ash handling system
- Air Cooled Condenser
- ESP
- Power plant stack (2X130 m Height)
- Fuel system
- Utilities and services

4.2 Salient Features of the Proposed Project

| S.No | Item | Description |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Thermal Power Plant | | |
| 1 | Capacity | 450 MW |
| 2 | Configuration | 3 x 150 MW |
| 3 | Technology | CFBC technology |
| 4 | Power Evacuation | Power generated at IBTPL will be evacuated at 3 Nos 230 KV TNEB. |
| 5 | Fuel | Blended coal (70% Indigenous : 30% Imported) |
| 6 | Sources of Fuel | Indonesia Coal Mines and Orissa |
| 7 | Fuel Requirement | About 2.476 MTPA |
| 8 | Sulphur Content | 0.8% |
| 9 | Stacks | One twin flue chimney of 130 m and a single flue chimney of 130 m |
| General | | |
| 1 | Land | 175 Acres |
| 2 | Water Requirement | 111 m ³ /day |
| 3 | Source | TWAD / Desalinated water will be sourced from Private suppliers |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| 4 | Environmental Aspects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Optimum blend of coal to reduce the consumption ○ CFBC Boiler to reduce SO₂ & NO_x emissions ○ Use of Air Cooled Condenser to reduce water consumption ○ ESP to minimize the PM emissions ○ Two Stacks of height of 130 m to get better dispersion. ○ Dust Control System to minimize the fugitive dust emission ○ Fire Protection system ○ Dust suppression system |
|---|-----------------------|---|

4.3 Utilities and Services

4.3.1 Water supply

The water requirement of 111 m³/day is to be met from either TWAD Board or Desalinated water to be sourced from private suppliers. More-over use of Air Cooled Condenser reduces the water consumption.

4.3.2 Wastewater/ waste management

The boiler blow down will be taken to cooling ponds one after the other and then taken to a common guard pond. The D.M. Plant regenerant waste is neutralized, and then taken to a common guard pond, where it is mixed with the boiler blow down and then used for green belt development. The domestic sewage will be treated in Sewage Treatment Plant and then used for green belt development

4.3.3 Fire protection system

An elaborate fire hydrant system covering all the buildings of the proposed power plant as well as outlying areas including coal stockyard would be provided. Rain water will be stored in a tank for further distribution to fire water storage tank and service water overhead tank.

In addition to the fire hydrant system, the following fire protection systems are proposed:

- Automatic High velocity water spray (HVWS) system for the protection of transformers;
- Automatic medium velocity water spray (MVWS) system and foam system for fuel oil tanks;
- Automatic MVWS system for coal conveyors, cable galleries, etc.;
- Automatic sprinkler systems for certain select areas;
- Manual HVWS system for the protection of turbine oil tanks; and
- Portable extinguishers and fire tenders as required

4.4 Project Cost & Implementation Schedule

The cost of the total project is estimated as **Rs.2070 Crores**, which includes **Rs.180 Crores** for environmental protection measures. The project is scheduled to be commissioned in December 2011.

5. Baseline Environment

5.1 Study Area and Period

An area of 10 km radius around the project site was considered for the study. The baseline environmental data was generated during December 2009- February 2010.

5.2 Description of the Environment

The environmental setting of project site is given below.

| S. No | Particulars | Details |
|-------|---|---|
| 1 | Plant site latitude and longitude | 8°52'24.066" N -78°02'54.461" E 8°52'40.021" N - 78°03'03.395" E |
| 2 | Plant site elevation above mean sea level (MSL) | 23.4 m |
| 3 | Present land use at the site | Dry and vacant land |
| 4 | Plant site boundary to coast | 14 km |
| 5 | Nearest highway | NH 45 B |
| 6 | Nearest railway Station | Tuticorin |
| 7 | Nearest airport | Tuticorin |
| 8 | Nearest port | Tuticorin (14 kms) |
| 9 | Nearest town/village | Ottapidaram |
| 10 | Hills/valleys | Kulasekaramalai at 9.5 km, Height 107m above MSL |
| 11 | Topography | Flat terrain sloping towards the East |
| 12 | Archeologically important places | Nil within 10 km radius |
| 13 | National parks/wild life sanctuaries | Nil within 10 km radius |
| 14 | Reserved and protected forests | Chalikulam R.F (7 km) |
| 15 | Seismicity | The study area falls in Seismic Zone III |
| 16 | Defence installations | Nil within 10 km radius |

5.3 Baseline Environmental Conditions

Baseline environmental studies for various environmental attributes were carried out during the months December 2009 to February, 2010 covering winter season.

5.3.1 Ambient air quality

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) stations were set up at eight locations. The samples were collected twice in a week for one complete season, suspended particulate matter (SPM), respirable suspended particulate matter (RSPM), oxides of Sulphur (SO₂), oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) were collected on a 24-hourly basis and CO, HC on an 8-hourly basis. Respective details are given in the table below:

Table 5-2: Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

| S.No. | Sampling Stations | SO ₂ | NO _x | SPM | RSPM | CO | HC |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | (in µg/Nm ³) | | | | | |
| 1 | Project Site | 12-18 | 10-19 | 39-57 | 13-16 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| 2 | Lakshmipuram | 13-30 | 10-23 | 67-142 | 17-42 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| 3 | Pudiyamputtur | 13-30 | 11-18 | 54-82 | 15-27 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| 4 | Tattapparai | 13-18 | 11-18 | 35-57 | 12-18 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| 5 | Sillanatham | 12-15 | 10-12 | 35-39 | 12-20 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| 6 | Swaminatham | 12-16 | 10-14 | 35-55 | 12-17 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| 7 | Sindalakottai | 12-16 | 10-14 | 35-75 | 12-20 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| 8 | Muppulippatti | 12-15 | 10-13 | 35-74 | 12-19 | < 114.5 | < 65 |
| | Overall | 12-30 | 10-23 | 35-142 | 12-42 | < 114.5 | < 65 |

Observations:

The 98th percentile values of SPM, RSPM, Oxides of Sulphur (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Hydrocarbons (HC), Ozone and Carbon Monoxide (CO) were monitored and found to be within the limits prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for rural and residential areas.

5.3.2. Ambient noise levels

Noise levels were monitored at eight (8) locations for assessing the existing noise levels in and around the project site. The monitoring was carried out once in the season for 24 hours and found to be within the permissible levels.

5.3.3 Water Quality

Water samples were collected from 8-locations and analysed as per IS 10500, 1991. All the samples showed positive Heterotrophic count. Two samples were not having Fecal Streptococci. One sample was not having E-coli. Five samples were found positive for Fecal coliform. The chlorides, sulphates, hardness and total dissolved solids concentration of majority of the samples were high. All the heavy metals except iron is within standards of heavy metals.

5.3.4 Soil Quality

Soil samples were collected from 8-locations and analysed. Soils in the region are mostly silty-loam in texture, with moderate clay content. The soils are a poor quality and blackish brown in colour. pH of the soil samples varied from 7.45 to 7.92 showing that the soils are alkaline and having poor infiltration rate. The soils are saline in nature having higher content of sodium and potassium. The nutrient content i.e. nitrogen and phosphorus is poor in these soils. The analysis of heavy metals in soil indicates that the heavy metals such as iron, zinc, manganese, copper and boron are higher in amount. Soils show low to lower-moderate water holding capacity.

5.3.5 Flora and Fauna

An area of 10 km radius was surveyed. The land is mostly barren, the climate is hot and humid with high wind velocity and scanty rainfall. The vegetation is mostly xerophytic type, dominated by *Acacia planiferns*, & *A.nilotica*. Though the plant density & diversity is poor, the sporadic occurrence of the species viz. *Azadirachta indica*, *Albazzia lebbek*, *Terminalia catapa*, etc. were recorded

A total number of 18 species of birds were noticed during the present survey. Most common birds observed at various sites were black drongo, common myna, house crow, house sparrow, jungle crow and redvented bulbul. These birds were observed in close association with man and cattles. The majority of birds encountered in the study area are omnivorous in habit preferring insects, worms etc. as the main food item.

5.3.6 Baseline socio-economic conditions

The total population of the Villages in the Taluk is 1,15,254 out of which 57,201 are male and 58,053 are females. The literacy level is 65% the working population is 49% engaged in agriculture, fishing, business with 11% as marginal workers. The area does have moderates to good facilities for Primary and secondary education. There are also primary health centres available.

5.4 Anticipated Environmental Impact and Management Plan

5.4.1 Construction Phase

During construction, activities like soil cutting/filling, grading, concreting, piling and installation of main plant equipment like boilers, turbines etc., will be performed. Temporarily, some of the environmental parameters may get disturbed during the construction phase.

Dust pollution will be minimized by water spraying and maintenance of road. The construction heavy vehicles will be maintained properly to ensure emission within permissible levels and also reducing the noise levels. Adopting good construction and engineering practices will help in mitigating the water pollution. Temporary arrangements will be made for septic tank/pit to get rid of sanitary problem at construction site.

However, these impacts are expected to be temporary in nature that will subside once construction period is over.

Temporary beneficial socio-economic impact in terms of increased jobs and flow of money to the workers and villagers settled nearby is expected during the construction period. Migration of workers population is expected to be minimum, as local workers from the nearby area will be preferred for temporary employment.

5.4.2 Operation Phase

5.4.2.1 Air Environment

The major sources of air pollution from the proposed operation are

- Fuel burning
- Fuel Unloading and storage

The proposed coal based thermal power station will have emission in the form of SO₂, NO_x, and SPM from flue gases of the stacks. The emission from the stack is considered to be constantly distributed throughout the day for the dispersion analysis.

The emission rate and stack details considered for air pollution dispersion analysis is given below.

Stack Emission Characteristics

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|
| Stack No. | 1 Twin Flue, Single Chimney, | 2 |
| Material of Construction | RCC | RCC |
| Stack attached to | Boiler 1 & 2 | Boiler 3 |
| Stack height (m) | 130 | 130 |
| Stack diameter (mm) | 3000 per Flue | 3000 |
| Volume Flow Rate (m ³ /s) | 157 per Flue | 157 |
| Velocity of flue gas (m/s) | 21 | 21 |
| Temperature of flue gas (oC) | 140 | 140 |
| Density of Flue Gas (Kg/Nm ³) | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Emission rate - NO _x g/s | 235 per Flue | 235 |
| Emission rate - SO ₂ (g/s) | 419 per Flue | 419 |
| Emission rate - SPM (g/s) | 15.7 per Flue | 15.7 |

The sources & process of pollution, the pollutants and their respective control measures proposed are as follows

| S.No. | Process of Pollution | Pollutants | Control Measures |
|-------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Fuel Burning i.e., coal | SO ₂ , NO _x , SPM | ESP / Stack |
| 2. | Fuel unloading and storage | SPM | Water sprinkler & bag filter at transfer points |

The following environmental protection or pollution control systems have been proposed to be installed for mitigation of impacts on Air Environment.

- Use of lime in CFBC Boiler to limit 80% Sulphur emission.
- Installation of ESPs of 99.9% efficiency to limit the SPM concentrations below 50 mg/Nm³;
- Provision of 130-m high twin flue stack for wider dispersion of gaseous emissions;
- CFBC Boiler operates at low temperature and hence generates low NO_x.
- Dust extraction system will be provided at transfer points of conveyor system;
- Conveyor belt will be enclosed to prevent dust generation;
- Provision of water sprinkling system at material handling and storage yard;
- Asphaltting of the roads within the plant area; and
- Developing of Greenbelt around the plant to arrest the fugitive emissions

Air Dispersion Modeling

The incremental increase in ground level concentration using **ISCST3 predicated** that the concentration of SO₂, NO_x, SPM remain well within the permissible levels upon the operation of the Power Plant.

The ambient air quality monitoring and prediction of **GLC** for different averaging times depict that 24 hrs/avg, **SO₂, NO_x, & SPM** remain within the permissible limits of CPCB. As effective Air Pollution Control measures will be ensured for the proposed plant of **IBTPL**, there will not be any significant impact on the Air Quality.

Suggested control measures for arresting fugitive dust emissions along with the envisaged pollution control equipment are adequate and will help to have a healthy and cleaner environment inside the plant thereby improve the productivity and the efficiency of the workers as well as that of plant machinery.

5.4.2.2 Water Environment

It is proposed to use Air Cooled Condensers for the condensate/auxiliary cooling thereby save water to a large extent.

The total wastewater generated from the proposed plant would be to the tune of **44m³/day**. The major sources of wastewater from the power plant are:

- Boiler Blow Down
- D.M. Plant Regenerate Waste
- Domestic Sewage

The details of wastewater from the different operations are as follows:

| S. No. | Particulars | Wastewater m ³ /day |
|--------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Boiler Blow Down | 30.00 |
| 2. | DM Plant Reject | 6.00 |
| 3. | Domestic Sewage | 8.00 |
| | Total: | 44.00 |

Wastewater Management at Proposed Power Plant

| Type of Waste | Significant Parameters | Treatment Proposed |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Boiler Blow Down | Temperature | This will be discharged to two successive cooling ponds and then taken to guard pond and then will be used for Green belt development. |
| DM Plant regeneration Waste | pH (4 to 10) TDS (5000 mg/l) | pH Neutralization and mixing with other effluents in the guard pond and then will be used for Green belt development. |
| Sanitary Effluents | BOD (200 -250 mg/l) TSS (300-450 mg/l) | The sewage will be treated in a Sewage Treatment Plant |

5.4.2.3 Noise Environment

The sources of noise in a power plant are:

- Steam turbine generator
- Other rotating equipments
- Combustion induced noises
- Flow induced noises
- Steam safety valves

Following measures have been recommended to control the noise level below OSHA levels

- The work places like turbine halls, compressor rooms, DG set etc., will be provided with noise dampening materials like thin rubber/lead sheet and surrounded with double walled protection.
- The roofs, walls and floors will be covered with noise absorbing material to reduce the reflected noise.
- Control rooms will be in closed glass enclosures.
- Ear Muffs will be provided to the workers, and it will be ensured that these are used by the workers.
- A thick green belt with species of rich canopy will be developed to control the noise levels at the boundary.
- The specific species of Green Belt that will be used for control of noise emissions.
- Monitoring of noise levels.

In addition to the above mentioned noise control measures, **thick green belt absorbs more than 50%** of the **noise** generated at **IBTPL**, and hence abate any impact on the community.

Provision of **50m** wide green belt around the plant will attenuate the noise levels at the plant boundary.

5.4.2.4 Solid Waste Management

The solid waste generated in form of fly ash, and bottom ash is inorganic in nature. The total ash generated will be **1697 TPD** and out of this 20% is bottom ash and remaining will be fly ash, i.e. **1357.6 TPD** of fly ash, and **339.4 TPD** of bottom ash. This waste will be stored in silo, and maximum efforts will be made to sell ash from silos. The excess ash after selling will be stored in ash dykes.

About **20 Acres** of land is earmarked for the ash dyke. Therefore process solid waste will have no adverse impact on the land environment.

5.4.2.5 Land Environment

One of the activities with large potential effects on soil and groundwater is the disposal of waste on land and in landfill sites. When waste material is disposed off on land, rainwater and surface run-off may percolate through the material and carry contaminants into soil and groundwater. Change in soil surface and soil properties may have impacts on soil micro-organisms, natural and cultivated plants and animals, the visual landscape and amenity and on buildings and other constructions.

The ground level concentrations of the pollutants are predicted to increase by negligible level, more over the ponds and ash dykes are lined with impervious liners resulting in zero leachete. Hence, the impact on land environment due to the proposed project is marginal, and insignificant.

5.4.2.6 Green Belt Development

IBTPL has proposed to develop a green belt of **40 Acres**. Natural features of the plant site will be retained as far as possible to integrate with the buildings to form a harmonious/pleasant environment. The green belt will consist of native perennial green and fast growing trees.

5.4.2.7 Biological Environment

Presently the site is devoid of any extensive agricultural activities and biotic resources. Hence introduction of proposed power plant shall not have any impact on the existing ecosystem.

SPM, NO_x and SO₂ due to operation of the proposed power plants will remain within the National Ambient Air Quality standards. Therefore, the impact of these emissions on the surrounding ecosystem will be insignificant.

5.4.2.8 Socio-economic Environment

Approximately **225 persons** will be employed **directly** and many will be indirectly employed in the plant, when the power plant goes into operation. Indirect benefits will also accrue to a large extent around the project site. Support services in **commerce, transport and ancillary workshops** would further **enhance employment potential**.

The project proponent not only believe in the development of project area and their employees but also in the socio-economic growth of its neighbourhood by taking up several welfare activities which would help improving the environment with significant growth in the socio-economic status.

6.0 Environmental Monitoring Programme

| S.No. | Parameter | Frequency |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Ambient air quality | Twice in a week will be carried out for 24 hours continuously to monitor SPM, RSPM, SO ₂ , NO _x , CO, HC levels. |
| 2 | Source emissions | Continuous On-line monitoring will be carried out for SPM, SO ₂ , and NO _x . |
| 3 | Ground water quality | Once in a month except for heavy metals which will be monitored quarterly. Monitoring will be carried out for parameters specified under IS:10500, 1991. |
| 4 | Wastewater quality | Once in a month will be carried out for 24 hours continuously as per EPA Rules, 1986. |
| 5 | Soil sample | Soil samples will be monitored quarterly for parameters specified by TNPCB. |
| 6 | Solid waste | Monthly records of fly ash and bottom ash generation, collection, storage and disposal will be maintained as per the MoEF Notification on Fly Ash utilization. |
| 7 | Ambient Noise Environment | Ambient noise environment will be monitored once in a season. |
| 8 | Work Atmosphere Noise | Noise level monitoring will be carried out within the power plant premises once in a month. |
| 9 | Occupational Health and safety | Qualified doctors will carry out pre-employment and periodical medical check-up of all the employees. |

7.0 Risk Analysis

Risk assessment study of the proposed power plant was carried out. All equipment vulnerable to explosion or fire are designed to relevant IS codes & statutory regulations. Suitable fire protection system comprising hydrants and spray systems are provided for fire protection.

Comprehensive on-site/off site emergency plan and disaster management plan for the proposed unit is prepared based on Risk Assessment Study.

8.0 Conclusion

The proposed **3x150 MW** blended coal based thermal power plant of **IBTPL** being located as per norms of the siting guidelines of MoEF and adoption of extensive pollution control techniques to maintain the emission/discharges within the permissible norms will have least impact on the ambient environment.

- There are no resettlements.
- Terrestrial eco-system will not be affected.
- Almost no impact on air, water, soil and noise environment of the surrounding study area.
- The proposed project will generate direct and indirect employment during construction and operation phase.
- Separate organization set-up will be formulated to take care of all the pollution control steps.
- To prevent the occurrence of any disaster, comprehensive on-site/off site emergency plan and disaster management plan for the proposed unit will be prepared based on Risk Assessment Study.