

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## **Jinbhuvish Power Generations (MP) Private Limited**

### **Power Plant Project of 2X660 MW at Ner, Dist. Yavatmal**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

Jinbhuvish Power Generations (MP) Private Limited (JPG(MP)PL) is joint venture with KRIBHCO is developing coal based power project of 1320 MW capacity. The power project is located near Kolura village in Ner Taluqa of Yavatmal Dt., Maharashtra. This power project is envisaged with two units of 660 MW with a total power generation capacity of 1320 MW.

## **2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

Due to modernization and globalization the demand for electricity all over nation has increased tremendously. However due to limited generation of power the gap between supply and demand is widened. To mitigate the gap between demand and supply, Govt. of India is facilitating large scale capacity additions at shorter time through public and private investments.

With a view to participate and benefit from this initiative JPG(MP)PL, Mumbai, proposes to set up of a 2 X 660 MW coal based thermal power project near village Kolura of Ner Tahsil in Yawatmal District, Maharashtra state, India.

## **3.0 NEED FOR PUBLIC HEARING**

As per the of environment impact assessment Notification by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi dated Sept. 14, 2006 the proposed power project is categorized as Cat A project and hence it required to approach to MOEF for Environmental Clearance after preparation of Environment Impact Assessment based on approval of TOR proposed by the Project proponent. As JPG(MP)PL planned for power project having capacity 1320 MW submitted an application for environmental clearance to Ministry of Environment and Forest for terms of approval Thermal power project. The ToR was approved during the expert committee meeting held on Dec. 2010 held at Ministry of Environment and forest New Delhi vide letter no. J-13012/187/2010 –IAII (T).

As per the requirement the project proponent of Thermal Power Plant has approached Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) for conducting the public hearing/Consultation as per the procedure laid down in para 7 and

Appendix IV of EIA notification 2006. of Ministry of Environment and Forest , New Delhi.

#### **4.0 Site Location and its Surrounding**

The proposed project is located at Kolura Taluka Ner and District Yavatmal , Maharashtra. The site is selected after assessing different site in the area.

<b>Site</b>	:	<b>Kolura</b>
Site Location	:	Village Kolura, Dist.Yavatmal
Lat/Log	:	20 <sup>0</sup> 27' 58" N- 77 <sup>0</sup> 54' 16" E
Present Land use	:	Barren + Agriculture (very less)
Nearest Approach Road	:	SH – 6 Adjacent

#### **Geography of Yavatmal District**

Covering a total area is 13584 sq. kilometer, and lies between 19<sup>0</sup> 26' to 20<sup>0</sup> 42' North Laltitude and 77<sup>0</sup> 18' to 79<sup>0</sup> 9' East Longitude, Yavatmal district is bounded by Amaravati District in the North, Wardha District in the northeast, Chandrapur district in the east, Washim district in the West and the Hingoli district in the Southeast.

The district's climate is extreme and dry. Daily temperature spans are huge and one can experience extreme winters and summers here.

#### **Topography**

The project site is generally flat. The elevation of the project area varies between 338 to 380 MSL. The project area is mostly barren with few trees and shrubs in patches. The western and south western area of the site constitutes hillocks and mounds.

### **5.0 Baseline Status**

#### **Air Quality**

In view of the revision of national Ambient Air Quality Standards by Central Pollution Control Board ambient air quality stations were identified and monitored with high volume sampling apparatus. The sampling locations are as below:

SR. NO.	NAME OF VILLAGE	Wind direction	BEARING W.R.T. PROJECT SITE	APPROXIMATE RADIAL DISTANCE FROM PROJECT SITE (KM)	TYPE OF AREA
1.	Project Site (Kolura)	-	-	0	Industrial
2.	Ner	D/W	N	5	Residential
3.	Pathrat	D/W	N	9	Residential
4.	Balegaon	D/W	NW	7	Residential
5.	Sindkhed	D/W	NE	6	Residential
6.	Pimpri	U/W	SW	5	Residential
7.	Malkhed	U/W	SE	6	Residential

Concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> monitored are presented in the **Annexure D**. The PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> is observed in the range of 46.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> -49.1 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 9.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup> -10.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are found in the range of 9.4 µg/m<sup>3</sup>-10.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 15.1 µg/m<sup>3</sup>-15.6 µg/m<sup>3</sup> as against Central Pollution Control Board standards for rural area. Range of concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are well with in prescribed limit.

### Noise Level

The ambient noise levels were monitored at the selected villages within the study area during day and night time covering residential and commercial area and silence zones.

Level equivalent has been calculated from the observations has been noted from sampling points. Noise level has been observed around Residential zone is found in the range of 47.3 dB(A)– 52.1dB(A) during day time and 38.2 dB(A)– 44.6 dB(A) during night time, for commercial zone the range during day time was observed is 56.2 dB(A) -60.2 dB(A) and during nighttime 48.9 dB(A)-54.3 dB(A) , considering silence/sensitive zone the range lies between 40.3- 43.2 during day time and 35.2 dB(A)– 38.7 dB(A) during night time of study area. The noise level has been observed presented in the Annexure E. The noise levels are below prescribed standard by CPCB.

## **Water Environment**

Total no of samples have taken for Surface water was 3 from Bembla dam at 3 different dates and 3 for ground water. The water quality is presented in **Annexure F** and **Annexure G**.

Water quality is compared with the drinking water standards given. It is observed that during monitoring period levels of all the parameters in all well water samples were below their respective permissible limits.

### ***Land use pattern***

The land use in general reflects the activities of human being on land thereby changing the land cover. Identification and periodic surveillance of land use and cover at site and in the vicinity of any developmental activity is one of the most important aspects of EIA.

The Study area of the (JPG(MP)PL) covers 86 villages are from Ner taluka. In the study area, 85.12% of the total land area is suitable for cultivation including the present cultivated area, permanent current fallow land and cultivable wasteland. About 18.1% land is under non-agricultural use and barren land. Grazing and pasture land is 5.1%. Land use pattern of the Study area.

### ***Cropping pattern***

Out of the cropped area in the villages located within Study area of (JPG(MP)PL), about 81 percent area is under cereals, 4.8 percent under pulses, 2.3 percent under oilseeds, 8.8 percent under sugarcane and 2.90 percent under horticulture.

Among the cereals. Wheat / bajra is predominantly cultivated which is followed by Maize in irrigated area. Wheat occupies 32.2 percent area of the total cereals.

Among pulses, kulith, gram and tur are grown as main pulses. Other pulses like tur, moong and matki etc. are also grown.

Among oil seeds, sunflower and groundnut crops are grown occupying 23% and 39.6% respectively of the total oilseed crop. Sunflower is the main oilseed crop, safflower etc. The cotton is about 25.9 %.

About 8.8% of the total cultivated area is under Sugarcane. Area under sugarcane is directly dependent on the quantity of rainfall received every year and irrigation facility existing in the area.

Among other crops fruits, vegetables, cotton, chilies, fodder, spices etc., which account for 3.0% of the total cultivated area, are grown.

### **3.9.5 Soil analysis**

Soil is the naturally occurring, unconsolidated or loose covering on the Earth's surface. Soil is composed of particles of broken rock that have been altered by chemical, biological and environmental processes including weathering and erosion. Soils are an important natural resource. The agricultural soils vary greatly in thickness from few centimeters to few meters, in tilth and fertility and are exposed to losses of erosion, danger of salinisation and toxicity. Thus they may require different agricultural practice and method of conservation. Soil quality was also assessed at the study area. Around 4 soil samples around the project site.

### **Flora and Fauna**

A exhaustive survey was carried out within study area of (JPG(MP)PL) to get an idea of major vegetative patterns, plant, animal communities, dominant species, correlation between plant, animal communities and topography, geology, soil, water etc. and present / past human influence on them in order to establish existing scenario of flora and fauna.

### **Forest**

The forest is distributed all over the district. But Pusad tashil has the maximum concentration in the southern portion. The forest area in the district belong to the South Indian Tropical Dry (Mixed) deciduous type. The forest can broadly be classified as (i) Good Quality Teak (ii) Poor quality teak forest and (iii) Mixed forest. The teak is found are Ain, Bel, Kalamb, Tiwas, Lendia, Dhawda, Tendu, Semal Bhiwa. The minor forest products are mainly Temburni leaves, Rosha oil and Gum.

## **Fauna**

The fauna found in study area include Jungle cat, Jackle Fox, Common Langur, Five stripped Squirrel, Common House Rat, and birds like Blue rock pigeon, House crow, Indian robin, Indian Maina

## **SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT**

As regards to base-line environmental data in respect of Demography, Occupational Structure, Community Services such as Post Offices, Post & Telegraph Offices, Telephone, Educational and Health Care Facilities, Banks and Co – Operative institutes, social and Cultural Institutions, present within buffer zones of (JPGPL) were collected from Department of CENSUS operations, Government of India, Department of Statistics and Economics of the Government of Maharashtra, Village Patwaries, Department of Post and Department of Health for preparation of existing environmental scenario in respect of these parameters.

### **Demography**

There are 66.1 % literate and 33.9 % of illiterate population. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Casts population is 18.2 %, less than 7.2% and 74.6 %, respectively.

### **Occupational Structure**

Out of the total population of 1,10,762 is within buffer zone, 37.0 % are Main Workers, 8.7 are Marginal Workers and 54.3 % are Non Workers. 45.7 % of the total main workers of 32.5 % are Cultivators, 56.9 % are Agricultural laborers and 14.2 % are Other Main Workers.

## **5.0 Environment Management Plan**

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is aimed at mitigating the possible adverse impact of a project and for ensuring to maintain the existing environmental quality. The EMP converses all aspects of planning, construction and operation of the project, which are relevant to environment. It is essential to implement the EMP right from the planning stage and then continuing it throughout the construction and operation stage. Therefore the main objective of

the EMP is to identify the project specific activities that would have to be considered for investigation of the significant adverse impacts and the mitigation measures required.

## **Air Environment**

### **1. Air pollution control system**

#### **A) Stacks**

ESP will be designed in such a way that the dust concentration level at outlet is maintained below  $100 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$  at TMCR with worst coal. Though the present stipulation of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is to limit the suspended particulate matter emission to  $150 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$ , looking at the current trend and recent permits issued to various project companies, it is better to keep this provision more conservative. Fly ash collection hoppers will be located beneath each field. Fly ash will be collected by ESP hoppers of 8 hours storage capacity and removed periodically by pneumatic ash handling system and stored in dry ash silos. The bottom ash shall also be collected dry.

#### **B) Soot Blowing System**

The Soot Blowing System will be controlled by a programmable logic control system. The control system will be as per the manufacturer recommended soot blowing sequence/ program. The control system will be operational in the full automatic mode and a manual mode that would allow the operation of single soot blower unit or groups of soot blowers.

## **Water Environment**

### **1. Rain Water Harvesting**

Rain water in the power plant areas will be collected through a network of drains. Surface drains will be of either RCC rectangular drains or brick line drains trapezoidal in section. The rain water collected from the roof of buildings is channelized through the rain water down comers and routed to the garland drain around the buildings. These garland drains are connected to the plant storm water drainage network system all around the plant. Several recharge wells will

be located at strategic locations within the plant and will be interconnected to the storm water drain network system. This will ensure recharging of the Ground Pond. The surplus water received in the Guard Pond will overflow and will be diverted to the storm water drain. Rain water harvesting will reduce the load on fresh water intake from river and will also increase ground water table.

## **2. Ground and Surface Water Quality**

Wastewater generated from unit is sent to an ETP for treatment before disposal to on land for green belt development. Hence potential for groundwater and surface water contamination does not exist.

### **Zero Liquid Effluent Discharge Scheme**

The Plant is designed for Zero Liquid Effluent Discharge (i.e) No liquid effluent discharge outside the Plant boundary is envisaged.

The source of effluents, method of treatment proposed and their point of discharge / downstream users within plant boundary are identified in the table below:

### **Solid waste**

#### **Solid wastes from the plant:**

Dry Fly ash from ESP	-	1.60 MTPA
Bottom ash from boiler	-	0.40 MTPA

Both fly ash and bottom ash shall be collected dry and shall be utilized through manufacturing of cement, RCC, brick and filling of earth embankments etc. 100% fly ash utilization should be achieved by the end of 4 years from the commissioning of units as per MoEF guidelines.

### **Fire Protection**

#### **Fire Detection & Alarm System**

The plant will be provided with microprocessor based analogue addressable fire alarm and detection system, which will include detectors, manual call points, panels, etc.

The fire alarm & detection system will be designed generally as per TAC's recommendations. The detector spacing will be as per IS 2189.

### **Green Belt Development**

Trees function as sinks of air pollutants, besides there by bio esthetical values, owing to its large surface area. It will also check soil erosion; make the eco system more complex and functionally stable. Thus, implementation of afforestation program shall be of paramount importance.

### **Occupational Safety and Health**

Occupational safety and health is very closely related to productivity and good employer employee relationship. The main factors of occupational health in proposed site are fugitive dust and noise. To avoid any adverse affects on the health of workers due to dust, heat, noise; sufficient measures have been provided in the proposed project. These include:

Provision of rest shelters for workers with amenities like drinking water, fans, toilets, provision of personal protection devices to the workers, first-aid facilities on the site etc.

## **7. 0 Laboratory Facilities and Monitoring Plan**

### **1. Monitoring Facility**

JPG(MP)PL shall acquire-monitoring equipments namely High Volume Samplers, Stack Monitoring Kit, Automatic recording Weather Monitoring Station, Noise Monitoring Equipments etc. to carry out environmental monitoring work. The in house monitoring shall be adopted.

### **2. Monitoring Plan**

A comprehensive monitoring program is suggested. Environmental attributes will be monitored as described below:

### **3. Air Pollution and Metrological Aspects**

Both ambient air quality and stack emissions should be monitored. It is also proposed that continuous monitoring of SPM, NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions be

undertaken in the stacks. The ambient air should be monitored in line with the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board.

#### **4. Water and Waste Water Quality**

All the effluent streams from the plant shall be monitored for their physico-chemical characteristics and heavy metals. In addition ground water samples surrounding the waste storage area will be monitored.

#### **5. Noise Levels**

Noise levels in the work zone environment shall be monitored. The frequency should be once in three months in the work zone.

### **8.0 Conclusion:-**

The proposed 2x660 MW capacity thermal power plant activity producing less adverse impact on the environment.

This activity will have a positive impact in case of Socio-economic culture for the people in the near by villages. They will have chance for local employment like work, fabrication, brick, masonry, and painting and machinery erection and as per qualification. Along with that tree plantation will be one of the key activities.

The EIA report prepared along with suggested mitigatory measures, environment management plan and monitoring system indicate that due care shall be taken by the project proponent to conserve the environment.

## संक्षिप्त मराठी गोषवारा

### १. प्रस्तावना

जिनभुविष पॉवर जनरेशन प्रा. लि. व कृभको यांचा संयुक्त प्रकल्प असून कोळश्यावर आधारित २ X ६६० मे वॉ चा प्रकल्प विकसीत करणार आहेत. हा प्रकल्प कोलुरा गांव, तहसील नेर, जि. यवतमाळ येथे नियोजित केले आहे. या प्रकल्पात एकूण १३२० मे वॉ वीज निर्मिती केली जाईल.

### २. प्रकल्पाची पार्श्वभूमी

दिवसें दिवस भारतात विजेची मागणी वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे मागणी व पुरवठा यातील दरी वाढत आहे. जागतीकीकरण, औदयोगिकीकरण आणि आर्थिक प्रगती यामुळे वीज निर्मितीतील दरी आणखी वाढत आहे. त्यामुळेच जेपीजीपीएलने हा वीजनिर्मितीचा प्रकल्प कोलुरा गाव, तहसील नेर जि. यवतमाळ येथे करण्याचे ठरविले.

### ३. लोक सुनावणीची आवश्यकता

केंद्रीय पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या १४ सप्टें २००६ च्या पर्यावरण आघात तपासणी कायदयान्वये प्रस्तावीत विजनिर्मिती प्रकल्प हा 'अ' वर्गात येतो. त्यामुळे पर्यावरण पूर्ण परवानगीसाठी केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्रालयाकडून पर्यावरण

आघात तपासणी अहवाल तयार करण्यासाठी त्यांचे पत्र क्र. १३०१२/१८७/२०१०-IAII (T) ता. १२-११- २०११ टिओर मंजूर करण्यात आला. त्यावर आधारित पर्यावरण आघात तपासणी अहवाल तयार करण्यात आला. हा अहवाल महाराष्ट्र प्रदुषण मंडळाकडे लोकसुनवाणीसाठी सादर केला.

#### ४. प्रकल्पाचे स्थान

या प्रकल्पाचे स्थान कोलुरा गावांजवळ, तहसील नेर जि. यवतमाळ आहे. या गावांच्या डाव्या हाताला बोरी तुळजापूर राज्य महामार्ग क्र. ६ आहे. या प्रकल्पासाठी एकूण जागा ७५० एकर इतकी लागणार आहे. या जागेवरील उतार थोडा उत्तरेकडे व दक्षिणेकडे आहे. उत्तरपुर्व दिशेला नाला आहे. व छोट्या टेकड्या आहेत.

#### भौगोलिक स्थिती

कोलुरा गावाचे अक्षांश २०° २७' ५८'' उत्तर ७७° ५४' १६'' पूर्वे रेखांश आहेत. या प्रकल्प स्थानाच्या उत्तरेस नेर व पथराट, वायव्येस बालेगाव, ईशान्येस सिदखेड नैऋत्येस पिम्परी व आग्नेयेस मालखेड ही गांवे आहेत. यवतमाळ जिल्हयाच्या उत्तरेस अमरावती, पश्चिमेस वर्धा, पूर्वेस अकोला जिल्हा व दक्षिणेस आंध्र प्रदेश आहे. यवतमाळ जिल्हा हा पैनगंगा नदीच्या क्षेत्रात असून ती मुख्यनदी आहे. प्रकल्पाचे स्थान हे सपाट असून काही ठिकाणी जमीनीवर

उंचवटे आहेत. हे स्थान समुद्र सपाटी पासून ३३० ते ३६० मीटर उंचीवर आहे.  
प्रकल्पस्थानावर काही ठिकाणी झाडे व झुडपे आहेत.

#### ५. सद्य स्थिती चे पर्यावरण

प्रकल्प स्थाना व्यतिरिक्त (कोलुरा) पथराट बालेगाव सिदखेड मालखेड पिम्परी येथे हवेची गुणवत्ता तपासण्यात आली. त्यामध्ये धनकण, सल्फर डाय ऑक्साईड, नेट्रोजन ऑक्साईड तपासण्यात आले. त्यामध्ये धनकण १० व २.५ मायक्रॉन चे प्रमाण ४६.२ ते ४९.१ व ९७ते १०७ असे आढळले. ते केंद्रीय प्रदुषण नियंत्रण मंडळाने घालून दिलेल्या प्रमाणापेक्षा कमी आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आवाजाची पातळी दिवसा ४७ डीबी व रात्री ३८ डीबी इतकी आढळली. पैनगंगा नदीतील पाण्याच्या गुणत्तेची तपासणी करण्यात आली. प्रकल्प स्थानापासून १० कि.मी परिघात एकूण २७ गांवे येतात. नेर तालुक्यातील एकूण जमीनीपैकी २० टक्के जंगल, २ टक्के सिंचनाखाली, ६०.७ टक्के सिंचन व ५.२ टक्के पडीक जमीन आहे. प्रकल्प स्थानावरील तसेच जवळच्या गांवातील मातीचे नमुने घेऊन त्याची त्याचे परिक्षण करण्यात आले.

### वनस्पती व प्राणी

प्रकल्प स्थाना पासून १० कि.मी परिघातील म्हणजेच बफर झोन मधील विविध असणाऱ्या वनस्पती व प्राणी यांचा आढावा घेतला. या परिसरात कोठेही अभायारण्य आढळले नाही. वनस्पतीचे वर्णन पर्यावरण आघात अहवालात दिले आहे. या भागात जंगली मांजर, कोल्हा, माकड, खार व साप हे जंगली प्राणी आढळतात.

### सामाजिक स्थिती

या भागातील सामाजिक स्थितीचे वर्णन २००१ च्या जनगणतेच्या अहवालावरून घेतलेले आहे व पर्यावरण आघात अहवालात नमुद केले आहे. या भागात ६६.२ टक्के शिक्षीत तर ३३.८ टक्के लोक अशिक्षीत आहेत. या अनुसुचीत जातीचे १८.२ टक्के, अनुसुचीत जमातीचे ७.२ टक्के व इतर ७४.६ टक्के लोक आहेत.

### ६. पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापक योजना

पर्यावरण घातक परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन योजना जेपीपीएल ने आखली आहे. त्यामुळे सद्य स्थितीतील पर्यावरण कायम राखता येईल. यामध्ये प्रकल्प बांधकामाच्या वेळी व प्रकल्प सुरु झाल्यानंतरच्या योजना

आहेत. पर्यावरण व्यवथापनाच्या योजनेचा मुख्य उद्देश वेगवेगळ्या घटकांचे नियोजन करून स्वच्छ पर्यावरण राखणे होय.

### हवेचे प्रदुषण नियंत्रण

या प्रकल्पामधून कोळसा जाळल्यामुळे हवेचे प्रदुषण होते. ते नियंत्रीत करण्यासाठी २७५ मीटर उंच चिमणी बांधण्यात येईल. तसेच चिमणीच्या अगोदर इलेक्ट्रोस्टाटिक प्रेसीपीटेटर नावाचे 'राख' गोळा करणारे मशीन लावण्यात येईल. प्रकल्पातून निर्माण होणारी सर्व राख या मशीन मध्ये गोळा होईल व दर आठ तासात बाहेर काढून सिमेंट उदयोगाला दिली जाईल. त्यामुळे केंद्रीय प्रदुषण नियंत्रण मंडळाने घालून दिलेल्या नियमापेक्षा कमी घनकण हवेत राहतील.

### पाण्याचे प्रदुषण नियंत्रण

पाण्याचे असणारे महत्व ओळखून कंपनीने शुन्य सांडपाणी योजना आखली आहे. म्हणजेच प्रकल्पातील अशुध्द/प्रदुषीत पाण्यावर प्रक्रिया करून (इटीपी लावून) त्याचा पुर्नवापर केला जाईल. हे पाणी हरित पट्टा विकसनासाठी वापरले आहे. या योजनेमुळे भुगर्भातील पाण्यावर कुठलाही परिणाम होणार नाही.

### पावसाचे पाणी साठवणे

पाणी हे अनमोल असल्यामुळे कंपनीने पावसाचे पाणी साठवाण्याची योजना हाती घेतली आहे. या पाण्याचा वापर विविध वापरासाठी केला जाणार आहे. त्यामुळे पाण्याची बचत करण्यात होणार आहे.

### घन कचरा

या प्रकल्पातून कोळश्याची राख मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण होते. त्यात उडणारी राख १.६० एम.टी.पी.ए व तळाची राख ०.४० एम.टी.पी.ए इतकी असेल. ही राख कोरडी गोळा केली जाईल. कोठेही पाणी वापरले जाणार नाही. केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्रालयाने घालून दिलेल्या नियमानुसार १०० टक्के राखेचा वापर करण्यात येईल. प्रामुख्याने ही राख सिमेंट व विटा तयार करण्यासाठी होईल. पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन योजनेमध्ये आगीचे नियंत्रण व व्यवस्थापन योजना [ IS 2189] आखले असून त्यामध्ये आगीचे बंब यांचा समावेश आहे.

### हरित विकास

प्रकल्प स्थानावर असलेल्या मोकळ्या जागेच्या ३० टक्के जागेत हरित पट्टा विकसित केला जाईल. त्यामध्ये तीन रांगा असतील. पहिल्या रांगेत मोठी झाडे असतील, दुसऱ्या रांगेत मध्यम आकाराची झाडे तर तिसऱ्या रांगेत झुडपे व शोभेची झाडे असतील. तसेच लॅंडस्केप देखील असेल.

### ७. पर्यावरण परिक्षण प्रयोगशाळा

जेवीजीपीएल या प्रकल्पात अदयावत प्रयोग शाळा ठेवणार आहे. त्यामध्ये हवेची, पाण्याची, मातीची व आवाजाची तपासणी करणारे यंत्र असतील. हवेच्या तपासणीसाठी हाय व्हालयुम सॅपलर, चिमणीसाठी स्टॅक मॉनीटरिंग किट, स्वयंचलीत हवामान यंत्र असणार आहे.

प्रकल्प सुरु झाल्यावर नियमितपणे हवा, पाणी व आवाजाची गुणवत्ता तपासण्यात येईल व दरवर्षी तो अहवाल महाराष्ट्र प्रदुषण नियंत्रण मंडळाकडे दिला जाईल.

### निष्कर्ष

प्रस्तावीत २ X ६६० मे वॉ कोळश्यावर आधारित विज निर्माती प्रकल्पामुळे कमी वाईट परिणाम पर्यावरणावर होईल असे वाटते. परंतु या भागातील पर्यायाने देशामध्ये विजेची उपलब्धता होईल. त्या अनुषंगाने औदयोगिक स्थिती सुधारेल. या प्रकल्पासाठी लागणारे छोटे उद्योग जिल्हयातील लोकांना रोजगार देतील व त्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारेल. जेपीपीपील ही कंपनी या भागात आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासामध्ये आपले योगदान देईल.

