EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OF
PROPOSED BROWNFIELD PROJECT OF MANUFACTURING SSP (300 MTPD) AND GSSP (200 MTPD) FERTILIZER

at

Gat No. 2148, Post-Yelavi, Taluka- Tasgaon, District-Sangli, Maharashtra-416319

Type of Project	Brownfield Project
Category as per EIA Notification 2006	Item No. 5(a); Chemical Fertilizers, Category B
Cost of Project	Rs. 17.07 Crores
Production Capacity after Expansion	SSP – 300 MTPD GSSP – 200 MTPD
Monitoring Season and Laboratory:	December,2020 – Feberuary,2021
TOR Letter No.	SIA/MH/IND3/60280/2021 dated 28.04.2021

PROJECT PROPONENT

M/S CLASSONE AGRO BIOTECH & FERTILIZERS PVT. LTD.

Gat No. 2148, Post-Yelavi, Taluka- Tasgaon,
District-Sangli, Maharashtra-416319

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

M/s Class-one Agro Biotech and Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd. (Classone) was incorporated on 22nd October 2013 and certificate by RoC issued under The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). The company trades various types of organic granules fertilizers and possess wide network in Maharashtra. Classone already has an existing plant at Gat No. 2148, Post-Yelavi, Taluka-Tasgaon, District-Sangli, Maharashtra-416319. Unit is engaged in manufacturing of Gypsum Granules & Powder, Micronutrients Grade I, NPK Granules and SSP Granules having total capacity of 250 MTPA. The existing land is spread over an area of 1.67 Ha and change in land use of site for industrial purposes has already been done. Unit has valid consent to Operate issued by MPCB vide consent no. MPCB/RO/KOP/SROS/KP-17762-20/613/3007/22 valid upto 31/10/2022. Since, the existing unit is only engaged in manufacturing of different fertilizer granules, thus environmental clearance is not applicable to the existing plant as per EIA Notification,2006 and subsequent Amendments.

As per the current market demand of different fertilizers and latest scenarios in agricultural industry, Classsone has proposed to manufacture 300 MTPD of SSP and 200 MTPD of GSSP Fertilizer for which expansion & modernization of the existing unit is proposed. Some of the existing facilities in the existing plant will be expanded/modified suitably to cater the requirement of proposed expansion. As per the EIA Notification 2006 and subsequent Amendment, proposed expansion project falls under Activity 5(a) i.e., Chemical Fertilizers and requires prior environmental clearance under Category 'B'. As project site is situated outside the notified industrial area, thus Public Hearing/Public Consultation is applicable to the project. Application for grant of TOR was submitted to the SEIAA/SEAC, Maharashtra on 27.01.2021 and Terms of Reference was granted to the project vide letter no. SIA/MH/IND3/60280/2021 dated 28.04.2021. Details of the project are given below.

S. No.	Particular		Unit	Proposed
1.	Project Status (New/Expansion/Amendment)		-	Brownfield Project
2.	Products to be manufactured & Capacity	SSP	MTPD	300
		GSSP	MTPD	200
3.	Total Plot Area		Ha	1.67
4.	Green belt area		Ha	0.55
5.	Fresh Water Requirement		KLD	93 (Source: Krishna River Surface Water)
6.	Wastewater Discharge outside premises		KLD	0 (ZLD Project)
7.	Power Requirement		KVA	750 (Source: MSEDCL)
8.	Power Backup		KVA	1 DG set of 250 KVA
9.	Manpower Requirement		No.	50 in construction phase and 200 in operation phase
10.	Project cost including Environmental controlling equipment		Rs. Crores	17.07

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The baseline environmental data generation has been done for the period of 1st December 2020 to 28th February 2021. The study area within a 10-km radius around the proposed plant site has been considered as impact zone for EIA study.

1. *Site Characteristics*

The unit is established at Gat No. 2148, Post-Yelavi, Taluka- Tasgaon, District-Sangli, Maharashtra-416319. The site is located about 6.2 Km from Tasgaon-Taluka HQ in NE direction and well connected with State Highway-75 at 1.42 km in NE direction and State Highway-136 at 3.4 km in S direction through Kundal-Sangli road. Nearest Railway station and Airport from project site is Bhilavadi Railway station at 4.5 Km, SW and Kolhapur Domestic Airport at 50 Km, SW.

There are no environmentally sensitive components such as National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Elephant / Tiger Reserve, forest migratory routes of fauna and wet land present within 10 Km radius of plant site. However, Yerla River is flowing at 2.7 Km, E, Krishna River is flowing at 7.5 Km, SW from the project site and Sagreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated at 15.81 Km NW from project site.

2. *Topography*

The topography of the site is almost plain and the elevation of the site ranges between 584 to 585 meters above mean sea level (amsl). The Topography around 10 km area of the proposed site is slightly undulating. The elevation in 10 km area around the site ranges between 540 & 635 meters amsl.

3. *Climate and Meteorology (IMD)*

Temperature– December, January and February constitute winter months with daily mean minimum temperature around 14.4 ^{o}C and daily mean maximum temperature around 34.1 ^{o}C. April and May are the hottest months with daily mean maximum temperature around 37.3 ^{o}C and daily mean minimum temperature around 22.2 ^{o}C.

Relative Humidity– The air is generally moist in the region. The humidity level ranges between 30-88%. The average humidity during rainy season is 88%.

Rainfall – The annual total rainfall is 681.8 mm. Over 77% of the total annual rainfall is received during months of July to September.

Wind Speed– The wind speed was mostly between 1.2 to 5.3 km/hour (0.33 to 1.47 m/s) for all the months. The wind speed during summer season was mostly between 2.8 – 5.3 km/hr while during rainy season, it was between 4.4 to 5.0 km/hr and in winter months wind speed ranges between 2.2 to 2.4 km/hr.

Wind Direction – The predominant wind direction during winter season is from east. Rest of the season the wind blows from West.

4. *Seismicity*

Based on tectonic features and records of past earthquakes, a seismic zoning map of India been

prepared by a committee of experts under the auspices of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS Code: IS: 1893: Part I 2002, the project area falls in Zone IV of seismicity. Thus, lies among the moderate damage Zone earthquake areas.

5. Landuse

Land use analysis was carried out using remote Sensing Data. Interpretation approach based on systematic digital imaging was used for delineating the land use classes. It was observed that 80.45% of the land in the study area is agricultural land and 4.18% of the land is occupied by settlement. Rest 0.85%, 0.25%, 3.55%, 3.25%, 5.68% and 1.80% is occupied by Industrial area, water bodies, land without scrub, river, scrubs and open vegetation, respectively.

6. Soil

The soil sampling was done at six locations in the study area. Texturally the soils of study area are observed as Sandy clay Loam and sandy loam Soils. The bulk density of the soils was found in the range of 1.121 to 1.298 gm/cm3. Water Holding Capacity of study area soils was observed as 25 to 38%. Available nitrogen content in the surface soils ranges between 155 to 378 kg/ha, thereby indicating that soils are low to medium in available nitrogen content. Available phosphorus content ranges between 30.8 & 68.8 kg/ha, thereby indicating that soils exhibit high available phosphorus content. Available potassium content in these soils ranges between 132 & 197 kg/ha, thereby is indicating that the soils are medium in potassium content. Overall the soil of the study area is moderately fertile.

7. Water

Eight ground water samples and two surface water samples were collected from different (GW-nearby project site, Yelavi Village, Nehru Nagar, Turchi Village, Jeluwadi Village, Nagaon Nimani, Tavdarwadi Village and Bambavade Village & SW- Krishna River Near Bhilawadi & Krishna River near Amnapur) locations around the site during study period. The water samples were examined for physicochemical parameters and bacteriological parameters. Overall, the parameters in ground water sample were well within the permissible limit of Indian Standard IS: 10500-2012 for all location. No Heavy Metal and bacterial contamination was found in the ground water samples. Bacterial and Heavy Metal contaminations were however, observed in the surface water sample. However, the surface water was found to meet the Best Designated Use – 'C' Criteria of CPCB (i.e., Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection).

8. Air Quality

AAQ monitoring was done at eight locations within the study area considering dominant wind direction, populated area and sensitive receptors. The monitoring results of ambient air quality were compared with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) prescribed by MoEF; GoI Notification dated 16.11.2009. The maximum concentration of PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2, CO and NH3 was 96 µg/m3, 49 µg/m3, 9.7 µg/m3, 20.6 µg/m3, 0.82 µg/m3and 27.7 mg/m3, respectively.

9. Noise

As there is no any major source of the noise except vehicles and some industrial activities. And at the Project site all the existing process equipment's are installed inside the sheds. The noise level ranges from 48.6 dB(A) to 62.2 dB(A) during Daytime and 40.4 dB(A) to 54.2 dB(A)

during night-time. The noise level is observed within the prescribed limit at all the monitoring stations. The ambient noise quality of the study area is found within the prescribed National Ambient Noise Quality Standards prescribed for respective residential area (standards of 55 Leq dB(A) during day time and 45 Leq dB(A) during night time), commercial area (standards of 65 Leq dB (A) during day time and 55 Leq dB(A) during night time) and Industrial area (standards of 75 Leq dB(A) during day time and 70 Leq dB(A) during night time).

10. Biological Environment

The baseline study for existing ecological environment was carried during baseline study. Field sampling efforts covered the proposed project site and 10 km area around the proposed site. Most of the land within the 10 km area of the proposed site is under agriculture.

Flora: The 2 km area around the project site is considered as the major impact zone. The common tree species observed in the 2 Km area are *Acacia arabica,* Ficus religiosa, F. bengalensis, Cassia *fistula, Aegle marmelos, Tamarindus indica, Albizzia lebbek and Dalbergia latijolia.* Herb & shrubby species *Xanthium strumarium, Nerium indicum,* Parthenium *spp. Calotropis procera, Lantana camara, Vitex negundo, Zizyphus mauritiana, Canabis sativa* and few grasses species. The listed as well as observed floral species has been cross-checked with the Red Data Book of Indian Plants (Botanical Survey of India). No extinct, endangered, vulnerable, rare and/or critical floral species has been found in the the study area.

Fauna: The 10 km area around the proposed site is mixture of rural and urban settlements. Due to lack of any forest area at present, there is hardly any wildlife present in the area. Mammals, rarely sighted in the area the other fauna that can rarely see are Mangoose and reptiles. However, avifauna diversity is good due to presence of water bodied in the area. The listed fauna found in study area has been cross-checked with Red Data Book of Indian Animals (Zoological Survey of India). There is no endangered or Schedule-I faunal species present in the study area.

11. Demography

The study area comprises of 32 villages and towns. Consultation and socio-economic survey was mainly conducted in Yelavi Village, located close proximity and approachable distance from the site in order to assess the impact of the upcoming project. As per Census of India 2011, the total population of the study area is 151964 in which 78373 (51.57%) are males and 73591 (48.43%) are females. An average gender ratio of the study area is 939, which shows that there is almost equality among the composition of male and female. 10.21% of population belongs to 0-6 age group. An average gender ratio of the 0-6 age group of the study area is 859 females' children per 1000 male children. The majority of people in rural sector are cultivators & agricultural labors which indicates dominant agricultural economy. Main crops grown in the region are Grapes, Sorghum, Sugarcane, Turmeric, etc. A small section of people is engaged as workers in household industries.

ANTICIPATED ENVRIONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

1. Air Pollution

During Construction Phase, being an existing unit, limited construction activities is associated with the project. Though dust will be the main pollutant affecting the ambient air quality of the area during the installation of machinery. Vehicular movement of trucks will be associated for transportation of raw material and machineries. Thus, generation of PM and other gases due

to vehicle will be there during the construction stage. Existing roads shall be used for transportation and present road conditions are reasonably good. No major impact anticipated with respect to proposed facility to nearby habitation as site is surrounded by agriculture land. However, all possible measures will be taken to minimize the effects minor deterioration of AAQ due to the construction activity.

During Operation Phase, the main source of emissions in the plant will be through burning of coal in GSSP plant causing PM and SO2 emissions from stack and generation of HF & SPM from SSP Plant. The principal pollutants from the production of SSP/GSSP fertilizers are SPM & Flourides. Also, Dust is released from material handling operations. Appropriate stack height will be installed in accordance with CPCB norms. A four - stage fluoride (HF) scrubber will be provided to efficiently scrub the vent gases from the SSP processing plant.

And, for the GSSP plant emission control - Cyclone separators will be provided with bag filter to mitigate emissions from coal burning furnace, grinding & granulation. Material handling and milling of rock phosphate will be carried out in closed sheds inside the factory. Good housekeeping practices will be kept in place. Regular monitoring for ambient air for prescribed parameters as applicable will be carried out. Airborne dust at all transfers operations/ points will be controlled either by spraying water or providing enclosures. All the fugitive dust emission generation points will be provided with efficient air pollution control systems (bag dust collectors). Water sprinkling / dry fog type system will be used at to suppress the generation of fugitive dust.

2. Noise Pollution

During Construction Phase, because limited construction activities are associated with project hence the chances of noise generation from installation of machineries are anticipated for very short-term duration. The noise level at the existing unit is found within industrial zone permissible limits. Peripheral plantation will be initiated before starting the construction activities at the site to prevent noise propagation beyond the boundary of the project site. Therefore, the impact of generated noise from the project site during expansion phase will be insignificant, reversible, and local in nature and mainly confined to the day hours. This impact will be for short time only. Personal protective Equipment shall be given to labour as a mitigation measure.

During Operation Phase, the main sources of noise generation in the proposed project are various types of ID fans, Boiler, pumps & compressors, grinders, DG set, etc. As per the baseline study, the Noise level in plant is within standard limit which will increase at site and nearby area due to the operation of the different machineries at plant. No habitation is present near the project site. The noise generated from the project activities will not be escalated significantly due to atmospheric attenuation. Also, by using standard practice of operation, preventive maintenance of electrical & mechanical units, motors and rotating shafts, gear boxes, conveyor systems, etc., such impacts can be minimized and made insignificant. All engineering control practice shall be undertaken during installation of machinery to maintain noise level. Acoustical Enclosures and Mufflers will be provided at all required locations. Vibration pads and adequate foundation will be provided for all heavy machinery installations. Earmuffs will be used by all workmen while working in high noise areas. DG sets will be provided with acoustics enclosures.

3. Water Pollution

During Construction Phase, all existing facilities like drinking, sanitation shall be used during the installation/construction purpose. As expected, number of labour is very less thus no additional facility is required for additional work force. Existing supply of water shall be used and suffice incremental (2 KLD) requirement of labour. Wastewater generated from toilets shall be disposed as same as existing practice i.e., disposed through soak pits. Water required for construction will be 2 KLD, which will be sourced from tanker suppliers. As the site is almost levelled area, a fresh storm water drainage maintaining adequate slope will be constructed inside the project area will be constructed, which will lead rain water to rain water harvesting structure inside project site. Ready Mix Concrete requiring minimal water at site, as also usage of curing chemicals for civil works will reduce requirement of water at the site. Additionally, adopting such practices will have practically zero waste water generation due to construction activities. Thus, no wastewater will be discharged to surface or ground. Therefore, there will be no impact on Water regime (quantitative & Quality) envisaged during construction phase.

During Operation Phase (including the existing industrial operations) the total freshwater requirement after expansion will be 93 KLD. Water will be used in SSP plant, GSSP Plant, Domestic purpose, and Green Belt. Water shall be sourced by Sangli Irrigation Division by installing a pump (permission obtained by the project already) followed by transporting this fresh water through tanker contractor or pipeline.

Plant shall adopt all possible measures to reduce the water consumption. SSP/GSSP process doesn't generated industrial wastewater. Only, there is generation of scrubbing waste which is being reused for process. However, there will be generation of 9 KLD sewage which shall be treated in septic tank. The proposed project will be Zero-Liquid Discharge project.

To avoid contamination of rainwater, arrangements for collection and diversion of rainwater falling on the roof/terrace of industry sheds, stores, and utility & administrative buildings will be made. Such rainwater will be diverted to Storm Water drain.

Dry dust shall be collected and kept in enclosed containers / areas & not allowed to mix with water. Good Housekeeping shall be maintained. A four - stage fluoride (HF) scrubber will be provided to efficiently scrub the vent gases from the SSP processing plant. Water will be pumped to the scrubber and sprayed inside void towers by nozzles. The bleed stream of scrubber liquor will be sprinkled over the product SSP, and thus the process will operate on ZLD basis. Spillage during loading, unloading & storage will be channelized properly to drains. Wastewater shall not be discharge into surface or ground water.

4. Waste Management

During Construction Phase, no major solid waste expected to be generated during construction phase. Only small quantities of construction debris, discarded metal pieces and empty containers, etc. will be generated. Apart from this some quantity of municipal waste may also generate from labour and excavated soil will be generated. This waste is required to be collected, segregated and disposed in manner that it does not mixes or pollutes air, water and land environment.

During Operation Phase, there will be generation of different kind of Industrial hazardous wastes from production process and associated activities. Waste will be packed in drums/HDPE bags and stored at designated area. Industrial hazardous wastes such as spent lube oil, Discarded containers will be sold to recyclers. All waste will be disposed as per The Hazardous & Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2021. The scrubber liquid bleed containing H_2SiF_6 (8-10% Conc.) and filtrate will be reused in the plant. Solid waste Management Rules,2016 shall be followed. Fly ash will be collected at designated place. It shall be sold through contractors to Cement / Brick Manufacturer.

Also, there will be generation of 60 Kg/day of municipal solid waste. All measures will be taken to avoid littering. Thus, proper disposal of waste is required for to maintain hygiene at site. Biodegradable waste will be disposed through vermi-composting and Non-biodegradable waste (empty containers, spent oil & lubricants, etc.) will be sold to approved recycler.

5. Land & Soil Environment

Land has been in possession of Classone. The total land area is 1.67 Ha. Proposed Expansion will be done on the within the existing plot boundary. An area of 0.55 Ha i.e., approx. 33 % of total plot area will be developed into green area inside the project premises.

During Construction Phase, there will be no Land use / Land cover change within core zone, as this is an expansion of existing project. The proposed expansion shall be undertaken within the existing site of the project and the present land use of the existing site is industrial. No undeveloped or agriculture land will be used. No clearance work will be required. No major excavation is involved in the project, minor excavation will be done for foundation associated work. Heavy machinery will be required to operate during construction phase which might lead to compaction of soil. The project activity related to the installation will be limited to the smalltime frame of 12 months. Debris and loose raw material shall be stored on the paved surfaces in covered condition. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be adhere.

During Operation Phase, there will be generation of waste which could pollute the surrounding agricultural land. Spillage of material like effluent, chemical (acid), Hazardous waste, used oil and fuel may contaminate the soil. Thus, acid, fuel tanks will be provided with secondary containment & extra prevention measures to control leakage. Sensors will be provided to detect leakage.

No area shall be left excavated or open after any repair & maintenance works. Drains will be constructed with acid proof lining near process machinery area to collect spillage or leakage. All precautions will be taken to avoid spillage from storage leading to soil contamination. Paved area will be provided near the process area to avoid soil contamination. The loading unloading activity will be done within a safe zone defined as per prevailing rules.

6. Ecology and Biodiversity

During Construction Phase, no tree cutting shall be required for the proposed expansion project hence the direct impact on terrestrial ecology (loss of flora and fauna) is likely to be negligible. As the site is devoid of natural as well as manmade forest, the overall impact on terrestrial ecosystem will be NIL.

During Operation Phase, the impact on the surrounding ecology of the project will mainly occur from the deposition of air pollutants. The incremental concentration of air pollutants is not likely to cause any significant changes in the ecology, because during operation of proposed project the ambient air quality is likely to remain within the national ambient air quality standards. The deposition of small amount of pollutants (PM) may affect the surrounding agriculture & ecosystem. The project is therefore planned with most efficient air pollution control systems for achieving air emissions norms, so that the impact on nearby crops & ecosystem becomes insignificant.

No national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve, route of Migratory Birds exists within 10 km area of the project. No endangered or rare or threatened plant or animal species was observed within 10 km area of the project site hence impact on RET species is negligible.

7. Socio-Economic Environment

Proposed land is in possession of Classone and no R&R is applicable to the site. Project development involves transportation of material and construction activities.

During Construction Phase, construction will generate employment options for skilled and unskilled labour. Most of the unskilled and semi-skilled labour will be taken from nearby villages. Thus, the project construction activity will have positive impact on the social environment. Accident and Noise problem in the plant are the main concern for local labour. Thus, measures are necessary to be adopted to overcome these impacts. PPE shall be given to all labour working in noisy and risky area. And, to avoid accidents during construction phase, wide internal roads and proper parking of trucks – without interference with movement of personnel will be ensured. Additionally all construction safety devices and certified equipment, belts, cranes, etc. will be ensured. The contractor/s will adhere to the norms prescribed by Factories Act, ensure Workmen Compensation Act cover, and related guidelines.

During Operation Phase, there will be requirement of labours of approximately 200 no. Indirect employment opportunities will be generated in various activities like raw material and final products transportation, contractual manpower for non-critical activities at the plant (canteen, gardening, housekeeping, etc.). The industrial growth of the region will help in infrastructure development in the area. The socio-economic impacts are intrinsically linked with the economic, environmental and health impacts. These impacts relate to positive changes in the quality of life parameters of a community.

The proposed project will increase the production of /SSP/GSSP that will be sold to farmers. It will also generate income for government through Taxes. Overall, the project will have positive impacts on socio-economic environment. Use of fertilizer affects farmers agricultural production patterns through increase in agricultural crop yields in the surrounding areas.

However, due to operation & maintenance there may be various risks for the staff and other nearby people. All possible measures will be adopted to reduce negative and hazardous impacts on workmen, staff and nearby area.

Conclusion

From above analysis, it is safe to conclude that the impacts anticipated vary from moderate to

low significance and magnitude. No Major impact is anticipated during the preconstruction and constriction phase from the proposed expansion and all basic facilities are planned at the site to overcome the impact. However, during operation phase, impact is anticipated due to increased polluted air quality and increased noise level. The project also has various positive impacts like indirect employment generation, increase in the indigenous production and ease of the availability of chemical fertilizers to farmers. It is believed that the anticipated negative impacts can be normalized by taking the proposed mitigation measures.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

Environmental monitoring plan will be implemented as per regulatory requirement to comply the consent conditions. As per the MoEF&CC guideline, Environment monitoring report and compliance of conditions mentioned in the environment clearance will be submitted to the RO-MoEF&CC, SPCB, MoEF&CC online portal i.e., Parivesh; and shall be uploaded on company's website.

ADDITIONAL STUDIES

Risk assessment study has been undertaken to identify the hazards and preparation of risk mitigation plans. All measures shall be adopted as per the guideline. On-site and Off-site Emergency plan will be place and management will have strict supervision and vigil on the operative aspects. Based on the risk assessment studies, the following recommendations have been made for the proposed expansion:

- Double containment & double drain valve will be provided to sulphuric acid storage tank
- Full body protection PVC suit will be provided to operator during handling of acid system
- Caution note and emergency first aid will be displayed
- All employees will be trained for use of emergency first aid
- Safety shower and eye wash will be provided in storage tank area and plant area
- Total close process will be adopted for Sulphuric acid handling
- Dyke wall will be provided to storage tank. Acid resistant tiling in dyke flooring and inside dyke walls and acid resistant painting on tank foundation will be provided
- Tanker unloading procedure will be prepared, work permit system shall be implemented
- SOP will be prepared for sulphuric acid handling
- Training programme will be conducted for safe handling and emergency handling of Sulphuric Acid for all concerned personnel including tanker drivers and security
- In Storage Tank Area, caution board with safety message for 'acid on reaction with water generates fumes and avoid such practice' should be displayed in local language
- Suitable extinguishing media-Extinguish with dry powder / sand will be provided. Do not use water. Fire and explosion hazards-Not flammable.
- Personal protective equipment- All emergency responders shall be provided with individual fresh-air supplied breathing apparatus, eye protection, acid resistant hand gloves, industrial safety shoes, goggles, helmet and chemical protection suit. All such individuals will be given adequate training for usage of these PPE items.

PROJECT BENEFITS

- It will increase the indigenous production capacity of SSP/GSSP's
- It will maintain stability in Indigenous / domestic market for Single Super Phosphate/GSSPs
- Project shall follow and comply with the Renewable Energy generation guidelines of the GoI.
- It will reduce the import of fertilizers to some extent and yield foreign currency drain.
- The project follows "Zero-liquid Discharge" guidelines. There are minimal freshwater requirements for the project and also involves minimal effluent generation.
- There will be employment generation due to the project.
- It will ease the availability of chemical fertilizers to farmers of the State.
- It is proposed to spend 1% of the total project cost i.e., 17 Lacs on Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER). The company will also undertake community development in surrounding villages in the field of awareness for "adolescent age group girl child protection", supporting various actions like - girl child education & female vocational training / ITI for female, sport, education, sanitation and community plantation in Panchayat land with consultation of the Gram Panchayat.

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

EHS policy will be adopted by the plant for sustainability. A separate EMP cell, Fire & Safety cell and Occupational Health First Aid Centre will be provided in the plant for compliance of Environmental management plan and OHSAS guideline.

Total cost for proposed project is Rs 17.07 Crores (1707 Lakhs). Construction will be started after getting all approval from concern department. Installation of machinery & commissioning of plant will be completed in 12 months after start of construction

The capital cost for environmental management of the proposed project is estimated to be Rs. 235 Lakhs. Budget allocation of Rs. 65 Lakhs has been made every year to meet the recurring expenditure for implementing the environmental control and improvement measures. Classone will implement all guidelines laid down by CPCB and MoEF&CC.