

Draft EIA Report for Expansion of existing steel plant by setting up of Induction Furnace (1 x 40 T), Rolling Mill (1 x 25 TPH) and CPP (8 MW) with revival of existing DRI units (1 x 50 TPD + 2 x 100 TPD) to produce Sponge Iron (82500 TPA), Hot Metal (1,59,500 TPA) and Rolled product (1,50,000 TPA)

CHAPTER- 11

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

DRAFT EIA REPORT

11.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION:

AMBEY IRON PRIVATE LIMITED is a Private company incorporated on Tuesday, 12 August 2003. It is classified as Non-government company and is registered at Registrar of Companies, . Has authorized share capital of Rs.60,000,000 and has paid up capital of Rs.40,000,300. It is involved in Mining of iron ores [includes mining of hematite, magnetite, limonite, siderite or taconite etc. which are valued chiefly for iron content. Production of sintered iron ores is also included]. AMBEY IRON PRIVATE LIMITED's Annual General Meeting (AGM) was last held on Saturday, 29 September 2018 as per records from Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), its balance sheet was last filed on Saturday, 31 March 2018. Directors of AMBEY IRON PRIVATE LIMITED are AMIT KUMAR AGARWAL, DEVEN TEJKUMAR DHARAMSHI and MUKESH GOEL.

As per Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification dated 14th September, 2006, and its subsequent amendments; it is mandatory to obtain prior Environmental Clearance for any new industry or the expansion / modernization of the existing industry from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India, New Delhi / State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). The project proponent has to prepare Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report as per guidelines given by MoEF&CC, New Delhi. The project activity comes under 3 (a) Metallurgical Industries, category A as per the schedule (Projects or Activities requiring prior Environmental Clearance) of EIA Notification 2006.

LOCATION AND ACCESIBILITY:

The unit is located in an extent of 87190 Sq.m (8.719 Ha) of industrially converted land (applied for) in Plot No. E-1, MIDC, Chincholi, Solapur, Solapur District, Maharashtra State. The chosen project site is on old Kumbhari Road connecting road between inner ring road and Maharashtra State High Way 151.

PROJECT DETAILS:

The existing Steel Plant of Ambey Iron Pvt. Ltd. was taken over by M/s Bhadraree Steel & Power Pvt. Ltd. by the order of NCLT (Annexure 1), Mumbai in the process of Insolvency & Bankruptcy 2016. The Plant was operating with EC from Maharashtra Govt. followed by Consent to Operate from MPCB. After detailed market survey and investigations of the South & Western Indian Market on availability of raw materials,

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labor, other logistics and the government incentives supporting the sector, the management is proposed to establish an integrated steel plant to manufacture steel with forward integration of existing Sponge iron as per the configuration given in the following table.

The total plant area is 87190 sqm in MIDC Solapur, which is notified industrial area.

Proposed Manufacturing Facilities

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Facilities	Proposed Facilities
1.	Induction Furnace	-	1 X 40 T
2.	Rolling Mill		1 X 25 TPH
3.	CPP	--	8 MW
3.	DRI units	1 X 50 TPD 2 X 100 TPD	1 X 50 TPD 2 X 100 TPD
4.	Sponge Iron	--	82500 TPA
	Hot Metal		1,59,500 TPA
5.	Rolled product		1,50,000 TPA

RAWMATERIAL, ENERGY, WATER & MANPOWER INVENTORY & SOURCING

Iron ore Lumps (85500 TPA), Pellet (56100 TPA), Indian Washed Coal (12375 TPA), Iron Scrap (50954 TPA), Pig Iron (33264 TPA) & Dolomite (4422 TPA) will be used for the project & Sourced locally.. Only Coke (5247 TPA) will be Imported.

The connected load for the plant is estimated to be around 14 MW & with power factor of 0.8 it is 17.5 MW \approx 18 MW and the Maximum demand 17 MVA. Capacitors will be installed to improve the Power factor to 0.9 as per statutory requirement. Power will be supplied to main receiving station of the plant installed transformers from Maharashtra Grid Supply.

The total water requirement for the project is 714 KLD, out of which 700 KLD is Industrial and 14 KLD is for Domestic usage. This industrial water requirement excluding the Power Plant is 220 KLD. Therefore with initial permission for 220 KLD from MIDC, the plant can complete the Phase I & II for production and later may get additional permission for 480 KLD from MIDC.

There will be 300 people required to be engaged in the proposed plant, out of which 8 will be managerial, 22 will be in Supervisory capacity, 51 skilled laborer, 91 Semi-Skilled Laborer and 125 unskilled laborer.

BASELINE STUDY

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The baseline study was carried out for post Monsoon period of 2019, in which 8 AAQ locations, Five Noise Monitoring Locations, Five Surface Water Locations, Six Ground Water Monitoring Locations with five Soil Sampling Locations were studied for the Impact Assessment.

It was observed that the Maximum and Minimum values of the AAQ Analysis for the monitoring Locations was $67\mu\text{gm}/\text{m}^3$ and $46.68\mu\text{gm}/\text{m}^3$, which is well within the NAAQS permissible limit. The noise levels in Industrial Area during Day time and Night time are 75 & 70 dB(A), where as the residential values are 55 & 45 dB(A) respectively. The surface water DO levels are moderate ranging from 6.2-7.7 mg/l. The surface water shows spiked Chloride and Sulfate values at some locations, where the TDS is also at a higher level. This result is symptomatic of the Lake and Pond environment for static water conditions. The ground water is slightly alkaline with higher TDS in two locations and rest of the locations are well within the IS 10500 Standards. The local soil is mostly brownish-black sandy to sandy-loam in nature with pH between 7.21 to 7.9. The soil is good for agriculture with addition of nutrients as fertilizers. The diversity of shrubs in the study area is limited (n=7), herbaceous community (n=8) was dry as they are seasonal to monsoon and post monsoon. *Propolis juliflora* and *Calotropis procera* are the chief shrub community found abundantly in the study area especially in agricultural lands.

The literacy level in the villages of buffer-zone is 77.72%. The literacy level among males is higher than females. Majority of the local population is non-workers or Agricultural Workers, but the secondary profession is marginal workers, who are mostly daily waged laborers. In the study area there are 20 Primary Schools, 14 Middle Schools and 4 Secondary Schools. The major source of drinking water in the area was well followed by public hand pumps and public Taps. In the study area, it was found that people were having mainly three types of houses. Kachcha houses, Semi-pucca houses (walls made by bricks or stones) where as third category of the houses were those houses which were made by concrete and bricks. There are no predominant diseases the prevail in the 4 villages that were surveyed. People generally reported good health. According to the survey, percentage of population affected by water borne or poor sanitation related diseases like malaria, Jaundice, Dehydration etc was negligible.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT & MITIGATION

There will be moderate changes due to modification with expansion in the existing steel plant. The new installation will not pose any significant impact on land, the changes will be restricted in the plant premise only. The land use pattern of the proposed expansion project is under industrial category. The total plant area is about 8.719 Hect.. Topsoil is to be removed prior to commencement of bulk earthwork. Excavated soil will be backfilled in the trench after foundation work and top soil will be restored for the gardening uses. Impact on water quality during construction phase may be due to non-point discharge of solids from soil loss and sewage generated from the construction work force stationed at the site. However, as the construction will be carried out on the flat area, the soil losses will be negligible.

During construction phase, dust generation will be the main pollutant, which would generate from the site development activities and vehicular movement on the road. However, the impact of such activities would be temporary and restricted to the construction phase and will be confined to the project boundary and is expected to be negligible outside the plant boundaries. Sprinkling of water on roads, providing sufficient vegetation etc. are some of the measures that would greatly reduce the negative impacts during the construction phase.

Through greenbelt development in and around the plant premises, the fugitive emissions along with other pollutants from the plant operation can be minimized at the boundary level. Further the greenbelt will act as a noise attenuation barrier for the project area. With plantation and social forestry activities, the local ecological environment can be enriched and be sustainable for plant operation. As there is no discharge of any effluent from the operation, therefore probability of surface water or ground water contamination is very less. Through RWH, the GW replenishment will be done as a positive impact on GW conditions. Further with development of a RWH Pond, the open recharge is been done as well as there will be reduction in water drawl for the industrial purpose.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a prepared to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmental sustainable manner where all contractors and subcontractors, including consultants, understand the potential environmental risks arising from the proposed existing project and take appropriate actions to properly manage that risk. It is required for formulation, implementation and monitoring of environmental protection measures during and after commissioning of projects. The

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plans should indicate the details as to how various measures have been or are proposed to be taken including cost components as may be required. Cost of measures for environmental safeguards should be treated as an integral component of the project cost and environmental aspects should be taken into account at various stages of the projects. EMP also ensures that the project implementation is carried out in accordance with the design by taking appropriate mitigative actions to reduce adverse environmental impacts during its life cycle. The plan outlines existing and potential problems that may adversely impact the environment and recommends corrective measures where required. Also, the plan outlines roles and responsibility of the key personnel and contractors who are charged with the responsibility to manage the proposed modification with expansion in the existing plant.

The major objective and rewarding benefits of Environmental Impact Assessment in project planning stage itself, helps prevent avoidable losses of environmental resources and conservation of the same to the maximum extents, by drawing a Environmental Management Plan to minimize the impacts. The Environmental Management includes protection/mitigation measures to be adopted for the project, as well as suggests revision of project site / operation to avoid adverse impacts or often additional project operational system may have to be incorporated for safe and environmental friendly / sustainable operations. The proposed Environment Management plan for the unit is summarized in the below table.

Environment Management Plan

Sr. No.	Particulars	Mitigation Measures	
		During Construction	During Operation
1	Air Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Dust pollution being/ will minimized at the source by water spraying and maintenance of road. ⊙ Construction material will be stored in temporary storage yard. ⊙ There will be no basement; hence quantity of the soil excavation will be comparatively less. However, soil will be kept moist to reduce dust emission during excavation for piling. ⊙ The excavated materials will be place only on the designated disposal areas. ⊙ The heights, from which materials will be dropped, will be the minimum practical height to limit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ The unit will take all possible measures to control the emissions from all sources. ⊙ Bag house are /will be installed to control emissions from the process ⊙ Adequate stack height as per CPCB emission regulations of 30 m for furnace for proper dispersion of pollutants into the atmosphere. ⊙ Green belt development is being/ will be done to attenuate the pollution. Only local species will be planted. It will cover 33% area of the proposed plant. ⊙ Ambient air quality and stack

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		<p>fugitive dust generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The construction area will be shielded with the help of tarpaulin from all the four sides to contain the air emissions within the premises. ○ Dust or dusty material will not be swept without effectively treating it with water or other substances in order to minimize its dust emission. ○ Suitable covered skips and enclosed chats or other suitable measures will be provided in order to minimize dust emission to the atmosphere when materials & waste will be removed from the premises. ○ Rapid cleanup of project related track out or material spills on paved road. ○ Natural topography will be maintained to the greatest extent possible. ○ Parking lot and paved road will be constructed first. ○ Upwind portion of the project will be constructed first. ○ During high wind condition, construction activities will be restricted, so that minimum flow of dust particle takes place. ○ The first and most important step towards emission control for the large in-use fleet of vehicles is the formulation of an inspection and maintenance system. It is possible to reduce 30-40% pollution loads generated by vehicles through proper periodical inspections and maintenance of vehicles ○ All transportation vehicles will be suitably covered with tarpaulin & overloading of the vehicles will be avoided. ○ PUC certified vehicles will be used to avoid the exhaust emission. 	<p>emissions is being/ will regularly monitored (as per CPCB/SPCB) to ensure that ambient air quality standards and suggested limits of the stack emission loads are met honestly all the time. And also to check the efficiency of Air Pollution Control Equipments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PUC certified vehicles is being/ will be used for transportation of raw material/products. ○ To check the functioning of pollution control equipment the unit will prepare environment monitoring schedule during operation. In case of value found above the statutory limit, plant will be shut down immediately and the environment cell of the unit will be informed for further action. ○ Raw material is being/ will be kept in storage yard and base of storage yard will have impermeable base surfaces, usually constituted from the material being stored. Other raw materials will be stored under cover sheds. ○ Local exhaust ventilation is being/ will be provided to vent out the emissions to suitable arrestment plant to meet the emission limit Dust and fumes is being/ will be minimized by discharging slag from the induction furnace into slag pots, rather than on to the ground. ○ Indore air monitoring is being/ will be done to check the exposure level of the worker for periodical basis. (at least once in six months)
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2	Water Environment	<p>Measures is being/ will be implemented to prevent seepage of liquid materials into ground where it could contaminate groundwater;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Ensure prompt cleaning up of accidental spillages ⊙ Measures are being/ will be followed to prevent the contamination of hydrological features by diesel, grease, oil, etc. derived from the working area. ⊙ The machinery / equipment is being/ will be maintained in a good operating condition; ⊙ Specially designated areas is being/ will be created for vehicle maintenance; ⊙ Accidental spillages are being/ will be cleaned up promptly. ⊙ Curing water is being/ will be sprayed and after liberal curing, all concrete structures will be covered with gunny bags this will conserves water ⊙ Provisions is being/ will be made to ensure the construction vehicles stick to the access track to prevent mud & dirt being deposited on roads ⊙ Fence is being/ will be constructed around the site to trap sediments whilst allowing the water to flow through. ⊙ All mud & dirt deposited on the roads from the construction activities is being/ will be cleaned. ⊙ Adopting good construction and engineering practices is being/ will help in mitigating the water pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Industrial waste water is being/ will be treated. ⊙ Domestic Waste water is being/ will be deposited off in existing soak pit and septic tank. ⊙ Rain water harvesting structure is being/ will be installed in the unit. ⊙ Regular water monitoring is being/ will be done. ⊙ All effluents containing acid/alkali/organic/toxic wastes is being/ will be treated by appropriate methods
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3	Soil Environment	<p>and transported to storage silo as a measure for promoting ash utilization</p> <p>Disposal of Fly Ash from Silo - Dry fly ash from the air pre-heater, stack hopper, Eco hoppers and ESP hoppers is being/ will be collected in the fly ash storage silo. The dry fly ash collected in the storage silo is being/ will be normally disposed in the dry conditioned form. The fly ash is being/ will be unloaded in dry form through rotary feeder and double shaft paddle type dust conditioners to open trucks for utilization of fly ash. The fly ash conveying air is being/ will be vented to the atmosphere through vent bag filter to mitigate the environmental pollution. Fly ash silos is being/ will be provided outlets - one for disposal of ash in conditioned form into open trucks through ash conditioner and other for disposal of fly ash in dry form to closed container trucks.</p> <p>Transportation - The ash is being/will be disposed in ash pond. Ash collected in silo is being/ will be transported through trucks. Efforts are being/ will be made to dispose the ash to landfill use etc.</p> <p>Chal Coal - The generated Chal coal is being/will be reused in Power plant as a fuel.</p> <p>Accretion - The generated accretion is being/will be Used in Land filling activity.</p> <p>Hazardous Waste Generation, Disposal and Management are discussed in 2.9.2 of Chapter 2.</p>
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4	Noise Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Complete construction work especially heavy work will be done during day time. Vehicular movement carrying raw materials is being/ will be avoided during night time. ⊙ The vehicles are will be regularly maintained and optimum use of the same will be made. ⊙ Adequate PPE's (ear plugs, ear muffs, helmet, mask etc) will be provided to the workers. ⊙ PUC certified vehicles will be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ All equipments are being/ will be procured meeting the permissible noise standards. The insulation provided for prevention and loss of heat a PPE is being/ will also act as noise reducer. ⊙ Foundations and structures are being/ will be designed to minimize vibrations and noise. ⊙ Regular equipment maintenance and better work habits is being/ will be adopted. D.G. set is proposed to be housed in an inbuilt acoustic enclosure. ⊙ The acoustic enclosure is being/ will be designed for minimum 25 dB(A) insertion loss for meeting the ambient noise standards, whichever is on the higher side. ⊙ Necessary safety and personal protective equipment such as ear plugs, ear muffs, helmet etc is being/ will be provided to the workers. ⊙ Noise levels generated is being/ will be maintained to comply with the Factories Act & Rules and will not exceed 75 dB (A) at 1 m distance. ⊙ Implementation of green belt within the premises of plant will absorb the noise. Thus is being/ will help to control the noise pollution. ⊙ Proper lubrication and housekeeping is being/ will be usually done to avoid excessive noise generation. ⊙ Supervisor is being/ will be responsible to control the noise by maintaining conditions of machineries and silencers. ⊙ 33% of the total plot area is under greenbelt.
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5	Socio Economic Environment -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Periodic training to local villager's in the premises and recruitment of local workers from the study area. ⊙ Rest rooms / recovery rooms will be provided to local workers to avoid tiresome commuting to their houses. ⊙ The enroute will be restricted to the major road State and National highways. ⊙ Periodic maintenance and emission check of vehicles shall be ensured to restrict air pollution. ⊙ The proposed expansion project will promote neither selective, nor relative, but universal respect through contribution in various festivities, equal observance and protection among employees and societies at large in all CSR activities. ⊙ Occupation Health records are maintained. 						
6	Energy Conservation & Natural resource conservation	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Energy Conservation</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Natural Resource Conservation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Electricity has been conserved at the plant site as the electricity is being / will be produced in captive power plan</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Water: Waste water generated during the industrial process will be reused in the process and domestic processes are being deposited off in the soak pit and septic tank. Water is used for COC purposes in induction furnace</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Recycling of solid wastes – Solid wastes like scrap, sludges form soak pit and septic tank, etc, are already in partially processed stage while getting generated during various production processes. Recycling of these solid waste materials saves energy since it reduces equivalent amount of raw materials usage and the energy needed for the processing of these raw materials.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Rain Water Harvesting: - Rain Water harvesting pit is exists in the premises to conserve the rain water through rooftop. Scrap as raw Material: Scrap is used for the manufacturing of TMT bar. Slag is re-used for the road making parking of truck area</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Energy Conservation	Natural Resource Conservation	Electricity has been conserved at the plant site as the electricity is being / will be produced in captive power plan	Water: Waste water generated during the industrial process will be reused in the process and domestic processes are being deposited off in the soak pit and septic tank. Water is used for COC purposes in induction furnace	Recycling of solid wastes – Solid wastes like scrap, sludges form soak pit and septic tank, etc, are already in partially processed stage while getting generated during various production processes. Recycling of these solid waste materials saves energy since it reduces equivalent amount of raw materials usage and the energy needed for the processing of these raw materials.	Rain Water Harvesting: - Rain Water harvesting pit is exists in the premises to conserve the rain water through rooftop. Scrap as raw Material: Scrap is used for the manufacturing of TMT bar. Slag is re-used for the road making parking of truck area
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Fund Allocated for Environment Protection Measures

Sr. No.	Activity	Initial cost (Lakh Rs.)	Recurring expenses proposed/ annum (Lakh Rs.)
1	Air Pollution Control Measures such as covering of belt conveyors, providing mist spray system at feed points, wind barricades etc.	80.0	3.00

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2	Plantation and After Care Measures	30.0	10.0
3	Socio-Economic Welfare Measures as a corporate social responsibility (CSR) a. Provision of ambulance facility b. Construction of compound wall at nearby school.	--	30.0
4	Water Pollution Control Measures	30.00	5.00
5	Occupational Health & Safety (provision of first aid room and shelter)	10.00	2.5
6	Environmental Monitoring	--	5.5
7	Preventive and corrective maintenance of plant and machinery to reduce noise pollution and consumption of non renewable resources (2.5% of the plant & machinery cost).	--	2.50
Total		150.0	58.5

Critical Activities for EMP Implementation

- ⊙ Regular Monitoring, its Implementation and Compliance
- ⊙ Training and Environmental Awareness;
- ⊙ Documentation and record keeping;
- ⊙ Reporting Procedures;
- ⊙ Stakeholder/ Project Proponent engagement;
- ⊙ Regular Auditing;
- ⊙ Responding to Non-compliance.

PROJECT BENEFITS:

The existing project has provided 250 numbers of direct and indirect employment opportunities to the eligible youths of the surrounding villages. Employment in these sectors will be primarily temporary or contractual and involvement of unskilled labour will be more. This will enhance their income and lead to overall economic growth of the surrounding area. The management will actively participate in the efforts by the local bodies and the Government to improve the health and social status of the population living in the buffer zone villages. The management already extending the medical assistance to the local needy people by engaging a part time Medical Officer on a regular basis. The **M/s. AIPL** has already undertaken, various community welfare programmes for the local villages in addition to the already existing populous community developmental activities. Improvement in

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communication, transport, education, community development and medical facilities is anticipated due to this expansion project. The State and Central Exchequer will also benefit directly from the project, through increased revenue from Royalties, Taxes, Cess, etc.