

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Purpose of the Report

M/s. Skytech Rolling Mill Pvt. Ltd. (Skytech) is an existing company established in 2005 has proposed expansion project by increasing the production capacity from 18,000 MT/A to 40,000 MT/A of SS Round/ Square/ Rectangle/ Bars/ Flat/Patti, Billets, Hexagonal, Angle, RCS, Bloom, Slabs, Alloy Ingot/Nickel Alloy & replacing induction furnace plant capacity from 2 no. of 3TP to 1 no. of 12TP located at Survey no. 473, 479, 481, Village -Usar Tehsil Wada, District Palghar, Maharashtra. Total land area is 45680 sq. m. & land is already in possession with project proponent. The production details are given in **Table 1.1**.

Table ES.1: Production Details

Sr. No.	Product Name	Existing Capacity (TPA)	Proposed Capacity (TPA)	Total Capacity (TPA)
1.	SS Round/ Square/ Rectangle/ Bars/ Flat/ Patti, Billets, Hexagonal, Angle, RCS, Bloom, Slabs, Alloy Ingot/Nickel Alloy.	18,000	22,000	40,000

The proposed expansion of this unit is covered under Category 'B' of Schedule 3(a) "Metallurgical Industries" of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 & its further amendments. In view of this, Skytech had made online application for Terms of Reference (ToR) and submitted at State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) on 17.04.2023 for proposed expansion project. The SEIAA considered the project and issues the ToR on 18.04.2023. Copy of the ToR Letter is enclosed as (Annexure 1).

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report preparation and the corresponding work are entrusted to our Environmental Consultant M/s. Mahabal Enviro Engineers Pvt. Ltd. The EIA prepared using the baseline data collected during pre-monsoon season i.e., from March - May 2023 which was collected & analysed by ULTRA TECH Environmental Laboratory, Thane.

History of Project –

The factory is an existing site currently having a manufacturing capacity up to 18,000 TPA. The industry is spread over an area of 45680 sq. m. and supporting document is attached as Annexure - 2. The industry is having valid CC&A (Order No. 84565/R/CC-1201 issued on dated 17/03/2023 which is valid up to 31/10/2023) for manufacturing of 18,000 MT/Annum of Alloy, Ingot / Round / Square / Rectangle / Bars, Flat / Patti Angles / RCS, Hexagonal. The document is attached as Annexure - 3.

Table No. ES-1: Salient Features of the Project

Project Name	M/s. Skytech Rolling Mill Pvt. Ltd.			
Project Location	Survey no. 473, 479, 481, Village-Usar Tehsil Wada, District Palghar, Maharashtra.			
Total Area	4.5680 ha (45680 sq. m.)			
Co-ordinates	Sr. No.	Latitude	Longitude	
	1	19°31'13.63"N	73° 7'18.31"E	
	2	19°31'14.75"N	73° 7'17.63"E	
	3	19°31'16.47"N	73° 7'16.96"E	
	4	19°31'17.64"N	73° 7'18.88"E	
	5	19°31'18.23"N	73° 7'19.05"E	
	6	19°31'17.98"N	73° 7'19.68"E	
	7	19°31'18.25"N	73° 7'20.17"E	
	8	19°31'20.75"N	73° 7'21.13"E	
	9	19°31'21.70"N	73° 7'21.06"E	
	10	19°31'22.13"N	73° 7'21.70"E	
	11	19°31'22.36"N	73° 7'22.49"E	
	12	19°31'21.95"N	73° 7'22.84"E	
	13	19°31'21.94"N	73° 7'23.43"E	
	14	19°31'21.56"N	73° 7'23.73"E	
	15	19°31'22.01"N	73° 7'25.13"E	
	16	19°31'21.54"N	73° 7'25.21"E	
	17	19°31'21.36"N	73° 7'25.39"E	
	18	19°31'21.27"N	73° 7'25.59"E	
	19	19°31'19.46"N	73° 7'26.54"E	
	20	19°31'18.76"N	73° 7'26.44"E	
	22	19°31'14.91"N	73° 7'26.42"E	
	23	19°31'14.66"N	73° 7'24.66"E	
	24	19°31'15.03"N	73° 7'24.62"E	
	25	19°31'14.89"N	73° 7'23.51"E	
	26	19°31'15.27"N	73° 7'23.41"E	

	27	19°31'13.70"N	73° 7'19.06"E		
Production Capacity	Sr. No.	Product Name	Existing Capacity (TPA)	Proposed Capacity (TPA)	Total Capacity (TPA)
	1.	SS Round/ Square/ Rectangle/ Bars/ Flat/ Patti, Billets, Hexagonal, Angle, RCS, Bloom, Slabs, Alloy Ingot/ Nickel Alloy	18,000	22,000	40,000
Raw Material Requirement	Sr. No.	Raw Material	Existing Requirement (TPA)	Proposed Requirement (TPA)	Total Requirement (TPA)
	1.	S.S Scrap, Alloy/ Non-Alloy, Ingot, Billet round, RCS MT	18,300	22,400	40,700
Water Demand	Existing Water Requirement: 11.5 KLD, Proposed Water Requirement: 65 KLD, Total Water Requirement: 76.5 KLD,				
Source of Water	CGWA				
Power Requirement	Total Power Requirement: 6000 kVA, Existing: 4000 kVA, Proposed: 2000 kVA, Source: MSEDCL,				
Manpower	Existing: 65 nos., Proposed: 240 nos., Total: 305 nos.,				
Project Cost	Existing: 18.7171 Cr., Proposed: 8.0 Cr., Total: 26.7171 Cr.,				
Nearest railway station	Atgaon Railway Station at 22 km.,				
Nearest airport	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport at 54 km.,				

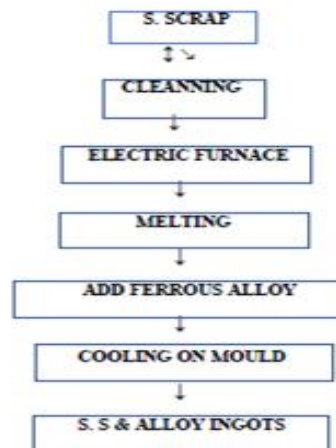
ES-3 Justification of project:

The company manufactures secondary steel products which are used in construction and infrastructure development projects which will help in infrastructure development. Currently, there's a tremendous work going on throughout the country for infrastructure which will require steel as a basic raw material.

ES-4 Process Description:

Manufacturing process (Induction Furnace):

The process starts with collecting stainless steel scrap. This scrap could come from various sources, including old appliances, manufacturing waste, or other forms of discarded stainless steel. The scrap is then cleaned to remove any impurities, such as dirt, oil, or other materials that could affect the quality of the final product. The clean scrap is loaded into an electric furnace, where it is heated using electricity until it melts. Once the scrap has melted, additional ferrous alloy is added to the mix to achieve the desired chemical composition of the final product. The molten stainless steel is then poured into moulds to cool and solidify into ingots. The final product is a solid block of stainless steel and alloy ingot, which can be further processed into various forms, such as sheets, bars, or tubes.



Schematic representation of manufacturing process (induction furnace)

Manufacturing process (Rolling Mills):

The process starts with heating alloy or non-alloy steel in an oil furnace until it reaches the desired temperature for rolling. The steel is then transferred to the rolling mill where it is reheated to the optimal temperature for the rolling process. The heated steel is passed through a series of rollers, which gradually reduce its thickness and shape it into the desired form, such as sheets, bars, or tubes. Once the rolling process is complete, the steel is cut to size and shaped into the final product. The final product can be either an alloy or non-alloy steel, depending on the specific composition and properties required for the

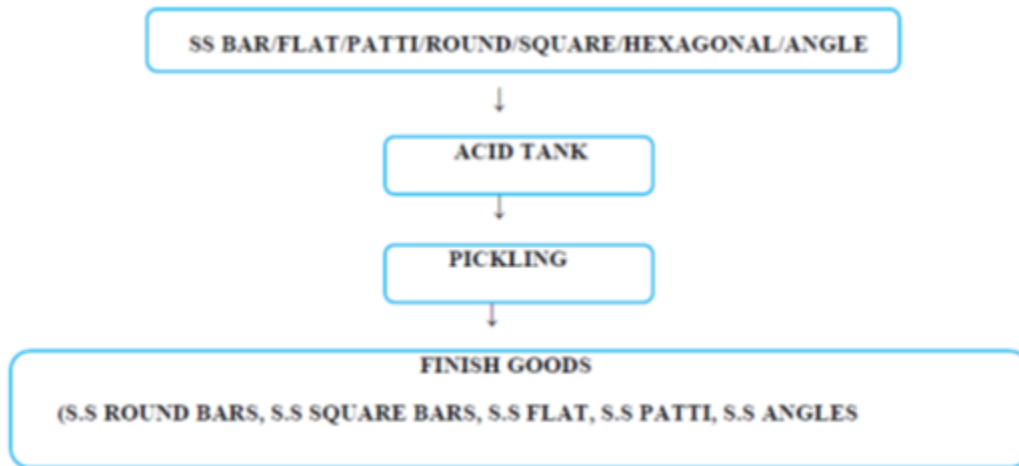
intended use. Before the finished steel product can be shipped, it goes through a pickling process to remove any surface impurities, such as rust or scale, that may have formed during the heating and rolling process. This is typically done by immersing the steel in an acid bath, such as hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid, to dissolve any surface impurities and leave a clean, smooth surface.



Schematic representation of manufacturing process (Rolling Mills)

Pickling Process:

After the manufacturing of stainless-steel products, such as bars, flats, patties, rounds, squares, hexagons, and angles, using rolling methods, the finished stainless-steel products are then transferred to an acid tank, which is typically a large container filled with an acid solution such as hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid. The products are immersed in the acid solution for a certain period of time to remove any impurities, such as rust, scale, or heat tint, that may have formed during the manufacturing process. This process is called pickling. After pickling, the stainless-steel products are removed from the acid tank and rinsed thoroughly to neutralize the acid. The products are then dried and inspected for any defects before being shipped out as finished goods.



Process flow chart for Pickling process

ES-5 Baseline Environmental Status

The study area is 10 km radial distance from centre of plant site. All the monitoring has been completed in various locations within the study area during the period of March - May 2023. The findings of the baseline environmental status on Land (Topography, Soil Quality, Land Use Pattern), Micrometeorology (Temperature, Humidity, Rainfall, Wind Speed), Air (Ambient Air Quality- PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, and CO), Noise Level, Biotic Environment (Flora, Fauna & assessment of conservation aspects), Socio Economic conditions are presented in the report and interpreted with reference to Standards.

ES-5.1 Air Environment

PM₁₀

The maximum & minimum concentrations recorded for PM₁₀ was 86 and 50 µg/m³ respectively. The maximum concentration was recorded at sampling location A1 (Project Site: Skytech) which is located around the factory premises and the minimum concentration was recorded at location at A4 (Piwali). The minimum & maximum average concentrations of PM₁₀ during the study ranged between 50 µg/m³ to 86 µg/m³. The maximum concentration of particulate matter recorded at A1 may be due to transportation activity on the road which lies at a distance of 0.02 km and industrial activity of the proposed expansion project which lies at a distance of 0.03 km from the A1 location.

PM_{2.5}

The maximum concentration of PM_{2.5} 41 µg/m³ during the study period was recorded at location A1 (Project Site: Skytech), whereas the minimum concentration 18 µg/m³ was recorded at A5 location (Kudus). The minimum concentration recorded at location A5 is an indicative of minimal combustion and vehicular activity around Kudus area and on the other hand the high concentration recorded at A1 location can be attributed due to the vehicular movement on the nearby roads. The average 24 hourly concentrations of PM_{2.5} during the study period were in the range of 18 to 41 µg/m³.

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)

The minimum & maximum concentrations of SO₂ recorded at all the monitoring locations during the study period were in the range of 5 to 16 µg/m³ respectively. The lowest and highest concentrations of SO₂ viz. were recorded at locations A4,A6 and A9 and A10 respectively. The average concentration of SO₂ at all the monitoring locations varied in the range of 5 to 14 µg/m³.

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x)

The various forms of Nitrogen in NO, NO₂ and N₂O are collectively called as Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x). During the study period amongst all the monitoring locations the maximum value 21 µg/m³ of NO_x was recorded at location A1 and the minimum value 9 µg/m³ was recorded at location A4 and the average concentrations of NO_x were in the range of 9 to 21 µg/m³.

Carbon monoxide (CO)

The source of CO in the ambient air for the study area in consideration can be attributed to vehicular movement in the study area. The maximum concentrations of CO at all the locations recorded during the study period were in the range of 0.4 to 1.4 mg/m³ whereas the minimum concentrations ranged between 0.2 to 1.1 mg/m³. The highest average value for CO was recorded at location A5, A6, A9 and A10 the lowest was recorded at A6.

ES-5.2 Noise Environment

Noise monitoring was conducted as per the standard operating procedures.

Industrial Zone

The day time noise level at the project premises was observed to be 60.6 dB (A) Leq while during night time the noise level was recorded to be 57.1 dB (A) Leq. It should be noted that the noise levels during the day time as well as night time were observed to be within the prescribed standards by Central Pollution Control Board.

Residential Zone

The noise monitoring was conducted at representative sites at ten locations for 24hr. As prescribed the sampling was carried out once in a week and average hourly readings were recorded. The minimum noise level recorded during the daytime was 52.5 dB (A) which was observed at location N2, whereas the maximum noise levels recorded during the daytime was 60.6 dB (A) which was observed at location N1. The minimum noise level recorded during the night time was 43.0 dB (A) which was observed at location N4, whereas the maximum noise levels recorded during the night time was 57.1 dB (A) which was observed at location N1. The high values of noise are due to the presence of major road in the vicinity of the sampling location. It should be noted that the permissible limits for noise did not exceed at any of the locations selected for sampling.

ES-5.3 Water Environment

Surface Water Study

Based on the analysis results of water samples it can be stated that the pH of all the samples was found to vary between 7.2 – 7.6 this is to infer that the values obtained were within the desirable limit for pH as prescribed by CPCB. The total hardness was observed to be ranging between 156 to 192 mg/l. The maximum value of hardness was recorded at SW3 and the minimum value was recorded at SW1. The concentration of Total Dissolved Solids was in the range of 268 mg/l to 362 mg/l. The maximum concentration of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) was observed at SW3 whereas the minimum TDS concentration was observed at SW1. The Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) values were calculated to be in the range of 24 mg/l to 48 mg/l. It is important to note the nitrate concentration in the surface water ranges from 0.5 to 0.8 mg/l. The values of also indicate that domestic sewage, washing of clothes & bathing can be a major source of pollution in the selected water bodies.

Ground Water Study

The results indicate that the pH of all the ground water samples was within the prescribed standards following in the range of 7.1 – 7.6.

The hardness of all the ground water samples was found to be ranging between 144 - 216 mg/lit.

It can be observed that the values for total dissolved solids in all the sampling locations were estimated to be under the permissible standards for drinking water. The concentration of total dissolved solids ranged between 258 - 382 mg/lit. The maximum concentration was observed at location GW7 whereas the minimum concentration was observed at GW5.

The nitrates concentrations were ranging between 0.6 – 1.1 mg/l well below the acceptable limits of drinking water. The probable sources of nitrates in the ground water could be the use of fertilizers in the nearby agricultural activity.

Thus, based on the above results it can be stated that the water from the said samples can be considered fit for domestic purpose with primary treatment.

ES-5.4 Soil Environment

The findings of the study reveal that pH of the soil in the study area ranged between 7.1 to 7.6 this is indicative of the alkaline nature of soil.

ES-5.5 Biological Environment

Out of the total 131 species found in the study areas there are 32 herbs, 25 shrubs, 63 trees, 9 creepers and 2 small plants found in the study. None of the flora belongs to Schedule - I species as per IWPA, 1972.

During the present investigation, 81 bird species were recorded. The present study revealed presence of 81 species of birds belonging to 38 families. Out of these, 45 species were resident, 18 migrant, 18 local migrants' species were observed. Total 2 nos. of schedule - I species, Peacock and Forest Owlet was found in the study area.

Total seven species of butterfly, 5 species of spiders were found in the study area.

Total 9 species of mammals were found in the study area, out of which the Indian Leopard falls under Schedule – I Category of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Total 9 species of snakes were found in the study area out of which, Indian Rock Python falls in Schedule - I species.

Conservation Plan has been prepared for all the Schedule - I species and according 8.5 lacs have been allocated for the same which will be spend in co-ordination with Forest Department.

The proposed project activity does not pose any threat to any species of conservation importance also does not involve any sort of liquid or solid discharge/disposal on the ground or in the water bodies within the study area. Hence no adverse impacts are anticipated on the surrounding biotic environment.

ES-5.6 Socio Environment

Data Interpretation:

Questions were asked to respondents to seek their opinions, perceptions and aspirations regarding the proposed project. Opinions are important vehicle through which one could understand the existing mental attitude of people in general and groups, and community in particular.

Concerning the sex structure of the respondents, 54 percent of the respondents were males while 46 percent were females. This finding is in line with the trend of the sex structure of household heads in India, whereby males dominate.

The average household size was found to be 4 members.

Education is one of the keys to success and development and as such, people pay much attention to their educational status. Most of the sample respondents interviewed had some kind of formal education. Nearly three fourth of the respondents had attained secondary education till 5th to 12th. Whereas 15 percent of the respondents have completed graduation also Post Graduation, 10 percent of the respondents have education till primary (Class 1-5) as the formal education.

Questions were asked about the number of earning members in the family their type of income and their respective jobs. Most of the respondents are private employee working in industry sector. Also, some peoples having self-employed occupation like Motor garage, small shops, fruit and vegetables seller. Out of the working respondents, 10 percent peoples are working in government jobs like Primary and secondary Teacher, Irrigation Engineer, etc.

House constitutes the most vital aspect of the basic needs of man and basic amenities form an integral part of the housing facility. All respondent using Pakka type of house having Cement Concrete and Tin shade.

Basic amenities are measured through the availability of drinking water facility, toilet, drainage, garbage disposal, electricity, cooking fuel etc. most of respondent using LPG Gas for cooking fuel Also some respondent use wood as a fuel (in rural area). Gram Panchayat provide drinking water in Gaothan area other area respondent are use own well water and Bore wall water for Drinking.

Availability of toilet is an important indicator of the sanitation. Most of respondent are using private own toilet facility.

When asked about the most pressing problem faced in surrounding area respondent highlighted the Road quality problem in study area. Also, traffic problem in Gaothan area because of long vehicles coming from MIDC and Industrial area. But still the people were happy.

Questions were asked to respondents to seek their opinions, perceptions and aspirations regarding the project. Opinions are important vehicle through which one could understand the existing mental attitude of people in general and groups, and community in particular.

Many respondents were aware of the project, which reflects that the project proponent has carried out regular consultation with the local peoples. Most of the respondents are in support of the project fully, but they need regular flow of information from the point person provided by the community as well as the project person regarding the progress of the project. Their only demand is to give the preference to local people for labour contractors, transporters and raw material suppliers etc. in construction phase and job opportunity in operation phase.

ES-6 Prediction of Impacts & Mitigation Measures

The summary of mitigation measures is presented in tabulated format in Table ES-2 & ES-3.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Mitigation Measures
		During Operation
1	Air Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit will take all possible measures to control the emissions from all sources. • 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 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

		<p>honestly all the time. And also, to check the efficiency of Air Pollution Control Equipment's.</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. • Indoor air monitoring is being/ will be done to check the exposure level of the worker for periodical basis. (at least once in six months)
2	Water Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial waste water is being/ will be treated. • Domestic Waste water is being/ will be deposited off in proposed STP & treated water will be reused after treatment. • 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
3	Solid & Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The slag collected from the bottom is being/ will be again re-charged in the furnace. The cycle will continue till the end waste is formed. Slag accumulated inside the furnace, will be continuously removed and will be sent to cement manufacturing units. Iron will be separated from slag with the help of magnate and will be reused for manufacturing of mild steel as a raw material. • Slag obtained is being/ will be properly staged on a platform above ground level and is being/ will be suitable covered with tarpaulin

		<p>sheets.</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>Accretion - The generated accretion is being/will be Used in Land filling activity. Hazardous Waste Generation, Disposal and Management are discussed in Chapter 2.</p>
4	Noise Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment's 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. • 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 1m 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 are 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.
5	Socio-Economic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic training to local villagers 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic maintenance and emission check of vehicles shall be ensured to restrict air pollution. • Occupation Health records are maintained. 	
6	<p align="center">Energy Conservation & Natural resource conservation</p>	<p align="center">Energy Conservation</p>	<p align="center">Natural Resource Conservation</p>
		<p>Electricity has been conserved at the plant site as the electricity is being / will be produced in captive plan.</p>	<p>Water: Waste water generated during the industrial process will be reused after treatment in ETP. Water is used for COC purposes in induction furnace.</p>
		<p>Recycling of solid wastes: Solid wastes like scrap, sludges form STP, 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.</p>	<p>Rain Water Harvesting: Rain Water harvesting pit is exists in the premises to conserve the rain water through rooftop. Slag is re-used for the internal road making.</p>

ES-7 Risk Assessment Study

The most critical hazard in a steel industry is physical hazard like burns and physical injuries which is mainly caused to moving parts and burning concerns. Hazards identified in construction and operation phase are tabulated below:

Operation Phase -

Block/Area	Hazards Identification	Control
Production area	Heat and current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only authorized persons with adequate PPEs will permit to the area. • Adequate fire protection system will be developed. • Good Housekeeping practices will be done.
Raw Material Storage Area	Material may Fall down if proper stacking and height not maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper height not more than 6-m will be maintained for stacking of the Raw Material. • Safety fencing will be provided. • Authorizes and trained persons will perform the job in particular area. • Use of PPEs will be strictly followed.
Finished Goods	Material may Fall down if proper stacking and height not maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper height not more than 6-m will be maintained for stacking of the Raw Material • Safety fencing will be provided • Authorizes and trained persons will perform the job in particular area. • Use of PPEs will be strictly followed.
Transformers / Switch Yard	Electric Current and Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety fencing will be provided to control the direct contact of workers. • Only authorized persons with adequate PPEs will permit to the area. • Adequate fire protection system will be developed. • Good Housekeeping practices will be done.
Road Area	Accident may happen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle Speed will be maintained inside the plant. • Speed breakers will be provided. • Drinking will be strictly prohibited. • Sufficient parking area will be provided. • Proper Maintenance of the Road will be done

ES-8 Disaster Management Plan

In view of the secondary steel industry manufacturing industry, Onsite and Offsite Emergency Plans are important hence, has been prepared for the industry. During operational phase, surrounding population shall be made aware of safety precautions to be taken in case of any emergency situation due to the overall project activity. On-site disaster management plan and Off-site emergency management plan, commands communication and controls will be established and maintained. Adequate provisions like

emergency response, response organization, response plan, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), command and control, capabilities, transportation, medical facilities, mitigation measures, training, education, public awareness emergency plan review etc. to control any disaster situation will be made available.

ES-9 CER Activity

The company manufactures secondary steel products which are used in construction and infrastructure development projects which will help in infrastructure development. The industry will spend 1% of project cost i.e. 8 lacs on CER expenditures which will be used for basic infrastructure developments in nearby villages in the study area. The CER plan is prepared and presented in Table ES-2 below.

Table No. ES-2: List of CER Activity

Cost of Project expansion	Cost for the CER Activity	Year of Implementation	Activity	Amount in Lacs
8 Crores	1% of project cost – 8 Lacs	2024	Provision of Solar Street lights in Kudus, Mahswal, Usar	6,00,000/-
			Provision of Computer with project, white board and speaker in Gram Panchayat Villages: Kudus, Uchat.	2,00,000/-

ES-10 Occupational Health Measures

The company will strictly adhere to the rules of Factories Act 1948 with its latest amendments regarding the occupational health facilities to be provided to the workers of the company. The company has planned all the necessary control measures to prevent air pollution, water pollution and degradation of soil in the project surrounding areas. Since all the pollution control measures are planned. Minor accidents, noise, poor ventilation and accidental chemical exposure are the only possible occupational health hazards from the manufacturing activities. For the prevention of it, the company will educate the operators and workers for the safety rules, procedure and preventive measures and to use personnel protective measures.

The company has provided budgetary allocation of Rs. 8 lacs for purchase of Personal Protective Equipment's (PPEs) & Rs. 2.25 lacs per annum as recurring expenditure for annual medical, health

check-up & other occupational safety related aspects of workers for 240 Nos. of manpower as a part of Occupational Health & Safety measures.

ES -11 Post Project Monitoring Plan

Monitoring of environmental parameters shall be done as per the guidelines provide by MoEF&CC / CPCB / MPCB. The method followed shall be recommended / standard method approved / recommended by MoEF&CC / CPCB. The table below explains the approach for environmental monitoring program.

Table No. ES-6: Environmental Monitoring Program

Sr. No.	Activity / Area	Pollutant	Parameters	Location	Frequency	Responsibility
OPERATION PHASE						
1.	Vehicular Movement	Dust Emission	CO, SO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} in Ambient Air	3 locations	Quarterly	EHS Dept
2.	Furnace	Air emissions	CO, SO ₂ , NO _x , SPM from furnace	Stack	Quarterly	EHS Dept
3.	Manufacturing area, Rolling and cutting areas, STP, Work Place Area	Sound	Noise Level dB (A)	5 locations	Quarterly	EHS Dept
4.	Sewage treatment plant	Sewage water	pH, TDS, TSS, MLSS, MLVSS, BOD	Treated effluent from STP	Daily (By project proponent), Quarterly by accredited laboratory)	EHS Dept
5.	Hazardous Wastes	Acidic and Alkaline residues, Slag	H.W. characteristics	--	As and when the waste is generated	EHS Dept
6.	Soil Monitoring	Soil Analysis within plant premises.	General parameters	One in Plant premises	Quarterly	EHS Dept