Executive Summary

For

Proposed Expansion of manufacturing plant with Sponge Iron from 90,000 TPA to 5,28,000 TPA, MS Steel Ingots / Rolled products (finished) & Steel Ingots from 1,43,200 TPA to 7,50,000 TPA, Captive Power Plant from 20 MW to 80 MW and Industrial Sheds & Buildings with Built-up Area of 1,73,261.208 m^2

By

M/s. OFB Tech Limited (successor to M/s. OMAT West Ltd. by amalgamation)

at

Plot Nos. C-2 & C-3 and Additional Plot Nos. C-9/8, C-9/11 & C-9/18 within MIDC Tadali Growth Centre, Tadali Village and Survey Nos. 302/1/B, 302/1/C, 302/1/D, 302/1/F & 304/1 at Yerur Village (external to MIDC), Chandrapur Taluk & District, Maharashtra

Activity / Schedule	Major: Schedule 3(a) – Metallurgical Industries (Ferrous & Non-Ferrous); Minor: Schedule 1(d) – Thermal Power Plants (Captive Power Plant) and Schedule 8(b) – Townships and Area Development Projects (Industrial Sheds & Buildings)
Category	Category 'A' (Schedule 3(a)), with Schedule 1(d) and Schedule 8(b) as Category 'B1' minor activities, as per EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended)
ToR Identification No.	TO25A1003MH5699502N dated 12.01.2026 (File No. IA-J-11011/150/2025-IA-II(Ind-I)); Transfer: TO26A1003MH5526477T dated 13.07.2026; Amendment: TO26A1003MH5962212A dated 29.09.2026
Total Area	47.26 ha (existing 41.77 ha + additional 5.49 ha: 1.07 ha within MIDC and 4.42 ha external to MIDC)
Project Cost	Existing: INR 297.69 crore; Proposed: INR 753.50 crore; After Expansion: INR 1,051.19 crore
Products / Capacity after Expansion	Sponge Iron Lumps/Pellets: 5,28,000 TPA; Hot Billets/ MS Billets/ MS Blooms/ MS Flats/ Rolled products and/or Mild Steel Rolled steel products and/or Stainless Steel + Alloy Steel products: 7,50,000 TPA; Captive Power Plant: 80 MW (WHRB 30 MW + CFBC 50 MW); Industrial Sheds & Buildings: Built-up Area 1,73,261.208 m^2
Baseline Period	December 2024 to February 2025 (Winter) and additional baseline data for December 2025
UID	PE242112-E-04

Project Proponent	Environmental Consultant
M/s. OFB Tech Limited (successor to M/s. OMAT West Ltd. by amalgamation) **Registered Address: B-1102, Sankalp Iconic Tower, Vikramnagar, Bopal–Ambli Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad – 380054, Gujarat** **Contact Person: Mr. Arjun Gupta (Whole-time Director)** **Email: arjun.gupta@ofbusiness.in**	**M/s. Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd.** *(NABET accredited) NABET/EIA/25-28/RA 0467, valid up to 26.11.2028* **Address: Perfact House, A-14, Shubham Enclave (Outer Ring Road), Paschim Vihar, New Delhi – 110063** **Email: info@perfactgroup.in** **Laboratory: M/s. Perfact Researchers Pvt. Ltd. (NABL TC-16695, valid till 03.04.2029)**

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1 Introduction

M/s. OFB Tech Limited, successor to M/s. OMAT West Ltd. by amalgamation (NCLT order dated 06.02.2026), which had taken over M/s. Shree Sidhbali Ispat Ltd., is engaged in the manufacture of steel products, including Sponge Iron (DRI), MS Steel Billets/Ingots, channels, rounds, squares, angles and TMT bars, at its operational plant on a plot of 41.77 ha at Plot Nos. C-2 & C-3, MIDC Tadali Growth Centre, Chandrapur, Maharashtra. The existing plant produces Sponge Iron Lumps/Pellets 90,000 TPA, MS Ingots/Rolled steel products 1,00,000 TPA, Steel Ingots 43,200 TPA and by-product Char 13,500 TPA, with a Captive Power Plant (CPP) of 20 MW (WHRB 7.2 MW + CFBC 12.8 MW).

The unit holds Environmental Clearances dated 19.01.2006 (Government of Maharashtra) and 11.08.2009 (SEIAA Maharashtra). The Environmental Clearance was transferred to M/s. OMAT West Limited on 08.04.2025 and, pursuant to the order of the NCLT dated 06.02.2026 approving the amalgamation of M/s. OMAT West Ltd. with M/s. OFB Tech Limited, to M/s. OFB Tech Limited vide EC Identification No. EC26A1003MH5346477T dated 19.06.2026. The Consent to Operate was transferred in the name of M/s. OFB Tech Limited on 12.05.2026 and is valid up to 30.04.2030.

The company now proposes expansion of Sponge Iron production from 90,000 TPA to 5,28,000 TPA, MS Steel Ingots / Rolled products (finished) & Steel Ingots from 1,43,200 TPA to 7,50,000 TPA and the Captive Power Plant from 20 MW to 80 MW, with Industrial Sheds & Buildings of 1,73,261.208 m^2 built-up area. The project land will increase from 41.77 ha to 47.26 ha by addition of 5.49 ha (Plot Nos. C-9/8, C-9/11 & C-9/18 – 1.07 ha within MIDC; Survey Nos. 302/1/B, 302/1/C, 302/1/D, 302/1/F & 304/1 – 4.42 ha at Yerur Village), mainly to provide the mandatory 40% greenbelt applicable to the Chandrapur Critically Polluted Area (CPA).

The project is located in the Chandrapur Critically Polluted Area; the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) of Chandrapur was 76.41 in the CPCB assessment of 2018 and 60.72 in the MPCB assessment for the pre-monsoon season of 2025. The products of the expansion are intended mainly for the domestic market of central India, where demand is linked to construction and infrastructure. Point-wise compliance with the ToR is given in Chapter 1 of the EIA Report.

Terms of Reference (ToR) were granted by MoEF&CC vide ToR Identification No. TO25A1003MH5699502N dated 12.01.2026, transferred to M/s. OFB Tech Limited vide ToR Identification No. TO26A1003MH5526477T dated 13.07.2026 and amended vide ToR Identification No. TO26A1003MH5962212A dated 29.09.2026 for inclusion of Activity 8(b), increase in project land from 41.77 ha to 47.26 ha and revision of total water requirement

from 3,311.3 KLD to 3,363.3 KLD. The EIA Report has been prepared in compliance with the ToR so granted, transferred and amended, and is submitted to the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) with a request to conduct the Public Hearing.

1.1 Project Identification

Table 1.1. Identification of the Project

Project Activity	Capacity after Expansion	Category	Public Hearing
Schedule 3(a) – Metallurgical Industries (Ferrous & Non-Ferrous)	Sponge Iron Lumps/Pellets: 5,28,000 TPA; Steel Billets, Ingots, Rolled products: 7,50,000 TPA	'A' (Sponge Iron > 200 TPD)	Applicable
Schedule 1(d) – Thermal Power Plants	Captive Power Plant: 80 MW (WHRB 30 MW + CFBC 50 MW)	'B1' (minor activity)	Applicable (appraised with the major activity)
Schedule 8(b) – Townships and Area Development Projects	Industrial Sheds & Buildings: 1,73,261.208 m^2 built-up area	'B1' (minor activity)	Applicable (appraised with the major activity)

1.2 Brief Description of the Project

Table 1.2. Brief Description of the Project

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion
1	Total Plot Area	ha	41.77	5.49	47.26
2	Greenbelt Area	ha (%)	13.98 (33.47)	4.97	18.95 (40.10)
3	Sponge Iron Lumps/Pellets	TPA	90,000	4,38,000	5,28,000
4	Steel Billets, Ingots, Channels, Rounds, Squares, Bars etc.	TPA	1,43,200	6,06,800	7,50,000
5	Captive Power Plant	MW	20	60	80
6	Industrial Sheds & Buildings (built-up area)	m^2	-	-	1,73,261.208
7	Total Water Requirement (fresh water)	KLD	1,030.0 (895.1)	2,333.3 (1,717.2)	3,363.3 (2,612.3)
8	Power Requirement (source: CPP)	MW	20	60	80
9	Employment (operation phase)	Nos.	267	824	1,091
10	Project Cost	INR crore	297.69	753.50	1,051.19

2 Project Description

2.1 Location of the Project Site

The project site is located at Plot Nos. C-2, C-3, C-9/8, C-9/11 & C-9/18, MIDC Tadali Growth Centre, Tadali Village and Survey Nos. 302/1/B, 302/1/C, 302/1/D, 302/1/F & 304/1, Yerur Village, Chandrapur Taluk & District, Maharashtra, at an elevation of about 203 m to 214 m above mean sea level (SRTM 30 m). The boundary coordinates of the existing plant and additional land are given below.

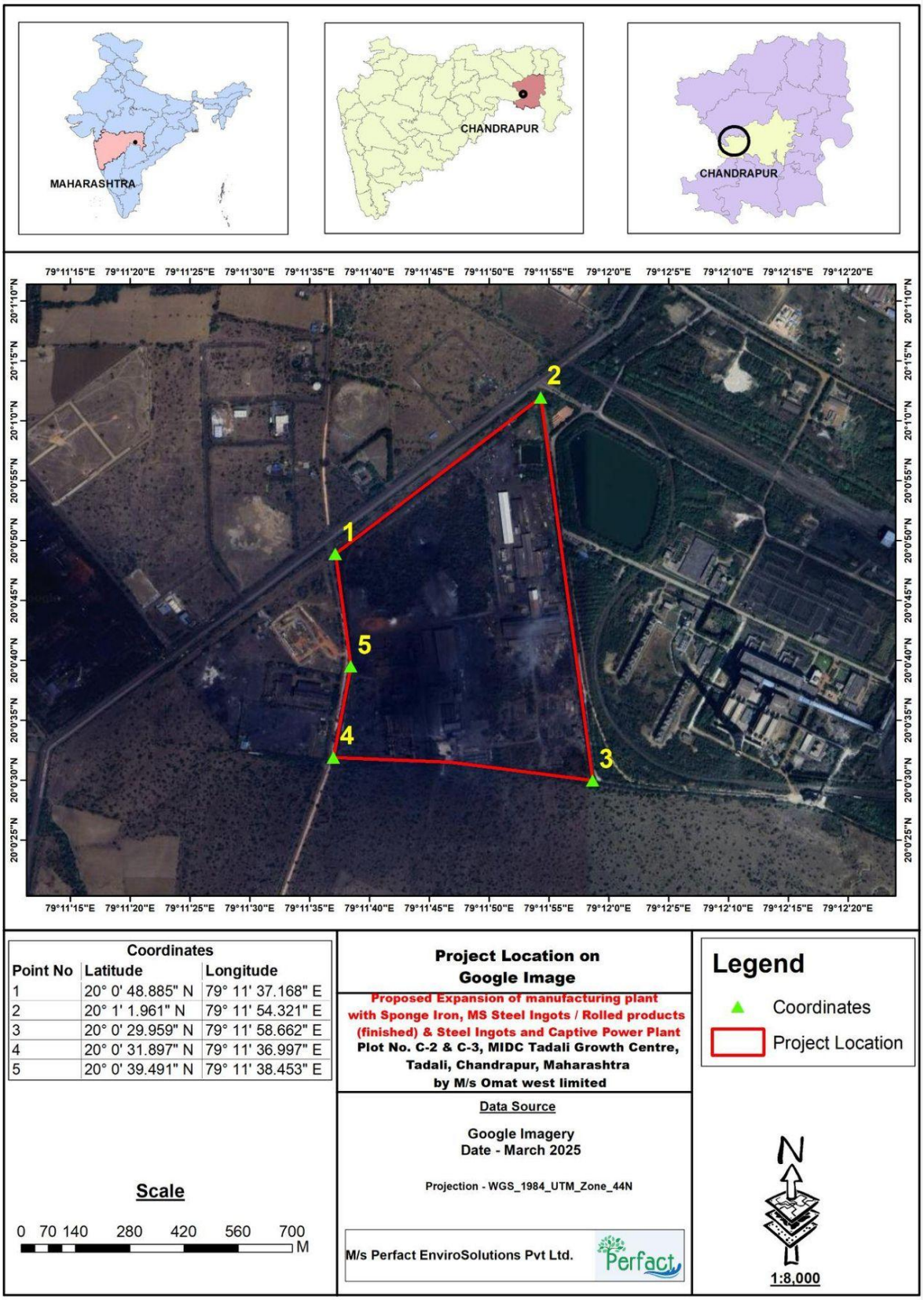


Figure 2.1. Google Image of the Project Site showing Coordinates

Table 2.1. Coordinates of the Project Site

S. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	20° 0' 48.90"N	79° 11' 37.17"E
2	20° 1' 01.89"N	79° 11' 54.29"E
3	20° 0' 29.96"N	79° 11' 58.63"E
4	20° 0' 31.50"N	79° 11' 46.75"E
5	20° 0' 31.89"N	79° 11' 37.00"E
6	20° 0' 39.48"N	79° 11' 38.46"E
7	20° 0' 16.41"N	79° 11' 35.11"E
8	20° 0' 22.36"N	79° 11' 37.75"E
9	20° 0' 18.14"N	79° 11' 39.76"E
10	20° 0' 16.93"N	79° 11' 42.55"E
11	20° 0' 14.16"N	79° 11' 41.28"E
12	20° 0' 14.35"N	79° 11' 34.19"E
13	20° 0' 13.19"N	79° 11' 33.56"E
14	20° 0' 11.51"N	79° 11' 39.70"E
15	20° 0' 12.54"N	79° 11' 40.14"E
16	20° 1' 4.28"N	79° 11' 43.44"E
17	20° 1' 5.15"N	79° 11' 44.59"E
18	20° 1' 2.63"N	79° 11' 44.85"E
19	20° 1' 4.41"N	79° 11' 47.36"E
20	20° 1' 3.23"N	79° 11' 48.57"E
21	20° 1' 2.00"N	79° 11' 46.83"E
22	20° 1' 1.58"N	79° 11' 45.67"E
23	20° 1' 1.77"N	79° 11' 47.61"E
24	20° 1' 0.13"N	79° 11' 48.97"E
25	20° 0' 59.16"N	79° 11' 47.74"E

2.2 Environmental Site Settings

The environmental features and sensitive receptors within the 10 km study area, with aerial distance and direction from the project boundary, are summarised below.

Table 2.2. Environmental Site Settings (including features beyond 10 km)

S. No.	Particulars	Distance	Direction
1	Two drains and one pond inside the project boundary	Within the project boundary	N / E
2	Pond near the project boundary	0.05 km	E
3	Nala near the project boundary	0.23 km	SW
4	Pond near Tadali	1.37 km	NNW
5	Erai River	6.85 km	ESE
6	Wardha River	8.38 km	WSW
7	Penganga River	10.69 km	SSW
8	Morwa Reserve Forest	1.12 km	SSE
9	Bhandak Reserve Forest	7.47 km	NE
10	Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve Eco-Sensitive Zone	11.94 km	NE
11	Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	21.96 km	NE
12	Nearest habitation / densely populated area – Yerur (from additional land)	0.77 km	S
13	Yerur (from existing plant boundary, as per ToR)	1.39 km	SSW
14	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary within 10 km	None	-

S. No.	Particulars	Distance	Direction
15	Critically Polluted Area	Project located within Chandrapur CPA	-

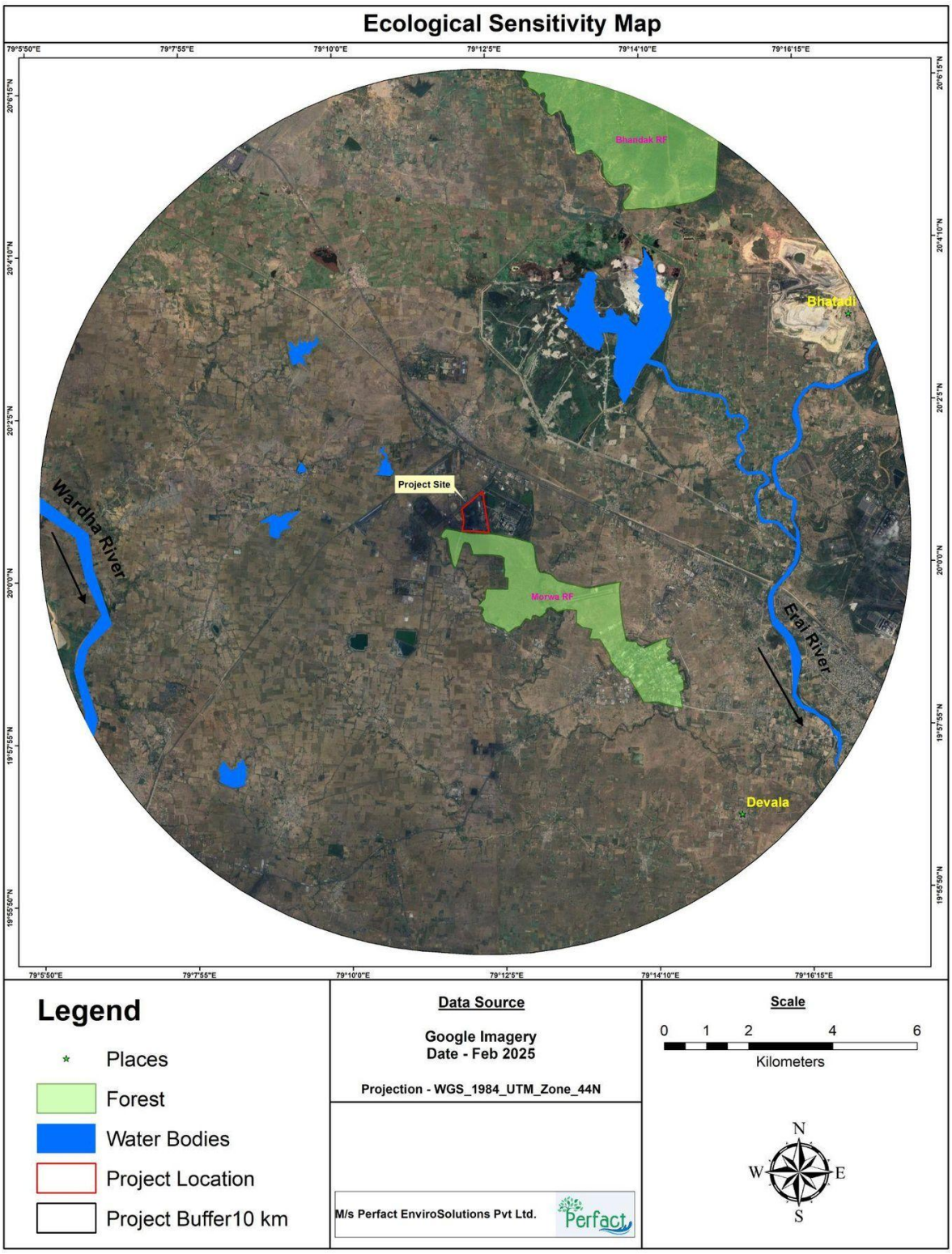


Figure 2.2. Ecological Sensitivity Map (10 km)

2.3 Connectivity

Table 2.3. Accessibility to the Project Site

Particulars	Distance	Direction
Road		
Unnamed Road-Connecting NH-930 (MIDC internal Approach Road-1)	Adjacent to project Boundary	W
Unnamed Road-Connecting NH-930 (MIDC internal Approach Road-2	Adjacent to project Boundary	E
Unnamed Road near -Connecting NH-930 (MIDC internal Approach Road-3)	0.05 km	N
NH-930	0.68 km	NNE
Maharashtra State Highway No.6	4.33 km	SE
NH-930D	12.43 km	ESE
Railway Station		
Tadali Junction	2.03 km	NNW
Chotipadoli Railway Station	5.30 km	WSW
Vivekananda Nagar Railway Station	8.85 km	WSW
Bhandak Railway Station	11.37 km	NW
Chandrapur Railway Station	11.78 km	SE
Airport		
Chandrapur Airport	2.86 km	SE

2.4 Details of Plant and Production Capacity

Table 2.4. Production Capacity – Existing and After Expansion

S. No.	Product / Facility	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion
1	Sponge Iron Lumps/Pellets (Rotary Kilns: existing 3 x 100 TPD; proposed 2 x 650 TPD)	90,000 TPA	4,38,000 TPA	5,28,000 TPA
2	Hot Billets/ MS Billets/ MS Blooms/ MS Flats/ Rolled products and/or Mild Steel Rolled steel products (TMT Bars/ Rounds/ Coils/ Wire Rods/ Angle/ Channel/ Beam/ Tubes/ HR Strip/ Pipes/ ERW Pipes) and/or Stainless Steel + Alloy Steel products (Induction Furnaces: existing 2 x 15 MT & 1 x 20 MT; proposed 3 x 40 MT)	1,43,200 TPA	6,06,800 TPA	7,50,000 TPA
3	Captive Power Plant – WHRB (existing 3 x 10.2 TPH; proposed 2 x 70 TPH)	7.2 MW	22.8 MW	30 MW
4	Captive Power Plant – CFBC (existing 1 x 75 TPH; proposed 1 x 110 TPH)	12.8 MW	37.2 MW	50 MW
5	Industrial Sheds & Buildings	-	-	1,73,261.208 m^2

2.5 Land Requirement and Land Use

The total land area after expansion will be 47.26 ha, comprising the existing plant area of 41.77 ha and additional land of 5.49 ha. The additional land will be used mainly for greenbelt (4.97 ha) and surface parking (0.52 ha). No Rehabilitation and Resettlement is involved.

Table 2.5. Land Use Break-up

S. No.	Description	As per ToR (ha)	Addition (ha)	After Expansion (ha)	%
1	Ground Coverage	16.90	-	16.90	35.76
2	Internal Roads & Pavement Area	3.10	-	3.10	6.56
3	Surface Parking Area	1.58	0.52	2.10	4.44
4	Greenbelt Area	13.98	4.97	18.95	40.10
5	Utility Area	1.36	-	1.36	2.88
6	HW Storage Area	0.40	-	0.40	0.85
7	Open Area	4.45	-	4.45	9.42
	Total	**41.77**	**5.49**	**47.26**	**100.00**

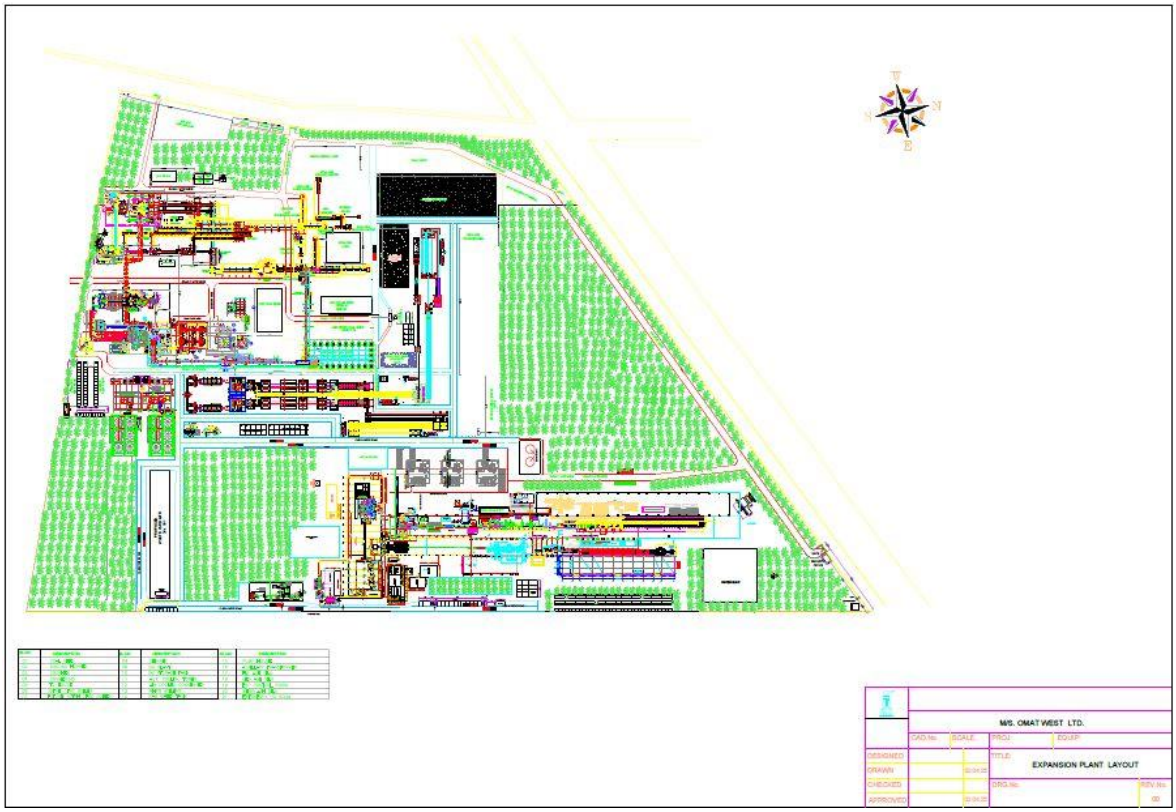


Figure 2.3. Layout Plan (After Expansion)

2.6 Brief Manufacturing Process

Sponge Iron Plant: Sized iron ore, dolomite and coal are fed into rotary kilns operating at 950 °C to 1,050 °C to produce sponge iron. Kiln off-gases pass through a Dust Settling Chamber, After Burning Chamber, Waste Heat Recovery Boiler, Gas Conditioning Tower and Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) before discharge through a stack of adequate height.

Steel Melting Shop (SMS): Sponge iron, ferro alloys and steel scrap are melted in Induction Furnaces, refined in an AOD/Ladle Refining Furnace and cast into billets through

Continuous Casting Machines. Furnace fumes are captured and routed through the air pollution control system before discharge.

Rolling Mill: Hot billets are directly rolled (about 75% hot charging) or reheated in the Reheating Furnace (about 25%) to 1,150 °C to 1,250 °C and rolled into TMT bars, rounds, coils, angles and other sections. End cuttings are recycled to the Induction Furnaces.

Captive Power Plant: Waste heat from the sponge iron kilns is recovered in WHRBs, and coal, coal fines, washery rejects and dolochar are fired in CFBC boilers, to generate steam that drives turbine-generators. Boiler flue gases pass through ESPs and are discharged through a 98 m stack; ash is supplied to brick/cement manufacturers.

2.7 Raw Material and Fuel Requirement

Table 2.6. Raw Material Requirement

S. No.	Raw Material	Existing (MT/Annum)	Proposed (MT/Annum)	After Expansion (MT/Annum)	Source, Distance and Mode of Transport
1	Iron Ore/Pellets	1,50,000	6,75,000	8,25,000	Maharashtra/ Chhattisgarh, ~500 kms, Rail/Road
2	Dolomite/ Limestone	2,625	22,375	25,000	Maharashtra/ Chhattisgarh, ~500 kms, Rail/Road
3	Coal	1,02,000	4,98,000	6,00,000	Local: Maharashtra Imported: Vizag, ~600 kms, Rail/Road
4	Sponge Iron, Steel Scrap/Pig Iron	1,60,000	6,68,000	Sponge: 5,28,000 Scrap/Pig Iron: 3,00,000 Total: 8,28,000	Sponge Iron: Inhouse Generation MS Scrap/Pig Iron: Maharashtra, ~100 kms, Covered Conveyors/ Rail/Road
5	Ferro Alloys	3,500	9,000	12,500	Maharashtra/ Chhattisgarh, ~500 kms, Rail/Road
6	LimeStone/Dolomite	3600	8,900	12,500	Maharashtra/ Chhattisgarh, ~500 kms, Rail/Road
7	Coal or	5,760 or 3,600	26,240	32,000	Maharashtra/ Chhattisgarh, ~500 kms, Rail/Road
8	MS Billets/ MS Blooms/ MS Flats/ Alloy Steel Billets/ Alloy Steel Flats - Purchase	0	5,00,000	5,00,000	Maharashtra/ Chhattisgarh, ~500 kms, Rail/Road
9	Coal, Coal Fines, Coal Rejects, Dolochar	1,98,000	3,02,000	5,00,000	Coal – Maharashtra Imported Coal - Vizag Dolochar – Inhouse Generation, ~600 kms, Rail/Road
10	Hydrochloric Acid (33%)	60	34	94	Maharashtra, ~200 kms, Road
11	Caustic Soda	10	6	16	Maharashtra, ~200 kms, Road

Table 2.7. Fuel Requirement

S. No.	Fuel	Purpose (Unit)	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion
1.	Coal (rotary kilns)	Sponge iron kilns (TPA)	1,02,000	4,98,000	6,00,000
2.	Coal, coal fines, washery rejects	CFBC boilers (TPA)	1,98,000	3,02,000	5,00,000

S. No.	Fuel	Purpose (Unit)	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion
	and dolochar				
3.	Coal	Gasifier / reheating furnace of rolling mill (TPA)	5,760	26,240	32,000
4.	HSD	DG sets and vehicles (MT/month)	8.71	17.29	26.00

2.8 Power Requirement

The power requirement after expansion will be 80 MW, met entirely through the Captive Power Plant comprising WHRB-based generation of 30 MW and CFBC-based generation of 50 MW. DG sets (existing 250, 550, 750 and 1,000 kVA, and proposed 2,000 and 3,000 kVA; the existing 125 kVA set will be dismantled) will be used as standby power.

2.9 Water Requirement, Wastewater Generation and Treatment

Table 2.8. Water Requirement and Wastewater Details

Particulars	Unit	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion
Total water Required	KLD	1,030.0	2,333.3	3,363.3
Fresh water	KLD	895.1	1,717.2	2,612.3
Treated Effluent Reuse	KLD	126.9	586.1	713
Treated Sewage Reuse	KLD	8.0	30.0	38.0
Total Wastewater Generation	KLD	149.1	642.0	791.1
Industrial Wastewater	KLD	139.5	609.0	748.5
Sewage Generation	KLD	9.6	33.0	42.6
STP capacity	KLD	30	50	80
ETP Capacity	KLD	150	700	850

Fresh water (2,612.3 KLD after expansion) will be sourced from the MIDC water supply, including 162 KLD for greenbelt development (total greenbelt demand 200 KLD, of which 38 KLD is met from treated sewage). Domestic sewage of 42.6 KLD will be treated in the STP of 80 KLD capacity and 38 KLD of treated water will be reused for greenbelt development. Trade effluent of 748.5 KLD will be treated in the ETP of 850 KLD capacity and 713 KLD of treated effluent will be reused in the DM plant, cooling tower and boiler make-up. There will be no discharge outside the premises (zero liquid discharge).

2.10 Air Emissions and Stacks

Emissions from the sponge iron kilns and WHRBs will be controlled by GCT and ESP, from the CFBC boilers by ESP (with limestone injection for SO2), from the induction furnaces by fume extraction with cyclone dust collectors and scrubbers, and from material handling, crushing and transfer points by pulse jet bag filters. Particulate matter in all stacks will be

kept below 30 mg/Nm^3, with online continuous emission monitoring (OCEMS) on the kiln/WHRB, CFBC and induction furnace stacks. The stack details are given below.

Table 2.9. Process Gas Stack Details

Stack No.	Source of Emission	No. of Stacks	APC System	Height (m)
Existing Process gas stacks				
S-1	Coal Crusher & Screening plant (kiln I, II & III)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	16
S-2	Iron Ore Crushing & Handling Plant (kiln I, II & III)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
S-3	Rotary Kilns through WHRB (Kiln I & II)	1	GCT & ESP	51.8
S-4	Rotary Kilns through WHRB (Kiln III)	1	GCT & ESP	52
S-5	Coolers Discharge Section (Kiln I, II)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
S-6	Coolers Discharge (Kiln III)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
S-7	Coolers Discharge Transfer Tower Section (Kiln I, II & III)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
S-8	Intermediate Bins & Product Separation & Stock House (Kiln I, II & III) & Primary Coal Crusher of Kiln III	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	21
S-9	Product Load out Building (Kiln I, II & III)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
Proposed Process gas stacks				
S-21	Coal Crusher & Screening plant (2 x 650 TPD)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	16
S -22	Iron Ore Crushing & Handling Plant (2 x 650 TPD)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
S -23	Rotary Kilns through WHRB (2 x 650 TPD)	2	GCT & ESP	52
S -24	Coolers Discharge Section (2 x 650 TPD)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
S -25	Coolers Discharge Transfer Tower Section (2 x 650 TPD)	2	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	12
S -26	Intermediate Bins & Product Separation (2 x 650 TPD)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	21
S -27	Stock House(2 x 650 TPD)	1	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	21

Table 2.10. Flue Gas Stack Details

Stack No.	Source of Emission	APC System	Height (m)	Fuel
Existing Flue gas stacks				
S-10	Induction Furnace (15MT x 2)	Cyclone Dust Collector & Scrubber	40	Electricity
S-11	Induction Furnace (20MT x 1)	Cyclone Dust Collector & Scrubber & Stack	24	Electricity
S-12	Rolling Mill Reheating Furnace 1	Stack of adequate height	44	Producer gas (Coal) or Furnace Oil
S-13	Gasifier/Coal Pulveriser Unit 1	A vent of height 21 m	21	Coal
S-14	DG Set 750 kVA	Adequate vent height along with muffler	10	HSD
S-15	DG Set 550 kVA	Adequate vent height along with muffler	10	HSD
S-16	DG Set 250 kVA	Adequate vent height along with muffler	6.4	HSD
S-17	Circulating Fluidised Bed Combustion Boiler	ESP	98	Coal, Coal fines, Washery Rejects & Dolochar
S-18	Coal Crusher House	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	25	-
S-19	Coal Bunkers 2 Nos.	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	31	-
S-20	DG Set 1000 kVA	Adequate vent height along with muffler	10	HSD
Proposed Flue gas stacks				
S -28	Circulating Fluidised Bed Combustion Boiler(1 x 110 TPH)	ESP	98	Coal, Coal fines, Washery Rejects & Dolochar
S-29	Coal Crusher House	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	25	-
S -30	Coal Bunkers	Pulse Jet Type Bag Filter	31	-
S -31	Induction Furnace (3 x 40 MT)	Cyclone Dust Collector & Scrubber & Stack	24	Electricity
S-32	Gasifier/Coal Pulveriser Unit 2	A vent of height 21 m	21	Coal
S -33	Rolling Mill Reheating Furnace 2	Stack of adequate height	44	Producer gas (Coal) or Furnace Oil
S-34	DG Set 2000 kVA	Adequate vent height along	14	HSD

Stack No.	Source of Emission	APC System	Height (m)	Fuel
		with muffler		
S-35	DG Set 3000 kVA	Adequate vent height along with muffler	16	HSD

2.11 Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

Table 2.11. Solid Waste Generation and Management (as per SWM Rules, 2026)

S. No.	Solid Waste	Existing (kg/day)	Proposed (kg/day)	After Expansion (kg/day)	Mode of Disposal
1.	Wet Waste	33.66	96.34	130.00	Green colour bins; composted in an Organic Waste Convertor (Excel Non-Heating OWC 30, capacity 100–150 kg/day); compost used in greenbelt
2.	Dry Waste	32.75	93.75	126.50	Blue colour bins; disposed through MPCB-authorised Material Recovery Facility/recyclers
3.	Sanitary Waste	12.69	36.31	49.00	Red colour bins; collected in closed covers/bags and disposed through authorised agencies for incineration
4.	Special Care Waste	5.05	14.45	19.50	Black colour bins; handed over to MPCB-authorised recyclers
	Total	**84.15**	**240.85**	**325.00**	-

Table 2.12. Process Solid Waste Generation and Management

S. No.	Type of Waste	Existing (MT/Month)	Proposed (MT/Month)	After Expansion (MT/Month)	Mode of Disposal
1.	Iron Ore Fines, Coal Fines & Coal Rejects	675	6200	6875	Reuse in briquetting/sintering or sale to authorised users
2.	ESP Dust	675	4875	5,550	Sale to brick manufacturers and authorised users
3.	Bag Filters Dust	160	2340	2500	Sale to brick manufacturers and authorised users
4.	ABC Sludge/Char Fines	33.5	316.5	350	Sale to brick manufacturers and authorised users
5.	Fly Ash	5280	8,053	13,333	100% utilisation as per the Fly Ash Notification dated 31.12.2021: supply to cement plants, brick and block manufacturers and road construction; no landfilling
6.	Tarry Residue (Coal Tar)	10	46	56	Hazardous waste; stored in sealed drums under shed and sent to the MPCB-authorised CHWTSDF or authorised co-processing in cement kilns
7.	Bed Ash	1320	2,013	3,333	Supply to brick manufacturers and road construction; no landfilling
8.	Slag	1000	5475	6475	Crushed for metal recovery; non-magnetic fraction used in road construction or sold to authorised users
9.	APC Dust (SMS)	20	180	200	Reuse in briquetting/sintering or sale to authorised users
10.	Mill Scale	20	605	625	Reuse in briquetting/sintering or sale to authorised users
11	Dolochar	1125	9375	10500	Used as fuel in the CFBC boilers

Table 2.13. Hazardous Waste Generation and Management

S. No.	Type of Waste	Category	Unit	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion	Disposal

S. No.	Type of Waste	Category	Unit	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion	Disposal
1	Used/Spent Oil	5.1	TPA	3.0	6.0	9.0	Sold to MPCB-authorised re-processors
2	Discarded barrels & drums	33.1	TPA	-	2.6	2.6	Will be sold to authorised recycler
3	ETP Sludge	35.3	TPA	2.4	12.0	14.4	Common Landfill / TSDF
4	Tarry residue (coal tar) from the gasifier	Schedule I	TPA	120.0	552.0	672.0	MPCB-authorised CHWTSDF or authorised co-processing in cement kilns

2.12 Greenbelt Development and Rainwater Harvesting

Greenbelt will be developed over 18.95 ha (40.10% of the total project area of 47.26 ha), comprising 13.98 ha within the existing premises and 4.97 ha on the additional land, at a density of 2,500 trees/ha. The greenbelt will have 47,375 trees of 29 species: 22,676 existing trees (including 18,126 Subabul and other non-native species, which will be progressively replaced) and 24,699 new plantings, all of native species. The company has also committed to plant 1,000 new trees every rainy season within the MIDC area and within 1 km radius of the project site.

Roof-top rainwater is collected in the existing sumps of 1,000 m^3, and surface run-off will be collected in a proposed stormwater pond of 2,000 m^3, giving a total rainwater harvesting storage of 3,000 m^3 after expansion. The roof-top run-off of the proposed buildings is about 35,244.4 m^3/annum; surplus run-off will be led through garland drains with percolation pits for groundwater recharge. The two drains and the pond within the project boundary will be retained with a 50 m buffer.

2.13 Employment Generation

Table 2.14. Employment Generation

Phase	Category	Existing	Proposed	After Expansion
Construction (730 days)	Permanent	-	30	30
Construction (730 days)	Temporary / Contractual	-	57	57
Operation	Permanent	87	174	261
Operation	Temporary / Contractual	180	650	830
Operation	**Total**	**267**	**824**	**1,091**

3 Description of Environment

Baseline environmental monitoring of the 10 km study area was carried out during the winter season from December 2024 to February 2025, with additional baseline data for December 2025, by the NABL accredited laboratory M/s. Perfact Researchers Pvt. Ltd.

3.1 Meteorology

Site-specific meteorological data for December 2024 to February 2025 recorded temperatures from 7.7 °C to 37.56 °C, relative humidity from 9.85% to 100% and wind speeds up to 6.26 m/s (mean about 2.7 m/s). Long-term data from NASA POWER (MERRA-2) for 2014–2024 show a highest monthly mean maximum temperature of 44.94 °C (May), a lowest monthly mean minimum of 11.05 °C (December), monthly mean relative humidity from 14.09% to 89.20% and an average annual rainfall of 1,115.50 mm. Winds are mainly from the north-east and east-north-east in winter and from the west and west-north-west from April to September.

3.2 Ambient Air Quality

Core zone (December 2024 – February 2025): PM10 64.38–66.00 µg/m^3, PM2.5 19.27–19.77 µg/m^3, SO2 7.62–7.78 µg/m^3, NO2 34.45–35.41 µg/m^3, CO 0.42–0.43 mg/m^3, O3 27.90–28.68 µg/m^3 and C6H6 0.13–0.14 µg/m^3 (season means of 24-hourly samples), all within the 24-hourly National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS, 2009: PM10 100 µg/m^3, PM2.5 60 µg/m^3, SO2 80 µg/m^3, NO2 80 µg/m^3; CO 2 mg/m^3 8-hourly). The air quality was Satisfactory as per the CPCB AQI.

Buffer zone (December 2024 – February 2025): PM10 55.49–68.93 µg/m^3, PM2.5 16.62–20.65 µg/m^3, SO2 6.54–8.12 µg/m^3, NO2 29.77–36.98 µg/m^3, CO 0.36–0.46 mg/m^3, O3 24.11–29.95 µg/m^3 and C6H6 0.11–0.14 µg/m^3, within the NAAQS; air quality Satisfactory as per the CPCB AQI.

Additional baseline (December 2025, twice a week at 11 stations): mean values in the core zone PM10 79.77–81.94 µg/m^3, PM2.5 23.74–24.39 µg/m^3, SO2 8.86–9.10 µg/m^3 and NO2 35.71–36.68 µg/m^3; buffer zone PM10 68.89–85.20 µg/m^3, PM2.5 20.51–25.47 µg/m^3, SO2 7.65–9.50 µg/m^3 and NO2 30.84–38.31 µg/m^3, all within the NAAQS with Satisfactory AQI. These values lie within the PM10 range reported by MPCB for the Chandrapur cluster in June 2025 (38–115 µg/m^3) and below the NCAP annual average for Chandrapur city (93–118 µg/m^3).

3.3 Ambient Noise Levels

Core zone: day-time noise levels ranged from 60.4 to 61.1 dB(A) and night-time levels from 53.9 to 54.6 dB(A), within the industrial area limits of 75 dB(A) and 70 dB(A) respectively. In the buffer zone, day-time levels ranged from 51.7 to 65.6 dB(A) and night-time levels from 42.9 to 53.9 dB(A); the day-time level of 65.6 dB(A) at NH-930 (N4) marginally exceeded the commercial area limit of 65 dB(A), while all other locations were within the applicable limits. The additional baseline (December 2025) recorded 60.6–61.4 dB(A) (day) and 54.2–54.5 dB(A) (night) in the core zone and values within the applicable limits in the buffer zone.

3.4 Water Quality

Groundwater: in the core zone (project site), TDS, total hardness, total alkalinity, calcium and magnesium exceeded the acceptable limits but were within the permissible limits of IS 10500:2012. In the buffer zone, TDS ranged from 521 to 968 mg/L, total hardness from 325 to 585 mg/L and alkalinity from 316.65 to 548.91 mg/L, and magnesium exceeded the acceptable limit at all locations and calcium at five locations, all within the permissible limits. Turbidity at Chargaon (6.0 NTU) and aluminium at Khutala (0.29 to 0.31 mg/L) exceeded the permissible limits. Nitrate (up to 37.42 mg/L) was within the limit of 45 mg/L and fluoride was below the detection limit. The fresh water requirement of the project will be met from the MIDC supply and no groundwater will be abstracted.

Surface water: samples from five locations were analysed and compared with the CPCB designated best use criteria (pH, DO, BOD and total coliform). The Erai River upstream and downstream locations meet Class ‘C’ (drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection). The pond inside the lease area and the pond near Chargaon are in Class ‘D’ (propagation of wildlife and fisheries) owing to BOD of 22.2 to 25.3 mg/L. The river near Kochi meets the Class ‘C’ criteria for BOD and DO, but its pH (9.13 to 9.17) is above the specified range and will be re-checked during post-project monitoring.

3.5 Soil Quality

Core zone soil is dark brownish black clay loam with pH 7.98, organic matter 0.68%, available nitrogen 75.4 mg/kg (low), phosphorus 12.6 mg/kg (high) and potassium 49.3 mg/kg (medium), indicating low to medium fertility. Buffer zone soils range from dark brownish black to dull yellowish-brown loam with pH 7.63–8.04, organic matter 0.64–0.94%, nitrogen 68.4–88.2 mg/kg (low), phosphorus 9.1–16.5 mg/kg (medium to high) and potassium 19.7–41.2 mg/kg (low), indicating low to medium fertility as per the Soil Health Card ratings. The additional baseline showed similar fertility status.

3.6 Land Use and Land Cover

Land use/land cover of the 10 km study area (35,393.9 ha, from Google Earth imagery of April 2026 and Landsat-9 imagery of 2 October 2026) comprises agricultural land 56.11%, barren land 18.16%, built-up land 14.48%, wetland/water bodies 7.74% and forest 3.51%.

3.7 Ecology and Biodiversity

Twenty species listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended in 2022) were recorded in the study area, including the Indian Pangolin (Endangered, IUCN), Sambar (Vulnerable), Indian Porcupine, Indian Fox, Honey Badger, Golden Jackal, Ruddy Mongoose, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet and Jungle Cat among mammals; Grey Junglefowl, Indian Peafowl, Crested Serpent Eagle, Shikra, Changeable Hawk-Eagle and Eurasian Spoonbill among birds; and Indian Rat Snake, Checkered Keelback, Spectacled Cobra and Indian Flapshell Turtle among reptiles. A Wildlife Conservation Plan for the Schedule I species, with a five-year budget of INR 62.7 lakh, forms part of the EIA Report (Annexure 11).

3.8 Socio-Economic Environment

As per Census 2011, Chandrapur District had a population of 22,04,307 (11,23,834 males and 10,80,473 females) in 5,36,686 households over 11,443 km^2, a population density of 193 persons/km^2, a sex ratio of 961 females per 1,000 males, a 0–6 years population of 10.49% and an effective literacy rate of 80.01% (male 86.79%, female 72.97%). Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted 15.80% and 17.66% of the population. The primary survey of the study area villages identified needs for internal roads, drainage, healthcare and higher education facilities, which have been considered in the CER plan.

3.9 Traffic

Traffic: 24-hour classified counts on NH-930 (Chandrapur–Nagpur road) and the MIDC approach road give average volumes of 1,025 PCU/h and 128 PCU/h against a capacity of 5,143 PCU/h. With the project (about 794 truck and 16 bus movements per day, assuming all materials by road in 20 t trucks, and workforce traffic), the peak-hour V/C ratio will change from 0.23 to 0.26 on NH-930 (LOS B) and from 0.04 to 0.07 on the approach road (LOS A). Both roads have adequate spare capacity.

4 Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 4.1. Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Component	Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Measures
Air	Dust during construction; PM, SO2, NOx and CO emissions from kilns, boilers, furnaces and DG sets; fugitive dust from material handling and transport	ESP with GCT on kilns/WHRBs and ESP on CFBC boilers; cyclone dust collectors and scrubbers on induction furnaces; bag filters at crushing, screening and transfer points; PM below 30 mg/Nm^3 in all stacks; OCEMS; two continuous ambient air quality stations at the boundary; covered conveyors; water sprinkling; paved roads; covered transport
Water	Increase in water demand; generation of sewage and trade effluent	Fresh water from MIDC supply; STP of 80 KLD and ETP of 850 KLD with reuse of 751 KLD treated water; rainwater harvesting; zero liquid discharge; drains and pond on site retained with a 50 m buffer
Land and Soil	Change of land use on additional land; contamination from improper waste storage	Additional land used mainly for greenbelt (4.97 ha) and parking (0.52 ha); impervious storage areas with garland drains; segregation and authorised disposal of wastes
Noise	Noise from DG sets, boilers, mills, vehicles and construction machinery	Acoustic enclosures, anti-vibration pads, regular maintenance, ear protection for workers and perimeter greenbelt
Solid and Hazardous Waste	Generation of fly ash, bed ash, dolochar, slag, ESP/bag filter dust, used oil and ETP sludge	Dolochar used in CFBC boilers; ash to brick/cement manufacturers; slag processed for iron recovery; hazardous waste to authorised recyclers/TSDF as per Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules, 2016
Ecology	Disturbance to fauna in the surroundings including Schedule I species	Greenbelt of 18.95 ha with all new planting of native species; implementation of the Wildlife Conservation Plan; dust and noise control
Traffic	Increase in vehicular movement for raw materials and products	Covered BS-VI trucks of up to 20 t, parking bay inside the premises, staggered dispatch outside shift changes, paved roads with sweeping and sprinkling, wheel washing; LOS remains A/B
Socio-economic	Employment and business opportunities; demand on local infrastructure	Preference to local manpower; CER of INR 11.30 crore for education, health, drinking water, sanitation, infrastructure and skill development

4.1 Predicted Ground Level Concentrations

Air quality modelling using AERMOD was carried out for flue gas and process emissions. The maximum predicted incremental ground level concentrations are given below. The post-project air quality at all receptor locations remains within the NAAQS.

Table 4.2. Maximum Predicted Incremental Ground Level Concentrations

Pollutant	Scenario 1 – Flue Gas Emission	Scenario 2 – Process Emission
PM10	2.21 µg/m^3	0.84 µg/m^3
PM2.5	2.08 µg/m^3	0.71 µg/m^3
SO2	1.11 µg/m^3	0.95 µg/m^3
NOx	1.26 µg/m^3	1.04 µg/m^3
CO	0.006 mg/m^3	-

The model input set differs from the EIA stack data for some stacks (lower induction furnace and gasifier stacks, larger induction furnaces, taller kiln and reheating furnace stacks). A screening estimate shows that these differences add at most about 0.95 µg/m^3 to the maximum 24-hour PM10 concentration, giving a post-project PM10 of about 88.36 µg/m^3 at the most loaded station, within the NAAQS of 100 µg/m^3. A confirmatory model run with the EIA stack data will be presented in the final EIA Report.

5 Analysis of Alternatives

Without the project, the plant would continue at its present capacity and neither the incremental impacts nor the benefits (waste heat power, greenbelt, employment and CER) would arise. The proposed project is an expansion of the operational steel plant, where infrastructure, utilities and trained local manpower are already available. The additional land of 5.49 ha (1.07 ha within MIDC and 4.42 ha at Yerur Village) is contiguous to the existing plant and is required mainly for greenbelt. The site is well connected by road (NH-930 at 0.68 km), rail (Tadali Junction at 2.03 km) and air (Chandrapur Airport at 2.86 km), and no Rehabilitation and Resettlement is involved. Hence no alternative site was considered. Coal-based DRI with induction furnaces was compared with gas-based DRI with electric arc furnaces (no assured gas supply) and the blast furnace route (feasible only at much larger scale); the coal-based route, with waste heat recovery and in-house use of by-products, uses the existing units and was selected.

6 Environmental Monitoring Programme

M/s. OFB Tech Limited will monitor the environmental performance of the project during construction and operation through its Environment Management Cell and NABL accredited laboratories, and will submit the results to the regulatory authorities as part of compliance reporting.

Table 6.1. Environmental Monitoring Schedule – Construction Phase

S. No.	Component	Frequency	Parameters	Locations
1	Ambient Air Quality	Six monthly	PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, CO	2 in core zone and 4 in buffer zone
2	Stack emission (DG set)	Six monthly	PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, CO, VOCs	1 DG stack
3	Drinking water	Six monthly	Parameters as per IS 10500	1 sample
4	Construction water	Six monthly	Parameters as per IS 456	1 sample
5	Ambient noise	Six monthly	Day and night noise levels	2 locations
6	Soil quality	Six monthly	Soil fertility parameters	2 in core zone and 4 in buffer zone

Table 6.2. Environmental Monitoring Schedule – Operation Phase

S. No.	Component	Frequency	Parameters	Locations
1	Ambient Air Quality	Continuous (CAAQMS); monthly (onsite); six monthly (buffer)	PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, CO	2 CAAQMS at the boundary; 2 onsite and 2 buffer locations
2	Stack emissions	Continuous (OCEMS on kiln/WHRB, CFBC and induction furnace stacks); quarterly manual	PM, SO2, NOx, CO	All process and flue gas stacks
3	Water quality	Monthly (onsite); six monthly (buffer)	Parameters as per IS 10500	Onsite open wells/borewells and 2 buffer locations
4	Noise	Monthly (onsite); six monthly (buffer)	Leq day, Leq night	2 onsite and 2 buffer locations
5	Soil	Monthly (onsite); six monthly (buffer)	Soil fertility parameters	1 onsite and 2 buffer locations
6	Waste and sludge	Monthly	Quantity and characteristics (TCLP) of ETP/STP sludge; waste records	ETP, STP and storage areas
7	Greenbelt	Six monthly	Survival rate and development status	Greenbelt area
8	Work zone	Monthly	PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, CO2, CO, VOCs	Process, DG set and storage areas

7 Additional Studies

7.1 Public Consultation

The EIA Report and the Executive Summary in English and Marathi are submitted to the MPCB for conducting the Public Hearing. The Public Hearing will be conducted by the MPCB at a venue in the project area to be notified. The issues raised during the Public Hearing and the action plan of the project proponent will be incorporated in the final EIA Report.

7.2 Risk Assessment

A qualitative hazard identification and risk assessment has been carried out as per IS 15656:2006, covering fire and explosion hazards from coal storage and handling, carbon monoxide in kiln and producer gas, molten metal handling in the Steel Melting Shop, boiler hazards (WHRB and CFBC), oxygen and inert gases, acid and alkali in the DM plant, HSD storage, and electrical and natural hazards. Each activity was ranked on a 5 × 5 severity–likelihood matrix before and after the control measures; with the proposed controls, the residual risk of all activities is Low or Medium. The Disaster Management Plan includes credible emergency scenarios, emergency organisation, warning codes, six-monthly mock drills and coordination with external emergency services.

7.3 Disaster Management Plan

The On-site Emergency/Disaster Management Plan covers fire-fighting infrastructure (hydrant system, extinguishers, fire water storage), CO detectors in the kiln area, boiler safety valves and interlocks, assembly points and evacuation routes, a trained Emergency Response Team and periodic mock drills, along with coordination with the District Disaster Management Authority, Chandrapur.

7.4 Occupational Health and Safety

Workers will be provided with personal protective equipment, pre-employment and periodic medical examinations, first-aid and occupational health facilities, EHS training and mock drills. Work permits will be enforced for hot work, confined space entry and work at height, and continuous CO monitoring will be provided in the kiln area. A budget of INR 30 lakh (capital) and INR 10 lakh per annum (recurring) is earmarked for occupational health and safety.

7.5 Decarbonisation and Carbon Footprint

Table 7.1. GHG Inventory after Expansion

Scope	Source	t CO2 per annum
Scope 1	Coal in the DRI kilns, CFBC boilers and gasifiers (11,32,000 t)	20,55,712
Scope 1	Dolomite and limestone (calcination) and HSD	18,882
Scope 1	**Total**	**20,74,594**
Scope 2	Grid electricity (standby only)	As metered
Scope 3	Inbound road freight of raw materials (worst case)	88,628

The Scope 1 emissions at full capacity are about 20.75 lakh tonnes CO2 per annum, or about 2.77 tonnes CO2 per tonne of finished steel, mainly from coal in the kilns and the CFBC boilers (IPCC 2006 default factors; CEA grid factor 0.675 t CO2/MWh). The rooftop solar plant of about 3.4 MWp will avoid about 3,308 tonnes CO2 per annum from the third year, and the greenbelt will sequester about 1,094 tonnes CO2-eq. per annum (excluding the existing Subabul). A time-bound decarbonisation programme with a budget of INR 20 crore includes 30 MW of waste heat power, hot charging of billets, about 3.4 MWp of rooftop solar, energy-efficiency measures, assessment of biomass co-firing and carbon capture and use, annual GHG reporting and a carbon-intensity target and net-zero year to be set after the energy audit in the second year of operation.

8 Project Benefits

8.1 Environmental Benefits

Greenbelt over 18.95 ha (40.10% of the project area, in view of the location in the Critically Polluted Area) with 47,375 trees, all new planting being of native species; reuse of 751 KLD of treated sewage and effluent; additional rainwater harvesting and run-off management; 30 MW of power from waste heat; zero liquid discharge; and use of dolochar and coal rejects in the CFBC boilers.

8.2 Social and Economic Benefits

Total operational employment of 1,091 persons after expansion (261 permanent and 830 temporary/contractual) besides construction-phase employment and indirect employment in ancillary services; investment of INR 753.50 crore in the region; and CER activities of INR 11.30 crore in education, healthcare, drinking water and sanitation, community infrastructure, skill development and environmental welfare. No Rehabilitation and Resettlement is involved.

9 Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis

The Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis (Chapter 9) compares the environmental costs of the project, namely the EMP capital cost of INR 2,495.0 lakh, recurring cost of INR 401.0 lakh per annum, CER of INR 11.30 crore and Wildlife Conservation Plan budget of INR 62.7 lakh, together with the residual environmental footprint, against its benefits: reuse of 751 KLD of treated water, 30 MW of power from waste heat, utilisation of ash, dolochar and slag, carbon sequestration by the 18.95 ha greenbelt, an investment of INR 753.50 crore and employment for 1,091 persons after expansion. The EMP capital cost is about 2.37% of the project cost after expansion; the benefits are described in physical terms, and the financial NPV and IRR will be added in the final EIA Report.

10 Environment Management Plan

The Environment Management Plan has been prepared for all environmental components for the construction and operation phases. The Environment Management Cell of M/s. OFB Tech Limited will be responsible for its implementation, monitoring and reporting.

10.1 Project Cost

Table 10.1. Project Cost (Proposed Expansion)

S. No.	Cost Head	Cost (INR crore)
1	Land & Site Development	8.50
2	Civil Works	105.00
3	Plant, Machinery & Electrical Installation	605.00
4	Miscellaneous Works	35.00
	Grand Total	**753.50**

10.2 EMP Capital and Recurring Cost

Table 10.2. EMP Capital Cost

S. No.	Particulars	Existing (INR lakh)	Proposed (INR lakh)	After Expansion (INR lakh)
1	Air Pollution Control Systems	495.0	1,180.0	1,675.0
2	Water Pollution Control Systems	180.0	385.0	565.0
3	Environment Monitoring	20.0	57.0	77.0
4	Rainwater harvesting and Others	30.0	60.0	90.0
5	Green Belt Development	20.0	68.0	88.0
	Total	**745.0**	**1,750.0**	**2,495.0**

Table 10.3. EMP Recurring Cost

S. No.	Particulars	Existing (INR lakh/annum)	Proposed (INR lakh/annum)	After Expansion (INR lakh/annum)
1	Air Pollution Control Systems	30.0	180.0	210.0
2	Water Pollution Control Systems	25.0	78.8	103.8
3	Environment Monitoring	18.0	26.2	44.2
4	Rain water harvesting and Others	4.0	9.0	13.0
5	Green Belt Development	6.0	24.0	30.0
	Total	**83.0**	**318.0**	**401.0**

10.3 Corporate Environment Responsibility

An amount of INR 11.30 crore (about 1.5% of the expansion cost) has been earmarked by the project proponent for Corporate Environment Responsibility activities in the nearby villages over three years, with physical targets, including environmental education and support for vulnerable sections. As required by the MoEF&CC OM dated 30.09.2020, the

CER plan will be finalised after the Public Hearing based on the issues raised and made part of the EMP.

Village-wise sensitive receptor plan: specific measures with a budget of INR 120 lakh are planned for Yerur, Umrilalman, Tadali, Wandhari and Chargaon, the villages within about 3 km. A baseline health survey and periodic epidemiological studies of these villages will be carried out through a public health institution, with INR 25 lakh (capital) and INR 10 lakh per annum earmarked.

Table 10.4. CER Budget

S. No.	CER Activity	Physical Targets and Villages	Year 1 (INR Cr.)	Year 2 (INR Cr.)	Year 3 (INR Cr.)	Total (INR Cr.)
1	Education and environmental awareness	Improvement of school infrastructure (smart classrooms, toilets, drinking water) in 8 schools of Yerur, Tadali, Morwa, Chargaon, Khutala and Shengaon; environmental education and eco-clubs in schools	0.80	0.70	0.50	2.00
2	Healthcare and vulnerable sections	Two ambulances; health camps every quarter in Yerur, Khutala, Shengaon, Wandhari, Sonegaon and Sakharwahi; support for the elderly, children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities and the terminally ill	0.80	0.60	0.60	2.00
3	Drinking water and sanitation	RO drinking water units in Yerur, Morwa, Chargaon, Sakharwahi, Sonegaon and Anturla; public toilets in Morwa, Chargaon, Khutala, Sakharwahi and Anturla	0.80	0.70	0.50	2.00
4	Community infrastructure	Village drainage in Yerur and Tadali; LED street lights in Tadali and Khutala; playground in Wandhari and Chargaon	0.70	0.70	0.60	2.00
5	Skill development and livelihood	Skill development centre for 300 youth per year from Yerur, Sakharwahi, Tadali, Morwa, Wandhari and Shengaon, linked to plant employment	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
6	Environment and solid waste management	Plantation of 10,000 trees in villages and along roads; solid waste management support to Morwa, Chargaon, Wandhari and Anturla; rooftop rainwater harvesting in schools	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.80
	Total		**4.20**	**3.80**	**3.30**	**11.30**

11 Summary and Conclusion

M/s. OFB Tech Limited proposes expansion of its operational steel plant at MIDC Tadali Growth Centre and Yerur Village, Chandrapur, to Sponge Iron 5,28,000 TPA, MS Steel Ingots / Rolled products 7,50,000 TPA and Captive Power Plant 80 MW, with Industrial Sheds & Buildings of 1,73,261.208 m^2 built-up area, on a total area of 47.26 ha at a cost of INR 753.50 crore (INR 1,051.19 crore after expansion).

The baseline environmental quality of the study area is within the applicable standards except for the marginal exceedance of day-time noise at NH-930, the pH at one surface water location, the BOD of two ponds (Class D) and a few groundwater parameters (turbidity at Chargaon and aluminium at Khutala), as discussed in Section 3. The predicted incremental concentrations from the project, added to the baseline, remain within the NAAQS. Adequate pollution control systems, treatment and reuse of wastewater, waste management, greenbelt over 40.10% of the area, rainwater harvesting and environmental monitoring have been provided, with an EMP capital cost of INR 2,495.0 lakh and recurring cost of INR 401.0 lakh/annum, and CER of INR 11.30 crore.

With the implementation of the Environment Management Plan and compliance with the applicable standards and statutory conditions, the environmental impacts of the proposed expansion can be effectively managed, while the project contributes to domestic steel production, employment and regional development.

12 Disclosure of Consultant

The EIA study has been carried out by M/s. Perfact Enviro Solutions Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, accredited by QCI–NABET (NABET/EIA/25-28/RA 0467, valid up to 26.11.2028), with baseline monitoring by M/s. Perfact Researchers Pvt. Ltd. (NABL TC-16695, valid till 03.04.2029). The organisation holds ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 certifications.

Table 12.1. Functional Area Experts Involved

S. No.	Functional Area	Name of Expert	Period of Involvement
1	AP	Dr. Nipun Bhargava	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
2	AQ	Dr. Nipun Bhargava	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
3	WP	Mr. Muthukumaran Ganpathi Narayanan	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
4	RH	Dr. Nipun Bhargava	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
5	EB	Mrs. Tulika Rawat	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
6	SE	Mr. Rahul Deshmukh	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
7	NV	Mr. Muthukumaran Ganpathi Narayanan	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
8	SHW	Mr. Praveen Bhargava	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
9	HG	Mr. Santosh Pant	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
10	GEO	Mr. Santosh Pant	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
11	SC	Mr. Praveen Bhargava	Dec 2024 to Sep 2026
12	LU	Mr. Rajneesh Maurya	Nov 2025 to Sep 2026

EIA Coordinators: Mr. Praveen Bhargava, Mr. Partho Mukherjee and Mr. Muthukumaran Ganpathi Narayan (Sectors 3(a), 1(d) and 8(b)).