



OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd.

REF. NO.:

DATE:

To,
The Member Secretary,
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB);
3rd & 4th Floor, Kalpataru Point, Sion Circle, Sion (E),
MUMBAI - 400 022

Sub.: Application for conducting 'Public Hearing' w.r.t Fine Chemical Intermediates Manufacturing unit - "M/s. OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd." located at Plot No. E-18, MIDC Chincholi, Tal. Mohol, Dist.: Solapur

Ref.:

1. Office Memorandum by MoEF, New Delhi regarding exemption from public consultation for the projects / activities located within the Industrial Estates / Parks dated 16th May 2014. (Refer copy at Enclosure - I)
2. 82nd SEAC Meeting held on 3rd - 5th July 2014

Dear Sir,

We - "M/s. OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd." have planned to setup a Fine Chemical Intermediates manufacturing Unit at Plot No. E-18, MIDC Chincholi, Tal.: Mohol, Dist.: Solapur. There under, an application in Form - 1 format was submitted to the 'Department of Environment (DoE); Mumbai' on 26.04.2012. Subsequently, the application was considered by State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in its 76th SEAC meeting held on 24.03.2014 and TORs were issued. Refer Enclosure - II for copy of To Rs. Accordingly, we had submitted the Final EIA report incorporating the TORs to 'Department of Environment (DoE)', Mumbai and our case was considered in 82nd SEAC meeting held on 03.07.2014. During same it was communicated for conducting Public Hearing as per the above said Notification under Ref. No. 1. Refer Enclosure - III for the 82nd SEAC minutes of meeting. In light of the Office Memorandum dated 16.05.2014 by MoEF, we hereby are submitting the draft EIA report and requisite documents to conduct public hearing in respect of our proposed project.

Along with the public hearing application, a draft EIA Report as per the generic structure stipulated in MoEF Notification No. S.O.1533 (E) dated 14.09.2006 as amended vide Notification No. 3067 (E) dated December 01, 2009 and Executive Summary Report in two languages (English and Marathi) are enclosed separately. The same provide details of Pollution Control Facilities, Production Processes and Raw Materials as well as Finished Products' information and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) etc. regarding the proposed manufacturing unit.

'Twenty Sets' of various documents, as mentioned above and equivalent number of soft copies of same have been submitted herewith for your information and necessary further action. Also, a Demand Draft of Rs. 25,000/- (Rs. Twenty Five Thousand Only) bearing No. 020085 drawn on Axis Bank Ltd. dated 25.09.14 towards the Public Hearing charges, as decided by the govt., has also been presented herewith. Please do the needful and oblige.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,


Mr. Vikas M. Shah
(Director)



- Encl.: 1. Executive Summary of project
2. A Draft EIA Report
3. A D.D. bearing No. 020085 dated 25.09.14 drawn on Axis Bank Ltd.

CIN:U24100MH2005PTC150735

Factory - Plot No. E-18, M.I.D.C. Chincholi Industrial Area, Taluka : Mohol, Dist. : Solapur. PIN - 413 255.

Tel : +91-217-2357890 ● Fax : +91-217-2357895 ● Email : solapur@ocspl.com

Head Office - 205, The Summit, Western Express Highway, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai - 400 057

Tel : +91-22-2626 9200 ● Fax : +91-22-2626 9292 ● Email : contact@ocspl.com

ENCLOSURE - I

No.J-11013/36/2014-IA-I
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests
IA Division

Paryavaran Bhawan,
C.G.O Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi-110 003

Dated the 16th May, 2014

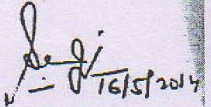
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Exemption from Public Consultation for the projects/ activities located within the Industrial Estates/ Parks.

The undersigned is directed to inform that on the above mentioned subject, the following is clarified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests:

- (i) The exemption from public consultation, as provided for under para 7(i) III.Stage(3)(l)(b) of EIA Notification, 2006 is only available to the projects or activities located within the industrial estates or parks, which have obtained prior environmental clearance under EIA Notification, 2006, as provided for under item 7(c) of the Schedule.
- (ii) The expression 'concerned authorities' as stated in the aforesaid para of EIA Notification, 2006 implies the competent authorities in the State Governments/ Central Government, which approve setting-up of such industrial estates or parks.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.



(Dr. Satish C. Garkoti)
Director

1. Chairperson/ Member Secretaries of all the SEIAAs/SEACs
2. Chairman of all the Expert Appraisal Committees
3. Dr. T. Chandni, Director
4. Dr. Saroj, Director
5. Dr. V. P. Upadhyay, Director
6. Dr. M. Hota, Director
7. Dr. P.B. Rastogi, Director
8. Dr. Lalit Kapoor, Director
9. Dr. B.B. Burman, Director
10. S.O. IA-I(for record)

- Copy for information:**
1. PPS to Secretary(E&F)
 2. PPS to AS(SS)
 3. PS to JS(AT)

ENCLOSURE - II

TOR for Synthetic Organic Chemicals

ToR for EIA studies in respect of the synthetic organic chemicals industry may include, but not limited to the following:

1 Executive summary of the project – giving a prima facie idea of the objectives of the proposal, use of resources, justification, etc. In addition, it should provide a compilation of EIA report, including EMP and the post-project monitoring plan in brief.

Project description:

2 Justification for selecting the proposed product and unit size.

3 Land requirement for the project including its break up for various purposes, its availability and optimization.

4 Details of proposed layout clearly demarcating various units within the plant.

5 Product spectrum (Proposed products along with production Capacity) and processes

6 Complete process flow diagram describing each unit, its processes and operations, along with material (material balance).

7 Details on raw materials, source and storage with in the premises.

8 Details on solvent balance, measures for solvent recovery

9 Details on requirement of energy and water along with its source and authorization from the concerned department.

10 Details on water balance including quantity of effluent generated, recycled & reused. Efforts to minimize effluent discharge and to maintain quality of receiving water body.

11 Segregation of waste stream, characterization and quality with specific treatment

12 Details of end of the pipe effluent treatment plant, inlet and treated water quality with specific efficiency of each treatment unit in reduction in respect of all concerned / regulated environmental parameters.

13 Details on volatile organic compounds from the plant operations and occupational safety and health protection measures

14 Details on channelized emissions and control equipment for each of the source.

15 Control technologies for combustion emissions

16 Details on composition, generation and utilization of waste from the plant.

17 Management plan for solid/hazardous waste including storage, utilization and safe disposal. CPCB guidelines in respect of specific treatment, such as solar evaporation, incineration, etc., need to be followed.

18 Details of proposed source-specific pollution control schemes and equipments to meet the national standards.

19 Details regarding infrastructure facilities such as sanitation, fuel storage, restroom, etc., to the workers during construction and operation phase.

20 In case of expansion of existing industries, remediation measures adopted to restore the environmental quality if the groundwater, soil, crop, air, etc., are affected and a detailed compliance to the prior environmental clearance/consent conditions.

21 Any litigation pending against the project and /or any direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the project, if so, details thereof.

Description of the environment:

22 The study area shall be up to a distance of 10 km from the boundary of the proposed project site.

23 Location of the project site and nearest habitats with distances from the project site to be demarcated on a toposheet (1: 50000 scale).

24	Landuse based on satellite imagery including location specific sensitivities such as national parks / wildlife sanctuary, villages, industries, etc., for the study area.
25	Demography details of all the villages falling within the study area.
26	Topography details of the project area.
27	The baseline data to be collected from the study area w.r.t. different components of environment viz. air, noise, water, land, and biology and socio-economic.
28	Geological features and geo-hydrological status of the study area.
29	Details of groundwater and surface water quality of nearby water sources and other surface drains. Water quality parameters may include pH*, BOD* (3 days at 27 oC), COD*, toxicity factor*, Nitrate* (as N), Arsenic*, Chromium*, Hexavalent*, Total Lead*, Cyanide as CN*, Zinc*, Mercury*, Copper*, Nickel*, Phenolics* as C6H5OH, Sulphide, etc. (* - as applicable)
30	Details on existing ambient air quality and expected, stack and fugitive emissions for PM10*, PM2.5*, SO2*, NOx*, VOC*, mercaptans*, solvents*, NH3*, chlorine*, HCl*, HBr*, H2S*, HF*, other process-specific pollutants*, etc., and evaluation of the adequacy of the proposed pollution control devices to meet standards for point sources and to meet AAQ standards. (* - as applicable)
31	The air quality contours may be plotted on a location map showing the location of project site, habitation nearby, sensitive receptors, if any and wind roses.
32	Details on noise levels at sensitive/commercial receptors.
33	Site-specific micro-meteorological data including mixing height.
34	One season site-specific data excluding monsoon season.
35	Proposed baseline monitoring network for the consideration and approval of the Competent Authority.
36	Ecological status (terrestrial and aquatic) of the study area such as habitat type and quality, species, diversity, rarity, fragmentation, ecological linkage, age, abundance, etc.
37	If any incompatible landuse attributes fall within the study area, proponent shall describe the sensitivity (distance, area and significance) and propose the additional points based on significance for review and acceptance by the SEAC. Incompatible land use attributes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public water supply areas from rivers/surface water bodies, from ground water b. Scenic areas/tourism areas/hill resorts c. Religious places, pilgrim centers that attract over 10 lakh pilgrims a year d. Protected tribal settlements (notified tribal areas where industrial activity is not permitted) e. Monuments of national significance, World Heritage Sites f. Cyclone, Tsunami prone areas (based on last 25 years); g. Airport areas h. Any other feature as specified by the State or local government and other features as locally applicable, including prime agricultural lands, pastures, migratory corridors, etc.
38	If ecologically sensitive attributes fall within the study area, proponent shall describe the sensitivity (distance, area and significance) and propose additional points based on significance for review and acceptance by the SEAC. Ecological sensitive attributes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National parks b. Wild life sanctuaries Game reserve c. Tiger reserve/elephant reserve/turtle nesting ground d. Mangrove area e. Wetlands f. Reserved and protected forests g. Any other closed/protected area under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, any other area locally applicable

	h. Any other eco-sensitive areas
39	If the location falls in Valley, specific issues connected to the natural resources management shall be studied and presented.
40	If the location falls in CRZ area: A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL, HTL, CRZ area, location of the project and associate facilities w.r.t. CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any. Provide the CRZ map in 1:10000 scale in general cases and in 1:5000 scales for specific observations. Proposed site for disposal of dredged material and environmental quality at the point of disposal/impact areas. Fisheries study should be done w.r.t. Benthos and Marine organic material and coastal fisheries.
Anticipated environmental impacts and mitigation measures :	
41	Anticipated generic environmental impacts due to this project.
42	Impact prediction tools used for the appropriate assessment of environmental impacts .
43	While identifying the likely impacts, also include the following for analysis of significance and required mitigation measures: a. impacts due to transportation of raw materials and end products on the surrounding environment b. impacts on surface water, soil and groundwater c. impacts due to air pollution d. impacts due to odour pollution e. impacts due to noise f. impacts due to fugitive emissions including VOCs / HAPs g. impact on health of workers due to proposed project activities
44	Proposed odour control measures
45	Action plan for the greenbelt development – species, width of plantations, planning schedule, etc., in accordance to CPCB published guidelines.
46	In case of likely impact from the proposed project on the surrounding reserve forests, Plan for the conservation of wild fauna in consultation with the State Forest Department.
47	Mitigation measures – for source control and treatment.
48	Comparison of alternate sites considered and the reasons for selecting the proposed site. Conformity of the site with prescribed guidelines in terms of CRZ, river, highways, railways, etc.
49	Details on improved technologies.
50	Details on proposed recovery options.
Environmental monitoring program:	
51	Monitoring programme for pollution control at source.
52	Monitoring pollutants at receiving environment for the appropriate notified parameters – air quality, groundwater, surface water, gas quality, etc. during operational phase of the project.
53	Specific programme to monitor safety and health protection of workers
54	Proposed plan to estimate and monitor fugitive emissions including VOCs from all the sources and appropriated control measures.
55	Stack and fugitive emissions may be monitored for SPM, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, HC, CO, VOC and evaluation of the adequacy of the proposed pollution control devices to meet gaseous emissions.
56	Monitoring of carbon foot print
57	Appropriate monitoring network has to be designed and proposed, to assess the possible residual impacts on VECs.
58	Details of in-house monitoring capabilities and the recognized agencies if proposed for conducting

	monitoring.
Additional studies:	
59	Details on risk assessment and damage control during different phases of the project and proposed safeguard measures.
60	Details on socio-economic development activities such as commercial property values, generation of jobs, education, social conflicts, cultural status, accidents, etc.
61	Proposed plan to handle the socio-economic influence on the local community. The plan should include quantitative dimension as far as possible.
62	Details on compensation package for the people affected by the project, considering the socio-economic status of the area, homestead oustees, land oustees, and landless labourers.
63	Points identified in the public hearing and commitment of the project proponent to the same. Detailed action plan addressing the issues raised, and the details of necessary allocation of funds.
64	Details on plan for corporate social responsibility including the villages, population spread, SC/ST/backward communities, upgradation of existing schools, establishing new schools with facilities (such as laboratories, toilets, etc.), link roads, community halls, primary health facilities, health camps, etc.
65	Administrative and technical organizational structure to ensure proposed post-project monitoring programme for approved mitigation measures.
66	EMP devised to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project should be provided along with item-wise cost of its implementation (capital and recurring costs).
67	Allocation of resources and responsibilities for plan implementation.
68	Details of the emergency preparedness plan and on-site and off-site disaster management plan.

Above points shall be adequately addressed in the EIA report at corresponding chapters, in addition to the contents given in the reporting structure as below: .

Sr.	EIA Structure	Contents
1	Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Purpose of the report b. Identification of project & project proponent c. Brief description of nature, size, location of the project and its importance to the country, region d. Scope of the study – details of regulatory scoping carried out (As per Terms of Reference)
2	Project Description	<p>Condensed description of those aspects of the project (based on project feasibility study), likely to cause environmental effects. Details should be provided to give clear picture of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Type of project b. Need for the project c. Location (maps showing general location, specific location, project boundary & project site layout) d. Size or magnitude of operation (incl. Associated activities required by or for the project) e. Proposed schedule for approval and implementation f. Technology and process description g. Project description including drawings showing project layout,

		<p>components of project etc. Schematic representations of the feasibility drawings which give information important for EIA purpose</p> <p>h. Description of mitigation measures incorporated into the project to meet environmental standards, environmental operating conditions, or other EIA requirements (as required by the scope).</p> <p>i. Assessment of new & untested technology for the risk of technological failure</p>
3	Description of the Environment	<p>a. Study area, period, components & methodology</p> <p>b. Establishment of baseline for VECs, as identified in the scope</p> <p>c. Base maps of all environmental components</p>
4	Anticipated Environmental Impacts & Mitigation Measures	<p>a. Details of Investigated Environmental impacts due to project location, possible accidents, project design, project construction, regular operations, final decommissioning or rehabilitation of a completed project.</p> <p>b. Measures for minimizing and / or offsetting adverse impacts identified.</p> <p>c. Irreversible and irretrievable commitments of environmental components.</p> <p>d. Assessment of significance of impacts (Criteria for determining significance, Assigning significance)</p> <p>e. Mitigation measures</p>
5	Analysis of Alternatives (Technology & Site)	<p>a. In case, the scoping exercise results in need for alternatives:</p> <p>b. Description of each alternative</p> <p>c. Summary of adverse impacts of each alternative</p> <p>d. Mitigation measures proposed for each alternative and selection of alternative</p>
6	Environmental Monitoring Program	Technical aspects of monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures (incl. measurement methodologies, frequency, location, data analysis, reporting schedules, emergency procedures, detailed budget & procurement schedules)
7	Additional Studies	<p>a. Public consultation</p> <p>b. Risk assessment</p> <p>c. Social impact assessment, R&R action plans</p>
8	Project Benefits	<p>a. Improvements in physical infrastructure</p> <p>b. Improvements in social infrastructure</p> <p>c. Employment potential –skilled; semi-skilled and unskilled</p> <p>d. Other tangible benefits</p>
9	Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis	If recommended at the scoping stage
10	EMP	Description of the administrative aspects that ensures proper implementation of mitigative measures and their effectiveness monitored, after approval of the EIA
11	Summary & Conclusion (This will constitute the summary of the	<p>a. Overall justification for implementation of the project</p> <p>b. Explanation of how, adverse effects have been mitigated</p>

	EIA Report)	
12	Disclosure of Consultants engaged	Names of the Consultants engaged with their brief resume and nature of Consultancy rendered

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ENCLOSURE - III

Minutes of the 82nd Meeting of State Level Expert Appraisal Committee- I held on 3rd, 4th & 5th July, 2014 at Maharashtra Economic Development Council, Board Room, 3rd Floor, Y.B. Chavan Centre, Gen. Jagannathrao Bhosale Marg, Mumbai-400021.

The following members were present for the committee meeting:

Shri. T. C. Benjamin	Chairman	3 rd , 4 th & 5 th July, 2014
Prof.(Dr.) Bhaskar N. Thorat	Member	3 rd , 4 th & 5 th July, 2014
Shri. Balbir Singh H. S. Sehgal	Member	3 rd , 4 th & 5 th July, 2014
Shri. Chandrakant I. Sambutwad	Member	3 rd , 4 th & 5 th July, 2014
Shri. D. A. Hiremath	Member	4 th & 5 th July, 2014
Prof. (Dr.) Ramesh Dod	Member	3 rd , 4 th & 5 th July, 2014
Shri. Madan M. Kulkarni	Member	3 rd , 4 th & 5 th July, 2014
Shri. S. N. Bagul	Member Secretary	3 rd , 4 th & 5 th July, 2014

At the outset the Member Secretary welcomed the Chairman and all Members to the meeting of the SEAC-I. It was decided that SEAC-1 may visit the CETPs located at Additional Ambernath MIDC, MIDC Chemical Zone, Ambernath, Chikloli-Moriwali MIDC Ambernath and Badalapur MIDC in Thane District.

The cases listed in the agenda were taken up for consideration.

Discussion Item 01 Confirmation of the minutes of 81st SEAC-1 meeting.

The minutes of 81st SEAC-1 meeting held on 19-21st June, 2014 were confirmed by the Committee.

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Item no. 1	M/s. Inventys Research Company Pvt Ltd: Proposed Expansion of existing products for manufacture of 11400 MT/A in existing plot no K-38, MIDC Industrial area Butibori Nagpur (New case)
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PP was **absent**.

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Item no. 2	M/s. Alkyl Amines Chemicals Ltd : Proposed expansion for increasing manufacturing capacity of Amine derivative at plot D-6/1, D-6/2, Kurkhumbh industrial area Daund Pune (New case)
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Decision: The PP has submitted EIA report. The case was discussed on the basis of the presentation made by the proponent. The PP is directed to revise the EIA report pursuant to the discrepancies observed by the Committee, which are as follows:

1. PP to submit Form-1-A as the total built up area exceeds 20000 m².
2. Adequate Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be provided for domestic effluent and the treated effluent shall be used for gardening.
3. PP to submit photographs of ash collection system and the silos utilized for the same.
4. PP to submit details of hazardous waste generated and disposed during the year 2013-14 supported by the manifests.
5. PP to submit layout indicating fire detection system and linkage with central control room.
6. PP to prepare offsite emergency plan in consultation with the District Administration Authority.


Member Secretary


Chairman

Item no. 17	M/s.O C Specialities Pvt.Ltd.: Proposed Fine Chemical Intermediates Mfg. Unit at Plot No. E-18,Chincholi MIDC,Tal.Mohol, Distt.Solapur (Compliance)
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Decision: The PP was granted ToR in 76th SEAC-1 meeting. The PP has submitted EIA report. The case was discussed on the basis of the EIA presentation made by the proponent. PP is directed to revise the EIA amending following points:

- 1.PP to submit details of mechanical device handling slurry.
- 2.Stack height calculations.
- 3.Figures of air pollution pertaining to SOP, PM10 and PM2.5 to be corrected.
- 4.Compliance of queries raised in 76th SEAC-1 meeting to be incorporated.

The revised EIA report may be submitted to the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) for conducting public hearing as per EIA Notification, 2006 and MoEF OM no. J-11013/36/2014-AI-I dt.16th May, 2014. On revising the EIA Report, addressing all concerns raised during the public hearing /public consultation, the same shall be submitted to the SEAC I, Maharashtra for appraisal.

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Item no. 18	M/s. MAHAGENCo.: Expansion of Nashik TP addition of 1X660 MW coal based thermal power plant at vill Eklahare Tal & Dist Nashik. (New case)
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Decision: The project falls under 'A' Category project, as the capacity of Thermal Power Plant is more than 500 MW. Hence, the case is **delisted**.

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Item no. 19	M/s. Ghashiram Steel Industries Pvt Ltd.: Proposed Steel industry for M.S. & S.S. products at vill Khanivali gut no. 420/1 to 7, 413.....437 Tal Wada Dist Thane (New case)
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PP was absent.

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Item no. 20	M/s. JSW ISPAT Steel Ltd.: 5.5 MTPA Iron Ore production at Gatta Forest Range. Damkodwadi vill, Etapalli The. Gadchiroli Dist. (New case)
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PP was absent.

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Item no. 21	M/s. Ramdev Chemicals Pvt Ltd.:Expansion of "Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients & Intermediate Products" at E-41/129,MIDC, Tarapur, Boisar, Thane (New case)
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Decision: The case was discussed on the basis of the presentation made by the proponent. Besides the TOR presented by the project proponent and the Model ToR, following points shall also be covered during the preparation of EIA report:

1. PP to submit details and photographs of hazardous waste storage.
2. 1, 4, Dioxane and Chloroform shall be avoided in the process.
3. PP shall prepare list of product mix indicating the manufacturing capacity in view of the total quantity of manufacturing.


Member Secretary


Chairman

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR
THE PROPOSED FINE CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATES MANUFACTURING UNIT
BY
M/S. OC SPECIALITIES PVT. LTD.
PLOT NO. E-18, MIDC CHINCHOLI, TAL.: MOHOL, DIST.: SOLAPUR,
MAHARASHTRA STATE**

I. Project Description

A. The project

The proponent of **M/s. OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd.** have planned to implement a Fine Chemical Intermediates Manufacturing unit at Plot No. E-18, MIDC Chincholi, Tal.: Mohol, Dist.: Solapur.

As per the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification dated 14th September 2006 and amendments thereat issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The project comes under Category B, listed at item 5 (f). The EIA report is prepared by incorporating required information with regards to the project as mentioned in the Terms of Reference issued by State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) to industry.

Total capital investment towards proposed Fine Chemical Intermediates Manufacturing Unit is Rs. 5.14 Crores. The industry is a privately owned company established in the year 2005. It is an ISO 9001:2008 certified company, which is itself a testimony of the measures that maintains consistency in the product quality. The company is engaged in Import/Export, domestic distribution & manufacturing of speciality chemicals. It has State of the art – R & D centre at Vasai, Mumbai which is engaged in process research & development of various products.

B. The place

The proposed project activity shall be undertaken at Plot No. E-18, MIDC Chincholi, Tal.: Mohol, Dist.: Solapur. Geographical location of site is 17°46'09.32" N Latitude 75°48'04.70" E Longitude and falls under the Survey of India Toposheet No. 47 O/9, 47 O/10, 47 O/13 and 47 O/14 (1:50,000 scale). The area is well connected by road and rail networks. The factory building will be sufficiently away from highway, railway station respectively. The State Highway (SH - 126) and National Highway (NH - 9) are 0.5 Km away from the proposed project site. The nearest railway station, i.e. Solapur is about 15 km from the site.

The total land acquired by the industry is 8450 Sq. M. (0.84 Ha) Out of this total land area, the built-up area of proposed unit is 4802.38 Sq. M. (0.48 Ha).

The area requirement for various amenities and buildings under the proposed activities is as follows-

Table No.: 1.1
Total area breakup

Sr. No.	Description	Area
1.	Proposed Administration Building	270.00 Sq. M
2.	Utility area, R. M. Store and Hazardous R.M. Area	1116.00 Sq. M
3.	ETP	200.00 Sq. M
4.	Hazardous Solid Waste	60 Sq. M
5.	Production Block A	511.74 Sq. M
6.	Production Block B	511.74Sq. M
7.	Proposed Security Cabin 1	9.00 Sq. M
8.	Proposed Pump House	21.57 Sq. M
9.	Parking Area	210.75 Sq. M
10.	U.G. Tank Farm Area	189 Sq. M
11.	U.G. Fire Fighting Water Tank	50 Sq. M
	Total Built- Up Area (Sum of Rows 1 to 11 above)	3149.8 Sq. M
	Total Area under Roads	1652.58 Sq. M
	Built up Area + Area under Roads	4802.38 Sq. M
	Open Space	3647.62 Sq. M
	Total Plot Area	8450.00 Sq. M

The total capital investment of the proposed fine chemical intermediates manufacturing unit is Rs. 5.14 Crores. Plot layout plan of the said project has been enclosed at **Annexure – I**.

C. The promoters

The proposed project would be undertaken and implemented by the management of “**M/s. OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd.**” The promoters are well experienced in the said field and have made a thorough study of entire project planning as well as implementation schedule.

The name and designation of key promoters are as under-

Table No.: 1.2
List of promoters

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Vikas M. Shah	Director
2.	Mr. Nitin G. Kulkarni	Executive Director
3.	Mr. Manish M. Shah	Managing Director
4.	Mr. Pushpak M. Shah	Director
5.	Dr. Vinod Mulgaonkar	Technical Director
6.	Mr. Virendra B. Mehta	Director
7.	Mr. Nirav V. Mehta	Director

D. The products

The different products and by product manufactured under proposed activities are as follows-

Table No. 1.3
List of products and by- products

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Quantity (MT/Month)	Uses
1.	Sodium Bromide Soln. OR	390	Oil Drilling Additive & Water treatment chemicals
	Sodium Bromide Powder	232	
	Zinc Hydroxy OR	106	Additive in Natural Rubber
	Zinc Oxide	74	
2.	Di Isopropyl Ethyl Amine (DIPEA)	18.18	Pharma Intermediate
3.	Methyl-2-Chloro Phenyl Acetate	10.3	Pharma Intermediate
4.	4 Methoxy Phenyl Acetone	10	Pharma Intermediate
5.	2,3 Dichloro Pyridine	10	Pharma & Diamide Intermediate
6.	2-Amino-2-Phenyl Butyric Acid	6.5	Pharma Intermediate
7.	Ortho Hydroxy Phenyl Acetic Acid	15	Cosmetic Intermediate
8.	2 Coumaranone	12.4	Pharma Intermediate
9.	3-Isochromanone	12	Pharma Intermediate
10.	2,6 Dichloro Benzoyl Chloride	22.1	Intermediate for Fungicide
11.	Methyl-2-Dimethylamino-2-Phenyl Butyrate	10	Pharma Intermediate
12.	2-Dimethylamino-2-Phenyl Butanol	3.01	Comestics Intermediate
13.	P-Bromonisoole / 4-Bromo Anisoole	16.5	Pharma Intermediate.
14.	Para Bromo Phenetole/4-Bromophenetole	14.5	Pharma Intermediate.
15.	2,4 - Dichloro phenyl acetyl	39.75	Intermediate for Fungicide.
16.	2,5 – Dimethyl phenyl acetyl chloride	32.5	Intermediate for Insecticide.
17.	Indoline	36.25	Cosmetics Intermediate
18.	Ethyl Phenyl Glyoxalate(EPG)	28.42	Cosmetics Intermediate
19.	Ethyl – 1- Hydroxy cyclohexane carboxylate	33	Pharma Intermediate
20.	Ethyl – 1- Hydroxy cyclo pentane carboxylate	35.25	Pharma Intermediate
21.	3 – chloro – 2 - hydrazinylpyridine	36	Polymer synthesis.
	Name of the byproduct		
1.	Sodium sulphite soln.25%	182.07	Detergent Soap
2.	HCl 30%	75.59	Reused for Chlorination
3.	Sodium Nitrite soln.30%	30.42	Reused
4.	Distillation residue of P-xylene	3.6	Solvent
5.	Ammonium Chloride	36.0	Used as buffer solution

The power required for the unit shall be taken from the MSEB grid. Under proposed project, 0.3 MW power from MSEB shall be utilized.

The details of raw materials required to manufacture along with mentioned products, as well as the list of raw material suppliers is enclosed at **Annexure – II**.

The purpose

In the present trend, fine chemical intermediates are found in virtually every segment of life as they are used in variety of applications such as pharmaceutical companies, agrochemical companies. Apart from pharma and agrochemical companies product also finds demand in water treatment chemicals, polymer additive & oil drilling industry.

Growth in demand for chemicals in developing countries is high leading to substantial cross- border investment in the chemical sector. World export of chemicals is estimated to be US\$ 832 billion. The industry is committed to contribute to the sustainable development of the society and has developed systems for improving the health, safety and environmental performance of its products and processes.

In India a significant share of chemical industry is consumed by itself. The chemical industry accounts for about 13% share in the manufacturing output and around 5% in total exports of the country. The chemical industry contributes around 20% of national revenue by way of various taxes and levies.

The promoter is well qualified and has a vast experience in the concerned field. With such a background they wish to take up the project for manufacture of above mentioned effective fine chemical intermediates.

II. Description of environment

Environmental degradation is the greatest concern world over and as a citizen of India, it is the responsibility of one and all to strive and bring about a balance between environment, industrial growth and development of economy thereby.

Keeping in view the above fact, an effective Environmental Management Plan (EMP) would be followed in the proposed industrial unit. The various environmental aspects of EMP are as follows-

A. Water use

The manufacturing set-up to be provided on site shall be to take up only four products daily. As per the market demand four products shall be manufactured from list of twenty five products. While calculating the daily Water Consumption, the four products which require higher water quantity have been considered from the above product list. The same are as follows-

Table No.: 1.4
Water consumption aspect considered for the products requiring maximum utilization

Sr. No.	Name of the product	Water Consumption (M ³ /Day)
1.	Sodium Bromide / Zinc Hydroxy / Zinc oxide	6.4
2.	2,3 Dichloro Pyridine	2.9
3.	2,6 Dichloro Benzoyl Chloride	3.5
4.	Ethyl Phenyl Glyoxalate (EPG)	4.03
Total		16.83 say 17

The daily water requirement in the industry for various operations and processes has been shown in the following Table-

Table No.: 1.5
Water consumption

Sr. No.	Description	Water consumption (M ³ /Day)
1.	Domestic	# 5 (\$ 4 + #1)
2.	Industrial	
	a. Processing	#17
	b. Washing	*3
	c. Cooling	*8
	d. Boiler Feed	*8
	e. Scrubber	*2
	Industrial Total	38 (#17 + *21)
3.	Other (Gardening)	*2
	Grand Total	45 (#18 + \$*27)

Note: # MIDC Water Source.

* Use of the condensate water from the DEE.

§ Rain water

Hence, the total water requirement for proposed project would be 45 M³/ Day. Out of which 27 M³/Day shall be condensate water from DEE and rainwater whereas 18 M³/Day would be taken from MIDC water supply scheme.

Refer **Annexure - III** for water permission letter and water budget w.r.t. proposed activities.

B. Effluent treatment

Industrial effluents mainly comprises of effluents from process, laboratory, washing, cooling and boiler blow downs etc. While calculating the daily Effluent Generation quantities, four products which generate higher effluent quantity have been considered from the product list. This has been done to design the effluent treatment facility for worse scenario. The same are as follows-

Table No. 1.6
Waste water aspect considered for the products having maximum potential for pollution

Sr. No.	Name of the product	Effluent Generation (M ³ /Day)
1.	2,3 Dichloro Pyridine	5.8
2.	Ortho hydroxyl phenyl acetic acid	4.0
3.	3 - Isochromanone	2.1
4.	Ethyl Phenyl Glyoxalate (EPG)	7.9
Total		19.8 say 20

The total effluent generated from various operations and processes in proposed project shall be to the tune of **24.5 M³/Day**. Details of same are given in following table-

Table No.: 1.7
Effluent generation

Sr. No.	Description	Effluent Generation (M ³ /Day)
1.	Domestic	4.5
2.	Industrial	
	a. Processing	20
	b. Lab & Washing	2.5
	c. Cooling Blow Down	1
	d. Boiler Blow Down	1
	Industrial Total	24.5
Total (1 & 2)		29
Grand Total		29

Table No. 1.8
Water balance w.r.t proposed activity

Sr. No	Category	Water Consumption (M ³ /Day)	Losses	Effluent Generations (M ³ /Day)	Disposal
1.	Domestic	#5 (\$4 + #1)	0.5	4.5	Septic tank followed by soak pits
2.	Industrial				The effluent shall be treated in ETP comprising of Double Effective Evaporator thereby achieving Zero Discharge.
	Processing	#17	-	20	
	Cooling	*8	4	1	
	Boiler	*8	4	1	
	Lab & Washing	*3	0.5	2.5	
	Industrial Total	38 (#17 + *21)	5.5	24.5	
3.	Gardening	*2	2	-	
	Total	45 (#18 + *\$27)	-	-	

Note: # MIDC Water Source.

* Use of the condensate water from the DEE.

\$ Rain Water.

i) Domestic effluent-

The domestic effluent from proposed activities shall be 4.5 M³/ Day. The same shall be treated in septic tanks followed by soak pits provided in a decentralized manner.

ii) Industrial effluent-

The entire trade effluent generated would be treated in a full-fledged Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) to be provided in industrial premises. The ETP shall comprise of various unit operations and processes such as Bar Screen, Equalization cum Aeration Tank, Lamella Clarifier, Sand Filter, Carbon Filter and Sludge Drying Beds as well as Double Effect Evaporation (DEE) System. Installation of DEE for evaporating the trade effluent generated from the proposed activities would result in 'ZERO DISCHARGE' of effluent. The condensate water to the tune of 23 M³/Day shall be recycled for cooling & boiler feed make up water as well as for washing thereby reducing raw water demand.

Further, the salts left over after evaporation in DEE & Sludge from Clarifier would be bagged for dispatch to 'Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF)'. Industry has procured membership of CHWTSDF.

C. Emissions:

The emissions from the proposed project activities would be in form of SPM, SO₂ etc. from the boiler. To control the air emissions from boiler Air Pollution Control (APC) equipment in the form of Multicyclone Dust Collector followed by Bag Filter and stack with adequate height would be provided.

D. Noise pollution aspect

Noise is normally defined as objectionable or unwanted sound which is without agreeable quality and essentially non-euphonious. The concern on noise depends upon noise level near the source, in the work environment and near residential zone. Earlier, noise was summarized to be exclusively an occupational problem. But since the effects are found also on people who are not directly involved, it has acquired wider dimension. Hence, it is necessary to know the noise levels near the sources as well as near residential colonies.

As far as the noise pollution sources in propose unit are concerned, the major sources of noise generation would be the boiler house & D.G. Set and reactors and compressors. The high noise generating sources would be kept in an isolated area and same would be provided with proper acoustic treatment to have the ambient noise level as per the CPCB standards. Moreover, people working in close vicinity of the high noise generating equipments would be provided with Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) such as ear plugs, ear muffs etc.

The noise would also be created by movement of vehicles / trucks for material transportation. However, this would not be of a continuous nature and would not have much impact on the work environment of the project site.

D.G. Sets of 200 KVA capacity would be installed on site. However, this would not be the continuous source. Only in case of electricity failure, D.G. Set would be operated. D.G. Sets shall be enclosed in a separate canopy to reduce the noise levels.

Further, the green belt would reduce intensity of noise from the project in the surrounding area due to attenuation.

E. Hazardous wastes

Solid wastes from the industries are categorized as hazardous and non-hazardous. Wastes that pose a substantial danger immediately or over a period of time to human, plant or animal life are classified as hazardous wastes.

Non-hazardous waste is defined as the waste that contributes no damage to human or animal life. However, it only adds to the quantity of waste.

The different types of hazardous wastes to be generated from the proposed activity have been listed in following tables-

Table No.: 1.9
Hazardous wastes

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity	Mode of Disposal
1.	Cat.: 34.3- ETP Sludge	0.35 MT/Day	CHWTSDf
2.	Cat.: 28.1-Process Residue	13.14 MT/M (3.6 MT/M would be sold to outside parties and 9.54 MT/M would be forwarded to	Outside Parties/ CHWTSDf
3.	Cat.: 20.3-Distillation Residue	21.2 MT/M	CHWTSDf

Refer **Annexure - IV** for CHWTSDf membership letter

Product wise Hazardous Waste generation details are as follows,

Table No.:1.10
Product wise hazardous waste generation details

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Type of waste generated	Quantity of Waste generated				Disposal Method
			Kg / Batch	Batches / month	Kg / Month	MT / Month	
1.	Sodium Bromide / Zinc Hydroxy / Zinc Oxide	--	--	40	--	--	Nil
2.	Di Isopropyl Ethylamine (DIPEA)	Stage 1: Di Isopropylamine	150	6	900	0.9	} Would be reused
3.	Anisole	Stage 1: Sodium Hydroxide	180	20	3600	3.6	
4.	Phenetole	Stage 1:	200	5	1000	1	} Would be reused or Sold
5.	Methyl-2-chloro phenyl acetate	Stage 1:Methanol	55	10	550	0.55	
6.	4 Methoxy phenyl acetone	Stage 1: Methyl 2 Chloro Propionate	200	10	2000	2	
7.	2,3 Dichloro Pyridine	Stage 1: 3-Amino Pyridine	75	40	3000	3	} Would be reused
8.	Para Hydroxy Benzaldehyde	--	--	20	--	--	Nil
9.	Para Hydroxy Benzyl Alcohol	Stage 1:	120	10	1200	1.2	} Would be forwarded to CHWTSDF
10.	Para Methoxy Benzaldehyde or Para Anisaldehyde	Stage 1:	170	20	3400	3.4	
11.	Benzaldehyde ortho sulphonic acid sodium salt	--	--	20	--	--	} Nil
12.	Benzaldehyde 2,4 di sulphonic acid	--	--	5	--	--	
13.	2-Amino-2-phenyl butyric acid	--	--	10	--	--	
14.	Ortho hydroxy phenyl acetic acid	Stage 1: Copper Sulphate	60	20	1200	1.2	} Would be forwarded to CHWTSDF or reused
15.	2 Coumaranone	Stage 1: Ortho Hydroxy Phenyl Acetic Acid	30	20	600	0.6	
16.	Ortho Caynophenol / 2 Hydroxy Benzonitrile	Stage 1: Salicylamide	90	25	2250	2.25	} Would be forwarded to CHWTSDF
17.	3 - Isochromanone	Stage 1: Ortho Methyl Phenyl Acetic Acid	60	20	1200	1.2	
18.	2,6 Dichloro Benzoyl Chloride	Stage 1: 2,6 Dichloro Benzoyl Chloride	190	26	4940	4.94	
19.	Methyl-2-Dimethylamino-2-Phenyl Butyrate	Stage 1: 2-Amino-2-Phenyl Butyric Acid	40	10	400	0.4	

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Type of waste generated	Quantity of Waste generated				Disposal Method
			Kg / Batch	Batches / month	Kg / Month	MT / Month	
20.	2-Dimethylamino-2-Phenyl Butanol	--	--	7	--	--	Nil
21.	Pivalonitrile	Stage 1: Pivalic Acid	50	4	200	0.2	Would be forwarded to CHWTSDF
22.	Phthalide	Stage 1: Methanol	148	10	1480	1.48	
23.	P-Bromonitro / 4-Bromo Anisole	Stage 1: Anisole	160	10	1600	1.6	
24.	Para Bromo phenetole/4-Bromophenetole	Stage 1: -- Stage 2: 2,4 Dibromophenetole (crude)	22	10	220	0.22	
25.	Intermediate – P-Bromoveratrole	Stage 1: Veratrole	75	10	750	0.75	
Total (Sr. No.1 to 25)						30.49	
26.	2,4 – Dichloro phenyl acetyl	Stage I – Distillation residue of sodium cyanide dissolution	150	25	3750	3.7	Would be forwarded to CHWTSDF
		Stage II	--		--	--	
		Stage III	165		4125	4.1	
		Total	315		7875	7.8	
27.	2,5- Dimethyl phenyl acetyl chloride	Stage I	--	25	--	--	
		Stage II	150		3750	3.7	
		Stage III	--		--	--	
		Stage IV	--		--	--	
28.	Indoline	Distillation residue of 2-chloro phenyl ethyl amine	81	25	2025	2.0	
29.	Ethyl Phenyl	Distillation residue	83	25	2075	2.0	
30.	Ethyl-1-Hydroxy cyclohexane carboxylate	Distillation residue of 1-Hydroxy cyclohexane carbonitrile	117	25	2925	2.9	
31.	Ethyl-1- Hydroxy cyclopentane carboxylate	Distillation residue of 1- Hydroxy cyclopentane carbonitrile	74	25	1850	1.8	
32.	3-chloro-2-hydrazinyl pyridine	Distillation residue of n- butanol	50	20	1000	1.0	
Total (Sr. No. 26 to 32)						21.2	
Total Hazardous Process Waste (Sr. No. 1 to 32)						51.69	

The total hazardous waste in the form of process residue and distillation residue shall be generated from the proposed manufacturing activities to the tune of 51.69 MT/Day. Out of which 30.49 MT/Day would be process residue whereas 21.2 MT/Day would be distillation residue.

As mentioned above, the infrastructure facilities that shall be provided on site will be only for manufacturing of four products daily. Hence while calculating daily hazardous waste generation quantity following products is taken into consideration which generate high amount of hazardous waste compared to other proposed products. Same are listed in following tables –

Table No. 1.11
Hazardous waste (under Cat. 28.1) aspect considered for the products having maximum potential for pollution

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Quantity generated in (MT/Month)	Disposal Method
1.	Anisole	3.6	Would be forwarded to CHWTSDF
2.	Para Methoxy Benzaldehyde or Para Anisaldehyde	3.4	
3.	Ortho hydroxy phenyl acetic acid	1.2	
4.	2,6 Dichloro Benzoyl Chloride	4.94	
Total		13.14	

Table No. 1.11 states that process residue of about 13.14 MT/ Month would be generated. Out of which 3.6 MT/Month would be sold to authorized parties whereas 9.54 MT/M would be forwarded to CHWTSDF.

Table No. 1.12
Hazardous waste aspect (under Cat. 20.3) considered for the products having maximum potential for pollution

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Quantity generated in (MT/Month)	Disposal Method
1.	2,4 – Dichloro phenyl acetyl	7.8	Would be forwarded to CHWTSDF
2.	2,5- Dimethyl phenyl acetyl chloride	3.7	
3.	Ethyl-1-Hydroxy cyclohexane carboxylate	2.9	
4.	Ethyl Phenyl Glyoxalate (EPG)	2.0	
Total		16.4	

Table No. 1.12 states that distillation residue of about 16.4 MT/Month would be generated from the total quantity of 21.2 MT/Month. The distillation residue would be forwarded to CHWTSDF.

F. Solid wastes

Solid waste would be generated in the form of Coal and Biomass ash to the tune of 1.5 MT/Day and 1 MT/Day respectively. The ash would be disposed off by giving it to the brick manufacturers for secondary use.

G. Rainwater water harvesting aspect:

Harvesting of rainwater and its recharge into the ground is a very important aspect which creates positive impact on the ground water table.

The rain harvesting could be of two types namely harvesting from ground and harvesting from rooftops. The quantity of harvested rainwater that becomes available during and after precipitation depends upon a number of factors such as area of land, nature of soil, impervious or paved areas, plantation on the land, average annual rainfall in the region, ambient temperatures of the region, wind direction and speed etc.

1. The rooftop harvesting:

Here collection of the rainwater getting accumulated from direct precipitation on the total roof area is taken in to account. The rainwater thus becoming available from terraces as well as roofs of various structures and units in the industrial premises would be collected through arrangements of channels and pipes to be provided as per appropriate slopes at the roof level. The collected rain water would then be taken to ground and either stored in open excavated tanks / ditches in the ground or charged directly to bore wells to be provided in the premises.

The total amount of water that is received in the form of rainfall over an area is called the rainwater endowment of that area. Out of this, the amount that can be effectively harvested is called the water harvesting potential. The rooftop area of about 2247.48 Sq. M has been considered for harvesting of rainwater.

For the calculation of harvested rain water which shall become available subsequent to rooftop harvesting, a computation method from the 'Hydrology and Water Resource Engineering' has been adopted. There under, "A. N. Khosla's Formula" has been followed.

The allied calculations are as under-

The average annual rainfall in the area = 545 mm.

Now, as per "A. N. Khosla's Formula", the average annual accumulation can be calculated by using the following equation:

$$R = (P - t / 2.12)$$

Where,

R = Average annual accumulation in cm, for the catchment area.

P = The corresponding average annual rainfall or precipitation, in cm, over the entire catchment. (In current case it is 545 mm i.e. 54.5 cm)

t = Mean annual temperature in deg. Centigrade. (In current case it is 30 0C.)

∴ The accumulation on the entire catchment area will be,

$$\begin{aligned} R &= (54.5 - 30/2.12) \\ &= 40.35 \text{ say } 41 \text{ Cm} \end{aligned}$$

∴ Volume acquired by this accumulation water will be,
 = 41 cm × Roof Top Area
 = 0.41 M × 2247.48 M²
 = 921.47 M³

Thus, about 921.47 M³ of rainwater could become available during every season from the 'Roof Top Harvesting' operations. The harvested rain water from roof top as well as plot area from industry would be stored suitably in a tank excavated in ground located at North-west corner of plot. The tank would be located as per topography of the project site & water from this tank would be supplied for plantation under Green belt. Moreover, percolation through this tank would have positive impact on the ground water table as the infiltration of water stored would help recharge the ground water table at project site & its premises.

4.4.4.2 Surface harvesting

Under this type of harvesting, the rainwater getting accumulated through surface runoff, from land area in the industrial premises, would be collected and stored in open excavated tanks / pits to be provided in the industrial plot. This harvested rainwater would recharge the ground water through actions namely seepage and infiltration to the aquifers. On the open land in the premises counter bunding, terracing and dressing would be done so as to divert the rainwater as per natural slopes to various tranches excavated on the plot in a decentralized manner. The entire industrial premises would be divided in zones and the harvested water from such zone would be directed to the nearest available ditch / tank constructed as mentioned above. Further, the recharge points would be located as per geometry of zones.

(Total Plot Area)	–	(Built- up Area)	=	Open Land Area
8450 M²	–	3149.8 M²	=	5300.2 M²

Now,

- Average annual rainfall in the Solapur District – 545 mm
- Open land area in the industrial premises along with internal roads – 5300.2 M²
- Type and nature of the area with about 30% area being impervious (paved). Here an area under curing yard and storage yards as well as roads comes in the category of paved surfaces.
- Type of Land- on an average, the land in Solapur belongs to flat land with 0 to 5% slope.
- Value of Runoff Co-efficient based on type and nature of area as well as the land – 0.40
- Runoff getting accumulated from the land area under Point No. b above-

$$5300.2 \text{ M}^2 \times 0.545 \text{ M} \times 0.4 = 1155.44 \text{ M}^3$$

Hence, the total water becoming available after rooftop and surface harvesting would be-

$$921.47 \text{ M}^3 + 1155.44 = \mathbf{2076.91 \text{ M}^3}$$

Thus, about **2076.91 M³** of rainwater shall become available after its systemic harvesting during every season from the Rain Water Harvesting operations.

Refer **Annexure-V** for Rain water harvesting layout.

H. The green belt:

Green Belt has been developed on an area of about 0.21 Ha (2166.85 Sq. M). This accounts for 59.40% of the open space available with the Industry. There under, about 1070 Nos. of trees would be planted comprising of flowering, non-flowering, ornamental and fruit bearing trees.

I. Socio-economic development:

The proposed industry would undertake number of activities related with social welfare such as providing educational assistance to various schools and institutes as well as education materials among economically deprived students in the nearby villages. Medical checkups of workers in industrial unit is periodically done as well as medical assistance to the economically deprived persons in society. The programmes related to health and hygiene will be arranged and workshops as well as seminars will be conducted in the industry which are open to all the residents in nearby colonies.

III. Environmental Impacts & Mitigation Measures**A. Impact on topography**

No major topographical changes are envisaged in the acquired area except some leveling and landscaping, since it is the proposed project. In acquired area, normally the changes will be due to manmade structures like production plants in industrial complex. It could be seen that the proposed activities will invite positive benefits in the form of certain additional landscaping, tree plantations etc. The proposed area under green belt would be 0.21 Ha. Thereunder, 1070 trees have been planted. The green belt comprises of various fruit bearing trees and plants, flowering and non flowering trees, flower beds, and lawns.

B. Impact on climate

Impact on climatic conditions due to construction activities under the proposed project is not envisaged because there will not be any activities related to emissions of hot gases and toxic fumes from the work places.

C. Impact on air quality

To determine the Impacts, we have considered an area of 10 Km radius with the proposed industrial unit at its center.

i. Baseline ambient air concentrations

The 24 hourly 98 percentile concentrations and averages of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x in ambient air have been presented below. The same have been recorded during field study conducted for the season of October, November and December 2013 and are considered as baseline values.

The existing baseline concentrations are summarized in the following table-

Table No.: 1.13
Baseline concentrations

Parameter	Concentration; $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$
PM ₁₀	50.8
PM _{2.5}	12.6
SO ₂	16.3
NO _x	17.5

ii. The air polluting sources

The major source of air pollution from the proposed project would be the boiler, Thermic Fluid Heaters (TFH), D.G set and vehicles used for transportation of materials.

Under the proposed project, a boiler of 3 TPH and Thermic Fluid Heater (TFH) of 6 Lakhs Kcal/Kg would be installed. Coal / biomass to the tune of 18 MT/Day / 36 MT/Day respectively would be used as fuel for boiler. Whereas 100 Kg/Hr coal or 220 Kg/Hr biomass would be used as fuel for TFH. The boiler and TFH would be provided with a common stack of 25 M height.

D. Impact on water resources

i. Impact on surface water quality

Water required for proposed activities would be 45 M³/Day out of which out 23 M³/Day would be the condensate water from DEE and 18 M³/Day would be the fresh water from MIDC.

As mentioned above, the effluents generated from proposed activities would be treated in a full fledged ETP to be provided in the industrial premises. The ETP shall comprise of various unit operations and processes such as Bar Screen, Equalization cum Aeration Tank, Lamella Clarifier, Sand Filter, Carbon Filter and Sludge Drying Beds as well as Double Effect Evaporation (DEE) System. Installation of DEE for evaporating the trade effluent generated from the proposed activities will result in '**Zero Discharge**' of the effluent. Further, the salts left over after evaporation in DEE & Sludge from Clarifier would be bagged for dispatch to 'Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF)'. Industry has procured membership of CHWTSDF.

No any effluent would be discharged in any surface water body and hence there will not be any impact on its water quality.

ii. Impact on ground water quality

Water required for proposed operations would be obtained from the MIDC water supply scheme. As ground water will not be a source of fresh water for the proposed project, there will not be any impact on ground water level.

However, the rainwater harvesting measures and groundwater recharge shall compensate for the uptake and thus shall minimize the impact.

As mentioned above, no any untreated effluent shall be used for land application. Thus, chances of pollution / contamination of ground water would be nil. Hence, there shall not be any prominent impact on ground water quality.

E. Impact on soil

Impact on the soil characteristics is usually attributed to air emissions, wastewater discharges and solid waste disposal. Increase in chemical constituents of soil is likely through deposition of air pollutants. However, by provision of air pollution control equipment at unit level, the concentrations of air pollutants would be reduced to acceptable limits. Hence, impact on soil will be marginal.

Coal ash generated in the boilers and TFHs after proposed activities would be sold to brick manufacture for secondary use. Also, hazardous waste generated would be forwarded to CHWTSDF.

Hence, no any impact on soil characteristics is envisaged due to proposed activities.

F. Impact on noise levels

The noise levels in the Work Environment are compared with the standards prescribed by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA-USA), which in turn were enforced by Government of India through model rules framed under Factories' Act. These standards were established with the emphasis on reducing hearing loss. It would be noted that each shift being of 8 hours duration, maximum permissible limits should not be exceeded. The maximum permissible limit of 115 dB (A) should not be exceeded even for a short duration. Adequate care is taken by providing ear muffs and separate rooms, as sitting place for the operators/workers working on high noise generating machines, should be provided. This will significantly reduce the exposure levels.

The resultant noise levels at the receptor in different areas/zones are envisaged to be within permissible limits, as identified by MoEF.

Thus, it can be stated that the noise impact due to the proposed activity could be significant on Working Environment without control measures, while the noise impact on Community would be negligible.

G. Impact on land use

The proposed activities shall not change the land use pattern in study region. The industry has acquired an MIDC area. In this area, the proposed operations would be implemented. As such there would not be any impact on the existing land use pattern in the study area.

H. Impact on flora and fauna

Any unfavorable alteration in the quality of soil, water or air will lead the change in quality of habitat for the plants and animals. This alteration may favor growth of some species and may reduce / eliminate others. The resilience to this change will depend on the extent of unfavorable change.

Due to activities in proposed project, no any unfavorable alteration in soil, water or air is envisaged. A due care, however, will be taken by the industrial unit to reduce emissions to the minimum as per the standards. No significant loss to the

productivity of surrounding agricultural crops is envisaged. Air and noise pollution due to increased transportation and other industrial operations will remain much below specified standards. The intensive green belt would be developed in the industrial premises will help to reduce these parameters further and would make working atmosphere better. The effluents proposed activities will be properly treated and recycled back in process. Hence, no any negative impact on flora and fauna is envisaged.

I. Impact on historical places

There are no historical places in the study area. Hence, no any impact is expected.

IV. Environmental monitoring programme

Reconnaissance survey of the study area was undertaken in the month of October 2013. Field monitoring for measuring meteorological conditions, ambient air quality, water quality, soil quality and noise levels was initiated in October 2013. The report incorporates the data monitored during the period from 1st October 2013 to 31st December 2013 and secondary data collected from various sources which include Government Departments related to ground water, soil, agriculture, forest etc.

A. Land use

Land use study requires data regarding topography, zoning, settlement, industry, forest, roads and traffic etc. The collection of this data was done from various secondary sources viz. Census Books, Revenue Records, State and Central Government Offices, Survey of India Toposheet as well as high resolution satellite image and through primary field surveys.

The purposes of land use studies are:

- To determine the present land use pattern;
- To determine the temporal changes in land use pattern over a period of ten years
- To analyze the impact on land use due to industrial growth in the study area;
- To give recommendations for optimizing the future land use pattern vis-à-vis growth of industries in the study area and its associated impacts.

B. Land Use/ Land Cover categories of study Area

Table No.: 1.14
Area statistics for land use land cover classes

Sr. No.	Land use land cover	Percentage (%)
1	Vegetation	1.9211
2	River	3.0011
3	Settlement	15.0550
4	Water Body	2.0
5	Barren Land	17.8007
6	Agriculture	59.1021
7	Canal	1.1200
	Total	100

C. Meteorology

The methodology adopted for monitoring surface observations is as per the standard norms laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the India Meteorology Department (IMD). On-site monitoring was undertaken for various meteorological variables in order to generate the data. Further, meteorological data has been taken from IMD, Mumbai.

The meteorological parameters were monitored during the period from 1st October 2013 to 31st December 2013. The details of parameters monitored, equipments used and the frequency of monitoring are given below

Table No.: 1.15
Meteorology parameters

Sr. No.	Parameters	Instrument	Frequency
1.	Wind Speed	Counter Cup Anemometer	Every hour/Continuous
2.	Wind Direction	Wind Vane	Every hour/Continuous
3.	Temperature	Min./Max.: Thermometer	Once
4.	Relative Humidity	Dry/Wet bulb Thermometer	Twice a day

Secondary information on meteorological conditions has been collected from the IMD, Mumbai. Thereunder, data regarding temperatures, relative humidity, rainfall intensity have been compiled. Further, data on solar radiation, inversion, cloud cover and evaporation rates are compiled from the 'Climatological Tables of Observatories in India' published by the 'India Meteorological Department; Govt. of India' through the Director General of Meteorology; New Delhi.

D. Air quality

This section describes the selection of sampling locations, includes the methodology of sampling and analytical techniques with frequency of sampling. Presentation of results for the October 2013 to December 2013 survey is followed by observations. All the requisite monitoring assignments, sampling and analysis was conducted through the laboratory of M/s. Horizon Services, Pune. The lab has been approved by MoEF; New Delhi and has also received ISO 9001–2008 and ISO 14001 – 2004 accreditation by DNV.

Ambient air monitoring was conducted in the study area to assess the quality of air for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x and CO. The various monitoring stations selected are shown in following table.

Table No.: 1.16
Ambient air quality monitoring (AAQM) locations

AAQM Station Code	Name of The Station	Direction from site	Distance from the Site (Km)	Direction w.r.t. the Site
A1	Industrial Site	--	--	--
A2	Gulwanchi	Up-Wind	7.35	E
A3	Karamba	Up-Wind	7.72	E
A4	Pakni	Down-Wind	4.28	SSW
A5	Darfal	Down-Wind	3.04	NNW
A6	Sawaleshwar	Cross-Wind	4.07	W
A7	Arjunsod	Cross-Wind	7.78	W

Table No.: 1.17
Summary of the AAQ levels for monitoring season - March 2014 to May 2014

Sr. No.	Location	PM ₁₀ µg/M ³				PM _{2.5} µg/M ³				SO ₂ µg/M ³				NO _x µg/M ³			
		Max	Min	Avg	98%	Max	Min	Avg	98%	Max	Min	Avg	98%	Max	Min	Avg	98%
1.	Industrial Site	64	60.8	62.4	64	16.7	15.1	15.9	16.7	29.8	27.2	28.5	29.7	27.0	24.9	25.9	26.8
2.	Gulwanchi	39.9	38.2	39.1	39.8	10.5	8.9	10.5	12.9	12.9	10.5	11.7	12.9	14.7	12.1	13.4	14.7
3.	Kondi	37.6	35.9	36.8	37.6	9.6	8.8	9.2	9.6	11.6	9.7	10.7	11.5	12.8	11.0	11.9	12.7
4.	Pakni	55.4	52.6	54.0	55.4	13.8	12.1	13.1	13.8	16.9	14.2	15.5	16.8	19.1	16.1	17.6	19.1
5.	Darfal	61.5	55.0	58.3	61.0	15.3	13.3	14.3	15.1	18.5	16.2	17.4	18.4	20.2	17.8	19.0	20.1
6.	Sawalshwar	53.8	51.0	52.4	53.7	13.0	11.1	12.0	12.9	15.7	13.4	14.6	15.7	17.7	15.3	16.5	17.6
7.	Arjunsond	51.7	48.6	50.1	51.6	13.6	11.8	12.7	13.5	15.2	13.0	14.0	15.1	16.9	15.1	16.0	16.8

Note:

- PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x are computed based on 24 hourly values.
- CO is computed based on 8 hourly values.
- The CO concentrations were observed to be well below detectable limits and hence the same are not mentioned in the above table.

Table No.: 1.18
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) specified by Central Pollution Control Board
Notification (New Delhi, 18th November, 2009)

Sr. No.	Zone Station	PM ₁₀ µg/M ³		PM _{2.5} µg/M ³		SO ₂ µg/M ³		NO _x µg/M ³		CO mg/M ³	
		24 hr	A.A.	24 hr	A.A.	24 hr	A.A.	24 hr	A.A.	1 hr	8 hr
1.	Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other areas	100	60	60	40	80	50	80	40	4	2
2.	Ecologically Sensitive Area	100	60	60	40	80	20	80	30	4	2

Note: A.A represents "Annual Average"

E. Water quality

Sampling and analysis of water samples for physical, chemical and heavy metals were undertaken through MoEF; New Delhi approved laboratory- M/s. Horizon Services, Pune - that has also received ISO 9001–2008 and ISO 14001 – 2004 accreditation by DNV. Four locations for surface water and five locations for ground water were selected. The same are listed below-

Table No.:1.19
Monitoring locations for surface water

Station Code	Name of the Station	Distance from the Project Site (Km)	Direction w.r.t. the Project Site
SW1	Darfal	3.04	NNW
SW2	Mundhewadi	9.74	SW
SW3	Wirwade Kh.	7.51	SW
SW4	Pakni	4.28	SSW

Table No.: 1.20
Analysis results for surface water

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal (SW1)	Mundhewadi (SW2)	Wirwade Kh. (SW3)	Pakni
1.	Colour	--	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2.	Odour	--	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless
3.	Taste	--	Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless
4.	Turbidity	NTU	7.5	8.8	9	7.5
5.	pH at 25 deg C		7.1	7.2	6.7	7.1
6.	Conductivity	mhos/cm	60.9	35.9	45.7	60.9
7.	TDS	mg/lit	303	285	371	303
8.	Suspended Solids	mg/lit	250	212	210	250
9.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	16.90	18.50	16.11	16.90
10.	Sodium as Na	mg/lit	19.21	27.00	21.85	19.21
11.	Potassium as K	mg/lit	6.70	6.89	9.57	6.70
12.	Carbonates as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
13.	Bicarbonates as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	134	143	110	134
14.	Chlorides as Cl	mg/lit	19	32	22	19
15.	Sulphates as SO ₄	mg/lit	8.1	7.14	7.94	8.1
16.	Hydroxides as CaCO ₃	µg/gm	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
17.	Nitrates as NO ₃	mg/lit	32	23	31	32
18.	Fluorides as F	mg/lit	0.020	0.013	0.22	0.020
19.	Calcium as Ca	mg/lit	36.41	34.65	52.40	36.41
20.	Magnesium as Mg	mg/lit	10.11	13.25	14.71	10.11
21.	Total Iron as Fe	mg/lit	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.04
22.	Manganese as Mn	mg/lit	0.020	0.015	0.031	0.020
23.	Copper as Cu	mg/lit	0.012	0.015	0.017	0.012
24.	Zinc as Zn	mg/lit	0.013	0.011	0.016	0.013
25.	Arsenic as As	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal (SW1)	Mundhewadi (SW2)	Wirwade Kh. (SW3)	Pakni
26.	Cadmium as Cd	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	Chromium as Cr	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
28.	Cyanide as CN	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
29.	Boron as B	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
30.	Lead as Pb	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
31.	Selenium as Se	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
32.	Mercury as Hg	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
33.	Phenolic Compound as C ₆ H ₆ OH	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
34.	Anionic Detergents	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
35.	Total Oil & Grease	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
36.	Total Coliform	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Table no.: 1.21
Monitoring locations for ground water

Station Code	Name of the Station	Distance from the Site (Km)	Direction w.r.t. the Site
GW1	Darfal	3.04	NNW
GW2	Sawaleshwar	4.07	W
GW3	Pakni	4.28	SSW
GW4	Chincholikati	1.43	S

Table no. 1.22
Analysis results for ground water

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal	Sawaleshwar	Pakni	Chincholikati
1.	Colour		Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2.	Odour		Odourless	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless
3.	Taste		Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless
4.	Turbidity	NTU	1.6	9.60	5.2	1.00
5.	TDS	mg/lit	390.4	306.0	419.8	312.2
6.	pH		7.74	7.3	7.4	7.68
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	180.2	169.0	249.0	175.0
8.	Calcium as Ca	mg/lit	42.31	32.75	28.21	73.70
9.	Magnesium as Mg	mg/lit	13.20	14.44	11.10	29.10
10.	Copper as Cu	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	Iron as Fe	mg/lit	0.036	0.031	0.029	0.07
12.	Manganese as Mn	mg/lit	0.009	0.004	0.003	0.005
13.	Chlorides as Cl	mg/lit	32.10	16.00	10.00	23.00

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal	Sawaleshwar	Pakni	Chincholikati
14.	Sulphates as SO ₄	mg/lit	7.35	7.95	4.77	6.75
15.	Nitrates as NO ₃	mg/lit	35.68	41.00	33.00	39.00
16.	Fluorides	mg/lit	0.0278	0.267	0.223	0.142
17.	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₆ OH	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
18.	Mercury as Hg	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	Cadmium as Cd	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
20.	Selenium as Se	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
21.	Arsenic as As	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
22.	Cyanides as CN	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
23.	Lead as Pb	mg/lit	TRACES	0.002	0.001	TRACES
24.	Zinc as Zn	mg/lit	TRACES	0.001	TRACES	0.003
25.	Anionic detergents as MBAS	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
26.	Chromium as Cr ⁺⁶	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

F. Noise level survey

The study area of 10 Km radius with reference to the proposed plant site has been covered for noise environment. The four zones viz. Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Silence Zones have been considered for noise monitoring. Some of the major arterial roads were covered to assess the noise due to traffic. Noise monitoring was undertaken for 24 hours at each location.

The main objective of noise pollution impact assessment in the study area is to assess the impact of total noise generated by industries and vehicular traffic on the human settlements within 10 Km radius. The details of noise monitoring stations are given in **Table 1.23**.

Table No.: 1.23
Noise sampling locations

Station Code	Name of the Sampling Point	Distance w.r.t. Plant Site (Km)	Direction w.r.t. Plant Site
N1	Industrial Site	--	--
N2	Karamba	7.72	E
N3	Kondi	5.16	SE
N4	Arjunsond	7.78	W
N5	Darfal	3.04	NNW
N6	Pakni	4.28	SSW
N7	Sawaleshwar	4.07	W
N8	Chincholikati	1.43	S

**Table No.: 1.24
Ambient noise levels**

POST-MONSOON, OCTOBER 2013							
Sr. No.	Location	Average Noise Level in dB (A)					
		L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq(day)}	L _{eq(night)}	L _{dn}
1.	N1	54.91	56.50	58.10	57.39	55.95	63.98
2.	N2	53.31	55.80	59.12	59.52	53.46	62.35
3.	N3	38.56	43.15	46.09	49.46	39.57	50.86
4.	N4	38.08	42.70	46.71	48.87	39.03	50.25
5.	N5	38.11	42.80	45.00	48.20	39.30	49.21
6.	N6	40.95	45.05	46.20	50.79	40.79	51.50
7.	N7	40.07	44.65	47.72	50.61	40.76	51.79
8.	N8	40.78	44.95	47.24	50.75	40.66	51.53

Note: Post – monsoon monitoring period from October 2013 to December 2013.

G. Socio-economic profile

Socio-economic status of the population is an indicator for the development of the region. Any developmental project of any magnitude will have a bearing on the living conditions and on the economic base of population in particular and the region as a whole. Similarly, the proposed industrial unit will have its share of socio-economic influence in the study area. The section delineates the overall appraisal of socially relevant attributes.

As per the scope of this study, the information on socio-economic aspects has been gathered and compiled from several primary data collection survey secondary sources. These include Taluka Office, Collectorate, Agriculture Department, Irrigation Department, Central Ground Water Board, Department of Mines and Geology etc. The demographic data has mainly been compiled from the District Census Report, 2001 for Solapur as the information is comprehensive and authentic.

H. Ecology

The ecological impact assessment presented in this report is based on

- Data generated during one time field visit in October 2013. It involved a detailed study of 10 Km radius areas with the Industry as a center.
- Data collected from secondary sources.

Based on the criteria, following terrestrial and aquatic sites were selected for detailed study.

**Table No. - 1.25
List of terrestrial locations**

Location Code	Name	Location & Direction w.r.t. Site
T1	Darfal	3.04 Km; NNW
T2	Akolekati	4.7 Km; NW
T3	Sawaleshwar	4.07 Km; W
T4	Chincholikati	1.43 Km; S

**Table No.: 1.26
List of aquatic locations**

Location Code	Name	Location & Direction w.r.t. Site
AQ1	Pakni	4.28 Km; SSW
AQ2	Darfal	3.04 Km; NNW

Terrestrial sites were studied by employing random sampling and/or using least count quadrature method. List of flora was done by visual observation and classification of species into life forms was done according to Braun-Banquet's modification of Raunkiaer's classification. The importance of species for various uses was noted from secondary sources and on consulting the local people. The terrestrial fauna was studied by sighting, calls, sounds, droppings, nests, and burrows and interrogating local people as to presence and abundance of animals.

V. Additional studies & information

1. Risks assessment -

Risk to human health is inherent. It is safe only when the installation is dismantled at the end of its useful life. The following principles should be used as guidelines for the selection of risk criteria-

The following principles should be used as guidelines for the selection of risk criteria-

1. The increase in risk, caused by the presence of the plant to local community (i.e. neighboring public) should be negligible in comparison to the risk they already have in their daily life.
2. The work force on the plant should be expected to accept a potentially greater risk than the members of the local community since the work force have been trained to protect themselves from the chemicals and thus reducing the actual risk to themselves.

The risk criteria considered by Green A.G. (1982) are given as below:

1. Risk to plant: This risk is to be given priority only when it is proved beyond doubt that the risk to life is so low that reducing this risk may not be justified. Under this consideration, the risk to economic damage may be considered.
2. Risk to public and employees: The scale used for risk to employee and public is Fatal Accident Rate (F.A.R.) or more commonly Fatal Accident Frequency Rate (F.A.F.R.). The F.A.R. and F.A.F.R. is defined as number of deaths from industrial injury expected in a group of 1000 men during their working period.

2. Storage of chemicals: -

All chemicals would be properly stored within the factory premises. Chemical storage requirements depend on the types or properties of the chemicals, quantity of storage, operational and environmental conditions. The details of raw material consumption as well as raw material suppliers list.

Boiler operations: -

- I. Personal protective equipment's shall be given to workers.
- II. Pilot lights shall be provided on electrical panel boards.
- III. Hand operable fire fighting cylinders shall be provided.

Others: -

- I. Frequent checking of pipe lines and storage units should be done.
- II. Welding should not be done near combustible material storage.
- III. Ash generated from fire should always be placed in metal receptacles and removed as soon as possible.
- IV. Fuel pipes provided would be as short as possible and would be separated from any unprotected combustible material by a distance of 3 times the diameter of fuel pipe.

Project benefits

The market opportunities for products, including their excellent export potential, help in:

- Higher value addition on the company's product range.
- Diversification of market risks, as it adds to the range of customers for the products.
- Higher realizations & profitability from export markets.

India has been put on the international map of the fine chemical manufacturers mainly due to technological standards, whereby the country has created a prominent place for itself in the global market.

VI. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Environment Management Plan (EMP) is required for ensuring sustainable development of the project. It should not affect the surrounding environment adversely. The management plan presented in this chapter needs to be implemented systematically.

The EMP aims at controlling pollution at source with available and affordable technology followed by treatment measures. Waste minimization measures are also emphasized. In addition to the industry specific control measures, the project of proposed Fine Chemical and Intermediates manufacturing unit of OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd. should adopt following guidelines –

- Application of low and non waste technology in the production process; and
- Adoption of reuse and recycling technologies to reduce generation of wastes and to optimize the production cost of the industry.

The recycling and reuse of industrial waste not only reduces the waste generation but also can be an economic gain to the industry.

B. Environmental Management Cell

In any industry, production always receives the prime attention. Accordingly, the management and control systems are developed over the years. However, such is not a case usually with the management of environmental aspects. Special efforts, therefore, are required to be undertaken to select good officers and staff. They are needed to be deployed in a well-organized structure of management to form an efficient and competent environmental cell.

Investments in pollution control infrastructure

The capital as well as O & M costs towards various environmental aspects in the industrial setup is as follows –

Table No.: 1.27
Capital as well as O & M costs

Sr. No.	Description	Cost Component	
		Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	O & M per Year (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Capital cost of the ETP	100	10
2.	Cost towards APC equipment comprising of Stack and Pulse Jet Bag Filter	25	2
3.	Cost towards Noise Level Management	5	1
4.	Cost Incurred on the Green Belt Development & Rain Water Harvesting	15	2
5.	Environmental Monitoring & Management	--	5
	Total	145	20

C. Salient features of EMP

i. Management during construction phase

During construction phase, following recommendations are suggested-

- During construction phase, there is a scope for local dust emissions. Suitable measures would be taken to protect workers against dust arising from leveling, drilling, crushing, excavation and transportation. Water would be sprinkled frequently in the vicinity of the construction activity and on kuccha internal roads.
- Industry would go for extensive tree plantation program at the outset of the project itself along the boundaries of expansion unit site and along internal roads to mitigate dust from construction activities.
- The construction site would be provided with sufficient and suitable sanitation facilities for workers to maintain proper standards of hygiene. It is advisable that on site workers using high noise construction equipment like bulldozers, concrete mixers should adopt noise protection devices. Noise prone activities would be restricted during night particularly between the periods 12 hrs. to 06 hrs in order to have minimum adverse impact.
- It would be ensured that both petrol and diesel powered construction vehicles are properly maintained to minimize pollutants in the exhaust emissions. The vehicle maintenance area would be located in such a manner to prevent contamination of surface and ground water resources by accidental spillage of oil. Unauthorized dumping of waste oil would be prohibited.

- As soon as construction is over, overburden would be utilized to fill up low-lying areas. The rubbish would be cleared and all open surfaces would be leveled and cleaned. Appropriate vegetation would be planted and all such areas would be landscaped. Hazardous materials, if any (e.g. acids, paints and explosives), would be stored and disposed off in designated areas.

Management during the post construction phase

Additional measures to be taken during the post construction phase are given below-

1. Air pollution management

A boiler of 3 TPH & Thermic Fluid Heater of 6 Lakhs Kcal/Hr capacity having 78% thermal efficiency would be installed in the proposed plant. Coal (low sulphur & low ash) / Biomass to the tune of 18 MT /Day or 36 MT/Day would be used as fuel for boiler while about 100 Kg/Hr and 220 Kg/Hr would be used as fuel for Thermic Fluid Heater. The boiler stack emissions would mainly contain SPM/TPM and SO₂. The same would be optimized by installation of Multicyclone Dust Collectors followed by Bag Filter as an APC Equipment for both boiler and Thermic Fluid Heater separately preceding the common stack of 25 M height.

Hence, the air quality will not be affected after commencement of proposed project activities.

2. Water management

Total water required for proposed activities shall be 45 M³/Day. The trade effluent generated from proposed activities shall be treated by ETP.

The following measures would be adopted by the industry:

- a. The industry would observe that the effluent collection, disposal and treatment facilities always remain in a good shape so as to achieve desired efficiencies.
- b. No untreated industrial or domestic effluent would be allowed to be disposed off on land or in any surface water body.
- c. The pipeline and tanks meant for effluent conveyance and storage would be checked periodically and it would be ensured that there are no any leakages. Leakage, if occur, would harm the soil and water environment significantly.
- d. The characteristics of effluent would be analyzed regularly and same would be compared with standards.
- e. It would be always ensured that the treatment facility is maintained properly.
- f. The quantity of water consumed would be measured by installing flow meters.
- g. Good housekeeping will always be maintained in the premises as well as in the Industry itself.

3. Noise level management

Mitigation measures for noise levels are of following types:

- Preventive measures at source
- Control of transmission path
- Protective measures in the work environment
- Administrative control

Prevention at source not only reduces the cost of measures but also alleviates the danger of possible exposure to high noise levels.

The baseline levels monitored at different places are well within the limits. The likely increase, in noise levels, due to proposed project at the site is expected to be negligible. Hence, impact of noise from the project at the nearby villages will be very minimal.

The following measures would be adopted by the industry -

- a. The industry would take care while procuring major noise generating machines / equipments to ensure that the manufacturers have taken adequate measures to minimize generation of noise.
- b. Surrounding / concealment of noise generating machinery with artificial, non-permanent arrangement like noise insulation structures; shock absorbing techniques would be adopted to reduce the impact.
- c. Provision of insulating caps and lids at the exit on noise source on the machinery and providing polystyrene, etc. as noise insulation material would be adopted. All the openings like covers, partitions would be acoustically sealed. Reflected noise would be reduced by the use of noise absorbing material on roofs, walls and floors.
- d. The distance between source and receiver would be increased and the relative orientation of the source and receiver would be altered.
- e. Thick bushy trees would be planted in and around the industrial area to intercept noise transmission to the nearby villages.
- f. Workers would be provided with Personal Protective Equipments like earmuffs & earplugs, noise helmets etc.
- g. Allocation of work would be managed so that no worker is exposed to noise more than 90 dB (A) for more than 8 hours.
- h. Restructuring of work patterns such as job switching etc. would be adopted, so, can reduce pressure on few workers.
- i. Creating awareness about noise pollution among the workers.
- j. The overall noise levels in and around the plant area would be kept well within the standards by providing noise control measures including acoustic hoods, silencers, enclosures etc. on all sources of noise generation wherever feasible.

4. Land management

Impact on the soil characteristics is usually attributed to air emissions, wastewater, solid waste and hazardous waste disposal. Increase in chemical constituents of soil is unlikely through deposition of air pollutants.

As mentioned above, no any impact on soil characteristics is envisaged due to proposed activities.

5. Operation control and equipment maintenance

It is also necessary to highlight the importance of proper plant operation and maintenance. The lubricants used for various equipments would contribute to pollution. A care would be taken at the source by looking after possible spillage, drippings, leakage etc. in the plant. The entire plant and machinery would be maintained in proper condition so as to deliver performance at expected efficiencies.

6. Measures for socio- economic development

1. Better Employment Opportunities

The shift in the occupational structure from less productive agricultural to non-agricultural base will improve the economic condition of the people. The

proposed project might generate permanent or indirect employment to the local populace. The following measures may be employed to improve the occupational structure:

- Industry should try to employ local persons as far as possible and try to create indirect employment also.
2. Industrial Development: As the area is totally agricultural area, there is no industrial development worth mentioning in the study area. The proposed project would bring a positive development in the area.
 3. Provision of Health Care Facilities
 - The project would consider provision of health care facilities for the workers of industry.
 - Regular health checkups and doctor visits would be arranged.
 - Necessary first aid as well as emergency situation handling facilities would be provided.

ANNEXURE - I

ANNEXURE - II

List of Raw Material for Proposed Unit

1. Product: Sodium Bromide / Zinc Hydroxy / Zinc Oxide

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Zinc Bromide 70%	6000
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	1600
Water	4800

2. Product: Di Isopropyl Ethylamine (DIPEA)

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Di Isopropyl Amine	3030
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	1160
Water	400
Di Ethyl Sulphate	2100

3. Product: Anisole

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Phenol	1900
Dimethyl Sulphate	1780
Sodium Hydroxide	970
Water	1800

4. Product: Phenetole

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Phenol	1700
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	930
Diethyl Sulphate	2500
Water	2700

5. Product: Methyl-2-Chloro Phenyl Acetate

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
2-Chloro Phenyl Acetic Acid	1000
Methanol	500
Sulphuric Acid 98%	50
Sodium Carbonate	3
Water	12

6. Product: 4 Methoxy Phenyl Acetone

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Para Anisaldehyde	1000
Methyl 2 Chloro Propionate	975
Sodium Methoxide	440
Water	1750
Sodium Hydroxide	300
Sulphuric Acid	400

7. Product: 2, 3 Dichloro Pyridine

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
3-Amino Pyridine	250
HCl 30%	2900
Hydrogen Peroxide 50%	194
Sodium Nitrate	194
Water	2200
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	835
Cupric Chloride Dihydrate	42
Sulphuric Acid	42
Iso Propyl Alcohol	75

8. Product: Para Hydroxy Benzaldehyde

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Para Cresol	1080
Air (Oxygen)	320
Caustic Soda	65
Hydrochloric Acid 30%	200
Water	2000

9. Product: Para Hydroxy Benzyl Alcohol

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Para Hydroxy Benzaldehyde	1220
Toluene	2500
Sodium Borohydride	325
Methanol	300
Caustic Soda	150
Water	1000

10. Product: Paramethoxy Benzaldehyde or Para Anisaldehyde

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Mixed Xylene	2550
Para Hydroxy Benzaldehyde	1220
Sodium Carbonate	780
Dimethyl Sulphate	880
Water	2850

11. Product: Benzaldehyde Ortho Sulphonic Acid Sodium Salt

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Ortho Chloro benzaldehyde	900
Sodium Sulphite	950
Water	3000
Hydrochloric Acid 30%	360
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	35

12. Product: Benzaldehyde 2, 4 - Di Sulphonic Acid

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
2,4 Dichloro Benzaldehyde	600
Sodium Sulphite	930
HCl	130
Water	2205
Sodium Hydroxide	5

13. Product: 2-Amino-2-Phenyl Butyric Acid

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Propiophenone	550
Methanol	700
Ammonium Bi Carbonate	660
Sodium Cyanide	225
Acetic Acid	135
Water	800
Sodium Hydroxide	675
Hydrochloric Acid 30%	2000

14. Product: Ortho Hydroxy Phenyl Acetic Acid

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
2-Chloro Phenyl Acetic Acid	1000
Sodium Hydroxide	940
Copper Sulphate	40
HCl – 30%	2850
Water	2200

15. Product: 2 Coumaranone

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Ortho Hydroxy Phenyl Acetic Acid	750

16. Product: Ortho Caynophenol / 2 Hydroxy Benzonitrile

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Salicylamide	620
Mono Chlorobenzene	1650
Thionyl Chloride	840

17. Product: 3-Isochromanone

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Ortho Methyl Phenyl Acetic Acid	1000
Monochloro Benzene	1500
Catalyst	20
Chlorine	408
Water	2000
Ammonia 25%	840
Toluene	600

18. Product: 2, 6 Dichloro Benzoyl Chloride

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
2,6 Dichloro Benzaldehyde	900
Nitric Acid 60%	1350
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	230
HCl 30%	650
Thionyl Chloride	1170
i) Thionyl Chloride (Recovered)	500
ii) Thionyl Chloride (Consumption)	670
Water	650

19. Product: Methyl-2-Dimethylamino-2-Phenyl Butyrate

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
2-Amino-2-Phenyl Butyric Acid	1000
Toluene	1800
Dimethyl Sulphate	760
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	40
Formic Acid	800
Formaldehyde 37%	1100
Water	1800

20. Product: 2-Dimethylamino-2-Phenyl Butanol

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Methyl-2-Dimethylamine-2-Phenyl Butyrate	550
Toluene	720
Vitride 70% in Toluene	1070
Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	280
Water	2000

21. Product: Pivalonitrile

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Pivalic Acid	1020
Ammonia	200

22. Product: Phthalide

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Phthalic Anhydride	1600
Methanol	6600
Rany Nickel (Catalyst)	12.20
Sodium Carbonate	35
Hydrogen	50
Water	350

23. Product: P-Bromonisole / 4-Bromo Anisole

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Anisole	1000
HBr(48%) w/w	1625
Hydrogen Peroxide (50%) w/w	750
Water	500
Sodium thiosulphate	25
Water	500

24. Product: P-Bromonisole / 4-Bromo Anisole

Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Phenetole	1000
hydrobromic Acid (48%)w/w	1450
Hydrogen Peroxide (30%)w/w	1100
Sodium thio-Sulphate Soln.(5%) w/w	525

25. Product: Intermediate - P- Bromoveratrole

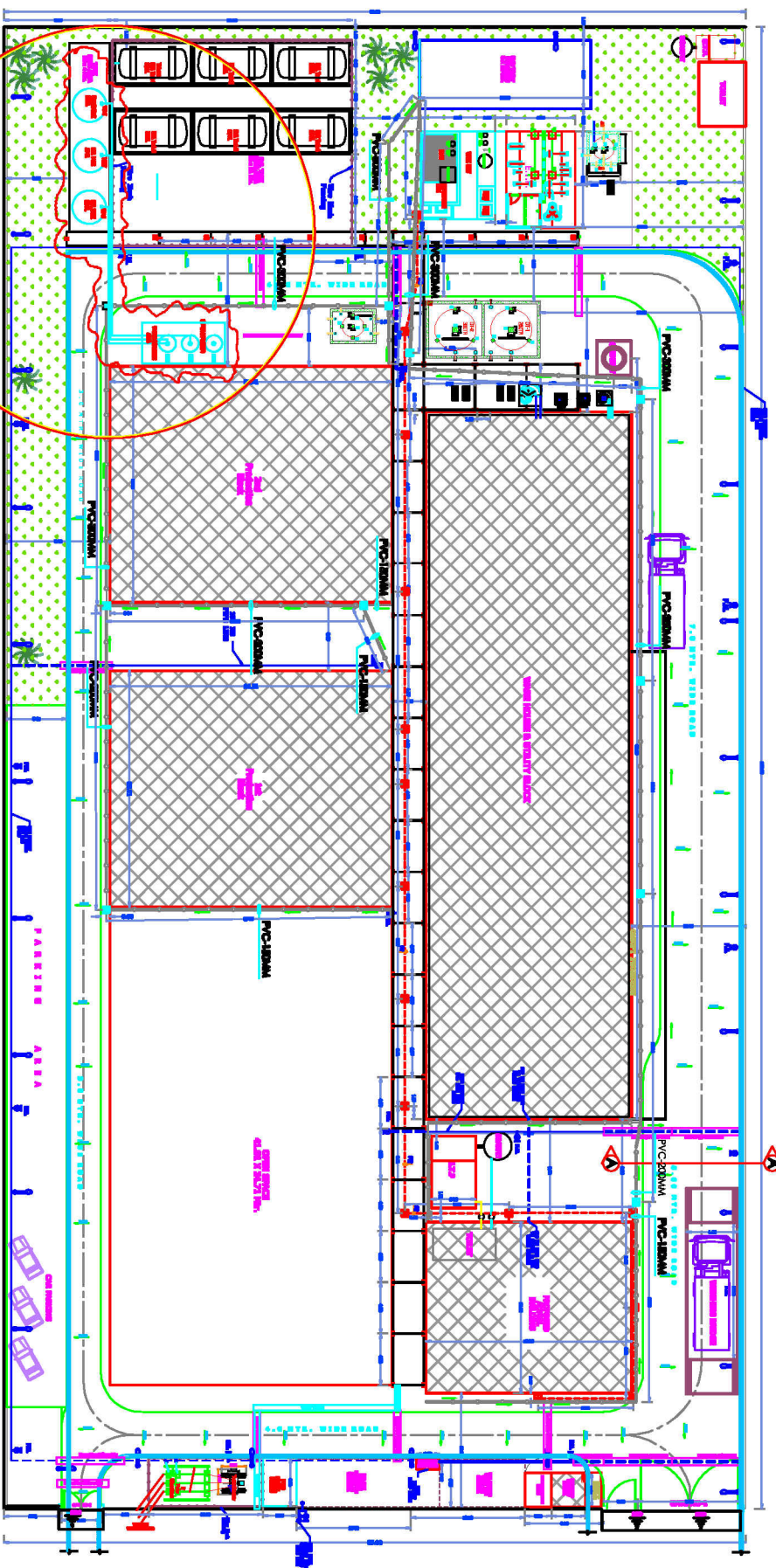
Name of the Raw Material	Quantity Kg/ Batch
Veratrole	1000
Hydrobromic Acid (48%)	1300
Hydrogen Peroxide (50%)	590
Water	380
Sodium Thiosulphate	25

LIST OF RAW MATETIALS SUPPLIERS

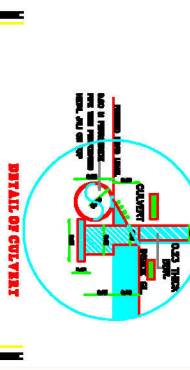
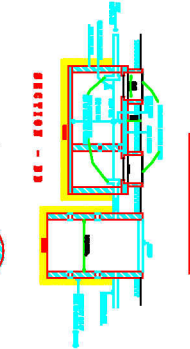
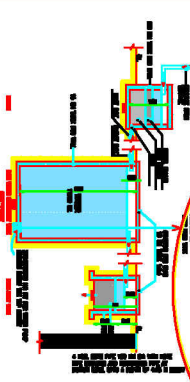
Sr. No.	Name of Raw Material	Suppliers
1.	Zinc Bromide 70%	Saltigo Gmbtt , Germany
2.	Sodium Hydroxide Flakes	GACL , Domestic
3.	Di Isopropyl Amine	Arkema Peroxides India Private Limited, France
4.	Di Ethyl Sulphate	Industrial solvents, Ankleshwar
5.	Phenol	Hindustan Organics Chemicals
6.	Dimethyl Sulphate	Local Industrial solvent
7.	Sodium Hydroxide	GACL
8.	2-Chloro Phenyl Acetic Acid	China
9.	Methanol	Deepak Fertilizer , Taloja
10.	Sulphuric Acid 98%	Local commodities
11.	Sodium Carbonate	Local commodities
12.	Para Anisaldehyde	Atul Ltd. or Inhouse
13.	Methyl 2 Chloro Propionate	China
14.	Sodium Methoxide	Alkali Metals Ltd.
15.	3-Amino Pyridine	China
16.	HCl 30%	Lanxes
17.	Hydrogen Peroxide 50%	GACL, Dhej
18.	Sodium Nitrate	Deepak Nitrite Baroda
19.	Iso Propyl Alcohol	Deepak Fertilizers, Taloja
20.	Para Cresol	Atul Ltd ; Atul
21.	Caustic Soda	GACL
22.	Para Hydroxy Benzaldehyde	Inhouse
23.	Toluene	Imported / Hindustan Organics Chemicals/ Reliance
24.	Sodium Borohydride	Rohm and Hass, Europe
25.	Mixed Xylene	Reliance Ltd
26.	Para Hydroxy Benzaldehyde	Inhouse
27.	Ortho Chloro benzaldehyde	Imported china
28.	Sodium Sulphite	Commodities
29.	2,4 Dichloro Benzaldehyde	Tessengerlo , Italy
30.	Propiophenone	China
31.	Sodium Cyanide	GACL , Dahej
32.	2-Chloro Phenyl Acetic Acid	China
33.	Ortho Hydroxy Phenyl Acetic Acid	Inhouse
34.	Salicylamide	Imported, China
35.	Mono Chlorobenzene	Deepak Nitrite
36.	Thionyl Chloride	LANXESS India, Nagda
37.	Ortho Methyl Phenyl Acetic Acid	China
38.	Chlorine	Andhra Sugars, Tanuku
39.	2,6 Dichloro Benzaldehyde	Tessengerelo , Italy
40.	Nitric Acid 60%	Deepak
41.	2-Amino-2-Phenyl Butyric Acid	China
42.	Formic Acid	GNCF
43.	Formaldehyde 37%	Local Commodities

Sr. No.	Name of Raw Material	Suppliers
44.	Methyl-2-Dimethylamine-2-Phenyl Butyrate	China
45.	Vitrade 70% in Toluene	Rohma Hass
46.	Pivalic Acid	China
47.	Ammonia	Deepak
48.	Phthalic Anhydride	Thirumallai
49.	Rany Nickel (Catalyst)	Moranch
50.	Hydrogen	GACL
51.	Anisole	Inhouse - Phenol
52.	Phenetole	Inhouse -Phenol
53.	Hydrobromic Acid (48%)w/w	Solaris
54.	Veratrole	Inhouse
55.	Sodium Thiosulphate	Local Commodities

ANNEXURE - III



SITE PLAN



<p>PHARAADDEEP CONSULTANTS 102, Sector 14, Gurgaon, Haryana CLIENT: M/S. SANGHVI LITERA PVT. LTD. PLOT NO. 102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000</p>	
<p>SITE PLAN</p>	

NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	CONCRETE WORK	10000
2	STEEL WORK	5000
3	PAINT WORK	2000
4	MECHANICAL WORK	1500
5	ELECTRICAL WORK	1000
6	PLUMBING WORK	800
7	LANDSCAPING WORK	600
8	CONCRETE WORK	400
9	STEEL WORK	300
10	PAINT WORK	200
11	MECHANICAL WORK	150
12	ELECTRICAL WORK	100
13	PLUMBING WORK	80
14	LANDSCAPING WORK	60
15	CONCRETE WORK	40
16	STEEL WORK	30
17	PAINT WORK	20
18	MECHANICAL WORK	15
19	ELECTRICAL WORK	10
20	PLUMBING WORK	8
21	LANDSCAPING WORK	6
22	CONCRETE WORK	4
23	STEEL WORK	3
24	PAINT WORK	2
25	MECHANICAL WORK	1
26	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
27	PLUMBING WORK	1
28	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
29	CONCRETE WORK	1
30	STEEL WORK	1
31	PAINT WORK	1
32	MECHANICAL WORK	1
33	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
34	PLUMBING WORK	1
35	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
36	CONCRETE WORK	1
37	STEEL WORK	1
38	PAINT WORK	1
39	MECHANICAL WORK	1
40	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
41	PLUMBING WORK	1
42	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
43	CONCRETE WORK	1
44	STEEL WORK	1
45	PAINT WORK	1
46	MECHANICAL WORK	1
47	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
48	PLUMBING WORK	1
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90	PLUMBING WORK	1
91	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
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95	MECHANICAL WORK	1
96	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
97	PLUMBING WORK	1
98	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
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175	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
176	CONCRETE WORK	1
177	STEEL WORK	1
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180	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
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186	MECHANICAL WORK	1
187	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
188	PLUMBING WORK	1
189	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
190	CONCRETE WORK	1
191	STEEL WORK	1
192	PAINT WORK	1
193	MECHANICAL WORK	1
194	ELECTRICAL WORK	1
195	PLUMBING WORK	1
196	LANDSCAPING WORK	1
197	CONCRETE WORK	1
198	STEEL WORK	1
199	PAINT WORK	1
200	MECHANICAL WORK	1

ANNEXURE - IV


MAHARASHTRA ENVIRO POWER LTD

This is to certify that: M/S. OC SPECIALITIES PVT LTD.
Address: Plot No.E-18, MIDC Chincholi, Tal: Mohol, Dist. Solapur-413255. is a Valid member of CHWTSDF (As per MOU with MIDC & MPCB), at Plot No. P-56, Ranjangaon MIDC, Taluka – Shirur, Pune - 412 220.

Membership No. : MEPL/CPO023

Membership Period: 21 AUGUST 2012 to 20 AUGUST 2017.

For Maharashtra Enviro Power Ltd.


Authorized signatory




Marketing Coordinator

ANNEXURE - V

MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE : "Udyog Sarthi", Mahakali Caves Road,

ANDHRA BRANCH : Orient House, 5th Floor,

Adi Marjaban Street, Billard Estate, Fort, Mumbai - 38.
Tele. : 2687 0027/52/54/73 Fax : (022) 2687 1567
Tele. : 2261 6547 Fax : (020) 2261 6547



॥ उद्यमात् सकल समृद्धि ॥

MIDC

कार्यकारी अभियंता यांचे कार्यालय, मऔविम,
विभाग सांगली उद्योग भवन विश्रामबाग सांगली
दिनांक :- २६/११/२०१२

प्रति,
मे. ओसी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा. लि.,
भुखंड क्र.ई-१८ मऔविम,
चिंचोली औद्योगिक क्षेत्र,
जिल्हा सोलापूर.

विषय : चिंचोली औद्योगिक क्षेत्र..

भुखंड क्र.ई-१८ .. नळजोडणीचा आकार २५ मी.मी. वरून ५० मी.मी. वाढीव
असा करणेबाबत

- संदर्भ :- १) आपले उप अभियंता यांना लिहिलेले पत्र दिनांक ०४/०९/२०१२
२) या कार्यालयाचे पत्र क्रमांक ५६१८ दिनांक १५/१०/२०१२
३) आपले उप अभियंता यांना लिहिलेले पत्र दिनांक ०९/११/२०१२

महोदय,

संदर्भिय पत्र क्रमांक २ अन्वये कळविलेप्रमाणे आपण करारनाम्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारी रक्कम रुपये ३,१०,६००/- वाढीव सुरक्षा अनामत रक्कम व इतर शुल्क असे एकूण रुपये ३,११,७००/- पावती क्र. २२९३३ दिनांक ०९/११/२०१२ अन्वये उप अभियंता मऔविम, सोलापूर यांचेकडे भरणा केलेला आहे. तसेच विहित नमुन्यातील करारनामा भरून सादर केलेला आहे.

तरी कळविणेत येते की, आपणांस भूखंड क्र. ई-१८ चिंचोली औद्योगिक क्षेत्र जि. सोलापूर करिता २५ मि.मी.वरून ५० मी.मी. व्यासाची एक औद्योगिक नळ जोडणी करारानाम्यातील अटी व शर्तीनुसार आपणांस मंजूर करणेत आलेले आहे. तरी आपण उप अभियंता सोलापूर यांचेशी संपर्क साधावा म्हणजे ते ५० मि.मी. व्यासाची नळजोडणी देण्याची व्यवस्था करतील. नळजोडणीसाठी लागणारे साहित्य उदा.मीटर, पाईप, फेरुल, व्हाल्व, चेंबर बांधणे इत्यादीसाठी आपणांस खर्च करावे लागेल. जर रस्ता पार करावयाचा असेल तर २०० मि.मी. व्यासाची आर.सी.सी. पाईप टाकून त्यातून आपली पाण्याची पाईप टाकावी लागेल. तसेच सध्या आपणांस पाण्याचा दर रु. ३३.४० प्रतिघमी आकारला जाईल. इमारत पुर्णत्व दाखल्यानंतर रुपये.२२.२५ प्रतिघमी किंवा त्यावेळचा प्रचलित औद्योगिक दर आकारला जाईल. तरी पाण्याचे व सेवाभार देयक वेळेवर भरून सहकार्य करावे हि विनंती .

कळावे,

सोबत : करारनाम्याची प्रत

आपला विश्वासु,

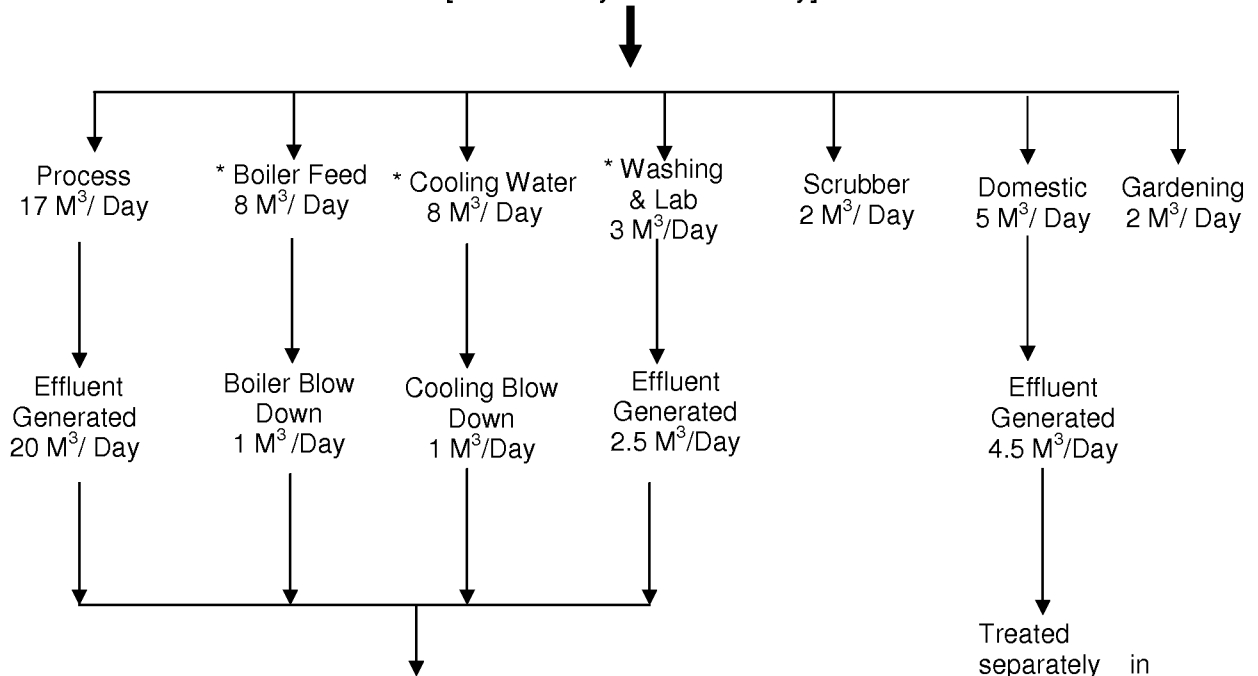
(एस. एस. वराळे)

कार्यकारी अभियंता
मऔविम, विभाग सांगली

**WATER BUDGET
FOR
THE PROPOSED FINE CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATES MANUFACTURING UNIT**

**BY
"OC SPECIALITIES PVT. LTD.",
PLOT NO E-18, CHINCHOLI MIDC,
SOLAPUR, MAHARASHTRA.**

**Daily Water Consumption
45 M³/Day
[18 # M³/Day + 27^{\$*} M³/Day]**



The effluent generated @ **24.5 M³/Day** would be treated in a separate Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) followed by Double evaporator system.

Treated separately in Septic Tank followed by soak pits.

“ मे. ओशी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा. लि.”
गट नं ई-१८, म.ओ.पि.म.चिंचोली, ता.माहोळ, जि.सोलापूर,
यांच्या प्रस्तावित फाइन केमिकल इंटरमेडीएट्स उत्पादन
प्रकल्पाचा आरांश

१. प्रकल्पाविषयी थोडक्यात :

अ. प्रकल्प :

“ मे. ओशी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा. लि.” यांनी त्यांच्या गट नं ई-१८, म.ओ.पि.म. चिंचोली, ता.ः माहोळ , जि.ः सोलापूर, येथे प्रस्तावित फाइन केमिकल इंटरमेडीएट्स उत्पादन प्रकल्पाची स्थापना करण्यात येणार आहे.

इन्व्हायसमेंट इंपॅक्ट असेसमेंट (ई.आय.ए.) नोटिफिकेशन द्वारा पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, ता. १४ सप्टेंबर २००६ व त्यानंतरच्या तरतुदीनुसार हा प्रकल्प कॅटगरी अ, ५(फ) मध्ये येतो. ई.आय.ए रिपोर्ट तयार करताना बटेट एकस्पर्ट अप्प्रेजल कमिटी (SEAC), यांनी दिलेल्या टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरन्स (ToR) प्रमाणे माहितीचा समावेश केला आहे.

संदर्भिल प्रस्तावित फाइन केमिकल आणि इंटरमेडीएट्स प्रकल्पासाठी एकूण ५.१४ कोटी रू. इतकी भांडवली गुंतवणूक केली जाणार आहे. सन २००५ रोजी प्रस्थापित झालेली पूर्णतः स्वराजगी प्रकल्प आहे. तसेच या प्रकल्पाच्या गुणवत्तेसाठी ISO ९००१:२००८ अशी नामांकणे मिळाली आहेत. प्रकल्पाची उत्पादणे हि आयात निर्यातीसाठी तसेच व्यवसायिक तत्वावर केली जातील. या प्रकल्पाचे विश्व आणि डेव्हलपमेंट विभाग हा नवजन्मीन उत्पादित संशोधन करत असतो. हा विभाग असाई मुंषई येथे उभारण्यात आले आहे.

ब) ठिकाण :

“ मे. ओशी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा. लि.” हा गट नं ई-१८, MIDC चिंचोली, ता.ः माहोळ , जि.ः सोलापूर, महाराष्ट्र राज्य येथे उभारण्यात येणार आहे. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पाचे भौगोलिक ठिकाण अक्षांश १७^०४६'०९.३२" उत्तर आणि रेखांश ७५^०४८'०४.७०" पूर्ण असे व भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभागाच्या नकाशा क्रमांक 47 O/9, 47 O/10, 47 O/13 आणि 47 O/14 (1:50,000 scale) यामध्ये आहे. प्रकल्पाभुज रस्ते व रेल्वे यांचे जाळे पसरले आहे. प्रकल्पाची इमारत वाहतुकीसाठी हि राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग व रेल्वे मार्ग यांच्यापासून योग्य त्या अंतरावर स्थापित आहे. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पा पासून राज्य महामार्ग (एम्.एच - १२६) व राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग (एन्.एच - ९) ५ कि.मी. अंतरावर आहेत. सोलापूर हे जवळचे रेल्वे स्टेशन असून ते प्रकल्पापासून १५ कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे.

प्रस्तावित “ओम्नी स्पेशलिटीज प्रा. लि.” प्रकल्पासाठी एकूण सुमारे ८४५० वर्ग मी म्हणजेच ०.८४ हेक्टर इतकी जागा घेणेत आली आहे. या एकूण प्रकल्पांतर्गत विविध विभागांना लागणारे क्षेत्र खालील प्रमाणे आहे:

तक्ता क्रं. १.१

अ.क्र.	तपशील	क्षेत्रफळ (वर्ग मी.)
१.	प्रस्तावित अॅडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल्डींग	२७०.००
२.	युटिलिटी एरिया, आव. एम. बटोर आणि हाजारडक्ष आव. एम. एरिया	१११६.००
३.	इटीपी	२००.००
४.	हाजारडक्ष बॉलिड वेस्ट	६०.००
५.	प्रोडक्शन ब्लॉक ए	५११.७४
६.	प्रोडक्शन ब्लॉक बी	५११.७४
७.	प्रस्तावित सुरक्षा कॅम्प १	९.००
८.	प्रस्तावित पंप हाऊस	२१.५७
९.	पारकींग एरिया	२१०.७५
१०.	यु. जी. टॅक फार्म एरिया	१८९.००
११.	यु. जी. फायर फायटींग वॉटर टॅक	५०.००
	सांघकामाखाली येणारे एकूण क्षेत्र	३१४९.८
	अंतर्गत रस्त्यांचे क्षेत्र	१६५२.५८
	एकूण क्षेत्रफळ	४८०२.३८
	बिकामी जागा	३६४७.६२
	संपूर्ण क्षेत्रफळ	८४५०.००

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पासाठी एकूण ५.१४ कोटी रु. इतकी भांडवली गुंतवणूक केली जाणार आहे. प्रकल्पाच्या जागेच्या नकाशासाठी (प्लॉट ले आऊट प्लॅनसाठी) अॅनेक्शर-१ पहावे.

क) प्रवर्तक :

“मे. ओम्नी स्पेशलिटीज प्रा. लि.” च्या व्यवस्थापनाकडून प्रस्तावित प्रकल्प विकसित करण्यात येणार असून संबंधित प्रकल्प प्रवर्तकांना प्रकल्पाचे नियोजन व उभावणी इ. गोष्टींचा अनुभव आहे आणि त्यांनी प्रकल्प नियोजनाचा व अंमलबजावणीच्या वेळापत्रकाचा सखोल अभ्यास केला आहे.

प्रकल्प प्रवर्तकांची नावे आणि हुद्दा खालीलप्रमाणे -

तक्ता क्र. १.२
प्रमोटेर्स यादी

अ. क्र.	नाम	पदभाष
१.	श्री. विकारा म. शाह	डायरेक्टर
२.	श्री. नितीन जी. कुलकर्णी	एक्झिक्युटिव डायरेक्टर
३.	श्री. मनिष म. शाह	मॅनेजींग डायरेक्टर
४.	श्री. पुष्पाक म. शाह	डायरेक्टर
५.	डॉ. विनोद मुलगावकर	टेक्निकल डायरेक्टर
६.	श्री. विवेक जी. घाटगे	डायरेक्टर
७.	श्री. निरव व्ही. मेहता	डायरेक्टर

ड) उत्पादने :

"मे. ओशी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा. लि." यांच्या प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पा मधुन तयार होणारी उत्पादने खालीलप्रमाणे -

तक्ता क्र. १.३ उत्पादन व उप उत्पादन यादी

अ. क्र.	प्रस्तावित उत्पादनांची यादी	प्रमाण किलो प्रति वर्ष	फायदे
१.	सोडियम ओमाईड सोल्युशन किंवा सोडियम ओमाईड पावडर	३९० २३२	ऑईल ड्रिलिंग ऑडिटींग आणि वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट केमिकल्स
	झींक हायड्रॉक्सी किंवा	१०६	ऑडिटींग इन नॅचरल रब्बर
	झींक ऑक्साईड	७४	
२.	डाय आयसोप्रोपाइल इथाईल आमोईन (DIPEA)	१८.१८	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
३.	मिथाईल -२-क्लोरो फिनाईल ऑक्साईड	१०.३	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
४.	४ मिथाॅक्सी फिनाईल ऑक्साईड	१०	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
५.	२,३ डायक्लोरो पिरेडिन	१०	फारमा आणि डायआमाईड इंटरमिडिएट
६.	२-आमायनो -२-फिनाईल थ्युटायरीक ऑक्साईड	६.५	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
७.	ऑक्साइड हायड्रॉक्सी फिनाईल ऑक्साईड	१५	कॉसमेटिक इंटरमिडिएट
८.	२ - क्युमाबेनॉन	१२.४	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
९.	३ - आयसोकोमॅनॉन	१२	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
१०.	२,६ डायक्लोरो थेझॉईल क्लोराईड	२२.१	इंटरमिडिएट फॉर फॅंगीसाईड
११.	मिथाईल -२-डायमिथाईल -२-फिनाईल थ्युटायरीक	१०	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
१२.	२- डायमिथाईल आमोयनो -२-फिनाईल थ्युटायरीक	३.०१	कॉसमेटिक इंटरमिडिएट
१३.	पी. ओमोनिओल/ ४-	१६.५	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट

अ. क.	प्रस्थापित उत्पादनांची यादी	प्रमाण किलो प्रती वर्ष	फायदे
	ओमोअॅनिबोल		
१४.	पॅरा ओमो फिनीटोल / ४-ओमोफिनीटोल	१४.५	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
१५.	२,४ - डायक्लोब्रो फिनाईल अॅबिटिल	३९.७५	इंटरमिडिएट फॉर फंगीसाईड
१६.	२,५ - डायमिथाईल फिनाईल अॅबिटिल क्लोराईड	३२.५	इंटरमिडिएट फॉर इन्व्हेक्टिवाईड
१७.	ईडोलाईन	३६.२५	कॉशमेटिक इंटरमिडिएट
१८.	ईथाइल फिनाईल ग्लायकओलेट (EPG)	२८.४२	कॉशमेटिक इंटरमिडिएट
१९.	ईथाइल-१- हायड्रॉक्सी आयक्लोहेक्झेन कार्बोअॅक्शलेट	३३	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
२०.	ईथाइल-१- हायड्रॉक्सी आयक्लोपेंटेन कार्बोअॅक्शलेट	३५.२५	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
२१.	३-क्लोब्रो -२- हायड्राझिनाईलपिरीडाईन	३६	फारमा इंटरमिडिएट
	उप उत्पादने		
१.	सोडियम सल्फाईट सोलुशन २५%	१८२.०७	डीटरजंट सॉप
२.	एचसील ३०%	७५.५९	रियुब्ड फॉर क्लोरीनेशन
३.	सोडियम नायट्राईट सोलुशन ३०%	३०.४२	रियुब्ड
४.	पी झायलीनचा डिब्टीलेशन रेसिड्यू	३.६	सॉल्वंट
५.	अमोनियम क्लोराईड	३६	युब्ड अॅज अफर सोलुशन

उत्पादने, कच्च्या मालाची आवश्यकता व उत्पादन प्रक्रियेचा तपशील कच्च्या मालाचे पुरवठादार यांची माहिती अॅनेक्शर -२ मध्ये जोडलेली आहे.

प्रकल्पाचे उद्दिष्ट :

भारतामधील विज्ञानावर आधारीत उद्योगापैकी औषधनिर्मिती उद्योग हा त्यांच्या औषधनिर्मिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानांमध्ये आघाडीवर आहे.

औषधांचा रोग प्रतीबंध नियंत्रणासाठी वाढत्या वापरामुळे औषधनिर्मिती उद्योगाचा विकासात वाढ होत आहे. औषधनिर्मिती उद्योग हा भारतीय औद्योगिक क्षेत्रामध्ये भूविद्यतीत स्थापित आहेत. औषधांच्या वाढत्या वापरामुळे औषधनिर्मिती उद्योग हा भारतीय उद्योगापैकी जलद विकास होणारा उद्योग आहे.

औषधे आणि त्यांचे माध्यमिक द्रव्ये यांच्या भारतीय व जागतिक आजारपेठेतील वाढत्या मागणीमुळे प्रवर्तकांनी औषधनिर्मिती उद्योग सुरु करण्याचे योजले आहे.

२. पर्यावरणविषयक दृष्टिकोन :

जागतिक पर्यावरणाचा च्हास ही एक फार मोठी काळजीची बाब बनली असून भारताचा एक दक्ष नागरिक म्हणून पर्यावरण, औद्योगिकरण व अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास यांचा समन्वय साधणे हे प्रत्येकाचे कर्तव्य झाले आहे.

वरील बाबी लक्षात घेऊन "मे. ओशी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा.लि." ने परिणामकारक अशी पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन योजना (EMP) सादरण्याचे नियोजन केले आहे. त्यातील विविध घटक खालीलप्रमाणे

अ) पाण्याचा वापर :

पाण्याच्या वापराचा अधिकतम तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे

तक्ता क्र.: १.४

उत्पादनांसाठी मांडलेले पाणी वापर पैलू

अनु.क्र.	उत्पादनाचे नाव	पाण्याचा वापर (घन मी. प्रति दिन)
१.	भोटीयम थोमाईड/झींक हायड्रॉक्साईड/ झींक थोमाईड	६.४
२.	२,३ डायक्लोरो पिब्रिडिन	२.९
३.	२,६ डायक्लोरो थेझॉईल क्लोराईड	३.५
४.	ईथाइल फिनाईल ग्लायकथोलेट (EPG)	४.०३
	एकुण	१६.८३ म्हणजेच १७

तक्ता क्र.: १.५

पाणी वापर

अनु.क्र.	तपशील	पाण्याचा वापर (घन मी. प्रति दिन)
१.	डोमेस्टिक	# ५ (\$४ + # १)
२.	इंडस्ट्रीयल	
	अ) प्रोसेसिंग	# १७
	ब) वॉशिंग	* ३
	क) कुलिंग	* ८
	ड) थॉलर फीड	* ८
	इ) रेकलर	* २
	इंडस्ट्रीयल एकुण	३८ (# १७ + * २१)
३.	गार्डनींग	* २
	एकुण	४५ (# १८ + \$ * २७)

टीप : # नैसर्गिक स्रोत (MIDC पाणीपूरवठा) मधून घ्यावे लागणारे.

* पुनःवापर करता येणारे

\$ पावसाचे पाणी

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पाक्ष लागणारे पाणी ४५ घन मी. प्रति दिन इतके असेल. यामधील २७ घन मी. प्रति दिन एवढे डि.ई. ई. मधून पुनःवापर केलेले असेल आणि पावसाचे पाणी तसेच १८ घन मी. प्रति दिन नैसर्गिक स्रोत (MIDC पाणीपूरवठा) मधून घ्यावे लागेल. प्रकल्पाक्ष लागणारे पाणी यातूनच घेतले जाईल. पाणी वापराचा तक्तासाठी अॅनेक्शन्स -३ पहा.

ख) झांडपाणी प्रक्रिया :

झांडपाण्याची निर्मिती याचा अविस्तृत तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे -

तक्ता क्र.: १.६
झांडपाण्याची निर्मिती

अनु.क्र.	तपशील	झांडपाण्याची निर्मिती (घन मी. प्रति दिन)
१.	डोमेस्टिक	४.५
२.	इंडस्ट्रियल	
	प्रोसेस	२०
	लॅथ ऑशिंग	२.५
	कुलिंग थ्लो डाउन	१
	ऑयलर थ्लो डाउन	१
	इंडस्ट्रियल एकुण	२४.५
	एकुण	२९

तक्ता क्र.: १.८
झांडपाण्याची निर्मिती

अनु.क्र.	तपशील	पाण्याचा वापर (घन मी. प्रति दिन)	वाया गेलेले	एकुण झांडपाणी (घन मी. प्रति दिन)	
१.	डोमेस्टिक	#५ (\$४+ #१)	०.५	४.५	सेप्टिक टँक फॉलोड आय ब्लोक पीटर्स
२.	इंडस्ट्रियल				
	प्रोसेस	*१७	-	२०	
	लॅथ ऑशिंग	*३	०.५	४.५	
	कुलिंग	*८	४	१	
	ऑयलर	*८	४	१	
	रेकलर	*२	-	-	
	इंडस्ट्रियल एकुण	३८ (*१७+#१३)	५.५	२४.५	
३.	गार्डनींग	#२	२	-	
	एकुण(रेट्रीम १+२)	४५ (#१८+\$*२७)	-	-	

१) घर्गुती झंडपानी :

झुमावे ॡ.ॡ घन मी.प्रति दिन घर्गुती झंडपानी तयाव होईल. यावव झेटिक टंक व तयानंतर झोक पीट मध्ये प्रक्रिया करून झोडले जाईल.

२) झौदयोगीक झंडपानी :

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पानुन निर्माण होणावे झंडपानी हे इ.टी.पी प्लांट मधून प्रक्रिया करण्यात येणार आहे. इ.टी.पी प्लांट मध्ये वेगवेगळे युनिट जसे बार स्क्रीन, एरेशन टाकी, लामेला क्लेरीफायर, सॅन्ड फिल्टर, कार्बन फिल्टर आणि स्लज ड्राइंग बेड तसेच डबल इफेक्ट इवॅपोरेशन (डी. ई. ई.) पद्धतीचा वापर होणार आहे. डी. ई. ई. पद्धतीच्या वापरामुळे पाण्याचा शून्य डिस्चार्ज होणार आहे. तसेच जवळ जवळ 2३ घन. मी. इतके Condensate पाण्याचा वापर हा कूलिंग व झॉयलर साठी होणार आहे ज्यामुळे पाण्याची बचत होईल. पुढे पाणी बाष्पीभवन झाल्यानंतर राहणा-या झार वेस्ट ला कॉमन हॅझार्डझ वेस्ट ट्रिटमेंट बटोब्रेज झंड डिस्पोजल फॅसिलिटी (CHWTSDF) ला पाठवण्यात येणार आहे. सदर उद्योग ने CHWTSDF चे सदस्यत्व स्वीकारले आहे.

क) वायुरूप उत्सर्जने :

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामधून SPM, SO₂ आदी यांचे उत्सर्जन हे बॉईलर मधून नर्माण होणार आहे. त्याचे नियंत्रण करण्यासाठी वायु प्रदुषण नियंत्रण (APC) झोधने जसे मल्टीसायक्लोन डस्ट कलेक्टर व बॅग फिल्टर यांच झरोझर जरूरी डंचीची घिमणी झसविण्यात येईल.

ड) धवनी प्रदुषण दृष्टिकोन :

धवनी प्रदुषण म्हणजे आक्षेपार्ह व नको असलेला आवाज ज्याचा आरोग्यावर परिणाम होऊ शकतो. धवनी प्रदूषणाची चिंता ही धवनीची पातळी, तसेच त्या धवनी स्रोतापासून काम करणा-या व रहिवाश्यांचे अंतरावर अवलंबून असते.प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामध्ये झावाज निर्माण करणावे झ्रोत हे झॉयलर हाऊझ, रियाक्टर, कॉम्प्रेसर, व डी. जी. झेट झसतील. ही झर्य मशीनझ वेगळया ठिकाणी झसवली जातील, जेणेकरून धवनीची मर्यादा ही CPCB च्या नियमानुझार राहील. डी. जी. झेटझाठी झॉकॉब्टीक एन्क्लोजर व झायलेंझर झारूरी पुवेशी धवनी नियंत्रण झोधने झसविली झाहेत. झशा ठिकाणी काम करणा-या कामगांझाठी पर्सनल प्रोटेक्टीव इक्विपमेंट जझे की एयर प्लम्झ, मोजे, गॉगल इ. दिले जातात ज्यामुळे धवनीची त्रिवता ३० dB (A) ने कमी होणेझ मदत होते. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पा मध्येही झझेच केले जाईल. झंधकाम व फझीकेशन कामा वेळी मशिनरी इ.मुळे थोडा झावाज निर्माण होईल. परंतु हा तात्पुरत्या रूवरूपाचा झसणाव झाहे. यावेळी झथे काम करणा-या कामगांझाना पर्सनल प्रोटेक्टिंग इक्विपमेंट (PPE) पुसविली जातील. याझरोझर हरीत पटटयामुळे प्रकल्पामधील झावाजाची त्रिवता कमी करणेझ मदत होईल.

इ) घातक रूपरूपाचा कचरा :

इंडस्ट्रीमधुन आहेर पडणा-या कच-याची विभागणी घातक रूपरूपाचा कचरा ह्यहॅझार्डअ वेस्टह आणि विनाघातक कचरा ह्यनॉनहॅझार्डअ वेस्टह या दोन प्रकारात केली जाते. ज्या घन कच-यामुळे तात्काळ किंवा ठराविक कालावधी नंतर मानवाअ किंवा वनस्पतीअ धोका निर्माण होतो त्याअ घातक रूपरूपाचा कचरा ह्यहॅझार्डअ वेस्टह म्हणतात. जो घन कचरा मानवाअ किंवा प्राण्याअ हानिकारक ठरत नाही त्याअ विनाघातक कचरा ह्यनॉनहॅझार्डअ वेस्टह म्हणतात. तो फक्त कचराच्या परिमाणात वाढ करतो.

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामधील अंपुर्ण प्रक्रियांतुन निर्माण होणा-या घातक रूपरूपाच्या कच-यामध्ये खालील आर्षीचा समावेश अ्शेल

तक्ता क्र.: १.९

घातक रूपरूपाचा कचरा

अ. क्र.	वर्णन	प्रस्तावित प्रमाण	विनियोग
१.	वर्गीकरण क्र. ३४.३ - आंडपाणी प्रक्रिया प्रकल्पा मधील केमीकल रत्लज	०.३५ मे. टन प्रती दिन	CHWTSDF मध्ये पाठविला जातो
२.	वर्गीकरण क्र.२८.१ - प्रोत्सेअ वेअिड्यू	१३.१४ मे. टन प्रती महिना (३.६ मे. टन प्रती महिना हे आहेर विकले जाईल आणि ९.५४ मे. टन प्रती महिना हे CHWTSDF मध्ये पाठविला जातो	आहेर / CHWTSDF
३.	वर्गीकरण क्र.२०.३ - डिस्टीलेशन वेअिड्यू	२१.२ मे. टन प्रती महिना	CHWTSDF

CHWTSDF च्या मॅअरशीपसाठी अॅनेक्शर -४ पहा.

तक्ता क्र.३ १.१०

उत्पादनातून तयार होणारे घातक स्वरूपाचा कचरा

अ. क्र.	प्रस्थापित उत्पादनांची नावे	कच-याचा प्रकार	प्रस्तावित प्रमाण				विनियोग
			केजी प्रती खंच	खंचेस प्रती महिना	केजी प्रती महिना	मे. टन/ महिना	
१.	सोडियम ओमाईड सोलुशन झींक हायड्रॉक्सी किंवा झींक ऑक्साईड	—	—	४०	—	—	निल
२.	डाय आयसोप्रोपाइल इथाईल ग्रामाईन (DIPEA)	स्टेज १- डाय आयसोप्रोपाइल ग्रामाईन	१५०	६	९००	०.९	पुनःवापर
३.	ऑनिशोल	स्टेज १- सोडियम हायड्रॉक्साईड	१८०	२०	३६००	३.६	पुनःवापर / थिकी
४.	फिनीटोल	स्टेज १-	२००	५	१०००	१	
५.	मिथाईल -२- क्लोरो फिनाईल ऑक्साईड	स्टेज १- मिथॅनॉल	५५	१०	५५०	०.५५	
६.	४- मिथाॅक्झि फिनाईल ऑक्साईड	स्टेज १- मिथाईल २ क्लोरो प्रोपियोनेट	२००	१०	२०००	२	
७.	२,३ डायक्लोरो पिरीडीन	स्टेज १- ३- ग्रामायनो पिरीडीन	७५	४०	३०००	३	पुनःवापर
८.	पॅरा हायड्रॉक्सी खॅझलडीहाईड	—	—	२०	—	—	निल
९.	पॅरा हायड्रॉक्सी खॅझाईल अलकोहोल	स्टेज १-	१२०	१०	१२००	१.२	CHWTS DF
१०	पॅरा मिथाॅक्झि खॅझलडीहाईड किंवा पॅरा ऑनिअलडीहाईड	स्टेज १-	१७०	२०	३४००	३.४	
११	खॅझलडीहाईड ऑक्साईड अलफॉनिक ऑक्साईड सोडियम सॉल्ट	—	—	२०	—	—	निल
१२	खॅझलडीहाईड २,४ डाय अलफॉनिक ऑक्साईड	—	—	५	—	—	
१३	२- ग्रामायनो -२- फिनाईल थ्युटायरीक ऑक्साईड	—	—	१०	—	—	

अ. क्र.	प्रस्थापित उत्पादनांची नावे	कच-याचा प्रकार	प्रस्तावित प्रमाण				विनियोग
			केजी प्रती खंच	खंचेक्ष प्रती महिना	केजी प्रती महिना	मे. टन/ महिना	
१४	ऑक्थो हायड्रॉक्सि फिनाईल ऑक्सीडीक ऑक्सीड	बटेज १- कॉपर बल्फेट	६०	२०	१२००	१.२	CHWTS DF / पुनःवापर
१५	२ कोमॅरेनॉन	बटेज १- ऑक्थो हायड्रॉक्सि फिनाईल ऑक्सीडीक ऑक्सीड	३०	२०	६००	०.६	
१६	ऑक्थो आयनोफिनॉल / २ हायड्रॉक्सि खॅझोनायट्राईड	बटेज १- बॅलिमीलग्रामाईड	९०	२५	२२५०	२.२५	CHWTS DF
१७	२- आयनोकोमॅनॉन	बटेज १- ऑक्थो मिथाईल	६०	२०	१२००	१.२	
१८	२,६ डायक्लोरो खॅझॉईल क्लोराईड	बटेज १- २,६ डायक्लोरो खॅझॉईल क्लोराईड	१९०	२६	४९४०	४.९४	
१९	मिथाईल -२- डायमिथाईलग्रामायनो - २- फिनाईल ज्युटारेट	बटेज १- २ - ग्रामायनो - २ - फिनाईल ज्युटीरीक ऑक्सीड	४०	१०	४००	०.४	
२०	२- डायमिथाईलग्रामायनो - २ - फिनाईल ज्युटॅनॉल	-	-	७	-	-	निल
२१	पायलोनायट्राईल	बटेज १- पायलॅलिक ऑक्सीड	५०	४	२००	०.२	CHWTS DF
२२	थॅलाईड	बटेज १- मिथॅनॉल	१४८	१०	१४८०	१.४८	
२३	पी. प्रोमोनीओल/ ४- प्रोमो प्रोनीओल	बटेज १- प्रोनीओल	१६०	१०	१६००	१.६	
२४	पॅरा प्रोमो फेनीटोल/ ४- प्रोमोफेनीटोल	बटेज १- — बटेज २ - २, ४ डाय प्रोमोफेनीटोल	२२	१०	२२०	०.२२	
२५	ईटबमिडीयटर् - पी - प्रोमोपेराट्रोल	बटेज १- पेराट्रोल	७५	१०	७५०	०.७५	
			एकुण(१ ते २५)				३०.४९

अ. क्र.	प्रस्थापित उत्पादनांची नावे	कच-याचा प्रकार	प्रस्तावित प्रमाण				विनियोग
			केजी प्रति खंच	खंचेस प्रति महिना	केजी प्रति महिना	मे. टन/ महिना	
२६	२,४ - डायक्लोब्रो फिनाईल अॅक्सीटील	स्टेज १- डिस्टीलेशन रेक्सीडु ऑफ मोडीयम भायनाईड डझोलुशन	१५०	२५	३७५०	३.७	CHWTS DF
		स्टेज २	-		-	-	
		स्टेज ३	१६५		४१२५	४.१	
		एकुण	३१५		७८७५	७.८	
२७	२,५- डायमिथाईल फिनाईल अॅक्सीटील क्लोराईड	स्टेज १	-	२५	-	-	
		स्टेज २	१५०		३७५०	३.७	
		स्टेज ३	-		-	-	
		स्टेज ४	-		-	-	
२८	ईडोलाईन	डिस्टीलेशन रेक्सीडु ऑफ २ क्लोब्रो फिनाईल ईथाईल ग्रामाईन	८१	२५	२०२५	२.०	
२९	ईथाईल फिनाईल	डिस्टीलेशन रेक्सीडु	८३	२५	२०७५	२.०	
३०	ईथाईल - १ - हायड्रॉक्सी भायक्लोहेक्झेन कार्बोक्झिडलेट	डिस्टीलेशन रेक्सीडु ऑफ १ -हायड्रॉक्सी भायक्लोहेक्झेन कार्बोक्झिडलेट	११७	२५	२९२५	२.९	
३१	ईथाईल - १ - हायड्रॉक्सी भायक्लोपेंटेन कार्बोक्झिडलेट	डिस्टीलेशन रेक्सीडु ऑफ १ हायड्रॉक्सी भायक्लोपेंटेन कार्बोक्झिडलेट	७४	२५	१८५०	१.८	
३२	३ - क्लोब्रो - २ - हायड्राझिनाईल पीरीडाईन	डिस्टीलेशन रेक्सीडु ऑफ एन - थ्युटानॉल	५०	२०	१०००	१.०	
एकुण (२६ ते ३२)						२१.२	
एकुण (१ ते ३२)						५१.६९	

प्रकल्पामधू नद्यातक ब्यक्पाचा एकू ण११.६९ मे. टन प्रती दिन इतका प्रोसेस बेक्झीडु व डिक्टीलेशन बेक्झीडु स्वरुपात तयार होणार आहे. त्यापैकी ३०.४९ टन प्रती दिन हा प्रोसेस बेक्झीडु असेल तर राहिलेला २१.२ टन प्रती दिन हा डिक्टीलेशन बेक्झीडु असेल. वर नमू द के ल्याप्रमाणेसाइट वर तरतू द करण्यात ये णा-या पायाभू त सु विधा ह्या दररोज फक्त चार उत्पादने उत्पादन करण्यासाठी राहतील. त्यामु ळे ढ्खर निर्मा ण होणा-या घातक ब्यक्पाचा कचरा मोजण्यासाठी खालील उत्पादने विचारात घेतले आहेत.

तक्ता क्र.: १.११

अ. क्र.	उत्पादन नांव	निर्माण होणारे प्रमाण, मे. टन प्रती महिना	विनियोग
१.	एनीसोल	३.६	अधिकृत पार्टी ला विक्री करण्यात येईल
२.	पॅरा मीथोक्सी बेन्झाल्डीहाईड	३.४	} CHWTSDF मध्ये पाठविला जाईल
३.	ओरथो हायड्रॉक्सी फीनायल अॅसीटीक अॅसीड	१.२	
४.	२,६, डायक्लोरो बेनझोईल क्लोराईड	४.९४	
एकूण		१३.१४	

वरील तक्त्याप्रमाणे १३.१४ मे. टन प्रती महिना प्रोसेस बेक्झीडु तयार होणार आहे पैकी ३.६ मे. टन प्रती महिना हा अधिकृत पार्टी ला विक्री करण्यात ये ईल तर ९.५४ मे. टन प्रती महिना CHWTSDF ला पाठविला जाईल.

तक्ता क्र.: १.१२

अ. क्र.	उत्पादन नांव	निर्माण होणारे प्रमाण, मे. टन प्रती महिना	विनियोग
१.	२,४- डायक्लोरो फीनायल अॅ सीटीर	७.८	} CHWT SDF मध्ये पाठविला जाईल
२.	२,५- डायमीथाईल फीनायल अॅ सीटीर क्लोराईड	३.७	
३.	ईथाईल-१- हायड्रॉक्सी सायक्लोहे क्से कार्बोक्सीले ट	२.९	
४.	ईथाईल फीनायल ग्लायओक्सीले ;	२.०	
एकूण		१६.४	

वरील तक्याप्रमाणे १६.४ मे. टन प्रती महिना डिस्टीलेशन रेझीडु तयार होणार आहे जो CHWTSDF ला पाठविला जाईल.

प्रकल्पामधील तयार होणारा घातक अवस्थाचा कचरा वर्गीकरण क्र. २०.३, २८.१, ३४.३, ५.१, २८.२, ३३.३ व २०.२ हे प्रकल्प आकारातील झाकलेल्या लिचेट पुफ टाकी मध्ये साठविला जातो तदनंतर जरूरी मर्यादा झाले तो लिक पुफ कंटेनर मध्ये भरून कॉमन हॅन्डलिंग वेस्ट ट्रीटमेंट स्टोरेज अँड डिस्पोजल कॉमिनिटी (CHWTSDF) यांच्याकडे पाठविला जातो. प्रस्थापित प्रकल्पांतर्गत CHWTSDF कडे पाठविण्यात येणा-या घातक अवस्थाच्या कच-याच्या नोंदी ठेवल्या जातात.

फ) घन अवस्थाचा कचरा :

प्रस्थापित प्रकल्पामधून निर्माण होणारा घन कचरा म्हणजेच कोळसा राख (१.५ मे. टन प्रती दिन) आणि बायोमास राख (१ मे. टन प्रती दिन), इतका तयार होणार असून तो विटभट्टीमध्ये विट खनवण्यासाठी विकण्यात येईल.

ग) पावसाच्या पाण्याचे संवर्धनाचे अवस्था :

पावसाचे पाणी एकत्र करणे व त्यापासून जमिनीचे पुर्नभरण करणे हा महत्वाचा पैलू आहे. ज्यामुळे जमिनीच्या पाण्याची पातळी वाढण्यास मदत होते. पावसाच्या पाण्याचे संवर्धन करण्याच्या दोन पध्दती आहेत. ज्यामध्ये जमिनीवरून आणि छतावरून येणारे पाणी साठविले जाते.

पाऊस पडत असताना व पडल्यावर गोळा होणा-या पाण्याचे प्रमाण हे वेगवेगळ्या परिस्थितीवर जसे की जमिनीचे क्षेत्र, मातीचा प्रकार, पाझरण्याचे प्रमाण, झाडांची घनता, अशाअशी वार्षिक पावसाचे प्रमाण, अभोवतालचे तापमान, हवेची दिशा व वेग, ई. वर अवलंबून आहे.

"मे. ओझी स्पेशलिटीज प्रा.लि." प्रकल्पाच्या परिसरातील पावसाच्या पाणी संवर्धन संदर्भातील घटकांची अतिरिक्त माहिती पुढीलप्रमाणे :

१. छतावरील पाण्याचे संवर्धनाचे अवस्था :

या अंतर्गत पावसामुळे आकारातील अर्ध छतांवरून जमा होणारे पाणी साठविले जाते. पावसाचे टेरेस तसेच वेगवेगळ्या आकाराच्या छतावरून पडणारे पाणी छतांस अनुसरून पुरविलेल्या पाईपस व्हावे गोळा केले जाते. जमा झालेले पावसाचे पाणी एकतर जमिनीत खोदलेल्या टाकीत/खड्ड्यांत साठविले जाईल किंवा आकारातील खोदण्याच्या पुर्नभरणासाठी वापरले जाईल.

छतावरील साठविलेल्या पावसाच्या पाण्याचे मोजमाप करण्यासाठी 'हायड्रॉलॉजी आणि वॉटर रिझोर्न इंजिनियरींग' मध्ये सांगितलेली पद्धत वापरण्यात आली आहे. येथे ए.एन खोदला यांचे भूत वापरले आहे.

संबंधित गणिती प्रक्रिया खालीलप्रमाणे

क्षेत्रातील अशाअशी वार्षिक पर्जन्यमान = ५४५ मी. मी.

ए.एन.खोसला यांच्या सुत्रानुसार सारासरी वार्षिक संचयन खालीलप्रमाणे

$$R = (P - t / २.१२)$$

येथे,

R = सारासरी वार्षिक संचयन रक्कम. मध्ये, कॅचमेंट साठी

P = संचयित सारासरी वार्षिक पर्जन्यमान रक्कम. मध्ये, कॅचमेंट साठी
(येथे ५४.५ रक्कम.)

t = सारासरी वार्षिक तापमान डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड मध्ये(येथे ३०^० रक्कम.)

यानुसार क्षेत्रात होणारे संचयन

$$R = (५४.५ - ३० / २.१२) \\ = ४०.३२ \text{ रक्कम. मी म्हणजेच } ४१ \text{ रक्कम. मी}$$

या संचयनाद्वारे मिळणारे एकूण पाणी,

$$= ४१ \text{ रक्कम. मी.} \times \text{एकूण छताचे क्षेत्र} \\ = ०.४१ \text{ मी.} \times २२४७.४८ \text{ वर्ग मी.} \\ = ९२१.४७ \text{ घन मी.}$$

अशाप्रकारे, रूफ टॉप हार्वेस्टिंगच्या माध्यमातून सुमारे ९२१.४७ घन मी. इतके पावसाचे पाणी उपलब्ध होईल. हे पाणी जागेच्या स्वरूपावरून एका खडकामध्ये साठवले जाईल. हे साठवलेले पाण्याचा पुनःवापर केला जाईल तसेच विहिरीत/कूपनलिकेत सोडल्याने भूगर्भातील पाण्याची पातळी वाढण्यास मदत होईल. बेन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंगच्या नकाशासाठी **अॅनेक्शर -५** पहा.

२) जमिनीवरील पाण्याचे संवर्धनाचे स्वरूप :

या प्रकारच्या संवर्धनामध्ये कारखान्याच्या आवारातील जमिनीवरून वाहणा-या पावसाच्या पाण्याचे संचयन केले जाईल. जमा झालेले पावसाचे पाणी आवारात खोदलेल्या खडक्यांत साठविले जाईल. संचयित पावसाचे पाणी पाझरण्याच्या आणि झिरपण्याच्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे भूजल साठा प्रभावित करण्यासाठी उपयोगात येईल. कारखान्याच्या आवारातील मोकळ्या जमिनीवर कंट्रोल खंडिंग, टेबेसिंग आणि ड्रेसिंग तसेच नैसर्गिक उताराचा वापर करून पावसाचे पाणी वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी खोदलेल्या चरीमध्ये वळविले जाईल. कारखान्याचा संपूर्ण आवार विविध प्रभागांमध्ये विभागला जाईल आणि ज्या त्या प्रभागातील संचयित पाणी जवळपास उपलब्ध असलेल्या खडक्यांत सोडले जाईल. प्रभागाच्या भूमितीनुसार प्रभारण केंद्रे उभारली जातील.

$$(\text{एकूण जागेचे क्षेत्र}) - (\text{आंधकामाखालील क्षेत्र} + \text{अंतर्गत रस्ते}) = (\text{मोकळ्या जागेचे क्षेत्र}) \\ ८४५० \text{ वर्ग मी} - ३१४९.८ \text{ वर्ग मी.} = ५३००.२ \text{ वर्ग मी.}$$

आता,

अ. क्षेत्रातील सारासरी वार्षिक पर्जन्यमान = ५४५ मी.मी.

ख. प्रकल्पाच्या आवारातील मोकळी जागा = ५३००.२ वर्ग मी.

- क. क्षेत्राचा प्रकार आणि स्वरूप - ३० % आच्छिन्न भूभागाने (इंफर्हिस/पेव्हड अरफेअ) व्यापलेले आहे. येथे साठवणुकीसाठी आणि बऱ्यांसाठी अक्षणारे क्षेत्र सपाट भूभागाच्या प्रकारात समाविष्ट आहे.
- ड. जमिनीचा प्रकार - अक्षणी क्षेत्रातील जमीन सपाट असून ०% ते ५% उतार आहे
- फ. जमिनीची गुणवत्ता व जमिनीच्या प्रती नुसार वन ऑफ कोईफिशियन्ट हे ०.४ आहे.

वरीलनुसार जमिन क्षेत्रावर जमा होणारे पाणी

$$५३००.२ \text{ वर्ग मी.} \times ०.५४५ \text{ मी.} \times ०.४ = ११५५.४४ \text{ घन. मी.}$$

अशाप्रकारे, रूफ टॉप आणि लँड (अरफेअ) हार्वेस्टिंग द्वारे उपलब्ध होणारे एकूण पाणी

$$९२१.४७ \text{ घन. मी.} + ११५५.४४ \text{ घन. मी.} = २०७६.९१ \text{ घन. मी.}$$

ह) हरित पट्टा विकास कार्यक्रम :

सद्यस्थिती मध्ये ०.२१ हेक्टर हरित पट्टा क्षेत्र विकसित केले आहे. तसेच १०७० झाडे जसे विविध प्रकारची फळझाडे, फुलझाडे, लॉन, नर्सरी ई. लावण्यात येणार आहेत.

इ) सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकास :

मे. ओशी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा. लि. उद्योग समूहाने आसपासच्या गावामधील आर्थिक दृष्ट्या कमकुवत विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये शैक्षणिक साहित्य वाटप शाळांना मदत या सारखे अनेक उपक्रम हाती घेण्याची योजना आहेत. प्रस्थापित युनिटमधील कामगारांची वेळोवेळी आवेग्य तपासणी केली जाईल. तसेच साईटवरील वैद्यकीय सुविधांचा लाभ हा साईटपुरता मर्यादित न ठेवता जवळपासच्या गावामधील स्थानिकांनाही त्याचा लाभ दिला जाईल.

३. पर्यावरणावर होणारे परिणाम आणि त्यासाठीच्या उपाययोजना :

अ. भौगोलिक रचनेवर परिणाम :

नियोजित भूभागामध्ये थोडेफार असतल वगळता कोणतेही मोठे भौगोलिक बदल होणेची शक्यता नाही. अदर ताण्यात घेतलेल्या जागेवर ऑफिस कामकाज इमारती तसेच औद्योगिक इमारती उभारणी ई. बदल अपेक्षित आहेत. या औद्योगिक प्रकल्पामुळे काही सकारात्मक फायदे जसे भूभागामध्ये सपाटीकरण, प्रकल्पाच्या दृष्टीक्षेपातील आवारात वृक्षारोपण इ. होतील. हरित पट्टा विकासासाठी १०७० झाडे लावण्यात येणार आहेत. या हरितपट्ट्यामध्ये विविध फळझाडे, फुल झाडे, फ्लॉवर बेटस, लॉन्स इ. चा समावेश आहे.

ख. वातावरणावरील परिणाम :

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे हवामानावर फारसा परिणाम होणार नाही. जास्त तापमान असणा-या वायुंचे जसे फ्ल्यू गॅसेस उत्सर्जन हे अपेक्षित नाही.

क. हवेच्या दर्जावरील परिणाम :

औद्योगिक उपक्रमामुळे होणा-या परिणामांची छाननी करण्यासाठी कारखाना परिसरास केंद्र मानून त्यापासून १० कि.मी. अंतराच्या परिघामध्ये येणारा भाग विचारात घेतला गेला आहे.

१. मुलभूत ऑक्झिडंट वायू प्रमाणके :

मार्च, एप्रिल आणि मे २०१४ मध्ये करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणामधील नोंद करण्यात आलेली २४ तासामधील ९८ प्रतिशतक प्रमाणे पार्टेक्टार्डल आणि सारासरी यांची अभ्युत्पत्तीच्या हवेमधील सारासरी यानुसार मिळालेल्या प्रमाणांना मुलभूत प्रमाणके मानण्यात आली आहे. सध्या उपलब्ध मुलभूत प्रमाणके ही पुढील तक्त्यामध्ये मांडण्यात आली आहेत.

तक्ता क. १.१०
मुलभूत प्रमाणके

तपशील	प्रमाणके
PM ₁₀	५०.८
PM _{2.5}	१२.६
SO ₂	१६.३
NO _x	१७.५

परिमाण - $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

२. संध्याव्य हवा प्रदुषण स्रोत :

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पात ऑयलर , थर्मिक फ्लुइड हिटर , डी. जी. सेट तसेच वाहतुकीसाठी वापरण्यात येणारी वाहने हे हवा प्रदुषणाचे पमुख स्रोत आहेत.

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पात ३ टन प्रति तास क्षमता असलेला ऑयलर व ६ लाख किलोकॅलरी प्रति कि.ग्रॅ. क्षमता असलेला थर्मिक फ्लुइड हिटर अस्तवण्यात येईल. यांसाठी १८ मे. टन/दिन किंवा ३६ मे. टन/दिन कोल/आयोमास अनुक्रमे इंधन म्हणून ऑयलरसाठी वापरण्यात येईल. तसेच १०० कि.ग्रॅ./तास कोल किंवा २२० कि.ग्रॅ./तास आयोमास इंधन म्हणून थर्मिक फ्लुइड हिटरसाठी वापरण्यात येईल. ऑयलर व थर्मिक फ्लुइड हिटर ला २५ मी उंचीची एकच चिमणी अस्तवण्यात आली आहे.

ड. जलस्रोतावरील परिणाम :

१. भूपृष्ठीय जलस्रोतावरील परिणाम :

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पास एकुण लागणारे पाणी ४५ घन मी. प्रति दिन इतके असेल त्यापैकी २३ घन मी. प्रति दिन हे DEE मधून निघणारे कन्डेन्सेट पाणी आणि १८ घन मी. प्रति दिन पाणी हे एम्. आय. डी. सी. मधून घेतले जाईल.

वरती नमुद केले प्रमाणे प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पातुन निर्माण होणाऱ्या झांडपाण्यावर प्रकल्पाच्या आवासात अक्षणाऱ्या इ.टी.पी. प्लांट मध्ये प्रक्रिया केली जाई ल.इ.टी.पी. प्लांट मध्ये वेगवेगळे युनिट जसे आर रक्कीन ,एवेशन टाकी , लामेला क्लेशीफायर , बॅन्ड फिल्टर , कार्बन फिल्टर आणि रलज ड्राइंग छेड तसेच डल इफेक्ट इवॅपोरेशन (डी.ई.ई.) पद्धतीच्या आपरामुळे Zero-Discharge होइल. पुढे पाणी बाष्पीभवन झाल्यानंतर राहणा-या क्षार वेस्ट ला कॉमन हॅझार्डस वेस्ट ट्रिटमेंट स्टोरेज अँड डिस्पोजल फॅसिलिटी (CHWT SDF) ला पाठवण्यात येणार आहे. सदर उद्योग ने CHWT SDF चे सदस्यत्व स्वीकारले आहे. भूपृष्ठीय जलस्रोतांमध्ये झोडले जाणार नाही व यामुळे त्याच्या पाण्याच्या दर्जावर कोणताही परिणाम होणार नाही.

२. भूगर्भिय पाण्याच्या गुणवत्तेवर होणारा परिणाम :

प्रकल्पासाठी लागणारे पाणी हे एम. आय. डी. बी. पाणीपुरवठा मधून घेणार असलेमुळे भूगर्भिय पाण्याच्या प्रमाणामध्ये परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता नाही. परंतु रेनवॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग व भूगर्भिय पाणी पुर्नभरणाच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे हे प्रमाणात आढ करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जाईल. वरती नमुद केलेनुसार कोणत्याही प्रकारचे न प्रक्रिया केलेले झांडपाणी पृष्ठीय भागावर आपरले जाणार नाही. यामुळे भूगर्भिय जलस्रोतांच्या पाणी प्रदुषित होणेची शक्यता नाही व यामुळे त्याच्या दर्जावर विचारात घेण्याइतपत परिणाम होणार नाही.

ग. मातीवर होणारा परिणाम :

मातीच्या गुणधर्मावर होणारे परिणाम हे आधाराणपणे आयू उत्सर्जन, झांडपाणी आणि घनकचरा विनियोगामुळे होत असतात. मृदेच्या रासायनिक घटकांमधील आढ ही मुख्यत्वे आयू प्रदुषकांच्या अंचयनामुळे होते. तरी हवा प्रदुषण नियंत्रण उपकरणांच्या उपयोगामुळे प्रदुषकांच्या तीव्रतेमध्ये ग्राह्य मर्यादेपर्यंत घट होऊ शकते. त्यामुळे मृदेवर होणारा परिणाम मर्यादित असेल.

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामधून ऑयलर मधील राखेच्या स्वरूपात घन कचरा तयार होइल. ही राख विटभट्टीमध्ये विट अनविण्यासाठी पूरविली जाईल. वरती नमुद केले नुसार प्रकल्पामधून निर्माण होणारा घातक स्वरूपाचा कचरा हा CHWT SDF पाठविल जाईल.

म्हणजेच प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे मातीच्या गुणधर्मावरती परिणाम होणेची शक्यता नाही.

ह. ध्वनीमर्यादेवर होणारा परिणाम :

कामाच्या ठिकाणच्या ध्वनीमर्यादेची क्षमता ही Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA-USA) तसेच भारत सरकारने घालून दिलेल्या नियमानुसार फॅक्टरीज अँक्ट मध्ये नमूद केलेली आहे. अदरची नियमावली ही आवाजामुळे होणारे विपरित परिणाम टाळणे आठी तयार केली होती. या नियमावलीनुसार कारखान्यात काम करण्याची ८ तासांच्या एक शिफ्ट मध्ये ध्वनीमर्यादा ११५ dB (A) पेक्षा कधीही जास्त नसावी असे नमूद करण्यात आले

आहे. जे कामगार अतिध्वनी निर्माण करणा-या यंत्रावर काम करीत असलेल्या ऑपरेटर/ कामगार यांना इयंरमफर आणुि ररतंत्र खूली पुवरण्याची पुवेपुव काळजी घेणेत येईल. यामुळे ध्वनीची तीव्रता रतर कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

निर्माण ध्वनीच्या रतर हा ढन आणुि पर्यावरण मंत्रालय (MoEF) यांनी घालुन दिलेल्या नियमांनुसार असेल

यावरून असे नमुद करता येऊ शकते की प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे होणारा ध्वनीचा परिणाम हा न उपाय योजना करता कामाच्या ठिकाणी थोडाफार असु शकेल परंतु आजुआजुच्या परिवरामध्ये अपेक्षित नाही.

ग. जमिन ढापरावर होणारा परिणाम :

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे परिवरामधील जमिनीच्या ढापरांमध्ये काही षदल अपेक्षित नाही. अदर प्रस्तावित प्रकल्प हा एम्. आय. डि. सी. मध्ये असल्यामुळे येथे प्रस्तावित यंत्रणा डभारली जाईल. यामुळे अदया अरितत्वात अरणा-या जमिनीच्या ढापरांमध्ये काही षदल अपेक्षित नाहीत.

ह. झाडांवर व प्राण्यांवर होणारा परिणाम :

जमिन, पाणी आणुि हवा यांच्यामधील कोणताही अनपेक्षित प्रकारचा षदलामुळे परिवरातील जीवांवर परिणाम होतु. यामुळे काहींची ढाढ होऊ शकते तर काहींची खुंटु अथवा जाती नष्ट होणे असे परिणाम होऊ शकतात.

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे आजुआजुच्या जमिन, पाणी आणुि हवा यांच्यांमधे कोणताही अनपेक्षित प्रकारचा षदल होणेची शक्यता नाही. होणारे डत्सरजन हे नियमानुसार राखणेसाठी अर्वातोपरी काळजी घेणेत येईल. परिवरातील पिकांच्या डत्पन्नामध्ये षदल अपेक्षित नाही. ढहतुक व इतर औदयोगिक कामांमुळे होणारे हवा व ध्वनी प्रदुषण मर्यादेमध्ये असेल. अदया अरितत्वात असलेला व प्रस्तावित हरीतपटटा ढिकनिकरणामुळे अदरिल अंभावित प्रदुषण नियंत्रित होण्यासाठी याची मदत होईल व यामुळे कारखान्याचे आढारही प्रसन्न राहणेस मदत होईल.

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामधून तयार होणा-या झांडपाण्यावर योग्य ती प्रक्रिया करून ते प्रकल्पाच्या कार्यपध्दतीत पुनःढापर केले जाईल. यानुसार झाडांवर व प्राण्यांवर कोणत्याही प्रकारचा ढिपरित परिणाम अपेक्षित नाही.

इ. ऐतिहासिक ठिकाणांवर होणारा परिणाम :

प्रकल्प परिवरामध्ये ऐतिहासिक ठिकाण नाही. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे या ऐतिहासिक ठिकाणावर कोणत्याही प्रकारचा परिणाम अपेक्षित नाही.

ड. पर्यावरणविषयक तपासणी कार्यक्रम :

अभ्यासासाठी निवडलेल्या भागाची पूर्णपाहणी ऑक्टोबर २०१३ मध्ये करण्यात आली होती. परिवरामधील ढातावरणाची माहिती हवा, पाणी, माती, ध्वनी इ. गोष्टींचा अभ्यास ऑक्टोबर २०१३ मध्ये सुरू करण्यात आला होता. या अहवालामध्ये ०१ ऑक्टोबर २०१३ ते ३१ डिसेंबर २०१३ या दरम्यानच्या कालावधीमध्ये गोळा केलेली माहिती नमुद केली आहे. या अंशंधीची द्वितीय रतरावरील अधिक माहिती सरकारी

विभागांकडून घेण्यात आली आहे, ज्यामध्ये भुगर्भ जल, माती, शेती आणि वन इ. शासकिय विभागांचा समावेश आहे.

अ. जमिनीचा वापर :

जमिन वापराच्या अभ्यासामध्ये त्या भागाची रचना, कारखाने, वन, रस्ते आणि रहदारी इ. गोष्टींचा विचार केला जातो. संबंधित माहिती जनगणना पुरितका, महानुल नोंदी, सरकार कार्यालये, सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया टोपोशिटर्स, उच्च दर्जाच्या सॅटेलाईट इमेजिंग व जागेवरील प्राथमिक पाहणी इ. मधून घेण्यात आली आहे.

जमिन वापराचा अभ्यास करण्यामागील हेतू असा आहे -

- जमिनीची रचनेची वापराची रचना
- १० वर्षांमध्ये जमिनीच्या वापरामध्ये होऊ शकणारे तात्पुरते बदल
- परिवारतील औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे जमिन वापरावर होणा-या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे
- भविष्यातल्या जमिन वापराबद्दल गृहीतके देणे जेणेकरून अभ्यासल्या जाणा-या भागावर होणारे परिणाम कमी करण्यात येतील.

ख. अभ्यासासाठी निवडलेल्या जमिनीचा वापर / व्यापलेली जमीन

तक्ता क्र. १.१४

अ. क्र.	जमिनीचा वापर / व्यापलेली जमीन	%
१.	व्हेजिटेशन	१.९२११
२.	नदी	३.००११
३.	स्थायिक वस्ती	१५.०५५०
४.	पाण्याखालील जमीन	२.०
५.	नापीक जमीन	१७.८००७
६.	शेती	५९.१०२१
७.	कालवा	१.१२००
	एकूण	१००.०

क) हवामानशास्त्र :

भूपृष्ठ पाहणीसाठी BIS आणि IMD ने नमूद केलेल्या पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. हवामान परिविथतीच्या माहितीसाठी वेगवेगळ्या हवामान घटकांचा अभ्यास प्रत्यक्ष जागेवरील केला गेला आहे. याच खरोखर या संबंधीची अधिक माहिती ही IMD, मुंबई या सरकार कार्यालयाकडून घेण्यात आली आहे.

हवामान घटकांचा अभ्यास हा ०१ ऑक्टोबर २०१३ ते ३१ डिसेंबर २०१३ या कालावधीमध्ये केला गेला आहे. या अभ्यासातील परिमाणे, उपकरणे व आरंवास्ता यांचा तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे -

तक्ता क्र. १.१५

अ.क्र.	परिमाणे	साहित्य/ उपकरण	पारंपारता
१.	वा-याची गती	कांडंटव कप ऑनिमोमीटर	प्रत्येक तास/सतत
२.	वा-याची दिशा	विंड व्हेन	प्रत्येक तास/सतत
३.	तापमान	थर्मोमीटर	दिवसातुन एकदा
४.	आर्द्रता	ड्राय / वेट थर्मोमीटर	दिवसातुन २ वेळा

या संशुधीची विद्वतीय सतसावरील आधिक माहिती ही हवामान विभाग, मुंशई या ससरकारी कार्यालयाकडून घेण्यात आली आहे. त्यामध्ये तापमान , आर्द्रता , पर्जन्यमान इ. साणीचा समावेश आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे सूर्यकिरण उत्सजन , साषीभवन क्षमता इ.हवामान विषयक माहिती ही डायरेक्टर जनरल, हवामानशास्त्र विभाग, नवी दिल्ली यांच्या वतीने भारतीय हवामानशास्त्र विभाग, भारत सरकार यांनी प्रसारित केलेल्या भारतीय ऑल्लसर्व्हेंटरीजच्या हवामानविषयक तक्त्यांमधून मिळवली आहे.

ड) हवेचा दर्जा :

या विभागामधून नमुने घेतलेल्या ठिकाणांची निवड, नमुना घेण्याची पद्धत, पृथःकरणेची तंत्रे आणि नमुना घेण्याची पारंपारता इ. गोष्टींची माहिती दिली आहे. ०१ ऑक्टोबर २०१३ ते ३१ डिसेंबर २०१३ या कालावधी मधील निरीक्षणानंतरचे रिझल्टस सादर केले आहेत. सर्व मॉनिटरींग असाइनमेंटस, नमुने घेणे व नमुन्यांचे पृथःकरण मेसर्स होरायझॉन सर्व्हिसेस, पुणे यांनी केले आहे. प्रयोगशाळा पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालय, नवी दिल्ली मान्यताप्राप्त तसेच डि.एन.व्ही. व्हास आय.एस.ओ. ९००१ - २००८ व आय.एस.ओ. १४००१ - २००४ मानांकित आहे.

संशुवताली हवेची तपासणी PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x & CO या घटकांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी करणेत आली होती. यासाठी खालील ८ ठिकाणे निवडली होती.

तक्ता क्र. १.१६

हवा परिक्षण ठिकाणे

AAQM केंद्र आणि सांकेतांक	केंद्राचे नाव	साईट पासुनचे अंतर (कि. मी.)	साईट पासुनची वाच्याची दिशा	साईट पासुनची दिशा
A1	साईट	-	-	-
A2	गुळवंची	७.३५	अप विंड	E
A3	करंसा	७.७२	अप विंड	E
A4	पकणी	४.२८	डाउन विंड	SSW
A5	दरफळ	३.०४	डाउन विंड	NNW
A6	सावाळेशवर	४.०७	कांस विंड	W
A7	अर्जुनसौंड	७.७८	कांस विंड	W

TABLE NO.: 1.17
SUMMARY OF THE AAQ LEVELS FOR MONITORING SEASON [MARCH 2014 TO MAY 2014]

Sr. No.	Location	PM ₁₀ µg/M ³				PM _{2.5} µg/M ³				SO ₂ µg/M ³				NO _x µg/M ³			
		Max.	Min.	Avg.	98%	Max	Min.	Avg.	98%	Max.	Min.	Avg.	98%	Max.	Min.	Avg.	98%
1.	आईट	६४	६०.८	६२.४	६४	१६.७	१५.१	१५.९	१६.७	२९.८	२७.२	२८.५	२९.७	२७.०	२४.९	२५.९	२६.८
२.	गुळवंची	३९.९	३८.२	३९.१	३९.८	१०.५	८.९	१०.५	१२.९	१२.९	१०.५	११.७	१२.९	१४.७	१२.१	१३.४	१४.७
३.	कोंडी	३७.६	३५.९	३६.८	३७.६	९.६	८.८	९.२	९.६	११.६	९.७	१०.७	११.५	१२.८	११.०	११.९	१२.७
४.	पकणी	५५.४	५२.६	५४.०	५५.४	१३.८	१२.१	१३.१	१३.८	१६.९	१४.२	१५.५	१६.८	१९.१	१६.१	१७.६	१९.१
५.	दरफळ	६१.५	५५.०	५८.३	६१.०	१५.३	१३.३	१४.३	१५.१	१८.५	१६.२	१७.४	१८.४	२०.२	१७.८	१९.०	२०.१
६.	बावाळेश्वर	५३.८	५१.०	५२.४	५३.७	१३.०	११.१	१२.०	१२.९	१५.७	१३.४	१४.६	१५.७	१७.७	१५.३	१६.५	१७.६
७.	अर्जुनबाँड	५१.७	४८.६	५०.१	५१.६	१३.६	११.८	१२.७	१३.५	१५.२	१३.०	१४.०	१५.१	१६.९	१५.१	१६.०	१६.८

Note:

- PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x are computed based on 24 hourly values.
- CO is computed based on 8 hourly values.
- The CO concentrations were observed to be well below detectable limits and hence the same are not mentioned in the above table.

TABLE NO.: 1.18
NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS) SPECIFIED BY CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD NOTIFICATION (NEW DELHI, THE 18TH NOVEMBER, 2009)

Sr. No.	Zone Station	PM ₁₀ µg/M ³		PM _{2.5} µg/M ³		SO ₂ µg/M ³		NO _x µg/M ³		CO mg/M ³	
		24 hr	A.A.	24 hr	A.A.	24 hr	A.A.	24 hr	A.A.	1 hr	8 hr
१.	Industrial and mixed use zone	१००	६०	६०	४०	८०	५०	८०	४०	४	२
२.	Residential and rural zone	१००	६०	६०	४०	८०	२०	८०	३०	४	२

Note: A.A. represents "Annual Average"

इ) पाण्याची गुणवत्ता:

पाण्याच्या नमुना चाचणी व पृथक्करणशाठी पाण्याच्या भौतिक, रासायनिक आणि जड धातूंची तपासणी ही MoEF, New Delhi अधिकृत तसेच ISO ९००१ - २००८ and ISO १४००१ - २००४ मानांकित Horizon Services, Pune या प्रयोगशाळे मधून करून घेण्यात आली आहे. पाण्याच्या नमुना चाचणीसाठी पृष्ठभागासाठी ३ व भूभागासाठी ४ ठिकाणे विचारात घेतली होती.

तक्ता क्र.१.१९
पाण्याच्या पृष्ठभागासाठी निवडलेली ठिकाणे

संकेतांक	ठिकाणाचे नाव	साईट पासूनचे अंतर (कि.मी.)	साईट पासूनची दिशा
SW1	दरफळ	३.०४	NNW
SW2	मुंढेवाडी	९.७४	SW
SW3	विरवडे	७.५१	SW
SW4	पकणी	४.२८	SSW

तक्ता क्र.१.२०
पाण्याच्या पृष्ठभागावरील पाण्याची चाचणी

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal (SW1)	Mundhewadi (SW2)	Wirwade Kh. (SW3)	Pakni
1.	Colour	--	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2.	Odour	--	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless
3.	Taste	--	Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless
4.	Turbidity	NTU	7.5	8.8	9	7.5
5.	pH at 25 deg C		7.1	7.2	6.7	7.1
6.	Conductivity	mhos/cm	60.9	35.9	45.7	60.9
7.	TDS	mg/lit	303	285	371	303
8.	Suspended Solids	mg/lit	250	212	210	250
9.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	16.90	18.50	16.11	16.90
10.	Sodium as Na	mg/lit	19.21	27.00	21.85	19.21
11.	Potassium as K	mg/lit	6.70	6.89	9.57	6.70
12.	Carbonates as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
13.	Bicarbonates as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	134	143	110	134
14.	Chlorides as Cl	mg/lit	19	32	22	19
15.	Sulphates as SO ₄	mg/lit	8.1	7.14	7.94	8.1
16.	Hydroxides as CaCO ₃	µg/gm	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
17.	Nitrates as NO ₃	mg/lit	32	23	31	32
18.	Fluorides as F	mg/lit	0.020	0.013	0.22	0.020
19.	Calcium as Ca	mg/lit	36.41	34.65	52.40	36.41
20.	Magnesium as Mg	mg/lit	10.11	13.25	14.71	10.11
21.	Total Iron as Fe	mg/lit	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.04

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal (SW1)	Mundhewadi (SW2)	Wirwade Kh. (SW3)	Pakni
22.	Manganese as Mn	mg/lit	0.020	0.015	0.031	0.020
23.	Copper as Cu	mg/lit	0.012	0.015	0.017	0.012
24.	Zinc as Zn	mg/lit	0.013	0.011	0.016	0.013
25.	Arsenic as As	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
26.	Cadmium as Cd	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	Chromium as Cr	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
28.	Cyanide as CN	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
29.	Boron as B	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
30.	Lead as Pb	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
31.	Selenium as Se	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
32.	Mercury as Hg	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
33.	Phenolic Compound as C ₆ H ₅ OH	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
34.	Anionic Detergents	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
35.	Total Oil & Grease	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
36.	Total Coliform	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

तक्ता कं.१.२१
भूभागातील पाण्यासाठी निवडलेली ठिकाणे

सांकेतांक	ठिकाणाचे नाव	साईट पासूनचे अंतर (कि.मी.)	साईट पासूनची दिशा
GW1	दरफळ	३.०४	NNW
GW2	सवाळेश्वर	४.०७	W
GW3	पकणी	४.२८	SSW
GW4	चंचोलीकाटी	१.४३	S

तक्ता कं.१.२२
भूभागातील पाण्याची चाचणी

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal	Sawaleshwar	Pakni	Chincholikati
1.	Colour		Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2.	Odour		Odourless	Odourless	Odourless	Odourless
3.	Taste		Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless	Tasteless
4.	Turbidity	NTU	1.6	9.60	5.2	1.00
5.	TDS	mg/lit	390.4	306.0	419.8	312.2
6.	pH		7.74	7.3	7.4	7.68
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/lit	180.2	169.0	249.0	175.0
8.	Calcium as Ca	mg/lit	42.31	32.75	28.21	73.70
9.	Magnesium as	mg/lit	13.20	14.44	11.10	29.10

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Location			
			Darfal	Sawaleshwar	Pakni	Chincholikati
	Mg					
10.	Copper as Cu	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	Iron as Fe	mg/lit	0.036	0.031	0.029	0.07
12.	Manganese as Mn	mg/lit	0.009	0.004	0.003	0.005
13.	Chlorides as Cl	mg/lit	32.10	16.00	10.00	23.00
14.	Sulphates as SO ₄	mg/lit	7.35	7.95	4.77	6.75
15.	Nitrates as NO ₃	mg/lit	35.68	41.00	33.00	39.00
16.	Fluorides	mg/lit	0.0278	0.267	0.223	0.142
17.	Phenolic Compounds as C ₆ H ₆ OH	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
18.	Mercury as Hg	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	Cadmium as Cd	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
20.	Selenium as Se	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
21.	Arsenic as As	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
22.	Cyanides as CN	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
23.	Lead as Pb	mg/lit	TRACES	0.002	0.001	TRACES
24.	Zinc as Zn	mg/lit	TRACES	0.001	TRACES	0.003
25.	Anionic detergents as MBAS	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
26.	Chromium as Cr ⁺⁶	mg/lit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

फ) धवनी क्षमता पाहणी:

धवनी प्रदुषणाच्या माहितीसाठी प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पापासूनच्या १० कि.मी.परिघामधील भाग हा अभ्यासासाठी घेण्यात आला होता. त्यासाठी रहिवासी, व्यावसायिक, औद्योगिक, शांतता विभाग असे चार विभाग विचारात घेण्यात आले. यामध्ये काही महत्वाच्या रस्त्यां ज्यावर वाहतुकीच्या कोंडीमुळे गोंगाट निर्माण होतो विचारात घेतले होते. अशा प्रत्येक ठिकाणी २४ तासांसाठी धवनीची चाचणी घेण्यात आली.

आजुआजुचा १० कि.मी. परिघातील परिसरामधील औद्योगिक आणि वाहनांमुळे निर्माण होणा-या धवनी प्रदुषणाचा अभ्यास करणे हा धवनीप्रदुषण पृथक्करण करण्यामागचा मुख्य हेतु आहे.

तक्ता क. १.२३
भोवतालची ध्वनी प्रदुषण तपासणीची ठिकाणे खालीलप्रमाणे

भांकेतांक	तपासणी नमुन्याचे ठिकाण	प्रकल्पाला अनुभवन अंतर व दिशा	साईट पासुनची दिशा
N1	साईट	-	-
N2	करंजा	७.७२	E
N3	कोंडी	५.१६	SE
N4	अर्जुनसोंड	७.७८	W
N5	दरफळ	३.०४	NNW
N6	पकणी	४.२८	SSW
N7	सवाळेश्वर	४.०७	W
N8	चिंचोलीकाटी	१.४३	S

तक्ता क. १.२४
सभोवतालची ध्वनी पातळी

मासून नंतर ऑक्टोबर २०१३							
अ. क.	भांकेतांक	समासरी ध्वनी पातळी dB (A)					
		L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq(day)}	L _{eq(night)}	L _{dn}
१.	N1	५४.९१	५६.५०	५८.१०	५७.३९	५५.९५	६३.९८
२.	N2	५३.३१	५५.८०	५९.१२	५९.५२	५३.४६	६२.३५
३.	N3	३८.५६	४३.१५	४६.०९	४९.४६	३९.५७	५०.८६
४.	N4	३८.०८	४२.७०	४६.७१	४८.८७	३९.०३	५०.२५
५.	N5	३८.११	४२.८०	४५.००	४८.२०	३९.३०	४९.२१
६.	N6	४०.९५	४५.०५	४६.२०	५०.७९	४०.७९	५१.५०
७.	N7	४०.०७	४४.६५	४७.७२	५०.६१	४०.७६	५१.७९
८.	N8	४०.७८	४४.९५	४७.२४	५०.७५	४०.६६	५१.५३

ग) सामाजिक - आर्थिक रचना :

सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्तरावरून त्याभागातील प्रगती दर्शनास येते. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या विकास प्रकल्पामुळे कार्यक्षेत्रात राहणा-या लोकांच्या राहणीमानावर सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्तरावर प्रभाव पडतो. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे कार्यक्षेत्रात राहणा-या लोकांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासावर प्रभाव पडेल. या मधुन सामाजिक स्तराशी निगडीत आर्षीची माहिती दिली आहे.

या अभ्यासासाठी सामाजिक व आर्थिक माहिती ही वेगवेगळ्या स्तरांवरून गोळा करण्यात आली आहे. यामध्ये विद्वतीय स्तरावरील माहिती तालुका कार्यालय, शेती विभाग, पाणीपुरवठा विभाग, केंद्रीय भूर्भ जल विभाग, खाण आणि भूर्भशास्त्र विभाग इ. विभागांमधुन घेणेत आली आहे. लोकसंख्या व इतर तत्वम जर्नरी माहिती हि जिल्हा गणना अहवाल २००१ , सोलापूर मधुन घेण्यात आली आहे.

ह) परिविथतीकी:

परिविथतीकीवर होणा-या परिणामाचे पृष्ठकरण हे खालील घटकास अनुसरून केले आहे.

- ऑक्टोबर २०१३ मधील जागेवरील भेटीदरम्यान गोळा केलेली माहिती. यामध्ये आईटपासुन १० कि.मी. परिघामधील अभ्यासाचा समावेश होतो.
- अन्य माध्यमातून मिळविलेली माहिती.

माहितीसाठी खालील ठिकाणे निवडलेली होती -

तक्ता क्र. १.२५ टेब्रेक्ट्रियल ठिकाणांची यादी

सांकेतांक	नाव	अंतर व दिशा
T1	दरफळ	३.०४ किमी; NNW
T2	अकोलेकाटी	४.७ किमी; NW
T3	सपळेशवर	४.०७ किमी; W
T4	चिंचोलीकाटी	१.४३ किमी; S

तक्ता क्र. १.२६ जलीय ठिकाणांची यादी

सांकेतांक	नाव	अंतर व दिशा
AQ1	पकणी	४.२८ किमी; SSW
AQ2	दरफळ	३.०४ किमी; NNW

टेब्रेक्ट्रियल ठिकाणांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी बॅण्डम सॅमप्लिंग/क्वाड्रेट पद्धत वापरली होती. पानाफुलाची यादी ही दृश्य निदर्शना नुसार आणि त्यांचे Braun-Blanquet's modification of Raunkiaer's च्या वर्गीकरण तक्त्यानुसार केले आहे. या परिविथतीतील वनस्पती व प्राण्यांचे महत्त्व विविध माध्यमातून व स्थानिक लोकांकडून मिळवले. जमिनीवरील प्राण्यांचा अभ्यास त्यांचे ठसे, आवाज, घरे, व स्थानिक लोकांच्या माहितीवरून करण्यात आला.

५. इतर अभ्यास आणि माहिती :

अ. आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन

एखाद्या उभावणीचा उपयोगानंतर त्याची वेळेवर विल्हेवाट लावणे हे सुरक्षेच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचे असते. खालील गृहितकांचा वापर आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन करता करण्यात यावा -

१. प्रकल्पाच्या अस्तित्वामुळे होणारी आपत्तीमधील वाढ ही लोकांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनातील आपत्तीच्या तुलनेत कमी असली पाहिजे.

६. पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापनाची योजना :

प्रकल्पाच्या विकासासाठी पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन योजना अत्यंत गरजेची आहे. प्रकल्पामुळे पर्यावरणावर कोणताही घातक परिणाम होता कामा नये. याबाबत तर्गत नमुद केलेली पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन योजना प्रभावीपणे राखणे गरजेची आहे.

वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या प्रकियेतुन तयार होणारे प्रदुषण हे उपलब्ध अक्षणाच्या यंत्रणामुगीमध्ये तसेच परवडणाऱ्या तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये प्रदुषण रतेतापासूनच कमी करणे हे पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट असे. त्यानुसार प्रस्तावित फाइन केमिकल आणि इंटरमेडीएट्स उत्पादन करणाऱ्या ओबी स्पेशालिटीज प्रा. लि. प्रकल्पामध्ये खालील प्रकारच्या उपाययोजना राखणेचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

- उत्पादन प्रकियेमध्ये कमी आणि कचराविरहीत यंत्रणामुगी अमलात आणणे.
- कचरा व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने पुर्नवापर पद्धतीचा वापर करून कमीत कमी कचरा तयार करण्याचा प्रयत्न करून उत्पादन खर्च कमी करणे.

कचऱ्याचा पुर्नवापर केलेने फक्त कचऱ्याचे प्रमाण कमी होणेस मदत न होता ते प्रकल्पासाठी आर्थिक दृष्ट्या महत्वाचे होऊ शकते.

क. पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन क्षमिती:

कोणत्याही कारखान्यामध्ये उत्पादन ही पहिली गोष्ट म्हणून पाहिली जाते. त्यानुसार व्यवस्थापन आणि नियंत्रण पद्धती तयार केली जाते. परंतु सहासा पर्यावरणासाठी अशा उपाययोजना केल्या जात नाहीत. म्हणूनच यासाठी कुशल अधिकारी आणि कर्मचारी नेमणे गरजेचे आहे. कुशल आणि कार्यक्षम पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन क्षमितीसाठी त्यांना उत्तम व्यवस्थापनाखाली आणणे आवश्यक असे.

प्रदुषण नियंत्रणसाठी गुंतवणूक :

इंडस्ट्रीमध्ये पर्यावरणविषयक खर्चावर केला जाणारा कॅपिटल तसेच देखभाल खर्च खालीलप्रमाणे

तक्ता क्र.१.२७

अ. क्र.	तपशील	खर्च विवरण	
		कॅपिटल	वार्षिक देखभाल खर्च
१.	सांडपाणी शुद्धीकरण प्रकल्पासाठी	१०० लाख रु.	१० लाख रु.
२.	वायुप्रदुषण नियंत्रण यंत्र चिमनी (स्टॅक) साठी आणि पल्स जेट थॅग फिल्टर	२५ लाख रु.	२ लाख रु.
३.	धवणी रतार व्यवस्थापनासाठी	५ लाख रु.	१
४.	हरित पट्टा विकासासाठी आणि रेन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंगसाठी	१५ लाख रु.	२ लाख रु.
५.	पर्यावरण घटकांचे परिक्षण	-	५ लाख रु.
एकुण		१४५ लाख रु.	२० लाख रु.

ड. पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन क्षमितीच्या महत्वाच्या आधी:

१. आंधकामादरम्यान व्यवस्थापन :

आंधकामादरम्यान खालील महत्वाच्या गोष्टी गरजेच्या आहेत -

- आंधकामादरम्यान निर्माण होणा-या धुळीसाठी सुयोग्य पद्धत वापरण्यात येईल जेणेकरून कामगारांना सुरक्षितरित्या काम करता येईल. त्यासाठी आंधकामावर तसेच कच्च्या रस्त्यावर आंबंवार पाणी फवारणी करण्यात येईल.
- वृक्ष लागवडीसाठी कारखान्यामार्फत विविध कार्यक्रम आयोजित करण्यात येतील. त्यामध्ये प्रकल्पाच्या सभोवताली तसेच अंतर्गत रस्त्यांच्याकडेने लागवड करण्यात येईल जेणेकरून आंधकामादरम्यान निर्माण होणा-या धुळीवर नियंत्रणास मदत होईल.
- कामगारांसाठी आंधकाम साईटवर योग्य सवच्छतेचा व्यवस्था पुरविल्या जातील जेणेकरून कामगारांचे आरोग्य अक्षयित राहणेस मदत होईल. साईटवर वापरल्या जाणा-या मोठा आवाज निर्माण करणा-या यंत्रांवर काम करणा-या कामगारांना आवाज नियंत्रणाची साधने पुरविल्यात येतील. जास्त आवाज करणाऱी कामे रात्रीच्या वेळी बंद करण्यात येतील जेणेकरून ध्वनीप्रदुषणाचा परिणाम कमी होईल.
- पेट्रोल आणि डिझेल वरती चालणा-या वाहनांची देखभाल योग्य प्रकारे ठेवली जाईल. जेणेकरून उत्सर्जन मर्यादेत ठेवणेस मदत होईल. त्यासाठी त्यांच्या दुरुवतीसाठी वेगळा विभाग केला जाईल जेणेकरून आघाताने होणारे प्रदुषण उदा. तेलगळती ई. टाळता येईल.
- आंधकामानंतरचा उर्वरित कचरा हा लगेच खोलगट जमिन भरण्यासाठी वापरला जाईल व जमिनीचा पृष्ठभाग हा सवच्छ आणि सपाट केला जाईल. योग्य त्या ळनरूपतीची लागवड केली जाईल. घातक कचरा उदा. ऑक्सिड , रंग व सफोटके हा नेमलेल्या जागी टाकला जाईल.

२. आंधकामानंतरचे व्यवस्थापन:

प्रकल्प आंधकामानंतरची घेण्यात येणाऱी काळजी खालील प्रमाणे -

अ. हवा प्रदुषण व्यवस्थापन:

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पात ३ टन प्रति तास क्षमता असलेला ऑयलर व ६ लाख किलोकॅलरी प्रति कि.ग्रॅ. क्षमता ७८% उष्णता असलेला थर्मिक फ्लुइड हिटर असण्यात येईल. यांसाठी १८ मे. टन/दिन किंवा ३६ मे. टन/दिन कोल/आयोमास (कमी सल्फर व कमी राख) अनुक्रमे इंधन म्हणून ऑयलरसाठी वापरण्यात येईल. तसेच १०० कि.ग्रॅ./तास कोल किंवा २२० कि.ग्रॅ./तास

आयोमास इंधन म्हणून धर्मिक फ्लुइड हिटरसाठी वापरण्यात येईल. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामधून SPM ,SO₂ यांचे उत्सर्जन हे ऑयलर मधून निर्माण झालेले त्याचे नियंत्रण (APC) साधने जसे मल्टीसायकलोन डस्ट कलेक्टर व अॅग फिल्टर यांचे अरोअर ऑयलर व धर्मिक फ्लुइड हिटर ला २५ मी उंचीची एकच चिमणी अक्षयिण्यात आली आहे.

यामुळे प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे हवेचा दर्जावर परिणाम होणार नाही.

ख. पाणी व्यवस्थापन:

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पास एकूण ४५ घन मी. प्रति दिन इतके पाणी लागेल. यातून निर्माण होणा-या झांडपाण्यावर प्रक्रिया झांडपाणी शुद्धीकरण प्रकल्पामध्ये केली जाईल.

कंपनीने खालील उपाययोजना विचारात घेतल्या आहेत.

१. ठराविक कार्यक्षमता प्राप्त करण्यासाठी, झांडपाणी संग्रहण, विल्हेवाट व प्रक्रिया सुविधा व्यवस्थित ठेवणेसाठी कंपनी जरूरी निरीक्षण करेल.
२. प्रक्रिया न केलेले औद्योगिक झांडपाणी जमिनीवर अथवा कुठल्याही अन्य नैसर्गिक पाणी प्रवाहात सोडणेस मनाई केली जाईल.
३. झांडपाणीच्या पाईपस व टाक्या वेळेवर/ वरचेवर चेक करून, गळती नाही याची खात्री केली जाईल.
४. झांडपाण्याचे गुणधर्म नियमितपणे तपासणी करून त्यांची प्रमाणित घटकांशी पडताळणी केली जाईल.
५. प्रक्रिया सुविधा अतत व्यवस्थित कार्यरत आहे याची खात्री केली जाईल.
६. पाणी मापण यंत्रे अक्षयून, वापरण्यात येणा-या पाण्याचे प्रमाण मोजले जाईल.
७. कंपनी व कंपनीच्या आवाऱाची साफसफाई व स्वच्छता राखली जाईल, याकडे नेहमीच लक्ष दिले जाईल.

क. धवनी रतार व्यवस्थापन:

धवनी रतार नियोजनासाठी खालील उपाययोजना समाविष्ट आहेत -

- रत्रोताचा ठिकाणी प्रतिबंध
- रूपांतरण मार्गाचे नियंत्रिकरण
- कामाच्या ठिकाणी अचात्तमक उपाययोजना
- व्यवस्थापकीय नियंत्रण

धवनीचा रत्रोताच्या ठिकाणी प्रतिबंध म्हणजे केवळ उपाययोजनांचा र्वर्च कमी करणे नाही तर उच्च धवनी पातळीचा धोका कमी करणे होय. मुलभूत धवनी पातळी जवळील परिवारामध्ये तपासली असता ती मानक पातळीच्या मर्यादेत आहे. या ठिकाणी प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे धवनी पातळीत जरी वाढ झाली तरी ते नगण्य राहिल. यानुसार धवनीचा विपरित परिणाम अभ्युत्तालच्या परिवारावर अपेक्षित नाही.

कंपनीने खालील उपाययोजना विचारात घेतल्या आहेत -

१. ज्या उत्पादकाकडून जास्त ध्वनी निर्माण करणारे मशीन्स घेत आहोत त्या उत्पादकाकडून मशीनला पुरेशी ध्वनी नियंत्रण करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना केली आहे याची खात्री करणे.
२. ध्वनी प्रदूषण निर्माण करणा-या मशीन्सच्या भोवतालची जागेवर कृत्रिम, तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाची ध्वनी प्रतिबंधक यंत्रणा, धक्काशोषक यंत्रणा ध्वनीचा परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी वापरली पाहिजे.
३. ध्वनी प्रतिबंधक कॅप्स व झाकण हे मशीनच्या ध्वनी स्रोताच्या वर लावले पाहिजे. काही कव्हर्न्स, पार्टिशन्स जी उघडी आहेत त्यांना योग्य ध्वनी प्रतिबंधक यंत्रणा लावली पाहिजे. परिवर्तीत होणा-या ध्वनीसाठी छपराचा भिंतीवर आणि जमिनीवर ध्वनीग्रहण करणारे साहित्य असून ध्वनी कमी करणे.
४. अंलमन ध्वनी निर्माण करणारा स्रोत आणि ग्रहण करणारा या दोघांमधील अंतर वाढवले जाईल.
५. कंपनीत आणि कंपनीबाहेर झाडे लावली जातील, यामुळे ध्वनी प्रदूषणाचे वहन जवळच्या भागांमध्ये कमी प्रमाणात होईल.
६. कामगारांना इअरमफ, इअरप्लग्स ई. ध्वनी प्रतिबंधक उपकरणे दिली जातील.
७. कामाचे वाटप योग्यरित्या असे केले जाईल की एकही कामगारस ९० dB (A) पेक्षा अधिक आवाजाच्या ठिकाणी ८ तासापेक्षा अधिक तास काम करावे लागणार नाही.
८. जॉबरेवरींग सारख्या कामाची पद्धत वापरली जाईल जेणेकरून कामगारांना ताणतणाव कमी झाला जाईल.
९. कामगारांमध्ये ध्वनीप्रदूषणाबाबत जागृती केली जाईल.
१०. कंपनीत आणि भोवतालची ध्वनीपातळी अॅकॉस्टिक हुडस, सायलेंसर्स एन्क्लोजर्स यासारख्या ध्वनी नियंत्रण करणा-या उपकरणांचा वापर करून नियंत्रणात ठेवली जाईल.

ड. जमीन व्यवस्थापन :

जमिनीच्या गुणवत्तेवर परिणाम हा साधारणतः हवा उत्सर्जन, सांडपाणी आणि घनकचरा यामुळे होतो. जमिनीच्या रासायनिक घटकातील वाढ होणेस हवा प्रदूषणाची मदत होते. घनकचराची काळजी घेण्यासाठी पुरेशी उपाययोजना करणेत आली आहे. यानुसार जमिनीच्या दर्जावर कोणताही विपरित परिणाम अपेक्षित नाही.

ग. ऑपवेशन कंट्रोल आणि इक्विपमेंट मेंटेनन्स :

प्रकल्प सुविधेतील चालू ठेवणे व त्याची देखभाल व्यवस्थित ठेवणे याचे महत्त्व सुध्दा लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. अ-याच उपकरणांमध्ये वापरल्या जाणा-या वंगणामुळे सुद्धा प्रदूषण वाढते. त्याची सुद्धा मुलतःच काळजी घेतली पाहिजे जेणेकरून गळती, ओव्हरफ्लो, ई. प्रकार रोखले जातील. प्रकल्प पूर्ण क्षमतेने कार्यरत राहण्यासाठी प्रकल्पातील मशिनरीची देखभाल योग्य त-हेने केली जाईल.

घ. सामाजिक आर्थिक विकासासाठी उपाययोजना :

१. चांगल्या रोजगाराची अंधी:

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे लोकांच्या व्यावसायिक रचनेत अदल होण्यास मदत होईल तसेच त्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती नक्कीच सुधारेल. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामध्ये रोजगाराच्या प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्ष अंधी निर्माण होणार आहेत. खालील उपाय व्यावसायिक रचना सुधारण्यासाठी केल्या जातील -

- इंडस्ट्रीमध्ये शक्य तितक्या स्थानिक लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देईल तसेच अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार निर्माण करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करेल.

२. औद्योगिक विकास:

क्षेत्रातील भाग हा पूर्णतः शोथी खाली आहे, याठिकाणी अभ्यास क्षेत्रात कोणतीही औद्योगिक प्रगती झालेली नाही. प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे या भागाचा सुयोग्य पध्दतीने विकास होण्यास मदत होणार आहे.

३. आरोग्य विषयक काळजीच्या सुविधांची तरतूद :

प्रस्तावित विस्तारिकरण प्रकल्प खालील उपाययोजनांची अंमलबजावणी करणार आहे.

- प्रकल्पामध्ये कामगारांच्या आरोग्य विषयक सुविधा विकसित केल्या जातील.
- कामगारांसाठी नियमित आरोग्य तपासणी शिष्टीरे भरविली जातात.
- ज्वररी प्रथमोपचाराची व इमर्जन्सी हाताळणेची यंत्रणा पुरविली जाईल.

**CERTIFICATES AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS**



भारत गणराज्य
 FOMER
 भारत गणराज्य

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

U 24100 MH 2005 PTC 150735

IN _____
 OF _____

IN _____

भारत गणराज्य में, मैं, निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर, निम्नलिखित नाम का एक निजी लिमिटेड कंपनी का
OC SPECIALITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
 स्थापित करता हूँ।

It has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 (No. 1 of 1956) and that the Company is limited.

शुभ प्रकार के रूप में _____ में दिनांक _____
 के रूप में _____
 के रूप में _____
 के रूप में _____



(H.A.SOT)
 Registrar of Companies
 Maharashtra, Mumbai

भारत गणराज्य
 FOMER
 भारत गणराज्य

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

(A Government Of Maharashtra Undertaking)

Tel: 0233-2670594, 0233-2670554

Fax: 0233-2670556

E-mail:

ROSANGLI@MIDCINDIA.ORG

REGIONAL OFFICE, SANGLI
MIDC, UDYOG BHAWAN 300/2,
VISHRAM BAUG, NEAR TATA
PETROL PUMP, SANGLI
SANGLI - 416415

Letter No.: MIDC/RO (ROS)/CHN/LMS-725/

Date: 17-MAR-2011

Subject: - CHINCHOLI INDUSTRIAL AREA

Plot No: E-18

Allotment of Land

: ORDER:

Sanction is hereby accorded to the allotment of land admeasuring 8450 Sq. Mtrs at the rate of Rs. 150/- per Sq.Mtrs comprising of Plot No. E-18 in CHINCHOLI INDUSTRIAL AREA to M/S. OC SPECIALITIES PRIVATE LIMITED for setting up your industrial unit for manufacturing of HYDROXY BENZONITILE subject to the payment of the premium of Rs. 1267500/- (Rs. Twelve Lakh Sixty Seven Thousand Five Hundred Only) (including 15 % additional charges for road having 45 Mtrs. Road Width i.e $8450 * 150 * 15 \% = \text{Rs. } 190200/-$ as additional charges) and subject to the following conditions.

1. The amount of earnest money received with the application will be appropriated towards the amount of premium. The allottee shall pay the sum of Rs. 667500/- being the balance amount of the premium and Rs.190200/- towards 15% additional rate per Sq. Mtr. as Plot is located on road having 45.0 Mtrs. Road width. Total aggregating Total Rs. 857700/- (Rs. Eight Lakh Fifty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred Only) within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of this order, by DD, drawn in favor of REGIONAL OFFICER MIDC, SANGLI Payable at SANGLI, alongwith Undertaking of Rs. 100/- Stamp paper in report of conditions accepted and will be followed at the time of activity
2. In case the allottee fails to pay the balance amount of premium within the period mentioned above, the allotment shall be liable to cancelled without further notice.
3. In the event of the allotment being cancelled as foresaid the corporation will be entitled to forfeit the whole of the earnest money received with the application.
4. The terms & conditions of allotment of land will be those contained in the standard form of Agreement to Lease and the lease annexed thereto & in substance are as follows.
 - a) The allottee shall enter into an Agreement to Lease in the form prescribed by Corporation & on performance of the conditions will be entitled to lease for the term of ninety five (95) years to be computed from the date of execution of the Agreement to Lease and renewable for one further term of 95 years on payment of premium and on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Corporation at the time of renewal.
 - b) The annual ground rate rent of Rupee 1/- per annum is payable in respect of the plot of land allotted.
 - c) The allottee shall get the plan and specification of the proposed factory building duly approved from the Executive Engineer of the said Industrial area and complete the said building in accordance with approved plans and shall obtain a Building Completion Certificate (B.C.C) from the Executive Engineer of the said industrial area within a prescribed period.



d) The allottee shall not directly or indirectly transfer or assign the benefits of interest in the Agreement to Lease or part with possession of the land or any part there of without previous consent of the Corporation who may refuse or grant it subject to such condition as the Corporation may think fit including a condition for payment of additional premium.

e) The allottee shall be entitled to use land for the purpose of a factory but not for the purpose of a factory for any of the obnoxious industries specified in the annexure set out in for any other purpose and not for the purpose of any factory which may be obnoxious, offensive by reason of emission of odor, liquid effluvia, dust, smoke, gas, nuisance, vibration or fire hazards.

f) The other terms and conditions of allotment shall be those contained in the prescribed form of Agreement to Lease and the Lease.

g) The stamp duty in respect of preparation & execution of the Agreement to Lease & its duplication as also the Lease & its duplication in respect of the allotted plot of land as also the legal costs for the preparation and execution of these documents including the registration fees shall be borne and paid by the allottee alone.

The allottee may submit his application to the concern telephone & electricity authority immediately, after taking over the possession of the plot. This will enable the concern authorities to build up a waiting list & ensure proper planning to provide timely telephone & electric connection to the industrial units in the area. Please note that, MIDC is not responsible for supplying electricity. Hence, you should ensure the availability of such infrastructure with concerned MSEDCL authorities.

Please also note that AtoL will be signed with you within 30 days from the date of handing over of possession of plot.

Kavathar
Regional Officer 17.3-11
MIDC, SANGLI

To,
M/S. O C SPECIALITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
PLOT NO. ~~66 SAI~~ 205 The Chamber
VISHWAKARMA DARSHAN,
SEVAJI CHOUK, OPP. ~~SAI~~ Vile Parle E
BATER, VILEPARLE (EAST)
MUMBAI- 400 057

Copy submitted to :

1) The Chief Planner, MIDC, Mumbai- 400 093

Copy f.w.c.s. to :

1) The Jt. Chief Account Officer, MIDC A & FD, Chinchwad Pune -19

2) The Executive Engineer, MIDC, Division Sangli.

Copy to :

1) The Deputy Engineer, MIDC Sub-Division, Solapur.



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
Directorate of Industries
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER,
DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE, SOLAPUR.
Phone No.2601791 / 2605232

FORM NO. 396

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"PART - I"

M/s. OC SPECIALITIES PVT. LTD. (PVT. LTD. COMPANY) HAS FILED MEMORANDUM EXPRESSING ITS INTENT TO SET UP ORGANIC CHEMICALS (MANUFACTURE) ENTERPRISE AT THE ADDRESS PROPOSED AT M.I.D.C. AREA CHINCHOLI, TALUKA - MOHOL, DISTRICT - SOLAPUR PIN - 413255 FOR THE ITEM / ITEMS INDICATED BELOW AND THE ACTIVITY IS PROPOSED TO COMMENCE FROM THE (DATE) 02.2011 AS STATED IN FORM NO. 396 AND ALLOCATED ENTREPRENEURS MEMORANDUM NO. AS BELOW:

DETAILS OF ITEM/ITEMS TO BE MANUFACTURED/SERVICE TO BE PROVIDED

Sr. No. Items of Manufacture/Service to be rendered	Capacity in case of manufacture
1. <u>ORGANIC CHEMICALS</u>	200 MT

DATE OF ISSUE

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	1	0	5	2	0	1	0

NATURE OF ACTIVITY

(MANUFACTURING-1, SERVICES-2)

1

CATEGORY ENTERPRISES

(MICRO-1, SMALL-2, MEDIUM-3)

2

ENTREPRENEURS' MEMORANDUM NUMBER

2	7	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	3	9	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The Acknowledgement of Memorandum is issued subject to the following conditions-

1. The issue of this Acknowledgement does not bestow any legal right. The enterprise is required to seek requisite clearances/licences & NOCs / permit required under statutory obligation stipulation under the laws of central Govt./State Govt./UT Administration/Court orders & / local authorities.
2. This Acknowledgement is subject to provisions of press Note No.6 dated 12th July 1993 and press Note 17 Dated 28 November 1997 regarding the significance, implications and legal status of filling of EM.
3. This Acknowledgement is subject to State and Central Provisions, Notifications, Rules, State Location Policy, Clearances, Permissions.

DATE :- 21.05.2010

PLACE :- SOLAPUR.



[Signature]
GENERAL MANAGER
DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE,
SOLAPUR.

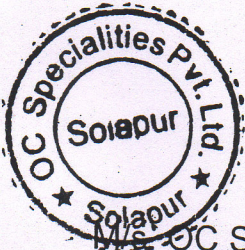


OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd.

DECLARATION

This is to state that the 'Draft EIA Report' submitted herewith has been prepared in respect of proposed Fine Chemical Intermediates manufacturing unit by "M/s. OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd." to be setup Plot No. E-18, MIDC Chincholi, Tal.: Mohol, Dist.: Solapur.

The information, data and details presented in this report are true to the best of our knowledge. The primary and secondary data have been generated through actual exercise conducted from time to time as well as procured from the concerned Govt. offices / departments has been incorporated here subsequent to necessary processing, formulation and compilation.



M/s. OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. E-18, MIDC Chincholi,
Tal.: Mohol, Dist.: Solapur

Project Proponent

M/s. Equinox Environments (I) Pvt. Ltd.,
(EEIPL)
F-11, Namdev Nest 1160 – B 'E' Ward Sykes
Extension opp. of Kamla College,
Kolhapur 416 001

Environmental Consultant

CIN:U24100MH2005PTC150735

Factory - Plot No. E-18, M.I.D.C. Chincholi Industrial Area, Taluka : Mohol, Dist. : Solapur. PIN - 413 255.

Tel : +91-217-2357890 ● Fax : +91-217-2357895 ● Email : solapur@ocspl.com

Head Office - 205, The Summit, Western Express Highway, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai - 400 057

Tel : +91-22-2626 9200 ● Fax : +91-22-2626 9292 ● Email : contact@ocspl.com