

Minutes of the Meeting of the public environmental hearing held on 19/06/2025 for the proposed 6 million metric tons per annum (MMTPA) (2x3 MMTPA) production capacity greenfield standalone cement grinding project of M/s. Ambuja Concrete North Private Limited, Mu. Po. Boranar, Ta. Dist. Jalgaon.

The public environmental hearing for the proposed 6 million metric tons per annum (MMTPA) (2x3 MMTPA) production capacity greenfield standalone cement grinding project of M/s. Ambuja Concrete North Private Limited, Mu. Po. Boranar, Ta. Dist. Jalgaon, was organized on 19/06/2025 at 11:30 AM at Rajat Hall, Village - Mhasavad, Taluka and District Jalgaon. As per the office order No. E-45 of 2025 L. No. BO/JD (WPC)/PH/B-250530-FTS-0085 dated 30/05/2025 from the Hon. Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Mumbai, the following committee was constituted for this hearing.

1) District Magistrate, Jalgaon or their representative (should not be of a rank lower than Additional District Magistrate) - Chairperson

2) Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Nashik - Member

3) Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Jalgaon - Coordinator

The following committee members were present for the public environmental hearing:

1) Hon. Ayush Prasad, IAS, District Magistrate, Jalgaon

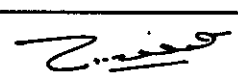
2) Mr. Limbaji Bhad, Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Nashik

3) Mr. Karansingh Amarsingh Rajput, Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Jalgaon

Mr. Karansingh Amarsingh Rajput, Sub-Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Jalgaon, and Coordinator of the Public Environmental Hearing Committee, welcomed the chairperson and attendees of the committee. With the permission of the chairperson, the public environmental hearing was initiated.

The Coordinator of the Public Environmental Hearing Committee first informed that as per the notifications dated 14/09/2006 and revised on 01/12/2009 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi, it is mandatory for specific projects to obtain environmental clearance, and prior to that, organizing a public environmental hearing is compulsory. Additionally, the project proponent received the Terms of Reference (T.O.R.) for the proposed project from the Environment Department, Ministry, Mumbai, on 09/10/2024. The project proponent formally applied for the public environmental hearing with the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board on 05/05/2025, after paying the requisite fee.

The coordinator noted that the primary purpose of the public environmental hearing is to inform the local community about the project, understand the potential impacts and gather public sentiments, provide information on the mandatory pollution control measures and related laws, and consider the suggestions given by the public.



Following the application received by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board for conducting the hearing, with the permission of the Hon. District Collector, Jalgaon, the date for the public environmental hearing for M/s. Ambuja Concrete North Private Limited was set for 19/06/2025 at 11:30 AM. As per regulations, a notice regarding this hearing was published 30 days in advance on 17/05/2025 in the Marathi daily 'Sakal' and the English daily 'The Times of India'. Additionally, copies of the submitted Environmental Impact Assessment Report/Environmental Management Plan and executive summary (in Marathi and English) were made available for interested citizens to study at the following government offices and on the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board's website.

- 1) The District Collector, District Collector Office, Jalgaon.
- 2) General Manager, District Industries Centre, Jalgaon.
- 3) Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad Office, Jalgaon.
- 4) Sub-Divisional Officer, Sub-Divisional Office, Jalgaon Taluka, District Jalgaon.
- 5) Tahsildar, Tahsil Office, Jalgaon Taluka, District Jalgaon.
- 6) Block Development Officer, Panchayat Samiti Office, Jalgaon Taluka, District Jalgaon.
- 7) Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat Offices – Bornar, Mhasavad, Nagduli, Domgaon, Wakdi, Bilwadi, Pathari, Wadli, Vavdada, Dahigaon, Taluka and District Jalgaon.
- 8) Sub-Regional Officer, MPCB Sub-Regional Office, Jalgaon.
- 9) Regional Officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Udyog Bhavan, Near ITI, Satpur, Nashik - 422007.
- 10) Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 3rd Floor, Sion (East), Mumbai - 400022.
- 11) Secretary, Environment Department, Government of Maharashtra, 15th Floor, Mantralaya, Madam Cama Road, Mumbai.
- 12) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ground Floor, East Wing, New Secretariat Building, Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440001.

A total of 19 written objections were received prior to the said public hearing, and 52 written objections were received during the hearing. Copies of all these written objections have been handed over to the project proponent for necessary further action, and the same are attached along with this brief report.

A total of 153 local residents were present for the said public hearing. The list of attendees along with their names and signatures is enclosed herewith.

Regarding the proposed project, the environmental consultants of the project proponent, M/s. P and M Solutions, provided information on various aspects through a PowerPoint presentation. Some of the key points presented are summarized below.

Project Details:

Sr. No.	Component	Details
1.	Proposed Capacity/Area	Total Area: 26.37 hectares Production Capacity: 6 MMTPA (2 x 3 MMTPA) Project Area, Road and Parking: 5.1 hectares Open Area: 12.53 hectares, Green Belt: 8.74 hectares
2.	Project Category	Category B1 - As per MoEF&CC Office Memorandum (OM) dated December 24, 2013
3.	Water	Construction Phase: 200 KLD Operational Phase: Water requirement - 600 KLD (300 KLD for each mill)
4.	Power and Backup	Power Requirement: 36 MW (2 x 18 MW) Source: State Electricity Distribution (MSEDCL - Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.) Backup: 2 x 500 kVA capacity DG sets
5.	Manpower	
	Detail	Construction Phase
	Permanent	30 Persons
	Temporary	1500 Persons
	Total (A)	1530 Persons
6.	Project Cost	₹1400 Crores
7.	Environmental Management Plan Cost	
	Capital Cost (in Lakhs)	Recurring Cost (in Lakhs per annum)
	11200	415
8.	Budget for Corporate Environmental Responsibility	₹14 Crores

Plant Layout and Production: Equipment and Component List:

Sr. No.	Equipment and Machinery	Quantity	Capacity
A	Grinding System		
1	Vertical Roller Mill	2	3 Million Metric Tons Per Annum (MMTPA) each
2	Cement Packing Machine	6	Double discharge with 240 TPH capacity
3	Fly Ash Storage Tank	1	4000 Metric Tons (MT)
4	Clinker Storage Tank	2	50,000 Metric Tons (MT)
5	Gypsum	1	10,000 Metric Tons (MT) (Covered Shed)
6	Slag	1	12,000 Metric Tons (MT)
7	Coal for Hot Gas Generator	1	1000 Metric Tons (MT) (Covered Shed)
B	Packing Plant		
1	Packing Machines	2 x 3 number electronic packers	

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2	Truck Loading Machines	Each packer will be connected with a loader to load packed cement bags	
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Raw Material (Dry Basis)

Sr. No.	Detail	Quantity
1.	Clinker	5.7 MMTPA
2.	Gypsum (Natural/Chemical)	0.48 MMTPA
3.	Fly Ash	2.1 MMTPA
4.	Slag	3.9 MMTPA
5.	Coal (for HAG - Hot Air Generator)	0.14 MMTPA

Water Usage and Recycling Details

Detail	Total (KLD)
Water Use for Drinking and Flushing	30
Water Use for Process	400
Water for Equipment Cooling (Evaporation + Blowdown Loss + Backwash Water from Purification)	130
Green Belt Development	40
Total Water Usage	600
Wastewater Generation	25
Water Recycling	
From CT (Cooling Tower) Blowdown	60
Treated Water from Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	22
Total for Dust Suppression and Green Belt Development	82

- No wastewater will be generated from the process. Domestic wastewater will be treated in a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) based on Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) technology.
- Domestic wastewater will be treated in a 30 KLD (2 x 15 KLD) capacity Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). The treated water will be used for green belt development and road sprinkling

Environmental Air and noise quality management:

Sr. No.	Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
1	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emission from DG sets and chimney height will be maintained as per standards. • Regular monitoring of pollutants will be done with the help of CEMS (Continuous Emission Monitoring System). • A green belt will be developed. • Only vehicles with a PUC (Pollution Under Control) certificate will be allowed entry into the project area. • Water will be sprinkled on roads to reduce dust emissions. • Bag filters will be installed at various transfer stations, including the chimney on the VRM (Vertical Roller Mill).
2	Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise barriers and structures will be installed.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspection of vehicles and machinery will be conducted to keep noise levels low. • Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSAS) and compliance with noise standards will be ensured. • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be mandatory. • A green belt will be developed. • DG sets will be placed in soundproof enclosures.
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Environmental Impact Water quality management and rainwater conservation

Sr. No.	Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
1	Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater will be treated in a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). • Care will be taken to prevent contaminated water from construction sites from entering nearby natural streams, canals, etc. • The operational phase will implement a ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) system. • Efficient use of water will be ensured, and Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) will be implemented.

Green Belt Development

- A total of 8.74 hectares (33.14% of the total project area) has been reserved for green belt development, which is crucial for maintaining sustainable environmental balance.
- Green belt development will be carried out by planting trees within the project premises, enhancing the aesthetic appeal of the area and helping to reduce off-site pollution. Necessary care will be taken to preserve the natural greenery within and around the project area.
- A 10-meter wide, three-tier green belt will be developed along the project's boundary.
- Tree Plantation Plan: A total of 17,500 trees will be planted, adhering to CPCB/MoEF&CC norms of 2,000 trees per hectare.
- Selection of Tree Species: Local species with good survival rates that are suitable for the soil type will be chosen.
- Selected Local Plant Species for Plantation: Babul, Amla, Neem, Shisham, Khair, Siris (Kala Siris, White Siris), Subabul, etc.

Health and safety measures for workers:

Sr. No.	Source	Preventive Measures
1	Dust Emission from Raw Material Yard, Crusher, Storage Silos, Grinding Mills, and Packing Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water sprinkling. • Sealed silos. • Storage in covered areas and bunkers.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly designed bag filters and pollution control equipment. • Regular medical check-ups. • Adequate medical facilities. • Continuous medical monitoring.
2	Noise from Grinding Mill and Packing Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation systems will be provided. • Vibration damping materials will be used. • Shock absorption technology will be adopted. • Ear muffs will be provided to workers. • A green belt will be developed along the project periphery.

Corporate Environmental Responsibility Budget:

A fund of ₹14.00 Crores, which is 1% of the total project cost, has been allocated for Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) initiatives. This fund will be updated as per the Office Memorandum (F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III, dated September 30, 2020) from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), New Delhi, and based on suggestions from local residents during the public hearing.

Project Benefits:

This project will promote greater participation in trade, commerce, and related service sectors.

- It will reduce pressure on urban populations and boost the rural economy by facilitating easier movement for people.
- The project's CSR initiatives will improve social infrastructure, such as education, healthcare, sanitation, housing, and water supply.
- During the construction phase, a total of 1,530 local people will be given priority employment based on their skills (skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled).
- In the operational phase, 155 people will be employed based on their skills and education. Additionally, indirect employment opportunities will be created for local contractors, drivers, and sanitation workers.
- Significant indirect employment will be generated in the civil, mechanical, and electrical sectors. Local businesses will also benefit from services like vehicle rentals, project maintenance, and green belt development.
- The overall economic condition of the local population will improve due to employment and business opportunities.

Therefore, this project will have a positive impact on the social and economic conditions of the area and contribute to the sustainable development of the region.

The opinions and feedback recorded by the attendees are summarized below.

Sr. No	Name and raised concerns	Feedback from the environmental consultant of the project promoters	Opinion of the Public Hearing Committee
१.	Ms. Lalita Chandrakant Patil (Mhasawad): Requested consideration for employment opportunities for educated unemployed women in the village and initiatives for village cleanliness. She also asked for an office for the Gram Sangh (Village Association).		
२.	Ms. Suvama Sandeep Patil (Mhasawad): Emphasized providing employment opportunities and empowering women. She suggested including women in canteen and security roles.		
३.	Mr. Rajendra Dhondu Chinchore (Mhasawad): Raised concerns about potential issues with the water pipeline and wastewater, seeking assurances that these would not cause problems.		
४.	Mr. Satish Bhalchandra Chaudhary (Bornar): Acknowledged the potential negative impacts of polluting projects. He suggested that the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) should conduct awareness programs for farmers about the project's effects on crops and land fertility. He advocated quality treatment for health impacts and requested that 70% of the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) fund be used for Bornar village. He also proposed that 70% of workers hired should be unskilled and 30% skilled, with priority given to locals. Additionally, he suggested that cement distribution/dealerships be offered to Bornar villagers and urged the company not to draw water from the Girna river, proposing instead the		

	initiation of parallel projects based on agricultural processing.		
4.	<p>Ms. Pratibha Lalchand Patil (Bornar, Jalgaon)</p> <p>Ms. Pratibha Lalchand Patil from Bornar, Jalgaon, shared two key concerns regarding the project: She urged the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) to take necessary precautions to ensure the village is not affected by pollution. She requested that support be provided to self-help groups (Bachhat Gat) in the village.</p>	..	<p>The Hon'ble District Magistrate, Jalgaon, noted that if the points raised by different individuals were similar, everyone should sign a single letter. This approach would help avoid discussing the same issue repeatedly, streamlining the public hearing process.</p>
5.	<p>Ms. Sadhana Yogesh Patil from Bornar, Jalgaon, raised a critical point during the public hearing: she requested that the potential damage caused by the cement industry be thoroughly considered.</p>
6.	<p>Concerns Raised by Ms. Sheetal Deepak Chinchore (Mhasawad, Jalgaon)</p> <p>Ms. Sheetal Deepak Chinchore from Mhasawad presented a comprehensive set of concerns and criticisms regarding the project's information and potential impacts:</p> <p>Inaccurate Information in Project Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She highlighted discrepancies in the project information provided, stating that only 4-5 schools were mentioned, while there are actually 45 schools and colleges in the vicinity. • Similarly, only 2-3 rural hospitals were noted, but there are actually 12 rural hospitals in the area, with only two being shown. <p>Environmental and Health Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife: Ms. Chinchore emphasized the presence of various wildlife in the area, including Nilgai, deer, wild 		<p>No industrial wastewater is generated in the cement industry, except domestic wastewater, Domestic treated water will be used for greenbelt development and road sprinkling. The company may construct STPs locally using CSR funds, install closed drainage systems, and purchase machinery to make villages plastic-free, enabling industries for manufacturing plastic-based products. Employment opportunities for 155 people will be made available.</p> <p>The District Collector of Jalgaon stated that while the public demands and suggestions are reasonable, there seem to be some misunderstandings. This project is not a new type of initiative. A similar project under the name Orient Cement</p>

cats, and cobras, and urged that their consideration be included in the project planning.

- **Water Scarcity:** She raised serious concerns about water, specifically noting the proposal to draw water from the Girna River. She fears this will lead to water scarcity for farmers' lands, creating a severe water crisis.
- **Air Pollution and Health Risks:** She warned that dust particles and carbon dioxide emissions from the project could lead to respiratory illnesses among villagers. She questioned who would be responsible if 70% of the population developed lung diseases, arguing that while employment is important, health is paramount. She believes the project will cause "10 times more damage" than benefit, leading to strong opposition if health and agricultural issues arise.
- **Widespread Impact:** She stressed that the negative impacts would not be limited to Mhasawad but would affect 15 surrounding villages with populations over 10,000, leading to air and water pollution issues for all.
- **Water Contamination:** She expressed alarm that the water used by the company, which is then proposed for rainwater harvesting and recharging into the ground, would be chemical-laden, potentially contaminating local farmers' wells and crops.

Demands and Stance

- Ms. Chinchore demanded that if the government approves the project, solutions must be

already exists in Nashirabad in the same district. People there have experience with such projects. This proposed project is similar to a traditional grain grinding mill — essentially a cement grinding mill. Cement does not require water, and this project, too, does not consume much water. Regarding 600 KLD (kilolitres per day), it is a relatively small amount — equivalent to what a small housing society consumes, or about three Syntex water tanks. Even for basic bathroom and toilet needs, this amount is considered minimal. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, village-level tanks are of the size of 6000 KLD — ten times larger. So, this project's requirement is minimal and should not raise concern.

He emphasized that any misunderstanding should be cleared so that future discussions are not repetitive. Another common concern is the damage caused by trucks — such as road breakage. However, this project will operate using railway transport, eliminating truck traffic load on roads. Therefore, there will be no road damage or related issues. The factory will not emit any dust pollution. Whatever minimal dust is generated — like ash or fly ash transported by tractors or trucks — will be controlled as everything is enclosed and handled through rail.

This project doesn't involve fly ash; it is purely cement. Cement, unlike ash, is heavier and doesn't travel far or

provided for the community's problems.

- She firmly stated that the community will not accept any verbal assurances and requires all commitments to be provided in writing.
- She concluded by declaring that if the project genuinely benefits all citizens and villages, they will stand firmly behind it. However, if it poses a threat to their health and agriculture, there will be widespread opposition from not only Mhasawad but also all surrounding villages.

become airborne. The project is based on a zero-discharge system, meaning no water will be released into farmland or drains. Those who have worked in cement plants know that cement and water are not compatible. In fact, water can spoil cement products.

Unlike other projects that use trucks, this one is rail-based. A major portion of land acquired is for the railway platform rather than the factory itself. Any issue related to pipelines will be addressed in coordination with affected farmers to prevent pressure bursts or crop damage.

On CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), the District Collector clarified that CSR funds are generated annually only if the company is profitable — hence, no written or verbal promises should be considered binding. A more reliable concept is CER (Corporate Environmental Responsibility), which can support cleanliness drives, sanitation, and other environmental efforts.

Suggestions were made to set up plastic recycling units to serve each village with an investment of around INR 40 lakhs per village. STPs can be constructed for sewage treatment, and Miyawaki forests (dense tree plantations) can be developed to enhance greenery. If extra funds remain, sealed drainage systems, water purification, and WTPs (Water Treatment Plants) can be implemented.



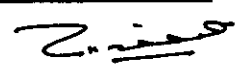
		<p>The machinery purchased can be managed by the village panchayats and women's self-help groups, who will take responsibility for its operation, waste collection, and plastic processing (e.g., making mats, cupboards). Jalgaon has similar successful ventures.</p>
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		<p>The proposed project is not a thermal power plant and will not emit pollution over a 10 km radius. It's like a simple grain mill. There will be no trucks on roads — everything is rail-transported.</p>
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		<p>Compared to large urban water treatment facilities (which handle 600 MLD), the project's 600 KLD is negligible. Even with a motor installed on a well, the usage would go unnoticed.</p>
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		<p>Concerns about crop impact are unfounded. Research shows no negative effects. If urbanization occurs due to the project, it may increase land rates and create jobs directly and indirectly.</p>
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		<p>Approximately 155 direct employment opportunities will be created. While locals prefer hiring from their village, it is important to train local youth via ITI (Industrial Training Institutes) or scholarships in engineering, so they can be employed as skilled laborers like engineers and electricians. Security guard roles are limited; instead, locals should be prepared for technical roles. Thousands of similar projects exist across India (e.g., Nagpur, Chandrapur), and employment can be found in any of them.</p>
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		<p>It is the community's responsibility to prepare its people for upcoming job opportunities. If more guidance is needed, training workshops can be arranged through the village panchayats.</p> <p>Regarding health insurance, the Ayushman Bharat scheme is the best option available — offering treatment for over 1500 diseases free of cost through government hospitals. Few cases in Jalgaon have exceeded INR 5 lakhs in expenses. Therefore, instead of demanding insurance from the company, citizens should benefit from this government scheme.</p> <p>For any difficulties, the District Collector has assured his support. Most public concerns and suggestions have been acknowledged and addressed in this meeting.</p>
6.	<p>Concerns Raised by Mr. Firoz Sagir Patel (Bornar, Jalgaon)</p> <p>Mr. Firoz Sagir Patel from Bornar, Jalgaon, raised the following key questions and concerns regarding the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Location: He requested written confirmation on whether the project would be built adjacent to the railway line or the road. • Incomplete Environmental Information: He noted that the company had provided incomplete information regarding environmental aspects in their PPT (PowerPoint Presentation). • Tree Plantation and Monitoring: While the company stated they would plant 2,400 trees, he questioned 	<p>The company representatives stated that a draft of the emergency plan is ready, and the company is adequately prepared for any emergency situation. Every employee is trained in this regard. We will also install a government-approved fire prevention system. Only</p> <p>Hon. District Magistrate stated that basically this project is on the entire railway line. You can see that only when the construction of the company is completed, will they have to use the road, he has also said in the report. He has stated in his report that the railways are largely responsible for all the work and that report is in front of you and me. That is why the company has bought maximum land on the railway side. The percentage of tree plantation is 80 percent. In this, local species of trees are planted, a list of which is also given in the project report. Also, trees are expected to be planted in the nearby reserve forest area and here are 03 nearby reserve</p>

<p>how many of these trees would survive and how their monitoring would be conducted. He also asked if the Gram Panchayat would be involved in this monitoring process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaint Mechanism and Audit: He inquired about the authority to whom complaints regarding audits could be made. • Air Quality Monitoring: He asked what arrangements would be made for testing air quality. • Disaster Management Plan: He sought information on the company's Disaster Management Plan. • Employment and Skill-Based Hiring: He demanded that employment be provided based on skills and that favoritism (groupism) be avoided. • Job Security: He expressed doubt about whether employment opportunities would last for 5 to 10 years. 	<p>one cabin is proposed along the road. The road will be used in the construction phase and the railway will be used in the operational phase. Mock drills are conducted from time to time, certified materials are used to prevent fires or accidents.</p>	<p>forest areas. Which they have to do dense tree plantation. They have an audit and assessment team for monitoring this, if anyone has any objection or if it is found that the industry has violated the environmental terms and conditions, they can appeal to the Green Tribunal. According to the Indian Constitution, Gram Panchayats have the right to take action on 29 issues, for which there is a judicial system. Complaints can be made to the MPR Board, the Green Tribunal, and the Provincial Officer concerned. After this, Mr. Karan Singh Rajput, Deputy Regional Officer and Coordinator said that online monitoring stations will be set up to check the air quality and they are connected to the CPCB server. The air quality can be viewed through a mobile app. The Hon. District Magistrate mentioned that this can be monitored through mobile and this system is also in the Bhusawal Thermal Power Station, the records of which are visible up to Delhi. All the data is on a real-time basis. For example, if a fire breaks out now, the smoke level is visible on the display within a few seconds. Apart from this, the MPR Board itself and the company also take their pollution samples, separate them and submit them to the MPR Board, which you can also see. Opportunities for skill development will be provided through DPDC funds, which will increase employment.</p>
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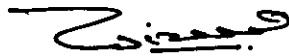
			Everyone should make an effort.
8.	<p>Concerns from Mr. Pankaj Sanjay Chaudhary (Bornar, Jalgaon)</p> <p>Mr. Pankaj Sanjay Chaudhary from Bornar, Jalgaon, voiced several significant concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on Farmers and Livelihoods: He stressed the need to ensure that farmers' crops are not damaged and called for a clear policy on livelihoods for those affected. • Health Impacts of Pollution: He raised concerns about the health effects of pollution on the community. • Water Scarcity from Girna River: He highlighted that drawing water from the Girna River could lead to water scarcity for agricultural lands in the surrounding areas. • Employment Proportionate to Land Acquisition: He demanded that employment opportunities be provided in proportion to the amount of agricultural land acquired by the industry from the villages. • Land Compensation: He alleged that the land price offered was below the average market rate. • Impact on the Elderly: He pointed out that there is a higher number of elderly people in the two villages, and questioned what measures would be taken if they suffered due to the company's pollution. 	<p>The representatives of the industry stated that the water required for the industry will be taken only with government permission. Also, since water is not used in the production process, there will be no issues of excessive water consumption or water pollution. All the questions that have been asked so far have been taken into account and the company will take full care that you will not face any kind of pollution problem. On the contrary, the company will always try to contribute to the upliftment and progress of the village. Also, the Hon. District Collector has</p>	<p>Mr. Karan Singh Rajput, Deputy Regional Officer and Coordinator, stated that the company's representatives will tell us in detail about health and employment.</p> <p>Also, the Hon'ble District Magistrate stated that there will be no problem due to this company. If there is any problem, then it is the government, the MP board and I. Because no kind of chemical is used in this company. The company has presented all the detailed reports in front of all of us. This company does not require any kind of water. Using water by this company means spoiling all its products because water is the enemy for such a project. Therefore, this company has no connection with water. Industrial wastewater will not be generated in this industry, but domestic wastewater will be processed for green belt development. Necessary management will be done to maintain air quality. The land purchased by the industry has not been acquired, but the industry has purchased the land directly. Therefore, no one is affected by the project here. The purchase and sale of land in the said area through any government agency is not government work in the name of this company. However, in order to create the necessary skills for getting a job in this company, training facilities will be provided to the poor, landless unemployed people of</p>

		also confirmed that since all types of transport will be done by rail, there is no possibility of any kind of pollution.	the area through the District Planning Committee. The company should publish the news in the local newspaper to inform the local people about the proposed employment opportunities. The price of land is a matter related to the company.
१०.	<p>Points Raised by Mr. Sayyad Deshmukh (Farmers' Union, Bornar, Jalgaon)</p> <p>Mr. Sayyad Deshmukh from the Farmers' Union, Bornar, Jalgaon, articulated the following key concerns and issues regarding the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglect of Farmers' Concerns: He noted that farmers' issues were not being adequately considered. • Access Points for the Industry: He questioned how many entry/exit points the industry would have. • Guidance from Agricultural Officials: He stressed the necessity of seeking guidance from agricultural department officials. • Impact on Two Villages: He stated that the project would impact two villages. • Road Width: He objected to the road near the overbridge being shown as narrow. • Seasonal Pollution: He pointed out that pollution from such companies is not noticeable on other days, but only during the summer months. He cited the example of Nashirabad, where similar problems are experienced specifically in summer. 		<p>Hon. District Magistrate mentioned that before any such company comes, an environmental study is done in the surrounding 10 km radius. This does not mean that pollution occurs only in this area. It is used only for technical studies. Whenever any company comes, that company is set up in such a way that there is no load on them, no expense and no trouble. So that more production can be done at a lower cost, and no one is bothered. Gates should be made more so that the load does not come to one place. Efforts will be made to create maximum employment.</p>

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Shri Karansingh Amarsingh Rajput, Sub-Regional Officer, M.P.C. Board (Maharashtra Pollution Control Board), invited any remaining participants to present their views. Following his invitation, no one else came forward to speak.

The Chairperson of the Public Hearing Committee then stated that all points raised by the citizens would be officially recorded. A concise summary of the hearing's proceedings, along with the recording and necessary documentation, would be submitted to the government for further action. The Chairperson concluded by expressing gratitude to all attendees and the public hearing was concluded with a vote of thanks to everyone.



(Karansingh A. Rajput)
Member Conveyor
Sub-Regional Officer,
Maharashtra Pollution
Control Board, Jalgaon



(Limbaji S. Bhad)
Member
Regional Officer,
Maharashtra Pollution
Control Board, Nashik



(Ayush Prasad, I.A.S.)
Chairperson
District Magistrate and
Collector, Collector Office,
Jalgaon

