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91 - 25 5573 F.~~3297~~/2016	Proposed project for expansion of existing foundry (2400 Tons per month to 5000 Tons per month) of Grey and SG iron castings Steel in the existing Foundry located at S.F.No. 211/1A, 2A, 2B, 212/3A, 3C & 213/1, 2A, Kurudampalayam Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District by M/s. Sakthi Auto Ancillary Private Limited (SAAPL) – Issue of Environment Clearance - Schedule S. No. 3(a) of Category "B" – Metallurgical industries (ferrous & non ferrous) - Regarding.
	The Proponent M/s. Sakthi Auto Ancillary Private Limited has applied for Environment Clearance for the Proposed project for expansion of existing foundry (2400 Tons per month to 5000 Tons per month) of Grey and SG iron castings Steel in the existing Foundry located at S.F.No. 211/1A, 2A, 2B, 212/3A, 3C & 213/1, 2A, Kurudampalayam Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District. The Committee observed that the above project comes under Item No 3 (a) of the Schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006 of MoEF & CC. After the presentation made by the proponent, the Committee decided to recommend the project proposal for the issue of EC to SEIAA, subject to the following conditions in addition to the normal conditions. The Committee observed the following critical features of the proposed expansion: 1. No additional land acquired; there is an increase in the built-up area for storage purposes within the existing land. 2. Man power increase from 240 to 300. 3. Power requirement increases from 4915 KVA to 9000 KVA. 4. Water requirement increases from 18 KLD to 32 KLD. 5. Sewage generation increases from 9.6 KLD to 16 KLD.

6. Trade effluent – Nil at present as well as in future.
7. Solid waste non hazardous (mainly burnt sand): 331 – 550 TPM.
8. Raw material utilization increases from 2755 Tons per month (TPM) to 5680 TPM out of which the steel scrap and borings alone increases from 2165 to 4520 TPM.

As presented by the proponent, the industry has potential for causing environmental pollution especially air pollution if adequate and stringent pollution control measures are not implemented. The committee critically reviewed the existing air pollution control equipment, their capacity, the stack emission levels and the resulting ambient air quality prevailing around the industry. As part of the project proposal for expansion the proponent has collected data related to the ambient air quality and presented the same to the committee. A review of this air pollution data reveals the following:

1. There are a few habitations very close to the industry – NGGO Colony at 0.8 km, Sengalipalayam at 1.4 km, Thudiyalur at 1.6 km and Poochiyur at 3.3 km. In general, the air quality in terms of the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ is a matter of concern. The reasons is as follows:
   - At the project site, the PM_{10} is at 84.3 mg/Nm^3 (maximum) and at Thudiyalur 89 mg/Nm^3. This is the current situation. The permissible level for PM_{10} is 100 mg/Nm^3. Even though it can be argued that current levels are less than the permissible levels, it is to be noted that the current levels are close to the benchmark and the future expansion may further aggravate the situation unless

	very stringent pollution control measures are taken. Similar is the situation with reference to the level of $PM_{2.5}$ where the present levels are around 40mg/Nm^3 where as permissible level is 60 mg/Nm^3. 2. When this was pointed out to the proponent, the proponent responded by saying that additional pollution control equipments with latest technology in adequate numbers will be installed and the emission levels from the stack will be minimized to the extent that there are no further adverse impact on the air quality surrounding the industry. To this effect the proponent has furnished a report after the Committee Meeting detailing the air pollution control measures contemplated. In the report, the proponent has committed for implementing the following air pollution control measures to strengthen the existing air pollution control. a) Providing additional sand cooler to reduce the temperature of sand below 60°C before reuse the sand in the sand plant which will reduce emission of sand due to its reduced temperature. b) Providing closed capture fume hood instead of canopy hood will reduce the particulate emission during charging and tapping of metal which reduce the particulate matter levels in the project site. c) Shifting the fettling activities to different plant which will indirectly reduce the pollution level of our plant. d) Providing a fume extraction system on cooling line which will also reduce the pollution level in Ambient Air.

	3. The industry has to have control over noise. As per the data presented in the meeting, the following are the noise level at the project site: 64.3 dB(A) (L day) and 58.1 dB(A) (L night). At Thudiyalur Village, the respective noise levels are 60.1 & 52.3. At Thudiyalur, the present noise levels are much more than permissible levels. As per the CPCB standards, the noise level upto 55 dB (A) only is permitted during day time and upto 45 dB(A) during night time. Therefore, the proponent should consider all noise pollution control measures so that the noise levels within the industry and at the nearby villages are maintained within the permissible limits. 4. As far as sewage is concerned there is no discharge outside. After the use of treated sewage for certain industrial purpose, the remaining is used for green belt development. 5. There are no industrial effluent generated since the process is a dry process. 6. The non-hazardous solid waste mainly in the form of burnt sand is reportedly used for road laying and construction filling. (The proponent has furnished photographs as evidence to this proposal). 7. The industry has potential for creating occupational health concerns, due to the high amount of particulates and heat generated in the industry. Therefore, the proponent should regularly monitor at least once in a year, the workers health especially with reference to pulmonary related problems due to particulates and heat related problems.

8. The proponent should monitor the impact of SO_2 on vegetation in the surrounding areas and take adequate mitigation measures in the event of any adverse impacts on the ecology of the surrounding areas.
9. The committee decides that the proponent should check and have a quality control relating to the raw materials like scrap, moulding sand and bentonite so as to minimize the emission levels of SO_2 and NO_X at the stack emission.
10. For the CSR activities in addition to the funds allocated (at least 2.5% of the project cost), the proponent will spend Rs. 20 Lakhs in six months towards infrastructure facilities in "Sharanalayam – Home of Prisoners children" at Coimbatore which is a registered home for children with Government of Tamil Nadu vide Regd No. 463/2003 and the proponent should send the relevant report with copies of receipt in this regard to SEIAA within six months.

S.No	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Dr. K. Thanasekaran	Member	
2	Dr.A.Navaneetha Gopalakrishnan	Member	
3	Dr.K.Valivittan	Member	
4	Dr.Indumathi M. Nambi	Member	
5	Dr. G. S. Vijayalakshmi	Member	
6	Dr. M. Jayaprakash	Member	

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7	Shri V. Sivasubramanian	Member	
8	Shri V. Shanmugasundaram	Member	
9	Shri B. SugirtharajKoilpillai	Member	
10	Dr. P. Balamadeswaran	Co- opt Member	
11.	Shri. M.S. Jayaram	Co- opt Member	

Chairman,
SEAC

Member-Secretary,
SEAC