

**RBSSN Ferrous Industries Private Limited (RBSSNFIPL)**

**# 1499/1, P.O.Box No.38, Kariganur Post**

**Hospet -583 201**

**(Bellary Dist, Karnataka)**

## **Summary**

**of**

## **Environmental Impact Assessment Document**

**for**

**Establishment of**

**0.6 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant & 130 MW Power Plant**

**near Hampapatna Village, Hagaribommanahalli tq.,Bellary District**

**EIA Document prepared by  
Environment & Power Technologies Private Limited  
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Gandhinagar, Bangalore 560009**

## Summary of Environmental Impact Assessment Report

### 1.0 Introduction

The Environmental Clearance Notification issued by MOEF dated 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006, stipulates under Schedule , Generic Structure of Environmental Impact Assessment that Summary& Conclusion of EIA document should contain Overall justification for implementation of the project and Explanation of how, adverse effects are to be mitigated. The Summary EIA be a summary of the full EIA Report condensed to ten A-4 size pages at the maximum. It should necessarily cover in brief the following Chapters of the full EIA Report.

1. Project Description
2. Description of the Environment
3. Anticipated Environmental impacts and mitigation measures
4. Environmental Monitoring Programme
5. Additional Studies
6. Project Benefits
7. Environment Management Plan

Based on the above the Summary EIA report is prepared for the proposed 0.6 MTPA Steel Plant and 130MW Power Plant near Hampapatna village, Hagaribommanahalli.Yaluk, Bellary Dist

### 1.1 About Project Proponent

M/s RBSSN FERROUS INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED (RBSSNRFIPL) is a sister Concern of RBSSN.The Proponent Company, is a Registered Company under the Companies Act 1956, having registered office at T.F. 15 Alpine View Apartment, Gangenahalli, Bellary Road, Bangalore 560032.

In tune with the State Government Mineral Policy, the Company is proposing to diversify its activity to Steel manufacturing by establishing 0.6MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 130MW Power Plant near Hampapatna village, Hagaribommanahalli.Yaluk, Bellary Dist.

## 2.0 Project Description

### 2.1 Project Manufacturing facility.

The proposed Manufacturing Unit Operations and Production Capacity are as follows.

**Table 1: Manufacturing Facilities and Production Capacity**

Sl.No	Manufacturing Facilities	Unit	Production Capacity
1	Beneficiation plant	Mt/yr	1.22
2	Pellet Plant	Mt/yr	1.20
3	DR Plant	Mt/yr	0.45
4	Electric steelmaking	Mt/yr	0.66
5	Billet caster	Mt/yr	0.63
6	Coal Gasification plant Five Gasifying Modules :	Nm3 per hr	5x 5500
7	Power plant WHRB : 35 MW CFBC : 95 MW	MW	130

The identified Project area is 214.98 ha [531.22Acres]. The project location is furnished in the table below.

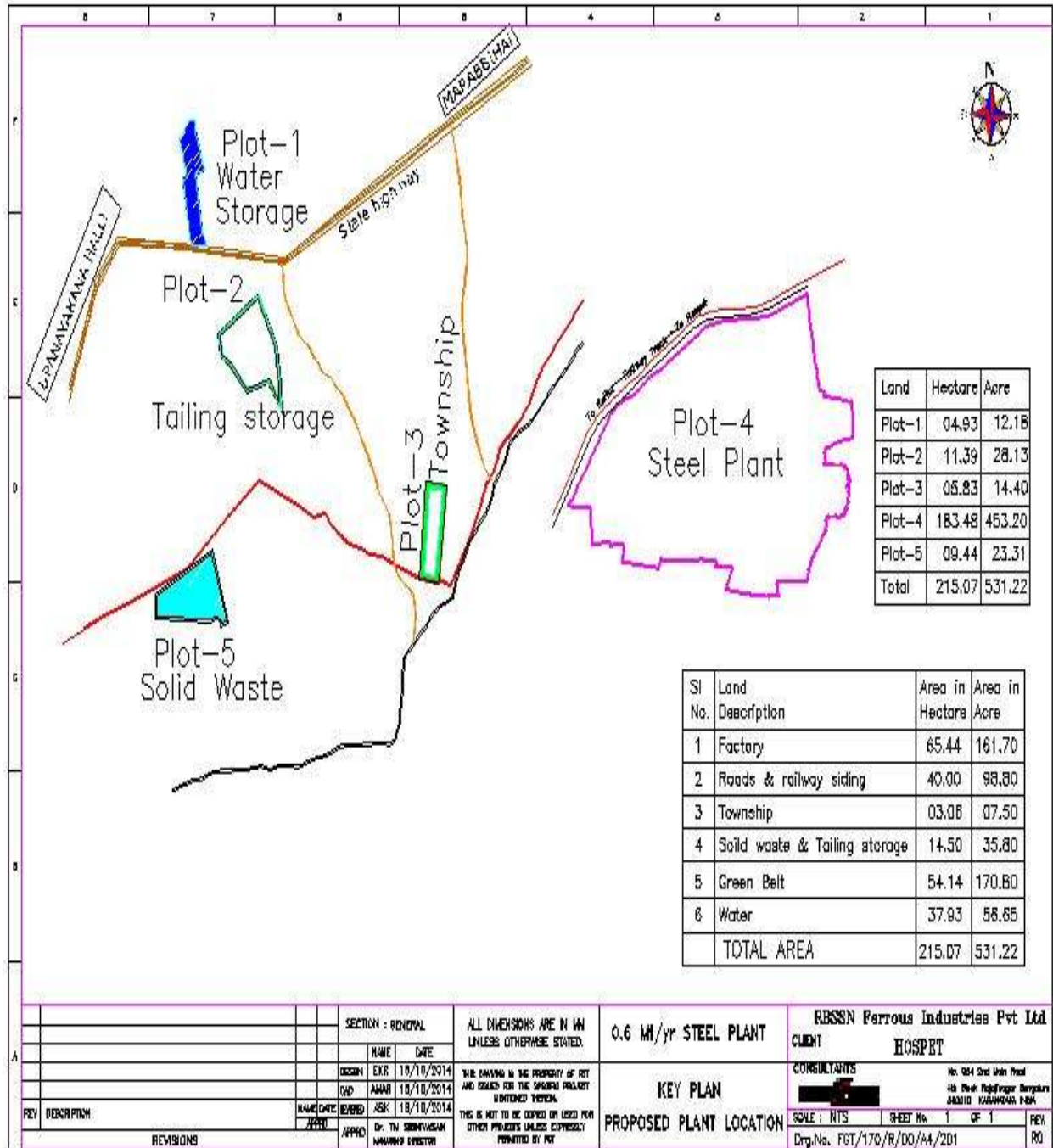
**Table 2: Project Location**

<b>Village</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>State</b>
In the survey numbers (a)Hampaptna, (b)Vyasapur, (c)Varadapur and (d)Morabbihal villages	Hagaribommanahalli Taluk	Bellary	Karnataka

Fig 1: Topo Map -10km radius



Fig 2: Project Site Location Map



## 2.2 Project Area

The project area and land use is furnished in the following table

**Table 3: Plot Area & usage**

Land	Area in Hectare	Area in Acres	Land use
Plot -1	04.93	12.18	Water Storage Area
Plot-2	11.39	28.13	Tailing Storage
Plot-3	05.83	14.40	Town Ship
Plot-4	183.48	453.20	Steel Plant
Plot-5	09.44	23.31	Solid waste
<b>Total</b>	<b>215.07</b>	<b>531.22</b>	-

## 2.3 Land use in Core area

**Table 4:Area for various Activities**

SINo	Land Description	Area in Hectare	Area in Acre
1	Factory	65.44	162.70
2	Roads & Railway Sidings	40.00	98.80
3	Town ship	03.06	07.50
4	SMS Slag & Tailings	14.50	35.80
5	Green Belt	69.10	170.80
6	Water	22.93	56.65
	<b>Total Area</b>	<b>215.07</b>	<b>531.22</b>

## 2.4 Plant Capacity

The Proposed plant capacity is furnished in the following table.

**Table 5: Magnitude of Operation of Plant**

Feature	Particulars
Size of Integrated Steel Plant & Power Plant	0.6 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant & 130MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant.
Land requirement	531.22 Acres. Village name & Survey numbers Land procured & other details are provided in the Draft EIA report under Circulation in Chapter 2.
Project Capital Cost	Rs 1817.40 Crores (for details Please ref EIA Report)
Requirement of Main Raw materials per year	The annual quantity of Raw Materials required will be

	Raw materials	Requirement in t/ yr.
	Low grade iron ore fines	2,430,000
	Non coking coal	7,18,000
	Bentonite	9600
	Lime stone	111,000
	Dolomite	41000
	Steel scrap	328,000
The major plant units envisaged in the power plant are	<b>Power Plant Capacity</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The power plant will be of 130 MW rating.</li> <li>2. The waste heat boilers of the DR plant will support generation of about 35 MW.</li> <li>3. Coal firing in fluidized bed combustion type boilers will lead to 95 MW power. -CFBC Boiler</li> <li>4. The char from DR plant will also be burnt in the boilers.</li> <li>5. Dolomite will be used to de-sulphurise the flue gases from the boiler.</li> <li>6. Air Cooled Condensers.</li> </ol>	
Water Requirement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water will be mainly required for the process needs, equipment cooling, drinking and firefighting.</li> <li>2. Fresh water requirement for the plant is estimated at 18 MLD.</li> </ol>	
Power Requirement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The annual electrical energy consumption in the plant is estimated to be about 770 Million Units or 90 MVA</li> <li>2. It is proposed to meet the entire requirement of electric power from captive sources.</li> </ol>	
Power Supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The purchased / generated power will be stepped down to 11 kV. The 11kV Switchgear will distribute power to the 11 kV motors and also to the LT substations located at load centers.</li> <li>2. Plant will be self-sufficient in power, taking only support from State grid. Grid connection will also be required for exporting surplus power.</li> </ol>	
Rail way Siding	Yes SWR - has in principle agreed with proposal to provide Railway siding to project Site	
Air pollution control equipment.	Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) of PM removal efficiency of 99.8 %, and Dust extraction system - Bag filters 99.5 % PM removal efficiency	
Capital Investment for Environment Protection Measures,	The Capital cost for pollution control measures including green belt development on 69.60 Hectares is estimated as Rs 135.20 Core and recurring Cost is estimated at Rs 16.38 Crore.	



Construction schedule	It is estimated that the plant can be made ready for commissioning in 36 months' time from zero date.
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## 2.5 Water

The State Government has allotted 18MLD of water and permitted to draw from TB River.

Make up Water consumption indifferent unit operations and blow down quantities are furnished in the following table.

**Table 6: Water balance of the steel plant in m3/h**

	Total water	Recirculated water	Make-up water	Process loss	Blow down
Iron ore beneficiation plant	3206	3117	89	83	6
Iron ore pelletizing plant	1350	1310	40	34	6
DR plant	2920	2774	146	143	3
EAF shop	550	523	28	27	1
Continuous casting shop	261	235	26	23	3
Calcination plant & Oxygen Plant.	290	281	9	8	1
Power plant	735	410	325	308	17
Drinking & sanitation	20	-	20	20	
Evaporation & other losses	68	-	68	68	0
Total	9400	8650	750	713	37
			18	MLD	

### ii. Use of blow down water

Attributes	Cum/hr	Cum per day
Green belt maintenance	25	600

Dust control in raw materials yard	12	288
Total	37	888

## 2.6 Waste water

The Company will treat the waste water generated from respective process and recycle the same in the process. The blow down from all the process units [888 Cum/day] will be treated and used for dust suppression, Green belt development. The Company will ensure zero discharge of treated effluents

## 3.0 Description of the Environment

Environmental sensitive areas are described in the following table

**Table 7:Description of the Environment**

Sl.n	Attributes	Information
1	Religious and historic places	Non within 10 Km
2	Archaeological monuments/sites	Non within 10 Km
3	Scenic areas	Non within 10 Km
4	Hill resorts/mountains/ hills	Non within 10 Km
5	Beach resorts	NA
6	Health resorts	Non within 10 Km
7	Coastal areas rich in corals, mangroves, breeding grounds of specific species	NA
8	Estuaries rich in mangroves, breeding ground of specific species	NA
9	Gulf areas	NA
10	Biosphere reserves	Non within 10 Km

11	National park and wildlife sanctuaries	Non within 10 Km
12	Natural lakes, swamps Seismic zones tribal Settlements	No Natural Lakes & Swamps within 10 km Seismic Zone - No Tribal Settlement But ST population are living in Villages
13	Areas of scientific and geological interests	No areas of Scientific Interests But Iron ore Mining areas are in Bellary district
14	Defense installations, specially those of security importance and sensitive to pollution	Non within 10 Km
15	Border areas (international)	NA
16	Airport	Hubli Airport : 140 Km JSW : 22 Km
17	Tiger reserves/elephant reserve/turtle nestling grounds	Non within 10Km
18	Habitat for migratory birds	Non within 10Km
19	Lakes, reservoirs, dams	Yes - TB dam back waters - 8.5 Km from project site
20	Streams/rivers/estuary/seas	TB River - TB dam back waters 8.5 Km
21	Railway lines	Laying of Rail way line from Hospet to Kottur under South Western Rail way zone is Completed The line likely to be commissioned shortly Hampaptnam Railway Station [RS], is about 1.5 Km to the boundary of the project site.
22	Highways	National High way NH 13 is 7 Km from project site State highway SH - 25 is 2.5 Km from the project site.

23	Urban agglomeration	Hagaribommanahalli - Taluk Head quarter 12 Km and Population 159886.
24	Does the information include reference to the consideration of alternative sites by the developer?	Yes
25	Whether adequate justification provided for final site selected?	Yes during TOR Appraisal
26	Availability of dry agriculture / fallow land, in one block with least R &R Problem.	Available in 5 Blocks without R&R Problems
27	Good Road - Accessibility	Yes , Via State High Way i.e.,Hospet - Shivamoga Road
28	Good Rail - Accessibility	Hospet - Kottur Rail way line in SWR has been laid and the same is running parallel to Project Boundary. The said Railway line is yet to be commissioned. As per norms 30 mtrs from Rail way boundary no process activity is envisaged. The Company has approached SWR for NOC for the same.
29	Transportation of Fuel & Proximity to proposed site In Km	Main Raw materials will be transported by Rail on to the proposed Railway Sidings.
30	Availability, Guarantee & commitment of requisite quantity of water source & Proximity to source	The Karnataka State Government has allotted 18 MLD of Tungabhadra river water
31	Proximity to the grid for evacuation	Uppinayakanahalli - 4Km
32	Environmental Consideration	Nandibanda Reserve Forest (Open scrubs, Nandi Banda RF is located adjacent to the project boundary at one corner i.e., S E of the project boundary
	Location of Reserve forest	

#### 4.0 Anticipated Environmental impacts and mitigation measures.

The anticipated environmental Impacts are identified in the following table for 0,6MTPA ISP and Power Plant.

**Table 8: Impact Identification Matrix**

Actions	Raw material storage and handling, Steel production and other allied activities										Post Operational Phase	
	Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Material Handling	Ore Storage / handling	Water drawl (Surface water)	Water discharge	Maintenance Workshop	Power generation by DC-coat	Green Belt development	Employment	Urbanization (Buffer zone)	Transportation
Ambient air	•	•	•	•			•	•	⊙		•	•
Water resources	•				•						•	
Water quality	•			•		•	•				•	
Ambient Noise	•	•	•				•	•			•	•
Flora & Fauna	•	⊙								⊙	•	
Soil & Land use	•	⊙		•		•				⊙	•	•
Infrastructure	•	⊙	⊙								⊙	⊙
Health & Safety	•			•		•	•			⊙		
Socio-economics										⊙	⊙	⊙
Aesthetics										⊙	⊙	

• Adverse Impact

⊙ Beneficial Impact

## **4.1 Mitigation Measures - EMP**

### **4.1.1 Tailings from Beneficiation plant**

Tailings from the iron ore beneficiation plant will be about 1.218MTPA. An area of 9.44 Ha has been provided in a separate Plot-5, which is 2.5 Km from the project site for storing Solid wastes. The iron content in the tailings is expected to be below 35 %, but this could be the future source of iron when new technologies are developed for its economy recovery. Green belt to an extent of 33% of plot area will be provided.

### **4.1.2 Fly Ash**

The Fly ash will be offloaded to manufacture cement. Bottom ash for brick manufacture, road and embankment constructions. MOU is entered into with Ultra cement Company for using Fly Ash generated at this plant.

### **4.1.3 Dust**

An extent of 242800 TPA dust generated from different process will be recycled. The dust collected from the gas cleaning units of Pellet plant, DR Plant, EAF Shop, Calcination Plant and Scale & Muck from Continuous Casting will be pelletized with iron Ore Concentrate and used

### **4.1.4 ESP Slag**

The quantity of EAC slag generation is estimated at 184,800 TPA. After Metal recovery of iron from the EAC slag will be deposited in Controlled land fill area.

### **4.1.5 Air Pollution**

In-respect of Chimneys attached to the Process operation will be provided with Electrostatic Precipitator, having 99.8 % PM removal efficiency. The Chimneys attached to dust extraction

systems will have Bag Filters as APC measures, having PM removal efficiency of 99.5%. After purification through proposed APC measures, the purified air is discharged through tall chimneys and the height of proposed chimneys will be approved from KSPCB.

#### **4.1.6 Noise pollution control**

Noise pollution will be controlled right from the planning stage by following below mentioned guidelines.

- Design of equipment for less noise generation
- Dynamic balancing and vibration damping by suitable mounting mechanism and proper grouting
- Separate housing of high noise product machinery
- Use of ear plugs in very high noise prone areas
- Green belt development around each unit
- Road side tree plantation

#### **4.1.7 Solid Waste Management**

Major solid waste will be reused in the plant itself. Fly ash will be utilized in cement manufacturing. Other solid waste generated, which are not usable for any purpose will be disposed in control land filling in an identified area within the plant premises.

#### **4.1.7 Conservation of water**

- Rain water harvesting
- Design of units for less amount of water and recycle of water to the maximum by cascading use of water
- Use of boiler blow downs and cooling water blow downs for slag quenching, green belt development

#### **4.1.8 Green belt development**

Out of the total area of 531.22 Acres [215 ha] Green Belt will be developed on 175 Acres [71 Hectares]. The local plant species will be selected based on soil quality. The plantation will be taken up at the following areas.

- At plant boundary
- At road sides

- Around various steel producing units
- Around office and other buildings
- Stretch of open land

**4.1.9 The year-wise planning of the trees & shrubs is presented below.**

Number of Trees & shrubs to be planted will not be less than 1,500 trees per ha [ 175 acre or 71 ha] = 1,06,500 saplings.

A total of 1,06,500 saplings will be planted over a period of 5 years.

Year	Number of Shrubs & Tall and small plant species to be planted	For Landscaping
Ist year	5,000	-
IIInd year	15,000	Grass & Avenue plants
IIIrd year	30,000	Grass & Avenue plants
IVth year	40,000	Grass & Avenue plants
V th year	16,500	Grass & Avenue plants
Total	1,06,500	-

**5.0 Environmental Monitoring Programme**

Environmental Monitoring Schedules are furnished in the following table

**Table 9: Schedule of Implementation of Mitigation Measures**

Mile stones	Time Span		
	Immediate	Before commissioning	Continuous activity
Green belt development	The activity will start along with construction	-	spread over 5



	activity/ during monsoon period of that year.		years
Providing Temporary sheds , drainage, toilet and bath room to workers	Before construction activity begins	-	-
Monitoring of EC , CFE conditions during Construction activities	Immediate, after issue of EC( as per EC terms & conditions )	-	Continuous activity
Planning and execution of Air Pollution control equipment, Water treatment, Waste water treatment, Fire Protection measures.	Planning activity and placing orders for ESP, Chimney, indicating the specific tolerance limits.	One month before commissioning of Plant	-
Operation and Maintenance of APC , ETP, Monitoring of AAQ,	-	One month before, commissioning of Plant.	Continuous activity
Furnishing regular /periodical information to regulatory authorities	-	During construction and	After commissioning the plant -
Submitting Consent Applications for renewal	-	-	Continuous activity

**Action Plan for monitoring AAQ, Noise and Waste water Quality parameters, during operation phase**

Place of Monitoring	Parameters of Pollution	Frequency of Monitors
Ambient air quality at plant boundary, One station Up wind direction& other at down wind direction at near habitations and one station in the Factory Premises	As per National Ambient Air Quality Standards (MoEF 16th November, 2009) for PM10, PM 2.5, SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> Parameters	Weekly twice at each locations [each monitoring station will have 104 Analysis reports ]
Fugitive emission from: Raw material handling area, Coal Crushing Area,	PM10	Frequency : Twice a month

Raw material feed area.		
Stack emission Chimneys	Temperature, Velocity, Gas discharge, PM, NOx and SO2 from all process Chimneys	To be carried twice a month
Stack Emission from main Chimneys	SPM	Continuous monitoring System
Monitoring of Surface and ground water quality surrounding areas and dumping site	As per GSR 422 E [General Standards For Discharge Of Environmental Pollutants Part-A : Effluents] and IS:10500 norms	To be carried once in 3 months ( Seasonal )
Noise monitoring near kilns, product house, raw material yard power plant and plant boundary	Leq dB(A)	Work zone noise levels once in a month Ambient noise levels once in 3 months [Day & Night ]
ETP	pH, SS, COD, BOD, DO, Temperature, Oil and grease, Sulphide and Cyanide	once in a month
STP	BOD, COD , pH, Oil & Grease SS	Once a month
Green Belt Management	Physical Observation	Continuous activity For utilization of Treated Waste water
De- silting Rain water Recharge system		Before commencement of each monsoon

Note: The monitoring will be carried out as per EC by MoEF & Consent for operation in consultation with KSPCB

## 6.0 Present Base Line Environment Data

Base line environment data in the Core area and Buffer area of the project on (a) Ambient Air, (b) Noise, (c) Bore well Water (d) Surface Water, (e) Soil has been collected as per MoEF/CPCB norms. The summary of the report is as follows

**Table 10:Environmental Base line data of the Core area & Buffer area as follows**

	Parameters	Unit	Min	MAX
1	AAQ			
	PM <sub>10</sub>	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	50	68
	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	10	16

2	So <sub>2</sub>	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	7	9.9
3	No <sub>2</sub>	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	10.4	14.5
4	CO	mg/ m <sup>3</sup>	0.6	0.9
5	Noise	Leq	40	50
			During day time [Hourly Sound Level Monitoring Measured as Leq.]	
6	Water	Surface water as well as Ground water quality meets the drinking water quality norms. ( For details please refer EIA report)		
7	Soil	Generally not fertile land. ( For details please refer EIA report)		
8	Ecology	Terrestrial Flora	In core zone totally 70 plant species were recorded out of which 22 herbs, 5 climbers, 20 shrubs and 23 trees. There were no rare or endangered or endemic or threatened flora (REET) species.	
		Invertebrates fauna	The Invertebrates fauna recorded in this buffer zone were represented by earthworms are 5 species of Phylum Annelids whereas 9 species of butterflies and 10 species of other insects fall under phylum Arthropods	
		Phytoplankton	Thirteen species of phytoplankton were observed in the laboratory studies carried out for the samples collected from the Alubavikatti pond and TB dam.	
		Aquatic flora	There were 13 species of fishes caught from the local ponds and T B dam by the fisher men were recorded from the markets which belongs to two orders and five families among different group of fish Cyprinids comprising of 6 species. Of the 13 species recorded <i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> has been recorded endangered category under IUCN.	

## 7. Additional Studies

### 7.1 Socio Economic Study

There is no displacement of people from the house hold of from their respective villages and no tribal population is involved.

The Socio Economic Study was conducted from 11<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> August 2014 in the villages of buffer area, in order to collect socio-economic data of the Land looser.

### **7.2 Important Points are as follows:**

- a. The literacy status of the area is found to be very low.
- b. Medical health care facilities are inadequate.
- c. Educational facilities are average
- d. The study area is fairly well connected by road network.
- e. The area lacks industrialization; no major industrial enterprises or even small scale units are found in the villages under survey.
- f. No tribal population involved.

### **7.3 Objectives of R&R Plan**

Though there is no displacement of any farmer or landless laborer from their Habitation and yet the proponent is willing to adopt a benevolent farmer friendly Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy and is willing to discharge its social responsibility to benefit the surrounding villages. The features of such a policy include the following.

- 1) The recommendations of Sarojini Mahishi committee report will be adopted in the recruitment of staffs.
- 2) As per Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-2019, the Industry will endeavor to provide direct employment to 70% to Kannadiga on an overall basis and 100% to kannadigas in Group D employees
- 3) The Proponent is willing to provide one job either to the Khatedar who has sold the land to the company or to one member of his family to be identified by the Khatedar, commensurate with his or her education qualification, age and suitability for the job.

If needed, the proponent is willing to deploy to the extent of man power required for the development of the green belt each year, the services of landless labourers and farmers belonging to the above 5 villages in this program.

**7.3.1 In addition to a benevolent rehabilitation policy, the proponent is willing to carry out the following social responsibilities.**

- ❖ The company is ready to adopt few villages located in the buffer area and provide/ build additional rooms to the existing schools in consultation with Education Department based on the need and students strength.
- ❖ Provide Sanitation & water supply to the Schools in the Study area, in consultation with the concerned Department.
- ❖ Assist Village Panchayats for execution of Rain water Harvesting in the villages as well as in The School premises
- ❖ The company will improve the drinking water supply, street light and provide financial assistance to village panchayat to maintain them.
- ❖ The company will provide adequate drainage & sanitation facility to these villages and plant trees in the village limits & develop green belt around the villages.
- ❖ The company will extend financial help in providing Mid-day meal to school going children.
- ❖ The company through their hospital will extend medical facilities to the villages in the buffer area.
- ❖ Widows and unmarried daughters of the land looser from these villages will be trained in tailoring and sewing machines will be supplied to each one of them.
- ❖ If the village authorities desire, the company will be willing to take up maintenance of the water body (Tank) of these villages.
- ❖ The company will provide proper connecting road from NH13 as well as from SH-25 and also bypass road around important villages.
- ❖ The company will be comducting regular medical camps and provide Ambulance Van.

## **8.0 Project Benefits**

### **8.1 Employment and income effects**

The Company requires the following manpower during operation phase.

Grade	Number
Managerial	94
Supervisory	194
Skilled	388
Unskilled	221
Others	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>924</b>

It is estimated that indirect employment will be 10 times the direct employment.

In addition to the above, the operation of the steel plant, itself will generate revenues to the State and Central governments. Some of the potential economic benefits likely to be accrued from the project are as follows:

1. Earnings by the Govt. by way of taxes levies and duties like ED, IT, VAT, TDS etc
2. Business opportunities for the local entrepreneurs to set up small and medium scale industries
3. Business opportunities for the local entrepreneurs serving as service providers, suppliers, contractors
4. Investment opportunity for local infrastructure development

## 8.2 Cost of Pollution Control/ Environmental protection Measures

1. Capital cost of the project Rs 1817.4 Crores
2. Cost of environmental protection measures (Rs. Crores )

Attributes	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
Air Pollution Control	67.50	3.00
Water Pollution Control	33.8	4.40
Solid waste management	16.9	2.53

Noise Pollution Control	0.7	0.34
Environment Monitoring and Management	4.1	2.03
Occupational Health	1.4	1.0
Green Belt	10.8	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.20</b>	<b>16.38</b>

## 9.0 Conclusion

The potential environmental, social and economic impacts of the project have been assessed and comprehensive mitigation and community developmental plans have also been developed integrating the safety and health system in the work place.

**RBSSNFIP** will successfully implement the environmental protection and safeguard measures as per EMP at a capital cost of 1817.4 Crores and a recurring expenditure of Rs16.38 crore per annum. Environmental Management Plan will be exercised at

- Design stage
- Construction stage
- Operational stage to meet all the consent norms of KSPCB and Environmental condition as per MoEF / CPCB direction.

With the implementation of the proposed project, there will be infrastructure development in the surrounding areas and overall development in the backward region of Hyderabad-Karnataka.