



JSW Cement Limited

Kalinganagar Industrial Complex,
Vill - Jakhapura, Tehsil- Danagadi,
Dist.- Jajpur, Odisha - 755026
GST- 21AABCJ6731B1Z8
Website : www.jswcement.in

JSWCL/Jajpur/Env/MoEF/2019-20

To,

8th May 2019

Dr R K Dey, IFS

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (C),
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,
Regional Office (Eastern Zone),
A/3, Chandrasekharapur,
Bhubaneswar – 751 023

Sub: Submission of Six monthly compliance report for the period October 2018 to March 2019

Ref: Environment Clearance Letter No. F.No 19604/4-IND/06-2017 Ref No. 3693/SEIAA dated 17th October 2017

Dear Sir,

Reference to above, we herewith enclose six monthly compliance report alongwith relevant Annexures for the period October - 2018 to March - 2019 for our above mentioned project. Soft copies of compliance reports are also being emailed at roez.bsr-mef@nic.in.

We wish to inform that our project is currently **under construction phase** and we assure to submit detailed compliance report after commissioning of the project.

Thanking you with regards,

Yours Faithfully,

For JSW Cement Ltd.,


Vivek Ranawat
Project Incharge



Enc: as above

CIN-U26957MH2006PLC160839

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JINDAL Part of O.P. Jindal Group

CC:

1. **Member Secretary,**
State Pollution Control Board, Odisha,
Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar,
Unit – VIII, Bhubaneswar – 751012
Odisha

2. **Sh R C Saxena (Scientist E)**
Regional Directorate - Kolkata
Central Pollution Control Board
Southend Conclave, Block 502, 5th and 6th Floors,
1582, Razidanga Main Road,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700107



Compliance Report of Environment Clearance Conditions

Name of the Project: 1.20 MTPA Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), And Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS) Cement Grinding Unit, JSW Cement Ltd. located at Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex, Danagadi, Dist- Jajpur, Odisha SEIAA Environment Clearance Letter – F.No 19604/4-IND/06-2017 Ref No. 3693/SEIAA dated 17th October 2017 Project Code: Not yet allotted												
S.No	Conditions	Compliance										
A	Specific Conditions											
1	Environmental Clearance is granted as recommended by SEAC considering that they are standalone grinding units.	Noted and agreed										
2	<p>The Environmental Clearance is granted for cement grinding unit of following production capacity:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Product</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Capacity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Portland Slag Cement (PSC)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">MTPA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portland Composite Cement (PCC)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Product	Capacity	Portland Slag Cement (PSC)	1.2	Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC)	MTPA	Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS)		Portland Composite Cement (PCC)		Noted and will be complied
Product	Capacity											
Portland Slag Cement (PSC)	1.2											
Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC)	MTPA											
Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS)												
Portland Composite Cement (PCC)												
3	The project proponent should install 24X7 air monitoring devices to monitor air emissions, as provided by the CPCB and submit report to the SEIAA, Odisha and Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar.	Online continuous emission monitoring system (OCEMS) have been provided for both the major stacks (cement mill & coal mill). The data of our ambient air quality & stack emission will be regularly submitted to authorities after commencement of the plant during its six monthly compliance reporting.										
4	The Standards issued by the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India vide G.S.R. No. 612 (E) dated 25 th August 2014 and subsequent amendment dated 9 th May 2016 and 10 th May 2016 regarding cement plants with respect to particulate matter, SO ₂ & NO _x shall be followed.	Since it is a cement grinding unit, only particulate matter emission standards are applicable to us and the same will be complied by us.										
5	Continuous stack monitoring facilities to monitor gaseous emissions from the process stacks shall be provided. Limit of PM shall be controlled to meet prescribed standards by installing adequate air pollution control.	Online continuous emission monitoring system (OCEMS) have been provided for both the major stacks (cement mill & coal mill). As this is a cement grinding unit, only particulate matter emission standards are applicable to us. We have taken various measures for reducing PM levels by installing										

		bag house, bag filters at all the material transfer points as well as stacks. The bag filters are designed for outlet dust emissions <30 mg/Nm ³ .
6	The National Ambient Air Quality Standards issued by the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India vide G.S.R. No. 826(E) dated 16 th November 2009 shall be followed	Noted and will be complied.
7	Secondary fugitive emissions shall be controlled and shall be within the prescribed limits and regularly monitored. Guidelines/Code of Practice issued by the CPCB in this regard shall be followed.	Fugitive emissions from all the sources will be maintained below the prescribed norms. Guidelines/code of practice issued by the CPCB will be followed.
8	All the raw materials shall be stored under covered shed (as proposed) to control fugitive emission.	We have provided covered sheds for storage of gypsum and coal. Clinker is stored in covered silo.
9	Efforts shall be made to reduce impact of the transport of the raw materials and endproducts on the surrounding environment including agricultural land by the use of conveyors/rail mode of transport wherever feasible. The company shall have separate truck parking area. Vehicular emissions shall be regularly monitored.	Closed conveyor belts are being installed in order to control the fugitive emission caused by transport of raw materials. Wherever feasible transportation of raw materials will be done through conveyors/rail/road network. We will have separate truck parking area and vehicular emissions will be monitored regularly.
10	All the treated wastewater shall be recycled and reused in the process and/or for dust suppression and green belt development and other plant related activities etc. No wastewater shall be discharged outside the factory premises and 'zero' discharge shall be adopted.	No waste water will be generated from the manufacturing process. Domestic waster will be treated in STP which is under installation. Treated waste water will be used for plantation. Zero liquid discharge status shall be maintained.
11	Efforts shall be made to make use of harvested rain water.	Noted and agreed
12	All the bag filter dust, raw mill dust, coal dust, clinker dust and cement dust from pollution control devices shall be recycled and reused in the process and used for cement manufacturing. Spent oil and batteries shall be sold to authorized recyclers/ re-processors only.	All the dust collected from air pollution control devices will be recycled & reused in cement manufacturing. Spent oil & batteries will be sold to authorized third party recyclers/ re-processors only.
13	Green belt over 33% (5.61 acres as proposed) of the total project area shall be developed within plant premises with at least 10 meter wide green belt on all sides along the periphery of the project area and along road sides etc. by planting native and broad leaved species in consultation with local DFO, local community and as per the CPCB guidelines.	Green belt will be developed in phase wise manner in 33% of project area by planting native/local species in consultation with local DFO, local community and as per CPCB guidelines.
14	The project proponent shall provide solar light system for all common	Solar lighting system will be provided in common areas,

	areas, street lights, villages, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly. The proponent shall use Solar/ Renewable energy of 5 % of the expected actual power requirement.	street lights, nearby villages and parking areas. As proposed, 5% of the actual power consumption will be Solar/ renewable.
15	The project proponent shall provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.	LED lights are being provided in offices. Residential colony is not proposed.
16	All the commitments made during the Public Hearing / Public Consultation meeting held on 03rd May, 2017 shall be satisfactorily implemented and adequate budget provision should be made accordingly.	We have earmarked INR 8 Crore towards ESC/CER and the same shall be spent towards meeting PH commitments. So far we have spent approx. INR 1.3 Crore towards CER.
17	All the recommendations made in the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for the Cement plants shall be implemented.	Compliance status of CREP as applicable to Cement Plants is given in Annexure-5
18	At least 2.5% of the total cost of the project shall be earmarked towards the Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC) based on Public Hearing issues, locals need and item-wise details along with time bound action plan shall be prepared and submitted to the SEIAA, Odisha and Regional Office, MoEF & CC, Bhubaneswar. Implementation of such program shall be ensured by constituting a Committee comprising of the proponent, representatives of village Panchayat and District Administration. Action taken report in this regard shall be submitted to the SEIAA, Odisha as well as to the Regional Office, MoEF & CC, Bhubaneswar.	INR 8 Crores have been earmarked for Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC) and action plan is enclosed herewith as Annexure - 1
19	In addition to the above provision of ESC, the proponent shall prepare a detailed CSR Plan for the next 5 years including annual physical and financial targets for the project, which includes village-wise, sector-wise (Health, Education, Sanitation, Skill Development and infrastructure etc.) activities in consultation with the local communities and administration. The plan so prepared shall be based on SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time bound) concept. The expenditure should be aimed at sustainable development and direct free distribution and temporary relief should not be included. The CSR plan will include the amount of 2% retain annual profits as provided for in Clause 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 which provides	Detailed CSR plan will be prepared and submitted when applicable.

	for 2% of the average net profits of previous 3 years towards CSR activities for life of the project. A separate budget head shall be created and the annual capital and revenue expenditure on various activities of the plan shall be submitted as part of the Compliance report to the SEIAA, Odisha and Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar. The details of the CSR Plan shall also be uploaded on the company website and shall also be provided in the Annual Report of the company.	
20	A risk assessment study and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan along with the mitigation measures shall be prepared with a focus of Disaster Prevention and a copy submitted to SEIAA, Odisha, Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar, SPCB and CPCB within 3 months of issue of environment clearance letter.	Risk assessment study & Disaster Management Plan along with mitigation measures is enclosed herewith as Annexure - 2
21	To educate the workers, all the work places where dust may cause a hazard shall be clearly indicated as a dust exposure area through use of display signs which identifies the hazard and the associated health effects.	Noted and will be implanted upon project commissioning.
22	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.	Noted and will be complied wherever feasible.

B	General Conditions	
1	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha	We shall strictly adhere to the stipulations made by Odisha State Pollution Control Board.
2	No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA, Odisha	Noted and will be complied
3	At least four ambient air quality monitoring stations should be established in the downward direction as well as where maximum ground level concentration of PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx are anticipated in consultation with the SPCB. Data on ambient air quality and stack emission shall be regularly submitted to the SEIAA, Odisha, Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar and the SPCB/CPCB once in six months	We will be carrying out ambient air quality monitoring at four locations in the downward direction. The data of our ambient air quality & stack emission will be regularly submitted to concerned statutory bodies after commencement of the plant during its six monthly compliance reporting.
4	The overall noise levels in and around the plant area shall be kept well within the standards (85 dB A) by providing noise control measures including acoustic hoods, silencers, enclosures etc. on all sources of noise generation. The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under EPA Rules, 1989 viz, 75 dBA (daytime) and 70 dBA (nighttime)	We are installing acoustic barriers around high noise generations equipment's, silencers and regular preventive maintenance of the equipment's to minimize the noise generation. Ambient noise levels will be maintained within the prescribed norms.
5	Occupational health surveillance of the workers should be done on a regular basis and records maintained as per the Factories Act	We will carry out occupational health surveillance of the workers on regular basis and the records shall be maintained as per the Factories Act requirement.
6	The company should develop rain water harvesting structures to harvest the rain water for utilization in the lean season besides recharging the ground water table	Noted. Rainwater harvesting plan shall be implemented after commencement of production.
7	The project proponent should also comply with all the environmental protection measures and safeguards recommended in the EIA/EMP report. Further, the company must undertake socio-economic development activities in the surrounding villages like community development programmes, educational programmes, drinking water supply and health care etc	We will comply with all the environmental protection measures recommend in EIA/EMP. We will continuously implement various CSR programs as per the CSR plan.
8	Requisite funds shall be earmarked towards capital cost and recurring cost/annum for environment pollution control measures to implement	We have earmarked INR 16.5 Crore and INR 0.86 crore towards capital cost & recurring cost/annum respectively for

	the conditions stipulated by the SEIAA, Odisha as well as the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha. An implementation schedule for implementing all the conditions stipulated herein shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar. The funds so provided shall not be diverted for any other purpose	environment protection and pollution control measures. Itemwise breakup of EMP budget is given in Annexure-3. These funds shall not be diverted for any other purpose.
9	A copy of clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the web site of the company by the proponent.	We have sent the copy of our Environment Clearance to concerned panchayat, zila parishad/municipal corporation. Copy of the Environment clearance letter has been uploaded on our company website and can be viewed at the below link: http://www.jswcement.in/wp-content/uploads/EC-Order-1.2-MTPA-Jajpur-17-10-2017.pdf
10	The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically on the MoEF&CC website. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC at Bhubaneswar, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; PM10 S02,NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.	We shall upload the compliance report on our company website and shall periodically update the same. Six monthly compliance reports shall also be submitted to all the concerned regulatory authorities after commencement of production. We shall install the display board at the main gate for displaying the monitored parameters for public.
11	The project proponent shall also submit six monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by e-mail) to the Regional, Office of MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The Regional Office of MoEF&CC at Bhubaneswar / CPCB / SPCB shall monitor the stipulated conditions.	Six monthly compliance reports shall be submitted to all the concerned regulatory authorities on regular basis as stipulated.
12	The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-Vas is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental conditions and shall also be sent to the	We shall submit the environment statement to all the concerned authorities on regular basis post commencement of the plant.

	respective Regional Office of the MoEF&CC at Bhubaneswar by e-mail	
13	The Project Proponent shall inform the public that the project has been accorded environmental clearance by the SEIAA, Odisha and copy of the clearance letter is available with the SPCB and may also be available in the Website of the SEIAA, Odisha and the Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB). This shall be advertised within seven days from the date of issue of the clearance letter, at least in two local newspapers that are widely circulated in the region of which one shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional office, MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar as well as State Pollution Control Board, Odisha.	We have advertised our Environment Clearance in local newspapers (i.e New Indian Express & Pramay) which are widely circulated in the region and copy of the same was submitted to Regional office, MoEF&CC. Newspaper advertisement is attached as Annexure-4 for your ready reference.
14	Project authorities shall inform the SEIAA, Odisha, as well as Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of commencing the land development work	Date of financial closure: December 2015 Date of final approval: Final approval from IPICOL on 02-12-2015 Date of commencement of land development work: 16-11-2017
15	The SEIAA, Odisha may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory	Noted and agreed
16	The SEIAA, Odisha reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions	Noted and agreed
17	The applicant will take statutory clearance/approval/permissions from the concerned authorities in respect of the project as and when required.	Noted and agreed
18	The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules	Noted and agreed

19	Any appeal against this clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010	Noted
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For JSW Cement Limited,



Vivek Ranawat

Project Head

Annexure-1**Time Bound Budgetary Action Plan**

Enterprize Social Commitment (ESC) Budget for Financial Year: 2017-18 to 2021-22			Rs. Lakhs					Total Budget
Name of the Location: JSW Cement Ltd., Jajpur			2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Category	Sl. No.	Activity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total Budget
Category 1			100.00	80.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	360.00
Improving Living Conditions	1.1	Promoting Health Care		30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	60.00
	1.2	Safe Drinking water	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	300.00
Category 2			0.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
Promoting Social Development	2.1	Formal educational institution infrastructure & Development			20.00	10.00	10.00	40.00
	2.2	Vocational educational institution infrastructure & Development		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00
Category 3			10.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	55.00
Addressing Environmental Issues	3.1	Tree Plantation	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
	3.2	Promoting use of Renewable energy	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	30.00
Category 4			50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	75.00	300.00
Rural Development Projects	4.1	Rural Roads and Drainages						0.00
	4.2	Infrastructure facilities in Rural area	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	75.00	300.00
Overhead			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Project Mangement Cost	5.1	Project Mangement Cost	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total			161.00	156.00	151.00	166.00	166.00	800.00

Annexure-2

Risk Assessment & Disaster Management Plan

7.3 QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.3.1 Preamble

The main objective of The Quantitative Risk Analysis (QRA) study is to identify the potential hazards, assess the effect/consequence of all probable accidental releases and risk mitigating measures to reduce hazards of the proposed facilities. The Quantitative Risk Analysis (QRA) study scheme is shown in **Figure - 7.1**.

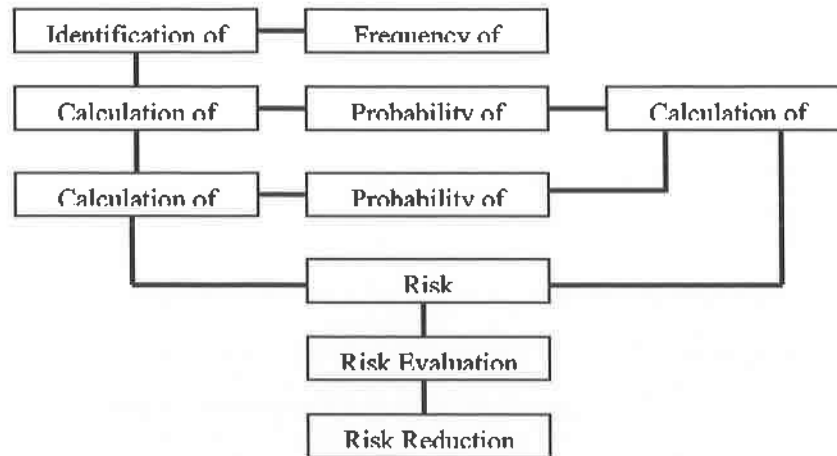


Figure - 7.1: Risk Assessment Methodology

Detailed scope of work for QRA study is given below:

- Identification of Hazards and Selection of Failure Scenarios
- Effects & Consequence Estimation
- Frequency and Risk Analysis
- Risk Mitigation Measures

The criterion of acceptance of risk is As Low As Reasonably Practicable (the ALARP principle).

7.3.2 Hazard Identification and Selection of Failure Scenarios

Hazard is defined as a chemical or physical condition having the potential for causing damage to life, property or the environment. Hazards associated plant have been identified using HAZAN techniques. For each selected release source, several scenarios may be possible depending upon the failure mode causing loss of containment.

The hazard identification includes a selection of scenarios ranging from the more likely high probability-low consequence event to the low probability-higher consequence event. The

criteria used for selection of scenarios for the consequences analysis is the Maximum Credible Accidental (MAC) scenarios.

Identification of Hazardous Process/Area

Broadly, there will be mainly three major types of hazards during operation of expanded plant as described below:

- Fire in flammable materials;
- Explosion in flammable and explosive materials; and
- Toxic Release of hazardous gases.

Apart from these, there will also other hazardous conditions during lifting hot metal handling by cranes and hoists, handling of industrial gases throughout the plant.

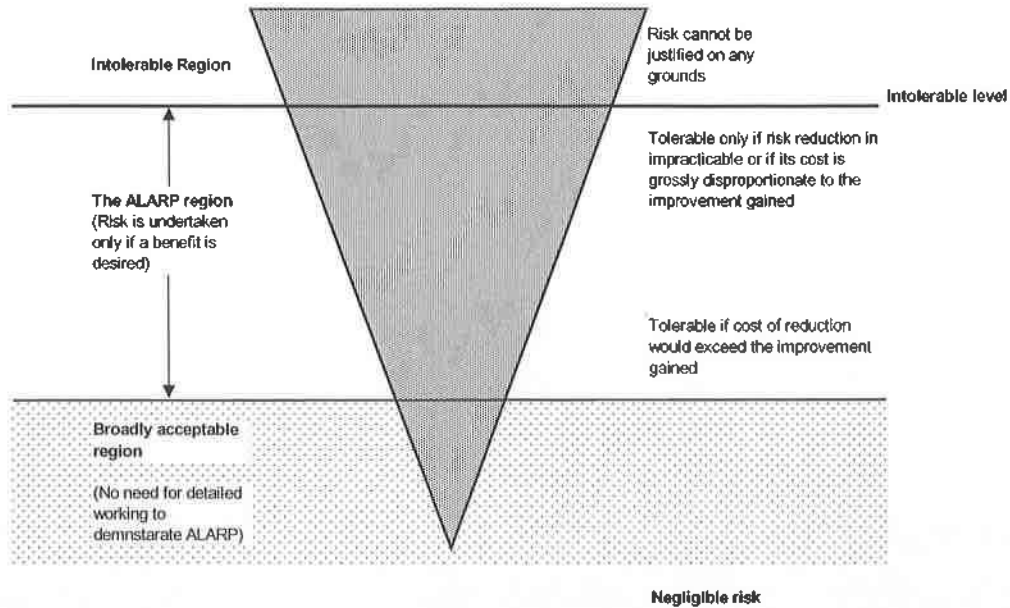
7.4 RISK ANALYSIS

Risk is defined as the unwanted consequence of a particular activity in relation to the likelihood that this may occur. Risk thus comprises of two variables: magnitude of consequences & the probability of occurrence. It thus finds application as a decision making tool in situations where judgment has to be made about the tolerability of the risk posed by an existing/proposed activity. The normal approach adopted is to relate the risk measures obtained to risk acceptance criteria. The risk criteria simply attempt to establish whether Risk is "tolerable". Below is a list of words generally in use in risk analysis.

1. **Acceptable Risks:** No risk shall be called "acceptable". It might be better to say that the activity may be acceptable generally, but the risks can only ever be tolerable;
2. **Tolerable Risks:** are risks so small that there is no cause for concern. Risk criteria, if they are to be workable, recognize the following:
 - Level of risk that is so high that it is considered unacceptable or intolerable regardless of the benefits derived from an activity;
 - Level of risk that is low enough as to be considered negligible; and
 - Level of risk in between the two as mentioned above is to be considered tolerable subject to being reduced to a level i.e. "As Low As is Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)".

The ALARP (As Low As is Reasonably Practicable) principle seeks to answer the question "What is an acceptable risk?" The definition may be found in the basis for judgment used in British law that one shall be as safe as is reasonably practicable. Reasonably practicable is defined as implying "that a computation must be made in which the quantum of risk is placed on scale and the sacrifice involved in the measures necessary for averting the risk (whether in money, time, or trouble) is placed on the other, and that, if it be shown that there is a gross

disproportion between them – risk being insignificant in relation to the sacrifice – the defendants discharge the onus upon them”.



The effects-consequence and frequency analyses for the selected releases have been summarized in previous sections. In this section results of Risk summation are presented as following:

Individual Risk is the probability of death occurring as a result of accidents at a installation or a transport route expressed as a function of the distance from such activity. Such a risk actually exists only when a person is present at that spot. The unit of Individual Risk is fatality likelihood of an individual per year. Individual risk for a single accident scenario is calculated as:

$$\text{Individual Risk} = \text{Accident frequency} \times \text{Response fraction} \times \text{Weather class probability} \times \text{Wind direction probability}$$

Response fraction is the percentage of the exposed population who would be lethally injured when exposed to the calculated thermal radiations over the exposure duration. In case of a vapour cloud explosion, other probabilities such as ignition probability, probability of flash fire versus explosion also are taken into account.

The calculation of individual risk at a geographical location near a site assumes that the contributions of all incident outcome cases are to be added. Thus, the total individual risk at

eachpoint is equal to the sum of the individual risks resulting from all incident outcome cases associated with the plant.

There is no specified risk acceptance criterion in India for Individual Risk levels. A review of risk acceptance criteria in use in other countries indicates the following:

For industrial plants, Individual Risk Criteria have been developed by various countries and the review indicates that Individual Risk of fatality to the members of the public outside the installation boundaries may be adopted between 10^{-5} per year (in populated areas) for intolerable risk and lower than 10^{-6} per year for negligible risk. The region in between is the so-called ALARP region where risk is acceptable subjected to its being As Low As Reasonably Practicable (the ALARP principle).

□ Findings of Risk Summation

The individual risk (10^{-5} /yr) for gas release is within ALARP region and tolerable. The activities at cement plant also lies in ALARP region and tolerable.

7.4.1 Risk Reduction Measures

Risk Assessment study provides a quantitative technique for assessing the significance of the impact of any facility on its external environment, a means for highlighting key areas for greater attention and a tool for comparing alternative options. Though, it cannot substitute for close attention to the fundamentals of safety throughout the design process or for design reviews.

For risk reduction, attempts shall be made to either reduce inventories that could get released in the event of loss of containment or failure likelihood's or both as feasible. Risk Assessment identifies the dominant risk contributors, which enables prioritisation of plants/section that deserve special attention in terms of inspection and maintenance in particular and over all safety management as a whole.

- Gas holders shall be provided to maintain a positive line pressure in gas network;
- Fresh oil shall be added to make up the losses due to contamination of oil;
- The safety device, such as limit switches, shut off bell along with other mechanical and electrical system shall be inspected on weekly basis jointly with gas safety and electrical and recorded.
- The fire service facilities will be equipped with:
 - Smoke and fire detection alarm system.
 - Water supply
 - Fire hydrant and nozzle installation
 - Foam system

- Water for sprinkler system
- Mobile fire fighting equipment
- First aid appliances
- o Smoke and fire detection, fire hydrant & nozzle installation etc. and shall be included as part of all major units at the proposed project.
- o Periodic maintenance of all protective and safety equipment
- o Periodical training/ awareness will be given to work force at the project as refresh courses to handle any emergency situation.
- o Periodic mock drills will be conducted so as to check the alertness and efficiency of the DMP and corresponding records shall be maintained.
- o Signboards including emergency phone numbers and no smoking signs shall be installed at all appropriate locations.
- o Plant shall have adequate communication system.
- o All major units / equipment will be provided with smoke / fire detection and alarm system.
- o 'No smoking zone' shall be declared at all fire prone areas.
- o Fuel oil storage location will be selected at an isolated place with proper fencing and guarding.
- o Dyke will be provided for Fuel oil storage tanks.
- o Wind socks will be installed to check the wind direction at the time of accident and accordingly persons may be diverted towards opposite direction of wind.
- o Naked flame, welding etc. will not be permitted in fuel oil storage area.
- o To prevent the hazard of static electricity and recirculation, lines to the storage tanks will be discharged below the liquid level.

7.4.2 Disaster Management Plan

Preamble

The purpose of this Disaster Management Plan (DMP) is to detail organizational responsibilities, actions, reporting requirement and support resources available to ensure effective and timely management of emergencies at or affecting any of operation of proposed project. This will be achieved by;

- Describing procedures to deal with emergencies affecting personnel, equipment, third party contractors, local community and environment;

- Defining the role and responsibility of Incident Response Group (IRG) and others at plant;
- Describing the external resources available to the IRG for use in an emergency and how these resources will be coordinated; and
- This plan shall recognize that:
 1. Incident Controller will be authorized to initially control and contain any and all emergency situations;
 2. Site Controller will be authorized to co-ordinate strategic response to all emergencies associated to the operation;
 3. EHS management Review Committee will be authorized to co-ordinate the overall strategic response to any emergency at plant;
 4. It will be clubbed with DMP of existing operation; and

It shall be in compliance with legal requirement as described below:

The provisions of the Hazardous Chemicals Rules, Section 41 B(4) of the Factories Act, 1948 (as amended) requires that every occupier is to draw up an on-site emergency plan with detailed disaster control measures and to educate the workers employed. The obligation of an occupier of hazardous chemicals installation to prepare an emergency plan is also stipulated in Rule 13 of the 'Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rule's, 2000 and amended.

Under the 'Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules preparation of 'Off-site Emergency Plan' is covered in Rule No.14. The duty of preparing and keeping up to date the 'Off-site Emergency Plan' as per this rule is placed on the District Emergency Authority. Also,occupiers are charged with the responsibility of providing the above authority with such information, relating to the industrial activity under their control, as they may require for preparing the off-site emergency plan.

Following are the main objectives of the DMP to:

- Define and assess emergencies, including hazards and risk;
- Control and contain incidents;
- Safeguard employees and people in the vicinity;
- Minimize damage to property and/ or the environment;
- Minimization of risk and impact of event accident;
- Preparation of action plan to handle disasters and to contain damage;

- Inform employees, general public and the authority about the hazards/ risk assessed, the role to be played by them in the event of an emergency and to provide safeguards;
- Be ready for 'mutual aid' if need arises to help neighboring unit;
- Inform authorities and mutual aid centers to come for help;
- Effective rescue and treatment of casualties;
- Effective rehabilitation of the affected people and prevention of damage to the property;
- Identify and listing of any fatality;
- Inform and help kith and kin;
- Secure the safe rehabilitation of affected areas and to restore normalcy;
- Provide authoritative information to media; etc

The results of the QRA study are made direct use in preparation of DMP.

☐ Definitions

Definitions relevant to the emergency planning/ disaster management installation are given below.

- Incident: Incident may be defined as an emergency situation associated with any critical deviation in the process control or otherwise that may lead to a major accident/ potential emergency and disaster.
- Accident: An accident may be defined as “an undesirable and unplanned event with or without major damage consequence of life and/ or property”.
- Major Accident: It is a sudden, unexpected, unplanned event resulting from uncontrolled developments during an industrial activity, which causes or has the potential to cause, death or hospitalization of a number of people, damage to environment, evacuation of local population or any combination of the above effects.
- Emergency: This can be defined as any situation, which presents a threat to the safety of people or/ and property. It may require outside help as well.
- Major Emergency: Major emergency occurring at a work is one that may affect several departments within and/ or may cause serious injuries, loss of life, extensive damage to property or serious disruption outside the works. It will require the use of outside resources to be handled effectively.
- Disaster: Disaster is a sudden calamitous event, resulting in great damage, loss or destruction.
- Hazards: Hazard may be defined as “the potential of an accident”. Hazard exists in man and the system of materials and machines.

- Risk: Risk may be defined as the combination of consequence and probability or likelihood of an accident being caused in a given man-material-machine system.
- On-Site Emergency plan: Deals with measures to prevent and control emergencies within the factory and not affecting outside public or environment.
- Off-Site Emergency plan: Deals with measures to prevent and control emergencies affecting public and the environment outside the premises.

Classification of Emergencies

Emergencies can be categorized into the following three (3) broad levels on the basis of seriousness and response requirement:

- a. **Level-I :** this is an emergency or an incident which
 - i. can be effectively and safely managed and contained within the site, location or installation by the available resources; and
 - ii. has no impact outside the site, location or installation;
- b. **Level-II:** This is an emergency or an incident which
 - i. cannot be effectively and safely managed or contained at the location or installation by the available resources and additional support is alerted or required;
 - ii. is having or has the potential to have an effect beyond the site, location or installation and where external support of mutual aid partner may be involved; and
 - iii. is likely to be of danger to life, the environment or to industrial assets or reputation.
- c. **Level-III:** This is an emergency or an incident with off-site impact which could be catastrophic and is likely to affect the population, property and environment inside and outside the installation; and management and control is done by the District Administration. Although Level-III emergency falls under the purview of the District Authority but until the Authority steps in, it shall be the responsibility of the concerned unit to manage the emergency.

Based on the QRA study, chances of Level-III emergency occurring are negligible.

Pre-Emergency Planning

Hazard Identification and Consequences

The common causes for emergency/ disaster situation are listed in the table below.

Man Made	Natural Calamities	Extraneous
-----------------	---------------------------	-------------------

Leakage	Earthquake	Riots/civil disorder/mob
Fire and explosion	Excessive rainfall	attack
Failure of critical control system		Terrorism
Design deficiency		Sabotage
Unsafe acts		Bomb threat
Inadequate maintenance		War/ hit/ missiles

Hazard identification and consequences analysis for Maximum Credible Accidents (MCA) scenarios have been carried out as per details given in chapter-7. It is evident that societal risk lies well below the ALARP region and is therefore considered as negligible.

Pre Emergency Preparedness Measures

Following emergency preparedness measures shall be implemented:

Internal Safety Audits

Internal safety audits will be conducted by a team specially formed for identification of various hazards during operation of proposed project and will check the following:

- Workability of personnel protective equipments;
- Workability of various safety facilities available;
- Workability of firefighting facilities available;
- Workability of work permit system;
- Workability of maintenance system etc.

Suggestions and schemes will be made for modification or for additional requirement, so as to make the existing system more reliable and upgrade it based on latest advanced techniques or equipments available.

Third Party Survey/ Audit/ Study

The third party (i.e. external expert/ consultants) safety audit and study will be carried out, as and when required, to fulfill statutory obligations and also for the following:

- To study and re-identify various hazards associated with the premises;
- To check in-built safety systems for their adequacy;
- To suggest modifications/ additions in the system, if required; etc

Safety/Relief Valve Testing

- List of safety/ relief valves will be prepared and be readily available for reference;
- Periodical schedule for testing will be prepared & followed and records will be maintained; and

- Action plans will be made and implemented for repair and replacement of faulty or damaged materials.

Fire System Testing

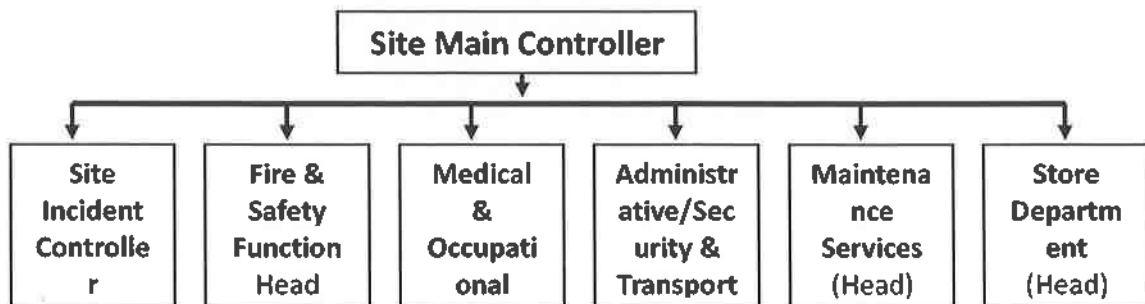
- To prepare list of fire extinguishers and maintain record of the same;
- To prepare list of fire hydrants, fire system applications, fire pumps, water monitors, automatic fire alarms, smoke detectors and other available appliances and maintain a record of these;
- To draw testing schedules and record the findings;
- To replace/ modify defective equipment/ accessories;
- To periodically check fire pump capacities, delivery, pressure and auto-start/ stop systems; and
- To draw a schedule for testing the workability/ operability of the stand-by equipments, etc. used for firefighting services.

Mutual Aid Scheme

Mutual aid scheme will be available for:

- Fire fighting with fire brigade, industries and other facilities located in the surrounding area;
- Medical help with Government and private hospitals/ nursing homes; and
- External technical support for dealing with the emergency in case it is prolonged.

Figure 7.5 Emergency Response team



Emergency Communication System

There shall be an effective system to communicate emergency:

- within the plant premises *i.e.* to the workers including key personnel and essential workers on duty and inside during normal working hours;
- to the key personnel and essential workers not on duty and outside during normal working hours;
- to the outside emergency services and to the Government authorities; and

- to the neighboring firms and the general public in the vicinity.

Each and every section of cement grinding plant will be connected by internal telephones. External phone at office and residence and mobile phones will also be available with key personnel and top executives of the plant. Walkie-Talkie sets and Public Address (PA) System network will also be available.

Raising Alarm

Any person noticing an emergency shall be able to raise or cause to be raised the first Floor Level Emergency Alarm (FLEA). All employees shall be trained to operate such emergency alarms. Siren is provided to indicate an emergency. The siren differs from regular sirens in use with hauling arrangement and is audible throughout the plant.

In case of emergency, Siren type alarm system as provided shall be operated for one (1) minute continuously for three (3) times within a period of 5 to 10 minutes. The type of siren to be sounded for Major and Minor emergencies are given below. This will make all the personnel who are present in the plant become aware about the occurrence.

Telephone Message

After hearing the emergency alarm and emergency declaration or even if receiving the emergency message on the phone first, the security in-charge at the plant main gate (or Information Officer) plays an important role. The security in-charge (at the plant main gate) shall be precise, sharp, attentive and quick in receiving and noting the message and then for immediate subsequent action of further communication in consultation with the Information Officer. A form to record emergency telephone calls will be made available with the security in-charge (at the plant main gate) or the person available in the Emergency Control Centre, who will record such calls during emergency.

Communication to the Outside Emergency Services and Authorities

Once the declaration is made, it is essential that the outside emergency services, if they have not already been called in, be informed in the shortest possible time. The emergency will be immediately communicated to the Government Authorities such as local Factory Inspectorate, Collectorate, Police and District Emergency Authorities. The statutory information to the above mentioned authorities shall be supplied beforehand so that the off-site emergency control (contingent) plan may be implemented, if needed. Under the statutory provisions, information is required to be provided to the following:

- Workers;
- General public and neighboring firms;

- District Emergency Authority;
- Factory Inspectorate; and
- Odisha Pollution Control Board.

Declaring Level of Emergency

The declaration of major emergency puts all personnel/ agencies into action and the ongoing operations shall be disturbed which may be very costly at times or the consequences may be serious, therefore such declaration shall not be decided on whims or immature judgment or without proper thought. Given the scale of activity, which will be activated after the declaration of the major emergency, it is advisable to restrict the authority for declaration. However, it is not necessary to limit this authority to the Chief Incident Controller or his appointed deputy.

It may be advisable therefore, to divert the authority to declare a major emergency in a number of nominated people. They shall be selected on the basis of their knowledge and experience. Nominated person/ persons will advise the Chief Incident Controller or the Site Controller to declare the emergency.

Joint decision to declare a major emergency may be taken but it shall be as early as possible and without wasting time.

When an emergency situation arises, it will most probably be first noticed by the operator/ technician working in the concerned area. He shall immediately get in touch with the Shift In-charge of the concerned area. The Shift In-charge shall assess the situation and apprise the CIC/SIC accordingly.

CIC will rush to the ECC room and assess the situation or will get complete information (by phone if possible) through the SIC. The Site Controller will then assess the nature of emergency as either "Major" or "Minor".

Emergency Shutdown Procedure

If necessary, full or partial shutdown of the plant shall be followed under the judgment of the Chief Incident Controller or the Site controller. On hearing the emergency siren/ message over phone, the following procedure will be followed to shut down the plant:

- The operation/ maintenance department will stop incoming vehicles and move away the tankers, if any;
- The operation/ maintenance department will declare the quantity of the oil stored, gas stored etc;
- Head (operations) will stop all the production/ maintenance activity, if necessary; and

- The individuals designated for the emergency preparedness will carry out the work as assigned to them per the checklist.

Roll Call

The employees attending duty will be known through punch cards and the records (on daily basis) of others (contractors and others) will be available at the security gate. At the time of emergency, attendance will be verified with the people assembled in the safe assembly and emergency assembly point.

Contractors shall maintain a similar list of personnel on-site. Record of the arrival and departure of visitors shall also be maintained, together with the names of those they have called to see which will prove useful in establishing their whereabouts during an emergency. Visitors shall wherever practicable, be accompanied on-site by a responsible member of the work staff.

In the immediately affected area, the Site Incident Controller shall arrange for a search to be made by the fire brigade for any casualty. Nominated work personnel shall record the names and other details of the casualties taken to the respective reception areas and the location, e.g. hospital.

At ECC, a nominated person shall be posted to collate the lists and check these against the nominal role of those believed to be missing. Where missing people could be at the affected area, the Incident Controller shall be informed immediately and arrangement shall be made for further search.

Evacuation Procedure

Not required personnel will usually be evacuated from the incident site and also from adjacent areas. Evacuation shall be to predetermined assembly points in a safe part of the plant. Assembly points need to be clearly marked. The plan shall designate someone to record all personnel arriving at the assembly point so that the information can be passed to the ECC.

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm, the employees of the concerned area and in other areas shall stop their work and rush to the safe assembly point.

Control of Emergency

The control of emergency mainly involves combating the fire/ explosion/toxic release, by using the various resources available for risk control and adopting the following procedures:

Release of Gas

□ Shift- In charge/ Operator

On receipt of the message from Primary Controller, the Shift In-Charge/ Operator shall:

- Switch on the emergency siren for a few minutes (if not already switched on by the primary controller);
- Telephonically inform Incident Controller/Security In-charge and Central Control Room (CCR);
- Provide the location and brief description of leakage;
- Do not allow unauthorized personnel on scene.

Chief Incident Controller

- Obtain full incident briefing and likely requirements from shift in-charge and maintain liaison;
- Instruct CCR to shut all gas supply, if required;
- Ensure that all personnel are accounted for and consider need to evacuate non-essential personal near the incident site.; and
- Notify Site Incident Controller and provide full incident briefing and likely requirements.

Site Incident Controller

- Obtain full incident briefing and likely requirements from Incident Controller and maintain liaison; and
- Coordinate support activities as required.

Security Personnel

- Note down the location/ details of the incident;
- Inform Senior Personnel Officer/ Security Officer;
- Stop visitors/ contractors/ customers to enter inside the plant;
- Be at the telephone for receiving any message; and
- Organize the workers to assemble at the safe assembly point.

Security Officer

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm or on receiving the message over phone, the Security Officer will:

- Proceed to the emergency assembly point along with sufficient security personnel;
- Act as per the instruction of CIC/ SIC;
- Cordon off the area;
- Not allow any unauthorized person within the premises;
- Prevent crowding of people around the scene of incident;
- Inform:
 - Security In-charge;

- Transport In-charge;
- Head (Security)/ a security personnel placed at the plant main gate;
- Head (Electrical);
- Head (HR); etc
- Keep ambulance ready; and
- Inform nearby fire service as per instruction of Incident/Site Controller.

☐ Head (Security)

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm/ message over phone, the Head (Security)/ a security personnel placed at the plant main gate shall rush to the emergency assembly point, report to the CIC and also:

- Ensure availability of fire extinguishers and continuous water supply for firefighting in anticipation of a fire;
- Depute responsible person for maintaining gas mask and continuous water flow for firefighting in case of a fire; and
- Rush to the ECC for further activities if any, as per the instruction of the Incident/ Site Controller.

☐ Transport In-charge

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm or on receipt of the message, the Transport In-charge shall:

- Contact the Emergency Control Center (ECC);
- Depute a representative to ECC; and
- Plan for deployment of vehicles whenever/ wherever necessary as per the instruction of SIC/ CIC.

☐ Head (Electrical)

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm/ message over phone, the Head (Electrical) will rush to the emergency assembly point and report to the CIC. The Head (Electrical) will be responsible to:

- Check the electrical connections in the affected area;
- Ensure availability of electrical supply if the main line is to be switched off; and
- Arrange for alternate supply.

☐ Head (HR)

Role of Head (HR) will be to:

- Be in touch with SIC/CIC for any assistance;

- To arrange refreshment for all, if emergency is prolonged;
- To provide welfare function and ensure that casualties receive adequate attention;
- To inform kith & kin of employees as per instruction of SIC/ CIC; and
- To arrange additional help (compensation, etc.), if required and inform the relatives.

In Case of Fire/ Explosion

Primary Controller (First Noticing Person)

Immediately after noticing the fire, the Primary Controller shall:

- Identify himself and the location of the fire;
- Inform shift in-charge about the nature of the fire;
- Inform the security & time office about the location and nature of the fire;
- Hold on until the message is repeated to ensure proper communication;
- Switch off the electrical main in the nearby area;
- Inject fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire, if possible;
- Be on or near the incident site till the fire service personnel arrive to guide; and
- In case of fire in electrical equipment or installations, inform electrical shift in-charge about the nature and place of the fire.

Shift- In charge/ Operator

- Switch on the emergency siren for a few minutes (if not already switched on by the primary controller);
- Telephonically inform Fire /Security In-charge and Central Control Room (CCR);
- Provide the location and brief description of the fire;
- Keep watch over the fire;
- Try to extinguish or prevent the fire from further spreading with available resources; and
- Do not allow unauthorized personnel on scene.

Chief Incident Controller

- Obtain full incident briefing and likely requirements from shift in-charge and maintain liaison;
- Ensure that all personnel are accounted for and consider need to evacuate non-essential personnel from the incident site or near it.
- Notify Site Controller and provide full incident briefing and likely requirement.

Site Incident Controller

- Obtain full incident briefing and likely requirements from Incident Controller and maintain liaison; and

- Coordinate support activities as required.

☐ Security Personnel

- Note down the location/ details of the incident;
- Inform Senior Personnel Officer/ Security Officer;
- Stop the visitors/ contractors/ customers to enter inside the plant;
- Be at the telephone for receiving any message; and
- Organize the workers to assemble at the safe assembly point.

☐ Security Officer

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm or on receiving the message over phone, he will:

- Proceed to the emergency assembly point along with sufficient security personnel;
- Act as per the instruction of CIC/ SIC;
- Cordon off the area;
- Not allow unauthorized personnel within the premises;
- Prevent crowding of people around the scene of incident;
- Inform:
 - Security In-charge;
 - Head (Security)/ a security personnel placed at the plant main gate;
 - Transport In-charge;
 - Head (Electrical);
 - Head (HR); etc
- Keep ambulance ready; and
- Inform nearby fire service as per instruction of Incident/ Site Controller.

☐ Head (Security)

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm/ message over the phone, the Head (Security)/ a security personnel placed at the plant main gate shall rush to the emergency assembly point, report to the CIC and also:

- Ensure availability of gas masks with oxygen cylinders and fire extinguishers and continuous water supply for firefighting;
- Depute responsible person for maintaining continuous water flow for firefighting; and
- Rush to the ECC for further activities, if any, as per the instruction of the CIC/ SIC.

☐ Transport In-Charge

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm or on receipt of the phone message, the Transport In-charge shall:

- Contact the ECC;
- Depute a representative to ECC;
- Plan for deployment of vehicles whenever/ wherever necessary as per the instruction of the Site/ Incident Controller;
- Move away the tankers, if any;
- Stop the incoming vehicles; and
- Give the quantity of the oil stored and gas stored etc.

☐ Head (Electrical)

On hearing the emergency siren/ alarm/ message over phone, the Head (Electrical) will rush to the emergency assembly point, report to the Incident Controller and will be responsible to:

- Check the electrical connections in the affected area;
- Ensure the availability of electrical supply if the lines are affected; and
- Arrange for alternate supply.

☐ Head (HR)

- To be in touch with Site/ Incident controller for any assistance;
- To arrange refreshment for all, if emergency is prolonged;
- To provide welfare function and ensure that casualties receive adequate attention;
- To inform kith & kin of employees as per instruction of SIC/ CIC; and
- To arrange additional help (compensation, etc.), if required and inform the relatives.

In Case of Accident

During the time of any accident or emergency condition, the Primary Controller will have to inform the Shift In-Charge immediately which will be followed by:

- Shift In-Charge will inform to responsible Department Head, Time Office and Security Personnel;
- According to the seriousness of the accident, the Department Head will arrange duty doctors, ambulance and inform the personnel department;
- Department head will also report to Incident Controller and Site Controller about the incident and actions taken/required;
- The department head will immediately report to spot and collect the cause of accident;
- The department head will make a final report;
- The cause of accident will be analyzed and rehabilitation measure will be implemented; and
- The workmen will be advised to do the work with more safety measures.

All Clear Signal

As soon as the emergency situation has been brought under control, it is necessary to bring it to the notice of all concerned. This will be done by a coded siren. The coded siren for this would be a continuous siren for five (5) minutes. This would indicate that the emergency situation has been brought under control.

Post Emergency Activities

Post emergency activities comprise of steps taken after the emergency is over so as to establish the reasons for the causation of the emergency and preventive measures. The steps involved are:

- Collection of records;
- Conducting inquiry and concluding preventive measures;
- Making insurance claims;
- Preparation of inquiry reports with recommendations;
- Rehabilitate the affected people within the plant and outside the plant, if any; and
- To restart the plant.

off-site emergency plan

The Risk Assessment (RA) study has concluded that the off-site risk is in the negligible range. Toxic material generally will may have an off-site;

Legal Authority

Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the 'Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules' were promulgated in November, 1989 & amended in 2000 and 'Rules on Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response for Chemical Accidents' in 1996.

Under the 'Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules' preparation of 'Off-site Emergency Plan' is covered in Rule No.14. The duty of preparing and keeping up to date the 'Off-site Emergency Plan' as per this rule is placed on the District Emergency Authority (DEA). Also, occupiers are charged with the responsibility of providing the information, relating to the industrial activity under their control, as DEA may require for preparing the off-site emergency plan.

In addition to information provided in the relevant sections on actions to be taken by plant personnel and exposed public during any situation, the District Authority (i.e. District Collector, Factory Inspector, etc) in conjunction with JSWCL, nearby industries under mutual aid scheme and relevant emergency services shall have an off-site emergency plan considering the following:

- Incidents at the site including fires and/ or explosions and toxic release that would likely cause concern among the local population. It would be necessary to advise people to stay

away from the area, reassure them that they are in no danger and follow relevant actions as suggested in the DMP;

- In addition to JSWCL personnel, the following "local" external agencies may be involved in the formulation of procedures for off-site incidents and may also be involved in response to any incident;
 - Police at District Headquarter;
 - Traffic Police at District Headquarter;
 - Fire services District Headquarter;
 - Fire services available with nearby industries;
 - Civil Authority at District Headquarter;
 - Factory Inspector;
 - Odisha Pollution Control Board;
 - Electricity Authority at District Headquarter; etc
- Develop a continuous liaison system with the abovementioned agencies for better coordination to deal with any emergency;
- The following aspects shall be addressed in any detailed response to an off-site incident:

Role of the Management

The On-site and Off-site plans are dovetailed so that the emergency services are summoned at the appropriate time and are provided with accurate information and a correct assessment of the situation. The responsibility for this is with the CIC.

CIC will provide a copy of On-Site and Off-Site Emergency Plan to the District Authorities, the Factories Inspectorate and the Emergency Services, so that on the basis of information provided in the plan, such authorities can make their emergency preparedness plan to formulate and execute the District/ Area Off- Site Emergency Plan.

Role of External Agencies

It is expected that the following roles shall be performed by various external agencies during off site emergency:

- Fire Brigade**
 - a) Rush fire tenders to the incident site with all necessary firefighting equipments;
 - b) Dispersal of vapors by water spray away from the inhabited area in case of leakage;
 - c) Extinguish the fire, in case of fire;
 - d) Allow the fire to burn under controlled conditions if isolation is not possible;
 - e) Save human lives and salvage material from incident;
 - f) Assist fire department of plant to handle the emergency;

g) Liaise with fire brigade in the adjoining town for additional help, if necessary;

h) Arrange water through municipal water tankers or any other source; etc

☐ Police

a) Stop traffic from both ends of the road and divert the traffic;

b) Warn the people living in the adjacent area to stop all smoking, evacuate to safer places, if necessary;

c) Contact district police headquarters for further assistance, if required;

d) Evacuate personnel from the area, if required;

e) Extend help in removal of injured personnel to the nearest first aid center/ hospital, contacting highway patrol, completing legal formalities in case of any casualty; etc

☐ District Administration

a) To keep a watch on the overall situation;

b) Rush ambulance to the incident site if casualties are reported;

c) Direct cranes or any other such equipment to carry out rescue operations;

d) Issue warning messages to people through public address system, if any evacuation is required;

e) Arrange emergency vehicles for evacuation;

f) Give direction to hospitals having burn injuries ward for readiness to receive patients in case of incident involving fire;

g) Provide basic amenities, e.g. water, electricity, food and shelter to the affected people as required; etc

☐ Medical Department

• Will provide first aid and treatment;

• Will arrange ambulance for removal of victims/ casualties;

• Will set up temporary medical camp and import first-aid to casualties;

• Will arrange for casualties to be sent to Government/ private hospitals; and

• Will secure assistance of medical and paramedical personnel from nearby hospitals/ institutions.

Security Threat Plan and Action Plan to Meet the Eventualities

On identification of doubtful packet/ bags/ others, following emergency action shall be taken in case of bomb threat:

(a) Area shall be cordoned off immediately;

- (b) On receipt of first hand report, CIC shall contact District Authorities and Police immediately;
- (c) Persons inside the installation shall be evacuated as soon as possible;
- (d) All the vehicles on the installation premises shall be evacuated to safer places; and
- (e) All piping valves shall be closed and all operations at JSWCL shall be stopped.

Pre-Incident Information

Provision of providing incident/ awareness details to the public shall also be a part of the responsibility of "Government Authorities" and not of JSWCL alone. Recommended information to be provided to the public are as follows (it is recognized that some of the information given below may not be divulged due to security reasons):

- Name of the site manager and address;
- Details of the person responsible for providing information;
- Common name(s) of all hazardous substance and indication of their characteristics;
- An assurance that JSWCL will be taking all reasonably practicable steps to minimize the risk of a major accident (the level of risk has been estimated through RA which shows acceptable off-site risks);
- Details of emergency warning system and the actions to be taken on receipt of warning;
- An assurance that JSWCL will make appropriate arrangements to deal with any foreseeable incidents;
- Reference to off-site emergency planning and advice to the public to cooperate with emergency services;
- Details of where and from whom further information may be obtained;
- Details of any emergency response exercise to be carried out; and
- The above information can be circulated via posters, talks, leaflets, etc which shall be in the local language. Leaflets containing do's and don'ts may also be circulated in the vicinity. Any printed information to be provided to the local community shall be in the local language.

Actions Recommended for the Public

JSWCL's personnel, in liaison with the emergency services, will provide relevant information to the public during any incident via the use of loud hailers, etc. As a precautionary measure, the actions to be taken by the general public in the event of a major accident are as follows:

- Move away from the site to safer areas and follow any instruction from JSWCL personnel;

- Take appropriate shelter and close doors, windows, curtains and blinds, if available;
- Do not smoke or light matches, until given the all clear;
- Put out fires, until given the all clear;
- Follow the instructions of JSWCL 's emergency services;
- Listen public announcement carefully;
- Do not contact the emergency services unless you are alone unaided/ injured or are in need of urgent assistance; and
- Remain indoors until you are told that it is safe to go outside. If evacuation is necessary, you will be notified by JSWCL 's emergency services;
- It is JSWCL's responsibility, in liaison with relevant local authorities, to update the local community at appropriate intervals.

List of Details to be notified:

List of telephone numbers of outside agencies as listed below shall be readily available:

- District Collector;
- Police;
- Fire Brigade;
- Ambulance;
- Hospital;
- Factory Inspectorate;
- Regional and Head office, Chhattisgarh Pollution Control Board; etc

Annexure-3**Item Wise cost break up of Environment Management**

S. No.	Particulars	Estimated cost Rs. Lakhs	Recurring cost in Rs. Lakhs/Annum
1	Air pollution control	1027.5	38.14
2	Water Pollution & Reclamation	150.0	7.95
3	Occupational Health	9.0	4.5
4	Environmental Management	63.5	25.4
5	Green Belt Management	400.0	10.56
TOTAL		1650.00	86.55

News Paper Clipping of EC advertisement



BHUBANESWAR

03

BHUBANESWAR

WEDNESDAY 25.10.2017

PUBLIC INFORMATION

This is to inform the Public that M/s JSW Cement Limited has been accorded Environmental Clearance by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) vide letter no. 3693/SEIAA dated 17.10.2017 in accordance with S.O 1533 (E) dated 14th September 2006 of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GOI for their Proposed 1.2 MTPA Cement Grinding Unit at Kalinganagar Industrial Complex, Danagadi, Dist- Jajpur, Odisha.

Copies of the Clearance letter are available with State Pollution Control Board, Odisha and may also be seen at the website of the SEIAA, Odisha and also at the website of M/s JSW Cement Limited (<http://www.jswcement.in>).

ଶରକାରଙ୍କ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ

ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକ, ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସେବା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଶରକାରଙ୍କୁ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

ଜନସମ୍ପର୍କ ବିଭାଗ



ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କକୁ ମିଳିଲା ସାଇକେଲ

ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସୂଚନା

ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହି ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କୁ ଆକମ୍ପଣ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।



CREP Compliance

S. No.	Recommendation	Compliance Status
1	<p>Cement Plants, which are not complying with notified standards, shall do the following to meet the standards;</p> <p>Augmentation of existing Air Pollution Control Devices - by July 2003.</p> <p>Replacement of existing Air Pollution Control Devices - by July 2004</p>	<p>Our Cement plant is equipped with all the modern air pollution control devices to meet the notified emission standards.</p>
2	<p>Cement Plants located in critically polluted or urban areas (including 5 km distance outside urban boundary) will meet 100mg/ Nm³ limit or particulate matter by December 2004 and continue working to reduce the emission of particulate matter to 50 mg/Nm³.</p>	<p>Plant is in commissioning phase. Emission level will be maintained below 30 mg/Nm³.</p>
3	<p>The new cement kilns to be accorded NOC/Environmental Clearance w.e.f 1.04.2003 will meet the limit of 50 mg/Nm³ for particulate matter emissions.</p>	<p>Not Applicable as there is no Kiln installed.</p>
4	<p>CPCB will evolve load based standards by December 2003.</p>	<p>No load based standard for cement industry particularly applicable to grinding unit has been evolved.</p>
5	<p>CPCB and NCBM will evolve SO₂ and NO_x emission standards by June 2004.</p>	<p>Not Applicable as there is no Kiln installed.</p>
6	<p>The Cement industries will control fugitive emissions from all the raw material and products storage and transfer points by December 2003. However, the feasibility for the control of fugitive emissions from limestone and coal storage areas will be decided by the National Task Force (NTF). The NTF shall submit its recommendations within three months.</p>	<p>All the material transfer points are equipped with Bag Filters. Raw materials are stored in covered shed with impervious platform. Paved road construction and green belt development work will be done in phase wise manner.</p>
7	<p>CPCB, NCBM, BIS and Oil refineries will jointly prepare the policy on use of petroleum cokes as fuel in cement kiln by July 2003.</p>	<p>Not Applicable as there is no Kiln installed.</p>

S. No.	Recommendation	Compliance Status
8	After performance evaluation of various types of continuous monitoring equipment and feedback from the industries and equipment manufacturers, NTF will decide feasible unit operations/sections for installation of continuous monitoring equipment. The industry will install the continuous monitoring systems (CMS) by December 2003	Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) has been installed for both major stacks Cement Mill & Coal Mill Stack. Also, a Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) commissioning work is in progress.
9	Tripping in kiln ESP to be minimized by July 2003 as per the recommendations of NTF.	Not Applicable as there is no Kiln.
10	Industries will submit the target date to enhance the utilization of waste material by April, 2003.	All the particulate matter collected through APCEs will be automatically recycled in the respected processes. Moreover, we will be using fly ash for making Pozzolona Portland Cement (PPC)& slag for making PozzolonaSlag Cement which is waste of Thermal Plants& Steel plant respectively.
11	NCBM will carry out a study on hazardous waste utilization in cement kiln by December 2003.	Not Applicable as there is no Kiln installed.
12	Cement industries will carry out feasibility study and submit target dates to CPCB for co-generation of power by July 2003. * Non complying units shall give bank guarantee to respective SPCBs.	Not Applicable.