

HZL/DSC/ENV/ES/2024/3

Date 21.09.2024

To,

✓ **The Member Secretary**
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board
4, Institutional Area
Jhalana Doongri
Jaipur-302004

File No. OGM/P-139

Sub: Environmental Statement for the year 2023-24 for Captive Power Plant Unit- I & II (2X85 MW), Dariba, Rajsamand.

Ref: Consent to Operate No: F(HDF)/Rajsamand (Railmagra)/6461(1)/2020-2021/5140-5142 dated 11.02.2021 for Captive Power Plant Unit I & II (2X85 MW).

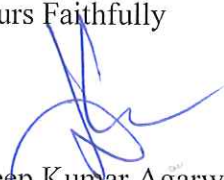
Sir,

With reference to above subject please find enclosed herewith the Environmental Statement for the financial year 2023-24 for Captive Power Plant Unit I & II (2X85 MW), Dariba, Rajsamand.

Thanking You,

For Hindustan Zinc Limited

Yours Faithfully



(Deep Kumar Agarwal)
Deputy SBU Director
Dariba Smelter Complex

Cc:

1. Regional Officer, RSPCB
Old excise office building,
Kalalwati, Rajnagar, Rajsamand
Pin code : 313324
2. The Deputy Director (S)/Scientist – C
Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Changes,
Integrated Regional Office, A-209 & 218, Aranya Bhawan,
Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur – 302004.
3. O/C

**Hindustan Zinc Limited
Dariba Smelter Complex**



**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT for CPP Unit I & II
(FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST 2024)**

PREPARED & SUBMITTED BY

**Captive Power Plant (2X85)
Dariba Smelter Complex
Hindustan Zinc Limited
P.O. - Dariba, District – Rajasmand
Rajasthan - 313211**

FORM-V

**Environmental Statement
for the financial year ending the 31st March 2024**

PART-A

- i) Name and address of the owner/occupier of the industry operation or process : Arun Misra
CEO
M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited
Dariba Smelter Complex
Hindustan Zinc Limited,
P.O.- Dariba, Tehsil- Relmagra
Dist. - Rajsamand
Rajasthan – 313 211
- (ii) Industry category : Red/ Large
Primary – (STC Code) : AAACH7354KST006
Secondary- (SIC Code) : Not Applicable
- (iii) Production Capacity :
Captive Power Plant
Generation of Power : 2 X 85 MW
- (iv) Year of Establishment : 2010
- (v) Date of Last Environmental Statement Submitted : 22.09.2023

PART -B

WATER AND RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

(1) Water consumption (m3 /d)*

Boiler/Cooling :7944

Domestic : 87

* Daily water consumption Captive Power Plant (2 x 85 MW) including STP water.

Name of Product		Process water consumption per unit of product output(cum/MW)	
		During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
		(1)	(2)
Power	With STP water	2.56	2.27
	Fresh Water (without STP water)	0.14	0.12

(2) Raw material consumption

Name of raw material	Name of products	Consumption of raw material per unit of output	
		During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
Coal (Tones)	Power (Mwh)	0.870	0.495
Biomass (Tones)		0.053	0.012

PART-C

Pollution discharged to environment/ unit of output
(Parameter as specified in the consent issued)

Pollutants	Quantity of pollutants discharged (mass/day)	Concentration of pollutants in discharges (mass/volume)	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards
a) Water	Not Applicable as Zero Discharge is maintained.		
pH			
TDS			
DO			
Suspended Solids			
Oil and Grease			
Chromium as hexavalent			
Manganese			
Nickel			
Copper			
Zinc			
Cadmium			
Lead			
Mercury			
Cyanide			
b) Air			
Pollutants	Quantity of pollutants discharged (mass/day)	Concentration of pollutants in discharges (mass/volume)	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards
Particulate matter	649.53 Kg/day	35.7 mg/Nm ³	-28.6
NO _x	4904.91 Kg/day	248.35 mg/Nm ³	-17.22

PART-D
Hazardous Waste

As DSC is having common Hazardous waste authorization, which includes Zinc, Lead and CPP, so mentioned hazardous waste generation is for complete DSC location.

Hazardous Waste	Total Quantity Generation (Kg.)	
	During the previous financial year	During the current financial Year
(a) From process		
- Jarosite	177821000	189786000
- Purification Cake	4198000	3921040
- Anode Mud	1183000	1132000
- Cooler Cake	2518580	2947270
- Cobalt Cake	---	---
- Used /spent Oil	54090	38620
- Spent Catalyst (V2O5)	26810	29440
- Chemical Sludge (Salts)	1506660	1233900
- Discarded Containers/barrels/liners used for hazardous waste/Chemicals	134 Nos	148 Nos
- Flue Gas Cleaning Residue	--	--
- Spent ion exchange resin containing Toxic metal	--	--
- Oil-soaked filter	--	--
- Waste/residues containing oil	--	2980
- Process Residue	18305360	19947640
(b) From pollution control facilities		
- Non-ferrous sludge from ETP and scrubbers (ETP Cake)	13961820	14005430

PART-E

SOLID WASTE

DSC has a common storage facility for storage of Scrap, which includes Zinc, Lead and CPP, so mentioned waste generated is for completed DSC location.

Solid Waste	Total Quantity Generation (Kg.)	
	During the previous financial year	During the current financial Year
(a) From process		
<i>Metal Scrap</i>	1599594	753820
<i>Wooden Scrap</i>	140355	98388
<i>Plastic Waste</i>	37800	7640

Solid Waste generation specific to CPP

Solid Waste		Total Quantity (Kg.)	
		During the previous financial year [#]	During the current financial Year
(a)	From process		
	- Bottom Ash	11617360	11856900
(b)	From pollution control facilities		
	- Fly Ash	58871540	92109480
(c)	1) Quantity recycled or reutilized within the unit.	-----	-----
	2) Sold-Fly Ash	70940360	75053140
	3) Backfilling in mines- Fly Ash	47234320	17055840
	4) Sold –Bottom Ash	23428660	11856560
	5) Disposed-Bottom Ash	-----	-----

PART-F

Please specify the characterization (in terms of composition and quantum) of hazardous as well as solid wastes and indicate disposal practice adopted for both the categories of wastes.

Details of Solid Wastes & Its Disposal Method

Sr. No.	Name of waste	Quantity (MT)	Chemical Characteristics (%)	Mode of Treatment / Disposal
1	Jarosite	189786.0	Zn: 2.5 -5 Pb: 5-7 Fe: 25-31	Stabilization with lime & cement as Jarofix using patented Jarofix Technology (M/s Canadian Electrolytic Zinc), followed by disposal in Jarofix yard.
2	Non-ferrous sludge from ETP and scrubbers (ETP Cake)	14005.43	Zn: 1- 8 Cu: 0.01 – 0.02 Pb: 0.2 – 0.5	Disposal in captive SLF after stabilization.
3	Cooler Cake	2947.27	Zn: 0.5-1.5 Balance Gypsum	Disposal in captive SLF after stabilization.
4	Purification Cake	3921.04	Zn: 20 - 35 Cd: 8-10 Cu: 3-12	Sale to authorized recyclers registered with CPCB/ MoEF.
5	Anode Mud	1132	Mn: 30-45 Zn: 0.3 - 1 Pb: 5-8	Reuse/sale to authorized recyclers registered with CPCB/ MoEF and surplus disposal to captive SLF.
6	Used Oil/Spent Oil	38.62	--	Reuse/sale to authorized recyclers registered with CPCB/ MoEF.
7	Chemical Sludge (Salts)	1233.9	Sodium Salts (Na ₂ SO ₄ .10H ₂ O etc)	Disposal in SLF
8	Spent Catalyst (V ₂ O ₅)	29.44	V ₂ O ₅	Disposal in SLF
9	Discarded Containers/barrel s/liners used for hazardous waste/Chemicals	148 Nos.	--	Disposal in SLF

Environmental Statement

Dariba Smelter Complex

10	Cobalt Cake	--	--	No Generation
11	Flue Gas Cleaning Residue	--	--	No Generation
12	Spent ion exchange resin containing Toxic metal	--	--	No Generation
13	Oil soaked filter	--	--	Incineration in TSDF
14	Waste/residues containing oil	2.98	--	Sale to registered recycler
15	Process Residue	19947.64	--	Reuse/sale to authorized recyclers registered with CPCB/ MoEF.
16	Fuming Furnace Slag	63149.7	--	Provided to Cement Manufacturers
17	Metal Scrap	753.820	--	Sent to recyclers
18	Wooden Scrap	98.388	--	Sent to recyclers
19	Plastic Waste	7.64	--	Sent to recyclers

Waste Generation specific to CPP

Sr. No.	Name of waste	Quantity Generated (MT)	Quantity used	Disposal Method
1	Fly Ash	92109.48	75053.14	Provided to Cement Manufacturers
			17055.84	Backfilling in mines
2	Bottom Ash	11856.56	11856.56	Provided to Brick manufactures

PART-G

Impact of the pollution abatement measures taken on conservation of natural resources and on the cost of production.

Our aim is to preserve the long- term health of the natural environment affected by our operations. We set and achieve targets that promote efficient use of resources and include the reduction and prevention pollution.

Air Environment

Captive Power Plant

In the CPP, electrostatic precipitators of eight fields have been installed and the flue gases pass through ESP before entering into the stack. NO_x emission is being restricted to 300 mg/Nm³ by using low NO_x burners. Stack of 165-m height has been provided for better dispersion of the pollutants.

The other sources of dust emissions are coal yard and fly ash handling system. For control of these dust emissions effective wetting system (sprinkler system) has been installed. Covered coal conveyors with water sprinkling system using waste water to avoid spillage of coal have been installed. Bag filters to restrict dust emission have been provided at each coal transfer point, crushers, and fly ash silos.

Water Environment

We have a long term approach to water management that aims to improve our performance, recognize the significance of water and contribute to sustainable water management. We understand its importance and adopt best practices for making the judicious use of water and conserve it.

Effluent generated from the Dariba Smelter complex is treated in Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) of capacity 9000 m³/day along with 8850 m³/day capacity of RO plant

The effluents generated from gas cleaning plant, sulphuric acid plant, anode and cathode washing, DM plant, cooling towers and power plant are treated to neutralize the acidity and to precipitate and remove metallic elements.

Treated water is reused/ recycled in processes. Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) and Solar Evaporation Ponds have been provided to treat RO reject water to ensure Zero Effluent Discharge from the plant premises.

Sewage collected from the plant is collected in septic tanks followed by soak pits. Sewage collected from residential colony is treated in Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) established in the colony itself.

Storm water ponds of adequate capacity have been constructed inside the plant premises for storing the drain water for further treatment in the ETP. It is used in the monsoon in conserving the rain water for further use in the plant.

Waste Management

We focus on a '4R' waste strategy - Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Reclaim and 'Eco-friendly' disposal of process residues. The solid wastes generated Captive Power Plant are given in 'Part F' of the environmental statement.

Fly ash generated from power plant is being provided to cement manufacturers for fly ash based cement manufacturing and bottom ash is being provided to brick manufactures.

Noise

In the CPP area, noise is generated from waste heat recovery boiler, fans, compressors and blowers. All equipments in the Smelter and CPP have been designed /operated to have a noise level in line with the regulatory requirements. Necessary acoustic enclosures have been provided to limit noise levels within the norms.

PART-H

Additional measures/investment proposal for environment protection including abatement of pollution /prevention of pollution.

Green belt Development

Implementation of afforestation program is of paramount importance for Dariba Smelter Complex. In the financial years 2009-2021, 266240 nos. of saplings have been planted successfully. Drip irrigation facility has been provided to all the plant saplings.

The various plant species grown at Dariba Smelter Complex include; Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), Shisum (*Dalbergia Shishoo*), Ficus Religiosa, Terminalia Arjuna, Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*) and Gulmoher (*Delonix regia*), Sheesham, Pipal, Arjun, Bakan Neem etc. While selecting the plant species for green belt, following points have been taken into consideration:

- Dust capturing efficiency;
- Plant's growth;
- Canopy cover; and
- Origin of plant
- Arid Climatic conditions

PART-I

Any other particular for improving the quality of the environment.

Environmental Monitoring

Regular monitoring of important and crucial environmental parameters is of immense importance to assess the status of environment during plants operation. With the knowledge of baseline conditions, the monitoring program can serve as an indicator for any deterioration in environmental conditions due to operation of the plants and suitable preventive steps could be taken in time to safeguard the environment. Monitoring is as important as that of control of pollution since the efficiency of control measures can only be determined by monitoring. A full-fledged environmental laboratory has been set up for regular monitoring of environmental parameters, inside and outside the plant.

The environmental attributes being monitored are as given below:

- Air Pollution and Meteorological Aspects
- Water and Waste water Quality
- Noise Levels
- Soil Quality

As per CPCB guidelines we have also installed online emission monitoring and effluent quality monitoring system. Real time data is being transmitted to CPCB and RPCB server.

