

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
of
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
REPORT

Of

LANCO AMARKANTAK THERMAL POWER STATION
Pathadi, Pahanda, Khoddel, Saragbundia, Dandhani, Sandil,
Katbitla And Baridih Villages
KORBA TEHSIL, KORBA DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH.

FOR

EXPANSION OF POWER GENERATION CAPACITY
FROM 1920 MW TO 3240 MW
(BY INSTALLATION OF 2 X 660 MW UNITS
[UNIT#5 & UNIT#6]
BASED ON SUPER CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY)

Promoted By

LANCO
Always Inspiring

LANCO POWER LTD.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

LANCO Power Ltd. (LPL), a special purpose company of LANCO Group is operating **LANCO Amarkantak Thermal Power Station** comprising two units (Unit #1 & Unit #2) each of 300 MW and implementing two supercritical units (Unit # 3 and Unit # 4) i.e 2 X 660 MW capacity near Pathadi Village Korba Tehsil, Korba District, Chhattisgarh, India.

LPL now proposes to increase the power generation capacity of the plant from 1920 MW to 3240 MW by installing two units each of 660 MW capacity (i.e Unit #5 and Unit #6) based on supercritical technology.

1.2 Plant Capacity, Cost and Implementation Schedule

LPL proposes to install two units of 660 MW capacity each i.e Unit#5 and Unit#6 based on supercritical technology. Installation of these new units will increase the power generation capacity from 1920 to 3240 MW. The proposed Unit # 5 & Unit # 6 will be located adjacent to the existing units (Unit#1, #2, #3 and #4). The implementation status of the 3240 MW is given below:

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

| Unit | Capacity, MW | Status |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| Unit #1 | 300 | Under Operation |
| Unit #2 | 300 | |
| Unit #3 | 660 | Under Implementation |
| Unit #4 | 660 | |
| Unit #5 | 660 | Proposed |
| Unit #6 | 660 | |
| Total | 3240 | |

Source : LANCO Power Ltd

The project cost of the proposed expansion (Unit - #5 & Unit - #6) of 1320 MW is estimated at Rs 7062 crores.

1.2.1 Project Site and its Environs

The plant site is located at Pathadi Village in Korba Tehsil, Korba District of Chhattisgarh with an average msl of about 285 m. **Fig – 1** shows the location of the plant site.

Nearest railway line connecting Korba – Champa line is located at a distance of 300 m from the site. Hasdeo River is located at a distance of about 2.4 km. Korba city is located at a distance of about 12 km (N) from the plant site.

FIG - 1
LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

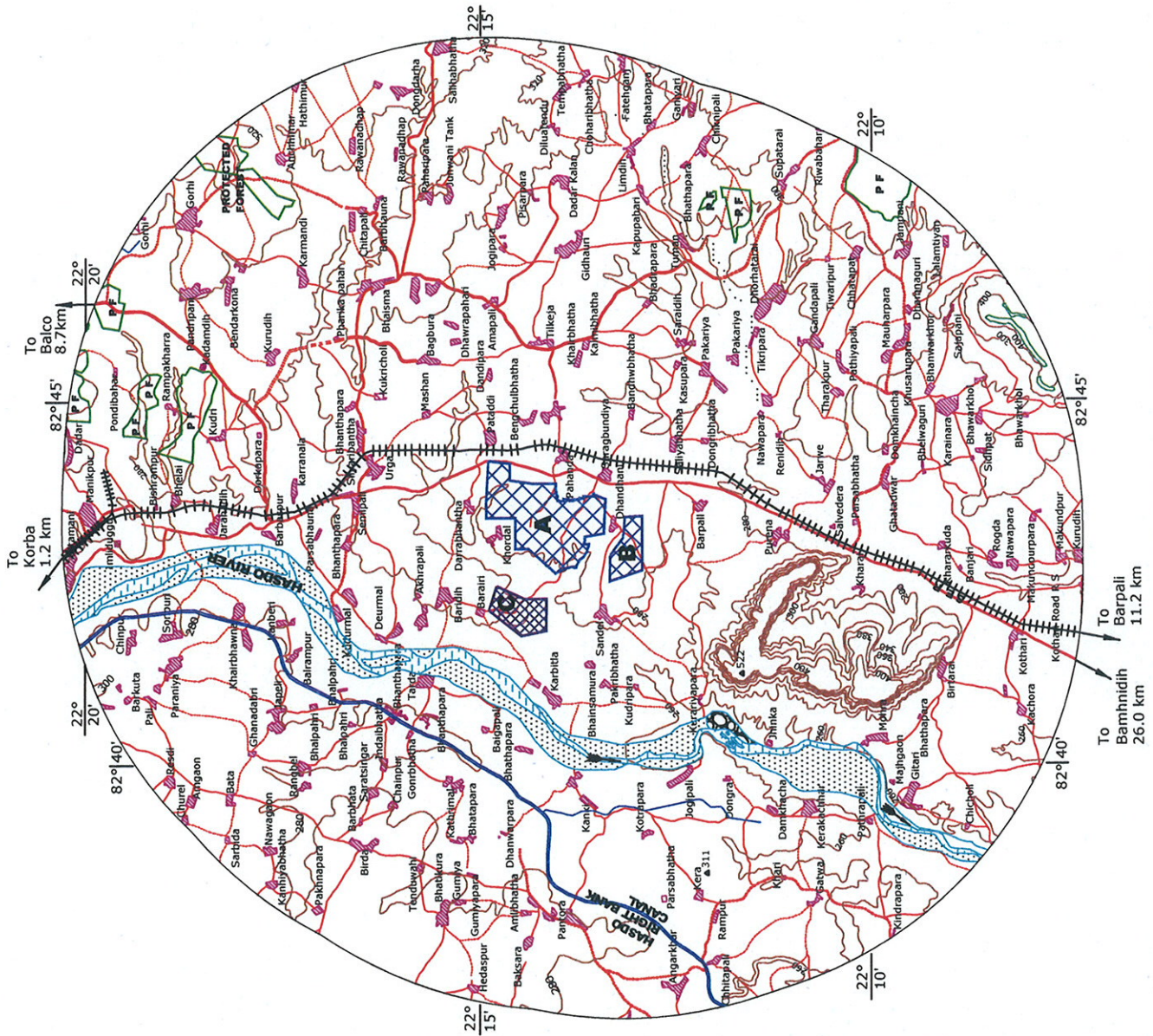
- ROADS**
- CONTOURS**
- RIVER**
- CANALS**
- SETTLEMENTS**
- RAILWAY LINE**
- SPOT HEIGHT**
- FOREST**
- B - PROPOSED ASH POND**
- C - PROPOSED WATER RESERVOIR**
- A - PLANT SITE**

Index to

Survey of India Toposheets

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 64 1 7 | 64 1 8 | 64 1 9 | 64 1 10 | 64 1 11 | 64 1 12 | 64 1 13 |
| 64 1 14 | 64 1 15 | 64 1 16 | 64 1 17 | 64 1 18 | 64 1 19 | 64 1 20 |

SCALE



The site is located at a distance of about 57 km from National Highway (NH-200), from Bilaspur to Raigarh and situated adjacent to Korba-Champa State Highway. The nearest major railway station is located at Korba which is more than 12 km from the site. There are no wild life sanctuaries, national parks, elephant/tiger reserves within 16-km radius of the study area.

1.3 REQUIREMENTS OF PROJECT

1.3.1 Land

LPL is implementing an installed capacity of 1920 MW comprising Unit #1, #2, #3 #4 in an area of about 1441 acres. The proposed expansion Unit #5 & #6 of the power plant will require additional land of 550 acres.

The land breakup of the ultimate installed power plant capacity of 3240 MW is given below

LAND REQUIREMENT (ACRES)

| | Existing Area (1920 MW) | Additional Area (1320 MW) | Total (3240 MW |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Main Plant & Balance of Plant | 270 (Unit #1, #2, #3 & #4) | - | 440 |
| | 170 (Unit #5 and #6) | | |
| Ash Pond | 450 (Unit #1, #2, #3 & #4) | 250 (Unit #5 & #6) | 700 |
| Water reservoir | Already included in BOP area. | *250 | 250 |
| Green Belt | 405 (Main Plant) | - | 405 |
| External Facilities | 96 | 50 | 146 |
| Colony – outside the plant | 50 | - | 50 |
| Total | 1441 | 550 | 1991 |

Source : Lanco Power Ltd

* Water Resource Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh imposed condition on LPL to provide 60 days water storage

The additional area for ash pond and water reservoir falls under revenue limits of Saragbundia, Dhandhani, Barpali, Sandil, Katbitla and Baridih villages of Korba Tehsil, Korba District, Chhattisgarh. Present landuse of the area is single crop.

1.3.2 Water

Water requirement of the Plant is given below

WATER REQUIREMENT OF THE PLANT

| | | Unit #1 | Unit #2 | Unit #3 | Unit #4 | Unit #5 | Unit #6 | Total |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | | Units under operation | | Units under implementation | | Proposed units | | |
| | | 300 MW | 300 MW | 660 MW | 660 MW | 660 MW | 660 MW | |
| Water requirement | m³/day | 27072 | 27072 | 57255 | 57255 | 85848 | | 25450 2 |
| | MCM | | | | | | | 78.95 (@85% PLF) |

The total water requirement of the plant for 3240 MW will be drawn from the River Hasdeo.

The Govt. of Chhattisgarh has allocated 86.0 Million Cubic meters (MCM) of water per annum for Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

1.3.3 Coal

The coal requirement of 3240 MW is given below

FUEL REQUIREMENT

| CAPACITY | | Indigenous Coal Consumption | | Status of Coal linkage |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | (t/day) | Million TPA (@85 % PLF) | |
| 1920 MW | Unit # 1 | 4512.00 | 1.40 | Obtained From South Eastern Coal Fields |
| | Unit # 2 | 4512.00 | 1.40 | |
| | Unit # 3 | 9364.61 | 2.91 | |
| | Unit # 4 | 9364.61 | 2.91 | |
| TOTAL | | 27753.22 | 8.62 | |

| CAPACITY | | Coal Consumption | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Indigenous Coal | | | O R | Imported Coal | | |
| | | (t/day) | Million TPA (@85 % PLF) | Status of Coal linkage | | (t/day) | Million TPA (@85 % PLF) | Status of Coal linkage |
| 1320 MW | Unit # 5 | 10080 | 3.13 | Applied Korba/Raig arh coal mines of Southeaster n Coalfields | | 8160 | 2.53 | Coal mine in Australia |
| | Unit # 6 | 10080 | | | | | | |
| | | | 3.13 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 20160 | 6.26 | | | 16320 | 5.06 | |

LPL has provided railway siding for transportation of Coal through Rail.

1.5 Environmental Impact Assessment Study

The study area includes 10 km radius around the project site of LPL located near Pathadi Village on the Champa - Korba State Highway in the State of Chhattisgarh, India.

1.5.1 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted with a focus on assessment of environmental baseline status of Land, Air, Noise, Water, and Socio-Economy. The study also identified the likely impacts due to the project and suggest suitable mitigation measures to overcome and minimize the negative impact.

1.5.2 Baseline Status

As part of Environmental Impact Assessment study, the baseline environmental monitoring was carried out for Post Monsoon - 2010 season, covering the months of September – November 2010.

Meteorology

The predominant wind direction during this period was from NW – N - ENE sector accounting to about 63.33 % of the total time. Calm winds of less than 1.0 kmph prevailed for about 8.23%. Wind speeds were varying between 5-15 kmph.

Air Environment

Nine ambient air-monitoring stations were selected within the 10 km radius of the study area, representing the downwind, cross wind and upwind impact scenario of the project site.

The Ambient Air Quality monitored in the study area was found to be well within the limits of NAAQS standards prescribed for Residential, Rural & Other Areas.

Air Quality in the study area

| S.No | Pollutant | Range of values | NAAQS Standard For Residential areas |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | PM10 | 55.8-71.3 | 100 |
| 2 | PM2.5 | 19.5-28.7 | 60 |
| 3 | SO ₂ | 7.6-9.8 | 80 |
| 4 | NO _x | 8.6-12.3 | 80 |

(All the values are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Noise Environment

Seven monitoring locations were selected to assess the noise levels in the study area. The day time noise levels are in the range of 51.2 to 56.9 dBA and night time in the range of 47.6 to 54.8 dBA.

Water Environment

Seven ground water and one surface water samples were collected from in and around the plant site within 10 km radius. The parameters thus analysed were compared with IS -10500. The water quality was found to be well within the drinking water standards.

Soil Environment

Eight samples were collected to assess the soil quality in the 10 km study area of plant site and it revealed soil of medium fertile quality

Biological Environment

A study was undertaken to list out Flora & Fauna in the study area. From the study it was observed that there are no endangered, endemic or threatened species in the study area.

1.5.3 Prediction of Impacts

The proposed expansion will result in emission of particulate Matter, sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen due to burning of coal in the boilers.

During operation, the major noise generating sources are Steam turbines, compressors, Coal crushers, Ash Slurry pumps and Boiler feed water pumps

The wastewater generation from the proposed power plant includes Cooling tower blow down, boiler blow down, DM Plant – regeneration, Service Water, clarifier blowdown, Potable Water Filter Backwash and Domestic wastewater.

The wastewater will be treated in effluent treatment plant and the treated water will be used for ash handling, dust suppression and greenbelt development. The domestic waste water generated from plant and colony will be treated in a separate Sewage Treatment Plant within Plant premises,

Employment Generation

A total of about 1975 persons (under direct employment will be

benefited due to operation at full capacity i.e at 3240 MW of the project. About 2000-3000 (peak) people will benefit during construction activity under each phase.

LPL would provide employment to project affected people as per the prevalent R & R policy of the Govt. of Chhattisgarh. In addition to this, LPL will give preference to the locals for other indirect employment also.

Construction and operation of the proposed power plant would result in elevation of the socio economic status of the surrounding villages. Setting up of the power plant will help in improving the voltage levels.

1.6 Environmental Management Plan

Air Pollution Control Management

The plant is a coal based power plant where PM, SO₂ and NO_x are the major pollutants emitted due to burning of coal.

LPL is operating Unit #1 and Unit #2 on Indigenous Coal. Unit #3 and Unit #4 which are under implementation will be operated on Indigenous Coal.

The proposed units of Unit #5 and Unit #6 will be operated on 100 % Indigenous Coal or 100 % Imported Coal.

COAL QUALITY

| Parameter | Indigenous Coal (quality of coal as received by LPL) | Imported Coal |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Gross Calorific Value, kcal/kg | 3480 | 4300 |
| Sulphur, % | 0.5 | 0.75 |
| Ash, % | 41.2 | 12 |

Unit #1 and Unit #2 of the project i.e 2 X 300 MW units are under operation and forms part of the baseline. Units #3,4,5,6 of total capacity of 2640 MW are quantified for predicting the impact on air quality.

SCENARIOS CONSIDERED FOR ESTIMATION OF IMPACT

The following two scenarios were considered for estimation of cumulative impact due to the emission from Unit #3, #4, #5 & #6.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Scenario – A | Unit #3, Unit #4, Unit #5 and Unit #6 Operating on 100 % Indigenous Coal |
| Scenario – B | Unit #3 and Unit #4 operating on 100 % Indigenous Coal And Unit #5 and Unit #6, Operating on 100 % Imported Coal |

The predicted overall post project scenario during Post Monsoon 2010 showed that the Sulphur dioxide values and Oxides of Nitrogen are well within limits of NAAQ standards.

**OVERALL SCENARIO WITHIN STUDY AREA ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
(UNITS #3 & 4 OF 660 MW EACH + UNITS #5 & 6 OF 660 MW EACH)**

| | 24-Hourly Concentrations | Particulate Matter (PM10) | Particulate Matter (PM2.5) | Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) | Oxides Of Nitrogen (NO_x) |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Scenario – A | Baseline Scenario | 67.3 | 24.5 | 9.5 | 11.4 |
| | Predicted Ground Level Concentration (Max) | 0.98 | 0.52 | 43.9 | 20.73 |
| | Overall Scenario | 68.28 {100} | 25.02{60} | 53.4 {80} | 32.1{80} |
| Scenario – B | Baseline Scenario | 67.3 | 24.5 | 9.5 | 11.4 |
| | Predicted Ground Level Concentration (Max) | 1.03 | 0.54 | 46.64 | 21.1 |
| | Overall Scenario | 68.33{100} | 25.04 {60} | 56.1{80} | 32.5{80} |

NOTE: Values in parenthesis are NAAQ standard limits specified for Industrial, Residential, Rural and other areas.

LPL has provided two stacks of 220 m height for 2 X 300 MW. A 275 m height bi-flue RCC Chimney common for both Units #3 & 4 was considered. One more 275 m height bi-flue RCC Chimney common for both Units #5 & 6 is considered.

The predicted overall post project scenario showed that the Sulphur dioxide values are well within limits of NAAQ standards.

Currently there is no NOX emission standard. However, for the purpose of impact assessment NO_x emission of 750 mg/Nm³ was considered. It may be observed that, the predicted NO_x level due to emission from the power plant superimposed on the baseline concentrations showed that the ground level concentration is well within the limits of NAAQ standards.

In order to regulate fly ash emission to atmosphere, it is proposed to install air pollution control system by installing Electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) of 99.8% efficiency with required number of fields to arrest the particulate emission for each unit. ESPs will be designed to give a final outlet particulate concentration of less than 50 mg/NM³ in both the flues. Therefore the impact due to particulate emission due to burning of coal leading to raise of suspended particulate concentration in the ambient air is found to be negligible. The fly ash collected in the hopper of ESP will be removed through dry collection system.

Fugitive Dust Control

For control of fugitive dust, water spray arrangement will be provided to spray treated wastewater all around the coal stock piles to suppress the dust and to wet the coal while compacting.

Adequate ventilation and dust suppression systems will be implemented in the coal handling system. A closed conveyor will be implemented to minimize the dust generation.

Noise Control

All equipment in the power plant would be designed for noise levels not exceeding 90 dB(A). Providing enclosures, housing the equipment in buildings and providing vibration isolation will ensure that the noise levels will comply with National Ambient Noise Standard.

Persons working near noise prone areas would be provided with ear muffs & ear plugs.

A thick greenbelt in an area of 405 acres will be developed which will act as noise and dust barrier.

Ash Handling Management

LPL would be adopting HCSD system for disposal of fly ash as well as bottom ash. The advantage of HCSD system is that it eliminates fugitive dust emission as well as it leads to best optimization of land and water requirement. Further this system would eliminate any risk of seepage into ground water or risk of breach of embankment.

The area identified for ash disposal is about 700 acres, to store ash generated from the 3240 MW power plant. The Fly ash generated would be utilised in dry form. The Fly ash which cannot be utilised would be disposed off to the ash dump through HCSD system. Efforts will be made by the project authorities to ensure 100% fly ash utilization as per MOEF guidelines.

The bottom ash generated in the form of clinker is collected in the hoppers. The clinker is ground into ash and removed to ash pond by mixing with fly ash through High Concentration Slurry Disposal (HCSD) system.

Water Quality Management

The Effluent Treatment Plant is proposed to treat all liquid effluents generated from various areas of the power plant, so as to meet the standards. The treated water will be utilized for green belt development and ash handling.

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The additional land requirement of Unit #5 & Unit # 6 will be about 550 acres.

Of the identified area, 13 % is Govt land and 87 % is private land. There is no habitation in the identified area. The land is predominantly single crop. The total number of land losers is estimated to be about 550.

LPL will implement R & R as per the Policy of Govt of Chhattisgarh.

1.7 Budget for implementation of Environmental Management Plan.

LPL will incur an amount of Rs 504 crores for implementing Environmental Management Plan of Unit #5 and Unit #6.

1.8 Post Project Monitoring Plan

LPL will establish a full fledged Laboratory equipped with Pollution Monitoring equipment for monitoring all the environmental parameters as per CECB/CPCB guidelines.

1.9 Project Benefits

Implementation of the Lanco Amarkantak thermal power plant will result in the following benefits :

Implementation of the Lanco Amarkantak Thermal Power plant will result in the following benefits:

- a. 5 % of the power generated from the 2 X 660 MW Unit will be supplied to Chhattisgarh state at variable cost(fuel cost)
- b. Additionally, 30% of power generated will be supplied to Chhattisgarh State on a first right basis

- c Employment of approx. 1330 local project affected persons during operational phase
- d Temporary employment of approx. 5000 people during construction phase including people from the neighboring villages.
- e Community development activities such as drinking water facility, strengthening of rural roads, deepening of ponds etc
- f State will get revenue from payment towards taxes and water cess etc
- g. Adopting super critical technology is beneficial due to better thermal efficiency, lower coal consumption and ash generation as well as lower emission on a per kwhr basis – especially over the plant life of 25 years or more.

1.10 Social Welfare Measures

LANCO as a successful corporate believes in contributing to socially relevant activities and causes. It is this realization that has led LANCO Group to set up LANCO Foundation. All socio-economic development activities will be done under the aegis of **LANCO FOUNDATION** (formerly known as **LANCO INSTITUTE OF GENERAL HUMANITARIAN TRUST (LIGHT)**)

In a short time, the Foundation has succeeded in making its presence felt in the social service sector through the following programmes in and around the Pathadi Plant:

Education

- ☞ Scholarship and books were distributed to twenty four meritorious poor students from the neighbouring villages of Patadi, Pahanda, Khoddle and Saragbundia on 3 November 2006.
- ☞ For the academic session 2008-09, 20 students were awarded merit scholarship by LANCO Foundation's for middle and secondary school education.
- ☞ 60 students from government –aided schools from 6th to the 12th standard were awarded merit scholarships for securing top position.
- ☞ 12 General merit based scholarships and 12 Scholarships for children from families Below Poverty Line (BPL) with special

emphasis for girl children was constituted. This facility is for all the four villages.

- 12 students of engineering , 3 students from Law colleges , 4 students from medical college , 2 from management institutes were given scholarship till date.
- 10 schools were given school development grants for supporting teaching learning materials and extra-curricular activities (Villages - Pathadi, Pahanda, Khoddle, Akharapali, Baridih, Sandail, Saragbundiya, Urga, Kudurmal,Barpali)

The schools in PAVs villages are being provided assistance such as:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Saragbundiya Village | : | Organizing sports activity |
| Pahanda Village | : | Drinking Water facility |
| Khoddle Village | : | Cultural Programmes organized. |

- Presently, assembly hall and sports ground at Saragbundi School are being constructed, which is likely to be completed in next 2-3 months.
- School Health camps were conducted twice last year covering 1915 students from 10 Primary schools for medical consultations ,supplementary nutrition and medicines
- To provide free education on information technology, a computer training centre was established in October 2008 at Saragbundi village. Currently, 60 villagers are getting training. This has helped to 15 villagers who got employment at various places.
- LPL is one of the main sponsor for Institute of Technology, Korba, which is the only Engineering college in Korba providing education to around 700 students.

Community Development (includes Humanitarian , Infrastructure and Livelihood)

- "Nirmala Ghat" (Bathing Space for Women) was constructed in June'2010-2011, as per the need expressed by the women group of the Khoddle After re-excavation of the existing pond at Devarmal & Semipali a Nirmala Ghat was constructed.
- A bore well with submersible pump and water tank installed at Darrabhanta (Pathadi) & Pahanda in 2010-2011.
- A bus shelter constructed at Saragbundi village in August 2008, as per need expressed by the villagers.

- Mrs. Neera Devi, Member Block Panchayat inaugurated community stage at middle school constructed at Darrabhanta (Pathadi) in March 2011.
- It was felt that the PAVs did not have any facility for community activities. All marriages and celebrations were being held in outdoors. With this background community centres were planned and constructed in Villages Patadi, Pahanda and construction work is in progress in Villages Dhandhani, Barpali and Khoddle.
- Lanco adopted this village to achieve 100% sanitation by funding construction of toilets for APL families (Rs 6.5 lakhs) Mr. A. Pattabhi Raman presented DD of Rs. 2.5 lakhs as first installment to District Collector Mr. Sanjay Garg on 29.08.06.
- A proper road with culvert linking Khoddle village to the State Highway was laid .
- A pond which was in disuse was reactivated, deepened in Khoddle village. A fresh borewell was dug next to the pond. An electric borewell pump with electric connection was provided.
- A perimeter track along the plant boundary wall to facilitate villagers from Khoddle to access the State Highway by foot was laid.
- Most of the villages depend upon local ponds for bathing and washing. Most of the ponds had dried up and this year the ponds of villages Pahanda, Dhandhani, Barpali, Tilkeja, Bandhwabhatha and Patadi have been deepened / renovated before onset of monsoon.
- To improve the quality of life, the borewells have been sunk in villages Khoddle, Pahanda and Pathadi in this year. Apart from the above two borewells drilled earlier (2008-09) in villages Dhandhni and Pahanda have been renovated.
- The residents of ward no. 15 in Khoddle village were badly affected with the lack of safe drinking water. On November 2009, a bore well along with submersible pump & water tank installed.
- Skill building training for income generation was provided to selected individuals on off-farm activities like making of candles, pickle and papad , sanitary napkins , fishery and poultry.
- To empower women and provide them training for self dependence, a group of 20 women from village Khoddle and Dhandhani were sent for training to HESCO, Dehradun for food processing and

bakery in July, 2011. In next stage, more such women will be sent and equipment will be provided to them to start business in their respective villages.

- ☛ In order to make youngsters self dependent and to provide them recreational activities, a Computer and Stitching Centres have been started in villages Khoddle and Dhandhani. In next phase, Gymnasiums are being set up in villages Patadi, Pahanda, Khoddle Saragbundia and Dhandhani.
- ☛ Donation was provided to 4 villagers of New Pahanda, Benchulbhanta and Pathadi for treatment of tumor, ulcer and mental retardation in month of February'2011.
- ☛ In the month of May'2011, two girls from Devarmal village were supported for medical treatment.
- ☛ In the month of June 2011, Ram Shankar from Benchulbhanta was supported to reconstruct his damaged house which was affected by natural calamity.
- ☛ A school bus for girl students from Khoddle village to facilitate them to attend the school in Saragbundia village.
- ☛ The villages suffer from menace of malaria, hence, a person with spraying machine has been hired who is regularly spraying of medicine in Dhandhani, Khoddle, Saragbunidya, Pahanda and Pathadi at least once in a week.
- ☛ To meet the concerns of the village elders, Elders Day was organized wherein 450 blankets were distributed among 620 individuals and counseling and referral services were provided.
- ☛ In addition, assistance is being provided to the needy villagers for medical aid on the basis of urgency/requirement.

Religious Activities

- ☛ The temples within PAVs are being renovated especially of very renowned temple of the area i.e. Madwarani and Kanki have been renovated.
- ☛ Donation for celebration of Guru Ghasidas Jayanti in Dhandhani, Pahanda, Pathadi & Khoddle

Activities at District Level

- Large number of activities are being carried out at the Korba District which includes contribution to District Employment Fare, financial assistance for Korba Mahotsav, Contribution for poor girls marriage, arranging the band for Republic/Independence Day,
- LPL is sponsoring the construction of Burn Ward at District Hospital Korba, which is a 100 bed hospital.

Disability

- Mr. Nanki Ram Kanwar, Minister – Forest & Agriculture on 24.08.05, inaugurated Korba Artificial Limb Fitting Centre (ALFC) of Lanco Foundation
- On 3rd December every year , LANCO Foundation observed the International Disability Day. On this occasion sports event cum artificial limbs distribution organized for differently abled persons. About 100 Persons with Disability participates from the Korba District
- From 2005 till June '2011, 136 screening and distribution camps along with centre-based services reached out 2174 Persons with Disability. Free aids and appliances were distributed to these people along with other services
- A total of 1607 aids and appliances were provided to Persons with Disability through the ALFC
- Six medical camp to assess the needs of the disabled people in the village. Provided Aids from the Artificial Limb Facility Centre under the aegis of Lanco Foundation .This facility is now expanded to cover the entire district of Korba
- LANCO participated in Chhattisgarh State Rajyotsava - 2006 from 2nd to 4th November 2006 and distributed artificial limbs to disabled persons through Shri Ram Vichar Netam, Home Minister, Chhattisgarh.
- Rishapara hamlet of Saragbundia Panchayat – Drinking water facility with borewell and piped connection to water tank. Also dug a pond in the hamlet
- Levelling and backfilling of Saragbundia School Playground

Safe Drinking Water

- A sum of Rs 29.00 lakhs incurred on establishing three 1000 per litres /hour RO water plants in Durrabhantha, Pahanda and Dandhani covering 12800 population with 9 small habitations. These plants were inaugurated in the month of March'2011
- A bore well with piped connection facility for the school in Sargbundia

Special Health Camps

- From the year 2010-2011, free check up camps have been organized for the project affected families for women and child , eye care and cancer screening . A total of 916 people attended these to take benefits of free medical consultation, medicines and referral services. 17 patients from the eye care camp were referred to the government hospital for cataract surgeries

Lanco Mobile Health Services

- The first unit of Korba was initiated 2009 covering 10 villages and the second unit was initiated in 2010. This was done to respond to the primary needs of the population for primary illnesses and preventive infections. A total of 608 camps were organized by the first unit covering 16830 patients and the second unit conducted 288 camps were covering 13394 patients
- A mosquito eradication campaign conducted in all the four villages
- Conducted free medical camps (with 18 doctors) in the year 2006 wherein about 650 people attended. Free medicines were distributed. Another medical camp is proposed in this year.
- Total sanitation campaign in Saragbundia Village which received the President's Award
- On 23rd December'2008 Free health Check-up cum medicine distribution camp organized at Saragbundia. About 1025 villagers from 12 villages were attended this camp
- Lanco at site on 31.01.06 organized free Medical Health Checkup and Adult Education camp. 20 Doctors from Indian Medical Association, Korba including various specialist conducted the medical checkup for the villagers and children of Patadi, Pahanda, Saragbundia, Khoddle and other nearby villages.. There were about 675 villagers participated and availed free medicines and the checkup facility at the camp. In addition 72 students registered themselves to impart basic literacy to one adult each in time span of six months.

Environment

World Environment Day

- On the 5th of every year , we celebrate World Environment Day wherein competitions are organized and nukkad natak are performed by the village volunteers.
- Tree plantation : At the request of the District Administration LPL has sponsored tree plantation of 20,000 plants over 20 Acres of land in 2010-11.
- Every year, we take up tree plantation in the project villages with the help with help of communities. Around 15000 saplings have been planted in individual and common land holdings

PROPOSED CSR ACTIVITIES OF LPL

LPL will continue to undertake the following CSR activities for the benefit of Saragbundia, Dhandhani, Barpali, Pahanda, Patadhi, Khoddel, Kudurmal, Sandail, Katbitla and Baridih villages

SOCIAL WELFARE PROPOSED BY LPL

| Sr. No. | Activity | Budget |
|---------|---|------------|
| | | (Rs Lakhs) |
| 1 | Infrastructural Development | 210 |
| | Sanitation | |
| | Village infrastructure | |
| | School infrastructure | |
| | Excavation, Deepening & construction of Nirmala Ghats in villages | |
| | Drinking water supply | |
| | Repair and laying of Roads | |
| | Electrification of Villages | |
| | Development of Community Buildings | |
| 2 | Community Development | 150 |
| a | Health | |
| | Cancer Screening Camp | |
| | HIV Awareness Camp | |
| | Elder Day Camp | |
| | Blood Donation Camp | |
| | School health Check up camp | |
| | Mobile Health Service | |
| | Special Health Camp | |
| | Malaria Camp | |

| Sr. No. | Activity | Budget |
|--------------|--|------------|
| | | (Rs Lakhs) |
| | Gynaecologist visit once in month in every village, Empowerment of women for education, health & self employment Health & Family welfare Financial Support to District Hospital etc. | |
| b | Skill Building Opening of Tailoring Centres Opening of Computer Centres Coaching centre for 10th & 12th Class students Vocational Training Infrastructure for training centres | 60 |
| c | Tree Plantation | 50 |
| d | Educational Activities Merit Scholarships distribution in Schools School Development Grant and Education Support | 20 |
| e | Water Treatment Plant & storage for drinking water | 35 |
| 3 | Sponsorship for Government Related Activities | 75 |
| 4 | Sports/Cultural Activities Religious Functions, Sports Cultural Activities Sponsoring Wushu sport in the state Gym | 100 |
| Total | | 700 |

1.11 BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

LPL will incur an amount of Rs 504 crores for implementing Environmental Management Plan for Unit # 5 and Unit # 6.

BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF EMP

| Sr.No | Description of items | Rs in Crores |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | Electrostatic Precipitators | 175.0 |
| 2 | Water and Wastewater Treatment system | 10.0 |
| 3 | Ash Dyke along with ash plant, pipe corridor & HCSD system | 300.0 |
| 4 | CHP/AHP/Dust extraction/dust suppression Landscaping and greenbelt development Laboratory & Online emission monitoring | 19.0 |
| Total | | 504 |

