DB Power Limited

CIN: U40109MP2006PLC019008

Business Office : Village – Badadarha, Post – Kanwali, Dist – Sakti, Chhattisgarh, PIN – 495695

Tel. : +91-7389912699

No. DBPL/ENV/13 Date: 08.05.2024

To,
Inspector General of Forests
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,
Integrated Regional Office, Aranya Bhawan,
North Block, Sector-19, Naya Raipur,
Atal Nagar, Chhattisgarh – 492002
iro.raipur-mefcc@gov.in

Subject: Six Monthly Compliance Report for the period of Oct 2023 – March 2024

Ref: Environment Clearance granted by MOEF vide letter no. J-13012/79/2008-IA. II (T) Dated 16/09/2010 to our 2X600 MW Thermal Power Plant located at village – Badadarha, Taluka- Dabhra, Dist –Sakti, Chhattisgarh, DB Power Limited.

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to enclose herewith six monthly Compliance Status Report for the conditions stipulated in subject EC granted to our Thermal power plant located at Village - Badadarha, Taluk - Dabhra, District-Sakti, Chhattisgarh. The report has following enclosures –

1. CSR & Expenses Report - Annexure IA & IB
2. Fly Ash Utilization Report – Annexure II
3. Environment Monitoring Report-Annexure III
4. Social Audit Report – Annexure IV
5. Hydro geological Survey Report-Annexure V

Thanking you,
Yours Faithfully

D.B. POWER LTD. * RAIGARH *

Head-Environment

Enclosures: as above

Copy to:
The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board,
Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Atal Nagar, Raipur (C.G.) 492002

Regional Officer, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board
Vyapar Vihar, Near Pt. Dindayal Upadyay Garden, Dist: Bilaspur (C.G.)

Status of compliance of conditions of Environment Clearance granted by MOEF vide letter no. J-13012/79/2008-IA.II (T) dated 16.09.2010 to M/S DB Power limited.

2X600 MW Thermal Power Plant located at Baradarha, Sakti, Chhattisgarh

(Period : October 2023 – March 2024)

A. Specific Conditions

S. No.	Stipulation	Compliance Status
i.	Vision document specifying prospective plan for the site shall be formulated and submitted to the Ministry within six months.	Complied.
ii.	Sulphur and ash contents in the coal to be used in the project shall not exceed 0.5% and 34% respectively at any given time. In case of variation of coal quality at any point of time, fresh reference shall be made to MoEF for suitable amendments to environmental clearance condition wherever necessary.	Company is procuring coal from Coal India subsidiaries namely SECL & MCL. We are committed to comply MOEF&CC notification vide S.O. 1561(E) dated 21.05.2020.
iii.	A bi-flue stack of 275 m height shall be provided with continuous online monitoring equipments for SOx, NOx and Particulate Matter. Exit velocity of flue gases shall not be less than 22 m/sec. Mercury emissions from stack may also monitored on periodic basis.	A 275 meter tall twin flue stack has been constructed for effective dispersion of fumes aimed at proper dilution. We have installed continuous online monitoring system each attached to stack for SOx, NOx and Particulate Matter. The exit velocity of flue gas > 22 m/s.
iv.	Source sustainability study of water requirement shall be carried out by an institute of repute. The study shall also specify the source of water for meeting the requirement during lean season. The Report shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry within six months.	Complied. Source sustainability study was carried out by ISM Dhanbad and same had been submitted along with compliance report vide our Letter No. DBPL/ENV/41 Dated 28.05.2018.
v.	Hydro-geological study of the area shall be reviewed annually and report submitted to the Ministry.	Hydro-geological study report for the FY 2023-24 is attached as Annexure V.
vi.	No ground water shall be extracted for use in operation of the power plant even in Lean season. COC of 5.0 shall be adopted.	Ground water is not extracted for industrial & domestic use. COC of 6.5-7.0 is maintained in water circulated through the cooling tower during operation. This is aimed at water conservation.
vii.	No water bodies including natural drainage system in the area shall be disturbed due to activities associated with the setting up /operation of the power plant. Minimum required environmental flow suggested by the competent Authority of the state govt. shall be maintained in the channel / Rivers (as applicable) even in lean season.	Being complied.
viii.	Local employable youth shall be trained in skills relevant to the project for eventual employment in the project itself. The action taken report and details thereof to this effect shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry and the State Govt. Dept. concerned from time to time.	The local youths are being trained in skills such as Plumbing, Masonry, Hand pump repair etc. by DB Power CSR team. CSR Report indicating such initiatives during the reporting period is attached as **Annexure I A.**
ix.	Additional soil for leveling of the proposed site shall be generated within the sites (to the extent possible) so that natural drainage system of the area is protected and improved.	Complied

x.	Provision for installation of FGD shall be provided for future use. High Efficiency Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) shall be installed to ensure that particulate emission does not exceed 50 mg/Nm3. Adequate dust extraction system such as cyclones / bag filters and water spray system in dusty areas such as in coal handling and ash handling points, transfer areas and other vulnerable dusty areas shall be provided.	1. Flue Gas De-Sulphurisation (FGD) for both Unit 1 & 2 trial runs completed. 2. High Efficiency (99.94%) Electro-static precipitator having 80 fields has been installed. This has kept particulate emission from stack < 50 mg/Nm3. 3. We have provided dust extraction system (DE) complete with filter bags, cage and hopper fitted to Crusher unit, transfer points (5, 6, 7 and 8) and bunkers. We have also provided dust suppression system (DS) at crusher house, TP-1,2,3 and 4 and also at MUH and ERH. The conveyors have been closed on all sides using color coated galvanized profile sheet (CCGP) to confine fugitive emissions. We have provided water cannons at strategic locations in coal handling. At ash silo loading point of ash, water fogging and spraying system is installed for fugitive emission of ash. Similar system is also installed at wagon tippler zone. Water sprinkling using tankers is done for dust suppression on road inside and outside premises. Ash transportation from generation point to silo and to ash pond is done using closed MS pipes. Above actions have immensely helped us contain fugitive emission and meet ambient air quality norms in the area.
xi.	Utilization of 100% Fly Ash generated shall be made from 4th year of operation of the plant. Status of implementation shall be reported to the Regional Office of the Ministry from time to time. Fly ash shall be collected in dry form and storage facility (silos) shall be provided. Unutilized fly ash shall be disposed off in the ash pond in the form of slurry form. Mercury and other heavy metals (As,Hg,Cr, Pb etc.) will be monitored in the bottom ash as also in the effluents emanating from the existing ash pond. No ash shall be disposed off in low lying area.	Fly ash generation & utilization report from October-2023 to March-2024 is attached as **Annexure II.** Heavy metal monitoring is done periodically and analysis report is attached as **Annexure III**.
xii.	Ash pond shall be lined with HDPE / LDPE lining or any other suitable impermeable media such that no leaching takes place at any point of time. Adequate safety measures shall also be implemented to protect the ash dyke from getting breached. For disposal of Bottom Ash in abandoned mines (if proposed to be undertaken) it shall be ensured that the bottom and sides of the mined out areas are adequately lined with clay before Bottom Ash is tilled up. The project proponent shall inform the State Pollution Control Board well in advance before undertaking the activity.	Complied. LDPE liners used for lining of Ash pond.

xiii.	Green Belt consisting of 3 tiers of plantations of native species around plant and at least 100 m width shall be raised. Wherever 100 m width is not feasible a 50 m width shall be raised and adequate justification shall be submitted to the Ministry. Tree density shall not less than 2500 per ha with survival rate not less than 75 %.	The total plantation done in the area of 211 acre is 2,64,550 (with 82% survival) as per post monsoon survey 2023-24.
xiv.	Two nearest village shall be adopted and basic amenities like development of roads, drinking water supply, primary health center, primary school etc shall be developed in coordination with the District administration. For the tribal families (if any) affected directly or indirectly by the proposed project, specific schemes for upliftment of their sustainable livelihood shall be prepared with time bound implementation and in built monitoring program me. The status of implementation shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry from time to time.	We have adopted 2 villages Tundri and Badadarha located near the plant as required. Basic amenities like development of roads, drinking water supply, health camps, infrastructure and other support in schools, etc are being done. **Annexure I A.**
xv.	An action plan for R&R (as applicable) with package for the project affected persons be submitted and implemented as per prevalent R&R policy within three months from the date of issue of this letter.	Complied.
xvi.	An amount of Rs 26.0 Corers shall be earmarked as one time capital cost for CSR program. Subsequently a recurring expenditure of Rs 5.2 Corers per annum shall be earmarked as recurring expenditure for CSR activities. Details of the activities to be undertaken shall be submitted within one month along with road map for implementation.	Expenses incurred towards implementation of CSR program from October-23 to March-2024 is attached as **Annexure 1B**.
xvii.	While identifying CSR programme the company shall conduct need based assessment for the nearby villages to study economic measures with action plan which can help in upliftment of poor Section of society. Income generating projects consistent with the traditional skills of the people besides development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such program. Company shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating program. This will be in addition to vocational training for individuals imparted to take up self-employment and jobs.	CSR activities have been undertaken by DB Power Ltd. CSR activity detail is attached as **Annexure I A.**
xviii.	It shall be ensured that in-built monitoring mechanism for the schemes identified is in place and annual social audit shall be got done from the nearest government institute of repute in the region. The project proponent shall also submit the status of implementation of the scheme from time to time.	Social Audit report for the year 2022-23 is attached in Annexure-IV.

B. General Conditions

S. No.	Stipulation	Compliance Status

i.	The treated effluents conforming to the prescribed standards only shall be re-circulated and reused within the plant. There shall be no discharge outside the Plant boundary except during monsoon. Arrangements shall be made that effluents and storm water do not get mixed.	• Treated water of ETP is reused green belt irrigation besides in ash handling plant. • Ash Dyke decant water is treated and re-circulated to ash water sump for reuse. • The plant is designed for zero liquid discharge. • Process and storm water is kept separate.
ii.	A sewage treatment plant shall be provided (as applicable) and the treated sewage shall be used for raising greenbelt / Plantation.	Sewage Treatment Plants (16 in number) have been installed and commissioned. The treated water from STPs is used for green belt nursing.
iii.	Rainwater harvesting should be adopted, Central Groundwater Authority / Board shall be consulted for finalization of appropriate rainwater harvesting technology within a period of three months from the date of issue of clearance and details shall be furnished to the Regional Office of the Ministry.	We have constructed 7 number of Rain water harvesting structures for the purpose. This is complete with a receiving pond, gravel/sand bed filter besides bore well. The collected water is subjected to ground water recharging.
iv.	Adequate safety measures shall be provided in the plant area to check / minimize spontaneous fires in coal yard, especially during summer season. Copy of these measures with full details along with plant layout shall be submitted to the Ministry as well as to the Regional Office of the Ministry.	Complied. We have provided a Fire Detection & Protection System (FDPS) including fire hydrants at all strategic points. The detail of same has already been submitted.
v.	Storage facilities for auxiliary liquid fuel such as LDO and HFO /LSHS shall be made in the plant area in consultation with Department of Explosives, Nagpur Sulphur content in the liquid fuel will not exceed 0. 5%, Disaster Management Plan shall be prepared to meet any eventuality in case of an accident taking place due to storage of oil.	A storage facility for LDO is in place after obtaining license from PESO. We also own onsite Disaster/emergency plan duly approved by Factory inspectorate for meeting emergencies.
vi.	Regular monitoring of ground water level shall be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers. Monitoring around the ash pond area shall be carried out particularly for heavy metals (Hg, Cr,As, Pb) and records maintained and submitted to the Regional Office of this Ministry. The data so obtained should be compared with the baseline data so as to ensure that the ground water quality is not adversely affected due to the project.	The ground water monitoring is done at regular intervals and records are maintained.
vii.	Monitoring surface water quantity and quality shall also be regularly conducted and records maintained. The monitored data shall be submitted to the Ministry regularly. Further, monitoring points shall be located between the plant and drainage in the direction of flow of ground water and records maintained. Monitoring for heavy metals in ground water shall be undertaken.	The monitoring surface water around the plant is done at regular intervals and records maintained. **Annexure III**
viii.	First Aid and sanitation arrangements shall be made for the drivers and other contract workers during construction phase.	Complied

ix.	Noise levels emanating from turbines shall be so controlled such that the noise in the work zone shall be limited to 75 dBA. For people working in the high noise areas, requisite personal protective equipment like earplugs / ear muffs etc. shall be provided, Workers engaged in noisy areas such as turbine area, air compressors etc shall be periodically examined to maintain audiometric record and for treatment for any hearing loss including shifting to non-noisy / less noisy areas.	The ambient noise monitoring is conducted regularly with noise within the prescribed limit and records maintained. See **Annexure III** • Turbine is housed in a specially designed acoustic insulated box. • Compressors are kept in isolated closed chambers. • Boiler safety valves are fitted with silencers to contain noise. • In high noise areas PPE like Ear plugs / Ear Muffs are provided to keep impact minimum. • High noise area kept unmanned as far as practical. • The periodical audiometry test of all employees is done and recorded at OHC with remedial action in case of any hearing loss reported. Above arrangements have helped to keep noise level below 85 dB (A) as per Factory Act at plant equipment work zone and found impact negligible
x.	Regular monitoring of ground level concentration of SO2, NOX, PM2.5 & PM10 and Hg shall be carried out in the impact zone and records maintained. If at any stage these levels are found to exceed the prescribed limits, necessary control measures shall be provided immediately. The location of the monitoring stations and frequency of monitoring shall be decided in consultation with SPCB. Periodic reports shall be submitted to the Regional Office of this Ministry. The data shall also be put on the website of the company.	Regular monitoring for ambient air quality is carried in the impact zone (both core and buffer). Values are well within norms. The monitoring report is enclosed as **Annexure III.** We have installed 4 nos. online AAQMS for real time monitoring of ground level concentration and are integrated to the central server of CPCB. These are working fine.
xi.	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labor (as applicable) within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, 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.	Complied.
xii.	The project proponent shall advertise in at least two local newspapers widely circulated in the region around the project, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned within seven days from the date of this clearance letter, informs that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and copies of clearance letter are available with the State Pollution Control Board/Committee and may also be seen at Website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Complied

xiii.	A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parisad / Municipal Corporation, urban local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/representations, if any, received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.	Complied
xiv.	An Environmental Cell shall be created at the project site itself and shall be headed by an officer of appropriate seniority and qualification. It shall be ensured that the head of the Cell shall directly report to the head of the organization.	Environmental Cell is in place and is suitably staffed. It is headed by a senior officer reporting directly to the head of the organization.
xv.	The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically, It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MOEF, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM (PM2.5 & PM10), SO2, NOX (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) shall be displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.	Complied.
xvi.	The environment statement for each financial year ending 31st March in From –V as 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 clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the respective Regional Offices of the Ministry by e-mail.	Complied. Environment Statement submitted for FY 2022-23 vide letter dated 22.09.2023.
xvii.	The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, its Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the environment of the environmental clearance conditions on their website and update the same periodically and simultaneously send the same bye-mail to the Regional Office, Ministry of. Environment and Forests.	Complied. The last six monthly compliance reports to EC conditions were submitted to IRO, MoEF&CC, Raipur & SPCB (CECB) through our Email dated 01.11.2023. The same also uploaded in our company website.
xviii.	Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment & Forests will monitor the implementation of the stipulated conditions. A complete set of documents including Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environment Management Plan along with the additional information submitted from time to time shall be forwarded to the Regional Office for their use during monitoring. Project proponent 'will upload the compliance status in their website and up-date the same from time to time at least six monthly bases. Criteria pollutants levels including NOX (Stack & ambient air) shall be displayed at the main gate of the power plant.	Being Complied as and when required.

<table>
<tr><td>xix.</td><td>Separate funds shall be allocated for implementation of environmental protection measures along with item-wise break-up, These cost shall be included as part of the project cost. The funds earmarked for the environment protection measures shall not be diverted for other purposes and year-wise expenditure should be reported to the Ministry.</td><td>The Expenditure incurred in environmental protection measures are – Capital Expenditure up to March 2018 = 1237.48 Crore
Recurring Expenditure :
<table><tr><td>Department</td><td>Expenses from Oct-23 to March-24 (in Crore)</td></tr><tr><td>Environment</td><td>0.42</td></tr><tr><td>Horticulture</td><td>0.09</td></tr><tr><td>Fly Ash Utilization</td><td>43.13</td></tr><tr><td>OHC</td><td>0.04</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>43.68</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>xx.</td><td>The project authorities shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry regarding the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the dates of start of land development work and commissioning of plant.</td><td>Complied.
Informed vide letter dated 06.06.2011.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xxi.</td><td>Full cooperation shall be extended to the Scientists / Officers from the Ministry / Regional Office of the Ministry at Bhopal / CPCB / SPCB who would be monitoring the compliance of environmental status.</td><td>Full cooperation will be extended to the Scientists / Officers from the Ministry / Regional Office of the Ministry at Raipur / CPCB / SPCB as and when required/visited.</td></tr>
</table>

A glimpse of CSR activities from Oct. 23 to Mar.2024

DB Power Ltd

Inauguration of DBPL Aarogya Kendra

Smt. Nupur Rashi Panna (Collector Sakti) has inaugurated the DBPL Aarogya Kendra on 15th Feb.24 in presence of Mis. Divya Agarwal (Add.Collector, Dabhra), Dr. Suraj Singh Rathore (CMHO,Sakti), Smt. Tulshi Devi Sahu (MLA representative of Chandarpur Assembly), Village representatives and DBPL management.




DB Power Ltd

CSR Activities

Constructed CC road (400 meter) in village Tundri and also 300 meter at village Rampur.

Constructed water tanks 02 nos (Capacity- 3000 Liter each) and also connected pipeline from Bore well to Water tanks at village Tundri.

Constructed Cremation sheds in Kanchanpur and Beladula Mohalla at Tundri.

DB Power Ltd

CSR Activities

Constructed Bathing Steps in Bandhwa Pond , Tundri and also Constructed Bathing Steps in Deepa Pond at Fulbandhiya.

Constructed Culvert east side of Ash dyke at village Tundri.

Renovated dev idols on Kurupath temple at Tundri.

DB Power Ltd

CSR Activities

Sl. No.	Activities
1	**Weekly Health camps-** 36 health camps organized at plant affected & Railway corridor villages. 1809 people benefitted from these camp.
2	**Primary Health Center-** 1398 people benefitted from DBPL Arogya Kendra and 1102 people benefitted from PHC.
3	**Ambulance referral service-** 134 cases attended nearby plant villages.
4	**Beauty Parlour and Tailoring Training Center at Badadarha-** 2nd Batches is being run with 24 candidates
5	**Tailoring Training Center at Tundri-** 21stBatches is being run with 20 candidates.
6	**Coaching Center** – Coaching center is being smoothly run with 25 candidates at Badadarha and 27 candidates at Tundri for preparation of the exam of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya class 6th.
7	**Hand Pump (70 Nos) & Submersible Pump (21 Nos)-** Repaired 28 hand pumps and 39 times motor pumps of plant affected villages.
8	**Street Lights (72 Nos)-** Repaired 100 times street lights at Badadarha and Rampur respectively.
9	**Biogas (35 Nos)-** Repaired 5 times biogas at Badadarha and Rampur respectively.

Annexure 1B

DB Power Limited

CSR EXP SORTED MONTH WISE Oct TO Mar 2024

	Oct'23	Nov'23	Dec'23	Jan'24	Feb'24	Mar'24	GRAND TOTAL
Health & Sanitation	397096.34	621835.90	431401.00	908931.98	1176470.04	1604128.39	5139864
Infrastructure	756019.36	175004.00	1736398.48	1376310.60	11234781.98	100176760	115455275
Cultural & Social Events	577995.01	44711.02	82367.96	60575.00	3756423.24	807149.00	5329221
Rehabilitation and Compensation	15042.00	385240.00	12862.00	7806.00	12236.00	15988.00	449174
Women Empowerment & Skill	16333.00	28780.00	16667.00	18180.00	30807.00	48017.00	158784
Education &Skill Development	29433.00	38823.00	1031680.00	28952.00	14500.00	51639.00	1195027
Operating Expenses	370266.13	5742.50	254734.96	3097.50	4030.00	955621.28	1593492
MONTHLY TOTAL	**2162185**	**1300136**	**3566111**	**2403853**	**16229248**	**103659303**	**129320837**

Annexure-II

Ash Generation & Utilization Report
FY 2023-24

Month	Total Ash Generation (MT)	In manufacture of Portland Pozzolana Cement	In making of Fly Ash based Bricks	In reclamation of low lying Area	In Ash dyke raising	Agriculture	In Mine filling	In construction of Highways & Roads	Others	Total Ash Utilization	Ash Utilization (%)
Apr-23	233414.08	3502.00	5269.00	39837.00	0.00	0.00	185153.00	0.00	0.00	233761.00	**100.15**
May-23	233469.90	1476.41	354.55	63391.57	0.00	0.00	194100.33	0.00	0.00	259322.86	**111.07**
Jun-23	212484.12	627.00	473.03	37852.17	0.00	0.00	177676.11	0.00	0.00	216628.31	**101.95**
Jul-23	238215.41	751.71	790.96	12673.85	0.00	0.00	255725.09	0.00	0.00	269941.61	**113.32**
Aug-23	235787.42	571.71	1217.50	14518.93	0.00	0.00	198480.71	0.00	0.00	214788.85	**91.09**
Sep-23	235168.27	78.41	1516.71	9028.35	0.00	0.00	172432.52	0.00	0.00	183055.99	**77.84**
Oct-23	225672.94	111.42	1075.02	2503.95	0.00	0.00	157375.42	0.00	0.00	161065.81	**71.37**
Nov-23	233278.24	110.00	616.00	42426.00	0.00	0.00	202928.00	0.00	0.00	246080.00	**105.49**
Dec-23	242450.37	79.00	770.69	52262.57	0.00	0.00	217650.00	0.00	0.00	270762.26	**111.68**
Jan-24	240061.64	109.19	2250.70	16969.77	0.00	0.00	192841.00	0.00	0.00	212170.66	**88.38**
Feb-24	232334.64	140.00	619.00	21430.80	0.00	0.00	289775.00	0.00	0.00	311964.80	**134.27**
Mar-24	243064.63	79.77	5866.08	191175.53	0.00	0.00	32803.37	0.00	0.00	229924.75	**94.59**
Total	**2805402**	**7637**	**20819**	**504070**	**0**	**0**	**2276941**	**0**	**0**	**2809467**	**100.14**

Annexure-III

Environment Monitoring Report

Netel (India) Limited

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/BZ/26-01		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 01.03.2024 - 29.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024
Sample Received	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **BADADARHA VILLAGE**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
01.03.2024	78.4	36.0	9.5	26.7	0.49	N.D.
05.03.2024	67.9	33.4	16.0	21.7	0.51	N.D.
08.03.2024	62.1	29.1	15.2	25.1	0.66	N.D.
12.03.2024	54.2	26.9	13.7	23.3	0.50	N.D.
15.03.2024	74.3	37.3	9.3	27.2	0.68	N.D.
19.03.2024	61.0	28.6	13.8	23.7	0.65	N.D.
22.03.2024	69.9	27.8	13.2	20.9	0.56	N.D.
26.03.2024	70.9	30.4	13.3	23.4	0.81	N.D.
29.03.2024	58.1	27.3	9.1	21.7	0.51	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
01.03.2024	26.2	14.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
05.03.2024	30.6	15.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
08.03.2024	25.1	17.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
12.03.2024	19.0	14.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
15.03.2024	25.2	15.1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
19.03.2024	21.2	15.6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
22.03.2024	30.3	18.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
26.03.2024	21.2	15.1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
29.03.2024	29.6	14.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/BZ/26-02		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 01.03.2024 - 29.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024
Sample Received	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **BAISPALI VILLAGE**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
01.03.2024	55.7	27.3	14.5	29.7	0.66	N.D.
05.03.2024	67.9	33.4	16.3	24.2	0.48	N.D.
08.03.2024	66.8	28.6	14.6	21.0	0.55	N.D.
12.03.2024	61.8	26.5	16.8	27.2	0.65	N.D.
15.03.2024	62.6	26.9	16.5	27.1	0.54	N.D.
19.03.2024	56.2	26.9	15.1	25.2	0.61	N.D.
22.03.2024	63.2	26.0	16.1	28.6	0.51	N.D.
26.03.2024	53.0	26.0	17.2	28.6	0.50	N.D.
29.03.2024	67.7	32.6	16.7	20.0	0.50	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
01.03.2024	22.0	13.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
05.03.2024	25.2	12.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
08.03.2024	20.3	14.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
12.03.2024	26.8	12.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
15.03.2024	28.3	12.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
19.03.2024	20.9	14.6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
22.03.2024	27.6	13.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
26.03.2024	23.5	14.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
29.03.2024	25.0	14.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/BZ/26-03		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 01.03.2024 - 29.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024
Sample Received	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **TUNDRI VILLAGE**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
01.03.2024	61.4	29.5	16.8	28.7	0.59	N.D.
05.03.2024	62.1	27.8	16.7	19.8	0.55	N.D.
08.03.2024	59.1	23.4	17.6	29.2	0.55	N.D.
12.03.2024	63.7	29.9	18.8	26.5	0.62	N.D.
15.03.2024	60.4	27.3	18.5	21.0	0.62	N.D.
19.03.2024	65.9	33.0	15.5	24.9	0.56	N.D.
22.03.2024	59.7	25.2	19.0	20.6	0.45	N.D.
26.03.2024	65.5	26.0	17.0	25.3	0.61	N.D.
29.03.2024	64.9	31.3	18.6	25.3	0.58	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
01.03.2024	27.0	13.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
05.03.2024	24.6	13.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
08.03.2024	23.2	14.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
12.03.2024	24.9	12.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
15.03.2024	23.6	13.1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
19.03.2024	21.4	13.7	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
22.03.2024	26.7	13.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
26.03.2024	21.2	12.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
29.03.2024	23.5	13.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/BZ/26-04		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 01.03.2024 - 29.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024
Sample Received	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **KANWALI VILLAGE**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
01.03.2024	71.7	33.9	18.1	20.7	0.50	N.D.
05.03.2024	67.5	31.3	18.6	22.1	0.62	N.D.
08.03.2024	64.6	31.7	17.6	22.1	0.46	N.D.
12.03.2024	67.8	29.9	16.5	27.5	0.49	N.D.
15.03.2024	69.4	34.7	16.8	23.8	0.63	N.D.
19.03.2024	67.9	30.4	17.7	28.7	0.64	N.D.
22.03.2024	63.3	26.0	16.9	29.6	0.57	N.D.
26.03.2024	65.3	27.3	17.0	23.4	0.45	N.D.
29.03.2024	65.4	32.6	16.5	21.4	0.52	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
01.03.2024	22.7	13.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
05.03.2024	23.3	12.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
08.03.2024	22.3	13.1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
12.03.2024	20.1	12.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
15.03.2024	23.0	12.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
19.03.2024	23.9	13.3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
22.03.2024	23.5	11.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
26.03.2024	19.8	13.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
29.03.2024	23.4	13.6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/CZ/26-01		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024
Sample Received	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **AAQM STATION NO. I**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
02.03.2024	75.2	29.9	15.1	20.9	0.65	N.D.
06.03.2024	54.3	27.3	14.9	28.3	0.62	N.D.
09.03.2024	50.2	24.7	10.6	25.3	0.63	N.D.
13.03.2024	63.5	30.4	14.0	27.1	0.60	N.D.
16.03.2024	57.3	27.3	12.8	27.7	0.50	N.D.
20.03.2024	53.4	26.0	10.6	26.0	0.58	N.D.
23.03.2024	51.0	22.1	13.1	23.0	0.53	N.D.
27.03.2024	64.1	30.8	11.1	25.7	0.60	N.D.
30.03.2024	65.8	30.8	13.3	25.3	0.52	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
02.03.2024	23.4	13.3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
06.03.2024	21.0	12.3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
09.03.2024	26.4	13.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
13.03.2024	25.5	12.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
16.03.2024	26.7	12.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
20.03.2024	22.9	12.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
23.03.2024	26.5	11.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
27.03.2024	26.7	12.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
30.03.2024	26.1	12.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/CZ/26-02		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024
Sample Received	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **URJA AAQM STATION NO.- II**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
02.03.2024	59.3	27.8	19.0	25.2	0.54	N.D.
06.03.2024	58.9	23.4	17.5	28.4	0.58	N.D.
09.03.2024	64.4	26.5	16.5	27.1	0.62	N.D.
13.03.2024	67.7	27.8	18.8	19.5	0.51	N.D.
16.03.2024	57.9	27.8	16.2	28.4	0.45	N.D.
20.03.2024	64.6	29.1	17.6	23.7	0.50	N.D.
23.03.2024	57.9	28.2	15.6	26.1	0.68	N.D.
27.03.2024	67.5	31.7	16.4	28.0	0.55	N.D.
30.03.2024	56.0	26.9	18.2	28.7	0.55	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
02.03.2024	24.9	14.6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
06.03.2024	20.5	13.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
09.03.2024	25.0	12.1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
13.03.2024	26.6	12.2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
16.03.2024	24.3	12.1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
20.03.2024	27.4	15.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
23.03.2024	27.3	13.3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
27.03.2024	27.0	11.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
30.03.2024	25.2	14.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/CZ/26-03		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024
Sample Received	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **RAW WATER AREA AAQM STATION NO. III**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
02.03.2024	66.8	31.3	16.5	23.8	0.60	N.D.
06.03.2024	58.9	23.4	17.9	22.9	0.56	N.D.
09.03.2024	63.7	31.7	17.1	22.1	0.46	N.D.
13.03.2024	65.6	32.1	16.0	26.6	0.54	N.D.
16.03.2024	59.8	26.5	18.5	21.4	0.53	N.D.
20.03.2024	63.6	29.9	19.0	23.9	0.55	N.D.
23.03.2024	65.7	32.1	17.7	26.1	0.50	N.D.
27.03.2024	61.7	28.2	16.7	23.0	0.53	N.D.
30.03.2024	66.8	32.1	16.6	27.5	0.61	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
02.03.2024	25.4	14.3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
06.03.2024	28.0	11.9	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
09.03.2024	25.8	12.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
13.03.2024	26.5	13.3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
16.03.2024	24.9	12.6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
20.03.2024	24.2	13.7	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
23.03.2024	26.6	13.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
27.03.2024	22.2	13.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
30.03.2024	21.9	12.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

TEST REPORT

REF	: NIL/DBPL/AAQ/CZ/26-04		
Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Type	: **Ambient Air**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Date of Sampling	: 02.03.2024 - 30.03.2024	**Analysis Date**	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024
Sample Received	: 03.03.2024 - 31.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 01.04.2024
Sampling Location	: **AAQM STATION NO. IV**		

Test Method and NAAQM Standard for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Parameter	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2	CO	Hg
	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	µg/m³	mg/m³	ng/m³
Method Reference	IS 5182 (Part 23)	IS 5182 (Part 24)	IS 5182 (Part 02)	IS 5182 (Part 06)	IS 5182 (Part 10)	EPA Method IO-5
NAAQM Standard	100 µg/m³	60 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	80 µg/m³	2 mg/m³	---
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**					
02.03.2024	63.1	25.2	19.0	22.2	0.51	N.D.
06.03.2024	58.1	28.6	16.8	28.9	0.63	N.D.
09.03.2024	65.5	29.5	18.3	21.4	0.51	N.D.
13.03.2024	63.7	26.0	17.5	20.4	0.62	N.D.
16.03.2024	69.0	29.1	18.9	27.9	0.52	N.D.
20.03.2024	58.0	28.2	17.9	23.3	0.46	N.D.
23.03.2024	63.0	26.9	16.5	24.6	0.46	N.D.
27.03.2024	60.8	26.9	17.7	27.7	0.47	N.D.
30.03.2024	58.0	27.8	18.8	24.9	0.45	N.D.

Parameter	Ammonia	Ozone	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ni	Pb	As
Method Reference	ISC Part-II (M-401)	IS 5182 (Part 09)	IS 5182 (Part 11)	IS 5182 (Part 12)	EPA Method IO-5		
NAAQM Standard	400	100	5	1	20	1	6
Date of Sampling	**REPORT**						
02.03.2024	22.1	11.6	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
06.03.2024	22.7	12.8	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
09.03.2024	22.5	11.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
13.03.2024	20.7	11.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
16.03.2024	22.4	12.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
20.03.2024	22.0	11.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
23.03.2024	24.6	13.0	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
27.03.2024	21.6	12.4	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
30.03.2024	21.5	11.5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

STACK MONITORING REPORT

Report No	: NIL/DBPL/STACK/24-02/24	**Date of Report**	: 28.03.2024
Company Name	: **M/s. DB Power Ltd.**	**Sample Description**	: Stack Monitoring
Address	: 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District - Sakti , (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Collected by :	Netel (India) Limited	**Date of Sampling**	: 22.03.2024

Page : **1** of **1**

Sr. No.	STACK DETAILS	Unit - 1
	Load (MW)	600
1	Height of the Stack (m)	275
2	Dia of Stack (m)	7.3
3	Flue gas Temperature (°C)	123
4	Exit Velocity of flue gases (m/sec)	23.1
5	Flue gas flow rate (Nm^3/hr)	2728028
6	Pollution Control Equipment	ESP
7	Type of fuel	Coal

Pollutant Concentration (mg/Nm^3)

Sr. No.	Parameter(s)	Result	PCB Stipulated limits
1	Particulate Matter (PM)	43.1	50
2	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	1116	200
3	Oxide of Nitrogen (NO_x)	342	450
4	Mercury (Hg)	BDL	0.03
5	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	<0.2	–
Test Method		**IS:11255 & USEPA**	

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

STACK MONITORING REPORT

Report No	: NIL/DBPL/STACK/25-02/24	**Date of Report**	: 28.03.2024
Company Name	: **M/s. DB Power Ltd.**	**Sample Description**	: Stack Monitoring
Address	: 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District - Sakti , (C.G.) 495695		
Sample Collected by :	Netel (India) Limited	**Date of Sampling**	: 22.03.2024

Page : **1** of **1**

Sr. No.	STACK DETAILS	Unit - 2
	Load (MW)	590
1	Height of the Stack (m)	275
2	Dia of Stack (m)	7.3
3	Flue gas Temperature (°C)	125
4	Exit Velocity of flue gases (m/sec)	24.1
5	Flue gas flow rate (Nm^3/hr)	2616993
6	Pollution Control Equipment	ESP
7	Type of fuel	Coal

Pollutant Concentration (mg/Nm^3)

Sr. No.	Parameter(s)	Result	PCB Stipulated limits
1	Particulate Matter (PM)	44.5	50
2	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	1078	200
3	Oxide of Nitrogen (NO_x)	346	450
4	Mercury (Hg)	BDL	0.03
5	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	<0.2	–
Test Method		**IS:11255 & USEPA**	

For **Netel (India) Limited**

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

D.Srinivasa Rao

NOISE REPORT

Customer Name	: M/s. DB Power Limited		
Customer Address	: 2 X 600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti (C.G.) 495695		
Report No.	: NIL/DBPL/Noise/26-01/1/2024		
Sample Type	: **Noise Level Monitoring**	**Sampling done by**	: Netel India Limited
Instrument Make	: Lutron.	**Instrument Model**	: SL 4033SD
Date of Sampling	: 20.03.2024	**Date of Reporting**	: 30.03.2024

Workplace Noise Level

Sr. No.	Location	Unit	Noise Level	Limit
1	TG - I	dB(A)	83.1	**85 dB** (As per Factories Act 1948, maximum exposure for 8 hrs work shift.)
2	TG - II	dB(A)	82.4	
3	BFP-I	dB(A)	79.2	
4	BFP - II	dB(A)	78.6	
5	Compressor House	dB(A)	82.6	
6	TAC Building	dB(A)	75.9	
7	DM Plant	dB(A)	72.2	
8	MUH - CHP	dB(A)	74.8	
9	Crusher - CHP	dB(A)	83.0	
10	Near Silo	dB(A)	80.8	

Sr. No.	Location	Unit	Noise Level		Limit	
			Day Time	Night Time	Day	Night
Inside Plant						
1	AAQM Station No.-I	dB(A)	66.8	61.8	75	70
2	Urja AAQMS - II	dB(A)	62.0	58.2		
3	Raw Water AAQMS- III	dB(A)	62.5	57.7		
4	Near Coal Yard (AAQMS-IV)	dB(A)	68.6	64.8		
Outside Plant						
1	Tundri Village	dB(A)	44.6	41.3	55	45
2	Kanwali Village	dB(A)	44.0	40.6		
3	Badadhara Village	dB(A)	49.3	43.6		
4	Baispali Village	dB(A)	48.6	42.8		

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** STP Inlet Effluent	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-1 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result
1	pH	--	5.5
2	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	143
3	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	152
4	Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (3 days @ 27°C)	mg/L	51
5	Oil & Grease	mg/L	N.D.
6	Fecal Coliform	MPN/100ml	1007

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** STP Outlet Effluent	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-2 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Parameter Location↓	pH	Total Suspended Solids	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (3 days @ 27°C)	Oil & Grease	Fecal Coliform
Unit	**--**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**mg/L**	**MPN/100ml**
STP-1	7.25	18	65	19	N.D.	230
STP-2	7.28	16	69	15	N.D.	270
STP-3	7.30	14	69	21	N.D.	190
STP-4	7.43	20	69	22	N.D.	200
STP-5	7.28	20	70	17	N.D.	310
STP-6	7.35	15	64	22	N.D.	260
STP-7	7.33	18	70	22	N.D.	210
STP-8	7.28	16	68	16	N.D.	240
STP-9	7.32	16	70	21	N.D.	200
STP-10	7.40	17	75	17	N.D.	180
STP-11	7.43	15	76	19	N.D.	140
STP-12	7.42	18	74	20	N.D.	240
STP-13	7.27	14	68	22	N.D.	280
STP-14	7.42	17	73	20	N.D.	180
STP-15	7.44	20	71	17	N.D.	200
Limit	**5.5 – 9.0**	**100**	**250**	**30**	**10**	**<1000**

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.S...

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Netel (India) Limited

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** Boiler Blow Down water (UNIT-II)	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-3 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result	Limit
1	Suspended Solids	--	6.2	100
2	Copper Total (as Cu)	mg/L	N.D.	1
3	Total Iron (as Fe)	mg/L	N.D.	1
4	Oil & Grease	mg/L	N.D.	20

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** Condenser cooling water (UNIT-II)	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-4 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result	Limit
1	pH	--	7.9	6.5 - 8.5
2	Temperature	°C	31.2	Note 1*
3	Free Available Chlorine	mg/L	0.2	0.5

Note : *1 - Not more than 5°C higher than the intake water temperature

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** Treated water of AWRS	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-5 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result	Limit
1	pH	--	7.38	5.5 - 9.0
2	Temperature	°C	26.9	Note 1*
3	Total Suspended Solid	mg/L	32	100
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	38	250
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD 3 Days 27°C)	mg/L	16	30
6	Oil & Grease	mg/L	1.4	10
7	Phosphate (as PO_4)	mg/L	N.D.	5

Note : *1 - Not more than 5°C higher than the intake water temperature

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** ETP Inlet & Outlet Effluent	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-6 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required :** As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Inlet	Outlet	Limit (Outlet)
1	pH	--	8.27	7.58	5.5 - 9.0
2	Temperature	°C	32.1	31.4	Note 1*
3	Total Suspended Solid	mg/L	156	43	100
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	171	34	250
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD 3 Days 27°C)	mg/L	52	13	30
6	Oil & Grease	mg/L	1.5	<1.0	10
7	Chloride	mg/L	51.0	40.8	--

Note : *1 - Not more than 5°C higher than the intake water temperature

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** Ash Pond Recovery water	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-7 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result	Limit (Outlet)
1	pH	--	7.44	5.5 - 9.0
2	Temperature	°C	33.4	--
3	Total Suspended Solid	mg/L	41	100
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	45	250
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD 3 Days 27°C)	mg/L	15	30
6	Oil & Grease	mg/L	<1.0	10

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale New Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** Coal Settling Pond Water	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-8 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result	Limit
1	pH	--	7.52	5.5 - 9.0
2	Temperature	°C	31.7	--
3	Total Suspended Solid	mg/L	79	100
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	46	250
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD 3 Days 27°C)	mg/L	19	30
6	Oil & Grease	mg/L	<1.0	10

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695 **Sample Particulars:** Cooling Tower Blow-down	**Test Report No.** : NIL/23-24/EW/26-9 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required** : As given below	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
	Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
	Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
	Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024		**Page 1 of 1**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Result	Limit
1	pH	--	7.29	5.5 - 9.0
2	Temperature	°C	25.7	--
3	Total Suspended Solid	mg/L	31	100
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	28	250
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD 3 Days 27°C)	mg/L	11	30
6	Oil & Grease	mg/L	<1.0	10

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695		**Test Repor No. :** NIL/2024/DW-26/1 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024 **Your Ref** : NIL	
Sample Particulars: Drinking Water			
SAMPLE-1 : **DRINKING WATER SERVICE BUILDING**		**SAMPLE-3** : **DRINKING WATER CHP WATER BOOTH**	
SAMPLE-2 : **DRINKING WATER WAGON TIPPER**		**SAMPLE-4** : **DRINKING WATER ADITYA CANTEEN**	
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required :** As given below		**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
		Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
		Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
		Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
		Sample tested as received	
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024			**Page 1 of 3**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sample-1	Sample-2	Sample-3	Sample-4	Limit*
1	Colour	Hazen	<1	<1	<1	<1	**5 (max)**
2	Turbidity	NTU	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	**1.0 (max)**
3	pH	-	7.42	7.42	7.31	7.30	**6.5 To 8.5**
4	Residual Chlorine	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.2 (max)**
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/Lit	281	292	174	154	**500 (max)**
6	Alkalinity Total (As $CaCO_3$)	mg/Lit	115	102	70	83	**200 (max)**
7	Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/Lit	134	126	97	94	**200 (max)**
8	Calcium (as Ca)	mg/Lit	46.6	47.4	21.8	19.6	**75 (max)**
9	Magnesium (as Mg)	mg/Lit	12.5	11.6	8.5	8.7	**30 (max)**
10	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/Lit	34.6	35.6	20.7	26.0	**250 (max)**
11	Sulphate (as SO_4)	mg/Lit	18.4	16.8	11.5	13.0	**200 (max)**
12	Nitrate (NO_3)	mg/Lit	9.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	**45 (max)**
13	Boron (as B)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.5 (max)**
14	Iron (as Fe)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.3 (max)**
15	Fluoride (as F)	mg/Lit	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.08	**1.0 (max)**
16	Manganese (as Mn)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.1 (max)**
17	Lead (as Pb)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
18	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**5.0 (max)**
19	Copper (as Cu)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
20	Aluminium (as Al)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.03 (max)**
21	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
22	Arsenic (as As)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
23	Selenium (as Se)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.1 (max)**
24	Chromium (as Cr)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
25	Sulphide (as S)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
26	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
27	Anionic Detergent (as MBAS)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.02 (max)**
28	Phenolic Compound (as C_5H_6OH)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
29	Poly-nuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH)	µg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.0001 (max)**
30	Mineral Oil	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
31	Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	**Absent**
32	EColi	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	**Absent**

Note : * Limits as per IS 10500:2012

For **Netel (India) Limited**

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale

D.Srinivasa Rao

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695	**Test Report No.** : NIL/2024/DW-26/2 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024 **Your Ref** : NIL

Sample Particulars: Ground Water

SAMPLE-5 : HAND PUMP WATER TUNDRI VILLAGE
SAMPLE-6 : HAND PUMP WATER BADADARHA VILLAGE
SAMPLE-7 : HAND PUMP WATER KENWLI VILLAGE
SAMPLE-8 : BORE WELL WATER, SHYAM LAL GUDELI

Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre
Test Method : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition
Packing : Plastic Bottle
Test Required : As given below

Date of Registration	**20.03.2024**
Date of commencement of testing	**20.03.2024**
Date of completion of testing	**23.03.2024**
Sample condition at receipt	Found ok
Sample tested as received	

Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024 **Page 2 of 3**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sample-5	Sample-6	Sample-7	Sample-8	Limit*
1	Colour	Hazen	<1	<1	<1	<1	**5 (max)**
2	Turbidity	NTU	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	**1.0 (max)**
3	pH	-	7.20	7.24	7.03	7.18	**6.5 To 8.5**
4	Residual Chlorine	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.2 (max)**
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/Lit	139	133	134	348	**500 (max)**
6	Alkalinity Total (As $CaCO_3$)	mg/Lit	53	39	42	194	**200 (max)**
7	Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/Lit	100	98	103	151	**200 (max)**
8	Calcium (as Ca)	mg/Lit	17.0	23.7	23.6	50.0	**75 (max)**
9	Magnesium (as Mg)	mg/Lit	6.0	5.4	6.3	22.3	**30 (max)**
10	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/Lit	27.1	26.1	23.8	66.1	**250 (max)**
11	Sulphate (as SO_4)	mg/Lit	14.4	11.8	14.4	20.9	**200 (max)**
12	Nitrate (NO_3)	mg/Lit	3.1	3.8	2.8	9.7	**45 (max)**
13	Boron (as B)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.5 (max)**
14	Iron (as Fe)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.3 (max)**
15	Fluoride (as F)	mg/Lit	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.37	**1.0 (max)**
16	Manganese (as Mn)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.1 (max)**
17	Lead (as Pb)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
18	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**5.0 (max)**
19	Copper (as Cu)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
20	Aluminium (as Al)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.03 (max)**
21	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
22	Arsenic (as As)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
23	Selenium (as Se)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.1 (max)**
24	Chromium (as Cr)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
25	Sulphide (as S)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
26	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
27	Anionic Detergent (as MBAS)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.02 (max)**
28	Phenolic Compound (as C_5H_6OH)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
29	Poly-nuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH)	µg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.0001 (max)**
30	Mineral Oil	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
31	Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	**Absent**
32	EColi	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	**Absent**

Note : * Limits as per IS 10500:2012

For **Netel (India) Limited**

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale

D.Srinivasa Rao

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695	**Test Report No.** : NIL/2024/DW-26/3 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024 **Your Ref** : NIL

Sample Particulars: Ground Water

SAMPLE-9 : BORE WELL WATER TMANNA CRUSHER GUDELI

SAMPLE-10 : BORE WELL WATER VINAYAK CRUSHER GUDELI

Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
Test Method : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition	**Date of commencement of testing**	**20.03.2024**
Packing : Plastic Bottle	**Date of completion of testing**	**23.03.2024**
Test Required : As given below	**Sample condition at receipt**	Found ok
	Sample tested as received	

Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024 **Page 3 of 3**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sample-9	Sample-10	Limit*
1	Colour	Hazen	<1	<1	**5 (max)**
2	Turbidity	NTU	<0.1	<0.1	**1.0 (max)**
3	pH	-	7.05	7.21	**6.5 To 8.5**
4	Residual Chlorine	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.2 (max)**
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/Lit	337	367	**500 (max)**
6	Alkalinity Total (As $CaCO_3$)	mg/Lit	181	181	**200 (max)**
7	Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/Lit	153	142	**200 (max)**
8	Calcium (as Ca)	mg/Lit	53.6	53.3	**75 (max)**
9	Magnesium (as Mg)	mg/Lit	20.8	21.1	**30 (max)**
10	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/Lit	39.3	38.8	**250 (max)**
11	Sulphate (as SO_4)	mg/Lit	16.7	18.8	**200 (max)**
12	Nitrate (NO_3)	mg/Lit	11.0	10.5	**45 (max)**
13	Boron (as B)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.5 (max)**
14	Iron (as Fe)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.3 (max)**
15	Fluoride (as F)	mg/Lit	0.40	0.35	**1.0 (max)**
16	Manganese (as Mn)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.1 (max)**
17	Lead (as Pb)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
18	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**5.0 (max)**
19	Copper (as Cu)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
20	Aluminium (as Al)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.03 (max)**
21	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
22	Arsenic (as As)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
23	Selenium (as Se)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.1 (max)**
24	Chromium (as Cr)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
25	Sulphide (as S)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.01 (max)**
26	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
27	Anionic Detergent (as MBAS)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.02 (max)**
28	Phenolic Compound (as C_5H_6OH)	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.001 (max)**
29	Poly-nuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH)	µg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.0001 (max)**
30	Mineral Oil	mg/Lit	N.D.	N.D.	**0.05 (max)**
31	Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	**Absent**
32	EColi	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	**Absent**

Note : * Limits as per IS 10500:2012

For **Netel (India) Limited**

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale

D.Srinivasa Rao

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695	**Test Repor No. :** NIL/2024/DW-26/4 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024 **Your Ref** : NIL
Sample Particulars: Gudeli Water **SAMPLE-1 : KURRA POND, GULEDI** **SAMPLE-2 : TONHI POND ,GUDELI**	**SAMPLE-3 : MINE WATER , GUDELI** **SAMPLE-4 : BOREWELL WATER ,SYAM LAL GUDELI**
Quantity : 1 No. × 1 Litre **Test Method** : IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition **Packing** : Plastic Bottle **Test Required :** As given below	**Date of Registration** : **20.03.2024** **Date of commencement of testing** : **20.03.2024** **Date of completion of testing** : **23.03.2024** **Sample condition at receipt** : Found ok **Sample tested as received**
Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024	**Page 1 of 3**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sample-1	Sample-2	Sample-3	Sample-4	Limit*
1	pH	-	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.5	**6.5 to 8.5**
2	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	5.5	6.4	5.3	5.3	**4.0(min)**
3	BOD (3 days at 27°C)	mg/L	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.6	**3.0(max)**
4	Total Coli forms	MPN/100ml	521.0	500.0	484.0	510.0	**5000(max)**
5	Colour	Hazen	<5	<5	<5	<5	**300(max)**
6	Fluoride as F	mg/L	0.05	0.14	0.05	0.15	**1.5(max)**
7	Cadmium as Cd	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.01(max)**
8	Chlorides as Cl	mg/L	63.7	62.3	64.1	62.1	**600(max)**
9	Chromium as	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.05(max)**
10	Cyanides as CN	mg/L	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	**0.05(max)**
11	TDS	mg/L	268	280	271	271	**1500(max)**
12	Selenium as Se	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.05(max)**
13	Sulphates as	mg/L	17.9	16.8	18.8	17.4	**400(max)**
14	Lead as Pb	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.1(max)**
15	Copper a Cu	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**1.5(max)**
16	Arsenic as As	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.2(max)**
17	Iron as Fe	mg/L	0.15	0.23	0.19	0.15	**50(max)**
18	Phenolic compounds	mg/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	**0.005(max)**
19	Zinc as Zn	mg/L	0.42	0.28	0.58	0.4	**15(max)**
20	Anionic	mg/L	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	**1.0(max)**
21	Oil & Grease	mg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	**0.1(max)**
22	Nitrates as NO3	mg/L	7.5	7.4	5.3	8	**50(max)**

Note : * Limits as per IS 10500:2012

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

NETEL (INDIA) LIMITED Rabale Navi Mumbai 400 701

Name & Address of the Customer : 2X600MW, Village - Badadhara, District: Sakti, (C.G.) 495695	**Test Repor No. :** NIL/2024/DW-26/5 **Issue Date** : 23.03.2024 **Your Ref** : NIL
Sample Particulars: Surface Water	
SAMPLE-1 : POND WATER **SAMPLE-2 : PATHRI NALA WATER**	**SAMPLE-3 : MAND RIVER WATER** **SAMPLE-4 : ASH DUMP SITE WATER SAMPLE**

Quantity	: 1 No. × 1 Litre	**Date of Registration**	**20.03.2024**
Test Method	: IS:3025 & APHA 23rd Edition	**Date of commencement of testing**	**20.03.2024**
Packing	: Plastic Bottle	**Date of completion of testing**	**23.03.2024**
Test Required	: As given below	**Sample condition at receipt**	Found ok
		Sample tested as received	

Sampling Method: Sample collected by our representative on 19.03.2024 **Page 1 of 3**

Test Results

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sample-1	Sample-2	Sample-3	Sample-4	Limit*
1	pH	-	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.7	**6.5 to 8.5**
2	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	6.0	5.0	6.2	6.3	**4.0(min)**
3	BOD (3 days at 27°C)	mg/L	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	**3.0(max)**
4	Total Coli forms	MPN/100ml	455.0	520.0	534.0	492.0	**5000(max)**
5	Colour	Hazen	<5	<5	<5	<5	**300(max)**
6	Fluoride as F	mg/L	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.1	**1.5(max)**
7	Cadmium as Cd	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.01(max)**
8	Chlorides as Cl	mg/L	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.2	**600(max)**
9	Chromium as	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.05(max)**
10	Cyanides as CN	mg/L	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	**0.05(max)**
11	TDS	mg/L	266	250	258	252	**1500(max)**
12	Selenium as Se	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.05(max)**
13	Sulphates as	mg/L	17	15.5	18.3	19.8	**400(max)**
14	Lead as Pb	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.1(max)**
15	Copper a Cu	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**1.5(max)**
16	Arsenic as As	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	**0.2(max)**
17	Iron as Fe	mg/L	0.15	0.2	0.19	0.13	**50(max)**
18	Phenolic compounds	mg/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	**0.005(max)**
19	Zinc as Zn	mg/L	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.37	**15(max)**
20	Anionic	mg/L	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	**1.0(max)**
21	Oil & Grease	mg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	**0.1(max)**
22	Nitrates as NO3	mg/L	6.2	6	7.2	5.2	**50(max)**

Note : * Limits as per IS 10500:2012

For **Netel (India) Limited**

D.Srinivasa Rao

SOCIAL AUDIT REPORT

APRIL 2022 –MARCH 2023

Of

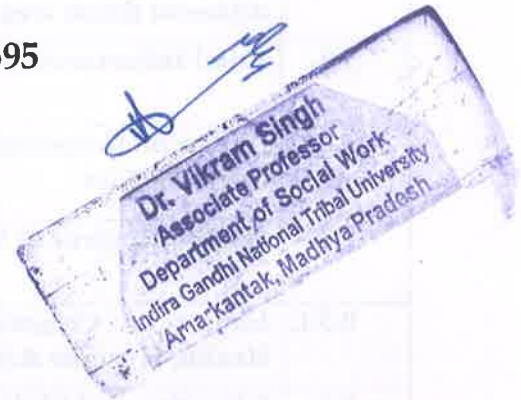
DB Power Limited

Village: Badadarha

Block & Tehsil: Dabhra

Distt: Sakti

Chhattisgarh - 495695



Prepared By: Dr. Vikram Singh

Associate Professor

Department of Social Work

Regional Campus Manipur

Indira Gandhi National Tribal University

(A Central University)

Amarkantak Madhya Pradesh-4848

14.	28 Weekly Health Camps were organized and 1647 people benefitted from these camps	28
15.	24X7 Ambulance Service referral Service attended 383 cases	30
16.	2190 cases attended in CHC of people from nearby villages to DB Power	30
17.	Sewing & Stitching Training-cum-Production Centre for Skill Development	34
18.	Provided Fans to the government higher secondary School at Sondka	36
19.	On the occasion of the marriage of girls of the plant-affected village (Badadarha & Tundri) 21 sewing machines gifted	38
20.	Financial help is given to villagers (16 villagers, Rs. 5000/each) for purchasing the refrigerator	39
21.	Organized Kanya Bhoj program on the occasion of Ram Navami Puja at Kurupat temple Tundri	39
22.	Donated Dari-02 and Chandni-01 to Kurupat Dev Samiti at Kurupat temple Tundri	40
23.	Celebration of Independence & Republic Day and also distributed sweets to government schools (plant and railway corridor villages) on the occasion of Independence Day.	40
24.	Provided grocery items to villagers (14 People) in nearby plant villages for performing Daskarm	40

1.0. Introduction (DB Power Ltd):

The company has set up a coal-based power plant in the state of Chhattisgarh, through SPV DB Power Ltd. The Project has been successfully commissioned in 2015. Power generated from this project is being sold under the combination of long-term and short-term PPAs to state-owned/private distribution companies and industrial consumers. DB Power Limited ("DBPL"), a special purpose vehicle (SPV), incorporated on October 12, 2006, is a subsidiary of Diligent Power Private Limited (DPPL), an associate company of the Dainik Bhaskar group, a diversified Indian conglomerate. DBPL has set up a coal-based Super Thermal Power Plant (TPP) of capacity 1200 MW (2 X 600 MW) at the village Badadarha District Sakti in the state of Chhattisgarh.

The major components of the project include Boiler, Turbine, and Generator. The other components include a coal handling system, a switch yard, and an ash handling system. It also includes wagon tipplers, railway siding, and transmission lines beside a water pipeline between the intake well at Mahanadi River, Chandrapur, and the plant site. The plant is accessible by a major district road between Raigarh and Bilaspur. The site is also approachable from Kharsia via Kharsia Dabhra road. The nearest urban area is Raigarh, located at a distance of about 25 km towards the East of the plant. The nearest railway station is at Robertson, 15 km away while the nearest commercial airport is at a distance of 250 km away at Raipur.

Diligent Power Private Limited, as an organization, has been a socially responsible corporate since its inception. Being in the field of Power Generation, Company's contributions to the community are in different areas and miscellaneous activities such as contributions to other social development organizations, etc., to improve the standard of living for the underprivileged so that, they are better prepared for the future. Teams across its divisions interact with the neighboring community regularly at identified places of Social Activities related work at Dabhara Sakti, Chhattisgarh. Need-Based Surveys are undertaken and the CSR activities are carried out with proper involvement & consultation of people.

The Company has a team of CSR, who are working throughout the year on various CSR activities in different places in the state of Chhattisgarh where the company has operations through its Subsidiary Company. Education, the Environment, and the betterment of underprivileged people have been the focus areas around which various CSR activities are undertaken by the Company.

2.0. Social Audit:

In the wake of rapid globalization and pressing ecological issues, the perception of corporations' role in the broader social paradigm is undergoing a sea change. In recent years, society and the state have put forward an expectation before public sector corporate to integrate the social responsibility aspects in their business persuasion. This scenario not only affects large-scale public-sector undertakings but also includes firms of small scale. The underlying assumption is that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is one way through which companies can demonstrate their commitment to ally responsibly.

CSR as an integral aspect of a corporate has double edge effect in terms of creating goodwill for the company and acting as a social and economic intervention to bring about large-scale change in the life of people from different walks of a social audit is an independent evaluation of the performance of an organization as it relates to the attainment of its social goals. It is an instrument of social accountability of an organization.

In other words, a social audit may be defined as in-depth scrutiny and analysis of the working of any public utility vis-à-vis its social relevance. Social auditing is a process that enables an organization to assess and demonstrates its social, economic, and environmental benefits. Social Audit gained significance after the 73rd amendment of the constitution relating to the Panchayati raj institutions. It demonstrates its social, economic, and environmental benefits. Social Audit gained significance after the 73rd amendment of the constitution relating to the Panchayati raj institutions.

Social audit is based on the principle that democratic local governance should be carried out, as far as possible, with the consent and understanding of all concerned to demonstrate its social, economic, and environmental benefits. Social Audit gained significance after the 73rd amendment of the constitution relating to the Panchayati raj institutions. It is thus a process and not an event. A social audit is a way of measuring, understanding, reporting and ultimately improving an organization's social and ethical performance. A social audit helps to narrow gaps between vision/goal and reality, between efficiency and effectiveness.

It is a technique to understand measure, verify report on, and improve the social performance of the organization. Social auditing creates an impact on governance. It values the voice of stakeholders, including marginalized/poor groups whose voices are rarely heard. Social auditing is taken up to enhance local governance, particularly for strengthening accountability and transparency in local bodies. The key difference between a development and a social audit is that a social audit focuses on the neglected issue of social impacts, while a development audit has a broader focus including environmental and economic issues, such as the efficiency of a project or program. The Social Audit has been carried out of CSR for FY 2022-2023. There are 08 villages where CSR activities have been carried out details are as follows:

Table 01 Number of Households in Affected Villages

S. No	Name of Village	Numbers of Household
1.	Badadarha	356
2.	Tundri	956

Table 02 Population of Villages beneficiaries under CSR Activities in Affected Villages

S.No.	Villages	Population
A.	**Project-Affected Villages**	
1.	Badadarha	**1634**
2.	Tundri	**3810**

3.0. Objectives of Social Audit:

1. Assessing the actual needs of village development and resources provided by DB power for village development.
2. Provide suggestions for Increasing the efficacy and effectiveness of village development programs carried out by DB Power Ltd.
3. Analysis of work carried out keeping in view stakeholder interests and priorities, particularly of villagers.
4. To assess infrastructural development and its impact on the quality of lives (well-being) of the residents
5. Assessing the physical and financial gaps between needs and resources available for local development.
6. Creating awareness among beneficiaries and providers of local social and productive services.
7. Increasing efficacy and effectiveness of local development programs.
8. Scrutiny of various policy decisions, keeping in view stakeholder interests and priorities, particularly of rural poor at the community level.
9. Estimation of the opportunity cost for stakeholders of not getting timely access to public services.

4.0. Methods Used for Social Audit:

Preliminary surveys of two category villages' i.e., Plant Affected and Railway Corridor have been conducted from personal field observations, personal interviews, and obtaining information through schedules from various beneficiary groups. A Series of meetings has been conducted with various SHGs Groups, Sewing Centre beneficiaries, and local peoples of adopted villages.

5.0. Sources of Data for Social Audit: The sources of data to prepare the social audit were primary data collected by the auditor and secondary data provided by DB Power Ltd such as Stock, meeting registers, and Quarterly and Monthly reports published by the CSR of DB Power.

6.0. Major Thrust Areas of CSR at DB Power Ltd:

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to strategies corporations or firms conduct their business in a way that is ethical, society friendly, and beneficial to the community in terms of development. The present-day CSR (also called corporate responsibility, corporate citizenship, responsible business, and corporate social opportunity) is a concept whereby business organizations consider the interest of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on communities and other stakeholders as well as their environment.

This obligation shows that the organizations must comply with legislation and voluntarily take initiatives to improve the well-being of the affected local community and society at large. CSR simply refers to strategies corporations or firms conduct their business in a way that is ethical and society friendly. The focus of the corporate social responsibility unit of DB Power Plant Sakti is the holistic development and improvement in the quality of life of habitations and affected communities, particularly of the disadvantaged groups, in and around the neighborhoods of power station project sites.

The DB power plant under its CSR policy has implemented various projects in the financial year from 2022-23 based on the needs of the neighboring affected villages and above-mentioned communities with the participation of the villagers, district, and local administrations. Based on the CSR guidelines issued by the department of public enterprises, the Government of India, DB Power Ltd must carry out CSR activities in affected villages every financial year.

All activities undertaken by DB Power under CSR in the 02Plant Affected Villages and 06 Railway Corridor villages will be covered in the Social Audit. The activities about various developmental fields are as follows:

A. Rural Infrastructure Programme

B. Education and Skill Development

C. Health, Hygiene & Sanitation

D. Women Empowerment

E. Social Welfare and Development Programme

7.0. Expenses of Budget Allocated in Financial Year 2022-2023 for CSR Activities

Financial Year	Rural Infrastructure Development	Health & Sanitation	Education & Skill Development	Women Empowerment	Social & Cultural Programmes	Operating	Total
2022-2023	82501335	5539532	169800	93892	12681279	1246055	102231893

The above details are given about the expenditure done by the CSR Unit of DB Power Ltd in different thrust areas in affected villages in the financial year 2022-2023. After calculating the sub-heads, the total expenditure is Rs. 102231893/-, the expense details have been cross-checked through maintained records.

8.0. The Profile of Dabhra Block

Dabhra is a Tehsil / Block (CD) in the Sakti District of Chhattisgarh. The total area of Dabhra is 437 km² including 419.48 km² rural area and 17.19 km² urban area. Dabhra has a population of 1,64,863 people. There are 43,160 houses in the sub-district. There are about 121 villages in the Dabhra block. 8 Villages are selected for CSR Activities and rural development.

8.1. Overview of Badadarha Village:

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Badadarha village is 437104. Badadarha village is in Dabhra Tehsil of Sakti district in Chhattisgarh, India. It is situated 30km away from sub-district headquarters Dabhra and 30km away from district headquartersSakti.

As per the 2009 status, Badadarha is the gram panchayat of Badadarha village. The total geographical area of the village is 458.82 hectares. Badadarha has a total population of 1,634 people. There are about 436 houses in Badadarha village. Kharsia is the nearest town to Badadarha which is approximately 15km away. In Badadarha village population of children with age 0-6 is 218 which makes up 13.34 % of the total population of the village.

The average Sex Ratio of Badadarha village is 907 which are lower than the Chhattisgarh state average of 991. The child Sex Ratio for Badadarha as per census is 1057, higher than Chhattisgarh's average of 969. Badadarha village has a higher literacy rate compared to Chhattisgarh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Badadarha village was 75.07 % compared to 70.28 % in Chhattisgarh.

In Badadarha Male literacy stands at 86.28 % while the female literacy rate was 62.41 %.Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 16.89 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 11.44 % of the total population in Badadarha village. In Badadarha village out of the total population, 1076 were engaged in work activities. 47.12 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 52.88 % were involved in Marginal activity providing a livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1076 workers engaged in Main Work, 85 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 206 were Agricultural laborers.[i]

Badadarha is a medium size village located in Dabhra Tehsil of Sakti district, Chhattisgarh with a total of 436 families residing. The Badadarha village has a population of 1634 of which 857 are males while 777 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Badadarha village population of children with age 0-6 is 218 which makes up 13.34 % of the total population of the village. The average Sex Ratio of Badadarha village is 907 which is lower than the Chhattisgarh state average of 991. The child Sex Ratio for Badadarha as per census is 1057, higher than Chhattisgarh's average of 969. Badadarha village has a higher literacy rate compared to Chhattisgarh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Badadarha village was 75.07 % compared to 70.28 % in Chhattisgarh.

In Badadarha Male literacy stands at 86.28 % while the female literacy rate was 62.41 %. As per the constitution of India and the Panchayati Raj Act, Badadarha village is administrated by the Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village. Our website doesn't have information about schools and hospitals in Badadarha village. Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 16.89 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 11.44 % of the total population in Badadarha village. In Badadarha village out of the total population, 1076 were engaged in work activities. 47.12 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 52.88 % were involved in Marginal activity providing a livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1076 workers engaged in Main Work, 85 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 206 were Agricultural laborers.

Table: 03 Population Profile of Badadarha (in Percentage)

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	436	-	-
Population	1,634	857	777
Child (0-6)	218	106	112
Schedule Caste	187	96	91
Schedule Tribe	276	137	139
Literacy	75.07 %	86.28 %	62.41 %
Total Workers	1,076	594	482
Main Worker	507	-	-
Marginal Worker	569	169	400

Table 04: Badadarha Village Profile

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	436	-	-
Population	1,634	857	777
Child (0-6)	218	106	112
Schedule Caste	187	96	91
Schedule Tribe	276	137	139
Literacy	75.07 %	86.28 %	62.41 %
Total Workers	1,076	594	482
Main Worker	507	-	-
Marginal Worker	569	169	400
Source: Census 2011			

8.2. Overview of Tundri Village:

Tundri is a large village located in Dabhra Tehsil of Sakti district, Chhattisgarh with a total of 1074 families residing. The Tundri village has a population of 3810 of which 1936 are males while 1874 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Tundri village population of children with age 0-6 is 513 which makes up 13.46 % of the total population of the village. The average Sex Ratio of Tundri village is 968 which are lower than the Chhattisgarh state average of 991. The child Sex Ratio for the Tundri as per census is 832, lower than Chhattisgarh's average of 969. Tundri village has a higher literacy rate compared to Chhattisgarh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Tundri village was 74.55 % compared to 70.28 % in Chhattisgarh.

In Tundri Male literacy stands at 87.56 % while the female literacy rate was 61.43 %. As per the constitution of India and the Panchayati Raj Act, Tundri village is administrated by a Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village. Our website, don't have information about schools and hospital in Tundri Village. In Tundri village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST).

Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 41.55 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 8.58 % of the total population in Tundri village. In Tundri village out of the total population, 1760 were engaged in work activities. 44.66 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 55.34 % were involved in Marginal activity providing a livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1760 workers engaged in Main Work, 388 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 219 were Agricultural laborers.

Table; 05 Population Profile of Tundri (in Percentage)

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	1,074	-	-
Population	3,810	1,936	1,874
Child (0-6)	513	280	233
Schedule Caste	327	173	154
Schedule Tribe	1,583	815	768
Literacy	74.55 %	87.56 %	61.43 %
Total Workers	1,760	1,040	720
Main Worker	786	-	-
Marginal Worker	974	421	553

9.0. Detail description of Activities Carried Out in different thrust areas

9.1. Rural Infrastructure Program: Rural infrastructure is generally defined as the physical framework of facilities in rural areas through which, facilities and services are provided to the public. Rural infrastructure assumes great importance in India because of the country's predominant rural nature, and the crucial linkage of infrastructure to economic growth, poverty alleviation, and human development. Rural infrastructure covers a wide spectrum of services such as transportation, power generation, transmission and distribution, telecommunication, port handling facilities, water supply, sewage disposal, irrigation, medical, education, and other primary services. Rural areas would have a high concentration of poverty given the existence of disguised unemployment in a big way in agriculture. Access to land and ownership of land is the key to income differences since land is the major productive asset in rural areas. Rural areas may be more usefully viewed as the concentration of poo resulting in little value for economic demand for infrastructural services.

Figure: 01 Conceptual Framework of DB Power Ltd CSR Unit in Rural Infrastructure

This section covered the details of CSR intervention in rural infrastructure, public relations, and activities based on preserving the environment like pollution prevention programs, and awareness programs in the community. It also analyzed how CSR activities have provided significant employment to the local community people and production of crops and enhancement in services Infrastructure assets such as rural roads, tracks, bridges, irrigation schemes, water supplies, schools, health Centre and markets are needed in rural areas for the local population to fulfill their basic needs and live a social and economic productive life.

Photo 1: Construction of CC road (310 meters) in Patel Mohalla at village Badadarha

Photo 1.1: Construction of 300-meter CC road in Tundri.

Photo1.2: Construction of 380-meter CC road at Rampur.

Photo 2: Drilling of bore well and installation of the submersible pump at village Baispali.

Photo 3: Beautification in the premises of the Collector's office has been done at Janjgir-Champa.

Photo 4: Constructed Shed in front of Radha Krishna Mandir Tundri

Photo 5: Constructed Boundary wall (Jyoti Kalash, Temple) at village Adbhar.

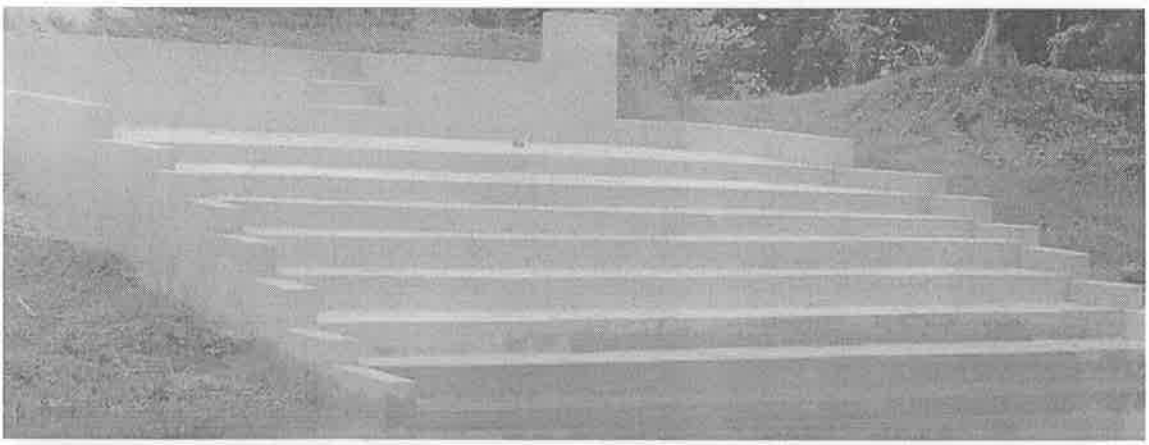


Photo 6: Construction of Bathing steps near the temple at village Adbhar.

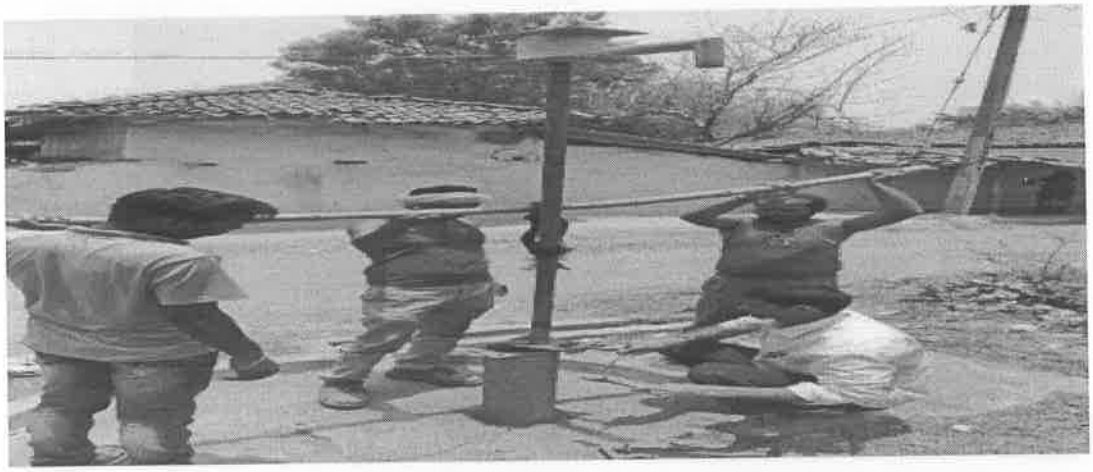


Photo 7: Repairing of Hand Pump (70 Nos), Submersible Pump (21 Nos), and 92 times motor pumps of plant-affected villages.

Photo 8: Cleaning of Dari Pond at Rampur.

Photo 9: Repaired Kachcha Canal for irrigation at village Badadarha

Photo 10: Sprinkling of water on main road Tundri to Kanwali, Saraipali to Odekera & Tundri to Bypass Road Badadarha, and ash dyke to L&T gate.

Photo 11: Repairing & Maintenance of Biogas units at Badadarha and Rampur

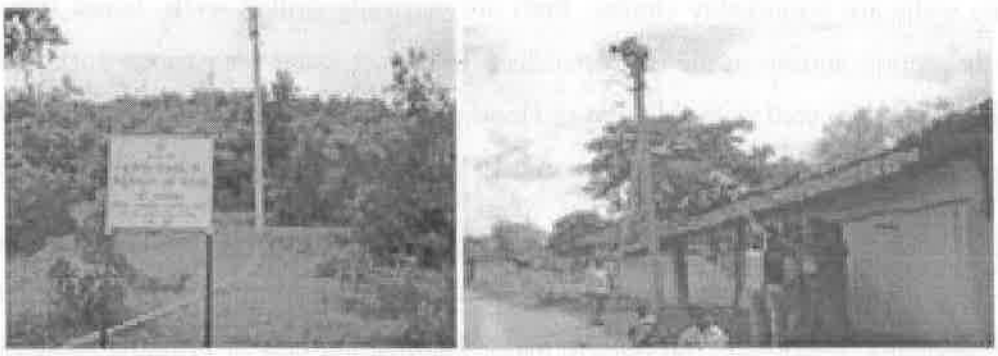


Photo 12: Maintenance & Repair of Electric posts and wires and Street lights at Badadarha and Rampur

9.2. Impact on Community activities carried under Rural Infrastructure:

The construction of CC road has been constructed by DB Power Ltd under CSR which is to improve transportation within the village "Interest in concrete roads exists for many reasons, especially in developing countries. Concrete roads offer several advantages to other solutions from both technical and economic points of view."[ii] A good load distribution, which eliminates the need for thick and expensive bases; a great resistance to deformation and wear at any temperature; and insensitivity to stagnant oil, clay, or fecal matter. The estimated service life is more than 30 yrs. Now Villagers are connected to urban pockets.

Groundwater is an important source of irrigation in large tracks of India. This source has been considered infinite and used indiscriminately without any disregard to recharge prospects[iii]. In India, about 45% of the rural poor do not have access to safe Drinking water. The drinking water crisis in Indian Cities has reached explosive proportions.

In rural areas, inadequate drinking water supplies are forced to use any water that is available even if it is highly contaminated. Consequently, it is this section of the population that is most often hit by waterborne epidemics of Jaundice, Cholera, or gastroenteritis.[iv] "In the rural area being an agrarian, farmers are dependent mainly on groundwater for irrigation. With increasing population, lesser land holdings, and urbanization, deeper bore wells are dug for groundwater abstraction. Bore wells& tube wells are remarkably similar. Both are vertically drilled wells, bored into an underground aquifer in the earth's surface, to extract water for various purposes."[v] Drilling of Bore well & Installation of Hand pump near Labour Colony through the assistance of DB Power Ltd which can help the villagers to safe and drinking water.

Renovation (also called remodeling) is the process of improving a broken, damaged, or outdated structure. Renovations are typically either commercial or residential. Additionally, renovation can refer to making something new or bringing something back to life and can apply in social contexts. The purpose behind this renovation was

to create a bridge for the smooth functioning of the Administration, hence the road of the collector office connected to villages with metal roads for better reach for primary and secondary stakeholders.

Religious and Spiritual activities are recognized as a proofing measure of social integration and have received a great push from the central government recently. Most of the temples are instead exposed to the direct light of sun, rain, and fog this shed is a resource that helps the people who visit the temple. In the process, they are accelerating the rate of groundwater exploitation multifold. However, the focus is to develop a shed by DB Power near the temple because it helps people who visit the temple.

In Rural areas, for many years farmers and villagers have been building ponds for livestock water and irrigation. The water demand has increased tremendously in recent years, and ponds are one of the most reliable and economical sources of water. Ponds are now serving a variety of purposes, including water for livestock and irrigation, fish production, fire protection, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, bath, erosion control, and landscape improvement.

Hence the development of footsteps nearby to the pond helping people in maximum utilization of the pond with minimal or no risk factors which were presented previously. The construction of steps nearby to the ponds of the three mentioned villages with Bricks and Cement has enhanced the accessibility of villagers to use the water resources for different purposes.

Moreover, it also reduced the accidental cases of slipping and drowning in the villages as discussed with the respondents. This initiative of DB Power also helped villagers to develop these ponds for fish farming which emerged as an alternative source of livelihood among them.

Cleaning of Ponds is excavated at the site and the soil obtained by excavation is formed as an embankment around the pond. The pond could either be fed by surface runoff or groundwater wherever aquifers are available. In the case of dugout ponds, if the stored water is to be used for irrigation, the water has to be pumped out. To

fulfill the demand for irrigation potential in agriculture as supplementary irrigation water management plays an important role because rainfall in drought-prone areas is highly erratic, storage must be an integral part of any rainwater harvesting system. It is, therefore, necessary to harvest water from any water sources e.g., precipitation, perennial sources, roof water, etc. in ponds and reservoirs for various domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes over a while to stretch its usage to the maximum. Farm ponds are manmade tanks constructed for holding water that could be used during scarce seasons to ensure life-saving irrigation for the uninterrupted physiological activities of the crops. Hence the idea of cleaning of existed ponds is related to Water harvesting in the form of farm ponds is addressed by DB Power Ltd. The impact of the cleaned pond can be seen in the agricultural and socio-economic status of the farmers.

In the rural set-up, Canal is the main source of irrigation in crop fields. Repairing of Kachcha Canal has been done for irrigation purposes at Badadarha by DB Power Ltd. Canals can be an effective source of irrigation in areas of low-level relief, deep fertile soils, perennial sources of water, and extensive command areas.[vi] In India, 22 million hectares by irrigated canals and about two-thirds of cultivation in India are still dependent on the monsoon. [vii]

The sprinkling of water on the main road Tundri to Kanwali and approach road Badadarha through the DB Power Ltd. In the wake of severe air pollution emergence in nearby villages where power plants have been set up, the sprinkling of water helps to reduce air/dust pollution near the communities. Moreover, it helps in reducing the cases of air-borne diseases among villagers.

The government of India has published National Policy on Bio Fuels -2018 with effect from 16th May 2018. The Policy aims to increase the usage of bio fuels in the energy and transportation sectors of the country during the coming decade. The extensive use of fossil fuel and increased energy demand has escalated the need for renewable energy sources. Biogas, a biomass-derived fuel, is considered a good substitute for petroleum fuels and can be used in internal combustion. The overall objective of this climate protection program is the installation of domestic bio

digesters as a clean, sustainable energy source throughout India. The biogas generated from cow dung replaces fuels that are currently used for domestic energy needs such as firewood or kerosene. Traditionally, domestic energy needs for cooking in the project area are met with firewood and kerosene.

The inefficient cook stoves that people traditionally use have a thermal efficiency of only eight to ten percent. Low family incomes make it impossible for local people to substitute this traditional fuel. This led already to a degradation of the forest cover in the districts. Moreover, domestic biogas installations have positive sustainable development effects such as alleviating the workload for women and children and easing health problems caused by indoor pollution. The biogas unit will be of either two or three cubic meter capacity depending on the number and type of cattle owned by the household and the number of people in the household. This activity of DB Power contributes to achieving the 10th SDG and reducing the labor of rural women.

India has already achieved the target of power for all by providing electricity connections to almost 100% of rural households. The next level of rural electrification is to provide electricity for improving the quality of life such as providing street lights. Many initiatives are already in place by state government agencies to provide street lights to Indian villages. In India, 1,131 villages are fully electrified. The provision of street lights based on conventional electricity in all these villages would enhance the electricity demand by manifolds.

Our Village looks developed after the installation of Street Lights", says a respondent from one of the study villages during a discussion. Elephant attacks were frequent in these villages. The major relief felt by the villagers is the reduced movement of elephants in the villages. Movement after sunset is much safer with reduced fear of animal attacks and reduced fear of snake bites. Women now feel much safer stepping out during evening hours. The mobility of women during evening hours has significantly increased. Social gatherings during evening hours

increased in the villages making the evenings much livelier. Movements became much easier during raining season because of the Street Lights.
A sense of pride and safety is now associated with the Street Lights among villagers' efforts done by DB Power Ltd. In broader terms, Street Lights can save mishappening. The initiative may be considered to have a high impact on the well-being of the villagers and thus, may be replicated in other villages as well through CSR activity of DB power.

9.3. Health, Hygiene & Sanitation

Sanitation, hygiene, and cleanliness are the symbols of a cultured society. Sanitation is critical for health and sustainable socio-economic development. Sanitation plays a vital role in human health. "Sanitation is more important than independence," this quotation said by Mahatma Gandhi in 1923 reveals the importance of sanitation in a civilized society.

India is a country whose majority of the population lives in a rural area where the rural population has a high tendency to use vicinities areas for defecation. The challenge for the healthcare sector, the government, the medical profession, health care provider, as well as for healthcare business manager, is to continually explore ways to ensure that the welfares of individual patients remain the utmost primacy and promote healthcare equity via corporate socially responsible activities. The main issue of the healthcare sector and sanitation is a lack of resources and awareness related to the rights and availability of services. There is an essential need to truly embrace corporate social responsibility (CSR) and ethical principles that would promote equal distribution of healthcare resources.

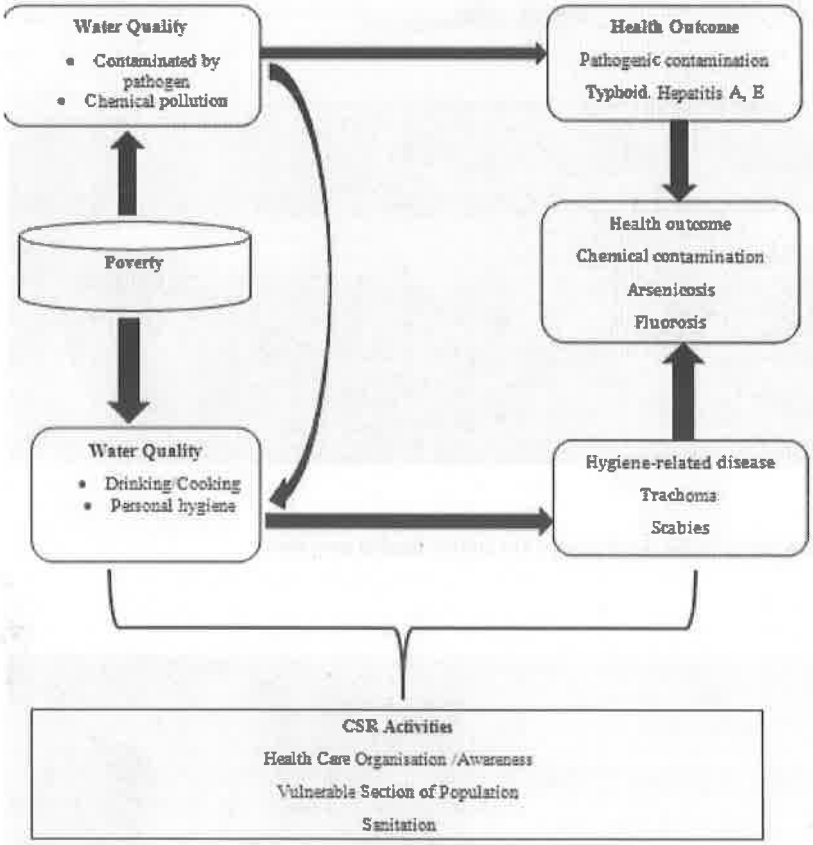


Figure: 02 Conceptual frameworks depicting the Role of CSR in Health and Sanitation

This section covered the details of CSR intervention in Health & Sanitation. It also discusses how Health is increasingly becoming a focal point of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), largely due to the recognition that a healthy workforce and community are fundamental to the longevity of a business and the success of an economy. The following work has been carried out under Health and Sanitation.

Photo13: Procurement of New Ambulance for better health services.

Photo 14: 28 Weekly Health Camps were organized and 1647 people benefitted from these camps.

The aim of the weekly camps organized by DB Power Ltd. Randomly in its adopted villages is to spread awareness and to provide information regarding diet, exercise, and weight control. Free medicines have been provided to patients who were diagnosed with any disease and advised them to follow up with the local doctors of PHC run by DB Power Ltd. or Government Public Health Centers. A team of two doctors conduct the camp which included a General Physical examination, Blood

Pressure check-up, BMI check-up, Dental Check-up, Eye Check-up, Blood Sugar check-up, and Hemoglobin Check-up. Necessary medical advice and precautionary measures were given to the students. The Key Objective behind Organizing Such Medical Camps Free of Cost Is the Creation of Health awareness among villagers. In this Financial Year total, 28 camps have been organized and approximately 1637 cases have been attended. **DB Power Ltd.**

Also it is organized a medical camp and awareness program for Skin Diseases community members at Badadarha Village. The community members were explained in detail about the causes and symptoms of various skin diseases, preventive measures to be taken, and how they can avail of treatment. They were also informed that free anti-bacterial drugs are available in all PHCs developed by CSR Unit. Further, the community members were sensitized about the importance of maintaining hand hygiene, especially among children.

Maintaining a clean environment and adopting hygienic practices will not only prevent the spread of malaria but other diseases as well. The doctors advised the pregnant women to regularly visit hospitals for routine health check-ups. The community was also informed about the harmful effect of certain drugs and was encouraged to avoid these for minor illnesses like colds, joint pain, etc. They were informed that overconsumption of such strong drugs could be harmful and may cause serious health problems in the future. Besides, spreading awareness on skin disease prevention, the camp also catered to patients with other common ailments, such as stomach pain, headache, fever, cough, etc.

Photo 15: 24X7 Ambulance Service referral Service attended 383 cases

The facility and availability of ambulance service are 24X7. The attendants also maintain Patient Registration and Medicine, Stock Register. **Good Health** is the greatest blessing in life. Life is a weary burden to a person of broken health. In rural places in backward States like Chhattisgarh, health is considered the major issue, and economically backward populations are unable to access better health services, other than the availability of health centers is the major problem. Despite significant growth in the healthcare units many villages in backward states like Chhattisgarh India continue to face serious challenges of unavailability of Institutional Health Care. Hence DB Power has made significant efforts towards Institutional Health Care.

Photo 16: 2190 cases attended in PHC of people from nearby villages to DB Power

Primary Health Centre is functioning in the temporary shed as shown in the above photo because the connectivity of PHC with the road is not completed; hence the construction of the Road is in Progress. This PHC constitute of 06 staff, (03 Male & 01 female Attendants, 01 BAMS & 01 MBBS Doctor. The time is 9:30 am to 5:00 pm. In this PHC after diagnosis, Doctor provides medicines to the patients and in case of emergency, patients have referred to Raigarh with the help of the Ambulance Service of the CSR unit. The facility and availability of ambulance service are 24X7. The attendants also maintain Patient Registration and Medicine, Stock Register. A total number of 2190 cases attended.

9.3.1. Impact on Community activities carried under Health, Hygiene & Sanitation:

Good Health is the greatest blessing in life. Life is a weary burden to a person of broken health. In rural places in backward States like Chhattisgarh, health is considered the major issue, and economically backward populations are unable to access better health services, other than the availability of health centers is the major problem.

Hence the development of healthcare infrastructure in rural is poor and needs fundamental reforms to deal with emerging challenges. The development of infrastructure and healthcare facilities, the position of the workforce, and the quality-of-service delivery are important challenges that are confronting healthcare centers in rural. Despite significant growth in the healthcare units, many villages in backward States like Chhattisgarh India continue to face serious challenges of unavailability of Institutional Health Care.

Some crucial works under DB Power Ltd under health, hygiene, and sanitation in which Organized health camp at Project affected & Railway Corridor villages, providing referral ambulance service to nearby villages of the plant to improve health status and reduce morbidity levels in a rural area.

Open Primary health center. Organized Sanitation awareness program and attended to create awareness among villagers. The only way which could lead to the goal of health inclusion is by incorporating impoverished needy rural populations through community participation. Hence DB Power has made significant efforts towards Institutional Health Care.

9.4. Education and Skill Development:

This section covered the details intervention of CSR in Education and Skill Development. Education features very highly in both the UN Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. Whilst progress is being made, there are still huge gaps in terms of educational outcomes in developed vs. developing countries. India's organized sector has only 34 million people which forms a small stratum of the total population. This statement itself says a lot about the Indian literacy rate and the education system.[viii] The system of education in rural areas has been undergoing many changes and transformations. In the present existence, there have been developments and progressions taking place in the system of education in rural areas. The role of education in assisting social and economic progress is well accepted. Access to education is critical to access emerging opportunities that supplement economic growth. Taking into consideration this accepted fact, there has been the main thrust on education, since the country achieved its independence. But as far as guaranteeing quality education in rural India is concerned, it has been one of the major challenges for the government.[ix]Every village is not provided with a school which means that students must go to other villages to get an education. Owing to this parent usually do not send their daughters to school, leading to a failure in achieving rural education in India. Poverty is another setback; Government schools are not as good and private schools are expensive. The dropout –rate of the secondary level is extremely high in Villages.[x] In English, the term "Education" has been derived from two Latin words Educare (Educere) and **Educatum.** "Educare" means to train or mold. It again means to bring up or to lead out or to draw out, propulsion from inward to outward. The term "Educatum" denotes the act of teaching. It throws light on the principles and

practices of teaching. The term Educare or Educere mainly indicates the development of the latent faculties of the child. But the child does not know these possibilities. It is the educator or the teacher who can know these and take appropriate methods to develop those powers. In Hindi, the term "Shiksha" has come from the Sanskrit word "Shash." "Shash" means to discipline, control, order, direct, rule, etc. Education in the traditional sense means controlling or disciplining the behavior of an individual. In Sanskrit "Shiksha" is a particular branch of the Sutra literature, which has six branches: Shiksha, Chhanda, Byakarana, Nirukta, Jyotisha, and Kalpa. The Sutra literature was designed to learn the Vedas. Siksha denotes the rules of pronunciation. In India, skill development occurs through two broad institutional structures - formal and non-informal. The formal structure includes higher technical education in colleges, vocational education in post-secondary schools, technical skills in specialized institutions, and apprenticeship training. As part of the Government's social development agenda, several schemes provide basic employable skill development. India is an Agrarian Society; here more than 70 percent population lives in rural areas. They depend on agriculture and associated sectors of agriculture for their livelihood. The ability of individuals in any society is a necessity to vest them for social alteration, economic growth, and contribution to the development process. Therefore, a Nation seeking development requires institutions, entrepreneurship, and skill development, to initiate, engross and achieve the course of change and the changing societal structure and livelihood profiles. In the 40s after independence, India was a developing nation because of the burden of imperialism. It is understood that restraints and possibilities towards the development of the rural area are embedded in the agrarian society. In the 20th century, Industrial Revolution fetched fundamental alterations in agrarian societal structures that were entrenched in the agriculture sector. 'The Industrial Revolution took away this responsibility from women's, brought about a rural-urban dichotomy, particularly in agrarian societies, and created a demand for some other educational agent outside homes. The educational agent, the school, was assigned two basic goals: (1) development of human resources (particularly men) with skills for the manufacturing sector; (2) undertaking partial responsibility of the home,

namely value addition and moral education (India, 2006). It gave rise to separation in all sectors, and the bulk of deficient Rural Youth in productive and technical skills. Hence, youth living in rural areas must struggle to get earnings or voluntarily/forcibly migrate to urban areas in search of jobs. The migration arrangement varies with the region, prospects, and socio-economic status of the families. The poorest families, particularly the landless and marginal holders have poor-quality land inclined to migrate. Such migrations severely affected the quality of life, because of poor health, lack of education, skill development, and social pressures leading to the erosion of moral values. 'In the '50s, almost national governments in Asia formulated 'community development programs to achieve self-reliance and development through local institutions and participation of the rural communities for their development (CIRDP, 1987). The core elements of community development were (i) People's participation in local community development projects, (ii) democratic decentralization, (iii) transfer of technology, and (iv) self-help efforts. 'The rural development pursued in the 1950s and 1960s was largely centered around 'growth first' models. Despite robust growth in the 1960s, economic benefits did not 'trickle down and most of the population was languishing in abject poverty, rising unemployment and increased inequalities' (India, 2006). Different Work carried out under Education and Skill Development section are as follows;

Photo17: Sewing & Stitching Training-cum-Production Centre for Skill Development

Destitute women as well as women who were affected by bigamy were sent back to their parents for additional dowry or lack of children, aged deserted by children, not

married due to disability or due to poor financial position of their parents, and women deceived in the name of love will be covered under this project. They were unable to raise their children properly due to financial problems and were forced to send them for work at a tender age as child labor. The CSR unit has conducted a survey and identified such women in Tundri village. They are almost invariably dependent on others – typically male members of their family because they are unable to secure an independent means of livelihood for themselves. In many instances, being separated or divorced or even abandoned women do not get recognition as a separate household and become reliant on their father or brother.

The livelihoods have been affected badly. There are important implications here for the empowerment of women, especially in difficult family relationships as access to a separate income would provide them with a viable source of livelihood, giving women the opportunity to live with dignity and independence.

This is possible if their skills are developed and provided work in a production center for sustainable livelihoods. The centre is designed to provide financial stability as well as employment/working opportunities to destitute women and adolescent girls who belong to a vulnerable group who are socially neglected and exploited. After the training, within a period of six months, forward and backward linkages will be provided for the establishment of Training-cum-Production centre & self-employment units of their own for all the women. They will also be provided with marketing assistance. They will be provided with all the necessary assistance for economic empowerment.

DB power CSR unit will facilitate the establishment of the production center. The said centre will be managed and run by themselves through a managing committee. The trained women will work at the center and earn wages. All necessary facilitation will be done by DB Power Ltd.

Raw material supply will be ensured. Marketing assistance will be provided by DB power ltd. This FY 20th batch of 8 candidates completed the training successfully.

Online Coaching for Entrance Exam of PAT

The importance of education in the preservation, transmission, and improvement of knowledge that brings immense benefit not only to the child but the society cannot be belittled as it ensures potentials developed for **self-actualization** no doubt educating women brings greater benefits to society as **family health**, child survival, human capital investment, productivity, and even average life expectancy experiences significant improvement. Many factors however negatively affect the enrolment and progression of the girl child in school, and they include poverty, child marriage, socio-cultural conceptions of girl education, as well as biological challenges related to physical and psychological changes. Hence facilitated training and the introduction of online classes for females who are preparing for the competitive examination is a great initiative by DB Power Limited.

Photo 18: Provided Fans to the government higher secondary School at Sondka.

9.4.1. Impact on Community of Activities carried under Skill & Development:

This result emphasizes that the majority of the respondents benefited from vocational training programs under DB Ltd at the village level.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), launched by the United Nations in 2016 with a mission to carry forward the global development agenda till 2030 and beyond, emphasize actions for and involvement of younger generations. Because these groups will see through and can suitably contribute to the envisaged sustainable prospects.

This set of 17 interconnected goals with 169 targets is designed in such a way that youths remain their main stakeholder groups. The fact being young people create the biggest part of the global demography. Now, 43% of the world's population is of people under the age of twenty-five. And, around 90% of them live in poor and developing countries that are stuffed with threats to sustainable development.

This part of the population will live longer and that too with the impact of the decisions and actions taken at present. Participating in the development agenda is the "right" of the young generation as they have a greater stake in long-term sustainability. Ignoring the issues and role of the youth in the process of dealing with the issues of sustainability can be a risk. Rather, it should be turned into an opportunity by making them serious partners in the Sustainable Development Goals. And, to realize this opportunity youths should be equipped with skills the modern day requires.

Putting this in the context of India, it is one of the youngest nations in the world as 54% of its population is below 25 years of age, and more than 62% of its population is in the working age group (15-59 years). The average age of the population in India is around 29 years, much lower in comparison to developed countries like the US, Japan, and European nations. In the next 15 years, the labor force in industrialized countries will decline by 4% whereas in India it will increase by more than 30%. This

can be seen as a challenge as a burden as well as an opportunity as a "demographic dividend". To avoid this "demographic dividend" turning into a "demographic disaster", the workforce should be imparted with employable skills and knowledge, as a skilled workforce is vital for socio-economic development. Without exaggeration, it can be said that India has the potential to be the skill capital of the globe.

For the last several decades India is reeling under the crisis of a huge skill gap. The disparity between demand and supply of skilled manpower is a major impediment to national economic growth. Every year more than one crore people are joining the country's workforce whereas less than 25% of them possess the relevant skill set needed for jobs across sectors.

According to a survey, 90% of employment opportunities entail vocational skills, but 90% of youths who come out of school or college hold only bookish knowledge. They are qualified, but not rightly skilled for the job. For a growing economy like India, this skill deficit does not augur well. The dream of India becoming a 5 trillion-dollar economy shortly will not be possible if human capital is not properly taken care of. On the brighter side, DB Power Ltd. has commenced several skilling initiatives under its Social Responsibility.

9.5. Cultural and Social Events under the Welfare program: Under this miscellaneous work has been done which are as follows;

Photo 19: On the occasion of the marriage of girls of the plant-affected village (Badadarha & Tundri) 21 sewing machines gifted

Photo 20: Financial help given to villagers (16 villagers, Rs. 5000/each) for purchasing the refrigerator

Photo 21: Organized Kanya Bhoj program on the occasion of Ramnavmi Puja at Kurupat temple Tundri.

Photo 22: Donated Dari-02 and Chandni-01 to Kurupat Dev Samiti on at Kurupat temple Tundri.

Photo 23: Celebration of Independence & Republic Day and also distributed sweets to government schools (plant and railway corridor villages) on the occasion of Independence Day.

Photo 24: Provided grocery items to villagers (14 People) nearby plant villages for performing Daskarm

9.6. Impact on Community activities carried under Cultural and Welfare Programmes:

A social welfare system assists individuals and families in need. Under the supervision of DB Power ltd, a different program was done for social welfare at the village. However, DB Power ltd did and leads to different work for rural development and improvement of their situation.

10.0. Conclusion:

Indian companies are now expected to discharge their stakeholder responsibilities and societal obligations, along with their shareholder-wealth maximization goal. Nearly all leading corporate in India is involved in corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs in areas like education, health, livelihood creation, skill development, and empowerment of weaker sections of society.[xi]

While we speak a lot about inclusive growth, our negligence toward70 percentof Indians who live in rural areas won't help us to achieve the talk. That's why, of late, most of the bodies including the government started focusing on rural development not just because of helping the rural masses but most importantly for helping themselves in sustenance. Dreaming of improving the fate of rural masses without creating the necessary infrastructure is just daydreaming that will never happen in reality. Thus, in the backdrop of rural development what lies most sternly is rural infrastructure like rural roads, rural water supply, rural housing, rural electrification, irrigation, etc. The government in India is not affluent enough to cater all necessary infrastructures to rural areas for their development. That's why the concepts of public-private partnership (PPP) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) have gained popularity in recent times. Keeping this in the background, DB Power Ltd has started CSR activities to improve the fate of the masses of nearby areas. Although, the said Power Plant has been serving society by way of launching a good number of CSR initiatives, the rural infrastructures given by the Power Generation Unit are keyto changing the lifestyle of the villagers. This report has attempted to unfold whether the infrastructures provided have impacted the

- **Provided National Flags (2000 pcs) to villagers nearby plant and railway corridor villages for hosting at their houses with honor on the occasion of "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" under the aegis of the "Har Ghar Tiranga" campaign.**

"Har Ghar Tiranga" is a campaign under the aegis of "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" to encourage people to bring the Tiranga home and to hoist it to mark the 75th year of India's independence. Our relationship with the flag has always been more formal and institutional than personal. Bringing the flag home collectively as a nation in the 75th year of independence thus becomes symbolic of not only an act of personal connection to the Tiranga but also an embodiment of our commitment to nation-building. The idea behind the initiative is to invoke the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the people and to promote awareness about the Indian National Flag. Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign is gaining momentum in Chhattisgarh as the preparations are on to make the citizens aware of this campaign and various programs are being organized in the state.
Hence the DB power has decided to distribute the national flag in each and every house of nearby villages situated nearby to the Plant. However, abiding by the code of conduct with respect to hoisting the tricolor drive is conducted by DB Power to aware villagers that they should hoist the flag on top of their houses.

- **Provided drinking water to villagers at affected villages near DB Power Plant.**

Clean Drinking water is the basic requirement of each and every individual be it rich or poor but in today's scenario, rich people are privileged enough to have alkaline water and the poor don't even get clean drinking water. People are falling sick and even dying because of the unclean water they are drinking. Poor health hinders people's livelihood and stops people from being able to fully participate in their communities. Access to clean water is provided to villages through pipelines to taps, hand pumps, water tanks, and reticulated water supplies to taps in the villages. Workshops and training are also provided to the community to raise awareness of hygiene, sanitation, and health. The objective of DB Power behind this is to assist in increasing health indicators and reducing the level of poverty in affected villages through the provision of safe, sustainable water supplies especially in the summer and rainy season.

lives of rural masses positively. As analyzed and discussed previously in the report, it is inferred that there is a seeable improvement in the lifestyle of the villagers due to the village infrastructure facilities provided in the villages of DB Power Ltd.

Education, Skill Development, and Health have been the prime concern of the Indian economy owing to their importance in the social sector. Although updated facilities and offerings in these two sectors are being availed of by the affluent society, meeting the hefty expenses required, people living in rural areas are deprived of the basic facilities necessary in these two sectors. While the government of India along with the governments of different states has been initiating various schemes to cater to the basic needs in education and health, owing to constraints in terms of fiscal deficit and administration, the core objective is yet to be materialized. Considering this, potential business houses have been taking up some responsibility in this direction. The power plant in Raigarh of Chhattisgarh (India) has been initiating multiple facilities in these three social sectors. However, facilities offered in the villages affected by DB Power Ltd in the Health sector have been proven to be essential and of paramount importance. Hence this report has empirically unfolded that the Education, Skill Development, and health-related facilities initiated by the DB power plant have impacted the health condition of the targeted villagers positively. The Socioeconomic dimension of the development paradigm is inadequate without developing the human, financial, and social capital because through these three components promotion of well-being is possible.

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Annexure V

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

OF M/S DB POWER LIMITED

BADADARHA VILLAGE, BLOCK- DABHRA

DISTRICT–SHAKTI, CHHATTISGARH-495695

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