

DODLA DAIRY LIMITED

MILK & MILK PRODUCTS

SF. No. 429/6D2, 430/4A, 431/1A
Kuttampatty Village, Poduthampatti Post
Karimangalam Tk, Dharmapuri - 636 808



Date: 06th Jan -2021

To
The District environmental engineer
Tamilnadu pollution control board,
Dharmapuri.

Sub: Submission of Environmental Statement Form V.-Reg

Sir,

With the reference to the above subject, we are submit Environmental Statement Form V period of March 2020, Kindly Accepted The Same and acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

For Dodla Dairy Limited,

Authorized Signatory



★ An ISO 22000-2005 & 50001 EnMS Certified Company ★

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

(FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2020)

M/S DODLA DAIRY LIMITED.

S.F.No 429/6D2, 430/4A, 431/1A, 426/2,431/1B, 430/3A, 431/2,430/4B1, 429/6D1

Kuttampatti Village, Poduthampatti Post
Karimangalam Taluk
Dharmapuri (Dt)

Prepared by:

SRI DURGA CIVIL AND ENVIRO CONSULTANTS
VIJAYAWADA



For DODLA DAIRY LIMITED


Authorised Signatory

INTRODUCTION

Industrial pollution in our country is on increase and creating a high-risk environment various legislations viz. The water (prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have come into force and organization Industrialization meant profit-making and environment was grossly neglected. It is being realized that in industry and environment also over the years awareness has brought in realization to consider Environmental Protection a bare necessity. Yet, the investments for such a protection are still considered a liability by many industrialists mainly due to lack of up-to-date scientific practices of environmental management. Consideration of environmental factors at par with production helps in minimizing material losses and also in reduction of liabilities in the long run.

The growing environmental pollution and the complexity of this problem with increasing risks from the regulatory controls needs an effective management tool so as to prevent pollution and to make pollution control Programmes cost-effective and feasible.

Environmental Audit is a technique being introduced for integrating the interest of the industry and the environment so that these could be mutually supportive. This technique is basically a part of industry's internal procedures in meeting their responsibilities towards better environment. Also India provides for submission of environment statement by all concerned industries, which would subsequently evolve into an environmental audit. A notification under the Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986 has been issued on April 22, 1993, requiring industries to submit an environmental statement for the financial year ending on March 31 in Form V to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards on or before September 30 every year beginning 1993 (Annexure 1). The Department of Company Affairs also agreed to include this requirement as a part of the Director's Annual Report. The submission on an environmental statement is applicable to the following.

1. Those who require consent under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2. Those who require consent under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and
3. Those who require authorization under hazardous wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989.

PHILOSOPHY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Definition

Environmental auditing is a management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well the management systems are performing with aim of:

- a. Waste Prevention and reduction.
- b. Assessing compliance with regulatory requirements.
- c. Facilitating control of environmental practices by a company's management, and
- d. Placing environmental information in the public domain.

In the industries, especially the chemical industries, raw materials are used in excess of the stoichiometric requirements because of the limitations on the practically achievable operational efficiencies and the raw materials purity. These excess usages of raw materials, unless recovered, find their way include non-product discharges in gaseous, liquid and solid phases. End-on-the pipe waste treatment techniques, where in all the wastes are carried to a common facility for treatment, is proving to be ineffective and uneconomical due to the complexity of the problems associated with waste generation, their quantity and characteristics. The waste generation may vary hourly, daily and seasonally, especially in case of the multiplicity of manufacturing product in the same premises. The waste water characteristics also widely vary from stream to stream discharged from various unit operations of a particular product. In this growing complexity of problems, the concept of waste prevention and reduction can workout to be more effective.

It is important to find out whether an industry is complying with environment standards and other regulatory requirements. It is also very essential to periodically monitor this aspect, determine the gaps and workout action plans for implementation within a reasonable time frame keeping in view the financial and other considerations of the Company. In cases of gaps for compliance with the regulatory requirement, the regulatory bodies could be apprised of these action plans and time obtained for implementation.

Thus the regulatory risk could be overcome and effective steps taken for pollution control. Many a times, the top management of a Company or an industry may not be aware of the factual situation of their industry from environmental angle. Such unknown facts from hidden liabilities more often than not expose an industry to regulatory risks. The management should be able to periodically review the environment practices of the Company to formulate/ modify the Company's environmental policy accordingly. It is also imperative that the management of a Company should have a clear picture of 'attitudes' and 'technical capabilities' of their organizational set-up for protecting environment, pollution control status, and their bounded social obligation related to environment so as to decide on the future mode of actions. Public are to be made aware of the environment information of the Company, especially to those who are shareholders, so as to build-in among them confidence. Environmental audition can be viewed as a 'management tool' internally and 'liaison' externally with the public and regulatory bodies.

BENEFITS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT:

Benefits of Environmental Audit Environmental auditing has far reaching benefits to the industry, to the society and the nation at large.

- i) Determines how well the process systems and pollution control systems are performing, and identifies the operations of poor performance.
- ii) Identifies potential cost savings which can be accrued through reduction in raw material consumption by way of waste minimization, and adoption of recycle/recovery/reduction in pollution load.
- iii) Increases awareness of environment requirements, policies and responsibilities.
- iv) Helps in understanding the technical capabilities and attitude of the environmental organization in a Company.
- v) Provides up-to-date environmental database of use in plant modification, emergencies etc.
- vi) Unravels surprises and hidden liabilities due to which regulatory risk and exposure to litigation can be reduced.
- vii) Ensures independent verification, identifies matters needing attention, and provides timely warning to management on potential future problems and helps to safeguard environment, and assists in complying with local, regional and national laws and regulations, with the Company's policy and with the environmental standards.
- viii) Evaluating training programmes and providing data to assist in training personnel.
- ix) Evaluating management to give credit for good environmental performance.

OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT:

Objectives of the Environmental Audit helps in pollution control, improved production, safety and health and conservation of natural resources and hence its overall objective can be stated as achieving of sustainable development. However for conducting environmental audit, objectives are to be defined clearly, or else the audit procedure will be subject to varying interpretations which may yield and contribute to difference in approach thereby influencing the end results. The objectives of environmental audit in an industry are:

- i) To determine the mass balance of various materials used and the performance of various process equipment so as to identify usage of materials in excess than required, to review the conversion efficiencies of process equipment and accordingly fix up norms for equipment/performance and minimization of the wastes.
- ii) (a) To identify the areas of water usage and wastewater generation and determine the characteristics of wastewater; (b) To determine the emissions, their sources, quantities and characteristics; and (c) To determine the solid wastes and hazardous wastes generated, their sources, quantities and characteristics.
- iii) To identify the possibilities of waste minimization, and recovery and recycling of wastes.
- iv) To determine the performance of the existing waste treatment/control systems so as to modify or install additional or alternative control equipment accordingly
- v) To determine the impact on the surrounding environment (groundwater, stream, residential area, agricultural area, sensitive zone, etc.) due to the disposal of wastewater, emissions and solid wastes from the industry and accordingly identify suitable preventive measures, if necessary.
- vi) To verify compliance with the standards and conditions prescribed by the regulatory bodies under the Water Act, the Air Act and the Environmental (Protection) Act; and

- vii) To check the effectiveness of (a) organizational set-up of the industry for decision making and environmental management with special reference to their 'technical' view point, 'attitudinal' view point and training, and (b) environmental policy of the Company.
- viii) Environmental audit helps in assessing the use of raw materials (whether in excess or not) and various methods to be adopted to recover the same it also helps in periodical assessment of the treatment schemes adopted for abatement of various pollutants generated like wastewater, air and solid waste etc and to modify the same to achieve better working efficiency.
- ix) Environmental auditing has far reaching benefits to the industry to the society and nation at large. It helps in determining the working efficiencies of process and pollution control systems. It also aids in identifying the cost saving techniques that can be adopted and it provides an up to date environmental data for use in organization towards pollution control and increases the awareness of environmental requirements. It ensures independent verification, identifies matters needing urgent attention, provides warnings on potential futures problems and thus reduces exposure to litigation. It mainly helps in safeguarding the environment and assists in complying with regulatory norms of local, regional and national laws. Environmental audit thus in pollution control and in improving production, safety, health, and conservation of natural resources.
- Recognizing the importance of the structures and comprehensive mechanism for ensuring that the activities and products do not have any adverse effects on environments, The **DODLA DAIRY LIMITED**, Nadimidoddipalle (Village), Palamaner (Mandal), Chittoor (District), A.P. retained Sri Durga Civil & Enviro Consultants, Vijayawada to under take the Environment Statement Studies.

For Sri Durga Civil & Enviro Consultants

Sri Durga

Authorised Signatory

PROCESS DESCRIPTION:

Milk is received in cans from the vendors in shifts once in the morning and once in the evening at the Dairy centre. The received milk in milk cans at the receiving yard emptied into a weigh bowl from where the samples are drawn for quality check. The milk is then chilled to 4°C to arrest any further bacterial activity. After standardisation to the required quality parameter the milk is pasturised, homozonised and packed in sachets. The operation from receiving to the dispatching of the milk takes about five hours. The drippings of milk on the floor are cleaned using hot water. After finishing the operation the pasteuriser is cleaned by the process cleaning in place using caustic soda and hot water. The emptied cans are washed using liquid soap and detergent. Thus the waste water mainly contains the oraganic matter from the spilled milk, Floor cleaning and cleaning of piping. It was observed that the waste water was not containg much of suspended solids, but a good amount of grease and fats.

DODLA DAIRY LIMITED.

NADIMIDODDIPALLE(VILLAGE)
MORAM(POST)
PALAMANER(MANDAL)
CHITTOOR(DT)

“FORM-V”

Environmental statement for the financial year ending the 31st March 2020.

PART-A

- I) Name and address of the Owner / occupier of Industry operation or Process. : SRI. D.SUNIL REDDY Managing Director
M/S. **DODLA DAIRY LIMITED**
NADIMIDODDIPALLE (VILLAGE)
MORAM (POST)
PALAMANER (MANDAL)
CHITTOOR (DT).
- II) Industry Category : OS
- III) Production Capacity : Milk Processing - 1.2 LKLD
- IV) Year of Establishment : 2004
- V) Date of last environmental Statement submitted : 23/09/2019

For DODLA DAIRY LIMITED


Authorized Signatory

PART - B

Water and Raw Material Consumption

D) Water consumption m³ / Day

Process & Washings : 90 KL / Day

Boiler feed/Cooling make up : 15 KL / Day

Domestic : 5 KL / Day

Name of Products	Process water consumption per Unit of product-output (1Lt)	
	During the previous financial year (2018-2019)	During the current financial year (2019-2020)
Pasteurised Milk	1 Lt/1 Lt of milk	1 Lt/0.8 Lt of milk

(II) Raw Material Consumption:

Name of the Raw Materials	Name of Products	Consumption of Raw Material Per unit of output (1Lt)	
		During the previous financial year (2018-2019)	During the current financial year (2019-2020)
Milk	Pasturised milk	1Lt/1Lt of Product Output	1 Lt/0.8Lt of Product Output

PART - C

Pollution discharged to environment/unit of output.

(Parameter as specified in the consent issued)

Pollutants	Quantity of Pollutants Discharged (mass/day) (Kg / Day)	Concentrations pollutants in discharges (mass/volume) (Mg / Ltr.)	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards with Reasons
(a) <u>WATER</u> :			
ph	6.5-8.0	7.4	All parameters are with in the limits.
TSS	100	50 Mg / Ltr.	
TDS	2100	2950 Mg / Ltr.	
COD	250	104 Mg / Ltr.	
BOD	50	30 Mg / Ltr.	
Oil & Grease	10	4.2 Mg / Ltr	
Note: Quantity of effluent generated is 200KLD			

- (b) AIR : (Stack attached to the boiler)
 Suspended Particulate matter 13.67 kg/day 104.6 mg/Nm³
 Flow rate = 5447.23 m³/hr

Ambient Air Quality monitoring:

S.NO.	RESULTS (µg/m ³)	STATION (1)	STATION (2)
1.	Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	NIL	NIL
2.	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	NIL	NIL
3.	Sulphur Dioxide	NIL	NIL
4.	Oxides of Nitrogen	NIL	NIL

Station (1): Near Main gate
 Station (2): Near North side of plant

c) AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS: dB (A)

	<u>DAY TIME</u>	<u>NIGHT TIME</u>
1) Near Main Gate	NIL	NIL
2) Near Plant	NIL	NIL

PART - DHAZARDOUS WASTES

(As specified under Hazardous wastes/management & handling rules, 1989)

Hazardous Wastes	Total Quantity (Kg.)	
	During the previous financial year (2018-2019)	During the current financial year (2019-2020)
(a) From Process	NIL	NIL
(b) From pollution control facilities	NIL	NIL
Waste oil from D.G. sets,	40 Lts/year	50 Lts/year

SOLID WASTES

		Total Quantity (Kg.)	
		During the previous financial year (2016-2017)	During the current financial year (2017-2018)
From Process	Polythene film waste	4.0 T/ year	4.2 T/ year
From pollution control facility (ETP Sludge)		10 T/ year	10 T/ year
	Ash from boiler	6 T/month	6 T/ month
Quantity recycled or re-utilised Within the unit.		- Nil-	- Nil -
Sold	Polythene film waste is disposed as sale to dealers.		
Disposed	sludge is used as manure after drying. Ash is disposed to brick manufacturing units		

PART - F

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

No hazardous waste is generated from process. The organic sludge from ETP is disposed as manure after drying. Polythin film waste is disposed as sale to traders. Boiler ash is disposed to brck manufacturing units.

PART - G

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

M/s Dodla Dairy Limited., has taken necessary steps for abating pollution and also in the development of greenbelt in the plant premises.

WATER POLLUTION:

For the purpose of treating the effluents, an effluent treatment plant is being operated. After treatment, the treated effluent is used for the development of green belt.

AIR POLLUTION:

The main source of air pollution is from 1.5 TPH boiler and D.Gset of capacity 500 KVA. The stack height of boiler is provided as per norms. Mechanical dust collector has been provided as air pollution control equipment to the boiler.

SOLID WASTE:

The solid waste generated from ETP is sludge. It is used as manure after drying. Ash is disposed to brick manufacturing units. Polyethin film waste is disposed to traders.

The steps taken by the management has reduced the impact of pollution on the surrounding area.

PART - H

Additional measures/investments proposed for environmental protection including abatement of pollution, prevention of pollution.

Greenbelt is developed and it is being maintained. An amount of Rs. 6 Lakhs is spent per annum for the maintenance and operation of Effluent treatment plant. Good house keeping is also maintained. The solid wastes generated are disposed properly. The management is taking steps to reduce the pollution. This year, it is proposed to increase the green belt with variety of saplings in addition to the existing green belt for mitigation of fugitive emissions including odour.

PART - I

Any other particulars for improving the quality of the environment.

The management will take efforts to maintain good and safe environment in the premises.