

PROJECT REPORT

***for the Expansion project by increase in capacity of
clinker and cement, addition of capacity for thermal
power plant and establishment of Waste Heat
Recovery based plant***

**By ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED
(UNIT –DALLA CEMENT WORKS)**

AT

Village – SH 5 Kota, Dalla
Tehsil Obra, District Sonebhadra,
State : Uttar Pradesh

March 2023

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1. Executive Summary

Name of the Company	UltraTech Cement Limited (UTCL)
Date of Incorporation	24 th August 2000.
Constitution	Public Limited Company
Industry	Cement
Nature of manufacturing activity	Manufacturing of different types of Cement like Portland Cement, Aluminous Cement, Slag Cement, Similar Hydraulic Cement and Composite Cement as per requirement of market
Registered Office	B Wing, 2nd Floor, Ahura Centre, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri East, Mumbai – 400 093 Tel – 022-66927800
Brief details of the project	UltraTech Cement Limited proposes to implement an Expansion project at its location at District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh, Pin- 231207. In this project, it is proposed to increase the capacity of cement production from 0.5 MTPA to 1.8 MTPA, clinker production from 2.0 MTPA to 2.2 MTPA, captive power plant upgradation and optimization from 27 MW to 30 MW, and installation of 13 MW Waste to Energy Power Plant (WHRS). The project is proposed to be implemented in 2 phases. The proposed phases are as under: Phase 1 – Increase in Cement capacity & Installation of Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) based plant Phase 2 – Addition of clinker production capacity & increase in capacity of Thermal Power Plant



Products and Capacity	Products Name	Existing Capacity (p.a.)	Proposed Capacity addition (p.a.)	Total Capacity after expansion (p.a.)
	Cement	0.5 MTPA	1.3 MTPA	1.8 MTPA
	WHRS	Nil	13 MW	13 MW
	Clinker	2.0 MTPA	0.2 MTPA	2.2 MTPA
	Captive Power Plant	27 MW	3 MW	30 MW
Location	Village SH 5 Kota, Dalla, Tehsil Obra, District Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh, Pin- 231207			
Estimated Project Cost	Rs. 528.26 Cr.			
Project Funding Details	Equity / Internal Accruals – Rs. 528.26 Cr.			



2. Project Overview

UltraTech Cement Limited (UTCL) has existing unit at Dalla Cement Works with a capacity of cement production of 0.5 MTPA, Clinker production of 2.0 MTPA and Captive Power Plant with a capacity of 27 MW.

It is proposed to expand cement manufacturing capacity to 1.8 MTPA by addition of capacity of 1.3 MTPA, clinker manufacturing capacity to 2.2 MTPA by addition of 0.2 MTPA, and captive power plant capacity to 30 MW by upgradation and optimization. Further it is proposed to add Waste Heat Recovery System with a capacity of 13 MW. The project is proposed to be implemented in 2 phases. The proposed phases are as under:

Phase 1 – Increase in Cement capacity & Installation of Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) based plant

Phase 2 – Addition of clinker production capacity & increase in capacity of Thermal Power Plant

The brief details of the project are given below:

Promoters	UltraTech Cement Limited
Project	To implement an Expansion project at its location at District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh, Pin- 231207. In this project, it is proposed to increase the capacity of cement production from 0.5 MTPA to 1.8 MTPA, captive power plant upgradation and optimization from 27 MW to 30 MW, clinker production from 2.0 MTPA to 2.2 MTPA. Further, it is proposed to install of 13 MW Waste to Energy (WHRS) Power Plant.
Plant Location	The proposed plant location is at Village SH 5 Kota, Dalla, Tehsil Obra, District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh, Pin- 231207
Markets & Usage	The primary markets of interest are markets of Central India (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) and markets Eastern India (West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand). The cement demand growth in these markets is expected to have a higher growth compared to the other regions.

	The power generated from the increased capacity in the Thermal Plant and Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) based plant will be used for captive consumption.																				
Products & Capacity	<table><tr><th>Products Name</th><th>Existing Capacity (p.a.)</th><th>Proposed Capacity addition (p.a.)</th><th>Total Capacity after expansion (p.a.)</th></tr><tr><td>Cement</td><td>0.5 MTPA</td><td>1.3 MTPA</td><td>1.8 MTPA</td></tr><tr><td>WHRS</td><td>Nil</td><td>13 MW</td><td>13 MW</td></tr><tr><td>Clinker</td><td>2.0 MTPA</td><td>0.2 MTPA</td><td>2.2 MTPA</td></tr><tr><td>Captive Power Plant</td><td>27 MW</td><td>3 MW</td><td>30 MW</td></tr></table>	Products Name	Existing Capacity (p.a.)	Proposed Capacity addition (p.a.)	Total Capacity after expansion (p.a.)	Cement	0.5 MTPA	1.3 MTPA	1.8 MTPA	WHRS	Nil	13 MW	13 MW	Clinker	2.0 MTPA	0.2 MTPA	2.2 MTPA	Captive Power Plant	27 MW	3 MW	30 MW
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Water Requirement	Total water requirement is 4008 KLD for the complete plant, after expansion. Increase of 1245 KLD is expected for meeting the additional water requirement on account of expansion.																				
Raw Material Sources	<table><tr><th>Material</th><th>Source</th></tr><tr><td>Limestone</td><td>Captive Mines</td></tr><tr><td>Gypsum (Chemical & Mineral</td><td>Purchase</td></tr><tr><td>Fly Ash</td><td>Sourcing</td></tr><tr><td>Red Mud</td><td>Sourcing</td></tr><tr><td>Coal</td><td>Purchase</td></tr></table>	Material	Source	Limestone	Captive Mines	Gypsum (Chemical & Mineral	Purchase	Fly Ash	Sourcing	Red Mud	Sourcing	Coal	Purchase								
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	Gypsum (Chemical & Mineral	Purchase																			
	Fly Ash	Sourcing																			
	Red Mud	Sourcing																			
Coal	Purchase																				
Power Requirement	Estimated Power Requirement of the complete plant is 37.96 MW (Existing 24.66 MW and additional 13.3 MW) which will be met from the CPP (30 MW), Proposed WHRS (13 MW) and remaining will be sourced from Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited.																				



Main Machinery	Turbo Generator 13 MW, Boiler, Cement Mill Roller press with Ball Mill 185 TPH, Packer Machine 240 TPH will be some of the machinery required for the proposed capacity addition. PHC Boiler, PHK Boiler, AQC Boiler, ACC, Turbine and Generator will be some of the machinery required for the WHRS based plant.	
Proposed Employment Generation	Direct Employment Indirect Employment Total	~ 15 Manpower ~ <u>150 Manpower</u> ~ 165 Manpower
Project Implementation Period	The project is proposed to be implemented in 2 phases. The proposed phases are as under: Phase 1 – Increase in Cement capacity & Installation of Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRs) based plant Phase 2 – Addition of clinker production capacity & increase in capacity of Thermal Power Plant a) Start of Project Work : November 2020 b) Proposed Date of Commencement of Commercial production for Phase 1 : June 2022 c) Proposed Date of Commencement of Commercial production for Phase 2 : June 2025	
Project Investment		

Cost Head	Existing Investment as on 31-10-2020 (Rs. Cr.)	Existing Investment as on 31-03-2020 (Rs. Cr.)	Existing Investment as on 31-03-2021 (Rs. Cr.)	Existing Investment as on 31-03-2022 (Rs. Cr.)	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)
Land (Existing)	214.55	214.55	214.55	227.97	0.00
Building	101.11	98.21	103.54	109.14	29.63
Plant & Machinery	1168.92	1164.41	1168.42	1277.34	498.63
Misc. Fixed Assets	35.04	34.68	35.61	36.17	0.00
TOTAL	1519.62	1511.85	1522.12	1650.62	528.26



Project Funding	Source of funds	
	Equity / Internal Accruals	528.26
	TOTAL	528.26
Environment & Social Obligation	The Aditya Birla group intends to focus on building a Sustainable Business model through development of a Group wise Sustainable Business Framework. Its Sustainable Business Model focuses on responsible Stewardship, Strategic Stakeholder engagement and Future proofing of its businesses to ensure that businesses are capable of meeting the future transformations.	
	The group follows stringent environmental protection measures in its entire manufacturing cycle and shall meet all the environment standards.	
	In the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) space, the Aditya Birla Group works in 7,000 villages, reaching out to 9 million people annually through the Aditya Birla Centre for Community Initiatives and Rural Development. The focus areas healthcare, education, sustainable livelihood, infrastructure that distinctly improve the quality of life of rural section of society	



3. Company Background

Company Details

Brief details of the Company are given below:

Name	Ultratech Cement Limited (UTCL)
Date of incorporation	24 th August 2000
Constitution	Public Limited Company
Sector	Cement Manufacturing
Registered Office	B Wing, 2 nd Floor, Ahura Centre, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri East, Mumbai – 400 093 Tel – 022-66927800
Proposed Plant location	SH 5 Kota Dalla, Tehsil- Obra, District Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh, Pin- 231207

Details of Board of Directors:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Kumar Mangalam Birla	Chairman
2.	Mrs. Rajashree Birla	Non-Executive Director
3.	Mr. K. K. Maheshwari	Vice Chairman & Non-Executive Director
4.	Mr. K. C. Jhawar	Managing Director
5.	Mr. Atul Daga	Whole time Director and CFO
6.	Mr Arun Adhikari	Independent Director
7.	Ms. Alka Marezbhan Bharucha	Independent Director
8.	Mr. Sunil Behari Mathur	Independent Director
9.	Ms Sukanya Kripalu	Independent Director
10.	Mr. Sunil Duggal	Independent Director

Company History

UltraTech Cement Limited is a part of Aditya Birla Group (ABG), US \$48.3 billion corporation is in the League of Fortune 500. Anchored by an extraordinary force of over 120,000 employees belonging to 42 nationalities, the Group is built on a strong foundation of stakeholder value creation. With over seven decades of responsible business practices, businesses have grown into global powerhouses in a wide range of sectors – metals, pulp and fibre, chemicals, textiles, carbon black, telecom and cement. Today, over 50% of



Group revenues flow from overseas operations that span 36 countries in North and South America, Africa and Asia.

UltraTech Cement Ltd is the largest manufacturer of grey cement, ready mix concrete (RMC) and white cement in India. It is also one of the leading cement producers globally, and the only cement company globally (outside of China) to have more than 100 million tonne capacity in one country.

It has a consolidated capacity of 117.35 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) of grey cement. UltraTech Cement has 23 integrated plants, 1 clinkerisation plant, 27 grinding units and 7 bulk terminals. Its operations span across India, UAE, Bahrain, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. In the white cement segment, UltraTech goes to market under the brand name of Birla White. It has a white cement plant with a capacity of 0.56 MTPA and 2 Wall Care putty plants with a combined capacity of 0.8 MTPA.

With 100+ Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) plants in 35 cities, UltraTech is the largest manufacturer of concrete in India. It also has a slew of speciality concretes that meet specific needs of discerning customers. Our Building Products business is an innovation hub that offers an array of scientifically engineered products to cater to new-age constructions.

A summary of the financial achievements of the Company for the past three financial years is given below:

Particulars	Units	March, 2019	March, 2020	March, 2021	March, 2022
		Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
REVENUE	INR Cr	36,175	41,376	43,977	51,275
EBIDTA	INR Cr	6992	9,379	11,590	11,548
PBT	INR Cr	3562	5,220	7,896	8,293
PAT	INR Cr	2456	5,456	5,342	7,067
EBIDTA/Total Income	%	19%	23%	26%	23%
PBT/Total Income	%	10%	13%	18%	23%
PAT/Total Income	%	7%	13%	12%	14%
Promotor's Contribution	INR Cr	275	289	289	289

Unsecured Loans	INR Cr	1,918	-	-	-
Reserve & Surplus	INR Cr	27,672	38,008	43,064	48,982
Tangible Networth (TNW)	INR Cr	35,442	40,522	39,793	43,171
Term Loan	INR Cr	13,022	14,148	10,685	5,303
Debt to Equity Ratio	Ratio	0.53	0.48	0.40	0.20
Total Outside Liabilities (TOL)	INR Cr	30,489	35,974	37,063	31,391
TOL/TNW	Ratio	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.73
Closing Cash Balance	INR Cr	419	140	119	77



4. Industry Overview

Introduction

This section covers the market scenario for the cement industry, the future demand and supply at the national and regional level and the market position of the Company.

Market Scenario for Cement Industry

India is the second largest producer of cement in the world. Further, India's cement industry is a vital part of its economy, providing employment to more than a million people, directly or indirectly. Ever since it was deregulated in 1982, the Indian cement industry has attracted huge investments, both from Indian as well as foreign investors.

India has a lot of potential for development in the infrastructure and construction sector and the cement sector is expected to largely benefit from the following developments:

- Initiative to build 100 smart cities and boost to affordable housing projects to give a further stimulus.
- High cement demand to be driven by the government's focus on infrastructure and housing for all by 2022.
- Northeast, which is witnessing a construction boom, offers attractive investment opportunities.
- Opportunities available in areas such as housing, dedicated freight corridors, ports and other infrastructure projects.
- Long-term cement demand growth rate is estimated at 1.2 times of GDP growth rate.
- Per capita cement consumption of cement at 235 kgs is currently the lowest among developing countries as the world averages 520kgs

Source: IBEF Cement Industry Report July 2020 & May 2021

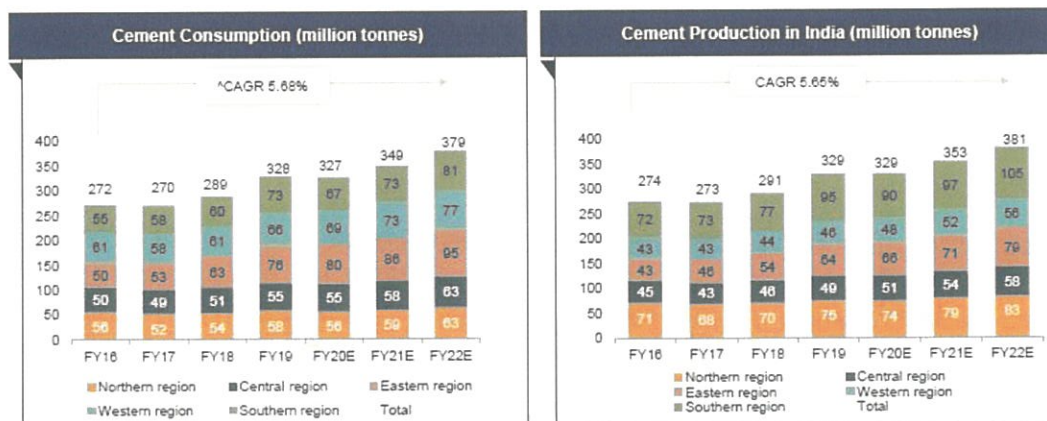
Government Initiatives

The Government has undertaken several initiatives, which will help players in the cement industry thrive. Some of the initiatives taken by the Government are as below:

- In Union Budget 2020-21, the Government of India has extended benefits under Section 80 - IBA of the Income Tax Act till March 31, 2020 to promote affordable housing in India.
- The Union Budget has allocated Rs 139 billion (US\$ 1.93 billion) for Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission. Government's infrastructure push combined with housing for all, Smart Cities Mission and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is going to boost cement demand in the country. The move is expected to boost the demand of cement from the housing segment.
- As per Union Budget 2019-20, Government planned to upgrade 1,25,000 km of road length over the next five years.
- In the Union Budget 2021-22, an outlay of Rs. 27,500 crore (US\$ 3.77 billion) has been allotted under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. The scheme aims to achieve its objective of 'Housing for All' by constructing 20 million houses across the country by March 31, 2022.

Source : Union Budget 2020-21 and Union Budget 2021-22

A snapshot of cement consumption and production in India is given below:



- India's cement production is expected increased at a CAGR of 5.65% between FY16-22, driven by demands in roads, urban infrastructure and commercial real estate. The consumption of cement in India is expected grow to at a CAGR of 5.68% from FY16 to FY22.
- Cement production reached 329 MT in FY20 and is expected to reach 381 MT in FY22.
- India's overall cement production accounted for 262 million tonnes (MT) in FY21*.
- Sale of cement in India stood at Rs. 63,771 crore (US\$ 9.05 billion) in FY20.
- The country's cement industry is among the world's most energy-efficient industries, in terms of specific energy consumption.

Source: IBEF Cement Industry Report May 2021

As can be seen from the above data, cement sector is poised for growth in the forthcoming years in view of the increase in expected demand on account of thrust on infrastructure and housing development. Further post the pandemic induced lockdown, there has been a surge in demand as construction and infrastructure activities have restarted in full swing.

Future Outlook

India's cement demand is expected to reach 550-600 Million Tons Per Annum (MTPA) by 2025. The housing sector is the biggest demand driver of cement, accounting for about 67 per cent of the total consumption in India. The other major consumers of cement include infrastructure at 13 per cent, commercial construction at 11 per cent and industrial construction at nine per cent. To meet the rise in demand, cement companies are expected to add 56 million tons (MT) capacity over the next three years. The cement capacity in India may register a growth of eight per cent by next year end to 395 MT from the current level of 366 MT. It may increase further to 421 MT by the end of 2017.

The Government of India is strongly focused on infrastructure development to boost economic growth and is aiming for 100 smart cities. The government also intends to expand the capacity of the railways and the facilities for handling and storage to ease the transportation of cement and reduce transportation costs. These measures would lead to increased construction activity thereby boosting cement demand.

Use of WHRS in UltraTech

UltraTech Cement is one of the earliest proponents of waste heat recovery, alternative fuels and other environmental practices among cement manufacturers in India.

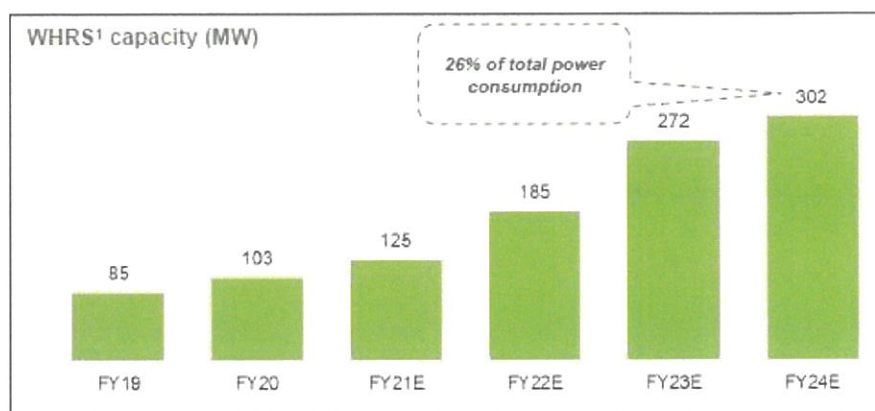
Cement manufacturing is an energy-intensive process. The present situation of scarcity of natural fuels is an ever-growing concern for the cement industry. Given these dynamics, it makes sense for cement manufacturers to adopt waste heat recovery systems (WHRS) to meet a portion of their energy requirements.

Installation of a WHRS based plant makes economic sense for cement companies as it enables greater energy security, (capability to meet ~ 20% of power requirement), improves competitive positioning, and ensures compliance to regulatory policies (push towards use of minimum 5-10% renewable/WHR energy in several states in India).

As part of its commitment to reduce its carbon footprint, UltraTech Cement has commissioned Waste Heat Recovery Systems at some of its units in India.



A snapshot of its roadmap for WHRS capacity is given below:



The average cost of a WHRS plant is approximately Rs 10 crore per MW. The benefits of WHRS systems include carbon footprint reduction and benefits under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme. As fossil fuels become scarcer and power costs edge higher, waste heat recovery is going to be a strategic option to gain cost leadership in manufacturing.

Thus, the Dalla unit is adding to the captive power generation capacity by addition of WHRS based plant of 13 MW in line with the group strategy of sustainability.

Target Market : Dalla Cement Works

Due to the increasing demand in various sectors such as housing, commercial construction and industrial construction, cement industry is expected to reach 550-600 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) by the year 2025.

While various markets have been affected by a decrease in demand on account of the effect of the pandemic, the Central Markets (comprising Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) are expected to have an uptick in demand led by pick up in infrastructural activities, improvement in rural income and lower per capita consumption.

In Uttar Pradesh, in 2020, the Union Minister for Road Transport, Highways and MSMEs laid down the foundation stones for developing 16 highway projects worth Rs.7,477 crore (US\$ 1.01 billion). Additionally, Uttar Pradesh Government has allocated Rs.2,000 crore (US\$ 275.80 million) for development and construction of Jewar, Chitrkoot and Sonbhadra airport.

The industry capacity in Central India market is 63.31 MTPA as on FY 2021 and Ultratech share is ~ 35% of the industry capacity.

After this proposed increase in capacity, the Dalla unit, will cater to the markets of Central India (comprising Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) where cement demand growth is expected to have a higher growth as compared to other regions. The Dalla unit will also cater to the East India markets (comprising West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand).

Hence, the market scenario for the proposed capacity addition is positive.



5. Project Details

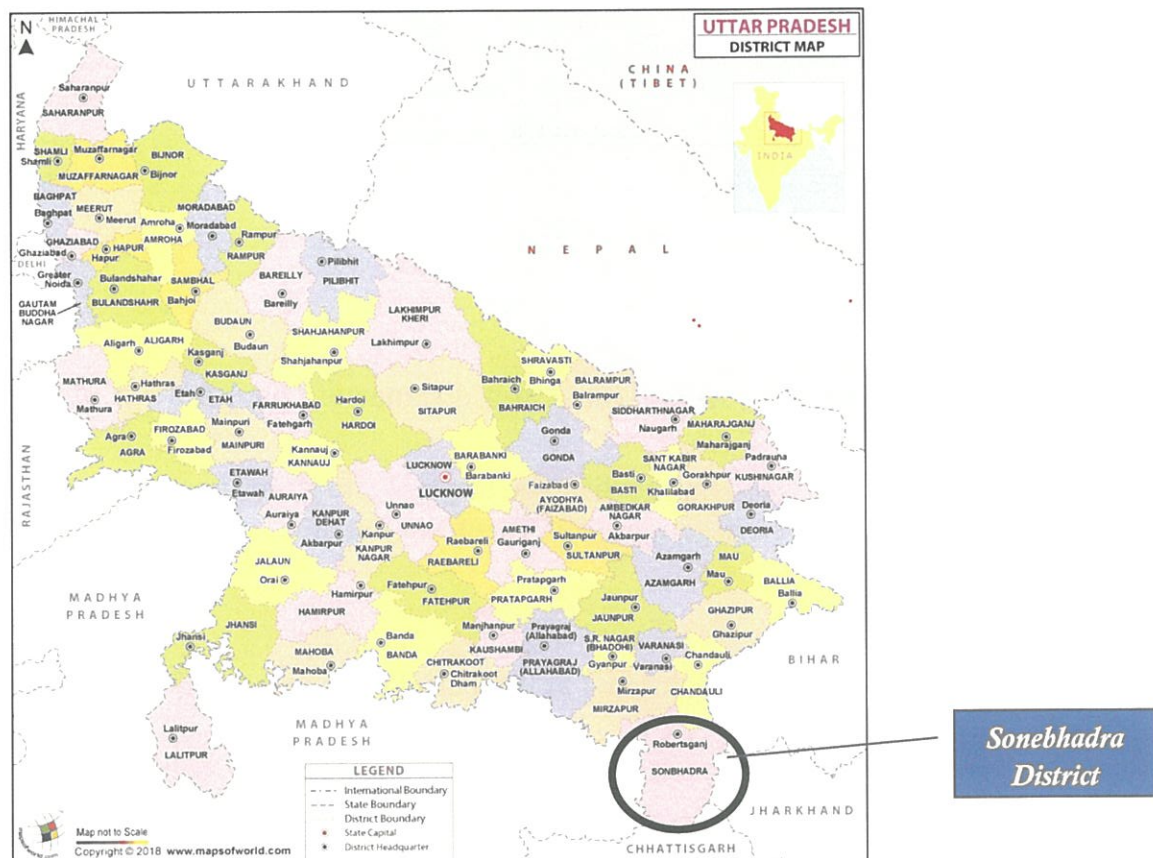
Project Location

The Company already possesses land as per the following details:

District	Sonebhadra
Tehsil	Obra
Village	Kota – 1253.706 acres Billi Markundi – 5.092 acres Chopan – 2.062 acres
Area in acres (total)	1260.86 acres

The existing land is expected to be sufficient for the expansion project. Therefore, no additional land is proposed to be acquired.

The proposed location for the expansion project is as indicated in the maps given below:





**Project
Location**

Transport

➤ Road

The State Highway (SH-5A) is located at a distance of about 0.6 km in East direction.

Nearest Town - The approximate distance of plant site from the major nearby cities/ town, that is Robertsganj, is 31.2 Kms from the unit.

➤ Rail

The nearest railway station is located at Billibari RS which is 3.0 Kms. from the unit.

➤ Airport

The nearest airport is at Varanasi, which is located about 135 Kms. from the unit.

Proposed Products & Capacity

Products Name	Existing Capacity (p.a.)	Proposed Capacity addition (p.a.)	Total Capacity after expansion (p.a.)
Cement	0.5 MTPA	1.3 MTPA	1.8 MTPA
WHRS	Nil	13 MW	13 MW
Clinker	2.0 MTPA	0.2 MTPA	2.2 MTPA
Captive Power Plant	27 MW	3 MW	30 MW

Raw Material

The details of raw material requirement for the proposed expansion are as given below:

Sr. no.	Component	Source	Locality	Distance (kms.)
1.	Gypsum (Chemical & Mineral)	Purchase	Paradeep /Bharuch	~ 1000- 1300
2.	Fly Ash	Sourcing	Obra/Renukot (UP) / Captive TPP	~ 10-40
3.	Red Mud	Sourcing	Renukote (UP)	~ 40
4.	Coal	Purchase	Kakri / Beena	~ 100
5.	Limestone	Captive Mines	--	~ 1.0 - 7.5

The Company has captive mines for sourcing of limestone in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. The limestone requirement will be sourced from these captive mines.

Manufacturing Process

Cement Plant

The Cement Plant is based on Dry Process Technology for Cement manufacturing with Pre-Heating and Pre-Calcliner Technology. Dry process of cement manufacturing offers more advantages, particularly in fuel consumption and is the most rational and logical choice. The expansion plant will adopt dry process to manufacture Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) using rotary kiln, preheater and pre-calcliner.

The dry process essentially consists of the following operational steps:

Crushing, Stacking and Reclaiming of Limestone:

Limestone crusher crushes the limestone to below 80mm size and discharge the material into belt conveyor, which takes the material to the stacker via CBX analyser. The material is stocked in Circular stockpiles. Limestone is extracted by reclaimer and conveyed to raw mill hoppers for grinding.

Crushing, Stacking and Reclaiming of Coal:

The process of making cement requires heat; coal is used as a fuel for providing heat. Raw coal received and stocked in Coal Stacker. Raw coal is coming in Rakes and unloaded into hopper by wagon tippler; Coal is conveyed to hopper through belt conveyor. In the crusher the raw coal is crushed to smaller size(<50mm). This material is stored in the stockpile with help of Boom Conveyor, from where it is reclaimed with the help of reclaimer and taken to coal mill hopper for grinding.

Additive: In order to get required composition of raw meal, Red Mud is used as an additive. This additive is stored in hopper and is extracted using belt weigh feeder. According to the required composition the laterite added in the percentage (%) with the help of weigh feeder.

Raw Meal: The raw material is finish ground before being feed into kiln for Clinkerisation. The grinding is done using Roller Press+ Ball Mill in Line-1 (K4) and VRM in Line-2 (K5). Separators are installed in the circuit to maintain desired fineness of the raw meal. Reclaimed limestone along with additive is fed to raw mill for grinding. Hot gas is coming from pyro section is used for drying and transport of raw meal to ESP or bag house, where it is collected and then stored in the blending silo.



Coal Mill: The raw coal from the hoppers is fed into the coal mill (Ball Mill for Line-1 and VRM for Line-2) through Drag Chain or Table Feeder where it is ground fine powder and collected into Bag house. The fine coal stored in respective coal bin for kiln and calciner coal firing. Hot gas from the Preheater or cooler is used to driven out the moisture in the coal.

Storage and Blending Silo: There are various sources of LS, with different quality, which are added with various additives. So, it is necessary to blend or homogenize these different materials. In order to blend the raw material properly continuous blending and continuous flow silos are used.

Preheater: Raw meal extracted from silo is called kiln feed, and is fed to the pre-heater for pyro process. Fine coal is fired to provide necessary heat. The heat transfer depends on the number of stages of pre-heater. Here we have four stage suspension and six stage ILC pre-heater for the removing moisture, heat transfer and calcination. To withstand high temperature inside the cyclones, ducts refractory is used.

Kiln: Kiln is basically a long cylindrical spherical shaped pipe and rotors. Fine coal is fired to provide necessary heat required for Clinkerisation. To withstand high temperature inside the kiln refractory is used.

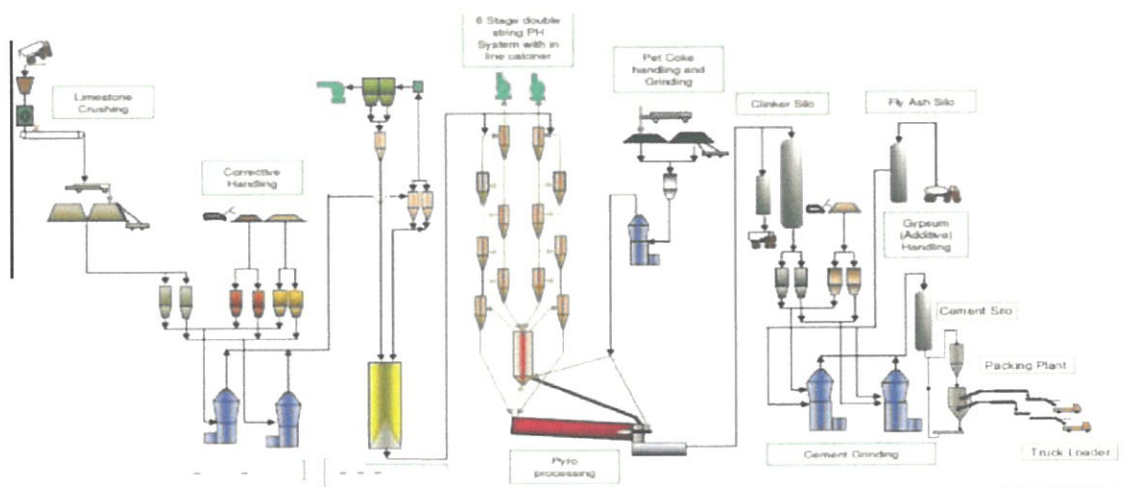
Cooler: Hot clinker discharge from the kiln drops on the Poly track (Line-2) or grate cooler (Line-1), and gets cooled. Cooler fans (High pressure FD Fans) are installed for cooling. Cooler discharge the material (clinker) into deep pan conveyor is transport to the clinker silo. The air pumped by cooler fans gets hot in the process of clinker cooling, a part of that goes into the kiln for heat utilization and remaining hot air exhaust the system through ESP in to the stack.

Clinker Silo: The clinker coming from the cooler is stored in clinker silo before it is fed to the cement mill for conversion to cement with the help of the deep pan conveyor.

Cement Mill: Clinker, gypsum and Pozzolona for PPC are extracted from their respective hoppers and fed to the cement mill. The output of cement mill is final product. In cement mill there is a cylindrical shell lying horizontal which contains metallic balls of different diameters and as it rotates the attrition and impact action of balls help in grinding the clinker, gypsum and Pozzolona to fine powder. The fine material coming from cement mill is stored in cement silo.

Cement Storage: There are different silos for the storage for various types of cement like OPC, PPC etc. The output from the cement mill is stored in silo according respective type of cement produced.

Packing and Dispatch: The cement extracted from silo is conveyed to automatic electronic packer, where it is packed in 50 kg. Bags or tankers (loose) and finally dispatch to the market.



Process Flow Chart : Cement

Captive Power Plant

M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd is proposing expansion in coal based Captive power plant from 27 to 30 MW. The generating unit will consist of Atmospheric Fluidized Bed Combustion (AFBC) boiler using coal / lignite as primary fuel, one condensing steam turbine and generator, one air cooled condenser and other necessary auxiliary equipment including balance of plant equipment.

The generating station shall be designed to operate with high efficiency and availability at various modes throughout the lifetime of the project considering the nature of cement plant loading.

There are various sections of the power plant described as below: For expansion of CPP from 27 to 30 MW will be done through process optimization, modification in the main equipment turbine and Air cooled condenser and optimum utilization of Boiler efficiency. In Air cooled

condenser the Heat Transfer area will be increase to allow additional capacity of low-pressure steam.

Fuel Storage and Handling

This section will include all the necessary equipment like coal crusher, conveyor and drives. Coal from the source shall be crushed into required size and taken to the fuel bunkers feed hopper of the boiler. Coal yard will have separate arrangements for incoming coal and crushed coal to be sent to the bunker.

Boiler and other Auxiliary equipment

The boiler house will have the main boiler as mentioned above along with ID and FD fans, ducts, Pollution control equipment, and other necessary valves, piping and fittings. Fuel from the conveyor shall be put into the main bunker from where it shall be fed to the boiler furnace.

Water Treatment Plant

In order to have smooth operation and long life of the boiler system, it requires suitable water treatment plant. Depending upon the test results of the water sample, appropriate treatment methods and equipment shall be decided upon.

Turbine and Control Room

Turbine and control room shall be housed in the separate building other than boiler house. This shall also house other turbine auxiliary equipment, cable cellar, switchgear room, central control room and other administrative facilities. The steam from the boiler shall be expanded and condensed in the turbine to generate electricity.

Condenser / De-aerator Tank

At the exit of the turbine, the low-pressure steam shall be condensed in air cool condenser and condensed water will be fed to de-aerator through condensate circuit.

Fly ash disposal

After combustion of coal inside the boiler furnace, it liberates heat that is used for steam generation. At the same time, it generates ash that is a by-product of combustion process. This ash travels along with flue gases through various parts of the system like Economiser, Air Preheater and pollution control equipment and finally through ducts. There is also some collection at the bottom of the furnace. In the end, flue gases are fed into the chimney/stack through ID fan and vented out in the atmosphere. Ash

shall be collected at different points and moved by using suitable material handling systems and collected into the silos (dry fly ash).

All the equipment including valves, pumps, standby pumps & valves etc shall be operated, monitored and controlled from central control room. In this way, generated power and fly ash shall be sent to the cement plant for their respective usages.

The project will include the complete civil construction of the buildings, reservoirs, pump house, MCC room, WTP plant area building, cooling tower including ash silos, covered fuel shed, site infrastructure, supply and installation of all mechanical equipment, piping, instrumentation, power evacuation system and other necessary equipment for the completion and satisfactory operation of the generating unit.

Process flow chart is shown below –

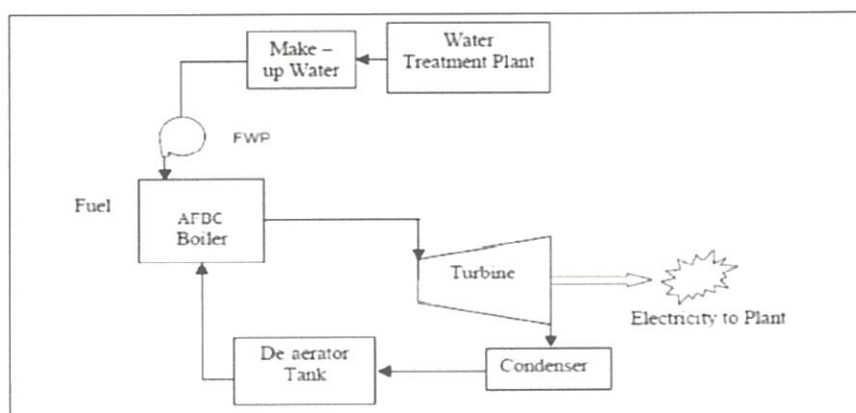


Figure - 5: Process Flow Diagram - CPP

Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) based plant

Company is proposing installation of WHRS of 13 MW capacity for re-utilization of the exhaust gases from the Pre-heat er/ Cooler to generate electric power and consequently reduce consumption of grid power through fossil fuel. The project will contribute to the more efficient use of energy and will reduce reliance on exhaustible fossil fuel.

Waste Heat Recovery System will consist of two waste heat recovery boilers viz.

Clinker Cooler (AQC) boiler: Clinker cooler or Air Quenching Cooler (AQC) boiler will be vertical single drum boiler and installed after Clinker cooler and recovers heat from Clinker cooler exhaust gases.

Process flow chart is shown below:

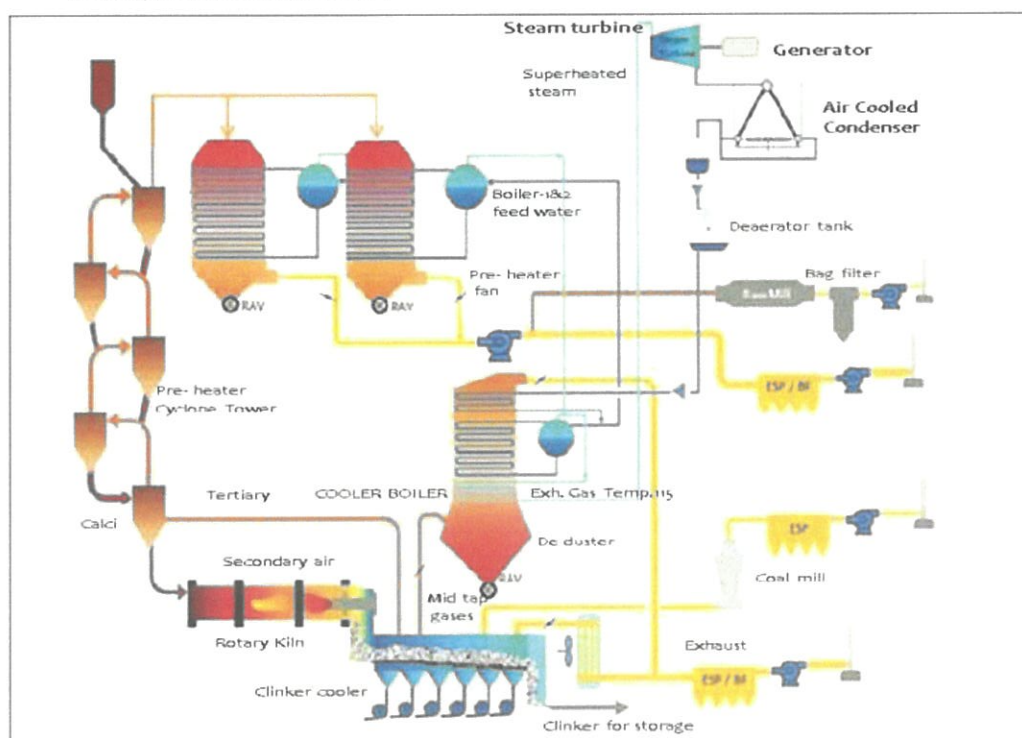


Figure 6: Process Flow Chart of WHRS

Clinker manufacturing and details of upgradation and optimization

Clinker production from the existing Line-I & II will be increased by way of process optimization through increase of kiln RPM & internal modifications/upgradation of Raw mill & Coal mill and change in raw mix design. One additional cement mill along with packer will be installed for additional cement capacity.

Company is also planning to install the 13 MW WHRS with existing Line-I & II and expansion of CPP from 27 to 30 MW will be done through process optimization, modification in the main equipment turbine and Air-cooled condenser and optimum utilization of Boiler efficiency. In Air cooled condenser the Heat Transfer area will be increase to allow additional capacity of low-pressure steam.

Proposed Modifications in Line - I:

- Upgradation of Calciner with TAD and calciner Firing
- Kiln RPM to be Increased from Existing 2.24 RPM to 5.0 RPM to increase clinker production up 4500 TPD.
- PH Fan and Raw mill ESP fans to be upgrade to cater the new flow requirement.
- Other minor modifications like coal firing, burner pipe etc.

Proposed Modifications in Line -II:

- Upgradation of calciner.
- Kiln RPM to be increased from 4.5 to 5.5 RPM. to increase clinker production from 4500 TPD to 6000TPD.
- Other minor modifications like coal firing, burner pipe etc.



Project Site Photos



Quality Control Plan

To produce good quality cement, it is imperative that sampling & testing of various raw materials and the final product is carried out regularly at the required intervals for taking timely corrective actions.

To ensure consistent product quality and to permit trouble free and cost-effective operation, the quality control plan for sampling & testing of raw materials and the final product is suggested.

While proposing the methods and procedures for quality control, the following aspects shall be taken into account:

- Requirements and norms, particularly in cement testing.
- Corrective measures to be undertaken as quickly as possible in the process operation.
- Desired degree of automation.
- Available raw materials and process equipment.



The quality control department at the proposed plant shall be suitably equipped with the necessary quality control facilities to ensure adherence to the quality standards.

Research & Development

Ultratech as a company, focuses on new product development, productivity enhancement, reduction in energy consumption and environmental impact as major drivers for R&D. UltraTech Research and Development division which has developed several innovative products to improve the sustainability quotient of the construction value chain while also providing multiple benefits to end customers.

The Research & Development (R&D) Centre at UltraTech Cement also received accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) in 2018. The accreditation of our R&D Centre is expected to further strengthen customer confidence and satisfaction, and reinforce our brand value.

Project & Quality Team

The Cement Industry requires a project team of experts in the areas of chemical engineering, civil engineering, minerals and mechanical engineering.

Accordingly, the Company has identified a suitable interdisciplinary project team with expertise in different areas of project planning and management for implementation of the project.

The details of the team are as given below:

Name	Area of expertise	Qualification
Mr BEJJAM BUJJI BABU	Project	Diploma in Civil
Vishwajeet Mitra	QC	M.St/M.Phil



6. Project Cost

Total Project Cost & Source of funds

Cost Head	Existing Investment as on 31-10-2020 (Rs. Cr.)	Existing Investment as on 31-03-2020 (Rs. Cr.)	Existing Investment as on 31-03-2021 (Rs. Cr.)	Existing Investment as on 31-03-2022 (Rs. Cr.)	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)
Land (Existing)	214.55	214.55	214.55	227.97	0.00
Building	101.11	98.21	103.54	109.14	29.63
Plant & Machinery	1168.92	1164.41	1168.42	1277.34	498.63
Misc. Fixed Assets	35.04	34.68	35.61	36.17	0.00
TOTAL	1519.62	1511.85	1522.12	1650.62	528.26

Phase wise Project Cost

Sr. no.	Phase wise cost	Phase – I Estimated Total (Rs. Cr.)	Phase – II Estimated Total (Rs. Cr.)	Total Estimated Total (Rs. Cr.)
a)	Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS)	145.00	-	145.00
b)	Cement Mill	143.26	-	143.26
c)	Installation LS Crusher along with OLBC	110.00	-	110.00
d)	Other Misc Project	20.00	-	20.00
e)	Expansion of Clinker Capacity through upgradation and optimization of CPP capacity.		110	110.00
Total				528.26



The Project is intended to be funded as below:

Sr. No.	Source of funds	Figures in Rs. Cr.
1	Equity / Internal Accruals	528.26
Total		528.26

Year-wise Estimated Capex and Capacity utilisation

A snapshot of the progress of capital investment and projected capacity utilisation is given below:

Year	Estimated Capital Investment (Rs. Cr.)	Projected Capacity Utilisation (%)
2020-21	30.26	Nil
2021-22	220.21	Cement Mill - 0% and WHRS - 100%
2022-23	130.00	Cement Mill -100 %, Clinker Production – Nil – Phase 1 completed & Phase 2 – in progress
2023-24	73.89	Clinker Production - 0%
2024-25	73.90	Clinker Production - 100% - Phase 2 – completed

Year-wise capacity enhanced in Phase – I and II

Phase – I

Production of Cement (MTPA) :-

Year	Capacity Utilization %	Expansion (MTPA)	Total
2020-21	0%	0	0
2021-22	0%	0	0
2022-23	100%	1.3	1.3



Production of WHRS (MW) :-

Year	Capacity Utilization % Cumulative	Expansion (MW)	Total
2020-21	0	0	0
2021-22	100%	13	13
2022-23	100%	13	13

Phase – II

Production of Clinker (MTPA) :-

Year	Capacity Utilization %	Expansion (MTPA)	Total
2022-23	0%	0	0
2023-24	0%	0	0
2024-25	100%	0.2	0.2

Captive Power Plant (CPP) MW:-

Year	Capacity Utilization %	Expansion (MW)	Total
2022-23	0%	0	0
2023-24	0%	0	0
2024-25	100%	3	3



Land Details

The Company already possesses land as per the following details:

District	Sonebhadra
Tehsil	Obra
Village	Kota – 1253.706 acres Billi Markundi – 5.092 acres Chopan – 2.062 acres
Area in acres (total)	1260.86 acres

The existing land is expected to be sufficient for the expansion project. Therefore, no additional land is proposed to be acquired.

Plant & Machinery

The Company has estimated cost of Rs.498.63 Crore for the plant & machinery for the proposed project. The break-up of major items of plant & machineries is given below:

Sr. no.	Project Name	Name	Tech. Specification	Quantity	Amount (Rs. Cr.)
1	WHRS	Turbo Generator 13MW	13 MW	1	8.53
2		Boiler		4	43.72
3		WHRS plant and Machinery – Other			92.75
4	Cement Mill	Cement Mill Roller Press with Ball 185TPH and other	185TPH	1	63.97
5		Packer Machine	Packer system model 1 x 240tph - 16 spou	1	2.14
6		3 Truck Loader	3 x120 TPH Floor mounted	1	0.48
7		Belt Conveyor			3.23
8		Bucket Elevators			4.77
9		Compressor	BLOWER,415V, 1020RPM,0.70 KG/CM2,6MK		1.26



10		Process & Noicense Bag Filter			3.78
11		Bulk reception unit (BRU)	BULK RECEPTION UNIT CAPACITY 200TPH		0.65
12		Cement Silo feeding & Extraction			1.11
13		Flyash Silo feeding			0.42
14		E&I			22.84
15		Cement Mill plant and Machinery – Other			8.98
16	OLBC	OLBC Machinery		1	64.58
17		OLBC Plant and Machinery – Other			45.42
18	Ventury & Firing point modification	LS circular Coal Dome Shed at Julgul Stacker			13.50
19		AFR feeding System for K5 unit to achieve 10% TSR			35.29
20		Robo Lab			3.00
21	Cooler upgradati on	Retrofitting of Turbine			0.00
22	Process Optimiza tion	Other plant and machinery			78.21
Total					498.63

Factory Building

The Company has estimated a cost of Rs. 29.63 Crore for the factory building, which is based on the estimates provided by various firms. It is proposed to construct an area of ~929 sq. mts. for the proposed project.

Approval will be sought for the amendments in the building plan from the appropriate Planning Authority, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The Company has already identified reputed contractors for commencement of the work and details of some of the major works are given below. The description of the civil works are also given.

Civil Cost

Sr. no.	Particulars of work	Name of Contractor	Amount (Rs. Cr.)
1	Civil Work	JINDAL STEEL & POWER LIMITED	1.66
2	Civil Work	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD	5.01
3	Civil Work	Other Civil	4.73
4	Civil Work	SHREEVIM INFRA PROJECTS PVT LTD	18.23
	Total		29.63

Work Description	Amount (Rs. Cr.)
Section A - Earth work / soling	3.55
Section B - Concrete and allied works.	13.164
Section C - MASONRY WORKS	0.27
SECTION 'D' : FLOORING	0.06
SECTION - 'E' : PLASTERING, PAINTING AND	0.27
SECTION 'F' - DOORS, WINDOWS AND VENTILA	0.07
SECTION - 'G' : STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK	0.19
SECTION 'I' – WATERPROOFING	0.14
SECTION 'J' - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	0.44
ANNEXURE : BOQ of Safety	0.08
TOR and Steel & Other	11.40

Utilities

Power

Estimated Power Requirement of the complete plant is 37.96 MW (Existing 24.66 MW and additional 13.3 MW). The same will be met from Captive Thermal Power Plant (capacity of 30 MW), Proposed WHRS (capacity 13 MW) and remaining will be sourced from Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL). The Company has an agreement with UPPCL dated 19th September 2017 regarding the power connection.



Water

Total water requirement is 4008 KLD for the complete plant, after expansion. Quantity of 1245 KLD is expected for meeting the additional water requirement on account of expansion. The Company has obtained authorization for obtaining ground water from Ground Water Department, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of Uttar Pradesh vide Certificate no. NOCo46238 dated 16/01/2021.



7. Employment Potential

The Project will improve the socio-economic conditions by generating direct / indirect employment. The locals will get preference over the others and other indirect employment opportunities will increase significantly.

The Project is expected to create direct / indirect employment of about 165 persons as per details given below:

Category	Employment generation (nos.)	
	Existing	Proposed
Managerial	136	-
Supervisory	597	15
Others – Indirect Employment	1545	150
Total	2278	165



8. Environmental Impact

Environmental Legislative Framework

In India, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) established in 1985 is mandated with the task of safeguarding and preserving the environment in the country. The framework of environment protection in India is under the umbrella legislation of the Environment Protection Act 1986 and the rules made thereunder. The notifications and rules applicable for setting up an industry, its expansion or its operation include the following:

- The Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986;
- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006;
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Rules and Amendment, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1987;
- The Factories Act and Amendment, 1948, 1987;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and Rules, 1974, 1975;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act and Rules, 1977, 1978, 1991;
- The Environmental Standards Notification, 1993, 1996;
- Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2009;
- The Manufacture, Storage and Import of the Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 and Amendment Rules 2000

Applicability for the Dalla, UP Project

A detailed Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out for the proposed project. The solutions and measures to be adopted for the proposed cement project include management of environmental consequences due to various project activities, both during the construction phase as well as the operations phase. This has been integrated and incorporated in the project feasibility design and its budget.

The project has received Environmental Clearance vide letter dated 30th March 2021 from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Impact Assessment Division).

Apart from the Environment Clearance, the project expansion has also received Consent to Establish no. 22772/UPPCB/Sonebhadra (UPPCBRO) /CTE/SONBHADRA/2021 dated 19/05/2021 from the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

In accordance with the CTE, the environmental aspects will be dealt with as given below:

Waste Water Treatment

The sewage water will go to Comprehensive Sewage Treatment System for treatment as per prescribed standards. After treatment, the same shall be reused in the process and used for gardening purposes.

Air Pollution Control

The Company will provide for Air Pollution control equipment/s as per the prevailing laws to take care of adherence of air pollutants as per the limits prescribed by the relevant regulations. The Company will also ensure that noise levels are kept in control within the prescribed levels and necessary arrangements are made for control of odour nuisance from the industrial activities.

Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste

The hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated will be subject to treatment and disposal for recycling as per the relevant regulations relating to such wastes.

9. Risks Analysis & Mitigation

Industry Risks

Socio-Economic Conditions of India

Indian economy experienced a GDP growth of 4.2% during the year 2019-2020.

The Government of India is committed to furthering economic reforms and developing basic infrastructure to improve lives of the rural poor and boost economic performance. Towards this end, the Government has lay emphasis on various smart city project, highway projects, airport projects and other infrastructure-oriented projects.

On account of the COVID-19 pandemic, due to a nationwide lockdown since March 2020, the entire economic scenario has been affected. However, the Government of India has started easing the lockdown in stages since May 2020 and there has been a demand recovery in all sectors including the cement industry. The cement industry is expected to witness a sharp recovery FY 21 onwards, following the impact of the pandemic.

Hence, socio economic conditions in India are unlikely to pose any risk to the Project.

Tighter Environmental Controls

The environmental standards currently in vogue in India are fairly strict and compare with the world standards.

The pollution control norms proposed to be adopted through the use of appropriate technology, are already at internationally acceptable levels. Areas around the plant are thinly populated.

Consequently, the proposed control measures are unlikely to pose any risks to the Project.

Increased Competition from Existing/ New Cement Plants

The market chapter has dealt in detail with the competition and the competitiveness of the proposed project.

Project Risks

The risks, specifically related to the way the proposed project has been conceived, are reported in order of decreasing significance under the four heads

– Over Capacity, Technology, Resources and Time frame for Project Implementation.

Over Capacity Risk

As the extent of overcapacity is limited and the project has competitive advantage after capacity additions in its target markets, industry overcapacity will not pose a serious risk to the project.

Technology Risks

Technology risks refer to non-performance of the plant arising due to technological factors, thereby putting the project at risk. The proposed project will use state of the art technology, which will allow higher capacity utilisation and better efficiency.

Resource Risks

The non-availability of timely and adequate resources threatens project success and thus constitutes a risk.

Key resources, required for the project include Manpower and Finance.

These issues have been addressed as follows:

➤ Manpower

Ultratech has a significant presence in cement industry. Existing plants are adequately equipped with well experienced manpower at top and middle management level. Based upon project requirement they can be shifted to new projects

➤ Finance

It is proposed by the Company to fund the project through internal accruals. In view of the strength of the promoters and their track record, non-availability of funds for the project is not considered a serious risk.

Time Frame Risks

Timeframe risks refer to possibility of occurrence of events leading to delay in project implementation on account of various factors. These are considered as under:

➤ Delays in Statutory clearances and approvals.

The Company is diligently following the processes and schedule for getting the necessary clearances.

Hence, there is no any reason for delay in commissioning of Project due to pending Statutory clearances and approvals.

- Delays in project implementation
Reputed engineering consultants and suppliers of cement equipment are hired for this project implementation. Hence, the project progress is expected to be as per the scheduled timeline.

Hence, there does not appear to be any ground for a delay on this account.

Conclusion

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the various risks faced by the project can be resolved and mitigated.



10. Statutory Clearances & Approvals

A list of major statutory clearances and approvals are given below:

Sr. no.	Name of approval / license	Name of Department
1)	IEM Registration	Department of Industries, SIA, New Delhi
2)	Building Plan Approval	Appropriate Planning Authority, Government of Uttar Pradesh
3)	Provisional Factory layout Plan Approval	Factory Inspector
4)	Power Sanction	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
5)	Consent to Establish (Pollution Control)	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
6)	Environment Clearance	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India
7)	Water	Ground Water Department, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of Uttar Pradesh
8)	Consent to Operate (Pollution Control)	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
9)	Environmental Clearance	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Impact Assessment Division, Government of India

The Company intends to obtain all the necessary approvals at each relevant stage of project implementation. If the unit is eligible for Carbon credits, the Company will apply for the same at a suitable time.



11. Implementation Schedule

The project is proposed to be implemented in 2 phases. The proposed phases are as under:

Phase 1 – Increase in Cement capacity & Installation of Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) based plant

Phase 2 – Addition of clinker production capacity & increase in capacity of Thermal Power Plant

The schedule of implementation is as under:

- a) Start of Project Work : November 2020
- b) Proposed Date of Commencement of Commercial production

Phase proposed	Expected date of production
Phase 1	June-2022
Phase 2	June-2025

12. Policy Framework

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has issued the Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy 2017 (referred to as “IIEPP 2017”) and the Rules for Implementation of Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy-2017 (referred to as “IIEPP Rules 2017”).

Policy validity

The policy and rules are valid for 5 years from the date of the notification (13th July 2017), i.e., valid upto 12th July 2022.

Definitions under Para 2 of IIEPP Rules 2017

2.2 “admissibility date” means the date to be used for for drawal of incentives under IIEPP 2017. It is the date on which an industrial undertaking has commenced the commercial production after achieving the threshold of eligible capital investment in accordance with its category. Provided that where capital investment is undertaken in phases, the industrial undertaking shall have commenced commercial production of at least one phase and shall have reached the admissibility date before approaching for disbursement of incentives. It is clarified that only such industrial undertakings which have come into production after the Effective date shall be eligible for benefits.

2.4 “cut-off date” means the date of commencement of investment as opted for by the applicant.

2.10 “eligible industrial undertaking” – Mega Plus industrial undertaking in Poorvanchal region as a project with capital investment of minimum Rs. 250 Cr. and less than Rs. 500 Cr. or providing employment to more than 1000 workers

2.11 “eligible investment period” in case of mega & mega plus industrial undertakings, the period commencing from the cut-off date falling in the effective period of these Rules, and upto 5 years, or the date of commencement of commercial production, whichever falls earlier.

Such cases will also be covered in which the cut-off date is within the period immediately preceding 3 years from the effective date, subject to the condition that at least 40% of eligible capital investment shall have to be undertaken after the effective date. In any case, the maximum eligible investment period shall not be more than 5 years.



Incentives available to Mega Plus unit

Para 3.7 of the IIEPP Rules 2017 mentions as under:

The proposals of industrial undertakings falling in Mega/Mega Plus/Super Mega categories will be processed on a case-to-case basis for finalizing the incentive structure including benefits over and above those provided in the IIEPP-2017.

Applicability of IIEPP 2017 to Dalla Cement Works

- 1) The proposed project is in the category of Mega Plus category as per the policy provisions.
- 2) The IIEPP 2017 along with IIEPP Rules 2017, states that expansion projects which are implemented in phases are also eligible for benefits under the policy, provided at least one phase should have achieved admissibility date, i.e., has started commercial production and reached threshold investment of its category.
- 3) The proposed date of production for the Phase 1 of the project is June 2022 and the proposed investment is more than Rs. 250 Cr. for this phase.
- 4) The project will have reached eligibility to apply under the policy since the commencement of production of Phase 1 is during the operative period of the policy and the threshold investment would also have been reached for this category.

The Company, intends to apply requesting the State Government to grant appropriate Incentives for the Expansion project as customized incentive structure.



13. Certification

This Detailed Project Report (“DPR”) has been prepared by Loyal Corporate Consultants Pvt. Ltd. for UltraTech Cement Limited for its expansion project being implemented at Dalla Cement Works, District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh for providing necessary information required to be furnished to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for availing of fiscal and non-fiscal support, based on the information and details provided by the Company.

The preparation of the Detailed Project Report is based on the documents and information received from the Company and our experience in respect of industrial policy.

The figures stated in this Report have been estimated as of the date of this report and there may be differences between projected and actual figures due to changes in legislation or economic or other circumstances.

The DPR contains proprietary and confidential information regarding Ultratech Cement Limited and is furnished strictly on confidential basis. Neither this report nor the information contained herein may be reproduced or passed on to any person or used for any other purpose other than the ones stated above. By accepting a copy of this report, the recipient accepts the terms of this Notice which forms an integral part of this report.

Place : Nagpur

Date : 2nd March 2023

For Loyal Corporate Consultants Pvt. Ltd.

Meenakshi
Head – Projects Team

