



THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS LTD.,

Regd. Office & Works : P.B. No.5, Bangur Nagar, DANDELI-581 325, Dist. Uttar Kannada (Karnataka) India
Grams : "KAGAJMILL". Phone Nos. : (08284) 231391 - 395 (5 Lines)
Fax Nos. : 08284 - 231 225 (Admn. Off.) 232150 (Sales A/c.s) 230443 (Works Off.) 232148 (Paper Godown)

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ZZF/QC-KSPCB/17/ 22042
05-09-2012

Environmental Officer,
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board,
Regional Office, "Parisara Bhavan",
LIG-11b - 217, Near Hari Om Trust,
Habbuwada - KARWAR.

Gentlemen,


Sub: Environmental Audit statement for the year ending 31st March, 2012.

We are forwarding here with the Environmental Audit statement of our mills in prescribed format - "Form V" along with relevant annexures for the financial year ending 31st March, 2012.

We trust you will find the same in order.

Thanking You,

Very truly yours,
For THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS LIMITED, DANDELI.


K.L. CHANDAK.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

Encl: Report in duplicate.

CC: Member Secretary,
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board,
49, Parisara Bhavan,
4th & 5th floor,
Church Street,
BANGALORE - 560 001.

Cc : V.P. (Fin) & C. Scy.
Cc : V.P.(Ops) - Shri B.H.Rathi
Cc : AVP (TS)
Cc : Asst. Superintendent (IPC) .

ANNEXURE

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FORM-V (See rule 14)

Environmental Statement for the financial year ending with 31st March 2012

PART-A

- i. *Name and address of the owner/ occupier of the industry* Shri K.L.Chandak,
Executive Director,
The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Bangurnagar, Dandeli.
operation or process.
- ii. *Industry category Primary-(STC Code) Secondary- (STC Code)*
- iii. *Production category – Units.* 3,20,000 MT/A
- iv. *Year of establishment* 1955
- v. *Date of the last environmental statement submitted.*..... 05-09-2011

PART -B

Water and Raw Material Consumption:

i. <i>Water consumption in m³/d</i>	<u>2010-2011</u>	<u>2011-2012</u>
<i>Process</i> :	39,602	42,781
<i>Cooling</i> :	40,004	36,159
<i>Domestic</i> :	7,614	7,750

Name of Products	Process water consumption per unit of products	
	During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
1.	118	102
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

ii. Raw material consumption

Name of raw materials*	Name of Products	Consumption of raw material per unit of output	
		During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
	Attached as ANNEXURE -I		

** Industry may use codes if disclosing details of raw material would violate contractual obligations, otherwise all industries have to name the raw materials used.*

PART-C

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

Pollutants	Quantity of Pollutants discharged (mass/day)	Concentration of Pollutants discharged (mass/volume)	Percentage variation of from prescribed standards with reasons.
(a) Water	Attached as ANNEXURE -II		
(b) Air	Attached as ANNEXURE -III		

PART-D

HAZARDOUS WASTES

(as specified under Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling Rules, 1989).

Hazardous Wastes	Total Quantity (Kg)	
	During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
1. From Process 2. From Pollution Control Facilities	WCPM as such doesnot generate any Hazardous Waste from processes. The used oil & furnace oil sludge used in machinery & DG sets respectively is covered under Sl. No. 5.1 & 3.3. Details given in Annexure - V	

PART - E

SOLID WASTES:

Solid Wastes	Total Quantity (Kg)	
	During the previous financial year	During the current financial year
a. From process		
b. From Pollution Control Facility	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Attached as ANNEXURE -IV</div>	
c. Quantity recycled or re-utilised within the unit.		

PART - F

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

Please refer ANNEXURE - V

PART-G

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

Please refer ANNEXURE - VI

PART – H

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

Please refer ANNEXURE VII & VII A

PART –I

MISCELLANEOUS:

Any other particulars in respect of environmental protection and abatement of pollution.

THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS LIMITED, DANDELI.

CENTRAL LABORATORY

LIST OF RAW MATERIALS

				2010-11	2011-12
1	Paper Production	MT	:	267,005	308,230
	A) Writing and Printing	MT	:	206,262	254,854
	B) Duplex Board.	MT	:	60,743	53,376
	Pulp Production		:	201,218	232,366

LIST OF RAW MATERIALS

SI No	Raw material	Principle	2010-11	2011-12
			Qty/T	Qty/T

I	A)	Wood	Pulp manufacture	2.364	2.979	
	B)	Bamboo	Pulp manufacture	0.039	0.020	
	C)	Imported Pulp	Paper making	0.010	0.010	
	D)	Waste Paper	Paper making	0.141	0.113	
	E)	Indigenous Pulp	Paper making	-	-	
II	MAJOR CHEMICALS & DYES CONSUMED.					
	1	Caustic Soda,***	MT	Cooking chemicals & for	0.026	0.028
	2	Salt Cake,	MT	Make up chemical	0.012	0.018
	3	Burnt lime,	MT	For preparation of white	0.250	0.325
	4	Chlorine,***	MT	Bleaching of pulp.	0.012	0.013
	5	Alum,	MT	Sizing of paper	0.033	0.027
	6	PAC	MT	Sizing of paper	0.0018	0.0014
	7	Rosin,	MT	As filler	0.0016	0.0012
	8	Talcum Powder,	MT	For water treatment & sizing	0.111	0.140
	9	Soda ash,	MT	For preserving pulp	0.00043	0.00041
	10	Sulphamic acid,***	MT	Sizing of paper	0.00016	0.00017
	11	Sulphuric acid,	Kgs	Paper/Pulp Chem	10.381	14.376
	12	Hydrochloric acid,	MT	Additive for paper making	0.008	0.007
	13	Starch,	MT	Additive for paper making	0.016	0.024
	14	Sodium Silicate	MT	Additive for paper making	0.0004	0.0002
	15	Glue	MT	Additive for paper making	0.00006	0.00003
	16	Sodium Sulphite	MT	Sizing of paper	0.00001	0.0000003
	17	Common Salt	MT	Additive for paper making	0.00022	0.0003
	18	Optical Whitening agent	MT	Additive for paper making	0.00292	0.0042
19	Dyes	MT	Additive for paper making	0.00014	0.00017	
III	FUEL CONSUMPTION ,					
	1	Coal tonnes ,	MT	-	1.090	1.016
IV	2	Furnace oil./LSHS KL ,	KL	-	0.010	0.014
	GREASE & OIL CONSUMPTION					
	1	Servo Premium 2014020202	BRL	-	-	-
	2	Servo Marine 30401420051	BRL	-	-	-
	3	Argina T-40 0087	BRL	-	0.024	0.110
	4	Argina X-40 0088	BRL	-	0.037	-
	5	Greese	Kgs	-	0.036	0.032
	6	Servo Prime VG-46 0014	Lts	-	-	-
	7	Shell Corona As68 0083	Lts	-	0.0001	-
8	Servo Transfluid Oil A 0010	Lts	-	0.0020	-	
9	Lub. Oil	Lts	-	0.378	0.519	

Note: *** - Calculated by taking total pulp production.

STATEMENT OF POLLUTION DISCHARGED TO ENVIRONMENT - WATER (2011-2012)

ANNEXURE - II

Sl.No.	Pollutants (as specified in consent issued)	Stipulated Std. (as specified in consent)		Pollutants discharged		Percentage Variation from prescribed std. With reason.	
		Tolerance Limit of pollutants concentration.	Quantity kgs/d.	Pollutant concentration	Quantity kgs/d		
1	Flow,	m ³ /day	85,885	-	77,658	-	No Variation
2	Colour & Odour		All efforts to remove colour & odour as far as practicable	-	Light Brown and odourless	-	No Variation
3	Suspended solids	mg/l	50 [max]	4,294	38	2,951	No Variation
4	Particle size of suspended solids		Shall pass through 850 microns IS sieve	-	<850	-	No Variation
5	Dissolved solids [inorganics]	mg/l	2,100 [max]	180,359	775	60,185	No Variation
6	Temperature	°C	Shall not exceed 40° in any section of the stream within 15 Mts. down stream from the effluent outlet	-	33.0	-	No Variation
7	pH value		7.0 to 8.5	-	7.2	-	No Variation
8	Oil & Grease	mg/l	10 [max]	859	Nil	Nil	No Variation
9	Total residual Chlorine	mg/l	1.0 [max]	86	Nil	Nil	No Variation
10	Ammonical Nitrogen [as N]	mg/l	50.0 [max]	4,294	Nil	Nil	No Variation
11	Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen [as N]	mg/l	100 [max]	8,589	1.8	140	No Variation
12	Free Ammonia [as NH ₃]	mg/l	5.0 [max]	429	Nil	Nil	No Variation
13	BOD ₅ at 20°C	mg/l	30.0 [max]	2,577	24	1,864	No Variation
14	COD	mg/l	250.0 [max]	21,471	181	14,056	No Variation
15	Cadmium [as Cd]	mg/l	2.0 [max]	172	-	-	No Variation
16	Chloride [as Cl]	mg/l	350 [max]	30,060	181	14,056	No Variation
17	Dissolved Phosphate [as P]	mg/l	5.0 [max]	429	Nil	-	No Variation
18	Sulphate [as SO ₄]	mg/l	1,000 [max]	85,885	172	13,357	No Variation
19	Sulphide [as S]	mg/l	2.0 [max]	172	Nil	Nil	No Variation
20	Phenolic compound [as C ₆ H ₅ OH]	mg/l	1.0 [max]	86	Nil	Nil	No Variation
21	Bio assay		Not less than 90% of the test animal shall survive in 96 hrs test. The test shall be conducted as per IS 6582.	-	-	-	No Variation

STATEMENT OF POLLUTION DISCHARGED TO ENVIRONMENT -AIR FROM
APRIL 2011-MARCH 2012

Annexure -III

Sl.No.	Stack	Pollutants	Rate of Discharge, Nm ³ /d		Pollutants Concentration, mg/Nm ³		SPM Quantity, kgs/D.		% Variation from Prescribed Std.
			Tolerance Limits	Achieved	Tolerance Limits	Achieved	Tolerance Limits	Achieved	
1	Chemical Rec. Boiler-I	SPM	3,000,000	2,761,774	150	71	450.00	196.09	No.Variation
		H ₂ S	-	-	10	0.3	30.00	0.83	No.Variation
2	Chemical Rec. Boiler-II	SPM	5,417,280	4,603,524	150	82	812.59	377.49	No.Variation
		H ₂ S	-	-	10	0.3	54.17	1.38	No.Variation
3	Rotary Lime Kiln -I	SPM	480,000	400,650	150	66	72.00	26.44	No.Variation
4	Rotary Lime Kiln -II	SPM	950,400	641,362	150	65	142.56	41.69	No.Variation
5	Smelt Dissolving Vent I	SPM	156,000	346,450	150	60	23.40	20.79	No.Variation
6	Smelt Dissolving Vent II	SPM	-	409,650	150	60	-	24.58	No.Variation
7	F.B.C. boiler -I	SPM	2,208,000	1,798,776	150	85	331.20	152.90	No.Variation
		SO ₂	-	-	-	774	-	1,392.25	No.Variation
8	F.B.C. boiler -II	SPM	2,973,888	2,377,512	150	78	446.08	185.45	No.Variation
		SO ₂	-	-	-	717	-	1,704.68	No.Variation
9	F.B.C. boiler -III	SPM	-	2,276,560	50	38	-	86.51	No.Variation
		SO ₂	-	-	-	677	-	1,541.23	No.Variation
10	F.B.C. boiler -IV	SPM	3,458,592	2,750,105	150	77	518.79	211.76	No.Variation
		SO ₂	-	-	-	724	-	1,991.08	No.Variation
11	3.8 MW DG Set	SO ₂	1,320,000	-	-	-	-	-	No.Variation
12	4.0 MW DG Set	SO ₂	1,320,000	-	-	-	-	-	No.Variation
13	4.04 MW DG Set	SO ₂	1,320,000	-	-	-	-	-	No.Variation

Note: All the DG sets are on nominal running

Part -E

Annexure - IV

SOLID WASTE

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Quantity,		Quantity Recycled /Sold,	
		MT/Annum		MT/Annum	
		2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012

A From Process

1	Saw Dust	15,228	14,965	15,228	14,965
2	Lime Sludge	117,242	157,891	117,242	157,891
3	Classifier Grit	3,098	2,959	3,098	2,959
4	Plastic waste from Duplex Machine	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600

B From Pollution Control Facility

1	Dust from CRP boiler	19,010	44,466	19,010	44,466
2	Ash from Power House	80,832	85,427	80,832	85,427
3	Sludge from P.Mill ETP	235	262	235	262
4	Sludge from P.M/c ETP	8,793	9,764	8,793	9,764

- Note: 1. The RLK have ESP as APC equipment and the dust generated is entirely recycled back, hence not considered .
2. Hypochlorite sludge, Metso Rejects & Dregs is not being generated as new Fiber line & recovery plant is running & old bleaching sequence is replaced with new one.

THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS LIMITED, DANDELI.

The mill does not generate any Hazardous Waste but the used oil & oil sludge are considered under Sl. No. 5.1 & 3.3 .The details of characteristics & disposal of solid waste / Hazardous waste are given here.

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION OF SOLID WASTE	Qty MT./d 2011-12	Characteristics	DISPOSAL PRACTICE.
1	Saw dust	40-45	Dry wood dust	Used in Boilers
2	Classifier grit	8-10	Silica, 25-30%, CaCO ₃ , 60%, CaO, 1% - 2% and Na ₂ O, about 1%.	Used as Land fill
3	Ash from Power House.	200-250	Silica, Al ₂ O ₃ , Fe ₂ O ₃ etc.	1. Cinder and Eco ash are sold to bricks manufacturers. 2. Fly ash is supplied to cement and bricks manufacturers. 3. Remaining is used to fill abandoned mines or low lying area.
4	Sludge from effluent treatment plant [P.Mill]	1-2	Fibres, 95% Ash, 5%.	Used in filler layer of multilayer board machine.
5	Sludge from effluent treatment plant [P.M/c]	25-30	Fibres, 9.5% Ash, 50%.	Being sold to Board manufacturer.
6	Plastic Waste from Duplex machines.	9-10	Plastics	At present, stored in yard. Party has been identified to take the plastic waste material for recycling.
7	Generated garbage of colony	4 - 5	Kitchen waste.	Used as land fill (unscientific method)
8	Lubricating Waste Oil	0.04-0.05 KL	-	Taken by the Party having necessary approval from KSPCB, Bangalore,for reprocessing.
9	Waste Oil Sludge	0.25-0.35 KL	-	Burnt in Rotary lime kiln

Note:

The solid wastes from the causticizing plant, ESP from CRP, have not been considered as they are being recycled back in to the system. The new RLK has an ESP as APC equipment and the dust generated is entirely recycled back, hence not considered.

ANNEXURE - VI
PART - G

Impact of Pollution Control Measures on conservation of natural resources and consequently the cost of production.

- I Two Rotary Lime Kilns works to reburn the lime sludge and reuse the lime in process there by eliminating the land pollution problem caused in the disposal of lime sludge. This has also reduced the demand of Lime stone / Sea shell by around 1,52,905 MT worth Rs. 4,355 Lakhs for the year 2011-2012.
- II To recover the cooking chemicals from the spent liquor, recovery Boilers (2 nos) are in use. The recovered cooking chemicals are re-used in the process for pulping purpose. The Recovery Boiler efficiently utilises the heat generated during the combustion of spent liquor in to steam and minimises the environmental pollution problem. The Steam generation from the Chemical Recovery Boiler in the Year 2011-2012 was 15,25,431MT which has reduced the Coal demand by 3,54,751MT worth Rs.13,942 Lakhs.
- III The ESP provided to CRP boilers collect particulate matter from emission consisting of Sodium Sulphate, which is used as make up chemical & also Sodium Carbonate. The quantity of ESP dust so collected corresponds to 44,466 MT. which is equivalent to Rs. 4,268 lakh in the year 2011-2012.
- IV Installation of FFE has reduced steam requirement by approximately 25,598 T/month equivalent to 5,953 MT/Month of Coal. The annual saving works to Rs. 2,807 lakhs for the year 2011-2012.

THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS LTD.
DANDELI.

RAW MATERIAL AUGMENTATION

Our country has 100 million (mn) hectares (ha) of wasteland and 32 mn ha of degraded forestlands. It offers a great opportunity for sustainable development through appropriate land use policies and technology based plantations. To transform the wastelands into productive assets, time bound action is required to halt further degradation and speed-up reclamation and restoration lest these lands should degrade to the point of no return. Reclamation and restoration will create vast employment opportunities for the rural poor, help conserve precious soil and water resources, strengthen agricultural productivity and life support systems. Technology based plantations on suitable parts of these lands can meet our country's growing fuel-wood and industrial wood requirements and simultaneously contribute to greening of India and conservation of bio-diversity rich natural forests.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisaged to bring 33% of land area under forest and tree cover, and emphasises upon the necessity of mobilising stakeholders' participation and adequate financial support in the forestry activities. The Planning Commission of India has prepared a time-bound programme to achieve the targeted forest and tree cover by the end of Eleventh Five Year plan, i.e., 2012 by involving all the key stakeholders in the Greening India Programme.

In India, almost the entire 76 mn ha recorded forest area is owned and managed by the State Governments. Nearly, 32 mn ha of forest area has less than 40% crown density (Anon, 1998). The forests are poorly stocked, with average growing stock estimated at 61.5 m³/ha. This is because the forests are under intense biotic pressure leading to degradation of forest resources. This resulted into a situation that the per capita forestland available in the country at 0.08 ha, down from 0.2 ha in 1951 is one of the lowest in the world with the world average being around 0.64 ha. To improve the per capita availability of forests and for environmental and economic reasons, it is therefore, necessary to regenerate the forests.

It is the appropriate moment to consider direct involvement of other key stakeholders in this crucial area. Based on trust and reciprocity, the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. is ready to invest in resources, expertise and attention in promotion of the forest resource development. In view of this, Company has come out with an innovative project for utilising the degraded land available with the farming community.

The Company has envisaged an afforestation project within a radius of 250 Kms. of Dandeli, wherein all the Statutes are taken care of and there is a win-win situation for the Company and community including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Providing of lands for cultivation of pulpwood is without any transfer of title of the lands.

The Company has developed and demonstrated a technology wherein barren lands can be effectively brought under economical forestation. The Company has already afforested over 3000 acres of leased land where the productivity is around 40 MT per acre under rain fed conditions in five years rotation. This became possible because of superior genetic material coupled with adequate scientific soil management measures.

The Company has surveyed and identified the under-utilised / degraded / barren lands within the targeted area. These lands have all the potential for organised & systematic cultivation of pulpwood species, thereby

- Providing lops & tops as fuel wood free of cost to the local people consequently reducing pressure on naturally grown forest for fuel wood etc. In fact, the volume of such fuel wood would eliminate the need to raise separate forests for this purpose.
- Providing free high protein fodder grown in the plantation area.
- Regenerating the ground water levels of these degraded wastelands.
- Preventing soil erosion.
- Enhancing the productivity of these lands.
- Ensuring enrichment & sustainability of ecology, environment, flora & fauna.
- Earning precious carbon credits on account of Carbon sequestered.
- Substituting import of pulp thereby saving huge foreign exchange.
- Ensuring perennial supply of quantity & quality of pulpwood to industry.
- Reducing the distance of raw material haulage to the Mills to 200 Kms. resulting in conservation of precious national resources.

Presently, Company is receiving around 4.00 Lac MT of Pulpwood per annum from various sources on sustained basis. With the expansion programme, the raw material requirement will go upto 7.70 Lac MT per annum. In order to meet the enhanced pulpwood requirement of the Company on sustained basis, following initiatives have been taken up by the Company.

1. Contract Farming:

The Company has embarked on a programme wherein 18000 ha of unproductive agricultural land within a radius of 250 Kms. of Dandeli will be taken under hi-tech plantation of pulpwood trees such as Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Acacia & Subabul in the next five years, which will yield around 2.50 Lac MT of pulpwood per annum from the year 2011 onwards. The material will be of uniform size and superior quality.

The Company takes up such hi-tech plantation on these fallow agricultural lands at its own cost and assures a minimum yield of 40 MT per acre in a rotation of five years. The farmers do not have to invest anything directly or indirectly for growing pulpwood plantation on their lands and therefore there is no burden of debt on them whatsoever. The Company provides ready market for the harvested product at pre-determined price. The entire society gets advantage of employment in their own locality and enjoys the hassle free earnings from their lands with nil encumbrances.

The local farmers have actively co-operated with the Company and provided around 300 ha of land for taking up such hi-tech plantation during 2006 rains in the Ramnagar area of Joida Taluka of Uttara Kannada District as a pilot project. Having been encouraged and motivated by the success of this operating model in Ramnagar, the farmers / land owners of remaining lands in Ramnagar and adjoining Khanapur Taluka have already offered over 1200 ha of their land under this project for plantation during 2007 rains. Additionally, around 17000 ha has already been identified in the adjoining districts and will be covered under plantation in the next 3-4 years

Hi-tech Plantation in Leased Lands:

The Company has been holding around 2400 ha of leased land since 1960s where pulpwood plantations were taken up as per the prevailing scientific techniques from time to time. However, since last seven years these lands have been put into research on site management for the development & propagation of scientific high yielding, genetically superior clonal planting stocks as well as pulpwood.

3. Subsidised Distribution of Seedlings:

The Company's activity of raising seedlings in its various Nurseries for subsidised distribution has been enhanced from the present 150 Lacs seedlings per annum to 250 Lacs seedlings per annum, which will increase the availability of pulpwood to around 4.00 Lac MT per annum in the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

The Company is committed to always procure 60% of the raw material requirement from the farmers and balance of 40% from captive sources.

4. Research and Development in Forestry:

Company is continuously taking up research work on increasing the productivity per unit area and has got remarkable success in developing 39 Eucalyptus clones, 28 Acacia hybrid clones and 6 Subabul clones; thereby the productivity has gone up from 25 Cum/ha/annum to 32 to 35 Cum/ha/annum. Apart from this, there is an increase in unbleached pulp yield from 46% to 52%. This effort will reduce the land requirement for captive plantation and wood requirement.

5. Propagation of Planting Stock:

In the financial year 2006-2007 Company added two new mist chambers, thus bringing the total number of mist chambers to four. Simultaneously, low cost mist chamber technology was also adopted to propagate high yielding clonal planting stock of different species. Specialised Nurseries were established to raise Pellita seedlings

Advantages to the Local Community of Dandeli Region:

Apart from the additional employment opportunity and economic activities that are being initiated with the expansion of production capacity within the mills, the raw material augmentation activity itself would further add various advantages to the local community.

The Research Gardens / Clonal Orchards, Nurseries, Mist Chambers / Green Houses which are being established within 10 Kms. radius of Dandeli would enhance direct and indirect employment opportunity for the local community. The pulpwood plantations would itself emerge as a self-contained agro-industrial activity having all the potential for providing high value opportunities similar to bio-tech and large plantation estates. The development & maintenance of infrastructure and allied activities such as transport etc. would boost the local economy. Thus, the raw material augmentation efforts itself have the potential to ignite a multifaceted economic cycle, which can arrest the present trend of decline in the population of Dandeli.

Plantation Activities carried out inside and around factory area.

Year	Inside Factory Area (in Acres)						Around Factory Area (in Acres)				
	Eucalyptus	Acacia	Casaurina	Subabul	Others	Total	Eucalyptus	Acacia	Casaurina	Subabul	Total
1996	5,850	3,490	1,485	240	379	11,444	987	8,445	-	-	9,432
1997	1,070	4,530	-	240	183	6,023	2,424	6,960	-	-	9,384
1998	-	2,600	-	-	14	2,614	1,770	4,395	-	-	6,165
1999	-	1,802	50	302	32	2,186	2,315	27,007	975	-	30,297
2000	-	4,667	-	-	-	4,667	116	13,694	-	-	13,810
2001	1,044	-	-	-	-	1,044	15,794	6,301	104	-	22,199
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,473	1,856	443	-	11,772
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,462	2,444	135	4,632	15,673
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,537	5,904	200	-	28,641
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,887	3,817	-	-	67,704
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,939	1,252	420	-	38,611
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,964	17,089	1,535	782	608	27,978	164,704	82,075	2,277	4,632	253,688

Note: No plantation done in & around mill area from the year 2007. The damaged/fallen plants are replaced by new one from time to time.