



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
(ENGLISH)

OF

EIA REPORT
(JUNE 2025)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Kalyani Steels Limited (“KSL” or the “Company”), incorporated on February 28, 1973, is part of Kalyani Group (“Group”) promoted by Mr. Babasaheb Neelkanth Kalyani. Kalyani Group, established in mid 1960s, is an Indian multi-national conglomerate with engineering & manufacturing capability across critical sectors such as Engineering Steel, Automotive, Defence, Aerospace, Nuclear, Industrial, Renewable Energy, Urban Infrastructure and Specialty Chemicals. With footprints across India, Germany, Sweden, France, and USA, the Group has an annual turnover of more than USD 3 Billion. Bharat Forge Limited (“BFL”) is the flagship company of the Kalyani Group and amongst the largest forging companies in the world.

KSL had entered into a Strategic Alliance Agreement with a reputed industrial partner and set up an integrated steel plant in 1998 at Koppal in Karnataka. Iron Making Division and Rolling Mill are set up by KSL and Steel Melting Shop (SMS) is set up by an industrial partner in the strategic alliance ratio i.e. 41.38% KSL and 58.62% industrial partner. The iron making division has a capacity of producing ~8,50,000 tpa of sinter and ~700,000 tpa of hot metal, SMS has a capacity of ~600,000 tpa and Rolling Mill-1 has a capacity of ~2,50,000 tpa. Apart from this, KSL put up a Rolling Mill-2 in 2012 with capacity of ~100,000 tpa which is solely used by KSL (not part of the strategic alliance).



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Considering the growth potential of the Indian steel sector, Automobile industry and other key user industries, KSL proposes to set up an Integrated Advanced Specialty Steel Plant having an installed capacity 1.43 MTPA of crude steel (“IASSP Project”) at Dhenkanal district in Odisha. The IASSP Project will have facilities for production of carbon, alloy steel, stainless steel along with manufacturing of critical components used in end industries like Automotive, Energy, Marine, Oil & gas, Aerospace & Defence, submarine and ship building components, railways, seamless tubes, nuclear power plant, yaw drivers, ultra supercritical power plants, etc.

KSL has applied to MoEF&CC to obtain Environmental Clearance for the proposed plan. The Standard ToR for EIA of the proposed project was accorded by the MoEFCC vide their File No. IA-J-11011/404/2023-IA-II(IND-I) dated 08.01.2024.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will be carried out within KSL’s existing plant premises located at Gajamara in Dhenkanal district of Odisha. The project site lies within latitude 20°33’59.4” to 20°35’8.16” North and longitude 85°37’4.44” to 85°37’41.88” East. The proposed project would comprise of establishment of 1.43 MTPA greenfield integrated advanced specialty steel plant (Ingot, CC, Heavy bar, SBQ, Wire Rod and Large Bar). The configuration of proposed major plant units and facilities are presented in Table below.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

CONFIGURATION OF THE PLANT

Plant Facilities	UoM	Capacity/Configuration
Coke Oven Plant	MTPA	1 x 0.78
Blast Furnace	MTPA	1 x 1.5
Sinter Plant	MTPA	1 x 2.4
Lime Calcination Plant	TPD	2 x 300
Steel Making		
EAF/ZPF	Tons	1 x 60
BOF	Tons	1 x 60
IF	Tons	2 x 50
LF	Tons	4 x 60
VD	Tons	1 x 60
RH degasser	Tons	2 x 60
AOD	Tons	2 x 65
Ingot Casting	MTPA	0.16
CCM	MTPA	2 x 0.65 2 x 0.7
Heavy Bar, SBQ & Wire Rod Mill	MTPA	1 x 0.6
Large Bar Mill	MTPA	1 x 0.8
Oxygen Plant	TPD	1 x 420 1 x 460
Pig Iron Casting Machine	TPD	2 x 1,200
By product fuel gas-based power Plant and BF TRT power generation	MW	1 x 18
Coke Oven WHRB Power Plant	MW	1 x 64
BF TRT	MW	1 x 7.5

The total requirement of raw materials for the steel plant shall be 4.63 MTPA. The same shall be obtained from existing sources.

Maximum Power requirement of the plant shall be 257 MW (including ongoing sustenance loads like ZED, PCI, CH FES, Secondary Emissions etc.). Considering in-house power generation of about 89.5 MW, it will be necessary to draw power of about 176 MW power from grid (assuming 0.693 diversity factor and 3% losses). Around 25 MW of power would be obtained from renewable sources.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

The total plant raw water requirement shall be about 762 cu m/hour for the 1.43 MTPA greenfield project. Raw water shall be sourced from Mahanadi River at Phulbari in Cuttack District.

The estimated total cost for the proposed project is around INR 11,058 crore (net of GST). The project during the operation phase is likely to generate 3,000 direct and 7,200 indirect employments. During construction phase, there would be around 12,000 contractual workers and 500 people will be directly employed.

1.3 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

Baseline environmental data was generated during the period from October 2024 to December 2024. The monitoring was carried out at the specific locations/ villages within the study area surrounding the project site, with an aerial coverage of about 10 km from the periphery of the proposed project site. This includes monitoring of site-specific Micro-meteorology, Ambient Air Quality (8 locations), Ground water quality.

(8 locations), Surface water quality (8 locations) Noise Levels Monitoring (8 locations), Soil quality (5 locations), Geo-hydrology | (20 locations), Terrestrial ecology (8 locations), Aquatic ecology (8 locations). Further, existing socio-economic features were also studied. Traffic density was also measured on roads which are used by traffic originating from & destined for the plant.

It may be seen that the Percentile-98 concentration (24 hrs) of PM10 and PM2.5 are in the range of 43.95 – 68.88 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 22.77 - 34.44 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively. The PM10 values at the locations are below 100 (maximum 68.88 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) which are in the range classified as good (National Air Quality Index of India). The SO₂ and NO_x values are well within the permissible values for rural/industrial areas as set by NAAQS (2009). The CO and O₃ values are either below detection limit (bdl) or much below the values of NAAQS.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

The total hardness (TH) and total dissolved solids (TDS) content in ground water are found to be in the range of 31.33 - 192.72 mg/l and 113.33- 815.00 mg/l respectively at the selected locations as against the allowable standards of 200 mg/l for TH and 500 mg/l for TDS. Iron content lies within the range of 0.39-3.57 mg/l which is higher than the permissible limit as per IS-10500-2012. Chromium, lead, arsenic, mercury and other heavy metals are reported to be within or slightly higher than the permissible limit.

The total hardness of all surface streams has reported ranges from 42.22-80.86 mg/l. The average DO level for all surface streams ranges between 6.07-6.33 mg/l. Total dissolved solids (TDS) ranges from 110.67 - 189.00 mg/l and Total coliform count ranges from 2,100 - 2,600 CFU/100 ml across various surface water sampling locations. The presence of faecal coliform signifies that the water is not fit for human consumption without disinfection.

The soil is slightly reddish to greyish in colour and has a sandy loamy texture. The chemical characteristics of soil samples reveal that the soil is neutral to slightly alkaline in nature with pH values ranging from 7.14 to 7.45. The electrical conductivity (EC) in the range of 1.2 - 1.8 ds/m in the study area indicates marginal potential of salinity in soil that is marginally harmful for cultivation of crops.

In the industrial areas like project site & Spinning Mill-Govindpur the noise recorded ranges from 70.19 - 73.66 dB(A) and was 61.04 - 62.06 dB(A) at day & nighttime respectively during the monitoring period as against the regulatory standard of 75 dB(A) and 70 dB(A) respectively. The values obtained for the day & night at all locations are within the stipulated norms of CPCB. The daytime & nighttime Leq for silence zone like Primary School, Talabarkote and Ragada High School were recorded to be in between 52.29 - 52.38 dB(A)



Executive Summary (cont'd)

and 44.18 - 45.53 dB(A) respectively against regulatory norm of 50 db(A) during daytime and 40 db(A) during night. The slightly elevated noise levels are because of traffic in front of the school.

The forest type of the study area is tropical moist deciduous forests. The Reserved Forests (RF) in the study area are mostly hilltops covered with mixed vegetation dominated by Sal (*Shorea robusta*) and Segun/Teak (*Tectona grandis*). The vegetation cover within the proposed Kalyani Steel Plant boundary primarily consists of an open jungle dominated by Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*).

A total of thirty-seven wild animals (mammals) were observed /reported during interaction with forest officials of Dhenkanal & Athagarh forest division and local peoples. Total twenty-seven fish species are fairly available in the water bodies as informed during the interaction with the fishermen.

Among the sighted fauna, 44 species are listed under Schedule-I, the rest are under Schedule-II, III & IV.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION

Impact of project activities on environmental attributes in study areas including ambient air quality, surface & ground water quality, noise level, soil quality, socio-economic profile & flora & fauna and drainage pattern have been assessed. The proposed greenfield project would be set up at Gajamara in Dhenkanal district of Odisha. There would be impact on terrestrial ecology due to removal of vegetation to the tune of 14,800 trees in the forest area covering 60.204 ha and about 7,200 trees in the non-forest area. Apart from this the project site is mainly comprised of single crop agricultural land, some barren land and two water bodies (which would be kept outside the physical boundary of the project area). The predicted post project AAQ is shown below:



Executive Summary (cont'd)

AAQ Monitoring Location and its distance from the Plant boundary, km	Parameters	Present baseline (P98), µg/cu m	Incremental contribution due to proposed project, µg/cu m	Projected air quality post project, µg/cu m
A1 - Padmanabhapur Villag	PM₁₀	68.88	4.8	73.68
	PM_{2.5}	34.44	3.22	37.66
	SO₂	<4.0	6.02	10.02
	NO_x	16.66	16.1	32.76
A2 - Badrapali Village	PM₁₀	43.95	4.58	48.53
	PM_{2.5}	22.77	3.06	25.83
	SO₂	<4.0	4.56	8.56
	NO_x	16.50	18.9	35.4
A3 - Ragada Village	PM₁₀	52.50	6.6	59.1
	PM_{2.5}	27.40	3.64	31.04
	SO₂	<4.0	9.18	13.18
	NO_x	17.42	17.5	34.92
A4 - Patrabhag Village	PM₁₀	49.50	5.37	54.87
	PM_{2.5}	26.18	2.57	28.75
	SO₂	<4.0	4.29	8.29
	NO_x	17.42	14.4	31.82
A5 - Talabarkote village	PM₁₀	48.20	3.54	51.74
	PM_{2.5}	27.72	2.41	30.13
	SO₂	<4.0	5.81	9.81
	NO_x	19.17	23.4	42.57
A6 - Dhirapatana Village	PM₁₀	52.34	6.19	58.53
	PM_{2.5}	25.79	4.13	29.92
	SO₂	<4.0	6.24	10.24
	NO_x	22.04	17.8	39.84
A7 - Manipur Village	PM₁₀	52.53	7.61	60.14
	PM_{2.5}	26.02	5.08	31.1
	SO₂	<4.0	9.78	13.78
	NO_x	18.36	28.3	46.66
A8 - Siaria Village	PM₁₀	51.20	3.72	54.92
	PM_{2.5}	25.60	2.48	28.08
	SO₂	<4.0	3.14	7.14
	NO_x	16.50	13.7	30.2

To mitigate the anticipated short-term impacts on the environment during construction phase as well as long-term impacts during operational phase of the proposed facility, a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan has been prepared for all aspects of the environment, including air, water, noise, ecology & biology as well as socio-economic conditions in the study area. Site specific and practically suitable mitigation measures are recommended to mitigate the identified impacts.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Suitable dust extraction system with air pollution control devices shall be installed to minimize the negative impact on air environment. Since the project is conceived on ZLD, there would be no impact on the water quality of existing surface water bodies. With the present plan of water conservation, it is estimated that make-up water requirement would be 4.6 cu m/t of crude steel post project. Storm water is utilised to the extent possible and only the excess amount is discharged intermittently following CPCB guidelines. The proposed project has not been planned based on ground water extraction as water source. Thus, there would be no impact on ground water resource. Solid waste generated in the plant will be mostly recycled back in the process.

Further, a suitable monitoring plan has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of envisaged mitigation measures during the post-EC phase. The implementation of these environmental mitigation measures recommended in the present study will bring the anticipated impacts to a minimum.

1.5 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative technologies for all the units have been taken into consideration and after sufficient reasoning suitable energy efficient & environment friendly technologies have been chosen.

The following alternate sites were considered for the proposed greenfield project.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Sl. No.	Parameter	Site-1	Site-2	Site-3	Selected Site with Justification
1	Location	Gajamara Dhenkanal	Kamakhya Nagar Dhenkanal	Kandarei Dhenkanal	
2	Land Availability	(224.73 Ha)	(303.51 Ha)	(136.38 Ha)	Site 1 & Site 2 have sufficient land for the proposed project (min 192.554 Ha of land required including green belt) whereas Site 3 was not suitable.
3	Type of Land	Site 1 is vacant land, free of any known encumbrance.	Site 2 was under cultivation (double crop land mostly used for agriculture).	Site 3 is within the buffer zone of Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary.	Site-1 is preferred as the site. It is a vacant land without encumbrances and no proximity to eco-sensitive areas
4	Requirement of R&R	No Land acquisition will be carried out by IDCO through a mix of private or government land acquisition.	Yes	Yes	Site-1 is preferred as no R & R is involved for the implementation of the subject project.
5	Any perennial river, Streams, water body within the plot	No	No	No	Site-1, 2 & 3 all do not have any perennial river & streams within the plot. Site 1 is preferred as sufficient raw water for the project will be available through Mahanadi located about 15 km away.
6	Power Demand Distance from nearby 220 kV/ 33 kV Substation.	10 km (Neulpoi 400KV/220 KV GIS) 4 km (Khuntuni 33 kV Substation)	18 - 20 km (Meramandali 400 kV/220 kV GIS) 8 km (Kamakhyanager 132 kV/33 kV Substation)	Land was not sufficient	Site 1 is preferred due to the availability of 220 kV power from Neulpoi Substation at 10 km distance, and 33 kV Construction power from Khuntuni Substation at 4 km distance.
7	Road Access/ Connectivity	Site 1 is well connected to Mumbai - Cuttack National Highway (NH- 55) which is 2.8 km away from the Northeast corner of the project site.	The nearest highway is Mumbai - Cuttack National Highway (NH-55) which is 15 km away from the project site.	Land was not sufficient	Site -1 is preferred due to the existence of multiple and better road connectivity in the vicinity of the project site for transportation of incoming & outgoing saleable materials.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Sl. No.	Parameter	Site-1	Site-2	Site-3	Selected Site with Justification
		Site 1 is directly connected to the Saptasajya Dhenkanal road at Northwest corner.			
8	Rail Access/Connectivity	Nearest Take-up point for dedicated railway siding is Joranda Road Station - 6 km	Nearest Take-up point for dedicated railway siding is Kamakhya Nagar Station - 12 km The site is at a significant uphill gradient from the Kamakhya Nagar station. The overall viability of railway siding was found to be negative due to uphill gradient and involvement of forest land patches.	Land was not sufficient	Site 1 is preferred due to proximity to (6 km) with Joranda Road station on Sambalpur - Cuttack Main line for the construction of dedicated railway siding.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME (EMP)

The monitoring for various parameters of air, water, soil, noise etc. as per current practice in the existing plant would be carried out by an authorized laboratory (NABL/MoEFCC accredited) as per the given monitoring schedule. E-waste generated shall be handled by authorised recyclers.

The monitoring parameters and schedule are summarized below.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Sl. No.	Activity	Aspect	Parameter	Location	Frequency of monitoring	Responsibility
Construction Phase						
1.	Construction activities	Deterioration of ambient air quality due to construction activities	Air Quality Monitoring Parameters: PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO _x , CO	Three (3) monitoring locations would be set up covering upwind and downwind directions. There are 3 existing CAAQMS monitoring stations within the plant.	Online Continuous monitoring	Head (Environment Safety and Health)
2.	Construction activities	Generation of C&D waste	Inventorization of C&D waste	Overall plant site	Monthly	Head (Environment Safety and Health)
Operation Phase						
1.	Operation	Measurement of site specific micro meteorological data	Meteorology: Dry bulb temp, wet bulb temp, relative humidity, wind speed, wind direction and rainfall	One permanent station at the admin building. The wind sensor shall be preferably at 10 m height above the ground without any surrounding hindrances that may affect the free flow of wind	Online continuous monitoring	Manager (Environment and Health)
2.	Operation	Stack emission Fugitive Dust Emission Emissions from coal/coke pushing, charging, and quenching	Air Quality Monitoring Parameters: PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO _x , CO, O ₃ , NH ₃ , C ₆ H ₆ , BaP, Pb, As and Ni Work zone air quality	Four (4) monitoring locations One (1) within the plant premises & three (3) monitoring locations would be set up outside the plant area at an angle of 120° covering upwind and downwind directions. Two locations near the fugitive dust emitting operations and two locations near the dust prone raw material stockpile areas	Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) as per the MoEFCC/CP CB guidelines, whichever is most stringent. Monthly once for each location	Manager (Environment and Health) Manager (Environment and Health)



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Sl. No.	Activity	Aspect	Parameter	Location	Frequency of monitoring	Responsibility
	Operation	Fugitive Dust Emission	Fugitive dust monitoring	Fugitive dusts near raw material stockpiles	Monthly once through labs recognized by NABL and MoEFCC.	Manager (Environment and Health)
	Operation	Stack emission	Stack Monitoring		Continuous	-
	Operation	CT Blowdown Water from Spray Cooling Water from billet cooling	Water Quality - effluent water, surface and ground as per CPCB standard.	Ground water - Two within plant, one on down gradient, one on up gradient of plant and two near raw material storage area. Surface water - Three (3) Locations Piezometer with continuous online pH & conductivity meter - 4 Nos. around the raw material storage area	Ground water quality analysis- Monthly once Surface water quality - Monthly once Surface & ground water - in pre & post monsoon	Manager (Environment and Health)
	Operation	Noise due to Rotary Equipment Noise due to venting of high-pressure steam or air	Ambient noise level	One near the plant main gate and at three locations around the plant boundary	Monthly once for each location	Manager (Environment and Health)
			Work zone noise level	Four locations near the noise generating equipment	Monthly once for each location	Manager (Environment and Health)
			Soil quality	Two (2) locations within the plant (raw material storage area, solid waste storage area) and one (1) from outside plant area.	As per nutrient cycle/Yearly once by NABL/MoEFCC approved agency	Manager (Environment and Health)
	Operation	Leachate	TCLP test for solid wastes	Two locations for BF and BOF/ZPF slag to ascertain the heavy metals & toxic elements	Yearly	Manager (Environment and Health)



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Sl. No.	Activity	Aspect	Parameter	Location	Frequency of monitoring	Responsibility
	Operation		Inventory of hazardous waste	Within plant	Six months or as directed by OSPCB	Manager (Environment and Health)
	Operation		Water Consumption	At all consumer points through water meter	Continuous	Head (Utility)
	Operation		Energy Consumption	At all consumer points through energy meter	Continuous	Head (Utility)

1.7 ADDITIONAL STUDIES

1.7.1 Risk Assessment and Disaster Management Plan

The proposed facility would have installations, such as, storage and handling of fuel oil and fuel gases which would be under the purview of Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC) Rules, 1989 and its amendments thereof.

As risk from fuel leaks is maximum, has the maximum severity of consequence, consequence modeling for leakage blast furnace gas holder, BOF gas holder and coke oven gas holder has been carried out using DNV Phast Lite 7.1 to quantify the extent of the impact from these events. The results show that the consequences shall be limited within the plant premises.

KSL has an existing emergency command structure headed by 'Works Main Controller' who is Head of the works. The existing Action Plan for Fire Hazard/Release of Toxic Gases shall be followed in the proposed plant in case of emergency.

1.7.2 Socio-Economic Study

A need-based socio-economic impact assessment of the study area has been carried out starting with scoping of issues related to potential significance like education, health, drinking water facility, employment and income etc. Most of the respondents' dwell in semi-



Executive Summary (cont'd)

pucca houses. Electric connection is provided to almost all houses. The main sources of water supply of the studied area are Tube well, hand pump, uncovered well and Tap water for the drinking purpose.

The literacy rate in the studied villages is 44.82% for females and 55.18%.for males. The pre -primary schools are (Aanganwadi Centres) are available in all studied villages. Schools are available in the study area. The Community Health Centre (CHC) is available in Patrabhag, and the Primary Health Centres are located in Baladiabandha, Shankarpur, Gobindapur, and Joranda. The government provides a mobile medical health care facility to the locals of Saptasajya and Mangalpur once a week. The district hospital is located in Dhenkanal, while the Sub-Divisional hospital is in Athagad. The maximum respondents have bank account under Jan Dhan Yojna. Several commercial banks are operating in the studied villages. Library, theatre or cinema hall are available at Jajpur. The people of the studied areas are availing the benefits from the government schemes, such as MGNREGA, Health Insurance, Life Insurance, and Destitute pension, Janani Suraksha Yojna, Free Education, Awas Yojna, Crop Seed and Self- Help Group.

KSL would adopt the two nearest villages Talabarkote and Siaria with a projected expenditure of INR 43 crore. The following activities have been planned.

Sl. No.	Name & Details of Facility / Activity to be developed under Corporate Environmental & Social Responsibility Plan	Details of Works to be undertaken through proposed budget (5 Yrs)
1	Concrete Drain	Garland drains with catch pits will be constructed surrounding the solid wastes storage sites to contain run-offs thus preventing it from carrying sediment and other pollutants into surrounding water bodies
2	Solar Street Lighting	Establishment of 250 No of solar lighting units with battery storage in nearby villages including Talabarkot & Siaria
3	Kalyan Mandap	Construction of 2 Kalyan Mandaps - 1 each in Talabarkot & Siaria Village
4	Support to Existing Aanganwadi	One time support (INR 3 L) for each Aanganwadi to improve their existing operational facilities



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Sl. No.	Name & Details of Facility / Activity to be developed under Corporate Environmental & Social Responsibility Plan	Details of Works to be undertaken through proposed budget (5 Yrs)
5	Support to Existing Self-Help Groups (SHGs)	One time support (INR 3 L) for each SHG to improve their existing operational facilities
6	Support for Existing Youth Clubs	One time support (INR 10 L) for each Youth Club to improve their existing facilities & infrastructure
7	Primary Schools (up to 5th Class)	Strengthening of library in existing village schools Up gradation of existing village schools by providing Chair, table & black board etc. Facilitation & Upgradation of Existing School Infrastructure
8	High Schools	Establishment of fully functional computer center (upto 20 systems) in each existing high school with online learning facilities
9	Graduate/Post Graduate Colleges (within 10 km radius of project site)	Upgradation of online learning facility by acquiring new subscriptions and software
10	Public Health Center (PHC)	Addition of Critically Required Infrastructure: X-Ray Unit, ECG Unit, Ultrasound Unit & Blood Bank. Health care facilities will be upgraded/established in consultation with local & state level authorities.
11	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) Centers	Addition of new infrastructure: NICU for newborn babies.
12	Bus Shelters	Construction of 6 new bus shelters at locations identified within 10 km radius from the project site
13	Drinking Water (ground water) - Handpumps with water filtration facilities	Construction of 4 new filtered drinking water facilities at locations identified within 10 km radius from the project site
14	Welcome Entry Gates for Villages	Construction of entry gates for project area villages - Talabarkot & Siaria
15	Upgradation & restoration of Jagannath Temple	Upgradation & Restoration
16	Upgradation & restoration of Shiv Temple	Upgradation & Restoration
17	Upgradation & restoration of Sidha Ramchandi Temple	Upgradation & Restoration
18	Upgradation & restoration of Shani Temple	Upgradation & Restoration
19	Upgradation & restoration of Mangla Temple	Upgradation & Restoration
20	Upgradation & restoration of Ram Mandir	Upgradation & Restoration
21	Upgradation & restoration of Masjid	Upgradation & Restoration
22	Development of Ponds (2 Nos) with rainwater Collection	Renovation and upgradation of 2 existing perennial ponds in Talabarkot Village
23	Multipurpose Sport Complex	Establishment of multi-purpose sports complex within Talabarkot village (Land to be provided by Govt of Odisha)



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Sl. No.	Name & Details of Facility / Activity to be developed under Corporate Environmental & Social Responsibility Plan	Details of Works to be undertaken through proposed budget (5 Yrs)
24	Children Play Complex	Establishment of Children Play complex within Talabarkot village (Land to be provided by Govt of Odisha)
25	Solid Waste Management	Solid waste to be stored in suitably lined & earmarked storage yard to avoid leaching through soil beds leading to contamination of ground water.
26	Skill Development Center	Establishment of advanced manufacturing skill development center in collaboration with the Skill development Dept, Govt of Odisha within 10 km radius of project site. Skill development training on civil & construction, mechanical maintenance, welding, electrician, machinery, carpentry etc. Skill development for women empowerment - training programmes in nursing, tailoring, textiles, craft and online sales
27	Upgradation of Agricultural Skills for better livelihood	Collaboration with CRRI (Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Directorate of Cashew Research) to develop value maximization strategies for local villagers from existing cashew plantations in the surrounding areas.
28	Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan	Management of solid waste and effluents collection from village households & garbage collection vehicle for garbage lifting and transportation to identified dump yard created by Govt. of Odisha. Construction of common use toilet facilities in 2 adopted villages as well as nearby villages. Total population to be impacted - approx. 4000 people
29	Tuberculosis Elimination Movement	Support to the Tuberculosis Elimination Movement in the Dhenkanal District

1.8 PROJECT BENEFITS

The National Steel Policy 2017 has set a target of 300 million tons (MT) of steel production by 2030. Steel being a basic commodity for all industrial activities, the quantum of its consumption is considered as an index of industrial prosperity. KSL is well positioned to fulfil its role in the nation's quest for higher growth and development in the new millennium. The project would lead to acceleration of infrastructure development like improvement in the existing road condition for catering to the requirement of the plant operation and proposed project. It will further improve transport facilities like roads, railways and local transport facilities in the plant & adjoining areas. The project will additionally create community infrastructures like installation/ repair of



Executive Summary (cont'd)

hand pumps and bore wells, de-siltation and deepening of dug wells, recreational spaces such as parks, playgrounds, community halls etc.

1.9 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS)

The Environment Management Cell under the administrative control of Head, ESH would be responsible for the compliance of the environmental conditions and other statutory responsibilities like submission of six-monthly compliance reports to the EC conditions to OSPCB and IRO, MoEFCC. In case of violation of any statutory conditions including conditions laid down in the EC, the same would be reported to the Director of Projects & MD, and other stakeholders and corrective action would be taken, for which a standard operating procedure has been formulated and included in the Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Policy.

1.10 CONCLUSION

In the design of the proposed project, the latest state-of-the-art technology has been envisaged to meet the desired air emissions and noise level standards from plant operations levels. Discharge of effluents beyond plant boundary will be negligible as the plant facilities have been implemented with “Zero Effluent Discharge” concept. Wastewater generated at the plant shall be treated in the common Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and recycled. Plant generated solid waste will be mostly recycled back into the process. The implementation of environmental mitigation measures recommended in the report will bring the anticipated impacts to a minimum. Site specific suitable mitigation measures are recommended to mitigate the impacts. Further, a suitable monitoring plan has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of envisaged mitigation measures during the operation phase.