



**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, EASTERN ZONE
AT KOLKATA**

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL

**(Under Sections 16(h) read with 18(1) of the National Green Tribunal
Act, 2010)**

APPEAL NO. 09/2025 (E.Z.)

BETWEEN

Ajaya Muduli & Ors.

...Appellants

Versus

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Odisha & Anr.

...Respondents


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FILED BY



MAHESH AGARWAL, ARSHIT ANAND,
 VIDISHA SWARUP & SIDDHI GUPTA
 AGARWAL LAW ASSOCIATES
 ADVOCATE FOR RESPONDENT NO.2
 GROUND FLOOR, MERCANTILE HOUSE,
 15, KASTURBA GANDHI MARG,
 NEW DELHI - 110 001
 EMAIL: mail@aglaw.in

PLACE: NEW DELHI
 DATED: 05.01.2026.

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REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 2- M/S KALINGA

ALUMINA LTD.

1. The Answering Respondent herein i.e., M/s Kalinga Alumina Ltd. is the mining lease holder, which was duly granted Environmental Clearance (“EC”) dated 01.09.2025 with respect to Ballada Bauxite Block for production of 4.0 MTPA Bauxite (ROM) being the Peak Rated Capacity of 1,46,508 tonnes of Overburden/waste and 51,504 tonnes (25,782 m³) of top soil over a period of 5 years and setting up of Crushing/Screening facilities of 800 TPH (“Project”) within the ML area located in Village – Ballada, Taluka – Nandapur, District – Koraput, Odisha for an area of 144.945 ha (358.15 Acres) (“subject area”).
2. It is submitted that the Answering Respondent has been granted the EC for the Mining Project issued by the State Environment Impact

Assessment Authority (“SEIAA”), Odisha, for a period of 10 years in accordance with the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. The same has been done after following the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006 and after strict due and comprehensive considerations at various stages by following all the necessary procedures and compliances.

3. The captioned Appeal filed before this Hon’ble Tribunal challenges the grant of EC dated 01.09.2025 issued by SEIAA, Odisha in favour of the Answering Respondent for mining 4.0 MTPA of Bauxite (run-of-mine).
4. This Hon’ble Court, *vide* order dated 21.11.2025 had issued notice and admitted the present Appeal for hearing. Therefore, the present Affidavit in Reply is being filed.
5. At the outset, the Answering Respondent denies each and every claim, allegations and submissions made on behalf of the Appellants in the Appeal. Nothing contained in the present Appeal may be deemed to be admitted by the Answering Respondent unless specifically admitted.

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS:

6. At the outset, it is submitted that the Project Proponent/Answering Respondent herein is a responsible and environmentally compliant entity, which aims to contribute to the development of backward areas in India by preserving and respecting the local cultural &

religious beliefs of the native population. It is made clear by the Answering Respondent there is no damage as alleged by the Appellants in relation to the sacred sites of the local people.

7. The Project will help in upliftment of the sacred sites i.e., Nageshwari Hill/Ballada Cave and its annual tribal festival called the Ballada Cave Jatra which is held in the month Chaitra (usually March/April). The project of the Answering Respondent will contribute to the development of infrastructure around the sacred sites by establishing various infrastructure roads, stairs for convenient approach to the hills/caves. Further, efforts would be undertaken for Beautification of the Cave. A copy of photograph depicting the existing condition and the planned end result of the developmental measures for the Ballada Cave is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-1**.
8. It is important to mention that the said cave is not a natural cave, rather has been made by unearthing of rocks. Pertinently, the lease area of the mine is 144.95 Ha in which no habitation exists.
9. It is also important to note that to adhere to the Specific Condition No. 1.2 of the EC dated 01.09.2025, the Answering Respondent approached the Department of Archaeology, Odisha, *vide* letter dated 15.10.2025, seeking consultation and permission with respect to protective measures for the Nageswari Cave and procuring a No Objection Certificate (“NOC”) regarding the presence of any protected monument within 10 km radius of the mining lease area. Pursuant to a field inspection, the Office of the Superintendent,

Odisha State Archaeology, *vide* letter dated 16.12.2025, has confirmed that Nageshwari Cave is not a protected monument. But it is a natural heritage feature, therefore, it must be safeguarded through appropriate safety and conservation management plan. It was further stated therein that there is no State-Protected Monument within the mining lease area or within a 10 km radius of the project site, and thus, has issued an NOC to the project.

A copy of the letter dated 15.10.2025 sent by the Answering Respondent to the Assistant Director, Department of Archaeology, Odisha is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-2.**

A copy of the letter No.1218 dated 16.12.2025 sent by the Office of the Superintendent, Odisha State Archaeology to the Answering Respondent is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-3.**

10. The Answering Respondent is sensitive about the sanctity of the sacred cave located on the Southern part of the Project Area. Therefore, the Answering Respondent has undertaken and assured the concerned authorities that a layout plan mentioning safety zone has been prepared along with a protection plan for the sacred cave.
11. The Project of the Answering Respondent would also bring huge amount of employment opportunities in the subject area by giving direct employment to persons from nearby areas. Substantial benefits and incentives, in the form of contracts to local agencies for different services would also be provided by the Answering Respondent. In addition, the Project would generate employment in

the transport sector for development of roads and transportation of materials.

12. In addition to the above, the Answering Respondent has also undertaken to develop a Greenbelt in an area equal to 33% of the Plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB Guidelines. The Greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the Plant.
13. Furthermore, any discharge of effluents from the Plant will be treated in a proper and scientific manner. For example, the slope of dumps shall be vegetated in a scientific manner with suitable native species to maintain the slope stability, prevent erosion and surface run-off.
14. Lastly, appropriate air pollution control system and dust suppression measures will be developed. Answering Respondent has undertaken to monitor and maintain ground water levels and quality by establishing a network of existing wells and new piezo-meter installations. The Answering Respondent has also undertaken to control the noise considering the convenience of the surrounding population by assuring to maintain noise levels below 85dBA in the work environment.
15. It is submitted that it is a settled principle of law that once an Expert Committee has applied its mind to an application of EC and granted, any challenge to the same cannot be entertained unless it is prima-facie established by producing concrete evidence that such grant of

EC is done by total non-application of mind. This principle has been laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Rajeev Suri v. DDA, (2022) 11 SCC 1***. The relevant paras of the same are reproduced as under:

“508. The minutes of the two meetings of EAC are self-explanatory and reveal due application of mind, in light of the principles relating to application of mind enunciated above. We do not wish to repeat the same to avoid prolixity. EAC is an expert body and it is amply clear that it has been made aware of all relevant information relating to the project and it has applied its mind to the proposal. Even on settled principles of judicial review, it is clear that relevant material has been considered by the committee and no reliance has been pointed out on any irrelevant material. The specific recommendations given by the committee do indicate that the committee was aware of the need for precautionary measures in environmental matters and accordingly, it suggested requirement of further permissions on certain counts.

509. Once an expert committee has duly applied its mind to an application for EC, any challenge to its decision has to be based on concrete material which reveals total absence of mind. Absent that material, due deference must be shown to the decisions of experts. The facts of the case do not reveal any deliberate concealment of fact/information from the EAC or supply of any

misinformation. The petitioners' extensive reliance upon Hanuman Laxman Aroskar v. Union of India, (2019) 15 SCC 401 is misdirected and will not be of any avail in advancing their cause. We are in complete agreement with the dictum that full and correct disclosure and highest level of transparency are warranted in any application for EC...”

16. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further in the case of ***N.D. Jayal v. Union of India, (2004) 9 SCC 362***, held as under:-

“20. This Court cannot sit in judgment over the cutting edge of scientific analysis relating to the safety of any project. Experts in science may themselves differ in their opinions while taking decisions on matters related to safety and allied aspects. The opposing viewpoints of the experts will also have to be given due consideration after full application of mind. When the Government or the authorities concerned after due consideration of all viewpoints and full application of mind took a decision, then it is not appropriate for the court to interfere. Such matters must be left to the mature wisdom of the Government or the implementing agency. It is their forte. In such cases, if the situation demands, the courts should take only a detached decision based on the pattern of the well-settled principles of administrative law. If any such decision is based on irrelevant consideration or non-consideration of material or is



thoroughly arbitrary, then the court will get in the way. Here the only point to consider is whether the decision-making agency took a well-informed decision or not. If the answer is “yes”, then there is no need to interfere. The consideration in such cases is in the process of decision and not in its merits.”

17. This principle has also been followed by the Hon’ble National Green Tribunal at Bhopal in the case of ***Dheeraj Tiwari vs. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, O.A. No.42/2025 (C.Z.)***. The relevant paragraph is reproduced below:

“60. The SEAA members are expert in their domain fields and apprised the proposal, through scrutiny and detailed deliberations are done by the members. Therefore, the deliberations taken place in the meeting are always of technical nature. The objections and clarifications of the Project Proponent have been complied on various issues raised by the SEAC members and the proposal was recommended...”

18. Therefore, in view of the above settled principle of law, in the present case, the Expert Committee i.e., SEAC & SEIAA has in detail deliberated upon the EC application of the Answering Respondent on various occasions before granting the impugned Environmental Clearance (“EC”) under challenge before this Hon’ble Tribunal.

19. This is established from the various SEAC & SEIAA meetings held on 22.09.2023, 01.11.2023, 02.11.2023, 11.06.2025 and 05.08.2025. A total five meetings have been held by the expert body after considering all environment and social aspects in detail before granting the said EC. Hence, there has been due application of mind by the expert committees which is also evident from the EIA Report and various Studies conducted therein.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND:

20. The brief facts leading to the present Affidavit are as under:
- 20.1 A Letter of Intent dated 01.03.2023 was issued by the Government of Odisha, *vide* letter SM-MC2-MC-0007 whereby approval was accorded for grant of a mining lease for the Ballada Bauxite Block in favour of the Answering Respondent-M/s Mundra Aluminium Limited, subsequently renamed as M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, for a period of 50 years. A copy of the Letter of Intent dated 01.03.2023 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-4.**
- 20.2 Pursuant thereto, a comprehensive Mining Plan along with the Progressive Mine Closure Plan was duly prepared by the Answering Respondent, which was approved by the Indian Bureau of Mines (“IBM”) on 08.08.2023 for carrying out bauxite mining activity for a period of 10 years. A copy of the drawing of the mining lease area as per the approved mining plan is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-5.**

A copy of the map of the approved mining lease area as per the approved mining plan is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-6.**

- 20.3 Thereafter, the Answering Respondent applied for grant of Terms of Reference (“**ToR**”) for undertaking environmental studies for the proposed mining project on 01.09.2023.
- 20.4 The proposal was placed before the State Expert Appraisal Committee (“**SEAC**”), Odisha, which, in its meeting held on 22.09.2023, after considering the information/ documents furnished by the Answering Respondent, SEAC had prescribed certain specific ToRs in addition to standard ToRs for conducting detailed EIA study. The Committee had appointed M/s Vardan EnviroNet LLP as consultant in order to conduct independent studies and submit the requisite reports. It is imperative to mention here that M/s Vardan EnviroNet LPP is an accredited consultant approved by NABET in several sectors, MoEF&CC and CGWA having environment expertise for a period of 13+ years.
- 20.5 Thereafter, the proposed ToR was examined by the Expert Committee-State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha, in its 141st Meeting held on 01.11.2023 and 02.11.2023, wherein the Competent Authority, after detailed deliberation, decided to issue ToR on 06.11.2023.
- 20.6 Thereafter, a detailed Conservation Plan for protection of flora and fauna in the Core and Buffer Zone of the mining area was prepared

and approved on 04.06.2024 by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Odisha detailing the management and protection of the flora and fauna.

- 20.7 The Answering Respondent also obtained permission to source water from the Jalaput Reservoir from the Department of Water Resources, Government of Odisha, vide Letter No.30630/WR dated 08.11.2024. Therefore, the water extraction for Jalaput Reservoir is also with due permission from the Water Resources Department. There is no ground water withdrawal in the present project.
- 20.8 In respect of forest land involved in the project, Stage-I (In-Principle) Forest Clearance (“FC”) under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was granted by the MoEF&CC on 23.12.2024. It is imperative to mention here that it is not the Forest Clearance under challenge, rather the Environment Clearance under challenge.
- 20.9 On the aspect of Public hearing, in accordance with the EIA Notification, 2006, the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha (“SPCB”) issued a public notice dated 01.02.2025, which was published on 04.02.2025 in widely circulated in 2 local newspapers, namely *Sambada* (Odisha edition) and *The New Indian Express* (English edition), notifying the date, time, and venue of the public hearing. Even the Public Hearing notices were displayed at Badel & Bheja Panchayat Office on 1st March 2025. Additionally, the notice regarding the public hearing was displayed on the Notice Board of

the Balda, Kulabir & Atanda Panchayat Office on 28th February 2025.

- 20.10 The said Public Hearing was thereafter conducted on 06.03.2025 (between 11 am to 2.30 pm), at Mouza-Bheja, under Nandapur Tehsil, District Koraput, in the presence of representatives of the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha and under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate, Koraput.
- 20.11 The minutes of the public hearing proceedings were duly prepared and recorded by the State Pollution Control Board and were forwarded to SEIAA, Odisha on 04.04.2025 via speed post. The Public hearing proceedings were signed by 114 persons. A copy of the Minutes of Public Hearing dt. 06.03.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE A-7.
- 20.12 It must be noted that the record of the public hearing shows that Appellant Nos. 1 to 3 were physically present and have expressed their views and made submissions. Their submissions were duly recorded in the public hearing proceedings. and captured in the video recording as well, notwithstanding that they did not sign the attendance sheet.
- 20.13 After completion of the environmental studies and due incorporation of issues raised in the public hearing/public consultation, the Final EIA Report along with the Environmental Management Plan was prepared and submitted by the Answering Respondent in May 2025.

20.14 Based on the Final EIA documentations as prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006, the Answering Respondent submitted its application for grant of EC on 13.05.2025.

20.15 Thereafter, the proposal was considered and appraised by the SEAC, Odisha in its 73rd Meeting held on 30.05.2025 wherein, the SEAC decided to defer the proposal and raised Additional Details Sought (ADS) and directed the Answering Respondent to submit various documents/information such as the status of Stage-1 FC, LOI in the name of Project Proponent, The Project proponent made detailed presentation before the SEAC on its EC Application. The relevant extract of the SEAC is as under:

- a) *Status of stage-I Forest Clearance and copy of stage-I Clearance, if obtained.*
- b) *Copy of Letter of Intent in name of Kalinga Alumina.*
- c) *Explore the possibility of implementing the sprinkling system all along the conveyor line.*
- d) *Provision for continuous water sprinkling facility to be adopted all along the road during transportation of minerals.*
- e) *Note on Management of reactive silica.*
- f) *Parking Plaza details.*
- g) *Details on the exploration of minerals with respect to critical minerals and A detailed proposal for protection of the cave area used for worship by the local people including earmarking a no mining / safety zone in a layout to be submitted.”*

20.16 That after submitting of the requisite documents as sought by the SEAC, the Answering Respondent's proposal was subsequently considered in SEAC's 82nd Meeting held on 23.07.2025, whereby SEAC perused the documents/information furnished by the Answering Respondent and consequently, recommended the grant of EC for a period of 10 years by 16 tailor made specific conditions and 90 standard conditions.

20.17 The project proposal was finally considered by the SEIAA, Odisha, in its 230th Meeting held on 19.08.2025 wherein the EAC after detailed deliberation approved and recommended the EC qua the Answering Respondent. A copy of the minutes of the 230th meeting held on 19.08.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-8.**

20.18 Upon due appraisal of the proposal, consideration of the EIA Report, Environmental Management Plan, and public hearing proceedings, the EC was finally granted on 01.09.2025 in favour of the Answering Respondent under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006.

20.19 The Appellant has in the present Appeal challenged the grant of above EC.

SUBMISSIONS:

21. **DUE CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN ACCORDED TO THE AREA SOUGHT TO BE MINED:**

- 21.1 At the outset, it is submitted that the present Appeal proceeds on a fundamentally erroneous understanding of the scope and object of EC under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the EIA Notification, 2006. It is the claim of the Appellant that people living in villages around the foothills of Ballada are dependent on the surrounding area economically. Further, the Appellants claim religious and cultural sustenance, due to existence of a few caves in the project area, which has not mentioned/considered in the EIA Report.
- 21.2 In this regard, it is submitted that EC does not proceed on a standard of “**zero impact**” on the environment and operates on the principle of environment impact assessment and mitigation measures. The legal framework recognises that developmental projects which may have an impact on the environment. But, there should be an informed/reasoned expert assessment, along with appropriate mitigation measures. This would ensure striking a balance between environmental protection and sustainable development in backward areas.
- 21.3 That Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 empowers the Central Government to take measures to protect and improve the environment while regulating development activities. The EIA Notification, 2006, issued in exercise of this power, operationalises/prescribes a structured process for the EIA. The emphasis of the statutory scheme is on assessment and regulation, not on prohibition merely because an area possesses ecological or

socio-economic significance. Reliance in this respect is placed upon the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of ***Lafarge Umiam Mining (P) Ltd. v. Union of India, (2011) 7 SCC 338***, wherein it was held as under:

“75. Universal human dependence on the use of environmental resources for the most basic needs renders it impossible to refrain from altering the environment. As a result, environmental conflicts are ineradicable and environmental protection is always a matter of degree, inescapably requiring choices as to the appropriate level of environmental protection and the risks which are to be regulated. This aspect is recognised by the concept of “sustainable development”...

76. Making these choices necessitates decisions, not only about how risks should be regulated, how much protection is enough, and whether ends served by environmental protection could be pursued more effectively by diverting resources to other uses. Since the nature and degree of environmental risk posed by different activities varies, the implementation of environmental rights and duties requires proper decision-making based on informed reasons about the ends which may ultimately be pursued, as much as about the means for attaining them. Setting the standards of environmental protection involves

mediating conflicting visions of what is of value in human life.”

- 21.4 The present Project aims undertake mining of bauxite in a sustainable manner, which would contribute to the growth and development of the surrounding area and would entail positive impacts like influx of domestic and international tourism, beautification of the cultural heritage sites, generation of direct and indirect employment and other socio-economics conditions for the local people. Further, the project promises to emphasise on various mitigation measures like development of a Greenbelt Area, further improving the ambient air quality, flora and fauna and soil quality. Moreover, the development will benefit in terms of providing for basic necessities for the local people as the Project would contribute significantly in developing roads and infrastructure, which would cater/mitigate problems such as waste management.
- 21.5 The Project would also bring huge amount of employment opportunities in the subject area by giving direct employment to persons from nearby areas. Substantial benefits, in the form of contracts to local agencies for different services would also be provided by the Answering Respondent. In addition, the Project would generate employment in the transport sector for development of roads and transportation of materials.
- 21.6 In furtherance of this, Appendix III to the EIA Notification, 2006 sets out the generic structure of an EIA report, which specifically requires, amongst others:

- (i) a detailed description of the existing environmental and socio-economic conditions within the prescribed study area; and
- (ii) identification, prediction and evaluation of anticipated environmental impacts arising from the proposed project, along with mitigation measures.

21.7 The regulatory requirement prescribed in EIA Notification, 2006 is thus the identification and assessment of impacts, not merely adopting narrative of community claims at the stage of considering grant of EC. The EIA Notification does not require hills or forested landscapes to be characterised as “sacred”, as long as their ecological and socio-economic attributes are duly identified and preserved.

21.8 In the present case, EIA Report has been prepared strictly in accordance with the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, as admittedly there is no Wildlife sanctuary or Elephant Corridor situated in and around the subject area i.e., within 10 km of radius, as prescribed. Therefore, any mining or blasting activity would not disturb/affect the natural habitat of flora and fauna.

21.9 Chapter 3 of the EIA Report, which duly describes and recognises the existing environmental conditions, records in detail the baseline ecological and socio-economic conditions of the project area and its surroundings. It also includes records of forest characteristics, flora and fauna, land use, water resources and soil, as well as the socio-economic profile of villages within the subject area. Therefore, the

claim of the Appellant that above factors are not considered is completely erroneous.

21.10 Chapter 4 of the EIA Report addresses anticipated environmental impacts and mitigation measures. It proceeds on the basis of the baseline data collected in Chapter 3 of the EIA Report. The baseline data collected is of March to May 2023 which is in accordance with the EIA Notification, 2006. Further, it identifies/assesses the likely impacts of the proposed mining activity on vegetation, wildlife, soil, water resources, etc, and prescribes mitigation measures accordingly. In the present case, the claim of the Appellant is unsubstantiated as the impact assessment demonstrates and consciously considers in detail, the ecological factors. This implies that the EIA Report has been prepared with application of mind and due and detailed consideration to the factors that the Appellant prays for consideration.

21.11 In these circumstances, this ground, which is premised on an alleged non-appreciation of the importance of Ballada Hill and the surrounding forest area, is wholly misconceived. The EIA neither ignores nor suppresses the ecological and socio-economic attributes of the area. On the contrary, these attributes form the very basis of the baseline studies and impact assessment undertaken in Chapters 3 and 4 of the EIA Report. The said ground, therefore, deserves to be rejected.

22. **GRANT OF EC IS NOT SUBJECT TO PRIOR FOREST RIGHTS SETTLEMENT AND GRAM SABHA CONSENT.**

- 22.1 It is humbly submitted that the process of EC is intended to evaluate the environmental feasibility of a proposed project and does not, by itself, authorise diversion of forest land or commencement of mining operations. The statutory framework clearly envisages distinct clearances, with EC and qualified with a composite Forest Clearance granted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- 22.2 The Forest Rights Act, 2006 (“FRA”) includes recognition and vesting of forest rights of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, and the protection of such rights. Pertinently, FRA compliance is linked to the Forest Clearance process under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and not to the grant of EC. In this regard, reliance is placed on the MoEF & CC Circular dated 03.08.2009, which includes the FRA compliances into the Forest Clearance mechanism and requires verification and settlement of forest rights, along with written consent of Gram Sabha, prior to diversion of forest land. The relevant portion of the MoEF&CC Circular is reproduced below:

“Accordingly, to formulate unconditional proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the State/UT Governments are, under the FRA has been completed or currently under process, required to enclose evidences for having initiated and completed the above process, especially among other sections, Sections 3(1)(i), 3(1)(e) and 4(5). These enclosures of evidence shall be in the form of following:

- a) A letter from the State Government certifying that the complete process for identification and settlement of rights under the FRA has been carried out for the entire forest area proposed for*

diversion, with a record of all consultation and meetings held;

...

- c) A letter from each of the concerned Gram Sabhas, indicating that all formalities/processes under the FRA have been carried out, and that they have given their consent to the proposed diversion and the compensatory and ameliorative measures if any, having understood the purposes and details of proposed diversion... ”*

A copy of the MoEF&CC Circular dated 03.08.2009 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-9.**

- 22.3 Significantly, there is no provision under the EIA Notification, 2006 which mandates prior FRA compliances or Gram Sabha consent as a pre-condition for grant of EC. Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006 nowhere stipulates that FRA No Objection Certificates (“NOC”) or Gram Sabha written consent must be obtained before an EC is granted. It is a settled principle of law that what the statute does not prescribe cannot be judicially imported into the EC regime. Reliance in this regard is placed on the judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case of *Union of India v. Deoki Nandan Aggarwal, 1992 Supp (1) SCC 323*, wherein it was held that:

“14... It is not the duty of the court either to enlarge the scope of the legislation or the intention of the legislature when the language of the provision is plain and unambiguous. The court cannot rewrite, recast or reframe the legislation for the very good

reason that it has no power to legislate. The power to legislate has not been conferred on the courts. The court cannot add words to a statute or read words into it which are not there. Assuming there is a defect or an omission in the words used by the legislature the court could not go to its aid to correct or make up the deficiency. Courts shall decide what the law is and not what it should be. The court of course adopts a construction which will carry out the obvious intention of the legislature but could not legislate itself. But to invoke judicial activism to set at naught legislative judgment is subversive of the constitutional harmony and comity of instrumentalities...”

- 22.4 While it is not disputed that FRA compliance is mandatory, such compliance is required at the stage of diversion of forest land, i.e., while considering and granting FC under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The statutory scheme includes FRA verification, settlement of claims, and Gram Sabha consent within the FC framework. This ensures that the EC authority examines environmental impacts and mitigation measures, while the Forest Clearance authority assesses the viability of forest diversion, including protection of forest rights.
- 22.5 Further, it is respectfully submitted that disputes relating to the recognition, determination, or vesting of forest rights under the FRA

do not fall within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal. Section 14(1) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 ("NGT Act") explicitly specifies the ambit of the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal, as is extracted below:

"14. (1) The Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment), is involved and such question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I."

The above Section restricts the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal to the enactments mentioned in Schedule I of the NGT Act. The FRA is not an enactment specified under Schedule I of NGT Act, and consequently issues arising under the FRA are outside the subject-matter jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

- 22.6 The FRA establishes a self-contained statutory mechanism under Section 6, whereby claims of forest rights are required to be initiated before the Gram Sabha, examined by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee, and finally adjudicated by the District Level Committee, whose decision attains finality under the Act. Any grievance arising from or relating to the said process, including allegations of non-recognition or improper settlement of forest rights, can only be dealt with by judicial review under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. An appeal challenging an Environmental Clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006 cannot be converted into a collateral forum

for adjudication of forest rights claims or for re-opening issues which the legislature has consciously entrusted to a distinct statutory framework.

- 22.7 Without Prejudice, the argument of the Appellants that the alleged forest rights claims may be pending or under verification, or yet to be finally settled, does not ipso facto have any effect on the grant of EC. Pendency of the FRA process does not, in law, invalidate an EC granted, as EC neither effects nor deals the issues pertaining to diversion of forest land.
- 22.8 In the present case, the status of the Forest Clearance was expressly communicated to the SEIAA, Odisha, during the EC appraisal and presentation process. The SEIAA was, therefore, fully aware that the Forest Clearance, along with FRA compliance, is under process.
- 22.9 Moreover, without prejudice to the legal position set out hereinabove, it must also be noted that the Answering Respondent has fully cooperated with the statutory authorities, including facilitation of the Gram Sabha process under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The requisite Gram Sabha proceedings were conducted on 09.10.2025 and the issuance of the FRA certificate is currently under progress but is at its last stage. The Answering Respondent has also furnished an undertaking that a copy of the FRA certificate, along with settlement details, shall be submitted to the designated forest authority upon issuance of the same. A copy of the undertaking by the Answering Respondent dated 12.12.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-10**.

22.10 The pendency of such ministerial issuance does not render the Environmental Clearance invalid. Therefore, the Appellant's contention is based on an erroneous understanding of the statutory scheme governing ECs and forest diversion by stating gram sabha consent as a mandatory requirement and by evoking the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal for a challenge to the FRA compliance. The EC granted to the Answering Respondent is legally sustainable and does not suffer from any infirmity on account of alleged non-compliance with the Forest Rights Act, 2006 ("FRA") at this stage.

22.11 In any event, the Forest Rights claims were filed by the concerned persons in as late as 2025, whereas the EC process started in 2023.

23. **ALLEGATION OF FALSE INFORMATION AND SUPPRESSION OF MATERIAL FACTS AT THE TOR STAGE IS COMPLETELY UNFOUNDED AND BASELESS**

23.1 The Appellant alleges that the Answering Respondent furnished false information and suppressed material facts in Form-I at the stage of seeking Terms of Reference ("ToR"). It is contended that such alleged suppression prevented the SEIAA from appreciating the cultural, ecological and hydrological significance of the subject area and led to the grant of an "inadequate" ToR. At the outset, it is respectfully submitted that ToR is a stage where any Project Proponent only discloses the anticipated effects of the Project which is called preliminary scoping. These anticipated responses to the information sought by SEIAA cannot be considered as findings.

- 23.2 The allegation of fraudulent misrepresentation and suppression, in law, carries a significantly higher threshold of proof. Mere disagreement with the interpretation, or preliminary responses does not, in law, establishes claim of false information or suppression.
- 23.3 The ToR stage is a “**scoping**” exercise governed by paragraph 7 and the relevant appendices of the EIA Notification, 2006. The purpose of ToR does not finally adjudicate on the environmental impacts, but only to identify possible issues that may arise in the future, which may require detailed study to be conducted.
- 23.4 Form-I, which accompanies an application for ToR, is a preliminary and mere initial disclosure instrument based on information available at the proposal stage. Form-I is not required to contain final and conclusive findings relating to environmental, social or cultural impacts, since that is to be done in the EIA Report. On the contrary, the very grant of ToR signifies that such matters are to be examined in depth and in detail during the entire appraisal process i.e. subsequent EIA study, public hearing and final appraisal stages.
- 23.5 The allegations made by the Appellant against the responses of the Answering Respondent to the specific question in Form-I are rebutted as follows:
- 23.5.1 Alleged Suppression of Cultural/Religious Significance (Q8, Q15.10, Q.20.5)**

Appellant alleges that by answering “No” to the questions in Form-I, the Answering Respondent suppressed the cultural or religious significance of Ballada Hill and surrounding areas. It is submitted that the Form-I questions relied upon by the Appellant pertain to rehabilitation and resettlement, adverse impacts on cultural values, and the existence of notified pilgrim or recreational routes. The EIA Notification, 2006 does not mandate religious classification of land, nor does it require religious characterisation of hills or forests at the ToR stage.

In the absence of any specific statutory obligation to disclose such aspects for the grant of ToR, responses furnished by the Answering Respondent cannot be characterised as suppression in law. Cultural assertions relied upon by the Appellant are examined through public hearings and impact assessment studies. Same cannot be considered as conclusive inputs at the preliminary stage.

It is imperative to mention here that as per the approved mining plan, the Answering Respondent cannot and will not carry out mining activities near the cave like geological formations and all suitable measures shall be implemented to provide safe passage for accessibility to the local people for their religious beliefs, rituals, and worships, if any. An undertaking to the said effect has been submitted to the MoEF&CC in respect of its Forest Clearance process. Further, even as per the EC condition No. 1, the Answering Respondent shall take all precautionary measures to protect Nageswari Hill/ Cave as approved in mining plan. No mining

activity will be carried out at 100 m distance from the cave. Infact the Answering Respondent will take into account steps/ measures to improve the religious cave and will also carry out activities for its beautification and better facilities for the devotees. The Answering Respondent has committed Rs. 20 Lakh for beautification of the religious cave which will be regularly maintained under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of the Project.

Moreover, without prejudice to the above, it is submitted that the Answering Respondent has also complied with the specific safeguards stipulated with respect to cultural and heritage aspects. Pursuant to Specific Condition No. 1.2 of the Environmental Clearance, the Answering Respondent had formally approached the Department of Archaeology, Government of Odisha, seeking consultation and necessary permissions with respect to the Nageswari Hill/Ballada Cave and a No Objection Certificate concerning the presence of any protected monument within a 10 km radius of the project site. Upon conducting a field inspection, the Office of the Superintendent, Odisha State Archaeology, by its communication dated 16.12.2025, has categorically confirmed that Nageswari Cave is not a protected monument, but can be safeguarded as a natural heritage feature. It was also concluded that there is no State-Protected Monument either within the mining lease area or within a 10 km radius thereof, and the Department has issued a clear no-objection to the project from the standpoint of State-Protected Monuments. This independent statutory verification and no-objection granted further quashes the allegation of suppression

and demonstrates that cultural and religious parameters have been duly acknowledged, assessed, and protected through the prescribed regulatory process.

23.5.2 Alleged Suppression of Biodiversity/Forest Sensitivity (Q20.3, Q15.6)

The Appellant alleges that responses in Form-I suppressed the ecological sensitivity of the project area. Identification of flora, fauna, habitats and ecological functions is precisely the purpose for which ToR is granted, and baseline studies are mandated. At the scoping stage, the absence of identified sensitive species or habitats based on available information does not amount to denial of ecological value, nor can it be equated with suppression.

The subsequent preparation of a detailed EIA report, including comprehensive baseline studies on biodiversity, clearly demonstrates that there was no intent to suppress ecological attributes of the subject area. It is denied that there is any forest or ecological habitat destruction.

In fact a detailed Wildlife Management Plan has been prepared for a period of 5 years during the mining operation period for the protection of flora and fauna of the project area and approved on 04.06.2024 by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Odisha detailing the management and protection of the flora and fauna. An amount of Rs. 4.57 crores has been identified and committed by the Answering Respondent for the Wildlife Management Plan. Further, as per the

Wildlife Management Plan no rare and Endemic flora and fauna are found either in the Mining Lease area or in the impact area. This Wildlife Management Plan has been endorsed and approved on 04.06.2024 by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Odisha.

23.5.3 Alleged Suppression of Water/Hydrological Impacts (Q9, Q9.7, Q9.18, Q9.19, Q11.1):

The Allegation of Suppression of Water/Hydrological Impact is denied. The Appellant relies upon responses to questions relating to diversion of watercourses, hydrological alteration and groundwater table intersection to allege suppression. It is submitted that the relevant Form-I questions are framed in terms of whether the project “involves” such activities. At the ToR stage, the responses furnished by the Answering Respondent deny future impacts at the proposal stage as anticipated.

Assessment of hydrological impacts is undertaken during the EIA process stage, based on baseline data, and not conclusively determined at the time of Form-I submission. Accordingly, the allegations of suppression on this ground are erroneous.

A detailed hydrological study report has been prepared and submitted by the Answering Respondent along with the final EIA Report. As per the hydrological study report, there will be no ground water seepage in the mine pit. The Hydrological study further notes that no major river passes through the mine area. The Jolaput

Reservoir being the nearest waterbody is situated at a distance of 3 KM away from the project site.

As has already been assessed in the EIA Report, the water requirement for the project is as follows:

S. No.	Consuming Area	Water Requirement (KLD)
1.	Haul road dust suppression including maintenance of topsoil	600
2.	Washing and cleaning of earthmoving equipment (service water system)	45
3.	Drinking system	10
4.	Afforestation	15
5.	Miscellaneous	20
Total		690

This indicates that the water requirement for the project is 690KLD which is to be met through the Jalaput Reservoir location 5Km away from the mining lease area i.e., is surface water utilisation. Ground Water will not be utilized in mining process so there will not be any impact on ground water. The mine is located on the hilly terrain and no surface water source is passing through the mine lease area so there will not be any impact on surface water due to mining activity.

Further, due mitigation measures would also be undertaken by the Answering Respondent in project premises, which are as follows:

1. Implementation of Rain Water Harvesting structures
2. Construction of Graland drains for the collection of Rain Water
3. Plantation in and around the project site

As already stated and assessed, the water requirement of 690 KLD for the project is to be met from surface water source i.e., the Jalaput Reservoir located at a distance of 5KM, the purpose for which is exclusively only for Machhkund Hydro Power Generation Projects and not for public use.

The requisite permission for utilisation of water from the Jalaput Reservoir from the Department of Water Resources has already been received, *vide* letter No.30630/WR dated 08.11.2024. A copy of the Department of Water Resources, Government of Odisha letter dt. 08.11.2024 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-11**.

23.5.4 Tree Numbers and Vegetation Area (Quantitative Allegations) (Q9.2.1 & 9.2.2)

With respect to the number of trees, the figures indicated in Form-I represents an estimate furnished at the scoping stage. It is not mandated that the final forest inventory be submitted at the ToR stage. An estimate, by its very nature, cannot be equated with false information.

Similarly, the reference to approximately 25 ha of vegetation pertains to proposed phase-wise clearance and not to the total subject

area i.e., 144.945 ha. The Appellant's comparison of this figure with the entire project area merges distinct concepts and does not establish any misrepresentation.

23.5.5 Roads and Access (Q9.14)

As regards the allegation relating to road construction, it is submitted that Form-I responses reflect the project configuration as known and crystallised at the proposal stage. It must be noted that no new road is proposed to be constructed, rather, the already existing road constructed by the Forest Department is proposed to be used for the purposes of the project. There would be no new construction of roads required but only strengthening and widening of the said roads and therefore, the same is not required to be disclosed in the EIA Report separately.

Where infrastructure planning is conceptual or contingent upon subsequent approvals, but more pertinently, does not include new construction but mere development of the existing constructions, non-final disclosure cannot constitute suppression. In any event, any road development, if proposed, would necessarily be subject to environmental assessment during subsequent stages of appraisal.

23.6 Furthermore, SEIAA's decision to grant ToR carries a presumption of application of mind. In the present case, SEIAA considered the disclosures in Form-I by the Project Proponent and, in exercise of its expert judgment, considered it appropriate to grant ToR and direct detailed EIA studies and report. This itself demonstrates conscious and informed exercise of jurisdiction.

- 23.7 Moreover, crucially, the Appellant has failed to establish any element of suppression or misrepresentation by the Answering Respondent. There is no identification of any fact which the Answering Respondent was mandatorily required to disclose at the ToR stage and has intentionally withheld the same.
- 23.8 At the highest, the Appellant's grievance reflects a disagreement with preliminary scoping responses or with the manner in which indicative disclosures were made. Such disagreement does not meet the legal threshold for vitiating the ToR process on the ground of false information or suppression.
- 23.9 Therefore, it is submitted that the above ground is premised on an erroneous understanding of the statutory framework governing the ToR stage and fails to satisfy the legal requirements for establishing false information or suppression. The disclosures made by the Answering Respondent were consistent with the nature and purpose of Form-I, and the ToR was lawfully granted by a competent expert authority after due and deliberate consideration. The said ground is therefore devoid of merit and liable to be rejected.

24. **PUBLIC HEARING PROCEEDINGS WERE IN COMPLETE COMPLIANCE OF THE STATUTORY PROCEDURE**

- 24.1 Appellant, under paragraphs 26 to 36 of the Appeal, alleges that the public hearing conducted for the subject project is vitiated on the grounds of alleged non-compliance with the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006. It is contended that the Draft EIA

Report was not placed in the public domain and only an executive summary was circulated, that local and affected persons were denied effective participation, and that the proceedings were neither properly recorded nor forwarded to SEIAA. On this basis, it is broadly asserted that the public hearing stands vitiated in its entirety.

24.2 At the outset, it is submitted that these allegations are factually incorrect, contrary to the records, and legally unsustainable.

24.3 Public consultation under the EIA Notification, 2006 is governed by paragraph 7(i)(III) read with Appendix IV thereto. The statutory scheme clearly demarcates responsibilities between different authorities, namely:

- (i) the Project Proponent, who is required to submit the Draft EIA Report and Executive Summary;
- (ii) the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), which is entrusted with the conduct of the public hearing, recording of proceedings and forwarding of the complete record to SEIAA; and
- (iii) the SEIAA, which undertakes appraisal based on the EIA Report, public hearing proceedings and expert evaluation.

24.4 The public hearing is consultative in nature. The law requires substantial and meaningful compliance with the procedure prescribed in Appendix-IV. Any such allegation must therefore be established by producing substantial material.

24.5 Appendix IV mandates advance public notice of the hearing through publication in one vernacular and one English newspaper, as well as display at appropriate local offices. As recorded in Chapter-7 of the EIA Report, the public hearing in respect of the present project was scheduled and conducted on 06.03.2025 at 11:00 am, in accordance with the EIA Notification S.O. 1533(E) dated 14.09.2006 and subsequent amendments. The notice of public hearing, specifying the date, time and venue, was categorically published by SPCB, Odisha on 04.02.2025 with project details, inviting objection, suggestions, views from the public regarding the proposed project, in:

- (i) *Sambad* (Odia edition), and
- (ii) *The New Indian Express* (English edition).

24.6 Further, Annexure XIX of the EIA Report in the Minutes of Public Hearing held on 06.03.2025 records that notices were displayed on the notice boards of the Balda, Kulabir and Atanda Gram Panchayat Offices on 28.02.2025, and at the Badel and Bheja Gram Panchayat Offices on 01.03.2025. In addition, announcements regarding the public hearing were made through the Public Address System on 28.02.2025 and 01.03.2025 in all villages falling under Balda, Kulabir, Atanda, Badel and Bheja Panchayats, which are located in the vicinity of the project site.

24.7 Moreover, the public hearing was attended by approximately 1500 persons, of whom 109 persons signed the attendance sheet, while others attended without signing. The proceedings further record that

32 persons made oral submissions, and that a substantial number of written representations were received during the hearing.

24.8 It is pertinent to note that Appellant Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were physically present at the public hearing and expressed their views and concerns, which were recorded during the proceedings and captured in the video recording of the public hearing. Their oral submissions form part of the official public hearing record, having been recorded at Sr. No. 32 (Appellant No.1), Sr. No. 15 (Appellant No.2) and Sr. No. 27 (Appellant No.3) respectively in the public hearing proceedings. The fact that certain participants did not sign the attendance sheet does not detract from the substantive participation or consideration of their objections. Appellant No.4, on the other hand, did not participate in the public hearing proceedings. The record thus unequivocally demonstrates that the appellants who chose to participate were afforded full opportunity to raise their concerns and that such concerns were duly recorded and considered in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006.

24.9 Appendix IV of the EIA Notification, 2006 does not mandate that every attendee must speak. The statutory requirement is that an opportunity be afforded to those present to express their views, which opportunity was demonstrably provided. Mere dissatisfaction with the extent to which individual submissions were accommodated does not amount to denial of participation in law.

24.10 Furthermore, Appendix IV requires that the Draft EIA Report and Executive Summary be made available at designated locations,

including offices of the SPCB, district administration and local bodies.

24.11 Chapter 7 of the EIA Report expressly records that the Draft EIA/EMP Report along with the Executive Summary was made available at the offices of and that the said documents were also made available for access through the official website of the SPCB.

24.12 The allegation that only an executive summary was circulated is therefore directly contradicted by the statutory record itself and is denied. The Appellant has not identified any specific designated office where the Draft EIA was allegedly unavailable, nor produced any contemporaneous objection raised prior to or during the hearing. The draft EIA report and its Executive Summary, in both vernacular and English languages, along with the prescribed administrative fees (in hard and soft copies), were duly submitted to the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) on 15.11.2023 for conducting the Public Hearing, in compliance with the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments. A copy of the letter dated 15.11.2023 sent by the Answering Respondent to the SPCB, Odisha is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-12**.

24.13 Also, Appendix IV places the responsibility of recording and forwarding the proceedings squarely upon the SPCB. In the present case, Annexure XIX evidences that the SPCB duly recorded the proceedings of the public hearing, including the issues raised and responses thereto, and forwarded the complete record to the Member Secretary, SEIAA, Odisha vide letter No. 7101 dated 04.04.2025.

24.14 Importantly, as reflected on page 2 of Annexure XIX to the EIA Report, the forwarding letter expressly lists the enclosures transmitted to SEIAA, including the attendance sheets, written representations, CDs/video recordings and other relevant documents forming part of the public hearing record. Once the SPCB has discharged its statutory obligation in this manner, allegations relating to not reading aloud the minutes of the hearing or non-signing by every participant, even if assumed to be correct, do not vitiate the process absent a showing of material prejudice.

24.15 Even assuming arguendo that minor procedural irregularities occurred, the Appellant has failed to plead or establish how any such alleged lapse resulted in prejudicing the public hearing. On the contrary, the record substantiates that that SEIAA considered the EIA Report, the public hearing proceedings as forwarded by the SPCB, and the responses of the Answering Respondent before proceeding further. The statutory decision-making process thus remains intact and unimpeached.

25. **EIA REPORT IS CORRECTLY BASED ON EARLIER BASELINE DATA AS THE SAME IS VALID FOR 3 YEARS**

25.1 Appellant alleges that the EIA Report ought to have been rejected on the ground that baseline environmental data was collected between March–May 2023, whereas the application for ToR was filed on 01.09.2023. The said objection is wholly misconceived and contrary to the statutory and executive framework governing environmental appraisal.

- 25.2 At the outset, it is submitted that the EIA Notification, 2006 does not prescribe any embargo on the collection of baseline environmental data prior to the grant of ToR. The Office Memorandum dated 08.06.2022 bearing F. No. IA3-22/10/2022-IA.III [E 177258], issued by the MoEF&CC expressly permits collection of baseline environmental data prior to grant of ToR and clarifies that such data shall remain valid for a period of **three (3) years** for the purpose of preparation and appraisal of the EIA Report. The executive instruction was issued to avoid duplication of studies and to streamline the environmental clearance process. A copy of the Office Memorandum dated 08.06.2022 issued by the MoEF&CC is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-13**.
- 25.3 In the present case, the baseline data was collected between March–May 2023, which was well within the three-year validity period stipulated under the aforesaid Office Memorandum. The ToR was thereafter granted without requiring fresh baseline data, and the EIA Report was prepared in conformity with the ToR and appraised accordingly. There is no allegation, nor any material to suggest, that the baseline data was inaccurate or misleading.
- 25.4 The Appellant has also failed to demonstrate any prejudice arising from reliance on the said baseline data, or any material change in environmental conditions between the period of data collection and the filing of the ToR application. In the absence of any such pleading or proof, the objection remains a purely technical one, devoid of substantive merit.

25.5 In these circumstances, the present contention of the Appellant is baseless and unsupported by the EIA Notification, 2006, and therefore, is liable to be rejected.

26. **TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) HAS BEEN DULY COMPLIED WITH:**

26.1 Appellant, at paragraph 41 of the Appeal, alleges that the ToR issued for the project were not complied with, contending that although a ToR compliance table is provided in the EIA Report, the references cited therein allegedly do not contain the information sought. The said allegation is misconceived, and legally unsustainable.

26.2 At the outset, it is submitted that the EIA Report contains a dedicated and structured “Compliance to ToR Conditions” table at page xviii, wherein each ToR condition has been expressly reproduced and cross-referenced to the relevant chapters and annexures of the EIA Report. The presence of such a compliance statement itself demonstrates conscious adherence to the ToR and transparent disclosure for appraisal by the competent authority.

26.3 The allegations/comments raised by the Appellants have been dealt in detail in the EIA Report before granting EC to the Answering Respondent. Some of the comments and their responses are as under:

26.3.1 Regarding Socio-Economic Study, it has been alleged that names of the surrounding villages have not been mentioned in the EIA Report, neither is the socio-economic impact been assessed. It is respectfully

submitted that Chapter 3.4.12.1.1, specifically states that 102 villages, located within a 10km radius of the mining lease area, have been identified and considered for the purposes of the EIA Report. Further, Annexure IX to the EIA Report pertains to Socio-Economic Survey Report which undertakes a comprehensive analysis of the Socio-Economic conditions. The Survey which was conducted included sample size of 10% villages which included 60-70% villages from Core Zone Area (within 5 Kms from the project site) and 10-20% villages were from the Buffer Zone area (5-10 kms from the project site) that involved statistically valid representation of all strata of the affected population. Therefore, this allegation is without any basis.

26.3.2 Another allegation/comment made by the Appellants pertained to the Revenue Plan has not been made/considered in the EIA Report before granting EC. In this regard, it is submitted that, the entire mining lease area of 144.945 Ha. is a Reserved Forest Land and falls under the Nagasari Reserve Forest. The entire mining lease area is a single plot. Therefore, Revenue Plan in such a case would not be applicable as only a comprehensive mining plan is required which has been complied with.

26.3.3 Further, the Appellants allege that the Bauxite Mines can only be used for captive consumption. However, it is submitted that there is no basis to allege the same. Further, the tender granted to the Answering Respondent pertained to a composite lease and did not restrict itself to use for captive consumption only.

26.3.4 Regarding the Air Quality Modelling, it has been alleged that Chapter 4.4.3 of the EIA Report, does not even contain emission from crushing operations. In this regard, it is submitted that the EIA Report has in detail considered the fugitive emissions expected from excavation, drilling, blasting, crushing loading & unloading operations. A model (AERMOD) has been made and followed to compute the pollutant concentration dispersed in microgram per cubic meter for any point source. This model includes analysis of emission from drilling, blasting, loading of material, emission of PM₁₀ due to transportation and crushing as well, which is in g/s/m² unit. The conclusion derived from the model is given in Table 4.7 – Emission Factors for different mining activities wherein it is stated that PM₁₀ is 0.082829482 and PM_{2.5} is 0.033132 for crushing activity.

26.4 All other comments made by the Appellants in the tabular format in para 41 have already been comprehensively dealt with in the present reply.

27. **SUBJECT AREA IS A “BARREN/WASTE LAND” AS CLASSIFIED UNDER THE APPROVED MINING PLAN DATED 08.08.2023**

27.1 At the outset, it is submitted that the allegation that the EIA Report falsely characterises the project site as “barren/waste land” is wholly misconceived and contrary to the record. The description of land use in the EIA is not an independent or arbitrary assertion by the

Answering Respondent but is directly derived from the approved Mine Plan, which is a statutory document forming the basis of environmental appraisal.

27.2 As per the approved Mining Plan dated 08.08.2023, the land use of the lease area is categorised, in Para 9.3.2.1 of the Mine Plan, as follows:

- (i) 91.10 hectares as *barren/waste land*; and
- (ii) 53.75 hectares as *land with plants*

27.3 The Mine Plan further records that the total lease area of 144.9450 hectares constitutes forest land, being the aggregate of the above categories. The EIA merely adopts this approved land-use classification and nowhere states that the entire lease area is barren or devoid of vegetation. It is denied that the subject land has been classified as barren/waste land.

27.4 Appellant's contention that the EIA seeks to portray the project site as completely devoid of vegetation is therefore factually incorrect. The EIA expressly recognises land with vegetation as a distinct category, consistent with the Mine Plan. Photographs referred to by the Appellant are only illustrative in nature and cannot override the land-use data contained in the approved Mine Plan or the detailed baseline studies undertaken under the EIA.

27.5 The reliance placed by the Appellant on seasonal transformation of the plateau into grasslands during monsoon and post-monsoon periods does not render the EIA description false or misleading. Seasonal grass cover or grazing use does not negate the classification

of land as barren/waste land under approved land-use norms, particularly where permanent green cover is absent.

27.6 The allegation that the EIA proceeds on an assumption that the area is of “no significance to people” is equally untenable. The EIA records the socio-economic profile of the surrounding area, village dependencies, grazing practices, and water resources, and assesses the potential impacts of the project thereon. However, a recognition of community use does not, in law, translate into a prohibition on mining activity since the statutory requirement is one of assessment and mitigation.

27.7 Further, the approved Mine Plan also provides for buffer and safety zone of 100 m around the mining area, thereby addressing protection of trees from being cut in the periphery. In these circumstances, the allegation that the EIA is vitiated by a “false assumption” regarding the nature or significance of the land is wholly without merit. The EIA is founded on approved statutory documents, comprehensive baseline data, and expert appraisal. Mere disagreement with land-use classification or dissatisfaction with project approval cannot convert a document-based and disclosed assessment into suppression or falsification. Ground 6 is therefore based on a misreading of the Mine Plan and the EIA Report and is liable to be rejected.

28. **THERE IS NO HABITATION IN THE SUBJECT AREA AS PER THE EIA REPORT**

- 28.1 The allegation that the EIA contains a false or suppressive statement regarding habitation within the proposed mining area is incorrect and is denied. There is no habitation within the boundaries of the mining lease area, as already stated hereinabove and reflected in the project documentation including the approved Mining Plan. Therefore, the allegation made by the Appellant in paras 45-47, is therefore wholly misconceived, insofar as it alleges false disclosure or suppression on the issue of habitation, and thus, is liable to be rejected as there is no concrete evidence to establish the same.
- 28.2 The averment made by the Appellant in Para 48-50 with respect to improper collection of baseline data for the EIA Report since it was collected before the ToR application has already been dealt with above in para 11 and is not restated for the sake of brevity.

29. **SECONDARY DATA FROM VISHAKAPATNAM CAN BE USED**

- 29.1 The allegation that the EIA is rendered invalid on account of reliance on secondary meteorological data is erroneous and is denied. The EIA report clearly records that site-specific meteorological data was collected at the project site during the period March to May 2023. The EIA framework does not mandate collection of site-specific meteorological data for all seasons, nor does it prohibit reliance on secondary data from recognised sources such as India Meteorological Department (“IMD”), Geological Survey of India (“GSI”), etc.

- 29.2 In addition to the above, secondary data was obtained from the nearest IMD station, which is a standard and recognised practice under the EIA framework. The EIA Notification does not mandate that site-specific primary meteorological data must be collected for all seasons in every case, nor does it prohibit the use of secondary data from IMD stations, etc. for baseline environmental assessment.
- 29.3 The Appellants' contention proceeds on the erroneous assumption that the use of secondary meteorological data, per se, vitiates the EIA process. The EIA Notification, 2006 and the Terms of Reference issued for this project require submission of baseline environmental data, which has been complied with.
- 29.4 Accordingly, the challenge in paras 51–52, premised on alleged invalidity of the EIA on account of the methodology adopted for meteorological data collection, is misconceived and liable to be rejected.

30. **SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (“AAQ”) ARE DULY ESTABLISHED AND ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TOR**

- 30.1 Appellants allege that the EIA report has violated the approved ToR by incorrectly placing AAQ monitoring stations. It is contended that no station was established within 500 meters in the downwind direction, that most stations were located far from the project site or in the upwind direction, and that, as a result, the air quality in the vicinity of the project site was unassessed.

- 30.2 The above allegations are factually incorrect and are denied. The EIA report clearly records in Table 3.5 that a total of ten (10) AAQ monitoring locations were established, of which A1 station was located within the project area/mine lease boundary. In addition, 2-3 other monitoring stations were specifically established in the predominant downwind direction.
- 30.3 The location of the monitoring stations were based on the meteorological conditions like the pollution dispersion in areas located towards predominant wind directions, receptors.
- 30.4 The Appellants assertion that no monitoring was conducted near the project site is misconceived since the record demonstrates that site-proximate and downwind locations along with site-proximate upwind locations were included in the air quality monitoring network. Accordingly, the allegation that the EIA report failed to assess air quality near the project site, and that the resulting impact analysis is invalid, is untenable and liable to be rejected.

31. **WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT:**

- 31.1 The Appellants allege that the water sampling locations in the EIA report are mostly distant from the project site and are therefore unlikely to reflect actual runoff or pollution impacts from mining operations. It is contended that waterbodies within the project area were ignored, and that the resulting water quality analysis is unreliable.

- 31.2 This allegation is factually and methodologically incorrect and denied. The EIA report clearly records that surface water (“SW”) sampling was conducted at eight (8) locations, including SW1 located within the project area/mine lease boundary, while groundwater (“GW”) sampling was conducted at eight (8) locations within a 10 km buffer surrounding the project site. The location, methodology, and laboratory analysis of all sampling points are documented in Table 3.12 of the EIA report.
- 31.3 This is also evident from the Hydrogeology Report, which included seasonal measurement of groundwater levels at multiple observation wells and surface water bodies, analysis of water quality parameters compared with IS:10500 and CPCB standards, and characterization of aquifers through lithological logs, hydraulic properties. Potential impacts of mining on groundwater quantity and quality were assessed and mitigation measures such as rainwater harvesting, recharge pits, Construction of Galand drains for the collection of rainwater. Additionally, monitoring has been done for periodic water level and quality checks to detect contamination trends.
- 31.4 The hydrogeology report conclusively records that groundwater quality is within permissible limits prescribed under IS:10500-2012, and that, as per the Dynamic Ground Water Resource of India, 2022, all blocks of Koraput District fall under the “Safe” category.
- 31.5 The sampling program was designed to cover both representative upstream and downstream locations, ensuring that potential impacts of mining runoff were captured. The methodology employed for

sample collection, preservation, and laboratory testing followed standard protocols and was fully consistent with the approved Terms of Reference and the EIA Notification, 2006 framework.

31.6 Accordingly, the Appellants claim that the water sampling locations are inadequate, improperly placed, or render the impact assessment meaningless is wholly misconceived. The factual record demonstrates that site-specific and representative data were collected, analysed, and used appropriately for the water quality assessment. The allegation in para 59 is therefore untenable and liable to be rejected.

32. **ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE HILL SLOPES IS ERRONEOUS:**

32.1 Appellants allege that the EIA report suppresses the fact that surrounding villages cultivate lands on the slopes of the hill and that agricultural lands in the vicinity have not been disclosed. They contend that, as a result, the impacts of the proposed mining on such lands have not been assessed. This is factually incorrect and denied.

32.2 As previously stated, the Mining Plan explicitly records the entire area of 144.9450 ha constitutes forest land and there is no agricultural land within the mine lease boundary. The EIA report accurately describes the land status within the project footprint.

32.3 While lands outside the mining lease area, including those in the surrounding villages, are naturally in agricultural use, the EIA

includes mitigation measures such as enhancing green belt/cover, controlled transportation routes, etc are meant to minimise impacts on such areas. These measures are documented in the EIA Report in Chapter 4 and form part of the approved environmental management plan.

32.4 Accordingly, the allegation that the EIA suppresses agricultural land or village cultivation, or that impacts on such lands were ignored, is untenable and liable to be rejected. The factual record demonstrates that the land use within the lease area has been properly disclosed and assessed.

32.5 Further, as per letter dated 10.11.2023, the Answering Respondent has given an undertaking slope study stability will be carried out by deploying domain expert and study report will be submitted to MoEF & CC, Indian Bureau of Mines and other relevant statutory authorities.

33. **MINING OPERATIONS WILL NOT INTERSECT WITH GROUNDWATER TABLE**

33.1 Appellants allege that the proposed mining operations will intersect the groundwater table, resulting in depletion of the aquifer and adversely impacting the availability of water in surrounding wells. It is further contended that the EIA and supporting studies do not address this aspect despite a specific requirement under the approved ToR.

- 33.2 This allegation is wholly unfounded, denied and contrary to the material placed on record. A comprehensive hydrogeological study was conducted by a NABET-accredited consultant, and the findings thereof are annexed to the EIA as Annexure IV.
- 33.3 The hydrogeology report identifies two aquifers in the study area, Aquifer-I up to 100 metres depth and Aquifer-II between 100-200 metres depth. Based on field measurements, the pre-monsoon depth to water level ranges from 2.25 to 7.22 metres below ground level (mbgl), while post-monsoon depth ranges from 1.22 to 6.21 (mbgl).
- 33.4 Crucially, when assessed in relation to the approved mining plan, the report records that the water table elevation in and around the mining lease area varies between 875 mRL and 1073 mRL, whereas the ultimate pit depth is 1166 mRL, with a maximum working depth of 1280 mRL. The study categorically concludes that the mining operations will not intersect the groundwater table, and that no groundwater seepage into the mine pit will occur. It is also stated therein that groundwater will not be utilized in mining process therefore, there will not be any impact on ground water. A copy of the table for Estimation of Rainwater Collected in Mine Pit as recorded and considered in the Final Hydrology Report is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-14**.
- 33.5 The hydrogeology report further records that groundwater quality is within permissible limits prescribed under IS:10500-2012, and that, as per the Dynamic Ground Water Resource of India, 2022, all blocks of Koraput District fall under the “Safe” category.

33.6 Accordingly, the apprehension of aquifer depletion or adverse impact on surrounding wells is without any factual or scientific basis. The allegation that the EIA failed to address groundwater impacts despite a ToR requirement is demonstrably incorrect, in as much as a dedicated hydrogeological assessment was undertaken, documented, and relied upon as part of the environmental appraisal. The contentions raised in paras 61–63 are therefore liable to be rejected.

34. **IMPACT OF INCREASE IN TRUCK TRAFFIC HAS BEEN ASSESSED IN EIA REPORT:**

34.1 Appellants allege that the proposed mining project will involve transportation of minerals through thousands of trucks per day and that the environmental impact of such transportation has not been assessed in the EIA report

34.2 This allegation is factually incorrect and contrary to the record and therefore denied. The EIA report contains a dedicated traffic impact assessment, set out in Section 3.4.6 of Chapter 3 of the EIA Report. The said section evaluates the existing traffic conditions, the anticipated vehicular movement attributable to the project, and the incremental impact on the surrounding road network.

34.3 Section 3.4.6 specifically assesses the proposed transportation of mined mineral by road, quantifies the expected traffic generation, examines road capacity in relation to existing traffic, and evaluates

the resulting impacts. The relevant portion of the EIA Report is produced below:

“3.4.6.4 Interpretation

The density of heavy vehicles was comparatively low. The LOS study shows that the existing traffic scenario is "Excellent" and the free flow of vehicles is observed during the study period.

Due to the mine project the traffic density will increase as the entire mineral will be transported through the MDR road the value of LOS will change slightly to "Very good".

However, it is proposed to transport the mineral (Bauxite) through closed conveyor system upto the railway siding and thereby with rail, therefore as such there will not be any significant impact on the traffic density on the MDR due to mining operation.”

34.4 In view of the above, the assertion that the impact of transportation has not been assessed is demonstrably incorrect. This grievance raised in para 64 of the Appeal proceeds on an erroneous premise and is liable to be rejected.

35. **THE PROPOSED CLOSED CONVEYER IS A MERE NECESSITY OF THE PROJECT AND DOES NOT REQUIRE ANY SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT:**

35.1 Appellants allege that the EIA report refers to a closed conveyor system but does not furnish details thereof, and that the environmental impacts of such a conveyor system have not been assessed. The allegation is misconceived and is denied. The proposal

placed for environmental appraisal and grant of EC was premised on transportation of minerals by road, and the impacts of such transportation were duly assessed in the EIA/EMP report.

- 35.2 The reference to a closed conveyor system in the EIA report was in the context of a measure under assessment to potentially reduce reliance on road transportation and was not part of the original project proposal submitted for appraisal. Since the conveyor system did not form part of the proposed project configuration at the relevant stage, there was no requirement to furnish detailed specifications or undertake a separate EIA for the same.
- 35.3 The 2.5km conveyor belt proposed as of now is in compliance of the Specific Condition No.1.3 of the EC granted which categorically stipulates for the mineral transportation to be done via a conveyor and for the details to be provided for the same. It is submitted that half-yearly compliance for the same would be duly furnished as required.
- 35.4 In the absence of the closed conveyor forming part of the proposal under consideration, as well as due compliance of the Specific Condition in the EC at this stage, the allegation of failure to assess impacts is without basis. Any proposal to introduce such a system, would necessarily be considered in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory framework. Accordingly, the grievance raised in para 65 is liable to be rejected.
36. **ALIGNMENT AND IMPACT OF PROPOSED ROADS:**

- 36.1 Appellants allege that the EIA report does not assess the alignment of the roads proposed to be used for the mining project, nor the environmental impacts arising from such road usage, rendering the appraisal incomplete. This allegation is misconceived, denied and proceeds on an incorrect understanding of the scope and content of the EIA report.
- 36.2 It is submitted that in so far as the allegation pertaining to the impact on the forest and landscape, hydrology, felling of trees due to approach road is concerned, all mitigation measures have been dealt in detail in the EIA Report.
37. **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT WAS SUFFICIENTLY AND ADEQUATELY ASSESSED**
- 37.1 The ground raised by the Appellant in the Appeal does not identify which villages are purportedly omitted or which cultural or religious aspects were ignored. Such bald assertions, unsupported by particulars, cannot form the basis for impeaching a statutory environmental appraisal.
- 37.2 The EIA Report itself in Chapter 3, Section 3.4.12.6, evaluates the demographic structure of the study area, including a list of 102 villages, is presented in Table 3.37. Further, the EIA Report, while evaluating potential socio-economic and cultural impacts of the project, also acknowledges the presence of Ballada Cave, as documented in Section 3.4.12.5.

37.3 Therefore, the allegation that the socio-economic survey is incomplete, ignores cultural or religious significance, or fails to assess impacts on local populations is factually incorrect, unsupported, and misconceived. The grievances raised in paras 67–69 are therefore liable to be rejected.

38. **MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO CONTROL WATER AND AIR POLLUTION**

38.1 Appellants allege that the EIA report fails to adequately assess pollution from mining operations. Specific claims include that air emissions are based on unrealistic or irrelevant emission factors (US EPA AP-42 for coal) crushing operations are unaccounted for, baseline data is deficient, incremental air pollution modelling is irrelevant, and water pollution, including potential contamination from runoff, sediments, acid mine drainage, or chemicals, has not been evaluated. The Appellants further contend that the EIA incorrectly asserts that mining will not affect the groundwater table and that mitigation measures are insufficient. These allegations are wholly misconceived and contrary to the comprehensive material placed on record.

38.2 The EIA Report, its Chapter 3, relies upon baseline data for the project area from March to May 2023 covering site-specific meteorological, air, surface water, and groundwater conditions. The assessment included monitoring of ambient air quality at 10 locations (Table 3.5), surface and groundwater at 16 locations (8 SW

+ 8 GW) within a 10 km buffer, and noise and vibration levels. These measurements provide a robust and verifiable foundation for the impact assessment.

- 38.3 Air pollution impacts arising from mining operations, including crushing, drilling, and haulage, have been comprehensively analysed in Chapter 4 of the EIA report. The Appellants' contention that reliance on US EPA AP-42 emission factors for coal renders the assessment irrelevant is misleading. These emission factors were consulted only as reference benchmarks, and the assessment primarily relies on measured baseline data collected at the project site, ensuring applicability to local conditions and operational realities. All operations, including crushing and material handling, are incorporated in the modelling.
- 38.4 Water pollution impacts have been similarly addressed. Surface and groundwater were monitored and analysed. The hydrogeology study, annexed as Annexure IV to EIA Report, confirms that the groundwater table will not intersect the mine pit, ensuring no direct impact. Runoff management, garland drains, sedimentation tanks, and stormwater controls are incorporated into the design.
- 38.5 The EMP at Chapter 10 of the EIA Report provides a comprehensive framework for preventing, controlling, and mitigating pollution from mining operations. It addresses all identified potential sources of environmental impact, ensures compliance with statutory standards, and incorporates adaptive monitoring and management measures to respond to any unforeseen environmental changes.

38.6 In view of the above, the allegation that the EIA fails to assess air or water pollution from mining, or that baseline data, emission factors, or modelling are inadequate, is factually incorrect, methodologically unsound, and contrary to the record. The environmental appraisal is comprehensive, scientifically robust, and fully compliant with statutory requirements. The grievances raised in paras 70–75 are therefore untenable and liable to be rejected.

39. **THERE IS NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY:**

39.1 These allegations made by the Appellant with respect to the biodiversity of the project area, non-appraisal of report by SEIAA, are factually incorrect and misconceived. A comprehensive biodiversity study has been conducted and furnished as Annexure VIII to the EIA report. This study includes detailed surveys of flora and fauna and documentation of the ecological characteristics of the project area.

39.2 Further, the Biodiversity Action Plan (“BAP”), incorporated within Annexure VIII as Chapter 3.1.3, prescribes specific mitigation measures, monitoring protocols, and adaptive management strategies to safeguard biodiversity during the mining operations.

39.3 Contrary to the Appellants’ contention, the SEIAA issued the EC after considering the EIA report in its entirety, including Annexure VIII, which explicitly evaluates biodiversity and specifies mitigation and management measures.

39.4 In view of the above, the allegations that SEIAA failed to appraise biodiversity or that the EIA disregards ecological impacts are factually inaccurate, procedurally unfounded, and contrary to the record. The grievances raised in paras 76–79 are therefore liable to be rejected.

40. **THERE WAS NO OCCASION FOR ASSESSING ALTERNATIVE SITES AS MINING IS A SITE-SPECIFIC PROJECT**

40.1 The allegation that alternative sites were not assessed proceeds on an incorrect premise and is liable to be rejected. The present project is a “site-specific mining project”, intrinsically linked to the location of the mineral deposit and the granted mining lease area. Unlike generic infrastructure or industrial projects, mining operations cannot be relocated to alternative sites due to geology of the areas and because of statutory grant.

40.2 The regulatory framework governing environmental appraisal contemplates assessment of alternatives where such alternatives are feasible. In the case of a mining project, the relevant inquiry is whether the environmental impacts at the identified lease area have been properly assessed, mitigated, and managed. The EIA report accordingly undertakes a comprehensive assessment of impacts arising from mining operations within the lease area and prescribes appropriate mitigation and management measures.

40.3 In these circumstances, the absence of an analysis of alternative sites does not constitute any infirmity in the EIA or the impugned Environmental Clearance. The grievance raised in paras 80–82 is therefore misconceived and untenable.

41. **THE EC HAS BEEN GRANTED AFTER DUE AND DELIBERATE CONSIDERATIONS ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS**

41.1 It is respectfully submitted that the allegations in paras 83–84 of the Appeal are misconceived. The Terms of Reference for the project were first considered by the SEAC in its meeting held on 22.09.2023, where the Committee undertook a detailed review of EC proposal, including the mining lease area, reserve forest status, forest diversion application, mining method, water, power, transport, waste management, greenbelt, manpower, cost, and IBM-approved Mining Plan.

41.2 This implies that the SEAC did not merely rely on presentations as alleged by the Appellants. Further, upon perusal, it required several studies to be undertaken by domain experts like Socio-Economic Study, Biodiversity Study, traffic density study, hydrology study, etc. It also mandated that the project proponent must furnish information on Air quality monitoring stations, forest clearances, public consultation, environmental management planning, and various other details, which were duly supplied by the project proponent. This demonstrates that the Committee exercised its expert judgment

and applied its mind in framing the scope of the EIA studies, prior to making any decisions.

41.3 Thereafter, the proposal was considered by the SEIAA in its 141st meeting held on 01.11.2023 & 02.11.2023, where the Authority noted the SEAC recommendations and issued the ToR with both standard MoEF&CC conditions and EIA studies-specific project conditions by the SEAC. The operative paragraph of the SEIAA minutes records that the ToR was issued “after detailed deliberation”, confirming that the decision was grounded in the SEAC’s detailed appraisal. The relevant portion of the 141st Meeting of SEIAA is reproduced below:

“After detailed deliberation, the Authority decided to issue ToR with standard conditions of MoEF&CC along with SEAC recommended specific condition for EIA studies with Public Hearing for this project.”

41.4 Accordingly, the claim that the ToR was recommended or granted without deliberation, discussion, or application of mind is factually incorrect. The documentary record demonstrates that the SEAC and SEIAA collectively ensured a multi-tiered, expert-driven scrutiny at the ToR stage, fully satisfying the statutory mandate under the EIA Notification, 2006. Any allegation of mechanical issuance of the ToR is therefore untenable and contrary to the record.

41.5 Further, the allegation that the proposal was mechanically considered by the SEAC in its 73rd meeting held on 30.05.2025, without any detailed deliberation, is factually incorrect and stands contradicted by the record itself.

- 41.6 The minutes of the said meeting expressly record that, upon considering the information furnished and the presentation made by the consultant and the project proponent, the SEAC consciously decided to defer its decision and sought extensive, issue-specific additional information. This included, inter alia, the status of Stage-I Forest Clearance, mitigation measures for dust suppression along the conveyor line and transportation roads, management of reactive silica, parking plaza details, exploration of minerals including critical minerals, and, significantly, a detailed proposal for protection of a cave used for worship by local people, including earmarking of a no-mining/safety zone.
- 41.7 Thereafter, the SEAC in the 73rd meeting deferred the proposal coupled with such detailed requisitions, which effectively negates the allegation that the SEAC merely acted as a passive recipient of presentations or failed to apply its mind.
- 41.8 Furthermore, the contention that the consideration of the proposal by the SEAC in its 82nd meeting held on 23.07.2025, in virtual mode, within a limited time span, itself demonstrates non-application of mind is misconceived. The allegation proceeds on a numerical and temporal presumption, divorced from the actual appraisal process.
- 41.9 It is respectfully submitted that the proposal was not taken up for the first time in the 82nd meeting but was part of a continuing and staged appraisal, having already undergone scrutiny and deferment in the 73rd meeting with specific additional information sought from the

project proponent. The consideration in the 82nd meeting must therefore be read in conjunction with the earlier proceedings and cannot be isolated to allege perfunctory appraisal.

41.10 It must also be noted that the 82nd meeting of the SEAC recorded that the Project Proponent had complied with and furnished the information, details, and documents sought by the SEAC and perused the same prior to formulating and rendering its decision with respect to recommendation for grant of the Clearance. Moreover, even whilst recommending grant of clearance, the SEAC imposed various conditions to be complied with by the Project Proponent. Upon such careful consideration of the proposal by the SEAC, it cannot be said that the recommendation of the SEAC was mechanical in nature.

41.11 Additionally, reliance placed by the Appellants on the judgment in *Utkarsh Mandal v. Union of India* to contend that consideration of multiple proposals in a single meeting vitiates the appraisal is misplaced. Neither the EIA Notification, 2006 nor the said judgment lays down any rigid numerical or temporal rule prescribing a maximum number of proposals that may be considered or a minimum duration for consideration of each proposal. The decision cautions against unreasoned and hurried approvals at the cost of environmental scrutiny. In the present case, the record demonstrates that the proposal underwent prior scrutiny, deferment, and requisition of additional information and its consideration and

therefore the allegation of an “empty formality” based solely on the duration of the meeting is untenable.

41.12 The allegation that the SEAC failed to examine the issues raised during the public hearing is demonstrably incorrect. The minutes of the 73rd SEAC meeting specifically record a complaint raised by local people during the public hearing regarding the protection of a cave used for worship, which was acknowledged by the Committee. The SEAC directed the project proponent to submit a detailed proposal for protection of the cave area, including demarcation of a no-mining/safety zone. This clearly evidences consideration of public hearing issues & their integration into the appraisal process.

41.13 The contention that the absence of elaborate reasons in the SEAC minutes or the impugned EC vitiates the entire process is legally unsustainable. In the present case, the record reflects a conscious, staged appraisal involving deferment, requisition of additional information, consideration of environmental and social concerns, and progression towards final recommendation. In such a situation, it cannot be said that the allegation of non-application of mind is sound.

42. **ANSWERING RESPONDENT HAS COMPLIED WITH ALL THE REQUISITE EC CONDITIONS**

42.1 It is respectfully submitted that the Project Proponent has, at all material times, acted in strict adherence to the EC dated 01.09.2025 issued by the SEIAA, Odisha. The EC itself records that it was

granted after detailed appraisal by the SEAC and SEIAA and expressly stipulates both standard and project-specific conditions to govern project implementation.

- 42.2 The Project Proponent is implementing them in a time-bound, phased and structured manner, including but not limited to: protection of the Nageswari Hill/Cave through a no-mining safety zone, phased development of greenbelt and plantation measures, installation of air and water pollution control systems, compliance with public hearing commitments, constitution of a dedicated Environmental Management Cell, and submission of periodic compliance and monitoring reports to the competent authorities.
- 42.3 In the absence of any demonstrated breach of EC conditions, the Project Proponent's ongoing implementation of the stipulated safeguards fully satisfies the statutory requirements under the EIA Notification, 2006.
- 42.4 In view of the facts and submissions placed on record, it is respectfully submitted that the present Appeal is devoid of merit and is founded on incorrect, incomplete, and misconceived allegations. The Appellants have failed to demonstrate any violation of statutory procedure, suppression of material facts, or non-compliance with the applicable environmental framework so as to warrant interference by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
- 42.5 It is further submitted that the EC impugned in the Appeal has been granted after due appraisal by the competent authority in accordance

with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the EIA Notification, 2006, upon consideration of the EIA Report, sector-specific studies, public consultation material, and expert assessments. The project has been subjected to detailed impact assessment, and appropriate mitigation and environmental management measures have been incorporated as enforceable conditions of the EC.

42.6 In these circumstances, it is submitted that the EC granted in favour of the Project Proponent is liable to be upheld.

43. **GROUND FOR REJECTING THE INTERIM RELIEF:**

43.1 It is respectfully submitted that no case for grant of any interim relief is made out. The grant of EC dated 01.09.2025 bearing EC Identification No. EC25800000R5647645N, issued under the EIA Notification, 2006, does not by itself authorise commencement of mining operations or diversion of forest land, nor does it result in any kind of irreversible environmental damage.

43.2 No irreparable injury would be caused to the Appellants if the stay is not granted. However, it would cause grave prejudice to the Answering Respondent who has duly complied and cooperated at every stage of the EC process and continues to do so. The prayer for interim relief therefore deserves to be rejected.

43.3 Moreover, as demonstrated hereinabove, the allegations raised by the Appellants are founded on selective reading of records, and issues outside the scope of the EC regime. The Answering



Respondent has been fully compliant with the statutory safeguards, staged clearances, and conditions imposed by the concerned statutory authorities. Same was to ensure that there is no harm to the environment.

44. Rather, as stated above in detail, the Project of the Answering Respondent would contribute significantly to the district by bringing huge amount of employment opportunities in the subject area. Additionally, the Answering Respondent has also undertaken to develop a Greenbelt in an area equal to 33% of the Plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB Guidelines. The Greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the Plant.
45. Furthermore, any discharge of effluents from the Plant will be treated in a proper and scientific manner. Appropriate air pollution control system and dust suppression measures will be developed by the Answering Respondent.
46. The EIA has considered/deliberated all the aspects in detail in various meetings. Thereafter, the EC has been rightly granted in favour of the Answering Respondent.
47. It is further submitted that the as Appeal has already been admitted and is ripe for final adjudication on merits. In such circumstances, the grant of interim relief is not warranted in law.

- 47.1 Balance of convenience lies in favour of the Answering Respondent and against any interim stay being granted to the Appellants.
48. That the Answering Respondent craves liberty of this Hon'ble Tribunal to file any further additional affidavit or raise any other additional ground as it may deem necessary during the course of hearing.



FILED BY

MAHESH AGARWAL, ARSHIT ANAND,
VIDISHA SWARUP, SIDDHI GUPTA
AGARWAL LAW ASSOCIATES
ADVOCATE FOR RESPONDENT NO.2
GROUND FLOOR, MERCANTILE HOUSE,
15, KASTURBA GANDHI MARG,
NEW DELHI - 110 001
Email: mail@aglaw.in

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 05.01.2026



**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, EASTERN ZONE AT
KOLKATA**

Appeal No. 9/2025/EZ

BETWEEN

Ajaya Muduli & Ors.

...Appellants

Versus

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Odisha & Anr.

... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, K. Anil Kumar, son of Mr. K. Satya Rao, aged about 48 years, having office at Adani Corporate House, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382421, (presently at New Delhi) do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under: -

1. I am an Authorised Representative of the Respondent No.2 namely, (“Answering Respondent”) and hence competent to swear the instant affidavit and I have been duly authorised in this regard.
2. At the outset, the Answering Respondent denies each and every claim, allegations and submissions made on behalf of the Appellants in the Appeal.
3. That I have read and understood the contents of the accompanying Affidavit and say that the facts stated therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
4. I also state that the documents filed along with the accompanying Affidavit are true copies of their respective originals.





5. The captioned Appeal filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal challenges the grant of EC dated 01.09.2025 issued by SEIAA, Odisha in favour of the Answering Respondent for mining 4.0 MTPA of Bauxite (run-of-mine).
6. This Hon'ble Court, *vide* order dated 21.11.2025 had issued notice and admitted the present Appeal for hearing. Therefore, the present Counter Affidavit is being filed.



VERIFICATION:

I, the above-named deponent, do hereby solemnly verify that the contents of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi on this 05 Jan 2026 day of January, 2026.



05 JAN 2026

ATTESTED

NOTARY PUBLIC
GOVT. OF INDIA

Current



Planned



The Ballada Cave and its vicinity shall be developed and beautified so as to attract tourism.

ANNEXURE-2

15th October, 2025

The Assistant Director,
Department of Archaeology,
Paryatan Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Lewis Rd,
Bhubaneswar, Odisha,

Subject: Request for No Objection Certificate (NOC) seeking permission & consultation regarding Nageswari Cave located at the Ballada Bauxite Block Project by Kalinga Alumina Ltd., Village-Ballada, Tehsil- Nandapur, District-Koraput, Odisha.

Ref:1. SM-MC2-MC-0007-2023/2143/S&M Bhubaneswar dated 1st March 2023.

2. Environment Clearance (EC) file no 536061/34-MINB1/05-2025 dated 01.09.2025

Dear Sir,

This is to appraise you for the Ballada Bauxite Block with an area of 144.945 Ha, which has been allocated to M/s Kalinga Alumina Ltd. in accordance with the provisions of the MMDR Act and Mineral Auction Rules, as amended from time to time. The Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued by the Government of Odisha vide reference cited above.

Further, the project received **Environmental Clearance (EC)** on **01.09.2025** by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) Odisha), wherein **Specific Condition No. 1.2** states:

"The proponent shall obtain permission from the Archaeological Department before going for mining activity and take all protective measures to protect the Nageswari Cave in consultation with Archaeological Department."

In compliance with this condition, we respectfully request your esteemed department to:

1. Grant permission and provide consultation regarding protective measures for the Nageswari Cave, located within the vicinity of the mining lease area.
2. Issue a No Objection Certificate (NOC) regarding the presence, absence, or proposed status of any monument/site of cultural, historical, religious, archaeological, or recreational importance within a 10 km radius of the Ballada Bauxite Mine.

A copy of the EC letter is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-I** for your reference.

We assure you of our full cooperation and commitment to preserve and protect any heritage structure or site as per your guidance. Looking forward for your valuable response.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,



(Authorized Signatory)

K Anil Kumar,
Vice President (Aluminium),
Kalinga Alumina Limited,
Ahmedabad.

Annex: 1. Environment Clearance Letter

Kalinga Alumina Limited
Adani Corporate House, Shantigram,
Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway,
Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382421
Gujarat, India

CIN: U09900GJ2021PLC128064

Registered Office: Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382 421

Tel + 91 79 2656 5555
Fax + 91 79 2555 5500
Info.nr@adani.com

*Received
15.10.25*

**ANNEXURE-3**

**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT: ODISHA STATE ARCHAEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ODIA LANGUAGE, LITERATURE & CULTURE, BHUANESWAR**

1ST Floor: Sanskruti Bhawan, Bhubaneswar: 751014, Phon-0674-2432147 email -suptosabbsr@gmail.com

Letter No. 1218 /ARCH., Date- 16-12-2025

From

**Dr. Devjani Bhuyan, OAS (SB)
Superintendent,
Odisha State Archaeology,
Bhubaneswar**

To

**Sri K. Anil Kumar
Vice President
M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited
Adani Corporate House, Santigram
Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway
Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421**

Sub: No Objection Certificate (NOC) for Ballada Bauxite Block at Ballada, Tahasil-Nandapur, District-Koraput.

Ref- *Your good office letter dated 15 October 2025.*

Sir,

With reference to the above, I am to inform you that your good office has applied for No Objection Certificate (NOC) from this office for mining of bauxite at Ballada Bauxite Block, located at Ballada, Tahasil-Nandapur, District-Koraput. It is further noted that the project proponent has already obtained the requisite Environmental Clearance for the said project.

In this connection, a field inspection was conducted by a team of Odisha State Archaeology, and the findings were submitted through an inspection note. Based on the field verification and records available with this Directorate, the following points are submitted for consideration:

1. Nageswari Cave, located in the vicinity of the proposed mining lease area, is not a protected monument under Odisha State Archaeology. However, as a natural heritage feature, the cave needs to be safeguarded through an appropriate safety and conservation management plan so as to preserve it for posterity.
2. There is no State-Protected Monument situated within the mining lease area or within a 10 km radius of the proposed Ballada Bauxite Block.

3. The nearest State-Protected Monuments, namely Sarbesvara Temple, Batrisha Singhasana, Ganesha Temple, Bhairava Temple at Nandapur, and the Jaina Temple at Subai, are located at a distance of approximately 20 km from the project site, as ascertained during the field visit.

In view of the above facts and observations, this office has no objection to the proposed Ballada Bauxite Block mining project of M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, at Ballada, Tahasil-Nandapur, District-Koraput, from the standpoint of State-Protected Monuments under Odisha State Archaeology.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Yours faithfully,



**Superintendent,
Odisha State Archaeology,
Bhubaneswar**

ANNEXURE-4

Road Post with A/D.

**GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
STEEL & MINES DEPARTMENT**

No. 2143 JS&M, Bhubaneswar, dated the 01.03.2023
SM-MC2-MC-0007-2023

From:

Sri S.K Swain,
Special Secretary to Government.

To:

Mundra Aluminium Limited,
10th Floor (East Wing), Adani Corporate House,
Shantigram Near Vaishno Devi Circle,
S. G. Highway, Khodiyar,
Ahmedabad-382421
Email - k.anilkumar@adani.com

Sub: Letter of intent with reference to e-auction dated 15.02.2023 for grant of mining lease for Ballada Bauxite Block for Bauxite in Ballada village of Nandapur Tahasil of Koraput District over 144.945 Hectare Area.

1. Background:

1.1 Government of Odisha, pursuant to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (the 'Act') and the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time (the 'Auction Rules'), issued the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) dated 23.11.2022 to commence the auction process for grant of mining lease for Ballada Bauxite Block located in Koraput District of Odisha. The e-auction process was conducted in accordance with the tender document for the said mineral block and Mundra Aluminium Limited was declared as the 'Preferred Bidder' under Rule 9(9)(ii) or Rule 10 (1A) of Auction Rules, having quoted a Final Price Offer of 72.25 %.

1.2 As required under Rule 10(1) or Rule 10 (1A) of the Auction Rules and the tender document for the said mineral block, Mundra Aluminium Limited has made payment of the first instalment of Rs.6.68,41,122/- (Rupees Six Crore Sixty Eight Lakh Forty One Thousand One Hundred Twenty Two) being 20% (Twenty percent) of the upfront payment through e-challan Reference Id-359A9C0076 dtd.27.02.2023 at Koraput, Odisha.



2. Grant of Letter of Intent

Accordingly, pursuant to Rule 10(2) of the Auction Rules and the terms of the Tender Document, the Government of Odisha is pleased to issue this letter of intent for grant of Mining Lease for Ballada Bauxite Block for Bauxite in Ballada village of Nandapur Tahasil of Koraput District over 144.945 Hectare Area to Mundra Aluminium Limited for a period of 50 (fifty) years.

3. Conditions

3.1 This letter of intent and the subsequent grant of aforementioned mining lease shall be subject to the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time, and Mundra Aluminium Limited shall be designated as the 'successful bidder' and subsequently granted the mining lease only upon satisfactory completion of all the requirements under the Acts and Rules made thereunder.

The State Government may impose such other conditions in the Mine Development and Production Agreement (MDPA) and/or Mining Lease as may be considered by the State Government to be in the interest of mineral development and in public interest.

Mundra Aluminium Limited shall be bound by (i) the enactment, bringing into effect, adoption, promulgation, amendment, modification or repeal of any Applicable Laws (including the Act and Rules) occurring at any time, including prior to or after the Bid Due Date; (ii) any amendments made by the State Government to this effect in the Tender Document, the letter of intent, the MDPA and/or the mining lease deed at any time, including prior to or after the Bid Due Date.

Mundra Aluminium Limited shall ensure that the Bid Security is valid until the Performance Security is furnished to the Government of Odisha.

3.2 For reference, the requirements under the Auction Rules for designation of Mundra Aluminium Limited as the "successful bidder" and subsequent grant of the mining lease are reiterated below. It is clarified that the requirements mentioned below are only for reference and in the event of any change in the Act or the Rules made thereunder, the requirements under the modified Act or the Rules made thereunder, as the case may be, shall be applicable.

a. Designation as the "Successful Bidder":

Mundra Aluminium Limited shall be considered to be the 'successful bidder' upon:

- i. continuing to be in compliance with all the terms and conditions of eligibility;

- ii. payment of the second instalment being 20% (twenty per cent.) of the upfront payment.
- iii. furnishing an irrevocable and unconditional performance security to the State Government from an Acceptable Bank and payable at Bhubaneswar, Odisha, pursuant to the Auction Rules; and
- v. satisfying the conditions specified in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Act with respect to a mining plan.

b. Signing of the Mine Development and Production Agreement

Mundra Aluminium Limited shall sign the Mine Development and Production Agreement with the Government of Odisha upon obtaining all consents, approvals, permits, no-objections and the like as may be required under applicable laws for commencement of mining operations.

c. Grant of mining lease

Subsequent to signing of the Mine Development and Production Agreement, Mundra Aluminium Limited shall make payment of the third instalment being 60% (sixty per cent) of the upfront payment and thereafter the Government of Odisha shall grant the aforementioned mining lease.

4. Validity

4.1 This letter of intent is valid for a period of 3 (Three) years from the date of its issuance, within which time all the above conditions must be fulfilled and the Mining Lease deed must be executed between the Mundra Aluminium Limited and the Government of Odisha. In case there is a delay in execution of Mining Lease Deed due to reasons beyond the control of the Preferred Bidder, then it may submit an application to Government of Odisha, requesting for further extension.

4.2 If the Government of Odisha is satisfied that there is a delay in execution of Mining Lease Deed due to reasons beyond the control of the Preferred Bidder and a longer period is required to enable the Preferred Bidder to satisfy all or any of the above conditions, it may extend the validity of this letter of intent for such period or periods as the Government of Odisha may specify. Provided that: (a) this letter of intent shall be extended for a maximum period of 2 (two) years; and (b) the total period for which this letter of intent would remain valid must not exceed 5 (five) years from the date of issuance.

4.3 The holder of the Letter of Intent shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Letter of Intent, including executing the Mining Lease within the period referred to in Sub-rule 6 of Rule 10 of the Auction Rules, failing which:

- (a) this Letter of Intent shall be revoked, and
- (b) the Bid Security or the Performance Security, as the case may be, and

any Instalment of Upfront Payment paid, shall be forfeited and appropriated in full by the State Government.

Mundra Aluminium Limited shall furnish acceptance of the terms and conditions of Letter of Intent within 15 (Fifteen) days from the date of issue of this letter.

Yours faithfully,


01.03.2023

Special Secretary to Government

Memo No. 2144 /SM, Bhubaneswar dated the 01.03.2023

Copy forwarded to the Director of Mines & Geology, Odisha, Bhubaneswar; the Deputy Director of Mines, Koraput for information and necessary action.


01.03.2023

Special Secretary to Government

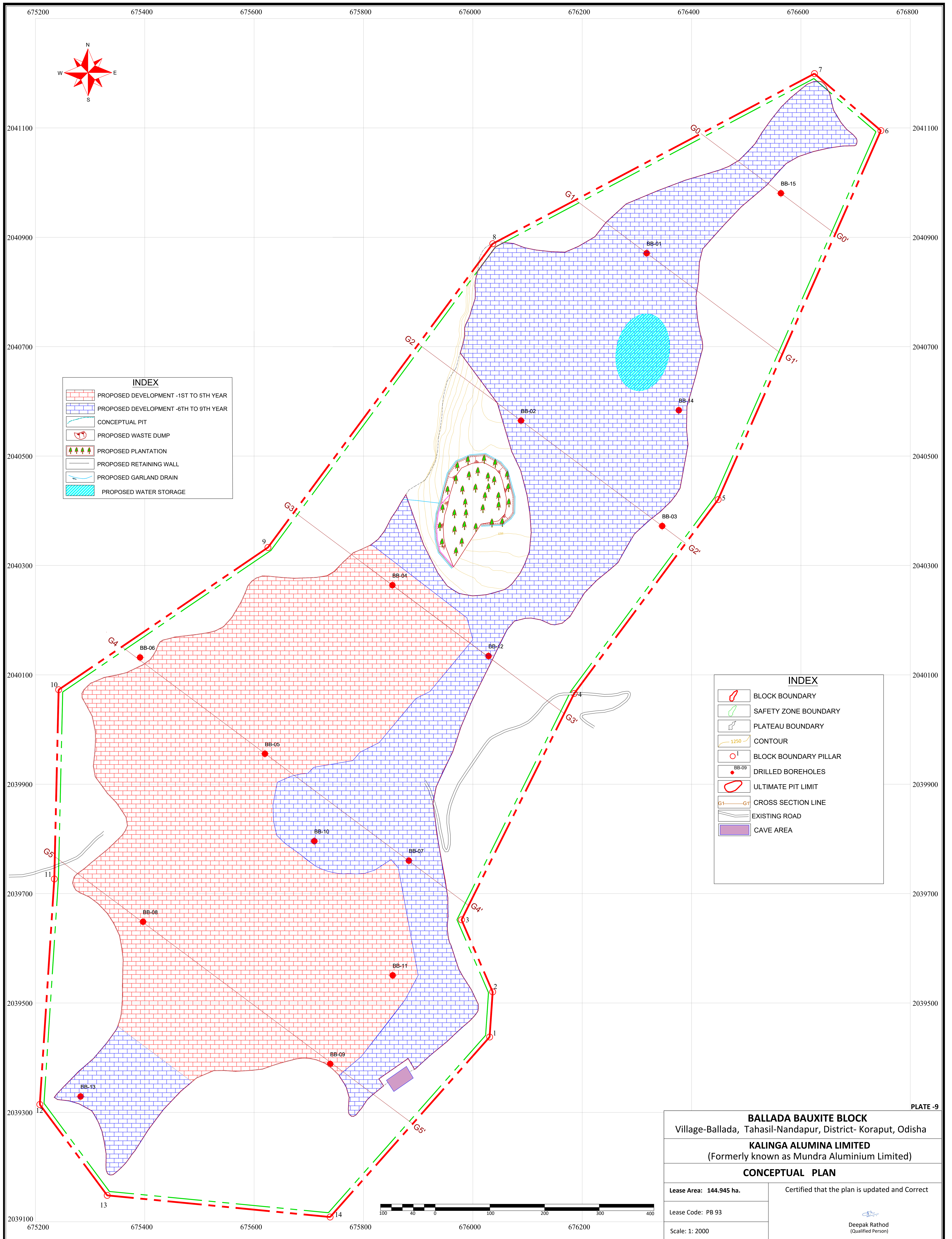
Memo No. 2145 /SM, Bhubaneswar dated the 01.03.2023

Copy forwarded to the Collector, Koraput for information and necessary action.


01.03.2023

Special Secretary to Government

ANNEXURE-5



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	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT -6TH TO 9TH YEAR
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	PROPOSED WASTE DUMP
	PROPOSED PLANTATION
	PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
	PROPOSED GARLAND DRAIN
	PROPOSED WATER STORAGE

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	BLOCK BOUNDARY
	SAFETY ZONE BOUNDARY
	PLATEAU BOUNDARY
	CONTOUR
	BLOCK BOUNDARY PILLAR
	DRILLED BOREHOLES
	ULTIMATE PIT LIMIT
	CROSS SECTION LINE
	EXISTING ROAD
	CAVE AREA

BALLADA BAUXITE BLOCK	
Village-Ballada, Tahasil-Nandapur, District- Koraput, Odisha	
KALINGA ALUMINA LIMITED (Formerly known as Mundra Aluminium Limited)	
CONCEPTUAL PLAN	
Lease Area: 144.945 ha.	Certified that the plan is updated and Correct Deepak Rathod (Qualified Person)
Lease Code: PB 93	
Scale: 1: 2000	

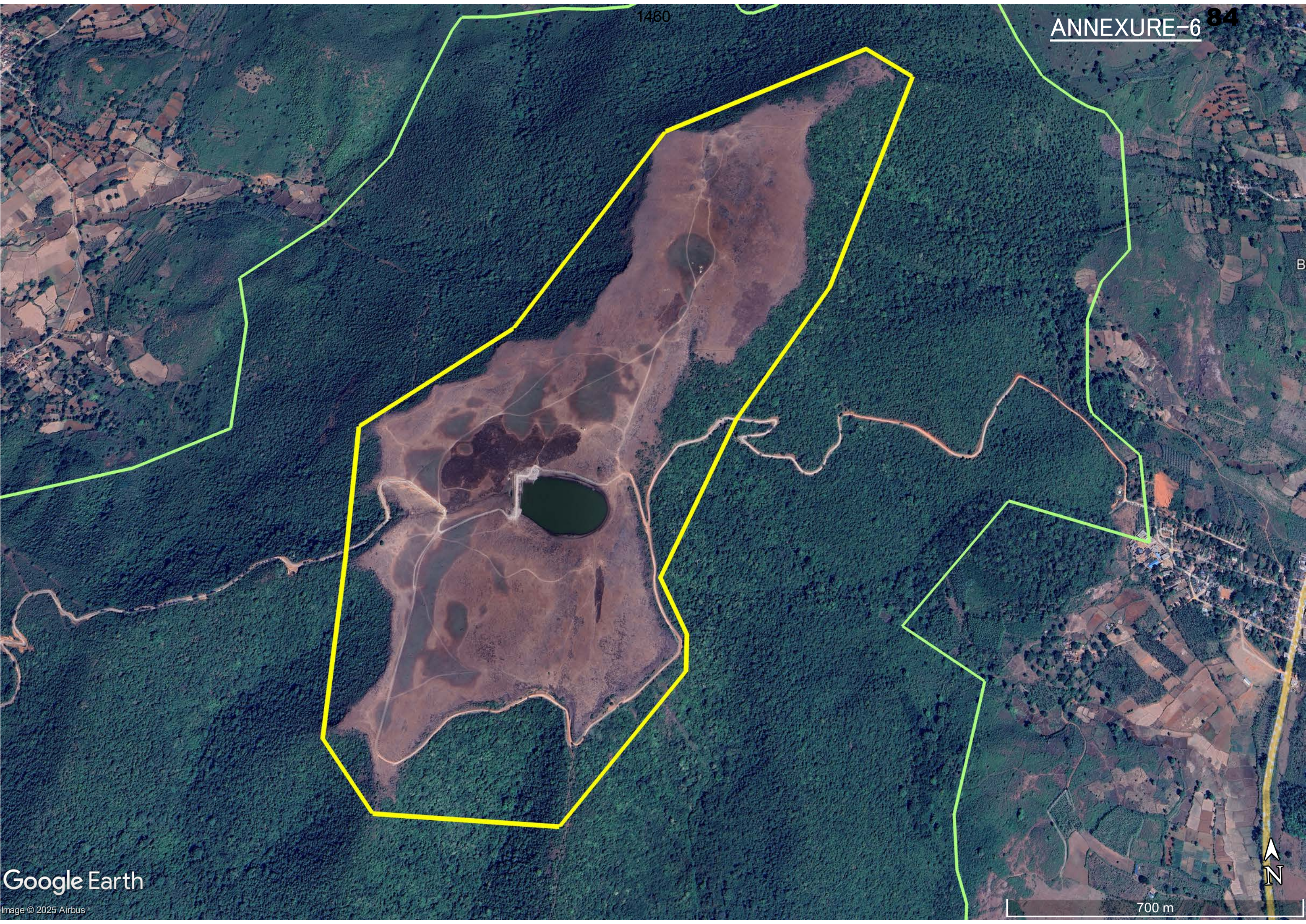
PLATE -9

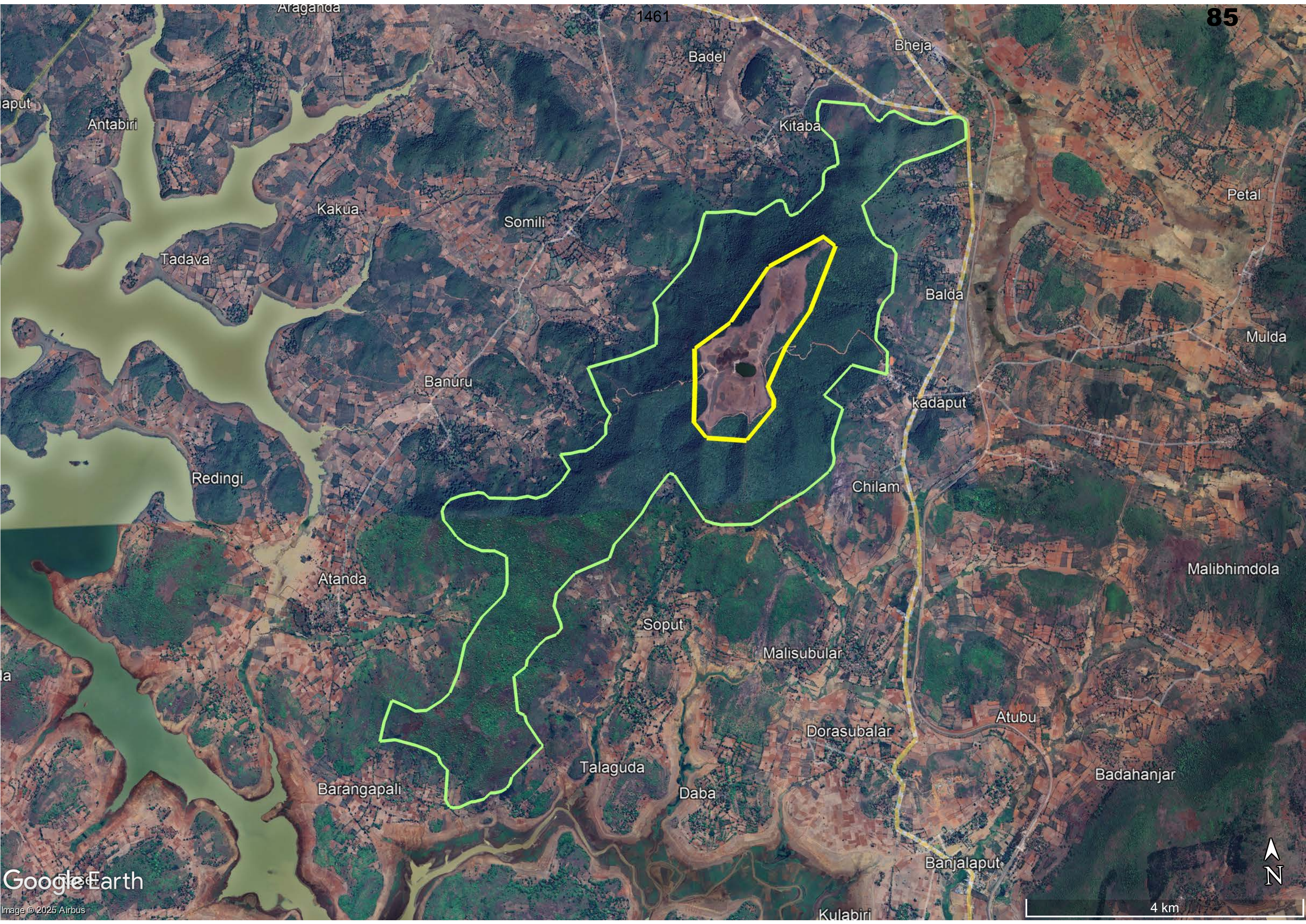
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ANNEXURE-7

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC HEARING OF BALLADA BAUXITE MINES OF M/S KALINGA ALUMINA LTD. FOR PEAK RATED CAPACITY OF 4.0 MTPA OVER A MINING LEASE AREA OF 144.945 HA AT VILLAGE BALLADA UNDER NANDAPUR TEHSIL OF KORAPUT DISTRICT HELD ON DATE 06.03.2025 AT 11:00 A.M. AT MOUZA- BHEJA, KHATA NO. 27, PLOT NO. 225, AREA- AC 2.48, KISAM-D-III UNDER NANDAPUR TEHSIL OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

The public hearing in respect of the above project was held on 06.03.2025 as per the schedule and at the venue in accordance with the EIA Notification S. O. 1533 (E) dt. 14.09.2006 and subsequent amendments. The details of the public hearing including place of Public Hearing and time was published in the daily newspapers: Sambada (Odia edition) and The New Indian Express (English edition) on 04th February 2025. Additionally, the notice regarding the public hearing was displayed on the Notice Board of the Balda, Kulabir & Atanda Panchayat Office on 28th February 2025. Notices were displayed at Badel & Bheja Panchayat Office on 1st March 2025. All due procedures were followed during the public hearing. The public hearing with regard to date, place and time was announced in Public Address System on 28th February 2025 & 1st March 2025 in all the villages coming under Balda, Kulabir, Atanda, Badel & Bheja Panchayat which are located nearby the proposed project site.

All the people who wished to participate in the public hearing were allowed to the venue and law and order was maintained throughout the public hearing. Although about 1500 people were gathered at the venue, only 109 persons have signed the attendance sheet and the rest denied to give their attendance during the hearing.

Er. Deepesh Kumar Biswal, Regional Officer, State Pollution Control Board, Koraput welcomed the public to the hearing and briefed about the objectives, process & procedures followed for conducting such public hearing. He requested the public to give their views about the project in the form of written or oral submissions. He also requested them to confine their submissions to the instant project and the environmental threats that they perceived from the same.

Mrs. Alomani Sethy, OAS (SAG), Additional District Magistrate (General), Koraput highlighted the importance of such hearing & presided over the public hearing. She briefed about the project and requested the general public to offer their views on the project during the hearing.

Sri Nabal Kishore Sharma (Vice President, ADANI Enterprises Ltd. Natural Resources) & Sri. Prasanna Kumar Panda (Advisor, ADANI Enterprises Ltd. Natural Resources) of M/s Kalinga Alumina Ltd. explained in detail about the proposed project and briefed about the pollution control measures to be adopted in the Project. He assured the attendees that the project proponent would take all necessary steps to mitigate the environmental impact of the project and ensure the operation of the mine in a sustainable manner.

This was followed by oral submissions made by all the attendees who wished to speak about the same. All others submitted their written petitions which were duly received at the venue. Although a total of 32 people spoke during the hearing, only 11 people signed the attendance sheet of oral deliberation, rest denied to give their attendance. Shri Trinath Khara of Hikimput Gram Panchayat gave his attendance, but did not speak.

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State Pollution Control Board
Koraput

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The following is the summary of the public hearing proceedings, reflecting all the views and concerns expressed by the assembled public at the venue. The entire proceedings were video recorded by the officials of the Regional Office, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Koraput.

1. Sri. Chaitanya Hantal, Nandapur

Sri Hantal emphasized that industrialization is essential for the development of the area, state, and country. He highlighted that industrial growth would lead to the generation of employment opportunities. Furthermore, he stated that the company should operate in a manner that does not harm the environment or forests in the area. He also stressed that the the company should focus on various developmental activities, particularly in the areas of education and healthcare for the local population. Sri Hantal specifically pointed out that Balda cave located in the Nageswari Hill should not be affected by the project. Additionally, he urged that educated students from the local area should be given priority in employment opportunities in the mine.

2. Sri. Madan Hadaputia, Balda GP

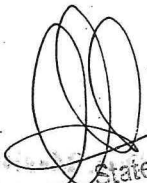
Sri Hadaputia expressed concerns regarding the potential adverse effects of the project on the surrounding environment. He said that the villagers in the locality worship the goddess of Balda cave and also mentioned that the area is a popular tourist destination, thus requiring protection. He requested the company to ensure the preservation of the cave and also provide a high-quality road leading to the cave for better accessibility. Furthermore, he urged the company to offer health, education, and road infrastructure facilities in the nearby affected villages. Sri Hadaputia also emphasized that priority should be given to employing local educated individuals in the mine. Lastly, he requested the government to be prepared for any potential calamities that may arise as a result of the mining activities.

3. Sri. Ramachandra Khara, Hikimput GP

Sri Khara emphasized the importance of developing the affected villages. He stressed that the project should not cause harm to the forest and mountains in the area. He highlighted the cave as a tourist destination and urged the project proponent to take steps for its development. Sri Khara also addressed the company to provide essential facilities, including schools, hospitals, and roads for better connectivity for the affected Panchayats. Additionally, he requested that educated students from the affected villages should be given priority for employment opportunities in the company.

4. Sri. Bhagaban Petia, Hikimput GP

Sri Petia reiterated the promises made by the company such as; the company would protect and develop the cave to attract more tourists, the company would undertake plantation activities after mining activities are completed and that the company would provide educational, healthcare, and road connectivity facilities. Sri Petia stated that if the company fulfils these promises, it would lead to development in the surrounding areas. He requested that the company shall provide employment opportunities to the affected villagers at the Alumina Refinery plant to be located in Rayagada, as the mining operations are expected to generate limited local employment. Additionally, he expressed concern about the inadequate funds allocated by the company for developmental activities and urged that a minimum of 10% of the royalty paid to the government should be allocated for developmental activities. Lastly,


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he emphasized that, as the area contains mostly tribal population, the company should prioritize the overall development of the affected villagers.

5. Sri. Lakshmidhar Badam, Attanda GP

Sri Badam was apprehensive about the project and shared an anecdote expressing that, in the past, locals were being displaced due to the construction of a dam and other projects in the locality and the affected individuals were deprived of getting essential benefits. He also urged the company to ensure the provision of water to the agricultural lands in the area to support farming activities. Furthermore, he requested the company to establish a high school in the locality, along with hostel facilities to accommodate students. He also requested the company to provide employment opportunities to the affected villagers and concluded by saying that if the aforementioned demands are met, he will support the project.

6. Smt. Lakshmi Sisa, Bheja GP

Smt. Lakshmi Sisa expressed strong opposition to the project, stating that the villagers do not wish to surrender their land and forest to the company. She specifically raised concerns about the deforestation and potential displacement of their Goddess of Nageswari Hill due to the mining activities. She questioned where the villagers would live if their lands were taken and who would protect their forest rights. She emphasized that the community is entirely dependent on the forest for food and other necessities. Additionally, she pointed out that they had not been properly informed about the public hearing and that the Gram Sabha had not been conducted in relation to the project. She questioned about the facilities that the government has provided to safeguard the interests of the tribal communities. She said that the villagers have their forest rights and concluded by expressing her opposition to the project.

7. Sri. Jana Sisa, Balda GP

Sri Sisa stated that the project will impact the people of five Gram Panchayats. He further highlighted that the soil quality, water, and air in the area will be adversely affected due to deforestation caused by mining activities. He emphasized that the villagers are currently living in harmony with the environment. In conclusion, he opposed the project, saying that the land belongs to the people and they have rights over their land.

8. Sri. Mana Khara, Balda GP

Sri Khara expressed concerns about the existing challenges faced by the villagers, including frequent power cuts, electricity failure and water shortages. He highlighted that the community depends on farming for their livelihood and questioned how they would survive if the forest will be cleared. He concluded by stating his opposition to the project.

9. Smt. Bobita Muduli, Bheja GP

Smt. Muduli stated that they have been living in the area for generations & they are worshipping Goddess present in the Nageswari hill. She emphasized that the villagers benefit from the forest, as it provides essential resources such as vegetables, wood & water. Smt. Muduli further mentioned that the forest is worshiped by the community as their mother. She expressed concern that the public hearing was being conducted without a prior Gram Sabha in their village violating PESA act and 5th schedule of the Indian constitution and expressed that they had not been informed about the hearing. She highlighted that the people of the five

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surrounding panchayats are entirely dependent on the forest for their livelihood. Smt. Muduli also made it clear that they do not seek any compensation or benefits from the company in exchange for their forest land. She concluded by expressing her opposition to the project.

10. Sri. Reli Sisa, Balda GP

Sri Sisa stated that the villagers had not yet received any benefits from the various mining and industrial establishments that are operating in the vicinity of their villages. He raised concerns about the lack of proper healthcare access, stating that it takes up to 30 minutes for villagers to transport a patient using their own means. He also addressed several other issues, highlighting that the other villagers at various places have not received the promised benefits from other companies. Sri Sisa emphasized that the community is entirely dependent on the forest for essential resources such as food, vegetables, and fruits. He concluded by expressing his opposition to the project.

11. Sri. Madhusudhan Dadia, Balda GP

Sri Dadia stated that conducting the Gram Sabha without the implementation of forest rights is a violation. He further emphasized that the local communities have rights over the water, forests, and land in the area. He expressed that the villagers live in harmony with the birds, animals, natural resources, forest, and the environment. He also noted that the mining activities would lead to an increase in the temperature of the region, which could negatively impact the crops. He expressed concern about their livelihood if mining activities will take place. He mentioned that during the COVID pandemic, the villagers were able to survive as they were living in a healthy environment. Sri Dadia requested the government to protect their forest rights. He concluded by stating his opposition to the project.

12. Sri. Raghunath Khara, Balda GP

Sri Khara stated that the villagers have not yet received their rights under the Forest Rights Act, despite applying for them since 2015. He emphasized that only after getting their rights, a decision can be made regarding granting the company permission to establish operations on their land and forest by the village committee. He concluded by expressing his opposition to the project.

13. Smt. Bimla Pujari, Bheja GP

Smt. Pujari stated that the villagers benefit from the forest in various ways. She mentioned that, since childhood, they have been sustaining themselves by collecting vegetables, harvesting crops, and engaging in fishing activities in the area. She said that they are surviving by eating whatever the forests offer to them. She emphasized that the villagers sustain themselves only through farming. She concluded by expressing her opposition to the project.

14. Smt. Tula Sisa, Bheja GP

Smt. Sisa shared that she is a widow with two children. She stated that she does not receive any government assistance and is completely dependent on forest products, which she collects and sells to sustain her family. Smt. Sisa emphasized that the forest is of vital importance to the tribal community, providing essential resources in many ways. She


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concluded by stating that their survival is dependent on the existence of the forest. She concluded by expressing her opposition to the project.

15. Smt. Gouri Sisa, Bheja GP

Smt. Sisa said that the villagers have rights to their forest, mountain and the worship of Goddess Nageswari. She emphasized that the traditional Ayurvedic medicines collected from the hill are essential for their survival. She stated that they are reliant on these forest resources for their livelihood. She concluded by expressing her opposition to the company and the project.

16. Smt. Gangu Khara, Attanda GP

Smt. Khara expressed her opposition to the company and the project. She stated that she would not support the destruction of the cave where the Goddess is worshipped. Smt. Khara raised concerns about the survival of future generations if mining activities will take place. She also highlighted the ongoing water shortage in their village. She stated that if the mountain is mined, they will be deprived of access to medicines, food, essential leaves, and other resources which are necessary for their survival. Additionally, she mentioned that the villagers have been fighting for their rights through rallies and other efforts to reach out to the government, but have not been successful. She concluded by strongly opposing the project.

17. Smt. Kamala Sisa, Balda GP

Smt. Sisa expressed that they do not wish to receive any benefits from the company. She said that the villagers are sceptical about the project and are having sleepless nights thinking that where will they go, what they will eat and where will they conduct their traditional cultural activities. She further stated that they are willing to engage in labour work, fishing, and other similar activities to sustain themselves but are not willing to give up their land for mining operations.

18. Smt. Dalima Khara, Somuli, Attanda GP

Smt. Khara highlighted that their forest land provides a variety of crops, vegetables, medicines and millets, along with many essential resources for daily life. She raised concerns about the impact of mining on the mountain and forest, questioning how they would survive and what they would eat if the mining activities were to take place. Additionally, she mentioned that they worship Goddess Nageswari on the mountain and are leading a prosperous life under her blessings. In conclusion, she expressed her opposition to the proposed project.

19. Sri. Narayan Khillo, Balda GP

Sri. Khillo stated that they sustain their livelihood through hard work and self-effort. He expressed concern that the government has not yet fulfilled the basic necessities in their villages. He also mentioned that they celebrate the festival of Goddess Nageswari on the mountain and was skeptical where will they worship if the mountain is mined out. He opposed the commencement of mining activities in that area. In conclusion, he expressed his opposition to the proposed project.


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20. Smt. Golapi Khara, Balda GP

Smt. Khara stated that they worship Goddess on the mountain and consider the forest as their mother. She emphasized that the forest, mountain, water, and other natural resources belong to them, and they have rights over these resources. She further expressed that they do not require assistance from either the government or the company. She highlighted that they are used to living in coordination with the forest and depend on it for their survival. In conclusion, she expressed her opposition to the proposed project.

21. Sri. Sanyas Khillo, Bheja GP

Sri. Khillo raised concerns about the potential adverse impacts on air and water quality resulting from the deforestation. He stated that over 10,000 people across five panchayats rely entirely on the forest for their livelihood. He also expressed dissatisfaction that the company had not consulted the affected villagers nor explained the potential challenges they would face due to the proposed mining activities. Sri. Khillo referred to the ongoing issue at Niyamgiri Hills of Lanjigarh, Kalahandi. He highlighted that various types of crops are cultivated around the forest. He questioned where the people would go who depend on agriculture for their sustenance, if mining will take place.

22. Sri. Rabindra Pangi, Balda GP

Sri. Pangi stated that five villages are entirely dependent on Nageswari Hills for their sustenance. He further mentioned that the proposed mountain is a popular tourist destination, even attracting visitors from the neighboring states of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. He emphasized that the forest is worshipped by the villagers, as it provides essential resources such as wood, leaves, water, etc. He expressed concern that the forest is now on the verge of destruction. He stated that, they are unable to bear the medical expenses in case of illness and are reliant on the medicinal herbs from the forest for their healthcare needs. Sri. Pangi urged all present to carefully consider how the local communities would survive if mining activities will take place.

23. Sri. Jayaram Galori, Mali Sublar, Kulabir GP

He said that they have rights over the forest and would not permit the company to carry out mining activities in the area. He further emphasized their tribal rights in relation to the forest. In conclusion, he expressed his opposition to the proposed project.

24. Sri. Nath Guru, Kitaba, Badel GP

Sri Nathguru stated that the mining activity will lead to food and water scarcity for the villagers and will have an adverse impact on agriculture. He stated that they would not permit the company to carry out mining activities that would put their forest & mountain at risk. He further emphasized that the people would strongly resist any mining activities, as they are determined to protect their livelihoods and the forest. In conclusion, He expressed his opposition to the proposed project.

25. Sri Sunadar Muduli, Attanda GP

Sri. Muduli urged the villagers to consider the long-term benefits of preserving the forest and emphasized the importance of protecting it. He stated that during the construction of the


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Jalaput Dam, many villagers were displaced from their land. He also mentioned that, for his sustenance, he is engaged in agricultural activities on the mountain.

26. Sri. Budura Khillo, Attanda GP

He said that he is completely dependent on the mountain as various crops are grown over there. He questioned how the community would survive if the Nageswari Hill will be mined.

27. Sri. Suba Sisa, Badel GP

He stated that the villagers were not properly informed about the public hearing and he said that villagers got to know about the hearing on very short notice. He said that people in his village are worried and disturbed hearing about this mining project. He expressed his opposition to the proposed project.

28. Sri. Kamesh Kamodi, Nandapur

He expressed concern that, if the project is approved, it may lead to displacement of people, similar to what has occurred in other areas with similar projects. He requested the project proponent to explain the benefits that the community would gain from the project and to address the potential pollution that may result from mining activities. He also urged the company to consult with the local people, discuss the proposed developmental activities and provide information on the employment opportunities that the project will generate. Additionally, He highlighted that the community currently benefits from good quality air and water due to the presence of the green forest.

29. Sri. Gopal Mattam, Nandapur

He stated that the company should have sought the opinions of the local people regarding the project before conducting the public hearing. He also mentioned that the community offers prayers to the goddess using resources from the surrounding forest. He highlighted the suffering of the people due to the construction of dams in the past. He expressed concerns that mining activities would lead to pollution. In conclusion, he opposed the proposed project.

30. Sri. Narsun Kamudi, Koraput

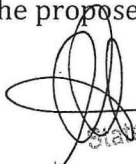
He suggested that the public hearing should be re-conducted and said that the company should seek the opinions of the villagers. He further stated that the government should consider the preservation of the local forests.

31. Sri. Bikram Sisa, Balda GP

Sri. Sisa raised questions regarding the potential benefits and negative impacts of the project and requested a detailed explanation.

32. Sri Ajay Muduli, Bheja GP

Sri. Muduli stated that the public hearing is being conducted in violation of the PESA Act, the Forest Rights Act, the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. In conclusion, he expressed his opposition to the proposed project.


Regional Officer
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Koraput


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The Regional Officer, SPCB, Koraput read over the issues raised by the public in the hearing and Sri Nabal Kishore Sharma (Vice President, ADANI Enterprises Ltd. Natural Recourses) & Sri. Prasanna Kumar Panda (Advisor, ADANI Enterprises Ltd. Natural Recourses) of the project responded to all the issues raised for the proposed project and said that the mining will be done in a sustainable manner without causing any damage to the local environment and livelihoods of locals. The issues raised by the public and corresponding comments of the applicant were prepared in Odia and English and it is annexed with the proceedings as **Annexure-I & II** respectively.

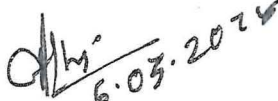
Mrs. Alomani Sethy, OAS (SAG), Additional District Magistrate (General), Koraput has given concluding remarks on the hearing and elaborated the process to be followed for submission of the proceeding to the MoEF & CC, Govt. of India for grant of Environmental Clearance. She extended thanks to the public participated in the hearing and for offering their views, suggestions relating to the project.

The list of the oral deliberators and participants in the hearing is annexed as **Annexure-III & IV** respectively. 2141 nos. of written representations were received on the spot on the day of public hearing which are enclosed as **Annexure-V**. 1 no. of written representation was received by this office before the public hearing (enclosed as **Annexure-VI**, refer page number 5889 to 5984) and another 1 no. of written representation was received through physical submission at Regional Office, SPCB, Odisha, Koraput after the public hearing (enclosed as **Annexure-VII**, refer page number 5884 to 5888). The videography of proceedings are recorded and submitted as DVD (One number).

The entire exercise was conducted systematically in accordance with provisions of the EIA Notification S. O. 1533 (E) dt. 14.09.2006 and subsequent amendments and no restrictions were placed on anybody who wished to attend the same. All those who wished to speak at the venue were allowed to, including all those who were not resident in the affected area, while the others submitted their written statements. All attempts were made to ensure free and fair hearing.

Hearing ended with thanks to the chair.


Er. Deepesh Kumar Biswal
Regional Officer, SPCB Koraput
Regional Officer
State Pollution Control Board
Koraput


Mrs. Alomani Sethy, OAS (SAG)
Additional District Magistrate, Koraput
Add. Dist. Magistrate
KORAPUT

Annexure-I

କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ନନ୍ଦପୁର ତହସିଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବଲଡ଼ା ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳରେ ୧୪୪.୯୪୫ ହେକ୍ଟର ଖଣି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ଉପରେ ୪.୦MTPA ଶୀର୍ଷ ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କିତ କ୍ଷମତା ପାଇଁ ମେସର୍ସ କଲିଙ୍ଗ ଆଲୁମିନା ଲିମିଟେଡ୍ ପାଇଁ ବଲଡ଼ା ବକ୍ସାଇଟ୍ ଖଣି ପାଇଁ ତା.୦୭.୦୩.୨୦୨୫ ରିଖ ରେ ସକାଳ ୧୧.୦୦ଟା ରେ ନନ୍ଦପୁର ତହସିଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲା-କୋରାପୁଟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ମୌଜା ବେଜା (ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର ୨୭. ପୁର୍ ନମ୍ବର ୨୨୫ ଏରିଆ-୨.୪୮ ଏସି, କିସମ-ଡି-III) ଠାରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଉଠାଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ଏବଂ ସାଧାରଣ ଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ମତାମତର ବିବରଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଗଲା ।

କ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଶୁଣାଣିରେ ଉଠାଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗଗୁଡ଼ିକ ।	ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକଙ୍କ ଉତ୍ତର ।	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ (ଟଙ୍କା)
୧.	ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ (PAP) ପାଇଁ R&R ଯୋଜନା/ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ବିବରଣୀ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବା ଉଚିତ।	ବୁକ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ଜନବସତି ନଥିବାରୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବରେ କୌଣସି ଗବେଷଣା ଏବଂ ଗବେଷଣା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜଡ଼ିତ ନୁହେଁ। ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହେଉଛି ୧୪୪.୯୪୫ ହେକ୍ଟର (ବନଜମି)। ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ପାଇଁ ଯଦି କୌଣସି କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷାକ ଏଥିପାଇଁ ବଜେଟ୍ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ସ୍ଥିର କରିବେ।	୫୦,୦୦,୦୦୦
୨.	ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ/ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ନବୀକରଣ, ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ମାଗଣା ଶିକ୍ଷା।	ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ନବୀକରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରଖାଯାଇଛି ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ସରକାରୀ ଉଚ୍ଚତ ହାଇସ୍କୁଲ, ବଲଦା • ଉଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ତୈନ୍ତରା • ଉଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ବାଡେଲ • ବଲଦା ଏସଏସସି ହାଇସ୍କୁଲ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି। ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ଉନ୍ନତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ମଧ୍ୟ କରାଯିବ। <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସରକାରୀ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଛାତ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି ପ୍ରଦାନ କରି ଶିକ୍ଷା ସୁବିଧାକୁ ସୁଦୃଢ଼ କରିବା। • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ସହାୟତା। 	୫୦,୦୦,୦୦୦

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ ସହାୟତା। • ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାମୂଳକ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଯୁବକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ। 	
୩.	ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସେବା ପାଇଁ ଆତ୍ମଲୀନ ଯୋଗାଣ, ମାଗଣା ଔଷଧ ବନ୍ଧନ, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିର	<p>ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ ଉନ୍ନତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏବଂ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରୁଥିବା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜାତୀୟ ପରିବାର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସର୍ଭେ (NFHS) ଭଳି ଉତ୍ସରୁ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ତଥ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ତରଫରୁ ସମୟ କାଳୀନ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସେବା ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ମୋବାଇଲ୍ ଯୁନିଟ୍ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସେବା କୁ ସମଗ୍ର ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରାହେବ ।</p>	୨୦,୦୦,୦୦୦
୪.	ଭିଡିଓ୍ୱାସି ବିକାଶ: ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ପାଇଁ ରାସ୍ତା, ପାଣି କୁଲର୍ ଏବଂ ବିଶୋଧକ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଭୌତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ: ଗ୍ରାମ ରାସ୍ତାର ମଜବୁତୀକରଣ/ରକ୍ଷଣା ବେକ୍ଷଣ, ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବର୍ଷାଜଳ ସଂଗ୍ରହ, ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ ଏବଂ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଲାଇଟ୍ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା, ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା। ପାନୀୟ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ପାଇଁ ପାଣି କୁଲର୍	<p>ମେସର୍ସ କଲିଙ୍ଗ ଆଲୁମିନା ଲିମିଟେଡ୍ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସାମାଜିକ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା, ଶିକ୍ଷାଗତ ସୁବିଧା, ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଇବା, ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ରାସ୍ତାଗୁଡ଼ିକର ନିର୍ମାଣ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ମଜବୁତୀକରଣ କରିବ ।</p> <p>ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ମୋବାଇଲ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର୍ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଏବଂ/ଅଥବା ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ବ୍ୟତୀତ, କିଛି ପରିମାଣରେ ସିଲିଂ ହ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡପମ୍ପ, କୂପ ଏବଂ ନଳକୂପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ସୌର ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍‌ଲାଇଟ୍ ଏବଂ ବୋରଡ୍‌ଲେ ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।</p>	୧,୦୦,୦୦,୦୦୦
୫.	ଦକ୍ଷତା ବିକାଶ ଏବଂ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ବାଏ ଡିଆରି, ସିଲେଇ, ଛତୁ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଏବଂ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ତାଲିମ।	<p>ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଅଧିବାସୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଗ୍ରାଧିକାର ଦିଆଯିବ।</p> <p>ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଏବଂ ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଭାବରେ ୩୦୦-୪୦୦ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ତାଲିମ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରି ଦକ୍ଷ ଏବଂ ଅଣକୃଷକୀଙ୍କୁ ଉନ୍ନତ କରି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଏବଂ ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଭାବରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ମଜୁରୀ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଶ୍ରମ ଆଇନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ହେବ ଏବଂ ଏହା ସାଧାରଣ ଶୁଣାଣି ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚର ଅଂଶ ହେବ ନାହିଁ।</p>	

<p>୬.</p>	<p>ବଲାଡା ଗୁମ୍ଫା ବିଷୟରେ କ'ଣ, ଏହା ଖଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ଯୋଗୁଁ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯିବ।</p>	<p>ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଖଣି ଯୋଜନାରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ଯେ ଗୁମ୍ଫାଠାରୁ ୧୦୦ ମିଟର ଦୂରତାରେ ଖଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ। ତେଣୁ ଗୁମ୍ଫାଟି ଅବିଚଳିତ ରହିବ ଏବଂ ବିପରୀତରେ, ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନକୁ ଆକର୍ଷିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଗୁମ୍ଫା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଆଖପାଖ ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ବିକଶିତ ଏବଂ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟକରଣ କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଖଣି ଯୋଜନାରେ କ୍ଷଷ୍ଟ ଭାବରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଅଛି ଯେ ଗୁମ୍ଫାର ୧୦୦ ମିଟର ପରିସରରେ କୌଣସି ଖଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ।</p> <p>ଗୁମ୍ଫାର ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟକରଣ ପାଇଁ ୨୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହେବ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର CSR ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଅଧୀନରେ ନିୟମିତ ଭାବରେ ରକ୍ଷଣାବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।</p>	<p>୨୦,୦୦,୦୦୦</p>
<p>୭.</p>	<p>ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକର କୃଷି ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେବ।</p>	<p>ଅଧିବାସୀଙ୍କୁ କୃଷି ତାଲିମ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ ଯାହା ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଜୀବିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବ।</p> <p>ବିହନ, ଚାରା ଦାନ, ଗ୍ରାମ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବୁକ ରୋପଣ, ସ୍କୁଲରେ ରୋପଣ, ସାର, ଅଭାବୀ ଚାଷୀଙ୍କୁ ଖତ, ଜଳସେଚନ ସୁବିଧା ପାଇଁ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତା, ଅଭାବୀ ଚାଷୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ କୃଷି ପୋଖରୀ ନିର୍ମାଣ, ଚାଷୀଙ୍କୁ ଆଧୁନିକ କୃଷି କୌଶଳ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ତାଲିମ ଦିଆଯିବ ।</p> <p>କୃଷକଙ୍କ ଭୌତିକ ଚାହିଦା ପୂରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି ବଜେଟରୁ ୭୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କାର ପାଣ୍ଠି ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ କରାଯିବ।</p>	<p>୭୦,୦୦,୦୦୦</p>
<p>୮</p>	<p>ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଏବଂ ଗବେଷଣା ଏବଂ ଗବେଷଣା ଯୋଜନାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପାଇଁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ।</p>	<p>ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଗଣନା ୩୬.୨୭କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ହିସାବ କରାଯାଇଛି ।</p> <p>ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ଆଇନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଅଧିବାସୀଙ୍କୁ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ଦିଆଯିବ।</p> <p>ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ କୌଣସି ବସତି ନାହିଁ ତେଣୁ କୌଣସି FRA କିମ୍ବା R&R ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ନୁହେଁ।</p>	
<p>୯</p>	<p>PESA ଆଇନର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦାନ।</p>	<p>ଲିଜ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଜମି ଜଡ଼ିତ ନଥିବାରୁ PESA ଆଇନ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ନୁହେଁ।</p> <p>ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହେଉଛି ୧୪୪.୯୪୫ ହେକ୍ଟର ଯାହା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବରେ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ।</p>	
<p>୧୦</p>	<p>ସ୍ରୋତ ଜଳ ପ୍ରଭାବ</p>	<p>ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ କୌଣସି ଚିରସ୍ରୋତା ନାଳ କିମ୍ବା ଝରଣା ନାହିଁ; ତେଣୁ ଭୂପୃଷ୍ଠ ଜଳ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଉପରେ ଖଣିର କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିବ ନାହିଁ। ତେଣୁ, ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଝରଣାରେ କୌଣସି ଗାଡ଼ ଜଳ ଜମା ହେବାର ଏବଂ ଭୂତଳ ଜଳ ହ୍ରାସ</p>	<p>୨୦,୦୦,୦୦୦</p>

		<p>ହେବାର କୌଣସି ସମ୍ଭାବନା ନାହିଁ। ତେଣୁ ଏହା କ୍ଷୟ ଯେ ଭୂପୃଷ୍ଠ ଜଳ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଉପରେ ଖଣିର କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଭାବ ନାହିଁ।</p> <p>ଲିଜ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଚାରିପାଖରେ ଗାରଲାଣ୍ଡ ଡ୍ରେନ୍ ତିଆରି କରାଯିବା ଯୋଗୁଁ ବର୍ଷାଜଳ ପ୍ରବାହ ଲିଜ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଦେଇ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହେବନାହିଁ ।</p> <p>ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରୁ କୌଣସି ଜଳ ନିଷ୍କାସନକୁ ଏତାଇବା ପାଇଁ, ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଚାରିପାଖରେ ଗାରଲାଣ୍ଡ ଡ୍ରେନ୍ ଭଳି ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ଗଠନ ବିକଶିତ କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>EMP ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଅଧୀନରେ ଗାରଲାଣ୍ଡ ଡ୍ରେନ୍ ର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିଆଯାଇଛି।</p>	
<p>୧୧</p>	<p>ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ କ'ଣ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯିବ?</p>	<p>ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ପାଇଁ ସବୁଜବଳୟ ବିକଶିତ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ରାସ୍ତା ପାରିପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ପାଣି ସିଞ୍ଚନ କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ଆଚ୍ଛାଦିତ ଟ୍ରାକ୍/କନଭେୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପରିବହନ କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ବଲ୍ଲୀତା ଖଣିରୁ ଚୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇଥିବା ବସ୍ତାକର୍ କନଭେୟର ବେଲ୍ଟ ଏବଂ ଟ୍ରାକ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିଜ୍ ସୀମାରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୬ କିଲୋମିଟର ଦୂରରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ବେଙ୍ଗା ରେଳ ସାଇଡିଂକୁ ପରିବହନ କରାଯିବ। କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ସମୟରେ ଖଣି ପିଟ୍ ରୁ ରେଳ ସାଇଡିଂ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ରାସ୍ତାକୁ ସୁଦୃଢ଼ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶସ୍ତ କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଖଣି ଯୋଜନାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କ୍ଷମତାର ଡମ୍ପର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଖଣି ଏବଂ OB ର ଆଡ଼ଃ-ଖଣି ପରିବହନ କରାଯିବ।</p> <p>EIA/EMP ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବା ସମୟରେ ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ପାଇଁ ବଜେଟ୍ ବିଚାରକୁ ନିଆଯାଇଛି ଏବଂ ନିୟମିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ସୁପାରିଶ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଏହାକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରାଯିବ।</p>	
<p>୧୨</p>	<p>ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ବୋଝ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଏବଂ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ରୋପଣ</p>	<p>ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ସବୁଜ ବଳୟ ୫ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ୯୦% ବଞ୍ଚିବା ହାର ସହିତ ୪.୨୨ ହେକ୍ଟର ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ, ୮୪୪୦ ଗଛ ଲଗାଇବାକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି।</p> <p>ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ / ଖଣି ବାହାର ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ୍ରମେ ଦେଶୀୟ ପ୍ରଜାତି ରୋପଣ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।</p>	<p>୧,୧୨,୦୦,୦୦୦</p>

		ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ବନ ବିଭାଗରୁ ନିୟମିତ ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ନିଆଯିବ। ୮୪୪୦ ଗଛ ଲଗାଇବା ପାଇଁ, ୧୧୨ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି (ପ୍ରତି ଗଛ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ୧୨ ୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ)	
୧୩	ଗଛ କାଟିବା	ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ କୌଣସି ଗଛ କଟା ହେବ ନାହିଁ। ତଥାପି, ପ୍ରୋପୋଜର ୪.୨୨ ହେକ୍ଟର ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ୮,୪୪୦ ଗଛ ଲଗାଇବାକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି କାରଣ ଖଣି ଲିଜ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସବୁଜ ବଳୟ ୫ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ୯୦% ବଞ୍ଚିବା ହାର ସହିତ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହେବ।	
୧୪	ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ DMF ପାଣ୍ଠି ବୃଦ୍ଧି	ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ DMF ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ। ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଜୀବନକାଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୫୫ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ସରକାରୀ ରାଜକୋଷକୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ।	
ମୋଟ			୪,୮୨,୦୦,୦୦୦

[Signature]

ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ

SPCB, କୋରାପୁଟ
ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ
କୋରାପୁଟ

[Signature]

ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ,

କୋରାପୁଟ
Addl. Dist. Magistrate
KORAPUT



ANNEXURE - II

STATEMENT OF ISSUES RAISED BY THE PUBLIC AND COMMENTS OF THE PROPONENT IN THE PUBLIC HEARING FOR BALLADA BAUXITE MINES FOR M/S KALINGA ALUMINA LIMITED FOR PEAK RATED CAPACITY OF 4.0 MTPA OVER MINING AREA OF 144.945 HA IN VILLAGE BALLADA UNDER NANDAPUR TAHSIL OF KORAPUT DISTRICT HELD ON 06.03.2025 AT 11.00 AM AT MOUZA BHEJA (KHATA NO. 27. PLOT NO. 225 AREA -2.48 AC, KISSAM-D-111) UNDER NANDAPUR TEHSIL DISTRICT-KORAPUT.

Sl. No.	Issues raised by the public during hearing	Response of the Project proponent	Proposed Expenditure (in Rs)
1.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan/Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished.	No R&R is involved in the present proposal as there is no habitation within the Block. The complete mine lease area is 144.945 Ha (Forest Land), If any compensation is required due to project activities, the project proponent has committed to earmark the budgetary provision for same.	50,00,000
2.	Education Renovation of Primary school/Higher Secondary School, Free education in schools.	The project proponent has proposed to renovate the following schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt. High School, Balda • Upper Primary School Taintar. • Upper Primary School Badel, • Balda SSC High School etc. In addition to the above physical activities the following activities are also proposed to be carried out by the Project Proponent to uplift the social status of the study area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of education facility by providing scholarships to the local government schools. • Specialized learning support for local students. • Coaching support for higher class students. • Specialized coaching for youths for competitive examinations. 	50,00,000
3.	Healthcare facilities like provision of Ambulance, Distribution of free medicine,	In order to uplift the existing health care regime in the study area, the project proponent has	60,00,000

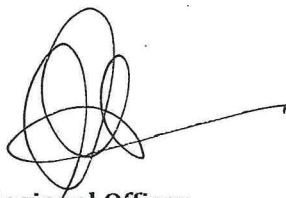
	conducting health Camps	<p>proposed to collect data from sources like the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) which shall be used in tracking progress and identifying areas needing attention.</p> <p>Conducting periodic health assessments will aid in evaluating the effectiveness of interventions and making necessary adjustments.</p> <p>Outreach of Health care initiatives in the study area is proposed to be done through Mobile Health Care Units.</p>	
4.	<p>Infrastructure Development: Construction of road, Water coolers and purifier, for Drinking water</p> <p>Physical Work: Strengthening/maintenance of village roads, Rainwater Harvesting at Community Area, Provision of Plantation and Streetlights in Community Area, Provision. Water Cooler for Potable Drinking water</p>	<p>M/s. Kalinga Alumina Limited envisages social development programs so that health care, educational facilities for the community, providing drinking water to the villages, building / strengthening of existing roads in the area.</p> <p>Suitable drinking water supply shall be provided by the proponent through hand pumps, dug wells and tube wells to certain extent, besides supplying drinking water through the mobile tankers in the affected villages and/ or on request of the local populace.</p> <p>The project proponent has already taken steps for installation of solar streetlights and bore well in adjoining villages.</p>	1,00,00,000
5.	<p>Skill Development and Employment Wick making, Stitching, Mushroom Production and Computer Training.</p>	<p>As informed, the industry mine shall generate 300-400 jobs directly and indirectly.</p> <p>First preference would be given to the local population for employment.</p> <p>Direct and indirect Employment would be generated by upgrading the skilled and unskilled by providing appropriate training.</p>	

		Wages for employment would be as per prevailing labour laws and are not part of Public Hearing Cost.	
6.	What about the Ballada Cave, it will be destroyed due to mining activity.	<p>The approved mining plan stipulates that mining activity shall not be carried out in a distance of 100 meters from the Cave. Hence the cave shall remain undisturbed and on the contrary, the cave and its vicinity shall be developed and beautified so as to attract tourism.</p> <p>The mine has ear marked Rs. 20 Lakhs for beautification of the cave which would be regularly maintained under the CSR initiative of the Project.</p>	20,00,000
7.	Agriculture of villages will be affected.	<p>Agriculture training would be provided to help villagers to earn their live hoods.</p> <p>Agricultural Facilities Physical Work: Donation of seeds, saplings, block plantation in village area, Plantation in school, fertilizers, manure to needy farmers, Financial assistance for Irrigation facilities, Construction of farm ponds for needy farmers, Training related to Modern Agricultural techniques to the farmers.</p> <p>For meeting the needs of physical demands of the farmers a fund of Rs. 70 Lakh is allocated from the Public Hearing Budget of the project proponent.</p>	70,00,000
8.	The Forest Right Act is to be adopted for diversion of forest and R&R plan.	<p>Cost of Forest Diversion has been calculated which is Rs. 36.27 Cr.</p> <p>The project proponent shall adhere to the forest right act and the affected individuals would be settled and compensated as per the Law.</p> <p>As informed, there is no habitation inside the Mine Lease area therefore no FRA or R&R is applicable.</p>	-

9.	Applicability & Implementation of the PESA Act.	Reportedly, PESA Act is not applicable as no Private Land is involved in the lease area. Mine lease area is 144.945 Ha which totally reserve forest area.	
10.	Stream Water Affect	<p>The area has no perennial nalla or stream; hence there would not be any impact of mining on surface water regime. Hence, there is no possibility of any siltation in natural streams and reduction of vertical percolation.</p> <p>Reportedly, the rainwater flow towards the catchment area would not flow through the lease area as garland drains would be made around the lease area and the water would be collected in Holding ponds. Hence, solid wash off will not occur.</p> <p>The cost of Garland drain has been taken under the EMP Cost.</p>	20,00,000
11.	What measures will be taken to prevent air pollution in this project	<p>Air pollution control measures like development of greenbelt and avenue plantation, water sprinkling along haul roads would be deployed to minimize the impact on surroundings.</p> <p>Transportation would be done with covered trucks/Conveyor.</p> <p>The crushed bauxite from Ballada mine would be transported by trucks to Bheja railway siding, located at a distance of about 6 km from the lease boundary. Existing road from mine pit to railway siding to be strengthened and widened during the operation phase.</p> <p>Intra-mine movement of ore and OB would be carried out using dumpers of appropriate capacity as per provisions of the Approved Mine Plan.</p> <p>Budget for Control of air pollution has been taken into account while preparation of the EIA/EMP and would be increased upon the recommendations of the competent authority.</p>	

12.	Overburden protection & subsequent plantation	<p>Proponent has proposed to plant 8,440 number of trees on 4.22 Ha area as green belt within the mine lease area in 5 years with 90% survival rate.</p> <p>Native species have been proposed to be planted in the Mine lease/ mined out area in phased manner.</p> <p>Regular guidance from the forest department would be taken before plantation.</p> <p>For plantation of 8440 trees, it is proposed to spend Rs 112 Lakh (Taking per plant cost to Rs 1200)</p>	1,12,00,000
13.	Cutting down Trees	<p>Reportedly, no tree cutting involved in this project.</p> <p>However, the proponent has proposed to plant 8,440 no. of trees on 4.22 Ha area as green belt within the mine lease area in 5 years with 90% survival rate.</p>	-
14.	Increase of DMF fund for development	<p>As per the rules of State government the DMF would be paid to state government. Approx. Rs. 55 Cr would be paid to government exchequer over the life of mine.</p>	-
Total			4,82,00,000

For Project Cost of Rs 230 Crore it is proposed to spend Rs **4.82 Crore** towards Public Hearing Commitment. This is over and above the govt. exchequers pertaining to different mining taxes and duties such as auction premium, royalty, NMET & DMF which would be paid to government authorities over life of mine.



Regional Officer
SPCB, Koraput

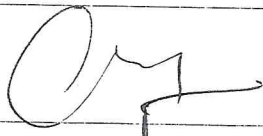

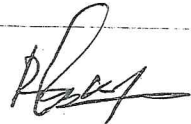







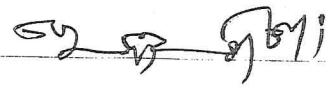
Regional Officer
State Pollution Control Board
Koraput

Signature of the Proponent



Additional District Magistrate,
Koraput
Addl. Dist. Magistrate
KORAPUT

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF ORAL DELIBERATORS PARTICIPATED DURING PUBLIC HEARING OF M/S KALINGA ALUMINA LIMITED FOR BALLADA BAUXITE MINES TO BE HELD ON 06.03.2025 AT 11.00 AM AT MOUZA BHEJA (KHATA NO. 27, PLOT NO. 225 AREAR - 2.48 AC, KISSAM-D-II) UNDER NANDAPUR TEHSIL DISTRICT - KORAPUT.

SL. No.	NAME AND ADDRESS	MOBILE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/THUMB
1.	Chaitanya Hantai Nandapur GP.	8249636004	
2.	Madan Hadputia Balda GP	7978018167	
3.	Ramachandra Khara Khilua, Hekimpur	9348972131	
4.	Bhasaban Petia Hekimpur GP	6370513123	
5.	Lakshmi Datz Badam Attanda, Attanda GP	6371699392	
6.	Tsinath Khara Khilua, Hekimpur	8144268861	
7.	Lakshmi Sisa Taintan, Bheja GP		
8.	Jana Sisa Soput, Balda	8328878813	
9.	Mana Khara Soput, Balda GP	8249347672	
10.	Bobita Muduli Taintan, Bheja GP	7855936608	
11.	Reli Sisa Malidemidal, Balda GP	7857810294	
	Madhusudhan Dadia Soput, Balda	7978250679	
	Raghunath Khara Balda GP		

Contd...

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PARTICIPANTS PRESENT DURING PUBLIC HEARING OF M/S KALINGA ALUMINA LIMITED FOR BALLADA BAUXITE MINES TO BE HELD ON 06.03.2025 AT 11.00 AM AT MOUZA BHEJA (KHATA NO. 27, PLOT NO. 225 AREAR - 2.48 AC, KISSAM-D-III) UNDER NANDAPUR TEHSIL DISTRICT- KORAPUT.

SL. No.	NAME	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE/THUMB
1.	Babhisan Putari	Malibandal	
2.	umesh Kumar Khola	Nandpur	
3.	Pankaj Khemu	Nandpur	Pankaj khemu
4.	Jitu Pangi	Nandpur	Jitu Pangi
5.	Mohan das Guntha	Chhelia Munda	Mohan das Guntha
6.	Francis Khola	Khilua	
7.	Madan Hadapuria	Balda.	
8.	Henri Jardi	stikomput	
9.	Bhagabao Peter	"	
10.	Rameswar Dora	Bheja.	
11.	Narayan Putari	Malibandal	
12.	Ram chandra Pradhan	Malibandal	
13.	Dhanaraya Khemu	Gunfandi	
14.	Gopinath Putari	Malibandal	Gopinath Putari
15.	Daitery Khemu	Khilua	
16.	Prakash Khola	Prasari	
17.	Prakash Guntha	Nandpur	
18.	Padma sira	Balda	Padma sira
19.	Purna Sethi	Balda	Purna sethi
20.	Balram Putari	Malibandal	
21.	Subas Kurekuma	Malibandal	
22.	Ankul Gadia	Malibandal	
23.	Jaya Khara	Pura bandal.	
24.	Prakash Khola	Prasari	

SL. No.	NAME	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE/THUMB
25.	Parmuasisa	Olu	
26.	Kamala Anta	Marta	
27.	Jamuna Jareu	Marta	
28.	Champa Anta	Marta	
29.	Lankeswari Pujari	Parrabindou	ମୂଳକ ଲଙ୍କେଶ୍ଵରୀ ପୂଜାରୀ
30.	Lahami Pujari	Parrabimondou	ଲହାମୀ ପୂଜାରୀ
31.	Pramila Pujari	Parrabimondou	ପ୍ରାମିଳା ପୂଜାରୀ
32.	Indu Pujari	Parrabimondou	
33.	Susani Korra	Parrabimondou	
34.	Chameebati Nayak	Maulbimondou	ଚାମେବୀ ନାୟକ
35.	Anjana Nayak	Maulbimondou	
36.	Jubati Pujari	Maulbimondou	ଜୁବତୀ ପୂଜାରୀ
37.	Parabati Nayak	Maulbimondou	
38.	Mati Hujam	Maulbimondou	
39.	Parbati Nayak	Maulbimondou	
40.	Buduni Pradhani	Maulbimondou	
41.	Ganadhi Nayak	Maulbimondou	
42.	Farbika Pujari	Maulbimondou	
43.	Neelma Nayak	Maulbimondou	
44.	Sumitri Pradhani	Maulbimondou	
45.	Jasada Hantou	Borou	
46.	Lochana Hantou	Anjarpent	
47.	Subarna Badanayak	Anjarpent	
48.	Jau gunta	Anjarpent	
49.	Manima Badanayak	Anjarpent	
50.	Subha Bouam	Anjarpent	

SL. No.	NAME	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE/THUMB
51.	Gangadhar Nayak	Mali Bimalal.	गंगाधर नायक
52.	Dina Bandhu Khara	Mali Bimalal.	दिना बंधु खरा
53.	Gandhi Pangji	Paraji Bimalal.	
54.	Danush Khara.	Sauvali.	दानुष खरा
55.	Kamu Pujari	Mali Bimalal.	कामु पुजारी
56.	Sannath Pangji	Mali Bimalal.	सनाथ पंजी
57.	Bagawan Pujari	Mali Bimalal.	बागवान पुजारी
58.	Baino Nayak	Mali Bimalal.	बाइनो नायक
59.	Bandhu Matiya	Mali Bimalal.	
60.	Bhawanchar Pujari	Mali Bimalal.	भवानचर पुजारी
61.	Sitana Sise	Mali Bimalal.	सिताना सिस
62.	Dhulabo Sise	Paraja Bimalal.	धुलाबो सिस
63.	Ratan Batagaria	Mali Bimalal.	Ratan Batagaria
64.	Parsataru Nayak	Mali Bimalal.	पारसतारु नायक
65.	Debenjore Nayak	Mali Bimalal.	देबेनजोर नायक
66.	Jaganath Pangji	Paraja Bimalal.	जगन्नाथ पंजी
67.	Nokul Anthal.	Paraja Bimalal.	नकुल अन्थल
68.	Balu Sise	Paraja Bimalal.	बालु सिस
69.	Jalandar Pangji	Paraja Bimalal.	जलान्दार पंजी
70.	Bhulu Rao Khara	Godi Puri	भुलु राव खरा
71.	Balat Shig Nayak	Mali Bimalal.	बालत शिग नायक
72.	Ternath Khilo	Ahandal	
73.	Romal Lochan	Mali Bimalal.	रोमल लोचन
74.	Pachep Pujari	Mali Bimalal.	पाचप पुजारी
75.	Jijikhal Hapapika	Baldal	
76.	Hemen Hapapika	Baldal	Hemant Hapika

SL. No.	NAME	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE/THUMB
91.	Bimara kankunya	Anwarpent	
92.	Sumitra khidar	Anwarpent	
93.	ଶ୍ରୀ ୨୨ ଶ୍ରୀ ୨୨	କୈାବିନ	ଶ୍ରୀ ୨୨ ଶ୍ରୀ ୨୨
94.	Laxmi Harbail	Kailashin	
95.	Radhika Nayak	Panjabimandau	
96.	Lachama Pujari	Panjabimandau	
97.	Dalamba sukurei	Baden	Dalamba SV/LR
98.	Tela Ansha	Masuri	ଶ୍ରୀ ୧୨୩
99.	Sagta sukri	Padua ^{Atubu} Nandapur	
100.	Champa Ghanta	Atubu	
101.	Tuabati Ghanta	Atubu	ଶ୍ରୀ ୧୨୩
102.	Gourri sukri	Atubu	
103.	Sabitri kundu	Bodhikapur	
104.	Promila kada	Atubu	
105.	Cravii Maahi	Atubu	
106.	Mayabati kada	Atubu	
107.	ganguri kada	Atubu	
108.	Bimda golon	khuvashom	
109.	Rukonani kada	Atubu	

ANNEXURE-8

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 (Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
 Authority (SEIAA),
 ODISHA)



**Minutes of 230th Meeting State Environment Impact Assessment Authority meeting
 held from 19/08/2025 to 19/08/2025**

Date: 25/08/2025

MoM ID: EC/MOM/SEIAA/621595/8/2025

Agenda ID: EC/AGENDA/SEIAA/621595/8/2025

Meeting Venue: Conference Hall of SEIAA, Odisha

Meeting Mode: Physical

Date & Time:

19/08/2025	10:00 AM	02:00 PM
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1. Opening remarks

Dr. Sudarsan Panda, Chairman, SEIAA, Odisha extended a warm welcome to Shri K. S. Pradeep, Member Secretary, SEIAA, Odisha and Shri Biswajit Mohanty, Member SEIAA Odisha and started the discussion on the proposals placed in the meeting

2. Confirmation of the minutes of previous meeting

https://parivesh.nic.in/utildoc/134204550_1755753553793-signed.pdf

3. Details of proposals considered by the committee

Day 1 -19/08/2025

3.1. Agenda Item No 1:**3.1.1. Details of the proposal**

Ballada Bauxite Mining Project by KALINGA ALUMINA LIMITED located at KORAPUT, ODISHA			
Proposal For		Fresh EC	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SIA/OR/MIN/536061/2025	536061/34-MINB1/05-2025	13/05/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

3.1.2. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings

Date of SEAC 1 :30/05/2025

Deliberations of SEAC 1 :

Considering the information furnished and the presentation made by the consultant, **M/s Vardan Environet LLP, Gurugram** along with the project proponent, the SEAC decided to take the decision on the proposal after receipt of the following from the proponent:

- a) Status of stage-I Forest Clearance and copy of stage-I Clearance, if obtained.
- b) Copy of Letter of Intent in name of Kalinga Alumina.
- c) Explore the possibility of implementing the sprinkling system all along the conveyor line.
- d) Provision for continuous water sprinkling facility to be adopted all along the road during transportation of minerals.
- e) Note on Management of reactive silica.
- f) Parking Plaza details.
- g) Details on the exploration of minerals with respect to critical minerals.

During public hearing, local people made complaint about protection of cave, which is a place of worship in that locality and same is falling within the lease area. A detailed proposal for protection of the cave area used for worship by the local people including earmarking a no mining / safety zone in a layout to be submitted.

Date of SEAC 2 :23/07/2025

Deliberations of SEAC 2 :

Considering the information furnished and the presentation made by the consultant,

M/s Vardan Environet LLP, Gurugram along with the project proponent, the SEAC recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project valid for 10 years with stipulated conditions as per **Annexure – E** in addition to the following specific conditions.

- i) The proponent shall take all precautionary measures to protect Nageswari Hill / Cave as approved in mining plan and as proposed in EIA / EMP report.
- ii) The issues raised during the public hearing shall be addressed by the proponent as proposed in EIA/EMP report.
- iii) The proponent shall obtain permission from the Archaeological Department if applicable before going for mining activity and take all protective measures to protect the Nageswari Cave in consultation with Archaeological Department if required.
- iv) The proponent shall use conveyor for mineral evacuation and submit a detailed proposal with timeline for construction of conveyor within a month of issue of EC. Till the establishment of conveyor, they can go for mineral evacuation by road.
- v) As proposed by the project proponent, a feasibility study shall be carried out at the earliest from an institute of repute for the application of ripper-dozers and/or surface miner at Ballada Bauxite Mine.

3.1.3. Deliberations by the SEIAA in current meetings

After detailed deliberation, the authority approved the EC valid for a period of 10 years from the date of issue of this letter for a production capacity of 4.0 MTPA Bauxite (ROM) and Crushing/ Screening facilities of 800 TPH capacity along with standard and specific conditions as recommended by SEAC.

3.1.4. Recommendation of SEIAA

Approved

3.1.5. Details of Environment Conditions**3.1.5.1. Specific**

Specific Condition	
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The proponent shall take all precautionary measures to protect Nageswari Hill / Cave as approved in mining plan and as proposed in EIA / EMP report. ii) The issues raised during the public hearing shall be addressed by the proponent as proposed in EIA/EMP report. iii) The proponent shall obtain permission from the Archaeological Department if applicable before going for mining activity and take all protective measures to protect the Nageswari Cave in consultation with Archaeological Department if required. iv) The proponent shall use conveyor for mineral evacuation and submit a detailed proposal with timeline for construction of conveyor within a month of issue of EC. Till the establishment of conveyor, they can go for mineral evacuation by road. v) As proposed by the project proponent, a feasibility study shall be carried out at the earliest from an institute of repute for the application of ripper-dozor and/or surface miner at Ballada Bauxite Mine.

3.1.5.2. Standard

1(a)	Mining of minerals
null	
1.	The Project Proponent shall carryout plantation/ afforestation in backfilled and reclaimed area of mining lease, around water body, along the roadsides, in community areas etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the State Forest Department/ Agriculture Department/ Rural development department/ Tribal Welfare Department/ Gram Panchayat such that only those species be selected which are of use to the local people. The CPCB guidelines in this respect shall also be adhered. The density of the trees should be around 2500 saplings per Hectare. Adequate budgetary provision shall be made for protection and care of trees.
1.	The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements for livestock feed by developing grazing land with a view to compensate those areas which are coming within the mine lease. The development of such

	grazing land shall be done in consultation with the State Government. In this regard, Project Proponent should essentially implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquisition of grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded/ protected against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.
Statutory compliance	
1.	The Project proponent complies with all the statutory requirements and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors before commencing the mining operations.
1.	The Project Proponent shall inform the MoEF&CC for any change in ownership of the mining lease. In case there is any change in ownership or mining lease is transferred. PP needs to apply for transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.
1.	A copy of EC letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO etc. if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
1.	The Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in MoEFCC's Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area."
1.	The State Government concerned shall ensure that mining operation shall not be commenced till the entire compensation levied, if any, for illegal mining paid by the Project Proponent through their respective Department of Mining & Geology in strict compliance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors.
1.	The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board/Committee and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (www.parivesh.nic.in). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEFCC Regional Office for compliance and record.
1.	State Pollution Control Board/Committee shall be responsible for display of this EC letter at its Regional office, District Industries Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
Statutory compliance	
1.	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain authorization under the Hazardous and other Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.
1.	The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report. (in case of the presence of Schedule-I species in the study area).

1.	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
1.	This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/ judgment of Honble Supreme Court of India, Honble High Court, Honble NGT and any other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions as may be applicable.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to S02 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120 each).covering upwind and downwind directions.
1.	The Project Proponent shall install a minimum of 3 (three) online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations with 1 (one) in upwind and 2 (two) in downwind direction based on long term climatological data about wind direction such that an angle of 120° is made between the monitoring locations to monitor critical parameters, relevant for mining operations, of air pollution viz. PM10, PM2.5, NO2, CO and SO2 etc. as per the methodology mentioned in NAAQS Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI/I, dated 18.11.2009 covering the aspects of transportation and use of heavy machinery in the impact zone. The ambient air quality shall also be monitored at prominent places like office building, canteen etc. as per the site condition to ascertain the exposure characteristics at specific places. The above data shall be digitally displayed within 03 months in front of the main Gate of the mine site.
1.	The project proponent shall monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises at least once in every quarter through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 9) The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to S02 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120 each). covering upwind and downwind directions.
1.	Effective safeguard measures for prevention of dust generation and subsequent suppression (like regular water sprinkling, metalled road construction etc.) shall be carried out in areas prone to air pollution wherein high levels of PM10 and PM2.5 are evident such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. The Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be regularly controlled by installation of required equipments/ machineries and preventive maintenance. Use of suitable water-soluble chemical dust suppressing agents may be explored for better effectiveness of dust control system. It shall be ensured that air pollution level conform to the standards prescribed by the MoEFCC/ Central Pollution Control Board.
1.	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories. Monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Design the ventilation system for adequate air changes as per ACGIH document for all tunnels, motor houses, Oil Cellars.
1.	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous stack emission and air quality monitoring and results of manual stack monitoring and manual monitoring of air quality /fugitive emissions to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
1.	The project proponent use leak proof trucks/dumpers carrying ore and other raw materials and cover them with tarpaulin.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	

1.	Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed stack emission and fugitive emission standards.
1.	Wind shelter fence and chemical spraying shall be provided on the raw material stock piles.
Water quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Project Proponent shall regularly monitor and maintain records w.r.t. ground water level and quality in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells as well as new piezo-meter installations during the mining operation in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Department. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board.
1.	Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the notified standards prescribed from time to time. The standards shall be prescribed through Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). The workshop effluent shall be treated after its initial passage through Oil and grease trap.
1.	The water balance/water auditing shall be carried out and measure for reducing the consumption of water shall be taken up and reported to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC and State Pollution Control Board/Committee.
1.	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
1.	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous effluent monitoring and results of manual effluent testing and manual monitoring of ground water quality to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
Water quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided for treatment of domestic wastewater to meet the prescribed standards.
1.	The project proponent shall practice rainwater harvesting to maximum possible extent.
1.	The project proponent shall make efforts to minimise water consumption in the steel plant complex by segregation of used water, practicing cascade use and by recycling treated water.
1.	The project proponent shall monitor regularly ground water quality at least twice a year (pre and post monsoon) at sufficient numbers of piezometers/sampling wells in the plant and adjacent areas through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and NABL accredited laboratories.
1.	The Project Proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of natural water course/ water resources/ springs and perennial nallahs existing/ flowing in and around the mine lease including upstream and downstream. Sufficient number of gullies shall be provided at appropriate places within the lease for management of water. The parameters to be monitored shall include their water quality vis-à-vis suitability for usage as per CPCB criteria and flow rate. It shall be ensured that no obstruction and/ or alteration be made to water bodies during mining operations without justification and prior approval of MoEF&CC. The monitoring of water courses/ bodies existing in lease area shall be carried out four times in a year viz. pre- monsoon (April May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the record of monitored data may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board. Clearly showing the trend analysis on six-monthly basis.
1.	Adhere to Zero Liquid Discharge

1.	Project Proponent shall plan, develop and implement rainwater harvesting measures on long term basis to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground Water Board/ State Groundwater Department. A report on amount of water recharged needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEFCC annually.
1.	Quality of polluted water generated from mining operations which include Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in mines run-off; acid mine drainage and metal contamination in runoff shall be monitored along with Total Suspended Solids (TDS), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed at the project site in public domain, on a display board, at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company. The circular No. J- 20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may also be referred in this regard.
1.	In case, immediate mining scheme envisages intersection of ground water table, then Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal clearance from CGWA. In case, mining operation involves intersection of ground water table at a later stage, then PP shall ensure that prior approval from CGWA and MoEFCC is in place before such mining operations. The permission for intersection of ground water table shall essentially be based on detailed hydro-geological study of the area.
1.	The project proponent shall provide the slime disposal facility with impervious lining and collection wells for seepage. The water collected from the slime pond shall be treated and recycled.
1.	Garland drains and collection pits shall be provided for each stock pile to arrest the run-off in the event of heavy rains and to check the water pollution due to surface run off.
Noise monitoring and prevention	
1.	Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
1.	The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.
Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention	
1.	The Project Proponent shall take measures for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. The workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs /muffs. All personnel including laborers working in dusty areas shall be provided with protective respiratory devices along with adequate training, awareness and information on safety and health aspects. The PP shall be held responsible in case it has been found that workers/ personals/ laborers are working without personal protective equipment.
1.	The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day /night hours.
Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention	
1.	The peak particle velocity at 500m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically as per applicable DGMS guidelines.
Mining plan	
1.	The Project Proponent shall adhere to approved mining plan, inter alia, including, total excavation (quantum of mineral, waste, over burden, inter burden and top soil etc.); mining technology; lease area; scope of working (method of mining, overburden & dump management, O.B& dump mining, mineral transportation mode, ultimate depth of mining, concurrent reclamation and reclamation at mine closure; land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life; etc.).

Energy Conservation measures	
1.	Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
1.	Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.
Mining plan	
1.	The land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan. The excavation vis-à-vis backfilling in the mine lease area and corresponding afforestation to be raised in the reclaimed area shall be governed as per approved mining plan. PP shall ensure the monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. The compliance status shall be submitted half-yearly to the MoEFCC and its concerned Regional Office.
Waste management	
1.	The waste oil, grease and other hazardous waste shall be disposed of as per the Hazardous & Other waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
1.	Kitchen waste shall be composted or converted to biogas for further use.(to be decided on case to case basis depending on type and size of plant)
Land reclamation	
1.	Check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed around mine pit and OB dumps to prevent storm run-off and sediment flow into adjoining water bodies. A safety margin of 50% shall be kept for designing of sump structures over and above peak rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the mine and its adjoining area which shall also help in providing adequate retention time period thereby allowing proper settling of sediments/ silt material. The sedimentation pits/ sumps shall be constructed at the corners of the garland drains.
1.	Catch drains, settling tanks and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral yards and Top Soil/OB/Waste dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the water bodies (Nallah/ River/ Pond etc.). The collected water should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development, plantation etc. The drains/ sedimentation sumps etc. shall be de-silted regularly, particularly after monsoon season, and maintained properly.
Land reclamation	
1.	The Overburden (O.B.), waste and topsoil generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked OB dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The physical parameters of the OB / waste dumps / topsoil dump like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan and the guidelines/circulars issued by D.G.M.S. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation.
1.	The slope of dumps shall be vegetated in scientific manner with suitable native species to maintain the slope stability, prevent erosion and surface run off. The selection of local species regulates local climatic parameters and help in adaptation of plant species to the microclimate. The gullies formed on slopes should be adequately taken care of as it impacts the overall stability of dumps. The dump mass should be consolidated with the help of dozer/ compactors thereby ensuring proper filling/ leveling of dump mass. In critical areas, use of geo textiles/ geo-membranes / clay liners / Bentonite etc. shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump.
Green Belt and EMP	
1.	Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant

Transportation	
1.	The Main haulage road within the mine lease should be provided with a permanent water sprinkling arrangement for dust suppression. Other roads within the mine lease should be wetted regularly with tanker-mounted water sprinkling system. The other areas of dust generation like crushing zone, material transfer points, material yards etc. should invariably be provided with dust suppression arrangements. The air pollution control equipments like bag filters, vacuum suction hoods, dry fogging system etc. shall be installed at Crushers, belt-conveyors and other areas prone to air pollution. The belt conveyor should be fully covered to avoid generation of dust while transportation. PP shall take necessary measures to avoid generation of fugitive dust emissions.
Transportation	
1.	No Transportation of the minerals shall be allowed in case of roads passing through villages/ habitations. In such cases, PP shall construct a 'bypass' road for the purpose of transportation of the minerals leaving an adequate gap (say at least 200 meters) so that the adverse impact of sound and dust along with chances of accidents could be mitigated. All costs resulting from widening and strengthening of existing public road network shall be borne by the PP in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department. Transportation of minerals through road movement in case of existing village/ rural roads shall be allowed in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department only after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of roads is increased to handle the traffic load. The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centers. [If applicable in case of road transport].
Green Belt and EMP	
1.	The project proponent shall prepare GHG emissions inventory for the plant and shall submit the programme for reduction of the same including carbon sequestration including plantation.
Public hearing and Human health issues	
1.	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, creche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
Public hearing and Human health issues	
1.	The project proponent shall carry out heat stress analysis for the workmen who work in high temperature work zone and provide Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) as per the norms of Factory Act.
1.	Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
1.	Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis and records maintained as per the Factories Act.
Green Belt	
1.	The Project Proponent shall develop greenbelt in 7.5m wide safety zone all along the mine lease boundary as per the guidelines of CPCB in order to arrest pollution emanating from mining operations within the lease. The whole Green belt shall be developed within first 5 years starting from windward side of the active mining area. The development of greenbelt shall be governed as per the EC granted by the Ministry irrespective of the stipulation made in approved mine plan.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be

	carried out.
Public hearing and human health issues	
1.	Project Proponent shall make provision for the housing for workers/labors or shall construct labor camps within/outside (company owned land) with necessary basic infrastructure/ facilities like fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche for kids etc. The housing may be provided in the form of temporary structures which can be removed after the completion of the project related infrastructure. The domestic waste water should be treated with STP in order to avoid contamination of underground water.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
1.	All the recommendations made in the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for the Mineral Beneficiation plants shall be implemented.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
1.	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
1.	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
1.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
1.	The Ministry or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.

1.	The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the MOEFCC & its concerned Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
1.	Concealing factual data failure to comply with any or submission of false/ fabricated data and of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
1.	The Project Authorities should inform to the Regional Office regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
1.	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
1.	The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
1.	The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
1.	No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
1.	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
1.	The Project Proponent shall prepare digital map (land use & land cover) of the entire lease area once in five years purpose of monitoring land use pattern and submit a report to concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC.
1.	In pursuant to Ministry's O.M No 22-34/2018-IA.III dated 16.01.2020 to comply with the direction made by Honble Supreme Court on 8.01.2020 in W.P. (Civil) No 114/2014 in the matter Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease holder shall after ceasing mining operations, undertake regrassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.
1.	The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC shall randomly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF&CC officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
1.	A separate 'Environmental Management Cell' with suitable qualified manpower should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive. The Senior Executive shall directly report to Head of the Organization. Adequate number of qualified Environmental Scientists and Mining Engineers shall be appointed and submit a report to RO, MoEF&CC.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.

1.	The project proponent shall monitor the criteria pollutants level namely; PM10, SO2, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
1.	The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponents website permanently.
1.	The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
1.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER)	
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.

3.2. Agenda Item No 2:

3.2.1. Details of the proposal

District Survey Report (DSR) of Minor mineral Source (Sand) in respect of Rayagada District Odisha by Mining Officer Rayagada located at RAYAGADA,ODISHA			
Proposal For		Mining EC Under 5 Ha (New)	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SIA/OR/MIN/538386/2025	N/A	20/05/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

3.2.2. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings

<p>Date of SEIAA 1 :19/06/2025</p> <p>Deliberations of SEIAA 1 : After detailed deliberation, the authority deferred the case for ADS for compliance by the PP on the observations of SEAC (Item no. 1 to 17) and SEIAA (Item no.6-(i) to (vii)) on DSR of Rayagada (Sand). The compliance to the observations of SEIAA are to be mentioned in a tabular form in the covering letter.</p>
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<p>Date of SEIAA 2 :05/08/2025</p>

Deliberations of SEIAA 2 :

After detailed deliberation, the authority deferred the case for ADS for compliance by the PP on the observations of SEIAA (Item no.8-(i) to (iii) above) on DSR of Rayagada (**Sand**). The compliance to the observations of SEIAA are to be mentioned in a tabular form in the covering letter.

3.2.3. Deliberations by the SEIAA in current meetings

The compliance of the objection / corrections as previously recommended by SEIAA and SEAC are submitted by the Project Proponent. After detailed deliberation, the authority approved the DSR for Sand for Rayagada District.

3.2.4. Recommendation of SEIAA

Approved

3.3. Agenda Item No 3:**3.3.1. Details of the proposal**

Expansion of iron ore production capacity from 0.5716 MTPA to 4.99 MTPA at the Baitarani Iron ore mining lease over 65.397 Ha. in the Baitarani R.F., in Dist Keonjhar, Odisha by Sunandan Pradhan located at KENDUJHAR, ODISHA

Proposal For		Fresh ToR	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SIA/OR/MIN/536176/2025	536176/36-INFRA2/06-2025	03/06/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

3.3.2. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings

Date of SEAC 1 :13/06/2025

Deliberations of SEAC 1 :

Considering the information / documents furnished by the proponent and presentation made by the consultant **M/s Visiontek Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd, Bhubaneswar**, the SEAC prescribed the following specific ToRs in addition to standard ToRs as per **Annexure – A** for conducting detailed EIA study.

- i) Justification for management of 10times expansion within a short period i.e. 3years. Details of production chart up-scaling up to 10 times within the stipulated lease period of 3 years to be submitted in EIA.
- ii) Crusher and screen capacity details.
- iii) Details of complete water balance, solid waste management, environment management plan, rainwater harvesting pits to be covered in Final Environmental Impact assessment report.
- iv) Damage assessment plan details and compliance status that has been covered in past (as the mine got EC under violation category).
- v) Details mineralogical & chemical analysis of waste & OB rejects to be submitted.
- vi) Layout showing the details of waste dump yard, garland drain, settling pond, terrain of water flow etc.
- vii) Permission copy from Department of Water Resources, for the usage of ground water.
- viii) Progressive plan for post mining period.
- ix) Note on Surface water management methods.
- x) Details of existing mines and their operational status within 10 kms radius are to be submitted.
- xi) The following information to be submitted.
 - a) Compliance of mining plan, including waste and OB dump management, mine closure plan etc.
 - b) Compliance to Common cause judgment
 - c) Status of R&R
 - d) Compliance of plantation
 - e) Compliance of public hearing issues
 - f) Status of complaints/ court cases/legal action
 - g) Compliances to conditions stipulated in the EC issued by SEIAA, Odisha vide letter no- 2262/SEIAA dated- 19/08/2021 for production of iron ore - 5,71,600.00 TPA. The document needs to be certified by the designated officer of the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar.
 - h) The following studies be undertaken by domain experts, viz:
 - Blast vibration study if feasible with trial blasts
 - Socio economic study of the neighbouring habitation
 - Biodiversity study (with special emphasis on RET and endemic species) with audit mechanism.
 - Slope stability study for both mines and OB / waste dumps.
 - Surface runoff management along with rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge include the design of drainage structures.
 - Traffic density study, both inside the mines and at haulage roads, intersecting points of haulage road with public road.

- Hydrology study: The study findings and the mitigation measures thereof to be submitted
- xii) RL of ground water during summer and rainy season along with RL of the ground post mining as per the approved mining plan to be reported.
- xiii) Report the contents of chromium, manganese, and other heavy metal elements such as vanadium, mercury etc. in the ground water samples of the study area.
- xiv) Cost of the CER calculated shall be utilized for the concerns of the people in terms of health, education, and infrastructure and environment protection. Project Proponent also shall include the budget for the betterment of schools nearby and to facilitate the online education system by providing Wi-Fi connectivity and desktops/tablets.
- xv) The project proponent should provide in the EIA Report details of all the statutory clearances, permissions, no objection certificates, consents etc. required for this project under various Acts, Rules and regulations and their status or estimated timeline after grant of EC.
- xvi) The project proponent should submit the revenue plan for mining lease, revenue plan should be imposed on the satellite imaginary clearly demarcate the Govt. land, private land, agricultural land etc.
- xvii) The project proponent should submit the real-time aerial footage & video of the mining lease area and of the transportation route. The project proponent should submit the detailed plan in tabular format (year-wise for life of mine) for afforestation and green belt development in and around the mining lease. The project proponent should submit the number of saplings to be planted, area to be covered under afforestation & green belt, location of plantation, target for survival rate and budget earmarked for the afforestation & green belt development. In addition to this the project proponent should show on a surface plan (5-year interval for life of mine) of suitable scale the area to be covered under afforestation & green belt clearly mentioning the latitude and longitude of the area to be covered during each 5 years. The capital and recurring expenditure to be incurred needs to be submitted. Presently in India there are many agencies which are developing forest in short interval of time. Thus, for the plantation activities details of the experts/agencies to be engaged needs to be provided with budgetary provisions.
- xviii) The project proponent should submit the quantity of surface or ground water to be used for this project. The complete water balance cycle needs to be submitted. In addition to this PP should submit a detailed plan for rain water harvesting measures to be taken. PP should submit the year wise target for reduction in consumption of the ground/surface water by developing alternative source of water through rain water harvesting measures. The capital and recurring expenditure to be incurred needs to be submitted.
- xix) The project proponent should clearly bring out the details of the manpower to be engaged for this project with their roles /responsibilities/designations. In addition to this the project proponent should mention the number and designation of person to be engaged for implementation of environmental management plan (EMP). The capital and recurring expenditure to be incurred needs to be submitted.
- xx) The project proponent should submit the year-wise, activity wise and time bound budget earmarked for EMP, occupational health surveillance & Corporate Environmental Responsibility. The capital and recurring expenditure to be incurred needs to be submitted.
- xxi) The project proponent should submit the measures/technology to be adopted for prevention of illegal mining and pilferage of mineral. The project proponent should submit the detailed mineralogical and chemical composition of the mineral and percentage of free silica from a NABL/MoEF&CC accredited laboratory.
- xxii) The project proponent should clearly show the transport route of the mineral and protection and mitigative measure to be adopted while transportation of the mineral. The impact from the centre line of the road on either side should be clearly brought out supported with the line source modelling and

isopleth. Further, frequency of testing of Poly Achromatic Hydrocarbon needs to be submitted along with budget. Based on the above study the compensation to be paid in the event of damage to the crop and land on the either side of the road needs to be mentioned. The project proponent should provide the source of equations used and complete calculations for computing the emission rate from the various sources.

- xxiii) The project proponent should clearly bring out that what is the specific diesel consumption and steps to be taken for reduction of the same. Year-wise target for reduction in the specific diesel consumption needs to be submitted.
- xxiv) The project proponent should bring out the awareness campaign to be carried out on various environmental issues, practical training facility to be provided to the environmental engineer/diploma holders, mining engineer/diploma holders, geologists, and other trades related to mining operations. Target for the same needs to be submitted.
- xxv) The budget to be earmarked for the various activities shall be decided after perusal of the Standard EC conditions. After perusal of Standard EC conditions if agreed the project proponent should also submit an undertaking by the way of affidavit for Compliance of Standard EC conditions already prescribed by the Ministry vide O.M. No and Specific condition if prescribed by the SEAC/SEIAA, Odisha.
- xxvi) The project proponent should ensure that only NABET accredited consultant shall be engaged for the preparation of EIA/EMP Reports. The project proponent shall ensure that accreditation of consultant shall be valid during the collection of baseline data, preparation of EIA/EMP report and during the appraisal process. The project proponent and consultant should submit an undertaking the information and data provided in the EIA Report and submitted to the SEIAA, Odisha are factually correct and the project proponent and consultant are fully accountable for the same.
- xxvii) The project proponent should submit the photograph of monitoring stations & sampling locations. The photograph should bear the date, time, latitude & longitude of the monitoring station/sampling location. In addition to this the project proponent should submit the original test reports and certificates of the labs which will analyze the samples.
- xxviii) The percentage of iron in the final waste generated and not used as iron ore or its upgradation.
- xxix) Compliance to NEERI recommendations.
- xxx) “Zero discharge” management & “Zero Dust Re-suppression” management with SOP be submitted.
- xxxi) Internal roads, drain management with network of the drain, retaining walls and settling tanks with ETPs be submitted.
- xxxii) Details of air quality monitoring stations of the area and additional stations at entry and exit of mines and haulage roads, habitation to be considered.
- xxxiii) Construction and perennial maintenance of haulage road with details of plantation and the species thereof to be submitted.
- xxxiv) Parking plaza layout with maximum no. of vehicles and types of vehicles that can be parked with basic amenities and facilities.
- xxxv) Forest Clearance details with copy of all Forest Clearance.
- xxxvi) Status of complaints/ court cases/legal action regarding to lease along with a detailed write up indicating case no., purpose of the case etc.
- xxxvii) Copy of lease document.
- xxxviii) Details of waste management i.e. composition and nature of waste generated, tabulated form showing

year wise waste generation, usage and storage.

- xxxix) Project Proponent shall consider developing a good nursery in nearby village for production of saplings of 4-6 feet height for planting in safety zone, sides of external haulage roads and distribution among villagers for planting in their private land/ community land. The nursery may be developed by company on their own or in collaboration with forest department. A detailed proposal to this effect shall be submitted. The proponent shall ensure to use organic fertilizer in the nursery.
- xl) Comprehensive water management, water balance with water harvesting and its reuse both monsoon and non-monsoon period.
- xli) STP plan with design with location in the layout map for domestic waste water treatment.
- xlii) Provision of solar power (percentage wise) with detail plan.
- xliii) To submit the network with dimension of concrete cement roads inside the mining lease area and haulage road.
- xliv) To submit parking plaza at entry and exit of the mines with basic amenities.
- xlv) Plan and SoP to be submitted for water sprinkling inside the mines and outside in haulage road including regular vacuum cleaning and Zero Dust Re-suspension system to completely mitigate and arrest fugitive dust emission.
- xlvi) Wagon drill blasting must be avoided- to confirm.
- xlvii) Details of grade of Fe to be mined, cut-off grade, management of off grade, quantity of each year wise and the dumping or storage plan of off grade and wastes to be provided.
- xlviii) Total water management including domestic use w.r.t sourcing from bore well, rain water harvesting and recycling of waste water from ETP/STP, both for monsoon and non-monsoon be submitted.
- xlx) Measures to be taken for arresting and mitigation of occupational health hazard including identification of the same, both for employees and nearby/surrounding habitation.
- l) Year wise waste/OB management with reference to generation and utilization in consideration with dynamic movement of inventory indicating dump area and dimension of storage be submitted.
- li) Details of grades to be produced, to be discarded as waste and dumps and the utilisation plan.
- lii) Details of Tree felling.
- liii) The road to which the approach road of 3.5 kms as stated to be connected?
- liv) Permission/ NOC from CGWA as a contingency measure in case of intersection with ground water and the corresponding Disaster Management plan.
- lv) Details of plan and calculation of consumption of solar power including for water sprinkling vis - a - vis the generation and as percentage of total power demand.
- lvi) Site specific wild Life management plan including protection and conservation of Endangered, Threatened and Near Threatened living species along with their categories be identified and submitted with due approval of Chief Wildlife Warden.
- lvii) Rain water Harvesting Pond (s) details with design.
- lviii) Provision of suitable size of sump be planned in the second review of Mining Plan period prior to backfilling of Mined out area. The sump will be beneficial for the storage of water for use of Mines and recharge of groundwater Aquifer.

- lix) The proposed land is a forest land. The lease area is covered with 35,000 trees. The PP need to submit concrete plan for how many trees can be transplanted in safety zone and how many trees shall be cut.
- lx) Detail water management plan in the EIA/EMP study as there is provision for transportation of final product in slurry form.
- lxi) Ore/heavy metal analysis correlated with the elemental content of the baseline study to be submitted.

Date of SEIAA 2 :16/07/2025

Deliberations of SEIAA 2 :

After detailed deliberation, the authority decided to seek information/document from the project proponent on the following:

1. To submit compliance report for mitigation of environmental damage and implementation of EMP as prescribed in the EC dated 19.08.2021.
2. Year wise production details from date of grant of EC duly authenticated by DDM, Keonjhar.

3.3.3. Deliberations by the SEIAA in current meetings

After detailed deliberations in the matter, the Authority approved the TOR with public hearing along with standard and specific as recommended by SEAC for undertaking detailed EIA study.

3.3.4. Recommendation of SEIAA

Approved

3.3.5. Details of Terms of Reference

3.3.5.1. Specific

specific Condition

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Justification for management of 10times expansion within a short period i.e. 3years. Details of production chart up-scaling up to 10 times within the stipulated lease period of 3 years to be submitted in EIA. ii) Crusher and screen capacity details. iii) Details of complete water balance, solid waste management, environment management plan, rainwater harvesting pits to be covered in Final Environmental Impact assessment report. iv) Damage assessment plan details and compliance status that has been covered in past (as the mine got EC under violation category). |
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- v) Details mineralogical & chemical analysis of waste & OB rejects to be submitted.
- vi) Layout showing the details of waste dump yard, garland drain, settling pond, terrain of water flow etc.
- vii) Permission copy from Department of Water Resources, for the usage of ground water.
- viii) Progressive plan for post mining period.
- ix) Note on Surface water management methods.
- x) Details of existing mines and their operational status within 10 kms radius are to be submitted.
- xi) The following information to be submitted.
- a) Compliance of mining plan, including waste and OB dump management, mine closure plan etc.
 - b) Compliance to Common cause judgment
 - c) Status of R&R
 - d) Compliance of plantation
 - e) Compliance of public hearing issues
 - f) Status of complaints/ court cases/legal action
 - g) Compliances to conditions stipulated in the EC issued by SEIAA, Odisha vide letter no- 2262/SEIAA dated- 19/08/2021 for production of iron ore - 5,71,600.00 TPA. The document needs to be certified by the designated officer of the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, Bhubaneswar.
 - h) The following studies be undertaken by domain experts, viz:
 - Blast vibration study if feasible with trial blasts
 - Socio economic study of the neighbouring habitation
 - Biodiversity study (with special emphasis on RET and endemic species) with audit mechanism.
 - Slope stability study for both mines and OB / waste dumps.
 - Surface runoff management along with rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge include the design of drainage structures.
 - Traffic density study, both inside the mines and at haulage roads, intersecting points of haulage road with public road.
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- xv) The project proponent should provide in the EIA Report details of all the statutory clearances, permissions, no objection certificates, consents etc. required for this project under various Acts, Rules and regulations and their status or estimated timeline after grant of EC.
- xvi) The project proponent should submit the revenue plan for mining lease, revenue plan should be imposed on the satellite imaginary clearly demarcate the Govt. land, private land, agricultural land etc.
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- xxxv) Forest Clearance details with copy of all Forest Clearance.
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distribution among villagers for planting in their private land/ community land. The nursery may be developed by company on their own or in collaboration with forest department. A detailed proposal to this effect shall be submitted. The proponent shall ensure to use organic fertilizer in the nursery.

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3.3.5.2. Standard

1(a)	Mining of minerals
	null
1.	Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994
1.	A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given
1.	All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee
1.	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/ toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the areashould be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone)
1.	Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics
1.	Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be givenwith information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority
1.	It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large,may also be detailed in the EIA Report
1.	Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided
1.	The study rea will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc. should be for the life of the mine / lease period
1.	Land use of the study rea delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given

1.	Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given
1.	A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees
1.	Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of net present value (NPV) and compensatory afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished
1.	Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated
1.	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given
1.	A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted
1.	Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished
1.	A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled- I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan alongwith budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost
1.	Proximity to Areas declared as Critically Polluted or the Project areas likely to come under the Aravali Range, (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Dept. Should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered
1.	Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL, HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority)
1.	R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report
1.	One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season) ; December-February (winter season)] primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site- specific meteorological data should also be

	collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given
1.	Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map
1.	The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated
1.	Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided
1.	Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided
1.	Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided
1.	Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished
1.	Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out
1.	Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same
1.	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution
1.	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines
1.	Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report
1.	Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report
1.	Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities

	proposed in the mining area may be detailed
1.	Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations
1.	Measures of socio economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation
1.	Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project
1.	Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project
1.	Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given
1.	The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out
1.	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report
1.	Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc
1.	Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:- a) All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering. b) Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated. c) Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project. d) Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided. e) The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted. f) While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed. g) Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation. h) As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable. i) The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area

3.4. Agenda Item No 4:

3.4.1. Details of the proposal

Proposal for grant of EC of Rajgangpur-IV Stone Quarry over an area 4.65 acres or 1.882 Hectares in Rajgangpur village under Rajgangpur Tahasil of Sundargarh District, Odisha by VISHESH KAPOOR located at SUNDAR GARH, ODISHA

Proposal For		Mining EC Under 5 Ha (New)	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SIA/OR/MIN/542596/2025	542596/390-MINB2/06-2025	25/06/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

3.4.2. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings

Date of SEAC 1 :30/07/2025

Deliberations of SEAC 1 :

The SEAC recommended to grant EC valid from the date of EC accorded up to the lease period with following additional conditions.

i) Consent / NoC shall be obtained from the concerned authority if village road is to be used for transportation. The said road shall also be maintained by the lessee.

ii) In view of likely revision of DSR the mention of this deposit with final coordinates is to be ensured

iii) Plantation programme to be completed within first two years and to be maintained in remaining years.

iv) Depth of Mining as proposed should not be beyond 6m from the ground level.

v) Mitigation measures for flying rock for safety be put in place.

vi) Stone quarry project proponent need to maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face mask by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.

vii) The boundary area of the deposit as per the revised / updated DSR to be defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map.

viii) Construction of garland drains retaining wall and settling tank should be ensured to prevent erosion during rainfall and to collect silt generated during the mining activity.

ix) All the dumps shall be covered by retaining wall, garland drains and settling ponds.

x) No explosives shall be stored without approval of competent authority and all the precautions for blasting shall be put in place. Minimum distance criteria from nearest habitation to be followed as per guidelines.

xi) Worked out pit shall be fenced.

xiii) No tree growth in the lease area if present shall be damaged.

xii) The PP shall operate as per the present Mining Plan.

However, the SEIAA, Odisha may consider to grant Environmental Clearance after the proponent submits the following information / documents:

500 meter radius map, 5 km & 10 km topo map to be submitted.

3.4.3. Deliberations by the SEIAA in current meetings

After detailed deliberation, the authority approved the EC with standard & specific conditions as recommended by SEAC for a maximum quantity of production limited to 4020 cum/annum for two years or upto the validity of Mining Plan from the date of issue of this letter with maximum depth of mining to be 6 meters from the surface and the method of mining shall be as per the approved Mining Plan. Further, extension of EC shall be subject to submission of EC Compliance report duly authenticated by the Mining Officer.

3.4.4. Recommendation of SEIAA

Approved

3.4.5. Details of Environment Conditions

3.4.5.1. Specific

N/A

3.4.5.2. Standard

1(a)	Mining of minerals
null	
1.	The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements for livestock feed by developing grazing land with a view to compensate those areas which are coming within the mine lease. The development of such grazing land shall be done in consultation with the State Government. In this regard, Project Proponent should essentially implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquisition of grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded/ protected against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.
1.	The Project Proponent shall carryout plantation/ afforestation in backfilled and reclaimed area of mining lease, around water body, along the roadsides, in community areas etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the State Forest Department/ Agriculture Department/ Rural development department/ Tribal Welfare Department/ Gram Panchayat such that only those species be selected which are of use to the local people. The CPCB guidelines in this respect shall also be adhered. The density of the trees should be around 2500 saplings per Hectare. Adequate budgetary provision shall be made for protection and care of trees.
Statutory compliance	
1.	State Pollution Control Board/Committee shall be responsible for display of this EC letter at its Regional office, District Industries Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
1.	The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board/Committee and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (www.parivesh.nic.in). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEFCC Regional Office for compliance and record.
1.	The Project Proponent shall inform the MoEF&CC for any change in ownership of the mining lease. In case there

	is any change in ownership or mining lease is transferred. PP needs to apply for transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.
1.	The Project proponent complies with all the statutory requirements and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors before commencing the mining operations.
1.	The State Government concerned shall ensure that mining operation shall not be commenced till the entire compensation levied, if any, for illegal mining paid by the Project Proponent through their respective Department of Mining & Geology in strict compliance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors.
1.	The Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in MoEFCC's Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area."
1.	A copy of EC letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO etc. if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
Statutory compliance	
1.	The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report. (in case of the presence of Schedule-I species in the study area).
1.	The project proponent shall obtain authorization under the Hazardous and other Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
1.	This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/ judgment of Honble Supreme Court of India, Honble High Court, Honble NGT and any other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions as may be applicable.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	The Project Proponent shall install a minimum of 3 (three) online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations with 1 (one) in upwind and 2 (two) in downwind direction based on long term climatological data about wind direction such that an angle of 120° is made between the monitoring locations to monitor critical parameters, relevant for mining operations, of air pollution viz. PM10, PM2.5, NO2, CO and SO2 etc. as per the methodology mentioned in NAAQS Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI/I, dated 18.11.2009 covering the aspects of transportation and use of heavy machinery in the impact zone. The ambient air quality shall also be monitored at prominent places like office building, canteen etc. as per the site condition to ascertain the exposure characteristics at specific places. The above data shall be digitally displayed within 03 months in front of the main Gate of the mine site.

1.	The project proponent shall monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises at least once in every quarter through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 9) The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to S02 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120 each). covering upwind and downwind directions.
1.	The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to S02 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120 each).covering upwind and downwind directions.
1.	Effective safeguard measures for prevention of dust generation and subsequent suppression (like regular water sprinkling, metalled road construction etc.) shall be carried out in areas prone to air pollution wherein high levels of PM10 and PM2.5 are evident such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. The Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be regularly controlled by installation of required equipments/ machineries and preventive maintenance. Use of suitable water-soluble chemical dust suppressing agents may be explored for better effectiveness of dust control system. It shall be ensured that air pollution level conform to the standards prescribed by the MoEFCC/ Central Pollution Control Board.
1.	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories. Monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Design the ventilation system for adequate air changes as per ACGIH document for all tunnels, motor houses, Oil Cellars.
1.	The project proponent use leak proof trucks/dumpers carrying ore and other raw materials and cover them with tarpaulin.
1.	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous stack emission and air quality monitoring and results of manual stack monitoring and manual monitoring of air quality /fugitive emissions to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Wind shelter fence and chemical spraying shall be provided on the raw material stock piles.
1.	Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed stack emission and fugitive emission standards.
Water quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the notified standards prescribed from time to time. The standards shall be prescribed through Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). The workshop effluent shall be treated after its initial passage through Oil and grease trap.
1.	The water balance/water auditing shall be carried out and measure for reducing the consumption of water shall be taken up and reported to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC and State Pollution Control Board/Committee.

1.	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
1.	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous effluent monitoring and results of manual effluent testing and manual monitoring of ground water quality to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
1.	Project Proponent shall regularly monitor and maintain records w.r.t. ground water level and quality in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells as well as new piezo-meter installations during the mining operation in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Department. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board.
Water quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	The project proponent shall practice rainwater harvesting to maximum possible extent.
1.	Garland drains and collection pits shall be provided for each stock pile to arrest the run-off in the event of heavy rains and to check the water pollution due to surface run off.
1.	Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided for treatment of domestic wastewater to meet the prescribed standards.
1.	Adhere to Zero Liquid Discharge
1.	The project proponent shall provide the slime disposal facility with impervious lining and collection wells for seepage. The water collected from the slime pond shall be treated and recycled.
1.	The project proponent shall monitor regularly ground water quality at least twice a year (pre and post monsoon) at sufficient numbers of piezometers/sampling wells in the plant and adjacent areas through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and NABL accredited laboratories.
1.	Project Proponent shall plan, develop and implement rainwater harvesting measures on long term basis to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground Water Board/ State Groundwater Department. A report on amount of water recharged needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEFCC annually.
1.	In case, immediate mining scheme envisages intersection of ground water table, then Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal clearance from CGWA. In case, mining operation involves intersection of ground water table at a later stage, then PP shall ensure that prior approval from CGWA and MoEFCC is in place before such mining operations. The permission for intersection of ground water table shall essentially be based on detailed hydro-geological study of the area.
1.	Quality of polluted water generated from mining operations which include Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in mines run-off; acid mine drainage and metal contamination in runoff shall be monitored along with Total Suspended Solids (TDS), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed at the project site in public domain, on a display board, at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company. The circular No. J- 20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may also be referred in this regard.
1.	The project proponent shall make efforts to minimise water consumption in the steel plant complex by segregation of used water, practicing cascade use and by recycling treated water.
1.	The Project Proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of natural water course/ water resources/ springs and perennial nallahs existing/ flowing in and around the mine lease including upstream and downstream. Sufficient number of gullies shall be provided at appropriate places within the lease for management of water. The parameters to be monitored shall include their water quality vis-à-vis suitability for usage as per CPCB criteria

	and flow rate. It shall be ensured that no obstruction and/ or alteration be made to water bodies during mining operations without justification and prior approval of MoEFCC. The monitoring of water courses/ bodies existing in lease area shall be carried out four times in a year viz. pre- monsoon (April May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the record of monitored data may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board. Clearly showing the trend analysis on six-monthly basis.
Noise monitoring and prevention	
1.	Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
1.	The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.
Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention	
1.	The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day /night hours.
1.	The Project Proponent shall take measures for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. The workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs /muffs. All personnel including laborers working in dusty areas shall be provided with protective respiratory devices along with adequate training, awareness and information on safety and health aspects. The PP shall be held responsible in case it has been found that workers/ personals/ laborers are working without personal protective equipment.
Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention	
1.	The peak particle velocity at 500m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically as per applicable DGMS guidelines.
Mining plan	
1.	The Project Proponent shall adhere to approved mining plan, inter alia, including, total excavation (quantum of mineral, waste, over burden, inter burden and top soil etc.); mining technology; lease area; scope of working (method of mining, overburden & dump management, O.B& dump mining, mineral transportation mode, ultimate depth of mining, concurrent reclamation and reclamation at mine closure; land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life; etc.).
Energy Conservation measures	
1.	Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
1.	Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.
Mining plan	
1.	The land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan. The excavation vis-à-vis backfilling in the mine lease area and corresponding afforestation to be raised in the reclaimed area shall be governed as per approved mining plan. PP shall ensure the monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. The compliance status shall be submitted half-yearly to the MoEFCC and its concerned Regional Office.

Waste management	
1.	Kitchen waste shall be composted or converted to biogas for further use.(to be decided on case to case basis depending on type and size of plant)
1.	The waste oil, grease and other hazardous waste shall be disposed of as per the Hazardous & Other waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
Land reclamation	
1.	Catch drains, settling tanks and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral yards and Top Soil/OB/Waste dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the water bodies (Nallah/ River/ Pond etc.). The collected water should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development, plantation etc. The drains/ sedimentation sumps etc. shall be de-silted regularly, particularly after monsoon season, and maintained properly.
1.	Check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed around mine pit and OB dumps to prevent storm run-off and sediment flow into adjoining water bodies. A safety margin of 50% shall be kept for designing of sump structures over and above peak rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the mine and its adjoining area which shall also help in providing adequate retention time period thereby allowing proper settling of sediments/ silt material. The sedimentation pits/ sumps shall be constructed at the corners of the garland drains.
Land reclamation	
1.	The slope of dumps shall be vegetated in scientific manner with suitable native species to maintain the slope stability, prevent erosion and surface run off. The selection of local species regulates local climatic parameters and help in adaptation of plant species to the microclimate. The gullies formed on slopes should be adequately taken care of as it impacts the overall stability of dumps. The dump mass should be consolidated with the help of dozer/ compactors thereby ensuring proper filling/ leveling of dump mass. In critical areas, use of geo textiles/ geo-membranes / clay liners / Bentonite etc. shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump.
1.	The Overburden (O.B.), waste and topsoil generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked OB dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The physical parameters of the OB / waste dumps / topsoil dump like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan and the guidelines/circulars issued by D.G.M.S. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation.
Green Belt and EMP	
1.	Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant
Transportation	
1.	The Main haulage road within the mine lease should be provided with a permanent water sprinkling arrangement for dust suppression. Other roads within the mine lease should be wetted regularly with tanker-mounted water sprinkling system. The other areas of dust generation like crushing zone, material transfer points, material yards etc. should invariably be provided with dust suppression arrangements. The air pollution control equipments like bag filters, vacuum suction hoods, dry fogging system etc. shall be installed at Crushers, belt-conveyors and other areas prone to air pollution. The belt conveyor should be fully covered to avoid generation of dust while transportation. PP shall take necessary measures to avoid generation of fugitive dust emissions.
Transportation	
1.	No Transportation of the minerals shall be allowed in case of roads passing through villages/ habitations. In such cases, PP shall construct a 'bypass' road for the purpose of transportation of the minerals leaving an adequate gap (say at least 200 meters) so that the adverse impact of sound and dust along with chances of accidents could be

	mitigated. All costs resulting from widening and strengthening of existing public road network shall be borne by the PP in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department. Transportation of minerals through road movement in case of existing village/ rural roads shall be allowed in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department only after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of roads is increased to handle the traffic load. The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centers. [If applicable in case of road transport].
Green Belt and EMP	
1.	The project proponent shall prepare GHG emissions inventory for the plant and shall submit the programme for reduction of the same including carbon sequestration including plantation.
Public hearing and Human health issues	
1.	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, creche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
Public hearing and Human health issues	
1.	Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
1.	Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis and records maintained as per the Factories Act.
1.	The project proponent shall carry out heat stress analysis for the workmen who work in high temperature work zone and provide Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) as per the norms of Factory Act.
Green Belt	
1.	The Project Proponent shall develop greenbelt in 7.5m wide safety zone all along the mine lease boundary as per the guidelines of CPCB in order to arrest pollution emanating from mining operations within the lease. The whole Green belt shall be developed within first 5 years starting from windward side of the active mining area. The development of greenbelt shall be governed as per the EC granted by the Ministry irrespective of the stipulation made in approved mine plan.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
Public hearing and human health issues	
1.	Project Proponent shall make provision for the housing for workers/labors or shall construct labor camps within/outside (company owned land) with necessary basic infrastructure/ facilities like fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche for kids etc. The housing may be provided in the form of temporary structures which can be removed after the completion of the project related infrastructure. The domestic waste water should be treated with STP in order to avoid contamination of underground water.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approve by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions.

	The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest I wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
1.	All the recommendations made in the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for the Mineral Beneficiation plants shall be implemented.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the head of the organization.
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.
1.	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
1.	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
1.	Concealing factual data failure to comply with any or submission of false/ fabricated data and of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
1.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the MOEFCC & its concerned Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
1.	The Ministry or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
1.	The Project Authorities should inform to the Regional Office regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at

	environment clearance portal.
1.	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
1.	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
1.	No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
1.	44) The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
1.	A separate 'Environmental Management Cell' with suitable qualified manpower should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive. The Senior Executive shall directly report to Head of the Organization. Adequate number of qualified Environmental Scientists and Mining Engineers shall be appointed and submit a report to RO, MoEF&CC.
1.	The Project Proponent shall prepare digital map (land use & land cover) of the entire lease area once in five years purpose of monitoring land use pattern and submit a report to concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC.
1.	The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC shall randomly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF&CC officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
1.	In pursuant to Ministry's O.M No 22-34/2018-IA.III dated 16.01.2020 to comply with the direction made by Hon'ble Supreme Court on 8.01.2020 in W.P. (Civil) No 114/2014 in the matter Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease holder shall after ceasing mining operations, undertake regrassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.
1.	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponents website permanently.
1.	The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
1.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
1.	The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.

1.	The project proponent shall monitor the criteria pollutants level namely; PM10, S02, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER)	
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.

3.5. Agenda Item No 5:

3.5.1. Details of the proposal

Proposed project for the development of integrated textile facilities for apparel manufacturing with a capacity of 30 million pcs per annum, seamless garment manufacturing with a capacity of 5 million pcs per annum, elastic m manufacturing with a capacity of 5 million meters per annum and knitted fabric manufacturing with a capacity of 4 million meters per annum by M/s MAS India Clothing Private Limited and its affiliated companies on 60.28 Ac of land located at Bhuinpur, Begunia, Khordha, Odisha by mas india clothing private limited located at KHORDHA, ODISHA			
Proposal For		Fresh EC	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SIA/OR/INFRA2/537045/2025	537045/109-MINB1/07-2025	01/07/2025	Building / Construction (8(a))

3.5.2. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings

Date of SEAC 1 :16/07/2025

Deliberations of SEAC 1 :

Considering the information furnished and the presentation made by the consultant **M/s Global Tech Enviroxperts Pvt. Ltd. Bhubaneswar** along with the project proponent, the SEAC recommended the following:

- a) The total built-up area of industrial shed is 28,866 sq.mt and this may be processed for grant of EC as building and construction project under item 8 of schedule of EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments thereafter.
- b) Environmental Clearance may be granted valid for 10 years with stipulated conditions as per **Annexure - A** in addition to the following specific conditions.
 - i) EC recommended subject to submission of an undertaking or affidavit to SEIAA that no construction work has been undertaken till date on site and no dye/colour treatment of fabrics will be taken up by PP in the proposed unit.
 - ii) The Proponent before implementation of the project shall convert the land to industrial use and shall take the ownership of the land if not already taken.
 - iii) The Proponent shall obtain permission/NOC from Executive Engg. (PHD) and / or from the appropriate authority for disposal of excess ETP/STP treated water to the nearest drain without which the Proponent will not start construction work. Also, in case of the connecting drain passing through others land (Govt. or Private land), the Proponent shall obtain the permission and possession as the case may be.
 - iv) The proponent shall use solar energy at least to the tune of 5% of total power requirement as proposed.
 - v) The proponent shall obtain permission from concerned Fire Safety Authority.
 - vi) The proponent shall obtain permission for water supply.
 - vii) The proponent shall abide by Traffic corridors layout as per Traffic Study Report.
 - viii) Trees located within the project area shall be transplanted to alongside the boundary green development area.
 - ix) **The proponent shall develop greenbelt in 33% of total plot area instead of 26.36%.**
 - x) The proponent shall implement the Pollution Control Measures and safeguards as proposed in the Environment Management Plan (EMP) of project report.
 - xi) The project proponent shall maximise utilisation of treated water in flushing, plantations and ground washings etc. as per need to reduce water discharge to drain. This shall be verified in future compliance report.
 - xii) All compliances submitted/ committed by PP(s) shall be strictly adhered to them in addition to all the conditions/ specific conditions of EC.
 - xiii) Occupational health monitoring shall be taken up periodically.
 - xiv) Ventilation arrangement shall be made as per the norms.
 - xv) PP to incorporate proper collection and sludge treatment and disposal system, for dry and wet cloths including cut pieces to avoid air and water contamination
 - xvi) Occupational health monitoring details to be taken up and recorded periodically
 - xvii) Firefighting measures and control systems for safety to be implemented before operation.
 - xviii) Hazardous Waste generated to be handover to authorised agents listed in SPCB, Odisha.

xix) The building should be designed to sustain natural calamities like cyclone.

3.5.3. Deliberations by the SEIAA in current meetings

After detailed deliberations in the matter, the Authority decided **to grant Environmental Clearance (EC)** valid for a period of 10 years from the date of issue of EC with standard and specific condition as recommended by SEAC for a total built up area of 28,866 sq.mt in the Phase-I subject to condition that the PP shall construct drain for the project at their own cost and expenses and will obtain clearance from private land owners as well as from Govt. Authority, as the case may be, in which drain will be constructed to nearest available disposal point within a period of two years.

3.5.4. Recommendation of SEIAA

Approved

3.5.5. Details of Environment Conditions

3.5.5.1. Specific

Specific Condition	
1.	<p>EC recommended subject to submission of an undertaking or affidavit to SEIAA that no construction work has been undertaken till date on site and no dye/colour treatment of fabrics will be taken up by PP in the proposed unit.</p> <p>ii) The Proponent before implementation of the project shall convert the land to industrial use and shall take the ownership of the land if not already taken.</p> <p>iii) The Proponent shall obtain permission/NOC from Executive Engg. (PHD) and / or from the appropriate authority for disposal of excess ETP/STP treated water to the nearest drain without which the Proponent will not start construction work. Also, in case of the connecting drain passing through others land (Govt. or Private land), the Proponent shall obtain the permission and possession as the case may be.</p> <p>iv) The proponent shall use solar energy at least to the tune of 5% of total power requirement as proposed.</p> <p>v) The proponent shall obtain permission from concerned Fire Safety Authority.</p> <p>vi) The proponent shall obtain permission for water supply.</p> <p>vii) The proponent shall abide by Traffic corridors layout as per Traffic Study Report.</p> <p>viii) Trees located within the project area shall be transplanted to alongside the boundary green development area.</p> <p>ix) The proponent shall develop greenbelt in 33% of total plot area instead of 26.36%.</p>

	<p>x) The proponent shall implement the Pollution Control Measures and safeguards as proposed in the Environment Management Plan (EMP) of project report.</p> <p>xi) The project proponent shall maximise utilisation of treated water in flushing, plantations and ground washings etc. as per need to reduce water discharge to drain. This shall be verified in future compliance report.</p> <p>xii) All compliances submitted/ committed by PP(s) shall be strictly adhered to them in addition to all the conditions/ specific conditions of EC.</p> <p>xiii) Occupational health monitoring shall be taken up periodically.</p> <p>xiv) Ventilation arrangement shall be made as per the norms.</p> <p>xv) PP to incorporate proper collection and sludge treatment and disposal system, for dry and wet cloths including cut pieces to avoid air and water contamination</p> <p>xvi) Occupational health monitoring details to be taken up and recorded periodically</p> <p>xvii) Firefighting measures and control systems for safety to be implemented before operation.</p> <p>xviii) Hazardous Waste generated to be handover to authorised agents listed in SPCB, Odisha.</p> <p>xix) The building should be designed to sustain natural calamities like cyclone.</p>
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3.5.5.2. Standard

8(a)	Building / Construction
Statutory compliance	
1.	The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
1.	The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc. as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission for drawl of ground water / surface water required for the project from the competent authority.
1.	A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
1.	All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable, by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.

1.	The provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016, shall be followed.
1.	The project proponent shall follow the ECBC/ECBC-R prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power strictly.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Notification GSR 94(E) dated 25.01.2018 of MoEF&CC regarding Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring Environmental Clearance shall be complied with.
1.	A management plan shall be drawn up and implemented to contain the current exceedance in ambient air quality at the site.
1.	The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM2.5) covering upwind and downwind directions during the construction period.
1.	Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
1.	Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3-meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site.
1.	Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution.
1.	Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting.
1.	Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
1.	All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016.
1.	The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
1.	The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.
1.	For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
Water quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.

1.	Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
1.	Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details.
1.	The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
1.	A certificate shall be obtained from the local body supplying water, specifying the total annual water availability with the local authority, the quantity of water already committed, the quantity of water allotted to the project under consideration and the balance water available. This should be specified separately for ground water and surface water sources, ensuring that there is no impact on other users.
1.	At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
1.	Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc and other for supply of recycled water for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc. shall be done.
1.	Use of water saving devices/fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.
1.	Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
1.	Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
1.	The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016. Rain water harvesting recharge pits/storage tanks shall be provided for ground water recharging as per the CGWB norms.
1.	A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.
1.	All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.
1.	No ground water shall be used during construction phase of the project.
1.	Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
1.	The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.
1.	Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing, AC make up water and gardening. As proposed, no treated water shall be disposed in to municipal drain.
1.	No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.

1.	Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted.
1.	Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
1.	Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.
Noise monitoring and prevention	
1.	Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential area/commercial area/industrial area/silence zone both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.
1.	Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
1.	Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.
Energy Conservation measures	
1.	Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC.
1.	Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED.
1.	Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
1.	Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning.
1.	Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
1.	Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.
Waste Management	
1.	A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project shall be obtained.

1.	Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighbouring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
1.	Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials.
1.	Organic waste compost/Vermiculture pit/Organic Waste Converter within the premises with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
1.	All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.
1.	Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.
1.	Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials.
1.	Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.
1.	Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
1.	Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.
Green Cover	
1.	No tree can be felled/transplant unless exigencies demand. Where absolutely necessary, tree felling shall be with prior permission from the concerned regulatory authority. Old trees should be retained based on girth and age regulations as may be prescribed by the Forest Department. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted).
1.	A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. The landscape planning should include plantation of native species. The species with heavy foliage, broad leaves and wide canopy cover are desirable. Water intensive and/or invasive species should not be used for landscaping.
1.	Where the trees need to be cut with prior permission from the concerned local Authority, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (i.e. planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained. Plantations to be ensured species (cut) to species (planted). Area for green belt development shall be provided as per the details provided in the project document.
1.	Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.
Transport	
1.	A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria. a. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. b. Traffic calming measures. c. Proper design of entry

	and exit points. d. Parking norms as per local regulation.
1.	Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.
null	
1.	A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.
Human health issues	
1.	All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
1.	For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
1.	Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
1.	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
1.	Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.
1.	A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of MoEFCC/SEIAA website where it is displayed.
1.	ii. environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
1.	The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
1.	The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
1.	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions and/or shareholders/stake holders. The copy of the board

	resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
1.	A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
1.	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report
1.	The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
1.	The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
1.	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
1.	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
1.	No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
1.	Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
1.	The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
1.	The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
1.	The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
1.	The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
1.	Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
Specific Conditions	
1.	Recommendations of mitigation measures from possible accident shall be implemented based on Risk Assessment studies conducted for worst case scenarios using latest techniques.

3.6. Agenda Item No 6:

3.6.1. Details of the proposal

Proposal for Grant of Fresh Environmental Clearance for Limka-2 Stone Quarry over an Area of 4.00 Acres or 1.619 Hectares in village Limka under Koraput Tahasil of Koraput District. by RANGADHAR PRADHAN located at KORAPUT,ODISHA			
Proposal For		Mining EC Under 5 Ha (New)	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SIA/OR/MIN/543665/2025	543665/397-MINB2/07-2025	04/07/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

3.6.2. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings

Date of SEAC 1 :17/07/2025



Deliberations of SEAC 1 :

The SEAC observed the following:

1. From KML file it is observed that the lease area is a part of a mined area.

A railway line is 320 meter from the leased area.

2. There is another mine just 160 meter from the east of the present lease area.

3. In DSR it is listed under Non Operational Mines in Annexure I(B)

4. DLC certificate may be issued by Tahasildar or DFO .

5. As per the MP, the annual production of 8268 CUM per year is given.

The SEAC recommended to grant EC for 8258cum as per the mining plan valid from the date of EC accorded up to the lease period with following additional conditions.

- i) EC may be approved considering the adequate safety zone to be left as no mining zone from railway line.
- ii) Consent / NoC shall be obtained from the concerned authority if village road is to be used for transportation. The said road shall also be maintained by the lessee.
- iii) In view of likely revision of DSR the mention of this deposit with final coordinates is to be ensured
- iv) Plantation programme to be completed within first two years and to be maintained in remaining years.
- v) Depth of Mining as proposed should not be beyond 6m from the ground level.
- vi) Mitigation measures for flying Rock for safety be put in place.
- vii) Stone quarry project proponent need to maintain periodic health check-up records of their employees and ensure use of face mask by workers in crushing and handling sections of the stone quarry for ensuring that working personnel are not affected by silicosis.
- viii) The boundary area of the deposit as per the revised / updated DSR to be defined by geo coordinates based on DGPS survey superimposed on the cadastral map.
- ix) Construction of garland drains retaining wall and settling tank should be ensured to prevent erosion during rainfall and to collect silt generated during the mining activity.
- x) All the dumps shall be covered by retaining wall, garland drains and settling ponds.
- xi) No explosives shall be stored without approval of competent authority and all the precautions for blasting shall be put in place.
- xii) Worked out pit shall be fenced.
- xiii) No tree growth in the lease area if present shall be damaged.
- xiv) The PP shall operate as per the present Mining Plan.

However, EC shall be granted after submission of following:

1. DLC Certificate duly certified by DFO/Tahasildar

3.6.3. Deliberations by the SEIAA in current meetings

After detailed deliberation, the authority approved the EC with standard & specific conditions as recommended by SEAC for a maximum quantity of production limited to 8268 cum/annum for three years valid from the date of issue of this letter with maximum depth of mining to be 6 meters from the surface and the method of mining shall be as per the approved Mining Plan. Further, extension of EC shall be subject to submission of EC Compliance report duly authenticated by the Mining Officer.

3.6.4. Recommendation of SEIAA

Approved

3.6.5. Details of Environment Conditions

3.6.5.1. Specific

N/A

3.6.5.2. Standard

1(a)	Mining of minerals
null	
1.	The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements for livestock feed by developing grazing land with a view to compensate those areas which are coming within the mine lease. The development of such grazing land shall be done in consultation with the State Government. In this regard, Project Proponent should essentially implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquisition of grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded/ protected against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.
1.	The Project Proponent shall carryout plantation/ afforestation in backfilled and reclaimed area of mining lease, around water body, along the roadsides, in community areas etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the State Forest Department/ Agriculture Department/ Rural development department/ Tribal Welfare Department/ Gram Panchayat such that only those species be selected which are of use to the local people. The CPCB guidelines in this respect shall also be adhered. The density of the trees should be around 2500 saplings per Hectare. Adequate budgetary provision shall be made for protection and care of trees.
Statutory compliance	
1.	The Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in MoEFCC's Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area."

1.	The Project Proponent shall inform the MoEF&CC for any change in ownership of the mining lease. In case there is any change in ownership or mining lease is transferred. PP needs to apply for transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.
1.	The Project proponent complies with all the statutory requirements and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors before commencing the mining operations.
1.	The State Government concerned shall ensure that mining operation shall not be commenced till the entire compensation levied, if any, for illegal mining paid by the Project Proponent through their respective Department of Mining & Geology in strict compliance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors.
1.	A copy of EC letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO etc. if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
1.	State Pollution Control Board/Committee shall be responsible for display of this EC letter at its Regional office, District Industries Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
1.	The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board/Committee and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (www.parivesh.nic.in). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEFCC Regional Office for compliance and record.
Statutory compliance	
1.	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
1.	This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/ judgment of Honble Supreme Court of India, Honble High Court, Honble NGT and any other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions as may be applicable.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
1.	The project proponent shall obtain authorization under the Hazardous and other Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.
1.	The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report. (in case of the presence of Schedule-I species in the study area).
1.	The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM

	emission, and SO ₂ and NO _x in reference to SO ₂ and NO _x emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each). covering upwind and downwind directions.
1.	Effective safeguard measures for prevention of dust generation and subsequent suppression (like regular water sprinkling, metalled road construction etc.) shall be carried out in areas prone to air pollution wherein high levels of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} are evident such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. The Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be regularly controlled by installation of required equipments/ machineries and preventive maintenance. Use of suitable water-soluble chemical dust suppressing agents may be explored for better effectiveness of dust control system. It shall be ensured that air pollution level conform to the standards prescribed by the MoEFCC/ Central Pollution Control Board.
1.	The project proponent shall monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises at least once in every quarter through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 9) The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} in reference to PM emission, and SO ₂ and NO _x in reference to SO ₂ and NO _x emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each). covering upwind and downwind directions.
1.	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories. Monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises.
1.	The Project Proponent shall install a minimum of 3 (three) online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations with 1 (one) in upwind and 2 (two) in downwind direction based on long term climatological data about wind direction such that an angle of 120° is made between the monitoring locations to monitor critical parameters, relevant for mining operations, of air pollution viz. PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , NO ₂ , CO and SO ₂ etc. as per the methodology mentioned in NAAQS Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI/I, dated 18.11.2009 covering the aspects of transportation and use of heavy machinery in the impact zone. The ambient air quality shall also be monitored at prominent places like office building, canteen etc. as per the site condition to ascertain the exposure characteristics at specific places. The above data shall be digitally displayed within 03 months in front of the main Gate of the mine site.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Design the ventilation system for adequate air changes as per ACGIH document for all tunnels, motor houses, Oil Cellars.
1.	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous stack emission and air quality monitoring and results of manual stack monitoring and manual monitoring of air quality /fugitive emissions to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
1.	The project proponent use leak proof trucks/dumpers carrying ore and other raw materials and cover them with tarpaulin.
Air quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Wind shelter fence and chemical spraying shall be provided on the raw material stock piles.
1.	Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed stack emission and fugitive emission standards.
Water quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards

	prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
1.	Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the notified standards prescribed from time to time. The standards shall be prescribed through Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). The workshop effluent shall be treated after its initial passage through Oil and grease trap.
1.	The water balance/water auditing shall be carried out and measure for reducing the consumption of water shall be taken up and reported to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC and State Pollution Control Board/Committee.
1.	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous effluent monitoring and results of manual effluent testing and manual monitoring of ground water quality to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
1.	Project Proponent shall regularly monitor and maintain records w.r.t. ground water level and quality in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells as well as new piezo-meter installations during the mining operation in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Department. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board.
Water quality monitoring and preservation	
1.	Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided for treatment of domestic wastewater to meet the prescribed standards.
1.	Quality of polluted water generated from mining operations which include Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in mines run-off; acid mine drainage and metal contamination in runoff shall be monitored along with Total Suspended Solids (TDS), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed at the project site in public domain, on a display board, at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company. The circular No. J- 20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may also be referred in this regard.
1.	Garland drains and collection pits shall be provided for each stock pile to arrest the run-off in the event of heavy rains and to check the water pollution due to surface run off.
1.	The Project Proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of natural water course/ water resources/ springs and perennial nallahs existing/ flowing in and around the mine lease including upstream and downstream. Sufficient number of gullies shall be provided at appropriate places within the lease for management of water. The parameters to be monitored shall include their water quality vis-à-vis suitability for usage as per CPCB criteria and flow rate. It shall be ensured that no obstruction and/ or alteration be made to water bodies during mining operations without justification and prior approval of MoEFCC. The monitoring of water courses/ bodies existing in lease area shall be carried out four times in a year viz. pre- monsoon (April May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the record of monitored data may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board. Clearly showing the trend analysis on six-monthly basis.
1.	In case, immediate mining scheme envisages intersection of ground water table, then Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal clearance from CGWA. In case, mining operation involves intersection of ground water table at a later stage, then PP shall ensure that prior approval from CGWA and MoEFCC is in place before such mining operations. The permission for intersection of ground water table shall essentially be based on detailed hydro-geological study of the area.
1.	Adhere to Zero Liquid Discharge
1.	The project proponent shall provide the slime disposal facility with impervious lining and collection wells for

	seepage. The water collected from the slime pond shall be treated and recycled.
1.	Project Proponent shall plan, develop and implement rainwater harvesting measures on long term basis to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground Water Board/ State Groundwater Department. A report on amount of water recharged needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEFCC annually.
1.	The project proponent shall monitor regularly ground water quality at least twice a year (pre and post monsoon) at sufficient numbers of piezometers/sampling wells in the plant and adjacent areas through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and NABL accredited laboratories.
1.	The project proponent shall practice rainwater harvesting to maximum possible extent.
1.	The project proponent shall make efforts to minimise water consumption in the steel plant complex by segregation of used water, practicing cascade use and by recycling treated water.
Noise monitoring and prevention	
1.	The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.
1.	Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention	
1.	The Project Proponent shall take measures for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. The workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs /muffs. All personnel including laborers working in dusty areas shall be provided with protective respiratory devices along with adequate training, awareness and information on safety and health aspects. The PP shall be held responsible in case it has been found that workers/ personals/ laborers are working without personal protective equipment.
1.	The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day /night hours.
Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention	
1.	The peak particle velocity at 500m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically as per applicable DGMS guidelines.
Mining plan	
1.	The Project Proponent shall adhere to approved mining plan, inter alia, including, total excavation (quantum of mineral, waste, over burden, inter burden and top soil etc.); mining technology; lease area; scope of working (method of mining, overburden & dump management, O.B& dump mining, mineral transportation mode, ultimate depth of mining, concurrent reclamation and reclamation at mine closure; land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life; etc.).
Energy Conservation measures	
1.	Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.
1.	Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;

Mining plan	
1.	The land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan. The excavation vis-à-vis backfilling in the mine lease area and corresponding afforestation to be raised in the reclaimed area shall be governed as per approved mining plan. PP shall ensure the monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. The compliance status shall be submitted half-yearly to the MoEFCC and its concerned Regional Office.
Waste management	
1.	Kitchen waste shall be composted or converted to biogas for further use.(to be decided on case to case basis depending on type and size of plant)
1.	The waste oil, grease and other hazardous waste shall be disposed of as per the Hazardous & Other waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
Land reclamation	
1.	Check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed around mine pit and OB dumps to prevent storm run-off and sediment flow into adjoining water bodies. A safety margin of 50% shall be kept for designing of sump structures over and above peak rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the mine and its adjoining area which shall also help in providing adequate retention time period thereby allowing proper settling of sediments/ silt material. The sedimentation pits/ sumps shall be constructed at the corners of the garland drains.
1.	Catch drains, settling tanks and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral yards and Top Soil/OB/Waste dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the water bodies (Nallah/ River/ Pond etc.). The collected water should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development, plantation etc. The drains/ sedimentation sumps etc. shall be de-silted regularly, particularly after monsoon season, and maintained properly.
Land reclamation	
1.	The Overburden (O.B.), waste and topsoil generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked OB dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The physical parameters of the OB / waste dumps / topsoil dump like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan and the guidelines/circulars issued by D.G.M.S. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation.
1.	The slope of dumps shall be vegetated in scientific manner with suitable native species to maintain the slope stability, prevent erosion and surface run off. The selection of local species regulates local climatic parameters and help in adaptation of plant species to the microclimate. The gullies formed on slopes should be adequately taken care of as it impacts the overall stability of dumps. The dump mass should be consolidated with the help of dozer/ compactors thereby ensuring proper filling/ leveling of dump mass. In critical areas, use of geo textiles/ geo-membranes / clay liners / Bentonite etc. shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump.
Green Belt and EMP	
1.	Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant
Transportation	
1.	The Main haulage road within the mine lease should be provided with a permanent water sprinkling arrangement for dust suppression. Other roads within the mine lease should be wetted regularly with tanker-mounted water sprinkling system. The other areas of dust generation like crushing zone, material transfer points, material yards etc. should invariably be provided with dust suppression arrangements. The air pollution control equipments like bag filters, vacuum suction hoods, dry fogging system etc. shall be installed at Crushers, belt-conveyors and other

	areas prone to air pollution. The belt conveyor should be fully covered to avoid generation of dust while transportation. PP shall take necessary measures to avoid generation of fugitive dust emissions.
Transportation	
1.	No Transportation of the minerals shall be allowed in case of roads passing through villages/ habitations. In such cases, PP shall construct a 'bypass' road for the purpose of transportation of the minerals leaving an adequate gap (say at least 200 meters) so that the adverse impact of sound and dust along with chances of accidents could be mitigated. All costs resulting from widening and strengthening of existing public road network shall be borne by the PP in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department. Transportation of minerals through road movement in case of existing village/ rural roads shall be allowed in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department only after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of roads is increased to handle the traffic load. The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centers. [If applicable in case of road transport].
Green Belt and EMP	
1.	The project proponent shall prepare GHG emissions inventory for the plant and shall submit the programme for reduction of the same including carbon sequestration including plantation.
Public hearing and Human health issues	
1.	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, creche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
Public hearing and Human health issues	
1.	The project proponent shall carry out heat stress analysis for the workmen who work in high temperature work zone and provide Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) as per the norms of Factory Act.
1.	Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
1.	Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis and records maintained as per the Factories Act.
Green Belt	
1.	The Project Proponent shall develop greenbelt in 7.5m wide safety zone all along the mine lease boundary as per the guidelines of CPCB in order to arrest pollution emanating from mining operations within the lease. The whole Green belt shall be developed within first 5 years starting from windward side of the active mining area. The development of greenbelt shall be governed as per the EC granted by the Ministry irrespective of the stipulation made in approved mine plan.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
Public hearing and human health issues	
1.	Project Proponent shall make provision for the housing for workers/labors or shall construct labor camps within/outside (company owned land) with necessary basic infrastructure/ facilities like fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche for kids etc. The housing may be provided in

	the form of temporary structures which can be removed after the completion of the project related infrastructure. The domestic waste water should be treated with STP in order to avoid contamination of underground water.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest I wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.
1.	All the recommendations made in the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for the Mineral Beneficiation plants shall be implemented.
Corporate Environment Responsibility	
1.	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.
1.	A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the head of the organization.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
1.	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
1.	The Project Authorities should inform to the Regional Office regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
1.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
1.	Concealing factual data failure to comply with any or submission of false/ fabricated data and of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the MOEFCC & its concerned Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.

1.	The Ministry or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
Miscellaneous	
1.	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
1.	44) The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
1.	No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
1.	The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
1.	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
1.	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
1.	The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC shall randomly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF&CC officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
1.	In pursuant to Ministry's O.M No 22-34/2018-IA.III dated 16.01.2020 to comply with the direction made by Honble Supreme Court on 8.01.2020 in W.P. (Civil) No 114/2014 in the matter Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease holder shall after ceasing mining operations, undertake regrassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.
1.	The Project Proponent shall prepare digital map (land use & land cover) of the entire lease area once in five years purpose of monitoring land use pattern and submit a report to concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC.
1.	A separate 'Environmental Management Cell' with suitable qualified manpower should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive. The Senior Executive shall directly report to Head of the Organization. Adequate number of qualified Environmental Scientists and Mining Engineers shall be appointed and submit a report to RO, MoEF&CC.
Miscellaneous	
1.	The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
1.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
1.	The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of

	production operation by the project.
1.	The project proponent shall monitor the criteria pollutants level namely; PM10, SO2, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
1.	The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponents website permanently.
Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER)	
1.	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.

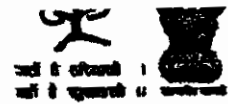
4. Any Other Item(s)

N/A

5. List of Attendees

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Email ID	Remarks
1	Biswajit Mohanty	SEIAA Member	mem*****@gmail.com	
2	Shri K S Pradeep IFS	Member Secretary, SEIAA	ms-*****@gov.in	
3	Dr. Sudarsan Panda	Chairman, SEIAA	chm*****@gov.in	

1546
ANNEXURE-9
F. No. 11-9/1998-FC (pt)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests
(FC Division)



170X

Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110510.
Dated : 03.08.2009

To

The Chief Secretary / Administrator
(All State/UT Governments except J&K)

Subject: Diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 - ensuring compliance of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006.

Sir,

In continuation to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 30.07.2009, I am directed to invite the attention of the State Government to the operationalization of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which has become effective from 01.01.2008. It is observed that the proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are being received from different states/UT Governments with the submission that the settlement of rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) will be completed later on.

Accordingly, to formulate unconditional proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the State/UT Governments are, wherever the process of settlement of Rights under the FRA has been completed or currently under process, required to enclose evidences for **having initiated and completed the above process, especially among other sections, Sections 3(1)(i), 3(1)(e) and 4(5)**. These enclosures of evidence shall be in the form of following:

- a. A letter from the State Government certifying that the complete process for identification and settlement of rights under the FRA has been carried out for the entire forest area proposed for diversion, with a record of all consultations and meetings held;
- b. A letter from the State Government certifying that proposals for such diversion (with full details of the project and its implications, in vernacular / local languages) have been placed before each concerned Gram Sabha of forest-dwellers, who are eligible under the FRA;
- c. A letter from each of the concerned Gram Sabhas, indicating that all formalities/processes under the FRA have been carried out, and that **they have given their consent to the proposed diversion and the compensatory and ameliorative measures if any, having understood the purposes and details of proposed diversion.**

- d. A letter from the State Government certifying that the diversion of forest land for facilities managed by the Government as required under section 3(2) of the FRA have been completed and that the Gram Sabhas have consented to it.
- e. A letter from the State Government certifying that discussions and decisions on such proposals had taken place only when there was a quorum of minimum 50% of members of the Gram Sabha present;
- f. Obtaining the written consent or rejection of the Gram Sabha to the proposal.
- g. **A letter from the State Government certifying that the rights of Primitive Tribal Groups and Pre-Agricultural Communities, where applicable, have been specifically safeguarded as per section 3(1)(e) of the FRA.**
- h. Any other aspect having bearing on operationalisation of the FRA.

The State/UT Governments, where process of settlement of Rights under the FRA is yet to begin, are required to enclose evidences supporting that settlement of rights under FRA 2006 will be initiated and completed before the final approval for proposals.

This is issued with the approval of the Minister of Environment and Forests.


(C.D. Singh)

Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:-

1. The PMO (kind attention: Director, PMO)
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, All States / UTs.
4. The Nodal Officer (FCA), O/o the PCCFs, All States / UTs.
5. All Regional Offices of MoEF located at Bhopal, Shillong, Bangalore, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh.
6. The RO (HQ), DIGF(FP), Sr.AIGF(FC)/AIGF(FC), MoEF, New Delhi.
7. Monitoring Cell, FC Division, MoEF, New Delhi for placing the same on the website of the MoEF.
8. Guard File.


(C.D. Singh)

Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests

12th December 2025

Undertaking for Compliance to Court Orders, NGT Orders and FRA Act

It is to certify that we, Kalinga Alumina Limited, have applied for diversion of 157.212 Ha of forest land (144.945 Ha for mining lease area and 12.267 Ha for approach roads) for the purpose of development of Ballada Bauxite Block in Nandapur Tehasil, Koraput District, Odisha.

We hereby undertake that shall comply all the provisions of the all Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order (s) and NGT Order (s) including the complete compliance of the FRA, 2006 as per the Rules 11 (7) of the VSES Rules 2023 pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.

We further inform you that Gram Sabha was conducted on 9th Oct 2025 and issuance of the FRA Certificate is under progress.

We hereby give an undertaking that a copy of the FRA certificate along with settlement details as applicable, shall be submitted to the designated forest authority once the same is being issued by Collector and District Magistrate, Koraput.

Authorized Signatory



K Anil Kumar
Vice President - Projects
Kalinga Alumina Limited
Shantigram, Ahmedabad
Gujarat-382421

Kalinga Alumina limited
(Formerly Known as Mundra Aluminium Limited) Adani Corporate House, Shantigram,
Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G.
Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad -
382421 Gujarat, India

Tel: + 91 79 2656 5555
Fax: + 91 79 2555 5500
Info.nr@adani.com

CIN: U09900GJ2021PLC128064

Registered Office: Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382 421



ANNEXURE-11

Government of Odisha
Department of Water Resources

No. 30630 /WR., Date: 8/11/2024
WR-MAJH-WRC-0127/2024(OSWAS File No.)
Irr-II-WRC-110/2024(Physicut File No.)

From

Smt. Arati Rout, O.A.S. (SAG),
Additional Secretary to Government.

To

M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited,
Dist- Koraput.

Sub: Application for allocation of 0.282 cusec of surface water from Jalaput reservoir for operation purposes in favour of M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput.

Ref:- Application No- 2024070441000681 dated 04.07.2024.

Sir,

In inviting reference to the subject and application cited above, I am directed to say that after careful consideration, Government in Department of Water Resources have been pleased to allocate 0.282 cusec of surface water from Jalaput Reservoir in favour of M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput from 01.04.2025 for a period 5 years for operational purpose without assurance during the lean period/scarcity time with intake location having Latitude: 18° 26' 48.06" N & Longitude: 82° 36' 16.89" E. with the terms & conditions mentioned below.

Further, you are requested to construct a water storage facility to meet the water requirement during the lean period/scarcity time.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:-

1. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall make suitable arrangements to take the water from the Irrigation works at which it will be supplied. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall not use the water supplied to him for any purpose other than that which is specified in the schedule.
2. If the special water rate for the aforesaid quantity of water or any part thereof, is not paid on or before the date specified in the agreement it shall become payable at once (unless the Government sanctions for special reason an extension of time) and M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput and the sureties shall be liable jointly and severally to pay the same with compound interest at the rate of two percent per mensem from the date of default. All amount due to the Government under terms of these presents shall if not paid in time, be recoverable as a public demand under the Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1962.

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for

-2-

3. (i) M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall be liable for criminal and civil action if by drawl of water, the rights of any third party are affected and shall indemnify the Government against all claims for damage preferred by the person or persons affected by the permission granted.
- (ii) M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall not without prior permission in writing from the Government lay the pipeline on Government or communal lands. If the pipelines have to pass through Government lands permission of the Government for this shall be taken separately which may be granted subject to the protection of rights of the Government or community, as the case may be.
- (iii) M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall not draw or lift water more than the quantity mentioned in the requisition or order and not exceeding the volume mentioned in the Schedule-II except with the prior approval of the Government. The Superintending Engineer of WR shall assess the fees to be charged as per Unit quantity of water drawn or allocated whichever is higher. If drawl is more than the allocation, a penal rate at six times the rate specified in Schedule II shall be charged on the quantity of excess drawl, in addition to the normal bill on the allocated quantity. The excess drawl is permissible for a maximum period of six months, within which the licensee shall have to apply for a higher allocation of water with reason where the licensee fails to so apply for such higher allocation or where the licensee is refused for such higher allocation, the agreement shall be liable to cancellation and the water supplied shall be stopped thereafter.
- (iv) The permission granted shall not be deemed to exempt M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput from liability to payment of water charges lawfully assessable at the rate as may be prescribed by Govt. from time to time.
- (v) The government reserves the right to suspend or cancel the permission in case of violation of any of the covenants.
4. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput at his own cost shall install an IoT Flow Meter for measurement of water drawn or lifted by him from the Irrigation Works as per the procedure laid down in rule 23-A(b). The Superintending Engineer of WR shall visit the location of the drawl or lifting of water, verify the quantities of water drawn or lifted by M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput, and ensure such control as may be necessary for administering the drawl or lifting of water. Assessment of the water rate shall be made as per the quantity of water drawn or allocated whichever is higher. In case of any defect or non-functioning of the Flow Meter, the licensee shall bring the fact to the notice of the Superintending Engineer of WR forthwith and take appropriate steps to remove the defects in the Meter or for replacement thereof within three months and in such cases the fees shall be charged on the quantity of water allocated for the said period of three months or till the defect in the Meter is removed or the Meter replaced, as the case may be whichever is earlier, and where the licensee fails to bring the defect or non-functioning of the Meter to the notice of the Superintending Engineer of WR or fails to remove the defects in the Meter or to replace the same, as the case may be, within

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- three months, the agreement shall be liable to cancellation and thereafter the water supply shall be stopped.
5. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall construct a full-proof effluent discharge plant before the commissioning of the project. For proper test of such effluent there shall be computerized testing system and M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall give details of effluent discharged in the natural source (in River or Nala).
 6. For the construction of head works and control mechanism i.e. Intake well, pump house and other related facilities, M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput will get the land leased in their favour through IDCO as is done in respect of any other government land required by the industry. IDCO will make available land on a long-term lease to M/S Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput. The continuance of the lease agreement will be subject to the condition that the industry shall pay water rates as per the prevailing water rate and all other dues of the Government and IDCO from time to time.
 7. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput would be required to pay 3 (three) months advance water charges in favour of Superintending Engineer concerned in shape of Bank Draft or FDR duly discharged by the company as non - interest bearing security deposit and for 9 (nine) months a Bank Guarantee duly pledged in favour of concerned Superintending Engineer of WR. The onus of maintaining the Bank Guarantee lies with M/S Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput.
 8. In case of water supply for M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput is to be met from a common source through a sharing mechanism, such common infrastructure for drawl of water will be constructed, maintained, and operated either by IDCO or Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) after taking due clearance from IDCO. Water will be supplied to Industry by IDCO/SPV and they would also be liable for payment of water rate to the Govt. and will in turn have arrangements as similar therein as clauses (6) and (7) detailed earlier.
 9. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput drawing or allocated water from the reservoir for its uses, shall sign a supplementary agreement with the Odisha Hydra Power Corporation Ltd., to compensate for the loss of energy generation due to its over drawl and the Odisha Hydra Power Corporation Ltd., shall raise demands for compensation of loss of energy generation within the first week of every month against the excess quantity of water drawn than the allocated quantity.
 10. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput will not disturb the normal flow of water so that riparian rights in downstream will be affected and the company shall have no claim on the account.
 11. The drawl mechanism for raw water and disposal system of effluent to be established by the industry without disturbing the existing ecosystem and environmental setup.
 12. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan/ Welfare Action Plan, if so required will be prepared in conformity with the current Orissa Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy and executed by the company at its own cost under the supervision of the Water Resources Department and the Collector of the District.
 13. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput should not claim as a matter of right to get the desired quantity of water during non-monsoon and lean periods to meet their full industrial use and the Company has to make adequate storage facility in their land for supply of water to their plant during such period.
 14. The safety design of all the structures lies fully on M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput.

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for

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15. In case of any dispute/interpretation required, the decision of the Government in the Water Resources Department shall be final.
16. Any surplus power from the Captive Power Plant shall be sold by M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput to GRIDCO or any other entity to be notified by the State Government under mutually acceptable terms & conditions.
17. The allocation of water will automatically lapse if the company does not use the water for the purpose applied for within three years of allotment.
18. This agreement shall be valid for three years from the date of execution subject to the renewal of agreement by the Superintending Engineer of WR. For renewal of the agreement, M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput has to apply a minimum of three months before the expiry of the agreement.
19. If it is found that the industry is drawing water unauthorizably before signing the agreement/installation of the flow meter, the Superintending Engineer of WR will charge a penal rate at six times the normal rate as provided in Schedule-II of the Rule.
20. The government shall be at liberty to review the water allocation unilaterally in case of exigencies.
21. The Superintending Engineer of WR or his authorized representative reserves the right to inspect all installations of drawl and disposal mechanism during and after construction including the intake structure, flow meter, and treatment plant.
22. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput will have to show clearly in the water management plan as to what storage facility the company will create for the lean season and to what extent and how the water is going to be recycled which shall be a part of the project report of the unit.
23. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput may engage at their cost, consultant(s) experienced in the field to take up field investigations, prepare design and drawing to set up the water supply scheme for drawing water from the Irrigation works for their proposed plant. The actual work will start after approval of the scheme by the competent authority of Water Resources Department who can inspect work during the construction.
24. The exact place for lifting will be decided in consultation with the competent authority of the Water Resources Department.
25. The Department of Water Resources (DoWR) will not be held responsible for the non-availability of water due to dry season, disruption, repair & maintenance of the Canal/Reservoir.
26. The agreement to be executed by Industry/ commercial establishment with the local Superintending Engineer of WR must be approved by the DoWR before drawl of water.
27. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput will have to adopt water harvesting, rooftop water harvesting, groundwater recharge, and recycling of wastewater measures in its plant premises as per the approved water management plan.
28. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall follow the zero effluent discharge principle, satisfy State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) norms, and obtain requisite permissions from the SPCB, Odisha before drawl of operational water.
29. In case, M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput intends to supply bulk water to Municipalities, Notified Area Councils, other local authorities, and the cluster of villages, M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall install separate flow meters or measuring device, as the case may be, at a suitable place along the pipeline to ensure quantum of water supplied to such Municipalities, Notified Area Councils, other local authorities and cluster of villages for drinking and washing etc. in addition to installation of the flow meter under clause 23-A (1)(b)

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which shall be treated as industrial or commercial use and license fee for such industrial or commercial use shall be at the rate double the existing rate as provided in item 3 (ii) of schedule-II.

30. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall abide by the conditions laid down by the competent authority of DoWR during the approval of the scheme of drawl.
31. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall undertake a water utilization audit every three years and make the report available for scrutiny by the competent authority of DoWR.
32. Special water rate shall be charged and collected at the rate as specified in Schedule -II per unit or quantity of water drawn or allocated whichever is higher and shall be enhanced at the rate of ten percent per annum with effect from the first day of April.
33. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput is acquiring/ has acquired irrigated land for industrial purposes under unavoidable circumstances, it has to comply with the conditions laid down vide DoWR Notification No. 4538, dt.24.02.2016.
34. M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited, Koraput shall register the project on the IWCRCM website within 7 days of entry, after due execution of the agreement with the concerned Superintending Engineer of DoWR.

Yours faithfully,

Memo No. 30631 /WR, Dtd. 8/11/2024 Additional Secretary to Government

Copy forwarded to the EIC, P & D, BBSR / Chief Engineer, Water Services, BBSR/ the Chief Construction Engineer, Potturu Irrigation Project, Balimela/ Superintending Engineer, Earth Dam Division, Chitrakonda for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 30632 /WR, Dtd. 8/11/2024 Under Secretary to Government

Copy forwarded to the Industries Department/ IPICOL for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 30633 /WR, Dtd. 8/11/2024 Under Secretary to Government

Copy forwarded to the Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), BBSR for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 30634 /WR, Dtd. 8/11/2024 Under Secretary to Government

Copy forwarded to the Collector & District Magistrate, Koraput for information and necessary action.

Under Secretary to Government

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ANNEXURE-12

The Member Secretary
State Pollution Control Board, Odisha
Department of Forests & Environment,
Govt. of Odisha, Paribesh Bhawan, A/11B,
Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-VIII, Bhubaneswar-751012

Dated 15 Nov 2023

Sub: Submission of Draft EIA/EMP Report for Public Hearing in respect of Ballada Bauxite Mine with a PRC of 4.0 MTPA over a mining lease area of 144.945 Ha located at Village Ballada, Tehsil – Nandapur, District- Koraput, Odisha - (Cat-B'-Project).

Ref: 1. LOI No. SM/MC2/MC/0007/2023/2143 dated 1st March 2023, granted in favour of Kalinga Alumina Limited.
2. ToR granted vide SEIAA, Odisha File No. SIA/OR/MIN/439954/2023 dated 06.11.2023

Dear Sir,

With reference to the abovesaid, Kalinga Alumina Limited proposes to develop the referred Ballada Bauxite Mine with a PRC of 4.0 MTPA along with 800 TPH crushing facility over a mining lease area of 144.945 Ha located at Village - Ballada, Tehsil – Nandapur, District - Koraput, Odisha.

It may please be noted that Ballada Bauxite Block was allocated to the project proponent through a transparent auction process as per relevant provisions of MMDR Act and Mineral Auction Rules, as amended from time to time. An Lol from Govt of Odisha has been granted vide letter no. SM-MC2-MC-0007-2023/2143/S&M Bhubaneswar dated 1st March 2023.

The Mining Pslan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan was approved vide letter No. MCDR-MiFLOBXT/5/2023-BBS-IBM_RO_BBS dated 08/08/2023 by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM).

Further, the Terms of References (ToR) for conducting the EIA study has been granted by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha, vide File No. SIA/OR/MIN/439954/2023 dated 06.11.2023.

In this context, we are pleased to submit the Draft EIA/EMP report along with relevant annexures for conducting Public Hearing in terms of EIA Notification dated 14th Sept, 2006 and amendment thereof.

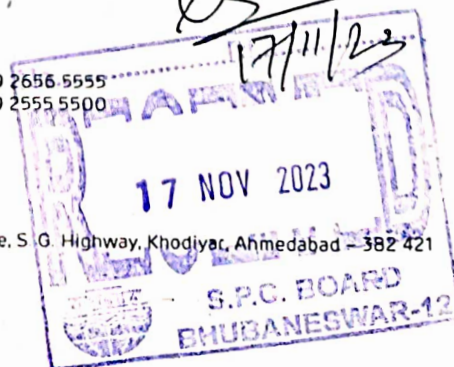
The Draft EIA/EMP report has been prepared by Vardan EnviroNet, an accredited EIA consultant, as per the prescribed standards & additional Terms of Reference (ToR). The submitted documents are as under:

Kalinga Alumina Limited
(Formerly known as Kalinga Alumina Limited)
Adani Corporate House, Shantigram,
Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway,
Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382421
Gujarat, India

CIN: U13203GJ2021PLC128064

Registered Office: Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382 421

Tel + 91 79 2656 5555
Fax + 91 79 2555 5500



adani

I.	Draft EIA/EMP Report	Hard Copy	10 Nos.
II.	Executive Summary of the Draft EIA/EMP Report - English	Hard Copy	10 Nos.
III.	Executive Summary of the Draft EIA EMP Report - Odia	Hard Copy	10 Nos.
IV.	Draft EIA/EMP report	Soft Copy	10 Nos.
V.	Executive Summary of the Draft EIA/EMP Report - English	Soft Copy	10 Nos.
VI.	Executive Summary of the Draft EIA/EMP Report - Odia	Soft Copy	10 Nos.
VII.	Administrative fee amounting Rs. 1,50,000/- in DD	002000 (Axis Bank)	13/11/2023

We request your good office to schedule the environmental public hearing at an early date as per MoEF&CC Notification SO1533 and advise any further action required at our end.

(Authorized Signatory)



K Anil Kumar
Associate Vice President - Projects
Kalinga Alumina Limited (Formerly known as Kalinga Alumina Limited)
Shantigram, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382421

Enclosures: As above

Copies to:

1. IRO - MoEF&CC Bhubaneshwar.
2. District Magistrate - Koraput.
3. Regional Officer - SPCB Odisha, Koraput District.

Kalinga Alumina Limited
(Formerly known as Kalinga Alumina Limited)
Adani Corporate House, Shantigram,
Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway,
Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382421
Gujarat, India

Tel + 91 79 2656 5555
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CIN: U13203GJ2021PLC128064

Registered Office: Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382 421

F. No. IA3-22/10/2022-IA.III [E 177258]

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003

Dated: 8th June, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Standardizing the validity of baseline data and public consultation reports for submission of proposal within the validity period of Terms of Reference (ToR) under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 - regarding.

As per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006, Terms of References (ToR) are being accorded to the various developmental projects listed in the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 except schedule 8(a) for undertaking EIA/EMP study. In this regard, Ministry issued Office Memorandum No. J-11013/41/2006-IA-II (I) (Part) dated 29th August 2017 stating that the validity period of ToR as three years for all the projects/activities and four years for River Valley and HEP Projects. This validity period could be further extended by a maximum period of one year, thereby making the outer limit for validity of ToR as four years for all projects/activities and five years for River Valley and HEP projects.

2. Further, in the above-mentioned O.M, it is also stated that the baseline data used for preparation of EIA/EMP reports may be collected at any stage, irrespective of the request for ToR or the issue thereof. However, such baseline data and the public consultation should not be older than three years, at the time of submission of the proposal, for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC), as per ToRs prescribed.

3. Thereafter, MoEF&CC also issued a gazette notification vide S.O.751 (E) dated 17/02/2020 stating that the Terms of Reference for the projects or activities except for River valley and Hydro-electric projects, issued by the concerned regulatory authority, shall have the validity of four years from the date of issue. In case of the River valley and Hydro-electric projects, the validity of ToR will be for five years.


4. Instances have been brought to the notice of this Ministry wherein the application for Environment Clearance are being submitted by the project proponent well within the validity period of the ToR but the baseline data is older than three years. In such situation, project proponent is required to start the entire process of baseline data collection *de novo*. Many a times, it is also observed that the delay in submission of EC proposal happens due to delay in rescheduling and conduct of public hearing for reasons beyond the control of project proponent.

5. In many such cases where proposals are submitted with baseline data older than three years, the EAC prescribes for revalidation of data with fresh baseline data of 15 days/1 month/ 1 season on a case to case basis.

6. The aforesaid matter has been examined in the Ministry. In order to address this issue in a practical manner and to bring uniformity in handling such proposals, the following standard procedures shall be followed with immediate effect:

- i. Baseline data used for preparation of EIA/EMP reports may be collected at any stage of the EC process or even before the grant of ToR.
- ii. Public consultation shall be conducted after the grant of ToR. The Public consultation conducted after the expiry of ToR shall not be accepted by the Regulatory Authority.
- iii. The baseline data and Public Hearing shall not be more than three years old at the time of submission of application for consideration of EC.
- iv. At the time of application for EC, in case baseline data is older than three years, but less than five years old in the case of River valley and HEP Projects, or less than four years old in the case of other projects, the same shall be considered, subject to the condition that it is revalidated with one season fresh non-monsoon data collected after three years of the initial baseline data.
- v. In case the proposal for EC along with EIA/EMP reports based on the ToRs prescribed is not submitted within the validity period of ToRs, and/or not complying with the above-mentioned criteria, the concerned Member Secretary shall not accept the proposal and process shall be initiated *de novo* by the PP.

7. This O.M. is issued in supersession of OM no. J-11013/41/2006-IA-II (I) (Part) dated 29th August 2017 and with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(Sundar Ramanathan)
Scientist E

To

1. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
2. Chairman of all the Expert Appraisal Committees
3. Chairperson/Member Secretaries of all the SEIAAs/SEACs
4. Chairpersons/Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/UTPCCs
5. All the Officers of I.A. Division

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. PS to Hon'ble MoS (EF&CC)
3. PPS to Secretary (EF&CC)
4. PPS to DGF&SS (EF&CC)
5. PPS to AS(TK)/PPS to JS (SKB)
6. Website, MoEF&CC/Guard file.

ANNEXURE-14

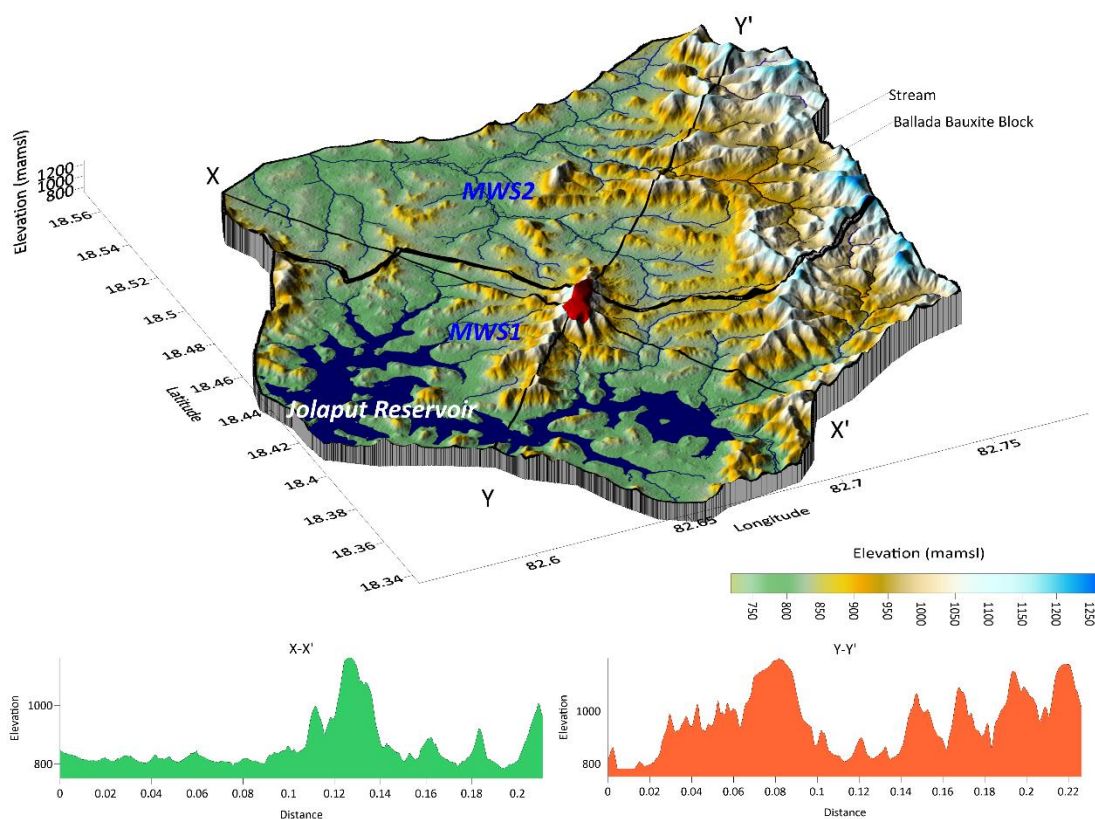
HYDROLOGICAL STUDY REPORT

BALLADA BAUXITE BLOCK

LOCATED AT VILLAGE – BALLADA, TALUKA – NANDAPUR, KORAPUR DISTRICT,
ODISHA

PROJECT PROPONENT

M/S KALINGA ALUMINA LIMITED



PREPARED BY



Vardan Environet

Vardan Environet

Plot No. 82A, Sector-5, IMT Manesar

Gurugram, Haryana

October-2023

HYDROLOGICAL AND WATER CONSERVATION STUDY REPORT		 Vardan Environet
Ballada Bauxite Block M/s Kalinga Alumina Limited LOCATED AT VILLAGE – BALLADA, TALUKA – NANDAPUR, KORAPUR DISTRICT, ODISHA		

Table 11: Variation of Pan Coefficient values with month

Location	Coefficient		
	0.6	0.7	0.8
North of 22° latitude	November-February	March-April and September-October	May-August
South of 22° latitude	December-January	February-April and September-November	May-August

Source: *Water Resources Systems Division, National Institute of Hydrology Jalvigyan Bhawan, Roorkee*

As per the CGWA Manual for Recharge (GEC Norms -2015), the recharge structures like Check Dam / Percolation Pond will contribute 20% of the stored volume in the monsoon and 20% in the non-monsoon to the recharge of groundwater system. The mine pits are considered as ponds (manmade structures). Hence, the above percentage is considered as ground water recharge from the mining pits. Accordingly, the ground water recharge quantity from the mine pit is estimated. The estimation of monthly rainwater collection is presented in below table,

Table 12: Estimation of Rainwater Collected in Mine Pit

Estimation of Rainwater collection in the Mine Pit								
Name of mine	Mine Pit Area in sq m	Co-Efficient	Season	Estimation Storage in the mine pit in m3	Estimation Evaporation Loss in m3/month	Estimation Recharge in m3/month	Rainwater available in the mine pit	Rainwater collection m3/day
Ballada Bauxite Deposit	856500	1	Monsoon	977628	586577	195526	195526	536
			Non-monsoon	289078	173447	57816	57816	158
			Total	1266706	760024	253341	253341	694
Month	25 Years Normal Monthly rainfall (mm)	Estimated Storage in the mine Pit in m3	Estimated Evaporation Loss in m3/month		Estimated Recharge in m3/month		Total water available in the mine pit	
January	8.9	7595	4557		1519		1519	
February	6.1	5262	3157		1052		1052	
March	20.4	17455	10473		3491		3491	
April	45.8	39244	23547		7849		7849	
May	74.1	63440	38064		12688		12688	
June	214.1	183412	110047		36682		36682	
July	303.9	260328	156197		52066		52066	
August	353.8	303014	181808		60603		60603	
September	269.6	230875	138525		46175		46175	
October	137.6	117865	70719		23573		23573	
November	33.9	29045	17427		5809		5809	
December	10.7	9171	5503		1834		1834	
Total	1478.93	1266706	760024		253341		253341	

5.7. Sedimentation Pond

A sedimentation pond, also known as a sedimentation basin or settling pond, is a type of water management structure designed to remove suspended solids from water. These ponds are

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**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
EASTERN ZONE AT KOLKATA**

Appeal No. 9/2025/EZ

IN THE MATTER OF:

Ajaya Muduli & Ors. ...Appellants

Versus

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Odisha & Anr. ...Respondents

VAKALATNAMA

KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come that I, Mr. K. Anil Kumar, authorised representative of the Respondent No. 2 i.e. M/s Kalinga Alumina Ltd. do hereby appoint:

Mr. Mahesh Agarwal
D/452/1993

Mr. Rishi Agrawala
D/1001/1997

Mr. Arshit Anand
D/1107/2015

Ms. Vidisha Swarup
D/2404/2018

Ms. Siddhi Gupta
D/9223/2025

Advocates of AGARWAL LAW ASSOCIATES, Ground floor, Mercantile house, 15 KG Marg, New Delhi-110001 hereinafter called the Advocate to be My/our Advocate's in the above noted case and authorise him/her:

To act, appear and plead in the above noted case in this court in any other court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate courts.

To sign, file, verify and present pleading, applications, appeals, cross-objections or petitions for execution, review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petition, replies, objections affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages.

To file and take back documents.



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To withdraw, or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case.

To take out execution proceedings.

To deposit, draw and receive moneys, cheques and grant receipts therefor and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case.

To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner authorising him to exercise the powers and authorities hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on my/our behalf.

And I/we the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter my/our own acts as if done by me/us to all intents and purposes. And I/we undertake that I/we or my/our authorised agent would appear in the court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF I do hereunto set my hand to these presents of which have been understood by me on this 06 day of January 2026.

ACCEPTED:

(MAHESH AGARWAL)
D/452/1993

(MS. ARSHIT ANAND)
D/1107/2015

(MS. SIDDHI GUPTA)
D/9223/2025

(RISHI AGRAWALA)
D/1001/1997

(MS. VIDISHA SWARUP)
D/2404/2018



Advocates
Agarwal Law Associates
Ground Floor, Mercantile House,
15 KG Marg, New Delhi-110001
PH: 9810188705;
Fax: 42200099
Email: mail@aglaw.in

Metals

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF KALINGA ALUMINA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS MUNDRA ALLUMINIUM LIMITED) ("THE COMPANY") THROUGH CIRCULATION ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH DAY OF DECEMBER 2025.

AUTHORITY ON THE LEGAL MATTERS OF THE COMPANY

"RESOLVED THAT the consent of the Board be and is hereby accorded to severally authorize **Mr. K. Anil Kumar and Mr. Biswanath Sen** ("Authorized Signatories") to initiate and/or defend legal proceedings on behalf of the Company and to represent and appear before the Court, Tribunal, Forum or any other quasi-judicial bodies for and on behalf of the Company and to engage / appoint legal counsel(s); to sign, verify, declare, affirm, make, present, submit and file all necessary statement of claim, replies, rejoinder, notices, complaints, petitions, written statements, affidavit, undertaking, vakalatnamas, declarations, appeals, revisions, applications, statements, evidences and documents and all proceedings & matter in connection with any proceeding filed by and against the Company before the Court, Tribunal including National Green Tribunal (NGT), Forum or any other quasi-judicial bodies.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT aforesaid authorization shall remain valid till the time, Authorized Signatories remain in the employment with the Adani Group or revoked by the Board of Directors of the Company.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT a copy of the foregoing resolution certified to be true by any one of the Directors of the Company, be furnished to such court and/or authorities as may be required from time to time"

For, Kalinga Alumina Limited

DILEEPH
KOTTEKKAT
VELAYUDAN

Digitally signed by
DILEEPH KOTTEKKAT
VELAYUDAN
Date: 2025.12.24
16:09:55 +05'30'

Dileeph Kottekkat Velayudan
Director
DIN: 09754723



ADVANCE SERVICE: REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO.2 IN APPEAL NO. 09/2025 (E.Z.)

From Siddhi Gupta <siddhi.gupta@aglaw.in>

Date Mon 1/5/2026 3:01 PM

To santanu.lp@gmail.com <santanu.lp@gmail.com>

Cc Mahesh Agarwal <mahesh@aglaw.in>; Arshit Anand <arshit@aglaw.in>; Vidisha Swarup <vidisha.swarup@aglaw.in>; mail aglaw <mail@aglaw.in>

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Please find attached the soft-copy of the Reply on behalf of Respondent No.2 in Appeal No. 09/2025 (E.Z.), titled as Ajaya Muduli & Ors. Vs. The State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Odisha.

Kindly treat this mail as service and acknowledge the receipt of the same.

 [FINAL Reply_NGT Odisha Bauxite Mine 05.01.2026.pdf](#)

Regards
Siddhi Gupta
Advocate
Agarwal Law Associates
+91 9868639089