TSJ/EMD/C-23/142/26
September 28, 2026

The Member Secretary
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
T.A. Division Building
HEC Campus, Dhurwa
Ranchi - 834004

Subject: Submission of Environment Statement for Tata Steel Limited, Jamshedpur for the year 2025-26

Dear Sir

With reference to captioned subject, we are submitting herewith the Environment Statement for Tata Steel Limited, Jamshedpur for the year 2025-26 duly filled in the prescribed format for your kind consideration.

You are requested to kindly acknowledge the same and place in your records.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully
For Tata Steel Limited



Head Environment Management TSJ & CoE

Enclosures as above

Copy to: Regional Officer, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Jamshedpur

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 2025-2026

TATA STEEL LIMITED
JAMSHEDPUR

SUBMITTED BY:
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
TATA STEEL LIMITED
JAMSHEDPUR-831001
JHARKHAND

[Form V]
Environment Statement for the Financial Year ending 31st March 2026

PART-A

(i)	**Name & address of the owner/occupier of the industry operation or process:**	Mr. T.V. Narendran, CEO & MD Tata Steel Limited Jamshedpur-831001 East Singhbhum, Jharkhand
(ii)	**Industry Category**	Red Category
	Primary STC Code:	3312
	Secondary SIC Code	331200
(iii)	**Production Capacity**	11 MTPA Crude Steel
(iv)	**Year of Establishment**	1907
(v)	**Date of last Environment Statement submitted**	September 25, 2025

PART-B
WATER & RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

i) Water Consumption (m^3/day)
Process & Cooling : 35,688
Domestic Consumption : 10,175

Name of the product	**Process water consumption/unit of product output (m^3/tcs)**	
Crude Steel	**During the Previous Financial Year (2024-25)**	**During the Current Financial year (2025-26)**
	1.37	1.30

ii) Raw Material Consumption (Works):

Name of raw material	**Name of products**	**Consumption of raw material per unit of output (kg/ton of crude steel)**	
		During the Previous Financial Year (2024-25)	**During the Current Financial year (2025-26)**
Iron Ore	Crude Steel	1536	1535
Coal		233	857
Coke		407	637
Limestone		319	329
Dolomite		48	43
Zinc		1	1
Pellet Purchased		1	41
Others		238	75

PART-C

Pollution discharged to environment/unit of output

Pollution	Quantity of pollutants discharged (mass/day)		Concentrations of pollutants in discharges (mass / volume)		% of variation from prescribed standards with reason
	(Tons/day)		(mg/L)		
(a) Water	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	
TSS	0.84	0.60	64	52	-0.48
COD	0.82	0.72	74	58	-1.92
BOD	0.16	0.17	14	14	-0.16
Oil & grease	0.03	0.03	2.64	2.40	-0.08
(b) Air	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	
	(Tons/day)		(mg/Nm^3)		
PM	5.30	6.02	7.96	9.32	-91
SO_2	18.57	25.20	86.33	92.97	-
NOx	16.85	18.34	78.30	66.90	-

PART-D

Hazardous Waste

[As Specified under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016]

Hazardous Waste	Total Quantity (Tons)	
	During the Previous Financial Year (2024-25)	During the Current Financial year (2025-26)
(a) From Process		
1. Used or spent oil	1454	2672
2. Wastes or residues containing oil	4752	3619
3. Zinc fines or dust or ash or skimming in dispersible form	974	944
4. Spent bath and sludge containing sulfide, cyanide and toxic metals	119	71
5. Decanter tank tar sludge	9576	2475
6. Process waste, residues and sludges	4	0
7. Empty barrels/ containers/ liners contaminated with hazardous chemicals/ wastes	332	282
8. Contaminated cotton rags or other cleaning materials	132	393
9. Exhaust Air or Gas cleaning residue	552716	636893
10. Spent ion exchange resin containing toxic metals	19	20
11. Chemical sludge from wastewater treatment (ZED salt from Tertiary Treatment Plant)	49	6914
12. Muck Waste	14325	23014
13. Used Glass wool	152	312
14. Inorganic Acid/Mixed Chemical	43	28

15. Jelly filled Copper cables	206	410
16. Spent pickling liquor	-	57076
17. Asbestos	-	6
(b) From Pollution Control Facilities		
1. APCE Dust	76,534	68,003
2. BOD Sludge	98	2580

PART-E

Solid Wastes

	Total Quantity (Tonnes)	
	During the Previous Financial Year (2024-25)	**During the Current Financial year (2025-26)**
(a) From Process		
1. Granulated BF Slag	40,46,649	37,74,273
2. Air Cooled BF Slag	2,70,519	2,54,239
3. BOF LD Slag	19,51,246	16,51,417
4. Mill Scale	1,03,640	98,694
5. Iron Oxide	7971	7511
(b) From Pollution Control Facilities - Nil		
(c) (1) Quantity recycled or re-utilized within the unit		
	During the Previous Financial Year (2024-25)	**During the Current Financial year (2025-26)**
1. Air Cooled BF Slag	-	-
2. BOF LD Slag	1,62,805	1,36,770
3. Mill Scale	94,326	1,08,148
4. Iron Oxide	443	607
(2) Sold	**During the Previous Financial Year (2024-25)**	**During the Current Financial year (2025-26)**
1. Granulated BF Slag	40,45,446	3708322.24
2. Air Cooled BF Slag	2,71,019	242995.81
3. BOF LD Slag	17,44,303	1544652.44
4. Mill Scale	-	-
5. Iron Oxide	7482	6110.87
(3) Disposed	No solid waste is being disposed of.	

PART-F

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

Name of Wastes	Chemical Composition and Quantum (%)	Disposal Method
LD Slag	FeO – 0.5-15.21; Fe_2O_3 – 4.4-4.4, Total Fe – 0.37-0.37; MgO – 4.5-10; CaO – 40.08-57; MnO – 0.2-1.95; SiO_2 – 2-10; Al_2O_3 – 8-35; P_2O_5 – 0.11-0.68; S – 0.085-1.83; Cr_2O_3 – 0.14-0.43	• Uses LD slag to make branded product i.e. Tata Aggreto, which is a coarse aggregate for road construction • Uses LD slag to make branded product i.e. Tata Nirman, a fine

Name of Wastes	Chemical Composition and Quantum (%)	Disposal Method
	w.r.t. Guidelines on Management of Pyro-metallurgical Slags - Iron & Steel Slags by CPCB.	aggregate used to manufacture fly ash bricks and clinker. • Supplies processed slag to cement companies for cement and clinker production, brick makers, and for infrastructure projects like national highway work etc.
BOF Slag	FeO – 13.54-23.5; Fe_2O_3 – 23-23.57, Total Fe – 16-20.63; MgO – 4.16-15.15; CaO – 40.95-52.35; MnO – 0.58-3.12; SiO_2 – 10.13-19.06; Al_2O_3 – 0.27-5.36; P_2O_5 – 0.6-2.68; S – 0.049-3.5; Free CaO – 2.53-3.96; Hg – 0.086 mg/kg w.r.t. Guidelines on Management of Pyro-metallurgical Slags - Iron & Steel Slags by CPCB.	• Uses BOF slag branded as Tata Aggreto, for road construction and maintenance, particularly for national highways, as a substitute for natural aggregates. • Uses BOF slag to produce Tata Nirman, a slag-based product for the brick manufacturing industry. • Uses BOF slag to produce branded product i.e. Dhurvi Gold, a soil enhancer for agriculture.
BF Slag	SiO_2 – 26.4-37.2; CaO – 28.72-37.22; Al_2O_3 – 14-35.3; MgO – 0.52-10.21; MnO – 0.07-0.47; FeO – 0.04-0.66; Fe - 0.08-0.9; S – 0.3-0.85; TiO_2 – 0.51-0.9; Hg – 0.018 mg/kg w.r.t. Guidelines on Management of Pyro-metallurgical Slags - Iron & Steel Slags by CPCB.	• Uses BF slag for making Tata Dureco for concrete and as aggregate in road construction. • Uses BF slag as railway ballast and sold to cement industries.

PART-G

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

- Reduction in freshwater consumption by increase in quantity of treated effluent from upgraded CTEP.
- Reduction in raw material consumption by recycling, re-use & co-processing of muck waste, flue dust, wastewater treatment sludges in agglomeration.
- Initiative to convert kitchen and other food waste into methane-rich biogas and use it to replace LPG in commercial kitchens, such as those at the GT Hostel and the United Club.
- Replacement of diesel and petrol driven vehicles by 67 e-vehicles for local commute thus resulted in reduction of consumption of natural resources like petrol & diesel.

PART-H

Additional measures/ investment proposal for environmental protection abatement of pollution, prevention of pollution

- Deployment of facilities such as industrial vacuum cleaning, mechanical road sweeping machine, dust suppression through water sprinklers and mobile water sprinklers and through dust extraction systems.
- Facilities like telescopic chutes, closed conveyors and covered sheds have been installed for material handling & storage.
- Trucks and dumpers are covered for material transportation which can be air borne inside the premises.
- Installation of new water jet dust suppression system at pellet plant, high pressure mist beam canon at I-Blast Furnace, increased the frequency of road sweeping through mechanized sweeping machines, deployed new water tanker cum mist canon, mist cannons in the MRP area and other vulnerable areas.
- Increment in the mist fog curtain from 180 m to 380m at MRP area, installation of more than 20 feet high new wind curtain along the material dispatch road & in MRP area.
- To reduce the stack dust emissions, we have upgraded the bag filters at Raw Material Handling section and Ladle Furnace (LF) as well as have replaced the existing ESPs with bag filters to effectively control the secondary emissions in LD1 of the Steel Melt Shop and installed new DE systems at Pellet Plant.
- Solid wind barriers have been installed at prominent locations.
- Rain guns and elevated Fixed Water Sprinklers in the material processing area.
- Upgradation of CETP capacity from 9 MGD to 12.5 MGD

PART-I

Any other particulars for improving the quality of environment

- Replacement of 10 years above old & outlived Split/window AC to increase efficiency and reduction in power consumption is in progress.
- As part of environmental conservation initiatives, tree plantation drives were undertaken on various environmental observance days in and around TSJ Main Works.
- Waste Plastic being generated from plant premises is being used for road construction as a part of End-of-Life Management.
- The company engages in scrap recycling, procuring various types of scrap (from end-of-life vehicles to household scrap) and processing it to improve its quality for use in steelmaking.
- On a trial basis, hydrogen gas was injected through the blast furnace tuyeres as an auxiliary reducing agent to support decarbonization efforts.
- On trail Basis, biochar is used as a direct solid replacement for PCI coal and coke fines to reduce fossil fuel consumption and enhance process sustainability.
- On trail basis, waste plastic granules are utilized as a hydrogen-rich and carbon-dense fuel injectant co-blended into the tuyere systems.