

To

Member Secretary
State Pollution Control Board
Paribesh Bhawan
A/118, Nilakantha Nagar
Unit VIII, Bhubaneswar - 751 012
(Odisha)

MD/ENV/278 /120/18 25th September, 2018

Sub: Environment Statement of Khondbond Iron & Manganese Mine, TATA Steel Ltd. for FY 2017-18.

Dear Sir,

Kindly find attached herewith the Environment Statement in the prescribed format (FORM V) as per "Environmental (Protection) Amendment Rules, 1992", of our Khondbond Iron & Manganese Mine, TATA Steel Ltd. for your kind perusal.

Thanking you Yours faithfully,

f: Tata Steel Limited

Sr. Manager (Environment) OMQ

Encl: As above.

Copy to: Regional Officer, State Pollution Control Board, At: Baniapat, College Road, Dist: Keonjhar – 758001, Odisha.

TATA STEEL LIMITED



ENVIRONMENT STATEMENT 2017-18

KHONDBOND IRON & MANGANESE MINE TATA STEEL LIMITED

FORM - V

(See Rule -14)

ENVIRONMENT STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING THE 31st MARCH, 2018 KHONDBOND IRON & MANGANESE MINE, TATA STEEL LIMITED

PART-A

1 Name and address of the owner/:

occupier of the industry, operation or process

Khondbond Iron & manganese Mine,

Tata Steel Limited, Joda, Dist.-Keonjhar, Odisha-758034

Agent

: Mr Shirish Shekhar

Nominated Owner

Mr T V Narendran,

CEO & Managing Director, Tata Steel India & SEA, Jamshedpur-831001

Industry Category

Major

3 **Production Capacity** 4.64 MTPA Iron Ore & 0.1 MTPA Manganese Ore

Year of Establishment

1960

Date of last Environmental

Statement submitted.

: 26th September, 2017

PART-B **Water and Raw Material Consumption**

(i) Water Consumption:

Consumption Head:	2016-17 (in cum/day) (Annual average)	2017-18 (in cum/day) (Annual average)
Process	, NA	NA
Spraying in mine pit , services	73.62	159.24
Domestic	62.73	90.32
	Process water consumption per product output (m3/MT)	
Name of the product	During the Previous	During the current
	financial Year	financial Year
	(2016-17)	(2017-18)
Iron Ore	· NA	NA
Manganese Ore	NA	NA

This is a mechanised mine producing iron ore. The iron ore processing is dry crushing and screening only. Dust suppression at C&S plant is carried out through a scientific way using dry fog system, thus reducing the requirement of water to very minimum level.

There is no colony inside the lease area and water requirement is only for drinking, sanitation and canteen use during the day.

(ii) Raw Material Consumption

The following items have been consumed/ utilized:

	Consumption of Raw Material			
Name of Raw materials	During previous financial year (2016-17)	During current financial year (2017-18)		
High Speed Diesel	1796062 Litres	2036779 Litres		
Lubricants	34020 Litres	30276 Litres		
Grease	5366 Kg	6948 Kg		
Explosives	15000 Kg	15000 Kg		
Detonators	40000 Nos.	40000 Nos.		
Fuses	50000 Meters	50000 Meters		
Electric Power:				
Consumed	1102363 KWH	2491890 KWH		
Generated	0 KWH	0 KWH		
Gas	3361 Cum	7130 Cum		
Tyres	172 Nos.	165 Nos.		
Drill rods	32 Nos.	156 Nos.		

PART-C POLLUTION DISCHARGED TO ENVIROMENT/ UNIT OF OUTPUT (Parameters as specified in the consent issued)

Water Pollution: The iron ore excavation is carried out on hill slopes and above the ground water table. There is no generation of any process water and no industrial effluent is discharged outside. **Air Pollution:**

Average Air Quality of FY' 18:

Pollutants	Concentration of pollutants (µg/m³)	Standards (µg/m³)
Manganese Quarry		
1. PM ₁₀	57.12	60
2. PM _{2.5}	28.04	40
3. SO ₂	4.60	50
4. NO _x	12.56	40
Garden near Old Q-Ore body		
1. PM ₁₀	61.86	60
2. PM _{2.5}	30.66	40
3. SO ₂	4.98	50
4. NO _x	13.72	40
Labour Colony rest shed		
1. PM ₁₀	66.72	60
2. PM _{2.5}	33.73	40
3. SO ₂	5.41	50
4. NO _x	14.69	40
Near IM Section		
1. PM ₁₀	56.21	60
2. PM _{2.5}	27.78	40
3. SO ₂	4.71	50
4. NO _x	12.32	40

This is an opencast mine and does not have single point source of air pollutants. Hence, the quantity of air pollutants discharged in Kg/day cannot be ascertained. The above data shows the average ambient air quality during 2017-18.

PART-D HAZARDOUS WASTES

As specified under the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary) Rules, 2008 and amendment thereof

	Total Quantity	
Hazardous Wastes	During the Previous Financial Year (2016-17)	During the Current Financial Year (2017-18)
I) From Process: Used Oil Waste containing Oil Waste Battery	13400 Litre 0.5 MT 0 Nos	34502 Litre 4.67 MT 0 Nos.
 II) From Pollution Control Facility: Waste oil from oil & grease separation pit Sludge from oil and grease separation pit 	Included in the Item I	Included in the Item I

PART-E SOLID WASTES

Solid waste from this mine is generally of two categories i.e. Overburden/rejects removed during mining operations and slime generated in the process of iron ore washing.

	TOTAL QUALITY	
Sources	During the Previous Year (2016-17)	During the Current Year (2017-18)
a) From Process:		
From Mining as Overburden	3168552 MT	648901 MT
Rejects	654855 MT	396781 MT
From OB plant as Tailing	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
b) From Pollution Control Facility	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
c) i. Quantity recycled or reused within the unit	482450 MT	371881 MT
ii. Quantity sold		
General Office Waste	Nil	Nil
iii. Quantity disposed		
Mining overburden	2686102 MT	277020 MT
■ Rejects	Nil	Nil
 Canteen and colony waste 	Organic wastes are	Organic wastes are
	disposed off in dumps	disposed off in dumps

PART-F

THE CHARACTERISTICS (in terms of composition and quantum) OF HAZARDOUS AS WELL AS SOLID WASTES AND INDICATE DISPOSAL PRACTICE ADOPTED FOR BOTH THESE CATEGORIES OF WASTES.

The composition of hazardous wastes like used oil & waste containing oil are Gear oil: SP460, 320, 220 & 90; Hydraulic oil: 68, 10, 46, and 100; Mobil oil: 20W40, 30, 40; Transformer oil and Grease: Senogem EP2, KG 10. Solid waste generated as overburden, sub-grade mineral are consists of morum, shell and quartzite

DISPOSAL PRACTICE:-

a) SOLID WASTES:

The overburden is systematically and scientifically dumped on a geologically barren area and properly supported with hard material and the same is being reclaimed by plantation after being declared inactive.

The organic wastes from the canteen and other places are stored in individual different waste buckets and arrangement, which are later on disposed at defined place to enrich the nutrient content. This has been found to hasten the plant growth and the seeds contained in the vegetable waste have contributed to the green cover in the dumps.

b) **HAZARDOUS WASTE:**

Used Oil:

The waste oil generated at various sources is collected in leak proof barrels and then are kept under a covered roof and on concrete platforms (Capacity – 200 l) in the barrels very carefully and sealed properly to avoid any spillage or leakage. The storage area is properly fenced and caution board displayed.

During transfer of waste oil to barrels, a tray is placed underneath in order to prevent land contamination due to oil spillage. Then at a fixed interval, these barrels are disposed through auction to the authorized recycler after due intimation to State Pollution Control Board. After dispatch of same, intimation of auction along with copy of manifest is also being sent to State Pollution Control Board

Waste containing Oil:

Oil soaked jutes, filter and filter materials are produced during the schedule maintenance and repair of the vehicles from the workshop is stored in the HDPE lined waste bins. The HDPE enclosure prevents contamination of land and water bodies. Oil soaked sand/soil are stored in a pit made before the oil and grease separation system. Water is added to make the waste free from oil. The oil containing water is led to oil and grease separation system and the sand/soil is disposed off like filters and filter material mentioned above.

Oily waste in solid form are being collected and kept in an impervious pit. It is then regularly handed over to authorised parties for incineration as advised by OSPCB.

c) **WASTE BATTERIES:**

The used lead acid batteries with diluted acid and caps intact are kept under a shed having impervious floor. Then at a fixed interval, these batteries are disposed through auction to the authorized recycler after due intimation to State Pollution Control Board. After dispatch of same, intimation of auction along with copy of manifest is also being sent to State Pollution Control Board.

PART-G

IMPACT OF POLLUTION ABATEMENT MEASURES TAKEN ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ON THE COST OF PRODUCTION

- With improvement in reliability of grid power supply, diesel consumption has also been reduced significantly.
- Similarly leakages in HEMMs have been arrested to nullify wastage of oils and new energy efficient equipment has been added to fleet which resulted in improvement in specific diesel consumption.
- Introduced EX 1200 Shovel along with HD 785 Dumper & enhanced TPH, which resulted in reduced specific HSD consumption (HSD per ton of material handling) by almost 30%.
- To reduce the fugitive dust generation on haul roads an amount of ₹ 24.00 lakhs was spent for fixed water sprinklers for dust suppression .
- Efforts were made to reduce the consumption of lubricant oil used in Heavy Mining Equipment, by arresting leakages in time and by eliminating spillages.
- An amount of ₹ 10 lakhs was spent towards monitoring of various environmental parameters.
- An amount of ₹ 4 lakhs was spent towards the maintenance of electronic boards at KIMM during 2017-18.
- To generate awareness among the employees and their families about environment, World Environment Day, Earth Day & Biodiversity Day was celebrated at Khondbond. During 2017-18 an amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh was spent on this account.
- Annual Flower and Vegetable show was conducted in the month of January 2018 to make the public appreciate the importance of greening efforts.
- Water spraying on mine haul ways by water tankers has reduced the dust levels in the ambient air. The cost of operation and maintenance of water sprinklers during 2017-18 was ₹ 50.00 lakhs
- Operating cost for Dry Fog Dust suppression at dumper hopper and at strategic points in the crushing & screening plant during 2017-18 was ₹ 3.00 lakhs.
- An amount of ₹ 4 lakhs was incurred towards conducting Ground vibration studies by CMRI, Dhanbad.
- An amount of ₹ 15.00 lakhs was incurred towards coir matting of fines stock in the year 2017-18.
- An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh was incurred towards Horticultural development for plantation during 2016-17
- An amount of ₹ 114.32 lakh was incurred for installation & commissioning of 3 numbers of CAAQMS in KIMM

The above abatement measures have resulted in improvement of air and water quality, reduction in noise levels, and improvement greenery within the lease. In addition, Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS) is engaged in peripheral developmental activities in villages around the mine. The projects of the Society include irrigation and agricultural extension projects, plantation programmes, creation of SAVE FOREST groups, SELF HELP GROUPS, civic amenities development, medical care and health education, rural sports and skill development, rural cultural promotion, etc.

PART-H

ADDITIONAL MEASURES/ INVESTMENT PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION, PREVENTION OF POLLUTION

- Addition of new analysers in existing CAAQMS to monitor PM10, PM 2.5, SO2, NOx & CO
- Installation of automated weather monitoring station at KIMM
- Installation of piezometers in KIMM (5 Nos.)
- Rain water harvesting structure at KIMM

PART-I

ANY OTHER PARTICULARS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- The Company is having a full-fledged Environmental Management Department with personnel from different backgrounds to take care of all environmental aspects relating to mines of Tata Steel. This department has in house capabilities for monitoring various environmental parameters and suggesting to the management necessary abatement measures.
- The mine is developing its environmental monitoring and laboratory capability to monitor ambient air quality as required under new National Ambient Air Quality Standard.
- Dump rehabilitation and plantation at vacant areas have been planned to be carried.
- The mine has adopted Integrated Management System (ISO 9001, ISO 14001 & OHSAS 18001) and has been certified since 1st August 2008.

Sr. Manager (Environment), OMQ