



# ENVIRONMENT STATEMENT

## FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-19

Submitted to SPCB under Rule 14 of The Environment (Protection) Rules 1986

TATA STEEL LIMITED FERRO MANGANESE PLANT JODA, KEONJHAR



## TATA STEEL LTD. FERRO MANGANESE PLANT, JODA

Dated: 28/09/2019

Ref. No. FAMD/FAPJ/ 339 /2019

The Member Secretary State Pollution Control Board, Odisha Paribesh Bhavan A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-VIII Bhubaneswar-751012

Sub: Submission of Environmental Statement of Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda for the period of 2018-19.

Dear Sir.

We are submitting one set of Annual Environmental Statement in FORM-V dully filled in for the year 2018-2019 in respect of M/s Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda by Tata steel for your kind consideration.

We wish to maintain that necessary control measures have been installed and adopted to minimize the impact on environment.

We look forward to further your guidance which shall certainly help us in endeavoring further improvements in our Environmental Management Practices.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For: TATA STEEL LTD.

HEAD' FERRO MANGANESE PLANT,

JODA

Encl: as above.

Copy to -Regional Officer, OPCB, At-Baniapatt, College Road, Keonihar - with enclosure.

TATA STEEL LTD.

Ferro Alloys & Minerals Division Ferro Managanese Plant, Joda Joda – 758034, Odisha, India

Tel: 09238100945,e-mail -head.office@tatasteel.com Regd. Office: Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Mumbai - 400 001



# ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

FERRO MANGANESE PLANT (TATA STEEL LIMITED) JODA, KEONJHAR

**FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019** 

# PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

FERRO MANGANESE PLANT TATA STEEL LIMITED JODA, DIST. KEONJHAR

**INTRODUCTION** 

Ferro Manganese plant, Joda was installed in 1958 as a captive source of supply of Manganese Alloys to steel Works, Jamshedpur with a capital investment of 1.58 Crores. The plant was set up in technical collaboration with M/s. ELKEM, Norway, one of the world pioneers in smelting technology. JODA Valley was selected as the plant site because of its close proximity to the Mn Mines of TSL from where major raw materials were to be procured. The plant was set up with an installed capacity of 30,000 MT of Fe-Mn per year from two Furnaces of 9 MVA.

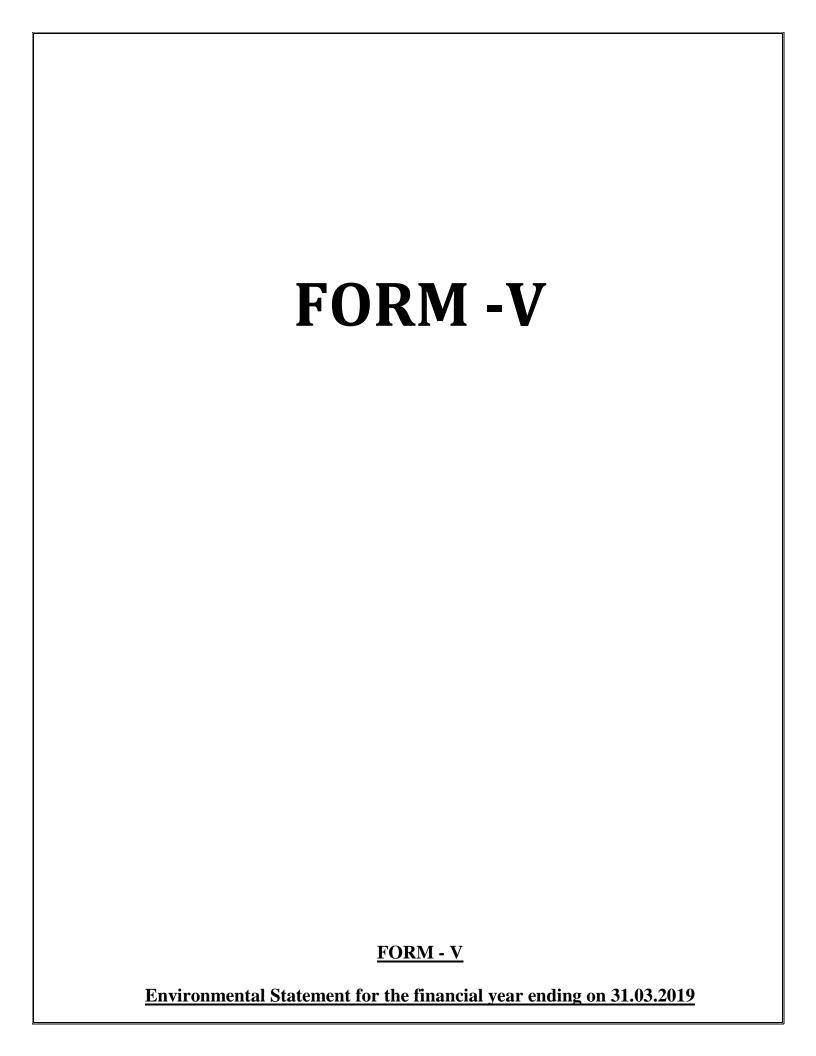
Considering the changed market scenario, one of the two furnaces was modified in the year 1989 to increase the capacity from 9 MVA to 15 MVA. In the year 1995, further modification was carried out in the furnace configuration as well as pit side facilities.

M/S Tata steel limited (hereinafter termed as TSL) is presently operating with two submerged arc furnace to produce a total of 0.0504 MTPA Fe-Mn.

#### **ABOUT THE PLANT**

#### **Plant Location and Accessibility**

The site of the Ferro Manganese Plant is located at Joda, Tehsil- Barbil, District-Keonjhar, State-Odisha and it is a part of Survey of India Topo Sheet No. 73-F/8 bounded by the latitudes 220 01' 01.181" N to 220 01' 25.922" N and longitudes 850 25' 48.671"E and to 850 25' 48.671" E and the plant site is at a distance of 1.95 km from NH-215. The nearest South Eastern Railway line is at a distance of 1.0 km from plant, in East direction. The nearest airport is at Bhubaneswar at a distance of about 196 km in South-east direction. Nearest port is Paradeep at a distance of 232 km. The nearest township is Barbil which is 10.2 Km in North-West direction.



#### PART - A

1. Name and address of the : Mr. T.V. Narendran

Owner/occupier of the MD, Tata Steel India & SEA Industry, operation or process. AT/PO- 5c Road, Jamshedpur

madely, operation of process.

2. Name and address of the : Mr. G. P Sahu

Factory Manager Head, Ferro manganese Plant

AT/PO- Joda

3. Industry Category : Large

4. Production Capacity of : 50,400 MT/Year

Ferro Alloys.

5. Year of establishment : 1958

6. Date of submission of previous: 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2018

**Environmental Statement** 

#### PART - B

#### **Water and Raw Material Consumption**

Water consumption (In m³)	2017-2018	2018-2019
1. Industrial Cooling	148328	140964
2. Process	64600	19614
3. Domestic	539	254.55
Total:	213467	160832

<sup>\*</sup>Includes fresh water make up, service water etc.

#### Process water consumption per unit of product output:-

NAME OF THE	RATE OF WATER CONSUMPTION
PRODUCT(S)	IN M <sup>3</sup> /T

<sup>\*\*</sup>Includes water for drinking, toilets, washing & Canteen supply in plant.

	DURING THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR	DURING THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR
High Carbon FeMn	4.32	3.60

### **B.** Raw material Consumption :-

The raw material consumption for the production of FeMn is as follows:-

### $\underline{FeMn}$ :

Name of raw materials	Name of Products	Consumption of raw material per unit of Output (KG/ MT or (MWH)	
		During the current	During the current
		Financial Year	Financial Year
		(2017-2018)	(2018-2019)
Manganese ore	Fe-Mn	2082kg	2353 kg
Coke	Fe-Mn	552 kg	435 kg
Dolomite	Fe-Mn	180kg	220 kg

# PART-C POLLUTION DISCHARGED TO ENVIRONMENT/ UNIT OF OUTPUT

#### (PARAMETERS AS SPECIFIED IN CONSENT ISSUED)

Basically the plant produces air pollution and the causes can be attributed to the process which has been briefed as follows:-

#### **Brief description of the process producing FeMn**:

During the smelting process, oxides of Iron, Manganese, Silicon, Sulphur and Phosphorous are reduced and the reactions involved in the above process are as follows:-

Mn3O4	+	4C	=	3Mn	+	4CO
Mn3O4	+	C	=	3MnO	+	CO
Fe2O3	+	CO	=	2FeO	+	CO2
FeO	+	C	=	Fe	+	CO
SiO2	+	2C	=	Si	+	2CO
P2O5	+	5C	=	2P	+	5CO

The Sulphur goes into the Slag and also escapes to the atmosphere through the stack as SO2.

#### **A.Water Pollutants:**

The water used for cooling several parts of the Furnaces as well as scrubbing the flue gas in the Gas Cleaning Plants is re-circulated to the system and is not discharged outside the Plant. However during rainy season discharge of storm water is a natural process.

# **B. Air Pollutants:** Due to the effective operation of Gas Cleaning Plant. **B.1 Pollutants from Stack:**

SI No.	Stack details	Pollutants	Quantity of Pollutants discharged (mass/day) (Ton/day) 2018-2019	Concentration of Pollutants discharged (mass/volume) (mg/Nm³) 2018-2019	Percentage of variation from prescribed standard with reasons
1	Furnace 1	PM (mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	0.0030	29.3	-Due to the
2	Furnace 2	in (mg/mm)	0.0057	38.7	Effective operation of GCP

#### PART - D

#### **HAZARDOUS WASTES**

(AS SPECIFIED UNDER THE HAZARDOUS WASTES)

HAZARDOUS WASTES	TOTAL QUANTITY (In Lt)	
	DURING THE CURRENT FINANICIAL YEAR(2017-2018)	DURING THE CURRENT FINANICIAL YEAR(2018-2019)
I) FROM PROCESS a. USED TRANSFORMER OIL b. WASTE OIL	Nil (Garage activities have been totally stopped)	Nil (Garage activities have been totally stopped)
c. WASTE BATTERIES  II) FROM POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY a) Flue gas cleaning residue(Ferro Manganese plant)	19 Nos. of 12 Volt & 3 Nos. of 8 Volt 3600 MT(Approx.)	20 Nos. of 12 Volt & 32 Nos. of 2 Volt 3600 MT(Approx.)

## PART - E

## **SOLID WASTES**

SOURCES	TOTAL QUANTITY		
SOCILEES	DURING THE CURRENT	DURING THE CURRENT	
	YEAR(2017-2018)	YEAR(2018- 2019)	
a. From Process			
i) Slag	37438 MT	38529 MT	
ii) Cotton wastes	Nil(The use has been	Nil(The use has been	
	stopped completely)	stopped completely)	
iii) Waste Batteries	Nil Nil		
b. From Pollution Control	3600 MT(Approx.) 3600 MT(Approx.)		
Facility.			
c. i. Quantity recycled or	NIL	NIL	
Reused within the unit			
ii.Quantity sold	38051 MT od slag	38529 MT od slag	
0 1: 1	NTA	DIA	
iii. Quantity disposed	NA	NA	

<sup>\*</sup> including backlog

Characteristics of FeMn	Characteristics of GCP
Slag	Sludge
MnO = $26\%$ to $35\%$	MnO = $46\%$ to $48\%$
SiO2 = 20%  to  30%	C = 3%  to  4%
R2O3* = 18%  to  21%	R2O3 = 10%  to  12%
CaO = $6 \%$ to $10\%$	CaO = 3%  to  5%
MgO = 4 %  to  8%	MgO = 6%  to  7.5%

<sup>\*</sup> R2O3 = (A12O3 + Fe2O3)

The compositions of other hazardous wastes like Waste Oil & Waste Batteries are Hydrocarbons, lead and used acids.

#### **DISPOSAL PRACTICE:**

#### **SLAG**:-

Furnace # 1 & Furnace # 2 produce high MnO slag as a by - product, which is partly used in Fe-Mn Process and partly sold in market.

#### **SLUDGE:**

The sludge after being conveyed to the sludge drying beds from the thickener is allowed to dry sufficiently and the dry sludge is then transported to the earmarked sludge dumping site (a Co's low lying leasehold area) for final disposal. The dumping site is provided with retaining wall and caution board displayed. In order to prevent the sludge getting into the water body flowing in proximity, a retaining wall of size 250Mtrs x 2.5 Mtrs x 0.5 Mtr as well as a garland drain encircling the total sludge dumping site and a 2-stage settling pit have been constructed around the dumping site adjoining the water body as pollution prevention measures .Two Test Wells (as per the specifications of the OPCB) have also been constructed both in the Upstream and in the Downstream in order to monitor the ground water quality near the sludge dumpling site. Plantation around the sludge dumping site has also been undertaken having a survival rate of more than 90%.

#### **WASTE OIL**:

The waste oil generated at various sources are collected in leak proof barrels and then are kept on an impervious floor with oil catch pit. It is also ensured that the caps of the barrels remain intact and horizontal .The storage area is properly fenced and caution board displayed. During transfer of waste oil to barrels, a trough is placed underneath in order to prevent land contamination due to oil spillage then at a fixed interval, these barrels are returned to stores for final disposal through auction to the authorized party.

#### **WASTE BATTERIES:**

Waste Batteries are generated in Electrical section and Garage to the tune of 12 Nos./year(max). These batteries with diluted acid and caps intact are kept under a shed

having impervious floor. Then at a fixed interval, these batteries are returned to Stores for final disposal. All storage areas are having sheds have been suitably barricaded and caution board displayed.

#### **USED COTTON WASTES:**

No Cotton waste generated.

#### **USED OIL:**

The used oil generate is sold to authorized recycler.

#### PART - G

# IMPACT OF THE POLLUTION ABATEMENT MEASURES TAKEN ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ON THE COST OF PRODUCTON:

M/s Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda has spearheaded the pursuit for Environmental Protection by implementing an effective environmental management system. To this effect, the Plant has undertaken the following measures:-

- i. Annual maintenance of all four the GCPs including power consumption and sludge transportation is Rs. 107 Lakhs (Approx.)
- ii. Annual maintenance of High velocity mobile type rotary water sprinkler including diesel consumption which incurred cost of Rs. 3.5 Lakhs.
- iii. Real time data monitoring installed with LED display and made operational for Online stack monitoring which incurred cost of Rs. 45.35 Lakhs
- iv. Annual Maintenance of Fume Extraction System including power consumption is Rs. 2 Lakhs (Approx.)
- v. Extensive Plantation in and around the Plant for which the annual expenditure of Rs.3 lakhs was incurred.
- vi. Collecting pit constructed for 100% reuse of waste water which generated during the process which incurred cost of Rs. 8 Lakhs.
- vii. Misc. contractual jobs for maintaining environmental management system was Rs.15 lakhs(approx.)
- viii. Fixed rotary sprinkler installed through out the internal road which incurred cost of Rs. 20 lakhs

So the total annual expenditure incurred towards environmental protection = (107+3.5+45.35+2+3+8+15+20) lakhs = Rs 203.85 / lakhs (approx.)

Annual production of the plant during the year = 45314 MT

So the impact of the pollution abatement measures on the cost of production shall be = Rs 203.85 lakhs / 45314 MT = Rs 449.86 / MT

Thus the plant is incurring an additional expenditure of Rs 449.86 / MT of finished product towards pollution control measures.

#### PART - H

Environmental Management System in concurrence with the requirements of ISO-14001:2004 standards have been implemented very effectively thro' the following efforts:-

- a. Effective solid wastes management
- b. 100% recycling of waste water
- c. Scheduled water sprinkling of haul roads by using air borne dust suppression system
- d. Discharging the canteen waste water to Soak Pits thro' Sewage treatment plant.
- e. Imparting EMS training to all the employees
- f. Gas Cleaning Plant
- g. Fume Extraction System at Furnace Tap hole.
- h. Proper handling and management of Hazardous Wastes
- i. Optimization of consumption of natural resources like water & minerals

#### PART - I

- 1. Community awareness development programmers on environmental protection are also undertaken through celebration of World Environment Day and plantation inside and outside the premises.
- 2. The Plant has been certified to the coveted ISO-14001:2004 (EMS) Certification by IRQS, Mumbai.