

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF EIA REPORT

Proposed Expansion of Mineral Ore Beneficiation at Kh. No. 307, Mouza Hardoli, Tahsil Tumsar, District Bhandara, Maharashtra - 441912.



By

M/s. Shri Sainath Manganese Processing & Trading.

EIA Consultant –

Ecomen Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow NABET Accreditation No. – NABET/EIA/2023/RA 0203 valid up to 21/09/2023

> Environmental Monitoring Laboratory -EHS Matrix Private Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

M/s. Shri Sainath Manganese Processing and Trading is a leading manufacturer and supplier of Manganese Di-Oxide (MnO2). The industry is located Kh. No. 307, Mouza Hardoli, Tahsil Tumsar, District Bhandara, 441912.

Shri Sainath Manganese Processing & Trading, has proposed expansion in terms of a upgradation of its existing mineral beneficiation unit by manufacturing 300 MT/M of MnO (Manganese Oxide) in addition to its existing production of 300 MT/M of MnO2 (Manganese Di-Oxide). The proposed expansion will be carried out within existing premises of industry. The existing manpower of 25 nos. workers is sufficient for the proposed expansion.

1.1 Location of the project

The project site is located at Kh. No. 307, Mouza Hardoli, Tahsil Tumsar, District Bhandara 441912. Site can be approached by Mitewani Hardoli Road and it is located at 70 km away from Nagpur City. The nearest railway station is Mitewani railway station at 2.5 km. in the South east direction & nearest domestic airport is Nagpur airport at about 75 km in South-West direction. The proximity to the road is an advantage, since the company's raw materials and finished products will be transported easily by road.

Executive Summary



Figure 1: Index Map of Project Site



Figure 2: Google Image of Project Site with Coordinates





Table 1: Area Statement

Particulars	Area in Sqm.
Total Plot area	2300
Existing BUA	761.5
Jigging Plant & F.G.Storage	324
Shed 2	135
Shed 3	135
Raw Material Storage Shed	60
Boiler 1, Boiler 2	14
Office Building	58.5
Watchman Cabin	9
Site Office	16
Under Ground Water Tank 20000lit Capacity	10
Proposed Construction Area	300
Green Area (33%)	759
Parking	87
Road Area	611

2. Project Description

Table 2: Project Description in Brief

Sr.	Particulars	Details					
No.							
1	Ownership of land	M/s S	M/s Shri Sainath Manganese Processing & Trading.				
2	Type/Category	2 (b)-	Mineral Be	neficiation, Categor	y-B1		
3	Production details	Sr	Proposed Capacity	Total			
		NO		(MT/M)	(MT/M)		
		1	MnO ₂	300	0	300	
		2	MnO	0	300	300	
		Total 600					
		MT/M					
4	Water	Const	Construction Phase –				
	Consumption	Water	Water Requirement – 5 CMD				
		Opera	tion Phase	<u>-</u>			
		Existir	ng – 2 CMD				
		Proposed – 3 CMD					
		Total – 5 CMD					
5	Wastewater	Sewage 0.4 KLD- Construction Phase					
	generation	Operation Phase- Sewage: No additional sewage					
		is generated due to proposed expansion. Existing					
				1 CMD of sewage ge	enerated.		

		Effluent	Existing-1 CMD		
		Lindent	Proposed = 2 CMD		
			Total – 3 CMD		
6	Wastewater	Sewage	Construction Phase- Sentic tank followed by		
0	Treatment	Jewage	Soak Dit		
	Facility		Operation Phase- Existing treatment facility viz		
	racincy		sentic tank followed by soak nit is adequate		
		Effluent	Operation Phase. The wastewater generated		
		Lindent	from the Zigging process and air pollution		
			control devices will be treated in settling tank		
			and reused for jugging & quenching operation		
			within the plant premises		
0	Poasting Kiln	2 nos of Coal/	Wood fired Possting Kilp of capacity 15 TPD and		
0	Roasting Kiin		wood med Roasting Rin of capacity 15 FPD and		
0	Stack Datails	Stock	Stack Haight		
9	Stack Details	Stack Attached to	Stack neight		
		Attached to	40m		
			4011 10m		
10		DG Set			
10	Fuel	Coal – 250 M1/M OR Wood – 325 M1/M			
		HSD – 100 lit/hr (DG set will be operated in case of power failure			
11		only)			
11	AIr Emissions	There will be emissions of Pivi, SO2 & NOX from stack of Kill. Fuel			
		used for the kill	Wet Scrubber will be provided. Emission rate is as follows –		
		Wet Scrubber v	will be provided. Emission rate is as follows –		
		PIVI10 - 0.9333	g/s		
		PIVI2.5 = 0.6222	2 g/S		
		SU2 = 4.889 g/s			
		NOx = 0.75 g/s			
		Fugitive emission	ons are envisaged such as dust in construction		
		phase only. Wh	ich will be controlled by dust suppression method/		
10	D	water sprinkling			
12	Power	Construction Pl	hase-15 MVA		
	Requirement	Operation Phase			
10	DC ast		0-80 KW		
13	DG set	125 KVA	sting Dhang and 7.10 and		
14	Manpower	During Construction Phase – approx. 7-10 nos.			
		Uperation Phase	et -		
		Existing 25 nos.	. of workers are sufficient for proposed expansion.		
1 -	Drois at Cast	NO NEW Manpo	wer is proposea.		
15		KS. 1.70 Cr.	24 Jaluk		
16	EIVIP COST	Capital Cost – F	s. 21 Iakn		
		Recurring Cost	– KS. 5.5 LAKN PER ANNUM		
17	CER Cost	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs.			

The detailed process description of is given below -

In the proposed manganese ore beneficiation project two processes are mainly carried out viz. - 1. Jigging 2. Roasting.

Low grade manganese ore of pyrolusite type containing 72-80% will be brought to the site with tarpaulin covered truck. Two operations are very important in the total process and are the essential steps for production of 'MnO2' & 'MnO' viz, jigging for removal of impurities (in the form of quartz) and roasting i.e., reduction for production of manganese oxide. If 'Fe' is more in the form of free iron i.e, Fe3O4 (balance in the form of non-magnetic Fe2O3/FeO) the same may be removed by giving a pass on magnetic separator prior to roasting.

The magnetic material is accumulated to a bulk quantity and is periodically passed second time over magnetic separator, where the non-magnetic fraction is separated out of this material and is mixed with raw material which is used in roasting and the magnetic fraction is salvaged suitably and sold to iron /steel manufacturers.

To perform these operations effectively, disintegration of lumpy ore from 6 mm to maximum 10 mm size is necessary. However, this operation is not necessary in case of M/s Shri Sainath Manganese Production & Trading as 4/5 mm screened material is readily available- which can be jigged and roasted directly.

The Jigging is the simple washing process of ore by mechanical means. It will be carried out after crushing & screening. In the jigging process most of the impurities will be removed such as silica compound, aluminium compound etc. Then tailings from jigging operation containing more quartz are accumulated and periodically re-jigged to produce ore free from silica.

The roasting is carried out for production of manganese oxide (MnO) by providing heat to the jigged material (MnO2) in the vertical kiln. In order to maintain highly reducing atmosphere in the kiln, wood/coal will be charged from bottom window of vertical kiln & blower is started which will ignite the batch & resulting CO2 gases will be led to scrubber. The objective of this process is to reduce MnO2 to MnO by heating in the kiln at temperature of 400-500oC. Though wood/coal application rate is 15 to 20% of the ore charged but normally 25/30% wood/coal will be charged in the kiln. The un- burnt wood/coal which is 10/15%, is taken out of the kiln and is re-used for next batch. Hence, after establishing the production cycle, the

wood/coal application rate comes to approximately 20% of the Mn-ore charged in the kiln. The reaction will start slowly in 20-30 min. & the entire batch of manganese ore gets roasted after 3 hours.



After roasting is done, the cover of kiln is taken off and the entire roasted mass is quenched on-site with water. After bringing the temperature down to normal handling temperature the material from the kiln is removed and spread on drying platform. After drying, material is sent for pulverizing and is further packed with proper air-tight sealing in double line woven-sacks and kept- ready for loading in the truck covered with tarpaulin.



Figure 4: Process of Reduction of MNO₂ to MNO in Roasting Kiln

3. Description of Environment

Field monitoring was done for primary data collection of various environment components such as air quality, water quality, soil quality, noise. Also, secondary data such as micrometeorology, flora and fauna, socio-economic, hydro-geological study, traffic study etc. from authenticated sources was used as a guideline and reference material. The entire data has been collected through actual physical surveys and observations, literature surveys, interaction with locals, government agencies, and departments. The baseline study begins with site visits and reconnaissance survey in the study area.

The guiding factors for the present baseline study are the requirements prescribed by the guidelines given in the EIA Manual of the MoEFCC and methodologies mentioned in Technical EIA Guidelines Manual for Mineral Beneficiation projects by Administrative Staff College of India, Bellavista, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.

The studies were conducted during winter season for the period of 1st December 2021 to 28th February 2022.

Frequency of environment monitoring and its result is given in **Table 3**.

Environmental Attributes	Frequency of monitoring	Parameters	Observed Results
Meteorology	Microprocessor	Wind speed,	4.53 m/s
	based Weather	Wind direction	E & NE
	Monitoring Station	Max. Temp.	45.6 °C
	Continuous hourly	Mini. Temp.	8.8 °C
	recording	Relative Humidity	19-85 %
		Precipitation	-
Ambient Air	8 Locations	PM10	50.5 to 67.5
Quality	24 hourly samples	PM2.5	20.1 to 30.9
	Twice a week for 3	SO ₂	11.4 to 23.2
	months (in µg/m³)	NOx	20.3 to 33.4
Water Quality	Once in season at 10	Colour	All parameters are within
(Ground and	locations	рН	limit except TDS, in some
Surface)	(Physical, chemical and biological	TDS	cases, Hardness.
		COD	
	parameters)	E-Coli	
Soil Quality	Once in season at 8	Soil type and	Reddish yellow to black
	locations	texture, Physico-	soil has low to Medium
		chemical	low fertility, good water
		properties, NPK	holding capacity, heavy
			metal contamination
			signs not seen.
Noise Quality	Once in season at 8	Average Day	50.8
	Locations (Noise levels in dB(A))	Average Night	32.08
Land use Pattern	One time visit of the	Identification and	Most of the land is
	study area for ground	classification of	Agricultural land
	truthing	land use	followed by Barren land

Table 3: Frequency of primary data collection and its results

Proposed Expansion of Mineral Ore Benefaction at Kh. No. 307, Mouza Hardoli, Tahsil Tumsar, District Bhandara, Maharashtra - 441912. Executive Summary

Geology and hydrogeology	Primary observation during visit and sec. data	Geology and hydrogeology of the study area	Metamorphic and igneous rocks, alluvium occurs in small areas.
Ecology	General in 10 km radial study area and data collected around the project site through field visits.	Flora	Azadirachta indica, Casuarina equisetifolia, Muntingia calabura, Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca, etc.
		Fauna	Canis lupus familiaris and Funambulus palmarum, Calotes versicolor, etc.
Socioeconomic Data	Primary and sec data in 10 km radial study area and data collected around the project site through field visits	Socio-economic characteristics of the affected area	Sanitation facilities are satisfactory, Power supply facility is available in almost villages and town, drinking water sources is mostly from tanker water supply, Medical facilities in terms of primary health center and primary health sub centers in the rural areas are good.

Significant Impacts from the project activities and its mitigation measures are summarized in

Table 4 below –

Sr. No	Environmental Component	Project Activity	Impacts Identified	Impact Assessment after Mitigation
1.	Air Quality	Construction activities	Local increase in SPM	Insignificant
		Transportation	Vehicular and fugitive emissions	Insignificant
2.	Noise	Construction activities	Temporary local increase in noise	Insignificant
		Operation activities	Continuous noise but confined to within the Plant Area	Insignificant
		Transportation	Increase in noise levels due to vehicular traffic	Insignificant
3.	Water Resources	Construction activities	The water will be used during the construction activities.	Insignificant
		Operation activities	No impacts as no waste water will be discharged outside the plant	Insignificant
4.	Water Pollution	Construction activities	Small volume of wastewater from the construction and sanitation	Insignificant
		Operation activities	Waste water generated in the plant	Insignificant as there will be zero discharge of waste water.
5.	Ecology	Construction activities	There will not be major disturbance	Insignificant
		Operation activities	There will not be major disturbance to flora fauna	Insignificant
6.	Soil Characteristics	Construction activities	Since no excavation, the proposed expansion area is within the existing industry.	Insignificant
		Operation activities	No changes are envisaged in this phase	Insignificant
7.	Socio- economics	Construction activities	Creation of additional jobs/ businesses	Significant
		Operation activities	No additional employment generation	Insignificant

Table 4: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Sr. No	Environmental Component	Project Activity	Impacts Identified	Impact Assessment after Mitigation	
	Occupational	Construction	Dusty conditions during		
8.	Health	activities	summer with vehicular	Insignificant	
			movement		
		Operation	Process specific activities,		
		activities	heat and emission protective	Insignificant	
			control measures followed		
	Vibrations	Construction	Heavy equipment usage will	Incignificant	
9.		activities	be temporary	Insignificant	
		Operation	Continuous usage of	Incignificant	
		activities	machinery	Insignificant	
	Solid/	Construction	General construction waste		
10.	Hazardous	activities	will be disposed of in	Insignificant	
	waste		designated sites		
		Operation	Ash from burning of	Incignificant	
		activities	coal/wood in boilers	Insignmedite	

5. Analysis of Alternatives

No alternatives have been considered as the project is an expansion of the existing industry located at Kh. No. 307, Mouza Hardoli, Tahsil Tumsar, District Bhandara. Since it is an expansion project, all required infrastructure such as industrial land, roads, electricity, etc. are already developed. The industry has proposed to produce 300 MT/M of MnO in addition to the existing production of 300 MT/M of MnO₂. The site selected also has the following merits –

- Project site is already developed and the existing area is sufficient for the proposed expansion.
- Land use of the site is already earmarked as industrial use.
- Required infrastructure like road, transport, water, electricity, etc. are already available in the area.
- No resettlement & rehabilitation is involved.
- Site is easily accessible to local markets.
- For finished good product market area is available within 75-100 km radius

Sr. No.	Site Selection Criteria	Existing Site
1.	Non-Agricultural Land	\checkmark
2.	No R & R Issue	\checkmark
3.	Topography (Flat)	\checkmark
4.	Site Connectivity (Approach Road)	\checkmark
5.	No Notified Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Ecologically Sensitive Area, Biosphere Reserve, etc. within 5 km radius	\checkmark
6.	No Notified Critically Polluted Area as per CPCB within 5 km radius	✓
7.	No Archaeological Monuments within 5 km radius	✓
8.	Availability of Electricity (MSEDCL)	\checkmark
9.	Availability of Raw Material	\checkmark
10.	Availability of labour force (Construction purpose)	\checkmark
11.	Availability of Local Market for finished products	1

Table 5: Matrix of Alternative Site Analysis

6. Environmental Monitoring

The regular monitoring of different environmental parameters is of immense importance in order to assess the present environmental conditions as well as the impacts of the proposed project on the environment. A proper monitoring program will be required in order to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of suggested mitigation measures. Environmental monitoring will help in assessing the changes in environmental conditions by monitoring the effective implementation of mitigation measures and measuring deteriorations in environmental quality for further preventive actions. The proposed expansion will be carried out in the existing plot area. All the infrastructure such as Roads, Electricity, Water, etc. has been already available.

The monitoring program during and after the proposed project will be designed in such a way that it will comply with the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board/ Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

Sr.	Potential	Action to be Followed	Parameters for	Frequency of
No.	Impact		Monitoring	Monitoring
1.	Air	All equipment's to be operated within prescribed standards	Random checks of equipment's logs/manuals	Weekly
		Ambient air quality within the premises of the proposed unit to be monitored.	The ambient air quality will conform to the standards for PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO _X	As per CPCB/SPCB requirement or on monthly basis whichever is earlier
2.	Noise	List of all noise generating machinery onsite along with age to be prepared. Equipment to be maintained in good working order.	Equipment logs, noise readings.	Weekly during construction activities
		Night working is to be minimized.	Working hour records.	Daily records
		Generation of vehicular noise	Maintenance of record of vehicles.	Daily records
		Noise to be monitored in ambient air within the plant premises.	Spot noise recording.	As per CPCB/ SPCB requirement or on monthly basis whichever is earlier
3.	Wastewater Discharge	No untreated domestic waste water discharge is to be made to groundwater or soil.	No discharge hoses shall be in the vicinity of the watercourse.	Monthly during construction activities.
4.	Soil Erosion	Protect topsoil stockpile where possible at the edge of the site.	Effective cover in place.	The period during construction activities
5.	Drainage and Management	Ensure drainage system and specific design measures are working effectively. The design to incorporate existing drainage patterns and avoid disturbing the same.	Visual inspection of drainage and record thereof.	Weekly during construction activities

Table 6: Environmental Monitoring During Construction Stage

6.	Waste Management	Implement a waste management plan that identifies and characterizes every waste arising associated with proposed activities and	A comprehensive Waste Management plan should be in place and available for inspection on site. Compliance with	Fortnightly check during construction activities
		which identifies the procedure for collection, handling, and disposal of each waste arising.	MSW Rules,1998 and Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling Rule)2003.	
7.	Non-routine events and accidental releases	Plan to be drawn up, considering likely emergencies and steps required to prevent/limit consequences	Mock drills and records of the same.	Monthly during construction activities.
8.	Health	Employees and migrant labour health check- up.	All relevant parameters including HIV.	Six monthly check-ups.
9.	Environmental Management Cell/Unit	The Environmental Management Cell/Unit is to ensure implementation and monitoring of environmental safeguards.	Responsibilities and roles will be decided before the commencement of work.	During construction phase.
10.	Loss of flora and fauna	Re-vegetation as per Forest guidelines	No. of plants, species.	During site clearance Phase.

The following routine monitoring program as detailed in Table 7 shall be implemented at the site. Besides this monitoring, the compliances to all environmental clearance conditions and regular permits from SPCB/MoEFCC shall be monitored and reported periodically.

Sr. No.	Particulate	Parameters	Number of locations	Frequency
1.	Ambient air quality	PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 , NOx , CO, and HC	Ambient air quality at minimum 2 locations. 1 location within the plant	Monthly

 Table 7: Environmental Monitoring Schedule during Operation Phase

Sr. No.	Particulate	Parameters	Number of locations	Frequency
			premises, 1 location in downwind direction.	
2.	Stack gas	PM, SO ₂ , and NOx	1 No. of stack	Monthly
3.	Workplace	PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NOx, CO	No process emissions are anticipated from the proposed expansion process.	-
4.	Surface water and ground water	pH, Salinity, Conductivity, TDS, Turbidity, DO, BOD, Phosphate, Nitrates, Sulphates, Chlorides, Total Coliforms (TC) and <i>E.Coli</i>	1 Ground water location at plant site	Half yearly
5.	Solid waste	Wet Waste, Dry Waste	Process dust generated sludge.	Monthly
6.	Noise	Equivalent noise level - dB (A) at min. Noise Levels measurement at high noise generating places as well as sensitive receptors in the vicinity	2 locations At plant site and nearest habitat	Monthly
7.	Green belt	Number of plantation (units), number of survived plants/ trees, number of poor plants/ trees.	In and around the plant site.	Monthly
8.	Soil	Texture, pH, electrical conductivity, cation exchange capacity, alkali metals, Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR), permeability, porosity.	 1-2 near Solid/ hazardous waste storage. At least 2 locations from Greenbelt and area where manure of biological waste is applied. 	Quarterly
9.	Occupational health	Health and fitness check-up of employees getting exposed to various hazards and all other staff	All worker	Yearly/ twice a year
10.	Drainage and Waste Water Management	Design to incorporate Existing drainage pattern and avoid disturbing the same.	Ensure drainage system and specific design measures are working effectively.	Periodic during operation phase

Frequency

 Sr.
 Particulate
 Parameters
 Number of locations

 No.
 11
 Emergency
 Mack drill records on
 Eiro
 protection
 and
 s

No.				
11.	Emergency	Mock drill records, on	Fire protection and safety	Monthly
	preparedness,	site emergency plan,	measures to take care of fire	during
	such as fire	evacuation	and explosion hazards, to be	operation
	fighting	plan	assessed and steps taken for	phase
			their prevention.	

7. Additional Studies

Risk analysis follows an extensive hazard analysis. It involves the identification and assessment of risks to proposed project M/s. Shri Sainath Manganese Processing & Trading in terms of upgradation of a Mineral Beneficiation project to produce two main Products i.e. MnO₂ and MnO. This is purely independent project and not interlinked with any project in any manner. Mineral Ore will be sourced from MOIL. This requires a thorough knowledge of failure probability, credible accident scenario, vulnerability of population etc. In this project, the operations will be planned and designed in such way to eliminate or reduce any hazards that may arise during the operations of the plant. The efforts will be made to achieve the desired standard of safety by implementing rules and regulation. Improvement will be done in working condition. The material and monetary resources shall be provided for the smooth and efficient execution of the safety plans. Continual efforts will be made to improve the living conditions and health of all the employees. The working floors will be furnished with required equipment/materials that ensures free from recognized occupational hazards likely to cause injury or illness.

Additional studies have been included in chapter VII are as below,

- Risk Assessment in which risks arising from
 - ✓ Charging of roasting kilns.

Following additional studies have been carried out to mitigate the risk -

- Disaster Management Plan
- Occupational Health and Safety Management System.
- On-site and Off-Site Emergency Plan

8. Project Benefits

As the proposed expansion will be done within the existing plot area; all industrial infrastructure such as water supply and electricity are already present. In addition to that, industry has planned to develop 759 sq.m. of area as Green Belt. Apart from this, as per the ministry's O.M No 22-65/2017-IA.II (M) dated 1st May, 2018, 1.5% of the total project investment i.e. Rs. 2.55 Lakhs will be earmarked for Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) Activities. Details of budget is presented in **Table 8**.

CER activity	2022-23 (Lacs)
Lighting by LED bulb/ Solar panels	0.5
Free health camp	1
Tree plantation	0.5
Provision of RO filters	0.5
Total	2.5

Table 8: Details of CER Activity

The above-mentioned CER activities will be carried out in Hingna, Takla, Hardoli, Mitewani, Ambagad and Dawezari villages. RO filters will be provided to ZP School, Ambagad, ZP School, Hardoli, etc.

M/s. Shri Sainath Manganese Processing & Trading. Is aware of the obligations towards the society and to fulfil the social obligations. During Construction phase, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers from the nearby villagers will be employed as far as possible. The development of the industry will also try to generate maximum indirect employment in the vicinity of the project by appointing local transport services during the operation phase. After the successful operation of the proposed project, the unit will also make provision of the fund every year towards CSR activities in nearby villages. The various CSR activities identified and planned at present are described below:

- Education and Skill development
- Health Camps
- Infrastructure development in nearby government and Zilla Parishad school
- Blood and Organ Donation Camps
- Other social welfare activities as per Felt Need Study.

9. Environmental Management Plan

The EMP is,

- Prepared in accordance with rules and requirements of the MoEFCC and the State Pollution Control Board.
- Prepared to ensure that the component of facility is operated in accordance with the design.
- A process that confirms proper orientation through supervision and monitoring.
- A system that addresses public complaints during construction and operation phase.
- A plan that ensures remedial measures are implemented immediately.

The key benefits of the EMP are that, it provides the organization with means of managing its environmental performance thereby allowing it to contribute to improved environment quality. The other benefits include cost control and improved relation to stakeholders.

EMP includes four major element –

- Commitment and Policy: of proposed project will strive to provide and implement the Environmental Management Plan that incorporates all issues related to air, land and water.
- Planning: This includes identification of environmental impacts, legal requirements and setting environmental objectives.
- Implementation: This comprises of resources available to the developers, accountability
 of contractors, training of operational staff associated with environmental control
 facilities and documentation of measures to be taken
- Measurement and Evaluation: This includes monitoring, corrective actions, and record keeping.

9.1 Environment Management Plan during Construction Phase

The construction activities of the proposed unit will increase dust concentrations and fugitive emission. The following control measures are recommended to mitigate the probable adverse impacts.

9.1.1 Site Preparation

The development of site for erections of plant structure and other allied activities shall require careful management planning proponent. It is necessary to control the dust nuisance that would be created by levelling and transportation activities so that impacts on the various components of environment would be minimized. Regular sprinkling of water around vulnerable areas of the construction sites to control the dust spread or emission into the atmosphere. However, identified impacts would be of temporary type and within the plant boundary. Green belt area shall be developed to reduce air and noise pollution impacts. Top soil removed during setting up of new unit will be used in greenbelt development. First aid facilities shall be made available during construction.

9.1.2 Noise

Though level of construction activities shall not be very high, still some specific sources of noise like welding, transportation, movement of earth movers, tractors, concrete or asphalt mixing etc. should be carried out in a controlled manner. Neither the plant nor the construction workers should be exposed to excessive noise levels. No idling of machine shall be allowed during construction activities. Night-time construction activities and vehicular movement shall not be allowed. Personal protective equipment like earmuffs or ear plugs, masks etc. will be provided to workers who will be exposed to high noise.

9.1.3 Construction Equipment and Waste

Transport vehicles as well as transport routes should be properly maintained during whole construction phase to minimize smoke / dust emission from vehicle exhausts and unpaved roads. Composite solid wastes including metal scrape, other wastes, getting generated in construction process should be disposed of in safe manner. Certain hazardous waste materials, though the requirement of such materials shall be small, should be stored safely and be disposed of properly.

9.2 Environment Management Plan for Operation Phase

Factory proposes comprehensive environment management plan to combat pollution arising from the project activities. Detailed EMP is described below for various environmental parameters.

M/s. Shri Sainath Proposed Expansion of Mineral Ore Benefaction at Kh. No. 307, Mouza Hardoli, Tahsil Executive Manganese Processing & Tumsar, District Bhandara, Maharashtra - 441912. Trading.

Summary

C.r		Source &		Monitoring		Frequency of	
SI.	Aspects	Junce &	Mitigation Measures	Action	Responsibility	Audit/ Monitoring/	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
NO		inipacts		ACTION		External Reporting	
1.	Air Emission	Source:	30 m common stack	Review of status	EHS	EHS Manager to	15
		Emission from	attached with Kilns (2 nos)	of		review	
		Kilns	for better dilution and	implementation		Emission results of	
		Emergency	dispersion of pollutants.	of suggested		monitoring	
		operation of DG	Wet scrubber will be	mitigation		Results of manual	
		Sets	attached preceding to the	measures		samples collected	
		Emission from	stack to arrest particulate			from process	
		vehicular	matter.	Monitoring		emissions stack by	
		movement	DG stacks of 10 m or as per	provision		external laboratory	
		Dust emission	MPCB directions/ norms	for flue gases		Ensure compliance	
		from dusty road	Provision of air filters to DG	emitting from		of conditions of	
			sets.	process		Consent to Operate	
		Impact:	All vehicles and their	& Utilities.		issued under Air	
		Increase in NOx,	exhausts will be well			Act; Annual	
		Sox, PM	maintained and will be	Six monthly/as		renewals of CTO;	
		concentration	regularly monitored.	per			
			for emission generated from	Consent			
			the vehicle exhaust.	condition			
			Control of the airborne	requirement for			
			fugitive emissions from the	monitoring of			
			ore handling area will be	stack emissions			
			achieved through regular	through MoEF			
			water sprinkling in this area.	recognized			

Table 9: EMP during Operation Phase

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
			Only PUC holder trucks will be allowed at site. All internal road within plant area will be asphalted & whenever dusty situation will be found on road, water sprinkling will be done. Green belt will be developed around the plant area. Regular Air quality	external laboratory			
2.	Water Use	Source: Run off storm water Runoff water from toilets Impact: Impact on ground water	Project has planned use of water Supply. Provision of 2 no. of rainwater harvesting pit together with storage of water for re-use. Sufficient recharge to be made annually to minimize impact on groundwater.	Review of status of implementation of suggested mitigation measures	Facility Manager	Six monthly reviews of reporting by Facility Manager	
3.	Wastewater generation	Source: Discharge of untreated sewage & effluent	In the proposed no additional sewage generation existing Project 1 KLD sewage is being generated and it is being	Review of status of implementation of suggested	EHS officer & Facility Manager	Facility Manager to Daily review of ETP log books Review of results of essential	

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
		Impact:	treated in septic tank	mitigation		parameters and	
		Ground water	followed by soak pit.	measures		results of monthly	
		pollution and	The generated waste water			collected treated	
		increase in soil	of 2.5 KLD from jigging will			water samples by	
		alkalinity	be reused for quenching			external laboratory	
			process.			Ensure compliance	
			Efforts should be taken			of conditions of	
			towards treated wastewater			Consent to Operate	
			quality to achieve land			issued under Water	
			irrigation parameters			Act	
			prescribed in SCHEDULE –VI,			Annual renewals of	
			The Environment			CTO;	
			(Protection) Rules, 1986			Six monthly	
			Maintaining good			monitoring of	
			housekeeping in all the units			treated effluent.	
			so that wastewater				
			generation is minimized;				
4.	Solid Waste	Source:	Ash will be given to Bricks	Review of status	Facility	Facility Manager to	0.5
	generation.	Coal/ Wood Ash	manufacturer for which	of	Manager	monthly review of	
		– 60 to 65	agreement will be done	implementation		waste logs	
		MT/M &	Garbage collection bins will	of suggested			
		Domestic waste	be provided at requisite	mitigation		Also, EHS Manager	
		will be	locations for collection of dry	measures		to ensure	
		generated from	waste & wet waste.			compliance	
		the project		Monthly review		of conditions of	
		activity		of		authorization or	

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
		Impact: Ground water pollution Soil contamination Sanitation and Hygiene problem plant processes and	Domestic solid waste will be given to Authorized waste management Authority.	non-hazardous and hazardous waste generated from the project Review conditions of storage location and records related to hazardous wastes as per the conditions of authorization Maintain records on disposal of		annual filing of hazardous wastes returns.	
				hazardous wastes.			
5.	Ambient Noise	Source: Increase in noise from DG set, Mechanical Separator,	Provision of silencers at high noise generating utility equipment and erecting suitable enclosures to	Review of status of implementation of suggested	EHS	Six monthly review by EHS Manager Six monthly	0.5

Summary

Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
		Jigging Process	minimise the impact of high	mitigation		monitoring of	
		etc.	noise generating sources.	measures		ambient noise	
		Movement of	DG sets will be provided with				
		vehicles inside	Acoustic Enclosures to	Ambient noise			
		the project site	minimise noise.	monitoring			
		Impact:	Ear plugs to be provided to	along the plant			
		It will affect	the personnel working in	periphery to be			
		occupational	high noise area.	done through			
		Health & Safety	Unwanted honking of horns	external			
			to be restricted through	laboratory			
			signage.	on six monthly			
				basis.			
6.	Socio –	Source:	Preference to be given to	Review status of	HR Head	Quarterly as per	
	Economic	Employment	the local candidate as per	implementation		requirement	
		Impact:	educational qualification	of			
		There will be	during recruitment	planned CSR			
		positive impact		activities			
7.	House	Source:	System to upkeep	Review of status	Facility	Fortnightly review	1
	Keeping	Operational	housekeeping and general	of	Manager	of by Facility	
		activity	cleanliness by providing	implementation		Manager	
		Impact:	adequate manpower.	of suggested			
		Aesthetics	Maintain clean curb cuts to	mitigation			
		blockage of	avoid soil and vegetation	measures			
		storm water	build up, Green belt and				
		drain & Rain	landscape maintenance.				

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
		Water harvesting pit	Inspections of drains and area surrounding cooling tower to check any water logging situation.				
8.	Energy	Utilization of non-renewal resources Heat gain in the building	Provision of renewable energy to be used for street lighting. LED have been used for internal lighting which helps save energy.	Review of status of implementation of suggested mitigation measures	Facility Manager	Six monthly review by Facility Manager	
9.	EHS including associated risks of flammables	Source: Fire, Explosion, accident Impact: Health hazards, Damage to property	The industry will adopt high standards, controls, mitigation measures to control risks associated with fire. Following risk mitigation measures are adopted: Proper system for collection and disposal of domestic and non-hazardous waste; All the required safety measures (working guideline, use of personal protective equipment like gloves, helmets, earmuffs, etc.) for any repair and	Review of status of implementation of suggested mitigation measures	EHS Manager	Six monthly review by EHS Manager	

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
No	Aspects	Impacts	Mitigation Measures maintenance work within the proposed facility have been provided; For safety of people occupying the building, regulations concerning fire safety are followed. Some of the requirements are: Installation of fire extinguishers all over the building, Emergency Response Plan will be periodically updated. The Site Operations Manager shall carry out exercises of part of the Emergency Response Plan at a regular interval as deemed necessary. The lesson learnt from these exercises shall be documented and used	Action	Responsibility	Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
			during the updating of the Emergency Response Plan.				

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
			Provision of water hydrants				
			in operative conditions.				
			Emergency exit.				
			Proper labelling of exit and				
			place of the protective				
			system installation.				
			Conducting mock drills.				
			Trained personnel to use the				
			fire control systems.				
			Display of emergency				
			evacuation maps at the				
			working place.				
			Regular training and				
			awareness programs to be				
			conducted for people as per				
			training modules formulated				
			by the management for				
			efficient control and				
			management of				
			environmental, safety and health related issues.				
10.	Disaster Management	Source: Risk of damage due to fire,	During operation phase, potential risks include accidental fire, electrical	Review of status of implementation	EHS Manager Security In charge	Six monthly reviews by EHS Manager and Security In	2

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
		disaster and	working at height, physical	mitigation			
		other	injury, mechanical failure,	measures			
		emergency	vehicular hazards etc.				
		situations	These risks will be minimised				
		Impact:	by periodical operation and				
		Loss of life,	maintenance of equipment				
		damage to	and periodical supervision by				
		property,	operation team.				
		financial loss to	Ensure adequate Fire				
		company	Fighting system established				
			onsite prior to				
			commissioning of the Project				
			as per the Fire Fighting Plan				
			covering following aspects:				
			Fire Prevention Measure and				
			Systems Signage				
			Fire Detection & alarm				
			System				
			Fire Fighting System and				
			devices				
			Annually, update Emergency				
			Response Plan and ensure				
			organization available for its				
			implementation.				

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Sr. No	Aspects	Source & Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/ Action	Responsibility	Frequency of Audit/ Monitoring/ External Reporting	Cost (Rs. In Lakh)
11.	Project Related Traffic	Potential Congestion on the approach roads	The company has provided a total area of 87 sqm. for parking space. The vehicles bringing utility raw materials are regulated and managed by the project in such a way that the impact during peak hours of traffic remains minimum. Internal roads are provided with adequate signage to maintain smooth flow of different type of Project related traffic.	Review of status of implementation of suggested mitigation measures	Facility Manager	Monthly review by the staff related to function.	

9.3 Implementation of EMP

Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Department of M/s. Shri Sainath Manganese Processing & Trading will take the overall responsibility for co-ordination of the actions required for environmental management and mitigation and for monitoring the progress of the proposed management plans and actions to be implemented for the project. An Environment Management System (EMS) would be set-up which identifies legal requirement, analyses aspect-impact, sets objective, targets and programs, prepares action plans, roles & responsibilities, monitors the progress of these plans and incorporates corrective action required if any.

The implementation mainly comprises of resources available to the project proponent, accountability of contractors, training of operational staff associated with environmental control facilities and documentation of measures to be taken. It is proposed to create Environment Management Cell under EHS Manager for effective implementation of EMP. The Cell will have following functions:

- To implement the environmental management plan,
- To assure regulatory compliance with all relevant rules and regulations,
- To ensure regular operation and maintenance of pollution control devices,
- To minimize environmental impacts of operations as by strict adherence to the EMP,
- To initiate environmental monitoring as per approved schedule.
- Review and interpretation of monitored results and corrective measures in case monitored results are above the specified limit.
- Maintain environmental related records; and
- Coordination with regulatory agencies, external consultants, monitoring laboratories.

The schematic organizational set up of Environment Management Cell for operation phase is given in **Figure 5.**

Executive Summary



Figure 5: Environment Monitoring Cell

9.4 EMP Review and Amendments

The EMP acts as an environmental management tool that needs to be reviewed periodically to address changes in the organization, process, or regulatory requirements. Following a review, EHS Manager will be responsible for making the amendments in the EMP and seeking approval from the senior management. The amended EMP will be communicated to all related staff. EHS Manager will ensure that the training needs are identified and conducted.

Training needs will be identified based on the specific requirements of EMP and the capacity of site and project personnel to undertake the required EMP management actions and monitoring activities. Also, general environmental awareness will be created among the project's team to encourage the implementation of environmentally sound practices and compliance requirements of the project activities. This will help in minimizing adverse environmental impacts, compliance with the applicable regulations and standards, and achieving performance beyond compliance. The total cost of the project is estimated about Rs. 1.7 Cr. The project cost estimates include land and land development, civil, building structure, plant and machinery, other expenses, contingencies @2% on building, plant and machinery, margin money of working capital. Environment management cost will be around Rs. 21 Lakhs and recurring cost will be Rs. 5.5 Lakhs per annum. The details of EMP cost are given in **Table 10**.

Sr.No.	Component	Description	Capital cost Rs. In lacs	Operational & Maintenance cost (Rs. In Lacs/yr)
1	Air Pollution control	Stack for boiler, scrubber system, DG stack, VOC control system via primary secondary condenser	15	1
2	Noise pollution control	Noise Level Monitoring	0.5	0.5
3	Environmental Monitoring and Management	Ambient air monitoring, stack emission monitoring, workplace monitoring from MoEF approved lab on monthly basis.	1	1
4	Occupational Health and Others	Medical check of staff from certified surgeon and providing health cover	2	1
5	Green Belt	Green belt maintenance	1.5	1
6	Solid & Hazardous Waste Management	Solid waste disposal	NA	0.5
7	PPE'S	Personal Protective Equipment's	1	0.5
		Total	21	5.5

Table 10: Environmental Management Cost