# The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited

(An ISO 9001:2015; ISO 14001:2015 and 45001:2018 certified company) CIN: L85110KA1954PLC000759; Website: www.sandurgroup.com

REGISTERED OFFICE

'SATYALAYA', No.266 Ward No.1, Palace Road Sandur - 583 119, Ballari District Karnataka, India Tel: +91 8395 260301/283173-199 Fax: +91 8395 260473



CORPORATE OFFICE

'SANDUR HOUSE', No.9 Bellary Road, Sadashivanagar Bengaluru – 560 080 Karnataka, India Tel: +91 80 4152 0176 - 79 / 4547 3000

Fax: +91 80 4152 0182

Ref No: SMIORE/MINES/ENV/2024-25/2679 495

08 July 2024

To,
The Environmental Officer,
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board,
Ward No.25, 4th Main Road,
Kuvempu Nagar,
Ballari – 583104

Dear Sir,

Sub: Submission of environmental statement Form-V for the year 2023-24 in respect of Mining Lease No. 2679.

Ref: Consent for Operation No. AW-337273 dated 10 April 2023.

We are submitting herewith environmental statement Form-V for the year 2023-24 as per the Rule 14 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in respect of Mining Lease No. 2679 of The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same.

Thank you,

for The Sandun Manganese & Iron Ores Limited,

Md. Abdul Saleem, Whole Time Director

& Company Secretary.

Encl: Environmental Statement Form-V



# FORM-V ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24 Rule 14 of The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986



Mining Lease No. 2679
The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited



## FORM – V ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING WITH 31ST MARCH.

### PART - A

1	Name and address of the occupier	Mohammad Abdul Saleem,		
	of the industry in operation or	The Occupier,		
	process	The Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited.		
		Mining Lease No. 2679,		
		Ramghad Village, Sandur Taluk, Ballari		
		District.		
2	Industry Category	Red (Small)		
3	Production Category	Manganese Ore Production		
4	Year of Establishment	1954		
5	Date of the last environmental	Ref No: SMIORE/HO/ENV/MINES/2023-		
	statement submitted	24/2679/56 dated 30 September 2023.		

### PART - B

### WATER AND RAW MATERIALS CONSUMPTION:

### 1. Water consumption (m³/day)

	Process water consumption per unit of products		
Name of the Product	During previous financial year 2022-23	During current financial year 2023-24	
Process	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Cooling	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Domestic	7 m <sup>3</sup> /day	6m³/day	
Dust suppression & Green belt	38 m <sup>3</sup> /day	36 m <sup>3</sup> /day	

### 2. Raw Material Consumption

		Consumption of raw materials per unit of	
Name of raw	Name of	output.	
materials	<b>Products</b>	<b>During previous</b>	During current
		financial year 2022-23	financial year 2023-24
		Nil	Nil

**Note:** - The production of Manganese ore primarily involves open cast mining method for accessing and retrieving these minerals from natural deposits within the Earth's crust and does not entail consumption of any raw material.

# $\frac{PART-C}{POLLUTION\ DISCHARGED\ TO\ ENVIRONMENT/\ UNIT\ OF\ OUTPUT.}$

(Parameter as specified in the consent issued)

Pollutants	Quantity of Pollutants discharged (mass/day)	Concentration of Pollutants discharged (mass/volume)	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards with reasons.
(a) Water	Domestic effluent is being treated in the Septic tanks and Soak pits.		
(b) Air	The dust generation is mainly due to the movement of vehicles in the haulage roads, transfer point of screening plants, which is fugitive in nature and hence cannot be quantified. The fugitive dust is controlled by sprinkling of water using water tanker & sprinklers and by developing and maintaining greenbelt, avenue, and other plantation.		

### <u>PART - D</u> HAZARDOUS WASTES:

As specified under Hazardous & other waste (Management and transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

	Total Quantity	
Hazardous Wastes	During previous financial year 2022-23	During current financial year 2023-24
1. From Process	Nil	Nil
a. Used Spent Oil (kl)	0.225	0.086
b. Wastes Residues Containing Oil(kg)	5.75	8.00
2. From Pollution Control Facilities	Nil	Nil

# $\frac{PART - E}{SOLID WASTES}$

		Total Quantity (tonnes)	
	Solid Wastes	<b>During previous financial</b>	<b>During current financial</b>
		year 2022-23	year 2023-24
a.	From Process	Nil	Nil
b.	From Pollution	Nil	Nil
	Control Facilities		
c.	Quantity recycled or	Nil	Nil
	re-utilised within the		
	unit.		
d.	Over burden	3,00,897	3,24,365

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#### PART - F

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

Used or spent oil along with cotton waste residues containing oil is generated during the maintenance of DG Sets, Compressors and Light Motor Vehicles. Used oil is collected in leak proof barrels and stored in a dedicated waste oil storage facility having impervious flooring. Cotton waste residues containing oil is collected and stored in the designated impervious pits in the hazardous waste storage area. The hazardous waste is disposed to the State Pollution Control Board authorized recyclers.

Solid waste generated in open cast mines comprises of overburden/rejects that are excavated during mining operations. Composition of the solid waste generated during Manganese ore production includes a mixture of Manganiferrous clay, Phyllitic and Limomitic clay.

Efficient on-site management of solid waste is achieved through scientific reclamation in accordance with the Indian Bureau of Mining (IBM) approved mining plan and Supplementary Environment Management Plan (SEMP) approved by Central Empowered Committee (CEC) constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in accordance with the recommendation of Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), Dehradun.

#### PART - G

Impact of the pollution control measures taken on conservation of natural resources and consequently on the cost of production.

- ❖ Over the years, a cumulative total of approximately 3.26 lakh saplings have been planted within the mining lease area. A total of 3,194 saplings were planted during the reporting period, as part of initiatives for greenbelt development, dump plantation, and avenue plantation. Notably, this year marked the achievement of planting 100% native tree species, with a majority of these species propagated from seeds collected within our mining area with the objective of to conserve the germplasm of both moist deciduous and dry deciduous species naturally occurring in the Sandur forests. Moreover, in addition to their capacity for carbon sequestration, these plantations serve as vital pollution sinks, playing a crucial role in mitigating air pollution.
- An amount of Rs. 1,17,40,137/- (Rupees one crore, seventeen lakh, forty thousand, one hundred, thirty-seven) has been spent during the financial year 2023-24 towards environment management measures such as water spraying on the haulage roads,

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working benches, environmental engineering structures, bio-engineering structures, afforestation, and reclamation of dumps and worked out mining pits etc.

### PART - H

Additional measures/investment proposal for environmental protection including abatement of pollution.

❖ The existing practices of dust suppression and plantation development and maintenance will be continued.

### PART-I

#### **MISCELLANEOUS:**

Any other particulars in respect of environmental protection and abatement of pollution.

- Mining Lease No. 2679 has consistently achieved 5-star or 4-star rating for its commitment to inclusive growth and environment sustainability under Sustainable Development. Framework (SDF) and Star Rating system by Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines, Government of India.
- An awareness campaign was conducted in collaboration with the Regional Office of the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Ballari. The objective was to create awareness about environment friendly practices, aligning with the Mission Life (Lifestyle For Environment) campaign, which is an India-led global movement.

