

BEACH MINERALS COMPANY PVT. LIMITED

Kuttam, Tirunelveli Dist., (Tamil Nadu)

Unit Profile

BMC (Beach Minerals Company Pvt Ltd) is one of south India's largest, well-diversified and most reputable business groups in the mineral Industry. A strong management team with extensive experience in mineral exploration & processing, corporate development & strategic fund management has provided the group with upside opportunities to grow its clientele while continuing to focus on its core area of operations, namely minerals.

BMC group believes in profitably and positively servicing the requirements of all its stakeholders, Customers, Employees, Suppliers and the communities in which they operate. The BMC group believes in constantly strengthening its competitive position through ongoing improvements in the products profile, sales, service capabilities and market focus.

Currently, Plant have been successfully exporting these minerals for various industrial applications to the market in the Europe, America, Middle East, Far East and Australian Countries. In Garnet and ilmenite production, it occupies a leader position in India and in the Globe, it has a major share in the market.

Unit have distinguished self by winning several awards such as "Export Achievement Awards" every year since 1990 from the Indian Commerce Ministry (CAPEXIL), the "Special Export Appreciation Award" every year since 2000 by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the "Excellent Traffic Performance Award" since 2000 from the Tuticorin Port Authority.

It has in its employment more than 1000 workers including skilled and engineers and mineral-processing technologist.

The company has larger visions and its program and planning has been geared to realize this vision.

Energy Consumption

BMC visualized the importance of energy conservation in last two years. Since then BMC has been involved in continuous improvement & energy conservation. Plant Energy Conservation team meets periodically for review and implementation of new identified energy savings schemes and policy.

With the implementation of various energy conservation measures, there is a stable decline of specific energy consumption. Here is the detail of Annual Energy Savings achieved in 2008-09 by company.

Annual Energy Savings in Rs. Lakhs	One Time Investment in Rs. Lakhs	Electrical Energy Saving in Lakhs kWh	Furnace Oil Savings in Lakhs KL	Fire wood Julifora Savings in Lakh Metric Tonnes	Gas Savings in Lakh Cubic Meters
80,39,346	17,78,000	17,74,992	-	2,70,000	

Energy Conservation Achievements

During the year 2008-09, the unit implemented 6 energy savings measures. Here is the details of achievement of Energy Savings for the year 2008-09.

1. Installation of AFPC

Unit has installed APFC panel for transformer No. 1 & 2 to maintain unity power factor for availing incentive from TNEB during,

May 2008 - Rs.15,492.25
 July 2008 - Rs.12,845.00
 Aug 2008 - Rs.12,682.80
 Feb 2009 - Rs. 10,862.00

Total investment : Rs. 1,50,000
 Cost Savings : Rs. 51,882.05



2. Installed Energy Efficient Motors

Unit has installed the energy efficient motors
 Saving per annum for 10 nos. motors = 60480units

Total investment : Rs. 3,50,000
 Cost Savings : Rs. 2,72,160



3. Replaced Copper chokes by electronic ballast

The copper chokes consumption is 17 watts/each. The electronic ballast consumption is 2 watts/each. So, saving per tube is 15 watts = 0.015 unit. Saving per annum for 100 nos = 6480 units

Total investment : Rs. 28,000
Cost Savings : Rs. 29,160

4. Removed the additional motor

The capacity of Wet plant pump motor is 250 KW. The energy consumption of the motor is 200 units / hr. Earlier, Unit has used two motors in two places between 500 mtr. So, to reduce the energy consumption, unit changed the direction of the location to pull out the material with one motor and removed second motor.

Savings by eliminating the second motor = 16,80,000 units per annum.

Total investment : Rs. 10,00,000
Cost Savings : Rs. 75,60,000

5. Installed 100 nos. CFL /T5 fittings

Savings per fittings = 27 watts / each.
savings per annum for 100 nos. = 11,826 units.

Total investment : Rs. 75,000
Cost Savings : Rs. 53,217



MANGANESE ORE (INDIA) LIMITED

Kandri Mine, Distt. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

Unit Profile

Manganese ore (India) Limited is a leading manganese ore producing company of India. Company share about 55% of Manganese ore production of India. MOIL has established a 10000 TPA capacity Ferro-Manganese plant at Balaghat (M.P.) and a 1200 TPA capacity Electrolytic Manganese Di Oxide plant at Dongri Buzurg in Maharashtra State. Energy conservation and for clean and green environment MOIL has installed a 4.8 MW and 15.2 MW capacity Wind Energy Generator Plants at Dewas (M.P.), which are contributing in energy conservation.

Kandri Mine was established in the beginning of the twentieth century around 1903 AD by Central Provenances of Manganese Ore (CPMO) incorporated in Great Britain. Latter on it was taken over by MOIL in the year July 1962. Kandri Mine is an underground mine of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, situated in Nagpur District of Maharashtra State. The annual production of Manganese Ore in Mine has gone up from 59000 in 2007-08 to 60500 T during 2008-09 in spite of severe recessionary trend in the market due to quality product. Total mining lease hold area of the Mine is 83.06 hectare., The total mineral reserve of the mine is 2.05 million tones. So far 30.0 hectare area of the mine is covered with aforestation.

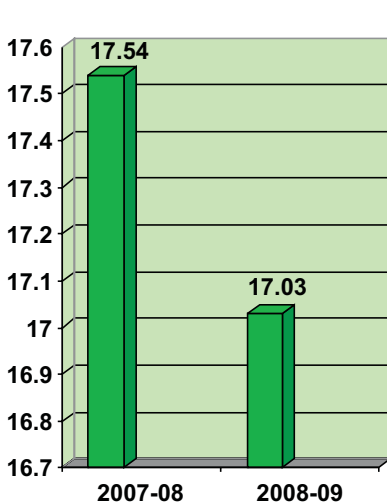


Energy Consumption

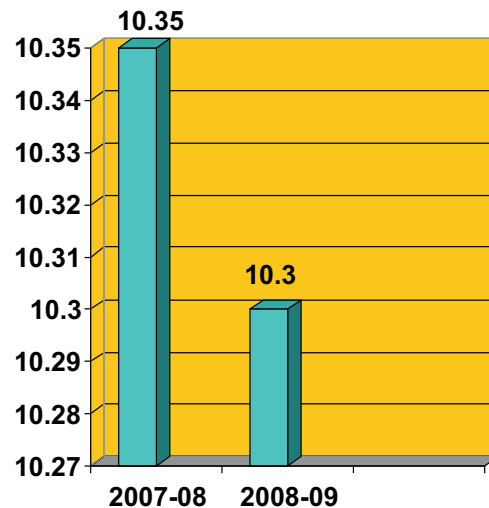
The energy consumption is controlled by taking various measures like improving system and efficiency of the equipments and regulating the operation of equipments, modernization of equipment, mechanization in mines etc.

Description	2007-08	2008-09
Specific Energy Consumption in KWH /T	17.54	17.03

Specific Energy Consumption



■ Specific energy consumption
KWh/ Tonne



■ Total Energy Consumption
Lakhs KWh

Future Energy Conservation Plans

S.N.	Energy Saving measures	Investment (Rs.Lakhs)	Project
1	Procurement of additional Air compressor with Variable frequency drives	25.00	2009-10 & 2010-2011
2	Installation of variable frequency drives For Pumps	9.00	2009-10
3	Installation and automation of ventilation fan	20.00	2010-2011
4	Use of siphon for in under ground mine for sand stowing and drilling.	3.00	2009-10

Energy Policy

MOIL is the largest producer of Manganese Ore in India and also the market leader, commit to adopt a comprehensive approach towards conservation of energy in all its operations. To accomplish this we will:

- Optimally utilize various form of energy in cost effective manner to effect conservation of energy sources.
- Maximize the use of renewable energy sources and non-conventional sources of energy.
- Train our employees to make energy conservation as a way of life and recognizing their initiatives in this regard. Also a cash prize has been introduced since 2006 to the employee consuming least Units.
- Carry out external audit in regular interval and to identify the areas of improvement.
- Reduce specific energy conservation by 1% every year till 2010.
- Improve capacity utilization.

Environment and Safety

Environment: The environment around the mine is being maintained in a pollution free by regular plantation near mine areas and residential colonies. About 36.11% of total land is covered with the green trees and the percentage is increasing every year. Trees are also being planted in dump area and abandoned mining areas to improve environment and protect from dust. Water conservation is also being adopted to use mine water for sand stowing and minimize leakage while recirculation of water in mines.

The consent under section 26 of the water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974 under section 21 of the Air (prevention & Control of pollution) Act, 1981 and authorization under rule 5 of the Hazardous wastage management handling, issued by the Maharashtra pollution Control Board is enclosed.

Safety: The safety in the mines are given utmost priority. A senior executive in the mine is deputed as a safety officer. A monthly meeting with the departmental heads and the workers representatives is organized to find out unsafe zones. Various safety aspect in the meeting are discussed and all the suggestions are strictly implemented and the status of the implementation is reviewed in the next meeting.