PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF EIA/EMP REPORT OF JAGANNATHPUR OPENCAST PROJECT, 3/3.5 MTPA

PREFACE:

The proposed area of Jagannathpur Opencast Project is situated in Jagannathpur sub-block of Bishrampur Coalfield in Pratappur and Rajpur tehsil of Surajpur and Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh State respectively. The Project Report is based on the "Geological Report on Coal Exploration of Jagannathpur Sub-Block, Mahan-III & IV Block, Bishrampur Coalfield". Nine coal seams, Seam-X to Seam L-8 occurs within the block. To meet the demand of superior grade coal from Bishrampur Coalfield, a new opencast project named Jagannathpur Opencast for a targeted capacity of 3.00 MTPA (Normative)/3.5 MTPA (Peak) coal with stripping ratio of 6.31 cum/t has been planned with the virgin Jagannathpur Sub-Block.

Accordingly, Project Report has been prepared (both coal & Overburden removal outsourced) for a targeted capacity of 3.0 MTPA. The capital requirement will be Rs. 459.49 crores as per RCE (Revised cost Estimate) approved by SECL Board. The Project has an IRR of 19% at 100% and 15.06% at 85% level of production as per RCE (Revised cost Estimate).

This project is identified in "Roadmap for Enhancement of Coal Production: 1 Billion Tonne Production Plan by 2019-20" published by Coal India. The coal production from Central India Coalfields (CIC) is decreasing with likely closure of old mines. To meet the demand of power grade coal in the country, it is essential to open new projects

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Identification of project: Jagannathpur Opencast Project mine is located) in Pratappur and Rajpur tehsil of Surajpur and Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh State respectively under Bhatgaon Area of SECL. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., a Subsidiary of Coal India Limited, is proponent of the project. Coal India Limited is a Public sector Undertaking of Government of India and functioning under the Ministry of Coal.

Project Proponent Address: M/s SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD, Seepat Road, BILASPUR (CHHATTISGARH) PIN 495 006 Tel. 07752-246324,Fax.07752-246324, E-mail : gmenvtsecl@gmail.com; gmwbp.secl@coalindia.in

Location & Approach: The Jagannathpur Sub Block is situated in the northern part of Bishrampur Coalfield (i.e north of Mahan River) in Pratappur and Rajpur tehsil of Surajpur and Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh State respectively. The Sub Block has been named after Jagannathpur village, a part of which is located in the west-central part of the block, near the Ambikapur-Pratappur Road. The area falls in the Survey of India Topo-sheet nos.64 M/ 3. The latitudes and longitudes of Jagannathpur Sub block are given below.

Latitudes : 23^0 21' 22'' & 23^0 23' 05'' N

Longitudes : 83^0 11' 44'' & 83^0 14' 04'' E

During Mining and Post Mining Land Use

i. Pre-mining Land Use:

Sr. No	Land use	Within Mining Lease Area(ha)	Outside Mining Lease Area(ha)	Total (Ha)
1	Agriculture land	497.659	24.00	521.659
2	Forest land	126.431	0	126.431

3	Waste land	0	0	0
4	Grazing land	0	0	0
5	Surface water bodies	29.760	0	29.760
6	Others(specify)	8.301	0	8.301
	Total	662.151	24.00	686.151

ii. Post Mining land use:

S No	Pattern of utilization	Area (ha)
1.	Reclaimed External and Internal dumps	431.37
2.	Final void /Water body	129.66
3.	Built up area (Infrastructure, colony, roads, R & R site)-Afforested area	32.200
4.	Safety zone-Green belt area	92.921
	Total	686.151

iii. **Brief Description fo the project**:

1. The Jagannathpur Sub Block is largely characterized by a plain country with gently undulating topography with an overall southerly slope towards the Gohangar Nallah. The variation in surface elevation ranges from 552m above MSL in the northcentral part near the northern boundary to 526m above MSL in the southwestern part showing a gentle fall of 26m from the north towards south.
2. The mining is to be done using opencast method with drilling and blasting.
3. Considering the extractable reserves and the production schedule, the life of the mine is expected to be about 22 years. Total mineable reserves is 55.89 MT.

DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT:

M/s EFRAC Limited, Kolkata having NABL accredited & MoEF&CC certified lab, carried out generation of Baseline Environmental Data of Jagannathpur OCP mine in the period from Sep to Dec, 2015 & results are detailed below**:**

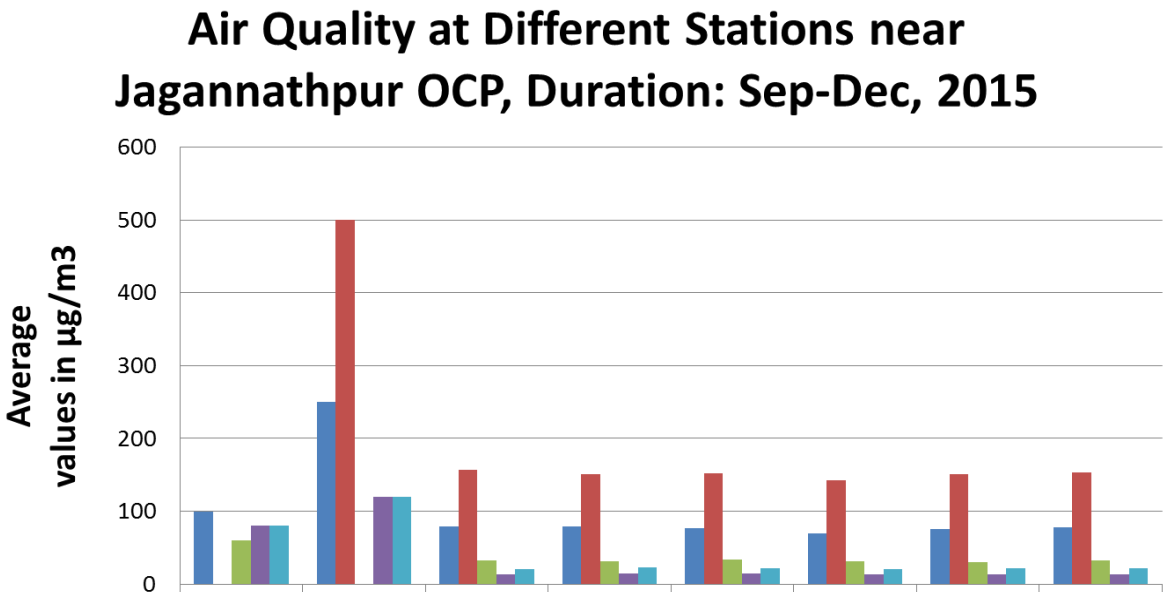
Wind Direction: Predominant as from South-West.

Temperature: Ranges as from 14.2^0 C to 38^0 C

Ambient Air Quality:

Sl. No.	Location	Distance (km) (w.r.t. periphery of core zone)	Direction	Reasons for selection
1.0	Khadgawan (L1)	2.3	S	To assess air pollution in the crosswind direction.
2.0	Jagannathpur(L2)	-	-	To assess the effect of air pollution in the core zone.
3.0	Dharampur(L3)	1.9	NW	To assess the effect of air pollution in the downwind direction.
4.0	Manpur(L4)	1.9	W	To assess the effect of air pollution in the crosswind direction.
5.0	Kerta(L5)	1.5	SW	To assess the effect of air pollution in the upwind Direction (Control Station).
6.0	Chaura(L6)	1.5	NE	To assess the effect of air pollution in the downwind direction.

Observations :



	GSR 826 E Limits	GSR 742 E Limits	Khargawan	Jagannathpur	Dharampur	Manpur	Kerta	Chaura
PM10 µg/m3	100	250	79.33	79.63	76.8	69.7	75.9	78.1
SPM µg/m3	0	500	156.96	151.33	152.2	142.7	150.8	152.8
PM2.5 µg/m3	60	0	32.83	31.04	33.8	30.9	30.5	33
SO2 µg/m3	80	120	13.68	14.21	14.4	14	13.8	13.4
NO2 µg/m3	80	120	20.74	22.98	21.4	20.7	22.4	21.9

All the values are found to be within the National Ambient & Coal mines air quality Standards.

Air Pollution Control Measures: Following air pollution control measures are and will be practiced within the mining area and at coal handling plants and railway siding site.

1. Water spraying by water Sprinkler will be done regularly on approach roads within the mining area to minimise the dust generation.
2. Water sprinkling arrangement will be provided at the transfer point of coal.
3. Intensive plantation of adequate width all along the haul road and other road will be raised to minimise transport generated pollutants.
4. Crusher house of CHP will be provided with dust extraction arrangements.
5. Minimising the transport of coal from the crusher house to silo loading system, belt conveyor has been provided.
6. Coal transportation to Railway siding will be done in covered trucks.
7. Exposed overburden dumps will be covered through an appropriate plantation
8. Optimum blast hole geometry will be followed to reduce the dust during blasting.
9. Regular monitoring of ambient air quality of project area..

Water Quality:

Location Code	Location	Direction (w.r.t. periphery of core zone)	Distance (km)	Reasons for selection

D/W-1, 3,5	Borewell Water, Jagannathpur	-	-	To assess the ground water quality/Drinking water in the village area.
D/W-2,4,6	Borewell Water, Khadgawan	South	2.5	To assess the ground water quality/Drinking water in the village area
S/W-1, 3,5	Pond Water, Dharampur	North-West	2.0	To assess the surface water quality in the village area.
S/W-2, 4, 6	Dam Water, Jagannathpur	North-West	0.2	To assess the dam water quality.
S/W -7, 10, 11	Mahan River(Up Stream)	South-East	2.0	To assess the river water quality in upstream.
S/W -8,9	Mahan River(Down Stream)	South-East	2.0	To assess the river water quality in downstream.
S/W-12	Gohangar Nallah	-	-	To assess surface water quality in Gohangar Nallah.

Bore well Water, Jagannathpur (D/W-1,3,5): After the analysis it was found that all the above tested parameters are within tolerance limits of Indian standard 10500:2012.

Bore well Water, Khadgawan (D/W-2,4,6): After the analysis it was found that all the above tested parameters are within tolerance limits of Indian standard 10500:2012.

Pond Water, Dharampur (S/W-1,3,5): After the analysis it was found that all the above tested parameters are within tolerance limits of Indian standard 2296:1982, except Biochemical Oxygen Demand in all 3 samples and Oil & grease in 2 out of 3 samples.

Dam water, Jagannathpur (S/W-2.4.6): After the analysis it was found that all the above tested parameters are within tolerance limits of Indian standard 2296:1982, except Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Oil & grease in 2 samples out of 3.

Mahan River (up stream) (S/W-7,9): After the analysis it was found that all the above tested parameters are within tolerance limits of Indian standard 2296:1982, except Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Oil & grease.

Mahan River(Down Stream((S/W-8,10,11): After the analysis it was found that all the above tested parameters are within tolerance limits of Indian standard 2296:1982, except Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 2 out of 3 samples and Oil & grease in all 3 samples.

Gohangar Nallah(S/W-12): After the analysis it was found that all the above tested parameters are within tolerance limits of Indian standard 2296:1982, except Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Oil & grease

Summary

Oil and grease presence in surface water samples beyond the permissible limit may be due to the anthropogenic sources such as washing of vehicles, run-off from agricultural fields, sewage, washing utensils, clothes, bathing etc.

BOD in surface water samples beyond the permissible limit may be due to the sewage getting mixed without treatment as well as algal bloom.

All other parameters of drinking water and surface water are within the permissible limits as per IS 10500:2012 and IS 2296:Part C, 1982.

Water Pollution Control Measures:

A) **Management of surface water drainage:-**

Garland drains will be made around the periphery of the quarry. These drains will be connected to the local nalla (Gohanger) which is not likely to be disturbed by mining operation. In the workings, heavy duty pumps will be deployed in rainy season which after passing through settling ponds will throw the accumulated water from the working face into these garland drains.

B) Mine Water Discharge

Discharged mine water needs treatment before discharge to the surface water drainage. The collected water at the floor of mine sump will be pumped to the settling tank where suspended solids will get settled. The clear water after sedimentation will be reused for water sprinkling, plantation, ground water recharge etc. Workshop effluents will be discharged through Oil and Grease trap and sedimentation tank. An Effluent Treatment plant(ETP) is also proposed to be constructed for treating the mine discharge.

C) Domestic Effluent Treatment: -

Domestic effluent from the colony will be treated in Domestic Effluent Treatment plant (DETP) proposed as per approved Project report.

D) Water Conservation: -

The waste water recycling after due treatment for the purpose mentioned above will enable conservation of water. Storage of conserved water in mine pits will be given due emphasis to provide water round the year and quality of water will be maintained before and after storage.

Groundwater:

The net annual groundwater recharge and draft for the buffer zone were estimated as 37.99 M.Cum and 8.58 M.Cum respectively. Thus, the balance available annual ground water recharge in the study area was assessed as 29.41 M.Cum.

No major industrial development activity is located in the area. As per CGWB, NCC Region Raipur, the total annual replenishable groundwater resource in the Rajpur Development Block, Surguja district (where Jagannathpur OC Project is proposed) was assessed as 70.70 M.Cum. It was also reported that the stage of ground water development in the block is <30 % and falls within the category "Safe". As such, the entire stage development in sandstone aquifers in Surguja district, Chhattisgath was reported as 30 - 70 % and covered under the category "Safe".

The groundwater chemistry indicates that the groundwater in the area is potable and does not contain any toxic elements. With no processing activity in coal mining, the mine water is free from any pollutants. However, with movement of HEMM and OB/Coal handling, the discharge will have high TSS. With low sulphur content in coal, no acid mine drainage is observed/anticipated.

The intermittent and main sumps also act as sedimentation tanks and improve the water quality of mine water discharge. To reduce TSS further, the mine water would be discharged only after passing through the sedimentation tanks constructed on surface.

Impact on Flora and Fauna:

Flora details of the Study area: Flora of the project areas is classified in to Terrestrial and Aquatic flora.

Terrestrial Flora: Terrestrial flora consists of the following:

(i) Agriculture crops cultivated (cereals, pulses and vegetables) during rainy season (Kharif) and post rainy months of winter season (Rabi);
(ii) Commercial crops;
(iii) Natural vegetation of Forest type includes endemic species/ endangered species.
(iv) Plantation and Agro-forestry species and
(v) Grass lands

(i)Agricultural Crops

Important categories of crops include cereals, pulses (legumes), fruits and vegetables.

Cropping systems vary among farms depending on the available resources and constraints; geography and climate of the farm. To a certain extent most of the agriculture activity is confined to Southwest monsoon period of July to October. Agriculture crops of study area are cultivated in backyards and farmlands during post-rainy months.

(ii)Commercial Crops

Farmers grow grains, legumes, and vegetables to feed their families and his livestock. But anything beyond that grown to make money would be a commercial crop. Besides traditional cereal varieties, a few crops of commercial importance are cultivated in post rainy months of winter period from November to February.

(iii) Agro forestry species

The agro forestry species developed in vacant farm lands and barren areas as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land. It combines shrubs and trees of local varieties in agricultural and forestry technologies to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy, ecologically sound, and sustainable land-use systems..

(iv) Natural Vegetation/ Forest Type

These are uncultivated and uninhabited pieces of land covered by trees and shrubs. They play a vital role in the life and culture of the people. They form an important renewable natural resource. The project areas is characterized by Northern Tropical Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest comprises Three layer strata: (i) Upper layer of trees and lianas; (ii) Middle strata of woody shrubs and creepers and (iii) Lower strata of ground level occupancy of grasses and sedges.

Buffer zone consists of some reserve forests and Protected forests namely Dharampur RF, Pratabpur RF, Kotaya PF, Khokhaniya PF, Kadura PF, Jhapra PF & Sonara PF.

The flora is of common type and there are no rare and endangered plants within the study area.. The trees are as tall as 20 meters as stout as having girth of 3-4 meters.

(v) Grass Lands

No prominent grass land ecosystem was found in the study area of the project. However, the grass lands were mixed with natural vegetation forest patches in low lands and the cultivable waste lands are now being utilized as grazing grounds to the livestock species.

Endangered/ Endemic Flora:

During survey it is observed that, endangered or endemic plant species are not present in the Core zone.

Fauna details of Core zone

Terrestrial fauna:

Among the faunal groups avifauna of terrestrial inhabitants of passerine category birds were conspicuous in forest patches, grass lands to agro-ecosystems of crop land habitats and plantations. Apart from wildlife category the domesticated species like Goat (Capra aegagrus); Buffalo (Bubalus bubalis); Cow (Bos primigenius); Pig (Sus scrofa domesticus) and Dog (Canis lupus familaris) were commonly found in villages. The area is Elephant movement area.

Aquatic fauna

The aquatic habitats consist of Mahan River and Gohangar Nala, ponds; ditches and water logged areas were represented by fin-fish (fishes), shell-fish (Mollusk) and prawns (Crustaceans) of seasonal varieties. There are not major perennial aquatic bodies within the core zone. Therefore, aquatic fauna is not present within the core zone of the project.

A. Flora	Core Zone	Buffer Zone
1. Agricultural crops	Amaranthus – Green, Tomato,Lemon,Ivy guard,Coriander, Dhanya,Pumpkin,Chilly,etc	Amaranthus – Green, Tomato,Lemon,Ivy guard,Coriander, Dhanya,Pumpkin,Chilly, etc
2. Commercial crops	Paddy,Sugar cane,Maize Chickpea,Til seed,Tuar Dal	Paddy,Sugar cane,Maize Chickpea,Til seed,Tuar Dal
3. Natural vegetation/forest type	White Bark Acacia,Babul,Ankola,Sirish,Satouna, Chitvan,etc Kat Hal, Jack,Bamboo Palmyrah Palm, Palash,etc	White Bark Acacia,Babul,Ankola,Sirish,Satouna, Chitvan,etc Kat Hal, Jack,Bamboo Palmyrah Palm, Palash,etc
4. Grass lands	Khus Khus,Broom grass Eragrostis,Cogon grass Durva,Hooked bristle grass, etc	Khus Khus,Broom grass Eragrostis,Cogon grass Durva,Hooked bristle grass, etc
5. Endangered species	None	None
6. Others (Specify)	Nil	As per Authenticated list of flora in Annexure - XII.
B. Fauna		
1. Total listing of faunal elements	**Common fauna**-Goat,Cow,Pig and Dog **Mammals**- Field Rat,Indian Bush Rat,3 Strip Palm squirrel,5 Strip Palm squirrel,etc	**Common fauna**-Goat,Cow,Pig and Dog **Mammals**- Field Rat,Indian Bush Rat,3 Strip Palm squirrel,5 Strip Palm squirrel,etc

	Birds-House Crow,House Swift,Jungle Crow,Pied Myna,Pond Heron **Reptiles**-House lizard,Non-poisonous snake,Smooth water snake **Butterflies**-Skipper,Striped tiger, Moth	**Birds**-House Crow,House Swift,Jungle Crow,Pied Myna,Pond Heron **Reptiles**-House lizard,Non-poisonous snake,Smooth water snake **Butterflies**-Skipper,Striped tiger, Moth
2. Endangered species	Nil	None
3. Migratory species	Nil	None
4 Details of aquatic fauna, if applicable	Fish-Reba,Kalbasu,Magur,Common Carp Crustaceans-Freshwater Prawn,Small Prawn Molluscs-Ground snail,Common snail	Fish-Reba,Kalbasu,Magur,Common Carp Crustaceans-Freshwater Prawn,Small Prawn Molluscs-Ground snail,Common snail

It is observed that, Endangered, Endemic or Migratory species are not present in the Core Zone of the project. Also, migratory corridors, Flight path, Breeding and spawning grounds in Core Zone are not present. **During survey, it is observed that, there were no endangered, threatened and endemic category flora as per the IUCN-Red Data Book (RDB), Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Indian wildlife (protection) Act, 1972. Also, the core and buffer zone of the project does not represent any breeding habitats, spawning grounds, migratory corridors for important wildlife fauna. The buffer zone is Elephant movement area.**

Possible Impacts: The mining and related activities will alter the topography of landscape and initiate degradation of environment quality. The following possible Impacts have been attributed from the mining activity of the projects.

1. There will be insignificant impact on terrestrial flora and Fauna.
2. There will be no irreparable loss to the wildlife habitats and associated

CSR WORKS:

For subsidiaries of CIL, fund for CSR should be allocated based on 2% of average net profit of the company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2.00 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher.

As per Schedule VII of New Companies Act 2013 the following should be the Scope of Activities under Corporate Social Activities:

(i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinkingwater.

(ii) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills

especially among children, women, elderly, and differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;

(iii) Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans, setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;

(iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of Flora and Fauna, animal welfare, agro-forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water;

(v) Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries, promotion and development of traditional arts andhandicrafts;

(vi) Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents

(vii) Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympics sports and Olympic sports;

(viii) Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;

(ix) Contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the CentralGovernment;

(x) Rural development projects

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN & COST PROPOSED:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR R & R AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES:

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	Provisional Amount(in Rs in lakhs) provided in approved Updated cost estimate of Project	Additional Amount Proposed in EMP(in Rs in in lakhs)
A	**CAPITAL PROVISION FOR R&R**		
1	Compensatory afforestation for the land involved in the quarry @ Rs. 1,07,000/- per Ha for 126.431 Ha of land	135.28	---
2	LAND FOR HOMESTEAD/FAMILY @ 25 lakh/ha for 32.79Ha	819.84	---

3	Compensation for existing assets to 900 families of homestead @ Rs. 300000/- per PAF	2700	---
4	Compensation in lieu of job to land oustees in lieu of not providing jobs. Additional probable no. of land oustees considered @Rs.500000/- per acre	3221.24	---
5	Development in rehabilitation colony @2 lakhs/ PAF	1800	---
6	Subsistence allowance for 900 PAF @ 220X25X12= Rs. 66000.00	594	---
	Sub-Total (A)	**9270.36**	---
B	**CAPITAL FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURES**		
	AIR POLLUTION CONTROL		
1	Water Sprinkler 28 KL 3 nos.	407.33	---
2	Dust Suppression arrangements (at 3 no. of points @10lakh/point-coal stockyard, CHP and coal loading/unloading transfer point)	15.00	15.00
3	Water sprinkling arrangement along approach road(50 nos.@ 0.7lakh/sprinkler for length of 750 m-parallel rows on both sides with 1 no. at a gap of 30 m)	10.00	25.00
4	Mechanized Sweeping machine for road cleaning with comprehensive warranty for 5 yrs (1 no.)	---	50.00
5	Long range mobile misting/fogging arrangement (1 no.)	---	50.00
6	Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (1 no.)	---	75.00
	WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND CONSERVATION MEASURES		
	Inside Mine		
1	Effluent Treatment Plant	400.00	---
2	Settling tank for mine water disposal	20.00	---
3	Garland Drains	10.00	---
4	Other development measures in industrial site viz. Drains, tree guards, etc.	49.71	---
5	Construction of Piezometers (4 nos.)	----	10.00
6	Online Real-time Effluent/Discharge Quality Monitoring equipment (1 no.)	---	25.00
	In Township/Colony		---
1	Domestic Effluent Treatment Plant in colony	165.14	---
2	Rain water harvesting in township	16.00	---
3	Water Drains in township	8.8	---
4	Solar Lighting arrangement for street and ground	---	10.00
	SAFETY MEASURES		

1	Barbed fencing/boundary walls for the project	100.00	---
2	Steps to be taken for prevention of possible inundation of the mine	30.00	---
3	Nalla diversion	200.00	---
	AESTHETICS AND RECLAMATION		
	In Mine		
1	Reclamation of dumps	10.00	---
2	Green belt in & around the mine:For 100 ha. (inclusive of 92.921 Ha safety zone and rest built up area) @ lump sum sapling cost of 0.6 lakh/ha & 1 lakh/year for 5 years for cost of raising nursery, sapling planting and maintenance ,labor charges, etc.	20.00	45.00
3	Top Soil Preservation and reuse	---	10.00
	In Colony/Township		
1	Land development and Horticulture	26.00	---
2	Other development measures in township, tree guards etc.	0.38	---
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
1	Community development in surrounding villages	20.00	25.00
	STUDIES		
1	Provision for hydrogeological studies	10	---
2	Flora and fauna study	10	---
3	Cost of EMP preparation	50	---
4	Slope Stability Studies	---	10.00
5	Miscellaneous Studies related to environment	---	10.00
	SUB TOTAL(B)	**1578.36**	**360.00**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	**10848.72**	**360.00**
C.	**REVENUE NATURE COST PROVISIONED FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION**		
1	Land reclamation/restoration @1.25 lakhs/Ha for technical and biological reclamation (24.18 Ha/yr)	30.23	---
2	Environment Audit @ 0.60 lakhs/annum	0.6	0.4
3	Annual Mine Closure Cost (to be escalated @5% every year)	256.674	---
4	Environment monitoring@10.00 lakhs/annum	10.00	215.00
5	Monitoring of land use through satellite surveillance	7.00	3.00

6	Regular monitoring of CSR & RR plan and Mine Closure Plan	3.00	7.00
	TOTAL(C)	**307.504**	**225.40**

CONCLUSION:

The demand of coal is increasing day by day and to meet this demand, opening new coal mine project is very much needed. Baseline and predicted Environmental quality is within the permissible limits. A number of people will be directly and indirectly benefitted from this mine. This mine will provide benefits in terms of socio-economic. This mine is justified in terms of seeking Environmental Clearance.