

# **DRAFT ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN of**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ENGLISH**

**Dondekala Quarry Lease (Low grade)**

**at**

**Village - Dondekala, Tehsil - Raipur, District- Raipur, State: Chhattisgarh, Area  
4.663 ha at khasra no. 507/1, 507/5, 507/6, 508/1, 508/4, 521, 522/3, 522/4, 522/5,  
522/6, 523/2, 523/10, 523/11 & 523/12, Capacity: 34000.05 Tons per annum**

**Proposal No. SIA/CG/MIN/59849/2021**

## **Applicant**

**M/s. Aarti Infrastructure and Buildcon Limited**

## **Indian Mine Planner & Consultant**

**NABET/EIA/1821/IA0037**

**ACCREDITED BY NABET UNDER "A" CATEGORY FOR OPEN CAST MINES**

**Corp. Office: GE-61, Rajdanga Main, Road, Behind Gateway Hotel, EM Bye Pass, Kolkata**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process, used to identify the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making. It is a decision making tool, which guides the decision makers in taking appropriate decisions for proposed projects. EIA systematically examines both beneficial and adverse consequences of the proposed project and ensure that these impacts are taken into account during the project designing.

The mining lease is located in village of Dondekala, Tehsil- Raipur, District- Raipur (C.G.) Geo-graphically the QL area extends from Longitude 81° 46' 15.84"E to 81° 46' 15.04"E and Latitude 21° 19' 35.19"N to 21° 19' 33.89"N

The study area of the proposed project comprises of 10 km radius around the mining lease boundary, the map showing the core zone (ML area) and buffer zone (10 km radius from the lease boundary).

The life of the mine is anticipated at 6.5 years based on the level of exploration and reserve established as per UNFC classification and expecting the market demand will remain at 34000.05 Tonnes per Year.

### **Location**

The mining lease is located in village of Dondekala, Tehsil- Raipur, District- Raipur (C.G.) Geo-graphically the QL area extends from Longitude 81° 46' 15.84"E to 81° 46' 15.04"E and Latitude 21° 19' 35.19"N to 21° 19' 33.89"N

### **Connectivity**

The lease area is about 14 km from Raipur. The QL area can be approached from State Highway-09 which is at a distance of 8 km. the Nearest Railway Station Raipur 16 km. The Nearest Airport is Swami Vivekanand Airport at a distance of 27 km.

### **Mailing/ Correspondence Address of Project Proponent:**

Infrastructure and Buildcon Limited  
Ashoka Tower Shankar Nagar Raipur  
Post and District -Raipur (C.G.)

### **Size of the Project**

The total Mine Lease areas considered is 4.663 ha. The proposed production is 34000.05 Tonnes per Year.

### **Anticipated Life of Project and Cost of the Project**

The life of the mine is anticipated at 6.5 years based on the level of exploration and reserve established as per UNFC classification and expecting the market demand will remain at 34000.05 Tonnes per Year.

### **MINING**

#### **Opencast Working**

Opencast semi mechanized method of mining will be adopted in the lease area. The excavation will be carried out usually by manual labour with the use of jack hammer, excavator, compressor etc. and loaded into tractor/truck/tipper. The Limestone will be suitably blended to be supplied in market. Rest is inner burden.

#### **Method of Mining**

Opencast semi mechanized method will be adopted.

**Drilling:** -Drilling will be done through Drilling Machine (Compressor). Drilling work done on 5 year plan period.

**Blasting:** Since it is small scale quarrying activity the blasting parameters will be simple and use of explosives will be less. Blasting may be used as and when required by licensed contractor

### **Year wise Production details**

Years	No. of Benches	Area in m2 (A)	Depth in m (B)	Volume in m3 ( AxB=C)	Sp. Gravity	Stone ROM in tonnes	RL in m
1 <sup>st</sup> \	1 <sup>st</sup>	4800	2.5	12000	2.5	30000	274.5 to 272 and 275.5 to 273
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	4465.29	2.5	11163.225	2.5	27908.0625	274.5 to 272 and 275.5 to 273
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	494.1	2,5	1236.775	2.5	3091.9375	275.5 to 273

**PROJECT: DONDEKALA QUARRY LEASE AN AREA OF 4.663 ha VILLAGE DONDEKALA APPLICANT: M/s AARTI INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDCON LIMITED**

Total Production 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year						31000	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	3462.69	2.5	8656.725	2.5	21641.82	276.5 to 274 and 277.5 to 275
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1381	3	4143	2.5	10357.5	272 to 269
Total Production 3 <sup>rd</sup> Year						31999.31	
4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	4400	3	13200	2.5	33000	272 to 269 and 273 to 270
5 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	23335.18	3	7005.54	2.5	17513.84	272 to 269 and 273 to 270
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2198.16	3	6595.48	2.5	16486.2	274 to 271 and 275 to 7
Total Production 5 <sup>th</sup> year						34000.05	
Total Production						159999.36	

Systematic working will be done by formation of benches as per M.M.R. 1961. All applicable rules of MMR 1961, Mines Act-1952, MCR-1960 and MCDR-1988 will be followed for safe, scientific & systematic working to follow the principles of safety & conservation of human health & mineral.

**Summary of Land use at different stage will be as follows (in Ha):**

Articles	Land use at the end of 5 years in ha.	Forest Land	Private Revenue Land	Stony waste Land	Land use at the end of 2 years in ha.
<b>A.</b> Lease Area	4.663 ha	Nil	4.663 ha		4.663 ha
<b>B.</b> Mining & allied	1.3223 ha	-	-	-	1.3223 ha
1 Area under pits					
2 Area for dumping (soil dump)	0.2204 ha	-	-	-	0.2204 ha
3 Area for road	0.012 ha	-	-	-	0.012 ha
4 Area for infrastructure	Nil	-	-	-	Nil
5 Plantation	On dump	-	-	-	On dump
6 Storage of Mineral	0.3647 ha	-	-	-	0.3647 ha

7	Storage of fines	On Barrier Zone	-	-	-	On Barrier Zone
8	Crushing unit	0.1778 ha	-	-	-	0.1778 ha
9	Unused area	2.5658 ha	-	-	-	2.5658 ha
	<b>Total Area</b>	<b>4.663 ha</b>				<b>4.663 ha</b>

### **Disposal of Waste**

**Nature of waste, its rate of yearly generation and proposals for disposal of waste:** The mine waste is in the form of following:-

- (1) **Top soil:** -Only top soil will be removed from the lease area. Total 6611.345 m<sup>3</sup> soil will be generated from the area which will be dumped on 0.2204 ha (2244 m<sup>2</sup>) area.
- (2) **OB and Mine waste:** - The waste generated as topsoil will be used for plantation purpose at safety zone.

### **Selection of Dumping Site:**

Total 6611.345 m<sup>3</sup> soil will be generated from the area which will be dumped on 0.2204 ha area.

**Method and manner of disposal of waste:** Top soil excavated from the height of Max 0.5 m and will be dumped at safety barriers around the lease area and will be used for plantation purpose at safety zone.

### **Use of Mineral**

The low grade Limestone is being sale to various part of the India for making roads, building and for other construction works etc.

## **2.5 General Features**

### **I) Surface Drainage Pattern**

In the Study area of Mahanadi (29 km SW) & Kharun (22 km SW)

### **ii). Vehicular Traffic Density**

The lease area is about 14 km from Raipur. The QL area can be approached from State Highway-09 which is at a distance of 350 m. The Nearest Railway Station is Raipur about at 16 km. The Nearest Airport is Swami Vivekanand Airport at a distance of 27 km.

The mode of transport of mineral and waste will be dumpers/trucks/tipper within the QL area. The mineral transportation to the destination industry outside the mining lease area will be by road.

***Existing Traffic Scenario & LOS***

Road	V (Volume in PCU/hr)	C (Capacity in PCU/hr)	Existing V/C Ratio	LOS
<b>State Highway 09</b>	104.6	1100	0.09	A

**Note:** V= Volume in PCU's/hr & C= Capacity in PCU's/ hr

The existing Level of Service near Village is "A" i.e. excellent and at NH is "A" i.e. excellent.

- Average Production of mine: 34,000.05 tonnes per annum
- No. of working days : 240 days
- Production / day : 141.66 tonnes per day
- Carrying capacity of truck : 10 tonnes
- No. of truck trips/day : 14.16
- Working Hours per day : 8 hours
- No. of truck trips/hr : 1.7 ( i.e. 2 truck every 1 hr)

***Traffic Scenario & LOS***

Road	Increased PCU'S-SH-09 Rd	V	C	Modified V/C Ratio	LOS
<b>State Highway 09</b>	104.6 +6	110.6	1100	0.1	A

The LOS value from the proposed mine may be "Excellent". So the additional load on the carrying capacity of the concern roads is not likely to have any significant adverse affect.

**iii) Water demand**

The water required is mainly for dust suppression, green belt development, drinking and other domestic purpose during mining operations. The total requirement will be 6 KLD. Water required during operation phase will be procured from bore well in the lease area and sump.

**Manpower Requirement**

About 26 persons will be getting direct and indirect employment in this mine. The man power will be mostly skilled.

**DESCRIPTION OF BASELINE-ENVIRONMENT**

This section contains the description of baseline studies of the 10 km radius of the area. The data collected has been used to understand the existing environment scenario around the proposed mining project against which the potential impacts of the project can be assessed.

Environmental data has been collected in relation to propose mining for:-

- (a) Land
- (b) Water

- (c) Air
- (d) Noise
- (e) Biological
- (f) Socio-economic

**(a) Land Use:** The land-use is divided into agriculture land, settlement, and river and forest area as shown in the map. The area is fertile and dominated by the proportion of agriculture land.

**Land Use Pattern of the Study Area (within 10 km Buffer)**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>LAND USE TYPE</b>	<b>AREA (in ha)</b>
1	OPEN LAND	620.87
2	STONY QUARRY	354.23
3	SETTLEMENT	510.64
4	WATERBODIES	280.50
5	AGRICULTURE LAND	30640.41
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32406.65</b>

There is no National Park, Biosphere reserve, Migratory routes of fauna and National Monument within 10 km periphery of the lease area as per secondary data available. There is no habitation within lease area.

**Analysis Results of Baseline Environment**

**(a) Results of Analysis of the Soil.**

The analysis results show that soil is basic in nature as pH value ranges from 7.61 to 7.21 showing the saline property of soil. High electrical conductivity (371 to 441  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) is observed in the analysis report showing soil electrical behavior and dissolved solids in soil. The presence of Nitrogen content varies from 0.061 to 0.078 %. The concentration of Nitrogen, Phosphorus & Potassium are found low value in the soil samples. pH and EC values vary greatly and are affected by several environmental factors including, climate, local biota (plants and animals), bedrock and sacrificial geology, as well as human impacts are shown in the analysis report.

Low values of EC indicate relatively dilute waters, such as distilled water or glacial melt water and low deposition of TDS.

**(b) WATER ENVIRONMENT**

The results of Ground water samples are collected at eight locations in the Post-monsoon season as discussed above for organoleptic & physical parameters, general parameters,

toxic and biological parameters. The analysis results at the 8 ground water locations and two surface water locations are given below:

The analysis results indicate that pH of the groundwater is in range of 7.01 – 7.16. The TDS were found to be in the range of 331-512 mg/l. Total Hardness is in range of 164.15 – 188.42 mg/l. The analysis results indicate that pH of the surface water to be in range of 7.79– 7.80. The TDS is found to be in the range of 615-619 mg/l. Total Hardness is in range of 481-530 mg/l. Other parameters like chloride and sulphate are observed within the prescribed limits. The necessary treatment required to minimize the impact is mentioned in Environment Management Plan and cost is born by the Project Proponent.

### **(c) AMBIENT AIR QUALITY**

The Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reveals that of Ten monitoring stations the minimum concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> are 20.14 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at AQ5 (Silent Zone) and maximum 42.10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at AQ8 (Max GLC & Transport Convergence). The results of PM<sub>10</sub> reveal that the minimum concentration of 39.15 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at AQ9 (Silent Zone) while maximum concentration of 71.41 µg/m<sup>3</sup> is found at AQ8 (Max GLC & Transport Convergence). These values for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are within prescribed CPCB limit of 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively for residential and rural areas at all stations.

The gaseous pollutants SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> are within the prescribed CPCB limit of 80 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for residential and rural areas at all stations. The minimum & maximum concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> were found to be 9.06 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at AQ5 (Silent Zone) & 16.71 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at AQ8 (Max GLC) respectively. The minimum & maximum concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> are found to be 9.26 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at AQ5 (Silent Zone) & 16.50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at AQ8 (Max GLC), respectively.

### **(d) NOISE ENVIRONMENT**

The values of noise observed in some of the areas are primarily owing to vehicular traffic and other anthropogenic activities. Noise monitoring results reveal that the maximum & minimum noise levels at day time were recorded in the range of 63.3 dB (A) at NQ6 (Commercial Zone) and 40.4 dB(A) at NQ5 (Silent Zone) and maximum & minimum noise levels at night time were recorded in the range of 48.1 dB (A) at NQ6 (Industrial Zone) and 31.6 dB(A) at NQ5 (Silent Zone), respectively.

### **(e) BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The lease area as well as buffer zone area reveals no endangered and endemic species of flora and fauna in the area.

### **(f) Socio- economic**

#### **Population Composition**

According to 2011 Population Census the study area has a total population of 110147. Of this 50.73 percent are male and the remaining 49.27 percent are female. Further 17.09 percent of the total population belongs to 0-6 age group. About 48.97 percent of them are male and the remaining 51.03percent are female.



### **Sex Ratio**

The overall sex ratio in the study area has been worked out to 971 females per 1000 males, which is more than the national average of 940 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio recorded in the study area is 1028 females per thousand of males. Sex ratio of Children belonging to 0-6 age group has been worked out to 1042 females per 1000 males.

### **Density of Population**

The overall density of population in the study area has been worked out to 464 persons per sq. Kilometre. This is less than the density of population for the state, which stands at 489 persons per sq. Kilometre, according to census 2011.

### **Households**

There are 22750 households in the study area and the average household size is seven.

### **Social Structure**

In the study area the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste community is 26235, which is 23.82 percent of the total population. The gender wise distribution of schedule caste population indicates male 50.15 percent and female 49.85 percent, registering a sex ratio of 993 females per one thousand males.

Further analysis of data reveals that in the study area, the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe community is 4131, which is 3.75 percent of the total population. This is nearly same as the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled caste community residing in the study area.

About 72.43 percent of the total population belongs to General category, which includes people belonging to 'Other Backward Castes'. In absolute number the population belongs to this category are 79781 with 50.93 percent male and 49.07 percent female. The sex ratio of General category population has been worked out to 963 females per 1000 males.

The socio-economic development of poor and downtrodden scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people is a continuous process and the governments, both at the centre and the states are constantly making efforts to improve the destiny of these people. Distribution of surplus land to the members of the above categories of people is an important step taken by the government for their economic empowerment. The State Governments have drawn up its own list of socially and educationally backward classes and implementing various developmental schemes for them. These schemes are mainly in the field of education and income generation. All the ongoing schemes are critically examined and modified periodically to cater to the needs of different groups amongst the above communities. The government has also started various schemes to improve the quality of life of the rural poor, especially for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by making special provisions for them. 'Sampornma Grameen Rozgar Yojana' (SGRY) is one such programme, which was

launched to safeguard the interest of the weaker sections and women by providing them wage employment. The 'Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana' (SGSY), another rural development scheme aims at bringing poor families above the poverty line by providing them with income generating assets through a mixture of credit and subsidy. The SGSY has also made an explicit provision that 50 per cent of the Swarozgaris assisted should be from Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

Over the decades the Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people are making rapid progress both in economic and social sphere. Today they are no more untouchables. The literate Schedule Caste and Scheduled tribe people are engaged in trade, commerce & industry, private & government services including police and armed forces.

### **Literates and Literacy Rate**

All persons aged seven years and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language including Braille are considered as literate. The total numbers of literate persons in the study area are 81519 which is 74.01 percent of the total population. Of the total number of literate persons 56.97 percent are male and the remaining 43.03 percent are female.

The overall literacy rate in the study area has been worked out to 74.01 percent. The gender wise distribution of literacy rate reveals that 83.10 percent of the literate persons are male and 63.96 percent are female. This creates a gender gap of 19.14 percent.

## **ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **Impact on Ambient Air Quality**

The mining is proposed to be carried out by opencast semi mechanized method. The air borne particulate matter generated by ore and handling operations as well as transportation is the main air pollutant. The emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) contributed by vehicles plying on haul roads are marginal. Prediction of impacts on air environment has been carried out taking into consideration proposed production and net increase in emissions.

### **Mitigation Measures**

1. Water sprinkling will be done on the haul roads twice in a day.
2. The dust generated during the process will be minimized by water spray at the working faces before and after the activity.
3. Plantation will be carried out on approach roads and in Lease boundary.
4. Planning transportation routes of mined material so as to reach the nearest paved roads by shortest route. (minimize transportation over unpaved road);
5. Personal Protection Equipments (PPE) like dust masks, ear plugs etc. will be provided to mine workers.
6. Rock breaker will be used for breaking over size boulders in order to reduce dust and noise generation, which otherwise would be generated due to secondary blasting.

7. Speed limit will be enforced to reduce airborne fugitive dust from vehicular traffic.
8. Deploying PUC certified vehicles to reduce their noise emission.
9. Haul road shall be covered with gravels
10. Spillage from the trucks will be prevented by covering tarpaulin over the trucks.
11. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring will be conducted on regularly basis to assess the quality of ambient air.
12. Proper maintenance of machines improves combustion process & makes reduction in the pollution.
13. Good maintenance and monitoring of fuel and oil will not allow significant addition in the gaseous emission.

### **NOISE ENVIRONMENT**

Noise generated at the mine is due to semi mechanized mining operations and truck transportation activities. The noise generated by the mining activity dissipates within the mine. There is no major impact of the mining activity on the nearby villages. However, pronounced effect of above noise levels is felt only near the active working area.

The impact of noise on the villages is negligible as the villages are far located from the mine workings. Since there is no involvement of major machinery, the impact of noise levels will be minimal.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Impact Prediction</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>1</b>	Noise Impact due to mining activities.	The noise levels from all the sources are periodical and restricted to particular operation.
<b>2</b>	Noise impact due to vehicular movement.	a) Proper maintenance, oiling and greasing of machines at regular intervals will be done to reduce the generation of noise. b) Plantation along the sides of approach roads, around office building and mine area will be done to minimize the propagation of noise. c) Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) like earmuffs/earplugs will be provided to all operators and employees working near mining machineries or at higher noise zone. d) Periodical noise level monitoring will be done

### **BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Impact Predicted</b>	<b>Suggestive measure</b>
1	Disturbance of free movement/living of wild fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Care will be taken that noise produced during vehicles movement for carrying OB and ore materials are within the permissible noise level.</li> <li>• Care will be taken that no hunting of animals (birds) carried out by labours.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labours will not be allowed to discards food, plastic etc., which can attract animals near the core site.</li> <li>• Only low polluting vehicle will be allowed for carrying ore materials. All vehicles allowed in the project site area will have to provide pollution under control certificate at the end of three months</li> <li>• Noise level will be within permissible limit (silent zone- 50dB during day time) as per noise pollution (regulation and control), rules, 2000, CPCB norms</li> </ul>
2	Harvesting of flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No tree cutting, chopping, lumbering, uprooting of shrubs and herbs should be allowed</li> <li>• Collections of economically important plants will be fully restricted</li> </ul>

### LAND ENVIRONMENT

S. No.	Impact Prediction	Mitigation Measures
1	Change in the Topography of the Land / Land Degradation	The proposed mining activity is carried out in flat region and waste land After removal of ore body, a undulating portion will be created. All the broken area will be reclaimed by systematic backfilling and rehabilitated by afforestation so that landscape of the area is improved. And rest area is used as water reservoir and used for pisciculture
2	Solid waste generation	About 10% mineral wastes will be generated. Top Soil will used on the barrier zone areas on which plantation will be raised.
3	Change in Drainage Pattern	Water flow / course will not be obstructed and natural drains or nallahs will not be disturbed. Run-off from mine and mineral stack will be prevented to avoid being discharged to surroundings, particularly to agricultural land. Garland drains and, catch pits has been constructed to prevent run off affecting the surrounding agricultural land. Green belt has been developed in boundary.
4	Impact on the Agricultural Practice at nearby area due to dust generation	Agriculture activities are practiced nearby areas may impacted because of dust generation but mitigative measures such as regular water sprinkling on active areas for example haul roads, excavation sites will be strictly followed so that impact is minimized.

### WATER ENVIRONMENT

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Impact Prediction</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
1	Effect on the Ground Water Table	Max Elevation of the ML area is 277 m & minimum elevation is 270 m AMSL. Ground Water table is 40m AMSL. The mining activity will not intersect with the ground water table.
2	Wash off from the dumps	No dumping has been proposed.
3	Soil Erosion	Reclamation of the mined out area will be done with plantation to avoid the soil erosion
4	Waste Water generation/ Discharge	Toilets will be used with Soak pit ; hence no sewage / liquid effluent will be spread and contamination is also not expected due to percolation.
5	Siltation in nearby agriculture field	A Garland drain has been constructed on the sloping side barrier of the ML area. The garland drain has been routed through settling tank to remove Suspended solids from flowing into storm water.

### **ADDITIONAL STUDIES**

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

In order to avoid any danger in the mine site at the end of life of mine a disaster management cell headed by local authority District Collector will be constituted. Police department health authorities, including doctor, ambulances and so on will have a vital part to play following a disaster along with the mine management, and they will be an integral part of the disaster management plan.

The disaster management plan is aimed to ensure safety of human life and property and protection of environment Following are the objective of the disaster management plan.

- (i) First Aid to injured.
- (ii) Rescue operation and provision of adequate medical facilities to the injured.
- (iii) Safety of the human life in the buffer zone if needed.
- (iv) Protecting and minimizing damage to property and the environment.
- (v) Initially restrict and ultimately bring the incident under control.
- (vi) Identify any dead.
- (vii) Inform to the administration, DGMS and statutory persons as per Rules.

#### **PROJECT BENEFITS AND COSTS EVALUATION**

The project will improve the physical infrastructure, social infrastructure like improvement of road conditions water supply during dry season, drainage, educational

institutions and improved environmental conditions, etc. The project also provides direct employment to 10 persons and indirect employment to another 16 persons. It increases economic activities, better living standard, educational facility, health facility and infrastructural development. The project will contribute to district mineral fund which will directly provide aid to the local authority to fund the development projects. The management will provide free saplings of fruit bearing and other trees, etc. to local during rain for plantation. This will increase the consciousness in workers and near-by villagers for greenery. Fruit trees can contribute towards their financial gains.

The CER activities are increasingly being taken up by the project proponent not only as fulfilling of mandatory provisions but also for the formation or enhancement of brand image. Besides the above, CER is seen more as a responsibility towards Environment & society rather than a business promotion activity.

Year wise allocation of funds for the above activities proposed to be taken up by the project proponent is provided in the table below:

**Tentative allocation of funds for the various activities proposed to be taken up by the project proponent under CSR program**

S. No	Activities	Tentative allocation of fund in Thousands					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Health awareness and camps for local community	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000
2	Financial Assistance for Construction of separate toilets for boys and girls in schools	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000
3	Water supply in dry season	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
4	Green Belt Development in Buffer Zone	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
<b>Total</b>		1 Lacs	1 Lacs	1 Lacs	1 Lacs	1 Lacs	1 Lacs

All the activities listed above are for community development as a whole and not for individual person or a family. Each development initiative will be implemented in close collaboration with the village Panchayat. The Project proponent may avail the services of a NGO for the implementation of the above programme, if felt needed.

**Budget for Environmental Protection**

S.No.	Head	Annual Expenditure in Rs Per year
1.	Environmental Monitoring	1,00,000
2.	Water Sprinkling	2,50,000
3.	Green belt development with fencing including labour cost	2,65,000
4.	Garland drains	1,00,000
5	Tarpaulin sheet during transportation	70,000
6	Distribution of PPE kit	50,000
8	Miscellaneous	2,00,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,35,000</b>

**Budget for Occupational Health**

Particulars	Capital Cost (Rs.)	Recurring Cost (Rs.)
For routine checkup	--	1,00,000
Infrastructure &PPE's	50,000	50,000

**Budget for Water, Shelter and Sanitation for Mine Worker**

Scheme	Capital Cost (In Rs)	Recurring Cost (In Rs)/year
Drinking water facility	75,000	50,000
Rest shelter	25,000	15,000
Sanitation (Urinal and Toilet )	50,000	35,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>

**CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT RESPONSIBILITY**

Corporate Environment responsibility (CER) refers to responsibility of a company/ organization to ensure positive impact on environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of public sphere. The CER activities are increasingly being taken up by the project proponent not only as fulfilling of mandatory provisions but also for the formation or enhancement of brand image. Besides the above, CER is seen more as a responsibility towards Environment & society rather than a business promotion activity. It is the need of the day for expansion of Environment & occupational welfare. This will not only improve the socio-economic status of the people living in the

nearby areas but also enhance the reputation of the project proponent among the local people.

Year wise allocation of funds for the above activities proposed to be taken up by the project proponent is provided in the table below:

**Tentative allocation of funds for the various activities proposed to be taken up by the project proponent under CER program**

Activities under CER	Expenditure in Rs	
	Capital cost	Recurring cost
Installation of Rain water harvesting system	90,000	5000
Portable drinking water will be provided in the school for drinking purpose including (water filter)	20,000	3000
Installation of water tanks for the toilet for boys in school	30,000	2000
Green belt will be developed along the periphery of School with tree guard Rs. 250 tree guard + Rs. 50 per sapling	10,000	10000
Installation of Solar Panel in the school	80,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,30,000/-</b>	<b>25000</b>

Activities under CER	Expenditure in Rs	
	Capital cost	Recurring cost
Installation of Rain water harvesting system	90,000	5000
Portable drinking water will be provided in the school for drinking purpose including (water filter)	20,000	3000
Installation of water tanks for the toilet for boys in school	30,000	2000



Green belt will be developed along the periphery of School with tree guard Rs. 250 tree guard + Rs. 50 per sapling	15,000	10000
Installation of Solar Panel in the school	1,00,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,55,000/-</b>	<b>25000</b>

All the activities listed above are for community development as a whole and not for individual person or a family.

### **CONCLUSION**

As discussed, it is safe to say that the proposed facilities are not likely to cause any significant impact to the ecology of the area, as adequate preventive measures will be adopted to keep the various pollutants within the permissible limits.