EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

GOJI LIMESTONE QUARRY, LEASE AREA: 1.37 Ha

PROPOSED PRODUCTION CAPACITY -29723.18 Tons/Annum

AT

KHASRA No- 1118/1, 1118/2, Village Goji, Tehsil- Kurud, District- Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh

Project Activity - Mining of Minerals 1(a) (i)
Project Category - B1

ToR Letter No. 1319/Mine/Dhamtari/1710/Nawa Raipur Atal Nagar dated 23/09/2021

MONITORING PERIOD- 15th OCTOBER 2021 to 14th JANUARY 2022

PROJECT PROPONENT

Mr. Neeraj Gangwal (Proprietor)
Address- S/o Late Shri Dharam Chand Jain
Sadar Road Navapara Rajim, Tehsil Abhanpur, District Gariyaband,
Pin Code- 493881

AMPLEnviron Pvt. Ltd.

Address: 2-22, 114/A, Usha Mullapudi Rd, Navodaya Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, Telangana 500072 A NABET ACCREDITED CONSULTANT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Proposal

"Goji Limestone Quarry" Mine comes under located at Khasra no. 1118/1, 1118/2 Village Goji, Tehsil-Kurud, District- Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh

Proponent

Mr. Neeraj Gangwal (Proprietor) Address- S/o Late Shri Dharam Chand Jain

Sadar Road Navapara Rajim, Tehsil Abb			de- 493881		
Location of the applied area	, , , , , , , ,				
Village &Tehsil	Village-Goji, Tehsil-Kurud				
District &State	District- Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh				
Extent of the ML area	1.37 Hecta	res Private land			
Survey of India Map No.	64 H/13				
Latitudes	Pillar No	Latitude	Longitude		
Longitudes	1.	20°55'5.73"N	81°47'39.48"E		
	2.	20°55'5.67"N	81°47'40.37"E		
	3.	20°55'3.21"N	81°47'39.92"E		
	4.	20°55'3.02"N	81°47'41.22"E		
Transport Network					
Nearest City/ Town	Kurud, App	rox.12.6 km in SW dire	ection		
Nearest Railway station	Kurud railway station which is approx. 17 km in S				
Nearest Airport	Swami Vivekanand International Airport, Raipur Approx. 45 km in NW				
Archeological Place	No Archeol	logical place in the stu	dy area.		
National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Wild Life	None				
Corridors, Biosphere Reserves, Protected Forest	,				
Migratory routes for Birds etc. within 10 Kn radius study area	1				
Reserve Forest and Protected Forest within 10	No any Res	erved / Protected Fore	est within 15 km		
Km radius	radius.				
Water bodies within 10km radius	Yes				
	Mahanadi-	Approx. 2.1 Km in Eas	t Direction		
Mining Details					
Geological Reserves	616500 tons				
Production Capacity, cum/annum	29723.18 T	Tons/annum			
Method of Mining	open cast s	emi-mechanized meth	nod with control		
	drilling and	blasting mining meth	od		
Total Project Cost	Rs.0.80 Cro	res			
Cost for Environmental Protection Measures	Capital Cos	t-Rs. 6,41,500/-			

Recurring Cost-Rs. 4,08,100/-

1.0 Introduction

The proposed "Goji Limestone Quarry" Mine comes under located at Khasra no. 1118/1 and 1118/2 Village Goji, Tehsil- Kurud, District- Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh, Area- 1.37 Ha, The proposed Limestone (low grade) production capacity from the mine lease is 29723.18 Tons/Annum belongs to Mr. Neeraj Gangwal (Proprietor). The lease for mining of Limestone (low grade) over an area of 1.37 Ha was granted by the Government of Chhatisgarh. The LOI was granted vide Order No. 561/khanij/patthar/Uttakha.patta/2020-21 Dhamtari dated 25/05/2021, valid for a period of 01 years (25/05/2021 to 24/05/2022) in favour of Mr. Neeraj Gangwal R/o Sadar Road Navapara Rajim, Tehsil Abhanpur, District Gariyaband, Pin Code- 493881.

The Mine Plan for the 1st Five year was approved by Mining Department, Collectrate Office, District Dhamteri of Chhattisgarh vides letter No. 160/khanij/Utakha.Yo.Anu./U.P./2021-22 dated 10th June, 2021. As per the EIA notification of Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Government of India (MoEF&CC), dated 14th September, 2006, as amended from time to time. this project falls under category 'B' project, activity 1(a) of EIA Notification (due to cluster of mine lease area is more than 5ha.), an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is required for obtaining Environmental clearance based on TOR as approved by the statutory authority, the TOR was granted by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority vide Order 1319/Mine/Dhamtari/1710/Nawa Raipur Atal Nagar dated 23/09/2021.

This EIA has been prepared as per the Terms of Reference granted and the EIA Notification. Further to assess the impact on environment, it is necessary to ascertain present status of environment prevailing at the project site and proposed operation including identification and Assessment of impact on the environment.

Keeping these points and statutory requirement in view, this Environment Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (here in after described as the EIA/EMP Report) has been prepared. Environmental Study has been carried out within 10 km radius of the mine area over a period of 15th October, 2021 to 14th January, 2022.

1.1 Need for the Project

Limestone is an essential mineral commodity of national importance. The region surrounds the project area is economically backward mostly dependent on seasonal farming. The per capita income of villages is much below the national average. The proposed project will have positive impact interm of the socio-economic status of the people, increase opportunities for employment, and earn revenue in term of royalty, sales tax and district mineral fund to the state government. In India Limestone is used in the manufacturing of cement which fulfills the requirement of Industrial, infrastructure, and residential construction activities. It is also used in the manufacturing of Poly fibre. The proposed limestone production will be used by cement plant of the region and overburden will be utilized for backfilling.

2.0 Topography and Drainage Pattern

Topography: The area of Quarry lease is about 1 km South of Goji village. The lease area is covered by soil. The average thickness of soil is about 1.5m. The maximum elevation is about 289 m from M.S.L. The area is almost flat with scanty vegetation.

Drainage Pattern: The drainage pattern is dendritic to sub dendritic.

2.1 Geology

The local geology of the area consists of Sand, Clay Kankan & Silt of Alluvium Formation of Recent Age. The alluvial formation covers the major part of the district. Thickness varies from 70 to 250m and resting over the Vindhyan & Archaeans rocks. Alluvium consists of clay, sand & gravels. The thickness of the clay overburden generally decreases towards north. The thickness of the overburden more than 60 m is occurring in south of Lahar.

2.2 Reserves

The thickness of soil is about 1.5 meters in this area below this low grade limestone is observed. For computing the reserve of low grade rime stone in the quarry area, volumetric method of reserve calculation is adopted taking average depth 1g m and bulk density as 2.5 tones/cum.

Geological Reserve of Low Grade Lime Stone:

Area (m^2) x depth = Volume (m^3) x specific gravity = Tonnage 13700 x 18 = 246600 x 2.5 = **616500 tons**

A. Reserve Blocked in 7.5 zone

- = area x depth x sp. gr,
- = 4977.34 x 18 x 2.5
- = 223980.30 tons

B. Reserve Blocked non mining area due to limited space

- = area x depth x sp. gr.
- = 191.24x 18 x 2.5
- = 8605.8 tons

C. Reserve Blocked in Benches = 173289.86Tons

Total blockage

- =(A+B+C)
- = 223980.30 + 8605.8 +176289.86
- = 405876.00 tons

Mineable Reserve = (Geological reserve- Blocked reserve)

= 616500- 405876

= 210624.00 tons

Recoverable reserve= 210624.00 x 0.95 (5% quarry loss) = **189561.6 tons**

Anticipated Life of mine:

The estimated mineable reserve of this area is of the order of 210624 tons. The Conceptual quarry plan is prepared for the lease period of 10 years and anticipated life of mine will be approx. 10 years.

(Source- Approved mine plan)

2.3 Method of Mining:

Quarrying will be carried out by semi mechanized open-cast method adopting a system of benches. Hydraulic excavators will be deployed for progressing benches and for handling ore/waste material' Manual labors are also deployed for quarrying and handling quarrying waste' Truck/tipper will be used for loading and dumping of limestone mineral stones will be blasted, handled and loaded by excavators into truck/tipper.

Quarry development work by means of removal of top soil will be taken up firstly from south-eastern part of the area and quarrying will be started from this area when the rock is properly exposed' Development work and production will continue further in the remaining part during the presiding years of plan period. The proposed method of quarry will be open cast, semi mechanized.

Table 1 Year wise productions

Year	Depth of Pit (mRL)	Area in m2 (a)	Depth in (meter) (b)	ROM In (m3) (c=a x b)	ROM/ Year (d)	ROM/Year In Tons (d x 2.5)	Mine Waste (5%l	Volume of Salable Stone(Ton/ Year) (95% of ROM
1 st Year	283.5-282 1 st Bench	2190.18	1.50	3285.27				
	282-280.5 2 nd Bench	1825.97	1.50	2738.95	40070.40	25476 20	1250.01	22047.20
	280.5-279 3 rd bench	1515.60	1.50	2273.40	10070.48	25176.20	1258.81	23917.39
	279-277.5 (4 TH bench)	1181.91	1.50	1772.86				
2 nd Year	277.5-276 (5 th bench)	856.59	1.50	1299.88	10011 75	27020 27	1351.47	25677.00
2 nd Pit	283.5-282 (1 st bench)	6341.25	1.50	9511.87	10811.75	27029.37	1331.47	25677.90
3 rd Year	282-280.5 (2 nd bench)	5886.84	1.50	8830.26	11262.54	20150.05	4407.05	26750.00
	280.5-279 (3 rd bench)	1622.19	1.50	2433.28	11263.54	28158.85	1407.95	26750.90
4 th Year	280.5-279 (3 rd bench)	3820.40	1.50	5730.60	10007 70	27460 45	1272 47	36005.09
	279-277.5 (4 th bench)	3504.79	1.50	5257.18	10987.78	27469.45	1373.47	26095.98
5 th	279-277.5	1503.72	1.50	2255.58	9132.97	22832.25	1141.61	21690.64

			TOTAL			52266.52	130666.12	6533.31	124132.81
		277.5-275.0 (5 th bench)	4584.93	1.50	6877.39				
Ye	ar	(4 th bench)							

Drilling and Blasting

Drilling will not be required for exploration work but jack hammer drilling may be used for blasting purpose to break the hard rock in this quarry plan period.

Blasting: (Broad Parameters)

The quarry operation will be in small scale and the average production per year will be 29723.16 tons in first five year and 15991.36 tons in after five years plan period. In view of this small-scale quarrying activity the blasting parameters will be simple and use of explosive will also be less. Blasting will be done by licensed contractor.

Storage of Explosives:

As blasting will be done by licensed contractor, hence magazine is not required in quarry area.

Table- 3 List of Proposed Machine

Table 5 List of Troposed Machine					
TYPE	Nos.	Size	Make	Motive	HP
		/Capacity		power	
JCB Excavator	1	-	-	Diesel	
Dumper	10	20 Ton	Leyland	Diesel	150
Air Compressor	1	7.5 hp.	Manglam	Tractor	7.5 HP
			Techno		
Drilling machine/ jack	1	34 mm	Atlas – copco	Diesel	110
hammer					
Water tanker	1	5KL	TATA	Diesel	20
Water Pump	1	0.5 inch	Kirlosakar	Diesel	05
Jeep	1			Diesel	

3.0 Baseline Data, Impact Assessment and Management Plan

The EIA report incorporates one season data generated for a period from 15th October 2021 to 14th January 2022. A summary of the same is presented below:

3.1 Meteorology

Site Specific meteorological data is given in Table 4 and wind rose is given in Figure 1.

Table 4: Site Specific Meteorological Data

Month	Tempe	rature °C	Wind Speed (Km/hr.)
	Min	Max	Avg.
October,2021	20.0	36.0	2.9

November, 2021	11.0	30.0	3.6
December, 2021	8.0	25.0	4.7

Source: Meteorological at station site

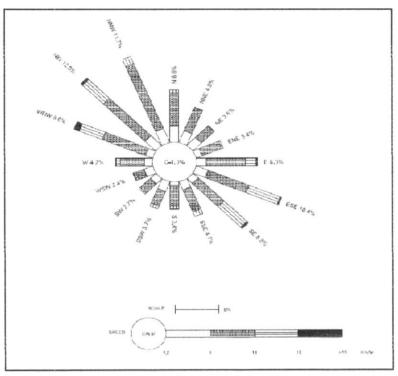


Figure 1: Wind Rose

3.2 Ambient Air Quality Status

The status of ambient air quality within the study area was monitored for the period of during 15^{th} October 2021 to 14^{th} January 2022 at 8 locations including the Plant area and in nearby villages. Total 8 sampling locations were selected based on the meteorological conditions considering upwind and downwind directions. The levels of Respirable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Fine Particulates (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂,) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X) were monitored. The minimum and maximum values of monitoring results are summarized in **Table 5**.

Table5: Summary of Ambient Air Quality Results

Parameters	PM ₁₀ (μg/m3)	PM _{2.5} (μg/m ³)	SO₂ (μg/m3)	NO ₂ (μg/m ³)	
AAQM Norms	100	60	80	80	
	A	AQ-1 Goji		I	
MIN	51.0	24.7	8.8	12.6	
MAX	62.4	33.3	14.2	18.5	
AVERAGE	56.3	29.6	11.7	15.7	
98 %TILE	62.2	33.3	14.1	18.4	
	AAC	Q-2 Maurikala			
MIN	47.4	23.3	7.8	9.9	
MAX	58.3	29.3	11.4	14.0	
AVERAGE	53.6	26.8	9.6	12.1	

98 %TILE	58.0	29.2	11.1	13.9				
AAQ-3 Khathauli								
MIN	47.2	24.4	8.1	10.6				
MAX	58.1	30.4	11.7	16.8				
AVERAGE	53.5	27.9	10.0	13.8				
98 %TILE	57.8	30.3	11.6	16.7				
	А	AQ-4 Sakri						
MIN	45.9	20.0	7.9	10.7				
MAX	52.0	26.3	11.7	18.7				
AVERAGE	48.6	23.2	9.6	15.0				
98 %TILE	52.0	25.6	11.4	18.1				
	1	AAQ-5 Nari						
MIN	47.1	22.7	10.1	18.4				
MAX	59.6	28.5	13.5	22.3				
AVERAGE	53.5	25.6	12.1	20.4				
98 %TILE	59.2	28.2	13.3	22.2				
	AA	Q-6 Dahdaha						
MIN	43.9	24.5	9.5	14.5				
MAX	54.6	31.8	15.6	21.7				
AVERAGE	48.9	27.3	11.9	19.6				
98 %TILE	53.8	31.5	14.9	21.7				
	AA	Q-7 Budhani						
MIN	47.4	22.2	10.3	16.4				
MAX	59.8	31.9	14.7	21.0				
AVERAGE	53.9	26.9	12.3	18.8				
98 %TILE	59.3	31.5	14.6	20.8				
	A	AQ-8 Dhaur						
MIN	43.6	18.4	10.1	12.8				
MAX	59.3	28.2	14.6	21.0				
AVERAGE	51.0	24.7	11.9	17.5				
98 %TILE	58.8	28.2	14.6	21.0				

From the above results, it is observed that the ambient air quality with respect to PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and NOx at all the monitoring locations was within the permissible limits specified by CPCB.

3.3 Ambient Noise Levels

Ambient noise level monitoring was carried out at the 8 monitoring locations; those were selected for ambient air quality monitoring. The monitoring results are summarized in **Table 6.**

Table 6: Summary of Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Results [Leq in dB(A)]

Time	(Hrs)	N-1	N-2	N-3	N-4	N-5	N-6	N-7	N-8
	600	49.2	48.2	45.6	40.7	47.8	43.3	44.3	43.6
	700	51.9	48.7	47.3	42.4	48.2	45.0	45.6	45.5
	800	52.2	49.9	50.3	39.9	52.3	42.5	45.9	46.4
	900	54.3	50.5	52.6	44.3	51.7	46.9	50.6	49.0
ĺ	1000	53.4	51.7	54.0	49.7	52.6	52.3	54.5	53.4
	1100	52.5	51.3	53.6	42.7	51.8	45.3	50.7	52.3
	1200	48.2	50.8	52.5	47.2	50.6	49.8	45.3	50.8
_	1300	48.9	48.7	50.1	44.2	49.3	46.8	50.9	50.0
Day Time	1400	49.7	49.6	51.2	46.7	48.8	49.3	46.1	47.9
Time	1500	47.8	47.7	52.3	49.0	49.1	51.6	49.6	49.9
	1600	45.9	48.4	51.0	44.0	51.8	46.6	52.5	48.0
	1700	47.5	50.2	50.0	41.4	51.6	44.0	44.6	47.0
	1800	49.7	49.8	48.9	43.2	48.9	45.8	49.3	48.9
	1900	48.9	49.6	48.6	42.4	48.2	45.0	46.8	47.9
	2000	49.5	48.5	47.5	46.3	46.8	48.9	47.7	50.3
	2100	48.8	47.7	50.7	43.4	47.3	46.0	45.8	45.8
	2200	47.8	47.3	49.6	45.9	49.5	48.5	42.3	47.4
	2300	44.4	44.4	41.9	41.0	46.0	41.7	40.9	44.0
T.	2400	41.9	43.9	43.9	44.1	43.1	40.7	40.2	41.7
	100	39.3	43.5	40.8	41.4	43.4	39.9	41.1	42.7
Night Time	200	40.4	43.0	39.0	40.4	41.5	40.7	40.1	39.1
rime	300	41.5	43.6	39.6	38.9	43.2	39.0	41.2	40.8
	400	40.6	43.2	42.3	38.5	44.1	38.3	40.6	39.7
	500	42.4	45.1	41.5	39.3.	46.0	39.6	41.2	38.7
Don	200	39.3-	43.0-51.7	39.0-	38.5-	41.5-	38.3-	40.1-	38.7-
Kal	nge	54.3	45.0-51./	54.0	49.7	52.6	52.3	54.5	53.4
L	d	50.4	49.5	50.9	45.2	50.2.	47.8	49.0	49.2
L	n	41.8	43.9	41.6	40.9	44.2	40.1	40.8	41.3
Lo	in	50.8	51.3	51.1	47.7	51.8	48.6	49.6	49.9

3.4 Ground and Surface Water Resources & Quality

Ground Water

Sampling was carried out at 8 locations during the study period. Sampling and analysis was carried out, as per standard methods and frequency of the sampling was thrice/stations. the summary of the results is presented below:

Analysis results of **Ground Water** reveal the following:

- pH varies from to 6.72 to 8.81
- Total Hardness varies from 146 to 420 mg/L.
- Total Dissolved Solids varies from 249 to 708 mg/L.

Analysis results of Surface Water reveal the following:

- pH varies from to 7.86 to 7.92
- Total Dissolved Solids varies from 192 to 309 mg/L.
- BOD varies from 2.0 to 2.2 mg/L.
- COD varies from 14.7 to 18.4 mg/L.

The heavy metal contents are found to be negligible. Water quality is excellent but it is not potable due to presence of coliform. It can be used for drinking purpose after installing bacteriological.

3.5 Soil Quality

Sampling was carried out at 8 locations during the study period. The summary of the results are presented below:

- pH in soil sample was observed in the range 7.08 to 7.82
- Organic Matter was observed in the range of 0.96 % to 1.52 %.

3.6 Biological Environment

Rare and Endangered Flora in the Study Area

The IUCN Red List is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species. It uses a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies. These criteria are relevant to all species and all regions of the world. With its strong scientific base, the IUCN Red List is recognized as the most authoritative guide to the status of biological diversity. Among the enumerated flora in the study area, none of them were assigned any threat category, by RED data book of Indian Plants.

4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 AIR Pollution

The air quality modeling has been done and the details are given below:

Sr. No.	Activity in the Quarry	Maximum Baseline Concentration (μg/m³)	Incremental GLCs (µg/m³)	Resultant Concentration (µg/m³)	Limit (Industrial, Residential, Rural and other area) (µg/m³)
1.	Excavation+Loading+Transportation	62.4	1.60	64.00	100

Prevention and Control of Air Pollution

- The dust generated during the process will be minimized by water spray at the working faces before and after the activity.
- Plantation will be carried out on approach roads and in Lease boundary.
- Planning transportation routes of mined material so as to reach the nearest paved roads by shortest route. (minimize transportation over unpaved road;

- Personal Protection Equipment's (PPE) like dust masks, ear plugs etc. will be provided to mine workers.
- Speed limit will be enforced to reduce airborne fugitive dust from vehicular traffic.
- Deploying PUC certified vehicles to reduce their noise emission.
- Spillage from the trucks will be prevented by covering tarpaulin over the trucks.
- The water table will not be intersected during mining

4.2 Water Quality Management

The impact of mining project on groundwater hydrology and surface water regime are site specific and depends upon the characteristics of the mineral, hydrogeology and requirement of groundwater for other uses.

ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

- No natural course of water stream is interrupted or diverted due to mining activity; hence no
 impact on natural drain is anticipated.
- Surface run off distribution during rainy season may get affected due to excavated pits and overburden stack.
- Runoff from the mining benches or from overburden during the rainy season may get contaminated.
- Ground water pollution can take place only if the mining rejects contain toxic substances, which get leached by the precipitation water and percolate to the ground water table thus polluting it. Any nearby wells or other sources of water can be rendered unfit for drinking and even for industrial use.
- Domestic sewage will be generated which can create contamination.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- Overall drainage planning has been done in such a manner that the existing pre-mining drainage conditions will be maintained to the extent possible so that run off distribution is not affected.
- The waste dump will be protected by retaining walls around the dump., moreover the excavated mineral itself is non-toxic and hence no effect due to water flow during rains following the contours of the area is expected.
- The excavated pit will be converted into the water reservoir at the end of mine life. This will
 help in recharging ground water table by acting as a water harvesting structure.
- Garland drain will be constructed on all sides of quarry along with settling pond in the
 lowermost part to remove the suspended solids from storm water. The collected water shall
 be used in plantation and spraying on haul roads. Settling ponds will be designed on the basis
 of silt loading, slope of the lease, detention time required etc.
- Septic tanks and soak pits will be provided for the disposal of domestic effluent generated from mine site.

4.3 Noise Pollution Control

The area generally represents calm surroundings. There is no heavy traffic, industry or noisy habitation in the area except the existing mine. As the project is proposed for open cast semi-mechanized mining method, there will be activities like drilling and blasting.

Noise pollution is mainly due to operation of blast-hole drilling, blasting and occasional plying of trucks. These activities will not cause any problem to the inhabitants of this area because there is no human settlement in close proximity to the lease area.

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

- The source of Noise pollution will be the vehicular movements.
- Noise will be generated by the digging of mine area using shovels, crowbars etc.
- Momentary noise will be generated by drilling and blasting.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- Maintenance of Machinery: Good and regular maintenance of machinery will be ensured
 to keep the noise generated at minimum. The vehicles operating will be maintained and
 provided with good silencers. All machines will be used at optimum capacity.
- Trained Operators: Only trained operators will be allowed to operate machines.
- Vegetation: Plantation of trees around haul roads will be done to reduce the noise.
- Hearing Protection: Equipment like ear-muffs, ear-plugs, etc. are commonly used devices for hearing protection. Workers and operators working at drilling sites will be provided with earmuffs.
- Blasting: -Blasting will be avoided in the morning and evening hours, on foggy days, at night time and at times of high wind velocity and low cloud cover.
- **Drilling:** Drilling will be carried out with the help of sharp drill bits.

4.4 Greenbelt Development and Plantation

A green belt will be developed along the roads, barren area, surrounding office, rest shelter and other social forestry program. Green belt is erected not from biodiversity conservation point of view but is basically developed as a screen to check the spread of dust pollution. It is proposed to total number of plants 1250 numbers sapling during Ist five years.

Table- 8 Details of Greenbelt sapling during 1st three years

Total no. of	Total no. of sapling:-3300 numbers								
Phase	Name of Tree	No. of Plants to be Planted	Location						
1 st year	Neem, Pipal, Dalbargia, sissoo, Bargad, Amaltas, Khirni, Taad, Mahua, Imli	250	Mine lease boundary –150 nos Approach Road& other in village- 100 nos						
2 nd year	Neem, Pipal, Dalbargia,	250	Mine lease boundary –150 nos						

	sissoo, Bargad, Amaltas, Khirni, Taad, Mahua, Imli	4-1	Approach Road& other in village- 100 nos
3 rd year	Neem, Pipal, Dalbargia, sissoo, Bargad, Amaltas, Khirni, Taad, Mahua, Imli	250	Mine lease boundary –150 nos Approach Road& other in village- 100 nos
4 th Year	Neem, Pipal, Dalbargia, sissoo, Bargad, Amaltas, Khirni, Taad, Mahua, Imli	250	Mine lease boundary –150 nos Approach Road& other in village- 100 nos
5 th Year	Neem, Pipal, Dalbargia, sissoo, Bargad, Amaltas, Khirni, Taad, Mahua, Imli	250	Mine lease boundary –150 nos Approach Road& other in village- 100 nos

4.5 Solid and Hazardous Waste Generation and Management

No solid waste will be generated.

4.6 EMP and CER Details

Details of environment management plan are given in Table 9.

Table 9: EMP Budget

S. NO.	Particulars	Budget Provisions (Rs)	
		Capital	Recurring
1	A. water sprinkle facility with solar pump for outgoing and	1,50,000	
	incoming transportation vechiles for haul and transportation		
	B. Cost of Water- Capacity 3KL i.e. Rs. 0.14 per litre		
	(6000 litre/ day X .14 X 240)		2,01,600
2	Maintenance of W.B.M. Road& Village Road	2,50,000	20,000
3	Monitoring twice a year	NIL	40,000
	AAQM @20000/yr, Water@10000/yr, Noise@10000/yr		
4	Plantation (1250 saplings), in safety Zone & village road	62,500	62,500
	(250@250 Rs./tree in one year)		
5	PUC certification of vehicles and maintenance (6 Vehicles @	_	15000
	Rs 2500)		15000
	Labor Welfare		
6	Drinking Water Facility and rest shelter (10X15m) with solar	1,00,000	10,000
	light	1,00,000	10,000
7	Toilets 2 nos (Rs13000 x 2)	26,000	3,000
8	Occupational health checkup in a year for 25 workers	Nil	25,000
	(@twice/year)@ 500 x 2 x 25	[[]	23,000
9	Provision of PPEs (helmets, safety shoes, safety glasses, gloves	50,000	5,000
	etc. (25 x 2000)	50,000	3,000

	Total	6,41,500	4,08,100	
11	Bins 2 Nos @ Rs 1500 each	3000	1,000	
Solid Waste Management				
10	Vocational training on mining methods and safe work practices (@twice/year)@ 500 x 2 x 25	Nil	25,000	

5.0 CONCLUSION

As discussed, it is safe to say that the project is not likely to cause any significant impact on the ecology of the area, as adequate preventive measures will be adopted to contain the various pollutants within permissible limits. Green belt development around the area will also be taken up as an effective pollution mitigative technique, as well as to control the pollutants released from the premises of the project.