

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN of

Executive Summary English

**M/s Shah Stone Suppliers (Dhaurabhata Dolomite Mine)
at**

Village: Dhaurabhata, Tehsil: Bilha, Dist. :Bilaspur, State : Chhattisgarh

Area 3.653 ha at

Khasra No: - 25, 26/2, 27, 28, 29/1, 29/2, 29/3,

Capacity: 1,50,000 Tons per annum

Proposal No. SIA/CG/MIN/69946/2021

Applicant

**M/s SHAH STONE SUPPLIERS
(Part. Shri Harish Shah)**

P & M Solution

NABET/EIA/1922/IA0053

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

Corp. Office: First Floor C-88 Sector - 65, Noida, UP, Pin code 201301

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- Dhaurabhata, Tehsil- Belha, and District- Bilaspur (C.G.). Geo-graphically the ML area extends from Longitude 82°0'57.6826"E to 82°1'18.4875"E and Latitude 21°57' 55.3478"N to 21°58' 12.1966"N

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

The life of the mine is anticipated at 12 years based on the level of exploration and reserve established as per UNFC classification and expecting the market demand will remain at 1,50,000 Tonnes per Annum.

Location

The mining lease is located in Village- Dhaurabhata, Tehsil- Belha, and District- Bilaspur (C.G.). Geo-graphically the ML area extends from Longitude 82°0'57.6826"E to 82°1'18.4875"E and Latitude 21°57' 55.3478"N to 21°58' 12.1966"N

Connectivity

The QL area can be approached from National Highway 130 which is at a distance of 1.50 km. The Nearest Railway Station is Belha Railway Station about 7.1 km. The Nearest Airport is Bilasadevi Airport at a distance of 10km.

Mailing/ Correspondence Address of Project Proponent:

Partner Shri Harish Shah

L-10 "Shree Sadan", Shesh Colony, Vinoba Nagar
District – Bilaspur (C.G.) Pin code – 495001.

Size of the Project

The total Mine Lease areas considered is (3.653 ha). The proposed production is 1,50,000 Tonnes per Annum

Anticipated Life of Project and Cost of the Project

The life of the mine is anticipated at 12 years based on the level of exploration and reserve established as per UNFC classification and expecting the market demand will remain at 1,50,000Tonnes per Annum.

MINING

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

Production Plans for Five Years

Period	Area (in m ²)	Bench Height	Volume (in m ³)	Bulk Density	Excavation in tonnes
1 st Year	3676	5.0	18382	2.72	50000
2 nd Year	5147	5.0	25735	2.72	70000
3 rd Year	5515	5.0	27574	2.72	75000
4 th Year	7353	5.0	36765	2.72	100000
5 th Year	11029	5.0	55147	2.72	150000

A tentative scheme of quarrying, annual program and proposed plan for excavation after five years

Period	Area (in m ²)	Bench Height	Volume (in m ³)	Bulk Density	Excavation in Tonne
6 th Year	11029	5.0	55147	2.72	1,50,000
7 th Year	11029	5.0	55147	2.72	1,50,000
8 th Year	11029	5.0	55147	2.72	1,50,000
9 th Year	11029	5.0	55147	2.72	1,50,000
10 th Year	11029	5.0	55147	2.72	1,50,000

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

Particulars	Area in hac	Total Area Utilized
Proposed pit area expect mine boundary	2.9757 hac	2.9757 hac

Plantation	0.6773		0.6773
Total	3.653 hac		3.653 hac

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-2016 and MCDR-1988 will be followed for safe, scientific & systematic working to follow the principles of safety & conservation of human health & mineral.

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 3365.25 cum top soil will be generated from the lease which will be spread in 7.5m radius along the lease boundary for plantation.

Estimation of overburden

S.No.	Particulars	Area (in m ²)	Average Depth (in mtr)	Volume (in m ³)	Tonnage Factor (t/m ³)	Total Tonnage (in MT)
1	Patch No A	4324	0.25	1081	1.8	1945.8
2	Patch No B	3063	0.25	765.75	1.8	1378.35
3	Patch No C	3037	0.5	1518.5	1.8	2733.3
Total						6057.45

- (2) **OB and Mine waste:** - The waste generated as topsoil will be used for plantation purpose at safety zone.

Selection of Dumping Site:

Total 3365.25 cum soil will be generated from the area which will be dumped on 6773 m² area adjacent land. OB/Waste material will be generated OB will be temporary stacked along the lease boundary for future used

Method and manner of disposal of waste: Top soil excavated from the height of Max 1 m and will be dumped at safety barriers around the lease area & adjacent land then will be used for plantation purpose at safety zone.

Use of Mineral

Dolomite is useful in many industries. Its uses in different industries depend upon its chemical constituent. It is used in iron and steel industries, refractory industries, Ferro alloys, chemical and glass industries, fertilizers, plant and rubber industries. In Chhattisgarh dolomite is mostly used in iron and steel industries. Most of the dolomite

is used in Steel plant. To meet the demand of existing Dolomite steel industries and industries which are yet to come in future?

General Features

I) Surface Drainage Pattern

In the Study area of 10 km radius, Maniyari River (Distance at 1.10 km).

ii). Vehicular Traffic Density

The QL area can be approached from National Highway 130 which is at a distance of 1.50 km. The Nearest Railway Station is Belha Railway Station about 7.1 km. The Nearest Airport is Bilasadevi Airport at a distance of 10 km.

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

iii) Water demand

No processing of mineral will be done in the mine. Only simple sizing and sorting will be done.

Manpower Requirement

About 14 persons will be getting direct and indirect employment in this mine. The manpower 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)

Land use Type	Area (Ha)
Open Land	800.40
Stony Quarry	175.20
Settlement	1500.60
Water Bodies	320.00
Agriculture Land	29610.45
TOTAL	32406.65

There is no National Park, Biosphere reserve, Migratory routes of fauna and National Monument within 10km 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 7.04 to 7.85 showing the saline property of soil. High electrical conductivity (346 to 443 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) is observed in the analysis report showing soil electrical behavior and dissolved solids in soil. The presence of Nitrogen content varies from 0.065 to 0.079 %. 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 surficial 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 six locations in the Pre monsoon season as discussed above for organoleptic & physical parameters, general parameters, toxic and biological parameters. The analysis results at the six ground water locations and two surface water locations are given below:

The analysis results indicate that pH of the groundwater is in range of 7.06 – 7.65. The TDS were found to be in the range of 420-475 mg/l. Total Hardness is in range of 170.42– 185.73 mg/l. The analysis results indicate that pH of the surface water to be in range of 7.31– 7.42. The TDS is found to be in the range of 431-452 mg/l. Total Hardness is in range of 312-316 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 10 monitoring stations the minimum concentrations of PM_{2.5} are 20.16µg/m³ at AQ7 (Silent Zone) and maximum 38.32 µg/m³ at AQ8 (Max GLC & Transport Convergence zone). The results of PM₁₀ reveal that the minimum concentration of 30.21µg/m³ at AQ4 (Silent Zone) while maximum concentration of 51.47µg/m³ is found at AQ8 (Max GLC & Transport Convergence zone). These values for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are within prescribed CPCB limit of 100 µg/m³ and 60 µg/m³ respectively for residential and rural areas at all stations.

The gaseous pollutants SO₂ and NO₂ are within the prescribed CPCB limit of 80 µg/m³ for residential and rural areas at all stations. The minimum & maximum concentrations of SO₂ were found to be 10.16µg/m³ at AQ4 (Silent Zone) & 34.76µg/m³ at AQ8((Max GLC & Transport Convergence zone) respectively. The minimum & maximum concentrations of NO₂ are found to be 10.08 µg/m³ at AQ4 (Silent Zone) & 29.06 µg/m³ at AQ8(Max GLC & Transport Convergence zone) 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 58.12 dB(A) at NQ8(Commercial Zone) and 37.21 dB (A) at NQ7 (Silent zone) and maximum & minimum noise levels at night time were recorded in the range of 42.32 dB(A) at NQ8(Commercial zone) and 31.10 dB(A) at NQ7(Silent zone) in downwind direction 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 97,765. of this 50.63percent are male and the remaining 49.36 percent are female. Further 20 percent of the total population belongs to 0-6 age group. About 55.90 percent of them are male and the remaining 44.09 percent are female.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio in the study area has been worked out to 974 females per 1000 males, which is greater than the national average of 940 females per 1000 males. The

highest sex ratio recorded in the study area is 979 females per thousands of males. Sex ratio of Children belonging to 0-6 age group has been worked out to 788 females per 1000 males.

Density of Population

The overall density of population in the study area has been worked out to 410 persons per sq. Kilometre. This is more than the density of population for the state, which stands at 236 persons per sq. Kilometre, according to census 2011.

Households

There are 21384 households in the study area and the average household size is four.

Social Structure

In the study area the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste community is 23755, which is 24.29 percent of the total population. The gender wise distribution of schedule caste population indicates male 50.81 percent and female 49.18 percent, registering a sex ratio of 967 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 12376, which is 13 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 37.41 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 36,580 with 54 percent male and 46 percent female. The sex ratio of General category population has been worked out to 852 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 center 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 28008, which is 29 percent of the total population. Of the total number of literate persons 48 percent are male and the remaining 52 percent are female.

The overall literacy rate in the study area has been worked out to 29 percent. The gender wise distribution of literacy rate reveals that 18.28 percent of the literate persons are male and 11.12 percent are female. This creates a gender gap of 7.16 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 (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) 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.

S. No.	Impact Prediction	Mitigation Measures
1	Noise Impact due to mining activities.	The noise levels from all the sources are periodical and restricted to particular operation.
2	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

S. No.	Impact Predicted	Suggestive measure
1	Disturbance of free movement/living of wild fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care will be taken that noise produced during vehicles movement for carrying OB and ore materials are within the permissible noise level. • Care will be taken that no hunting of animals (birds) carried out by labours. • Labours will not be allowed to discards food, plastic etc., which can attract animals near the core site. • 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise level will be within permissible limit (silent zone-50dB during day time) as per noise pollution (regulation and control), rules, 2000, CPCB norms
2	Harvesting of flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree cutting, chopping, lumbering, uprooting of shrubs and herbs should be allowed Collections of economically important plants will be fully restricted

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 hilly 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.
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

S. No.	Impact Prediction	Mitigation Measures
1	Effect on the Ground Water Table	Max Elevation of the ML area is 267m AMSL Ultimate depth of mine is up to 266m AMSL. Ground Water table is 25m to 30m 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 minedout area will be done with plantation to avoid the soil erosion
4	Waste Water generation/ Discharge	Portable Bio-toilets will be used; hence no sewage / liquid effluent will be generated and contamination is also not expected due to percolation.
5	Siltation in nearby agriculture field	Garland drains have 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 injure.
- (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 50 persons and indirect employment to another 40 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. Fruittrees can contribute towards their financial gains.

The CSR 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, CSR is seen more as a responsibility towards 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					Total
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
(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
Total		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

Particulars	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost/ year in Rs.
Environmental Protection		
Dust Suppression & Pollution Control	1,50,000	1,50,000
Tarpaulin and cover for stack of ore	1,00,000	30,000
Environmental Monitoring	30,000	30,000
Green Belt	3,00,000	30,000
Total	5,80,000	240,000

Budget for Occupational Health

Particulars	Capital Cost (Rs.)	Recurring Cost (Rs.)
For routine checkup	--	50,000
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	50,000	20,000
Rest shelter	50,000	20,000
Sanitation (Urinal and Toilet)	1,00,000	30,000
Total	2,00,000	70,000

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:

Activities under CER	Capital cost	Recurring Cost
Installation of Rain water harvesting system in the school premises 1,20,000	1,20,000	20,000
R.O. Will be installed in the school for drinking purpose	70,000	10,000
Separate tanks for water supply in toilet for boys and girls will be constructed in school	30000	10,000
Plantation along with fencing in the school	20000	10,000
Total	2,40,000	50,000

Mitra van will be developed in village by taking proper permission from gram panchayat

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

CONCLUSION

The project will throw opportunities to local people for both direct and indirect employment. The proposed mining operation in the state will not only fetch income to the state exchequer but also ensure healthy development of proposed mining in the state of Chhattisgarh. Illegal mining and unorganized mining pose a much bigger health hazard whereas organized mining under QL facilities to undergo periodic health check-ups.

At present agriculture is the main occupation of the people living in the study area. Due to mining project the occupational pattern of the people in the area will change making more people engaged in industrial and business activities there by leading to urbanization. It is expected that education, health, housing, water and electricity etc. facility will improve to due to this mining project and associated industrial and business activities.