

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

Executive summary English

Nardaha Limestone Quarry

at

Village- Nardaha, Tehsil- Arang, District- Raipur, C.G.,

Area: 2.790 ha

at

Khasra no. 1981, 1982/2, 1983/1 (P), 1988/2 Part

Area: 2.790 ha Capacity –60,000 Tons per annum

Applicant

Nardaha Limestone Quarry

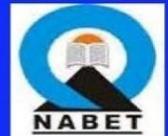
Prop. Shri Purushottam Jumnani



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PAN- AATFP5994M



P & M Solution



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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 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 17years based on the level of exploration and reserve established as per UNFC classification and expecting the market demand will remain at 60,000Tonnes per Annum.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT & PROJECT PROPONENT

The project is proposed limestone mining in an area of 2.790 hectares. The Mining sites are situated at Village – Nardaha, Tehsil - Arang, District- Raipur, State – Chhattisgarh.

Block/ Khasra	Area (Ha)	Location	Production	Consent Letter
1981, 1982/2, 1983/1 (P), 1988/2	2.790	Village- Nardaha Tehsil-Arang District- Raipur State – Chhattisgarh.	60,000 MT	Shri Purushottam Jumnani

Draft EIA for the Nardaha Limestone Quarry (Shri Purushottam Jumnani) In Village – Nardaha, Tehsil - Arang, District- Raipur, State – Chhattisgarh, Area – 2.790 ha

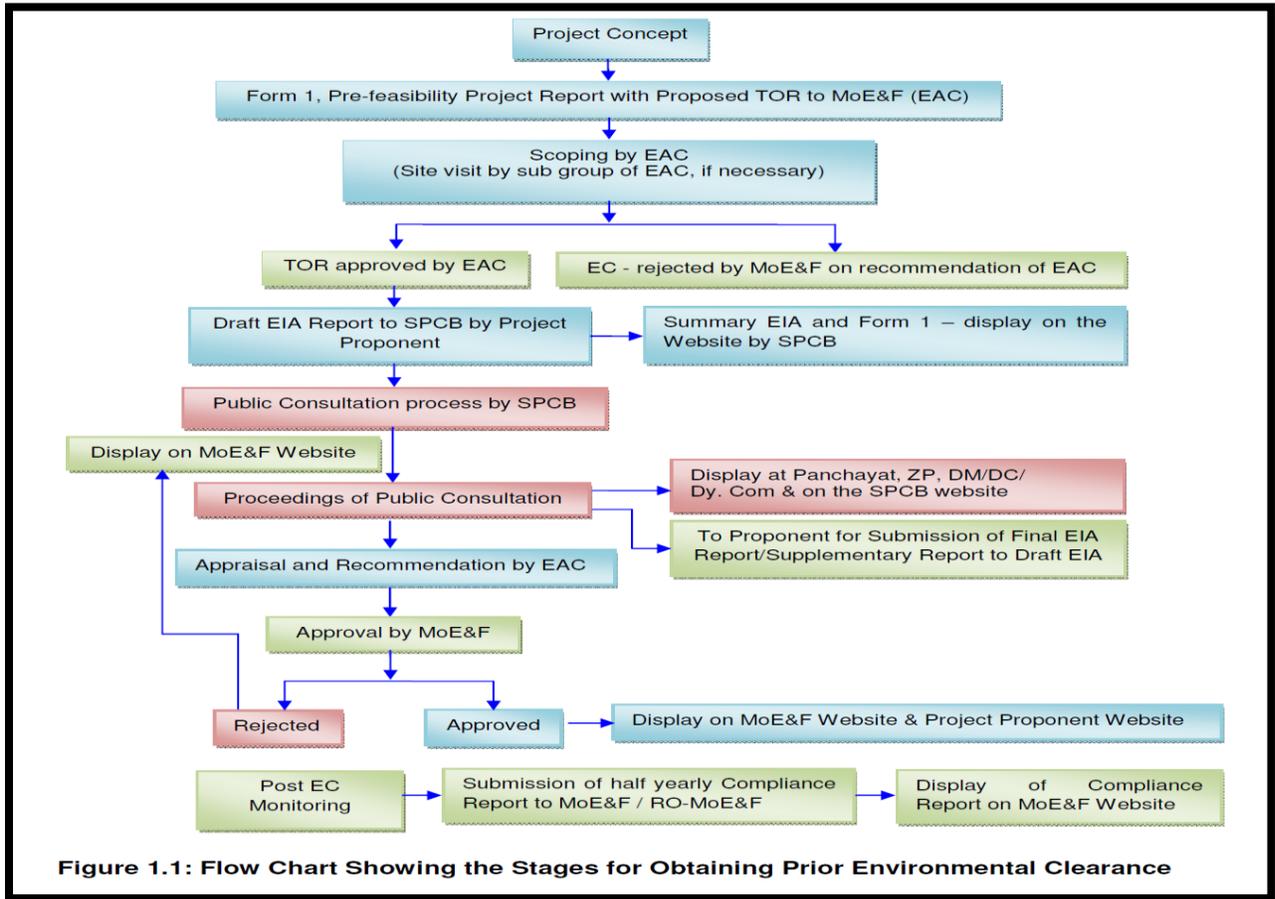


Figure 1.1: Flow Chart Showing the Stages for Obtaining Prior Environmental Clearance

The mining project at Nardaha is proposed by the proponent:

Shri Purushottam Jumnani

51/1865, Opposite Kanji House

Lakhe Nagar, District - Raipur

State - Chhattisgarh

The above Block have an area of 2.790 Ha, ToR was issued by SEIAA vide letter no.

Kramank.2658 /S.E.A.C.CG. /Mine/ 2563 Nawa Raipur Atal Nagar Dated 23/01/2024

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Table- 1.1, TOR detail

S. No.	Block No	Vide Letter No	TOR date
1	Nardaha Limestone Mine	Kramank. 2658 /S.E.A.C.CG. /Mine/ 2563 Nawa Raipur Atal Nagar Dated 23/01/2024	23/01/2024

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The proposed project is open cast semi-mechanized mining with a proposed expansion in production from 28875TPA to 60,000 MT

Details of Project

S. No.	Particulars	Details
A.	Nature & Size of the Project	Nardaha Limestone Quarry in Village – Nardaha, Tehsil - Arang, District- Raipur, State – Chhattisgarh Q. L. Area – 2.790 Ha
B.	Location	
	Name of Village	Nardaha
	Tehsil	Arang
	District	Raipur
	State	Chhattisgarh
	Coordinates	Latitude: 21°17'17.20"N to 21°17'17.69"N Longitude: 81°46'25.06"E to
	Toposheet No.	64 G/15
	Khasra No.	1981, 1982/2, 1983/1 (P), 1988/2
C.	Mine Lease Area Details	
	Lease Area	2.790 Ha
	Type of Land	It is non forest, non-agriculture, Barren land. Private Land

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	Topography	The proposed lease area located in the flat area.					
	Site Elevation Range	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Khasra No</th><th>Elevation</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1981, 1982/2, 1983/1 (P), 1988/2</td><td>285 Mtrs from MSL</td></tr></tbody></table>	Khasra No	Elevation	1981, 1982/2, 1983/1 (P), 1988/2	285 Mtrs from MSL	
Khasra No	Elevation						
1981, 1982/2, 1983/1 (P), 1988/2	285 Mtrs from MSL						
D.	Details of Environmental Setting						
	Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Reserve/ Protected	There is no National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, and Biosphere Reserve within 10 km distance from the lease area.					
	Any Education residential area	About 3.7 km					
	Water Bodies	About 2.0 kms near Nardaha					
	Nearest Town	About 14 km					
	PMGSY/CMGSY	Nardaha village road, 650 m					
	Hospital	About 2.0kms (Nardaha)					
	Nearest Railway Station	Mandhar about 9 km					
	Nearest National Highway	NH 6 – 6.5 kms (South-West) area SH 9 - 4.5 kms (North-West)					
	Nearest Airport	Swami Vivekananda Airport, approx. 21 km.					
	Seismic Zone	Seismic Zone II and III as per IS-1893 (Part-1)-2002					

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Geographical Co-ordinates of the Mine lease area

BP.Nos	Latitude	Longitude
BP-1	21°17'17.20"	81°46'25.06"
BP-2	21°17'20.52"	81°46'24.92"
BP-3	21°17'21.31"	81°46'28.39"
BP-4	21°17'21.99"	81°46'31.47"
BP-5	21°17'19.02"	81°46'31.68"
BP-6	21°17'19.34"	81°46'34.32"
BP-7	21°17'20.45"	81°46'35.92"
BP-8	21°17'19.25"	81°46'36.44"
BP-9	21°17'18.90"	81°46'35.99"
BP-10	21°17'18.32"	81°46'36.08"
BP-11	21°17'17.93"	81°46'34.16"
BP-12	21°17'18.36"	81°46'34.11"
BP-13	21°17'17.69"	81°46'29.21"



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Summary of production

Years	No. of Benches	Area (in M2)	Depth (in meter)	Volume (in M3)	ROM (in Tones)	RL (in m)
		A	B	(A x B = C)	C x 2.5=D	
2023-24	B-1	8000.00	3	24000.00	60000.00	284.5-281.5
2024-25	B-1	8000.00	3	24000.00	60000.00	285.5-282.5
2025-26	B-1	3384.33	3	10152.99	25382.47	285.5-282.5
	B-2	4615.67	3	13847.01	34617.52	282.5-279.5
SUB TOTAL		8000.00		24000.00	60000.00	
2026-27	B-2	8000.00	3	24000.00	60000.00	282.5-279.5
2027-28	B-2	4653.61	3	13960.82	34902.06	281.5-278.5
	B-3	3346.39	3	10039.18	25097.94	278.5-275.5
SUB TOTAL		8000.00			60000.00	
GRAND TOTAL		40000.00		144000.00	360000.00	

Anticipated Life Of Quarry

On the basis of present mineable reserve of 9,83,255.97 tons and average production of five years about 60,000 tons /yr . so the anticipated life of the mine will be $9,83,255.97/60,000 = 16.39$ years of say 17 years

Waste –disposal arrangement

9675 Cum top soil will be back filled in 7.5 m barrier zone excavated area 1612.51 sq mtr. With depth of 6m, for plantation purpose And the remaining Soil 1955 cum soil will be dumped on the barrier zone of 4.5m periphery area

Top soil Area (m ²)	Average thickness (m)	Volume of Top soil (m ³)	Swell Factor 20% (m ³)	Swell volume (m ³)	Soil Utilized area
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19384.33	0.5	9692.17	1938.43	11,630	9675 Cum top soil will be back filled in 7.5 m barrier zone excavated area 1612.51 sq mtr. With depth of 6m, for plantation purpose And the remaining Soil 1955 cum soil will be dumped on the barrier zone of 4.5m periphery area
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General Features

I) Surface Drainage Pattern

In the Study area of Mahanadi (27 km) & Kharun (19 km)

ii). Vehicular Traffic Density

The lease area is about 14 km from Raipur. The QL area can be approached from National Highway-06 which is at a distance of 6.5Km & SH -09 4.5km. The Nearest Railway Station Mandir Hasaud 7 km. The Nearest Airport is Swami Vivekanand Airport at a distance of 21 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). Beneficiation/Processing

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

iv). Township

There is no scope of earmarking any land for township; local workers will be employed.

v). Power, Water Supply and other Infrastructure requirements a. Power

The mine will be worked by Semi-Mechanized method. No power will be required. Only for site office power will be obtained from solar energy. Transportation will be done through dumpers or trucks operating on diesel. No storage for diesel is proposed.

Man power requirement

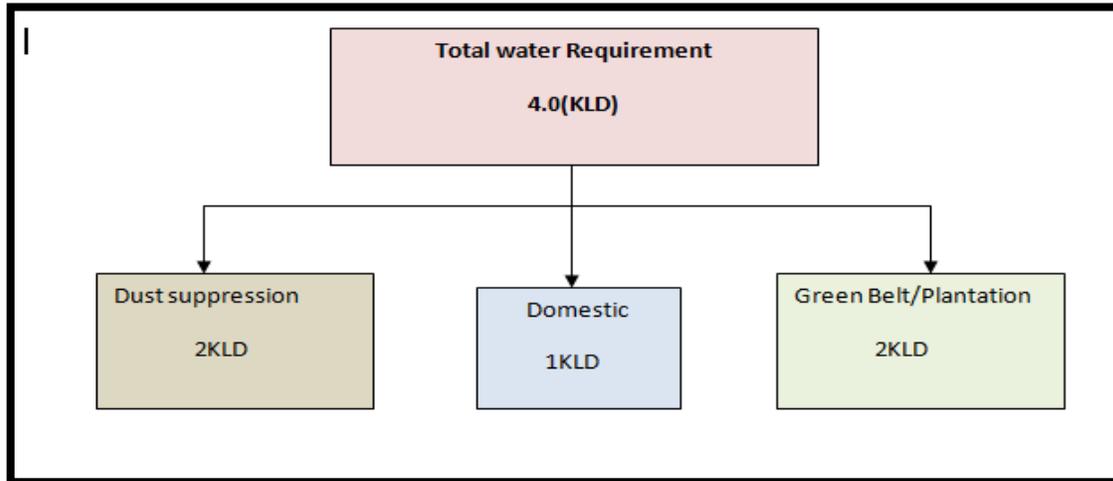
The manpower requirement for the proposed project will be given below who will be utilized for excavation & loading of Minerals into trucks or tractor-trolleys. Break-up of Man-power requirement is given in below:

Table 2.5: Manpower Requirement

Highly Skilled		
S No	Designation	No of Person
1	Mining Manager	2
Skilled, Semi-Skilled, Un-Skilled		
1	Compressor Operator	1
2	General supervisor	1
3	Skilled labor	12
4	Unskilled labor	20
	Total	34

Water supply

Water requirement for the proposed project will be provided for the workers for drinking & domestic purpose. Water will also be provided for dust suppression. Fresh water will be only used for drinking purpose. The break up for water requirement is given below:



The water will be supplied from available sources from nearby village or CGWA NOC

Analysis Results of Baseline Environment

1. Soil Environment

The analysis results show that soil is basic in nature as pH value ranges from 6.65 to 7.25 showing the saline property of soil. High electrical conductivity (375 to 446 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) is observed in the analysis report showing soil electrical behavior and dissolved solids in soil. The presence of Nitrogen content varies from 0.063 to 0.083 %. 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.

2. 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 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 – 7.12. The TDS were found to be in the range of 335-508 mg/l. Total Hardness is in range of 164.17 – 188.42 mg/l. The analysis results indicate that pH of the surface water to be in range of 7.87– 7.89. The TDS is found to be in the range of 621-617 mg/l. Total Hardness is in range of 487-534 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.

3. Air Environment

The Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reveals that of Ten monitoring stations the minimum concentrations of PM_{2.5} are 21.08 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at AQ8 (Silent Zone) and maximum 43.55 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at AQ1 (Core Zone). The results of PM₁₀ reveal that the minimum concentration of 41.19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at AQ8 (Silent Zone) while maximum concentration of 63.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is found at AQ1 (Core Zone). These values for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are within prescribed CPCB limit of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively for residential and rural areas at all stations.

The gaseous pollutants SO₂ and NO₂ are within the prescribed CPCB limit of 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for residential and rural areas at all stations. The minimum & maximum concentrations of SO₂ were found to be 9.06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at AQ5 (Silent Zone) & 16.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at AQ10 (Max GLC) respectively. The minimum & maximum concentrations of NO₂ are found to be 9.22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at AQ 8 (Silent Zone) & 16.24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at AQ10 (Max GLC), respectively.

4. 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 61.3 dB(A) at NQ6 (Industrial Zone) and 39.5 dB(A) at NQ8 (Silent Zone) and maximum & minimum noise levels at night time were recorded in the range of 46.1 dB(A) at NQ6 (Industrial Zone) and 30.5 dB(A) at NQ8 (Silent Zone), respectively.

Biological Environment

Flora of the Buffer Zone

The present study on the floral assessment for the proposed project activity is based on extensive field survey of the area. The study is conducted in post monsoon season. The plant species are identified during floral survey and with the help of nearby institutions / University and by secondary sources. Besides the collection of plant species, information is also collected with vernacular names of plant species made by local inhabitants.

Core Zone: The core zone comprises of undulating land with mounds/hillocks of Bricks Earth. Only some part of the lease area is covered with very thin soil. Vegetation/trees observed in the core zone were *Acacia arabica*, *Ziziphus* sp., *Calotropis* sp. and *Lantana camara* along with some grasses after monsoon. The most dominant tree species in the study area are *Artocarpus integrifolia*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Delonix regia*, *Eucalyptus* sp., *Ficus religiosa*, *Mangifera indica*, *Madhuca indica*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Annona squamosa*, *Psidium guajava* and *Tamarindus indica*. etc.

ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

AIR ENVIRONMENT

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.

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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

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		<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 allowedCollections 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.

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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.
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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. Fruit trees 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

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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:

Budget for Environmental Protection

Sl. No	Description	Capital Cost 1 st year (Rs)	Recurring Cost (Rs) 2 nd year
1	Pollution Control & Dust Suppression	1,20,000	1,20,000
2	Pollution Monitoring	-	30,000
3	Plantation and salary for one gardener (part time basis).	148,000	148000
4	Haul road Maintenance Cost (50 m)	2,00,000	2,00,000
5	Occupational health and safety cost	50000	50000
TOTAL (Rs)		5,18,000	5,48,000

Budget for Occupational Health

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

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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

2% of capital cost of the project cost will be allotted for the Corporate Environmental Responsibility as per on dated 1st May 2018. Proposed CER budget is **Rs. 2.54 Lakhs**.

For each activity the funds to be earmarked by the proponent will be decided after discussion with the local authority/people and the beneficiaries during Public Hearing. It has been planned to undertake a concurrent evaluation of the activities to be taken up under the CER programme.

Table 8.4: CER Cost

S.no	Project	Total Cost	CER Cost
1	Deoraha Limestone Quarry	Rs 1.27 Cr.	Rs 2.54 Lakhs

Table 8.5: CER Cost

S. No	Activities	Fund in lakhs/ year (Capital Cost in lakh)
1	Mitrvan will be developed in the government land of Nardaha village in association with Gram Panchayat.	2,54,000
TOTAL		2,54,000

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.