EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DRAFT EIA REPORT

FOR

Environmental Clearance for Proposed Basin Farshi Pathar Mine Project

(Minor mineral)

Total Mine area is 1.25 ha

At

Village:-Basin, Tehsil-Rajim,
District-Gariyaband, State- Chhattisgarh

APPLICANTS

	Applicant	Number and date of Terms of reference	Land Khasra	Area of applied lease (Ha)	Annual Production Capacity	Address of Applied land	Cluster Area
1	Pramod Kumar Tondre	TO24B0108CG5621569N, Dated 09/10/2024	*1503/1 (Part)*	0.63	*4856*	*Village – Basin, Tehsil-Rajim, Dist- Gariyaband , Chhattisgarh*	*42.706*
2	Tulash Ram Ratre	TO24B0108CG5433166N, Dated 09/10/2024	*1436 , 1440(Part)*	0.62	4110		

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

ULTRA-TECH
Environmental Consultancy & Laboratory
(Lab. Gazetted by MoEF-Govt. of India)

M/s. ULTRA-TECH
ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY AND CONSULTANCY

NABET Accredited EIA Consulting Organization
NABET Accreditation Number: NABET/EIA/2023/RA019-Rev 01
Valid Upto – 03/01/2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

The proposed project is a cluster of Farshi patthar mining operations covering a total lease area of 42.706 hectares in Basin villages, Rajim Tehsil, Gariyaband District, Chhattisgarh. The project details are discussed in subsequent chapters. The cluster's lease holders are Pramod Kumar Tondre (0.63 Ha) and Tulash Ram Ratre with a lease area of (0.62 Ha). The Terms of Reference (TOR) have been issued in favor of the project proponent, whose details are as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Applicant	Tor Number & Date
1.	Pramod Kumar Tondre	TO24B0108CG5621569N, Dated 09/10/2024
2.	Tulash Ram Ratre	TO24B0108CG5433166N, Dated 09/10/2024

This mining project comes under Category 'B1' (Cluster situation) Project or activity 1(a) as per EIA Notifications 2006, and its subsequent amendments and will be appraised at SEAC, Chattisgarh. The lease is falling in the cluster as per 15th January 2016 EIA Notification of MoEF&CC and NGT order dated 13th September 2018.

Project Location

The porposed project of Basin Farshi Patthar mine are the mining projects near village – Basin, tehsil –Rajim, district- Gariyaband, State: Chattishgarh. The proposed method of mining is open cast semi mechanized mining.

SN.	Name of the Applicant	Registered Address	Project Location	Khasra Details	Toposheet No.	Type of Land
1.	Pramod Kumar Tondre	S/o. Shri Bhodhray Tondre, Village-Basin, Tehsil - Rajim, District -Gariyaband (C.G.)	Basin	1503/1 (Part)	64H/13	Private
2.	Tulash Ram Ratre	S/o. Shri Kartik Ram Ratre, Village-Basin, Tehsil - Rajim, District -Gariyaband (C.G.)	Basin	1436, 1440(Part)	64H/13	Private

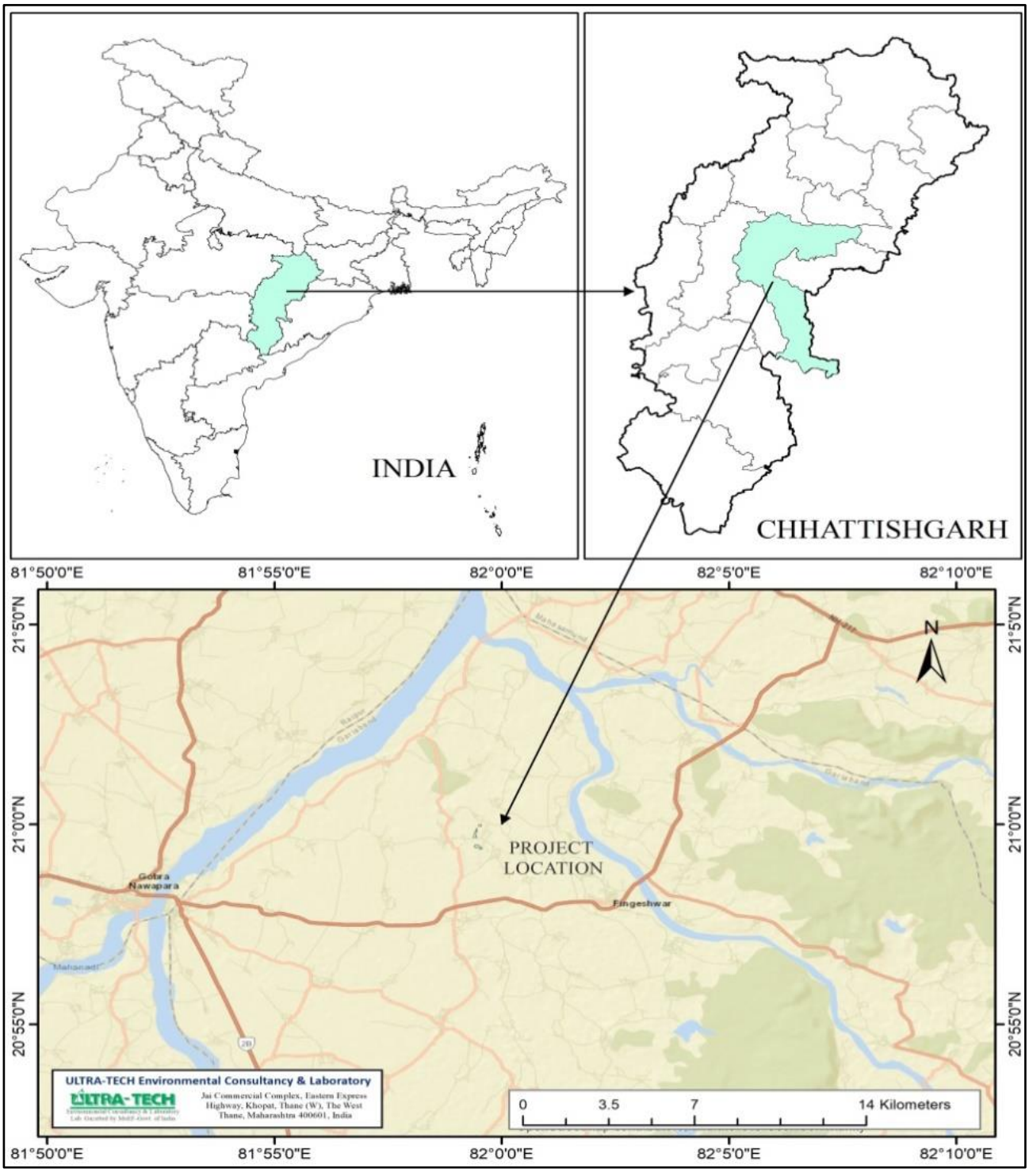

Figure E.1: Location Map of Proposed Project Site

Table E.1: Environmental Setting of Proposed Farshi Pathar Mining Projects

SN.	Name of the Applicant	Registered Address	Project Location	Khasra Details	Toposheet No.	Type of Land
1.	Pramod Kumar Tondre	S/o. Shri Bhodhray Tondre, Village-Basin, Tehsil - Rajim, District -Gariyaband (C.G.)	Basin	1503/1 (Part)	64H/13	Private
2.	Tulash Ram Ratre	S/o. Shri Kartik Ram Ratre, Village-Basin, Tehsil - Rajim, District -Gariyaband (C.G.)	Basin	1436, 1440(Part)	64H/13	Private

SN.	Name of the Applicant	BL1 Lat./ Long.	BL2 Lat./ Long.	BL3 Lat./ Long.	BL4 Lat./ Long.	BL5 Lat./ Long.	BL16 Lat./ Long.	BL7 Lat./ Long.	BL8 Lat./ Long.	BL9 Lat./ Long.
1	Pramod Kumar Tondre	20°59'33.82"N 81°59'11.53"E	20°59'33.16"N 81°59'13.07"E	20°59'31.01"N 81°59'12.50"E	20°59'31.10"N 81°59'10.79"E	20°59'31.24"N 81°59'10.81"E	20°59'31.29"N 81°59'9.00"E	20°59'33.12"N 81°59'9.92"E	20°59'32.75"N 81°59'11.20"E	
2	Tulash Ram Ratre	20°59'42.31"N 81°59'17.29"E	20°59'44.06"N 81°59'17.54"E	20°59'44.09"N 81°59'18.65"E	20°59'42.30"N 81°59'18.50"E	20°59'42.16"N 81°59'20.51"E	20°59'41.15"N 81°59'20.40"E	20°59'40.91"N 81°59'22.44"E	20°59'40.32"N 81°59'22.40"E	20°59'40.61"N 81°59'18.15"E

S N.	Name of the Applicant	Nearest Highway	Nearest Railway station	Nearest Airport	Nearest town/City/ Nearest Densely populated or built-up area	Nearest Water Body	Major water bodies within 10 km radius
1.	Pramod Kumar Tondre	NH- 130 (C) at 11.10 km towards south-west. (Rajim – Gariyaband road).	Mahasamund Station at 18.00 km towards north-east.	Swami Vivekand Airport Raipur at 34.00 km toward(NW)	Fingeshwar – 5.10Km towards south – East	20 m towards east.	River – Mahanadi at 5.35 km towards north - west & Sukha river at 4.30 km toward east.
2.	Tulash Ram Ratre	NH- 130 (C) at 11.50 km towards south-west. (Rajim – Gariyaband road).	Mahasamund Station at 17.70 km towards north-east.	Swami Vivekand Airport Raipur at 34.00 km toward (NW)	Fingeshwar – 5.30Km towards south – East	20 m towards east.	Mahanadi river at 5.20 km towards north-west & Sukha River at 3.90 Km towards east.

Particulars	Descriptions
Seismicity	Since project site comes under Seismic zone II, which is least active zone for earth quakes as per IS: 1893 (Part 1: 2002).
Reserved / Protected Forests	Borki P.F – 8.73 km, Pokhra P.F – 1.73 km , Ramaipat P.F – 9.92 Km,
Wild life Sanctuary	None within 10 km radius
National Park	None within 10 km radius
Biosphere reserves	None within 10 km radius
Important migration routes of birds	None within 10 km radius

Ramsar sites (Wetlands of International Importance	None within 10 km radius
Unique or threatened ecosystems	None within 10 km radius
Important topographical features, including ridges, river valleys, shorelines, and riparian areas	None within 10 km radius
Mangrooves	None within 10 km radius
Physical Sensitive Receptors	None within 10 km radius
Notified Ground Water Zone by CGWA	None within 10 km radius
Critically Environmental polluted Area	None within 10 km radius
Pollution Sources	None within 10 km radius
Total Project cost	Pramod Kumar Tondre – 22.16 Lakh Tulash Ram Ratre – 22.00 Lakh
Name of the NABET Accredited Consultant	**ULTRA TECH** **Environmental Consultancy and Laboratory**
NABET Accreditation Number	NABET/EIA/2023/RA0194_Rev 01 **valid till 03 January 2025**
Address of the consultant	**ULTRA TECH** **Environmental Consultancy and Laboratory, NABET Accredited EIA Consulting Organization Unit No. 206, 224, 225 Jai Commercial Complex, Eastern Express Highway, Opposite Cadbury Factory, Khopat, Thane (West) – 400061**
Email id of the consultant	raipur@ultratech.in, deonarayan@ultratech.in
Contact number of the consultant	9322991422,7498562574

2.0 Project Description

The proposed project of Basin Farshi Pathar Mine of 1.25 Ha is situated at Village-Basin, Tehsil- Rajim, District: Gariyaband, State: Chattisgarh. The life span of proposed mine block is 30 years. The proposed method of mining is Open-cast mining; mode of working will be manual.Cutting of stone

Table E.2: Salient Features of the Proposed Mining Project

SN.	Name of the Applicant	Status of Operation (New Project or Existing Project)	Name of the Mineral to be mined	Type of land	Method of Mining	No. of working days
1.	Pramod Kumar Tondre	New Project	Farshi Patthar	Private Land	Open-cast mining, mode of working will be manual.	240
2.	Tulash Ram Ratre	New Project	Farshi Patthar	Private Land	Open-cast mining, mode of working will be manual.	240

SN.	Name of the Applicant	Mine Area	Ultimate depth of mining	Ground Water Table	Mineable Reserves	Applied Annual Production Capacity
1.	Pramod Kumar Tondre	0.63 Ha.	15.00	30.00m	24,216.00 MT	4,856 TPY
2.	Tulash Ram Ratre	0.62 Ha.	15.00	30.00m	20,073.60 MT	4,110 TPY

2.1 Water Requirement-

The total water requirement shall be 15.50 KLD for Basin Farshi Pathar Mine leases for domestic, green belt and sprinkling purpose, which will be sourced from Water Tankers from nearby village. Detail of water requirement is given below:

Table E-3.1: Water Requirement Details for Pramod Kumar Tondre

S. No.	Usage	Water Requirement	
1.	Greenbelt Development@ 2.5 L/tree	474 Trees X 2.5Lit/day = 1185 or say 1500 Lit/day	1.50 KLD
2.	Dust Suppression @ 0.5 L/Sqm (twice a day)	Haul road Area = (1000m Length x 4 m width = 4000 sqm.) x 0.5 li/sqm =2000lit /day x 2 time = 4000 lit/day	4.00 KLD
3.	Stone Cutting	Same Water is used through recycling within mine pit	2.00 KLD
4.	Domestic Purpose @35lpd/worker	7 workers x 35lit per day =245 Lit/Day or say 500	0.50 KLD
		Total ::	**8.00 KLD**

Table E-3.2: Water Requirement Details for Tulash Ram Ratre

S. No.	Usage	Water Requirement	
1.	Greenbelt Development@ 2.5 L/tree	687 Trees X 2.5Lit/day = 1717.50 Lit/day or say 2000	2.00 KLD
2.	Dust Suppression @ 0.5 L/Sqm (twice a day)	Haul road Area = (1000m Length x 4 m width = 4000 sqm.) x 0.5 li/sqm =2000 lit /day x 2 time = 4000 lit/day	4.00 KLD
3.	Stone Cutting	Same Water is used through recycling within mine pit	1.00 KLD
3.	Domestic Purpose @35 lpd/worker	6 workers x 35 lit per day =210 Lit/Day or say 500 lit / day	0.50 KLD
		Total ::	**7.50 KLD**

2.2 Power Requirement

No power is required for mining purpose other than for labor, admin building and for Stone Cutting Machine. State electricity board will supply the electricity. Electric power is available in the lease area.

2.3 Manpower Requirement

The mining project will generate direct & indirect employment. Local people will get direct employment, and some persons will also be affected indirectly and employed with allied and related industries, such as transportation, maintenance, etc. Following staff & workers are proposed to be employed: -

Table 11.4: Manpower Details

S.N.	Category	No. of persons	
		Pramod Kumar Tondre	**Tulash Ram Ratre**
1	Supervisor	1	1
2	Mining Mate	1	1
3	Skilled	5	4
Total		7	6

3.0 Description of Environment

The area around the proposed mining site has been surveyed for physical features and existing environmental scenario. The field survey and baseline monitoring has been done from the period of **15 Oct 2022 to 14 Jan 2023** (Post Monsoon Season).

The observations for Post Monsoon season-(15 Oct 2022 to 14 Jan 2023) are summarized below:

3.1 Meteorology

The secondary meteorological data of the study period collected from www. imdpune.gov.in/. The month wise meteorological data is given in Table E.5.

Table E-5: Meteorological Data of the study area (IMD – Raipur)

Period	Wind Speed (m/s)			Temp (°C)			Relative Humidity (%)			Rainfall (mm)		
	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
Oct-22	4.28	0.08	1.92	29.6	13.83	22.16	100	51.19	78.22	0.86	0	0.4
Nov-22	3.99	0.09	1.72	27.17	8.96	19.29	100	46.44	74.4	0.01	0	0
Dec-22	4.18	0.23	2.05	27.23	8.52	18.65	100	39.34	76.64	0.72	0	0.01
Jan-23	4.19	0.23	2.17	27.01	4.8	16.85	100	30.44	67.78	0.2	0	0.1

Source: Weather Summary for October 2022-January 2023(https://www.imdpune.gov.in/)

3.2 Air Environment

The ambient air quality is carried out at 12 locations in and around the project site and studies are carried out as per CPCB standards. It is observed that, all the values are within the prescribed limits as per National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2009.

Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) :

A maximum concentration of PM_{10} is 75 µg/m^3 was observed at the AAQM-1 and minimum value of 48 µg/m^3 was observed at AAQM – 12

The average PM_{10} concentration ranged from 51 µg/m3 (Marwadih) to 73 µg/m3 (Barbhata Mine), which is below the NAAQ standard of 100 µg/m3. All locations are in compliance with the NAAQ standard of 100 µg/m3.

Conclusion:

The reanalysis of PM_{10} concentration data indicates that all locations are in compliance with the NAAQ standards, with average concentrations below 100 µg/m3.

Respirable Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$) :

A maximum concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ is recorded to be 25 µg/m^3 at AAQM-3and & 7minimum value of 15 µg/m^3 was observed at AAQM-12.

Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2):

Maximum concentration of SO_2 is observed to be 12 µg/m^3 at AAQM -1 and minimum value of 5 µg/m^3 observed at AAQM- 4-8, 10-12

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X):

Maximum concentration of NO_x is observed to be 14 μg/m^3 at AAQM –12 & minimum value of 6 μg/m^3 observed at AAQM – 1, 3, 6,7,10

Carbon Monoxide (CO):

Maximum concentrations in the region are observed to be 0.9 mg/m^3 at AAQM-7 and minimum value of 0.2 mg/m^3 observed at AAQM-5

Silica

Silica in the ambient air of the 10 Km radius of the study area of the project site has been analysed from the PM_{10} filter paper of the Ambient Air quality monitoring stations (7601 ,Issue 3 as per NIOSH Methods). The result indicates that silica concentration in the surrounding of project site was found to be in the range of 0.1μg/$m^3$to 0.4μg/m^3.

The results are compared with the standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).The overall ambient air quality around the proposed mine lease is within the limits of ambient air quality standards prescribed by CPCB.

3.3 Noise Environment

Noise levels were monitored in 12 locations including project within the study area. The noise levels ranged between 51.9 to 58.9 dB dB (A) during day time and noise levels ranged between 42.6 to 52.3 dB (A) during night time. Over all the monitored noise levels are found to be within the stipulated standards set by CPCB.

3.4 Water Environment

In order to establish the baseline water quality, 4 ground water and 5 surface water samples were collected and analyzed in the study area. The quality of surface water samples was compared with surface water specification IS 2296:1982 and the surface water quality comes under Class D (Propagation of wildlife and fisheries). The ground water samples were compared with drinking water specification IS 10500:2012 standards.

3.5 Soil Quality

A total of 12 samples in and around the project site are collected and analyzed. It has been observed that the pH of the soil quality ranged from 6.9 (S3,S11,S12) to 7.8(S8) indicating that the soil is slightly alkaline in nature.

3.6 Land Use/Land Cover of the Study Area

Basin Villages in the Rajim Tehsil of the Gariyaband District in Chattisgarh State, India. Figure 4 depicts the village area as covered by Survey of India toposheets 64L/1, 64K/4,64G/15,64G/16 (SOI).

Figure 11.4 shows a pie diagram of the 10-kilometer research region's land use and land cover maps. The LULC map, shows that the analysis is separated into nine areal classes: Water body, River, Crop Land, Settlement, Vegetation, Sand, fallow land, Forest, Mining area, Shrub land.

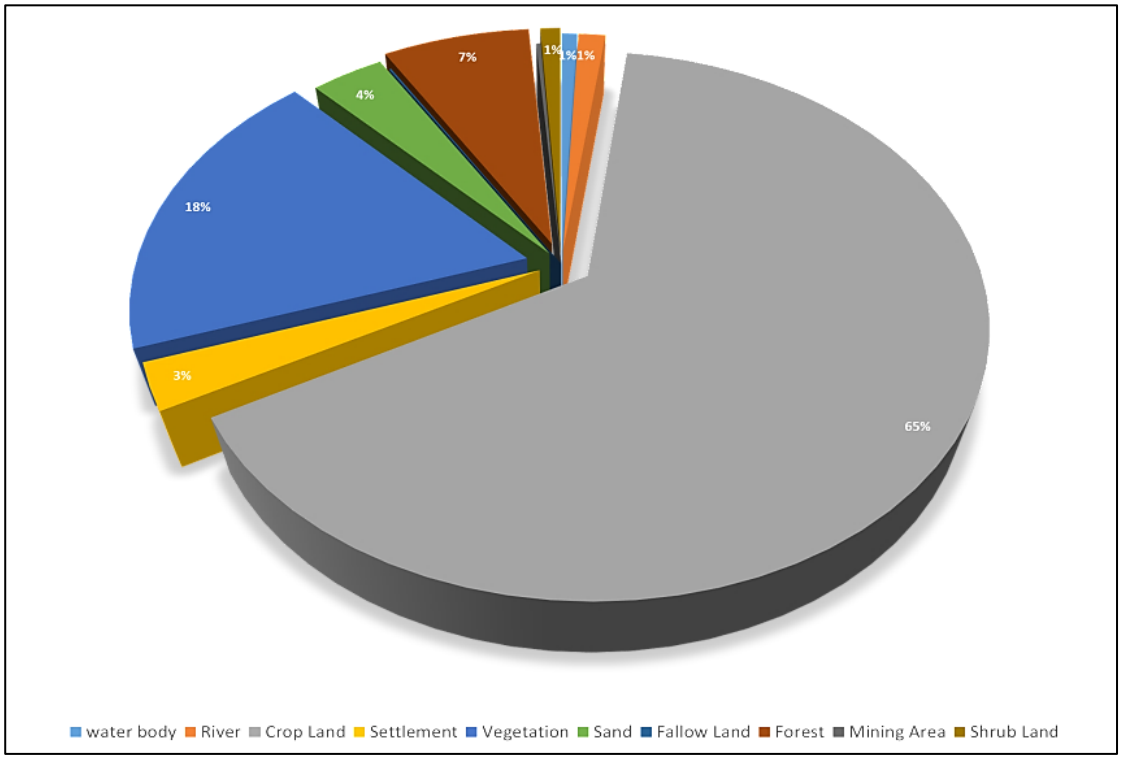

Figure E-2: LULC Classification (10 km radius Proposed Project Area) of the project site

Ecological and Biodiversity

The ecological study of the area has been conducted within 10 km radius of the project site in order to understand the existing status of flora and fauna to generate baseline information. Following Rf are being observed within 10 km surrounding from the project site.

SN	Name of forest block	Type of Forest	Distance (km)
1	Near Borki	Protected forest	8.73
2	Near Pokhra	Protected forest	1.73
3	Near Ramaipat	Protected forest	9.92

3.7 Socio-economic Environment

The proposed mining cluster Gariyaband Farshi Pathar Mine located at village Basin, Taluka-Rajim, District – Gariyaband. Center geographical coordinate is 20°59'42.04"N Latitude and 81°59'24.47"E Longitude. Farshi Pathar is mainly used as the domestic building material i.e. Flooring / Roofing/ Beams/ Paving / Doorsill /Carving / Boundary construction. Nowadays it

is widely used for the purpose of footpath along the road side. While discusses the baseline scenario of the socio-economic environment in the 10 km radius area total 65 villages are comes under study area.

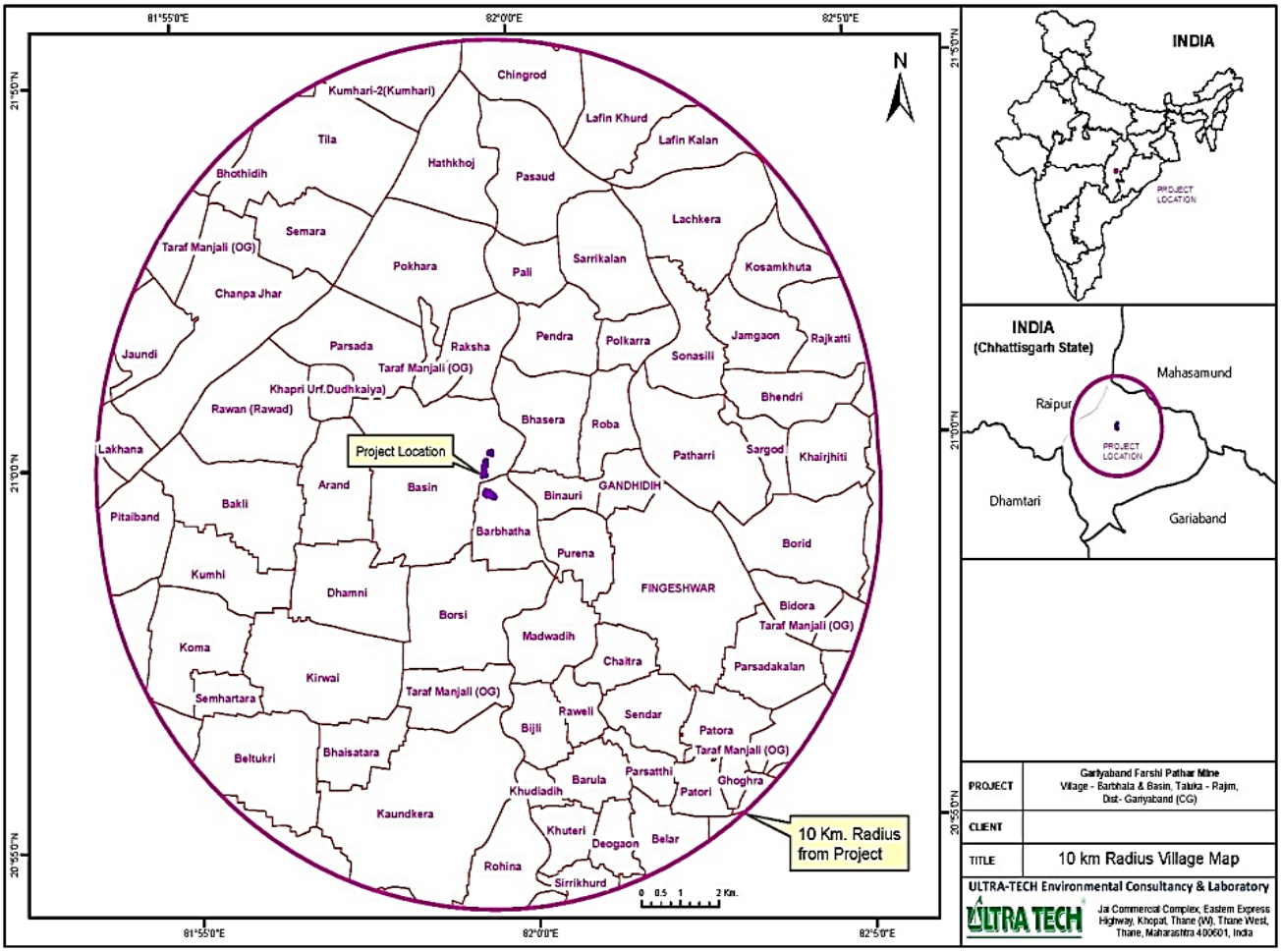

Fig E. 3: Villages within 10 Km. Radius Area from Project Site.

4.0 Anticipated Environment Impacts and Environment Management Plan

Land/Soil Environment Impact Mitigation

The mitigation measure of the land environment includes:

- Before the mining activity the top soil will be scrapped and stored in the lease area and will be utilized for plantation purpose. Balance top soil if any preserved separately will be used to spread over partially reclaimed land.
- The Farshi Pathar excavated from the lease area will be completely sellable resulting no dump within the lease area.

- At the end of conceptual period the excavated quarry will converted into water reservoir to supply water for local use like irrigation and pisciculture.
- Due to manual mining operation emission from the Farshi Pathar mines are very less, there will be no impact on the surrounding soil quality and cropping pattern of the area.
- The propose project falls under the seismic zone –II (Low Hazard Risk Zone). Since this project will not have physical infrastructure to be constructed, no impact of seismicity is envisaged in this project. Further, this project will not change/alter the seismic behaviour of the area.

Air Impact Mitigation

The mitigation measures undertaken in the mine for control of air pollution are:

- Checking of vehicles and machinery to ensure compliance to Indian Emission Standards Transportation vehicles and machinery to be properly and timely maintained and serviced regularly to control the emission of air pollutants in order to maintain the emissions of NO_x and SO_x within the limits established by CPCB.
- 4 KLD water required towards dust suppression purpose for which 2 no. of water tanker with 2000 litter capacity will be hired and used for water sprinkling twice in a day in haul roads, dumping site, loading and unloading site of each lease within the cluster and this will be regularly monitored by the cluster management. Water sprinkling on transport road side, stock yard (if any) etc. will be done by tractor mounted water sprinkler.
- Regular compaction and grading of haul roads will be done to clear the accumulation of loose material
- All the mines workers will be provided with the dust masks.
- Trees can act as efficient biological filters. As this is a small lease, the area available for plantation is very less. However a well-planned plantation programme has been proposed for the mining area to arrest the dust pollution within the lease boundary. There is the proposal for continuous plantation along the cluster boundary and both side of the road connecting the cluster.
- Vehicles with valid PUC shall be used for transporting the minerals to avoid the exhaust emission.
- A greenbelt development plan is prepared with local species. The greenbelt on the periphery will reduce the dust levels its
- Water mounted stonecutter will be used for stone cutting.

- Regular monitoring of the air quality as per the monitoring plan detailed in Chapter 6 of this EIA report shall be adopted during the operation phase, to ensure that, the air quality is within the desired limits prescribed by CPCB.

Noise Impact Mitigation

- No noise polluting work shall be carried out in the night hours
- Provision of PPE's for the workers
- Vehicles to be serviced regularly and maintained properly to avoid any unwanted generation of noise or vibration from them
- Green belt plantation and garden trees will help in reducing the noise, traffic related pollution and heat island effects.
- Proper lubrication, muffling and modernization of equipment shall be used to reduce the noise during operation phase.
- Regular monitoring of the noise levels as per the monitoring plan detailed in Chapter 6 of this EIA report shall be adopted during the operation phase, to ensure that, the noise levels are within the limits prescribed by CPCB.

Water Impact Mitigation

- Provision of temporary toilets for labourers.
- Domestic waste water will be treated into septic tank followed by soak pit outside of the proposed cluster project with a safe distance and no wastewater will be allowed to be get discharged into the water body
- All stacking and loading areas should be provided with proper garland drains.
- Check dams should be provided to prevent solids from wash off.
- Construction of garland drains around freshly excavated and dumped areas so that flow of water with loose material is prevented.
- The mine water should be passed through specially constructed catch pits to arrest any loose material being carried away with water.
- Any areas with loose debris within the leasehold should be planted.
- Garland drains should be constructed surrounding the waste dumps and should be connected to the surface water reservoir to avoid the run-off mixing directly to natural water channels before settling.
- Ground water table will not be intersected during the mining activity.

Biological Impact Mitigation

The impact of the mining activity on the biological environment is as follows:

- The mining core zone does not include any forest land. There will be no cutting of trees during the mining activity so no deforestation activity will be under taken.
- The existing vegetation within the core area includes very less vegetation which are sparsely scattered as it is a mining project of Farshi Patthar activities will be confined to core zone only. The project area is surrounded by agricultural land. They will not be disturbed due to the mining activity so, the impact on the vegetation is very less.
- The transportation of farshi Pathar stone and waste may create dust pollution which may create loss of biodiversity of the area.
- Dust in atmosphere, contributed by mining and associated activities, when deposited on theleaves of the plants in the surrounding areas may retard their growth.
- The cluster area and its buffer zone are devoid of any Eco sensitive area. So the impact on the biodiversity and wild life is minimal.

Socio-Economic Environment Impact Mitigation

In order to mitigate the adverse impacts likely to arise in the surrounding area due to proposed project activity, it is necessary to formulate an effective mitigation plan. The suggestions are as follows:

Before Commencing and During Initial Phase:

- Communication with the local community should be institutionalized and done on a regular basis. The forum could provide opportunities to discuss local critical issues and prepare programmers of mutual benefits.
- Information regarding the proposed dragging plan should be communicated to the local community in the form of display Poster, booklets and audio-visuals.

Mining Phase:

- Project proponent should take appropriate steps to keep environment clean and healthy during construction phase.
- Provision of adequate drinking water, toilet and bathing facilities should be made available on project site also in labour camp site.

- Water shall be sprinkle/spread over the truck and road to suppress dust during transportation of mining material to control air pollution and thereby avoid adverse health impact.
- A barrier located in the direction of the wind; with a height of approximately three times the height of the storage pile for reduce PM10 emissions.
- While transportation of dragging material, truck, tractors should be covered.
- Proper Training and awareness programme should be carried out so that the workers understand the importance of wearing the personal protective and safety equipment's.

5.0 Environmental Monitoring Program

Environmental monitoring shall be carried out at the locations to assess the environmental health in the post period. A post study monitoring programme is important as it provides useful information on the following aspects.

- It helps to verify the predictions on environmental impacts presented in this study.
- It helps to indicate warnings of the development of any alarming environmental situations, and thus, provides opportunities for adopting appropriate control measures in advance.

Detailed EMP plan during the operation phase is given chapter 6 of EIA report.

6.0 Risk Assessment

The hazards and its risk assessed during the operation phase of the proposed Farshi Pathar mining project are low, medium & high. The project proponents are proposed to implement all the mitigation measures to prevent the impact or consequences of the risk expected to be happened in both the project sites. The level of impact after implementing the mitigation measures will be low/medium in all the hazards identified.

7.0 Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan

Impact of disaster can be significantly reduced through attempts at preparedness, mitigation, and post-event rehabilitation work. Based on hazard identification in the proposed project, an emergency plan has been prepared and the same plan will be implemented by the project implementing agency with the coordination of District Authorities to minimize the damage. The risk assessment and disaster management plan is detailed in Chapter 7 of the EIA report.

8.0 Project Benefits

Mining is back bone of infra-structure development of country. Proposed project has following benefits as given below:

- Employment for local people
- Revenue for the State Government in form of excise duties, GST, taxes, levies etc.
- Generate business opportunity for the people
- Need based funds will be used for welfare of people in villages
- EMP funds will improve environmental quality.
- The operation of the Farshi Patthar mining would help to improve socio-economic condition of people in villages through separate fund allocated for Need Based Activity.

9.0 Budget for Social Development

The total estimated cost of the project is 44.16 lacs . Rs 0.90 lac will be allocated for Need based activity for causes of village for drinking water, sanitation, education, health.

10.0 Environment Management Plan (EMP)

The detailed Environment Management Plan has been prepared based on the mining activities and the impacts imparting on land/soil, air, noise, water by the activities. The EMP and the cost for the environment protection measures are detailed in Chapter 10 of EIA report.

Expenditure Proposed for Environmental Protection Activities:

S.No.	Particulars	Pramod Kumar Tondre		Tulash Ram Ratre	
		Capital Cost in Rs	Recurring Cost in Rs	Capital Cost in Rs.	Recurring Cost in Rs
1	Air Pollution Control	-	72,000	-	72,000
2	Green Belt Development	2,09,900	1,70,290	2,68,525	1,88,395
3	Maintenance of Road	-	40,000	_	40,000
4	Facilities for Mine workers	50,000	31,500	50,000	27,000
	Total ::	**2,59,900**	**3,13,790**	**3,18,525**	**3,27,395**
Total Capital Cost in Rs		**5,78,425**			
Total Recurring Cost in Rs		**6,41,185**			
Total Cost of EMP in Rs		**12,19,610**			

11. 0 Conclusion

As discussed, it is safe to say that the collection of minor mineral from the proposed lease area is not likely to cause any significant impact on the ecology of the area as the mineral is and waste generated is non-toxic and does not harm the surrounding environment.
Adequate measures will be taken to control the fugitive emissions to be generating during mining operation. Green belt development in the statutory boundary, approach roads, Govt. buildings, Schools also proposed with the help of local Govt. department and local people as social forestry in the area for betterment of environment.