#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### **PURPOSE OF THEREPORT**

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a decision making tool, in the hands of the Authorities which brings forth the factual position about a project that enables them in arriving at an appropriate conclusion for the proposed projects, to retain them if environmentally sound, and reject if found having deleterious overall impact. EIA identifies the extent of the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making. EIA systematically examines both beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed project over and above the prevailing conditions of environmental parameters and ensure that these impacts are taken into account during the project designing stage itself and the values of the combined impacts are never allowed to exceed and remain within the statutory norms. This process has been envisioned and set in motion by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for sustainable development and the final decision is arrived at only, when those to whom it matters are made known of the salient features of the project being envisaged close to them and their opinion has been sought in a widely advertised Public Hearing Event under the chairmanship of the district authorities so that public could also express their opinion free, without favour and fear. Environmental Impact Assessment report is prepared to comply with the Terms of Reference (TOR) received from SEIAA, Uttarakhand, under EIA Notification of the MoEF dated 19-8-2006, and its subsequent amendments and EIA Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals of MoEF, Govt. of India, for seeking environmental clearance for mining of soapstone in the applied mining lease area measuring 6.988 ha. The proposed project falls under Category "B2" as per EIA Notification2006 its amendment 2009, 2011, 2012 & 2016 of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi but due to NGT recent order it falls under B1 Category.

#### **IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT & PROJECTPROPONENT**

The proposed project of M/s. H.B. Corporation is for soapstone which covers an area of 6.988 ha near Village - Musyoli, Tehsil - Bageshwar, Dist- Bageshwar. LOI has been granted in favour of M/S H.B. Corporation (Managing Partner: Shri Ravi Sharma) vide Letter No. 1986/VII-1/41 -

#### Proponent: M/S H.B Corporation Area: 6.988 Ha Village: Musyoli Tehsil: Bageshwar, District: Bageshwar, State: Uttarakhand Soapstone/2016 dated 2/01/2017, attached as Annexure I.

Soapstone finds its uses in all aspects of life and commercial business. Soapstone has wide applications across various industries. Some uses for soapstone or talc are paper, textile, cosmetics, paint, ceramics, detergents, animal feed, insecticide, plastics and various drying powder. Soapstone, also known as Talc or Talcum Powder, is a mineral that is naturally found in nature. The chemical name for Talc or Talcum Powder is hydrated magnesium silicate. The region Uttarakhand accounts for 29% of India's soapstone production.

Highest production per year will be 16004 Tonnes/ Annum.

Years	Exploitation of
1 <sup>nd</sup> year	soapstone (Tonnes) 7863
2 <sup>rd</sup> year	10670
3 <sup>th</sup> year	13441
4 <sup>th</sup> year	14637
5 <sup>th</sup> year	16004
Total	62615

The proposed mining project has been categorized as Category B1 project.

## **Proponent & Address**

M/S H.B. Corporation

Managing Partner: Shri Ravi Sharma

A-1/232, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE,

NEW DELHI-110029

# Brief description of nature, size and location of the project:

Brief details of the project are described in the Table No. 10.1 given below:

### **Executive Summary**

# **Table No.10.1:- Details of the Project**

S.	Particulars	Description			
No.					
Α	Mining Lease & Location	on Details	n Details		
1.	Name of the Project	M/S H.B. Cor	poration		
2.	Location				
a	Village	Musyoli			
b.	Tehsil	Bageshwar			
c.	District	Bageshwar			
d.	State	Uttarakhand			
e.	Lease Area Coordinate	Pillar No.	Ν	Ε	
		1	29° 49' 18.81"	79° 51' 48.15"	
		2	29° 49' 18.90"	79° 51' 49.40"	
		3	29° 49' 21.76"	79° 51' 50.75"	
		4	29° 49' 22.94"	79° 51' 48.36"	
		5	29° 49' 26.44"	79° 51' 48.82"	
		6	29° 49' 24.78"	79° 51' 46.72"	
		7	29° 49' 23.80"	79° 51' 46.76"	
		8	29° 49' 22.54"	79° 51' 45.15"	
		9	29° 49' 24.51"	79° 51' 40.08"	
		10	29° 49' 26.45"	79° 51' 39.51"	
		11	29° 49' 27.27"	79° 51' 42.51"	
		12	29° 49' 26.80"	79° 51' 43.01"	
		13	29° 49' 29.55"	79° 51' 44.93"	
		14	29° 49' 31.26"	79° 51' 39.76"	
		15	29° 49' 29.66"	79° 51' 36.30"	
		16	29° 49' 27.02"	79° 51' 34.14"	
		17	29° 49' 26.77"	79° 51' 34.78"	
		18	29° 49' 24.91"	79° 51' 34.31"	
		19	29° 49' 24.55"	79° 51' 38.97"	
		20	29° 49' 21.44"	79° 51' 44.12"	

**Executive Summary** 

Distr	rict: Bageshwar, State: Uttarakh	and			
		21	29° 49' 20.94''	79° 51' 42.38"	
		22	29° 49' 16.23"	79° 51' 46.15"	
		23	29° 49' 16.27"	79° 51' 46.83"	
	Lease Period of Mine	50 Year			
	Cost of the project	Proposed Project Cost : Rs. 70.15Lakhs			
	Man Power	38 persons			
	Requirement				
	Water Requirement &	5.27 KLD of w	vater will be used for the pro-	oject site	
	Source	(Drinking use,	Sprinkling &Plantation)		
B	Environmental Settings				
2.	Elevation(RL)	Highest & lowest levels found in the area are of 1626 mRL and 1492.10 mRL			
3.	Nearest National	NH-37, Appro	NH-37, Approx 0.56 Km in N (Aerial Distance)		
	Highway /State	NH- 309A, Approx 8.73 km in WNW (Aerial Distance)			
	Highway				
4.	Nearest Railway Station	Kathgodam Railway Station, Approx 68.81 Km SW direction			
		(Aerial Distance)			
5.	Nearest Airport	Pithoragarh Airport ,Approx. 43.86 Km. SE direction (Aerial			
		Distance)			
6.	Ecological Sensitive	None Within 10 Km			
	Areas(Wildlife	Binsar Wildlife Sanctuaries , approx 16.66 Km SW (Aerial			
	Sanctuaries)	Distance)			
7.	Reserved/Projected	None Within 10 Km			
	Forests				
8.	Nearest	Village - Muse	oli Chak , Approx 0.95 Kn	n in ESE (Aerial	
	Village/Town/City	Distance)			
		Town- Bagesh	war, 8.92 Km.(Aerial Dista	nce) in WNW	
		direction			
9.	Nearest River	Sarayu River, Approx 8.46 Km in W (Aerial Distance)			
<i>·</i> ··		Zone – V			

**Executive Summary** 



Fig -10.1: Project Location Map

#### **Executive Summary**

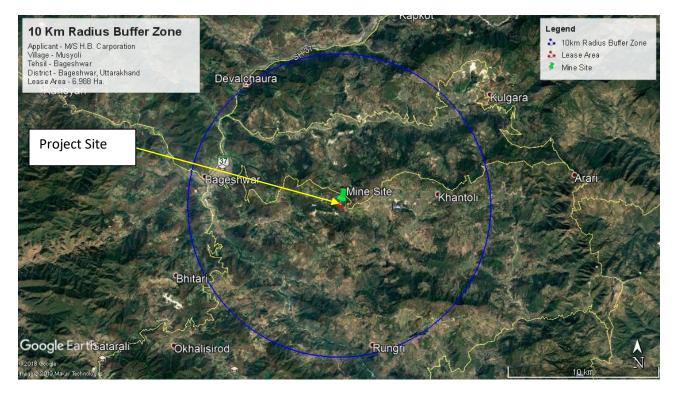


Figure- 10.2 10 KM Study area

## STATUS OF REGULATORY CLEARANCES OF THEPROJECT

The Mining plan has been approved by DGMU vide पत्रसंख्या . 2473- मुख्यखनिज / खननयोजना -150/ भू 0खनि0ई0 / 2018-19, दिनांक - 7/02/2019.

There is no National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary & National Monument, within core zone or 10 km radius of the ML area.

There is no legal issue against the project in the court of law.

## MINE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

The mining will be done Opencast, Semi -Mechanized Method way in open cast method in quite a systematic manner by forming 6m& 8m high benches. However, there may be minor variation in the width and- height which the lessee will keep on mending. The top soil and interburden to be scrapped with the help of JCB machine, dozer, shovels, pickaxe, spade & crowbar and will be stacked separately in dump yard located near the working pit. The developmental working will be

done by construction of road/track to different working benches, removal of top soil and interburden. The soil will be filled into the bags, loaded on mules and unload into stockyard.

### Method of Mining

The mining will be carried out in two pit viz pit I, Pit II, & Pit III. And will be open cast semimechanized method in quite a systematic mariner by forming 6m height and 8m width benches. The face slope of benches shall be 70 ° overall pit slope. All operations of mining will be carried by using JCB as well as conventional manual means using crowbars, spades and chisel etc as well as by using excavator. The production has been proposed in quarry of the ML area. No deep hole drilling and blasting is proposed. The waste will be generated shall be dumped towards slope side of working pits & dumping shall be carried out single trance.

- Operation will be carried out by opencast semi-mechanized method.
- The topsoil & interburden will be removed by means of excavator & dump separately towards slope side secured with toe walls.
- The soapstone will be extracted by using crow bar, chisel, hammers, spade as well as by means of excavator.
- Drilling & blasting is not required.
- Different grade of soapstone will be filled into 50 kg of bags & transported the road side by mules.
- From road side the soapstone bags will be loaded into trucks and transported to haldwani.

Bench height	3.0 m
Bench width	8m (working width)
Overall pit slope of dump	70 <sup>°</sup> -75 <sup>°</sup> maximum

Area of mining lease will be demarcated prior to mining and Pucca Pillars will be erected on ground which will enable systematic mining.

No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of 500 meter from any Rail or embankment.

No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of 250 meter from any RF/PF.

#### Proponent: M/S H.B Corporation Area: 6.988 Ha Village: Musyoli Tehsil: Bageshwar, District: Bageshwar, State: Uttarakhand IMPACT ON LAND USE & RECLAMATION OF MINED OUT AREAS

Opencast mining activities may alter the landscape of the lease area and also cause some disturbance to the surface features of the surrounding areas. Mining will be done after leaving 7.5 m safety barrier.

Plantation will be developed in consultation with district administration/ local authority, wherever feasible.

## Proposal for reclamation of land affected by mining activities:

The mining will commence from the higher levels and will advance towards lower levels. Intermittent backfilling will commence from the higher levels and subsequently advance towards the lower elevation so that terraced agriculture fields would undertake in such a manner that original land use will be restored i.e. before the onset of monsoon will be handed over to cultivators for cultivation. The final backfilling will be started once the ultimate benches are formed and pit reaches the optimum economic depth. All recovery of the mineral will be of the saleable grade.

Plantation will be raised in 7.5m barrier zone along the boundaries of the mining lease area by planting the native species around ML area, backfilled and reclaimed area, around water body, roads etc. in consultation with the local DFO/Agriculture department.

# LAND USE PATTERN

Presently (pre-mining), the land covered under the mine lease area is non-forest land.

# **BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS**

# Soil Quality

Five soil samples were collected in and around the mine lease area to assess the present soil quality of the region. Physical characteristics of soil were characterized through specific parameters viz bulk density, porosity, water holding capacity, pH, electrical conductivity and texture. Soil pH plays an important role in the availability of nutrients. Soil microbial activity as well as solubility of metal ions is also dependent on pH. In the study area, variations in the pH of the soil were found to be slightly basic (7.16 to 7.56). Electrical conductivity (EC) is a measure of the soluble salts and ionic activity in the soil. In the collected soil samples the conductivity ranged from 268-333  $\mu$ mhos/cm.

The soils with low bulk density have favorable physical condition where as those with high bulk density exhibit poor physical conditions for agriculture crops.

Based on the results, it is evident that the soils are not contaminated by any polluting sources.

**Executive Summary** 

Meteorological data at the site was monitored during 1st March 2019 to 31th May 2019 representing winter season.

### **Ambient Air Quality**

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) has been carried out at five locations during pre-monsoon season from March to May 2019. The minimum and maximum level of PM10 recorded within the study area was in the range of  $62.3\mu$ g/m3 to  $78.61 \mu$ g/m3 with the 98th percentile 78.2 µg/m3. The minimum and maximum level of PM2.5 recorded within the study area was in the range of  $24.33\mu$ g/m3 to  $38.57\mu$ g/m3 with the 98th percentile  $38.16 \mu$ g/m3. The minimum and maximum concentration of SO2 recorded within the study area was  $6.2 \mu$ g/m3 to  $9.6 \mu$ g/m3 with the 98th percentile  $9.4 \mu$ g/m3. The minimum and maximum level of NO2 recorded within the study area was in the range of was  $16.7\mu$ g/m3 to  $19.2 \mu$ g/m3 with the 98th percentile  $18.9 \mu$ g/m3. The results thus obtained indicate that the concentrations of PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NO2 in the Ambient Air are well within the National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQ) standards for Industrial, Residential, Rural and other areas.

### **WaterQuality**

The water quality in the impact zone was assessed through physico-chemical and Microbiological analysis of ground water samples. The results have been compared with the drinking water quality standards specified in IS: 10500. It was observed that all the physico-chemical parameters and heavy metals from ground water samples are below stipulated limits for drinking water standards.

 $\Box$  The pH limit fixed for drinking water samples as per IS-10500 Standards is 6.5 to 8.5 beyond this range the water will affect the mucus membrane or water supply system. During the study period, the pH was varying for ground waters from 7.20to7.40 and the surface waters are 7.68to7.74. The pH values for all the samples collected in the study area during study period were found to be within the limits.

 $\Box$  The desirable limit for total dissolved solids as per IS-10500 Standards is 500 mg/l whereas the permissible limits in absence of alternate source is 2000 mg/l, beyond this palatability decreases and may cause gastro intestinal irritation. In ground water samples collected from the study area, the total dissolved solids are varying from 255 mg/l to 272 mg/l l. The TDS of the samples were above the desirable limit but within the permissible limit of 2000 mg/l.

 $\Box$  The desirable limit forchlorides is 250 mg/l as per IS-10500 Standards whereas, permissible limit of the same is 1000 mg/l beyond this limit taste, corrosion and palatability are affected. The chloride level in the surface water samples collected in the study area were ranging from 12 mg/l to

**Executive Summary** 

a maximum of 18 mg/l, in ground water samples 14mg/lto22mg/l. The chloride samples are within the desirable limits.

 $\Box$  The desirable limit as per IS10500 Standards for hardness is 200 mg/l whereas the permissible limit for the same is 600 mg/l beyond this limit encrustation in water supply structure and adverse effects on domestic use will be observed. In the ground water samples collected from the study area, the hardness is varying from 171.8mg/lto 184 mg/l.

 $\Box$  Fluoride is the other important parameter, which has the desirable limit of 1 mg/l and permissible limit of 1.5 mg/l. however the optimum content of fluoride in the drinking water is 0.6 to 1.5 mg/l. If fluoride content is less than 0.6 mg/l it causes dental carries, above 1.5 mg/l causes flurosis. In the ground water samples of study area the fluoride value were in the range of 0.2 mg/l to 0.98 mg/l. In surface water 0.42 mg/l to 0.38 mg/l.

Overall all the samples collected from the study area were found to be fit for consumption, Most of ground water samples are well within the permissible limits, as per IS-10500. Most of the heavy metals in all samples are below detectable limits.

### NoiseLevels

The noise level monitoring results of March 19 to May 19 are presented below in Table 3.5. The ambient noise level instudy area during the day time varies from 44.46 to 39.42 dB(A) during day time and 42.63 to 35.66 dB(A)during night which is within the specified limits of CPCB.

### **Ecological Environment**

Based on the field studies and review of published literature, it is observed that there are two Schedules-I species present in the study area of the mine lease area i.e. Indian Leopard and Asiatic Black Bear. There are no wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks within the study area of 10-km radius.

## ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

## **Impact on Air Quality**

Soapstone mine where PM10 and PM2.5 will be the main pollutants generated in mining activities. The emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Oxide (NO2) contributed by diesel operated equipment and vehicles movement were considered marginal as branded make and vehicles with PUC certificate will be operated only. Fugitive dust and particulates are major pollutants occurred in the mining activities. Fugitive emissions will be settled by 70- 80% by use of multiple water

### **Executive Summary**

sprinklers. Prediction of impacts on air environment will be made with proposed production and net increase in PM10 and PM2.5 emissions at the proposed site and at the 10 km radius of study area due to mining activities.

Air pollution sources in the operating mine was classified into two categories

i. Loading and unloading of mineral and OB, IB

ii. Transportation on the haul road

### Impact on Water Resources Surface Water Resources

The topography of the area will not be largely changed in view of the proposed concurrent reclamation. During the mining activity period, there is a possibility of mixing of freshly disturbed material with the rain water. To take care of such happenings, retaining walls have been provided along the backfilled pits and along the soil and inter burden dumps.

### **Groundwater Resources**

The water table in hills is usually very deep and does not have any relevance with mining activities. However, concurrent restoration to original topography will not be disturbing the percolating water.

### **Impact on Water Quality**

The impact on water quality will be confined to increased suspended solids during rain. The dumps will be secured with toe walls and rainy water will not carry significant suspended material.

## **Impact on Noise Levels and Ground Vibrations**

With the mining operations, due to the deployment of machinery, operation for mine development, excavation and transportation of soapstone, it is imperative that noise levels would increase. It is also observed that these incremental noise levels will not significantly affect the existing ambient noise levels.

## **Impact on Soil**

The environmental impacts of the mining activities on topsoil are based on the quantity of removal of topsoil and its dumping. In the present project as it is proposed to temporarily store the topsoil and use it for plantation schemes, no impact of dozing of topsoil is envisaged.

The soil erosion from overburden and inter burden dumps is not envisaged in the present project, as sufficient measures as detailed in the EMP would be undertaken.

## Impact on Flora and Fauna

**Executive Summary** 

There is no forest area in the core zone area of the lease. As the mining activity is restricted to core zone, no significant impact on the flora of the buffer zone due to the proposed mining of Soapstone is anticipated.

The incremental dust generations due to the mining operations, at the boundary of the mine lease are insignificant and it is also expected that with the adoption of mitigatory measures as suggested in EMP, the impact due to operation of the mine will be minimal on the terrestrial ecosystem and also on the adjacent forest area.

The impact on the fauna of the buffer zone due to the mining activity will be marginal. The proposed progressive plantation over a period of time will reduce the impact, if any, on the fauna.

## Impact on Land Use Pattern

The proposed opencast mine will result in change the land use pattern of the ML area. The land degradation is expected during mining activities like excavation, overburden dumping, soil extraction etc. Land requirement for the project has been assessed considering functional needs.

### Impact on Socio - Economic Aspects

The mine area does not cover any habitation. Hence the mining activity does not involve any displacement of human settlement. No public buildings, places, monuments etc exist within the lease area or in the vicinity. The mining operation will not disturb/ relocate any village or need resettlement. Thus no adverse impact is anticipated.

The impact of mining activity in the area is positive on the socio-economic environment of the region. The proposed Soapstone Mine will be providing employment to local population and it will be give preference to the local people whenever there is requirement of man power

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENTPLAN

The summary of environmental mitigation measures are given in below table

Impact Predicted	Suggestive measure
Disturbance of free movement / living of wild fauna	• Awareness camps will be conducted for labours to make them aware about sensitivity/importanceofforest life.
	<ul> <li>No tract or new road for movement of laboursorvehicles be laid in reserve forest area, this will preventforest fragmentation, encroachment and human –animal</li> </ul>

Area: 6.988 Ha Village: Musyoli Tehsil: Bageshwar, District: Bageshwar, State: Uttarakhand	Executive Summa
	encounter.
	• Care will be taken that noise produced duringvehiclesmovement for carrying ore materials are within thepermissible noise level. Higher noise level in the forestarea will lead to restless and failure in detection of calls of mates and young ones.
	• Care will be taken that no hunting of animals carriedout by labours.
	• If wild an imals are noticed crossing the core zone, it will not be disturbed at all.
	• Labourswillnotbeallowedtodiscardsfood,plasticetc., which can attract animals near the core site.
	• Only low polluting vehicle will be allowed forcarryingore materials. All vehicles allowed in the project sitearea will have to provide pollution undercontrolcertificate at the end of three months.
	• Nohonkwillbeallowedintheforestarea,noiselevelwill be within permissible limit (silent zone-50Dbduring day time) as per noise pollution (regulation and control), rules, 2000, CPCB norms.

Harvesting of forest flora	No tree cutting, chopping, lumbering, uprooting of shrubs and	
	herbs should beallowed.	
	• No pilling of ore material should in the reserve forest area.	
	• Collections of economically important plants will be	
	fullyrestricted.	

## ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The Soapstone has been identified based on the result of geological investigations and exploration carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI). The mining projects are site specific as such alternate sites were not considered.

The mine is operated by opencast cum semi-mechanized method of mining. No other alternative technologies can be used because of the hard nature of the ore. Proposed mine is using eco-friendly measures to minimize the impact of mining on the surrounding environment.

# ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORINGPROGRAM

Attributes	Sampling		Measurement	<b>Test Procedure</b>		
	Network	Frequency	Method			
	A. Air Environment					
Meteorologica	Minimum	Regularly in	Mechanical/automati			
l	1 site	one	c weather station			
· Wind	in the project	season by		-		
directio	impact area	Weather				
n		Monitoring				
· Relative		Station				
humidit						
У						
· Rainfall						
Pollutants	7 locations	Once in a	Gravimetric method	-		
$PM_{10}$	in the	season.	Gravimetric method	-		
SO <sub>2</sub>	project		EPA Modified	Absorption in		
	impact area		West & Geake	Potassium		
	(Minimum		method	Tetra		
	2 locations			Chloromercurat		
	in upwind			e followed by		
	side, 2 sites			Colorimetric		
	in			estimation		
	downwind			using P-		
	side /			Rosaniline		
	impact			hydrochloride		
	zone and 1 in			and		
	core zone)			Formaldehyde		
				(IS:		
				5182 Part - II).		
NO <sub>2</sub>			Arsenite modified	Absorption in		
			Jacob &	dil. NaOH and		
			Hochheiser	then estimated		
				colorimetrically		
				with		

te: Uttarakhand			
			sulphanilamide
			and N (I-
			Nepthyle)
			Ethylene
			diamine
			Dihydrochlorid
			e and
			Hydrogen
			Peroxide
			(CPCB
			Method).
В	. Water Envi	ronment	
Set of grab	Diurnal and	As per IS 10500	Samples for
samples	Season wise		water
during pre			quality should
and post-			be
monsoon			collected and
for			analyzed
ground and			as per :
surface			IS: 2488 (Part
Water in the			1-5)
vicinity.			methods for
			sampling
			and testing of
			Industrial
			effluents
			Standard
			methods for
			examination of
			water
			and wastewater
			analysis
			published by
			American
			Dublia
			Public
	Set of grab samples during pre and post- monsoon for ground and surface Water in the	Set of grabDiurnal andSet of grabDiurnal andsamplesSeason wiseduring preSeason wiseduring preIand post-IforIground andIsurfaceIWater in theI	Set of grabDiurnal and Season wiseAs per IS 10500samplesSeason wiseduring preand post-monsoonforground andsurfaceWater in the

Aluminum,				Association.
Boron,				
		C. Nois	se	
Noise levels at	Mine	Quarterly /	As per CPCB norms	As per CPCE
Day & night	Boundary,	Half		norms
time -	High noise	yearly		
Leq dB (A)	generating			
	areas within			
	the lease			
		D. Soi		
pH, Bulk	3 locations	Yearly/half	As per USDA	As per USDA
Density, Soil	in the project	yearly	Method	Method
texture,	impact area			
Nitrogen,				
Available				
Phosphorus,				
Potassium,				
Calcium,				
Magnesium,				
Sodium,				
Electrical				
Conductivity,				
Organic				
Matter,				
Chloride				
	,	E. Socioeco		
· Demographic	Socioeconomi	Minimum	Primary data	Secondary data
	с			
structure	survey is based		collection through	From census
· Infrastructure	on	phases of	Questionnaire	records,
		the		
resource base	proportionate,	project		statistical hard
· Economic	stratified and			books, topo

resource base	random	sheets, health
· Healthstatus:	sampling	Records and
Morbidity	method	relevant official
pattern		records
		available
· Culturaland		with Govt.
Aesthetic		agencies
attributes		
· Education		

## COST ESTIMATES

The details of the cost to for the Environmental Management plan for 5 years, the budget for Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) (per year) and year wise allocation of funds for the various activities proposed to be taken up under CSR programme has been given in below Table.

S. No.	Activities	Allocation of Fund
		(Rs. Lacs)
1	Health Camps	2.0
2	Up gradation of toilets of government school in nearby villages	2.5
3	Distribution of Books and Notebooks among meritorious girl	1.0
	child belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.	
4	Repair and Painting of School Building in the project village	1.5
	Total	7.0

## **Budget for Environmental protection**

S.No.	Measures	Capital Cost (In Rs.) (1 <sup>st</sup> Year)	Recurring Cost (In Rs.) (for Subsequent Years)
1	Pollution Control> Dust Suppression		1,00,000
2	Pollution Monitoring i) Air pollution ii) Water pollution	1,00,000 60,000	1,00,000 60,000

	iii) Soil Pollution	40,000	40,000
	iv) Noise Pollution	20,000	20,000
3	Plantation/ Green belt	1,00,000	1,50,000
4	Reclamation of mined out	1,50,000	10,000
	area		
5	Occupational Health	1,00,000	50,000
Total	-	5,70,000	5,30,000

### **ADDITIONAL STUDIES**

### **Risk Assessment and Disaster Management Plan**

The complete mining operation will be carried out under the management control and direction of a qualified mine manager holding Mines Manager's Certificate of Competency. Moreover, mining staff will be sent to refresher courses from time to time to keep them updated.

## **Disaster Management Plan**

Emergency preparedness is an important aspect in the planning of Disaster Management. Personnel would be trained suitably and prepared mentally and physically in emergency response through carefully planned, simulated procedures. Similarly, the key personnel and essential personnel shall be trained in the operations.

## PUBLIC CONSULTATION

### **Public Hearing**

In consonance with the EIA notification dated 14th September 2006, vide section 1 (a) related to Public Hearing, the draft EIA/EMP report shall be submitted to the Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB) for public hearing

## **PROJECT BENEFITS**

The impact on the civic amenities will be substantial after the commencement of mining activities. Medical facilities will be provided in the form of first-aid facility at the mine. These medical facilities will also be available to local people in the surrounding in case of emergencies.

- Generation of employment and improved standard of living;
- Increased revenue to the State by way of royalty, taxes and duties; and
- Superior communication and transport facilities etc.

The employment of local people in primary and secondary sectors of project will upgrade the prosperity of the region.

# **CONCLUSIONS**

•The mining operations will meet the compliance requirements of MoEF&CC;

•Community impacts will be beneficial, as the project will generate significant economic benefits for the region;

•Adoption of Best Available Technology and Best Management Practices with more environmental friendly process; and

•With the effective implementation of the Environment Management Plan (EMP) during the mining activities, the proposed project can proceed without any significant negative impact on environment.