

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(In English & Hindi)

Of

Draft EIA/EMP Report

For

**NAGKANYAL-KANDEKANYA SOAP STONE DEPOSIT
PROJECT, VILLAGE- NAGKANYAL-KANDEKANYA ,
TEHSIL- KANDA, DISTRICT- -BAGESHWAR
(UTTARAKHAND)**

**(Submitted for Public Consultation as per EIA Notification 2006 & its
subsequent amendments till dated)**

Mining Lease Area: 8.498 Ha.

Production Capacity: 16160 TPA

Project Cost: Rs. 20.0 LAKH

Category-B1

In Favor of	Prepared By
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Background

The Nagkanyal-Kandekanya Soap Stone Deposit Project of Shri Deep Chandra Verma is situated in Village- Nagkanyal-Kandekanya, Tehsil- Kanda, District-Bageshwar (Uttarakhand) over an area of 8.498 ha. Coordinates for the lease area are Latitude: 29°49'45.7" to 29°49'45.8"N and longitude: 79°53'45.8"to 79°53'41.0"E.

Mining lease was granted in favor of Nagkanyal-Kandekanya Soap Stone Deposit Project (8.498 hectore) was approved by Regional Controller of Dehradun vide letter No. 844/VII-1/2015/68-B/2015 Date 31.07.2015.

The proposal falls in projects activity no 1 (a) of schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006 and as the lease area is less than 100 ha. It falls under category B1 vide amendment EIA notification dated 14.08.2018. and the proposal will be appraised and requiring prior environmental clearance by SEIAA, Uttarakhand.

The studies were undertaken by The Consultant namely, Overseas Min-Tech Consultants ('OMTC'). OMTC is a National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET) Accredited Consultant Organization (ACO) and is qualified to prepare EIA reports for Project / Activity 1(a) (Mining of Minerals), a mandatory requirement for agencies submitting such studies to regulators for the purpose of seeking EC.

The EIA study report has been based upon the following :-

- Field data collection on different aspects of environment including air, soil, water, land, meteorology, noise, flora, fauna, agriculture and socio-economy in the study area of 10 km radius with mine as its center.
- Study of opencast mining methodology, water requirement, source of pollutants and pollution control strategy.
- Ecological Prospective and Green Belt Development.

The EIA study evaluates the impact on the present environmental scenario and check out the environmental management plan incorporating further step to mitigate the adverse impacts of air, noise, water, land pollution on environment.

1.2 Location and Communication

Table 1-1: Location and Communication from ML area

S. No.	Particulars	Details
A.	Nature of the Project	Nagkanyal-Kandekanya Soap Stone Deposit Project

S. No.	Particulars	Details
B.	Size of the Project	
1.	Mine area	8.4988 ha
2.	Production Capacity	16160TPA
C	Location Details	
1.	Village	Nagkanyal-Kandekanya
2.	Tehsil	Kanda
3.	District	Bageshwar
4.	State	Uttarakhand
6.	Toposheet No.	53 O/11
D	Communication	
1	Nearest Town / City/village	Bageshwar 11.95km, North-West from mine site.
2	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Railway station is Kathgodam about 70.14 Km. on Northern railway section on Delhi – Kathgodam broad-gauge.
3	Nearest Airport	Pantnagar Airport ~96.66 km in South-West direction from the mine site
4	State Boundary	No State boundary passes through the project site.

1.3 Project Chronology till Date

1. Nagkanyal-Kandekanya Soap Stone Deposit Project Mining Project (Shri Deep Chandra Verma) submitted relevant documents, namely Form-1 (as per the EIA Notification 2006, as amended till date) along with a Pre-feasibility Report, Approved Mining plan and proposed Terms of References (ToR) for carrying out environmental studies to the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, , on 20.12.2018
2. A presentation to the SEAC, Uttarakhand, to finalize the ToR for the EIA study before SEAC was held on 29.11.2018
3. The SEIAA prescribed ToR file No.SIA/UK/MIN/89126/2018, on 26/02/2019
4. OMTC carried out monitoring studies during the Post Monsoon Season (October, November and December)2019 presented the findings in draft EIA report.

1.4 Project Description

1.4.1 Study Area at a Glance

The study area is taken in accordance with the provisions of sector specific EIA guidance manual for Mining of Minerals manual, published by Ministry of Environment and Forests, during 2010. The study area for the Soapstone Mining Project was as follows:

- The proposed project area (M. L. area) is considered as ‘Core Zone’.
- 10 km radius from the boundary limits of the M.L. area is considered as ‘Buffer Zone’.

1.4.2 Utilities

Table 1-2: Requirement for the mining

S.No.	Requirements			Quantity and Nos.	
1.	Water Requirement	Domestic Propose	Drinking	0.498 KLD	2.158 KLD
			Sanitation	1.660KLD	
		Dust Suppression		1170m ² area per 1.0 L	1.17 KLD
		Greenbelt Development		1753 plants per 3.0 LPD	5.259 KLD
Total					8.587 KLD
2.	Man-Power Requirement			83	

1.4.3 Topography and Drainage

The general slope of the area is towards SE direction, which is sloping toward SE from 200 to 250. The topography of the area is rough and rugged. The area by and large has a gentle slope. Terraced paddy farming is carried out by the villagers on the slopes. The highest altitude recorded with in the area is 1709mRL toward NW of the area near pillar 60 and lowest altitude recorded is 1469mRL toward SE near pillar 16. The area is 500m away from reserve forest. On the east side of the applied area Vasudev Balet village & in west side Nagkanyal village & on north side Sunargaon village is there & on south side mines of Nandita Tiwari & Siligkhet village.

Drainage pattern- In this lease area only one Gadhera is flowing from NW to SE. Two gadheras are also flowing on both sides of the ML area from NW to SE outside the ML area. The area is drained by first and second order streams which control flow of Saryu River flowing in southern side of the lease area. The seasonal water flows from upper reaches down the slope and has curbed courses through erosion process over long geological period. The area is drained by first order seasonal drainage flows

from NW to SE and takes a turn and flowing towards south west direction and meet the Saryu River, which is main catchment of the area.

1.4.4 Mineable Reserve & Life of Mine

Table 1-3: Mineable Reserves

Total Reserves + Resources A + B	894239tonne
A. Mineral Reserve	57811
Proved Mineral Reserve 111	
Total	57811
B. Total Remaining Resources	
Feasibility mineral Resource 211	205511
Prefeasibility mineral resource 221 and 222	
Measured mineral resource 331	630917
Indicated mineral resource 332	
Inferred mineral resource 333	
Total Resources B	836428
Total Reserves + Resources A + B	894239tonne

Life of Mine :-

Life of mine	Mineable reserve/ Average annual production
	836428/16160 =51.75 years

1.4.5 Mining Method

- The proposed method of Mining will be Open-cast semi-mechanized mining method by forming benches of 3.0 m height and width more than height using JCB excavator on contract.
- The mining benches will be formed along the contours, the height of the benches will be kept of 3m and width more than 4m initially to facilitate separation of soapstone and remove the mineral and interburden and soil by mules.
- Drilling and blasting is not Proposed.
- All the benches will be connected by mule track, so that mule can reach to the working faces the slope of the benches will be kept 70⁰ but for exploitation of mineral benches will be steepened and width will be reduced and average slope of the faces will be kept 65⁰-70⁰

Table 1-4: Extent of Opencast Mechanized

Activities	Manual/ mechanization
Removal of top soil	By manual labour / excavator
Excavation and removal of OB re-handling of OB & back filling etc.	By manual labour / excavator
Excavation and sorting of mineral soapstone	By manual labour
Packing of mineral in bags	By manual labour
Transportation of mineral from pit head to nearest road point	By Khachhars / Manually to PWD road
Unloading of bags & stocking of bags at road stock yard	By manual labour
Loading of bags into the trucks at PWD road	By Manual labour
Transportation of mineral from road point to Haldwani	By Trucks

1.5 Meteorology Long Term Meteorology (Secondary Data)

Information presented in subsequent paragraphs is from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Long Term Climatological Tables, 1971-2000, Joshimath. These tables give useful information about a region's weather, since it was collected over a period of 30 years.

1.5.1 Temperature

The month from March to May are considered as hottest with increase in temperatures. June is generally the hot month with a mean daily maximum temperature of about 24.8°C and mean daily minimum of about 16.3°C. The highest temperature recorded at Joshimath is 34.2°C on 14th June 1974. From October, both day and night temperatures start decreasing rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 11.0°C and mean daily minimum at about 2.0°C. Minimum temperature sometimes drops down to subzero temperatures and the lowest temperature recorded -15.1°C on 15th January 1974.

1.5.2 Wind

Long- term wind direction data indicates that the predominant wind during the study period (October, November and December) 2018. is is East to West and second dominate direction is SE to NW.

1.5.3 Rainfall

As per IMD station at Joshimath the rainfall in region was observed to be 1104.1 mm in a year, bulk of rainfall was received in monsoon months from July and August. Maximum cloud cover was observed in the months of July and August.

1.5.4 Relative Humidity

Most humid conditions was found in the monsoons, followed by post-monsoons, winter and summer in that order. Mornings were more humid than evenings and humidity ranged from a high of 83-90% in monsoon mornings to a low of 52-55 % in winter evenings.

1.5.5 Site Specific Meteorology

Environmental monitoring was carried out for Pre Monsoon season covering the months of (October, November and December) 2018. Meteorological data is collected for wind speed, wind direction, temperature, rainfall and cloud cover.

Mean average temperature recorded during study period was 6.29°C with mean maximum temperature of 14°C and mean minimum of -3°C. The data obtained during the study period was compiled to obtain average data.

Average wind speed recorded was 3.62m/sec

Rainfall is not recorded during the study period.

1.6 Existing Environment Scenario

1.6.1 Land Use

Land Use of Mine Lease Area

At present, there is a pit in the area. It is proposed to work the deposit of Soapstone e in next five years by developing the mine by formation of proper benches, each of 3m height. At the conceptual stage, the mined out pits will acquire 10.963 ha will be backfilled.

Land Use of the Study Area

The land use land cover map of the study area has been prepared using recent Landsat satellite image, area and distance calculations have been carried out using GIS software after geo- referencing and interpretation. Crop land covers about 8477.1559 ha. Which is 25 % of the total land.

1.6.2 Soil Quality

The soil sample were collected from 5 locations, the soils of study area are predominantly Sandy Clay loam. The pH of the soil is ranges from 7.56 to 7.78. The soil being of friable consistency, the bulk density of the soil is in the range of 1.64 to 1.72 g/cm³ whereas the

porosity and water holding capacity are in the range of 30.24 to 34.35% and 29.56 to 32.56% respectively. It was observed that the Values of bulk density, porosity and water holding capacity varied according to the soil texture.

1.6.3 Ambient Air Quality

The major contribution to the air pollution is dust and other pollutant present in the air are SO₂ and NO₂. To assess the pre mining condition ambient air monitoring was carried out.

The regional PM₁₀ level at the proposed mining site ranges from 50.32 to 46.52 ug/m³, PM_{2.5} ranges from 21.88 to 18.46 ug/m³, SO₂ ranges from 21.88 ug/m³ to 17.56 ug/m³ and NO_x ranges from 14.62 to 11.24 ug/m³. The baseline ambient air quality was found to be within the permissible limits of NAAQS.

1.6.4 Noise

Ambient noise samples were collected from 6 locations in the study area; samples were collected from residential as well as industrial area (Mine site).

Residential area: The day time (Leq day) noise levels observed in the range of 50.4 to 38.6 dB dB (A) in residential area. The night time (Leq night) Noise levels observed in the range of 43.12 to 37.6 dB (A) which is within the prescribed limit of 45 dB (A) in residential area.

Industrial Area: The noise levels at the mine site were found to be 50.4dB (A) during day time and 48.6dB (A) during night time.

1.6.5 Water Environment

Groundwater Resources

The Ground Water Resources and Irrigation Potential of the district were estimated during 2011 in collaboration with the Government of Gujarat using the methodology suggested by “Ground Water Estimation Committee (GEC-97)”.

Groundwater Quality

The analysis results shows that the pH for the ground water samples GW1, GW2, GW3, GW4 and GW5, ranged from 7.44 to 7.74 indicating slightly alkaline in nature. The TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) were found to be in the range 184.0 mg/l to 212.0 mg/l which is within the permissible limit of 2000 mg/l. Total Hardness of Ground water samples in the study area was found to be 188.0-204.0 mg/l which is within permissible limit. Alkalinity indicates better buffering capacity of water and ranges between 88.0- 112.0 mg/l.

Fluoride content varies from 44.6 mg/l – 28.4 mg/l which is within permissible limit. The overall ground water quality in the study area was found to be mineralized with respect to

total dissolved solids (184.0 mg/l to 212.0 mg/l), chloride (52.6 mg/l to 66.0 mg/l), sulphate (28.4 mg/l to 44.6mg/l) and hardness.

Surface Water Resources

The seasonal nallas passes from south to north. one seasonal Gadhera near outside eastern lease boundary is flowing from north to south which ultimately falls in River Saryu.

Surface Water Quality

Surface water samples were collected, analyzed and compared with Indian standard for drinking water 10500:2012, pH value was found to be 7.78 to 8.04 which indicate that surface water is alkaline in nature, TDS was found to be 412 mg/l to 744. Dissolve oxygen were found about 1.5 to 2.0 mg/l. It is seen that the physicochemical analysis of other parameters like chloride, calcium, magnesium, nitrate and fluoride were found within the desirable limit. The overall surface water quality of the available sources within the study area was found to be good Physico-Chemically with respect to all the parameters. There is no organic load-observed in the sources monitored indicating no pollution load in the source.

Biological Environment

Ecological study is essential to understand the impact of industrialization and urbanization on existing flora and fauna of the study area.

There is no wildlife sanctuary, National park, Biosphere reserve, Wildlife corridors, Tiger/ Elephant reserve within 10 km radius of the mining lease.

1.6.6 Cropping Pattern

Crop	Name	Season
Rabi	Massar, Gram, Mustard Seeds, Potatoes, Onions	September-April
Kharif	Maize, Paddy, Mash, Rice	June – September

1.6.7 Socio Economic Status

The study area includes 51 villages within the 10 km. radius with a total population 2412 forming 6056 household as per census 2011. In the study area about 5230 of the total population is literates. As per census 2011, about 4030 of the total are main workers, 128 are marginal workers.

1.6.8 Anticipated Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measure

1.6.9 Topography

The general slope of the area is towards SE direction, which is sloping toward SE from 200 to 250. The topography of the area is rough and rugged. The area by and large has a gentle slope. Terraced paddy farming is carried out by the villagers on the slopes. The highest altitude recorded within the area is 1709mRL toward NW of the area near pillar 60 and lowest altitude recorded is 1469mRL toward SE near pillar 16. The area is 500m away from reserve forest. On the east side of the applied area Vasudev Balet village & in west side Nagkanyal village & on north side Sunargaon village is there & on south side mines of Nandita Tiwari & Silikhhet village.

1.6.10 Drainage

In this lease area only one Gadhera is flowing from NW to SE. Two gadheras are also flowing on both sides of the ML area from NW to SE outside the ML area. The area is drained by first and second order streams which control flow of Saryu River flowing in southern side of the lease area. The seasonal water flows from upper reaches down the slope and has curbed courses through erosion process over long geological period. The area is drained by first order seasonal drainage flows from NW to SE and takes a turn and flowing towards south west direction and meet the Saryu River, which is main catchment of the area.

1.6.11 Impact on Air Environment

- Water sprinkling will be done twice during the day in summer season and once during the day in winter season for settling of dust particles.
- Sharp drill bits will be used for drilling and they will be maintained periodically to reduce the generation of dust.
- Transportation of mineral will be done on Kaccha road which will generate dust and rest of the distance will be on National Highway will not cause air pollution.
- Drilling machines will have bag filters attached to them also to prevent the dust to get air borne.

1.6.12 Impact of Traffic Density:

Traffic analysis is carried out by understanding the existing carrying capacity of the roads near to the project site and the connecting main roads in the area. Existing traffic on these roads was compared with the carrying capacity of these roads as per IRC guidelines and it was found that the roads are capable of handling the additional traffic/load.

1.6.13 Impact on Noise Environment

The expected noise levels in the working environment are compared with standards prescribed by occupational safety and health administration (OSHA-USA) & CPCB-NEW DELHI, the noise levels are expected to be in the acceptable range.

1.6.14 Impact on Water Environment

Impact on Surface Water Quantity

Surface water will not be utilized and impact on surface water quantity is not anticipated due to the proposed activity.

Impact on Surface Water Quality

The proposed opencast mining operation may cause water pollution. The sources of pollution generally are:

- Wash off from dumps
- Soil Erosion

Mitigation Measures

In open cast mining pits as well as on dumps, it is necessary that the rainwater falling outside the edge limit of the working areas will not be allowed to enter into the pit and working areas. Therefore it is proposed to develop garlands drains around the mining pits and dumps to arrest the surface runoff water and divert it to lower synclines without any contact with the mining operations.

In the lease for proper drainage of water, a set of garland drainages will be made in the mining lease area and the water will be accumulated at the lower most gradient by constructing siltation tanks which will act as water storage in the area as well as collection of silts. Silts will be regularly cleared regularly.

Impact on Groundwater Quantity

Groundwater will be used for mining activities, only 1.25 KLD water will be used during mining operation; and only fresh water will require for drinking propose which will be sourced from nearby river.

Impact on Groundwater Quality

Since water table is very deep & mining will be carried out much above the water table & therefore there will be no impact on ground water. The impact of mining on groundwater is not anticipated as the mining will be done till 3m only & not going to encounter the groundwater table.

Mitigation Measures of Groundwater

The mining pit will be below the general surface level of the surrounding area which will be 1709 m RL.

The water level in post monsoon season will be 38 m below the surface depending upon the relief of the area and in dry season it goes to 48 m below the surface.

1.6.15 Impact on Flora and Fauna

As the mining activities will be confined to core zone only, no adverse impact is foreseen on the flora & fauna in the core zone. To prevent the entry of wildlife animals from entering the lease area proper fencing will be done all around the lease area.

1.6.16 Impact on Top Soil

During mining activity Soapstone is exposed on the surface itself hence no mineral reject & top soil will be generated during this scheme period (five years). This will in turn result in minor changes of topsoil structure.

Mitigation Measures for Top Soil

However, the project design will take into account the preservation of the top soil and its subsequent use during the restoration of the site.

1.6.17 Impact on Socio Economic Status

Socio-economic survey was conducted in five villages within the study area located in all directions with reference to the project site.

The respondents were asked for their awareness/opinion about the project and their opinion about the impacts of the project, which is an important aspect of socio-economic environment, viz. job opportunities, education, health care, transportation facility and economic status.

1.7 Environment Monitoring Program

The monitoring of pollutant in mine will be carried out for air, water, soil and noise. It takes care of all monitoring needs of the mine. Additionally ambient air and work zone monitoring in mine will be conducted in every season near mining operation, loading and transportation (haul road) areas by Government approved private agency. The analysis results of air monitoring will be properly recorded and submitted to the statutory authorities from time to time. Noise measurement of mine equipment will be done once in a year, ambient air monitoring will be done once in one season at three locations (1 in upwind, 1 in downwind, 1 in lease area). Ambient noise monitoring will be carried out at 3 locations, 1 within the lease area, and 2 locations of nearest habitation to the lease. Water quality monitoring will be done once in season at two locations & soil quality monitoring will be

done once in a year at 2 locations within the study area. A total of Rs. 0.20 lakhs/- every year will be spent on monitoring of environmental parameters.

1.8 Additional Studies

1.8.1 Risk Assessment and Disaster Management Plan

The following natural /industrial problems may be encountered during the mining operation are:

- Inundation-filling of the mine pit due to excessive rains.
- Slope failures at the mine faces or stacks.

Water table will not be encountered during proposed working. No high risk accidents like landslides, subsidence flood etc. have been apprehended. But possibility of accidental disaster is also not ruled out. Therefore, all the statutory precautions will be taken for quick evacuation as per the Mines Act 1952, the Mines Rules 1955, Rule of MMR- 1961 and the Rules of MCDR-1988.

1.9 Environment Management Plan

The environment management plan is prepared with a view to facilitate effective environmental management of the project. Apart from having an Environmental Management Plan, environment management cell consisting of mines manager, safety officer and environmental officer is constituted. A total of Rs. 3.0 Lakhs/- would be spent on environment management activities every year.

1.10 Project Benefits

The surrounding inhabitants around the mine lease area are mainly agricultural oriented. Opportunities for jobs activities will be created and mining will serve as a source of permanent livelihood. The mine will create employment directly or indirectly. Additional, certain works like transportation will be outsourced on contract. So, overall effect of mining is expected to be positive.

