

PROJECT: BAITOULI SOAPSTONE MINING
PROPONENT: SHRI KUNDAN LATWAL AND SHRI RAHUL DAFOUTI
VILLAGE: BAITOULI
TEHSIL & DISTRICT-BAGESHWAR,
STATE- UTTARAKHAND
AREA: 2.980 HA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Baitouli Soapstone Mining Project”

At

Village- Baitouli,

Tehsil & District-Bageshwar, State- Uttarakhand

(Area- 2.980 Ha)

Submitted by

Shri Kundan Singh Latwal S/o Shri Ganga Singh Latwal

R/o-Village Mandalsera, Tehsil & District- Bageshwar

Shri Rahul Dafouti S/o Shri Kunwar Singh Dafouti

R/o- Bankhola Road, near hospital line, Bageshwar UK



Prepared by

**COGNIZANCE RESEARCH INDIA PRIVATE
LIMITED**

Suit No-B02, H-61, Sector-63, Noida-201301 (U.P.)

Contact: +91-9910047760,



**Cognizance Research India Pvt Ltd
NABET-QCI Accredited Consultant**



Kundan

1.0 INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT & PROPONENT

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a decision-making tool, 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.

The proposed project of Baitouli Soapstone Mining Project by Shri Kundan Latwal S/o Shri Ganga Singh Latwal & Shri Rahul Dafouti S/o Shri Kunwar Singh Dafouti is for soap stone mineral mining which covers an area of 2.980 Ha. At Village- Baitouli, Tehsil & District- Bageshwar, State- Uttarakhand. LOI has been granted in favour of Shri Rahul Dafouti & Shri Kundan Latwal, vide letter no. 1331/VII-A-1/2021/1(25)/2021 dated 05.01.2022, for a period of 25 years attached as Annexure II. The EIA-EMP report has been prepared as per the TOR granted under the EIA Notification of September 14th 2006. In order to assess the impact on environment due to proposed mining, it is necessary to ascertain the present status of environment prevailing at the project site and identification and assessment of impacts on the environment of the proposed operations.

As per NGT Order Dated 13-09-2018 and MOEF & CC OM No L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated 12-12-2018 the project comes under B1 Category as the area is more than 5 Ha. Environmental Impact Assessment report is prepared to comply with the Terms of Reference (TOR) received from SEIAA, Uttarakhand, under EIA Notification of the MoEF, Ref. No. 255/SEIAA dated 31-03-2023.

1.1 LOCATION

Village	Tehsil	District	State	Area in Ha.
Baitouli	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	2.980

Table1.1- Detail of site & surrounding around Lease Area

Nearest Settlements	Bageshwar, 8.07km, in WNW Direction Khola Khet, 0.87 km in WSW direction
Nearest Road	National Highway (NH-309A) approx. 1.42 km* towards North direction. Dhingartola- Jalthakot Road- 0.94km East direction
Nearest Airport	Pant Nagar airport, 94.5 km in SSW direction
Nearest Railway Station	Kathgodam Railway Station, District-Nainital, 67.80 km in SSW direction
Water body	Saryu River 4.94 km in SSW direction Pungar River 5.39 km in N direction
Nearest School/ college	Govt. Primary School, Jalthakot–approx. 0.06 Km, E direction. Govt. Primary School, Nayal –approx. 1.29 Km, W direction.
.Nearest Hospital	Community Health Center, Kanda 3.12 km (NE)
Temple	East Dev Golji & Ganganath ji Temple – 0.63 Km in WSW direction. Nauling Dev Temple, 1.60 km in E

Table 1.2 Project Salient features

On-line proposal No.	SIA/UK/MIN/418022/2023		
File No. allotted by SEIAA, UK	EC-01(27)/2023		
Name of Proponent	Shri Kundan Latwal Singh & Shri Rahul Dafouti		
Full correspondence address of Proponent	Shri Kundan Latwal Singh R/o-Village Mandalsera, Tehsil & District- Bageshwar, & Shri Rahul Dafouti R/o Bankhola Road, near hospital line, Bageshwar UK		
Name of Project	Baitouli Soapstone Mining Project		
Name of Village	Baitouli		
Tehsil	Bageshwar		
District	Bageshwar		
Name of Minor Mineral	Soapstone		
Sanctioned Lease Area (in Ha.)	2.980 Ha		
Category of the project	“B1”		
Max & Min mRL within lease area	Max- 1579.10mRL to 1496.70mRL		
Pillar Coordinates (Verified by DMO)	Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
	1	29°49'8.13"N	79°51'4.25"E
	2	29°49'8.21"N	79°51'3.14"E
	3	29°49'7.37"N	79°50'59.21"E

PROJECT: BAITOULI SOAPSTONE MINING
PROPONENT: SHRI KUNDAN LATWAL AND SHRI RAHUL DAFOUTI
VILLAGE: BAITOULI
TEHSIL & DISTRICT-BAGESHWAR,
STATE- UTTARAKHAND
AREA: 2.980 HA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

	4	29°49'6.32"N	79°50'58.77"E	
	5	29°49'5.56"N	79°51'0.32"E	
	6	29°49'6.82"N	79°51'1.20"E	
	7	29°49'6.10"N	79°51'3.03"E	
	8	29°49'3.84"N	79°51'2.13"E	
	9	29°49'3.05"N	79°51'5.58"E	
	10	29°49'5.98"N	79°51'5.55"E	
	11	29°49'5.99"N	79°51'10.30"E	
	12	29°49'8.11"N	79°51'10.26"E	
	13	29°49'8.19"N	79°51'7.16"E	
	14	29°49'10.51"N	79°51'8.06"E	
	15	29°49'11.28"N	79°51'9.99"E	
	16	29°49'11.86"N	79°51'9.49"E	
	17	29°49'11.39"N	79°51'7.63"E	
	18	29°49'9.23"N	79°51'6.85"E	
	19	29°49'10.09"N	79°51'5.98"E	
	20	29°49'8.98"N	79°51'4.96"E	
	21	29°49'9.49"N	79°51'4.25"E	
	Maximum Proposed Production	15,983 tonnes (in Vth year)		
	Sanctioned Period of Mine lease	Maximum 25 years		
	Method of Mining	Open Cast Mechanized Method		
No. of working days	240 days			
Working hours/day	8hrs			
No. of workers	40			
Type of Land	S.No.	Type of Land use	Area (Ha.)	
	1	Agricultural Land	2.980	
	2	Gazing Land	-	
	3	Waste land	-	
	4	Others	-	
		Total	2.980	
Ultimate Depth of Mining	12 m			
Nearest metalled road from site	135 m			
Water Requirement	Purpose	Requirement (KLD)		
	Drinking	0.40		
	Suppression of dust	3.30		
	Plantation	3.00		
	Mobile Toilet	0.41		
	Total	6.70		
Any litigation pending against the project or land in any court	No			



Cognizance Research India Pvt Ltd
 NABET-QCI Accredited Consultant



Kundan

Details of Lease Area in approved DSR	Yes, given in the DSR At page no. 41 Serial No. 65
Proposed Project cost	Rs 45, 00,000 /-
Proposed EMP budget including the CER Cost as per OM dated 30 Sep 2020	Recurring Cost- 4.60 Lakh Capital Cost (including CER) – 5.40 Lakh CER cost – 0.90 Lakh
No. of Trees to be planted	1500 plants

1.2 MINING PROCESS

Briefly describe the existing/proposed method for developing/working the deposit with all design parameters:

(I) Existing Method of mining:

It is fresh grant case of mining lease & mining operations yet to be commenced.

(II) Proposed method of mining:

It will be opencast Mechanized mine. The overburden & interburden shall be removed by means of excavator. The soapstone shall be extracted with the help of excavator as well as manually with the help of hand tools like crow bar, chisels, pickaxe, hammers, and spade. Different grade of soapstone will be stacked separately near the mining faces. Drilling& blasting shall not be required/proposed during the mining operations. The soapstone shall be dressed manually & stacked separately. No further beneficiation shall be undertaken during first five years. The different grade of soapstone will be filled into 50 kg plastic bags & transported the road side by mules.

The salient points of proposed method of mining are given below:-

- Mining shall be carried out in two pits.
- It will be opencast mechanized method.
- Average thickness of soil has been considered as 1.50m.& it shall be stacked separately.
- Top soil, overburden & interburden shall be removed by means of excavators.
- Height& width of benches shall be kept 3m and 3m.
- Face slope of benches shall be 70⁰ with 45⁰ overall pit slope.

- Backfilling will be undertaken after winning the soapstone up to full economical depth. The interburden and top soil will be temporarily dump separately towards the slope of working pit and shall be used for backfilling from third year onwards. Interburden shall be filled into mined out pit and later on thin soil shall be carped over it to restore maximum original topography of the area.
- Generally small quantities of magnesite interlocked with soapstone that is inseparable in nature so 5% of total recoverable soapstone has been considered as mining losses.

Table 1.3- Proposed productions in mining plan period – 05 years

YEAR	PIT-I	PIT-II	TOTAL PRODUCTION SOAPSTONE (TONNES)
Ist	9661	3348	13009
IIInd	9842	4356	14198
IIIrd	11081	4854	15935
IVth	9721	6579	16300
Vth	10658	8298	18956
TOTAL	50963	27435	78398

Total Proposed Production:

Maximum Production: 18956 tonnes (in Vth year)

1.3 WATER DEMAND

The water requirement will be around **6.70 KLD**. About 0.40 KLD for domestic and 3.3 KLD will be required for dust suppression. Water for drinking purpose will be supplied from the tube well and naulla's from nearby villages. For dust suppression and Plantation the water supplied from nearby naulla's and treated water.

Table 1.4- Water Demand

S.NO.	Purpose	Manpower/Area	Water Demand (KLD)	Source
1.	Drinking	Manpower (40) 40*10L =400 lpcd	0.40	Nearby Village Tubewell
2.	Plantation	1500trees *2L =3000L	3.0	Private tanker (Treated Water)

3.	Dust Suppression	-	3.3	Private Tanker (Treated Water)
4.	Toilet	Manpower (40) 40*10L =400 lpcd	0.40	Private tanker (Treated Water)
Total			8.62	

1.4 BASELINE DATA

This section contains the description of baseline studies of the 10 km radius of the area surrounding Village-Baitouli, Tehsil and District- Bageshwar, Uttarakhand. The data collected has been used to understand the existing environment scenario around the proposed mining project against which the potential impacts of the project can be assessed.

Table 1.5: BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

Attribute	Baseline status
Ambient Air Quality	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) has been carried out at eight locations during post-monsoon season from October to December 2023. The minimum and maximum level of PM2.5 recorded within the study area was in the range of 24.96µg/m ³ to 58.9µg/m ³ with the 98th percentile 34.1µg/m ³ to 58.71µg/m ³ . The minimum and maximum level of PM10 recorded within the study area was in the range of 44.4µg/m ³ to 96.62µg/m ³ with the 98th percentile 72.03µg/m ³ to 96.21µg/m ³ . The minimum and maximum concentration of SO2 recorded within the study area was in the range of 2.9µg/m ³ to 13.8µg/m ³ with the 98th percentile 6.2µg/m ³ to 13.57µg/m ³ . The minimum and maximum level of NO2 recorded within the study area was in the range of range of 4.8µg/m ³ to 26.4µg/m ³ with the 98th percentile 16µg/m ³ to 25.57µg/m ³ . 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.
Noise Levels	Noise monitoring was carried out at 4 locations. The results of the monitoring program indicated that both the daytime and night time levels of noise were well within the prescribed limits of NAAQS, at all the four locations monitored.

Water Quality	3 Groundwater samples and 2 surface water samples were analyzed and concluded that: The ground water from all sources remains suitable for drinking purposes as all the constituents are within the limits prescribed by drinking water standards promulgated by Indian Standards IS: 10500-2012. From the surface water analysis it is evident that most of the parameters of the samples comply with 'Category C' standards of CPCB Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.
Soil Quality	Samples collected from identified locations indicate the soil is sandy type and the pH value ranging from 7.15 to 7.70, which shows that the soil is alkaline in nature.
Ecology and Biodiversity	There are no Ecologically Sensitive Areas present in the study area
Traffic analysis	From the analysis it can be seen that the LOS is not Likely to change near village

1.5 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Flora of the Core Zone

The core zone comprises of private agriculture land, where mining operation is proposed. Few species like *Punica granatum Linn.* (Dadim), *Pyrus communis Linn.* (Nashpati), shrubs like *Berberis asiatica Roxb.* (Kilmora) *Thymus serpyllum Linn.* (Ajwain), *Mentha sylvestris Linn.* (Pudina) etc are present. No ecologically sensitive plant species has been reported from core area.

Flora of the Buffer Zone- Buffer zone of the proposed project falls in lesser Himalaya region. Buffer zone consists of many reserve forests, a variety of faunal species are found in the region. Many tree species are planted in the area because of their usefulness, economic and aesthetic values. The tree species observed in the area are, Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Aadu (*Prunus persica Benth & Hook*), Amla (*Emblica officinalis Geartn*), Kaaphal (*Myrica esculenta Buch- Ham*), Khumani Chulu (*Prunus armenica Linn.*) etc. In agricultural waste land and along the road side, growth of shrubs like *Rubus niveus Thunb.* (Kala Hisalu), *Urtica* (Suisun/ Kandali), *Nerium indicum Nill.* (Kaner) etc. are very common.

Fauna Reported in Core zone - During the faunal survey in the area no wildlife corridor or movement of animals was recorded from proposed project area. As far as the reptile community was concerned, Indian palm squirrel, House crow and house lizard are recorded from the study

area. No established habitats of any mammals or birds are noticed along the banks. No bird's habitats like nesting, breeding and forging patterns are noticed in the core zone.

Fauna reported in Buffer zone:

Many domesticated mammal species are reported from buffer zone during the field survey. Common domestic animals like Buffalo, cow, goat, Mule, Horse etc. can be noticed in open grass fields while grazing. Inquiry from village people regarding wild animals reveals that Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Indian hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), are often seen in the area. House crow (*Corvus splendens*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamys scolopacea*), Parrot (*Psittaciformes*), are of common occurrence.

Impact on Biodiversity

There are no endangered species, wildlife sanctuary, wildlife corridors, faunal migratory routes or eco-sensitive area near the whole study area. Save the flora/fauna around the project area, is one of the basic objective of present project. For this, mine owner agency will plant a good roadside plantation along both side of the mine road. Plantation shall be carried out side the lease area over van panchayat land. Plant species that can be planted in the region- Aadu, Khumani, Kaaphal, Dadhim, Aam, Salai etc

Impact on Agriculture

The mine area and the surrounding is all agricultural land. The mining shall be carried out from lower levels to upper levels through the Formation of benches. During plan period as the mining pit shall reach its maximum economical Depth backfilling shall be commenced to restore maximum original topography of one area. The Backfilled shall again utilize for agriculture purpose.

Mitigation Measures

There is a requirement to establish a stable ecosystem with both ecological and economic returns. Minimization of soil erosion and dust pollution enhances the aesthetic value of the core and the buffer zone. To achieve this, it is planned to increase the area of green cover of plantation and green belts activities. The basic objectives of plantations are as follows:

- Improvement of Soil quality,
- Quick vegetative cover to check soil erosion,
- Improvement in mining site stability,
- Conservation of biological diversity of plants, birds and animals,
- As dust receptor and dust filter, this is likely to be produced during mining.
- If birds are noticed crossing the core zone, they will not be disturbed at all;
- Labors will not be allowed to discards food, plastic etc., which can attract animals/birds near the core site;
- Only low polluting vehicles having PUC will be allowed for carrying mining materials.
- Noise level will be maintained within permissible limit (silent zone-50dB (A) during day time or residential zone 55dB (A)) as per noise pollution (regulation and control), rules, 2000, CPCB norms.

1.6 LAND ENVIRONMENT

The proposed opencast mine will result in change of land use pattern of the mining lease area. The proposed opencast mine will result in change of land use pattern of the mining lease 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. The potential adverse impact of opencast mining is the change in land use pattern. So reclamation of mined out land will be given due importance as a step for land resource management.

Impact on land use & reclamation of mined out areas

The impact on land form or physiography will be land use on the hilly terrain will undergo radical changes due to the open cast mining. During the first five years mining, land will be degraded due to mining & allied activities. At the end of conceptual period, there shall be no mining pits & all the mined-out pit shall be Backfilled/reclaimed to retain its maximum original topography of the area.

(b) Solid waste generation and management

Solid waste is generated at the project site. Below soil cover boulders of weathered magnesite &

Dolomitic occurs having average thickness 2.0 m & same is treated as overburden/waste Material. All quantities of waste material to be generated each year shall be dumped with in lease Area secured with Gravity retaining wall (Gravity retaining wall having width & height 2.0m & 1.0m shall also be erected at the base of backfilled pit at the base & side of dump). All quantities of waste generated during plan period shall be used for backfilling the mined-out pits. The dumps are temporary in nature & all quantities shall be used in premature back filling over mined out pit before commencement of monsoon. After over the monsoon, the waste material shall be rehandled from mining pits & dump on the earmarked dump area. From third year onwards all quantities of waste material shall be used in backfilling.

1.7 AIR ENVIRONMENT

Proposed Soapstone mine where emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) contributed by vehicles movement were considered marginal as branded make and vehicles with PUC certificate will be operated only. Fugitive dust and particulates are major pollutants which will occur in the mining activities. Fugitive emissions will be settled by 70- 80% by use of multiple water sprinklers. Prediction of impacts on air environment will be made with proposed production at the 10 km radius of study area due to mining activities.

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

- Impact due to wind erosion & road maintenance
- Loading and unloading of mineral and OB, IB
- Transportation on the haul road

Water tankers with spraying arrangement of sprinklers with high efficiency will be used for regular water sprinkling on the haul roads to ensure effective dust suppression. The trucks and tippers are well maintained so that exhaust smoke does not contribute abnormal values of noxious gases and un-burnt hydrocarbons.

Control of Fugitive Emissions

- Use of Personal Protection Equipment's (PPE) like dust masks, ear plugs etc. by the mine workers.
- No Blasting will be done.

- Regular water sprinkling on haul roads & loading points will be carried out.
- Development of green belt/plantation around the lease boundary, roads, dumps etc.
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring will be conducted on regularly basis to assess the quality of ambient air.
- Emissions due to mineral handling during mining operation are not much and restricted to the lease area only. Air pollution is caused mainly due to dust generation added with gaseous emission from transportation activities along with mining operation like evacuation, loading, haulage etc. Proper mitigation measures will be practiced during mining activities to control air pollution load below the prescribed limits. The same are as follows:

Prevention and control of Gaseous Pollution

- In mining activities, the sources of gaseous emissions would be through truck movements
- Proper maintenance of vehicles improves combustion process & makes reduction in the pollution. Good maintenance and monitoring of fuel and oil will not allow significant addition in the gaseous emission.
- All the vehicles used will have PUC certificate.
- Taxi mode of vehicles carrying mined out material while loading and unloading will not be allowed.
- Vehicles carrying mineral will be covered with tarpaulin sheet. This will prevent dust emission.

1.8 WATER ENVIRONMENT

Damage in the water body, depends on its assimilative capacity. To find out assimilative capacity of receiving water body, water samples were collected from different groundwater and surface water sources. The study indicates that assimilative capacity of the River water bodies still exists, but effective measures shall be taken to check water pollution. To find out the effect on ground water an extensive hydro-geological study has been conducted and from the study it can be safely concluded that there is no noticeable adverse effect on surrounding ground water resource due to mining. The mining activity does not require water. Mining of soapstone does not have any significant impact on the water quality and parameters as the mining does not intercept with the ground water level. In this project, it is not proposed to divert or truncate any stream. No proposal

is envisaged for pumping of water from the river. There will not be any adverse impact on surface hydrology and ground water regime due to this project. The water collected in the mine during monsoon season will be extracted with the help of pump & will be drained in nearby water body with the help of tankers approach road and area demarcated by Gram Panchayat. Thus, the project activities shall not have any adverse effect on the physical components of the environment and therefore may not have any effect on the recharge of ground waters or affect the water quality.

(a) Impact on Water Resources& Surface Water Resources:

The topography of the area will not be largely changed in view of the proposed concurrent reclamation. No surface water body exists and passes through the lease area. During the mining activity period, there is a possibility of mixing of freshly disturbed material with the rain water. To take care of such events, retaining walls have been provided along the backfilled pits and along the soil and inter-burden dumps. Before the commencement of rain all the mining pits shall be backfilled so that rain water does not accumulate in the mining pits. Rain water will be channelized along the slopes it shall not carry suspension to natural streams.

1.9 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated impacts and evaluation

Noise generated at the mine is due to semi-mechanized mining operations, mechanized loading and truck transportation activities. The noise generated by the mining activity dissipates within the mine. 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 machinery, the impact of noise levels will be minimal.

(a) Noise Abatement and Control

In this mine the noise level will be up to tolerable limit (70 dB (A)) and the noise level can be reduced by:

- Proper maintenance, oiling and greasing of transport vehicles at regular intervals will be done to reduce the generation of noise.

- Adequate silencers will be provided in all the diesel engines.
- Plantation along the sides of approach roads, around office building and mine area will be done to minimize the propagation of noise.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like earmuffs/earplugs will be provided to all operators and employees working near mining machineries or at higher noise zone.
- Periodical noise level monitoring will be done.

The noise level in the working environment are compared with the standards prescribed by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA-USA) which has been adopted and enforced by the Govt. of India through model rules framed under Factories Act, 1980 and CPCB 2000 norms. The off-site receptors are not significantly affected as they are located far away from the mine site. But some disturbances due to vehicle movement cannot be avoided. Plantation will be done along the barrier zone and roadsides etc. which will more or less dampen the off-site noise level.

1.10 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

From the above analysis it can be seen that the V/C ratio for mines w.r.t MDR Road is likely to change from 0.085 to 0.0927 with LOS being no Change with 'A' as per classification LOS stated above & also for NH 309/A V/C ratio changed from 0.173 to 0.1762 with LOS being same "A" which is 'Excellent' as per classification LOS stated above.

The minerals excavated will be loaded directly into trucks and transported to the concerned market.

1.11 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

Table 1.6: Budget allotted for Environmental Management Plan

S.No.	Description	Capital Cost (Rs.)	Recurring Cost (Rs.)
Expenditure on Environment Protection & Environment Management			
1.	Haulage Path Repair & Maintenance Filling, Levelling and widening of the road up to width of 5m.		70,000
2.	Water Sprinkling on Haulage Path for Dust Suppression		2,40,000

3.	Plantation & post plantation care (1500 sapling annually for 2 years)	4,50,000 Plantation @300/sapling	50,000
4.	Monitoring Cost for six monthly compliance Air /Water /Noise /Soil Monitoring		1,00,000
5.	Corporate Social Responsibility	90,000	
	Total Cost	Rs. 5,40,000	Rs. 4,60,000 (4.60 Lakhs)

1.12 BENEFIT OF MINING

➤ PHYSICAL BENIFITS

The impact on the civic amenities will be substantial after the commencement of mining activities. The basic requirement of the community needs will be strengthened by extending health care, educational facilities developed in the township to the community, providing drinking water to the villages, building/strengthening of existing roads in the area. The proponent will initiate the above amenities either by providing or by improving the facilities in the area, which will help in uplifting the living standards of local communities. 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.

➤ SOCIAL BENEFITS

- 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.
- There will be significant change in the socio-economic scenario of the area.
- The proposed project will enhance the prospects of employment. Recruitment for the unskilled and semiskilled workers for the proposed project will be from the nearby villages.
- The development of the basic amenities viz. roads, transportation, electricity, drinking water, proper sanitation, educational institutions, medical facilities, entertainment, etc. will be developed as far as possible.
- Overall, the proposed project will change living standards of the people and improve the socio-economic conditions of the area.

➤ **Enhancement Of Green Cover**

The greenbelt development plan aims to overall improvement in the environmental conditions of the region. Plantation/afforestation will be done as per program 1500 plants will be planted over van Panchayat land and Benap land or the area demarcated by Gram Panchayat/Local Administrative body with consultation & permission of forest department or concerned authority along with provision for maintenance for 5 years. For selection of plant species local people will also be involved. This will increase the consciousness in workers and near-by villagers for greenery. Fruit trees can contribute towards their financial gains.

1.13 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Table 1.7 Budget allotted for Corporate Environmental Responsibility per annum

S no.	Activity	Quantification	Capital cost
1	Installation of Solar street lights	2	90,000
Total			90,000

1.14 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
- 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.