SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT&PROPONENT

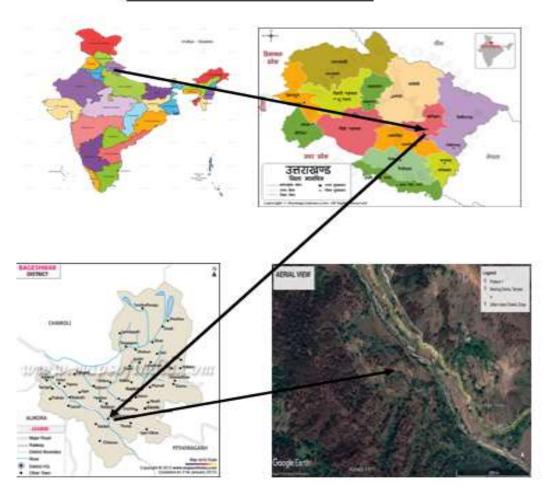
Environmental Impact Assessment report is prepared to comply with the Terms of Reference (TOR) received from SEAC vide Letter no. 244/SEIAA dated 9 March, 2023 under EIA notification of the MoEF dated 14-9-2006, as amended on 1st Dec 2009 & 4th April 2011 of MoEF, Govt. of India, for seeking environmental clearance for applied mining lease area measuring above 5.0 ha (individual or in cluster form) falling under category "B1". The lease M/s Jay Maa Bhagwati Bhatnikot Mines & Minerals, a partnership firm has applied application for mining lease for soapstone mineral measuring over an area of 13.194 ha in Village-Bhatnikot, Tehsil & Distt-Bageshwar (U.K)..District Revenue Department recommended 7.592 ha for consideration of mining lease & State Govt. considered 7.592ha area for grant of mining lease vide letter no. 1832/VII-A-1/2021/01(44)/21 on dated 09.12.2021. Copy of LOI is enclosed (Annexure no.1). At the time of demarcation 7.592ha considered for grant of mining lease considered for grant of mining lease.

M/s Jay Maa Bhagwati Bhatnikot Mines & Minerals Village-Bhatnikot Tehsil & Distt-Bageshwar partner

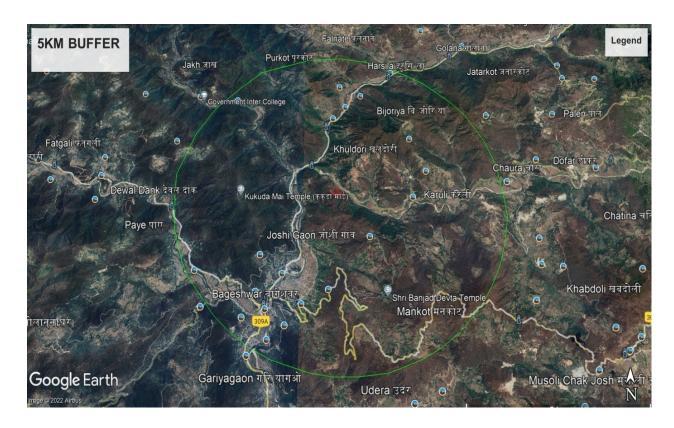
- 1- Shri Bishan Singh S/O Shri Lal Singh, R/O-Village-Bhatnikot, Tehsil & Distt-Bageshwar (U.K)
- 2- Smt. Priyanka Bhakuni W/O Shri Mukul Bhakuni, R/O-Village-Aarey, Tehsil & Distt-Bageshwar (U.K)
- 3- Shri Divyanshu Verma S/O Shri Rajesh Verma R/O-Dug Bazar, Bageshwar, Tehsil & Distt-Bageshwar (U.K)
- 4- Shri Harish Singh S/O Shri Jagdish Singh, R/O Village-Billonashera, Tehsil & Distt-Bageshwar (U.K) The proposed mining project is categorized as category 'B1' project. The EIA-EMP report is prepared as per the TOR granted under the EIA Notification. Further to assess the impact on environment due to proposed mine, it is necessary to ascertain present status of environment prevailing at the project site and proposed operation including identification and Assessment of impact on the environment.

The mining area is located in Bhatnikot & Distt-Bageshwar (U.K). Location of the project is shown in Fig. 1.1. The area is situated in Village -Bhatnikot. The area is about 18Km from Bageshwar on Bageshwar-Reema PWD Road. The location plan is shown in Plate No.1& Google image showing mining lease.

LOCATION PLAN



Draft EIA Report of Bhatnikot Soapstone Deposit Mining Project located at Village- Bhatnikot, Tehsil-Bageshwar Distt- Bageshwar, State- Uttarakhand



RESERVES

It will be open cast mechanized mine. Excavator shall be deployed for the removal of overburden &interburden. Rock breaker shall be used as & when required for breaking big boulders of low grade magnesite/dolomitic boulders. The overburden consists of weathered boulders of low grade magnesite & dolomitic stone intermixed with yellowish soil cover & average thickness has been considered as 2.0m. Below overburden, soapstone intermixed with low grade, magnesite & dolomitic boulders occurs. The overburden/interburden will be dumped separately towards slope of working pit secured with Gravity retaining walls. Mining shall be carried out in two pits viz. pit I &II. The width of benches shall be kept 8m, height of benches shall be kept 6m with face slope 68o. The soapstone will be extracted manually with the help of crow bar, chisels, pickaxe, hammers, spade etc. Scattered habitation exists within area & 50m barrier zone has been left from habitation as safety zone & considered as restricted zone for mining & all quantities of mineral with in restricted zone is considered under inferred mineral resources. Soapstone is soft mineral therefore no drilling & blasting shall be required. No further beneficiation will be required except breaking & sorting. The different grade of soapstone will be filled into 50 kg plastic bags & transported up to road side by manually. From road side the soapstone bags will be loaded into trucks through manually and transported to Haldwani.

Proposed five year production target:

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YEAR	Quantities of soapstone (tonnes)	Quantities of Waste (Cum)	Stripping ratio Tonnes/Cum
	Pit-I	Pit-I	
I st	12604	12608	1:1.0
II nd	13491	9763	1:1.38
III rd	14339	12033	1:1.19
IV th	15526	12989	1:1.20
V th	17996	13731	1:1.31
Total	73956	61124	

WATER DEMAND

There will be very little requirement of water is anticipated to carry out operations as it will be done in Semi-mechanized/ (OTFM) using EMM and Loaders manner. The water will be required either for drinking purposes or for dust suppression. It is projected that approx 38 laborers will be required for the proposed project. Considering the fresh water requirement for site laborers it is estimated that 0.51 KLD water will be required. Apart from this 6.11 KLD water will be required for sprinkling on roads & plantation.

Source	Purpose	Detail	Avg. Demand/Day
	Drinking@15lpcd/worker	34 workers x 15 lpcd	
Portable		=510 lpcd	0.510KLD
Tanker	Mine operation/others	-	1.0 KLD
	Average requirement of water	1000Trees x 1 lpsd	1.0KLD
	in Land reclamation/	= 1000 lpcd	
	plantation @1 Lit/Tree	(Requirement of water	
		increases with no of sapling	
		plantation)	
	Dust suppression	Haul Road Area = (300 m	3.6 KLD
	@2 Lit/Sq.m	Length x 6m Width = 1200	
	(Twice in a day)	m²) x 2lpcd/Sq.m	
		= 3600 lpcd	
Total			6.11 KLD

10.5 BASE LINE DATA

This study contains the description of baseline studies of the 10 km radius of the area Pagana Soapstone mine. 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. Environmental data

has been collected in relation to proposed mining for: -

- (a) Air
- (b) Noise
- (c) Water
- (d) Soil
- (e) Ecology and Biodiversity
- (f) Socio-economy

Table 11.4: BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

Attribute	Baseline status
Ambient Air Quality	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reveals that the maximum & minimum concentrations of PM10 for all the 11 AQ monitoring
Ambient air quality was monitored at 11 locations withina 10 km radius of	stations were found to be $89.30\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-2 and $60.57\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-5, respectively, Whereas the maximum & minimum concentrations of PM2.5 for all the 12 AQ monitoring stations were found to be $41.65\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-2 and $24.33\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-1, respectively.
	As far as the gaseous pollutants SO2 and NO2 are concerned, the prescribed NAAQS limit of $80\mu g/m^3$ for residential and rural areas has never surpassed at any station. The maximum & minimum concentrations of SO2 were found to be $9.9\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-1 &5.1 $\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-3 respectively. The maximum & minimum concentrations of NO _X were found to be $31.5\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-5 &12.6 $\mu g/m^3$ at AAQ-5 respectively.
Noise Levels	Noise monitoring reveals that the maximum & minimum noise levels at day time were recorded as 44.46 dB(A) at NQ-1 & 39.42 dB(A) at NQ-5 respectively. The maximum & minimum noise levels at night time were found to be 42.63 dB (A) at NQ-1 & 35.66 dB(A) at NQ-4 respectively. There are several other sources in the 10 km radius of study area, which contributes to the local noise level of the area. Traffic activities as well as activities in nearby villages and agricultural fields add to the ambient noise level of the area.

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Water Quality	5 Groundwater samples and 3 surface water samples were analysed 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. 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 Non-conventional treatment followed by disinfection.
Soil Quality	Samples collected from identified locations indicate the soil is sandy type and the pH value ranging from 7.16 at SQ1 to 7.56 at SQ4 which shows that the soil is alkaline in nature. Potassium is found to be from 116.2mg/kg (SQ2) to 131.5 mg/kg (SQ4). The water holding capacity is found in between 34.8% (SQ1) to 38.7% (SQ3).
Ecology and Biodiversity	There are no Ecologically Sensitive Areas present in the study area, but many reserved forests surround the project area.
Socio-economy	The implementation of the Mine will throw opportunities to local people for both direct and indirect employment. The study area is still lacking in, health, housing, water, electricity etc. It is expected that same will improve to a great extent due to proposed mining project and associated industrial and business activities.

11.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Area supports moderately healthy vegetation, the main forest species are scattered all over the hills, riparian vegetation found along the Saryu River and upper reaches of hills covered with pine forest. Species of Quercus, Siris, Sisam, Subabul, Neem, etc. found in mixed deciduous forest. Ground vegetation mainly consists of grasses and small shrubs. Useful fodder grasses, Cynodondactylon, Eleusineindica, Trifoliumalexandrinum, etc. can be seen growing in the area. The large weeds which infest uncultivated tracts are Calotropisprocera, Canabissativa, Lantana camara and Ziziphusjujuba. Other noxious weeds and those which appear in crops are Carthamusoxyacantha, Argemonemexicana, Solanumxanthocarpum, Partheniumhysterophorus and Cannabis sativa.

Flora of the Core zone

The core zone comprises of private agriculture land, where mining operation is proposed. There is no tree species found in core zone. Few shrub species like lantana, ank, cannabis etc are grown as weed in area. No ecologically sensitive plant species has been reported from this area.

Flora of the Buffer zone: Buffer zone of the proposed project falls in Lesser and Greater Himalaya 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 (Mangiferaindica), Jamun (Syzygium cumini), Bail (Aegle marmelos), Dakain (Melia azedarach), Neem (Azadirachtaindica), Peepal (Ficusreligiosa), Bhimal (Grewiaoptiva) etc.

In agricultural waste land and along the road side, growth of weeds like Argemonemexicana, Cannabis sativa, Cenchruscilitaris, Lantana camara, Partheniumhysterosporus, etc. are very common. These weeds are affecting the agricultural productivity of the region due to fast growth, short life cycle and enormous production of seeds.

Vegetation in and around human settlement:

Vegetation pattern in villages and surrounding areas are slightly different from the rest of the areas. The common species grown near villages are mostly edible or useful plants such as Mangiferaindica, Azadirachtaindica, Albizialebbeck, Delonixregia, Ficusreligiosa, etc.

Table 11.5Anticipated impact and mitigation measures for biological environment

Impact Predicted	Suggestive measure
Disturbance to free movement / living of wild fauna viz. Birds, Reptiles etc.	 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.
Disturbance of riparian ecosystem/ wetlands	• The riparian ecosystem or the wetlands will not be destroyed by the mine owners.
Monitoring of upstream and downstream water quality	Water quality will be monitored from upstream and downstream area to assess the impact on water quality and plankton and mining activity will be controlled to maintain the clean water conditions.

11.7 LAND ENVIRONMENT

Various components of land environment have been identified for study of impact of the mine operations. Details of the same are given below:

Solid waste generation and management

There is little top soil generation from the mine. The waste to be generated will be over burden\ side burden which will be utilized in the concurrent back filling. The soil will be temporarily stored and used for Green belt development. As the mineral is non-replenishable, the excavated area at the end of mine life will be converted into an open benched. The measures to be taken are likely to bring forth positive impact on the core zone landscape. The aesthetic environment of the core zone will have a positive impact by the time mining ceases in the area with proposed green belt development.

AIR ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated impacts and evaluation

Information on air quality was studied and various modelling techniques predicted that the mining activity will not affect the air quality in a significant manner. In mining operations, loading, transportation and unloading operations may cause deterioration in air quality due to handling dry materials. In the present case, from the Air monitoring results it is anticipated that the incremental pollution will remain within the limit and becomes insignificant outside the mine lease area. Also, the blasting is not prescribed and will be only done in the utmost requirement and that too for a very short duration of mere significance.

Mitigation measures

The only air pollution sources are the road transport network of the trucks. The dust suppression measures like water spraying will be done on the roads. Utmost care will be taken to prevent spillage from the trucks. Overloading will be prevented. Plantation activities along the roads will also reduce the impact of dust in the nearby villages.

WATER ENVIRONMENT

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 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 contractor will adhere to all guidelines and rules for proper and scientific method of mining during the period of extracting the Soapstone. 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.

NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated impacts and evaluation

Noise generated at the mine is due to semi-mechanized mining operations and truck transportation activities. The noise generated by the mining activity dissipates within the mine. There is no major impact of the mining activity on the nearby villages. However, pronounced effect of above noise levels is felt only near the active working area.

Noise at lower levels (sound pressure) is quite acceptable and does not have any bad effect on human beings, but when it is abnormally high- it incurs some maleficent effects.

In this case the impact of noise on the nearby settlements is negligible as they are far located from the mine workings.

Mitigation measuresOn-site

- **a) Blasting** No blasting is proposed.
- **b) Maintenance of Machinery:** Regular maintenance of machinery will keep the generated noise level below the minimum prescribed limit i.e. not exceeding 90 dB (A) at a distance of 2 m from the machine. All machines will be as per stipulated standards and will be used at their optimum capacity.
- **c) Trained Operators:** Only trained operators will be allowed to operate machines during mining to reduce any chance of safety failures.
- **d) Vegetation:** Plantation of trees along the bank will be done to dampen the noise, if possible.
- **e) Hearing Protection:** All the miners will be provided with Personal Protective equipments such as earmuffs.
- f)Phasing out the old and worn out trucks.

Off-site

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 roadsides, civic amenities, etc. which will more or less dampen the off-site noise level.

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Results

From the traffic analysis it can be seen that the V/C ratio is likely to change to 0.20 and 0.31 with LOS being "B" 'very good' as per classification. So the additional load on the carrying capacity of the

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The implementation of the soapstone mining project will throw opportunities to local people for both direct and indirect employment. The project will also provide impetus to industrialization of the area. With the implementation of the proposed mining project the occupational pattern of the people in the area will change making more people engaged in industrial and business activities rather in agriculture. Thus there will be a gradual shifting of population from agriculture to mining and industry. Further, the mining and industrial activities in the area may lead to rapid increase in population and thereby urbanization. Due to urbanization of the area, employment opportunities will further increase.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

Proper environmental management plan is proposed for Simkhet Soapstone mining project to mitigate the impact during the mining operation.

- No overburden or loose sediments will be kept in the working benches particularly during monsoon months.
- Garland drain is proposed to arrest the inflow of run-off water to the quarry area.
- The possibility of the project activity contributing to the pollution of watercourses of the region or to the ground water regime is so less that this does not significantly constitute an area of concern.
- Construction of well-compacted roads.
- Regular water spraying on haul roads and waste dumps by tankers.
- Provision of dust collectors for the drilling & crusher machines.
- Supply of personal protective equipments like dust masks, earplugs, helmets, safety boots etc. for the miners.
- Plantation of wide leaf trees, creepers, tall grasses around quarry sites, waste dumps, road and other surrounding barren zones.
- Proper and regular maintenance of vehicles, compressors and jack hammers.
- Provision of supplying earplugs for jack hammer drillers and crusher operators.
- Care should be taken that noise produced during vehicles movement for carrying soapstone is within the
 permissible noise level.
- Carrying of blasting (if any) only during daytime (not during cloudy weather and when strong wind is blowing towards residential areas). Blasting will be carried out with limited explosives at a time so that the noise generation can be well maintained with the prescribed limits.
- Provision of Green Belt (thick foliage) along the lease boundary and road.
- Strict observance of the provisions of Acts, Rules and Regulations in respect of safety both by management and the workers.
- Proper planning and designing of work in order to reduce the risk of hazards.
- Specific instructions and supervisions of working where danger due to fall of side (overhanging, undercutting of bench, fall of objects from higher benches/places is apprehended).
- Training of work persons and the officials.
- Since the haul road will be of considerable length, due importance will be given in the construction of
 road. The width of road will be maintained more than thrice the width of the vehicle. A code of traffic
 rules will be implemented.

- A code of practices for tipping in stock piles/dumping of overburden at dump yard and loading point will be implemented.
- In respect of contract work, safety code for contractors and workers will be implemented.
- They will be allowed to work under strict supervision of statutory person/officials only after they will
 impart training at vocational training centers. All personal protective equipments will be supplied to
 them.
- A code of practice for fighting fire will be implemented.
- Competent persons like fitters, mechanics will have imparted with special attention to project impact.
- The safe handling of materials while attending to repairs, maintenance of HEMM.
- Provision of pit safety committee meeting every month (20th day) to discuss the safety of the mines and the persons employed.
- Celebration of annual mines safety week and environmental week in order to develop safety awareness amongst employees.
- Pre joining medical check-up shall be done and regular health check-up in 6 monthly intervals is planned for the employees.
- Care will be taken that no cooking, or burning of woods will be allowed in the adjoining area.
- If some causality or injury to animal occurs, it should be informed to forest department and proper treatment should be given.
- Corridor movement of wild mammals (If exists) should be avoided.

11.14 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Environmental Management Plan serves no purpose if it is not implemented with true spirit. Some loopholes in the EMP can also be detected afterwards when it is implanted and monitored. Thus, an implementation and monitoring programme has to be prepared.

The major attributes of environment are not confined to the mining site alone. Implementation of proposed control measures and monitoring programme has an implication on the surrounding area as well as for the region. Therefore, mine management should strengthen the existing control measures as elaborated earlier in this report and monitor the efficacy of the control measures implemented within the mining area relating to the following specific areas:

- a) Collection of air and water samples at strategic locations with frequency suggested and by analyzing thereof. If the parameters exceed the permissible tolerance limits, corrective regulation measure will be taken.
- b) Collection of soil samples at strategic locations once in every year and analysis thereof with regard to deleterious constituents, if any.
- c) The effectiveness of drainage system depends upon proper cleaning of all drains provided in the surrounding of mine area. Any blockage due to siltation or loose material will be checked at least once

in a month.

- d) Measurement of water level fluctuations in the nearby ponds, dug wells and bore wells.
- e) Measurement of noise levels at mine site, stationary and mobile sources, and adjacent villages will be done in every quarter of the year.
- f) Plantation/afforestation as should be done as per program. Regular watering of plant and fencing to protect them from cattle/goats has to be provided. Post plantation, the area will be regularly monitored in every season for evaluation of success rate. For selection of plant species local people should also be involved.
- g) Mine management will be in regular touch with local surrounding villages to update the various developmental schemes made by them. They will also consider any immediate requirement, which could be taken care of in near future.
- h) Mine management will be in regular touch with State Pollution Control Board, DGM, IBM etc., bind to send them annual progress report. Any new regulations considered/imposed by State/Central Pollution Control Board for the industry will be followed.

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR EMP IMPLEMENTATION

Table 11.7: COST OF EMP

S. No.	Measures	Capital Cost (In Rs.)	Recurring Cost (In Rs.) (for Subsequent Years)
1	Pollution Control	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Dust Suppression		
2	Pollution Monitoring		
	Air pollution	-	75000
	Water pollution		
	Soil Pollution		
	Noise Pollution		
3	Plantation/ Green belt	3,67,875	6,67,875
4	Reclamation of mined out		10,09,380
	area		
5	Occupational Health	1,00,000	50,000
	Total	5,67,875	19,02,255

MONITORING SCHEDULE AND PARAMETERS

Table 11.8: Monitoring Schedule and Parameters

S.N	Description of Parameters	Schedule and Duration of	
о.		Monitoring	
1	Air Quality	24 hourly samples twice a week for one	

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	a)In the vicinity of the mine	month in each season except monsoon season
	b)In the vicinity of the transportationnetwork	
2	Water Quality	Once in a season for 4 season in a
	a) Water quality of surface and groundwater around the site	year
	b) Drinking water must conform to drinking water standards	
3	Ambient Noise Level	Twice in a year for couple of years &
		then once in a year
4	Soil Quality	Once in two years on project
		monitoring area
5	Inventory of Flora (tree plantation, survival	Once in two years on project
	etc.)	monitoring area
6	Socio-economic condition of local,	Once in 3 or 4 years
	population, physical survey	

BENEFIT OF MINING

The opening of the proposed project will enhance the socio-economic activities in the adjoining areas. This will result in following benefits: -

- Improvements in physical infrastructure.
- Improvements in Social Infrastructure.
- Increase in Employment Potential
- Contribution to the Exchequer.
- Prevention of illegal mining.
- During and Post-mining enhancement of green cover.

CER Project Details

Soapstone mine has proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 2.80 lakks every year for the development of social infrastructure of the area.

Following measure will be taken to improve the Social infrastructure of the study area:

S no.	Activity	Quantification	Capital cost
1	Maintenance of Temple	1	1,00,000
2	Distribution of solar lamps	20	60,700
3	Distribution of stationary items and maintenance of school	-	47,275

Total	2,79,750