

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

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 6.129Ha. The proposed project falls under Category “B1” as per NGT order dated 13.09.2018 & OM dated 12th December 2018 by MOEF & CC which states that all 5-25 Ha projects falling under B-2 category will be considered as B1 & will be appraised by SEAC/SEIAA.

1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT & PROJECT PROPONENT

The proposed project of Shri Shankar Bafilais for soapstone mining which covers an area of 6.129Ha. near Village- Amjhajoo, Tehsil-Dugnakuri & District- Bageshwar, Uttarakhand. LOI has been granted in favour of Shri Shankar Bafilavide Letter No. 14/VII-A-1/2021/01(02)/21 on dated

Project: Amjhajoo Soapstone Mining Project
Project Proponent: Shankar Bafila S/o Shri Jagat Singh
Area: 6.129 Ha, Village- Amjhajoo, Tehsil- Dugnakuri
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01.01.2022. for a period of 50 years attached as Annexure II.

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.

The Details of Production is depicted in Tables No. 1.1.

YEAR	Quantities of soapstone (tonnes)	\Quantities of Waste (Cum)
	Pit-I	Pit-I
I st	6630	9775
II nd	7750	10375
III rd	8836	7929
IV th	10839	9727
V th	12363	16740
Total	46691	54546

Total Proposed Production: 6630 TPA upto 12363 TPA (1st to 5th Year)

Maximum Proposed Capacity: 12363 TPA (end of 5th Year)

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

Proponent & Address

Shri Shankar Bafila S/o Shri Jagat Singh

Address: R/O-Village-Bafilagaon Malla

Post: Saneti, Tehsil- Dugnakuri,

Distt- Bageshwar (U.K).

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

Brief details of the project are described in the Table No. 10.2 given below:

Table No.1.2:- Details of the Project

S. No.	Parameters	Description
1.	Name of the Project	Amjhajoo Soapstone Mine
2.	Location of the Project	Village: Amjhajoo, Tehsil- Dugnakuri, District- Bageshwar, State- Uttarakhand.
3.	Project Proponent	Shri Shankar Bafila S/o Shri Jagat Singh Address: R/O-Village-Bafilagaon Malla Post: Saneti, Tehsil- Dugnakuri, Distt- Bageshwar (U.K).
4.	Lease period validity	50 years/specific year will be calculated w.e.f grant of lease deed.
5.	Lease Details	It is fresh grant case of mining lease. State Govt. has given its consent to grant mining lease vide letter no. 14/VII-A-1/2021/01(02)/21 on dated 01.01.2022. for a period of 50 years.
6.	Location of the Project	
	Village	Amjhajoo
	Tehsil	Dugnakuri
	District	Bageshwar
	State	Uttarakhand
7.	Total Lease Area	6.129 Ha
8.	Category of the Project	"B1"
9.	Capacity of the Project	6630 TPA upto 12363 TPA (1st to 5th Year) Maximum Production: 12363 TPA (end of 5th Year)
10.	Topography	The highest level of area is 2060.10mRL towards north side along boundary pillar 3-4 while lowest level is 1975.0mRL towards southwest flank at boundary pillar 6
11.	Lease Area Coordinate	
		Coordinates
		N E

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			1.	29°54'42.51"N	79°59'7.21"E	
			2.	29°54'43.80"N	79°59'2.82"E	
			3.	29°54'47.48"N	79°59'3.32"E	
			4.	29°54'48.44"N	79°59'0.60"E	
			5.	29°54'47.53"N	79°58'56.13"E	
			6.	29°54'37.86"N	79°58'57.82"E	
			7.	29°54'39.31"N	79°59'5.90"E	
12.	Land Type	Agriculture land, State Govt. Land & Public Utility Land.				
13.	Method of Mining	Opencast, Mechanized Method				
14.	Operational days/ Year	240 Days				
15.	Total Water Requirement	6.275 KLD of water will be used for the project site (Drinking use, Sprinkling,Plantation& Other use)				
16.	Source of Water	Potable tankers				
17.	Man power requirement	25 persons				
18.	Nearest railway Station/ Airport along with distance in Kms	Kotdwar Railway Station – 141.53 km South Westaerial distance Airport: NainiSaini Airport, Pithoragarh, 55.72 km, SE				
19.	Nearest Town, City, District Head Quarters along with distance in Kms	Nearest Town/District: Bageshwar, 24.70 km, NW				
20.	Ecological sensitive areas (Wild life Sanctuaries, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, etc.)	Not Available				
21.	Historical Places	None				
22.	Financial & Social benefit	This Project will provide employment to local people directly and indirectly, which will improve their socio- economic status.				
23.	Proposed Project Cost	Rs. 62.0 Lakhs				
24.	Proposed CER Cost	Rs. 3.1 Lakhs				
25.	EMP Expenditure	Rs13.65Lakhs				

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LOCATION PLAN

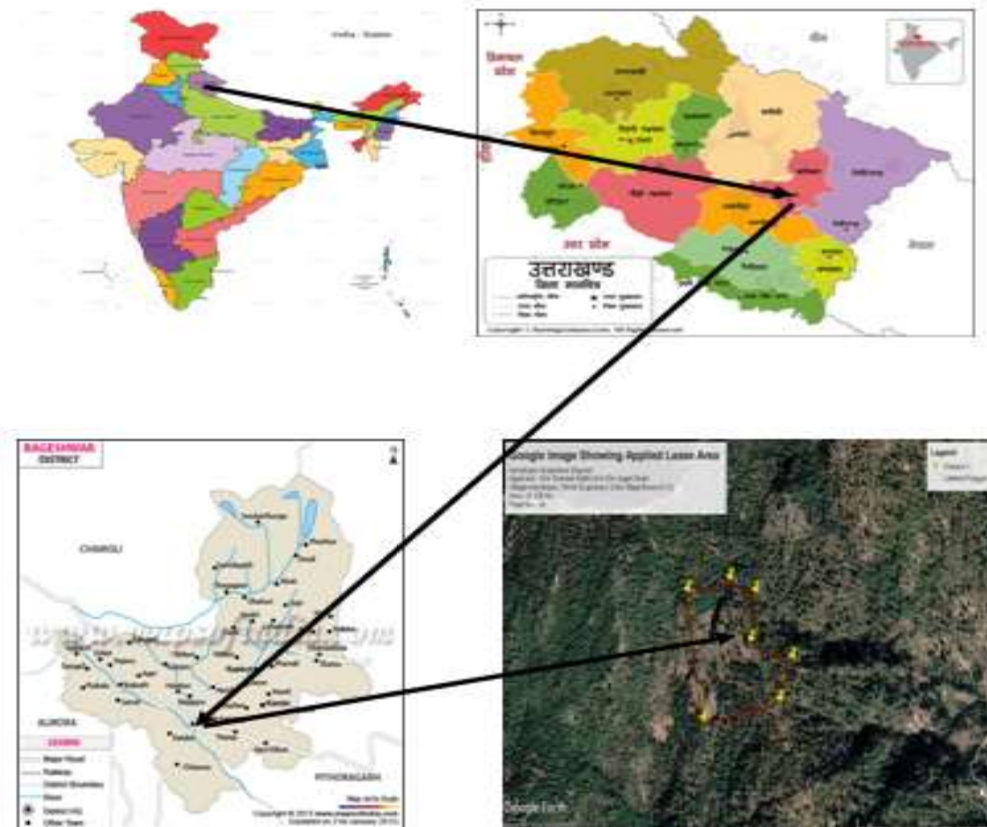


Figure: 1.1- Project Location

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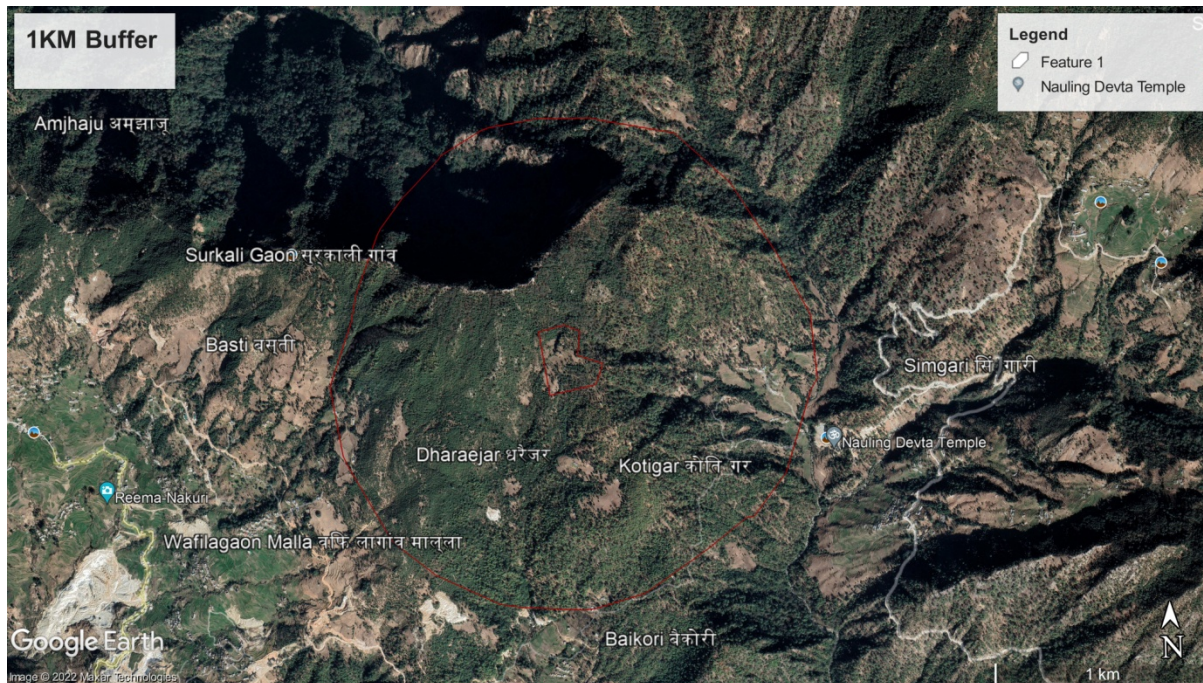


Figure: 1.3–Google Map Showing 1 km Radius of the Project

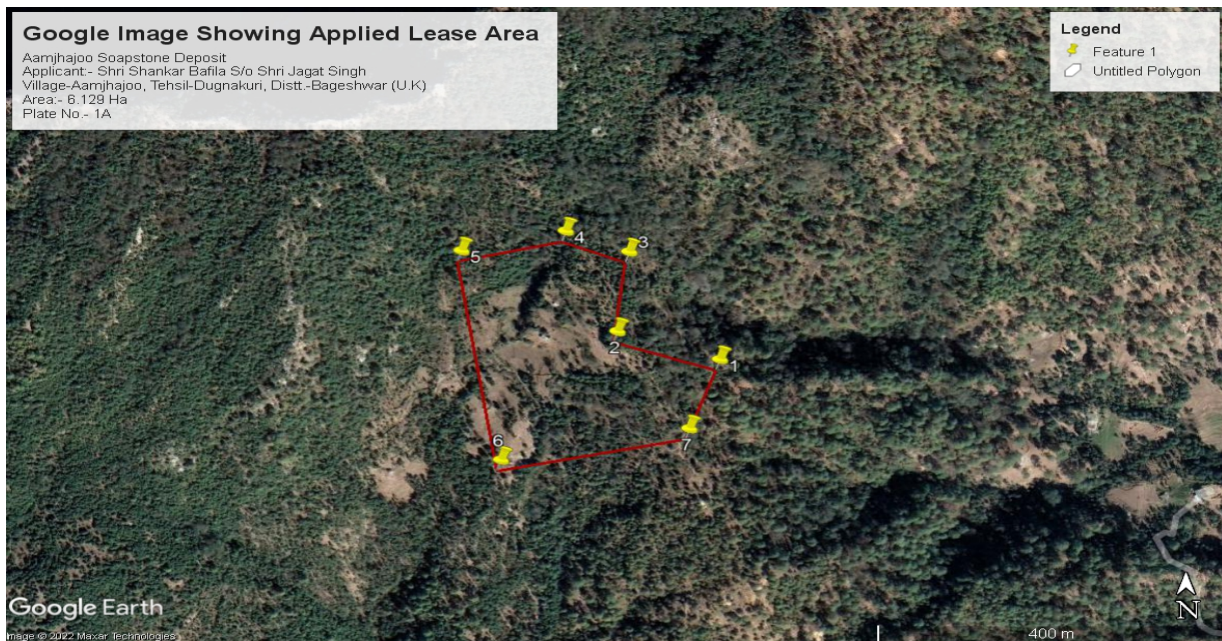


Figure 2: Google Earth showing Zoom View of the Project Site

1.3 STATUS OF REGULATORY CLEARANCES OF THEPROJECT

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 mechanized way in open cast method in quite a systematic manner by forming 6m 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

It will be open cast mechanized mine. Excavator shall be deployed for the removal of overburden &interburden. 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 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 one pit viz. pit I. The width of benches shall be kept 7m, height of benches shall be kept 5m with face slope 68°. The soapstone will be extracted manually with the help of crow bar, chisels, pickaxe, hammers, spade etc scattered habitation exists towards north east side of the area. 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. Lessee shall obtain requisite permission from DGMS for deployment of HEMM.

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

During first five years mining shall be carried out in one pit viz pit I.

It will be open cast mechanized. Average thickness of soil has been considered as 0.20m & it shall be used for the purpose of plantation & carpeted over backfilled pit, therefore no such proposal has been envisaged for its separate stacking.

Bench height will be kept 6.0m width of benches shall be kept 8.0m with face slope 68°.

Development work will be construction of foot track to different working benches and removal of the top soil. Seasonal nallah & habitation are far away from proposed mining pits. Mined out pit shall be back filled before the commencement of monsoon therefore there shall be no adverse impact on habitation due to mining activities.

In future no mining & allied activities shall be carried out within 7.5m barrier zone. The retaining wall having width & height 1.5m & 1.0m shall also be provided at the edge of backfilled pit. Mining pit shall reach its maximum economical depth at the end of second year; therefore proposal of backfilling has been envisaged from second year onwards. The waste to be generated during first year shall be dumped separately towards slope of working pit secured with retaining walls.

1.4 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.

1.5LAND USE PATTERN

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

Forest Land	Area (ha)	Non Forest Land	Area (ha)
Forest (specify) Area (ha)	Nil	(i) waste land,	Nil
		(ii) grazing land,	Nil
		(iii) Agriculture land,	5.262
		(iv)others(specify) Public Utility Land (सार्वजनिक भूमि)	0.020
		State Govt. Land	0.847
Total	Nil		6.129

1.6 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

Three 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 (7.18 to 7.51). 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 265-293 μ 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.

Meteorology

Meteorological data at the site was monitored during January 2023 to March 2023 representing pre-monsoon season.

Ambient Air Quality

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) has been carried out at eight locations during pre-monsoon season from Jan to march 2023. The minimum and maximum level of PM10 recorded within the study area was in the range of $54.6\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $91.6\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with the 98th percentile $81.84\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The minimum and maximum level of PM2.5 recorded within the study area was in the range of $35.5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $53.5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with the 98th percentile $38.92\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The minimum and maximum concentration of SO2 recorded within the study area was $5.35\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $13.43\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with the 98th percentile $9.96\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The minimum and maximum level of NO2 recorded within the study area was in the range of was $16.84\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $33.42\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with the 98th percentile $20.65\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 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

Water Quality

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.

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 7.19to7.35and the surface waters are 7.65to7.70. The pH values for all the samples collected in the study area during study period were found to be within the limits.

□ 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 265 mg/l to 275 mg/l. The TDS of the samples were above the desirable limit but within the permissible limit of 2000 mg/l.

□ The desirable limit for chlorides 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 15 mg/l to a maximum of 19 mg/l, in ground water samples 14 mg/l to 24 mg/l. The chloride samples are within the desirable limits.

□ The desirable limit as per IS-10500 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 174 mg/l to 182 mg/l.

□ 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 fluorosis. In the ground water samples of study area the fluoride value were in the range of 0.2 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l. In surface water 0.39 mg/l to 0.42 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.

Noise Levels

The noise level monitoring results of January, 2023 to March, 2023 are presented below in Table 3.5. The ambient noise level in study area during the day time varies from 43.50 to 65.20dB (A) and 32.80 to 58.50dB (A) during night which is within the specified limits of CPCB.

Ecological Environment-

There are no wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks within the study area of 10-km radius.

1.7 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 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 interburden 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 interburden dumps is not envisaged in the present project, as sufficient measures as detailed in the EMP would be undertaken.

Impact on Flora and Fauna

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

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The summary of environmental mitigation measures are given in below table

Table 1.3: Proposed Environmental Mitigation Measures

Impact Predicted	Suggestive measure
Disturbance of free movement/living of wild fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness camps will be conducted for labours to make them aware about sensitivity/importance of forestlife.• No tract or new road for movement of labours or vehicles be laid in reserve forest area, this will prevent forest fragmentation, encroachment and human – animal encounter• Care will be taken that noise produced during vehicles

	<p>movement for carrying materials are within the permissible noise level. Higher noise level in the forest area will lead to restless and failure in detection of calls of mates and young ones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care will be taken that no hunting of animals carried out by labours. • If wild animals are noticed crossing the core zone, it will not be disturbed at all. • Labours will not be allowed to discard food, plastic etc., which can attract animals near the core site. • Only low polluting vehicle will be allowed for carrying ore materials. All vehicles allowed in the project site area will have to provide pollution under control certificate at the end of three months. • No honk will be allowed in the forest area, noise level will be within permissible limit (silent zone-50dB during day time) as per noise pollution (regulation and control) rules, 2000, CPCB norms.
Harvesting of forest flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No tree cutting, chopping, lumbering, uprooting of shrubs and herbs should be allowed. • No piling of ore material should be in the reserve forest area. • Collections of economically important plants will be fully restricted.

1.9 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 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.

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1.10 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Attributes	Sampling		Measurement Method	Test Procedure
	Network	Frequency		
A. Air Environment				
Pollutants PM2.5, PM10	5 locations in the project impact area (Minimum 2 Locations in upwind side, 3 sites in Downwind side / impact zone and 1 in core zone)	Once in a season.	Gravimetric method	-
SO2			Gravimetric method	-
			EPA Modified West & Geake method	Absorption inPotassium Tetra Chloromercurate followed by Colorimetric estimation using P- Rosaniline hydrochloride and Formaldehyde (IS: 5182 Part - II).
NO2			Arsenite modified Jacob Hochheiser	Absorption indil. NaOH and then estimated colorimetrically with sulphanilamide and N (I-Nepthyle) Ethylene diamineDihydrochlori deandHydrogenPeroxi de (CPCB Method).
B. Water Environment				
pH, Turbidity, Colour, Odour, Taste, TDS, Total Hardness, Calcium hardness, Magnesium hardness, Chloride, Fluoride, Sulphate, Nitrates, Alkalinity, Iron, Copper, Manganese,	Set of grab samples during pre and post-monsoon for ground and surface Water in the vicinity.	Diurnal and Season wise	As per IS 10500	Samples for water quality should be collected and analyzed as per : IS : 2488 (Part 1-5) methods for sampling and testing of Industrial effluents Standard methods for examination of water and wastewater analysis published by American Public Health Association.

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Mercury, Cadmium, Selenium, Arsenic, Cyanide, Lead, Zinc, Chromium, Aluminum, Boron, Phenolic Compounds				
C. Noise				
Noise levels at Day & night time - Leq dB (A)	Mine Boundary , High noise generating areas within the lease	Quarterly / Half yearly	As per CPCB norms	As per CPCB norms
D. Soil				
pH, Bulk Density, Soil texture,	3 locations in the project impact area	Yearly/half yearly	As per USDA Method	As per USDA Method
Nitrogen, Available Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Electrical Conductivity, Organic Matter, Chloride				
E. Socioeconomic				
Demographic structure Infrastructure resource base Economic resource base Health status: Morbidity pattern Cultural and Aesthetic	Socioeconomic survey is based on proportionate, stratified and random sampling method	Minimum for two phases of the project	Primary	Secondary data from census records, statistical hard books, topo sheets, health Records and relevant official records available withGovt. Agencies

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attributes Education				
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1.10 COST ESTIMATES

The details of the cost to for the Environmental Management plan for 5 years, the budget for Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) and year wise allocation of funds for the various activities proposed to be taken up under CER programme has been given in below **Table No – 4**

CER plan is given below:

- Total Cost of the Project = Rs.62.0Lakhs
- Yearly CER cost for the project, i.e. 5% of the total project cost

Rs. 62.0Lakhs x 0.05 = Rs. (3.1Lakhs)

This is the proposed cost CER Plan, Activities and actual cost will be finalized as per the Actual need of the area.

(ON THE BASIS OF NEED BASE ASSESSMENT SURVEY)

Table No – 4 Budget allotted for CER

This is the Proposed CER Plan, Activities will be Finalized as per the Actual need of the area (ON THE BASIS OF NEED BASE ASSESSMENT SURVEY)		
S.N.	Particulars	Activity
1.	Drinking water supply	Provide drinking water facility in surrounding villages and schools by hand pump installation.
2.	Health	Free distribution of medicines, health check-up camps nearby village
3.	Electrification including solar power	Solar lamp distribution & Solar street light installation
4.	Sanitation	Constructed the Toilets facilities for women nearby village
5.	Education	Distribution of school bags & Books in nearby Primary Schools

Table No.-5 Budget allotted for project operation cost & Environmental Management Programme

S. No.	Description	Unit	Total (Rs.)
A. Project Operation Cost			

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1.	Manpower Cost: Mine Engineer (Full time) - 01 Geologist (Full time) -01 Skilled workers -02 Un skilled: Laborers charge -21	(Total Man power 25) Assuming 240days Rs. 25,000/ month= 3,00,000 Rs. 30,000/ month= 3,60,000 Rs. 550/ day= 1,32,000 x 2=2,64,000 Rs.475 / day= 1,14000x21=23,94,000	33,18,000
2.	Expenditure on Occupational Health: PPE Kit, First Aid Facility, Mask, Hand wash & Sanitizer Medical checkup and Medicine (Once in a month)	2000/worker (2000 x 24)= 48,000 <i>Doctor's visit:</i> 10,000/ month (8 working months) =80,000 <i>Medicines</i> (Assuming 500/worker) 500 x 24 = 12,000 (Mine operation Month: 8) = 120,000	2,60,000
3.	Equipment's/Tools/Machineries	240 days Assuming Rs.3000/day	7,20,000
4.	Drinking and Sanitary Facilities	➤ Rs. 2000/day for drinking/domestic (240 days) ➤ Rs. 30,000/ Bio-toilets x 2	5,40,000
	Total Project Operation Cost (A)		Rs. 48,38,000 (48.38 Lakhs)

B. Break-up of Expenditure on Environment Protection & Environment Management

5.	Haulage Road Repair & Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filling, Leveling and widening of the road up to width of 6m and length of 200 m. Setting & Fixing of Cut Stone on the leveled road. 	Annual 200 m (L) x 6 m (W)	1,00,000
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Project: Amjhajoo Soapstone Mining Project
Project Proponent: Shankar Bafila S/o Shri Jagat Singh
Area: 6.129 Ha, Village- Amjhajoo, Tehsil- Dugnakuri
District: Bageshwar (Uttarakhand),

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

6.	Water Sprinkling on Haulage Road for Dust Suppression	Assuming Rs.1000/day for 240 days of working Tanker Cost: Rs. 1000/Tanker Tanker Capacity: 5000 liter, No. of Tankers required: 1	2,40,000
7.	Plantation along the road side & post plantation care	Plantation@250/sapling * including post plantation care 2500 sapling (500*5) i.e.=2500x250 sapling <i>Note: Annual cost will increase with increase in no. of sapling.</i>	6,25,000
8.	Environmental Monitoring & Compliances.	➤ Half Yearly Monitoring of Environmental Parameters viz. Air, water, Noise & Soil. ➤ Half Yearly Submission of Compliances.	4,00,000
	Total Environment Protection & Management Cost (B)		Rs. 13,65,000 (13.65Lakhs)
	Total Project Cost (A+B)		Rs. 48.38 + 13.65 = (62.00Lakhs)

1.11 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.

1.12 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 submitted to the Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB) for public hearing.

1.13 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.

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; 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.