EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DRAFT EIA REPORT FOR

PROPOSED RIVER BED MINING FOR BARAK SAND MINOR MINERAL UNIT NO. 1 ON BARAK RIVER BED UNDER KALAIN RANGE OF KARIMGANJ FOREST DIVISION, DISTRICT: CACHAR, STATE: ASSAM

(Cat – B1, Area -12.7Ha) Capacity- 45,094 Cu.m per year

Project Proponent

SRI ABDUL MUNIM BARBHUIYA

Vill: Bhangarpar Part I, P.O: Bhangarpar P.S: Borkhola, Cachar, Pin - 788817

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT



M/s. ULTRA-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY AND CONSULTANCY

NABET Accredited EIA Consulting Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

Department of Environment & Forest, Govt. of Assam has allotted area of 12.7 Ha located at near Kalain, Cachar district of Assam under Kalain Range of Karimganj Forest Division, Assam in favour of Sri Abdul Munim Barbhuiya for extraction of sand for a period of 5 (five) years with production capacity of 45,094 Cu.M/year.

The Mining contract holder will extract sand from the river bed of Barak River, which is a perennial river. The Barak River rises from the Manipur hills, south of Mao in Swnapati district of Manipur at an elevation of 2332 m and flows along Nagaland-Manipur border through hilly terrains and enters into the State of Assam. The sand available in the river bed for extraction is basically small to medium mixed with medium to sand. The river bed sand is suitable for use as civil construction material and road metal.

Project Location

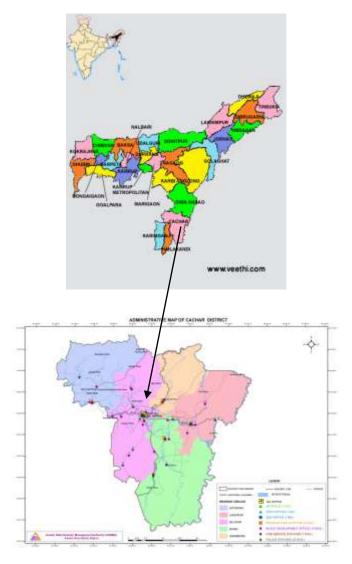


Figure E-1: Location map of the Project Site



The details of environmental setting are given below.

Table E.1: Environmental Setting around Project Site

SN	Component	Description					
1	Plant Location	Barak Sand Minor Mineral Unit No. 1 near Kalain					
		P. O & P.S: Kalain					
		District: Cachar, Assam					
		Left bank : Pratapi Para, Buribali Pt – 1, Buribali Pt –II, Rakhal Khaler					
		Par Pt –I, Ganigram 4;					
		Right bank: Krishna Pur, buribali Pt III, Rakhal Khaler Par Pt –II,					
		Hatirhar Pt II					
2	Approx Site Coordinates		OCK	POINT	LATITUDE		
	ripprox site coordinates	DL	OCK	TOINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
		BLC	OCK A	1.	24°54'21.31"N	92°42'46.23"E	
			, 01111	2.	24°54'21.90"N	92°42'45.38"E	1
				3.	24°54'11.03"N	92°42'39.27"E	
				4.	24°54'11.46"N	92°42'38.61"E	1
		BLC	OCK B	1.	24°53'41.84"N	92°42'22.09"E	
				2.	24°53'43.35"N	92°42'21.51"E	
				3.	24°53'11.63"N	92°42'9.35"E	1
				4.	24°53'12.22"N	92°42'7.38"E	
		BLC	OCK C	1.	24°52'30.63"N	92°43'6.20"E	
				2.	24°52'32.32"N	92°43'5.68"E	
				3.	24°52'23.39"N	92°43'40.19"	
				4.	24°52'22.52"N	92°43'39.18"E	
		BLC	OCK D	1.	24°52'8.45"N	92°42'8.94"E	
				2.	24°52'7.58"N	92°42'8.64"E	
				3.	24°52'2.91"N	92°41'49.20"E	
				4.	24°52'3.91"N	92°41'48.63"E	1
3	Village/District/State	Village: Near Kalain					
		District: Cachar					
		State: As	sam				
4	Maximum temperature	35°C					
5	Minimum temperature	12°C					
6	Annual rainfall (total)	>4000mm					
7	Plant site elevation						
	above MSL						
8	Present land use at the	River Bed	1				
	site	River Bee					
9	Nearest highway	SH -38 (From Block A)					
	1 tourost mgmway	Road Distance- 600 m, South West,					
		Aerial Distance-238 m, South West					
		Total Distance 250 m, South 11000					
		NH -37 (From Block D)					



SN	Component	Description
	-	Road Distance- 5.5 Kms South East,
		Aerial Distance-3.83 Km, South
		NIII 27 (Every Dieck A)
		NH-27 (From Block A) Road Distance- 7.1Km, North East,
		Aerial Distance-5.09 Km, North East,
10	Nearest Railway Station	Railway Station:
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Arunachal Junction Railway Station - Road Distance-6 Km, South East
		(From Block D)
11	NI Aim	Aerial Distance-4.33 Km , South East
11	Nearest Airport	Airport: Silchar Airport
		Road Distance- 38.7 Km, East (From Block A)
		Aerial Distance- 26.93 Km East
12	Nearest major water	Barak River –Project Site itself
	bodies	Jatinga River- 3.53 km, East (From Block B)
		Katakal River – 7.62 Km, South West (From Block D)
		Dolasor River – 8.75 km, West, (From Block D)
		Dalu River – 4.5 km, North (From Block A)
13	Nearest town/City	Nearest Town : Silchar Town
1.4	NT . '11	8.68 Km South East (Aerial Distance) (From Block D)
14	Nearest village	1. Dudpur Pt III Village– 3.44 km, South West (From Block B)
15	Nearest Dispensary and	1. Borkhola Primary Health Center - 4.10 km, North East (From Block A)
	Govt. Hospital,	2. Dholchara Health Sub Center – 4.90 km, North West (From Block A)
	Educational facility	3. Ganirgram State Dispensary -0.24 km, North (From Block D)
		All major educational Institutions are : 4. PL School – 4.13 km, West (From Block A)
		5. Holy Crown School - 1.56 km, South East (From Block C)
16	Nearest	1. Shiv Temple, Chandpur Pt - III – 3.70 km, West (From Block A)
	Religious/Worship	2. Mahadev Temple, Dudhpatil Pt III – 4.92 km, East (From Block C)
	Places:	3. West Sorail Jame Masjid – 1.58 km, East (From Block B)
17	Protected areas as per	Barail WLS (East Block) - 7.43 km, North East
	Wildlife Protection Act,	Barail WLS (West Block) - 12.83 km, North West
	1972 (Tiger reserve,	
	Elephant reserve,	
	Biospheres, National	
	parks, Wildlife	
	sanctuaries, community	
	reserves and conservation reserves)	
18	Reserved / Protected	Barail Reserve Forest – 9.55 km, North East
10	Forests	Salar reserve reserve visa mil, riorui Lust
	1 01000	



SN	Component	Description		
		North Cachar Reserved Forest – 14.74 km,North		
19.	Defence Installations	None within 15 Km		

2.0 Project Description

The Proposed River-bed project on Barak River over an allotted area of 12.7 hectare is located near Kalain at Cachar district of Assam under Kalain Range of Karimganj Forest Division, Assam was granted in favour of Sri Abdul Munim Barbhuiya for collection of sand against their developmental work for a period of 7 (seven) years, as recommended by the Divisonal Forest Officer, Government of Assam. Mining Plan has been prepared by RQP Mr. Prabal Kumar Goswami, which was approved by Department of mining and Geology, Govt. of Assam for five years with production capacity of 45,094 Cu. M per year over an allotted area of 12.7 hectare. River bed mining activities do not involve top soil removal. Excavation of sand will be done manually using hand tools like hand shovel, pan, sieve and other advanced machineries on a temporary basis, if required. There will be no or minimum waste generation as the sand is exposed in the river bed. The copy of the mining plan is attached as Annexure II.

Project Proponent Sri Abdul Munim Barbhuiya is resident of Village –Bhangarpar Part I, P.O. - Bhangarpar, P.S. –Borkhola, District- Cachar in Assam. He has good record of project execution in schedule time. He has track record of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and compliance of Environmental Conditions. Separate funds for EMP, CSR and Health and Hygiene are allocated from project cost for all statutory requirements. Work is executed as per Mining Plan and Environmental Compliance is completed as statutory requirements and environmental policy.





Figure E-2: Area of the proposed Mining site



Table E.2: Salient Features of Proposed Project

S. N.	Information			Details	
1.	Location	"Barak Sand Minor Mineral Unit No. 1" near Kalain			
		P. O & P.S: Kalain			
		District: Cachar, Assam			
		Left bank : Pratapi Para, Buribali Pt – 1, Buribali Pt –II, Rakhal			
		Khaler Par Pt –I, Ganigram 4;			
		Right bank: Krishna Pur, buribali Pt III, Rakhal Khaler Par Pt –II,			
		Hatirhar Pt II	XIISIIIIa I ui	, bullball I t III, Kar	Aliai Kilaici I al I t –11,
		BLOCK	POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
		BLOCK A	1.	24°54'21.31"N	92°42'46.23"E
		BLOCK A	2.	24°54'21.90"N	92°42'45.38"E
			3.	24°54'11.03"N	92°42'39.27"E
			4.	24°54'11.46"N	92°42'38.61"E
		BLOCK B	1.	24°53'41.84"N	92°42'22.09"E
		220012	2.	24°53'43.35"N	92°42'21.51"E
			3.	24°53'11.63"N	92°42'9.35"E
			4.	24°53'12.22"N	92°42'7.38"E
		BLOCK C	1.	24°52'30.63"N	92°43'6.20"E
			2.	24°52'32.32"N	92°43'5.68"E
			3.	24°52'23.39"N	92°43'40.19"
			4.	24°52'22.52"N	92°43'39.18"E
		BLOCK D	1.	24°52'8.45"N	92°42'8.94"E
			2.	24°52'7.58"N	92°42'8.64"E
			3.	24°52'2.91"N	92°41'49.20"E
			4.	24°52'3.91"N	92°41'48.63"E
	Toposheet No.	83 D/9 of zone	<u> </u>		
	Village	Near Kalain			
	Tehsil	Silchar			
	District	Cachar			
	State	Assam			
2.	Name of the Mineral to be	Sand will be co	alloated from	n Divor had	
۷.	mined	Sand will be co	onected from	ii Kivei beu	
3.	Capacity of Proposed	45,094Cu. m per year			
	Production per annum	Production in 5	5 Years – 22	25,470 Cu.M	
4.	Drilling Blasting	The mining d	oes not req	uire any drilling ar	nd blasting in mining
		activities.	•		
5.	Method of Mining	Open cast man	ual method	of mining will be a	applied in river bed of
	6			d from river bed.	11
6.	Lease Period	7 Years			
0.		Approved min	e plan for 5	vears	
7.	Lease Area	12.7 Hectares	c plan for 3	jours.	
7.	Lease Area	12.7 110018168			



S. N.	Information	Details		
8.	Land Use Pattern of the Lease	River bed of area 12.7 Hectare of Barak River.		
	Area	Ownership/Occupancy: The Divisional Forest Officer, Karimganj		
		Forest Division, District- Cachar, Assam		
9.	Inferred Reserve	Area of proposed site = 12.7 Hectare s		
		Mineable area=12.7 Hectare s (1,27,000 Sq. m)		
		The maximum depth allowed for extraction of the mineral = 3 m		
		Total reserve of the minerals available would be = 1,27,000 X 3=		
		3,81,000 Cu.M		
		Considering 1.2 times replenishment total reserve for 5 years would		
		be 4,57,200 CUM		
10.	Mineable Reserve	As there will be accumulation of sand to a considerable extent		
		during the rainy season. Mine plan is approved for five years.		
		It is assessed that production in 5 years is 1.2 times of estimated		
		quantity of material (in 5 years) i.e.		
		$3,81,000 \times 1.2 = 4,57,200 \text{ Cu.M.}$ The reserve of sand available for		
		extraction per year would be about $(4,57,200/5) = 91,440$ Cu M.		
		Mining Loss being assumed approximately 10% during the		
		extraction operation would be =		
		(91,440 X 10%) = 9,144 Cu.M per year. The mineable reserve of		
		sand per year = $(91,440-9,144) = 82,296$ Cu.M		
		So, mineable reserve of sand during the awarded Mining Contract		
		period of 5 years = $82,296 \times 5 = 4,11,480 \text{ Cu.M.}$		
	Manpower to be involved	30		
12.	Water requirements and	3 KLD		
	source	Source: Ground/ surface water		
13.	Solid Waste Generation	The generation of Over burden and top soil are envisaged to be nil.		
		No solid waste except small amount of municipal solid waste by the		
		workers at the site will be generated.		
	Cost of the Project	2 Cr (Approx.)		
	Budgetary Provision for EMP	5% of project cost is allocated for Environmental Management Plan		
	Corporate Social	2% of project cost is allocated for CSR cost		
	Responsibility (CSR) cost			
17.	Health and Hygiene	2% of project cost is allocated for health and hygiene cost		

Mining methodology

In order to ensure the conservation of mineral, systematic mining and protection of environment, the Assam Minor Mineral concession Rules (AMMCR), 1994 had been replaced by Assam Minor Mineral concession Rules (AMMCR, 2013). It has been mandatory to prepare Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan for grant of any mineral concession like "Mining Lease",



"Mining Contract" or "Mining Permit" in respect of minor minerals for systematic and scientific development of all mines, quarries as well as river bed mining.

Here, the Mining Plan is prepared to extract sands of the Barak River bed deposits.

The proposed Mining area is basically almost loose deposit of river bed sands and to extract the same from this deposit, manual opencast method of mining is suggested. Use of machinery is sternly not advisable. The procedure to be adopted for open cast mining is elaborately described below:

- 1. The entire boundary of the Mining Contract area will be marked with boundary lines and pillars in all the corner points. The boundary pillars are to be numbered and marked with GPS coordinate there on. Extraction of sand is to be carried out with a bench height of 0.5 meter to 1.0 meter for the whole area. Use of explosives for mining is not required.
- 2. The river bed deposits to be extracted and stacked by the Mining Permit Holder will not exceed twice the average monthly production.
- 3. No mining would be permissible in a river bed up to a distance of five times of the span of a bridge on upstream side and ten times the span of such bridge on downstream side, subject to minimum of 250M on upstream and 500M on the downstream side. (Rule 39(i) of AMMCR, 2013).
- 4. There shall be maintained an un-mined block of 50M width after every block of 1000M over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be directed by the competent authority. (Rule 39(ii) of AMMCR, 2013).
- 5. Depth of the river bed mining will not in any way exceed 3 meters at any point in the Permit area from the top of the un-mined river bed as per (rule 39 (iii) of AMMCR 2013).
- 6. The extraction of sand will be restricted within the central 3/4th width of the river. Here, in Barak Sand MMU No. (C), the average mineable width of the Permit area is to be kept 128.25 meters out of the average width of the river being 171 meters as per rule 39(iv) of AMMCR, 2013and amendments.

Power Requirement

There is no power demand in the project. Work will be carried out in day time only.

Water Requirement

The total water requirement shall be 3 KLD for domestic, green belt development and sprinkling purpose, which will be sourced from Ground / surface water.

- Dust suppression 2KLD
- Green Belt 0.5KLD
- Domestic 0.5 KLD



Manpower

The mining activity shall generate employment opportunity of 30 nos. from nearby villages and business opportunity for others.

3.0 Description of Environment

The area around the proposed mining site has been surveyed for physical features and existing environmental scenario. The field survey and baseline monitoring has been done from the period of **October 2023 to December 2023.**

3.1 Meteorology

The meteorological parameters are recorded on hourly basis during the study period near proposed project site and the summary of meteorological data generated at site is presented in following **Table E.3.**

Wind Speed **Temperature Relative Humidity** Period Rainfall (mm) (m/s)(°C) (%)Min Max Min Max Max Min Oct-23 4.56 0.09 32.94 17.33 99 50.12 319.39 Nov-23 6.43 0.05 29.51 14.2 98.31 50.81 66.11

9.72

Table E.3: Summary of the Meteorological Data generated at Site

Source - www. imdpune.gov.in/

3.89

0.03

28.57

3.2 Air Environment

Dec-23

The results of the monitored data indicate that the ambient air quality of the region in general is in conformity with respect to rural/residential norms of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards of CPCB, with present level of activities.

100

42.25

48.51

PM₁₀: The maximum value for PM₁₀ is **91** μ g/m³observed at AAQ3, Near Project Location (Near Block C) while the minimum value is **64** μ g/m³observed at AAQ8, Ujangram during the study period.

PM_{2.5}: The maximum value for PM_{2.5} is 43 μ g/m³ observed at AAQ1, Near Project Location (Near Block A) with the minimum value is 25 μ g/m³ observed at AAQ8, Ujangram during the study period.

SO₂: The maximum value for SO₂ is **14** μ g/m³ observed at AAQ1, Near Project Location (Near Block A) with the minimum value is **5** μ g/m³ observed at AAQ2, Near Project Location (Near Block B); AAQ4, Near Project Location (Near Block D); AAQ5, Near Dudpur Footbal Ground; AAQ6, Hatirhar part II and AAQ8, Ujangram during the study period.



NO₂: The maximum value for NO₂ is **21** μ g/m³ observed at AAQ1, Near Project Location (Near Block A) with the minimum value is **10** μ g/m³ observed at AAQ2, Near Project Location (Near Block B); AAQ6, Hatirhar part II and AAQ8, Ujangram during the study period.

CO: The maximum value for CO is **2.0 mg/m³** observed at AAQ1, Near Project Location (Near Block A) with the minimum value is **0.6 mg/m³** observed at AAQ6, Hatirhar part II and AAQ8, Ujangram during the study period.

3.3 Noise Environment

The noise monitoring has been conducted for determination of noise levels at 8 locations in the study area. Noise level of the study area varied from 53.2 to 64.8 dB (A) in day time and from 43.7 to 55.9 dB (A) in the night time.

3.4 Water Environment

Ground Water Quality

- The analysis results indicate that the pH ranges in between 7.3 to 7.8. The minimum pH of 7.3 was observed at GW5, Fulbari PHC, sripur Pt I; GW6, Behera GP Office and GW8, Kharilpar M.E school, Kalinagar Pt I; the maximum pH of 7.8 was observed at GW1, Public ME School, Durgapur.
- Total hardness was observed to be ranging from 208 to 332 mg/l. The minimum hardness (208 mg/l) was recorded at GW2, Yasin High school, Ganirgram 4 and the maximum (332 mg/l) was recorded at GW6, Behera GP Office.
- Chlorides were found to be in the range of 55 to 76 mg/l, the minimum concentration of chlorides 55 mg/l was observed at GW7, New Model Degree COLLAGE, Sunapur Pt II whereas the maximum value of 76 mg/l was observed at GW4, Rajnagar M.E. School, Patheri Gram.
- Sulphates were found to be in the range of 59 to 76 mg/l. The minimum value observed at GW7, New Model Degree COLLAGE, Sunapur Pt II (59 mg/l) whereas the maximum value observed at GW5, Fulbari PHC, sripur Pt I (76 mg/l).
- The Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentrations were found to be ranging in between 304 to 646 mg/l, the minimum TDS observed at GW7, New Model Degree COLLAGE, Sunapur Pt II (304 mg/l) and maximum concentration of TDS observed at GW1, Public ME School, Durgapur (646 mg/l).
- Iron & Zinc found below detectable limit.

Surface Water Quality

• The analysis results indicate that the pH values in the range of 7.1 to 7.8, the minimum value was observed at SW1, Barak river (US) and maximum value was observed at SW8, Pa Dhowar Bill, Bhangarpar.



- DO was observed to be in the range of 5.6 to 7.1 mg/l. The minimum DO value was observed at SW7, Anua Bill, Ramnagar and maximum DO was observed at SW3, Katakal River and SW5, Jatinga River.
- The TDS was observed in the range of 198 to 338 mg/l, the minimum TDS value was observed at SW1, Barak river (Upstream) and where as maximum value was observed at SW8, Pa Dhowar Bill, Bhangarpar.
- The chlorides and Sulphates were found to be in the range of 41 to 57 mg/l and 26 to 35 mg/l, respectively.
- Total hardness expressed as CaCO₃ ranges between 108 to 154 mg/l.
- The calcium & magnesium were found to be in the range of 24 to 34 mg/l and 11 to 19 mg/l, respectively. Zinc is found below detectable limit.

According to the surface water quality criteria set by the CPCB, the Surface water sample 1,2 and 3 falls under class B. Surface Water Sample 6 falls under Class D and rest of the water samples falls under Class C

pH value is in the range of 6.5 to 8.5 on the pH scale indicates normal water in the samples of water collected from ground and surface. Hardness of water indicates that very hards water in the ground water sample (208 - 332 mg/l) i.e. veryhard (>180 mg/l); surface water is moderate to hard water (108 to 154 mg/l) as per the presence of CaCO₃ in water sample.

3.5 Soil Quality

- It has been observed that the pH of the soil in the study area varied from 6.8 to 7.9. The maximum pH value of 6.8 was observed at S7, Badarpur part II where as the minimum value of 7.9 was observed at S6, Hatirhar part II.
- The electrical conductivity was observed to range from 316 to 564 μs/cm, with the maximum observed at S2, Near Project Location (Near Block B) with the minimum observed in S4, Near Project Location (Near Block D).
- The available Nitrogen value varies from 123 to 154 kg/ha.
- The available Phosphorus value varies from 63 to 90 kg/ha.
- The available Potassium value varies from 231 to 278 kg/ha.

3.6 Ecology and Biodiversity

The project site is situated in Barak riverbed under Kalain Range of Karimganj Forest Division, Assam. As per records of the forest Department there is Barail East Wildlife sanctuary in 7.43 meters in North East, Barail West Wildlife sanctuary in 12.83 meters in North West direction, Barail Reserve Forest in 9.55 km in North East and North Cachar Reserved Forest in 14.74 km towards North direction.



3.7 Socio Economics

An environmental factor is a socioeconomic concern. The emphasis is mostly on the social and economic consequences of the proposed development's construction and operation. It covers characteristics such as demographic composition, access to basic utilities such as housing, education, health and health services, occupation, water supply, sanitation, connectivity, and power, prevalent local diseases, and characteristics such as tourist sites and ancient monuments. The examination of these criteria aids in defining and assessing the potential implications of project activity on the surrounding area. Every development effort has an immediate and indirect, positive and negative impact. Every development activity has an immediate and indirect, good and bad impact on the region's socioeconomic environment.

4.0 Anticipated Environment Impacts and Environment Management Plan

Land/Soil Environment Impact Mitigation

Adopting suitable, site-specific mitigation measures can reduce the degree of impact of mining on land & soil. Some of the land & soil related mitigation measures are as follows:

- Present land use pattern of the lease area is riverbed and at the conceptual stage the land use pattern will remain the same, hence will not be changed.
- There will be no mining near the banks. This is to protect the bank erosion and river migration.
- There is no generation of waste material in case of River Bed mining. No back filling is proposed as river Bed will be replenished by sediments during rainy season.
- Minimum number of haul roads to river bed for which cutting of river banks will be avoided.
- Mining is avoided during the monsoon season and at the time of floods.
- Vegetation development is proposed along the road sides of the haul roads, to stop soil erosion. While selecting the plant species, preference will be given for planting native species of the area.

Air Impact Mitigation

- The long life WBM (Water Bound Macadam) haul roads will be constructed and maintained for traffic movement.
- The speed of dumpers/ trucks on haul road will be controlled as increased speed increases dust emissions. Overloading of transport vehicles will be avoided. The trucks/ tippers will have sufficient free board. Spillage of ore on public roads will be cleared immediately and vehicles will play in safe speed.
- Planting of trees all along main mine haul road and regular grading of haul roads will be practiced to prevent the generation of dust due to movement of dumpers/trucks.

Noise Impact Mitigation

- Proper maintenance of all transportation vehicles will be carried out which helps in reducing noise during operation.
- Regular maintenance and proper management of deployed machinery will be ascertained and entire mining operation will be carried out in day time only.



• Awareness will be imparted to the workers about the permissible noise levels & maximum exposure to those levels.

Water Impact Mitigation

- Ground water table will not be intersected during the mining activity. During the entire lease period, the deposit will be worked from the top surface up to 3 m bgl or above ground water table, whichever comes first.
- No diversion of surface water is proposed. There will not be any adverse impact on flow pattern, surface hydrology and ground water regime.

Ecology and Biodiversity Impact Mitigation

Flora

- Plantation proposed along the haul roads and other areas in the vicinity will improve the vegetation cover of the study area over a period of time.
- Native plant species which are stress and pollution tolerant and comparatively well acclimatized should be grown along roadsides.
- The trucks carrying sand shall be covered with tarpaulin to avoid dust generation during transportation and protection of agriculture fields along the approach road.

Fauna

- ❖ All workers and drivers involved in the project will be trained to avoid harming any animal spotted. No mining activity shall be carried out at night.
- ❖ No night time mining will be allowed which will disturb wildlife.
- ❖ Workers will be made aware of the importance of the wildlife and signage will be displayed at the sensitive areas to caution the workers & other passerby.
- ❖ Access roads will not encroach into the riparian zones and if any riparian vegetation cleared off for the mining activity will be restored at the end of closure of mine.

Socio-Economic Environment Impact Mitigation

- The implementation of the sand mining project will generate both direct and indirect employment.
- Mining in this lease will give job opportunities to the local people. Thus, mining will benefit the local people.
- The various indirect employment opportunities will also be generated. Several persons of the neighbouring villages will be benefited with contract works, employment through contractors, running of jeeps, trucks, tractors water tankers and bullock carts on hire, and transport related business avenues.
- There will be some people who are engaged in trading of sand. Therefore due to mining of sand, there is possibility of the per capital income improving.



5.0 Environmental Monitoring Programme

It is imperative that the project proponent shall continue to monitor environmental health, post clearance.

- It helps to verify the predictions on environmental impacts presented in this study.
- It helps to indicate warnings of the development of any alarming environmental situations, and thus, provides opportunities for adopting appropriate control measures in advance.

Detailed EMP plan during construction and operation phase is given Chapter 6 of EIA/EMP report.

6.0 Capital Investment and Project Schedule

The proposed mining project is estimated to cost Rs 2 Crores (approx.). Once the statutory clearance being obtained, the mine will start operating. Mine activity will be carried out for five years as per approved mining plan.

7.0 Project Benefits

Mining is backbone of infra-structure development of country. Proposed project has following benefits as given below:

- 1. Employment for local people
- 2. Revenue for the State Govt. in form of excise duties, GST, tax cess, levies etc.
- 3. Sand will be used in construction of road, bridges, buildings etc.
- 4. Generate business opportunity
- 5. CSR/CER funds will be used for welfare of people in villages
- 6. EMP funds will improve environmental quality.
- 7. Proposed project adds to improve infrastructure that will attract business houses.

The operation of the Mining would help in up-liftment of socio-economic scenario of the locality.

8.0 Need Based Activity

The proposed mining project is aware of the obligations towards the society and to fulfill the social obligations. The proposed project will employ semi-skilled and unskilled labor from the nearby villages for the proposed project as far as possible. The project will also try to generate maximum direct & indirect employment in the nearby villages. The Project Proponents will allocate fund (2% of the project cost) as part of their Need Based Activity and will carry out various activities in nearby villages for the causes of poor people in the nearby villages.

The total estimated cost of the project is 2 Crores. The project Proponent will allot 2% of the project cost i.e., around 4 Lacs towards the Need Based Activity.

9.0 Conclusions

The proposed project will have certain level of marginal impacts on the local environment which will be improved by Environmental Management Plan (EMP). However, it would also generate direct/indirect employment improve the social and economic environment in the vicinity and meets the need of the state.

