

**Draft EIA Report  
FOR  
SAND MINING PROJECT**

**AT**

**Bhojpur Sone – 24 on Sone River**

**Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon**

**District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

**AREA: 51.0 Hectare or 125.97 Acre,**

**CAPACITY: 918000 Cum Per Annum or 1652400 TPA**

**(Monitoring Date: 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023)**

**Applicant:**

**M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises**

**Owner – Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary**

**S/o- Surendra Tiwary**

**Add- Takiya Gumti, Ward No. – 2, PO-Takiya Bazar,**

**District - Rohtas, Sasaram- 821113, Bihar**

**PREPARED BY**

**ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANT**

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### **List of Annexure**

<b>Annexure</b>	<b>Title</b>
Annexure -I	Letter of Intent (LOI)
Annexure -II	Mine Plan Approval Letter
Annexure -III	Terms of Reference (ToR)
Annexure -IV	Satellite Imaginary Last 3 Years
Annexure -V	2.5 Km Utility Map
Annexure -VI	English Executive Summary
Annexure -VII	Hindi Executive Summary

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Preamble**

The term Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) refers to the anticipation of various impacts a project will have on the environment and the local community. It is a decision-making tool, which guides decision makers in taking appropriate decisions prior to sanctioning clearance. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used to identify the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the predictions and options to decision-makers. By using EIA both environmental and economic benefits can be achieved, such as reduced cost and time of project implementation and design, avoided treatment/clean-up costs and impacts of laws and regulations.

### **1.2 General Information**

The proposed sand mining project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar. **The state government has issued the LOI for a period of five years vide letter no- 208/Khanan, dated 16-01-2022 in favor of M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, Owner – Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary.** A copy of LOI is attached as Annexure-I.

**Mine plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan:** Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan of the proposed mine lease area is prepared by United Exploration India Pvt. Ltd having QCI NABET accreditation No. NABET/APA-MPPA/IA/006, with validity up to 11th March, 2024.

The mining plan for the Bhojpur Son 24 Ghat has been approved with production capacity of **918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA** from the Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Bihar through vide letter No. 1020/M Patna dated 23/02/2023 under the Bihar Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2019 Copy of approval Letter of Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan has attached as **Annexure II.**

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

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**Environment Consultant:** The lessee has hired an Environment Consultant Rian Enviro Private Limited, H/O- 202 & 402, Mangal Market, Raza Bazar, Sheikhpura, Patna, Pincode: 800014 for preparation of Environment Impact Assessment Report for obtaining Environment Clearance from SEIAA, Bihar.

**ToR Letter:** It is in this context, hard copy of Form-I and Pre-Feasibility Report has been submitted to SEIAA/SEAC, Bihar on **06.03.2023** requesting for issue of “Terms of Reference” (ToR). The ToR Letter has been issued on date 24.03.2023 by SEIAA, (File no- SIA/1(a)/2327/2023).

Validity of TOR is for period of three years.

**Baseline data collection:** The baseline data was collected in winter season from 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2023.

### **1.3 Identification of Project And Project Proponent**

#### **1.3.1 Identification of Project**

Mining of Minor mineral (Sand) from the river Sone by **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, Owner – Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary**, having an area of 51.0 ha with production capacity of 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA. The mine is situated in the Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar. The mine lease area falls in the survey of India Toposheet no., G45M11, G45M14, G45M15, G45M16.

#### **1.3.2 Identification of Project Proponent**

The applicant details are given below: -

**Table 1- 1: Identification of Project Proponent**

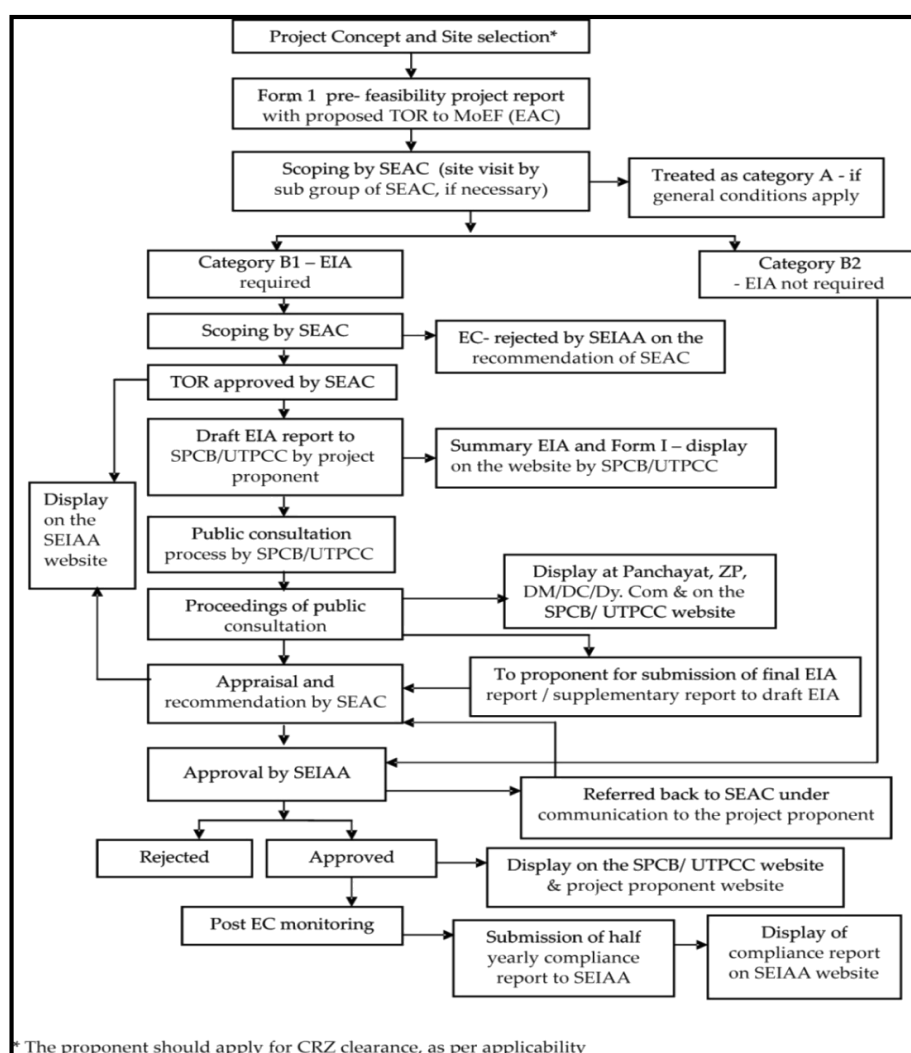
<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Name of the Mine lease area</b>	<b>Applicant</b>
1	Bhojpur Sone- 24 Ghat on River Sone Area 51.0 hectare	<b>M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, Owner – Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary</b> S/o- Surendra Tiwary Add- Takiya Gumti, Ward No. – 2, PO-Takiya Bazar, District - Rohtas, Sasaram- 821113, Bihar <a href="mailto:Email-rajeevttt@gmail.com">Email-rajeevttt@gmail.com</a>

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

	Phone No.- 9801684111
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#### 1.4 Environmental Clearance

The Proposed Sand Mining Project of Bhojpur Ghat 24 on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Khata no. – 681, Khasra No.- 488, 3489, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar falls in Category “B1”, 1(a), due to Mining lease area is more than 5.0 Ha as per honorable NGT order and as per OM dated 12.12.2018. Project will be assessed by SEIAA, Bihar. Lessee will have to take Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, Bihar as per EIA notification September, 2006 amended in December 2009 and April 2011 and amendment thereof to start the mining operation.



**Figure 1- 1: Environmental Clearance Process**

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

**1.5 Brief Description of Nature, Size, Location of The Project**

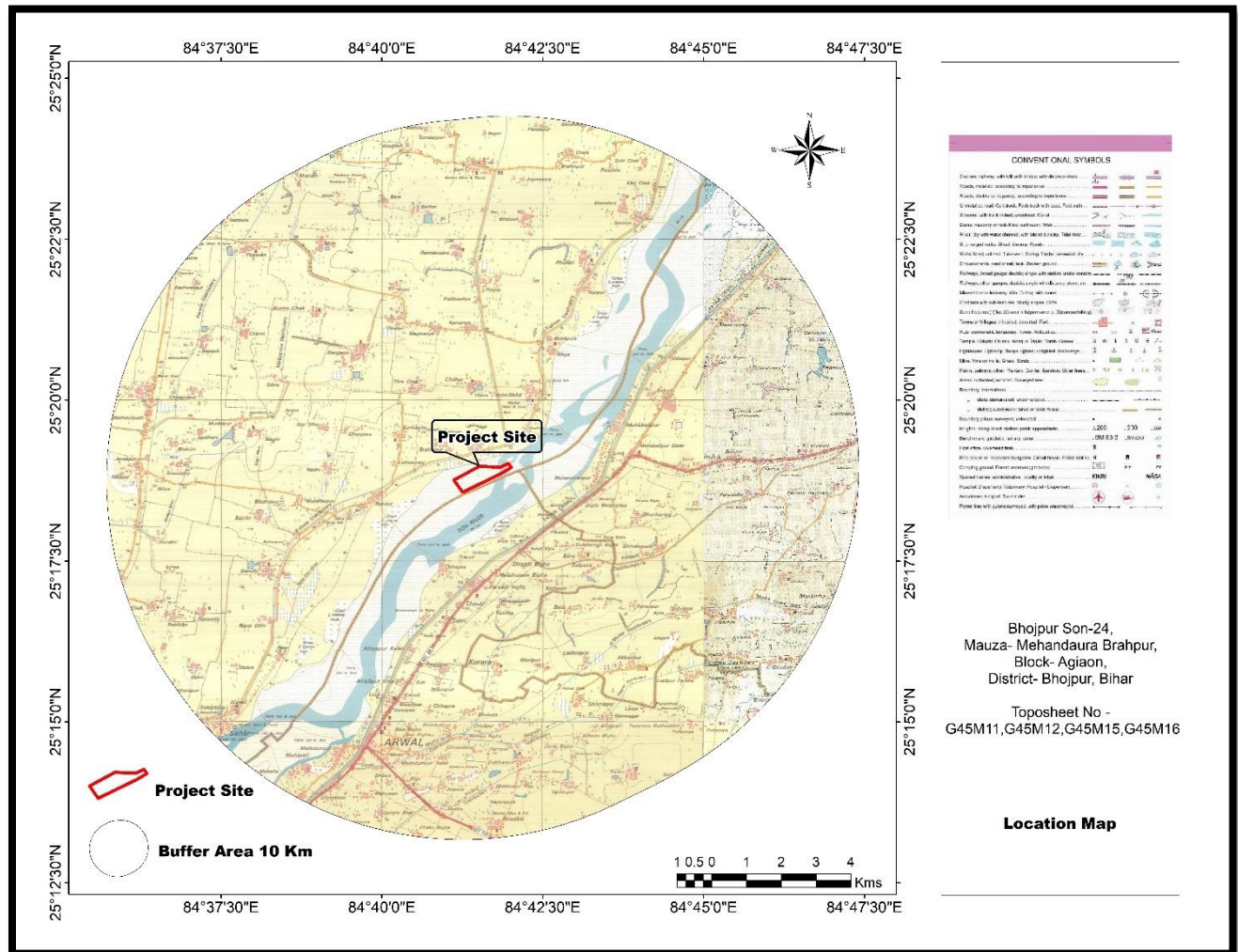
**Table 1- 2: Brief Description of Nature, Size, Location of the Project**

S. No.	Particulars	Details				
1.	Nature and Size of the Project	Mining of Sand Minor Minerals with Production Capacity of 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA (M.L. Area- 51.0 ha).				
2.	Location					
	Plot/Survey/Khasra No.	River Name	Khata no	Khasra no	Name of the Ghat	Area (Ha.)
		Sone	681	488, 3489	Bhojpur Sone-24	51.0
	Village	Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur				
	Block	Agiaon				
	District	Bhojpur				
	State	Bihar				
Geographical Coordinates	Latitude and Longitude of	Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat: -				
		Sl. No	Latitudes		Longitudes	
		1	25° 18' 34.070" N		84° 41' 15.189" E	
		2	25° 18' 45.491" N		84° 41' 7.011" E	
		3	25° 18' 58.330 " N		84° 41' 30.913" E	
		4	25° 18' 57.362" N		84° 41' 50.154" E	
		5	25° 19' 1.035" N		84° 41' 57.877" E	
		6	25° 18' 57.213" N		84° 42' 0.723" E	
		7	25° 18' 51.721" N		84° 41' 51.370" E	
		8	25° 18' 35.502" N		84° 41' 18.124" E	
	Toposheet (OSM) No.	G45M11, G45M14, G45M15, G45M16				
3.	Lease Area Details					
	Lease Area	51.0 Ha.				
	Type of Land	River bed of Sone				
	Topography	Undulated (Riverbed)				
	Site Elevation Range	65.35 m to 65.15 m				
4.	Cost Details					
	Cost of the project	Rs. 1566.7 Lakhs (Including Auction Cost)				
	Cost for EMP	11.45 Lakh (Capital Cost) & 7.94 Lakhs (Recurring Cost)				
5.	Environmental Settings of the area					

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	Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Reserve/ Protected Forest etc.) within 10 Km radius	There is no any Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Reserve/ Protected Forest etc.) within 10 Km radius.
	Nearest Town/ Major City with population	Arrah, Approx 26.51 km in NNW direction.
	Nearest Railway Station	Garhani Railway Station, approx. 16.26 Km towards NW
	Nearest National/State Highway	SH-81 (Chandi Sahar Rd), Approx. 0.47 Km towards NW
	Nearest Airport	Patna Airport, approx. 50.03 Km towards NE
	Nearest Post Office	Chilhar Post office, Approx. 2.5 Km towards NNW direction
	Medical Facilities	Government Hospital, Sahar, Approx. 8.86 Km towards SW direction.
	Education Facilities	Govt. Middle School, Chandi sahar rd, Approx. 0.77 km towards NW direction.
	Seismic Zone	Zone IV (IS 1893: 2002)
	Water Body	Sone River (Riverbed)

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**Figure 1- 2 : Toposheet Map**



## **1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY**

The scope of the study includes a detailed characterization of the environment in an area of 10 Km radius of the Mine Lease Area for various environmental parameters like Ambient Air, Water, Noise, and Land, Biological and Socio-economic aspects.

## **1.7 Preparation of EIA**

The EIA includes the following details:

- 1) Study of the reports like Geological report, Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) or mining plan made available by the client.
- 2) Present Environmental Setting
- 3) Identification, prediction and evaluation of Anticipated Environmental Impact due to the proposed mine and related facilities.

The environmental impacts would be anticipated in core and buffer zone on:

- Topography and drainage,
- Climate,
- Water quality (Surface/Ground),
- Hydro-geological Regime,
- Air quality,
- Noise Levels,
- Soil Quality,
- Flora and Fauna,
- Traffic density survey,
- Land-Use,
- Socio-Economic Conditions,
- Habitat,
- Health, culture, human environment including public health, occupational health and safety
- Sensitive Places/Historical Monuments.

This EIA Report is prepared in accordance with has been divided into twelve chapters (in addition to Executive Summary) as briefed hereunder:

### **Chapter 1 – Introduction**

The chapter provides description of project background, site and surroundings, objectives, scope and organization of the study and format of this report as well as Pointwise Term of Reference reply (TOR) Replies.

### **Chapter 2 – Project Description**

This chapter provides information on project and capacity; need for the project; location; size or magnitude of operation; technology and process description; maps showing project layout, component of projects etc.



### **Chapter 3– Description of the Environment**

This chapter deals with the methodology and findings of field studies undertaken with respect to ambient air, meteorology, water, soils, noise levels, ecology to define the various existing environmental status in the area of the project. This also deals with the infrastructural development as a part of project and sources of pollution from the proposed mining project.

### **Chapter 4 – Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

In this chapter, the potential impacts of the proposed mining and allied activities, which could cause significant environmental concerns, are identified and discussed. This discussion will form the basis for environmental management activities.

### **Chapter 5 – Analysis of Alternatives (Technology and Site)**

This chapter will include alternatives to determine the best method of achieving the project objectives with minimum environmental impacts or indicates the most environmentally friendly and cost effective options, if any.

### **Chapter 6 – Environmental Monitoring Program**

This chapter will include ascertaining the environmental impacts; state of pollution within the mine lease and in its vicinity; planning for predictive or corrective actions in respect of pollution to keep it within permissible limits.

### **Chapter 7 – Additional Studies**

This chapter will include outcomes of public consultation, risk assessment, social impact assessment, R&R action plan, biodiversity conservation plan, watershed management etc which will be studied in surrounding of the project area.

### **Chapter 8 – Project Benefits**

This chapter deals with improvements in the physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, employment potential and other tangible benefits due to proposed project activity.

### **Chapter 9 – Environmental Management Plan**

This chapter will include the description of administrative aspects of ensuring that the mitigation measures suggested are implemented and their effectiveness is monitored, after approval of the EIA.

### **Chapter 10 – Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis**

This Chapter deals with require environmental cost benefit analysis.

### **Chapter 11 – Summary & Conclusion**

This will constitute the summary of EIA Report.

### **Chapter 12 – Disclosure of Consultant**

This will include the names of the consultants engaged in preparation of EIA and nature of consultancy rendered.

### **1.8 LAWS APPLICABLE TO THIS PROJECT**

The Acts, Notifications, Rules and Amendments applicable for setting up a new mining industry or its expansion of an existing mine and for operation of a mine include the following:

- EIA Notification, 2006 under EPA Act, 1986.
- Bihar Sand Mining Policy-2019 as amended and Bihar Minerals (Concession, Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation & Storage) Rules, 2019 (as amended in 2021)
- The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- The Mines Act, 1952.
- Mines Rules, 1955.
- Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.
- Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1968
- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Acts 1974/ Rules 1975
- The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Acts 1981/ Rules 1982
- The Environment (Protection) Acts 1986/ Rules 1986
- The Factory Act 1948 (as amended till 1987) & Bihar Factory Rules, 1950
- Contract Labor (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 & Its Central Rule 1971
- The Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 (Under Motor Vehicle Act 1988)
- The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 as amended up to 2000/ Rule 1924, 1935, 1991 & 1996.
- Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020
- Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline, 2016

### **1.9 Term of Reference (ToR)**

The project proposal was submitted to State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority-Bihar for its appraisal. ToR of proposed Sand mining project has been issued by SEIAA, Bihar vide File no-SIA/1(a)/2327/2023 dated 24.03.2023. The compliance of ToR is described below.

**Table 1- 3: Point Wise Compliance for ToR**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>TOR</b>	<b>Compliance</b>
1	Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994.	This is the new auctioned sand mining Ghat project. LOI details Attached as <b>annexure I</b> The operation will be started after obtaining environmental clearance.
2	A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.	State Govt. has given its consent to grant mining lease to the proponents. Copy of LOI are enclosed as <b>Annexure No. I</b>
3	All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and public hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee.	The documents including mine plan and EIA being submitted are compatible with one another  <b>Mine Lease area-</b>  Bhojpur Son 24 Ghat- 51.0 Ha.  <b>Production Capacity:</b> 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA.  No mines waste will be generated as whole mined material is saleable. Approx. 8.7 Kg/day amount of Solid waste will be generated on the project site. The waste will be managed as per the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. Separate bins will be provided near mine site.  Mining Method-Opencast semi-mechanized.  <b>Refer Chapter-2</b> for all above information's.

4	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High- Resolution Imagery toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).	All Corner Coordinates of mining lease area superimposed on Toposheet Map has been incorporated in EIA/EMP Report  <b>Refer Chapter-2, Figure no-2-3</b>  The land-use of the study area with proper demarcated features is enclosed with the report, <b>Refer Chapter-3, section-3.6</b>
5	Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics.	Land Use pattern& land use map is given in chapter 3.  <b>chapter 3, section-3.6, Figure No. 3-10.</b>
6	Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.	The proposed land is a dry bed of river.  The mining process will be done land use policy of the State & there is no land diversion has been proposed.
7	It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating processes /procedures to bring into focus any infringement / deviation / violation of the environmental or forest norms / conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the company to deal with the environmental	Yes, the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy. The hierarchical system or administrative order of the company has been given in the EIA report., <b>Refer, Chapter-10.</b>

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	issues and for insuring compliances with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large, may also be detailed in the EIA Report.	
8	Issue relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided.	Please refer to <b>Chapter 7</b> of EIA report
9	The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA. Such as waste generation etc. Should be e for the life of the mine / lease period.	<p>The 10 km zone from periphery of the lease has been considered as the study area. The Buffer map of the study area is attached with report.</p> <p>No waste will be generated except small amount of municipal solid waste, which will be managed as per law.</p> <p>All the details in the EIA report are for the life of the mine period. <b>Refer Chapter-2.</b></p>
10	Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if	Land use pattern of 10 km from the periphery of the lease area has been prepared and incorporated with the report. The study area lies in Sone River. No National parks or WLS is found within 10 km study area, <b>Refer Chapter-3. section 3.11.</b>

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	any, of change of land use should be given.	
11	Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given.	There is no overburden generated from this mining activity.
12	A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees.	There is no forest land within the lease area.
13	Status of forestry clearance for the broken-up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of net present value (NPV) and Compensatory afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.	No forest land is involved in the lease area, therefore, deposition of net present value (NPV) and compensated Afforestation is not indicated.
14	Implementation status of reorganization of forest rights under the schedule tribes and other traditional forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.	There is no forest land involved in the leased-out area. Hence, this act is not applicable for this project.

15	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given	No RF/PF is present within the 10 km radius of the lease area. However, the vegetation details of the study area is incorporated with the report, Refer <b>Chapter-3, section 3.11</b>
16	A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.	The details Impacts & their mitigation measures are given in <b>chapter 4</b> of EIA/EMP Report.
17	Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger / Elephant Reserves / (existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.	There is no any National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsarsite Tiger / Elephant Reserves are present within 10 km study area.  Topomap on Survey of India toposheet has been incorporated in EIA/EMP report. <b>Refer Chapter-1, Fig- 1.2</b>
18	A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer	Detailed biological study of core zone and buffer zone within 10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease for flora fauna, endangered & endemic species has been incorporated in the EIA/EMP report. <b>Refer Chapter-3, Section-3.11</b>

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	zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any Scheduled-I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.	
19	Proximity to areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravali Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations) should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Dept. Should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.	This project is not coming in critically polluted area.
20	Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL, HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).	This is not applicable for this project.
21	R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be	This is a River Bed Mining Project.



	<p>furnished. While preparing the R&amp;R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need-based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&amp;R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.</p>	<p>There are no inhabited areas in the allotted mine area which lies on the Sone River, therefore no R&amp;R Plan is proposed.</p>
22	<p>One season (non- monsoon) primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report" Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind</p>	<p>Baseline study was carried out for Summer Season from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. Details are provided in <b>Chapter-3</b> of EIA report.</p> <p>The locations of the monitoring stations were decided on the basis of prevailing micro - meteorological conditions (Wind direction &amp; wind speed) of the study area.</p> <p>The wind rose has been given in <b>chapter III</b> of EIA/EMP Report. One location has been selected in downwind direction within 500 m from the lease boundary.</p> <p>The location of the monitoring sites has been shown in map.</p>

	direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.	<b>Refer Chapter- 3 &amp; 4</b>
23	Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.	Air quality modeling has been carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. Air Modeling has been carried out for tracking impact of air pollutant due to mining activity as well as Transportation activity. Details of Air modeling is given in <b>Chapter 4 section 4.4.1</b>
24	The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.	The water requirement for the project is 7.11 KLD out of which 5.0 KLD for dust suppression and 0.58 KLD for use for domestic purpose and 1.53 KLD for plantation.  A detailed water balance is being provided in the report. <b>Refer Chapter-2, Table-2.6</b>
25	Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.	Water requirement will be fulfilled by private water tanker. So, no clearance is required.
26	Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.	The project does not consume any process water except for drinking, dust suppression & plantation. Plantation is proposed, which will increase the water holding capacity & help in recharging of ground water.

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		No artificial rainwater harvesting is proposed for the present project in lease area.
27	Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.	<p>Mining activity will be done on Dry Bed of River so there is no impact on surface water.</p> <p>Mining will be up to 3 m below ground level or above the ground water table whichever comes first. This will not intersect the ground water table.</p>
28	Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished.	<p>No groundwater will be intersected during mining activity.</p> <p>Please refer to <b>section 10.5 of Chapter 10</b> of EIA</p>
29	Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out.	The project site lies on Sone River. No diversion is proposed.
30	Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same.	The Elevation of the applied area is 65.35 m to 65.15 m in the stretch. Mining will be up to 3 m below ground level or above the ground water table whichever comes first.
31	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt	Plantation/afforestation will be done as per program i.e

	<p>Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and Quantities coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted keeping in mind the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.</p>	<p>along the road sides and near civic amenities, as per mine plan. Post plantation, the area will be regularly monitored in every season for evaluation of success rate. List of plants selected for green belt development if incorporated in <b>Chapter-4. Section-4.6 under table-4.5</b></p>
32	<p>Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.</p>	<p>Trucks/ Tractor will be used for carrying the minerals per day from all the sand ghats. The projection has been done based on the mineral transportation.</p> <p>The details of traffic analysis are discussed in the report.</p> <p><b>Refer Chapter-4 under section 3.13</b></p>

33	Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report	A temporary rest shelter will be provided for the workers near to the site with provisions of water, first aid facility, protective equipment's, etc. Details are given in the EIA/EMP Report.  <b>Refer Chapter-2.</b>
34	Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA Report.	<b>Refer to Chapter 2</b>
35	Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Occupational health impact mainly is expected due air pollution due to fugitive dust emission because of movement of vehicles. However appropriate mitigation measures for air pollution control have been given in the report, discussed in <b>Chapter-10</b> .  Each labour will undergo pre-placement medical examination. Thereafter periodical health checkup will be arranged as stated in the report.  <b>Refer Chapter-10, Table-10-2</b> for budgetary allocation.
36	Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.	The proposed project being a small scale semi-mechanized mining project, there will be hardly any process related health implication on the population of the nearby villages except fugitive dust emissions due to transportation. Budgetary allocation is given in <b>Chapter-10</b> .  However protective equipment's will be provided & health camps & awareness programs will be arranged for them. Details are given in report.

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		<b>Refer Chapter-10.</b>						
37	Measures of socio-economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time to time for implementation.	Socio-economic significance provided to the local community i.e. to the nearby villagers is given in the EIA/EMP Report, <b>Refer. Chapter-10, Section- 10.8</b>						
38	Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project	The detailed environmental management plan to mitigate the environmental impacts has been mentioned in of the EIA/EMP Report. <b>Refer Chapter-10.</b>						
39	Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.	This is drat EIA report, Public hearing yet to be conduct.  The PH Proceeding along with details will be submitted with Final EIA Report.						
40	Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.	No litigation is pending against the project.						
41	The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.	<p>The capital cost of 11.45 Lakhs for capital and 10.44 Lakhs recurring cost has been earmarked for EMP. <b>Refer, Chapter-10. Table-10.3</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Ghat</th><th>Capital Cost(Lakh)</th><th>Recurring Cost (Lakh)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bhojpur Son 24</td><td>11.45</td><td>10.44</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of Ghat	Capital Cost(Lakh)	Recurring Cost (Lakh)	Bhojpur Son 24	11.45	10.44
Name of Ghat	Capital Cost(Lakh)	Recurring Cost (Lakh)						
Bhojpur Son 24	11.45	10.44						

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42	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.	A Disaster Management Plan has been given in EIA report. <b>Refer Chapter-7, Section 7.6</b>
43	Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.	Benefits of the project is discussed in detail under <b>Chapter -8</b>  As per MoEFCC OM dated 30 <sup>th</sup> Sept., 2020 adequate funds shall be earmarked as per the commitments made by project proponent and requirements to address the issues raised during the public hearing in lieu of Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) and this will be covered under EMP. Detailed action plan for the activities along with the budgetary allocation will be incorporated in this EIA/EMP Report upon completion of public hearing.
44	Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:-	
a)	All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.	All documents is properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
b)	Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.	Complied with EIA Report.
c)	Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC / NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project.	Details of testing reports of air, water, soil & noise have been enclosed in EIA report. <b>Refer Chapter-3.</b>  Monitoring reports will be submitted along with Final EIA report.
d)	Where the document provided are in language other than English, an English translation should be provided	Executive summary and Hindi Executive Summary is attached as <b>Annexure VI &amp; VII.</b>

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

e)	The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted"	The Questionnaire will be submitted along with Final EIA Report.
f)	While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF&CC vide O.M. No. J/11013/41/2006/- IA. II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this ministry should be followed.	All the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF&CC vide O.M. No. J/11013/41/2006/- IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009 are being followed.
g)	Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with then revised documentation"	Agreed & Complied.
h)	As per the circular no. J-1 1011/618/2010-IA. II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.	The EC points will be complied after grant of EC.
i)	The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours	Surface plan cum geological section, geological is



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	of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area.	given in <b>Chapter 2, Figure No. 2-4 &amp; Figure 2-5.</b>
	<b>Additional Specific Conditions</b>	
1	To Submit a report based on cumulative assessment of increase in air pollutants due to increase in traffic load in view of proposed mining activities on all the roads located within aerial distance of 10 km using suitable air mode	Cumulative assessment of increase in air pollutants due to increase in traffic load in view of proposed mining activities on all the roads located within aerial distance of 10 km using suitable air model has been done.  <b>Please refer to chapter 4.</b>
2	If the proposed mining lease is overlapping with the previously allotted mining lease or already working or worked out mining lease, the same must be clearly shown (on the map). The details about the quantity of sand extracted from overlapped area should also be furnished duly certified from the concerned District Mining Officer.	The Mining Ghat is proposed as per the approved DSR.
3	The satellite imageries (high resolution) of last three years in succession for summer, rainy and winter seasons of each proposed mining lease must be submitted. A map on appropriate scale be submitted to show extraction paths to be used outside the mining lease boundary to approach major public roads (Rural/District Road or State/National Highway)	Google Image of is shown in <b>Figure No. 2-1 of Chapter 2.</b>  The Satellite imageries of last three years is attached in <b>Annexure IV.</b>
4	Alternative route be explored if extraction path is passing through dense	Map showing extraction path to be used outside the mining lease area to approach major public roads is attached as <b>Figure 3-19 chapter 3.</b>

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

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	population/human settlements.	
5	A Cumulative traffic management plan for cluster sand mining proposal must be submitted.	<b>Please refer to Chapter 3 under section 3.13 &amp; chapter 4 under section 4.10</b>
6	A map of the area falling within 2.5 km radius from boundary of each mining lease showing all man-made public utility features such as bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points), culverts etc. and highways, and a table showing distance of the above-mentioned man-made features from the mining lease boundary to facilitate decision making pertaining to relevant rules / Guidelines	A map of the area falling within 2.5 km radius from boundary of each mining lease showing all man-made public utility features such as bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points), culverts etc. and highways is attached in <b>Annexure V</b>
7	A report of the cumulative EIA/EMP study for the cluster sand mining blocks of the proposed mining site.	This is not the cluster mine lease. ( <i>As per Approved DSR</i> )

## **2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 General**

This chapter gives broad description of the project, location, type of ore deposit(s), quality of reserve, Mining Methodology, various site utilities and infrastructure, etc. The downstream use of mineral for value addition and its importance is also described.

### **2.2 Type of The Project**

The project is proposed for mining of “Sand” from the allotted mine lease area on River Sone. It is an opencast Semi mechanized mining project **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises** Owner – Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary, S/o- Surendra Tiwary, Add- Takiya Gumti, Ward No. – 2, PO- Takiya Bazar, District - Rohtas, Sasaram- 821113, Bihar is the project proponent who is seeking prior environmental clearance for the proposed project.

The proposed project planning needs “Environmental Clearance” from the MoEF & CC, as per the EIA Notification, 2006. The Proposed Sand Mining Project of Bhojpur Ghat 24 on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares is classified under Category B-1 as 1(a) “Mining of minerals” due to Mining lease area is more than 5.0 Ha as per honorable NGT order and as per OM dated 12.12.2018.

### **2.3 Need for the Project**

Sand is used in almost any type of construction activity. It is also the most important input in domestic activity. Further, the material can also be used for nonindustrial purposes. Thus, in current times, where the focus of the governments is on improvement of basic infrastructure like roads, railways, dams and other social infrastructure – both in rural and urban areas, there is a constant need for ensuring regular supply of these minor minerals.

### **2.4 Description of the Project**

The Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Ghat 24, Khata no. – 681, Khasra No 488, 3489, at Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar for production capacity of 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA over an area of 51.0 Hectare or 125.97Acre.

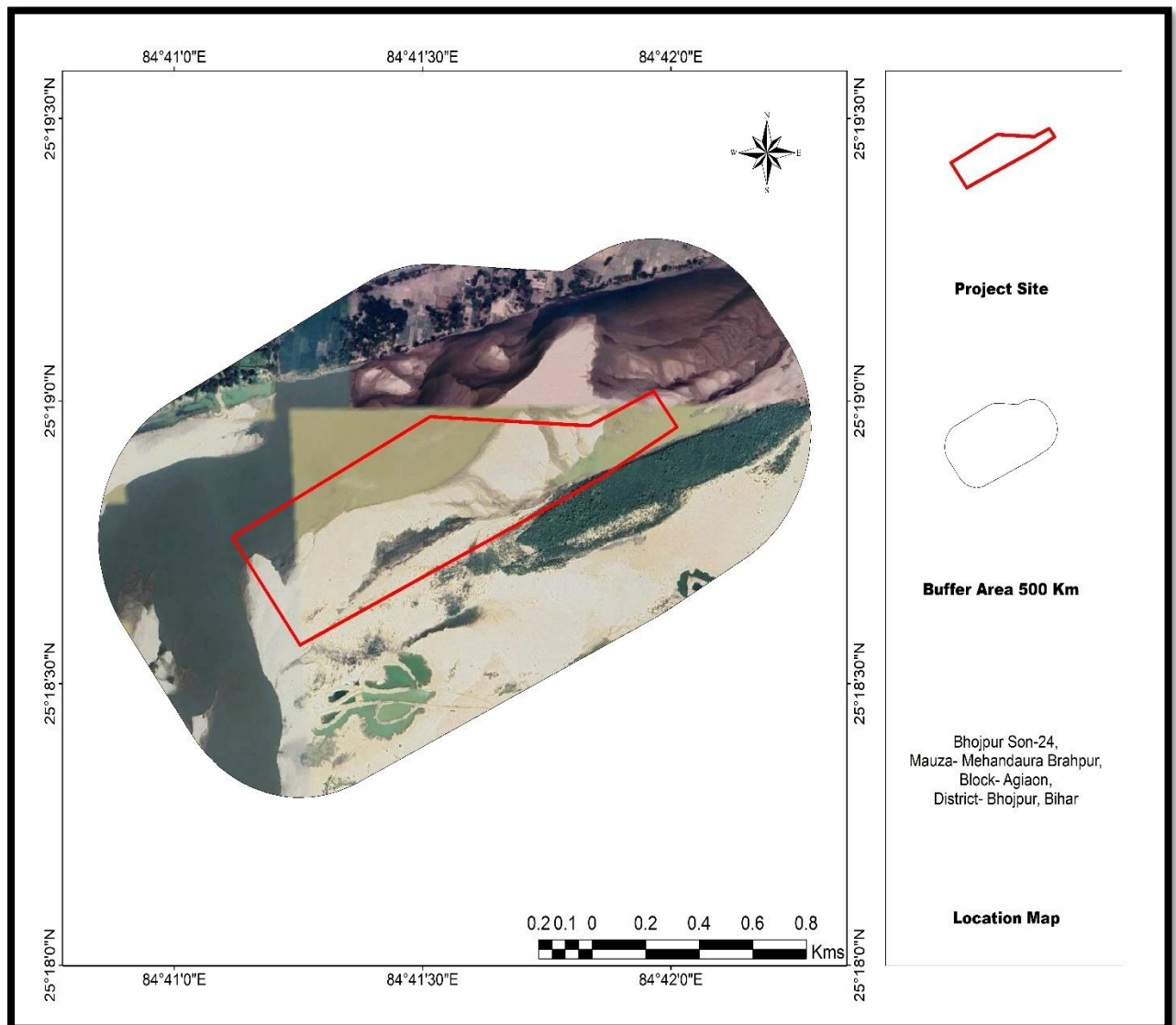
**Table 2-1: Location Details**

<b>River Name</b>	<b>Khata no</b>	<b>Khasra no</b>	<b>Name of the Ghat</b>	<b>Area (Ha.)</b>
Sone	681	488, 3489	Bhojpur Sone-24	51.0

#### **2.4.1 Location Details**

**Table 2-2: Location of the Project**

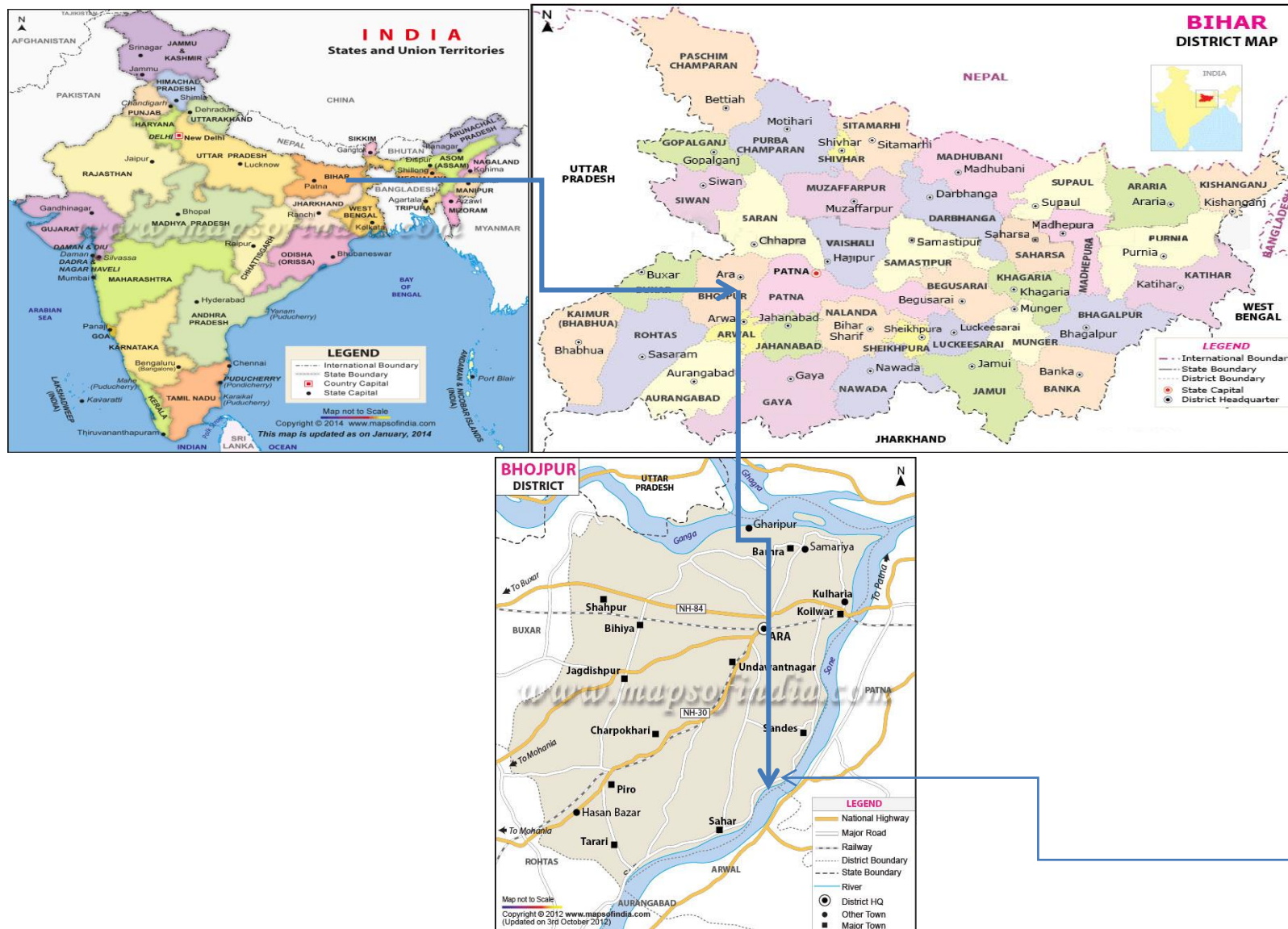
<b>Location</b>	<b>Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat: -</b>		
	<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Latitudes</b>	<b>Longitudes</b>
	1	25° 18' 34.070" N	84° 41' 15.189" E
	2	25° 18' 45.491" N	84° 41' 7.011" E
	3	25° 18' 58.330 " N	84° 41' 30.913" E
	4	25° 18' 57.362" N	84° 41' 50.154" E
	5	25° 19' 1.035" N	84° 41' 57.877" E
	6	25° 18' 57.213" N	84° 42' 0.723" E
	7	25° 18' 51.721" N	84° 41' 51.370" E
	8	25° 18' 35.502" N	84° 41' 18.124" E
	At Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Ha., Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar.		
<b>Toposheet Number</b>	G45M11, G45M14, G45M15, G45M16.		
<b>Nearest Settlements</b>	Karbasin, Approx. 0.52 Km towards NW		
<b>Nearest Highway</b>	SH-81 (Chandi Sahar Rd), Approx. 0.47 Km towards NW		
<b>Nearest Railway Station</b>	Garhani Railway Station, approx. 16.26 Km towards NW		
<b>Nearest Airport</b>	Patna Airport, approx. 50.03 Km towards NE		
<b>Nearest River</b>	Sone River		



**Figure 2-1: 500 m Buffer Google Map**

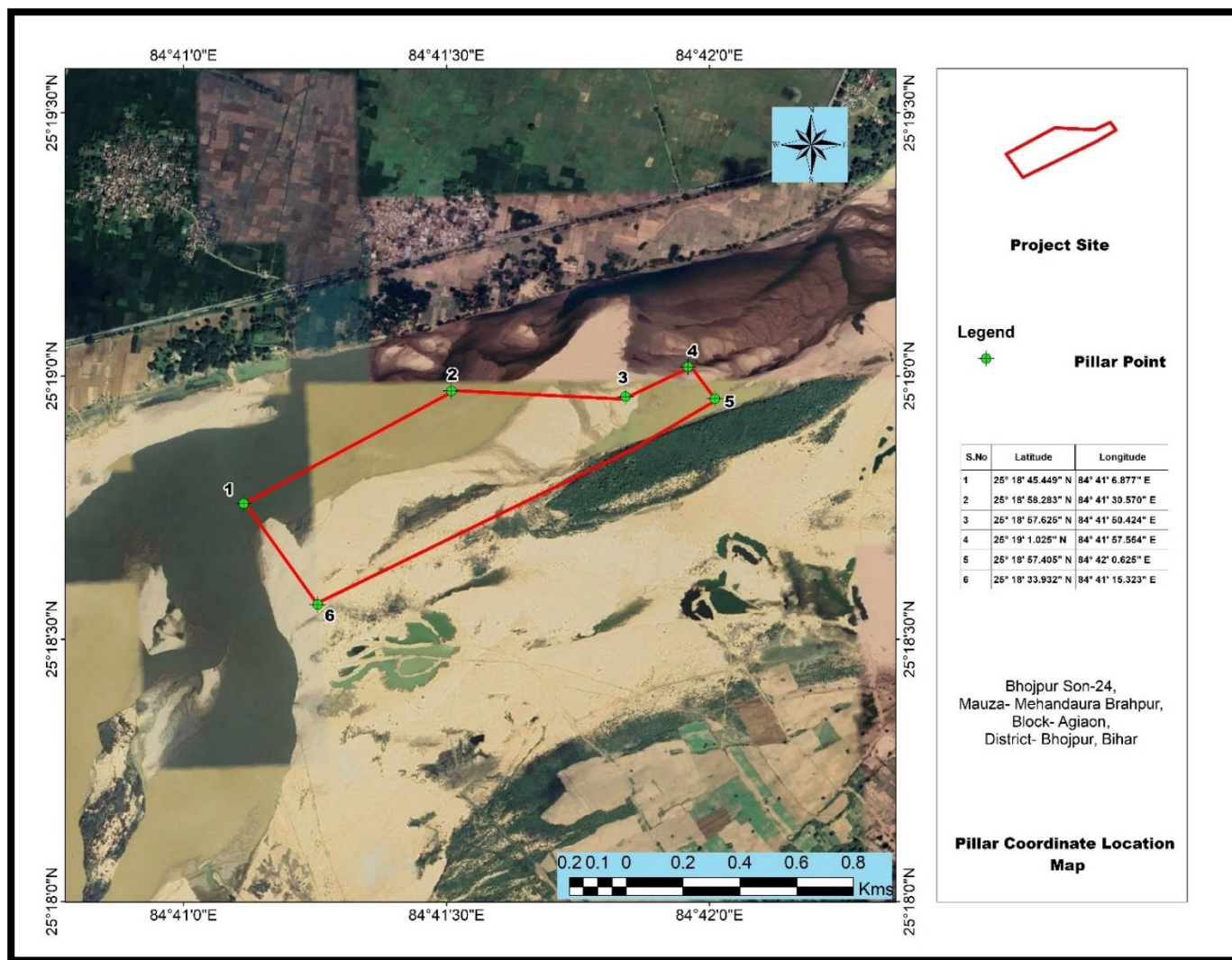
The location map and pillar co-ordinate maps of the project site is given below:

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**



**Figure 2-2: Location Map of the Project Site**





**Figure 2-3: Pillar co-ordinate map of the Project Site**

## **2.5 Available Reserves and Production**

### **2.5.1 Geological Reserves**

The geological reserve of the sand has been estimated keeping the river water level as ultimate Pit Level where the mining for sand shall cease. Considering 7.5 meter of safety zone all along the lease boundary, effective area for resource calculations has been done. Resources are falling in measured (331) category while, pit slope resources are considered as 221 categories and are termed as blocked resources. After deductions of the blocked resources, remaining resources are

considered as mineable and is categorized as 211 as per UNFC because the feasibility and economic axis are already analyzed prior to auction.

### **2.5.2 Local Geology**

The sand deposits of river Son are fluvial in nature and are result of deposition of sediments in the flood plains of its flowing course. River Son is an important tributary of river Ganga and is perennial in nature. Being fluvial /alluvial in nature, the topography of the area is plain and gently sloping causing the gradient for the river Son.

River bed sand mining shall be restricted within the central 3/4th width of the river/rivulet or 7.5 meters (inward) from river banks but up to 10% of the width of the river. Mandatory distance to be left from both banks of river channel is kept in mind while deriving the mineable reserves from the geological reserves.

**Table 2-3: Geological and Movable Reserve Estimation**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Details</b>
1.	Name of Sand Ghat	Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat
2.	Total ML Area in Hectare	51.0
3.	Average Depth (m)	3
4.	Sp. gr. of sand	1.8
5.	Geological reserves of sand cu. m	1530000
6.	Geological reserves (tonnes)	27,54,000
7.	Mineable reserves c.u.m.	918000
8.	Mineable Reserves (tonnes)	1652400

### **2.5.3 Targeted Production**

Year wise sand reserve according to EMGSM guideline is given below The targeted production is 918000 cum per year.

<b>Serial Year</b>	<b>Production in Cum</b>
Year-1	918000
Year-2	918000
Year-3	918000
Year-4	918000
Year-5	918000



<b>Total</b>	<b>45,90,000</b>
--------------	------------------

#### **2.5.4 Life of Mine**

It is presumed that the mineral will be replenished every year during the rainy season. New mineral will be added every year in the river bed. The present reserves are sufficient for the proposed rate of production.

*Source: [Approved Mine Plan.](#)*

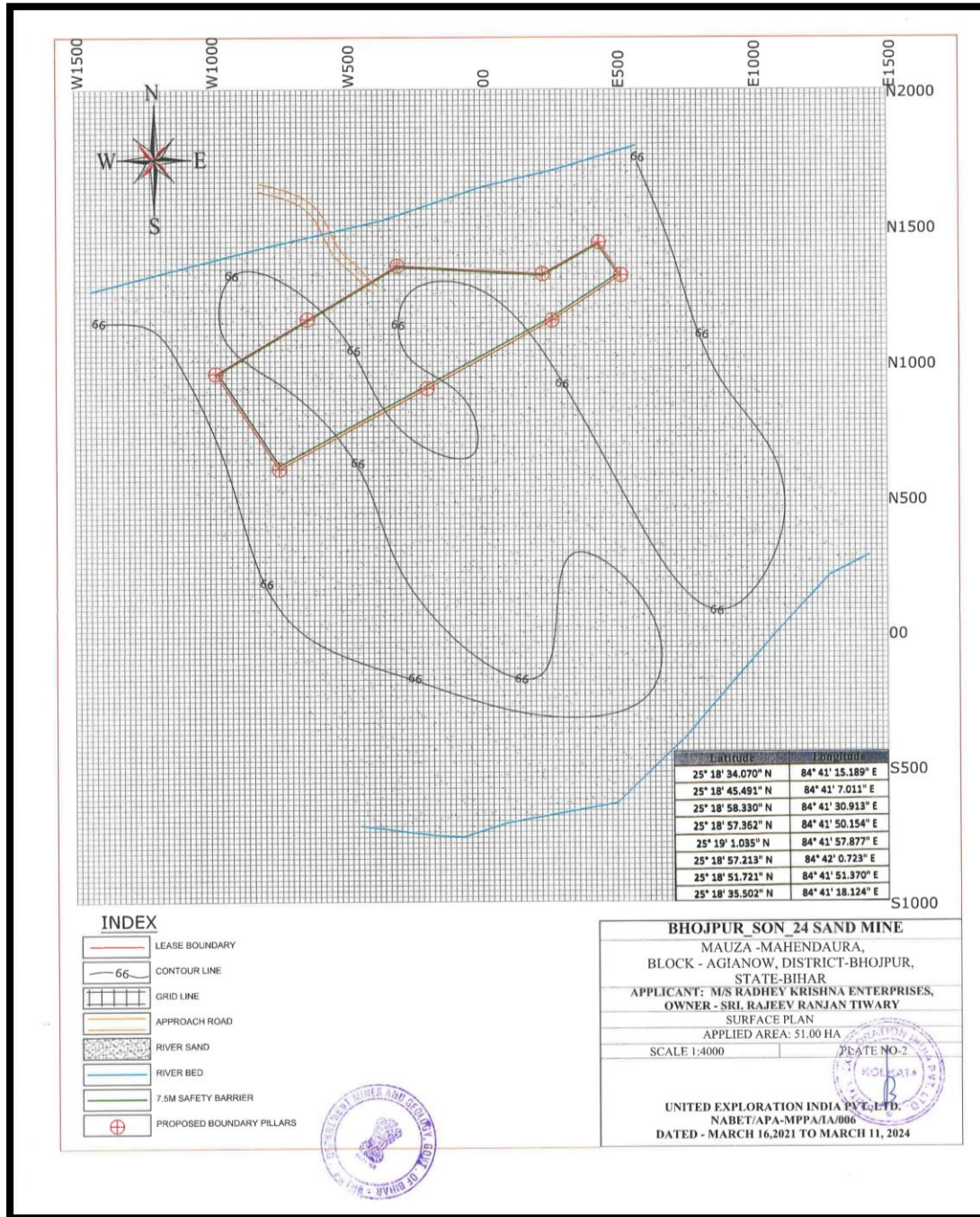
#### **2.6 Mine Drainage**

The water table in the river occurs at a depth of 6-8 meters during post monsoon period while it remains at a depth between 3-4 meters below the ultimate pit bottom depth of 3m as measured from the highest elevation on the ground surface.

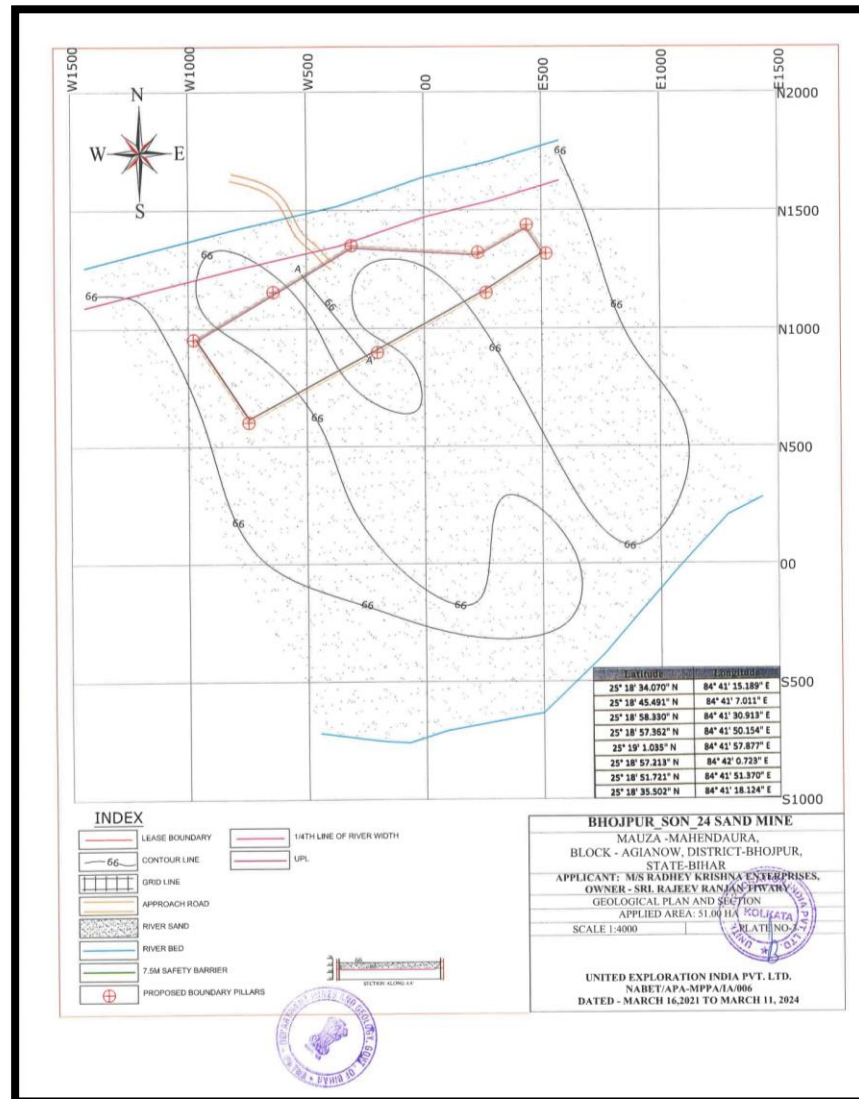
During the course of mining, the water table in the river shall not be intercepted. The mining shall be restricted to the top 3 m from the general ground level.

Ground water shall not be intercepted during the mining of sand. In view of it, dewatering of sand pits shall not be required or discharged elsewhere.

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**



**Figure 2-4: Surface of Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat**



**Figure 2-5: Geological Section of Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat**

## **2.7 Method Mining**

### **2.7.1 Proposed Mining Method –Semi Mechanized Mining.**

1. The mining for the entire stretch of proposed sand ghats of river Sone, using Semi-Mechanized Method comprising use of crawler mounted JCB / Poclain back hoe (bucket capacity varying between 0.42m<sup>3</sup> to 1.2m<sup>3</sup> depending upon the quantity of sand reserves) for primary excavation/winning and loading of sand, and JCB loader for secondary loading of sand on the river banks. Trucks or tippers of 12 metric tonne capacity and requisite

manpower shall be put to use to support the operating machinery.

2. The mining lease area shall be demarcated and pillars of appropriate material shall be erected at reasonable distance to identify the same. The distance of 7.5 m shall be further marked from the lease boundary and this zone constituting the 'safety zone' shall be identified.
3. The excavated sand shall be sieved at pit head to remove the silt load washed in. It shall be used in making river bank embankment to raise the bank height. This shall prevent flooding of adjoining areas.
4. The sand only fraction shall be loaded primarily at the pit head and unloaded at the secondary loading point/location on the river bank.
5. At the secondary loading point requisite, no of JCB loaders shall be deployed as given in Table to follow. The secondary loading operations shall be day and night in order to meet the demands.
6. No mining activities shall be undertaken within this 'safety zone'. This shall be in accordance of Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961 (MMR-1961) vide Chapter-XI sr.no. 111 and section 3[(2)].
7. The sand shall be mined out in successive vertical benches/slices from top of ground surface or sand surface downwards, and shall be 1.0 meter thick.
8. At no point of time the vertical mine face shall be more than 1.0 m high. Further, the width of the bench shall be minimum 1.5 m in width in horizontal plane in accordance with the MMR-1961 sub rules. This shall prevent development of mine face more than 1.0 m high which may be cause of concern from the safety aspects. This is important to prevent machine operators/ workers from falling into the pit while working near the machinery.
9. The mining operations shall be performed between sunrise to sun set hours.
10. The use of semi mechanized mining shall require use of electricity to illuminate the working area and accordingly electricity shall be tapped after grant of due approval/ permission from competent authorities concerned.

## **2.7.2 Conceptual Plan of Mining**

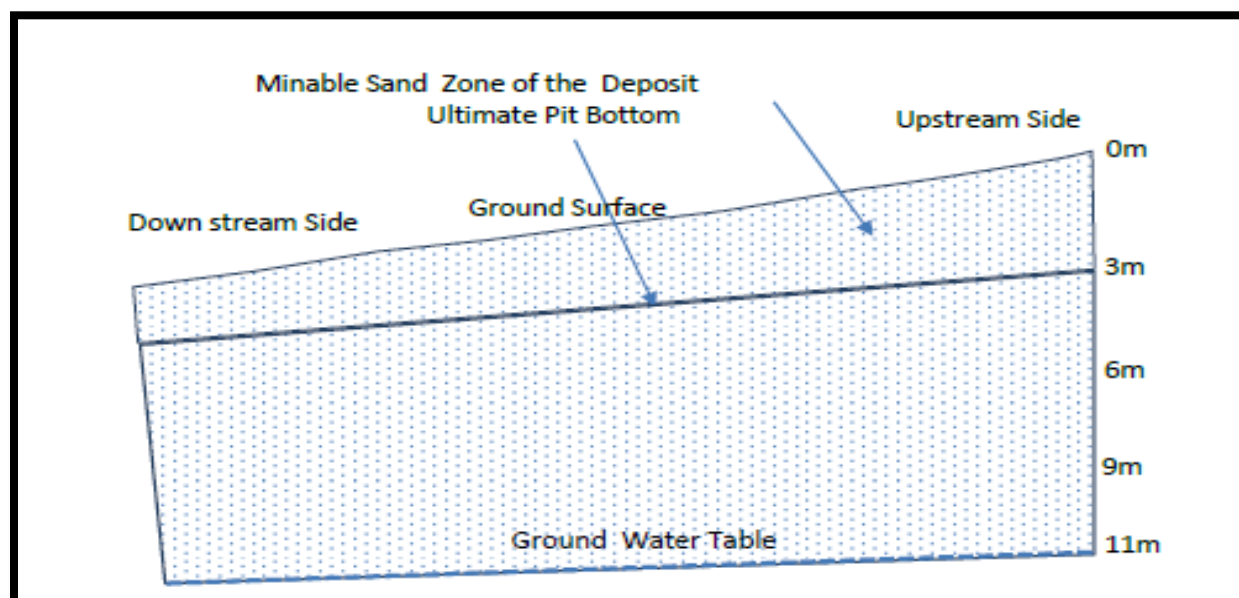
The lease period for Five years from the date of execution. Considering individual sand deposits and restricting the mining to top 3 m from the present ground surface, the sand deposit shall be worked upon up to a depth of 3 m. The mining shall cease at a depth of 3 m. A pole (wooden or metal) shall be fixed in the sand deposit at a suitable location, with datum levels - 0m to 3m painted on it to work as a guide in depth restriction. The river channel is free of water and the ground water table lies about 6-8 m below the dry channel of the river exposed. In general, this condition prevails in almost all of the sand deposits on this river stretch.

The mineralized zone or the sand zone in particular of the river does not follow any specific trend. It occurs as lensoid body. The relative occurrence of ground surface with the sand zone thickness varies from place to place and depends upon factors such as stream/river flow characteristics, geometry of the river banks, sediment load, rate of water flow, rainfall and surface run off characteristics etc. The sand deposit extends to depth of at least 200 m. However, due to UNFC guidelines on reserve estimation, sand reserves have been considered to few meters below the minable depth of 3m.

In view of this, it is not possible to prepare a conceptual plan due to lack of specific spatial trend of the sand zone.

The longitudinal section of the river channel is explained in the **Figure 2.6** given below. The longitudinal section exhibits the generic upstream to downstream flow of river along with the sand deposits contained with it. AS seen in the illustration, the top surface of the sand deposit is undulating and gently dipping and the contours of sand deposit vary with the factors a enumerated in above paragraph.





**Figure 2-6: Conceptual Longitudinal Section of River Channel**

### **2.7.3 Machinery Requirement**

This is a new mining contract. Following equipment's are proposed to be deployed for the desired production.

**Table 2-4: List of Machinery**

<b>S. L. No.</b>	<b>Name of Machinery</b>	<b>Capacity (Cum) / Ton</b>	<b>Max. Nos.</b>	<b>Fuel Consumptions (Lit Per Hour)</b>	<b>Fuel Consumption in day (Liters)</b>
1	JCB/ Shovel	1.20	2	12	240
2	Trucks Tippers	12	16	7.0	1120
3	Water Sprinklers	4	2	4	80
4	Light vehicles	-	2	3	60
5	Tractor	4	9	2.5	225
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>1725</b>

### **2.8 Transportation of Minerals**

Mineral Sand will be transported by trucks. Loaded trucks will travel on Kaccha road made for plying of trucks. The temporary road will provide access to the river bed and the movement of loaded trucks. The village has its outlet meeting the tar road on the nearby villages and from

where the mineral is sent to various destinations. Similarly, mineral will be transported on the other side through approach roads which finally merge with tar roads for final destinations.

## **2.9 Stacking of Mineral Rejects and disposal of Waste**

The present sand mining locations do not have significant top soil/clay layer to be preserved elsewhere during the mining operations.

The sand deposits inherit gravels, pebbles with them being a part and parcel of river system. During the field visit and information gathered during discussions with concerned people, 5% of the geological reserves occurring in the sand ghats are provided for these inclusions and accordingly these have been considered during the minable sand reserves.

### **2.9.1 Disposal of Waste (Reject) materials Silt**

The proposed project is the mining of sand from dry part of riverbed, all the excavated material will be saleable, therefore no mines reject will be generated. Some amount of silt may generate will be used in haul road development.

### **2.9.2 Land chosen for disposal of waste with proposed justification**

There shall be no waste materials generated during the course of sand mining. Therefore, disposal of solid wastes resulting from the sand mine shall not be required.

## **2.10 Use of Mineral**

Deposit is moderate to good quality Sand. It is widely used in construction, buildings, bridges and other infrastructure. It is free from clay and non-sticky in nature.

*Source: [Approved Mine Plan.](#)*

## **2.11 Utilities and proposed site facilities**

### **2.11.1 Manpower**

Total manpower required for the project will be **58** Workers. Break up of manpower requirement is given below.

**Table 2-5: Manpower Details**

Category	No. of Shift	Absenteeism	Total Manpower
----------	--------------	-------------	----------------

Transport Manager	1	10%	6
Supervisor	1	10%	6
Time Office	1	10%	6
Others	1	-	34
Operators	1	10%	6
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>58</b>

### **2.11.2 Water Requirement**

The total water requirement will be **7.11 KLD**. This water will be supplied by private tankers.

Drinking water will be made available at site by the private tankers.

The details of Water uses are given below:

**Table 2-6: Water Requirement**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Water Requirement (in KLD)</b>
Dust Suppression	5.0
Domestic	0.58
Green Belt Development	1.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.11</b>

### **2.11.3 Power**

The material will be excavated by open cast semi method and loaded directly into tractors by the workers themselves. The operation will be done only from sun rise to sun set. So, there is no power requirement for the mining activity.

## **2.12 Infrastructure and Site Facilities**

Infrastructure facilities like site office, first aid station, rest shelter, potable drinking water facility etc. will be established within the mine area. The following infrastructure facilities will be made available for the workers:

### **a. First Aid Facility**

A first aid facility will be made available at site with proper equipment will be maintained as per Mines Act and Mine Rules at the mine site office. First aid -box with all necessary facilities will be maintained and provided.



**b. Temporary rest shelter**

The Temporary rest shelter for the workers working in the mine and also to provide tea etc. as the laborers will come from nearby villages at day time only.

**c. Washroom**

The mobile toilet along with Mobile STP will be provided for sanitation purposes to the laborers nearby the site.

**2.13 Sources of Pollution and Control Measures**

**a) Air Pollution**

There will be impact on air up to a certain limit due to dust generation during loading operation, transportation of Sand. Similarly, due to mining operation noise pollution will be there, due to movement of transportation vehicles. However effective measures shall be taken to maintain the pollution limit within prescribed CPCB guidelines.

- ✓ Water sprinkling will be done on the haul roads twice in a day.
- ✓ Speed limits will be enforced to reduce airborne fugitive dust from vehicular traffic.
- ✓ Spillage from the trucks will be prevented by covering tarpaulin over the trucks.
- ✓ Deploying PUC certified vehicles to reduce their emissions.
- ✓ Plantation will be done on both sides of the road.

**b) Noise Pollution**

The proposed mining activity is semi-mechanized in nature. No drilling & blasting is envisaged for the mining activity. Hence, the only impact is anticipated is due to movement of vehicles deployed for transportation of minerals.

- ✓ Proper maintenance of vehicles will be done to minimize the noise pollution. Pollution under Control certificates will be maintained for the trucks.
- ✓ Unnecessary Blowing of horn will be avoided.

**c) Solid Waste**

Solid waste will be generated on the project site approx. **8.7 Kg/day**. The waste will be managed as per the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.

**d) Green Belt Development**

Total of **510 trees** will be planted with various types of species. Details of greenbelt development along with number of plants is given below:

**Table 2-7: Details of greenbelt development**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>River Name</b>	<b>Name of Ghats</b>	<b>Mining Area in Ha</b>	<b>No. of Saplings@ 10/Ha.</b>
1	Sone	Bhohpur Son 24	51.0	510
<b>Total</b>			<b>51.0</b>	<b>510</b>

**2.14 PROJECT COST**

The project proponent will incur a total cost of **Rs. 1566.7 Lakh** sand may vary from place to place and with magnitude of the sand mining. This will include cost of labour, cost of transportation, fuel charges etc.

**Table 2-8: Breakup of Proposed Project Cost**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost in Rs.</b>
1	Auction cost	1514.7
2	Cost of Labour & Equipment	51.0
3	Miscellaneous	1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1566.7</b>
EMP Budget		11.45
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1578.15</b>

### **3 DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.1 General**

Sand is site specific mineral, which occurs mostly along the river beds and flood plain. Mining activities invariably affect the existing environmental status of the site. It has its own pros and cons and in order to maintain the environmental commensuration with the mining operation, it is essential to undertake studies on the existing environmental scenario and assess the impact on different environmental components.

#### **3.2 Study area**

The study area is divided into core and buffer zone in view of scientific study. The core zone is the lease area of the mining site and from the boundary of the lease area up to 10 km radius is called buffer zone. The study of the proposed project was undertaken for assessing the base line status of Environmental Parameters like Land, Air, Water (both ground and surface), Soil, Noise and Biological (both flora and fauna) and socio-economic status.

Baseline data has been collected out during the Pre-Monsoon **1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023** by ENVIRO-TECH SERVICES. NABL & MOEF accredited Lab. Correspondence address & Lab: -Plot No. 1/32, South Side G.T. Road Industrial Area Ghaziabad (UP)-201001. Head Office: - G-232, M.G. Road Industrial Area, Harpur -Ghaziabad (UP)-201015, in accordance with the Guidelines for EIA issued by the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India and CPCB, New Delhi. Team of Experts visited the study area for Social & Biological Environment study. The following data, through field survey and other sources, has been collected by ENVIRO-TECH SERVICES for preparing the EIA/EMP for the proposed mining area with related facilities.

- Physical environment (Air, Water, Soil and Noise) baseline data.
- Relevant meteorological data, for previous decades from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and primary data.
- Identification of water bodies, hills, roads etc. within 10 Km radius.
- Eco-sensitive places, sanctuaries, biosphere reserves within 10 Km radius.
- Religious places / historical monuments and tourist places within 10 Km radius.
- Study of present environmental protection and mitigation measures in nearby operating similar projects, if any.

### **3.3 Geological Profile of the Area**

#### **3.3.1 Topography of the Area**

Bhojpur district is situated in the South Bihar alluvial plains is situated at a height of 193 meters above sea level. The sand deposits of Bhojpur district of Bihar broadly form part of the flood plains of Ganga River & Son River.

*(Source: Approved DSR, Bhojpur)*

#### **3.3.2 Geology**

Bhojpur district is located on the Gangetic alluvial tract south of the Ganga and west of the Sone River in the western Bihar. The geology of the district is expressed exclusively as unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sequence of Quaternary sediment uncomfortably overlying the rocks of Pre-Cambrian Vindhyan Supergroup at depth of approximately 100m - 1200m below ground level. The outcrops of Vindhyan Supergroup are nowhere exposed on the surface, but in the southern part of the district, close to the base of Vindhyan Plateau (Kaimur Plateau), the rocks were encountered in borewells at depth of around 150m bg.l.

**Table 3-1: Geological Unit of Bhojpur District**

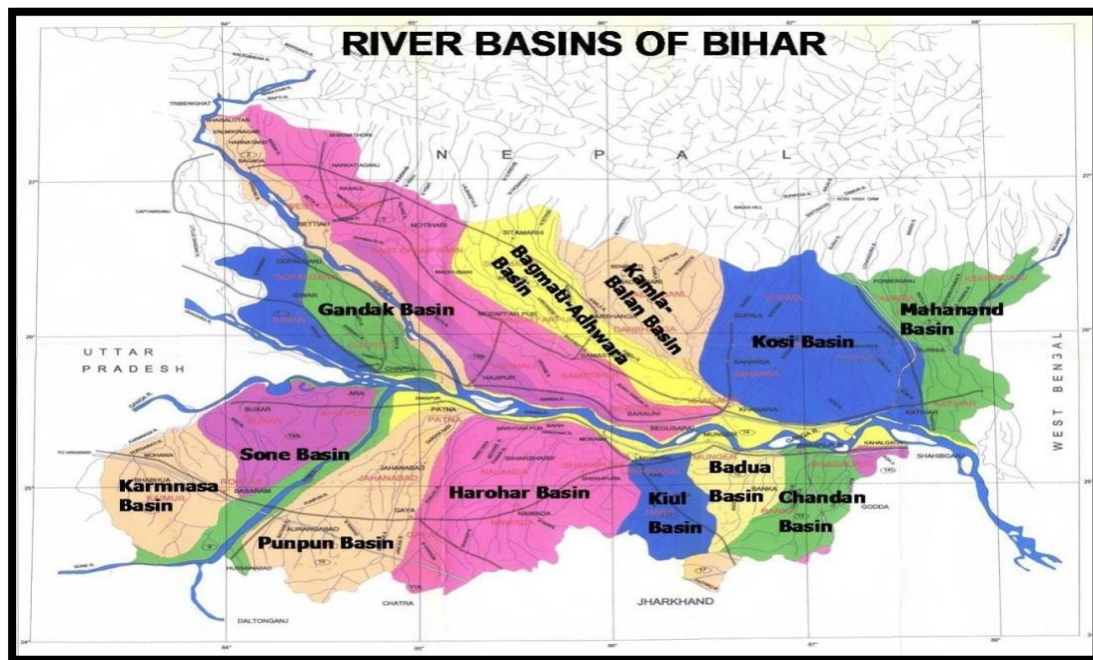
AGE	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
Holocene	Durgawati Formation	Unconsolidated sand and silt constituting the present day floodplain and channel bars of the river
	Ramgarh Formation	Unconsolidated silt and clay occurring as linear bodies
Middle to Upper Pleistocene	Mohanpur Formation	Semi consolidated, compact clay of the older alluvial plain

*(Source: District Resource Map, Geological Survey of India, 2002)*

#### **3.3.3 Ganga & Sone Valley Plains:**

The river Sone originates at an elevation of 600 m above msl near Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh (MP), and debouches in the river Ganga near Patna, Bihar. The total length of

the river is 784 km, out of which about 500 km lies in MP, 82 km in Uttar Pradesh and the remaining 202 km in Bihar. The important tributaries of river Ganga are Sone, Mahatwain, Dharda, Dhowa, Mohani, Punpun, Morhar the total catchment area of the river is spread over 71,259 sq. km. The river has a steep gradient with quick run-off and ephemeral regimes, becoming a roaring river with the rainwater in the catchment area, but turning quickly into a formidable stream. The river being wide and shallow leaves disconnected pools of water during summer (lean period).



**Figure 3-1: River Basins of Bihar**

### **3.3.4 Geomorphology**

Bhojpur district is mainly covered with alluvium (Plate IV) and hard rocks of Vindhyan Super group are situated at the southwestern side beyond the district boundary. The north and northeast parts of the district are covered with Newer Alluvium and younger flood plains (diara formations) while the central and southern parts are covered with Older Alluvium and older flood plains. The entire area of the district has a general slope towards the north and northeast. The general elevation with respect to mean sea level is 50-90 m. The gradient is 0.6 m/km approximately from south to north. The north and northeast area of the district is pitted with oxbow lakes, meander scars with point bars left over by old Ganga channels. The local small

rivers follow little yazoo pattern before entering the meander belt of river Ganga and flow few kilometers parallel to the southern levee of river Ganga.

*(Source: [http://cgwb.gov.in/District\\_Profile/Bihar/Bhojpur.pdf](http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/Bihar/Bhojpur.pdf))*

### **3.3.5 Soil**

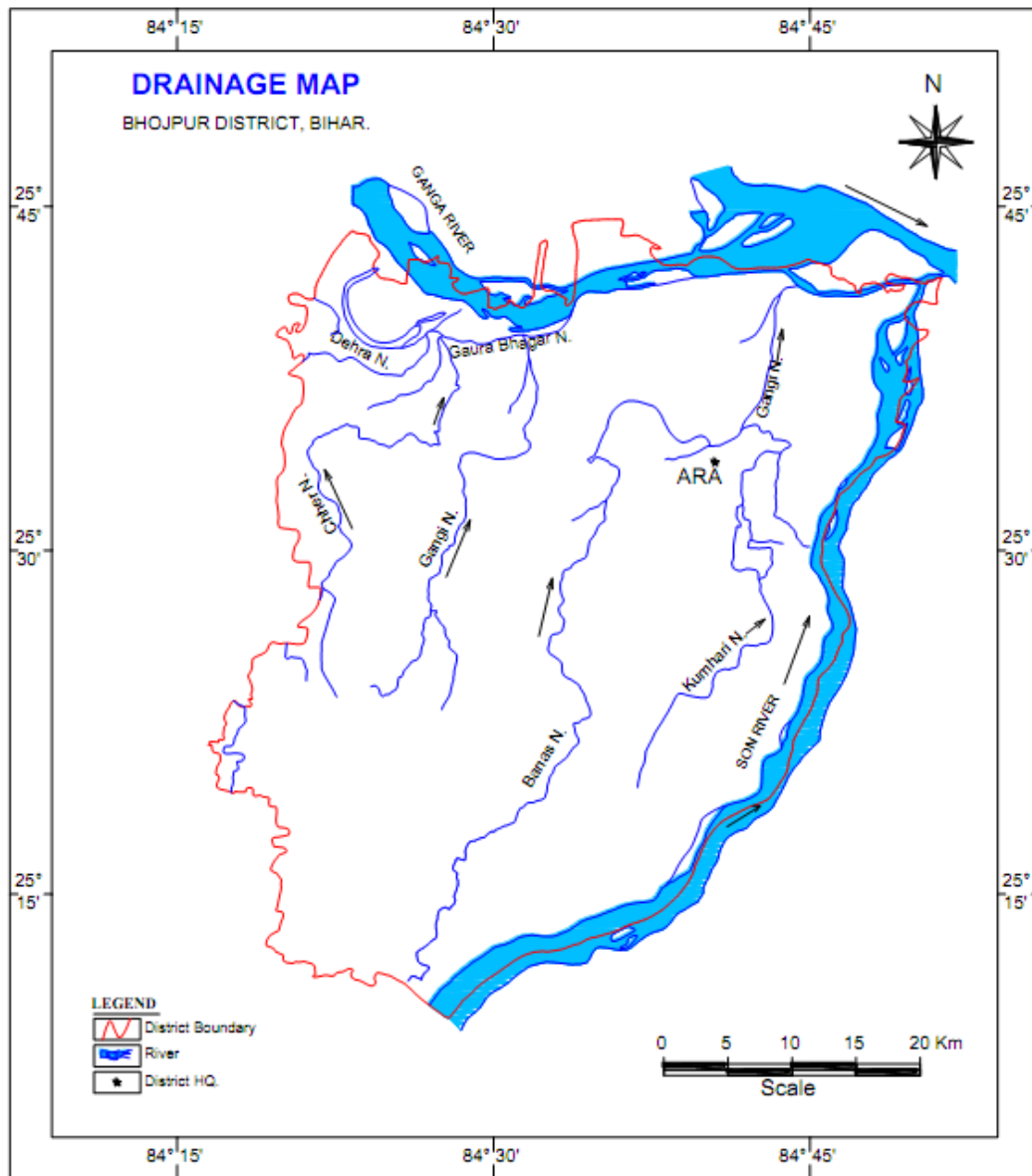
The district in general possesses alluvium soil. The soils are of poorly drained type. The area adjoining the rivers Ganga, Sone, Dharmawati, and Gangi consists of sandy loam, loamy sand and sand, whereas, the area away from the river channels consist of silty sand to sandy silt. The soils in general are fine textured away from the river course and rivulets and coarse textured along their courses. The soils of coarse textured have got mixed with silt and fine sand due to the mixing of canal water being used perennially for irrigation.

*(Source: [http://cgwb.gov.in/District\\_Profile/Bihar/Bhojpur.pdf](http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/Bihar/Bhojpur.pdf))*

### **3.3.6 Drainage**

The district is located in the Ganga basin in its central parts and the river Ganga forms the northern boundary of the district. The river Sone is the other major drainage flowing at the eastern boundary of the district. It originates from the Maikals range of Amarkantak high lands in the elevated plateau of central India. The river flows in northeast direction in a NE-SW trend and confluences with Ganga in the northeast corner of the Bhojpur district at Babura.

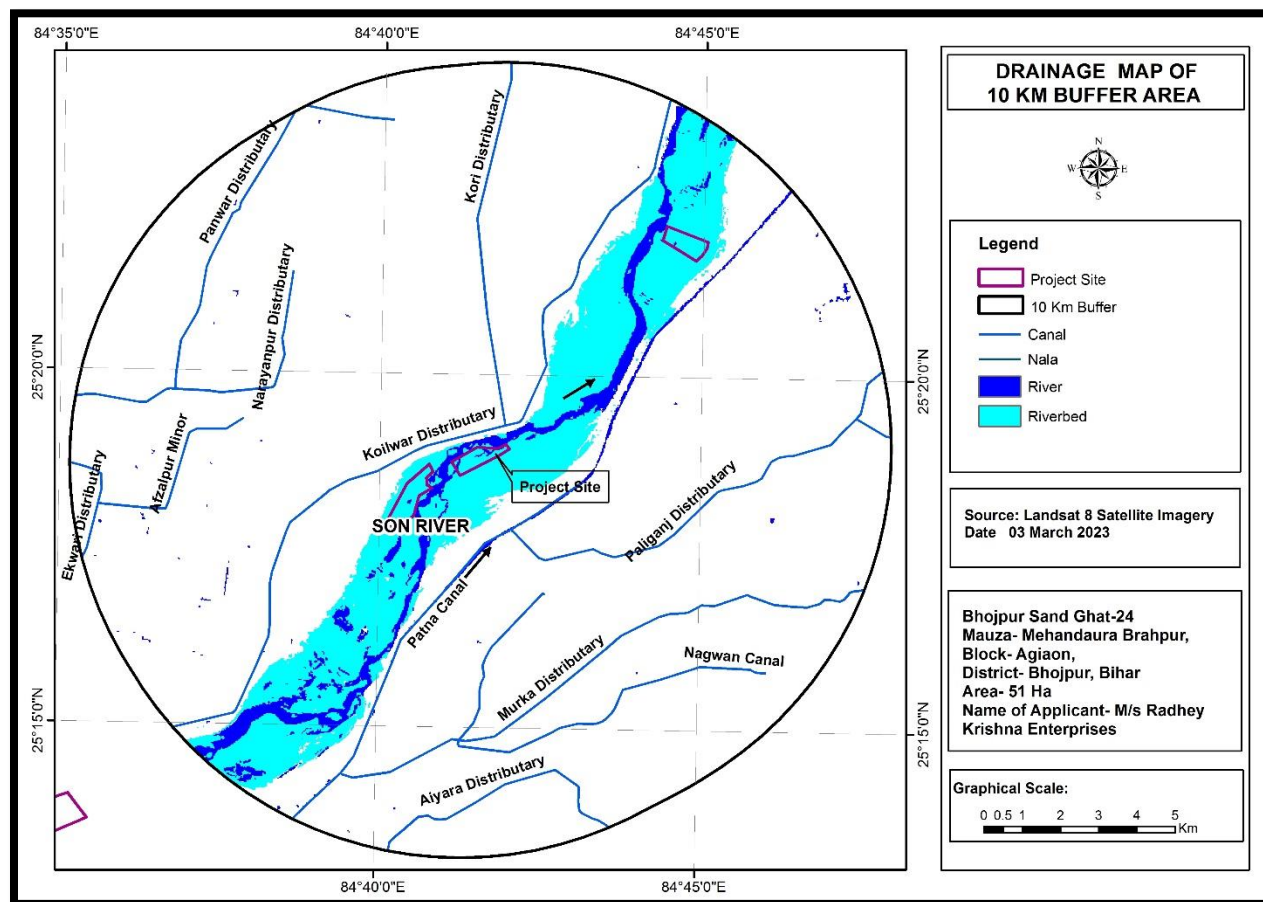
*(Source: [Approved DSR, Bhojpur](#))*



**Figure 3-2: Drainage map of Bhojpur district, Bihar**

(Source:- [http://cgwb.gov.in/district\\_profile/bihar/bhojpur.pdf](http://cgwb.gov.in/district_profile/bihar/bhojpur.pdf))





**Figure 3-3: Drainage map of Study area**

### 3.3.7 Climate and Rainfall

Warm and humid climate prevails in the district. The temperature touches 39°C on an average during the months of April and May, and that of the minimum 6.3°C during the month of January. The monsoon starts mostly from the mid of June and continues up to the end of the September. From seventy years (1901- 1970) annual rainfall data it has been observed that the normal rainfall of the district is at 1080 mm/yr. The annual rainfall of the district varies within 1025.2 to 1106.2 mm. About 85.46 % of the total annual rainfall is received during monsoon period and the rest (only 14.54 % approximately) comes in the months of November to May of non-monsoon period.

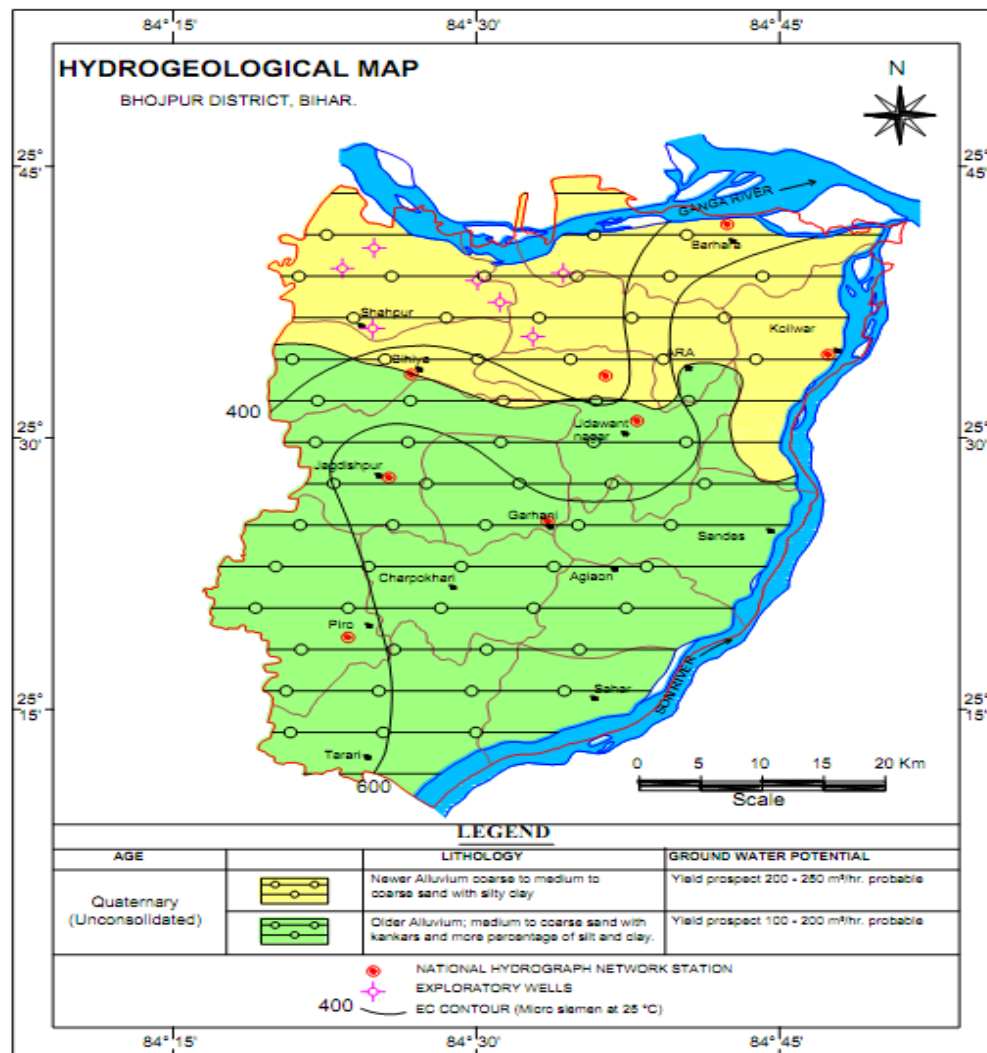
(Source:- [http://cgwb.gov.in/district\\_profile/bihar/bhojpur.pdf](http://cgwb.gov.in/district_profile/bihar/bhojpur.pdf))

### 3.4 Hydrogeology

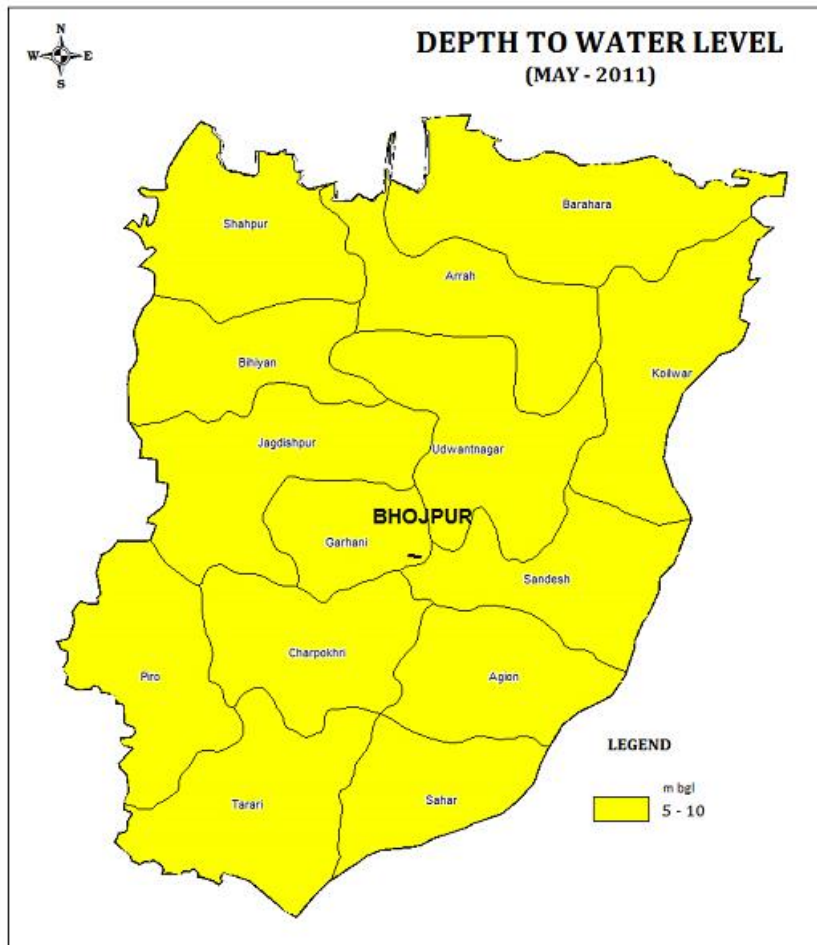
The district Bhojpur is occupied by Quaternary Alluvium (Figure 3), which makes the potential aquifers. Beyond the major clay zone (within 100 – 130 m bgl) up to 250 – 300 m bgl, a total of



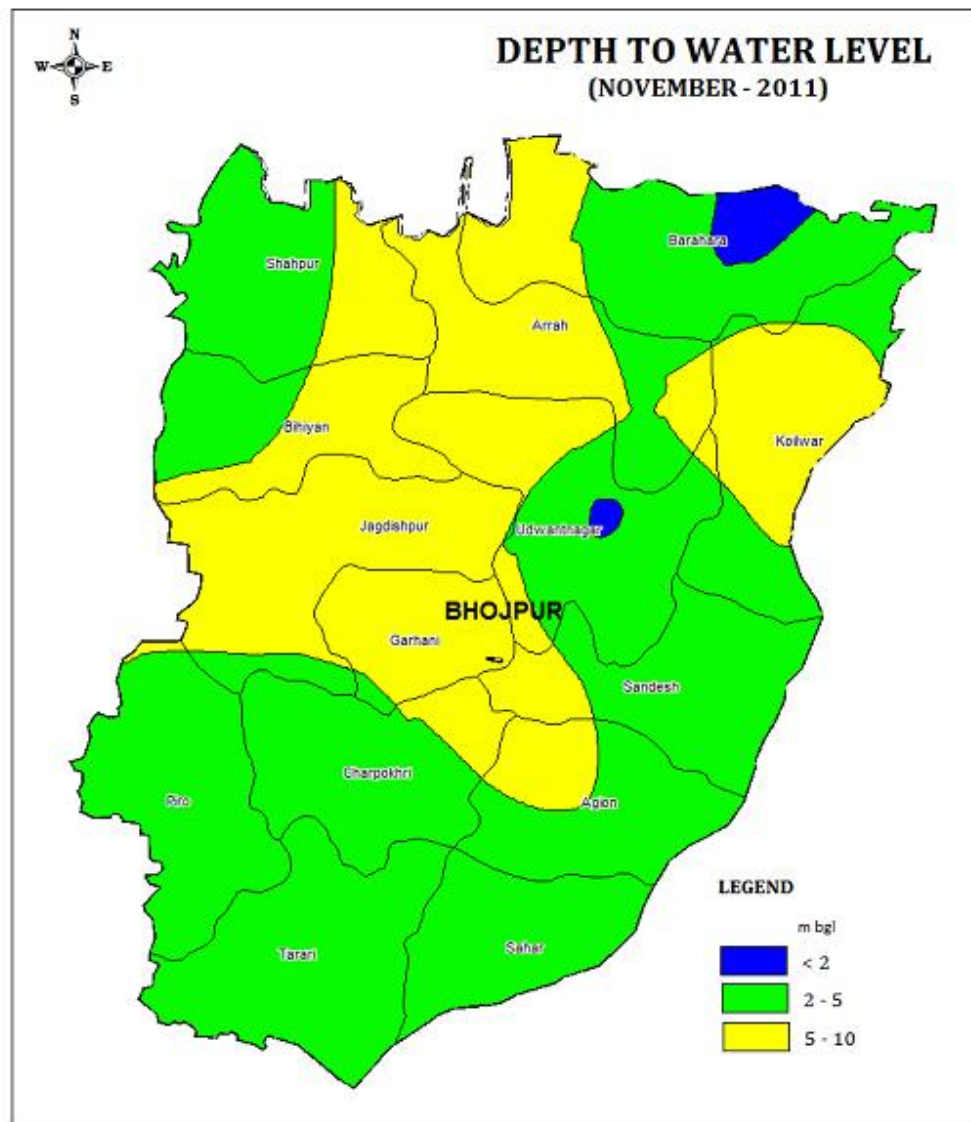
100 – 120 m thick aquifer with fining upward character from very coarse sand to fine to medium sand is found along the northern part of the district. Above the major clay zone (100 – 130 m bgl) are found medium to coarse sand zones up to an average depth of 30 m bgl. From 0 to 30 m bgl are found clay, silty clay, sandy clay zones with occasional fine sand layers, which sustain the dug wells in the area. In the southern parts of the district away from present river courses, which have remained unexplored, the thickness of above potential aquifers is expected to be decreasing and the sand/clay ratio would be also decreasing.



**Figure 3-4: Hydrogeological map of Bhojpur District, Bihar**



**Figure 3-5: Depth to water level map of Pre- monsoon 2011**



**Figure 3-6: Depth to water level map of post-monsoon 2011**

### **3.5 Seismicity of the Area**

The state of Bihar lies in a region with moderate to low to high seismic hazard. As per the 2002 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) map, this state also falls in Zones III, IV and V. Historically, this region has experienced earthquake in the M5.0-7.0 range. The mine lease area is located in seismic Zone IV. This region is liable to MSK IX-VIII and is classified as the High Risk Zone.

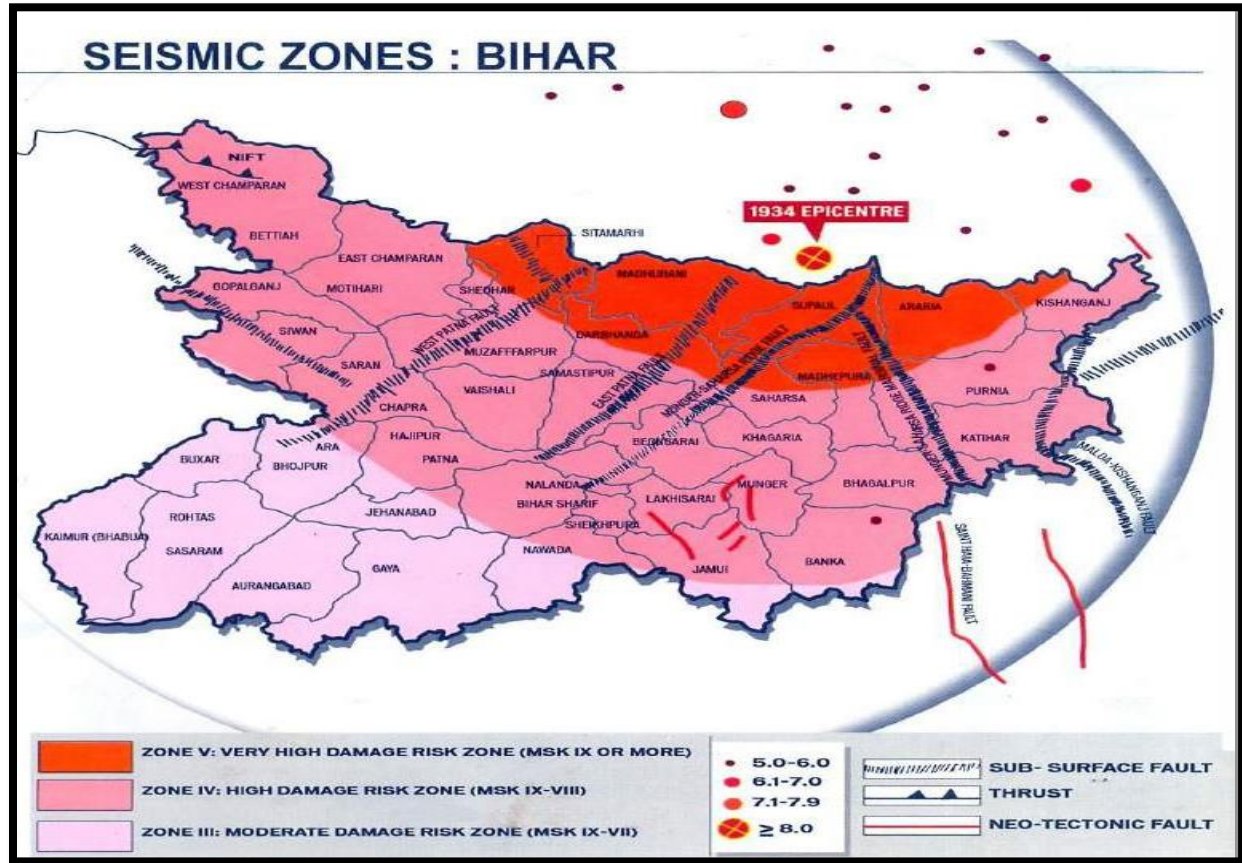


Figure 3-7: Earthquake Hazard Map of Bihar

### 3.6 LAND ENVIRONMENT

Landcover data highlights the area covered by forests, wetlands, impervious surfaces, agriculture, and other land and water types. Water types include wetlands or open water. Landuse shows how people use the landscape for development, conservation or for other purposes. Therefore, it highlights the current scenario as well as predict the impact.

#### 1. Objectives: Main objectives are:

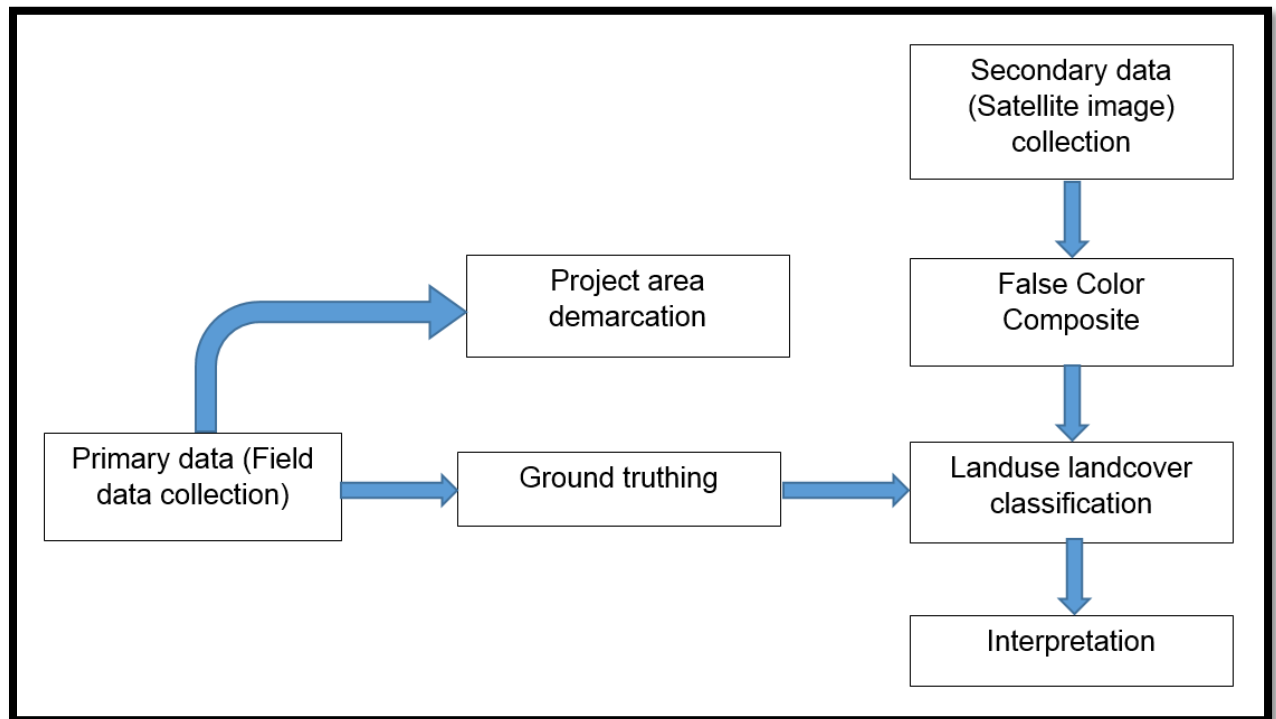
- To prepare the landuse landcover map of study area based on recent satellite imageries.
- To assess the impact of proposed project on existing landuse and landcover
- To suggest mitigations measures

#### 2. Hardware: The equipment used during the present investigation includes ground truth by hand held GARMIN 12 GPS receiver for ground truth collection, besides the visual observation and analysis.

**3. Software:** The following software were applied to extract indicators and maps:

- **ERDAS Imagine:** The Erdas imagine version 2016 is used to process Landsat-8 satellite data and to extract the required indicators through spatial & spectral analysis.
- **ArcGIS:** The ArcGIS version 10.3 has been used to prepare the final Maps for indicators through the outcomes of ERDAS software.

**4. Methodology:** The methodology applied for the study involved obtaining satellite images from open source, and then using a range of software to process the images and also by GPS coordinates (ground truthing) for drawing observations. The detailed methodology is explained as below:



**Figure 3-8: Flow Chart Methodology**

- **Primary Data:** The coordinates along land features of project area is collected with the help of GPS device for ground truthing. This data is primary data. On the basis of this data, land use landcover analysis is appropriate.
- **Secondary Data:** Satellite image (secondary data) is required to show the current land features of the project area and buffered area (10 km). **Landsat 8** Satellite image is used, which is collected from open source.

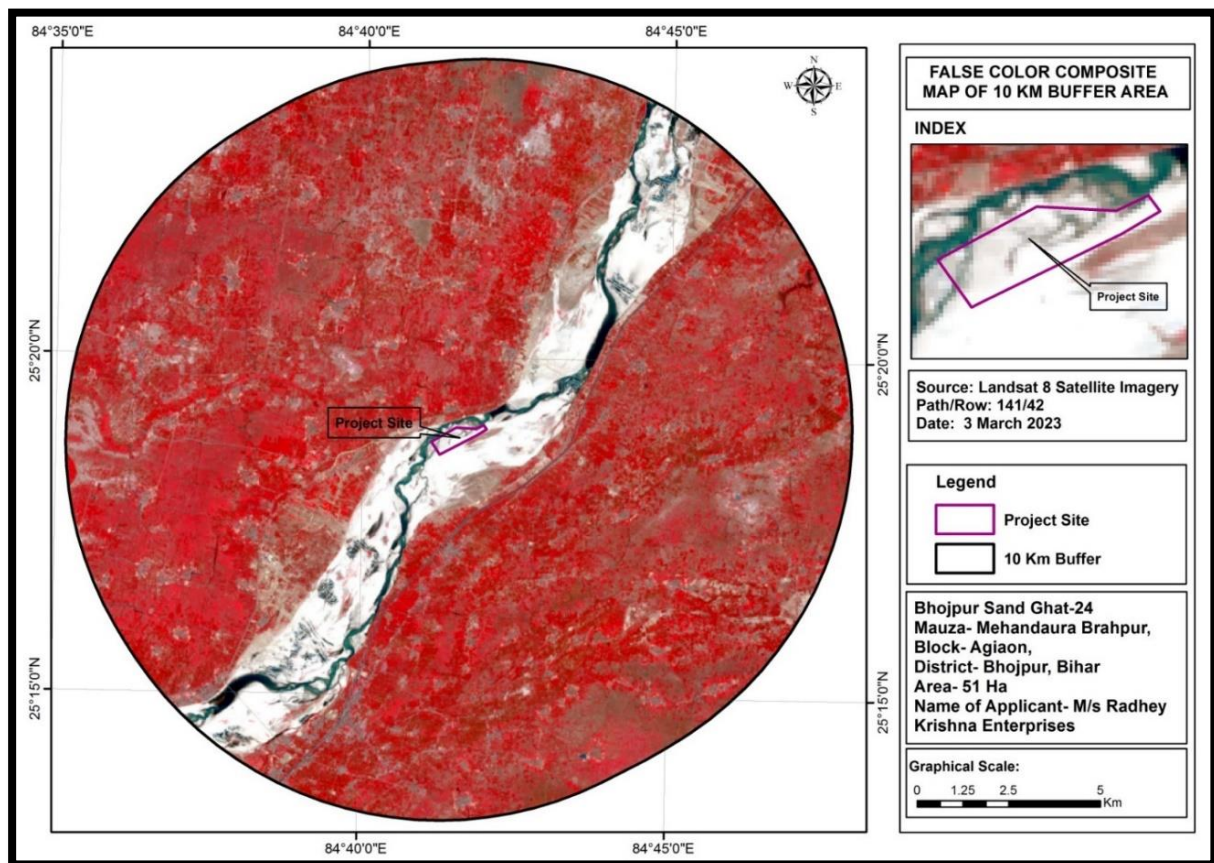


**Table 3-2: The path, row, date, resolution of satellite data used were as follows**

Path	141
Row	42
Date of pass	03 March 2023
Resolution (panchromatic)	15 Meter

**Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) and Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS)** images consist of nine spectral bands with a spatial resolution of 30 meters for Bands 1 to 7 and 9. The ultra-blue Band 1 is useful for coastal and aerosol studies. Band 9 is useful for cirrus cloud detection.

- **False Color Composite (FCC):** False color (or false colour) refers to a group of color rendering methods used to display images in color which were recorded in the visible or non-visible parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. A false-color image is an image that depicts an object in colors that differ from those a photograph (a true-color image) would show. False-color image sacrifices natural color rendition in order to ease the detection of features. The FCC for 10 km buffer zone of the project area is shown in **Figure 3.9**



**Figure 3-9: : Shows the False color Composite Map of the study area**

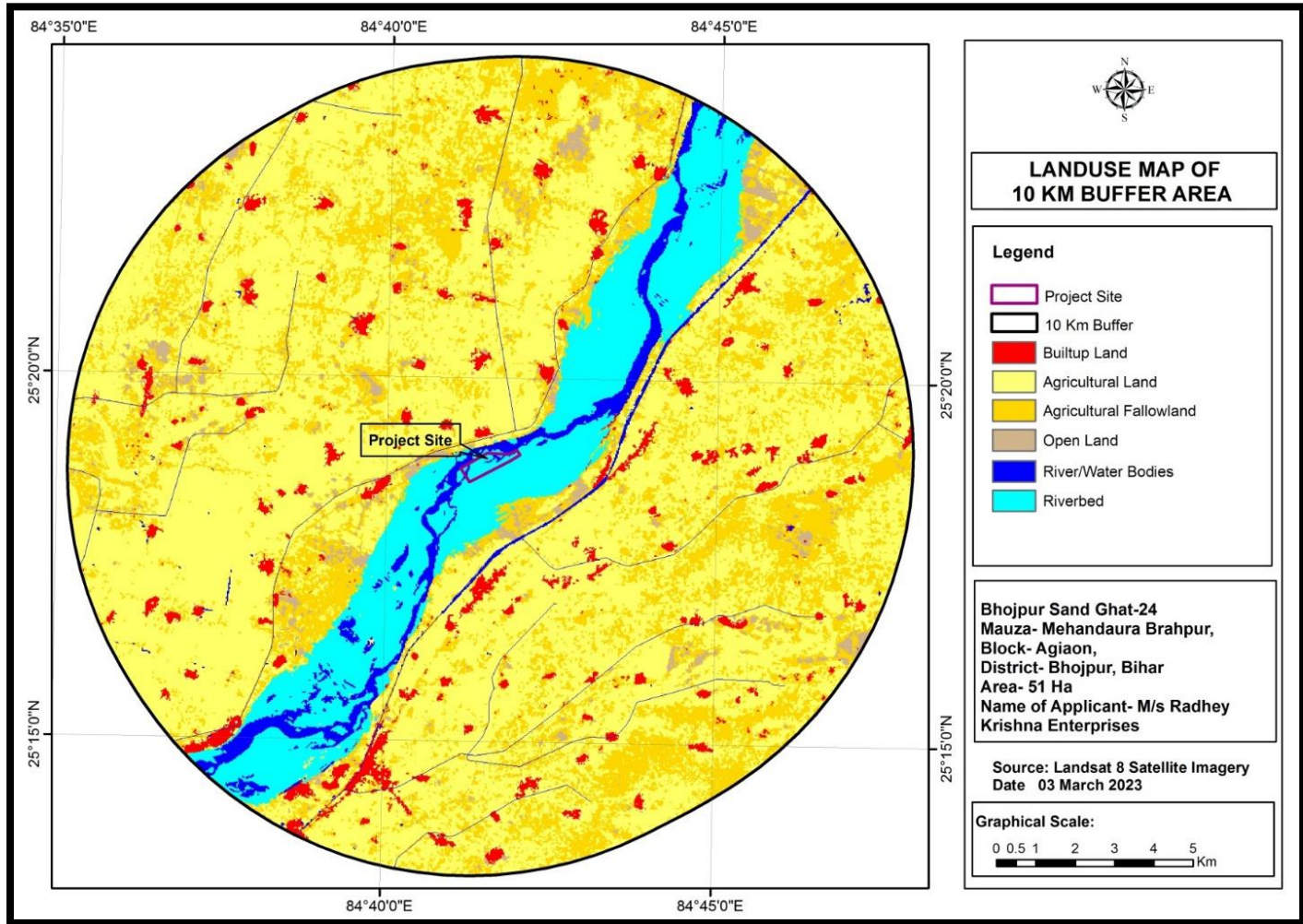
- **Landuse landcover classification & Interpretation:** The classification approach is applied on the basis of various characteristics like colour, texture, shape, association etc. The Landuse landcover map for 10 km buffer zone of the project area is shown in **Figure 3.10**

The unsupervised classification approach was obtained for the Landuse and Landcover classification by using ERDAS Imagine software. In this approach, the pixels of the project area are clustered in several classes on the basis of spatial & spectral variation in pixel value which are following:

- I. Built-up land:** 3.38 per cent of the total project area is covered by built-up land. The entire built-up land comes under rural areas. This area is identified by grey color and square/rectangular shape in the satellite image. Built-up land can be described as an area of intensive use with much of the land covered by structures. Areas included in this category are cities, towns, villages, strip developments along with highways, transportation, power, and communications facilities, and other areas such as those occupied by mills, shopping centers, industrial and commercial complexes, and institutions that may, in some instances, be isolated from built-up areas.
- II. Agricultural land:** 57.27 per cent of the total project area is covered under agricultural land. Agricultural land may be defined as the land that is used primarily for the production of food and fiber. In the satellite imageries, cropland is identified by light pinkish to dark pinkish color or red, fine texture and rectangular/square shape.
- III. Agricultural fallow land:** It is the type of cropland which is not seeded for a season so as to allow the fields become fertile again. The practice of allowing fields to remain fallow dates back to ancient times when farmers realized that using soil over and over again depletes its of its nutrients. Agricultural fallow land covers 23.86 per cent of the total project area.

- IV. Open Land:** Open land is any degraded land or a land which is currently underutilized but can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable efforts. This type of land covers 2.27 per cent of the total project area. This area is identified by off-white color and rough texture in the satellite image.
- V. River/Water Bodies:** All natural and man-made ponds, reservoirs, river come under this class. A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. In some cases, a river flows into the ground and becomes dry at the end of its course without reaching another body of water. This feature is identified by dark blue to black color, fine texture in the satellite image and cover only 2.94 percent of the total project area.
- VI. Riverbed:** A riverbed or streambed is the channel bottom of a stream or river, the physical confine of the normal water flow. The riverbed of the project area is consisting of sand and cover only 10.27 percent of the total project area. This area is identified by white color and fine texture in the satellite image.





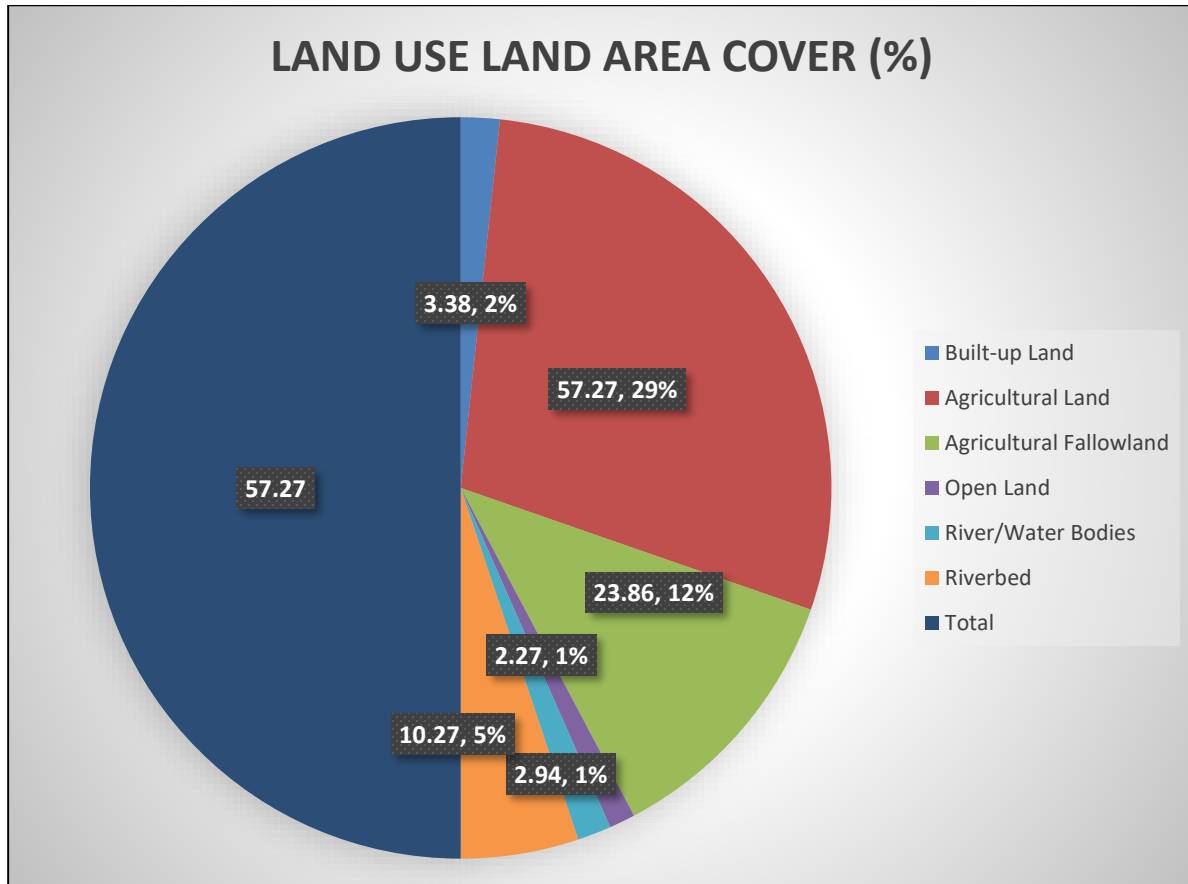
**Figure 3-10: Shows Landuse landcover classification**

On the basis of the landuse landcover classification, the areas of different land features are as follows:

**Table 3-3: Classification of Landuse Landcover**

Class Name	Area(Ha)	Area(%)
Built-up Land	1185.48	3.38
Agricultural Land	20073.60	57.27
Agricultural Fallowland	8363.68	23.86
Open Land	795.13	2.27
River/Water Bodies	1031.20	2.94
Riverbed	3600.79	10.27
Total	35049.88	100.00

In this connection, pie chart of the land use landcover is shown in **Figure 3-11** which is prepared on the basis of the above table.



**Figure 3-11: Pie-chart of Land use landcover area**

### **3.6.1 Impact Analysis**

Indiscriminate river sand mining directly influences the shape of the riverbed. This often results in many indirect and cumulative effects on the physical characteristics and the dynamic equilibrium of erosion and sedimentation of a river. Excessive sand mining can alter the river bed, force the river to change course, erode banks and lead to flooding

### **3.6.2 Mitigation measurement**

Mitigation measures are means to prevent, reduce or control adverse environmental effects of a project, and include restitution for any damage to the environment caused by those effects through replacement, restoration, compensation or any other means. The mitigation measures are as follows:

1. Excessive sand mining should not be done.
2. Ensure conservation of the river equilibrium and its natural environment by protection and restoration of the ecological system. Ensure the rivers are protected from bank and bed erosion beyond its stable profile.

### **3.7 SOIL SAMPLING**

Soil, defined as a thin layer of earth's crust, is the medium for the growth of plants, comprises of both physical and chemical properties significant to the project. The baseline study covers collection of soil samples and determining relevant physical and chemical properties. The district is transected with rivers like Ganga, Sone, Dharmawati, consists of sandy loam, loamy sand and sand, whereas, the area away from the river channels consist of silty sand to sandy silt. The soils in general are fine textured away from the river course and rivulets and coarse textured along their courses. The soils of coarse textured have got mixed with silt and fine sand due to the mixing of canal water being used perennially for irrigation.

#### **3.7.1 Methodology**

Soil sample collection was done making a pit about 15 inches deep and heaping the loose soil dug out. The loose soil is spread up in a circle and divided into 4 quadrants. The opposite quadrants are chosen and again the process is repeated till we get the required quantum of sample for analysis purpose. Collection of samples was done from 4 locations as shown in **Table 3-4 & Figure 3-12**. Samples were analyzed as per CPCB guidelines.

The physio-chemical characteristics of these soil samples are given in **Table No. 3-5**.

#### **3.7.2 Selection of stations for Sampling**

To understand the soil characteristics, **04** locations in the study area were selected for soil sampling. For selection of soil sampling locations, the following criterion was considered:

- Soil from agricultural land, park open land.

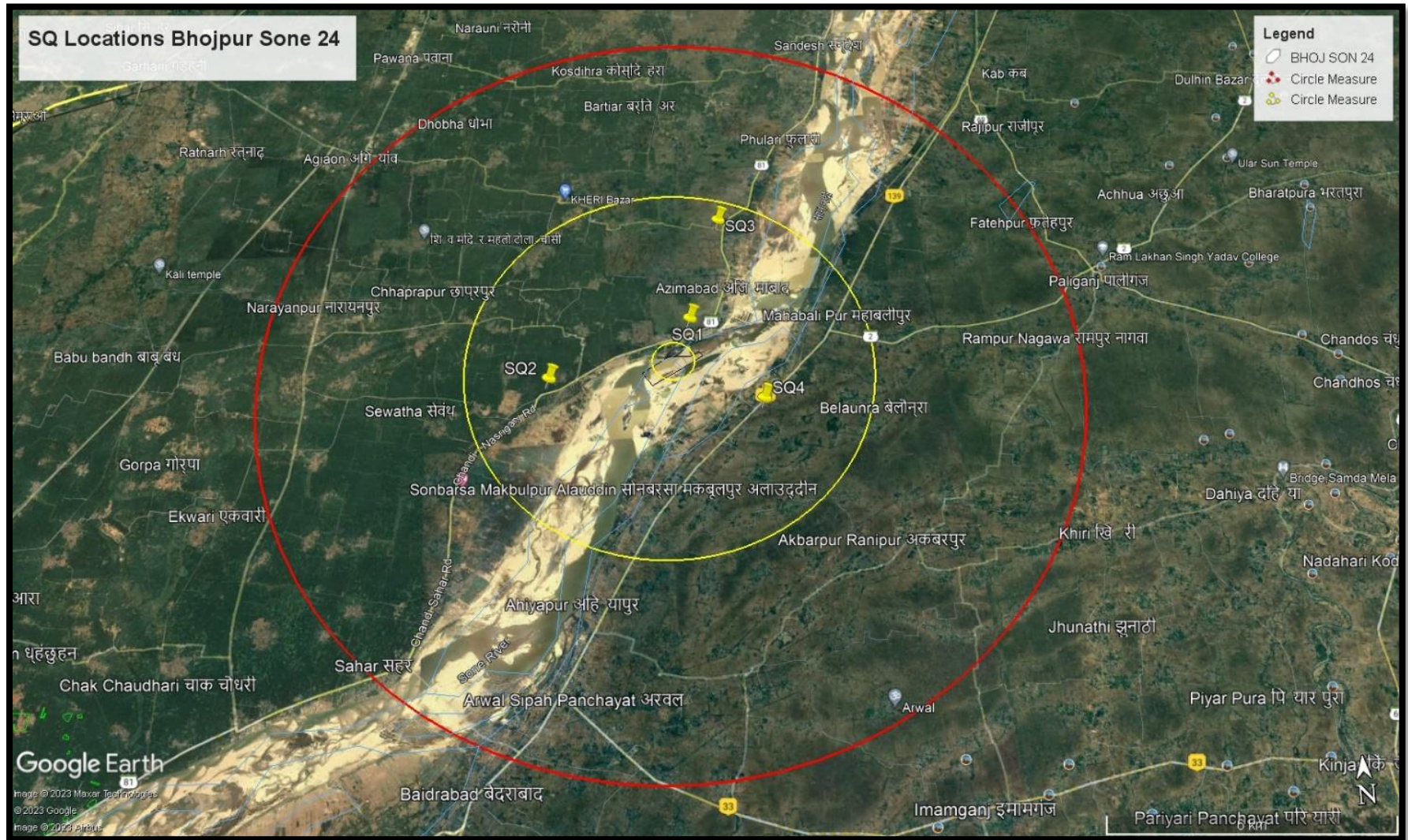
#### **3.7.3 Analysis of Soil Samples**

The soil samples were examined for various physicochemical parameters, to determine the existing soil characteristics of the study area.

**Table 3-4:- Soil Quality monitoring locations**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Distance &amp; Direction from project site</b>	<b>Co-ordinates</b>
SQ1	Vill- Brahmpura Mehdanra	0.80 Km,North	25°19'22.36"N 84°41'48.90"E
SQ2	Vill- Nonaur	2.75 km, NNE	25°18'37.79"N 84°39'42.92"E
SQ3	Vill- Chilhar	3.75 Km SE	25°20'54.83"N 84°42'23.16"E
SQ4	Barun	2.20 Km ESE	25°18'6.35"N 84°42'46.31"E





**Figure 3-12: Map showing Soil Quality Monitoring Locations**

Chemical classification of soil quality as per Indian Council Agriculture Research (ICAR) is given in **Table No.3.5**

The details of soil sampling result are given in **Table no 3-6**.

**Table 3-5:- Chemical Classification of Soil Quality**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Soil Analysis Parameters</b>	<b>Classification</b>
1	pH	4.5 Extremely acidic 4.51- 5.50 Very strongly acidic 5.51-6.00 moderately acidic 6.01-6.50 slightly acidic 6.51-7.30 Neutral 7.31-7.80 slightly alkaline 7.81-8.50 moderately alkaline 8.51-9.0 strongly alkaline 9.01 very strongly alkaline
2	Salinity Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm) (1ppm = 640 mmho/cm)	Up to 1.00 Average 1.01-2.00 harmful to germination 2.01-3.00 harmful to crops (sensitive to salts)
3	Organic Carbon (%)	Up to 0.2: very less 0.21-0.4: less 0.41-0.5 medium, 0.51-0.8: on an average sufficient 0.81-1.00: sufficient >1.0 more than sufficient
4	Nitrogen (Kg/ha)	Up to 50 very less 51-100 less 101-150 good 151-300 Better >300 sufficient
5	Phosphorus (Kg/ha)	Up to 15 very less 16-30 less 31-50 medium 51-65 on an average sufficient 66-80 sufficient >80 more than sufficient
6	Potash (Kg/ha)	0 -120 very less 120-180 less 181-240 medium 241-300 average 301-360 better >360 more than sufficient

**Table 3-6: Soil Quality Parameters**

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4	Test Method
1.	Texture	...	Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay Loam	IS:2720 (Pt-4)
2.	Sand	%	62.7	58.4	53.1	52.1	IS:2720 (Pt-4)
3.	Silt	%	24.2	26.1	26.2	35.5	IS:2720 (Pt-4)
4.	Clay	%	13.1	15.5	20.7	12.4	IS:2720 (Pt-4)
5.	pH (1:2 Suspension)	..	7.41	8.09	7.89	7.67	IS:2720 (Pt-26)
6.	Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)*	%	1.65	2.18	1.47	1.04	ETS/STP/SOIL-16
7.	Electrical Conductivity (1:2)	µmho/cm	339.5	349.2	339.4	332.1	IS:14767
8.	Water Holding Capacity(WHC)	%	35.1	37.0	40.0	40.9	IS 2720 (Part-2)
9.	Sodium (Na)	mg/kg	150.6	153.3	174.0	134.3	APHA-3125B
10.	Calcium (Ca)	mg/kg	1081.0	988.6	1180.8	1236.9	IS 2720 (Part-23)
11.	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/kg	536.0	547.5	487.1	531.1	ETS/STP/SOIL-08
12.	Bulk Density	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.36	1.46	1.16	1.95	IS 2386 (Part-4)
13.	Total Nitrogen (N)	mg/kg	180.4	141.7	180.5	212.5	APHA,Pt 4500:(N)
14.	Phosphorus (PO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/kg	41.2	50.6	53.9	47.8	ETS/STP/SOIL-19
15.	Potassium (K )	mg/kg	255.0	253.7	308.2	250.0	APHA-3125B
16.	Organic Matter	%	1.07	1.07	0.88	1.82	IS : 2720 (P-22)
17.	Organic Carbon	%	1.85	1.74	1.67	1.18	BS 1377 -3)
18.	Sulphate as (SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/kg	1.36	2.13	1.46	1.30	IS:3025(P-24)
19.	Porosity	%	31.5	26.5	24.3	23.1	IS 13030
20.	Arsenic	mg/kg	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ETS/STP/SOIL-18
21.	Fluoride	mg/kg	1.94	1.26	0.81	1.16	ASTM 9214

### 3.7.4 Interpretation of Soil Quality Results

#### 3.7.4.1 Analysis of result of soil data

##### a) Physical characters

The physical characters include Bulk density, grain size distribution (textural analysis), Porosity, Infiltration, Water holding capacity.



**Grain size distribution:** Texture indicates relative proportion of various sizes of primary soil particles such as sand, silt and clay present in the soil. Based on their quantities present in the soil sample and using the textural classification diagram. The textural classes of eight soil samples are sandy clay loam, i.e. coarse to fine texture. Bulk density values confirm the textural class.

**Bulk Density:** In case of bulk density total soil space (space occupied by solid and pore spaces combined) are taken in to consideration. Thus, Bulk Density is defined as the mass (weight) of a unit volume of a dry soil. This volume would, off course includes both solids and pores. Soil texture, soil structure and organic matter content are the factors influencing the bulk density of a soil. Bulk Density, besides being an interesting and significant physical characteristic, is very important as a basis for certain computations. The Bulk density of the four-soil sample under consideration ranges between 1.16 to 1.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and confirms the texture of the soil samples of the area under study.

**Water Holding Capacity (WHC):** Water holding capacity of soil is the maximum amount of moisture, a dry soil is capable of holding, under given standard condition. If the moisture content is increased further percolation result WHC is of great value to practical agriculture, since it provides a simple means to determine moisture content. WHC required for good crop growth is 35 to 70%. The WHC of the four soil samples ranges between 35.1 to 40.9 % indicating somewhat frequent water application for growing crops.

#### **b) Chemical Characters**

The parameters considered for chemical analysis are: Soil reaction (pH), Sodium Adsorption Ratio, (SAR), Electrical conductivity (EC), Water Holding Capacity (WHC), Sodium (Na), Calcium, Magnesium, Bulk Density, Total Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Organic Matter, Organic Carbon, Sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub>), Porosity, Arsenic and Fluoride.

**Soil reaction (pH):** The nutritional importance of pH is illustrated, thus hydrogen ion concentration has influence not only on, solubility of nutrients, but also upon facility with which these nutrients are absorbed by plants, even already in soil solution for e.g. Fe, Mn and Zn become less available as pH rises from 4.5 to 7 to 8. At pH 6.5 to 7.0 utilization of nitrate and ammonia nitrogen becomes more available. In case of phosphorus, it becomes less available to plant as pH increases above 8.5, due to its fixation in exchange complex of soil. For the four-soil sample under consideration the pH range between 7.41 to 8.09 indicating soils are moderately alkaline and are almost normal for crop growth.

**Electrical conductivity (EC):** The salt content of the soils is estimated by EC measurements, and is useful to designate soils as normal or sodic (saline). Electrical conductivity is expressed as  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  at 25<sup>0</sup>C,  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ ,  $\text{mmhos/cm}$  or  $\mu\text{s/cm}$ . The EC of four soil samples are between 332.1 to 349.2  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  and are below the limits to be called as saline and hence the soils are normal for crop growth.

**Organic Carbon / Organic matter (%):** Although accounting for only a small part of the total soil mass in mineral soils, organic matter influences physical, chemical, and biological

activities in the soil. Organic matter in the soil is plant and animal residue which serves as a reserve for many essential nutrients, especially nitrogen. Determination of organic matter helps to estimate the nitrogen which will be released by bacterial activity for the next season depending on the conditions, soil aeration, pH, type of organic material, and other factors. The four soil samples under consideration contain 1.18 % to 1.85 % organic carbon calculated from organic carbon estimation. As per crop requirements different soils samples are more than sufficient in organic matter content.

**Available Nitrogen (N):** Nitrogen is a part of all living cells and is a necessary part of all proteins, enzymes and metabolic processes involved in the synthesis and transfer of energy. Nitrogen is a part of chlorophyll, the green pigment of the plant that is responsible for photosynthesis. Helps plants with rapid growth, increasing seed and fruit production and improving the quality of leaf and forage crops. The available nitrogen in the four samples in question, as per analysis, ranges between 141.7 to 212.5 mg/kg showing better available nitrogen content in different samples, for crop growth.

**Available Phosphorus (P):** Like nitrogen, phosphorus (P) is an essential part of the process of photosynthesis involved in the formation of all oils, sugars, starches, etc. Helps with the transformation of solar energy into chemical energy; proper plant maturation; withstanding stress. Effects rapid growth, Encourages blooming and root growth. The phosphorus content of soil of four samples ranges between 41.2 to 53.9 mg/kg and falls under medium category for crop growth.

**Available Potassium (K):** Potassium is absorbed by plants in larger amounts than any other mineral element except nitrogen and in some cases, calcium helps in the building of protein, photosynthesis, fruit quality and reduction of diseases. The Potassium content of four soil samples ranges between 250 to 308.2 mg/kg and is average for crop growth.

**Comments:** The interpretation of field data, physical and chemical data it can be concluded that:

As per the physical data soils are coarse to fine texture, imperatively moderate water holding capacity, and moderate to slow permeability. As per physical characters' soils are rated as moderately good for agriculture.

As per chemical characters' soil reaction (pH) soils are slightly alkaline and normal for crop growth. Organic carbon is on an average sufficient. Macro nutrient like nitrogen is better and phosphorus is medium to average potassium. Base saturation is very high.

### **3.8 WATER ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.8.1 General**

This section describes the prevailing water environment in the study area in terms of water resources i.e. quantitatively and qualitatively. This has been achieved by performing qualitative analysis of water samples collected from ground water source and surface water body (Son River) falling within the study area. Ground & Surface water samples are collected from locations as shown in Fig. 3-13 and Fig. 3-14 respectively. Primary objective of the study is to assess the water quality for critical parameters and evaluate its impact on habitat and aesthetics in the surrounding areas of the project. This assessment will be useful in formulating mitigation measures to minimize the impacts of the project on the surrounding environment.

#### **3.8.2 Methodology**

Perennial source of Surface water in the study area is Son River (a tributary of Ganga River) which flow from North East to North West direction. Samples were collected from upstream and downstream areas of the project site and third sample was also collected near the project site.

Contour and Drainage pattern are the most important factors governing the choice of sampling locations. It can be assumed that run-off from project site, if any will follow the natural drainage and contour of the landscape. Therefore, downstream areas are mostly likely to experience the impacts of the project. On this basis, two surface water and five ground water sampling locations were chosen for determining quality of water for the category of end use and for parameters as per IS:10500 -2012. Thus, it helps in predicting the entry of potential pollutant or merging tributaries acts as a source of pollution in the river which affects the quality of water. It helps in determining the extent of pollution.

Based on the above factors, sampling locations for Ground and surface water quality have been finalized and shown in Table 3-7 & Table 3-10 respectively. AIS 10500:2012 (for drinking water) has been used for analysis of the water samples for drinking purpose and for the designated use of water as per the categories of CPCB guidelines.

### **3.8.3 Groundwater**

#### **3.8.3.1 Ground water Potential: -**

The Study area falls under Western part of the Bihar. As per CGWB report , water level varies in these areas between 2- 5 mgbl. Most of villages in the project area have borewell and tube well facilities, as most of the residents of these villages make use of this water for agriculture and domestic purposes. Therefore, ground water sampling was done from villages within 10 km radius of the project site. Ground water sampling locations are given in **Table 3-7**. All Ground water samples are analyzed as per IS-10500:2012. The results of the analyzed ground water samples result are given in **Table 3-8**.

**Table 3-7: Ground water monitoring locations**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Distance &amp; Direction from project site</b>	<b>Co-ordinates</b>
GW1	Near Project Site, Karbasin	0.5 Km, NNW	25°19'11.68"N 84°41'22.18"E
GW2	Vill- Nonaur	2.75 km, West	25°18'19.80"N 84°39'33.65"E
GW3	Vill-Azimabad	2.0 Km NE	25°19'52.23"N 84°42'17.16"E
GW4	Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur	3.50 Km ENE	25°19'15.71"N 84°43'59.70"E
GW5	Vill-Sonwarsa	3.65 Km SSE	25°16'33.27"N 84°41'2.48"E





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**Table 3-8: Ground water quality results**

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	GW1	GW2	GW3	GW4	GW5	Drinking Water Standards / Limit (IS:10500 2012 )		Test Method
								Desirable	Permissible	
1	Colour	Hazen	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	5	15	IS:3025 (Pt-4)
2	Odour	---	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS:3025 (Pt-5)
3	pH	---	8.04	7.44	7.73	7.64	7.28	6.5 - 8.5	No Relaxation	IS:3025 (Pt-11)
4	Taste	---	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS:3025 (Pt-8)
5	Turbidity	NTU	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1	5	IS:3025 (Pt-10)
6	Total Dissolve Solid (TDS)	mg/L	559.4	383.1	220.5	357.3	464.2	500	2000	IS:3025 (Pt-16)
7	Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	181.3	189.0	181.5	136.5	186.7	200	600	IS:3025 (Pt-23)
8	Total Hardness(CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	273.9	218.7	207.8	179.1	199.8	200	600	IS:3025 (Pt-21)
9	Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	134.5	82.6	103.9	91.6	79.1	250	1000	IS:3025 (Pt-32)
10	Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	89.0	47.6	50.8	75.9	46.4	75	200	IS:3025 (Pt-40)
11	Mineral Oil	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	No Relaxation	IS:3025 (Pt-39)
12	Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/L	28.8	29.5	27.8	32.3	38.9	200	400	IS:3025 (Pt-24)
13	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	0.24	0.12	0.86	1.61	2.55	45	No Relaxation	IS:3025 (Pt-34)
14	Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.37	0.37	0.07	0.06	0.26	1	1.5	IS:3025 (Pt-60)
15	Iron (Fe)	mg/L	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.10	0.3	No Relaxation	IS:3025 (Pt-53)
16	Aluminium (Al)	mg/L	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.03	0.2	APHA-3500 (B)
17	Selenium (Se)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	No. Relaxation	APHA-3113 (B)
18	Cyanide (Cn)	mg/L	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	0.05	No. Relaxation	APHA-4500 (C)

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<b>19</b>	Copper(Cu)	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.05	1.5	APHA-3111(B)
<b>20</b>	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	18.0	21.0	15.5	24.6	20.1	30	100	IS:3025 (Pt-45)
<b>21</b>	Manganese(Mn)	mg/L	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.3	APHA-3111(B)
<b>22</b>	Zinc(Zn)	mg/L	0.34	0.37	0.22	0.14	0.27	5	15	APHA-3111 (B)
<b>23</b>	Cadmium(Cd)	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	No. Relaxation	APHA-3111 (B)
<b>24</b>	Lead(Pb)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	No. Relaxation	APHA-3111 (B)
<b>25</b>	Mercury(Hg)	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	No. Relaxation	APHA-3112 (B)
<b>26</b>	Nickel (Ni)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	No. Relaxation	APHA-3111 (B)
<b>27</b>	Arsenic(As)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.05	APHA-3500 (B)
<b>28</b>	Chromium (Cr+6)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	No. Relaxation	APHA-3500 Cr-B
<b>29</b>	Phenolic Compound (C6H5OH)	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA-5530
<b>30</b>	Conductivity (25 °C)	mhos/cm	703.3	469.2	387.2	519.6	546.3	Not Specified	Not Specified	APHA-2510
<b>31</b>	E. Coli	Coli/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Shall Not Be Detectable ---		IS:1622-1981
<b>32</b>	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Shall Not Be Detectable ---		IS:1622-1981



### **3.8.3.2 Interpretation of Ground Water Quality**

- All the samples were colourless meeting desirable norms (<5 Hazen).
- All the samples meet the desirable standards (pH ranges from 7.28 to 8.04).
- TDS in samples ranges from 220.5 mg/L to 559.4 mg/L. All the samples meet the permissible limit of 2000 mg/L.
- Total Hardness in the water ranges from 179.1 mg/L to 273.9 mg/L. All the samples meet the permissible limit of 600 mg/L.
- Calcium content in the water ranges from 46.4 mg/L to 89.0 mg/L all the samples meet the permissible limit of 200 mg/L.
- Magnesium(Mg) content in the water ranges from 15.5 mg/L to 24.6 mg/L. All the samples meet the permissible limit of 100 mg/L.
- Sulphate content in the water ranges from 27.8 mg/L to 38 9mg/L. The permissible limit of Sulphate is 400 mg/L for drinking water.
- Total alkalinity in the water samples ranges from 136.5 mg/L to 189.0 mg/L. All the samples are within the permissible limit of drinking water (600 mg/L).
- Chloride ranges from 46.4 mg/L to 89.0 mg/L. Which are below permissible limits (1000 mg/l).

### **3.8.3.3 Result& conclusion**

The examination of the physicochemical analysis of the ground water shows that the quality of ground water is generally good with respect to the limits laid down in Bureau of India Standards (IS: 10500:2012) for drinking water. Based on the above result it is concluded that the ground water samples are fit for drinking purpose.

### **3.8.4 Surface water**

Surface Water Quality monitoring is carried out in the study area of 10 km based on the land use pattern and ground truth of nearby villages. Surface water samples were collected from **04** locations during the study period of 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023 and analyzed for a number of physico-chemical parameters. The surface water parameters have been analyzed as per APHA procedure and compared with CPCB water quality criteria mentioned in Table 3.6 and the Surface water sample results are mentioned in **Table-3.10**.

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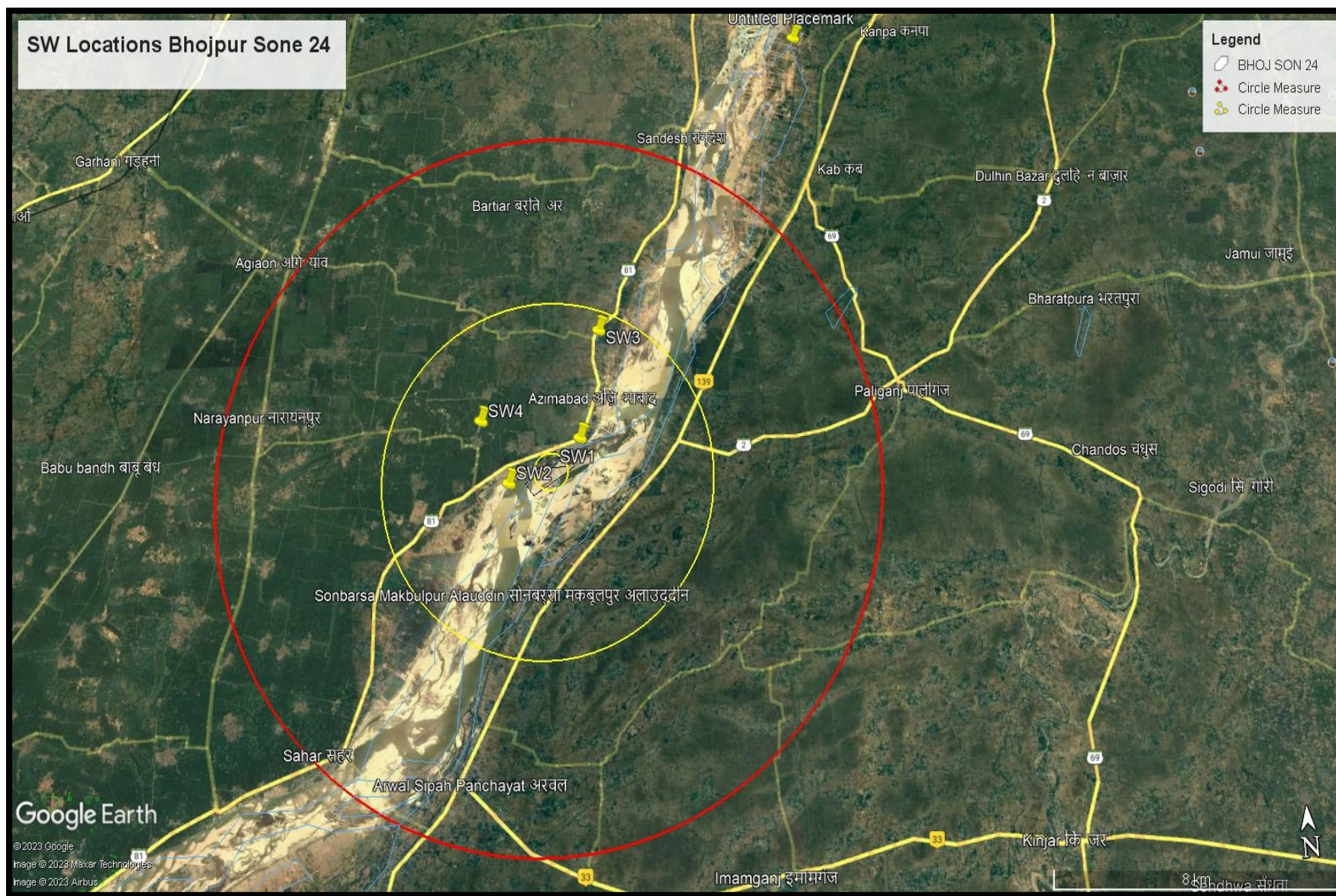
**Table 3-9: Water Quality Criteria as per Central Pollution Control Board**

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organized)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less; pH between 6.5 and 8.5; Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less; pH between 6 to 9; Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25°C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l
	Below-E	Not Meeting A, B, C, D & E Criteria

**Table 3-10: Surface water monitoring locations**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Distance &amp; Direction from project site</b>	<b>Co-ordinates</b>
SW1	Sone River (downstream)	0.40 km, NE	25°19'11.35"N 84°42'3.86"E
SW2	Sone River (Upstream)	0.7 km, WSW	25°18'36.07"N 84°40'44.99"E
SW3	Pond, Baga	3.20 km, NNE	25°20'50.56"N 84°42'31.86"E
SW4	Pond, Sheikhbigha	2.20 km, NW	25°19'35.11"N 84°40'17.92"E





**Figure 3-14: Map showing Surface Water Monitoring Locations**

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**Table 3-11: Surface Water Results**

Sr N.	Parameter	Unit	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	Test Method
1	Colour	Hazen	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	IS:3025 (Pt-4)
2	Odour	---	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS:3025 (Pt-5)
3	pH	---	7.85	8.17	7.89	7.83	IS:3025 (Pt-11)
4	Turbidity	NTU	12.2	10.9	12.9	19.6	IS:3025 (Pt-10)
5	Total Dissolve Solid (TDS)	mg/L	591.1	569.9	512.4	320.6	IS:3025 (Pt-16)
6	Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	252.3	278.2	203.7	168.0	IS:3025 (Pt-23)
7	Total Hardness(CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	373.4	355.4	269.4	133.3	IS:3025 (Pt-21)
8	Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	129.2	111.8	83.2	85.6	IS:3025 (Pt-32)
9	Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	75.3	53.9	56.4	41.4	IS:3025 (Pt-40)
10	Mineral Oil	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	IS:3025 (Pt-39)
11	Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/L	42.5	38.4	42.1	28.0	IS:3025 (Pt-24)
12	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	0.85	0.32	0.73	1.18	IS:3025 (Pt-34)
13	Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.43	0.32	0.42	0.33	IS:3025 (Pt-60)
14	Iron (Fe)	mg/L	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.14	IS:3025 (Pt-53)
15	Aluminium (Al)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	APHA-3500 (B)
16	Selenium (Se)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	APHA-3113 (B)
17	Cyanide (Cn)	mg/L	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	APHA-4500 (C)
18	Copper(Cu)	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	APHA-3111(B)
19	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	19.31	22.06	10.09	27.64	IS:3025 (Pt-45)
20	Manganese(Mn)	mg/L	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	APHA-3111(B)
21	Zinc(Zn)	mg/L	0.77	0.51	0.56	0.47	APHA-3111 (B)
22	Cadmium(Cd)	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	APHA-3111 (B)
23	Lead(Pb)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	APHA-3111 (B)
24	Boron	Mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	IS:3026(Pt-57)
25	Mercury(Hg)	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	APHA-3112 (B)
26	Molybdenum(mo)	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	IS:3025(Pt-2)
27	Nickel (Ni)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	APHA-3111 (B)
28	Arsenic(As)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	APHA-3500 (B)
29	Chromium (Cr+6)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	APHA-3500 Cr-B
30	Conductivity (25 °C)	µs/Cm	816.9	708.4	733.8	535.5	APHA-2510
31	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	18.5	20.4	21.3	19.7	APHA-5220 (B)
32	Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD at 27°C for 3 day)	mg/L	4.03	5.52	5.51	4.16	APHA-4500 (D)



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33	Dissolve Oxygen (DO)	mg/L	6.26	4.67	4.16	6.14	APHA-5210
34	E. Coli	MPN/100ml	280	160	110	80	IS:1622-1981
35	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	370	210	190	130	IS:1622-1981

#### **3.8.4.1 Observation on Surface water Quality**

The baseline quality of water based on the results of the surface water quality monitoring within the study area, it is observed that,

- pH was observed in the range of 7.83 – 8.17 with minimum at Pond near Pond, Sheikhbigha (SW4) and maximum at (SW2) Sone River (Upstream).
- COD was in the range of 18.5-21.3 mg/L with minimum at Sone River (downstream) (SW1) and maximum at Pond near Baga (SW3).
- BOD was in the range of 4.03-5.52 mg/L with minimum at Khaira Pond near Musepur khaira (SW1) and maximum at Sone River (Downstream) (SW3) & Pond near Baga (SW3).
- TDS was in the range of 320.6 – 591.1 mg/L with minimum at Pond, Sheikhbigha (SW4) and maximum at Sone River (downstream) (SW1).

#### **3.8.4.2 Result & Conclusion**

The river water quality parameters are compared with BDU Criteria of CPCB. No metal contamination has been found in surface water samples. Overall, the surface water quality of river is meeting the Class D of DBU Criteria of CPCB for its suitability for wild life and fisheries.

### **3.9 AIR ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.9.1 General**

This section describes the prevailing air environment in the study area for evaluating the impacts of mining activity in surrounding areas. This has been achieved by determining the ambient air quality within the study area, represented by 10 km radius area around the project site, as shown in Figure 3.7. Ambient air quality monitoring stations were selected primarily on the basis of surface influence, demographic influence and meteorological influence. 24 hourly monitoring was carried out for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub> twice a week at each station. This study was done

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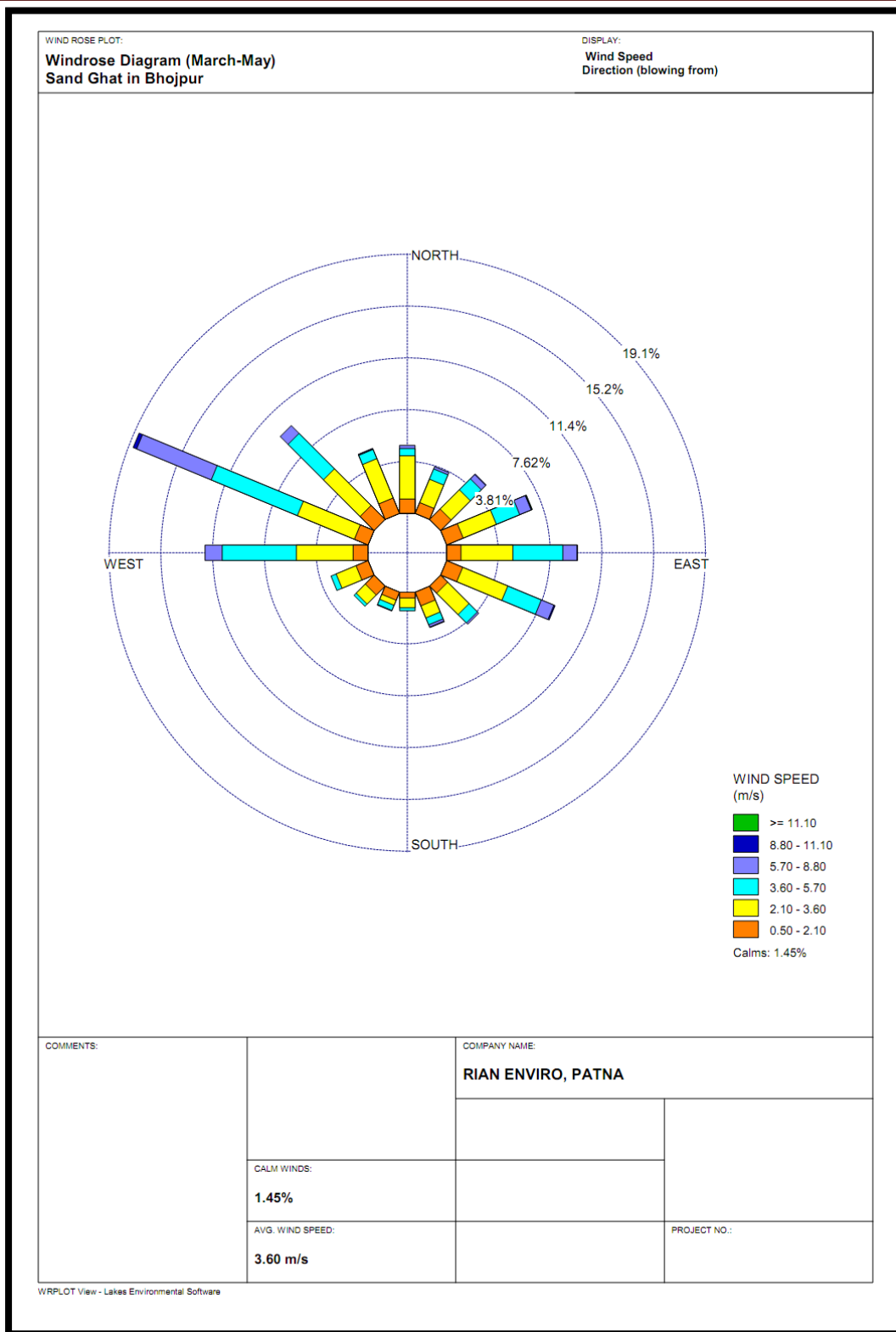
during Pre-Monsoon Season for a period of 3 months from March 2023 to May 2023. The analysis reports are appended below in the **Table-3.12**.

**Table 3-12:- Site-specific meteorological data (March 2023 to May 2023)**

	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	25.6 °C	30.8 °C	32.3 °C
	(78.1) °F	(87.5) °F	(90.1) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	12.3 °C	23.6 °C	26.3 °C
	(65) °F	(74.4) °F	(79.3) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	32.6 °C	37.9 °C	38.1 °C
	(90.8) °F	(100.2) °F	(100.6) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	10	11	30
	0	0	1
Humidity (%)	42 %	34 %	48 %
Rainy days (d)	2	2	4
Avg. Sun hours (hours)	10.7	11.2	11.2



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**Figure 3-15: Wind Rose Pattern**

### **3.9.2 Observation:**

The prominent seasonal wind direction is WNW to ESE. The average wind speed 3.60 m/s.

### **3.9.3 Methodology**

The choice of monitoring locations for ambient air quality is based on:

1. Meteorology of the area: From the meteorological data the frequency and duration of wind is preliminary determined, from which the wind rose diagram is first drawn. Seven monitoring stations have been selected to assess the Air quality in study area.
2. The location of nearest human habitation is also considered for selecting the location of air quality monitoring station. The quality of air at this location is important to know the impact of the proposed mining activities .in terms of emission of particulate matter and gaseous emissions.
3. It is equally important to know the accessibility to the selected air quality stations. Therefore, the availability of roads along with electricity also plays an important role in finalizing the ambient air quality monitoring locations.

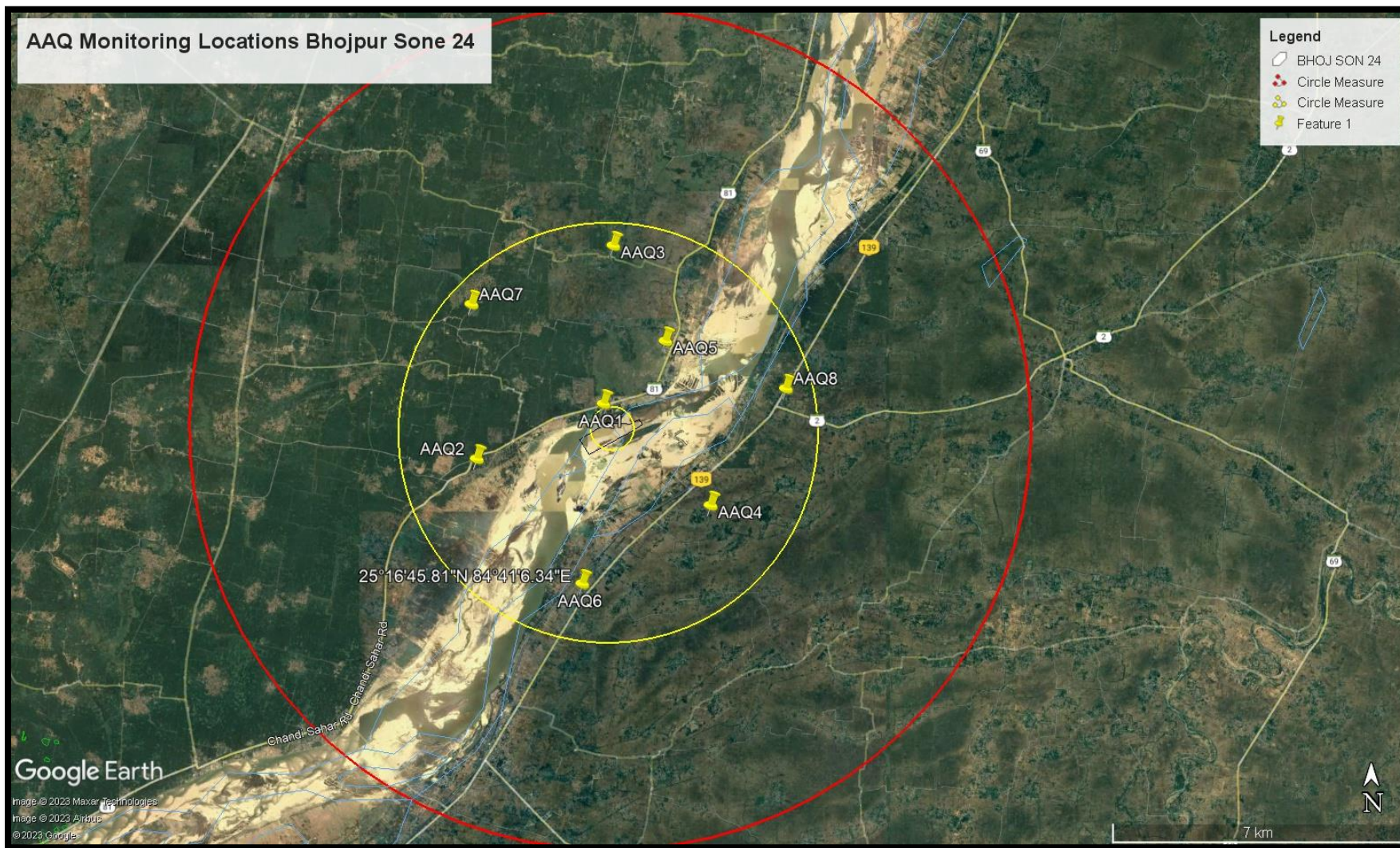
Based on these factors, eight monitoring locations were identified as shown in **Table 3-13** and **Figure 3-16**. CPCB guidelines for the measurement of ambient air quality on 24 hourly monitoring was carried out for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>& PM<sub>10</sub> twice a week at each station for a study period of 3 months March 2023 to May 2023.

**Table 3-13: Ambient Air monitoring locations**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Distance &amp; Direction from project site</b>	<b>Co-ordinates</b>
AAQ1	Near Project Site, Barhampur Mehdaura	0.26 Km, NNW	25°19'4.03"N 84°41'24.40"E
AAQ2	Vill- Nanour	2.60 km, WSW	25°18'21.73"N 84°39'36.53"E
AAQ3	Vill-Megharia	4.0 Km North	25°21'5.65"N 84°41'32.83"E
AAQ4	Santawan Bigha	2.80 Km ESE	25°17'45.96"N 84°42'55.55"E
AAQ5	Azimabad	2.0 Km NNE	25°19'52.23"N 84°42'17.16"E

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AAQ6	Vill- Prasadi English	3.70 Km North	25°16'45.81"N 84°41'6.34"E
AAQ7	Vill- Badgaon	4.25 Km NW	25°20'20.56"N 84°39'31.99"E
AAQ8	Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur	3.50 Km ENE	25°19'15.71"N 84°43'59.70"E



**Figure 3-16: Map showing Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Locations**



**Table 3-14: Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Results (1st March, 2023 to 31st May 2023)**

Parameter		AQ1	AQ2	AQ3	AQ4	AQ5	AQ6	AQ7	AQ8	NAAQS
		Near Project Site Barhampur Mehdanra	Vill- Nanour	Vill- Megharia	Santawan Bigha	Azimabad	Vill- Prasadi English	Vill- Badgaon	Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur	
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b> <b>(µg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Min.</b>	58.5	65.9	55.2	67.1	66.9	64.6	56.4	67.1	<b>100</b>
	<b>Max.</b>	66.4	74.3	64.7	75.4	77.9	72.9	65.6	84.9	
	<b>Mean</b>	61.9	70.0	58.9	70.8	72.4	68.1	61.5	78.3	
	<b>98 %*</b>	66.15	74.12	63.69	74.73	77.63	72.64	65.45	84.44	
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b> <b>(µg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Min.</b>	25.7	33.9	24.6	30.3	32.0	27.5	28.3	35.6	<b>60</b>
	<b>Max.</b>	34.1	41.5	34.6	39.9	41.5	35.7	36.3	45.0	
	<b>Mean</b>	31.3	39.0	28.4	36.7	38.4	33.0	33.6	41.9	
	<b>98 %*</b>	34.03	41.45	33.24	39.82	41.43	35.64	36.18	44.94	
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b> <b>(µg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Min.</b>	11.6	8.9	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.7	7.7	9.1	<b>80</b>
	<b>Max.</b>	15.9	14.3	13.9	12.1	12.7	11.7	10.9	13.3	
	<b>Mean</b>	13.1	11.1	10.4	10.7	11.3	10.2	9.5	11.1	
	<b>98 %*</b>	15.11	13.82	12.79	11.97	12.51	11.58	10.89	13.05	
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b> <b>(µg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Min.</b>	19.1	17.6	21.4	16.2	14.4	16.0	13.5	15.7	<b>80</b>
	<b>Max.</b>	25.2	24.8	26.8	21.4	24.1	20.3	18.8	24.9	
	<b>Mean</b>	22.4	20.9	23.3	18.9	20.2	18.1	17.2	21.3	
	<b>98 %*</b>	25.01	24.43	26.00	21.28	23.12	19.93	18.76	24.67	
<b>(CO)</b> <b>(mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Min.</b>	0.28	0.40	0.36	0.34	0.27	0.22	0.18	0.15	<b>1 Hrs.=04</b>
	<b>Max.</b>	0.92	0.90	0.95	0.98	0.80	0.78	0.66	0.63	
	<b>Mean</b>	0.46	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.53	0.49	0.45	0.42	
	<b>98 %*</b>	0.90	0.90	0.94	0.96	0.75	0.75	0.66	0.62	

### **3.9.4 Results**

The ambient air quality study for the Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur (AAQ8) monitoring stations shows that the maximum and minimum ground level concentration for PM<sub>10</sub> is respectively 84.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Vill- Megharia (AAQ3) and 55.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur (AAQ8). Whereas the maximum and minimum ground level concentration for PM<sub>2.5</sub> ranges between 45.0µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Vill-Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur (AAQ8) and 24.6 /m<sup>3</sup> Vill-Megharia (AAQ3) respectively. Similarly, for SO<sub>2</sub>, the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 15.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 7.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for respectively Near Project Site Barhampur Mehdanran (AAQ1) and Vill-Vill- Badgaon (AAQ7) stations. For NO<sub>2</sub> the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 26.8µg/m<sup>3</sup> & 13.5µg/m<sup>3</sup>for respectively Vill-Megharia (AAQ3) and Vill- Badgaon (AAQ7) stations. For CO the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 0.98 µg/m<sup>3</sup> & 0.15 µg/m<sup>3</sup>for respectively Santawan Bigha (AAQ4) and Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur (AAQ8) stations.

## **3.10 NOISE ENVIRONMENT**

### **3.10.1 General**

The ambient noise levels within the study area were recorded using Sound Level Meter. Noise level monitoring results were compared with the Ambient Noise Quality Standard notified under Environment Protection Act, 1986 and amended thereof.

### **3.10.2 Methodology**

The proposed project activity is expected to affect ambient noise quality in the surrounding areas only by the movement of sand excavation and sand carrying vehicles. Therefore, the choice of monitoring locations is based on human habitation factors. **Table 3.15** and **Figure 3.17** shows noise quality monitoring locations.

**Table 3-15: Noise Quality Monitoring Stations**

S.No	Name	Distance & Direction from project site	Co-ordinates
NQ1	Near Project Site, Barhampur Mehdaure	0.26 Km, NNW	25°19'4.03"N 84°41'24.40"E
NQ2	SH -81, Vill- Nanour	2.70 km, WSW	25°18'21.96"N 84°39'32.37"E
NQ3	Vill-Megharia	4.0 Km North	25°21'5.65"N 84°41'32.83"E
NQ4	NH -139, Santawan Bigha	2.10 Km ESE	25°18'0.29"N 84°42'34.58"E
NQ5	Azimabad	2.0 Km NNE	25°19'52.23"N 84°42'17.16"E
NQ6	Vill- Prasadi English	3.70 Km North	25°16'45.81"N 84°41'6.34"E
NQ7	Vill- Badgaon	4.25 Km NW	25°20'20.56"N 84°39'31.99"E
NQ8	Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur	3.50 Km ENE	25°19'15.71"N 84°43'59.70"E

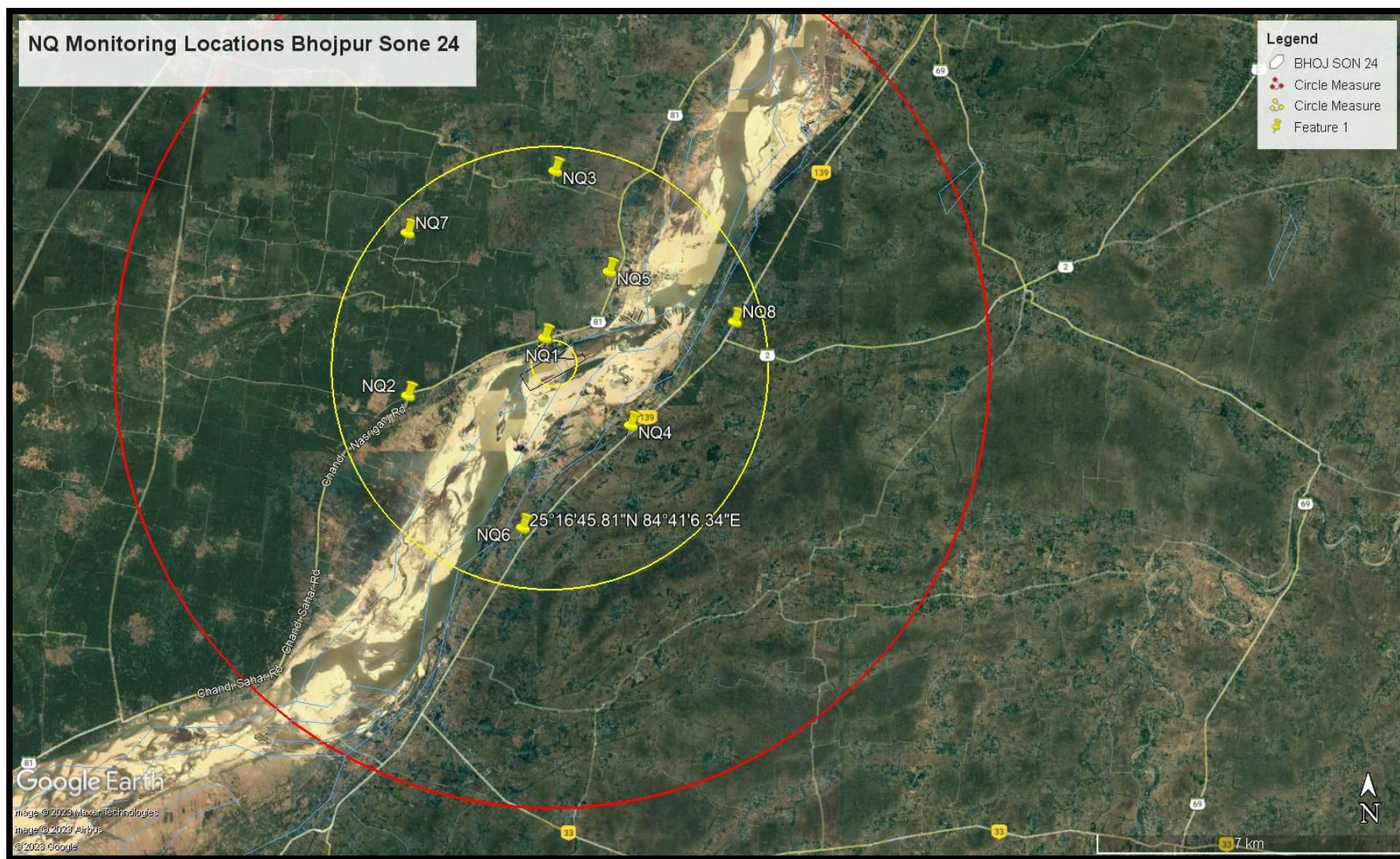
**Table 3-16: Noise Level Status**

S. No.	Locations		Equivalent Noise Level, dB (A)			
			Limit (as per CPCB Guidelines), Leq, dB(A)		Observed value Leq, dB(A)	
			DAY*	NIGHT*	DAY*	NIGHT*
1	Near Project Site, Barhampur Mehdaure	Residential Zone	55	45	46.3	35.1
2	SH -81, Vill- Nanour	Residential Zone	50	40	52.2	38.6
3	Vill-Megharia	Residential Zone	55	45	50.3	42.1
4	NH -139, Santawan Bigha	Residential Zone	55	45	47.2	38.4
5	Azimabad	Residential Zone	50	40	46.2	36.4



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6	Vill- Prasadi English	Residential Zone	50	40	51.3	42.1
7	Vill- Badgaon	Residential Zone	55	45	48.5	37.8
8	Bal Vidya Niketan School Mahabalipur	Silence Zone	55	45	44.3	34.5



**Figure 3-17: Map showing Noise Quality Monitoring Locations**

### **3.10.3 Results**

Noise monitoring study reveals that the minimum & maximum noise levels at day time were recorded as 44.3 dB (A) at NQ8 & 52.2dB (A) at NQ2. The minimum & maximum noise levels at night time were found to be 34.5 dB (A) at NQ8 & 42.1 dB (A) at NQ3.

There are no other major noise producing sources in the study area except some domestic activities, which contributes to the local noise level of the area. Traffic movements in nearby villages also add to the ambient noise level of the area.

## **3.11 Biological Environment**

### **3.11.1 Introduction:**

The biological environment is very crucial for living environment of any area. The Biological diversity includes the variation of all of life forms mainly genetic, species and population. However, Flora and Fauna diversity is broadly understood type. They are further divided in to terrestrial and aquatic life form. Forests are repository of the bio-diversity, gene pool resources, sequester carbon dioxide and provide lot of other environmental services. They play a very vital role in sustaining the life of people and are crucial for the food and water security. In India, the sustained flow of water in our rivers, streams and rivulets and recharge of ground water is necessary for the food security and drinking water availability. The hydrological functions of forests include interception of rainfall and regulating the stem flows, binding soil to prevent soil erosion and conserving the soil moisture. The Forests are the source of major water resource both surface, subsoil and ground water in the country. Forests supply nutrients to agriculture crops through runoff water with much other complementariness with agriculture ecosystem. The division of core and buffer zone is the best way to study the pattern of biodiversity for environmental impact assessment.

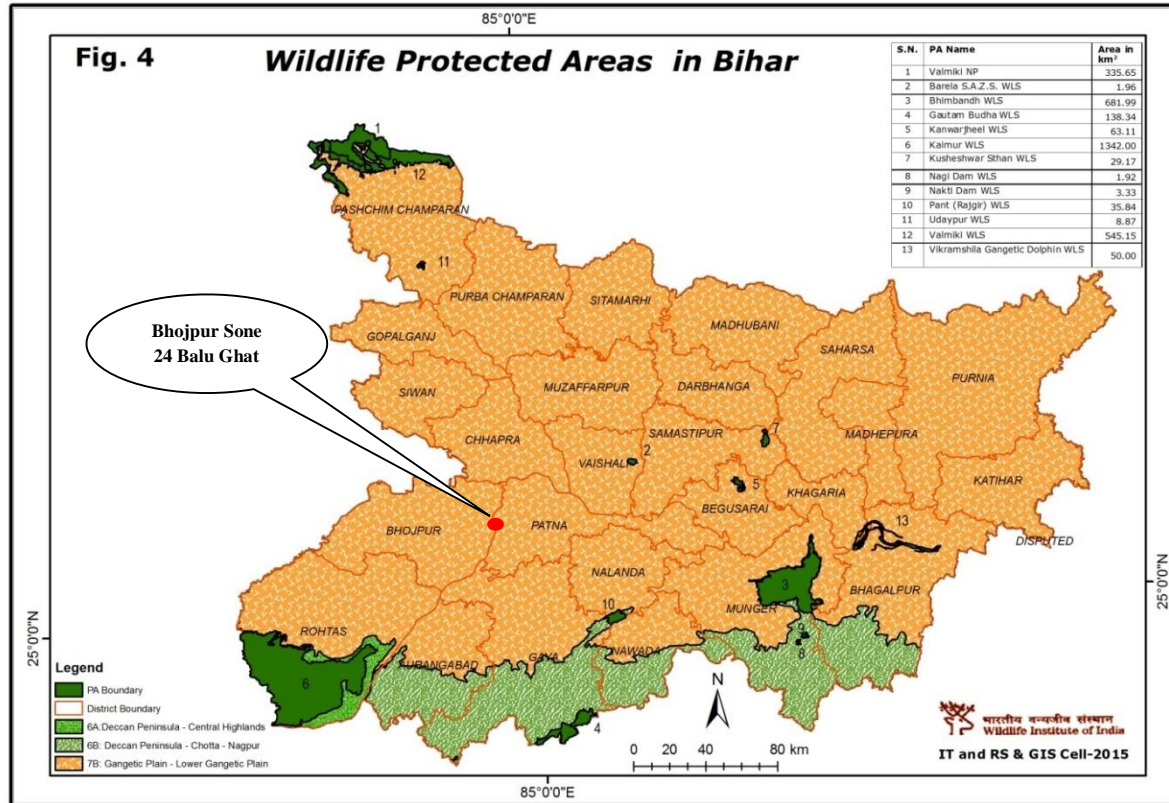
### **3.11.2 Results and Discussion**

The primary survey of study area was conducted particularly with reference to habitat types, listing of species and assessment of the existing baseline ecological (terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem) conditions.

**National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Notified Forest, Ecologically Sensitive area and critically polluted areas in study area:**



There is no national park, wildlife sanctuary and critically polluted area in 10 km radius from the project site. There are no forests within 15 Km from the boundary of the project site. The area harbours one of the best alluvial soils in India.



**Figure 3-18: Wildlife Protected area of Bihar**

### 3.11.3 Floral biodiversity

**Core Zone:** The core zone was devoid of any plant or tree naturally growing over there. The agro-biodiversity of the study area is unique and there is no reserve or protected forest. The core zone is a long stretch of river sand and no flora was found in the core zone

**Buffer Zone:** Some of the most dominant species in not forest area are Babool (*Vachellia nilotica*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Gulmohar (*Delonix regia.*), Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), Ber (*Ziziphusjujube*), Peepal (*Ficusreligiosa*), Shisham (*Dalbergiasissoo*), Sagwan (*Tectona grandis*) etc. were observed within 10 km radius of the study area. Predominant plant vegetation is Dalbergia shisoo, Acacia catechu, Borassus flaberiformis and Bombax ceiba respectively. The other plant is Acacia nilotica, Acacia sp, Azadirachta indica, Zizyphus sp, Cassia tora, Parthenium sp, Cassia sp.,

The important floras of the study area are given in **Table 3.17, 3.18, 3.19**

**Table 3-17: Flora (Trees) of the Study Area**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Local Names</b>	<b>English Name</b>	<b>Botanical Names</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Uses</b>
1	Babool	Babool	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Fabaceae	Produces Gum Arabic, tender twigs are used as tooth brush, good source of timber and fodder.
2	Vilayati Babool	Mesquite tree	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Fabaceae	Used as fodder and fuel wood.
3	Neem	Indian Lilac	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Multipurpose tree
4	Dhatura	Locoweed	<i>Datura stramoniu</i>	Solanaceae	Widely used in traditional medicine
5	Ber	Indian date	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>	Rhamnaceae	Fruits are eaten and have medicinal value
6	Peepal	Sacred fig	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Religious & Multipurpose tree
7	Amaltas	Golden shower tree	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental Plant
8	Sagwan	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Timber plant
9	Sahjan	Drum stick	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Its young seed pods and leaves are used as vegetables. It can also be used for water purification and hand washing, and is sometimes used in herbal medicine.
10	Gulmohar	Flamboyant	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	Ornamental

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Sr. No.	Local Names	English Name	Botanical Names	Family	Uses
					Plant
11	Arjun	Arjun Tree	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Leaves are used for silk worms and have medicinal uses
12	Mahua	Indian butter tree	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	It is used as an oil and alcoholic drink, Flowers are edible, pressed cake are used killing fishes in aqua culture pond.
13	Aam	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Multipurpose tree
14	Kathal	Jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Multipurpose tree
15	Imli	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Multipurpose tree
16	Bel	Bengal quince	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Religious & Multipurpose tree
17	Kela	Banana	<i>Musa acuminata Colla</i>	Musaceae	Fruit is eaten
18	Anar	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae	Fruit is eaten
19	Amrud	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Fruit is eaten
20	Gurjon tree	Indian ash tree	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Its wood has excellent termite resistant properties.
21	Singri	Monkeypod	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Fabaceae	Medicinal and ornamental tree
22	Jamun	Black plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Multipurpose tree
23	Sisham	North Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Best known economic timber species
24	Khejri Tree	Mesquites	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Fabaceae	Highly revered among Hindus and worshipped



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Sr. No.	Local Names	English Name	Botanical Names	Family	Uses
					as part of Dasahra festival

**Table 3-18: Flora (Shrubs) of the Study Area**

Sr. No.	Local Names	English Name	Botanical Names	Family
1	Raat rani	Lady of the night	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Solanaceae
2	Gurhal	China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae
3	Candle Bush	Candle Bush	<i>Senna alata</i>	Fabaceae
4	Nayantara	Rosy periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae
5	Henna	Mignonette tree	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae
6	Juhi	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i>	Oleaceae
8	Madar	King's crown	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Apocynaceae
9	Nirgundi	Five-leaved chaste tree	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae
10	Kurri	West Indian lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae

**Table 3-19: Flora (Herbs) of the Study Area**

Sr. No.	Local Names	English Name	Botanical Names	Family
1	Ghridakumari	Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae
2	Tulsi	Holy Basil	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae
3	Makai	Black Cumin	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Ranunculaceae
4	Marigold	Marigold	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Asteraceae
5	Bul		<i>Aerva tomentosa</i>	Amaranthaceae
6	Punarnava	Red Hogweed	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae
7	Kankus		<i>Commelina forskalei</i>	Commelinaceae
8	Badi Dudhi		<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae
9	Latjira	chaff-flower	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae
10	Garundi	sessile joyweed	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Amaranthaceae
11	Peeli kantili	Mexican prickly poppy	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae
12	Ashvagandha		<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae
13	Gajar Ghas	Congress grass	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae
14	Kachari		<i>Cucumis melo ssp. Agrestis</i>	Cucurbitaceae

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Sr. No.	Local Names	English Name	Botanical Names	Family
15	Ghamra	tridax daisy	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae
16	Dub	Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae
17	Kumrya ghas	Black Speargrass	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Poaceae
18	Motha		<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae
19	Latmahuria		<i>Digera muricata</i>	Amaranthaceae
20	Sarphonk	Purple Tephrosia	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Fabaceae (Papilionaceae)

Source :(i) \* Field Observation and discussion with local people in Study Area,

#### 3.11.4 Faunal Biodiversity

The fauna visiting core zone includes monkeys (*Prebytis entellus*), snakes (*Trimeresurus gramineas*, *Dryophis nasutus*), rabbits (*Lepus nigricollis*), fish (*Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita* etc), crows (*Corvus splendens*) etc. As per the information collected by the field team, the common animals of the study area are toad (*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*) and frog (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*), Indian garden lizards (*Calotes versicolor*), House lizards (*Hemidactylus frenatus*). In addition, the commonly found domestic animals such as cow, dog, cat etc. and lower life forms, such as, ants, spider, butterfly, bee, wasp, and termite are also found in the study area. The common birds inhabiting in the study area are Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*), Pigeon (*Columba livia*), and Koel (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*). **Table 3.20** gives a list of fauna in the study area.

**Table 3-20: Fauna of the Study Area**

Sr.No.	Common Names	Scientific Name	Wildlife Schedule
<b>Amphibians</b>			
1	Common Indian toad	<i>Rana hexadactyla</i>	Schedule-IV
2	Frog	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Schedule-IV
<b>Reptiles</b>			
1	Indian garden lizards	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Schedule-IV
2	House Lizards	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Schedule-IV
3	Indian cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	Schedule II: Part -II
4	Rat snake	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Schedule II: Part -II
<b>Mammals</b>			
1	Indian palm squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>	Schedule-IV
2	Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Schedule II

Sr.No.	Common Names	Scientific Name	Wildlife Schedule
3	Monkeys	<i>Simia entellus</i>	Schedule-II
4	Rabbits	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Schedule-IV
5	Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Schedule-V
6	Mouse	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Schedule-V
<b>Aves</b>			
1	Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Schedule-V
2	Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Schedule-IV
3	Baya	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Schedule-IV
4	Parrot	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Schedule-IV
5	Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Schedule-IV
6	Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	Schedule-IV
7	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Schedule-IV
8	Spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Schedule-IV

Most of animals found in the study area are of least concern.

### **3.11.5 Aquatic life: Along its course river Son support rich aquatic habitat. Numerous species Fishes, planktons & zooplanktons are found in the study area.**

**Fishes:** Sone River is adobe for a variety of fishes. To have an idea about the fish local peoples, and fishermen were asked about the proposed project, the sand deposited area within the fishes' local peoples were asked along the proposed project, and the sand deposited area within the river and on the bank. Secondary information about fishes noticed from the study is Rohu, Catla, *Mystus* Sp, *Cirrhinus* Sp, etc. The species of fish given in **Table 3.21** are commonly reported in the freshwater bodies like rivers, ponds, and local water bodies. They are cosmopolitan in distribution and are reported all over India and Indian Sub continents. These species of fish are commonly used in aquaculture practices too and had good commercial importance.

**Table 3-21: Fish species of Sone River**

S.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Mrigal	<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>
2	Catla / Bhakur	<i>Catla catla</i>
3	Rahiya / reba	<i>Cirrhinus reba</i>
4	Nayan	<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i>
5	Calbasu	<i>Lebeo calbasu</i>
6	Rohu	<i>Lebeo rohita</i>

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7	Kursa	<i>Labeo gonious</i>
8	Bata	<i>Labeo bata</i>
9	Pottiah	<i>Puntius sophore</i>
10	Pethia	<i>Pethia phutunio</i>
11	Chanda	<i>Channa nama, chanda ranga</i>
12	Haal	<i>Channa striatus</i>
13	Goroi	<i>Channa punctatus</i>
14	Saul	<i>Channa morutius</i>
15	Chelava	<i>Chela laubasa, chela bacuila</i>
16	Ras-bora	<i>Rasbora danconius</i>
17	Padhan	<i>Wallago attu</i>
18	Mangur	<i>Clarius batracus</i>
19	Tengara	<i>Mystus tengara</i>
20	Kawai	<i>Anabus anabus</i>
21	Kalabans	<i>Labeo dero</i>
22	Vambat	<i>Macrognathus puncalus</i>

(Source: Site visit and Secondary Data)

### 3.12 Socio-Economic Environment

This section of the EIA report deals with Socio-Economic Impact assessment of the Proposed Sand Mining Project of Area 51.0 Ha at Bhojpur Sone 24 Ghat, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar on Sone River of District- Bhojpur of State-Bihar.

**Data Collection:** Following steps were considered for the collection of primary data:

1. Identifying of Study Area
2. Site Visit
3. Analysis of Data Collected

The data on socio-economic aspects in the study area has been carried out through the analysis of the primary data as well as secondary data available for the study area.

The broad objectives of the socio-economic impact assessment are as follows:

- a) To study the socio-economic status of the people living in the study area of the Proposed Sand Mining Project.
- b) To assess the impact on socio-economic environment due to Proposed Sand Mining Project.
- c) To assess the impact of the project on State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP)
- d) To evaluate the community development measures proposed to be taken up by the Project Proponent, if any.

- e) To suggest Community Development measures needs to be taken for the study area

### **3.12.1 Methodology**

**The methodology adopted for impact assessment is as follows:**

- a) The details of the activities and population structure have been obtained from Census 2011 and analyzed.
- b) Primary data was collected by a door-to-door survey in urban area and household's living therein. The data collected during the above survey were analyzed to evaluate the prevailing socio-economic profile of the area.
- c) Based on the above data, impacts due to construction operation on the community have been assessed and recommendations for further improvement have been made

### **3.12.2 Demography structure of the district**

The district of Bhojpur with a population of 27,28,407 according to 2011 Census, is divided into 14 Community Development Blocks, Comprising 1217 villages and 6 towns. With 2.6 percent of the total population of the state comprised within the district, Bhojpur is a large sized district and ranks 20th in the state in order of population. The population of males and females are 14,30,380 and 12,98,027 spread over 2.5 percent area of the State. Arrah C.D. Block is the most populous while Charpokhari is the least populated C.D. Block in the district.

*(Source: District Census Handbook Bhojpur)*

**Table 3-22: Methodologies of social data collection**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Collection of data</b>	<b>With Effect From</b>
Secondary Sources		
I	Census of India, 2011	Latest Update available from 2012
	Primary Sources	Method / Technique
	Field observations	Market area survey
Extensive site-specific survey	Non-Probability Random Sampling	
Survey period	Target sample of people interviewed of on SH-81 (Chandi Sahar Rd) through Open Interview Manner and the order of Sub-round/ per monitoring season.	
Type	Residence Shopkeeper etc.	

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**Table 3-23: List of Villages in Study Area**

Village/Town	No_HH	HH Size	TOT_P	TOT_M	TOT_F	P_0-6	M_0-6	F_0-6
Naudiha	141	6	867	436	431	146	72	74
Amauna	603	6	3499	1782	1717	649	330	319
Nonar	258	8	1976	1014	962	385	200	185
Musepurkhaira	137	8	1067	574	493	192	100	92
Niman	187	7	1246	641	605	173	84	89
Akorha	564	6	3224	1663	1561	520	256	264
Guman	47	6	265	142	123	44	24	20
Pilchhi	238	6	1366	732	634	244	139	105
Tarar	1604	6	10189	5309	4880	1830	950	880
Amauna	238	7	1749	904	845	318	166	152
Sansa	1306	6	8013	4163	3850	1380	736	644
Daulatpur	170	6	944	488	456	178	92	86
Repura	264	6	1575	796	779	248	125	123
Narotanchak	205	7	1343	692	651	228	119	109
Manar	690	6	4133	2100	2033	801	398	403
Arai	1086	6	6988	3667	3321	1188	602	586
Senuar	450	5	2402	1218	1184	450	230	220
Jamuawan	696	6	4245	2161	2084	765	401	364
Mahawar	748	6	4266	2143	2123	808	402	406
Kera	278	6	1784	921	863	313	170	143
Sipah	305	7	1995	1054	941	355	180	175
Balmha	351	7	2405	1283	1122	487	267	220
Gobardhanpur Kanap	1492	6	8681	4514	4167	1470	771	699
Chaunri	1053	6	6472	3355	3117	1069	549	520
Gordiha	535	6	3320	1718	1602	543	271	272
baghakol	305	7	1995	1054	941	355	180	175
Deokali	47	8	383	184	199	39	23	16
Agini	216	6	1248	670	578	124	67	57
Kaithi	299	6	1748	900	848	341	183	158
Chaurahi	389	6	2387	1250	1137	436	222	214
Karahra	119	7	789	416	373	118	60	58
Kalyanpur	103	7	684	359	325	130	71	59
Hathikhap	252	7	1746	900	846	319	161	158
Dhangain	348	7	2449	1293	1156	418	213	205
Barauli	362	6	2197	1143	1054	417	232	185
Kadirpura	132	6	830	426	404	173	92	81
Kadirpura	1	4	4	4	0	4	4	0
Kharjama	73	8	598	318	280	125	72	53



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Kathaha	350	7	2333	1211	1122	434	219	215
Narayea Khap	97	5	527	264	263	113	46	67
Bagahi	109	7	722	364	358	137	72	65
Mahuari	59	6	362	185	177	36	24	12
Dhuriya	158	7	1177	605	572	173	94	79
Pipra	438	7	2971	1532	1439	574	267	307
Pipri	34	6	201	107	94	46	19	27
Karma	140	7	1005	524	481	197	94	103
Qismat Karma	20	10	190	86	104	38	15	23
Saduri	48	6	305	159	146	51	26	25
Amba	108	6	641	324	317	107	49	58
Shekhpura	125	7	845	443	402	162	92	70

### 3.12.3 Demographic structure of the study area

Socio-economic status of the population is an indicator of development of the region. Any developmental project of any magnitude will have a bearing on the living condition and the economic bearing of the population in particular and the region as a whole. The section delineates the overall appraisal of the socially relevant attributes. The data on socio-economic aspects in the study area has been carried out through the analysis of the secondary data available for the study area.

### 3.12.4 Population in Core Zone

The project site is vacant area.

### 3.12.5 Population in Buffer Zone

The Total Population of study area is 145210 individuals and 23403 numbers of households. A comparative assessment has been made for the respective demographic aspects, based on the year 2011 data, which has been discussed in the following sections.

The total population of study area is 145210 the percentages of male & female population are 52 % & 48 % respectively. Breakup of the population for male and female is given in **Table No. 3-24**.

**Table 3-24: Breakup of the Population**

Particulars	Number
No of households	23403
Total population	145210
Male population	75138
Female population	70072
Average family size	6

(Source: As per Census Data 2011)

### **3.12.6 Social structure**

In 2011, about 16 % of the total population belonged to Scheduled Castes (SC) and 0.02 % of the total population belonged to Scheduled Tribes (ST). The distribution of population in the study area by social structure is presented in **Table No. 3-25**.

**Table 3-25: Distribution of Population by Social structure in Study Area**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total Scheduled Castes	23132
Scheduled Castes Male	12023
Scheduled Castes Female	11109
Total Scheduled Tribes	34
Scheduled Tribes Male	15
Scheduled Tribes Female	19

*(Source: As per Census Data 2011)*

### **3.12.7 Literacy levels**

In 2011, about 55 % of the total population belonged to Literates population and 45 % of the total population belonged to Illiterates population. The male literacy rate is 62% and the female literacy rate was 38 %. The details are presented in **Table No. 3-26**.

**Table 3-26: Distribution of Literates in Study Area**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total Literates	80203
Male	49892
Female	30311
Total illiterates	65007
Male	25246
Female	39761

*(Source: As per Census Data 2011)*

### **3.12.8 Occupation Pattern of the study area**

The occupational structure of the population in the study area has been studied with reference to the total workers and non-workers. Further total workers grouped into two categories main workers and marginal workers. Main workers have been grouped into four categories namely: Cultivators, agricultural laborers, household workers and other workers.

#### **3.12.8.1 Total workers**

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wage. Such participation may be physical and/ or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also include supervision and direction of work. It even

includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or its economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers.

The number of total workers in the study area is 49435 which are 34 % of total population. Out of total 49435 workers, which are 35585 males (72 %) and 13850 are Females (28 %). Total workers further divided into main workers and marginal workers.

#### **3.12.8.2 Main workers**

Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e., 6 months or more) are term main workers. Total number of main workers is 31531 which are male 80% & Female 20% and 22 % of total population.

#### **3.12.8.3 Marginal Workers**

The marginal workers are those workers, who are engaged in some work for a period of less than six months, during the reference year prior to the census survey. Total number of marginal workers is 17904 which are approx. 57% Males & 43 % Females.

#### **3.12.8.4 Other Workers**

All workers, i.e. those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year are other workers. The type of workers that come under this category is government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trading, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artist, etc. In effect, all workers except cultivators or agricultural laborers or household industry workers are other workers. The total other workers of this category are about 5295, in which 77% are male and 23% are female.

#### **3.12.8.5 Cultivator**

A person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land own or from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation work includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation process is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or combination of both is not treated as cultivator.

Total cultivators are 10613 which are 21 % of Total workers. The distribution of cultivators is male percentage is 86 % and female percentage is 14 %.

#### **3.12.8.6 Agricultural Labourers**

A Persons working on the land of others for wages or share in the yield have been treated as agricultural labourers. The total Agriculture workers of this category are about 14251 which are 10 % of the total population.

#### **3.12.8.7 Household Worker**

Household industry relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling but not includes professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman,

Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. The total Household workers of this category are about 1372 (3 % of total workers) in which 55 % are male and 45 % are female.

### **3.12.8.8 Non-Workers**

The non-workers are in study area 66 % of the total population in 2011. Out of total 95775 non- workers, males are 39553 while females are 56222. Also, the male percentage is 41 % and the female percentage is 59 %.

**Table 3-27: Distribution of Workers in Study Area**

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Workers in the study area		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Total Workers	49435	35585	13850
2.	Main Workers	31531	25322	6209
3.	Marginal Worker	17904	10263	7641
4.	Cultivators	10613	9161	1452
5.	Agricultural Labour	14251	11335	2916
6.	Household Worker	1372	748	624
7.	Others Workers	5295	4078	1217
8.	Non-workers	95775	39553	56222

(Source: As per Census Data 2011)

### **3.12.9 Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) Action Plan**

No further land acquisition required for the project; hence no R & R Action plan is required. There is no Land Acquisition.

### **3.12.10 Social infrastructure nearby project site**

- Nearest Habitation:** - Karbasin, Approx. 0.52 Km towards NW direction. This Village is densely populated.
- Educational Facilities:** - Govt. Middle School, Chandi sahar rd, Approx. 0.77 km towards NW. direction.
- Medical Facilities:** Government Hospital, Sahar. Approx. 8.86 Km towards SW. direction
- Religious facilities:** - Some nearest temple is situated Hanuman Mandir, Approx. 0.36 Km towards NNW
- Post office & Police Station:** - Post office chilhar, approx. 2.50 Km towards NNW direction. & Azimabad Police Station, Approx. 1.90 km towards NNE direction.
- Drinking water:** - Drinking water facility will be provided by the Project proponent. It will be managed by private tankers.

- g) **Electricity:** All the habitations in the study area are provided with electricity and the same is available for domestic.

### **3.12.11 Impact Assessment & Conclusion**

The project activity together with inflow of capital, in-migration and employment of local inhabitants will show positive impact on the overall social and economic condition of the people of the area. The project will provide a direct job opportunity to the local persons as both technical and non-technical workers. Literacy may further increase because of better income and awareness amongst the people. The project will provide direct employment opportunity to local people. Indirect employment is being generated in trade and other ancillary services. Employment in these sectors is both permanent and temporary or contractual and involvement of unskilled labour. A major part of this labour force is mainly from nearby villages that are expected to engage themselves both in agriculture and project activities. This will enhance their income and lead to overall economic growth of the area. The following socio-economic changes may take place due to project activities:

- The project will have a positive employment and income effect, both direct as well as indirect.
- Expected Improvement of infrastructure & transportation.
- The project will have positive impact on consumption behavior by way of raising average consumption and income through multiplier effect.
- The project will bring changes in the pattern of demand from food to non-food items as sufficient income will generate.
- People located in the project area and in close vicinity, enjoying positive changes in life style and better quality of life.

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**Table 3-28: Demographic particulars of the study area**

SL No.	Description	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Total no. of villages in the study area	55	
2	Total Population of the Study Area	145210	
	Male	75138	52
	Female	70072	48
	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	933	
3	0-6 Year Population in Study Area	25449	18
	Male	12975	51
	Female	12474	49
	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	961	
4	Total number of Households	23403	
	Average Household size in the Study Area as a whole	6	
5	Total Population of Schedule Caste Community in the Study Area	23132	16
	Male	12023	52
	Female	11109	48
6	Total Population of Schedule Tribe Community in the Study Area	34	0.02
	Male	15	44
	Female	19	56
7	Total Literates in the Study Area	80203	55
	Male	49892	62
	Female	30311	38
8	Total illiterates in the Study Area	65007	45
	Male	25246	39
	Female	39761	61
9	Total Worker Population	49435	34
	Male	35585	72
	Female	13850	28
10	Main Worker Population	31531	22
	Male	25322	80
	Female	6209	20
11	Marginal Workers	17904	
	Male	10263	57
	Female	7641	43
12	Cultivators	10613	21
	Male	9161	86
	Female	1452	14



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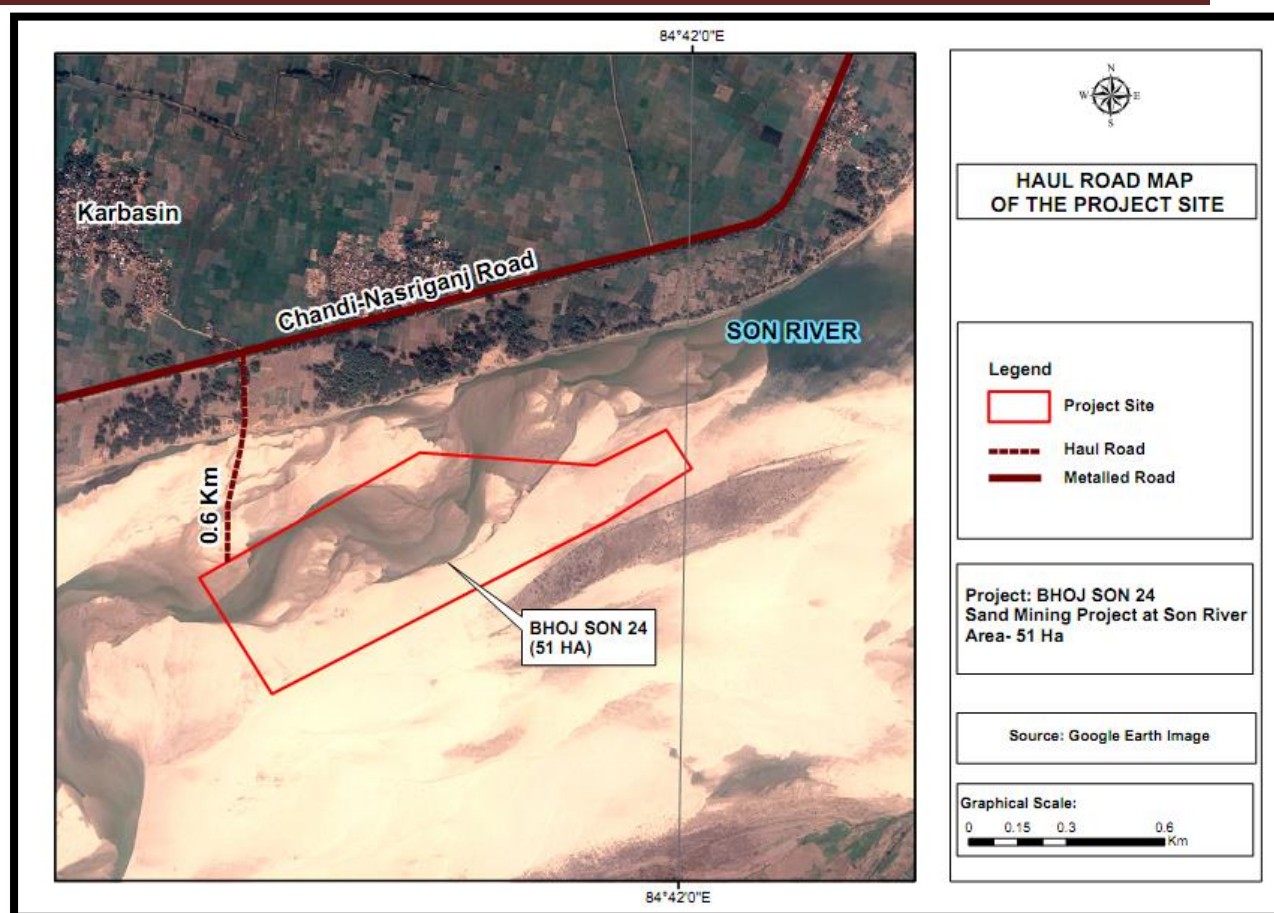
13	Agricultural Labour	14251	10
	Male	11335	80
	Female	2916	20
14	Household Worker	1372	3
	Male	748	55
	Female	624	45
15	Others Workers	5295	
	Male	4078	77
	Female	1217	23
16	Non- Workers	95775	66
	Male	39553	41
	Female	56222	59

**Source: Census of India 2011**

### **3.13 Traffic Analysis**

#### **Transportation Route:**

The minerals excavated will be loaded directly into trucks and transported to the concerned market. The Mining Site Bhojpur 24 is well connected to nearest metaled road going towards Chandi – Narsiganj Road via an approach road of approx. 0.6 km towards SE direction. Two skilled persons were deployed on Chandi – Narsiganj Road for a day on dated 17.04.2023 for traffic analysis. The evacuation route is shown in the map as given below:



**Figure 3-19: Map Showing Evacuation Route**

Traffic analysis is carried out by understanding the existing carrying capacity of the roads near to the project site and the connecting main roads in the area. Then depending on the capacity of the mine, the number of trucks that will be added to the present scenario will be compared to the carrying capacity. Traffic density measurement were made continuously for 24 hours by visual observation and counting of vehicles under three categories, viz., heavy motor vehicles, light motor vehicles and two/three wheelers.

**Table 3-29:Traffic Analysis**

DURING MINE OPERATION						
Proposed Capacity of mine/annum	No. of working days	Proposed Capacity of mine/day	Truck Capacity -tonnes	Frequency of trucks deployed/day	No. of working hours per days	Frequency of trucks deployed/hour

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1652400 TPA	240	6885	12 Ton	574	10	58
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**Table 3-30: Current Traffic Analysis**

Classification of Traffic	Adopted PCU Value	Traffic on Chandi – Narsriganj Road	
		ADT (Existing)	PCU (Existing)
Cars	1	518	518
Three Wheeler	1	48	48
Two wheeler	0.5	1220	610
Buses	3	32	96
LCV	1.5	296	444
Trucks	3	485	1455
Tractor-Trailer	4.5	346	1557
Cycle	0.5	260	130
<b>Total Vehicles</b>			<b>4858</b>

Existing V/C:  $4858/18000 = 0.27$

**Table 4.45: Traffic due to proposed Project**

Trucks due to proposed project: 574

Trucks per day

PCU:  $574 \times 3 = 1722$

Cumulative PCUs =  $1722+4858 = 6580$

V/C:  $6580 / 18000 = 0.37$

**Table 3-31: Capacity as per IRC: 64-1990**

V/C	LOS	Performance
0.0 - 0.2	A	Excellent
0.2 - 0.4	B	Very Good
0.4 - 0.6	C	Good / Average / Fair
0.6 - 0.8	D	Poor
0.8 - 1.0	E	Very Poor

V/C Ratio for the existing and proposed project comes under 0.6 hence, the Level of Service of the Road will be of C quality i.e. Good to Average LOS.

## **4 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND THEIR MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **4.1 General**

All Mining projects, whether existing or new, have positive or negative impacts on the surrounding environment. Depending on the nature of activities and baseline environment status, the impacts are assessed for their importance. The results of these assessments are used to formulate mitigation measures and future methodology for Environmental Monitoring and Environmental Management plan.

The environmental parameters likely to be affected by mining are related to many factors, i.e. physical, social, economic, agriculture and aesthetic. The excavated sand will be transported via trucks to outsiders. The operations may disturb environment of the area in various ways, such as removal of mass, change of landscape, flora and fauna of the area, surface drainage, and change in air, water and soil quality. While for the purpose of development and economic up-liftment of people, there is need for establishment of mining industries, but these should be environment friendly. Therefore, it is essential to assess the impacts of mining on different environmental parameters, before starting the mining operations, so that abatement measures could be planned in advance for eco-friendly mining in the area. The likely impacts on different environmental parameters due to this mining project are discussed here.

Several scientific techniques and methodologies are available to predict impacts of physical environment. Mathematical models are the best tools to quantitatively describe the cause and effect relationships between sources of pollution and different components of environment. In cases where it is not possible to identify and validate a model for a particular situation, predictions have been arrived at based on logical reasoning/consultation/extrapolation.

The following parameters are of significance in the Environmental Impact Assessment and are being discussed in detail:

- Land Environment
- Water Environment
- Air Environment
- Noise Environment
- Biological Environment
- Socio Economic Environment
- Soil Environment

Based on the environmental baseline scenario as detailed in Chapter 3 and the proposed mining activity in Chapter 2, this chapter assesses the likely impact and their extent on various environmental parameters along with the mitigation measures.

## **4.2 Land Environment**

The proposed extraction of stream bed materials, mining below the existing streambed, and alteration of channel-bed form and shape may lead to several impacts such as erosion of channel bed and banks, increase in channel slope, and change in channel morphology if, the operations are not carried out scientific & systematically.

The mining and allied activities involved due to mining result in creation of temporary haul roads and formation of mined pits, etc. affecting the land use pattern. In this project, silt and clay are also produced as a constituent along with minerals, which are considered to be waste.

### **4.2.1 Anticipated Impacts**

- Mining activity will impact river bed topography by formation of excavation voids.
- Undercutting and collapse of river banks.
- River bed mining may bring in some change in topography at the nearby area of the mine lease.
- Stacks of solid waste generated from mining activity may hinder the flow of water in monsoon season.

### **4.2.2 Mitigation measures**

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

- Excavated pits will get replenished annually in monsoon itself & will be restored to original.
- Mineral will be mined out after leaving safety distances from both side from the bank as “No mining zone “for bank stability.
- The mine working will remain confined to allotted river bed only, so it will not disturb any surface area outside the mine lease area which may affect topography or drainage.
- Solid waste will not be stacked on the bank side as it will hinder the flow of water in monsoon season.

### **4.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT**

#### **4.3.1 Anticipated Impacts**

Mining of sand from within or near *river* has an indirect impact on the physico-chemical habitat characteristics during monsoon season. These characteristics include in stream roughness elements, depth, velocity, turbidity, sediment transport and stream discharge.

The detrimental effects, if any, to biota resulting from bed material mining are caused by following:

- Alteration of flow patterns resulting from modification of the *river*
- An excess of suspended sediment during monsoon season.

#### **4.3.2 Mitigation measures**

Project activity will be carried out only in the dry part of the Sone River. Hence, none of the project activities affect the water environment directly. In the project, it is not proposed to divert or truncate any stream in monsoon season only. No proposal is envisaged for pumping of water either from the *River* (in monsoon) or tapping the ground water.

In the lean months, the proposed mining will not expose the base flow of the *River* and hence, there will not be any adverse impact on surface hydrology.

The deposit will be worked from the top surface up to a maximum depth of 3 m below ground level or above the ground water table whichever comes first. Hence mining will not affect the ground water regime as well.

Further mining will be completely stopped during the monsoon seasons to allow the excavated area to regain its natural profile.

### **4.4 Air Environment**

#### **4.4.1 Anticipated Impacts**

Emission of fugitive dust is envisaged due to:



- Mining Activities includes excavation and lifting of minerals. The whole process will be done by semi-mechanized process without drilling and blasting. Therefore, the dust generated is likely to be insignificant as compared to mining processes involving drilling, blasting, mechanized loading etc.
- Transportation of minerals will be done by road using trucks. Fugitive dust emission is expected from the transportation of trucks on the haul roads. Evaluation of fugitive dust emission has been done by using line source model as given below:

#### **4.4.2 Air Quality Modeling**

##### **Objective**

Atmospheric modelling is used by air quality managers to make decisions on effective and efficient ways to implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and improve air quality. Air quality modelling is done to estimate the relationship between sources of pollution and their effects on ambient air quality, predict the impacts from potential emission sources, and simulate ambient pollution concentrations under different policy scenarios. They are critical for determining the relative contributions from different sources, monitoring compliance of air quality regulations, and making policy decisions.

#### **4.4.3 The Air Quality Model**

In order to estimate the ground level concentrations due to the emissions from the proposed project, EPA approved American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model - AERMOD View 10.0.1 dispersion Model has been used. AERMOD View Dispersion Model provides option to model emissions from a wide range of sources that are present at a typical industrial source complex. The model considers the sources and receptors in undulated terrain as well as plain terrain and the combination of both. The basis of the model is the steady state Gaussian Plume Equation, with modifications to model simple point source emissions from stacks that experience the effect of aerodynamic down wash due to nearby buildings, isolated vents, multiple vents, storage piles etc. AERMOD View dispersion model with the following options has been used to predict the cumulative ground level concentrations due to the proposed emissions. Area being rural, the rural dispersion parameters are considered as below:

- Predictions have been carried out to estimate concentration values over radial distance of 10 km around the sources.

- Cartesian receptor network has been considered.
- Emission rates from the sources were considered as constant during the entire period.
- The ground level concentrations computed were as in basis without any consideration of decay coefficient.
- Calm winds recorded during the study period were also taken into consideration.
- 24-hour mean meteorological data, extracted from the meteorological data collected during the study period as per guidelines of IMD/CPCB has been used to compute the mean ground level concentrations to study the impact of proposed activity.
- Stability class was evaluated based on wind direction fluctuation.
- The mathematical equations used for the dispersion modelling assumes that the earth surface acts as a perfect reflector of plume and physico-chemical processes such as dry and wet deposition and chemical transformation of pollutants are negligible.
- Washout by rain is not considered.
- Source of emission is continuous and at steady state.

#### **Sources of Pollution/Emission**

1. Active Mining Area: 100m x 100m (Area Source)

2. Mine Road (Line Source)

#### **4.4.4 Emission Calculation**

An emissions factor is a representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant. The general equation for emissions estimation is:

$$E = A \times EF \times (1 - ER/100)$$

Where;

E = emissions in (gm/sec);

A = activity rate (Tonnes/Hr);

EF = emission factor (Kg/Tonnes), and

ER = Overall emission reduction efficiency, %

Emission rate of pollutants from operation of mining is calculated based on the emission factors given in the AP-42 published by USEPA. As per the emission factors published in the above documents, the emission rate has been computed and is provided below.

#### **4.4.5 Quantitative estimation of impacts on air environment**

An attempt has been made to predict the incremental rise of various ground level concentrations (GLCs) above the baseline status in respect of air pollution due to mining operations. The mathematical model used for predictions in the study is USEPA approved AERMOD View 10.0.1 software which is designed for point source, line source and area sources for the prediction of impacts due to mine operations. For estimation of the GLC in worst case scenario, the mining operations are assumed to be carried out on the flat terrain. The predicted GLC computed using AERMOD View developed by Lakes Environment model is plotted on isopleths and are shown in Figure given below.

#### **4.4.6 Meteorological Data**

The meteorological data recorded continuously during season of Pre-Monsoon (**1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023**) hourly basis for wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, precipitation and temperature and the same is processed to extract the 24-hour mean meteorological data as per the guidelines of IMD and MoEF for application of AERMOD Version 10.0.1 model. Stability classes computed for the mean hours is based on the guidelines issued by CPCB on modelling. Mixing heights representative of the region have been taken from the available published literature.

#### **4.4.7 Stability Classification**

Wind direction fluctuation method (CPCB PROBES/70/1997-1998) is adopted for hourly stability as determined by wind direction fluctuation method as suggested by Slade (1965).

$$\sigma\Theta = Wdr/6$$

Wdr: the overall wind direction fluctuation or width of the wind direction in degrees, over the averaging period.

$\sigma\Theta$  : the standard deviation of wind direction fluctuation.

The stability classes are as detailed below:

**Table 4-1: Slades Stability Classification based Wind direction fluctuation**

Stability Class	$\sigma\theta$ (degree)
A (Extremely Unstable)	>22.5
B (Moderately Unstable)	22.4-17.5
C (Slightly Unstable)	17.4-12.5
D (Neutral)	12.4-7.5
E (Slightly Stable)	7.4-3.5
F (Stable)	<3.5

#### 4.4.8 Dispersion Parameters

The area is classified as urban when more than 50% of land inside a circle of 3 km radius around the source can be considered built up with heady or medium industrial, commercial or residential units.

**Table 4-2: Brigg's Dispersion Parameters  $\sigma_y$  (m) and  $\sigma_z$  (m) ( $100m < x < 10000m$ )**

S.No.	Stability Class	$\sigma_y$ (m)	$\sigma_z$ (m)
<b>For Rural Conditions</b>			
1	A	$0.22x(1+0.0001x)^{-0.5}$	$0.2x$
2	B	$0.16x(1+0.0001x)^{-0.5}$	$0.12x$
3	C	$0.11x(1+0.0001x)^{-0.5}$	$0.08x(1+0.0002x)^{-0.5}$
4	D	$0.08x(1+0.0001x)^{-0.5}$	$0.06x(1+0.0015x)^{-0.5}$
5	E	$0.06x(1+0.0001x)^{-0.5}$	$0.03x(1+0.0003x)^{-1}$
6	F	$0.04x(1+0.0001x)^{-0.5}$	$0.016x(1+0.0003x)^{-1}$
<b>For Urban Conditions</b>			
1	A-B	$0.32x(1+0.0004x)^{-0.5}$	$0.24x(1+0.001x)^{-0.5}$
2	C	$0.22x(1+0.0004x)^{-0.5}$	$0.20x$
3	D	$0.16x(1+0.0004x)^{-0.5}$	$0.14x(1+0.0003x)^{-0.5}$
4	E-F	$0.11x(1+0.0004x)^{-0.5}$	$0.08x(1+0.0015x)$

Where x is the downwind distance in meters.

#### **4.4.9 Mixing Height**

As site specific mixing height were not available, mixing height based on CPCB publication, “Spatial Distribution of Hourly Mixing Depth over Indian Region”, PROBES/88/2002-03 has been considered for model to establish the worst-case scenario.

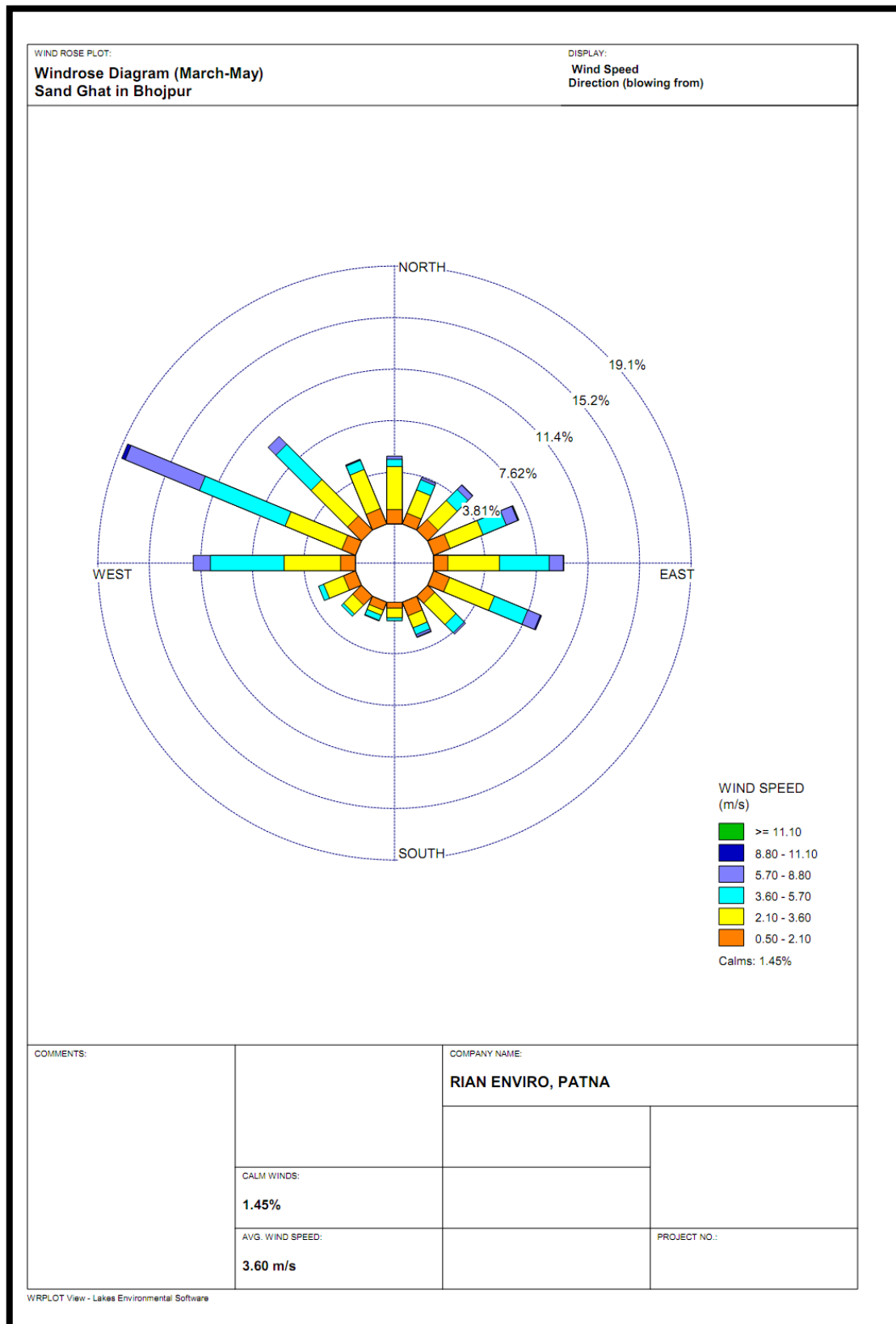
#### **4.4.10 Month Wind Speed and Wind Direction**

The weather is one of the main factors affecting the air quality. Weather can help to clear away pollutants from atmosphere to improve air quality, or it can make air pollution extremely worse by helping to form highly polluted regions. The concentration of air pollutants in ambient air is governed by the meteorological parameters such as atmospheric wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, and temperature. Rainfall can effectively remove atmospheric particulate pollutants, and the removal rate of PM10 is greater than the removal rate of PM2.5. In general wind speed more than 7 m/s can lift dust. Heavier particles will settle near the source area, with the smaller ones settling farther away. The site-specific weather data has been collected by installation of weather monitoring station at site.

**Table 4-3: Weather Monitoring Data of the Site**

	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	25.6 °C	30.8 °C	32.3 °C
	(78.1) °F	(87.5) °F	(90.1) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	18.3 °C	23.6 °C	26.3 °C
	(65) °F	(74.4) °F	(79.3) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	32.6 °C	37.9 °C	38.1 °C
	(90.8) °F	(100.2) °F	(100.6) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	10	11	30
	0	0	-1
Humidity(%)	42%	34%	48%
Rainy days (d)	2	2	4
Avg. Sun hours (hours)	10.7	11.2	11.2

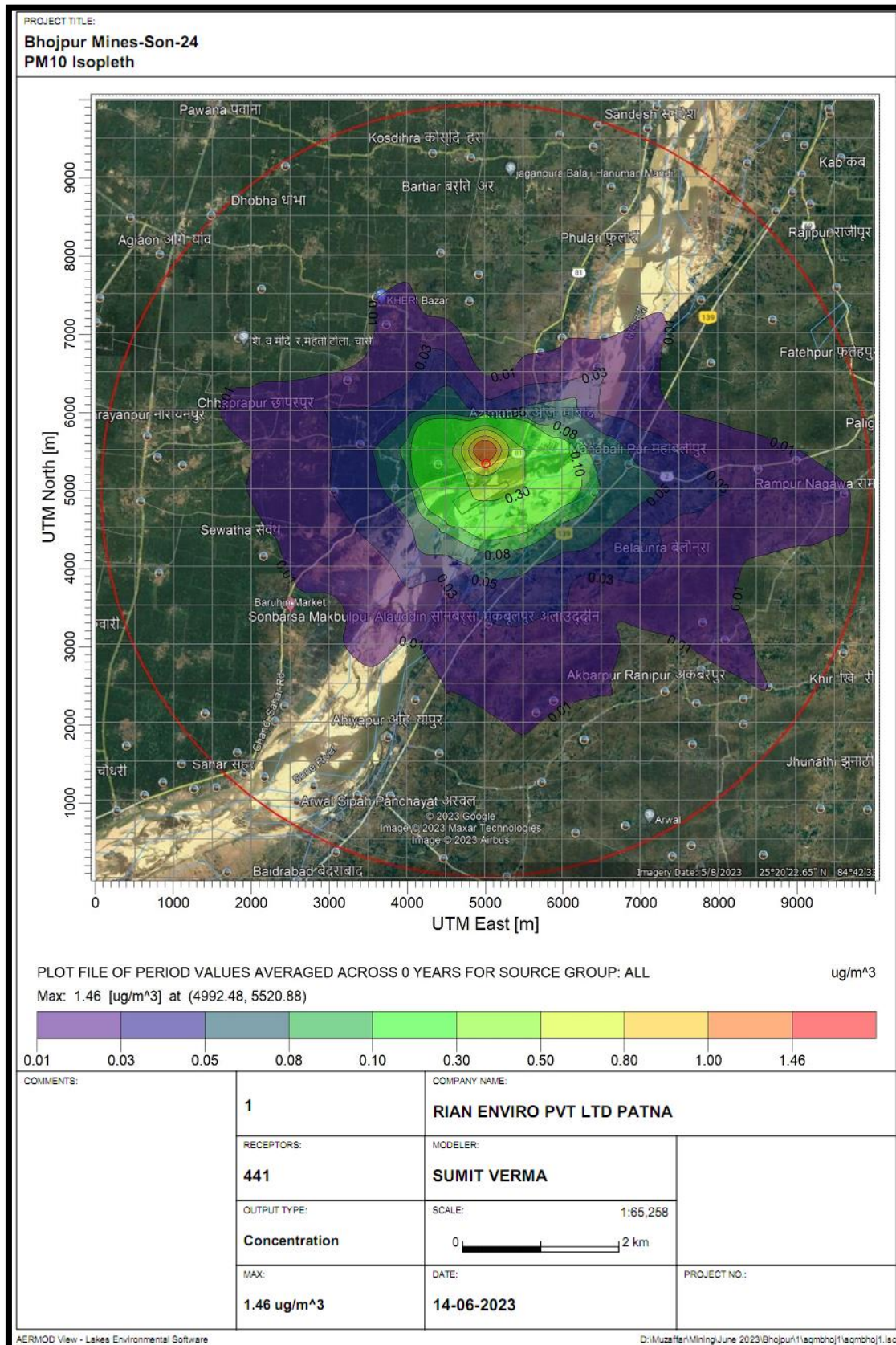
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**Figure 4-1: Windrose Data of the Site**



#### 4.4.11 Model Results



**Figure 4-2: Predicted GLC concentration of PM10**

#### **4.4.12 Mitigation measures**

The collection and lifting of minerals will be done by loaders. Therefore, the dust generated is likely to be insignificant as there will be no drilling & blasting. The only air pollution sources are the road transport network of the trucks. The mitigation measures like the following will be resorted:

- ✓ Water sprinkling will be done on the haul roads twice in a day. This will reduce dust emission further by 74%
- ✓ Speed limits will be enforced to reduce airborne fugitive dust from vehicular traffic.
- ✓ Spillage from the trucks will be prevented by covering tarpaulin over the trucks.
- ✓ Deploying PUC certified vehicles to reduce their emissions.
- ✓ Proper tuning of vehicles to keep the gas emissions under check.
- ✓ Monitoring to ensure compliance with emission limits would be carried out during operation.

#### **4.5 Noise Environment**

The proposed mining activity is semi-mechanized in nature. No drilling & blasting is envisaged for the mining activity. Hence, the only impact is anticipated is due to movement of vehicles deployed for transportation of minerals.

##### **4.5.1 Anticipated Impacts**

- Mental disturbance, stress & impaired hearing.
- Decrease in speech reception & communication.
- Distraction and diminished concentration affecting job performance efficiency.

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 summary of the permissible exposures in cases of continuous noise as per above rules is given below:

**Table 4-4: Damage risk criteria for hearing loss OSHA regulations**

Maximum allowable duration per day in hour	Sound pressure dB(A)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)
8.0	90	1. For any period of exposure falling in between any figure and lower figure as indicated in column (1), the permissible sound is to be determined by extrapolation or proportionate scale.
6.0	92	
4.0	95	
3.0	97	
2.0	100	
1 ½	102	
1	105	
¾	107	
½	110	
¼	115	2. No exposure in excess of 115 dB(A) is permissible.

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.

#### **4.5.2 Mitigation measures**

The following measures have been envisaged to reduce the impact from the transportation of minerals:

- The vehicles will be maintained in good running condition so that noise will be reduced to minimum possible level.
- In addition, truck drivers will be instructed to make minimum use of horns in the village area and sensitive zones.
- No such machinery is used for mining which will create noise to have ill effects.
- Awareness will be imparted to the workers about the permissible noise levels & maximum exposure to those levels.

#### **4.6 Biological Environment**

Mining which leads to the removal of channel substrate, re-suspension of streambed sediment and stockpiling on the streambed, will have ecological impacts. These impacts may have an effect on the direct loss of stream reserve habitat, disturbances of species attached to streambed deposits, reduced light penetration, reduced primary production, and reduced feeding opportunities. Sand mining generates additional traffic, which negatively impairs the environment.

##### **4.6.1 Anticipated Impacts**

###### **Flora**

The proposed project of river bed sand mining shall be carried out on the riverbed of Son River. There are no trees in the project area. The project shall also not lead to any change in land use and will be replenished every year after successive rains. The proposed mining activity, which although is an economically gainful activity, also constitutes river training work. It allows for necessary dredging activity which may otherwise lead to flooding of the valley.

There shall be negligible air emissions or effluents from the project site during loading of the truck. This shall be a temporary effect and not anticipated to affect the surrounding vegetation significantly.

###### **Fauna**

Animals are sensitive to noise and avoid human territory. The project stretch of the river is not an identified drinking water point for the animals. However, any animal desirous of accessing the river can continue to do so upstream or downstream of the stretch during the mining activities, as there will not be any damming or diverting of water. Hence, no significant impact is anticipated from the proposed project.

##### **4.6.2 Mitigation measures**

As the proposed mining will be carried out in a scientific manner, not much significant impact is anticipated, however, the following mitigation measures will be taken to further minimize it:

###### **Flora**

Although, the project will not lead to any tree cutting, plantation activities shall be undertaken to improve the vegetation cover of the area. To avoid dust emissions, the mined

materials will be covered with tarpaulin during transportation.

The list of plants proposed for green belt is as follows.

**Table 4-5: List of Trees proposed for Greenbelt (Evergreen, quick growing)**

S. No.	Scientific Name	Family	Common Name	Hindi Name
1	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Stone apple	Bael
2	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Indian Lilac	Neem
3	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Blackboard tree	Chitvan
4	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Coconut palm	Coconut
5	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Cassia fistula Linn	Amaltas
6	<i>Callistemon</i>	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush	Cheel
7	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	Royal Poinciana	Gulmohar
8	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Cluster fig	Gular
9	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango Tree	Aam
10	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Kadamba	Kadam
11	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Guava Tree	Amrud
12	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Indian gooseberry	Amla
13	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Putranjivaceae	Putranjiva	Putijia
14	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Fabaceae	Asoka- Tree	Ashok
15	<i>Syzgium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Java Plum	Jamun
16	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Arjun	Kahu
17	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Teak	Sagwan

## Fauna

The workers shall be directed to not venture out of the leased area for collecting fuel wood, or hunting. They shall also be trained not to harm any wildlife. No work shall be carried out after sunset.

## 4.7 Socio-Economic Environment

### 4.7.1 Management Plan for Socio-Economic Environment

- I. In general, socio-economic environment will have positive impact due to the mining project in the area.
- II. The deployed laborers will be from nearby villages only as these people are mainly dependent upon such mining activities.
- III. In order to further improve the socio-economic conditions of the area, the management will contribute for development works in consultation with local bodies.



#### **4.8 Soil Environment**

Movement of vehicles on the mine lease will also cause soil erosion. It is also anticipated that the garbage from the labour force and discharge of domestic wastewater will also cause the soil pollution.

- I. Wastes and debris generated at the site will be collected time to time and disposed suitably to avoid any contamination.
- II. Fuel oil for mining equipment will be stored on the cemented floor.

#### **4.9 Solid Waste Management**

Waste management is an important facet of environment management. Thus, solid waste management is important from both aesthetics and environment viewpoints. The solid waste will be generated approx. 8.7 Kg/day on the project site.

- I. Generated food waste or any other domestic waste will be collected in dustbins and will be properly disposed of as per Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.
- II. There are no toxic elements present in the mineral which may contaminate the soil or river water.

#### **4.10 Traffic Management**

1. Roads will be repaired regularly and maintained in good conditions.
2. Haul roads will be sprinkled with water to keep the dust suppressed.
3. A supervisor will be appointed to regulate the traffic movement near the site.
4. Speed breakers or sign board will be constructed with near accident-prone areas to calm the traffic and its speed.
5. Signage will be erected at the sensitive & precarious places to caution or provide information to road users



## **5 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Consideration of alternatives to a project proposal is a requirement of EIA process. During the scoping process, alternatives to a proposal can be considered or refined, either directly or by reference to the key issues identified. A comparison of alternatives helps to determine the best method of achieving the project objectives with minimum environmental impacts or indicates the most environmentally friendly and cost-effective options.

### **5.2 Alternative For Mine Lease**

Sand (minor mineral) deposits are site specific. It is present in inside river bed (**51.0 Ha.**) The mining of the material will be done by open cast semi-mechanized method inside riverbed. The mining will be done as per laid down procedures Bihar Minerals (Concession, Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation & Storage) Rules, 2019 (as amended in 2021). **No overburden** from inside riverbed block will be produced. Therefore, no alternates it is suggested as the mineral is site specific.

### **5.3 Alternative For Technology And other Parameters**

Some alternatives considered during EIA study are discussed below:

**Table 5-1: Alternative for Technology and other Parameters**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Alternative Option 1</b>	<b>Alternative Option 2</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>1.</b>	Technology	Opencast Semi mechanized and mechanized mining.	Opencast Mechanized mining.	Opencast semi-mechanized for Riverbed is preferred <b>Benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•No electric power requirement</li><li>•Minimal noise will be generated</li><li>•Minimal air pollution will be generated.</li></ul>
<b>2.</b>	Employment	Local employment	Outsource employment	Local employment is preferred. <b>Benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Provides employment to local people along with financial benefits</li><li>•No residential building/housing is required.</li></ul>

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<b>3.</b>	Laborer transportation	Public transport	Private transport	Local labors will be deployed so They will either reach mine site by Bicycle or by foot. <b>Benefits:</b> •Cost of transportation of men will be negligible.
<b>4.</b>	Material transportation	Public transport	Private transport	Material will be transported through trucks/trolleys on the contract basis <b>Benefits:</b> •It will give indirect employment.
<b>5.</b>	Water requirement	Tanker supplier	Ground water/surface water supply	Tanker supply will be preferred. <b>Benefits:</b> •No change in the surface water or ground water quality.
<b>6.</b>	Road	Haul road	Metallic road	Haul road will be considered for Linking mine site from. Minimum distance will be measured along with less number of trees for considering optimum haul road roots. <b>Benefits:</b> Less distance, less fuel used, minimum or negligible no. of trees will be cut in best opted haul road root.

#### **5.4 SUMMARY**

We have analyzed all the option for alternative so the proposed mine site. This project is sand specific project and existing land use of mine lease classified as River Body which will continue to be so even after the current mining project is over, hence no alternate site is suggested for this project.

## **6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM**

### **6.1 Introduction**

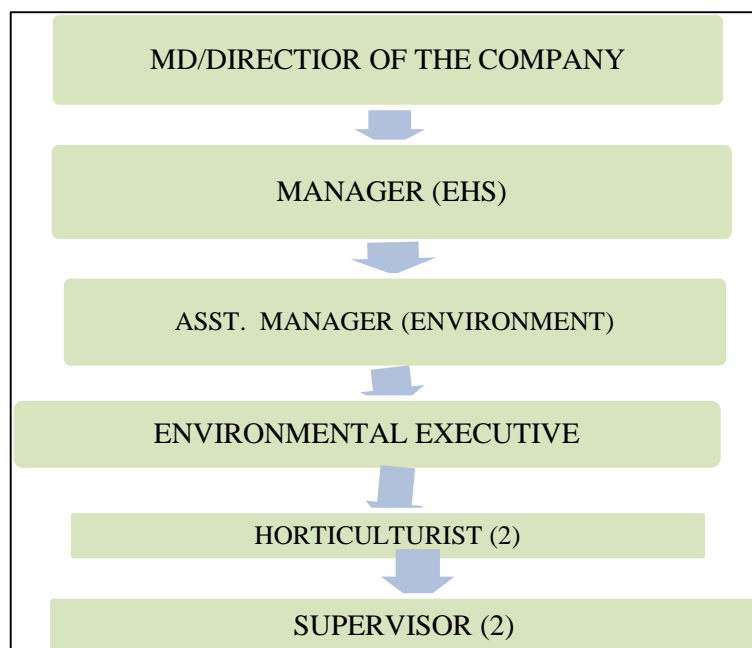
Regular monitoring of the various environmental parameters is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the management programme so that the necessary corrective measures can be taken in case there are some drawbacks in the proposed programme. Since environmental quality parameters at work zone and surrounding area are important for maintaining sound operating practices of the project in conformity with environmental regulations, the post project monitoring work forms part of Environmental Monitoring Program. Environmental Monitoring Program will be implemented once the project activity commences. Environmental Monitoring Program includes: (i) Environmental surveillance (ii) Analysis and interpretation of data (iii) Preparation of reports to support environmental management system and (iv) Organizational set up responsible for the implementation of the programme. Environmental Monitoring will be taken up for various environmental components as per conditions stipulated in Environmental Clearance Letter issued by MoEF&CC and Consent to Operate issued by the State Pollution Control Board. Compliance of same will be submitted to respective authorities on regular basis.

### **6.2 Environmental Management Cell**

In order to maintain the environmental quality within the stipulated standards, regular monitoring of various environmental components is necessary which will be complied as per conditions. For this the lessee **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, (Owner- Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary)** has taken decision to formulate an Environment Policy of the mine and constitute an Environmental Management Cell and committed to operate the proposed mine with the objectives mentioned in approved Environment Policy. The system of reporting of Non-conformances /violation of any Environmental Law/Policy will be as per quality management system. The internal audit will be conducted on periodic basis and any Non-conformances/violation to Environmental Law/Policy will be closed and discussed during Management Review Meetings of board of directors/partners.

### **6.2.1 Hierarchy**

An EHS Manager will be appointed to look after all environmental issues and ensure compliance with Environmental Clearance conditions/SPCB norms. An Assistant Manager and Executive Environment Engineer will be appointed under the EHS Manager. EHS Manager will report to the Lessee directly and discuss the non-compliance if so any. An immediate solution will be arrived to ensure compliance with norms.



**Figure 6-1: Hierarchy of Environment System for Dealing**

**Figure 6-2: Hierarchy of Environment System for Dealing**

### **6.2.2 Responsibilities for Environmental Management Cell (EMC)**

The responsibilities of the EMC include the following:

- Environmental Monitoring of the surrounding area
- Developing the green belt/Plantation
- Ensuring minimal use of water
- Proper implementation of pollution control measures
- Access the risk area
- Implementation of QMS
- Conducting Internal Audits
- Closing of NCs and conduction Management Review Meetings.

### **6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURE**

Monitoring shall confirm that commitments are being met. This may take the form of direct measurement and recording of quantitative information, such as amounts and concentrations of discharges and wastes, for measurement against corporate or statutory standards, consent limits or targets. It may also require measurement of ambient environmental quality in the vicinity of a sit using ecological/biological, physical and chemical indicators. Monitoring may include socio-economic interaction, through local liaison activities or even assessment of complaints.

The key aims of environmental monitoring are:

- To ensure that results/ conditions are as forecast during the planning stage, and where they are not, to pinpoint the cause and implement action to remedy the situation.
- To verify the evaluations made during the planning process, in particular with risk and impact assessments and standards and target setting and to measure operational and process efficiency.
- Monitoring will also be required to meet compliance with statutory and corporate requirements. Finally, monitoring results provide the basis for auditing, *i.e.* to identify unexpected changes.

### **6.4 Monitoring Schedule**

Regular Monitoring of all the environmental parameters *viz.*, air, water, noise and soil as per the formulated program based on CPCB and MoEF&CC guidelines will be carried out every year in order to detect any changes from the baseline status.

**Table 6-1: Monitoring Schedule**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Description of Parameters</b>	<b>Schedule of Monitoring</b>
1	Air Quality	24 hourly samples twice a week in each season except monsoon
2	Water Quality (Surface &Groundwater)	Once a season for 4 seasons in a year
3	Soil Quality	Once in a year in project area

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4	Noise Level	Twice a year for first two years & then once a year
5	Socio-economic Condition	Once in 3 years
6	Plantation Monitoring	Once in a season

#### **6.4.1 Locations of Monitoring Stations**

The location of the monitoring stations was selected on the basis of prevailing micro meteorological conditions of the area like; wind direction and wind speed, relative humidity, temperature. Locations for the post project monitoring shall be as under.

**Table 6-2: Locations of Monitoring Stations**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>1.</b>	Ambient Air Quality	Lease area, Villages in down Wind direction from the Lease Boundary
<b>2.</b>	Noise Level Monitoring	Lease Boundary, High noise generating areas within the lease boundary like joining highways, nearest village, sensitive areas in the surrounding of the mine lease.
<b>3.</b>	Water Level and Quality	Nearby Surface and Ground water sources
<b>4.</b>	Soil Quality	Lease area and Villages within study area.

**Table 6-3: Budget for monitoring**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost to be incurred (in lakhs/annum)</b>
<b>1</b>	Water Quality (Surface & Groundwater) Soil Quality, Air Quality, Noise Level	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.0</b>

#### **6.5 Reporting Schedule during Operation of Mine**

After completion of analysis, copies of all the analysis reports will be sent to MoEF&CC Regional Office and SPCB. Copies of the reports will be maintained in the office and will be made available to the concerned inspecting authorities.



#### **6.6 Budget Allocation For Monitoring**

Budget for monitoring of Air, water, Noise and Soil will be **Rs. 2.0 Lakhs** to be incurred by the project proponent for undertaking pollution prevention measures during the mining activity.

#### **6.7 Summary**

In order to maintain the environmental quality within the stipulated standards, regular monitoring of various environmental components is necessary which will be complied as per conditions. For this lessee **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, (Owner- Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary)** has taken decision to formulate an Environment Policy of the mine and constitute an Environmental Management Cell and committed to operate the proposed mine with the objectives mentioned in approved Environment Policy. EMP may also require measurement of ambient environmental quality in the vicinity of a sit using ecological/biological, physical and chemical indicators. Monitoring may include socio-economic interaction, through local liaison activities or even assessment of complaints. Regular Monitoring of all the environmental parameters *viz.*, air, water, noise and soil as per the formulated program based on CPCB and MoEF&CC guidelines will be carried out every year. The location of the monitoring stations was selected on the basis of prevailing micro meteorological conditions of the area like; wind direction and wind speed, relative humidity, temperature. A budget for monitoring of Air, water, Noise and Soil will be incurred by the project proponent for undertaking pollution prevention measures during the mining activity.

## **7 ADDITIONAL STUDIES**

### **7.1 General**

This chapter will highlight the additional studies that had been performed based on feedback from internal quality assessment, regulatory authority and stakeholder. Mining operations are associated with several potential hazards that affect adversely the human health and environment. It would normally require the assistance of emergency services to handle it effectively. The mining operation will be taken up under the supervision and control of qualified staff including Mine Manager (Grade I). Similarly, Sand mines also have impending dangers and risk which need to be addressed for which a disaster management plan has been prepared with an aim of taking precautionary steps to avert disasters and also to take such action after the disaster which limits the damage to the minimum.

### **7.2 Items Identified By Proponent**

No requirements of additional studies have been identified due to the unique location and proposed method of mining to be adopted.

### **7.3 Items Identified By Regulatory Authority**

All studies identified by regulatory authority have been discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

### **7.4 Items Identified By The Public And Other Stakeholders**

The public hearing will be conducted after the draft EIA submission to the concerned authorities. The issues and items identified by the public and other stakeholders will be granted in the form of public hearing minutes, accordingly it will be included in Final EIA report.

### **7.5 Risk Analysis And Disaster Management Plan**

All types of industries face certain types of hazards which can disrupt normal activities abruptly. Similarly, river bed mines also have risks which need to be addressed for which a disaster management plan has been formulated with an aim of taking precautionary steps to avert disasters and also take such action after disasters which limits the damage to minimum. In the sections below, the identification of various hazards, probable risks during the operational phase of the mining, maximum credible accident analysis and consequences analysis are addressed either

qualitatively or quantitatively.

Risk assessments will help mine operators to identify high, medium and low risk levels. This is a requirement of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000. Risk assessments will help to priorities the risks and provide information on the need to safely control the risks. In this way, mine owners and operators will be able to implement safety improvements. The following natural/industrial problem may be encountered during the mining operation.

- ✓ Inundation: Filling of the mine pit due to excessive rains
- ✓ Slope failures at the mine face so stacks
- ✓ Accident due to fire (in forested areas)

As per proposal made under the mining plan the area will be developed by means opencast mining method. Extraction of minerals is to be carried out by open cast semi-mechanized method. Water table will not be touched during the mining process. No high-risk accidents like landslides, subsidence flood etc. have been apprehended.

#### **7.5.1 Risks due to Inundation**

Mining will be done during the non-monsoon periods (October-June); therefore, problem of inundation is not likely to happen.

#### **7.5.2 Risks Due to Failure of Pit Slope**

In order to allay dangers due to open cast slope failure, final pit, slope stability estimations will be made for the existing mines. Determining the factor of safety, the slopes should be monitored at regular intervals to check for any possible failure.

#### **7.5.3 Risks due to Failure of Waste Dumps**

All the Material excavated during mining will be saleable, therefore no waste dumps are proposed.

#### **7.5.4 Risks of Accidents due to Trucks and Dumpers**

Identifying the hazards that come along with the presence of vehicles at the workplace (e.g. reversing operations, loading) can cause harm if not properly handled. Among some of the factors that may make vehicle accidents more likely are:

- ✓ Rough access roads

- ✓ Time pressure
- ✓ Inadequate brakes (Possibly from lack of maintenance)
- ✓ Careless ly parked vehicles (*e.g.* being parked on aslope without being adequately secured)
- ✓ Unsafe coupling and uncoupling of trailers, and
- ✓ Untrained drivers
- ✓ Overturning vehicles
- ✓ Over speeding of the vehicles

To avoid such instances, trainings will be given to the workers and their representatives and involve them in the risk assessment process and train them what to do, to reduce risk. All transportation within the mine lease area should be carried out directly under the supervision and control of management.

The vehicles will be maintained in good working condition and checked thoroughly at least once a month by the competent person authorized for the purpose by the management.

- ✓ Road signs will be provided data each and every turning point up to the main road (wherever required)
- ✓ To avoid danger while reversing the vehicles especially at working place/loading points, stopper should be posted to properly guide reversing/spotting operating.
- ✓ Only trained drivers will be hired.

## **7.6 Disasters And Its Management**

Mining and allied activities are associated with several potential hazards to both the employees and the public at large. A worker in a mine will be able to work under conditions, which are adequately safe and healthy. At the same time the environmental conditions also will not impair his working efficiency. This is possible only when there is adequate safety in mines. Hence mine safety is one of the most essential aspects of any working mine. The safety of the mine and the employees is taken care of by the Mines Act 1952, which is well defined with laid down procedure to ensure safety and constantly monitored and supervised by Directorate General of Mines Safety and Department of Mines, State Government.

### **7.6.1 Identification of Hazards**

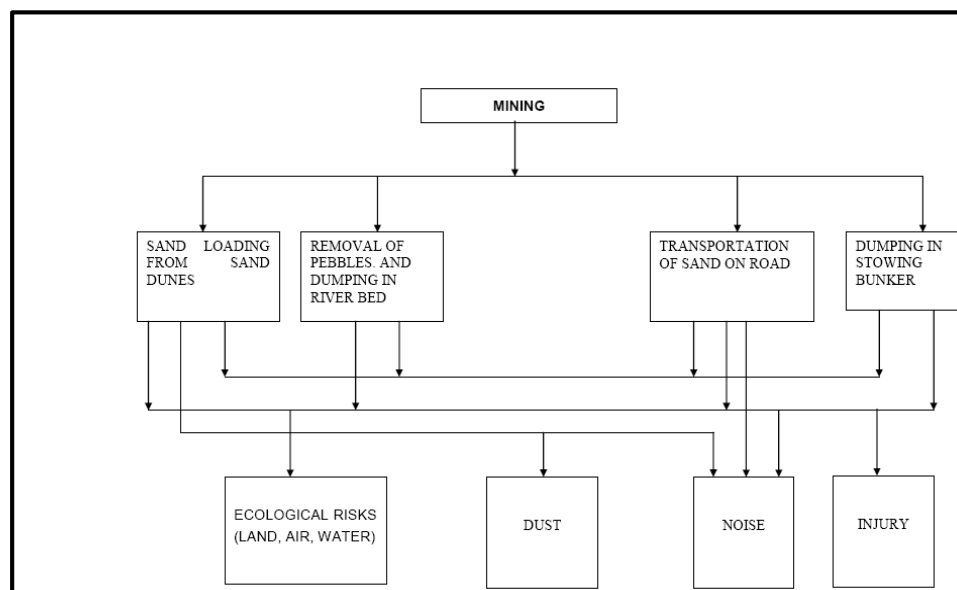
There are various factors, which can create disaster in sand mine. These hazards are as follows:

- ✓ Inundation / Flooding.
- ✓ Quick Sand Condition.
- ✓ Drowning.
- ✓ Accident due to vehicular movement.
- ✓ Accident during sand loading, transporting and dumping.

### **7.6.2 Sand Loading**

The sand is loaded in the trucks using hand shovels and back-hoe. There are possibilities of injury in the hands during loading with shovels and staying under bucket movement.

- ✓ There are possibilities that the workers standing on the other side of loading may get injury due to over thrown sands with pebbles.
- ✓ There are possibilities of workers getting injured during opening of side covers of the trucks to facilitate sand loading.
- ✓ There are possibilities of riverbank collapse due to close proximity of sand extraction.
- ✓ There are chances of falling of cattle/children into sand pit in river bed, may be fatal due to fall in such pits were reported from other areas to the Department of Mines.
- ✓ Chance of workers getting injured due to improper balancing of truck while loading.



### **7.6.3 Heavy Machinery**

Most of the accidents occur during transportation by dumpers, trucks and other heavy vehicles and are often attributable to mechanical failures, in which the factor of human errors cannot be ruled out.

### **7.6.4 Inundation / Flooding**

- ✓ The possibility of inundation/flooding of the sand mines are very high during monsoon or during heavy rains in lean season as the mine area lies over the sand dunes of a riverbed.
- ✓ There are dangers to the trucks and other machineries due to flooding.
- ✓ There are dangers to the workers working in the sand dunes. Inundation or flooding is expected and beneficial for these sand mines as during this time only the sand reserve gets replenished.

### **7.6.5 Safety Features Required in Tippers/Trucks**

- ✓ **Rear Vision System:** For assisting operator to have back view during reversing.
- ✓ **Auto dipping System:** To reduce glaring of eyes of operator during night.
- ✓ **Load Indicator and Recorder:** Enables management to detect and prevent over loading.
- ✓ **Global Positioning system:** To prevent illegal transport and selling of sand, restricting short-cut routes other than stipulated routes and computerized monitoring.
- ✓ **Seat belt reminder:** To alert operator for using the seat belt.

### **7.6.6 Mitigation of Hazards**

#### **7.6.6.1 Measures to Prevent Accidents during Sand Loading.**

- ✓ The trucks will be brought to a level so that the sand loading operation suits to the ergonomic Condition of the workers and the back-hoe.
- ✓ The loading will be done from one side of the truck only.
- ✓ The workers will be provided with gloves and safety shoes during loading.
- ✓ Opening of the side covers (pattas) will be done carefully and with warning to prevent injury to the loaders.



- ✓ No sand will be collected within 7.5m from bank, especially from outer bank of the meandering river. Safe clearance will be mainly determined by the height of the river bank and thickness of sand to be extracted from the close vicinity of that bank.
- ✓ Ponding in the river bed shall not be allowed.
- ✓ Operations during daylight only.
- ✓ No foreign material (garbage's) will be allowed to remain/spill in river bed and catchment area, or no pits/pockets are allowed to be filled with such material.
- ✓ Stockpiling of harvested sand on the river bank will be avoided.
- ✓ For particular operations, approaching river bed from both the banks will be avoided.

### **7.7 Replenishment Of Sand Deposits**

The replenishment study has been carried out during the preparation of DSR by Sub-Divisional Committee, Bhojpur after analyzing datasets of consecutive calendar years. Both field-based surveys coupled with satellite imagery study and empirical study were carried out to determine the rate of replenishment in each river of the district. The determined values of various methods as adopted for replenishment study gives a comparable value and in all cases the values are found to be much more as compared to the capping limit (60%) as suggested in the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM) January 2020, Issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) 2020. It is suggested to have a periodical review along with field data acquisition during pre and post monsoon periods to record the seasonal variance of the sedimentation rate on annual basis and update this DSR in case of any abnormal findings.

Theoretical Replenishment study based on mining lease shows variation from 76% to 82% with an average of 79% of replenishment rate in the district while an average replenishment rate for the year for Bhojpur District comes to about 95.89% based on field data basis.

*(Source: Approved DSR, Bhojpur)*

### **7.8 Social Impact Assessment, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) Action Plan**

Socio Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) refers to systematic analysis of various social and economic characteristics of human being living in a given geographical area during a given

period. SEIA is carried out separately but concurrently with Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). It focuses the effect of the project on social and economic well-being of the community.

#### **7.8.1 Impact on Demographic Composition**

The proposed project will hardly make any difference in the demographic composition of the study area as the additional employment is envisaged to create that will be met locally to the maximum extent. Hence, the chances of immigration of people from outside the study area are remote. Accordingly, there will be no variation in the total population of the study area including that of sex ratio, when the mine starts operating.

#### **7.8.2 Employment Opportunities**

The proposed project will provide employment to the local people. It has been estimated that **58** people will get direct employment in this mining project. It is a positive impact of the project since it is providing employment opportunities to the local people.

#### **7.8.3 Increased Supply of Sand in the Market**

With the commencement of the proposed mining project the supply of sand will increase and the gap between demand and supply will decrease to some extent, if not fully.

#### **7.8.4 Impact on Agriculture**

The entire mining area is part of river bed and the entire land is Government Revenue Land. It is a non-forest land and the proposed activity is to take place in the bed of river Son & agriculture field. There will be no negative impact on agriculture because compensation will be made to the land owners and agriculture land is reclaimed & give back to the land owners after the completion of mining contract so that they will again use the field for cultivation. Scientific mining will be adopted in the proposed mining project the area will be free from annual floods, which destroy standing crops, land and property. This is a positive impact of the proposed mining project.

#### **7.8.5 Impact on Road Development**

Movement of tractor-trolleys and other vehicles to and fro the mining site is expected to increase substantially, when mining will start. The existing roads connecting the quarry with the National and State Highways are mostly narrow mud roads. There will be mud slide and traffic bottle

neck if these roads are not widened and their conditions are not improved. Hence, there is good scope for road development in the mining area. Further, there are risks of accidents during loading of extracted minerals into tractor-trolleys and transportation to markets for sell. However, accidents can be avoided by taking due care & precautions.

#### **7.8.6 Income to Government**

The proposed mining activity will benefit the State in the form of royalty, dead rent, fees & earning from taxes.

#### **7.8.7 Impact on Law and Order**

As most of the workers to be employed in the proposed mining project are local residents no law & order problem is envisaged. It is expected that the workers will attend to their duties from their residence and return to their homes after the day's work. There would have been law & order problem if the workers were migrants and lived in shanties closed to the mining area. However, to meet any untoward incident one police post may be set up closed to the mining area.

#### **7.8.8 Impact on Health**

There are no chances of occurring diseases, due to manual mining of sand. Sand is non-toxic. However, sand mining activities such as excavation and loading unloading of sand require precautions since it create respiratory problems among mine workers. Excessive inhalation of sand is a serious health concern. To avoid respiratory problem from sand necessary protection should be taken.

**Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) action plan is not applicable for this project.**

#### **7.9 Summary**

Risk assessments will help to priorities the risks and provide information on the need to safely control the risks. In this way, mine owners and operators will be able to implement safety improvements. Mining and allied activities are associated with several potential hazards to both the employees and the public at large. A worker in amine will be able to work under conditions, which are adequately safe and healthy. At the same time the environmental conditions also will not impair his working efficiency. This is possible only when their inadequate safety in mines. Hence mine safety is one of the most essential aspects of any working mine. It is very important to conserve the scheduled fauna in the area by the local authority as well as by the forest

officials. People are not aware about the wildlife and protection of wild animals. There is an urgent need of education and awareness to local people about the wild life and their importance. A green belt will be developed around the core zone. Green belt plantation will be started with the beginning of the mining and will be completed at the end of mine lease. This mining project has positive impact on social and economic well-being of the community because this project provides employment opportunities to local people and many social welfares works done by project proponent. There is no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area.

## **8 PROJECT BENEFITS**

### **8.1 General**

The proposed sand mining project will improve the socio-economic and reduce the chances of flood. This will be in form of roads, water supply, employment and economic growth.

### **8.2 Physical benefits**

- ✓ Generate useful economic resource for construction.
- ✓ Improve Socio-economic conditions of surrounding areas.
- ✓ Protecting river banks.
- ✓ Reduce the probability of submergence of adjoining agricultural lands.
- ✓ Protection of crops being cultivated along the river bank.
- ✓ Reducing aggradations of river level.
- ✓ **Improvements in the physical infrastructure:** -The Proposed Sand mine will have numerous induced impacts on society such as growth in schools, hospitals, hotels & restaurants, transport etc.
- ✓ **Improvements in the social infrastructure:** -The social infrastructure like repairing of handpumps, submersibles for agriculture, maintenance of nearby school infrastructure and maintenance of haulage path and village roads.
- ✓ **Employment potential** -- The present project will provide employment to **58** people.
- ✓ **Other tangible benefits:** -Deepening and cleaning of the river flood plain/bed will help in reduction of flood in the area, job opportunity to the labours. The CER activity will add aid to educational infrastructure, maintenance of the village road and also health check -up of the nearby villagers.

### **8.3 Social Benefits**

The mining in the area will create rural employment. It has been observed that conditions of the village around mining areas are better than that of distant villages. The mining activity in the region will have positive impact on the social economic condition of the area by way of providing employment to the local in-habitants; wages paid to them will increase the per capita

income, housing, education, medical and transportation facilities, economic status, health and agriculture.

A detailed programme for socio economic development of the area has been framed. The salient features of the programme are as follows:

- ✓ Social welfare programme like provision of medical facilities educational facilities, water supply for the employees as well as for nearby villagers will be taken.
- ✓ A well laid plan for employment of the local people has been prepared by giving priority to local people.
- ✓ Supplementing Govt. efforts in health monitoring camps, social welfare and various awareness programs among the rural population.
- ✓ Assisting social forestry programme.
- ✓ Adoption of villages for general development.
- ✓ Supply of water to village nearby villages.
- ✓ Development of facilities within villages like roads, etc.

#### **8.4 Corporate Environmental Responsibilities**

As per MoEFCC OM dated 30<sup>th</sup> Sept., 2020 adequate funds shall be earmarked as per the commitments made by project proponent and requirements to address the issues raised during the public hearing in lieu of Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) and this will be covered under EMP. Detailed action plan for the activities along with the budgetary allocation will be incorporated in this EIA/EMP Report upon completion of public hearing.

#### **8.5 Ecological Benefits**

A green belt will be developed along the boundary of the mining lease area. The area for green belt plantation consists of undisturbed soil; hence plantation could be made as in any garden or road side plantation. Green belt is erected not from biodiversity conservation point of view but is basically developed as a screen to check the spread of dust pollution. It is proposed to plant **510** Nos. of **native species** along with some fruit bearing and medicinal trees during the plan period and a budget of **Rs 10.2 Lakh** for plantation is given in **EMP**.



## **8.6 Conclusion**

The management will recruit the semi-skilled and unskilled workers from the nearby villages. The project activity and the management will definitely support the local Panchayat and provide other form of assistance for the development of public amenities in this region. The company management will contribute to the local schools, dispensaries for the welfare of the villagers. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover will be adopted to develop the green belt. It is proposed to plant **510 Nos.** native species per during the mining plan period.

## **9 ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS**

### **9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS**

As per EIA Notification dated 14th September, 2006 as amended from time to time; the chapter on “Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis” is applicable only, if the same is recommended at the Scoping Stage.

As per the ToR points issued on dated 24-03-2023 by SEIAA Bihar, (File no- SIA/1(a)/2327/2023)., the Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis is not required.

## **10 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **10.1 GENERAL**

Environmental Management Plan is a guiding document for environmental impacts associated with the proposed projects. It is a guiding document for management of good environmental condition on the site & surrounding of the proposed sand mine. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been formulated and integrated with the sand mine planning keeping in view overall scientific development of local habitat and reduce the adverse impact that may be caused due to the sand mining operation. A scientific assessment of these impacts those are likely to influence the existing environmental scenario is needed. This could also facilitate in formulating a suitable environmental management plan depicting all mitigation measures. It can help in implementing the project in an eco-friendly manner. The project activities influencing the following environmental attributes have been studied and their impacts on the following attributes have been assessed.

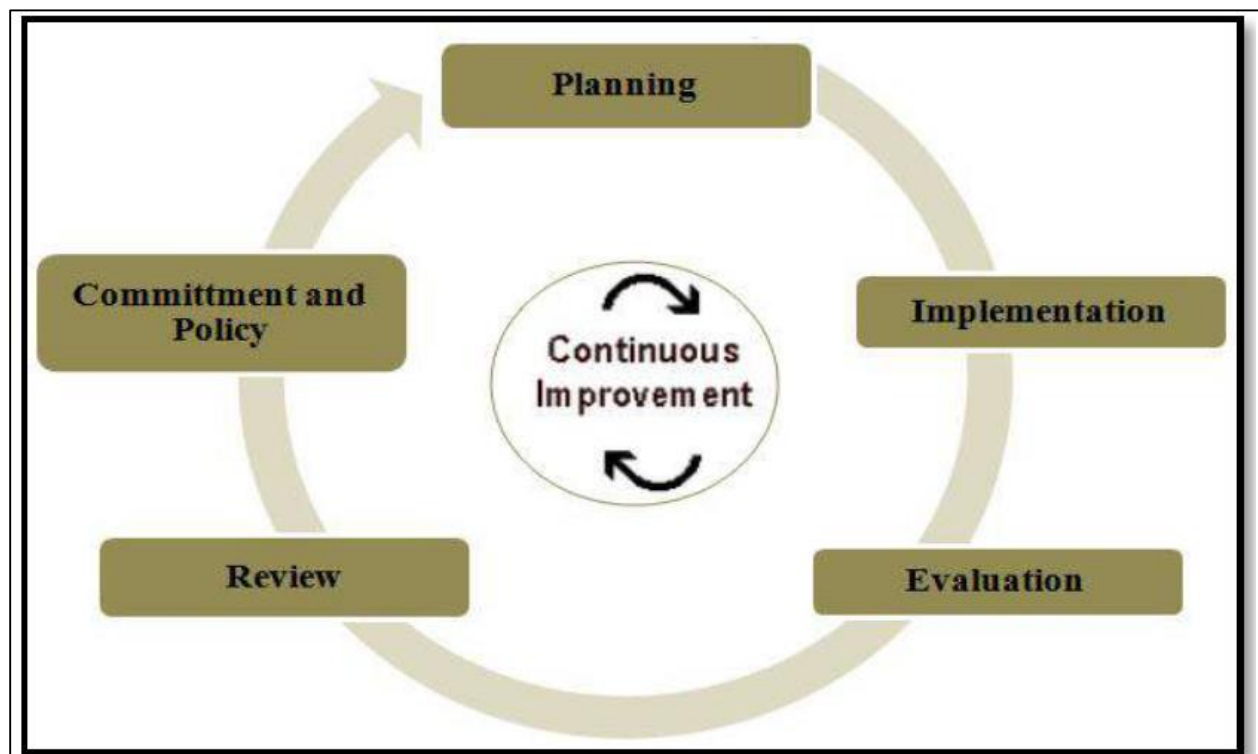
The Environment Management Plan (EMP) will outline the measures that will be undertaken to ensure compliance with environmental legislation and recommendations from the EAC / SEAC to minimize adverse impacts on the environment. The environmental management plan consists of the set of mitigation, management, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of the project, to eliminate adverse environmental impacts or reduce them to acceptable levels. The present environmental management plan addresses the components of environment, which are likely to be affected by the different operations in a mine area. The environmental management must be integrated into the process of mine planning so that ecological balance of the area is maintained and adverse effects are minimized. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a site specific plan developed to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally sustainable manner. An effective EMP ensures the application of best practice environment management to a project the purpose of an EMP is to:

- I. Assists proponent in the preparation of an effective and user friendly EMP.
- II. Improve the contribution that an EMP can make to the effectiveness of the environmental management process.
- III. Ensure a minimum standard and consistent approach to the preparation of EMP's.

- IV. Ensure that the commitments made as part of the project's EIA are implemented throughout the project life.
- V. Ensure that environment management details is captured and documented at all stages of a project.

The design of EMP for operational phase has been aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- I. To ensure adoption of state of art technological environmental control measures and implementing them satisfactorily.
- II. Effectiveness of mitigatory measures in mitigation of impacts.
- III. Description of monitoring program of the surrounding environment.
- IV. Institution arrangements to monitor effectively and take suitable corrective steps for implementation of proper EMP.
- V. An Environmental Management Cell (EMC) should be set up to take care of all environment aspects and to maintain environmental quality in the project area.



**Figure 10-1: Flow Chart of EMP**

## **10.2 Land Use Pattern**

River bed mining can lead to river bank erosion and sedimentation arising from changes in hydrology due to alteration in water depths and river bed morphology. Sand and gravel in low land river land forms are biologically important and an economic asset. Keeping this in mind, the following management plans are suggested:

- I. Mineral will be mined out after leaving sufficient safety zone from the bank as per sand Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020
- II. The mining is planned in non-monsoon seasons only, so that the excavated area gets replenished during the monsoon each year.
- III. Pits will get replenished naturally every year after monsoon.
- IV. Grass/plants will be planted on the bank of the river for their stability.

## **10.3 Air Environment Management**

Mitigative measures suggested for air emission control will be based on the baseline ambient air Quality monitoring data. From the point of view of maintenance of an acceptable ambient air quality in the region, it is desirable that the air quality needs to be monitored on a regular basis to check it vis-à-vis the NAAQS prescribed by MoEF&CC and in cases of non-compliance, appropriate mitigative measures will be adopted. In order to minimize impacts of mining on air and to maintain it within the prescribed limits of CPCB/ SPCB, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared. This will help in resolving all environmental and ecological issues likely to cause due to mining in the area.

During the course of mining no toxic substances are released into the atmosphere as such there seems to be no potential threat to health of human beings. In the mining activities, the only source of dust emission from loading & gaseous emissions is from the engines of vehicles. The reasons may be quality of fuel, improper operation of the engine, etc, proper maintenance of engines will improve combustion process and brings reduction in pollution.

### **10.3.1 Control of Gaseous Pollution**

In mining activities, the only source of gaseous emissions is from the engines of transport vehicles. The emissions from the diesel engines of the machinery can be controlled by proper maintenance and monitoring of machines.

### **10.3.2 Control of Dust Pollution**

The main pollutant in air is PM10, which is generated due to various mining activities. However, to reduce the impact of dust pollution the following steps have been taken during various mining Activities.

#### **a) During loading operation**

- I. Latest loading equipment like hydraulic excavators will be used with dumpers. This reduces the number of buckets to fill from height and thus have comparatively less dust generation. The propagation of this dust is confined to loading point only and does not affect any person both the operators of excavator and dumpers who will sit in closed chamber and will be equipped with dust mask.
- II. Skilled operators will operate excavators.
- III. Avoid overloading of dumpers and consequent spillage on the roads.

#### **b) During Transport operation**

- I. All the haulage roads including the main ramp be kept wide, leveled, compacted and properly maintained and watered regularly during the shift operation to prevent generation of dust due to movement of dumpers, and other vehicles.
- II. Mineral carrying trucks will be effectively covered by Tarpaulin to avoid escape of fines to atmosphere.
- III. Regular Compaction and grading of haul roads to clear accumulation of loose material.
- IV. Air quality will be regularly monitored both in the core zone and the buffer zone.

#### **c) Plantation work carried out**

In order to reduce air pollution in the surroundings, green belt will be developed along mine approach road. The plantation will be done along the bank of a river.



**d) Monitoring of air pollution**

Periodic air quality survey will be carried out to monitor the changes consequent upon mining activities as per the norms of CPCB.

**10.4 Noise And Vibration Environment**

The ambient noise level monitoring carried out in and around the proposed mine lease area shows that ambient noise levels are well within the stipulated limits of MoEF&CC. There is no drilling and blasting for mineral extraction. Noise pollution will only be due to loading and transporting equipment. Effective steps will be taken to keep the noise level well below the limit of 85 dbA as prescribed by DGMS.

**10.4.1 Noise Abatement and Control**

- I. Proper maintenance of all machines is being carried out, which help in reducing generation of noise during operations.
- II. No other equipment's except the Transportation vehicles and Excavator and Loaders (as and when required) for loading is allowed.
- III. Noise generated by this equipment is intermittent and does not cause much adverse impact.
- IV. Periodical monitoring of noise will be done to adopt corrective actions wherever needed.
- V. Plantation will be taken up along the approach roads. The plantation minimizes propagation of noise and also arrests dust.
- VI. Mining will be done on day time only.

**10.5 Surface and Ground Water Management**

During the operational phase of mine no waste water or industrial effluent will be generated. The environmental management for water pollution control includes:

- I. Mining will neither intersect the ground water table of the area. So not at all disturbing water environment.
- II. The mining does not have any impact on topography and natural drainage of surrounding area.

- III. Local people will be employed and no permanent housing will be done so no permanent drainage pattern for sewerage system is required as domestic sewage shall be disposed of into septic tank followed by soak pits.
- IV. Monitoring of water quality of nearby surface water, ground water and domestic water will be conducted once in every season except monsoon to evaluate the performance of the mitigation measures.

#### **10.5.1 Waste Water Management**

No waste water is generated from the mining activity of minor minerals as the project only involves lifting/excavation of Sand and transportation directly to the consumers.

#### **10.5.2 Water Conservation**

The project does not consume any process water except for drinking, dust suppression and plantation. Plantation is proposed, which will increase the water holding capacity and help in recharging of ground water.

#### **10.6 Solid Waste Management**

Waste management is an important facet of environment management. Thus, solid waste management is important from both aesthetics and environment viewpoints.

- III. Generated food waste or any other domestic waste will be collected in dustbins and will be properly disposed of.
- IV. There are no toxic elements present in the mineral which may contaminate the soil or river water.

#### **10.7 Green Belt Development**

The proposed green belt in the lease area is to be developed taking into consideration the availability of area as the efficiency of green belt in pollution control mainly depends on tree species, its width, distance from pollution sources, side of the habitat from working place and tree height. The proposed green belt has been designed to control PM10, gaseous pollutants, noise, surface run off and soil erosion etc. While considering the above aspects due care will be taken for selecting the suitable characteristics plant species such as fast growing, locally suitable

plant species, resistant to specific pollutant and those which would maintain the regional ecological balance, soil and hydrological conditions.

### **10.7.1 Plantation Program**

Under the afforestation plan, plantation in nearby villages and connecting roads will be undertaken. The implementation for development of greenbelt will be of paramount importance as it will not only add up as an aesthetic feature but will also act as a pollution sink. The species to be grown in the areas will be dust tolerant and fast growing species so that a permanent greenbelt is created. Plantation in the barrier zone and roads is necessary as these areas will contain fine particulates resulting from mining operation and vehicle movement. Mining activities will not cause any harm to riparian vegetation cover as the working will not extend beyond the offset left against the banks in the river. It is proposed to have plantation on both sides of the roads as greenbelt to provide cover against dust dissemination. River banks will be strengthened by way of plantation on the banks. Plantation will also be carried out as social forestry programme in village, school and the areas allocated by the Panchayat/State authorities. Native plants and other local species will be planted. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover shall be adopted to develop the greenbelt. It is proposed to plant **510 numbers** of native species will be planted during the plan period. List of Species for Greenbelt Development is given in Table 10.1. Plantation will increase the water holding capacity and help in recharging of ground water. No artificial rainwater harvesting is proposed for the present project.

**Table 10-1: List of Species for Greenbelt Development**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Hindi Name</b>
1	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Stone apple	Bael
2	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Indian Lilac	Neem
3	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Blackboard tree	Chitvan
4	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Coconut palm	Coconut

5	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Cassia fistula Linn	Amaltas
6	<i>Callistemon</i>	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush	Cheel
7	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	Royal Poinciana	Gulmohar
8	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Cluster fig	Gular
9	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango Tree	Aam
10	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Kadamba	Kadam
11	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Guava Tree	Amrud
12	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Indian gooseberry	Amla
13	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Putranjivaceae	Putranjiva	Putijia
14	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Fabaceae	Asoka- Tree	Ashok
15	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Java Plum	Jamun
16	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Arjun	Kahu
17	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Teak	Sagwan

## **10.8 Socio-Economic Environment**

### **10.8.1 Management Plan for Socio-Economic Environment**

- I. In general, socio-economic environment will have positive impact due to the mining project in the area.
- II. The deployed laborers will be from nearby villages only as these people are mainly dependent upon such mining activities.
- III. In order to further improve the socio-economic conditions of the area, the management will contribute for development works in consultation with local bodies.

## **10.9 Occupational Health And Safety**

Occupational Health and Safety professionals develop and coordinate safety and health systems and strategies within organizations. They identify workplace hazards, assess risks to employee health and safety, and recommend solutions. Increasingly, Health and Safety Professionals are also responsible for many of the environmental aspects of their workplace. As this profession

matures there is an increased emphasis on risk management strategy and on the development of workplace culture.

**Occupational Health and Safety professionals in the minerals industry may perform the Following tasks-**

- I. The collection of minor minerals from the Sand mine does not cause any occupational ill effects.
- II. Except fugitive dust generation there is no source which can show a low probability for health-related diseases and proper dust suppression will control dust generation and dispersion.
- III. Dust masks will be provided to the workers working in the dust prone areas as additional personal protective equipment.
- IV. The occupational health hazards have so far not been reported.
- V. Awareness program will be conducted about likely occupational health hazards so as to have preventive action in place.
- VI. Any worker's health related problem will be properly addressed.
- VII. Periodical medical checkup will be conducted.
- VIII. Promote occupational health and safety within their organization and develop safer and healthier ways of working;
- IX. Help supervise the investigation of accidents and unsafe working conditions, study possible causes and recommend remedial action;
- X. Develop and implement training sessions for management, supervisors and workers on health and safety practices and legislation;
- XI. Coordinate emergency procedures, mine rescues, firefighting and first aid crews;
- XII. Communicate frequently with management to report on the status of the health and safety strategy and risk management strategy, and Develop occupational health and safety strategies and systems, including policies, procedures and manuals.

**Table 10-2: Budget for occupational health**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activities recommended for communities' level services</b>	<b>Tentative cost (Lakh Rs)</b>
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**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

1	Awareness campaigns regarding health issues in the nearby villages.	<b>0.50</b>
2	Provide free health checkups & medicines to the nearby villagers of the project site.	<b>1.0</b>
3	Assistance to set up a temporary health center during the lease tenure.	<b>1.0</b>

### 10.10 Cost Of Emp Measures

Following provisions are proposed to be taken for improving, control and monitoring of environment protection measures.

**Table 10-3: Budget for EMP (Lakhs)**

Sl. No	Description	Capital Cost (lakh)	Recurring Cost (lakh)
1	Pollution Control & Dust Suppression	<b>Nil</b>	<b>4.0</b>
2	Pollution Monitoring i) Air pollution ii) Water pollution iii) Noise Pollution iv) Soil Pollution	--	2.0
3	Plantation and salary for one gardener (part time basis).	10.2	0.5
4	Haul road Maintenance Cost	1.25	1.44
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11.45</b>	<b>7.94</b>
Budget for Occupational Health		-	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11.45</b>	<b>10.44</b>

### 10.11 Summary

As per Above discussion there is no measure impact on the environment due to mining except fugitive mission in the form of dust generated during handling of mineral. The adequate preventive measures will be adopted to contain the various pollutants within permissible limits. Plantation development will be carried out in the mine premises, along the approach roads, around Govt. buildings, schools approx. 510 trees during plan period. It will prove an effective pollution mitigate technique, and help avoid soil erosion during monsoon season. Employment opportunities will be provided to the locals only as providing extraction of minerals from the

mine site is the only prevailing occupation for them for their livelihood. A budget of Rs. **11.45** Lakh (Capital Cost) & **7.94** Lakhs (Recurring Cost) for EMP is incurred by Project Proponent.



## **11 SUMMARY & CONCLUSION**

### **11.1 Introduction**

As per MoEF&CC, New Delhi Gazette dated 14th September 2006 and amended thereof, the proposed mining project is categorized as category B-1 due to project area is more than 5.0 Ha. The LOI was granted in favor of **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, (Owner- Rajeew Ranjan Tiwary)**, Permanent Add – Takiya Gumti, Ward No.-2, PO- Takiya Bazar, District- Rohtas, Sasaram- 821113, Vide letter No. 208/Khanan, dated 16-01-2023 for the period of 5 years (A copy of LOI is attached as Annexure-I.)

**Mining Plan:** The mining plan for the Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat has been approved with production capacity of 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA from the Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Bihar through vide letter No. 1020/M Patna dated 23/02/2023 under the Bihar Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2019.

**ToR Letter:** It is in this context, hard copy of Form-I and Pre-Feasibility Report has been submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 06.03.2023 requesting for issue of “Terms of Reference” (ToR). The ToR Letter has been issued on date 24-03-2023 by SEIAA, (File No. SIA/1(a)/2327/2023). Validity of TOR is for period of three years.

**Baseline data collection:** The baseline data was collected in Summer season from 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2023.

The Proposed Sand Mining Project at Khata no. – 681, Khasra No.- 488, 3489, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar of Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares. Mine Lease Area – 51.0 Ha for production of 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA.

**Table 11-1: Details of the Project**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Nature and Size of the Project</b>	Mining of Sand Minor Minerals with Production Capacity of 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA (M.L. Area- 51.0 ha).
<b>2.</b>	<b>Location</b>	

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

	<b>Plot/Survey/Khasra No.</b>	<b>River Name</b>	<b>Khata no</b>	<b>Khasra no</b>	<b>Name of the Ghat</b>	<b>Area (Ha.)</b>
		Sone	681	488, 3489	Bhojpur Sone-24	51.0
	<b>Mauza</b>	Mehandaura Brahpur				
	<b>Tehsil</b>	Agiaon				
	<b>District</b>	Bhojpur				
	<b>State</b>	Bihar				
<b>Geographical Coordinates</b>	<b>Latitude and Longitude of</b>	<b>Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat:-</b>				
		<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Latitudes</b>	<b>Longitudes</b>		
		1	25° 18' 34.070" N	84° 41' 15.189" E		
		2	25° 18' 45.491" N	84° 41' 7.011" E		
		3	25° 18' 58.330 " N	84° 41' 30.913" E		
		4	25° 18' 57.362" N	84° 41' 50.154" E		
		5	25° 19' 1.035" N	84° 41' 57.877" E		
		6	25° 18' 57.213" N	84° 42' 0.723" E		
		7	25° 18' 51.721" N	84° 41' 51.370" E		
	8	25° 18' 35.502" N	84° 41' 18.124" E			
	<b>Toposheet (OSM) No.</b>	G45M11, G45M14, G45M15, G45M16				
<b>3.</b>	<b>Lease Area Details</b>					
	Lease Area	51.0 Ha.				
	Type of Land	River bed of Sone				
	Topography	Undulated (Riverbed)				
	Site Elevation Range	65.35 m to 65.45 m				
<b>4.</b>	<b>Cost Details</b>					
	Cost of the project	Rs. 1566.7Lakhs (Including Auction Cost)				
	Cost for EMP	11.45 Lakh (Capital Cost) & 7.94 Lakhs (Recurring Cost)				
<b>5.</b>	<b>Environmental Settings of the area</b>					
	Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Reserve/ Protected Forest etc.) within 10 Km radius	There is no any Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Reserve/ Protected Forest etc.) within 10 Km radius.				
	Nearest Town/ Major City with population	Arrah, Approx 26.51 km in NNW. direction.				
	Nearest Railway Station	Garhani Railway Station, approx. 16.26 Km towards NW				

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

	Nearest National/State Highway	SH-81 (Chandi Sahar Rd), Approx. 0.47 Km towards NW
	Nearest Airport	Patna Airport, approx. 50.03 Km towards NE direction
	Nearest Post Office	Post office chilhar, approx. 2.35 Km towards NNW direction.
	Medical Facilities	Government Hospital, Sahar. Approx. 8.86 Km towards SW.
	Education Facilities	Govt. Middle School, Chandi sahar rd, Approx. 0.77 km towards NW.
	Seismic Zone	Zone IV (IS 1893: 2002)
	Water Body	Sone River (Riverbed)

### 11.2 Project Description

The proposed project is for mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) by open cast semi-mechanized method in over an area of **51.0 Ha**. By **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, (Owner- Rajeve Ranjan Tiwary)** throughout Bhojpur Son 24 Balu Ghat of district Bhojpur. The district experiences severe cold during winter whereas on the other hand in summer it is very hot. The project site falls under seismic zone IV which is a high damage risk zone (MSK VIII-IX). About 73.63 percent of the geographical area of North Bihar is considered to be prone to floods. Bihar often faces drought situation of different scales/levels that intrinsically lead to famine situations. The total geological reserve is **1530000 cum** and mineable reserve is **918000 Cum** Mine lease area will be worked in benches and the digging depth will be restricted to 3.0 m only or before water table, whichever come fast. This will be further replenished during rainy season. Mineral Sand will be transported by trucks. The deposit is moderate to good quality sand. It is widely used in construction, buildings, bridges and other infrastructure. It is free from clay and non-sticky in nature. Total water requirement for the project is **7.11 KLD**. Total man power requirement for the project is **58**. The site facilities like temporary, rest-shelter, first aid facility; drinking water facility etc. will be provided as per requirement. There is no litigation pending against this project.

### 11.3 Description of Environment

The generation of primary data as well as collection of secondary data and information from the site and surroundings was carried out during Pre-Monsoon i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. The EIA study is being done for the Mine Lease (core zone) and area within 10 Km distance from mine lease boundary (buffer zone), both of which together comprise

the study area. Baseline environment was determined within the study area, which represents 10 km radius of the surrounding area to the project site. This collected data was further used to identify potential impacts of the mining activity on the surrounding environment and formulate mitigation measures. The summary of the baseline data collected is detailed in **Table 11.2**.

**Table 11-2: Baseline Environmental Status**

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Baseline status</b>
<b>Ambient Air Quality</b>	The ambient air quality study for the 8AAQ monitoring stations shows that the maximum and minimum ground level concentration for PM10 is respectively 84.9 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ8 and 55.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ3. Whereas the maximum and minimum ground level concentration for PM2.5 ranges between 45.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ8 and 24.6 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ3 respectively. Similarly, for SO <sub>2</sub> , the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 15.9 µg/m <sup>3</sup> and 7.7 µg/m <sup>3</sup> for respectively AQ1 and AQ7 stations. For NO <sub>2</sub> the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 26.8 µg/m <sup>3</sup> & 13.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> for respectively AQ3 and AQ7 stations. For CO the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 0.98 mg/m <sup>3</sup> & 0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for respectively AQ4 and AQ8 stations.
<b>Noise Levels</b>	Noise monitoring study reveals that the minimum & maximum noise levels at day time were recorded as 44.3 dB (A) at NQ8 & 52.2dB (A) at NQ2. The minimum & maximum noise levels at night time were found to be 34.5 dB (A) at NQ8 & 42.1 dB (A) at NQ3. There are no other major noise producing sources in the study area except some domestic activities, which contributes to the local noise level of the area. Traffic movements in nearby villages also add to the ambient noise level of the area.
<b>Water Quality</b>	5 Groundwater samples and 4 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 by Indian Standards IS: 10500. From the Surface water analysis it is evident that most of the parameters of the samples comply with 'Category 'D' of DBU Criteria of CPCB for its suitability for wild life and fisheries.
<b>Soil Quality</b>	Samples collected from identified locations indicate pH value ranging from 7.41 to 8.09 which shows that the soil is slightly alkaline in nature. Organic Matter ranges from 1.18 % to 1.85 in the soil samples and, whereas the Potassium is found to be ranging from 250 mg/kg to 308 mg/kg.
<b>Ecology and Bio-diversity</b>	There are no Ecologically Sensitive Areas present in the study area.

#### **11.4 Anticipated Impacts And Mitigation Measures**

Based on the Baseline Environment, as determined in Chapter 3, environmental impacts of the mining activity on the surrounding environment are described in following sub-sections.

##### **11.4.1 Impact on Land Use Pattern**

Presently there is no activity on the land. The project site is located on bank of river. There is no human settlement in the near vicinity of the project. Restoration of mine lease area is a natural process. There would not be cutting & felling of trees.

##### **11.4.2 Impact on Air Quality**

Information on air quality was studied and predicted that the mining activity will not affect the air quality in a significant manner. In mining operations, loading, and transportation operations may cause the deterioration in air quality. In the present case, only wet materials will be handled. The collection and lifting of minerals will be done Semi mechanized mining method shall be adopted for the mining of sand. Therefore, the dust generated is insignificant. Water sprinkling will be done in regular manner for dust suppression.

##### **11.4.3 Impact of Noise Levels**

Noise level will increase due to transportation. The project site away from the villages no major impact of the noise level will be there. Vehicle with low noise level will be preferred for the project.

##### **11.4.4 Impact on Water Quality**

More over due to small scale of mining operation using minimum machineries, dust suppression is by water spraying through water sprinkler limited to haulage road. Rainwater flowing through the exposed mine cuts would carry some sediment of soil and rock. These are found to be nontoxic in nature and the runoff from mining area are the deposits of the river which were carried in past. Surface runoff water from mines has only high turbidity during monsoon. As discussed, the mining activity will require very less quantity of water in comparison to the recharging. Hence, it will not affect the water regime of the area.

##### **11.4.5 Impact on Soil Quality**

The soil textures a yellowish, light-colored variety of red soil. The basin land of the rivers is mostly sandy soil, and the land adjacent to the rivers is sandy loam. It is due to settling of air borne dust or due to wash off of solid particulates by surface or ground water. This may lead to change in porosity, permeability & other such physical characteristics of soil of the area.

#### **11.4.6 Flora & Fauna**

##### **Flora**

Floral environment is affected by mining activities due to:

- Air Pollution i.e. both dust & gaseous pollution
- Water pollution
- Land Pollution

Pollutant like dust, gaseous emanations, solid & liquid effluents will be minimized at the generation point itself and adequate measures will be taken to prevent their impact on environment.

ii) There is no forest in the core zone of mining lease area and its surrounding. So, there will be no deforestation due to mining.

iii) The mining lease area is devoid of vegetation. So, the greenery to be developed under green belt development programme will improve the floral environment of the area.

##### **Fauna**

There is no likelihood of any adverse impact on the faunal environment too due to mining activities.

#### **11.4.7 Socio-Economic Profile**

The social demographic profile of the area is not likely to be much affected, as there is not much displacement of people due to the project. The mining in the area will create rural employment. The mining activity in the region has positive impact on the social economic condition of the area by providing employment to the local inhabitants; wages paid increase the per capita income.

#### **11.5 Analysis Of Alternatives (Technology And Site)**

We have analyzed all the option for alternatives of the proposed mine site. This project is sand specific project and existing land use of mine lease classified as River Body which will continue to be so even after the current mining project is over, hence no alternate site is suggested for this project.

#### **11.6 Environmental Monitoring Program**

This chapter includes the technical aspects of monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures (including measurement methodologies, data analysis, reporting schedules, emergency procedures, detailed budget & procurement schedules). In order to maintain the environmental quality within the stipulated standards, regular monitoring of various

environmental components is necessary which will have complied as per conditions. For this lessee **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, (Owner- Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary)** taken decision to formulate an Environment Policy of the mine and constitute an Environmental Management Cell and committed to operate the proposed mine with the objectives mentioned in approved Environment Policy. EMP may also require measurement of ambient environmental quality in the vicinity of a sit using ecological/biological, physical and chemical indicators. Monitoring may include socio-economic interaction, through local liaison activities or even assessment of complaints. Regular Monitoring of all the environmental parameters viz., air, water, noise and soil as per the formulated program based on CPCB and MoEF&CC guidelines will be carried out every year. The location of the monitoring stations was selected on the basis of prevailing micro meteorological conditions of the area like; wind direction and wind speed, relative humidity, temperature. A budget for monitoring of Air, water, Noise and Soil will be **Rs. 2.0 Lakhs** to be incurred by the project proponent for undertaking pollution prevention measures during the mining activity.

### **11.7 Additional Studies**

Risk assessments will help to priorities the risks and provide information on the need to safely control the risks. In this way, mine owners and operators will be able to implement safety improvements. Mining and allied activities are associated with several potential hazards to both the employees and the public at large. A worker in a mine will be able to work under conditions, which are adequately safe and healthy. At the same time the environmental conditions also will not impair his working efficiency. This is possible only when there is adequate safety in mines. Hence mine safety is one of the most essential aspects of any working mine. It is very important to conserve the scheduled fauna in the area by the local authority as well as by the forest officials. People are not aware about the wildlife and protection of wild animals. There is an urgent need of education and awareness to local people about the wild life and their importance. A green belt will be developed around the core zone. Green belt plantation will be done up to completion of plan period. This mining project has positive impact on social and economic well-being of the community because this project provides employment opportunities to local people and many social welfare works done by project proponent. There is no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area.



### **11.8 Project Benefits**

The management will recruit the semi-skilled and unskilled workers from the nearby villages. The project activity and the management will definitely support the local Panchayat and provide other form of assistance for the development of public amenities in this region. The company management will contribute to the local schools, dispensaries for the welfare of the villagers. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover will be adopted to develop the green belt. It is proposed to plant **510** Nos. of native species will be planted during the mining plan period. Other than this social development of village will be considered as per social activities. Socio-economic environment will have positive impact due to the mining project in the area. The mining activity will create employment opportunities to local communities. The project will not only improve the living standard of local people but also create an aesthetic value to the river banks where green belt will be developed.

### **11.9 Environment Management Plan**

As per Above discussion there is no measure impact on the environment due to mining except fugitive emission in the form of dust generated during handling of mineral. The adequate preventive measures will be adopted to contain the various pollutants within permissible limits. Plantation development will be carried out in the mine premises, along the approach roads, around Govt. buildings, schools approx. **510 trees during plan period**. It will prove an effective pollution mitigate technique, and he provided to the locals only as providing extraction of minerals from the mine site is the only prevailing occupation for them for their livelihood. A budget of **Rs 11.45 Lakh (Capital Cost) & 7.94 Lakhs (Recurring Cost)** per year for **EMP** is incurred by Project Proponent.

#### **11.9.1 Air Quality Management**

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.

### **11.9.2 Management for Noise Pollution**

As the only impact is due to transportation of sand to the construction through village roads, emphasis will be given on the following points.

- Minimum use of Horns at the village area.
- Timely maintenance of vehicles and their silencers to minimize vibration and sound.
- Phasing out of old and worn out trucks.
- Provision of green belts along the road networks.
- Care will be taken to produce minimum sound during loading.

It was found that the sand mining activity will not have any significant impact on the biological environment of the region. Since mining activity is carried out only during the day time, the movement of animals during the night will not be hindered.

### **11.9.3 Water Management**

The deposits occur in the middle/bottom of the river. During the entire lease period, the deposit will be worked from the top surface to 3 m bgl or above ground water level, whichever comes first.

### **11.9.4 Soil Management**

Topsoil is stored separately and used for plantation work in the mined out area. Green belt development around the area minimizes the impact of mining on soil characteristics like its texture, chemistry & even Soil Erosion in the area.

### **11.9.5 Green Belt Development**

The green belts will be designed to control PM 10, gaseous pollutants, noise, surface run off and soil erosion etc.

### **11.10 Conclusion**

This Project will provide several benefits to the nearby Villages by a proper planning and management. This project will employ most of the worker from nearby villages. Only supervisor Staff will be hired from outside. There will not be any increase in population due to the project. However, few people from other area may migrate in this area for business opportunities. During the operation of this project no adverse impact on the surrounding environment. So project is beneficiary for the surrounding village. From the baseline study and various discussions on probable impacts of all the operational activity, it

has been concluded that this project will have more positive impact and will generate the revenue and employment in the area. On the above facts and baseline study, the proposed activity is recommended for the commencement with proper mitigation measure as suggested.

## **12 DISCLOSURE OF CONSULTANTS ENGAGED**

Declaration by Experts contributing to the Draft EIA/EMP report Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project of Area 51.0 Ha at Bhojpur Ghat 24 on Sone River of District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar.


*The one season baseline data used in the report was collected in Pre-Monsoon (1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023) by our empanelled lab Enviro Tech Services.*

### **12.1 Brief profile of REPL is as given below**





Director	Mr. Manish Kumar
Name of the Consultant	Rian Enviro Pvt. Ltd.
Address	Mangal Market Patna -800014

### **12.2 Personnel involved in the preparation of Final EIA/EMP report are stated below**


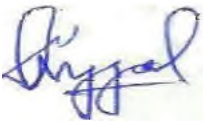





#### **Accreditation Certificate of the Consultant Engaged:**

<b>EIA coordinator:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Name: - Amir Akhtar	<b>19/06/2023</b>
	

#### **Functional Area Experts:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Functional Area</b>	<b>Name of the experts</b>	<b>Involvement Period and Task</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1.	WP	Bhuwan Bhaskar (WP)	Preparation of WP input, impact assessment & mitigation measures	
2.	AP	Muzaffar Ahmad	Collected the ambient air data through secondary sources and suggested Air pollution control measures.	
3.	LU	Debarati Ghosh	Development of landuse maps of study area using GIS /related tools, site visit for ground reality survey, finalization of landuse maps, and contribution to EIA documentation.	
4.	Geo	Mohan Shriram Bhagwat	Collection of secondary data as well as drafting of report with respect to Geological Aspect.	

**Draft EIA Report for Proposed Sand Mining Project at Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat on Sone River, Area: 51.0 Hectares, Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, State- Bihar**

S. No.	Functional Area	Name of the experts	Involvement Period and Task	Signature
5.	HG		Collection of secondary data as well as drafting of report with respect to Hydro-geological condition in around the study.	
6.	SW	Sumit Verma	Preparation of SW input, impact assessment & mitigation measures	
7.	AQ	Vishal Duggal (AQ)	Collected the meteorological data and AAQ data through secondary sources, predicted impacts on air quality using suitable AQ model and suggested air pollution control measures	
8.	SC	Mrs. Nimisha Vatsyayan	Proposing the soil management practices during construction and operation phase of project.	
9.	EB	Dr. Shatrunjay Singh	Generating the ground truthing ecological assessment with secondary data from different departments, earmarking rare and endangered species.	
10.	SE	Manish Kumar	Collected the primary and Secondary data, livestock inventory/ impacts, identified village-wise amenities/ needs.	
11.	RH	KailashNath Sharma	Identification of hazards materials, Fire accidents from Diesel storage and lethality damages, DMP and EPP for onsite & offsite were provided	
12.	HW	KailashNath Sharma	Identification of waste generated from the industry, studying adequacy of mitigation measures for management of hazardous waste.	
13.	NV (Team Member)	Bhuwan Bhaskar	Collected the ambient noise data through secondary sources and suggested Noise pollution control measures during both phases of project	



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**National Accreditation Board  
for Education and Training**



**Certificate of Accreditation**

**Rian Enviro Private Limited**

202 & 401, Mangal Market, Sheikhpura,  
Raja Bazar, Patna, Bihar-800014

The organization is accredited as **Category-B** under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organizations, Version 3: for preparing EIA-EMP reports in the following Sectors –

S. No	Sector Description	Sector (as per)		Cat.
		NABET	MoEFCC	
1	Mining of minerals – opencast mining	1	1 (a) (i)	A
2	Thermal power plants	4	1 (d)	B
3	Metallurgical industries (ferrous & non-ferrous)	8	3 (a)	B
4	Cement plants	9	3 (b)	A
5	Synthetic organic chemicals industry	21	5 (f)	B
6	Distilleries	22	5 (g)	A
7	Highways,	34	7 (f)	A
8	Building and construction projects	38	8 (a)	B
9	Townships and Area development projects	39	8 (b)	B

**Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in IAAC minutes dated June 11, 2021 and supplementary assessment minutes dated December 17, 2021 posted on QCI-NABET website.**

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in QCI-NABET's letter of accreditation bearing no. QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/21/1792 dated July 6, 2021. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by Rian Enviro Private Limited, Patna following due process of assessment.

Sr. Director, NABET  
Dated: February 28, 2022

Certificate No.  
NABET/EIA/2124/IA 0079(Rev.01)

Valid up to  
March 10, 2024

For the updated List of Accredited EIA Consultant Organizations with approved Sectors please refer to QCI-NABET website

**Annexure –I**  
**Letter of Intent (LOI)**





# जिला खनन कार्यालय, भोजपुर (आरा)

मोबाईल नं०- 9431011832

E-mail ID- bhojpurmining@gmail.com

पत्रांक- 208

/ खनन, दिनांक- 16/01/2023

प्रेषित,

M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises,  
Owner- Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary  
S/o-Surendra Tiwary,  
Add-Takiya Gumti, Ward No. 2,  
PO-Takiya Bazar, Dist.-Rohtas,  
Sasaram-821113  
Mob-9801684111, email-rajeevttt@gmail.com

विषय:- भोजपुर जिलान्तर्गत सोन नदी के बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड BHOJ SON-24 की आगामी पाँच वर्षों के लिए बन्दोबस्ती हेतु दिनांक-12.01.2023 को सम्पन्न ई-नीलामी में उच्चतम् डाकवक्ता घोषित होने के फलस्वरूप सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृत्यादेश के संबंध में।

प्रसंग:- विभागीय पत्रांक-124, दिनांक-06.01.2023 एवं समाहर्ता, भोजपुर का ज्ञापांक-76/खनन, दिनांक-09.12.2022

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त प्रासंगिक विषयक भोजपुर जिलान्तर्गत सोन नदी के बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड BHOJ SON-24 रकवा-51 हेक्टेयर की आगामी पाँच वर्षों के लिए बन्दोबस्ती हेतु दिनांक-12.01.2023 को सम्पन्न ई-नीलामी में आपके द्वारा रु. 13,77,00,000/- (तेरह करोड़ सतहत्तर लाख रुपये मात्र) की सुरक्षित जमा राशि के विरुद्ध उच्चतम् डाक की राशि रु. 15,14,70,000/- (पन्द्रह करोड़ चौदह लाख सत्तर हजार रुपये मात्र) की बोली लगाये जाने के फलस्वरूप आप उच्चतम् डाकवक्ता घोषित हुए हैं। निविदा दस्तावेज की कंडिका-20 (i) के आलोक में आपके द्वारा नीलामी राशि की 25 प्रतिशत राशि (जमा अग्रधन राशि समायोजनोपरान्त) प्रतिभूति जमा के रूप में राशि रु. 34,42,500/- (चौतिस लाख बेयालिस हजार पाँच सौ रुपये मात्र) के भुगतान का साक्ष्य दिनांक-16.01.2023 को पत्र के माध्यम से कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

निविदा दस्तावेज की कंडिका 20(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) के आलोक में जिलान्तर्गत सोन नदी के बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड BHOJ SON-24 का सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति के शर्त एवं बंधेज निम्नवत् हैं :-

1. बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड BHOJ SON-24 से संबंधित विवरणी निम्नवत् है :-

क्र.	नदी का नाम	रकवा (हेक्टेयर में)	Geo Coordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude
1	सोन (Perennial)	51.00	25° 18' 34.070" N	84° 41' 15.189" E
			25° 18' 45.491" N	84° 41' 7.011" E
			25° 18' 58.330" N	84° 41' 30.913" E
			25° 18' 57.362" N	84° 41' 50.154" E
			25° 19' 1.035" N	84° 41' 57.877" E
			25° 18' 57.213" N	84° 42' 0.723" E
			25° 18' 51.721" N	84° 41' 51.370" E
			25° 18' 35.502" N	84° 41' 18.124" E
2	वन क्षेत्र से दूरी		लागू नहीं।	
3	सुरक्षित क्षेत्र/वन अभ्यारण्य क्षेत्र/पक्षी अभ्यारण्य/वन्य जीव आश्रयण क्षेत्र से दूरी		लागू नहीं।	
4	बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड से 500 मीटर के अन्दर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र की स्थिति		नहीं।	
5	पुरातात्विक स्थल से दूरी		लागू नहीं।	
6	खनन योग्य मात्रा		918000 घनमीटर	



7	अंचल/मौजा/थाना संख्या	अगिआंव/महेनदौरा ब्रह्मपुर/
8	खाता संख्या	681
9	खेसरा संख्या	3488, 3489

## 2. भुगतान की शर्तें :-

- नीलामीत-राशि केवल प्रथम वर्ष के लिए बंदोबस्ती की राशि मानी जाएगी। दूसरे वर्ष और उसके अनुक्रमी वर्षों में बंदोबस्ती की राशि गत वर्ष की बंदोबस्ती राशि के 120 प्रतिशत अथवा समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निदेशों के अनुरूप होगा।
- प्रतिभूति जमा के अतिरिक्त आपको निम्नलिखित समय सारणी/भुगतान अनुसूची के अनुसार बंदोबस्ती की राशि का भुगतान करना होगा :-

किस्त	भुगतान की नियत तारीख
प्रथम किस्त (50%)	(क) पट्टा संविदा निष्पादन से पहले (पहले वर्ष के लिए) (ख) प्रथम वर्ष में पट्टा संविदा निष्पादन की तिथि से एक वर्ष पूरा होने के 60 दिन पूर्व और अनुक्रमिक वर्षों में इसी प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए जमा किया जायेगा।
द्वितीय किस्त (25%)	पट्टा संविदा निष्पादन की तिथि से 03 महीना पूरा होने से पहले।
तृतीय किस्त (25%)	पट्टा संविदा निष्पादन की तिथि से 06 महीना पूरा होने से पहले।

- GST का भुगतान :-** जी0एस0टी0 के रूप में प्रचलित दर के अनुसार राशि वाणिज्य कर विभाग को भुगतान करना होगा। जिला खनन कार्यालय, भोजपुर में जी0एस0टी0 भुगतान का प्रमाण प्रत्येक किस्त के साथ देना होगा।
- आयकर/अन्य करों का भुगतान :-** आयकर अधिनियम के तहत आयकर एवं उस पर नियमानुसार देय अधिभार का भुगतान आयकर विभाग के प्रचलित दर के अनुसार एक मुश्त करना होगा। यह राशि बंदोबस्ती राशि के प्रत्येक किस्त के साथ देय होगी। जिला खनन कार्यालय, भोजपुर द्वारा यह राशि आयकर मद में जमा करा दी जायेगी।
- जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन :-** Bihar District Mineral Foundation Rules, 2018 के अनुसार बंदोबस्ती राशि की दो (2) प्रतिशत राशि जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन, भोजपुर के नाम भुगतान बैंक ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से करना होगा।
- वैधानिक अनापत्ति :-** बालूघाट संचालन हेतु आवश्यक समस्त वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति यथा:- खनन योजना, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, जल एवं वायु सहमति आदि निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर आपके द्वारा प्राप्त करना होगा। वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् ही बालू खनन प्रारंभ किये जाने हेतु कार्यदेश निर्गत किया जा सकेगा।  
- वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति निम्नानुसार है:-

- खनन योजना:-** खनन योजना प्रभावी नियमों में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुसार सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा QCI/NABET से मान्यता प्राप्त Professional RQP से तैयार कर निदेशक, खान या विभाग द्वारा प्राधिकृत पदाधिकारी के समक्ष लेटर ऑफ इंटेंट निर्गत होने से 30 दिनों के अन्दर अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत करेगा। खनन योजना बनाने पर होने वाले व्यय का वहन संबंधित खनिज डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा किया जायेगा। साथ ही खनन योजना की जाँच हेतु समाहर्ता/विभाग अन्य एजेंसी चयनित कर सकेगा, जिसका निर्धारित फीस/खर्च भी बंदोबस्तधारी को ही वहन करना होगा। सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी खनन योजना के अनुसार खनन करना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।
- पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति:-** सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी खनन योजना अनुमोदन के 15 दिनों के अन्दर पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकार के समक्ष पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति (EC) के लिए प्रस्ताव समर्पित करेगा। समयबद्ध रीति से पर्यावरणीय एवं अन्य वैधानिक स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना सफल डाकवक्ता की जिम्मेवारी होगी। अपेक्षित पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति एवं



अन्य आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने में किसी भी प्रकार की देरी के लिए सफल डाकवक्ता स्वयं जिम्मेवार होंगे एवं इस संबंध में किसी भी प्रकार की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए कोई भी दावा मान्य नहीं होगा।

- iii. **जल एवं वायु सहमति:-** पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात सफल डाकवक्ता अधिकतम 07 (सात) दिवस के अंदर जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के अधीन सक्षम पदाधिकारी के समक्ष सहमति/ Consent to Establish/ Consent to Operate प्राप्त करने हेतु आवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- iv. **खनन के लिए अनुमत मात्रा:-** खनन योजना, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति तथा जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत प्राप्त सहमति में वर्णित बालू की मात्रा (इनमें से जो भी कम हो) तक ही खनन अनुमान्य होगा। अनुमोदित खनन योजना, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति तथा जल एवं वायु सहमति में खनन योग्य मात्रा कम किये जाने पर भी वार्षिक देय बंदोबस्ती राशि किसी स्थिति में कम नहीं की जाएगी।
- v. बिना किसी वैध कारण के पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, Consent to Establish/ Consent to Operate /जल एवं वायु सहमति प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं या प्राप्त करने में रुचि नहीं लेते हैं तो, समाहर्ता द्वारा अग्रधन की राशि को जप्त कर लिया जायेगा।

#### **7. बंदोबस्ती विलेख/पट्टा संविदा (डीड) निष्पादन करना :-**


- i. सफल डाकवक्ता द्वारा सभी वैधानिक अनापत्ति प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए बालू खनन करने हेतु समानुदान/बंदोबस्ती स्वीकृत किया जाएगा। सफल डाकवक्ता विहित प्रपत्र में संबंधित नियमानुसार बंदोबस्ती विलेख अथवा उसके समरूप एक प्रपत्र, कार्य आरंभ करने के पहले, निष्पादित करेगा तथा विहित अपेक्षित राशि संबंधित विभाग में जमा कर देगा। बंदोबस्तधारी के पट्टे की अवधि विलेख/संविदा निष्पादन की तिथि से पाँच वर्षों के लिए विधिमान्य होगा।
  - ii. बंदोबस्तधारी को निष्पादित संविदा का निबंधन संबंधित विभाग के प्रचलित नियमों के अधीन 01 माह के अन्दर कराना अनिवार्य होगा।
8. सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा बंदोबस्ती प्रत्यर्पण/कारोबार छोड़ने का विकल्प बिहार खनिज (समनुदान, अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भण्डारण निवारण) नियमावली, 2019 के नियम-50 के अनुरूप किया जा सकेगा।

#### **9. सामान्य शर्तें :-**

- (i) निविदादाता/सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा ई-मेल के माध्यम से किया गया पत्राचार ही मान्य होगा।
- (ii) बंदोबस्ती लेने के बाद सभी बालूघाटों के लिये बालू के उत्तोलन कार्य में संलग्न सभी सहयोगी व्यक्तियों/प्रबंधकों की सूची, पूर्ण पता एवं फोटो के साथ एक माह के अन्दर समाहर्ता को उपलब्ध कराना एवं पोर्टल पर अपलोड करना होगा। यदि इसमें कोई बदलाव होता है तो उसकी भी सूची अविलम्ब पोर्टल पर अपलोड/उपलब्ध करायेंगे।
- (iii) बंदोबस्तधारी नदी तट से बालू प्रेषण के बिन्दु पर एक साईनबोर्ड एवं सीमा स्तंभ का अधिष्ठापन करायेगा जिसपर बंदोबस्तधारी का नाम एवं पता, बंदोबस्ती की अवधि, स्थानीय मैनेजर का नाम एवं पता तथा बालू का विक्रय मूल्य प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा। यदि साईन बोर्ड निरीक्षण में नहीं पाया गया तो शास्ति अधिरोपित की जाएगी।
- (iv) बंदोबस्तधारी श्रम विधियों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार आश्रय गृह, पीने का पानी, शिशु गृह (क्रेचेज) तथा फर्स्ट एड किट की व्यवस्था संबंधित बालूघाटों में लगे श्रमिकों के लिए करेगा।
- (v) बंदोबस्तधारी संबंधित क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण करेगा तथा स्वयं अथवा अपने द्वारा अधिकृत प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से बालूघाटों का प्रचालन करेगा। किसी रूप में किये गये उपपट्टा (सबलेटिंग) के लिए बंदोबस्ती रद्द कर दी जाएगी। बालूघाटों/नदी तल तक बालू के परिवहन के प्रयोजनार्थ पहुँच-पथ (अप्रोच रोड) का निर्माण सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा स्वयं अपने खर्च से किया जाएगा।
- (vi) बालूघाट की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी की होगी।



- (vii) सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी बंदोबस्त क्षेत्र के भीतर किसी अवैध खनन के लिए जिम्मेवार होंगे और पाई गई किसी शिकायत पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाएगा तथा सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
- (viii) सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी समाहर्ता द्वारा बालूघाटों के संचालन के संबंध में लोकहित में जारी निबंधनों और शर्तों तथा निदेशों का पालन करेगा।
- (ix) यथोक्त शर्तों, बंधेजों एवं निबंधनों का पालन नहीं करने पर कारण पृच्छा निर्गत कर बंदोबस्ती रद्द करने की कार्रवाई की जा सकेगी।
- (x) सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी को खनन राजस्व/जी0एस0टी0/आयकर/स्टाम्प शुल्क/रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस का भुगतान नहीं करने की दशा में 30 दिनों के अंदर कारण स्पष्ट करने हेतु नोटिस दी जायेगी। निर्धारित अवधि के अंदर सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा बकाया का भुगतान करने में असफल रहने की दशा में राशि वसूली की कार्रवाई के साथ-साथ बंदोबस्ती रद्द करने की भी कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
- (xi) नीलामी हेतु प्रस्तावित बालूघाटों से संबंधित तकनीकी तथा अन्य बिन्दुओं यथा भूमि के अंचल, थाना, मौजा, खाता, खेसरा, रकबा तथा GPS Co-ordinate के संबंध में विवाद/त्रुटि पाए जाने पर संशोधन का अधिकार जिला खनन कार्यालय, भोजपुर का होगा। बालूघाटों का सीमांकन एवं नियमानुसार निर्धारित आयाम/विशिष्टियों का सीमा स्तंभ का अधिष्ठापन GPS Co-ordinate के अनुसार बालू बंदोबस्तधारी को कराना होगा तथा खनन के क्रम में संधारित कराना सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी की जवाबदेही होगी, जिसे RQP/अंचलाधिकारी की उपस्थिति में प्रमाणित कर बालूघाटों के निर्धारित क्षेत्र का Reduced Level (RL)/Pre-Level (PL) एवं Satellite images खनन कार्य प्रारंभ करने के पहले जिला खनन कार्यालय, भोजपुर में समर्पित करना होगा।
- (xii) बालूघाट से लिकं रोड और बालूघाट के बीच कोई प्राकृतिक जल मार्ग सिंचाई नहर पड़ती हो तो सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी जल संसाधन विभाग की पूर्व अनुमति से अस्थायी संरचनाएँ खड़ा कर सकेगा। पूर्व अनुमति के लिए ऐसे आवदेन जल संसाधन विभाग के संबंधित मुख्य अभियंता के समक्ष दिए जाएंगे।
- (xiii) बालूघाट में रैयती/बंदोबस्त जमीन होने पर संबंधित रैयत से सहमति प्राप्त कर बालू का खनन करना होगा। यह जिम्मेदारी पूर्णतः बंदोबस्तधारी की होगी एवं विभाग से कोई क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा मान्य नहीं होगा।
- (xiv) बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा बंदोबस्ती अवधि के दौरान किसी भी कारण से खनन कार्य नहीं करने की स्थिति में किसी भी प्रकार का मुआवजा/नुकसान एवं क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा मान्य नहीं होगा।
- (xv) ई-नीलामी एवं बालूघाट की बंदोबस्ती अवधि के दौरान उत्पन्न किसी भी प्रकार का विवाद बिहार खनिज (समानुदान, अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भंडारण निवारण) नियमावली 2019, (यथा संशोधित) के अधीन होगा।
- (xvi) सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से भेजी गयी कोई भी सूचना/निदेश/आदेश इत्यादि IT-Act के तहत स्वीकार्य साक्ष्य के रूप में माना जायेगा।

  
 16/01/23  
 खनिज विकास पदाधिकारी,  
 भोजपुर, आर०।

**Annexure –II**  
**(Mine Plan Approval Letter)**

**बिहार सरकार**  
**खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग।**

पत्रांक— 1020 —/एम0, पटना, दिनांक— 23/2/2023  
प्रेषक,

मो0 नैय्यर इकबाल, भा0प्र0से0  
निदेशक, खान।

सेवा में,

**Email**

M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises,  
Owner- Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary  
S/o-Surendra Tiwary,  
Add-Takiya Gumti, Ward No. 2,  
PO-Takiya Bazar, Dist.-Rohtas,  
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विषय:— **भोजपुर जिलान्तर्गत सोन नदी के बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड BHOJ SON-24 के खनन योजना के अनुमोदन के संबंध में।**

महाशय,


उपर्युक्त विषय के संबंध में कहना है कि बिहार बालू खनन नीति-2019 यथा संशोधित एवं बिहार खनिज (समानुदान अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भंडारण निवारण) नियमावली, 2019 (यथा संशोधित 2021) के नियम-17 में वर्णित प्रावधानों के तहत **भोजपुर जिलान्तर्गत सोन नदी के बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड BHOJ SON-24** से संबंधित समर्पित खनन योजना के अनुमोदन पर प्राधिकृत समिति द्वारा समीक्षा की गई। समीक्षोपरांत निम्न शर्तों एवं बंधेजों के तहत खनन योजना अनुमोदित की जाती है —

1. उक्त खनन योजना केन्द्र सरकार/राज्य सरकार द्वारा विनियमित अन्य सभी अधिनियम/ नियमावली में वर्णित प्रावधानों को तथा किसी न्यायालय/अन्य न्यायिक संस्था द्वारा पारित किये गये न्यायादेश को बिना प्रभावित किये अनुमोदित किया जा सकता है।
2. उक्त खनन योजना का अनुमोदन खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (यथा संशोधित), बिहार खनिज (समानुदान अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भंडारण निवारण) नियमावली, 2019 के नियम-17, वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1986, श्रम संबंधी नियम, EMGSM 2020 तथा अन्य सभी सुसंगत अधिनियम/ नियमावली तथा उनमें वर्णित प्रावधानों के प्रतिकूल नहीं होगा। लीज के रकवा के अनुसार प्रति हेक्टेयर कम से कम 10 पौधा लगाना होगा तथा 50 प्रतिशत Survival सुनिश्चित करना होगा।
3. खनन योजना में निहित शर्तों का पालन करते हुए ही बालू खनिज का खनन तथा प्रेषण किया जायेगा।
4. संबंधित सक्षम प्राधिकार से यथा वांछित प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर विभाग को अवगत कराना अनिवार्य होगा।
5. यदि किसी भी समय खनन योजना में वर्णित शर्तों के अनुपालन में अनियमितता पायी जाती है, तो खनन पदाधिकारी को नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार होगा।
6. संबंधित बालूघाट में खनिज की उपलब्धता, पहुँच पथ का निर्माण तथा अन्य खनन कार्यों से संबंधित सम्पूर्ण जबाबदेही बालूघाट संचालनकर्ता की होगी तथा इसमें किसी भी तरह का कोई दावा अथवा क्षतिपूर्ति मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. खनन योजना में वर्णित सभी तकनीकी तथा अन्य बिन्दुओं से संबंधित आँकड़ों की सत्यता / वैधता की जिम्मेवारी RQP/बंदोबस्तधारी की होगी तथा भविष्य में उपर्युक्त के संबंध में किसी प्रकार की भिन्नता/अनियमितता की पूरी जबाबदेही RQP/बंदोबस्तधारी की होगी।

8. खनन् कार्य के दौरान घाट संचालनकर्ता द्वारा पर्यावरण संबंधी मानकों का नियमित रूप से अनुश्रवण करने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। खनन् कार्य के दौरान नदियों के प्राकृतिक बहाव आदि में किसी भी तरह का व्यवधान/रूकावट/बदलाव करना पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिबंधित होगा।
9. बालूघाट में **Secondary Loading** की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार सुनिश्चित की जाएगी ताकि गीला बालू का परिवहन नहीं हों।
10. यद्यपि खनन योजना में **Semi-mechanised mining** को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है तथापि **Manual Mining** पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं रखा जाएगा एवं स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को नियोजन देने के दृष्टिकोण से **Manual Mining** को उचित अवसर प्रदान करना होगा।
11. सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957, बिहार खनिज (समानुदान अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भंडारण निवारण) नियमावली, 2019 (यथा संशोधित 2021) तथा बिहार बालू खनन नीति, 2019 के प्रावधानों का अनिवार्य रूप से पालन किया जायेगा।
12. सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी को पर्यावरण सुरक्षा हेतु सभी उपाय करने होंगे तथा नियमित रूप से जल/वायु की गुणवत्ता की जाँच/अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करनी होगी।
13. सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी को उत्पादन/प्रेषण का आँकड़ा एवं पंजी संधारित करना अनिवार्य होगा जिसे नियमित रूप से अद्यतन किया जाएगा।
14. संचालन करने वाले घाटों की सीमांकन कराना, **RL/PL** प्राप्त करना एवं उसे खनन के क्रम में संधारित कराना सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी की जवाबदेही होगी, जिसे **RQP**/अंचलाधिकारी की उपस्थिति में प्रमाणित करवाकर खनन कार्य करना होगा।
15. बिहार खनिज (समानुदान अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भंडारण निवारण) नियमावली, 2019 (यथा संशोधित 2021) में वर्णित प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्रों में किसी प्रकार का खनन कार्य वर्जित होगा।
16. बालूघाटों से बालू का निष्कासन एवं प्रेषण आबादी से सटे ग्रामीण सड़क को छोड़कर अलग मार्ग से करना होगा।
17. खनन योजना की एक-एक प्रति, जो संबंधित **RQP** द्वारा प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर हस्ताक्षरित होगी, निदेशक, खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग के कार्यालय के अतिरिक्त समाहर्ता, भोजपुर के गोपनीय कोषांग, उपनिदेशक, पटना अंचल, पटना के कार्यालय में उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा, ताकि किसी भी समय इसकी जाँच की जा सके।

प्राधिकृत समिति की अनुशंसा के आलोक में उपरोक्त शर्तों के साथ **भोजपुर जिलान्तर्गत सोन नदी के बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड BHOJ SON-24** से संबंधित समर्पित खनन योजना के अन्तर्गत ही बालू उत्खनन कार्य सुनिश्चित कराया जायेगा।

विश्वासभाजन

  
(मो० नैय्यर चक्रबाल)  
निदेशक, खाद्य २५२  
११/६



**Annexure –III**  
**Terms of Reference (ToR)**

**File No.SIA/1(a)/2327/2023**  
Government of India  
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority  
Bihar  
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To,

M/s RAJEEV TIWARY  
Word no 02, Takia Gumti, Sasaram, Dist Rohtas, Bihar. 821113,  
Rohtas-821113  
Bihar

**Tel.No.-; Email:radheykrishnaenterprisesbhoj24@gmail.com**

**Sub. Terms of Reference to the Proposed Sand Mining Project of Area 51 Ha at Bhojpur Ghat 24 on Sone River of District-Bhojpur State-Bihar, Word no 02, Takia Gumti, Sasaram, Dist Rohtas, Bihar. 821113**

Dear Sir/Madam,

This has reference to the proposal submitted in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to prescribe the Terms of Reference (TOR) for undertaking detailed EIA study for the purpose of obtaining Environmental Clearance in accordance with the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. For this purpose, the proponent had submitted online information in the prescribed format (Form-1 ) along with a Pre-feasibility Report. The details of the proposal are given below:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Proposal No.:</b>                 | SIA/BR/MIN/416467/2023  |
| <b>2. Name of the Proposal:</b>         | Proposed Sand Mining Project of Area 51 Ha at Bhojpur Ghat 24 on Sone River of District-Bhojpur State-Bihar |
| <b>3. Category of the Proposal:</b>     | Non-Coal Mining   |
| <b>4. Project/Activity applied for:</b> | 1(a) Mining of minerals   |
| <b>5. Date of submission for TOR:</b>   | 06 Mar 2023   |

Date : 24-03-2023

Mr. Sudhir Kumar  
( Member Secretary )

Office : **2nd Floor, Beltron B**  
Phone No : Mobile : **9801684111**  
Email id : **seiaa.ms.br@gmail.com**

**Note :** This is auto tor granted letter.

In this regard, under the provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 as amended, the Standard TOR for the purpose of preparing environment impact assessment report and environment management plan for obtaining prior environment clearance is prescribed with public consultation as follows:

## **STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR EIA/EMP REPORT FOR PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES REQUIRING ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE**

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Terms of Reference (TOR) for preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for "Mining of Minerals" as per the EIA Notification, 2006 has been devised to improve the quality of the reports and facilitate decision-making transparent and easy. TOR will help the project proponents to prepare report with relevant project specific data and easily interpretable information. TOR for mining of minerals is expected to cover all environmental related features.

Mining of minerals plays a positive role in the process of country's economic development. In addition to the contribution towards economic growth, mining can also be a major source of degradation of physical as well as social environment, unless it is properly managed. Environmental impacts can arise during all activities of the mining process. Minimizing the damage due to mining operations depends on sound environmental practices in a framework of balanced environmental legislation. The potential adverse effects of mining activities include air pollution, surface and groundwater pollution, noise and vibration, damage to local ecology, natural topography and drainage, depletion of water resources etc. All these environmental components are required to be considered while selecting a proper methodology of mining, mitigation measures to reduce pollution load, conservation of natural resources etc.

The projects of mining of minerals as stated in the schedule require prior environment clearance under the EIA notification, 2006. Category 'A' Projects are handled in the MoEF&CC and Category 'B' projects are being handled by the respective State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) notified by MoEF&CC and following the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006. As per this Notification, as amended, the projects of mining of minor minerals with mining lease area equal to or greater than 50 hectare are to be handled at the level of the MoEF&CC for grant of EC. Such projects with mining lease area less than 50 hectare are to be handled by the respective State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

### **1(a):STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONDUCTING ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR NON-COAL MINING PROJECTS AND INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN EIA/EMP REPORT**

- 1) Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994.
- 2) A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.
- 3) All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee.
- 4) All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/ toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the area should be provided. Such an Imagery of

## **STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR EIA/EMP REPORT FOR PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES REQUIRING ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE**

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the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).

- 5) Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics.
- 6) Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.
- 7) It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large, may also be detailed in the EIA Report.
- 8) Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided.
- 9) The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc. should be for the life of the mine / lease period.
- 10) Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.
- 11) Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given.
- 12) A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees.
- 13) Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of net present value (NPV) and compensatory afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.

## **STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR EIA/EMP REPORT FOR PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES REQUIRING ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE**

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- 14) Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.
- 15) The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.
- 16) A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.
- 17) Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.
- 18) A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan alongwith budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.
- 19) Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravali Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Dept. Should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.
- 20) Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL, HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).
- 21) R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.



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- 22) One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season) ; December-February (winter season)]primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.
- 23) Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.
- 24) The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.
- 25) Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.
- 26) Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.
- 27) Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.
- 28) Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished.
- 29) Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out.
- 30) Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same.
- 31) A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered

## **STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR EIA/EMP REPORT FOR PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES REQUIRING ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE**

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under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.

- 32) Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.
- 33) Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.
- 34) Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report.
- 35) Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.
- 36) Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.
- 37) Measures of socio economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.
- 38) Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.
- 39) Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.
- 40) Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
- 41) The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
- 42) A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.

## **STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR EIA/EMP REPORT FOR PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES REQUIRING ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE**

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- 43) Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.
- 44) Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:-
- a) All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
  - b) Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
  - c) Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project.
  - d) Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.
  - e) The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.
  - f) While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed.
  - g) Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation.
  - h) As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.
  - i) The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area.

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**Annexure –IV**  
**(Satellite Imaginary Last 3 Years)**





**Bhojpur Sone 24**

Imaginary Date -3/2020

Legend

Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies  
Image © 2023 CNES / Airbus



1 km

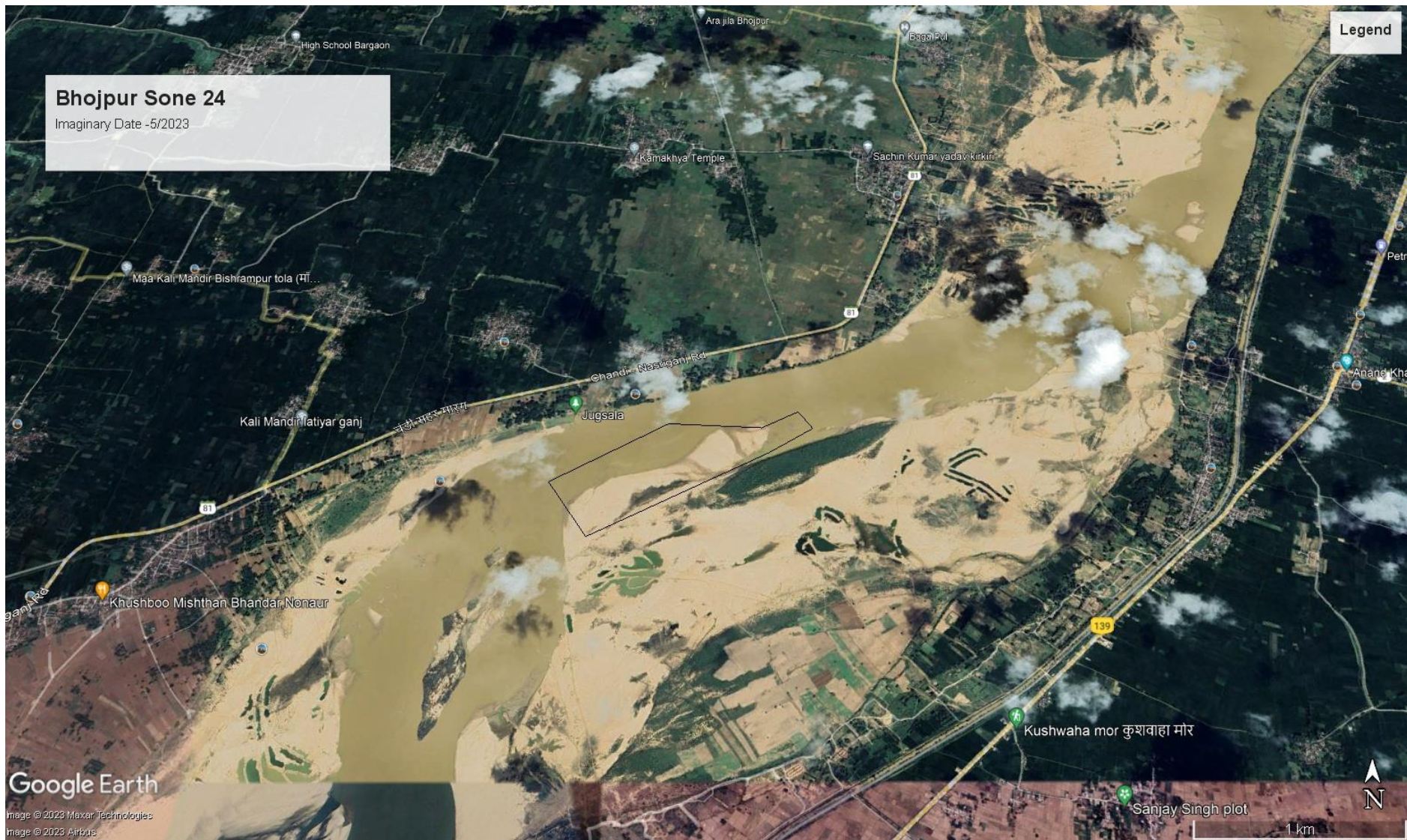






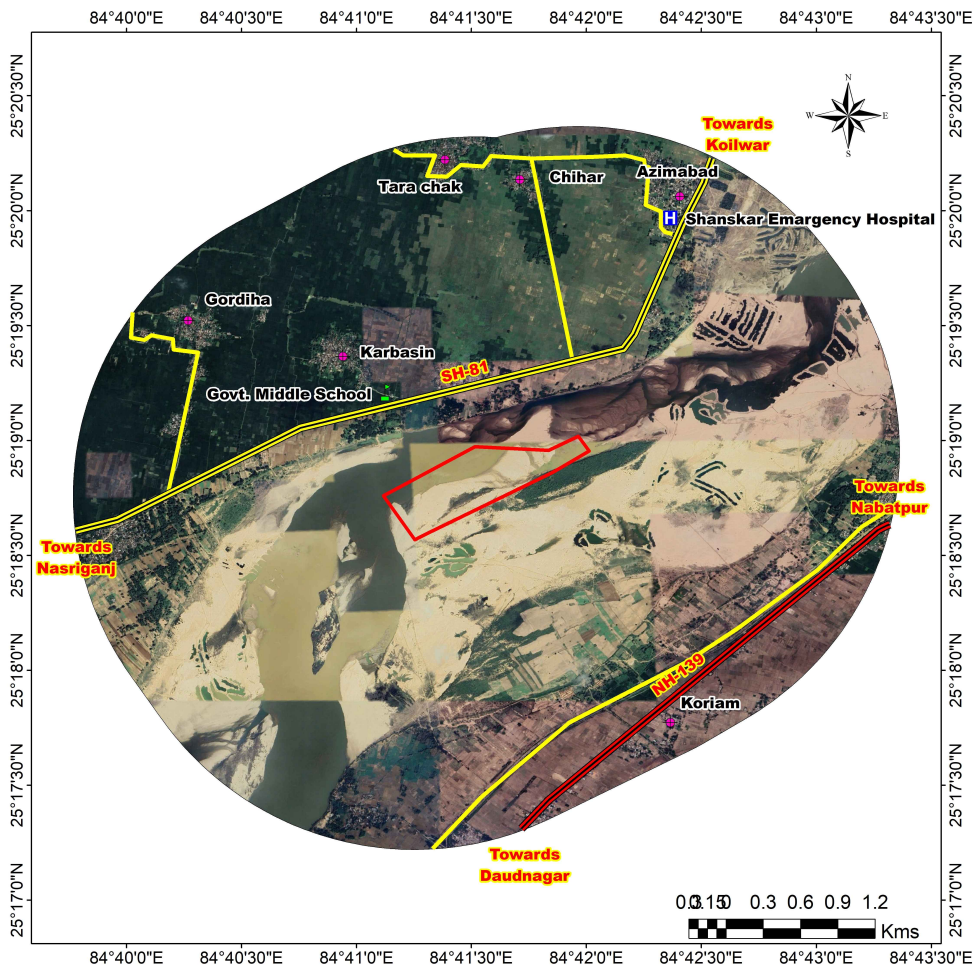




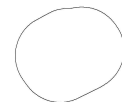


**Annexure –V**  
**(2.5 Km Utility Map)**





**Project Site**



**Buffer Area 2.5 Km**

**Legend**

-  School
-  Hospital
-  Settlement
-  NH-139
-  SH-81
-  Metalled Road

Bhojpur Son-24,  
Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur,  
Block- Agiaon,  
District- Bhojpur, Bihar

**Location Map**

**Annexure –VI**  
**(English Executive Summary)**

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 Introduction

As per MoEF & CC, New Delhi Gazette dated 14th September 2006 and amended thereof, the proposed mining project is categorized as category B-1 due to project area is more than 5.0 Ha. The LOI was granted in favor of Applicant: M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, Owner – Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary, S/o- Surendra Tiwary Add- Takiya Gumti, Ward No. – 2, PO-Takiya Bazar, District - Rohtas, Sasaram- 821113, Bihar vide letter no- 208/Kh, dated 16-12-2022., for the period of 5 years (A copy of LOI is attached as Annexure-I.)

**Mining Plan:** The mining plan for the Bhojpur Son Ghat 24 has been approved with production capacity of 918000 Cum Per Annum or 1652400 TPA from the Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Bihar through vide letter No1020/M Patna dated 23/02/2023 under the Bihar Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2019.

**ToR Letter:** It is in this context, hard copy of Form-I and Pre-Feasibility Report has been submitted to SEIAA, Bihar on 16.03.2023 requesting for issue of “Terms of Reference” (ToR). The ToR Letter has been issued on date 24.03.2023 by SEIAA, (File No. SIA/1(a)/2327/2023). Validity of TOR is for period of three years.

**Baseline data collection:** The baseline data was collected in Summer season from 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2023.

The Proposed Sand Mining Project at Khata No. 681, Khasra No. 488, 3489 in Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur, Block- Agiaon, District- Bhojpur, Bihar. Mine Lease Area – 51.0 Ha for production of 918000 Cum or 1652400 TPA.

**Table 1-1: Details of the Project**

S. No.	Particulars	Details				
1.	Nature and Size of the Project	Mining of Sand Minor Minerals with Production Capacity of 918000 cum per annum or 1652400 TPA (M.L. Area- 51.0 ha).				
2.	Location					
	Plot/Survey/Khasra No.	River Name	Khata no	Khasra no	Name of the Ghat	Area (Ha.)
		Sone	681	488, 3489	Bhojpur Sone-24	51.0



	Village	Mauza- Mehandaura Brahpur		
	Block	Agiaon		
	District	Bhojpur		
	State	Bihar		
Geographical Coordinates	Latitude and Longitude of	Bhojpur Sone 24 Balu Ghat: -		
		Sl. No	Latitudes	Longitudes
		1	25° 18' 34.070" N	84° 41' 15.189" E
		2	25° 18' 45.491" N	84° 41' 7.011" E
		3	25° 18' 58.330 " N	84° 41' 30.913" E
		4	25° 18' 57.362" N	84° 41' 50.154" E
		5	25° 19' 1.035" N	84° 41' 57.877" E
		6	25° 18' 57.213" N	84° 42' 0.723" E
		7	25° 18' 51.721" N	84° 41' 51.370" E
		8	25° 18' 35.502" N	84° 41' 18.124" E
	Toposheet (OSM) No.	G45M11, G45M14, G45M15, G45M16		
3.	Lease Area Details			
	Lease Area	51.0 Ha.		
	Type of Land	River bed of Sone		
	Topography	Undulated (Riverbed)		
	Site Elevation Range	65.35 m to 65.15 m		
4.	Cost Details			
	Cost of the project	Rs. 1566.7 Lakhs (Including Auction Cost)		
	Cost for EMP	11.45Lakh (Capital Cost) & 7.94 Lakhs (Recurring Cost)		
5.	Environmental Settings of the area			
	Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Reserve/ Protected Forest etc.) within 10 Km radius	There is no any Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Reserve/ Protected Forest etc.) within 10 Km radius.		

	Nearest Town/ Major City with population	Arrah, Approx 26.51 km in NNW.direction.
	Nearest Railway Station	Garhani Railway Station, approx. 16.26 Km towards NW
	Nearest National/State Highway	SH-81 (Chandi Sahar Rd), Approx. 0.47 Km towards NW
	Nearest Airport	Patna Airport, approx. 50.03 Km towards NE
	Nearest Post Office	Chilhar Post office, Approx. 2.5 Km towards NNW direction.
	Medical Facilities	Government Hospital, Sahar, Approx. 8.86 Km towards SW direction.
	Education Facilities	Govt. Middle School, Chandi sahar rd, Approx. 0.77 km towards NW direction.
	Seismic Zone	Zone IV (IS 1893: 2002)
	Water Body	Sone River (Riverbed)

## 1.2 Project Description

The proposed project is for mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) by open cast semi-mechanized method in over an area of **51.0 Ha.** by **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, (Owner- Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary)** throughout Bhojpur 24 Ghat of district Bhojpur, the district experiences severe cold during winter whereas on the other hand in summer it is very hot. The project site falls under seismic zone III which is a Moderate damage risk zone (MSK VII). About 73.63 percent of the geographical area of North Bihar is considered to be prone to floods. Bihar often faces drought situation of different scales/levels that intrinsically lead to famine situations. The total geological reserve is **1530000 cum** and mineable reserve is **918000 Cum** Mine lease area will be worked in benches and the digging depth will be restricted to 3.0 m only or before water table, whichever come fast. This will be further replenished during rainy season. Mineral Sand will be transported by trucks. The deposit is moderate to good quality sand. It is widely used in construction, buildings, bridges and other infrastructure. It is free from clay and non-sticky in nature. Total water requirement for the project is **7.11 KLD**. Total man power requirement for the project is **58**. The site facilities like temporary, rest-shelter, first aid facility; drinking water facility etc. will be provided as per requirement. There is no litigation pending against this project.

### 1.3 Description of Environment

The generation of primary data as well as collection of secondary data and information from the site and surroundings was carried in Summer Season during 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. The EIA study is being done for the Mine Lease (core zone) and area within 10 Km distance from mine lease boundary (buffer zone), both of which together comprise the study area. Baseline environment was determined within the study area, which represents 10 km radius of the surrounding area to the project site. This collected data was further used to identify potential impacts of the mining activity on the surrounding environment and formulate mitigation measures. Summary of the baseline data collected is detailed in **Table 1-2**.

**Table 1-2 :- Baseline Environmental Status**

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Baseline status</b>
<b>Ambient Air Quality</b>	The ambient air quality study for the 8AAQ monitoring stations shows that the maximum and minimum ground level concentration for PM10 is respectively 84.9 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ8 and 55.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ3. Whereas the maximum and minimum ground level concentration for PM2.5 ranges between 45.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ8 and 24.6 µg/m <sup>3</sup> at AQ3 respectively. Similarly, for SO <sub>2</sub> , the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 15.9 µg/m <sup>3</sup> and 7.7 µg/m <sup>3</sup> for respectively AQ1 and AQ7 stations. For NO <sub>2</sub> the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 26.8 µg/m <sup>3</sup> & 13.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> for respectively AQ3 and AQ7 stations. For CO the maximum and minimum ground level concentration varies between 0.98 mg/m <sup>3</sup> & 0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for respectively AQ4 and AQ8 stations.
<b>Noise Levels</b>	Noise monitoring study reveals that the minimum & maximum noise levels at day time were recorded as 44.3 dB (A) at NQ8 & 52.2dB (A) at NQ2. The minimum & maximum noise levels at night time were found to be 34.5 dB (A) at NQ8 & 42.1 dB (A) at NQ3. There are no other major noise producing sources in the study area except some domestic activities, which contributes to the local noise level of the area. Traffic movements in nearby villages also add to the ambient noise level of the area.
<b>Water Quality</b>	5 Groundwater samples and 4 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 by Indian Standards IS: 10500. From the Surface water analysis it is evident that most of the parameters of the samples comply with 'Category 'D' of DBU Criteria of CPCB for its suitability for wild life and fisheries.
<b>Soil Quality</b>	Samples collected from identified locations indicate pH value ranging from 7.41 to 8.09 which shows that the soil is slightly alkaline in nature. Organic Matter ranges from 1.18 % to 1.85 in the soil samples and, whereas the Potassium is found to be ranging from 250 mg/kg to 308 mg/kg.
<b>Ecology and</b>	There are no Ecologically Sensitive Areas present in the study area.

## **1.4 Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Based on the Baseline Environment, as determined in Chapter 3, environmental impacts of the mining activity on the surrounding environment are described in following sub-sections.

### **1.4.1 Impact on Land Use Pattern**

Presently there is no activity on the land. The project site is located on bank of river. There is no human settlement in the near vicinity of the project. Restoration of mine lease area is a natural process. There would not be cutting & felling of trees.

### **1.4.2 Impact on Air Quality**

Information on air quality was studied and predicted that the mining activity will not affect the air quality in a significant manner. In mining operations, loading, and transportation operations may cause the deterioration in air quality. In the present case, only wet materials will be handled. The collection and lifting of minerals will be done Semi mechanized mining method shall be adopted for the mining of sand. Therefore, the dust generated is insignificant. Water sprinkling will be done in regular manner for dust suppression.

### **1.4.3 Impact of Noise Levels**

Noise level will increase due to transportation. The project site away from the villages no major impact of the noise level will be there. Vehicle with low noise level will be preferred for the project.

### **1.4.4 Impact on Water Quality**

More over due to small scale of mining operation using minimum machineries, dust suppression is by water spraying through water sprinkler limited to haulage road. Rainwater flowing through the exposed mine cuts would carry some sediment of soil and rock. These are found to be nontoxic in nature and the runoff from mining area are the deposits of the river which were carried in past. Surface runoff water from mines has only high turbidity during monsoon. As discussed, the mining activity will require very less quantity of water in comparison to the recharging. Hence, it will not affect the water regime of the area.

### **1.4.5 Impact on Soil Quality**

The soil textures a yellowish, light-colored variety of red soil. The basin land of the rivers is mostly sandy soil, and the land adjacent to the rivers is sandy loam. It is due to settling of air

borne dust or due to wash off of solid particulates by surface or ground water. This may lead to change in porosity, permeability & other such physical characteristics of soil of the area.

#### **1.4.6 Flora & Fauna**

##### **Flora**

Floral environment is affected by mining activities due to:

- Air Pollution i.e. both dust & gaseous pollution
- Water pollution
- Land Pollution

Pollutant like dust, gaseous emanations, solid & liquid effluents will be minimized at the generation point itself and adequate measures will be taken to prevent their impact on environment.

ii) There is no forest in the core zone of mining lease area and its surrounding. So, there will be no deforestation due to mining.

iii) The mining lease area is devoid of vegetation. So, the greenery to be developed under green belt development programme will improve the floral environment of the area.

##### **Fauna**

There is no likelihood of any adverse impact on the faunal environment too due to mining activities.

#### **1.4.7 Socio-Economic Profile**

The social demographic profile of the area is not likely to be much affected, as there is not much displacement of people due to the project. The mining in the area will create rural employment. The mining activity in the region has positive impact on the social economic condition of the area by providing employment to the local inhabitants; wages paid increase the per capita income.

#### **1.5 Analysis of Alternatives (Technology and Site)**

We have analyzed all the option for alternatives of the proposed mine site. This project is sand specific project and existing land use of mine lease classified as River Body which will continue to be so even after the current mining project is over, hence no alternate site is suggested for this project.

#### **1.6 Environmental Monitoring Program**

This chapter includes the technical aspects of monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures (including measurement methodologies, data analysis, reporting schedules,

emergency procedures, detailed budget & procurement schedules). In order to maintain the environmental quality within the stipulated standards, regular monitoring of various environmental components is necessary which will have complied as per conditions. For this lessee **M/s Radhey Krishna Enterprises, (Owner- Rajeev Ranjan Tiwary)** taken decision to formulate an Environment Policy of the mine and constitute an Environmental Management Cell and committed to operate the proposed mine with the objectives mentioned in approved Environment Policy. EMP may also require measurement of ambient environmental quality in the vicinity of a sit using ecological/biological, physical and chemical indicators. Monitoring may include socio-economic interaction, through local liaison activities or even assessment of complaints. Regular Monitoring of all the environmental parameters viz., air, water, noise and soil as per the formulated program based on CPCB and MoEF&CC guidelines will be carried out every year. The location of the monitoring stations was selected on the basis of prevailing micro meteorological conditions of the area like; wind direction and wind speed, relative humidity, temperature. A budget for monitoring of Air, water, Noise and Soil will be **Rs. 2.0 Lakhs** to be incurred by the project proponent for undertaking pollution prevention measures during the mining activity.

### **1.7 Additional Studies**

Risk assessments will help to priorities the risks and provide information on the need to safely control the risks. In this way, mine owners and operators will be able to implement safety improvements. Mining and allied activities are associated with several potential hazards to both the employees and the public at large. A worker in a mine will be able to work under conditions, which are adequately safe and healthy. At the same time the environmental conditions also will not impair his working efficiency. This is possible only when there is adequate safety in mines. Hence mine safety is one of the most essential aspects of any working mine. It is very important to conserve the scheduled fauna in the area by the local authority as well as by the forest officials. People are not aware about the wildlife and protection of wild animals. There is an urgent need of education and awareness to local people about the wild life and their importance. A green belt will be developed around the core zone. Green belt plantation will be done upto completion of plan period. This mining project has positive impact on social and economic well-being of the community because this project provides employment opportunities to local people and many social welfare works done by project proponent. There is no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area.



## **1.8 Project Benefits**

The management will recruit the semi-skilled and unskilled workers from the nearby villages. The project activity and the management will definitely support the local Panchayat and provide other form of assistance for the development of public amenities in this region. The company management will contribute to the local schools, dispensaries for the welfare of the villagers. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover will be adopted to develop the green belt. It is proposed to plant **510** Nos. of native species will be planted during the mining plan period. Other than this social development of village will be considered as per social activities. Socio-economic environment will have positive impact due to the mining project in the area. The mining activity will create employment opportunities to local communities. The project will not only improve the living standard of local people but also create an aesthetic value to the river banks where green belt will be developed.

## **1.9 Environment Management Plan**

As per Above discussion there is no measure impact on the environment due to mining except fugitive emission in the form of dust generated during handling of mineral. The adequate preventive measures will be adopted to contain the various pollutants within permissible limits. Plantation development will be carried out in the mine premises, along the approach roads, around Govt. buildings, schools approx. **510 trees during plan period**. It will prove an effective pollution mitigate technique, and he provided to the locals only as providing extraction of minerals from the mine site is the only prevailing occupation for them for their livelihood. A budget of **Rs 11.45 Lakh (Capital Cost) & 7.94 Lakhs (Recurring Cost)** per year for **EMP** is incurred by Project Proponent.

### **1.9.1 Air Quality Management**

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.

### **1.9.2 Management for Noise Pollution**

As the only impact is due to transportation of sand to the construction through village roads, emphasis will be given on the following points.

- Minimum use of Horns at the village area.
- Timely maintenance of vehicles and their silencers to minimize vibration and sound.

- Phasing out of old and worn out trucks.
- Provision of green belts along the road networks.
- Care will be taken to produce minimum sound during loading.

It was found that the sand mining activity will not have any significant impact on the biological environment of the region. Since mining activity is carried out only during the day time, the movement of animals during the night will not be hindered.

### **1.9.3 Water Management**

The deposits occur in the middle/bottom of the river. During the entire lease period, the deposit will be worked from the top surface to 3 m bgl or above ground water level, whichever comes first.

### **1.9.4 Soil Management**

Topsoil is stored separately and used for plantation work in the mined out area. Green belt development around the area minimizes the impact of mining on soil characteristics like its texture, chemistry & even Soil Erosion in the area.

### **1.9.5 Green Belt Development**

The green belts will be designed to control PM 10, gaseous pollutants, noise, surface run off and soil erosion etc.

### **1.10 Conclusion**

This Project will provide several benefits to the nearby Villages by a proper planning and management. This project will employ most of the worker from nearby villages. Only supervisor Staff will be hired from outside. There will not be any increase in population due to the project. However, few people from other area may migrate in this area for business opportunities. During the operation of this project no adverse impact on the surrounding environment. So project is beneficiary for the surrounding village. From the baseline study and various discussions on probable impacts of all the operational activity, it has been concluded that this project will have more positive impact and will generate the revenue and employment in the area. On the above facts and baseline study, the proposed activity is recommended for the commencement with proper mitigation measure as suggested.

**Annexure –VII**  
**(Hindi Executive Summary)**

कार्यकारी सारांश

पर्यावरण प्रभाव आंकलन

भोजपुर सोन 24 बालूघाट

मौजा- मेहंदौरा ब्रह्मपुर, ब्लॉक- अगिआंव, जिला- भोजपुर, राज्य- बिहार

द्वारा

परियोजना प्रस्तावक

मेसर्स राधे कृष्णा इंटरप्राइजेज, निदेशक- राजीव रंजन तिवारी,  
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जिला- रोहतास, सासाराम – 821113, बिहार

पर्यावरणीय सलाहकार

रियान एनवायरो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

## 1 कार्यकारी सारांश

### 1.1 परिचय

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली राजपत्र दिनांक 14 सितंबर 2006 और उसमें संशोधन के अनुसार, प्रस्तावित खनन परियोजना को श्रेणी बी- 1 के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है क्योंकि परियोजना क्षेत्र 5.0 हेक्टेयर से अधिक है। भोजपुर DMO के द्वारा LOI मेसर्स राधे कृष्णा इंटरप्राइजेज, मालिक- राजीव रंजन तिवारी, पुत्र- सुरेंद्र तिवारी, पता- तकिया गुमटी, वार्ड नंबर- 2, पोस्ट- तकिया बजार, जिला- रोहतास, सासाराम – 821113, बिहार के पक्ष में पत्र संख्या -208/ख, दिनांक 16-12-2022 के माध्यम से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रदान किया गया है।

**खनन योजना** - भोजपुर सोन 24 के लिए खनन योजना को 918000 घन मीटर प्रति वर्ष या 1652400 TPA की उत्पादन क्षमता के साथ खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग, बिहार सरकार के पत्रांक 208/ख, दिनांक 16-12-2022 के माध्यम से अनुमोदित किया गया है।

**TOR पत्र: Terms of Referance (TOR)**, दिनांक- 16-12-2022 को SEIAA, बिहार को फॉर्म- I और पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट की हार्ड कॉपी प्रस्तुत की गई है। TOR पत्र दिनांक- 24-03-2023 को SEIAA द्वारा जारी किया गया है, (फाइल संख्या. SIA/1(a)/2327/2023) TOR वैधता तीन साल की अवधि के लिए है।

बेसलाइन डेटा संग्रह बेसलाइन डेटा ग्रीष्म ऋतु के रूप में : 1 मार्च 2023 से 31 मई 2023 तक एकत्र किया गया था।

**परियोजना स्थल का विवरण:** प्रस्तावित बालू खनन परियोजना “भोजपुर सोन 24 बालू घाट” खाता संख्या 681, खसरा संख्या 488,3489 मौजा- मेहंदौरा ब्रह्मपुर, ब्लॉक- अगिआंव, जिला- भोजपुर, राज्य- बिहार

भोजपुर सोन बालू घाट- 24 खान पट्टा क्षेत्र – 51.0 है जो 918000 घन मीटर या 1652400 TPA के उत्पादन के लिए हैं। प्रस्तावित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र भारतीय सर्वेक्षण Toposheet G45M11, G45M14, G45M15, G45M16 के अंतर्गत आता है।

## 1.2 परियोजनाका विवरण

बालू घाट का नाम	भोजपुर सोन घाट 24		
क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)	51.0 Ha.		
टन/वर्ष में उत्पादन	918000 घन मीटर या 1652400 TPA		
जल की आवश्यकता	धूल दमन	घरेलू	ग्रीन बेल्ट डेवलपमेंट
	5.0	0.58	1.53
	कुल: 7.11 KLD		
कामगारों की संख्या	58		
परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत (लाख में)	1566.7 लाख		
EMP लागत (लाख में)	पूँजी लागत: 11.45 लाख और आवर्ती लागत: 7.94 लाख		

## 1.3 माइनिंग लीज कोऑर्डिनेट्स

क्र. संख्या	अक्षांश	देशांतर
1	25° 18' 34.070" N	84° 41' 15.189" E
2	25° 18' 45.491" N	84° 41' 7.011" E
3	25° 18' 58.330 " N	84° 41' 30.913" E
4	25° 18' 57.362" N	84° 41' 50.154" E
5	25° 19' 1.035" N	84° 41' 57.877" E
6	25° 18' 57.213" N	84° 42' 0.723" E
7	25° 18' 51.721" N	84° 41' 51.370" E
8	25° 18' 35.502" N	84° 41' 18.124" E

## 1.4 खनन पद्धति का विवरण



- खनन प्रक्रिया ड्रिलिंग और ब्लास्टिंग के बिना ओपनकास्ट अर्ध-मशीनीकृत विधि के द्वारा की जाएगी।
- बाढ़ के दौरान खनन की कोई गतिविधि नहीं की जाएगी।
- खनन की प्रक्रिया केवल 3 मीटर की गहराई तक ही की जाएगी।
- बालू का खनन मानसून के दौरान पूरी तरह से बंद रहेगी।
- बालू खनन नदी के बहाव क्षेत्र तक ही रहेगा।
- नदी के सूखे क्षेत्र में खनन किया जायेगा।
- नदी के प्राकृतिक प्रवाह को बाधित नहीं किया जायेगा।

### 1.5 खनिज का उपयोग

बालू का उपयोग जैसे: सड़को, इमारतों, पुलों आदि के निर्माणकार्य में किया जायेगा।

### 1.6 पर्यावरण संवेदनशीलता

1.	पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, वन्य जीवन अभयारण्य, बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व, रिजर्वसंरक्षित / 10 (वन आदिकिलोमीटर के दायरे में	10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में कोई भी पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील क्षेत्र (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, वन्य जीवन अभयारण्य, बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व, रिजर्व/संरक्षित वन आदि) नहीं है।
	जनसंख्या के साथ निकटतम शहर/प्रमुख शहर/	आरा, NNW, दिशा में लगभग की ओर 26.51Km.
2.	निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन	गड़हनी रेलवे स्टेशन लगभग, उत्तर पश्चिम की ओर 16.26 Km
	निकटतम राष्ट्रीयराज्य राजमार्ग/	SH-81 (चांदी सहार रोड), लगभग, NW की ओर 0.47 Km
	निकटतम हवाई अड्डा	पटना हवाई अड्डा लगभग, उत्तर पूर्व की ओर 50.3Km
	निकटतम डाकघर	स्थानीय डाकघर, चिल्हर डाकघर लगभग, NNW दिशा की ओर 2.5Km
3.	चिकित्सकीय सुविधाएं	सदर अस्पताल, सहार, लगभग, दक्षिण पश्चिम दिशा की ओर 8.86Km
4.	शिक्षा सुविधाएं	सरकारी मिडिल स्कूल, चांदी शहर, लगभग, उत्तर पश्चिम की ओर 0.77Km
5.	भूकंपीय क्षेत्र	जोन IV (IS 1893-2002)
6.	जल निकाय	सोन नदी

### 1.7 स्थल सुविधाएं और उनकी उपयोगिता

जलआपूर्ति: खनन के दौरान पानी की आवश्यकता मुख्य रूप से धूल के दमन, हरित पट्टी के विकाश, पेय जल प्रयोजन और अन्य घरेलू कार्यों के लिए होगी। पानी की आवश्यकता नजदीकी स्रोतों जैसे हैंड पंप एवं प्राइवेट टैंकरो से पूरी की जाएगी।

अस्थायी आवास: श्रमिकों को विश्राम के लिए खनन स्थल के नजदीक एक अस्थायी आवास उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त श्रमिकों के लिए प्राथमिक चिकित्सा बॉक्स, कल्याण सुविधाएं इत्यादि उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे। खनन कार्य में लगे लोगो की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए उन्हें दस्तानो और जूते भी उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे

### 1.8 पर्यावरण का विवरण

वेसलाईन पर्यावरण खनन पट्टा के सीमा से 10 किलो मीटर का क्षेत्र है जिसका अध्ययन 1 मार्च 2023 से 31 मई 2023 के बीच की गई थी।

एकत्र किए गए बेसलाइन डेटा का सारांश निचे की तालिका में दी गई है:

गुण	आधारभूत स्थिति
परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता	8AAQ निगरानी स्टेशनों के लिए परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि PM10 के लिए अधिकतम और न्यूनतम जमीनी स्तर सांद्रता क्रमशः AQ8 पर 84.9 µg/m3 और AQ3 पर 55.2 µg/m3 है। जबकि PM2.5 के लिए अधिकतम और न्यूनतम जमीनी स्तर सांद्रता AQ8 पर क्रमशः 45.0 µg/m3 और AQ3 पर 24.6 µg/m3 के बीच होती है। इसी प्रकार, SO2 के लिए, अधिकतम और न्यूनतम जमीनी स्तर की सांद्रता क्रमशः AQ1 और AQ7 स्टेशनों के लिए 15.9 µg/m3 और 7.7 µg/m3 के बीच भिन्न होती है। NO2 के लिए अधिकतम और न्यूनतम जमीनी स्तर की सांद्रता क्रमशः AQ3 और AQ7 स्टेशनों के लिए 26.8 µg/m3 और 13.5 µg/m3 के बीच भिन्न होती है। CO के लिए अधिकतम और न्यूनतम जमीनी स्तर की सांद्रता क्रमशः AQ4 और AQ8 स्टेशनों के लिए 0.98 mg/m3 और 0.15 mg/m3 के बीच भिन्न होती है।

ध्वनि का स्तर	<p>ध्वनि निगरानी अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि दिन के समय न्यूनतम और अधिकतम ध्वनि स्तर <b>NQ8</b> पर <b>44.3 dB (A)</b> और <b>NQ2</b> पर <b>52.2 dB (A)</b> दर्ज किया गया था। रात के समय न्यूनतम और अधिकतम ध्वनि स्तर <b>NQ8</b> पर <b>34.5 dB (A)</b> और <b>NQ3</b> पर <b>42.1 dB (A)</b> पाया गया।</p> <p>अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कुछ घरेलू गतिविधियों को छोड़कर कोई अन्य प्रमुख ध्वनि पैदा करने वाला स्रोत नहीं है, जो क्षेत्र के स्थानीय ध्वनि स्तर में योगदान देता है। आस-पास के गाँवों में यातायात की गतिविधियाँ भी क्षेत्र के परिवेशीय ध्वनि स्तर को बढ़ाती हैं।</p>
पानी की गुणवत्ता	<p>भूजल के <b>5</b> और सतही पानी के <b>4</b> नमूनों का किए गए विश्लेषण से निष्कर्ष निकाला गया कि सभी स्रोतों से भूजल पीने के उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयुक्त है। सभी नमूने पीने के पानी द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर हैं।</p> <p>भारतीय मानक <b>IS: 10500</b> द्वारा मानक सतही जल विश्लेषण से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि अधिकांश नमूने जो की <b>CPCB</b> के <b>DBU</b> मानदंड की 'श्रेणी <b>'D'</b>' का अनुपालन करते हैं एवं वन्य जीवन और मत्स्य पालन के लिए उपर्युक्त हैं।</p>
मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता	<p>पहचान किए गए स्थानों से एकत्र किए गए नमूने <b>pH</b> मान को इंगित करते हैं <b>7.41</b> से <b>8.09</b> जो दर्शाता है कि मिट्टी प्रकृति में थोड़ी क्षारीय है। कार्बनिकमिट्टी के नमूनों में पदार्थ <b>1.18%</b> से <b>1.85%</b> तक होता है, जब कि पोटेशियम <b>250 mg/kg</b> से <b>308 mg/kg</b> तक पाया जाता है।</p>
पारिस्थिति की और जैव विधता	<p>अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कोई पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र मौजूद नहीं है।</p>

### 1.9 पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव एवं उसकी रोकथाम वायु पर्यावरण

वायु की गुणवत्ता का अध्ययन किया गया तथा देखा गया की खनन की गतिविधि से वायु की गुणवत्ता पर कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। वायु प्रदूषण का जो मुख्य स्रोत ट्रक एवं ट्रैक्टरों का स्थानांतरण और खनन की गतिविधियों में लोडिंग स्थानांतरण और अनलोडिंग के कारण शुष्क सामग्री की वजह से वायु की गुणवत्ता में कुछ गिरावट आ सकती है।

### शमन के उपाय

- धूल को उड़ने से बचाने के उपाय किये जायेंगे जैसे सड़को पर पानी का छिड़काव किया जायेगा।
- तिरपाल से ढक कर बालू का परिवहन होगा ताकि बालू को उड़ने या गिरने से रोका जा सके।
- वाहनों की ओवर लोडिंग नहीं की जायेगी।
- पुराने और खराब हो चुके ट्रको एवं ट्रैक्टरों का इतेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा।
- नदी के किनारों और सड़क के दोनों तरफ वृक्षारोपण का कार्य किया जायेगा।

### जल पर्यावरण

भूमिगत जल पर प्रभाव की जानने के लिए एक व्यापक जल भूवैज्ञानिक अध्ययन किया गया है अध्ययन से निष्कर्ष निकाला गया की खनन के कारण आस पास के भूमिगत जल स्तर पर कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। खनन की गतिविधि के लिए जल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। खनन कार्य नदी के सूखे भाग पर ही किया जायेगा। नदी के मुख्य चैनल से कोई छेड़ - छाड़ नहीं की जाएगी।

### ध्वनि पर्यावरण

खान में उत्पन्न शोर अर्द्ध - यांत्रिक खनन गतिविधियों और ट्रको की स्थानांतरण गतियों के कारण होगा। खनन गतिविधि के कारण उत्पन्न शोर खान के भीतर तक ही सिमित रहेगा। आस पास के गांव पर खनन का गतिविधि का कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, हालांकि शोर के उपरोक्त स्तर का प्रभाव केवल सक्रिय कार्यशील क्षेत्र के आस पास ही महसूस किया जायेगा।

निम्न स्तर का शोर सहनीय है और इसका मानव पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन जब यह बहुत ज्यादा होता है तब इसके हानिकारक प्रभाव हो सकते हैं।

इस मामले में आस पास की आबादी पर ध्वनि का प्रभाव नगण्य है क्योंकि आबादी खनन क्षेत्र से दूर है।

### शमन के उपाय

- गांव के क्षेत्रों में ध्वनि यंत्र (Horn) का न्यूनतम उपयोग किया जायेगा।

- नदी के किनारो और सड़क के दोनों तरफ वृक्षारोपण का कार्य किया जायेगा ।
- खनिकों के कानो की सुरक्षा के लिए ईयर - मफ उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे ।
- वाहनों का उचित रख रखाव किया जायेगा ।

### 1.10 पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन योजना

- रेलवे लाईन, जलाशय, नदी के दोनों किनारो एवं जल के प्रवाह से अथवा सड़क से सुरक्षित दुरी को छोड़कर ही खनन कार्य किया जायेगा ।
- वन क्षेत्र में खनन की अनुमति नहीं होगी ।
- पट्टा की अवधि के दौरान, खनन कार्य सतह से 3 मीटर की गहराई तक या भूजल स्तर से उपर, जो भी काम हो, किया जायेगा ।
- बाढ़ के दौरान खनन की कोई गतिविधि नहीं की जाएगी ।
- पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना के तहत इस परियोजना के लिए कुल 10.44 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो हॉल रोड को बनाने, कच्चे सड़क पर धूल शमन के लिए पानी की छिड़काव, वृक्षरोपण एवं उनके रख रखाव के लिए होंगे ।
- खनन कार्य में लगे मजदूरों के नियमित स्वास्थ्य की जाँच की जाएगी ।
- स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को काम करने के लिए प्रभाव क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों और आस पास के लोगो को स्वस्थ सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जाएगी ।
- नदी के खनन क्षेत्र तक पहुंचने के लिए सड़को की संख्या न्यूनतम होगी, जिसके लिए नदी के किनारो को नहीं काटी जायेगी ।
- यह सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा की नदी के खनन क्षेत्र में तालाब की स्थिति न बने ।
- आस पास के तालाबों, कुओं और बोर वेल्स में पानी के स्तर में उतार चढ़ाव का मापन किया जायेगा ।
- सड़क के दोनों किनारो पर वृक्षारोपण किया जायेगा ।
- खनन क्षेत्र तथा इसके आस पास कचरे के डिब्बों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी तथा इनके भर जाने पर इनका नियमानुसार निस्तारण किया जायेगा ।

### 1.11 खनन के लाभ

#### भौतिक लाभ

प्रस्तावित परियोजना के खुलने से आसपास के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रो में भौतिक बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ावा मिलेगा

1. सड़क परिवहन या सड़क संपर्क में वृद्धि ।

2. खनिज से अच्छे बाजारी अवसर मिलेंगे ।
3. हरियाली / वृक्षारोपण को बढ़ावा ।

#### **सामाजिक लाभ**

1. प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार में वृद्धि ।
2. खनिज के बिक्री से राजस्व प्राप्त होगा ।
3. स्वस्थ सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा ।

#### **पर्यावरणीय लाभ**

1. वैज्ञानिक खनन से पर्यावरण दुष्प्रभाव में कमी ।
2. वैज्ञानिक खनन से नदी के किनारे के आस पास पर उगी फसलों की सुरक्षा ।
3. अवैध खनन की गतिविधि में कमी ।

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