

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN  
OF  
CLUSTER SAND MINING PROJECT BLOCK NO 6  
SAND GHAT, DISTRICT - LAKHISARAI**

<b>SAND BLOCK</b>	<b>BLOCK 6</b>
<b>PROPOSAL NO</b>	<b>SIA/BR/MIN/408651/2022</b>
<b>TOR NO</b>	<b>SIA/1(A)/2057/2022</b>
<b>AREA</b>	<b>68.8 HA</b>
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	<b>854496 TPA</b>
<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>MAUZA– SHARMA &amp; MALIYA DIST - LAKHISARAI (BIHAR)</b>
<b>KHATA No</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>KHASRA No</b>	<b>1</b>

**APPLICANT**  
**SUNILA AND SONS**  
**Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar**



**CONSULTANT**  
**P&M Solution**  
**C-88, Sector 65, Noida -201301 – U.P**  
**A QCI –NABET Accredited Organization**



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

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<b>SL NO.</b>	<b>ANNEXURE</b>
1.	TOR
2.	LOI
3.	Mine Plan



## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAQ</b>	Ambient Air Quality
<b>bgl</b>	Below Ground Level
<b>BOD</b>	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
<b>COD</b>	Chemical Oxygen Demand
<b>CPCB</b>	Central Pollution Control Board
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>dB</b>	Decibel
<b>DO</b>	Dissolved Oxygen
<b>EAC</b>	Expert Appraisal Committee
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMC</b>	Environmental Management Cell
<b>EMP</b>	Environment Management Plan
<b>EPA</b>	The Environment Protection Act
<b>GLC</b>	Ground Level Concentration
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>Ham</b>	Hectare Meter
<b>HFL</b>	High Flood Level
<b>KLD</b>	Kilo litre Per Day
<b>Km</b>	Kilo Meter
<b>Leq</b>	Equivalent Noise Level
<b>LFL</b>	Low Flood Level
<b>LOS</b>	Level of Service
<b>MoEF</b>	Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change
<b>NABET</b>	National Accreditation Board for Education and Training
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organisation
<b>NH</b>	National Highway
<b>NOC</b>	No Objection Certificate
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>PCU</b>	Passenger Car Unit
<b>PM</b>	Particulate Matter
<b>PUC</b>	Pollution Under Control
<b>QCI</b>	Quality Council of India
<b>R &amp; R</b>	Rehabilitation & Resettlement
<b>RBM</b>	River Bed Material
<b>RL</b>	Reduced Level
<b>SEAC</b>	State Expert Appraisal Committee
<b>SH</b>	State Highway
<b>SPCB</b>	State Pollution Control Board
<b>T/cum</b>	Tons Per Cubic Meter
<b>TKN</b>	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
<b>TOR</b>	Term of Reference
<b>TPA</b>	Tonnes Per Annum
<b>UNFC</b>	United Nations Framework Classification
<b>VWG</b>	Village Working Group

## **1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process used to identify the environmental, social & economic impacts of a project prior to decision making. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage of project planning & design, find ways & means to reduce adverse impacts. By using EIA, we can decide the suitable mitigation measures for implementation to maintain healthy working environment and contain pollution within permissible limits.

River plays an important role in the lives of the people. The river systems provide irrigation, potable water, transportation, electricity, and the livelihoods for a large number of people all over the country and to rural areas. Apart from this, river is also a good source of construction grade material as sand & gravel.

As transportation and construction infrastructure expanded since last few decades, the demand for construction grade sand also increased exponentially. The market demand of river sand is high throughout the nation. Sand is extracted directly from the river channel and it doesn't require processing other than size grading. But it is now well understood that continued and indiscriminate sand mining can cause serious environmental impacts, particularly if the river being mined is eroded.

Environmental Impact Assessment is one of the proven management tools for integrating environmental concerns in development process and for improved decision making as there is a need to harmonize the developmental activities with the environmental concerns into the larger interest of the society. The growing awareness, over the years, on environmental protection and sustainable development, has given further emphasis to the implementation of sound environmental management practices for mitigating adverse impacts from developmental activities. EIA study plays a vital role in sustainable development of a country. Recognizing its importance, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India had formulated policies and procedures governing the industrial and other developmental activities to prevent indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources and to promote integration of environmental concern in project development.

Environmental Impact Assessment report is prepared to comply with the Terms of Reference (TOR) received from SEIAA, Bihar under EIA notification of the MoEF & CC dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006

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and its subsequent amendment there-off and also the EIA Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals of MoEF & CC, Govt. of India, for seeking environmental clearance for mining of Sand in the applied mining lease area.

## **1.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT, PROJECT PROPONENT & CLUSTER APPROCH**

The Proposed Sand Mining Project was located on Kiul River at Block No – 06, Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar)

The proposed mining cluster over an area of 164.4 Ha is for river bed sand mining on Kiul River at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, Jhinaura and Chanan, Tahasil - Lakhisarai Dist- Lakhisarai, Bihar.

**Cluster Situation:** As per District Survey Report Lakhisarai (Page no 53) the Proposed sand Ghats of block 3, block 4, block 5 & block 6 are comes in cluster situation whose combined cluster area is 164.4 ha or 406.24 acre. All the lease area of homogeneous minerals is coming within 500 m radius from each other confirming a cluster situation.

As per the Director of Geology, Bihar, the modification of mining plan has been approved .As per EIA notification 2016 and subsequent amendments, the project is coming under category ‘B’ (B1) and the lease area is more than 5.0 Ha, approved Mining Plan, Pre-feasibility Report and EMP are required for Environment Clearance in respect of the said quarry lease. Copy of letter is enclosed as **Annexure No. II.**

The Details of Cluster of lease area given below:

<b>Block name</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Khata/Khasra No.</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Address</b>
Block 3	14.9	Khata no. – 70, 129, 54 & Khasra No. - 01, 404, 10/376.	<b>185058 TPA</b>	Vinay Construction, Pro – Ram Naresh Singh Yadav
Block 4	29.4		<b>365148 TPA</b>	
Block 5	51.3	Khata no. – 54, 208 & Khasra No. - 10, 405	<b>637146 TPA</b>	Vashishtha Narayan Singh Constructions Private Limited Director- Vashishtha Narayan Singh

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				S/o- Sri Rampriti Singh Address- Noorpur, Katra Bazar Samiti, Patna City, Patna
Block 6	68.8	Khata no. – 208 & Khasra No. – 01	<b>854496 TPA</b>	Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar
<b>Total Cluster Area</b>	<b>164.4</b>		<b>2041848 TPA</b>	

The proposed project is of River bed sand mining and falls under Category- “B1” as per EIA Notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments by Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change, GOI. Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat fall in Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar). The details of the project are given below:

<b>Name &amp; Address of the Mine</b>	Block 6	Sand Mining Project On Kiul River at Lakhisarai Block No.- 6 Sand Ghat, Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar)
<b>River</b>	Kiul	
<b>Mineral</b>	Sand	
<b>Area (ha)</b>	Block 6	68.8 ha
<b>Production</b>	Block 6	<b>854496 TPA</b>
<b>Postal Address</b>	Block 6	Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar
<b>Status of Mine</b>	Fresh application for Environmental Clearance.	

## 1.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The proposed project is open cast semi-mechanized mining of sand with a proposed production of 854496 Tonnes per annum for all these three applied lease. Detail has been given below:

The proposed project is over an area 68.8 ha FOR Block 6. Details are summarized in Table no 1.1

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As per MoEF, New Delhi Gazette dated 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 and amended thereof, the proposed mining project is categorized as **Category ‘B-1’**. The estimated project cost for the proposed project is **given below:** (including auction cost)

**Table: 1.1 Project cost break-up & Production**

Block	Area	Khata No	Khasra No	Production	Auction Cost
<b>Block 6</b>	68.8	208	1	854496 TPA	19,19,52,000
<b>Total</b>				854496 TPA	29,56,14,000

The proposed mining lease area falls in Survey of India Toposheet 72K/4. The mine lease co-ordinates and connectivity details are listed below:

**Table: 1.2 Mine lease Pillar Co-ordinates (Block 6)**

Pillar No	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E
B	25° 5'29.53"N	86° 8'26.22"E
C	25° 5'7.81"N	86° 8'13.04"E
D	25° 5'4.12"N	86° 7'52.92"E
E	25° 5'20.04"N	86° 7'47.32"E
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E

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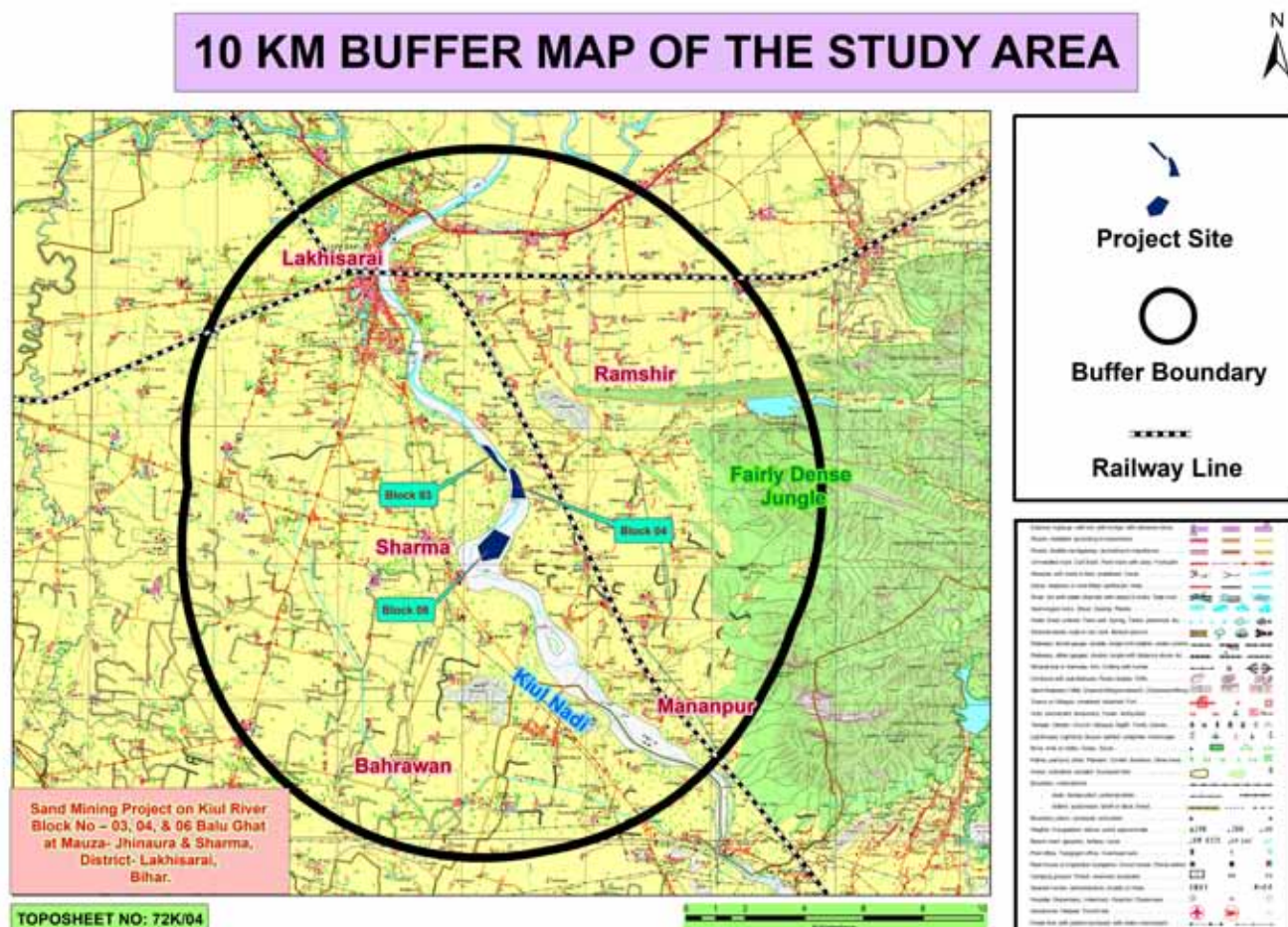


Figure 1.1, 10 km cluster buffer map

Table: 1.3, Connectivity Details given below

Nearest Habitation/ town	Blocks	Village	Distance (Km) Direction
	Block 6	Lakhisarai	Lakhisarai, approx. 8 Km in NW direction.
		Mananpur	Mananpur approx. 2.50 Km in NE direction.
			Sharma approx. 0.5 Km in East direction.

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		Sharma  Malia  Mahsauna	Malia approx. 1 Km in SE direction.  Mahsauna at a distance of 4 Km in NW direction.
Nearest Railway Station	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Railway Station</b>	<b>Distance (Km) Direction</b>
	<b>Block 6</b>	Mananpur	Mananpur Railway station at distance of approx. 2.15 Km in NE
Nearest Airport	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Airport</b>	<b>Distance (Km) Direction</b>
	<b>Block 6</b>	Jayprakash Narayan Airport, Patna	Approx. 118 NW
Nearest Highway	SH-18 is approx 2.5 m in SW. NH 33 at distance of 10 km in NE.		

**Table: 1.4, Details of environmental settings**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
2	Ecological Sensitive Areas (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries)	Bhimbandh Wild life Sanctuary is about 3.3 Km away in NE direction from the site.
3	Nearest water body	The mine site lies on the dry bed of Kiul river.
4	Seismic Zone	Zone- IV <i>Source</i> <i>BMTC</i> <i>2<sup>nd</sup></i> <i>edition</i> <a href="https://www.bmtpc.org/disaster%20resistance%20technologies/ZONE%20II.htm">https://www.bmtpc.org/disaster%20resistance%20technologies/ZONE%20II.htm</a>



The EIA-EMP report is prepared as per the TOR granted under the EIA Notification. In order to assess the impact on environment due to proposed mine, it is necessary to ascertain present status of environment prevailing at the project site and identification and assessment of impacts on the environment of the proposed operation.

### **Project's importance to the country and the region**

Sands are ubiquitous material; available everywhere and is being used from the time immemorial for wide applications in our daily life; infrastructures, building construction, highways, roads, townships, multiplexes, foundations of buildings and industrial units etc. and is an integral part of development. Life without sand is unthinkable. Over the millennia, the weathering effect, the flow of water at high velocities in rivers and the pressure of water from the high mountainous reservoirs converted and pushed the hard ground underneath into sands, etc. which travelled as sediments with the flow. This sand got deposited along the river course wherever conditions were favorable. In the deep past this settled sand was not extracted in a quantity in which it deposited; since due to less population the requirements was not enough. As a result of continuous deposit of sand, the rivers went on changing their course, widening by itself, eroding the fields and expanding, resulting in flooding, inundation and breaking their banks, causing devastation of property and loss of life. There has been a severe impact on every aspect of the environment. The rivers thus, needed channelization and therefore, extraction of these minor minerals through mining was expedient. The haphazard mining of sands being practiced now for long, through unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal way added almost an irreversible damage to the environment, which became a cause of serious concern to everyone. Though sands are very important mineral source for development, its mining through scientific methods has also become equally imperative.

It is for this purpose that 'mining plan' is being drawn so that all its aspects are taken care of justifiably, according to law, protecting the environment, removing all adverse impacts and creating a direct and indirect employment opportunities, improving socio-economic conditions of the local inhabitants and all-around status of life, achieving thereby a sustainable development.

Besides the above, the process of mining of minor minerals (Sand) is a constant source of revenue generation to the State Government through Royalty.



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#### **1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The project proposal was submitted to State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority-Bihar for its appraisal. Based on which, presentation was held for Terms of Reference (TOR). Based on the data provided and presentation made, the SEIAA-Bihar has issued the Terms of Reference is attached at **Annexure-1**.

Followings are the point wise compliance of the ToR provided by the SEIAA Bihar.

**Table: 1.5 Point wise compliance for TOR of block -6**  
(ToR File No - SIA/1(a)/2057/2022)

<b>S. No</b>	<b>TOR</b>	<b>Compliance</b>	<b>Reference in the Report</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 fresh LOI, Mine is yet to be opened. It will open only after getting 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 consent for mining vide letter no. 5765/M dated 24/11/2022 for Block 6.	<b>Annexure II, LOI</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	The documents including mine plan and EIA report submitted are compatible with one another w.r.t. to following information:  Mining Lease Area- 68.8	<b>Annexure- III</b>  Mine plan  All details has been complied in

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	its management and mining technology and should be in the name of the lessee.	Hectare.  Lessee: Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar Waste generation-  No waste will be generated.  Mining Method-Opencast semi-mechanized method	chapter-2
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	Refer Chapter 2  Fig: 2.1, Corner Coordinates map
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.	The land use map showing salient features of the area is given in the report.  The geological map of the mine lease area is also given in the report showing geomorphology	Land-use of the study area Figure 3.1.
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	The Lease area is dry part of River bed. This is a barren land.  The mining process will be done by land use policy of the State & no land diversion has	Chapter II & III

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	have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.	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 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.	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.	Chapter VIII Section 8.1 Corporate Environment Policy
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.	Issue related to mine safety has been given in of chapter 7.	

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.	<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>All the details in the EIA report are for the life of the mine period.</p> <p>The details of mining &amp; production have been given in the report.</p>	<p>Chapter I</p> <p>Figure 1.1</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 any, of change of land use should be given.	<p>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 Kiul River.</p> <p>There is Bhimbandh Wild Life sanctuary &amp; Bhimbandh protected forest within the study area.</p>	<p>Land-use of the study area Figure 3.1 , Table 3.1</p> <p>10 km buffer map enclosed in Chapter I of EIA Report.</p>
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 outside the mine lease area.	

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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 recognition 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	Bhimbandh Protected forest within the 10 km radius of the lease area. However, the vegetation details of the study area are incorporated with the report.	Chapter III  Section 3.1.6 Biological Environment
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 & there mitigation measures are given in chapter IV of EIA/EMP Report.	Chapter IV
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.	No National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger / Elephant Reserves / (existing as well as proposed) are found within 10 km of the study area.  MAP showing eco sensitive zone is attached in Chapter III (Fig 3.4)	Chapter III  Section 3.1.6 Biological Environment

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 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.	Detailed biological study of core zone and buffer zone within 10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease has been carried out for the project. The same has been incorporated in the report	Chapter III  Section 3.1.6 Biological Environment
19	Proximity to Areas declared as ‘Critically Polluted’ or the Project areas 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	Proposed project does not come under critically polluted area.	

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

	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)	There is no R & R involved in this project.	
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	There is no R & R involved in this project.	



	not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.		
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.	<p>Base line study was carried out for Dec 22 January 23, February 23 Details are provided in EIA/EMP Report.</p> <p>The locations of the monitoring stations were decided on the basis of prevailing meteorological conditions (Wind direction &amp; wind speed) of the study area.</p> <p>The wind rose has been given in chapter III 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>	Chapter III
23	Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the	Air Modelling will be used for air quality modelling. Air	

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	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.	quality modelling will be submitted with Final EIA report.	
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 of project is 19.51 KLD for drinking, dust suppression and green belt development.  A detailed water balance is being provided in the report.	Chapter –II  Section 2.7 Water Requirement
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.	Chapter II
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 required should be provided.	The project do not consume any process water except for drinking, dust suppression & plantation. Plantation is proposed, which will increase the water holding capacity &	

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

		<p>help in recharging of ground water.</p> <p>No artificial rainwater harvesting is proposed for the present project in lease area, however if any such project proposed by State Government PP will help out for the above.</p>	
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 1 m below ground level or above the ground water table whichever comes first. This will not intersect the ground water table.</p>	Chapter II
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	The detailed impact and control measure w.r.t the quality of water in the surrounding area is discussed under Chapter 4.	

	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.	The project site lies on Kiul 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 mining will be done as per the approved mining plan and 1 meter bgl whichever is comes first.	
31	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt 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	<p>Plantation/afforestation will be done as per program i.e 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.</p> <p>List of Plant species selected for green belt is detailed in the EIA report.</p> <p>The plant species selected for green belt have a greater ecological value and are of good utility value to the local population. The plant species</p>	Chapter VIII Section 8.2

	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.	are selected by giving 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.	The projection has been done based on the mineral transportation.  The details of traffic analysis are discussed in the report.	Chapter IV
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 equipments, etc. Details are given in the EIA/EMP Report.	Chapter II

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.	Conceptual plans and Sections are given in Chapter 2.	
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.	<p>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 Chapter-4.</p> <p>Each labour will undergo pre-placement medical examination. Thereafter periodical health check up will be arranged as stated in the report. About 4.0 lakh has been earmarked for occupational health.</p>	Chapter VII

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

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 Chapter-VIII.	Chapter VII
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.	Chapter VI
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.	Chapter VIII
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	This is a draft EIA report. Public hearing is yet to be conducted.	--

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

	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.	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.	<div>The capital cost &amp; recurring cost has been earmarked for EMP in Chapter IX</div> <table><tr><td>Block</td><td>Capital Cost</td><td>Recurring Cost</td></tr><tr><td>Block 6</td><td>13.38</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	Block	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost	Block 6	13.38	5	Chapter IX
Block	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost							
Block 6	13.38	5							
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.	Chapter VI						
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.	2% of the total cost of the project has been earmarked towards the Enterprise Social Commitment which will be used for the development of village.							
44	Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:-								



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

a	All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numberings.	All the 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.	Compiled 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.	Compiled With EIA report.	
d	Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.	Compiled With EIA report.	
e	The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.	Compiled With EIA report.	
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	Compiled With EIA report.	

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

	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.	Agreed	
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.	This is new case for Mining. No certified compliance is required.	

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

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.	Compiled With EIA report.	
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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

## 2.0 TYPE OF PROJECT

The project is proposed is for sand block no-6 for the excavation of sand from the bed of river Kiul. The proposed project is opencast semi-mechanized/OTFM mining project.

## 2.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The project site lies on Kiul River. The river get recharged by the rain water and carries sediment consisting of sand etc during monsoon season, generally.

Sand is used widely in the construction industry. It is usually mixed with cement and other ingredients to create mortar for building. It is also used in agriculture, as sandy soils are ideal for crops such as watermelons, peaches and peanuts. Sand is also used in Aquaria as it makes a low cost aquarium base material. This project will also provide employment to local people helping them earn livelihood.

## 2.2 LOCATION DETAILS

The Proposed Sand Mining Project was located on Kiul River at Block No 06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).

The proposed mining was a cluster of 4 mining lease area of block 3,4,5 & 6 cluster over an combined area of 164.4 Ha is for river bed sand mining on Kiul River at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, Jhinaura and Chanan, Tahasil - Lakhisarai Dist- Lakhisarai, Bihar.

**Cluster Situation:** As per District Survey Report Lakhisarai (Page no 53) the Proposed sand Ghats of block 3, block 4, block 5 & block 6 are comes in cluster situation whose combined cluster area is 164.4 ha or 406.24 acre. All the lease area of homogeneous minerals is coming within 500 m radius from each other confirming a cluster situation.

The address of the proponents is given below:

Block name	Area (Ha)	Khata/Khasra No.	Address
Block 3	14.9	Khata no. – 70, 129, 54 & Khasra No. - 01, 404, 10/376.	Vinay Construction, Pro – Ram Naresh Singh Yadav
Block 4	29.4		
Block 5	51.3	Khata no. – 54, 208 & Khasra No. - 10,	Vashishtha Narayan Singh Constructions

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

		405	Private Limited Director- Vashishtha Narayan Singh S/o- Sri Ramprit Singh Address- Noorpur, Katra Bazar Samiti, Patna City, Patna
Block 6	68.8	Khata no. – 208 & Khasra No. – 01	Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar
<b>Total Cluster Area</b>	<b>164.4</b>		

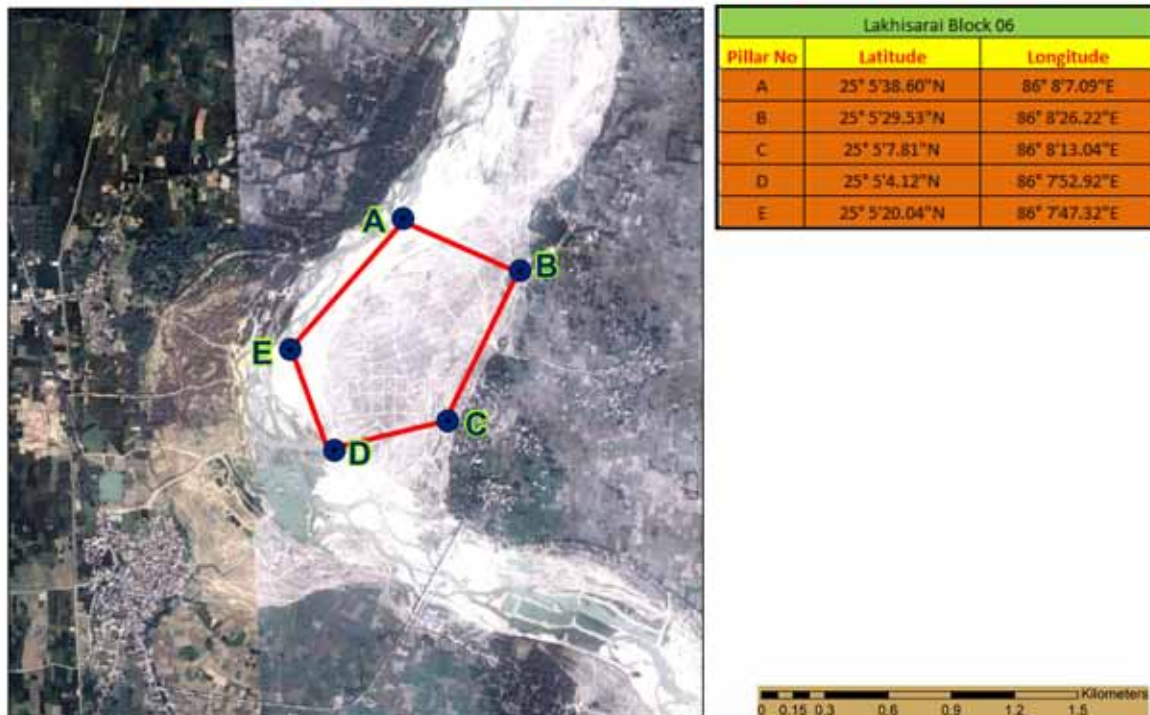
**Table: 2.1 Mine lease Pillar Co-ordinates (Block 6)**

Pillar No	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E
B	25° 5'29.53"N	86° 8'26.22"E
C	25° 5'7.81"N	86° 8'13.04"E
D	25° 5'4.12"N	86° 7'52.92"E
E	25° 5'20.04"N	86° 7'47.32"E
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E

Block 06 Sand Ghat is well connected by SH-18. SH 18 is approximately 2.6 km from block 6 in SW direction.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### PILLAR CO-ORDINATES MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



**Figure 2.1:- Pillar Coordinate map of block 6**

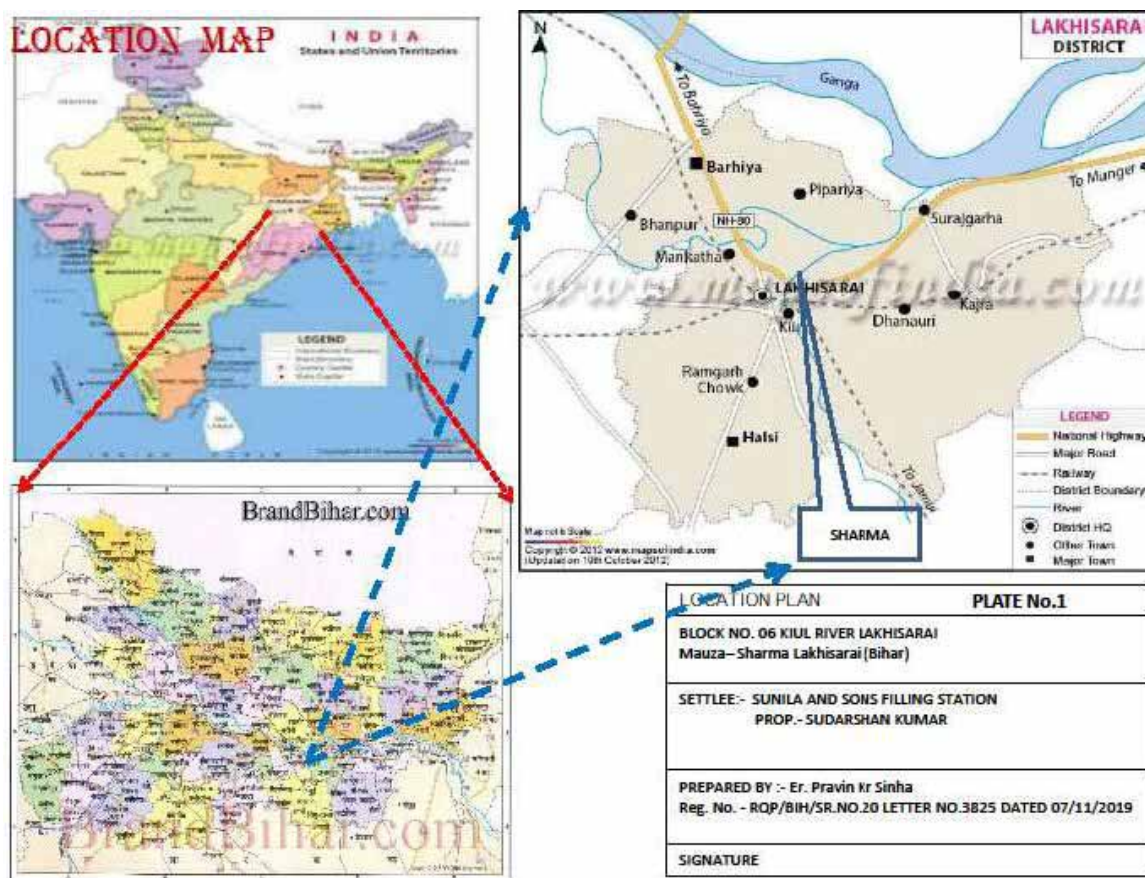
#### 2.2.1 Lease / Block Area

The proposed project is Open Cast Semi-Mechanized Mining of Sand with a proposed production is given below in tabular form.

Block	Area	Khata No	Khasra No	Production	Auction Cost
Block 6	68.8	208	1	854496 TPA	19,19,52,000
Total				854496 TPA	19,19,52,000

As per MoEF, New Delhi Gazette dated 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 and amended thereof, the proposed mining project is categorized as Category 'B-1'. The estimated project cost for the proposed project is given in above table.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 2.2:- Location map of the project site Block 6.**

## 2.3 TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

### 2.3.1 Topography

The Elevation of the applied area for the block is 47.2ASML to 40.7ASML in the stretch. The area represents a rough and rugged topography. A detailed geological map on 1:1000 scales with contour interval. The area shows a general slope toward N-E while the highest RL of 47.2 m occurring on the South –East side of the area along boundary pillar, whereas the lowest RL of 40.7 m within the lease area is found along N-E slope near boundary line. The surface plan of the area is shown in Plate No-05.

### 2.3.2 GEOMORPHOLOGY

The district has a diverse landscape ranging from hills to flood plains. The major geomorphic units are rocky upland, pediplain, alluvial plain and flood plains.



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

a) The Rocky Upland area comprises series of Kachhua and Kajra hills. These hill tracts constitute elevated and rugged landmasses surrounded by alluvial plains. The altitude of hills varies from 250 to 500m amsl. It comprises mainly quartzite, phyllite and schist of Kharagpur formation. The rocks of Kharagpur formation have undergone tectonic deformation giving rise to variety of deformational structures. The rocky uplands are limited mainly in Surajgarha block.

b) Pediplain is represented by an area formed through coalescence of pediments and thus forms rolling topography and comprises residual soil overlain by mixture of sheet wash deposits. It extends all along the Kharagpur hills.

c) Older Alluvial Plain forms a major part of the district. It comprises sediments deposited by Ganga river and also the sediments derived from the denudation of Chota Nagpur plateau and Kharagpur hills. This is also known as marginal alluvial plain due to its limited thickness. Although the thickness of this alluvium at Ashok dham village is about 123m but reduces considerably in the southeastern parts ranging from 15 to 20m.

d) Younger Alluvial Plain forms the northern parts of the district and stretches few km to the south of Ganga river. Almost all of Pipariya and some part of Barahiya blocks are considered as flood prone area. These areas remain inundated in rainy season. Locally, this is called “Tal” area. Diara area is level to gently undulating ground. The mighty Ganga meanders in this parts and usually remains flooded from middle of July to the end of September. The relief of this plain varies on an average from 25 to 65m above mean sea level.

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

### 2.3.3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geologically, it represents nearly two third of Bihar is under cover of Ganga basin composed of alluvium and masks the nature of basement rocks.

**Table 2.2 Showing the Geological Succession and their Occurrences distribution**



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Geology</b>	<b>Occurrences</b>
Quaternary	Alluvial Deposits (Sand, Clay, Silt, Fragments)	North Bihar Plain & Central Bihar Plain
Tertiary	Sand Stones & Clay Stones	North Champaran Hills
Gondwana	Coal Measures, Forming a series of Small outlier basins	Banka District
Vindhya	Sandstones, Shales, Limestones, etc.	Parts of Bahbhua and Rohtas dist
Satpura	Schist, Phyllite, Quartzite	Part of Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Nalanda, Sheikhpura and Munger District
Proterozoic	Mica Schist, amphibolites, quartzite, granite, dolerite and pegmatite	Nawada, Jamui and Banka
Archaean	Gneisses, Granites, Schists, Phyllites, quartzite, amphibolites & intrusive all metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks	Part of Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Banka and Bhagalpur

*Source: Mining Plan*

### **2.3.4 LOCAL GEOLOGY OF THE AREA**

Kiul River is a tributary of Ganges. It originates in Giridih of Jharkhand and flows through Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura and Jamui districts of the Indian state of Bihar and joins Harohar river in the Diara region. Kiul originates from the Tisri Hill Range in Kharagdiha police station area of Giridih district. After forming the boundary of the district for a short distance it enters Jamui district through a narrow gorge near the Satpahari hill. It first flows in an easterly direction close to the southern base of the Girdheswari Hills. It turns northward at their eastern extremity and passes near the town of Jamui. Two miles south of Jamui it is joined by Barnar, below this point it receives the Alai, a mountain stream and near Jamui railway station it is joined by the Anjan. It then flows north-east up to Lakhisarai, It passes below the railway bridge between Kiul junction and Lakhisari station and is joined a few

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

miles north of that place, near Rahuaghat, by the Harohar (Halahar or Harhobar), a continuation of the Sakri River. After this it turns due east and falls into the Ganges near Surajgarha. Until it meets the Harohar the Kiul has broad sandy bed and in some places is as much as half a mile wide, though it contains very little water in summer.

The litho units encountered in the riverbed and surrounding areas belongs to the Shivalik super groups. The size of the sediments towards the source i.e. host rock is coarse and at the tale end of the river the grain size is reduced to smaller sizes resulted in the formation of clay beds.

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

### 2.3.5 CLIMATE

The climate of the district is somewhat extreme in nature, i.e., quite hot during the summer and fairly cold during the winter. January is the coldest month when the mean minimum temperature comes down to approximately 4o C. The temperature starts rising from March and reaches its peak in May when the mercury touches about 45oC. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1170 mm and about 85% of the rainfall is by South-west monsoon during June to September

Source [https://cgwb.gov.in/District\\_Profile/Bihar/lakhisrai.pdf](https://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/Bihar/lakhisrai.pdf)

### 2.4 GEOLOGICAL RESERVE

The geological reserves have been each stretches & for individual blocks. Geological reserves have been completed through cross sectional area method. The area of each section line is multiplied by strike influence to get the volume.

Proved Mineral Reserves (111): All quantities of sand occurring up to depth of 1m from surface has been considered as proved reserves.

**Table-2.2:- Proved Mineral Reserves of block 6**

Classification	Code	Quantity of Sand
A) Mineral Reserves		Cum
1) Proved Mineral Reserves	111	688000
Total		688000

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### *Source Mining Plan*

#### **2.4.1 Mineable Reserves:**

Mineable reserves have been computed up to 1m depth from surface. Benches having height 1.0m & width 6.0m drawn from the ultimate pit limit. Area of each benches have been calculated multiplied by strike influence to get the volume. The volume multiplied by bulk density (2.07) to get the tonnage.

The minerals excavated from the river bed will be replenished gradually during the monsoon season every year. And the area pertaining to palaeochannels of the river will be leveled & restored back.

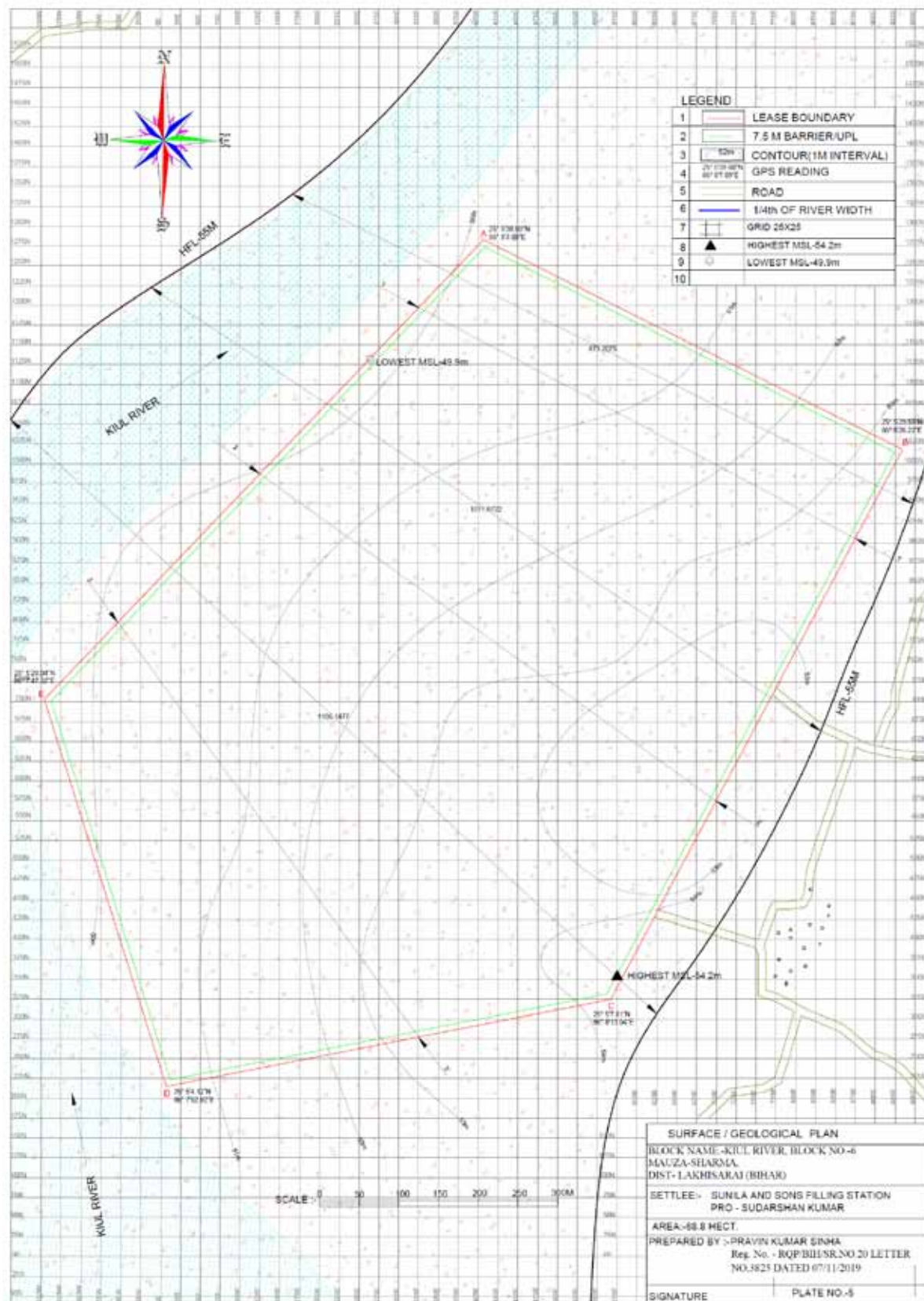
**Table-2.4:- Summary of minable reserves of Lakhisarai Kiul 06 Sand Ghat as below (the bulk density multiply by 2.07)**

**Table 2.3 Block 6**

Bench Level (mRL)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (cum)	Tonnes
54.2 - 53.2	892	758	1.0	676136	1399602
<b>Total</b>				676136	1399602

Total Mineable Reserve = 676136 CUM or 1399602 Tonnes

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No -06 Sand Ghat at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 2.3:- Surface cum Geological Section of Block 6**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### 2.4.2 Type Of Mining

Mining will be done as per the guidelines of Bihar Mineral (Concession Prevention of illegal Mining Transportation & Storage) Rules, 2019.

This is an open-cast mining project. The operation will be semi-mechanized/OTFM with use of excavators/JCBs truck /tractors combination or Manually etc. The sand will be collected in its existing form.

Sand Mining will be carried out only upto a depth of 1 m bgl or above ground water level (whichever is less), for river bed block.

No drilling /blasting are required as the material is loose in nature.

Mining will be done only during the day time and completely stopped during the monsoon season.

### 2.4.3 Year Wise Production Schedule:

The bench wise annual exploitation of sand from Lakhisarai Block 6 are given below :-

**Table 2.3 Year wise Production Details of Sand Ghat 6**

YEAR	ROM sand (cum)	ROM sand (Tones)
1 <sup>st</sup> Year	412800	854496
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	412800	854496
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	412800	854496
4 <sup>th</sup> Year	412800	854496
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	412800	854496
<b>Total</b>	<b>2064000</b>	<b>4272480</b>

*Source: Mining Plan*

### 2.5 Conceptual Mining Plan

Mine Applied Area will be worked for Lakhisarai Block –6 Sand Ghat. However, as the digging depth will be restricted to 1.0 m only. This will be further replenished during rainy

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

season. Sand Ghat will be worked systematically as the width is limited while length is much more. As the lease period is only 5 (Five) years, some of the area will be left un-worked at the end of lease period.

(i) Final Slope Angle to Be Adopted: Height of the bench is limited to 1.0 m while width of individual bench shall be kept 6.0m. River bank side will be protected by working in dry part of the river and by leaving safety distance of the width of the river of 5 meter. Bank side natural slope will not be disturbed. This will prevent collapse of bank and erosion. However, the height of the bank with respect to river bed is varying from 3-4 meters.

(ii) During plan period workings will be carried out in the Sand ghat at a time of the Applied Area simultaneously. Scattered workings will ensure safety, remove congestion of vehicles and will have better control and management.

(iii) Ultimate Capacity of Dumps: There will be no OB removal / during the plan period. Therefore no proposal has been envisaged for its separate dumping. No outside material will be filled up in the extracted zone. The conceptual plan & section of each mining plots are attached with mine plan

### **2.6.0 Anticipated life of mine**

There is as such no specific life of the mine as the area under reference is inactive part of river bed of the river and its pale channels and whatever quantity of minor minerals are extracted from the Applied Area during five year; almost equal to extracted quantity of the same are replenished every year and the river bed area will be leveled & restored back.. However, as lease has been granted for 5 years, mining will be done for the allotted time.

### **2.6.1 Waste –disposal arrangement**

No top soil is present in the mining area as it is riverbed. Small amount of domestic waste will be generated by the workers at the site, which will be disposed off through proper municipal way. No other waste generation is expected. No waste will be thrown into the streams or left on the banks. Separate bins will be kept within the lease area for domestic wastes.

## **2.7 GENERAL FEATURES**

### **2.7.1 Land-use pattern**



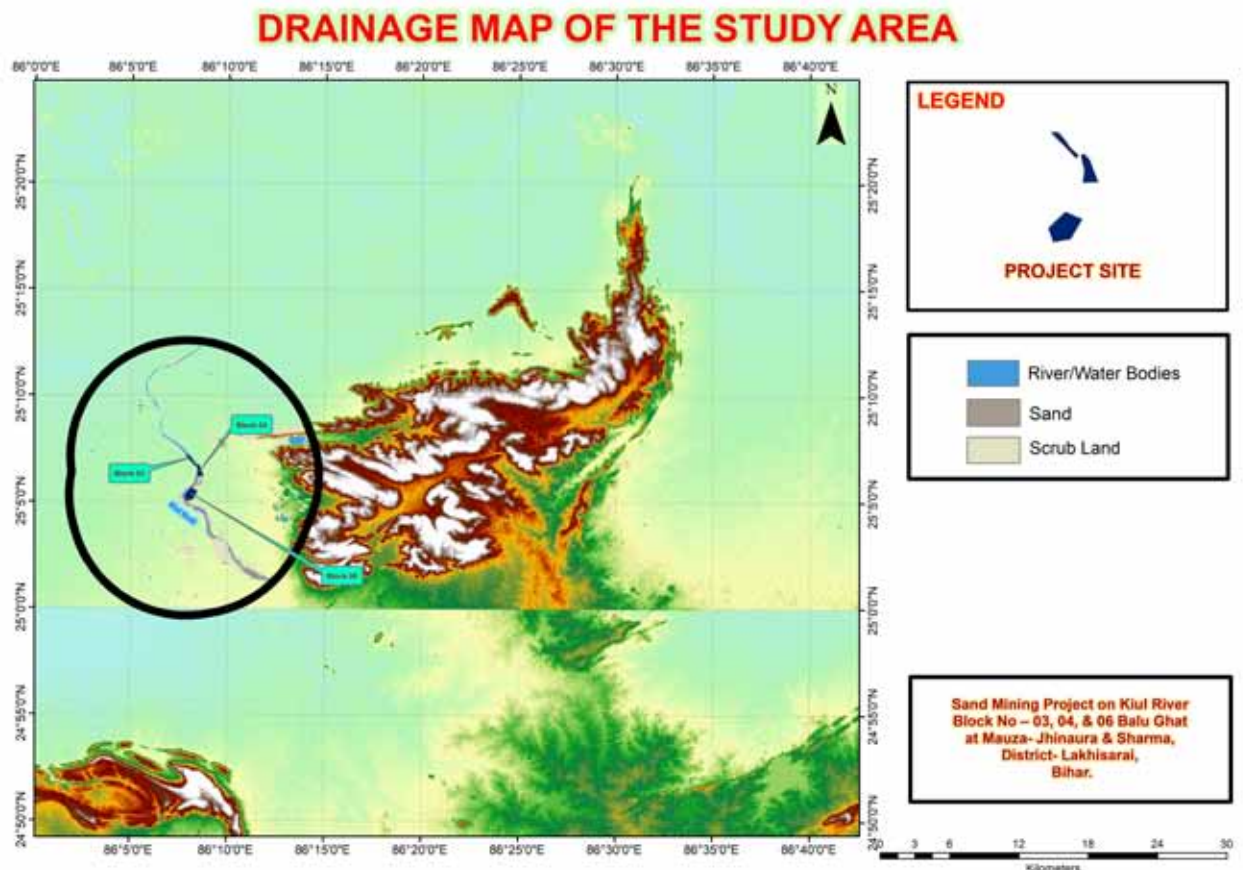


**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

The mine lease area is flat river bed and river banks. There is no forest land or agriculture land in the mine lease area. The entire mining lease lies within River.

### 2.7.2 Surface drainage pattern

The mine site lie on the dry bed of Kiul River so there will be no impact on surface water.



**Fig-2.4, Drainage map**

### 2.7.3 Man power requirement

The manpower requirement for the proposed project will be around 47 who will be utilized for excavation & loading of minerals into trucks or tractor-trolleys. Break-up of Man-power requirement is given in below **Table 2.8**.

**Table 2.4 Manpower Requirement in Block 6**

S. No.	Category	Numbers
1.	Administration	1

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<b>2.</b>	Supervisor	5
<b>3.</b>	Skilled	11
<b>4.</b>	Un-skilled	30
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>47</b>

#### 2.7.4 Water supply

Water requirement for the proposed project will be provided for the workers for drinking & domestic purpose. Water will also be provided for dust suppression. Fresh water will be only used for drinking purpose. The break up for water requirement is given below:

**Table 2.5 BLOCK 6**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Calculation</b>	<b>Round off Figure in KLD</b>
<b>Drinking</b>	@ 10 lpcd per labor $10 \times 47 / 1000 = 0.47$ KLD	0.47
<b>Dust Suppression</b>	<b>Total approach road to be water sprinkled = 2600 Km</b> $2600 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m} \times 0.5 \times 2 \text{ times} / 1000 = 15.6$ KLD	15.6
<b>Plantation</b>	688 plant (during plan period) @ 5 L/per plant = $688 \times 5 \text{ lts} = 3440 / 1000 = 3.440$ KLD	3.440
<b>Total</b>		<b>19.51</b>

The water will be supplied from available sources from nearby village.

#### 2.7.5 Site services

The following facilities/amenities will be extended by the mine management under site services:

- A temporary rest shelter will be provided for the workers near to the site for rest.
- Provisions will also be made for following in the rest shelter:
- ✓ First aid box will be made available at the site. In emergency worker.



<b>Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma &amp; Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).</b>
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- ✓ Sanitation facility i.e. septic tank or community toilet facility will be provided for the workers.
- ✓ Mask and gloves distribution to the workers.

### 2.7.6 Extent of mechanization

The operation will be open cast semi- mechanized/OTFM with use of excavators/JCBs truck /tractors combination or Manually etc. The sand will be collected in its existing form.

### 2.7.7 Statutory requirements

It is accepted that effective resource management cannot be done in isolation. The proponent therefore vigorously pursues approaches towards coordination and integration where possible, so as to lead to coordinated regulatory systems.

Various acts dealing with matters relating to the conservation and protection of the environment and which a holder of a mining authorization must also take cognizance of include inter alia, the following:

- Bihar Minor Mineral Concession Rule, 2014 amended till date.
- The Mines Act, 1952.
- The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- Mines Rules, 1955.
- Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.
- Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988.
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 3.0 General

The main objective of describing the environment which may be potentially affected, are i) to assess present environmental quality and the environmental impacts and ii) to identify environmentally significant factors that could preclude mine development. Mining activities affect the existing status of environment at site. In order to maintain the existing environmental status at mining site it is essential study existing environmental status and assess the impact of upcoming project on various environmental components. This chapter gives idea of description of environment status of the study area and this will be helpful for assessment of impact on the environment due to proposed mining activities. Baseline environmental status in and around proposed mining lease area describe the existing conditions of air, noise, water, soil, biological and socio-economic environment. The proposed project as a center, a radial distance of 10 km is considered as study area for baseline data collection and environmental monitoring. The data was collected for various environmental attributes so as to compute the impacts that are likely to arise due to proposed development activity.

#### 3.0.1 Study area & study period

The proposed project as a center, a radial distance of 10 km is considered as study area for baseline data collection and environmental monitoring. The baseline environment quality was carried out over a radial distance of 10 km around the mining lease area during the months of Dec 2022, Jan-Feb 2023.

#### 3.0.2 Methodology

Base line attributes like ambient air, water, meteorology, noise, Soil, Ecology and Biodiversity & Socio Economy condition were collected as per approved term of reference. Secondary data was also collected from various government department as well as local people. Methodology adopted in this study is as follows.

- ü By setting up meteorological station near project site
- ü Collection of site specific meteorological data at the mine site.
- ü Installation of respiratory dust samplers (for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>) at different location in the study area for the collection of primary air pollutant and analyze the existing air conditions.
- ü Carrying out a detailed biological study for the Core and Buffer Zone

- ü Soil sample were collected from various location in the study area to analyze physical and chemical characteristics for assessment of impact on soil.
- ü Surface and Ground water samples were also collected from the various locations in the study area for analysing the existing water quality in the study area.
- ü Noise measurement has been done in core zone as well as buffer zone to analyze the existing situation in the study area.
- ü Literature review that includes identification of relevant data and articles from various publications, various government agencies and other sources for socio-economy, demography has been done with primary data collection in 10 km of the study area.
- ü Existing pollution load has been also identified in the buffer zone due to similar activities.
- ü Accordingly, field studies were carried out during the study period (Dec 2022, Jan-Feb 2023) to establish the existing baseline conditions.

### 3.1 Land Environment of the Study area

#### Land use

Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness in to built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods. It also has been defined as "the total of arrangements, activities and inputs that people undertake in a certain land cover type.

#### Land cover

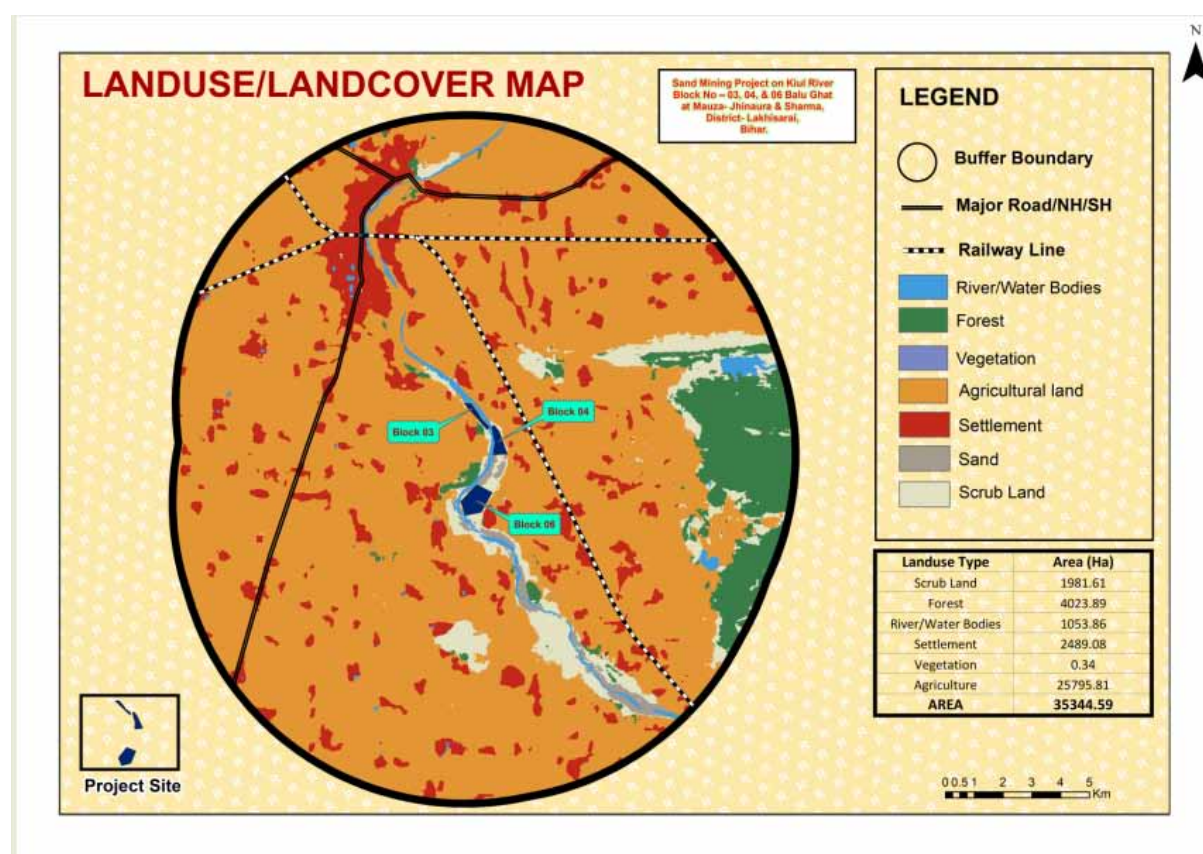
Land cover is the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc. Earth cover is the expression used by ecologist Frederick Edward Clements that has its closest modern equivalent being vegetation. The expression continues to be used by the Bureau of Land Management.

To assess the land use pattern surrounding the 10 km radius of the site, a detailed study was carried out. The land use pattern study reveals that the 10 km environs is predominantly agricultural land. The land use details are given in **Table- 3.1** and shown in **Figure-3.1**.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

**Table 3.1: Land Use Cover of the Project Study Area for cluster**

Landuse Type	Area (Ha)	Area (%)
Scrub Land	1981.61	5.61
Forest	4023.89	11.38
River/Water Bodies	1053.86	2.98
Settlement	2489.08	7.04
Vegetation	0.34	0.00
Agriculture	25795.81	72.98
<b>AREA</b>	<b>35344.59</b>	<b>100</b>



**FIGURE 3.1: LAND USE COVER OF THE PROJECT STUDY AREA FOR CLUSTER**

### 3.2 Water Environment

Water quality assessment is one of the essential components of EIA study. Such assessment helps in evaluating the existing health of water body and suggesting appropriate mitigation



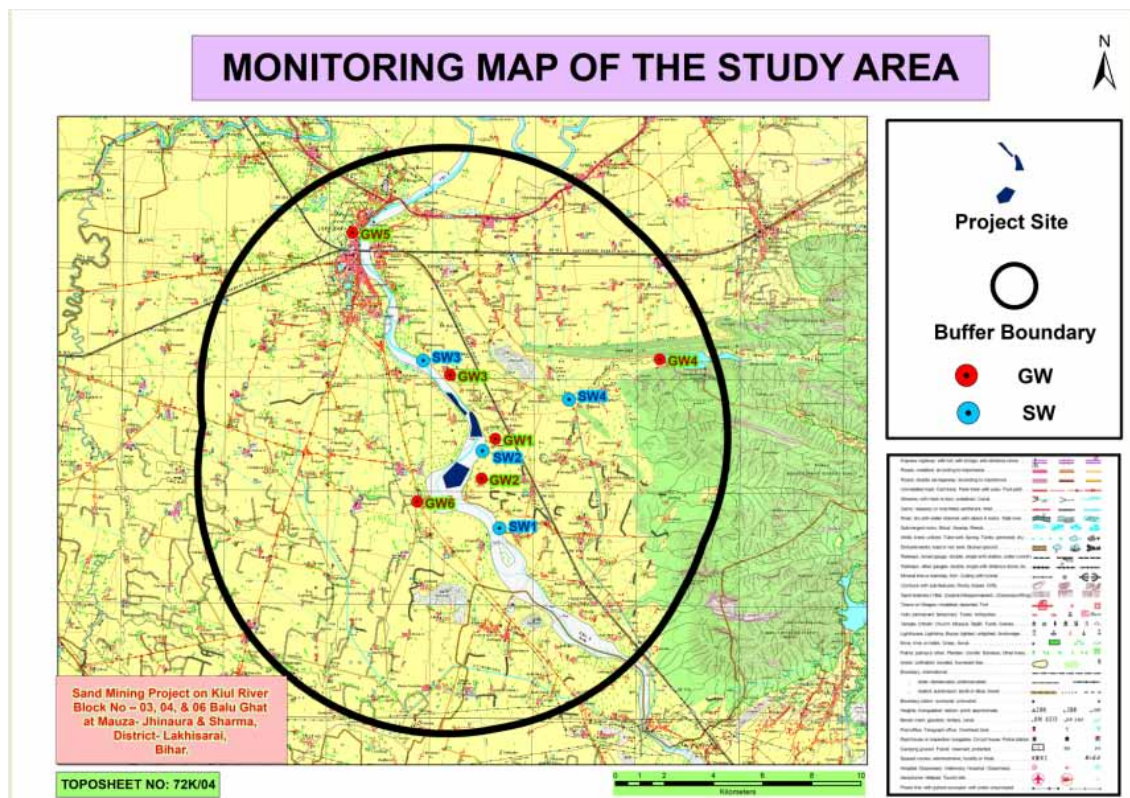
**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

measures to minimize the potential impact from development projects. Water quality of ground water has been studied in order to assess proposed water-uses in construction, drinking, cooling and horticulture purpose.

The water quality at the site and other locations within the 10 km impact zone was monitored during Dec 2022 to February 2023. The water sampling locations marked within the study are presented in **Table 3.2** and **Figure 3.2** and the result of the monitoring and analysis are presented in the **Table 3.3** showing Water Quality Monitoring Locations marked within the Study Area.

**Table 3.2: Water sampling locations**

Water (Ground) monitoring locations		
GW 1	Dharampur Village	0.319 Km, ESE from Block No. 4
GW 2	Maliya Village	0.145 Km, East from Block No. 6
GW 3	Pacham village	0.53 Km NE
GW 4	Korasi	7.19 Km ENE
GW 5	Lakhisarai	6.65 Km, N
GW 6	Teterhat village	3.29 Km, SW



**Figure 3.2 Water Sampling Location Map**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

**Table 3.3 Ground Water Quality Monitoring Result**

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	Limit (as per IS:10500)		GW1	GW2	GW3
			Desirable	Permissible	Dharampur Village	Maliya Village	Pacham village
1	Colour	Hazen	5	15	<5	<5	<5
2	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Taste	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Turbidity	NTU	1	5	<1	<1	<1
5	pH	-	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation	7.38	7.61	7.79
6	Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	200	600	223	270	256
7	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	0.3	No Relaxation	0.09	0.06	0.08
8	Chlorides (as Cl)	mg/l	250	1000	66	70	75
9	Fluoride (as F )	mg/l	1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
10	TDS	mg/l	500	2000	430	444	491
11	Calcium(as Ca <sup>2+</sup> )	mg/l	75	200	52	70	69
12	Magnesium (as Mg <sup>2+</sup> )	mg/l	30	100	22	26	25
13	Copper (as Cu)	mg/l	0.05	1.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
14	Manganese(as Mn)	mg/l	0.1	0.3	0.02	0.01	0.02
15	Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/l	200	400	28	21	33
16	Nitrate(as NO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	45	No Relaxation	9	5	10
17	Phenolic Compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	mg/l	0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
18	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/l	0.001	No Relaxation	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
19	Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/l	0.003	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
20	Arsenic (as As)	mg/l	0.01	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
21	Cyanide (as CN )	mg/l	0.05	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
22	Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	0.01	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
23	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/l	5	15	0.11	0.09	0.14

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

24	Chromium (as Cr6+)	mg/l	0.05	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
25	Mineral oil	mg/l	0.5	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
26	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/l	200	600	210	247	251
27	Aluminium (as Al)	mg/l	0.03	0.2	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
28	Boron (as B)	mg/l	0.5	1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Microbiological Parameter</b>							
29	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	Shall not be detectable	-	Absent	Absent	Absent
30	E.coli	E.coli/100ml	Shall not be detectable	-	Absent	Absent	Absent

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	Limit (as per IS:10500)		GW4	GW5	GW6
			Desirable	Permissible	Korasi	Lakhisarai	Teterhat village
1	Colour	Hazen	5	15	<5	<5	<5
2	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Taste	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
4	Turbidity	NTU	1	5	<1	<1	<1
5	pH	-	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation	7.48	7.48	7.59
6	Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	200	600	236	281	262
7	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	0.3	No Relaxation	0.1	0.11	0.09
8	Chlorides (as Cl)	mg/l	250	1000	66	64	71
9	Fluoride (as F)	mg/l	1	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
10	TDS	mg/l	500	2000	440	495	508
11	Calcium(as Ca <sup>2+</sup> )	mg/l	75	200	57	67	63
12	Magnesium (as Mg <sup>2+</sup> )	mg/l	30	100	22	27	25
13	Copper (as Cu)	mg/l	0.05	1.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
14	Manganese(as Mn)	mg/l	0.1	0.3	0.03	0.01	0.02

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15	Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/l	200	400	30	25	35
16	Nitrate(as NO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	45	No Relaxation	10	6	11
17	Phenolic Compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	mg/l	0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
18	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/l	0.001	No Relaxation	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
19	Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/l	0.003	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
20	Arsenic (as As)	mg/l	0.01	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
21	Cyanide (as CN )	mg/l	0.05	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
22	Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	0.01	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
23	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/l	5	15	0.1	0.09	0.11
24	Chromium (as Cr <sub>6</sub> +)	mg/l	0.05	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
25	Mineral oil	mg/l	0.5	No Relaxation	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
26	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/l	200	600	216	256	257
27	Aluminium (as Al)	mg/l	0.03	0.2	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
28	Boron (as B)	mg/l	0.5	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Microbiological Parameter</b>							
29	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	Shall not be detectable	-	Absent	Absent	Absent
30	E.coli	E.coli/100ml	Shall not be detectable	-	Absent	Absent	Absent

### Observation:

Analysis of results of ground water reveals the following: -

- pH varies from 7.38 at to 7.79.
- Total hardness varies from 223 mg/l to 270 mg/l .
- Total dissolved solids vary from 430 mg/l to 508 mg/l.

The ground water from all sources remains suitable for drinking purposes as all the constituents are within the limits prescribed by drinking water standards promulgated by Indian Standards IS: 10500.



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### 3.2 (b) SURFACE WATER

Three surface water samples were collected from the study area. The location of surface water samples is given in Table 3.3 (iii). The physio-chemical analysis of the these samples are given in the Table 3.3 (iv)

**Table 3.4: Surface water sampling locations**

Surface Water monitoring locations		
SW1	Upwind direction near lakhisarai	0.5 Km, SE
SW 2	Project site	--
SW 3	Downwind direction near Bhalui village	0.5 Km, NW
SW 4	Morwe Nadi	3.56 Km, NE

**Table 3.5: Physio-chemical properties of surface water**

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	S.W. 1	S.W. 2	S.W. 3	S.W. 4
			Upwind direction near lakhisarai	Project site	Downwind direction near Bhalui village	Morwe Nadi
1	pH	-	8.5	7.29	7.12	8.02
2	Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	5.9	5.1	6.5	6.9
3	BOD (3 Days at 27°C)	mg/l	5	4	4	3
4	Free Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
5	Sodium Adsorption Ratio	-	0.72	0.56	0.76	0.80
6	Boron	mg/l	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
7	Conductivity	µmhos/cm	360	364	495	469
8	Turbidity	NTU	2	4	4	3
9	Magnesium Hardness ( as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	55	60	72	74
10	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	140	139	155	155
11	Chloride (as Cl)	mg/l	32	46	51	54
12	sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/l	22	26	21	23
13	Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	12	13	10	14
14	Fluoride (as F)	mg/l	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
15	Sodium (as Na)	mg/l	22	21	23	24

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16	Potassium (as K)	mg/l	4.6	4.5	6.2	6.1
17	Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/l	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
18	Total Phosphorous (as PO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/l	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.13
19	COD	mg/l	10	11	14	13
20	Phenolic compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	mg/l	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
21	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	0.13	0.17	0.24	0.24
22	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/l	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05
23	Arsenic (as As)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
24	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/l	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
25	TDS	mg/l	240	251	280	280
26	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	1150	1344	1630	1654
27	Faecal Coliform	MPN/100ml	366	590	940	600

### 3.2.1 Sampling frequency

Parameters for analysis of water quality were selected based on the utility of the particular source of water as per CPCB guidance. Surface water quality was monitored for parameters as per Methods of Monitoring & Analysis published by CPCB and it was rated according to the CPCB Water Quality Criteria against A, B, C, D & E class of water. Water samples were collected as Grab water sample from sampling location for complete physico-chemical and bacteriological tests respectively. The samples were analyzed as per standard procedure / method given in IS: 10500.

The surface water quality is compared with CPCB water quality criteria mentioned in **Table 3.4** below:

**Table 3.6, 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

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		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

As per the standard practice, one sample from each station was taken in January. Sampling was done by standard sampling technique as per the Standard Methods. Necessary precautions were taken for preservation of samples.

### 3.2.2 Result & Conclusion:

#### Surface water Observation:

- The analysis results indicate that the pH ranges between 7.12 and 8.50.
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO) was observed in the range of 5.1 to 6.9 mg/l against the minimum requirement of 4 mg/l.
- BOD values were observed to be in the range of 5 to 3 mg/l.
- The chlorides was found to be in the range of 54 to 32 mg/l

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- Total Coliform examination of surface water samples revealed the presence of total coliform in range of 1150 MPN/100 ml to 1654 MPN/100 ml .

**Based on the results it is evident that most of the parameters of the samples comply with ‘Category ‘C’ standards of CPCB (Table 3.5) are indicating their suitability for only Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfections.**

### 3.3 Air Environment

Meteorology is the key to understand the air quality. The essential relationship between meteorology and atmospheric dispersion involves the wind in the broadest sense. Wind fluctuations over a very wide range of time, accomplish dispersion and strongly influence other processes associated with them.

A meteorological station was set up at the proposed mine premises. Meteorological data was generated during the pre-monsoon monitoring period and shown in **Table-3.5**

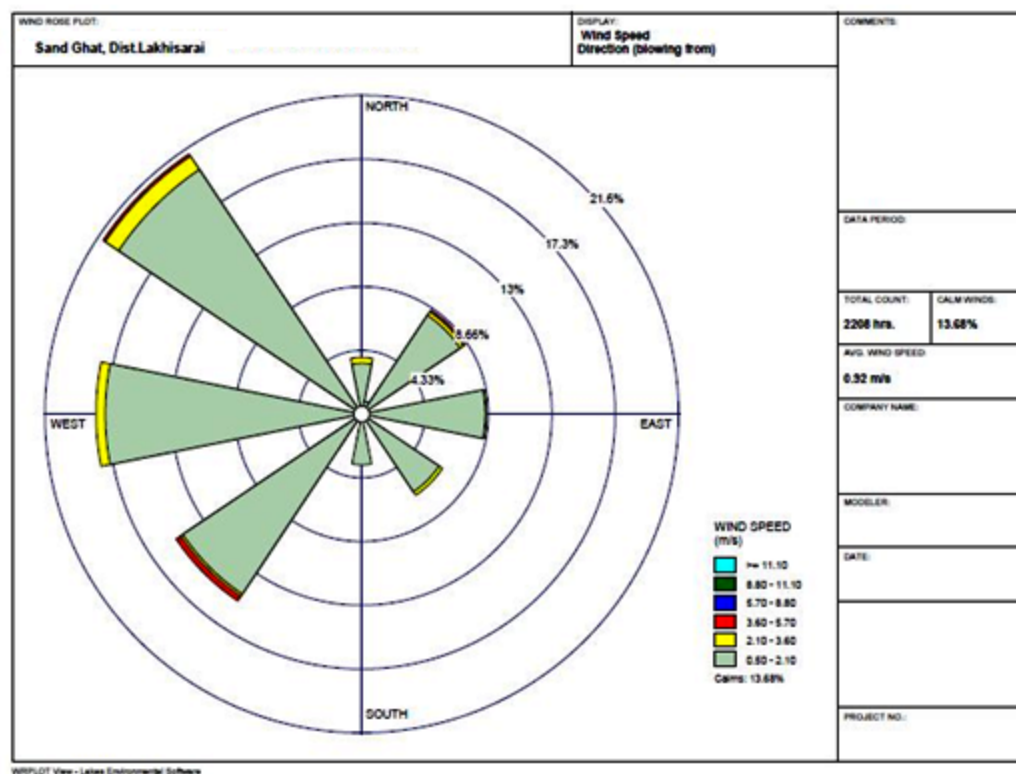
The following parameters were recorded at hourly intervals continuously during monitoring period, except rainfall which was recorded on daily basis.

- Wind speed
- Wind Direction
- Air Temperature

**Table-3.7, Summarized project site meteorological data for Winter Season**

Month	Temperature °C		Wind Speed (Km/Hr)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
DEC 2022	12	24	1	25
JANUARY 2023	06	18	1	28
FEBRUARY 2023	14	25	2	30

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 3.3: Wind Rose Diagram (at site)**

### 3.3.1 Secondary Data Collected from IMD

Secondary data from IMD- Lakshisarai has been collected for temperature, relative humidity, rainfall, wind speed and direction. The data at IMD is usually measured twice a day viz., at 0830 and 1730 hr.

The meteorological data is collected from the IMD- Lakshisarai is about 50 km from project site, which is the nearest operating IMD station to the project site. The data collected from IMD includes wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall for the year 1981-2010. The monthly maximum, minimum and average values are collected for all the parameters except wind speed and direction. The collected data is tabulated in **Table-3.6**

When the data generated at project site is compared with the data recorded at IMD, it is observed that the data generated at the site is broadly in comparison with regional meteorology, except for minor variations as described above.

### 3.3.2 Comparison of primary and secondary data

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) records the data twice a day viz. 0830 hr and 1730 hr while the site-specific data has been recorded at an hourly interval. On comparison of site specific data generated for study period vis-à-vis the IMD data, slight variations were observed. The following observations are brought out:

When the data generated at project site is compared with the data recorded at IMD, it is observed that the data generated at the site is broadly in comparison with regional meteorology, except for minor variations as described above such as predominant wind direction is NW at IMD while at project site predominant wind direction is West.

### 3.3.3 Ambient Air Quality

The ambient air quality was monitored in the impact area as per MoEF& CC guidelines. The study area represents entirely rural environment. The prime objective of the baseline air quality study was to assess the ambient air quality of the mining lease area.

### 3.3.4 Selection criteria for monitoring location

The baseline status of the ambient air quality has been assessed through a scientifically designed ambient air quality network. The design of monitoring network in the air quality surveillance programme has been based on the following consideration.

- Meteorological parameters including wind direction
- Topography of the study area
- Representative of regional background air quality for obtaining baseline status
- Representative of likely impact areas.

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) stations were set up at 7 locations with due consideration to the above mentioned points. AAQM locations were selected in downwind, upwind as well as crosswind direction of the proposed mining lease area covering core and buffer zones. The details of the monitoring stations are given in **Figure 3.4** and shown in **Table-3.7**

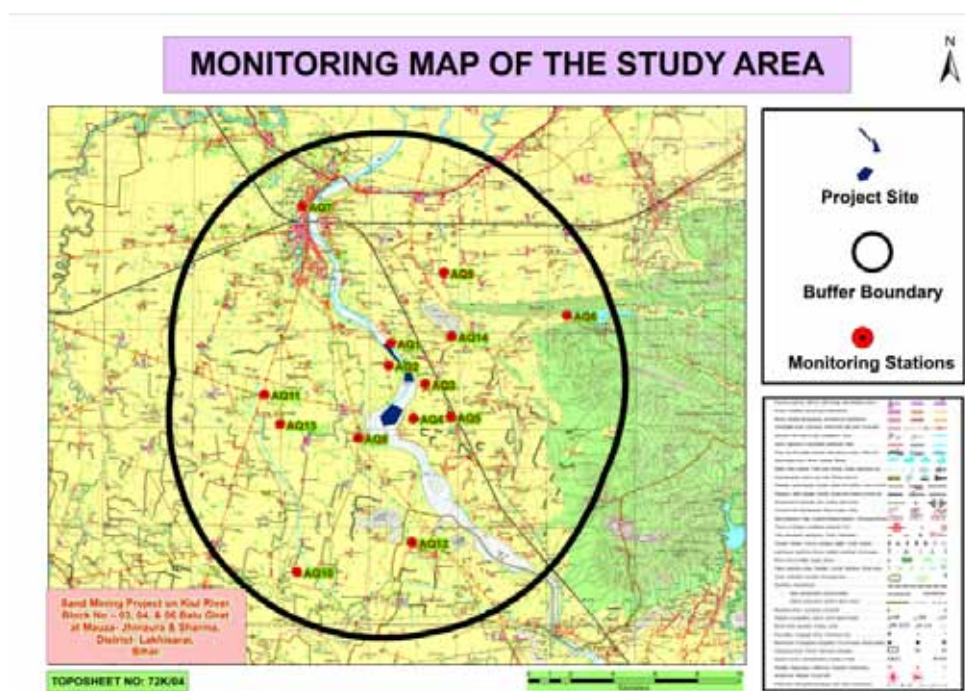
Ambient air quality monitoring was carried out twice a week with a frequency of 24 hours for three months during the study period. The common air pollutant namely Particulate Matter-10 (PM<sub>10</sub>) & PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Sulphur-dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub>) has been measured through a planned field monitoring.

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The baseline values of the air pollutants of concern are presented in Tables below statistical parameters like minimum, maximum, average and 98<sup>th</sup> percentiles have been computed from the observed field data for all sampling stations and are given **Table-3.8, Table-3.9, Table-3.10& Table 3.11**. These are compared with the standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for industrial, residential and rural zone.

**Table 3.8: Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations**

Air monitoring locations		
Location ID	Location name	Distance (Km) and Direction
AAQ 1	Project site	--
AAQ 2	Jhinaura Village	0.325 Km, SW from Block No. 3
AAQ 3	Dharampur Village	0.319 Km, ESE from Block No. 4
AAQ 4	Maliya Village	0.145 Km, East from Block No. 6
AAQ 5	Janpur village	2.44 Km SE
AAQ 6	Korasi	7.19 Km ENE
AAQ 7	Lakhisarai	6.65 Km, N
AAQ 8	Teterhat village	3.29 Km, SW
AAQ 9	Singhchak	5.64 Km, NE
AAQ 10	Rata Village	8.70 Km, SW
AAQ 11	Ramgarh	6.74 Km, W
AAQ 12	Manjhwa	7.42 Km, S
AAQ 13	Shahnagar	5.26 Km, SW
AAQ 14	Bhuinka	3.50 Km, NE



**Figure 3.4 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations**



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

**Table-3.9: Ambient Air Quality in the Study Area PM<sub>2.5</sub>**

Location Code	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
	Name of the station	Min	Max	Average	98 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
AAQ1	Project site	29.7	41.3	35.56	41.25
AAQ2	Jhinaura Village	29.8	40.9	33.22	40.81
AAQ3	Dharampur Village	29.5	42.7	34.53	42.47
AAQ4	Maliya Village	31.3	43.7	36.88	43.42
AAQ5	Janpur village	33.2	41.9	37.44	41.53
AAQ6	Korasi	38.4	48.9	41.35	47.57
AAQ7	Lakhisarai	38.5	46.1	41.83	45.96
AAQ8	Teterhat village	36.7	46.1	40.92	45.00
AAQ9	Singhchak	39.8	47.5	42.72	47.18
AAQ10	Rata Village	36.6	43.7	38.90	42.64
AAQ11	Ramgarh	38.5	46.0	41.17	45.86
AAQ12	Manjhwa	32.8	42.6	35.82	42.23
AAQ13	Shahnagar	36.3	42.5	39.12	42.50
AAQ14	Bhuinka	38.0	46.9	42.21	45.93

**Table-3.10: Ambient Air Quality in the Study Area PM<sub>10</sub>**

Location Code	PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
	Name of the station	Min	Max	Average	98 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
AAQ1	Project site	63.5	84.7	73.35	84.29
AAQ2	Jhinaura Village	62.8	85.9	70.92	83.09
AAQ3	Dharampur Village	62.1	86.3	71.29	85.79
AAQ4	Maliya Village	70.2	88.3	78.22	87.47



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AAQ5	Janpur village	70.4	89.5	78.72	88.44
AAQ6	Korasi	69.2	89.4	77.19	86.59
AAQ7	Lakhisarai	78.2	95.9	87.02	94.89
AAQ8	Teterhat village	74.9	95.9	85.76	94.89
AAQ9	Singhchak	72.5	88.9	89.37	87.5
AAQ10	Rata Village	66.7	83.9	73.69	83.39
AAQ11	Ramgarh	69.2	88.9	76.84	88.35
AAQ12	Manjhwa	62.6	97.0	71.03	92.54
AAQ13	Shahnagar	67.8	85.3	73.05	84.79
AAQ14	Bhuinka	68.3	87.6	75.3	87.06

**Table-3.11: Ambient Air Quality in the Study Area SO<sub>2</sub>**

Location Code	SO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
	Name of the station	Min	Max	Average	98 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
AAQ1	Project site	4.2	8.2	6.23	7.97
AAQ2	Jhinaura Village	4.7	7.8	6.64	7.71
AAQ3	Dharampur Village	4.7	9.1	6.91	8.46
AAQ4	Maliya Village	6.3	11.3	8.32	11.02
AAQ5	Janpur village	5.5	9.0	7.0	8.68
AAQ6	Korasi	4.6	8.1	6.10	7.82
AAQ7	Lakhisarai	5.0	9.5	7.35	8.95
AAQ8	Teterhat village	4.4	9.5	7.25	8.95
AAQ9	Singhchak	5.8	10.5	6.93	9.63
AAQ10	Rata Village	4.4	8.5	6.87	8.22
AAQ11	Ramgarh	5.0	8.1	6.62	7.82
AAQ12	Manjhwa	5.2	9.5	6.59	8.90

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AAQ13	Shahnagar	4.6	9.2	7.21	8.88
AAQ14	Bhuinka	5.0	9.8	6.34	9.02

**Table-3.12: Ambient Air Quality in the Study Area NO<sub>2</sub>**

Location Code	NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
	Name of the station	Min	Max	Average	98 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
AAQ1	Project site	6.9	16.0	10.88	15.03
AAQ2	Jhinaura Village	7.8	15.2	12.01	14.60
AAQ3	Dharampur Village	7.8	17.9	13.80	17.62
AAQ4	Maliya Village	10.6	21.7	15.94	21.10
AAQ5	Janpur village	9.4	19.2	15.48	18.92
AAQ6	Korasi	10.5	21.5	16.67	21.45
AAQ7	Lakhisarai	14.1	21.3	17.48	20.47
AAQ8	Teterhat village	10.2	21.3	16.57	20.47
AAQ9	Singhchak	12.1	23.4	15.27	22.53
AAQ10	Rata Village	10.2	17.5	14.80	17.09
AAQ11	Ramgarh	14.2	23.8	19.15	22.74
AAQ12	Manjhwa	9.9	17.7	13.94	17.52
AAQ13	Shahnagar	7.6	19.2	16.08	18.92
AAQ14	Bhuinka	9.9	26.3	17.88	25.43

### 3.3.4.1 Baseline Scenario

#### Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

Fine particles include all types of combustion, including motor vehicles, power plants, residential wood burning, forest fires, agricultural burning, and some industrial processes. In general some of the important sources of particulate matter are mines. The following sources of particulate matter in the study area are identified:

- Emission due to vehicular movement
- Dust generation from ground or other mining operations

PM<sub>2.5</sub> recorded within the study area was in the range of 29.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 48.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  with the 98th percentile ranging between 40.81  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 47.57  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  ref. Table 3.3 were compared with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and found that all sampling stations recorded in the study area are within the applicable limits i.e., 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for PM<sub>2.5</sub> for industrial, residential, rural and other areas.

### **Suspended Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)**

Suspended particulate matter in general terms is the particulate matter in suspension in ambient air. It includes dust, smoke etc. In general some of the important sources of suspended particulate matter are mines. The following sources of suspended particulate matter in the study area are identified:

- Emission due to vehicular movement
- Dust generation from ground or other mining operations

The minimum and maximum level of PM<sub>10</sub> recorded within the study area was in the range of 62.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 114.3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  with the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile ranging between 83.09  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 111.31  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The 24 hourly average values of PM<sub>10</sub> were compared with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and found that all sampling stations recorded in the study area are within the applicable limits i.e., 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for PM<sub>10</sub> in industrial, residential, rural and other areas.

### **Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)**

Sulphur dioxide gas is an inorganic gaseous pollutant. Sulphur dioxide emissions are expected to be emitted wherever combustion of any fuel containing Sulphur takes place. The Sulphur in the fuel will combine with oxygen to form Sulphur dioxide. The following sources of Sulphur dioxide in the study area are identified:

- Emissions from domestic/consumption of fuel (coal, diesel, etc)

Sulphur dioxide in atmosphere is significant because of its toxicity; Sulphur dioxide is capable of causing illness and lung injury. Further it can combine with water in the air to form toxic acid aerosols that can corrode metal surfaces, fabrics and the leaves of plants. Sulphur dioxide is an irritant to the eyes and respiratory system. Excessive exposure to Sulphur dioxide causes breathing related diseases as it affects the lungs.

The minimum and maximum concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> recorded within the study area was 4.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 11.3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  with the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile ranging between 7.71  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 11.02  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

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The 24 hourly average values of SO<sub>2</sub> were compared with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and it was found that all sampling stations recorded values are below the applicable limits 80 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for Residential, Rural and other areas.

### **Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub>)**

The important sources of oxides of Nitrogen are from utilities and auto exhaust due to vehicular movement in mine lease area. The following sources of oxides of nitrogen in the study area are identified.

- Emissions from vehicular movements in the study area.

Oxides of Nitrogen in the presence of sunlight will undergo reactions with a number of organic compounds to produce all the effects associated with photochemical smog. NO<sub>2</sub> has inherent ability to produce deleterious effects by themselves like toxicity. It causes asphyxiation when its concentration is great enough to reduce the normal oxygen supply from the air. The minimum and maximum level of NO<sub>2</sub> recorded within the study area was in the range of was 6.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 23.8 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile ranging between 14.60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 25.43 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

The 24 hourly average values of NO<sub>2</sub> were compared with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and it was found that all sampling stations recorded values are below the applicable limits 80 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for Residential, Rural and other areas.

### **Ambient Air Quality in the Study Area, Free Silica**

Location Code	Free silica (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
	Name of the station	Min	Max
AAQ1	Project site	1.35	1.57
AAQ2	Jhinaura Village	1.69	1.93
AAQ3	Dharampur Village	1.34	1.61
AAQ4	Maliya Village	1.39	1.64
AAQ5	Janpur village	1.25	1.49
AAQ6	Korasi	1.35	1.57
AAQ7	Lakhisarai	1.68	1.95
AAQ8	Teterhat village	1.33	1.63
AAQ9	Singhchak	1.38	1.66
AAQ10	Rata Village	1.25	1.49
AAQ11	Ramgarh	1.35	1.57
AAQ12	Manjhwa	1.67	1.92
AAQ13	Shahnagar	1.25	1.53

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AAQ14	Bhuinka	1.65	1.90
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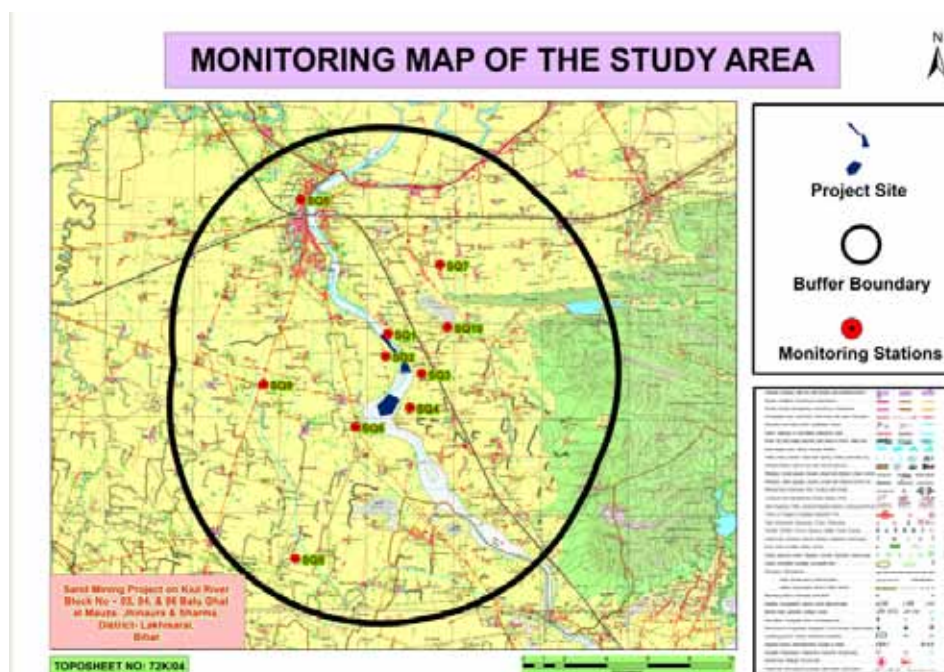
### 3.4 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

Soil may be defined as a thin layer of earth's crust, a medium for the growth of plants. The soil characteristics include both physical and chemical properties. The soil survey and soil sample were carried out / collected to assess the soil characteristics of the study area. Soil samples were collected from 5 locations and analyzed as per CPCB norms. The soil sampling locations are marked in **Figure 3.5** and shown in **Table 3.12**. The physico-chemical characteristic of these soil samples is given in **Table 3.13**.

**Table 3.13: Description of soil sampling locations**

Soil monitoring locations		
SQ 1	Project site	--
SQ 2	Jhinaura Village	0.325 Km, SW from Block No. 3
SQ 3	Dharampur Village	0.319 Km, ESE from Block No. 4
SQ 4	Maliya Village	0.145 Km, East from Block No. 6
SQ 5	Lakhisarai	6.65 Km, N
SQ 6	Teterhat village	3.29 Km, SW
SQ 7	Singhchak	5.64 Km, NE
SQ 8	Rata Village	8.70 Km, SW
SQ 9	Ramgarh	6.74 Km, W
SQ 10	Bhuinka	3.50 Km, NE

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No -06 Sand Ghat at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 3.5, Soil Sampling Locations**

**Table 3.14:Physico-chemical properties of soil**

S.No	Parameter	Unit	SQ-1	SQ-2	SQ-3	SQ-4	SQ-5
			<b>Project site</b>	<b>Jhinaura Village</b>	<b>Dharampur Village</b>	<b>Maliya Village</b>	<b>Lakhisarai</b>
1	Silt	%	4.5	45.4	60.2	9.3	20.5
2	Clay	%	5.2	19.4	18.5	18.3	19.2
3	Sand	%	90.3	35.2	21.3	72.4	60.3
4	pH	-	7.98	7.54	7.76	6.25	7.45
5	Electrical Conductivity	μmhos/cm	161	341	328	147	322
6	Cation exchange capacity	meq/100 gm	14.2	16.4	20.3	16.1	19.3
7	Exchangeable Potassium	mg/kg	79.5	34.8	112.7	96.5	121.7
8	Exchangeable Sodium	mg/kg	114.7	156.6	148.3	129.2	131.3
9	Exchangeable	mg/kg	1216	1145	1495	1236	1975

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

	Calcium						
10	Exchangeable Magnesium	mg/kg	295	360	456	250	499
11	Sodium Absorption Ratio	-	0.46	0.55	0.43	0.82	0.45
12	Nitrogen	% by mass	0.0136	0.0226	0.0165	0.0456	0.0168
13	Phosphorus(P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	mg/kg	5.41	8.64	6.94	7.56	5.98
14	Zinc (Zn)	mg/kg	11.76	16.56	14.51	18.36	22.66
15	Water Holding Capacity	%	32.6	31.79	37.6	37.9	31.9
16	Porosity	%	30.5	34.3	22.8	32.5	29.8

S.No	Parameter	Unit	SQ-6	SQ-7	SQ-8	SQ-9	SQ-10
			<b>Teterhat village</b>	<b>Singhchak</b>	<b>Rata Village</b>	<b>Ramgarh</b>	<b>Bhuinka</b>
1	Silt	%	4.88	80.3	60.2	8.88	66.7
2	Clay	%	7.88	12.1	18.5	11.88	16.1
3	Sand	%	87.24	7.6	21.3	79.24	17.2
4	pH	-	7.98	7.54	7.76	6.24	7.45
5	Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	160	340	325	146	315
6	Cation exchange capacity	meq/100 gm	11.2	19.4	16.3	11.1	18.3
7	Exchangeable Potassium	mg/kg	76.5	35.8	125.7	92.5	140.7
8	Exchangeable Sodium	mg/kg	121.7	147.6	148.3	137.2	142.3
9	Exchangeable Calcium	mg/kg	1520	1340	1277	1224	1840

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10	Exchangeable Magnesium	mg/kg	276	340	446	260	470
11	Sodium Absorption Ratio	-	0.46	0.51	0.40	0.80	0.43
12	Nitrogen	% by mass	0.0141	0.0231	0.0175	0.0444	0.0178
13	Phosphorus(P 2O5)	mg/kg	5.43	8.64	9.98	8.58	6.98
14	Zinc (Zn)	mg/kg	11.76	16.55	14.66	17.38	20.66
15	Water Holding Capacity	%	30.7	32.78	36.2	27.5	34.2
16	Porosity	%	31.4	35.5	21.8	34.5	21.8

#### Observations:

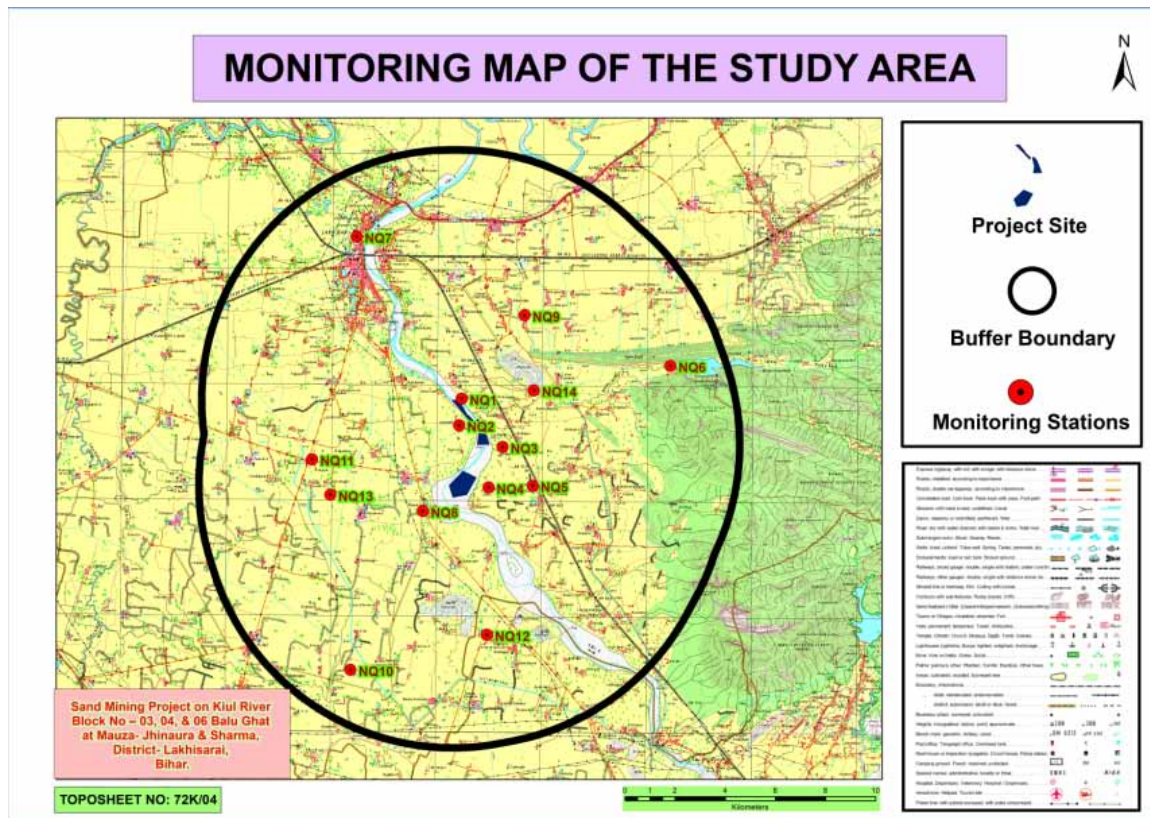
Samples collected from identified locations indicate the soil is sandy type and the pH value ranging from 6.24 to 7.98, which shows that the soil is alkaline in nature. Potassium is found to be from 34.8 mg/kg to 140.7 mg/kg. The water holding capacity is found in between 27.5% to 37.9%.

### 3.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The noise levels within the study area were recorded using Sound Level Meter and noise monitoring results were compared with the Ambient Noise Quality Standard notified under Environment Protection Act, 1986. The levels recorded are as stated in **Table 3.15**. The noise level monitoring locations are marked in **Figure 3.6** and shown in **Table 3.14**.



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 3.6 Noise Monitoring Stations**

**Table 3.15: Noise quality monitoring stations**

Noise monitoring locations		
NQ 1	Project site	--
NQ 2	Jhinaura Village	0.325 Km, SW from Block No. 3
NQ 3	Dharampur Village	0.319 Km, ESE from Block No. 4
NQ 4	Maliya Village	0.145 Km, East from Block No. 6
NQ 5	Janpur village	2.44 Km SE
NQ 6	korasi	7.19 Km ENE
NQ 7	Lakhisarai	6.65 Km, N
NQ 8	Teterhat village	3.29 Km, SW
NQ 9	Singhchak	5.64 Km, NE
NQ 10	Rata Village	8.70 Km, SW
NQ 11	Ramgarh	6.74 Km, W
NQ 12	Manjhwa	7.42 Km, S
NQ 13	Shahnagar	5.26 Km, SW
NQ 14	Bhuinka	3.50 Km, NE

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

**Table 3.16: Noise Monitoring Results**

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	Project site	Industrial Zone	75	70	49.4	43.2
2	Jhinaura Village	Residential Zone	55	45	44.3	36.6
3	Dharampur Village	Residential Zone	55	45	40.5	37.5
4	Maliya Village	Residential Zone	55	45	50.6	31.81
5	Janpur village	Residential Zone	55	45	45.2	32.25
6	Korasi	Residential Zone	55	45	50.4	45.2
7	Lakhisarai	Residential Zone	55	45	43.3	36.6
8	Teterhat village	Residential Zone	55	45	39.5	35.5
9	Singhchak	Residential Zone	55	45	51.6	32.81
10	Rata Village	Residential Zone	55	45	42.2	39.25
11	Ramgarh	Residential Zone	55	45	48.4	46.2
12	Manjhwa	Residential Zone	55	45	43.3	39.6
13	Shahnagar	Residential Zone	55	45	49.5	37.5
14	Bhuinka	Residential Zone	55	45	51.6	36.81

## Results

Noise monitoring reveals that the minimum & maximum noise levels at day time were recorded as 39.5dB(A) at NQ8&51.6 dB(A) at NQ14 respectively. The minimum&maximum noise levels at night time were found to be 31.81dB (A) at NQ4&46.2dB(A) at NQ11 respectively.

There are several sources in the 10 km radius of study area, which contributes to the local noise level of the area. On the commencement of the project, the sound from traffic activities will add to the ambient noise level of the area. This will be kept under check by taking proper suggestive measures.

### **3.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.6.1.1 Introduction**

The ecological study reflects the potential of a regional ecosystem and its biological components. In India, the biological diversity of plants and animals varies from region to region on account of their diversity and density. Producers (plants), consumers (animals), and decomposers (microbes) govern the whole cycle of ecology. Plant and animals both are interdependent on each other.

The biological study is essential to understand the impact of any developmental project on the existing flora and fauna present in the study area. Hence, studies on various aspects of the ecosystem play an important role in identifying sensitive issues for undertaking appropriate action to mitigate the impact if required.

The Environment baseline data generation report in respect of flora-fauna has been prepared to assess the current ecology & biodiversity scenario of the area; and to carry out Environmental Management Plan based on the proposed project activities. The plan will identify and address the environmental and ecological conservation implications of the area. Conservation of biodiversity is essential for sustainable development.

The main objective of the ecological survey is aimed to find out the baseline status of flora and fauna (terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem) of the study area before the start of Sand Mining Project, On Kiul River At Lakhisarai Block No.-06 Sand Ghat.

#### **3.6.2 Description of the study area**

The proposed project is Open Cast Semi-Mechanized Mining of Sand with a proposed production of 854496 TPA.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

The proposed project is Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).. As per MoEF, New Delhi Gazette dated 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 and amended thereof, the proposed mining project is categorized as **Category ‘B-1’**

### 3.6.2.1 Description of Eco-sensitive zones in the Study Area (Wildlife Sanctuary/ National Parks/Animal or Elephant Corridors/ Protected Wetlands etc.)

There are no National parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife corridors, Tiger/Elephant reserves (existing as well as proposed), within 5 km from the present project. However, bhimband wildlife Sanctuaries are present in 10 km of study area



**Figure 3.7: Map of Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Study Area**

Also, areas protected under international conventions, national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other related value are doesn't exist in the core and buffer zone of the present project. On the other hand, the proposed alignment will cross over some riverine channel in the core zone. Adequate structure for cross drainage shall be constructed in order to maintain the natural hydrology and protection of all forms of biota found there in

all the water bodies of the area. Apart from the above, the proposed project the area will promote tourism activities due to the existing Beraila Wildlife Sanctuaries (Bird Sanctuary).

### 3.6.3 Drainage /Water Bodies of the Study Area

Apart from these, some seasonal (monsoon-fed) riverine streams and Nallas are also present in the study area. Few ponds are also recorded nearby the different villages mainly used for fish farming, Cattle feeding, Irrigation purpose by the villagers, etc.

### Scope and Objectives of the Study

The above study aims in identifying potential impacts on flora and fauna and to suggest relevant compensatory and mitigatory measures to protect/conserv biodiversity in the likely impacted area due to the project activity. Following points to be covered under the scope of work:

- Ø Survey of terrestrial & aquatic flora & fauna for core & buffer zone separately.
- Ø Details of endemic species found in the study area and their IUCN status, Schedule status (as per WPA, 1972).
- Ø Survey of the study area in terms of features like breeding & spawning grounds, habitats, flight paths, and the migratory path of the animals.
- Ø Survey of flora covering types e.g. agriculture crop, commercial crop, plantation, natural vegetation/forest type, grass land. The endangered & endemic species of flora & fauna beside any other flora, if present are also to be identified.
- Ø The survey has been covering a total listing of the faunal population. The survey has also covered endangered, endemic, migratory & detail of aquatic fauna.
- Ø The assessment of potential damage to terrestrial & aquatic flora and fauna. The impact should be categorized as primary & secondary, temporary and long term, unavoidable & risk transboundary impacts, possible irreversible change.

### 3.6.4 Methodology/ Data Collection

A primary field survey was carried out within a 10 km radius of the proposed project in winter period (Dec-Feb 2023). Both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems have been studied to understand the biological environment. Secondary data were collected from authentic sources like the Forests Department, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Department of Lakhisarai , and available published literature.



### 3.6.5 Flora (Aquatic and Terrestrial)

For the collection of data for aquatic flora, the methodology prescribed in the standard book of Adoni (1985), NEERI (1998), and APHA (2015) has been adopted. A total of 05 sampling sites were selected for the collection of samples to analyze the aquatic flora.

On the other hand, for the terrestrial data, community analysis was carried out during the summer season. For the collection of terrestrial data, a total of 05 sampling points were selected. At every sampling site, quadrates of 10m X 10m (100 sq.m.) size were randomly laid to study tree species. The circumference of all the adult individuals [(circumference at breast height (CBH)] was measured with Freeman's tape. The study of communities was carried out by using qualitative characteristics, and quantitative characteristics. Qualitative characteristic mainly involved presence/absence of the species, genera, and family. This showed the community structures, composition and other characteristic can be readily described by visual observation without actual measurements. The quantitative analysis involved the structure and composition of vegetation across vegetation types and compared in terms of frequency, density, abundance, and basal area of tree species.

### 3.6.6 Fauna (Aquatic and Terrestrial)

For the collection of data for aquatic fauna, the methodology prescribed in the standard book of Adoni (1985), NEERI (1998), and APHA (2015) has been adopted. A total of 05 sampling points were selected for the collection of samples to identify the the aquatic fauna.

On the other hand, for the terrestrial data, the assessment of fauna was done by an extensive field survey in the area at 05 locations. During the survey, the Line Transect method was used for the study of mammals and Transact & Patch sampling were used for Amphibians, visual encountered methods was used for reptiles and butterflies. The presence of wildlife was also confirmed from the animal calls, footmarks, excreta, and from the local inhabitants depending on the animal sightings and the frequency of their visits in the project area which was later confirmed from the different government offices like the forest department or wildlife department, etc.

Observations of birds were made during a walk-through in the chosen transect for sighting birds. The number of birds observed in each sampling location was listed. Birds were noted and identified with the help of binocular and standard field identification guides.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### 3.6.7 Sampling Sites

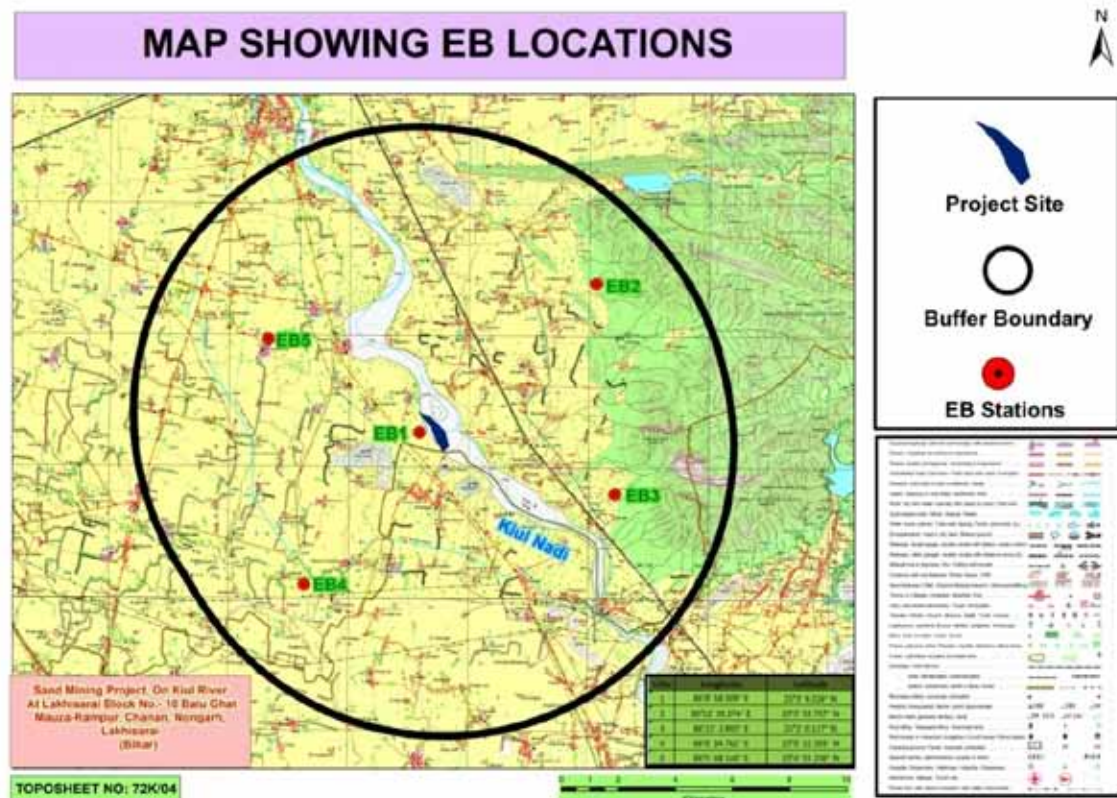
A total of 05 samplingsites (TS-1 to TS-5) were selected for the terrestrial vegetation, avian fauna, and other terrestrial animals like reptiles, mammals, etc. For the collection of samples and data of aquatic flora and fauna, 05 separate sampling sites (AS-1 to AS-5) were also selected at different locations in the study area (Table 3.17 and Figure 3.8 & 3.9).

**Table 3.17: List of Sampling Location Selected for Study of Biological Environment**

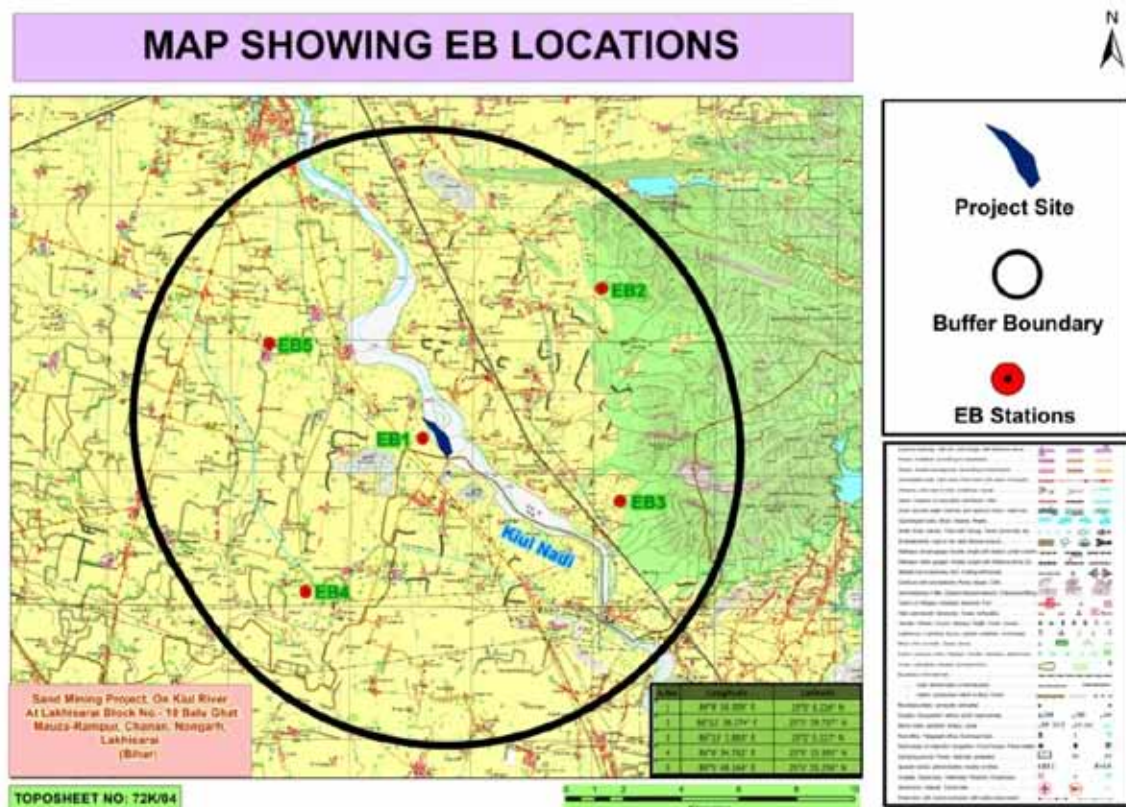
Sampling Stations for Terrestrial Flora-Fauna				
S. No.	Location Name	Zone	Latitude	Longitude
TS-1	EB1	Core and Buffer	86°8' 58.309" E	25°3' 9.226" N
TS-2	EB2	Core and Buffer	86°12' 38.274" E	25°5' 59.737" N
TS-3	EB3	Core and Buffer	86°13' 2.893" E	25°2' 0.117" N
TS-4	EB4	Core and Buffer	86°6' 34.762" E	25°0' 15.393" N
TS-5	EB5	Core and Buffer	86°5' 48.144" E	25°4' 55.236" N
Sampling Stations for Aquatic Flora and Fauna				
S. No.	Location Name	Zone	Latitude	Longitude
AS-1	TS-1	EB1	Core and Buffer	86°8' 58.309" E
AS-2	TS-2	EB2	Core and Buffer	86°12' 38.274" E
AS-3	TS-3	EB3	Core and Buffer	86°13' 2.893" E
AS-4	TS-4	EB4	Core and Buffer	86°6' 34.762" E
AS-5	TS-5	EB5	Core and Buffer	86°5' 48.144" E



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**Figure 3.8: Location of Terrestrial Sampling (TS) sites for Flora-Fauna**



**Figure 3.9: Location of Aquatic Sampling (AS) sites of Flora-Fauna**

### 3.6.8 Flora of the Study Area

The core zone of the proposed project area doesn't have any major natural forest land.

A major part of the core and buffer zone of the project is agricultural land having some major vegetation in the form of agro forestry. Vegetation patterns in villages and surrounding areas are slightly different from the rest of the areas in the Lakhisarai district. The common species grown near the villages are mostly edible, fruits bearing or useful plants. Purposely planted tree patches (mostly fruit-bearing) are available nearby several villages in the study area. The most dominant tree species in the study area are *Aegle marmelos* (Bel), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Embllica officinalis* (Amla), *Dalbergia sissoo* (Sisam), *Ficus bengalensis* (Bargad), *Musa paradisiacal* (Kela), *Syzygiumcumini* (Jamun), *Cassia siamea* (Kasod/Siris), *Litchi chinensis* (Litchi), *Mangifera indica* (Aam) and in case of shrubs *Antigonum leptopus*, *Ricinus communis*, *Lantana camara*, *Jatropha gossipifolia* and *Cassia auriculata* etc. The most dominant species in the study area of both the district was *Mangifera indica* (Aam) and its different varieties.

### 3.6.9 Flora of Core zone

#### 3.6.9.1 Terrestrial Flora of Core zone (Natural vegetation etc.).

There is no flora found in the core zone

#### 3.6.9.2 Agricultural Crops/ Commercial Crops of the Core zone and Buffer Zone

Details of the agricultural vegetation and commercial crops were collected from the 09 selected sites of the core (Lakhisaraidistrict)and the details are given in table 4. These crops are similar to the crops of buffer zone also. So, the same information is applicable for the core and buffer zone.

**Table 3.18: List of Crops seasonally planted by respective farmers in the Core and Buffer Zone**

S.No.	Botanical Name	Local/Trade Name	Family Name
1	<i>Zey mays</i>	Makkha/Maize	Poaceae
2	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Wheat	
3	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Paddy	
4	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Channa	Fabacea

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5	<i>Coriander sativum</i>	Dhaniya	Apiaceae
6	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bhendi	Amaranthaceae
7	<i>Mamordica charanta</i>	Karela	Cucurbiataceae
8	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Mirchi	Solanaceae
9	<i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	
10	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Brinjal	
11	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Mirchi	
12	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	
13	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Onian	Amaryllidaceae
14	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Pigeon pea	Fabaceae
15	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	Caricaceae
16	<i>Okra</i>	Ladyfinger/ Bhindi	Malvaceae
17	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Bottle gourd/ Lauki	Cucurbitaceae
	<b>Source:</b> Present Survey Data Supported by District Agriculture Department, Lakhisarai		

### 3.6.9.3 Aquatic Flora of Core zone (Phytoplankton/ Macrophytes).

Aquatic floral details of the core zone were collected from 08 selected sites of the study area. Some sites were located buffer zone adjacent to the present alignment, however some were located in the core & buffer zone. Details of phytoplankton and macrophytic vegetation of the core and the buffer zone are given in tables 3.19, 3.20 & 3.21, and Figures 3.10 & 3.11.

**Phytoplankton:** Most of the phytoplankton species recorded from the core zone was similar to the buffer zone also. So, the same information is applicable for the core and buffer zone. Phytoplankton species were collected and identified from 08 selected sampling sites of the study area. A total of 69 phytoplankton species were recorded from the different water bodies of the study area, out of which 27 species were of class Chlorophyceae, 17 species of Cyanophyceae, 19 species of Bacillariophyceae, and 6 species of Euglenophyceae. Details of Phytoplankton species are given in table 3.19 and Figure 3.10.

**Table 3.19: List of Phytoplankton species present in different water bodies in study area (Core and Buffer Zone).**

S.N.	Taxonomic Details	S-	S-	S-	S-	S-	S-	S-	S-	Schedu	IU
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		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	le Status in WPA (1972)	CN Sta tus
	<b>Chlorophyceae</b>									NA	NA
1	<i>Ankistrodesmus</i> sp.			+	+	+	+			NA	NA
2	<i>Ankistrodesmus falcatus</i>		+	+			+	+	+	NA	NA
3	<i>Arthrodesmus</i> sp.	+		+	+		+		+	NA	NA
4	<i>Chlorella</i> sp.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
5	<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>	+		+	+	+			+	NA	NA
6	<i>Chlorococcum</i> sp.	+	+	+			+		+	NA	NA
7	<i>Closteriopsis</i> sp.	+	+		+	+		+		NA	NA
8	<i>Closterium quadratum</i>						+	+	+	NA	NA
9	<i>Coelastrum</i> sp.	+	+	+	+		+		+	NA	NA
10	<i>Cosmarium aequale</i>			+	+		+	+		NA	NA
11	<i>Cosmarium formii</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	NA	NA
12	<i>Cosmarium margaritatum</i>	+		+	+		+	+		NA	NA
13	<i>Crucigenia</i> sp.	+	+	+	+		+			NA	NA
14	<i>Gonium</i> sp.	+		+		+	+		+	NA	NA
15	<i>Oocystis crassa</i>	+	+			+	+	+	+	NA	NA
16	<i>Pediastrum duplex</i>	+	+	+	+		+		+	NA	NA
17	<i>Pediastrum simplex</i>			+	+	+				NA	NA
18	<i>Scenedesmus armatus</i>	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	NA	NA
19	<i>Scenedesmus bijugatus</i>	+		+	+	+	+		+	NA	NA
20	<i>Spirogyra</i> sp.	+	+	+		+	+	+		NA	NA
21	<i>Tetraedron trigonum</i>				+		+		+	NA	NA
22	<i>Tetrastrum</i> sp.	+	+	+		+	+		+	NA	NA
23	<i>Treubaria triappendiculata</i>			+		+	+	+	+	NA	NA
24	<i>Ulothrix</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
25	<i>Ulothrix zonata</i>	+		+		+	+		+	NA	NA
26	<i>Volvox</i> sp.	+	+	+		+	+			NA	NA
27	<i>Zygnema</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA



Chapter-III	BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION
Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).	

	Total	19	15	23	16	17	24	12	17		
	<b>Cyanophyceae</b>									NA	NA
1	<i>Anabaena</i> sp.		+	+	+	+	+		+	NA	NA
2	<i>Anabaena circinalis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
3	<i>Anabaena flosaque</i>	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
4	<i>Anacystis</i> sp.	+		+		+	+		+	NA	NA
5	<i>Aphanocapsa</i> sp.	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
6	<i>Aphanothece</i> sp.	+	+		+	+			+	NA	NA
7	<i>Chroococcus</i> sp.	+		+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
8	<i>Gloeocapsa</i> sp.	+	+	+			+		+	NA	NA
9	<i>Lyngbya</i> sp.	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
10	<i>Merismopedia</i> sp.	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	NA	NA
11	<i>Merismopedia tenuissima</i>	+		+	+	+	+			NA	NA
12	<i>Microcystis</i> sp.		+		+			+	+	NA	NA
13	<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>	+		+			+			NA	NA
14	<i>Nostoc</i> sp.		+		+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
15	<i>Oscillatoria subbrevis</i>	+			+		+		+	NA	NA
16	<i>Spirulina</i> sp.		+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
17	<i>Spirulina laxissima</i>		+	+		+	+		+	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>		
	<b>Bacillariophyceae</b>									NA	NA
1	<i>Achnanthes</i> sp.	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	NA	NA
2	<i>Amphora ovalis</i>	+				+	+		+	NA	NA
3	<i>Amphora</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+		+		NA	NA
4	<i>Coccooneis</i> sp.	+	+		+		+	+	+	NA	NA
5	<i>Cyclotella</i> sp.			+		+	+	+	+	NA	NA
6	<i>Cymbella affinis</i>	+		+	+		+		+	NA	NA
7	<i>Eunotia major</i>	+	+		+	+		+		NA	NA
8	<i>Fragillaria pinnata</i>		+	+		+	+		+	NA	NA
9	<i>Gomphonema</i> sp.	+			+		+	+	+	NA	NA
10	<i>Gomphonema lanceolatum</i>	+	+	+	+	+			+	NA	NA
11	<i>Melosira</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+			NA	NA
12	<i>Melosira granulata</i>	+				+	+	+		NA	NA

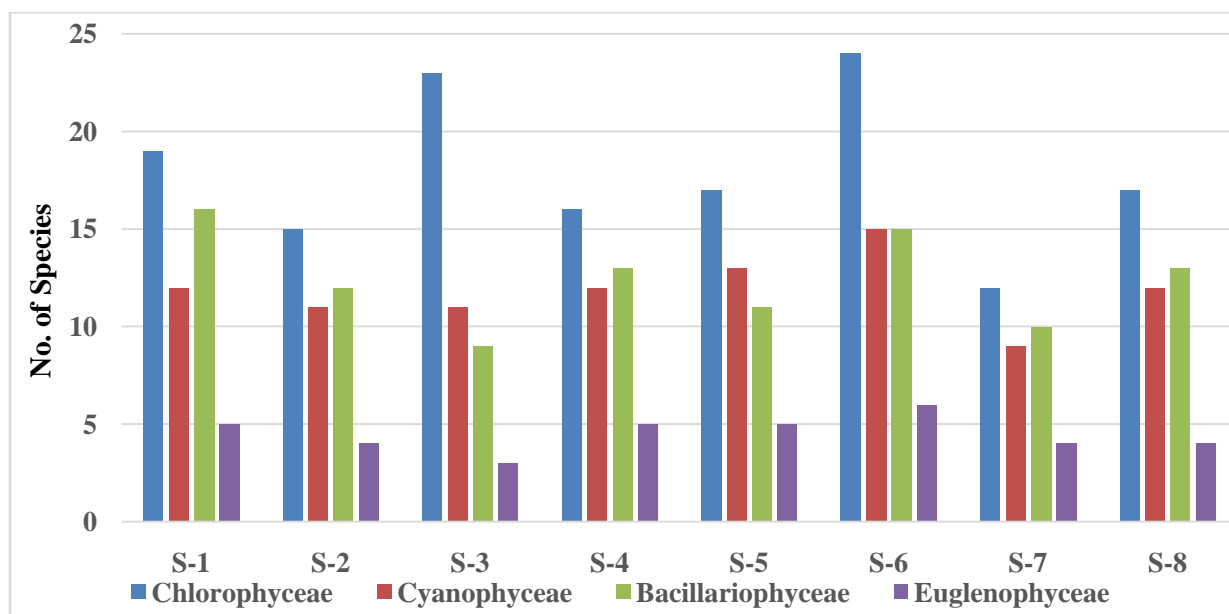
Chapter-III	BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION
Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).	

13	<i>Navicula similis</i>	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	NA	NA
14	<i>Navicula subrhyncocephala</i>	+	+		+		+		+	NA	NA
15	<i>Nitzschia palea</i>	+	+		+	+	+			NA	NA
16	<i>Pinnularia sp.</i>	+	+	+				+	+	NA	NA
17	<i>Synedra acus</i>	+				+	+		+	NA	NA
18	<i>Synedra ulna</i>		+		+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
19	<i>Tabellaria sp.</i>	+			+		+			NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>		
	<b>Euglenophyceae</b>									NA	NA
1	<i>Euglena acus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
2	<i>Euglena sp.</i>	+			+	+	+		+	NA	NA
3	<i>Euglepha sp.</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
4	<i>Phacus sp.</i>		+				+			NA	NA
5	<i>Phacus caudatus</i>	+			+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
6	<i>Trachelomonas sp.</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>		
	<b>Source:</b> Primary Survey Data of P&M Solution Pvt. Ltd., Noida										

**Table 3.20: Site wise Qualitative list of Phytoplankton species recorded from the Core and Buffer Zone**

Class	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8
Chlorophyceae	19	15	23	16	17	24	12	17
Cyanophyceae	12	11	11	12	13	15	9	12
Bacillariophyceae	16	12	9	13	11	15	10	13
Euglenophyceae	5	4	3	5	5	6	4	4
<b>Total No. of Species</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>

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**Figure 3.10: Site wise variation of Phytoplankton species in the Core and Buffer Zone**

**Macrophytes:** The aquatic vegetation recorded from the core zone was similar to the aquatic vegetation of the buffer zone also. So, the same information is applicable for the core and buffer zone. The maximum number of aquatic vegetation was recorded at sites 06 and 08 due to the perennial nature of the water bodies. On the other hand, other water bodies support less vegetation due to a lack of water (monsoon-fed streams), and moisture. The details of Macrophytes species are given in table 3.21 and Figure 3.11.

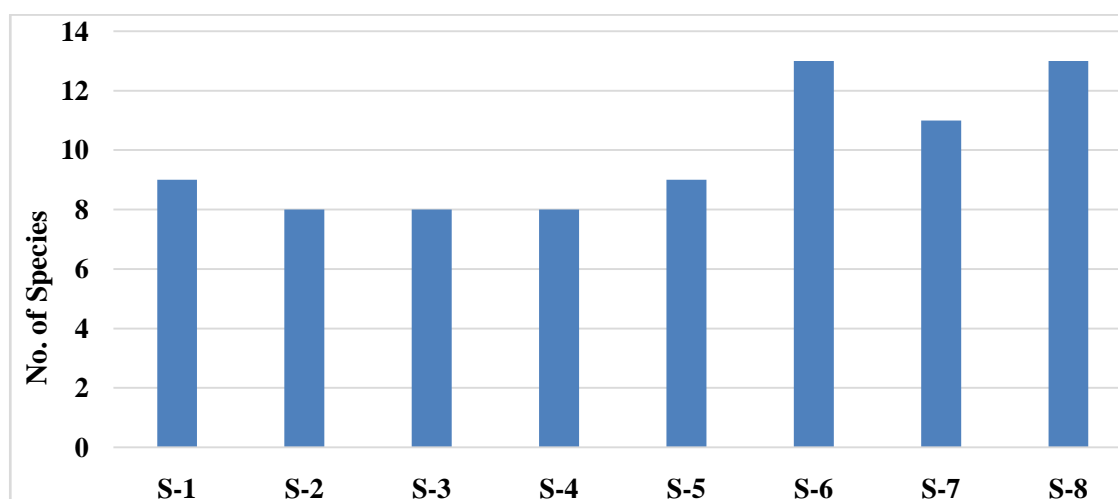
**Table 3.21: List of Aquatic Macrophytic vegetation of Core and Buffer Zone**

S.No.	Name of the Taxa	Family Name	IUCN Status	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8
1	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	Salviniaceae	LC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	<i>Cyperus alopecuroides</i>	Cyperaceae	LC	+	+			+	+	+	+
3	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Cyperaceae	LC	+		+	+		+	+	+
4	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Pontederiaceae	LC	+	+	+		+	+		+
5	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrocharitaceae	LC				+			+	+
6	<i>Ipomea aquatica</i>	Convolvulaceae	LC		+	+	+	+	+		+
7	<i>Ipomea carnea</i>	Convolvulaceae	LC	+	+	+	+		+	+	+



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8	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Araceae	LC	+	+			+	+	+	+
9	<i>Ludwigia parviflora</i>	Onagraceae	LC	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
10	<i>Nelumbo sp.</i>	Nelumbonaceae	LC		+			+			
11	<i>Nymphoides aquatica</i>	Menyanthaceae	LC	+		+		+	+	+	+
12	<i>Phragmites karka</i>	Poaceae	LC						+		
13	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Araceae	LC		+		+			+	+
14	<i>Polygonum glabrum</i>	Polygonaceae	LC	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
15	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Typhaceae	LC						+		+
16	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Typhaceae	LC		+		+	+	+	+	
<b>Total No. of Species</b>				<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>



**Figure 3.11: Qualitative list of Aquatic Macrophytic vegetation of Core and Buffer Zone**

### 3.6.10 Flora of Buffer zone

#### 3.6.10.1 Terrestrial Flora of Buffer zone (Natural vegetation/Commercial vegetation).

During the present survey, a total of 102 species of plant species were observed from the study area. Out of 103 plant species, 53 species of tree, 25 species of shrubs/herbs, 14 species of climbers, and 10 species of Grass species were recorded from the buffer zone of the present study area. The below-mentioned vegetation details have been collected from the Core as well as Buffer zone of the present study area. All the details have been furnished based on the field survey at 09 different locations and data supported by the Department of

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Forest, Lakhisarai district of Bihar. The details of vegetation of the buffer zone is given in Table 3.22.

**Table 3.22: List of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs and Grasses observed in Buffer Zone**

S.No.	Botanical Name	Common/ Hindi Name	Name of family
	<b>Trees</b>		
1	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Austrelian babul	Fabaceae
2	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Safed babul	Mimosaceae
3	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babool	Mimosaceae
4	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Desi babool	Fabaceae
5	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae
6.	<i>Ailanthus excels</i>	Adusa	Simaroubaceae
7	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Siris	Mimosoideae
8	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Sirish	Mimosaceae
9	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Saptaparni	Apocynaceae
10	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Dhaura,	Combretaceae
11	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Kadamb	Rubiaceae
12	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jack fruit	Moraceae
13	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae
14	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Katang bamboo	Poaceae
15	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Apta	Leguminosae
16	<i>Bauhinia variegata L.</i>	Kachnar	Leguminosae
17	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Semal	Malvaceae
18	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	Semal tree	Malvaceae
19	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Nariyal	Palmae
20	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palas	Leguminosae
21	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Bahawa	Caesalpinaceae
22	<i>Cassia siamea</i>	Chirkundi	Mimosaceae
23	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Shisam	Leguminosae
24	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Shisam	Leguminosae
25	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Gulmohar	Fabaceae
26	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	Bamboo	Poaceae

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27	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Tendu	Ebenaceae
28	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Timru	Ebenaceae
29	<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae
30	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Vad	Moraceae
31	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bargad	Moraceae
32	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pipal	Moraceae
33	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mohua tree	Sapotaceae
34	<i>Magnifera indica</i>	Aam	Anacardiaceae
35	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Bukkam Neem	Meliaceae
36	<i>Moringa olerifera</i>	Munga	Moringanaceae
37	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i>	Banana	Musaceae
38	<i>Nerium oleamder</i>	Kaner	Apocynaceae
39	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Date palm	Arecaceae
40	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Awla	Euphorbiaceae
41	<i>Pisidium guava</i>	Guava	Myrtaceae
42	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Leguminosae
43	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Vilayati babool	Fabaceae
44	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Bija	Leguminosae
45	<i>Punica malus</i>	Anar	Lythraceae
46	<i>Sarracca indica</i>	Ashok	Annonaceae
47	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Sal	Depterocarpaceae
48	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun	Myrtaceae
49	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Sagwan	Verbenaceae
50	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretaceae
51	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Harhar	Combretaceae
52	<i>Zizyphus jujube</i>	Ber	Rhamnaceae
53	<i>Zyziphus mauritiana</i>	Ber	Rhamnaceae
<b>Shrub &amp; Herbs</b>			
54	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Kanti	Asteraceae
55	<i>Acheranthus aspera</i>	Aghada	Amaranthaceae
56	<i>Antigonum leptopus</i>	coral vine	eaecanogyloP
57	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Pila dhtura	Papaveraceae
58	<i>Baugainvella glabra</i>	Paper flower	Nyctaginaceae

<b>Chapter-III</b>	<b>BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma &amp; Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).</b>	

59	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Aakra	Asclepiadaceae
60	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Tarwar	Fabaceae
61	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Tarota /Takla	Caesalpinaceae
62	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	manure weed	Amaranthaceae
63	<i>cleome viscosa</i>	Pivali tilval	Cleomaceae
64	<i>Dalura metel</i>	Dhotra	Solanaceae
65	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Unthkantali	Asteraceae
66	<i>Ervatamia divaricata</i>	Chandani	Apocynaceae
67	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Mothi dudhi	Euphorbiaceae
68	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Besharam	Convolvulaceae
69	<i>Jatropha gossipifolia</i>	cotton-leaf	Euphorbiaceae
70	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Ghaneri	Verbenaceae
71	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Chui Mui	Mimosaceae
72	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi	Labiatae
73	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Gajar grass	Asteraceae
74	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Arand	Euphorbiaceae
75	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor oil plant	Euphorbiaceae
76	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Bhuiringani	Solanaceae
77	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Kambarmodi	Asteraceae
78	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Chota Dhatura	Asteraceae
<b>Grasses</b>			
79	<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Mauntian grass	Poaceae
80	<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Banjura grass	Poaceae
81	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Bokna	Commelinaceae
82	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Doob	Poaceae
83	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Motha	cyperaceae
84	<i>DactylSeptemberenum aegyptium</i>	Crow foot grass	Poaceae
85	<i>Digitaria ternate</i>	--	Graminae
86	<i>Kyllinga tenuifolia</i>	--	Cyperaceae
87	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Elephant grass	Poaceae
88	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	kans	Poaceae
<b>Climbers</b>			
89	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Gunja	Fabaceae

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90	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	Anantalata	Polygonaceae
90	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Booganbel	Nyctaginaceae
92	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i>	Kujari	Celastraceae
93	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Khariya lata	Menispermaceae
94	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Blue pea	Fabaceae
95	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Jungli Kundru	Cucurbitaceae
96	<i>Combretum indicum</i>	Madhu Malati	Combretaceae
97	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Amarbel	Convolvulaceae
98	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Amar bel	Convolvulaceae
99	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Anantamul	Apocynaceae
100	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Neeli Bel	Convolvulaceae
101	<i>Tilospora cordifolia</i>	Giloy	Menispermaceae
102	<i>Zizyphus oenoplia</i>	Makor	Rhamnaceae

**Source:** Primary data of P&M Solution, Noida and data supported by the Department of Forest, Lakhisarai district of Bihar.

### 3.6.10.2 Agricultural vegetation/ Commercial vegetation of the Buffer zone.

The variety of Crops and cropping patterns in the core and the buffer zone was the same in the study area. Vegetation details of the buffer zone were collected from 05 selected sites (TS-1 to TS-05) and the details are given in Table 3.17.

### 3.6.10.3 Aquatic Flora of Buffer zone (Phytoplankton/ Macrophytes/ Aquatic Weeds)

**Phytoplankton:** The diversity of Phytoplankton species was similar in the core and buffer zone. The details of macrophytic vegetation of the buffer zone are given in Table 3.19 & 3.20 and Figure 3.10.

**Macrophytes:** The diversity of aquatic macrophytes was similar in both core and buffer zone. The details of macrophytic vegetation of the buffer zone are given in Table 3.21 and Figure 3.11.

### 3.6.11 Fauna of the Study Area

Proposed alignment passing through the rural and purely in the agricultural field. At some places, it will cross from adjacent to some villages in the study area. The study area is devoid of any natural forest, so, major wildlife animals are rarely found in the area. Only some

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moving animals were observed. Domesticated animals mainly constitute the faunal population within the project area.

The assessment of fauna was done on the bases of secondary data collected from different government offices like the forest department, wildlife department, etc. The presence of wildlife was also confirmed by the local inhabitants depending on the animal sightings and the frequency of their visits in the project area.

During the present study period, a large number of local birds are noticed in the buffer zone of the study area. But, there are no bird habitats like nesting, breeding, and foraging patterns are noticed in the core zone.

### 3.6.12 Fauna of the Core Zone

#### 3.6.12.1 Terrestrial fauna of core zone (Mammals/Reptiles/amphibians/birds/insects etc.).

The domesticated animals like Goat (*Capra aegagrus*); Buffalo (*BuSands bubalis*); Cow (*Bos primigenius*); Horse (*Equus caballus*); Ass (*Equus hemionus*) and Dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) were observed moving in different parts of the study area (including core and buffer zone), especially nearby town and villages. Other mammals and reptiles found in the study area are listed in Table 3.23.

**Table 3.23: List of Mammals/Reptiles/Amphibians/Birds recorded from the Core Zone**

S. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Schedule status (as per WPA-1972)	IUCN status
<b>Mammals</b>					
1.	Jungle cat	<i>Fellis chaus</i>	Felidae	II	LC
2.	Five striped palm squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	Sciuridae	IV	LC
3.	Indian Fulvous Fruit-Bat	<i>Rousettus leschenaultia</i>	Pteropodidae	V	LC
4.	Indian Field Mouse	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Muridae	V	LC
5.	Common House Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Muridae	V	LC

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6.	Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicotabengalensis</i>	Muridae	V	LC
7.	Indian Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestesedwardsi edwardsi</i>	Herpestidae	II	LC
<b>Reptiles &amp; Amphibians</b>					
8.	Garden lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Agamidae	IV	NE
9.	Common skink	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	Scincidae	IV	LC
10.	King cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Elapidae	II	LC
11.	Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	Elapidae	II	LC
12.	Pit viper	<i>Crotalus</i> sp	Viperidae	II	LC
13.	Garden lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Agamidae	IV	NE
14.	House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Gekkonidae	--	
<b>Bird Species</b>					
1	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Myna	Sturnidae	IV	LC
2	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common myna	Sturnidae	IV	LC
3	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red munia	Estrildidae	IV	LC
4	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron	Ardeidae	IV	LC
5	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian pond heron	Ardeidae	IV	LC
6	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle egret	Ardeidae	IV	LC
7	<i>Columba livia</i>	Pigeon	Columbidae	IV	LC
8	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Jungle crow	Corvidae	IV	LC
9	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Crow	Corvidae	V	LC
10	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Black drango	Dicruridae	IV	LC
11	<i>Gallinule chloropus</i>	Common moorhen	Rallidae	IV	LC
12	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Accipitridae	IV	LC
13	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Passeridae	IV	LC
14	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Little cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae	IV	LC
15	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented bulbul	Pycnonotidae	IV	LC
16	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	Indian robin	Psittaculidae	IV	LC
17	<i>Turdoides caudate</i>	Common babbler	Leiothrichidae	IV	LC
18	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common hoopoe	Upupidae	IV	LC
19	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled lapwing	Charadriidae	IV	LC
<b>IUCN Status =LC: Least Concern, NE: Not Evaluated.</b>					



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**Source:**Primary Survey data of P&M Solution, Noida and the data supported by Department of Forest,  
Lakhisaraidistrict of Bihar

**Table 3.24: Butterflies observed in the Core zone**

S. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	IUCN Status
1.	Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	Nymphalidae	LC
2.	Common emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Pieridae	LC
3.	Common crow	<i>Euploea core</i>	Nymphalidae	LC
4.	Small grass yellow	<i>Eurema brigitta</i>	Pieridae	LC

**Source:**Primary Survey data of P&M Solution, Noida and the data supported by Department of Forest,  
Lakhisaraidistrict of Bihar

### 3.6.12.3 Aquatic Fauna of Core zone (Zooplankton/ Macro-invertebrates/ Fishes/ Amphibians/ Turtles etc.)

All the aquatic fauna recorded from the core zone were also recorded from the buffer zone and most of the sampling sites are the same for the core and buffer zone as given in table 3.17. So, the list of aquatic fauna of the core zone is merged with the details of the buffer zone and is given in Table 3.25 to 3.27.

### 3.6.12.4 Fauna of Buffer zone

To prepare a detailed report on the status of faunal biodiversity of the present study area (1 km buffer) of Lakhisaraidistrict of Bihar and to assess the impacts due to digging/ leveling of alignment route/ construction of bridge/ operational activity which evolves suitable mitigation measures to protect & conserve biodiversity following components were studied: terrestrial biodiversity, wildlife survey (diversity), habitat study (feeding, breeding, roosting areas), distribution of birds, rare & endangered species of the study area.

The fauna of the study area (Core and Buffer zone) vary upon the local topography and different types of habitats. The fauna of the study area has been categorized into two categories based on their habitat, i.e. (i) Aquatic fauna and (ii) Terrestrial fauna.

During the present survey, there are some seasonal, perennial and private water body was observed along with the proposed alignment, which will be affected due to the present

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project activities. The alignment of the project will cross a few seasonal and perennial streams.

### 3.6.12.6 Terrestrial Fauna of Buffer zone (Mammals/Reptiles/Amphibians/Birds/ Insects etc.)

The major part of the study area lies under agricultural fields and barren land which restricts the wildlife habitat significantly. There is neither any wildlife sensitive area nor any corridor for the movement of wildlife in the study area. A list of the animals of the study area has been prepared on the basis of the survey and also inquire from the local people. The animals, thus recorded were cross-checked with Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for their schedule status. Faunal details of the study area are given in Tables 3.25 to 3.27.

#### i. Mammals and Reptiles/ Amphibians

The domesticated animals like Goat (*Capra aegagrus*); Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*); Cow (*Bos primigenius*); Horse (*Equus caballus*); Ass (*Equus hemionus*) and Dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) were observed moving in different parts of the study area, especially nearby town and villages. Other mammals and reptiles found in the study area are listed in Table 3.25.

**Table 3.25: List Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians recorded from the Buffer Zone**

S. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Status as per WPA-1972	IUCN status
<b>Mammals</b>					
1	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>	Bandicoot Rat	Sciuridae	IV	LC
2	<i>Canis auratus</i>	Jackal	Pteropodidae	V	LC
3	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle cat	Soricidae	IV	LC
4	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Three-striped Squirrel	Suidae	III	LC
5	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	Five striped palm squirrel	Hyaenidae	III	LC
6	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	Indian Grey Mongoose	Canidae	II	LC

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7	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	Stripped hyena	Leporidae	V	LC
8	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Indian Hare	Canidae	II	LC
9	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Indian Field Mouse	Sciuridae	IV	LC
10	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Common langur	Cercopithecidae	II	LC
11	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	Indian Flying Fox	Pteropodidae	V	LC
12	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Common House Rat	Muridae	V	LC
13	<i>Rousettus leschenaultia</i>	Indian Fulvous Fruit- Bat	Muridae	V	LC
14	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Grey musk Shrew	Muridae	V	LC
15	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Boar	Canidae	III	LC
16	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Indian fox	Felidae	II	LC

#### Reptiles and Amphibians

1	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Common toad	Bufonidae	IV	LC
2	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Krait	Elapidae	IV	NE
3	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Garden lizard	Agamidae	IV	NE
4	<i>Crotalus</i> sp.	Pit viper	Viperidae	II	LC
5	<i>Enhydryn enhydryn</i>	Smooth water snake	Homalopsidae	IV	LC
6	<i>Euphylyctis hexadactyla</i>	Common frog	Dicroglossidae	IV	LC
7	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	Common skink	Scincidae	IV	LC
8	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	House Gecko	Gekkonidae	--	NE
9	<i>Naja naja</i>	Cobra	Elapidae	II	LC
10	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King cobra	Elapidae	II	LC
11	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Rat Snake	Colubridae	II	NE
12	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common frog	Ranidae	IV	LC
13	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Common Tortoise	Testudinidae	IV	VU
14	<i>Varanus</i> sp.	Monitor lizard	Varanidae	II	LC

**IUCN Status =LC:** Least Concern, **VU:** Vulnerable. **NT:** Near Threatened, **NE:** Not Evaluated,

**Source:** Primary Survey data of P&M solution, Noida and the data supported by Department of Forest,  
Lakhisarai District.

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## ii. Avian Fauna

**Table 3.26: Avian Fauna observed from the study area (01 KM Buffer area)**

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Schedule Status (WPA-1972)	IUCN Status
1	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Myna	Sturnidae	IV	LC
2	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common myna	Sturnidae	IV	LC
3	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Small blue kingfisher	Alcedinidae	IV	LC
4	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red munia	Estrildidae	IV	LC
5	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted waterhen	Rallidae	IV	LC
6	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron	Ardeidae	IV	LC
7	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple heron	Ardeidae	IV	LC
8	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian pond heron	Ardeidae	IV	LC
9	<i>Athene brama</i>	Spotted Owlet	Strigidae	IV	LC
10	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle egret	Ardeidae	IV	LC
11	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated heron	Ardeidae	IV	LC
12	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great egret	Ardeidae	IV	LC
13	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Crow pheasant	Cuculidae	IV	LC
14	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied kingfisher	Alcedinidae	IV	LC
15	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little ringed plover	Charadriidae	IV	LC
16	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	White-necked stork	Ciconidae	IV	NT
17	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Purple Sunbird	Psittaculidae	IV	LC
18	<i>Columba livia</i>	Pigeon	Columbidae	IV	LC
19	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Jungle crow	Corvidae	IV	LC
20	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Crow	Corvidae	V	LC
21	<i>Dendrocygna icolour</i>	Fulvous whistling duck	Anatidae	IV	LC
22	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Black drongo	Dicruridae	IV	LC

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23	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Larger egret	Ardeidae	IV	LC
24	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret	Ardeidae	IV	LC
25	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Titar	Phasianidae	IV	LC
26	<i>Gallinule chloropus</i>	Common moorhen	Rallidae	IV	LC
27	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Jungle hen	Phasianidae	IV	LC
28	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	White-throated kingfisher	Alcedinidae	IV	LC
29	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Accipitridae	IV	LC
30	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned night heron	Ardeidae	IV	LC
31	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Passeridae	IV	LC
32	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great white pelican	Pelecanidae	IV	LC
33	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae	IV	LC
34	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Little cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae	IV	LC
35	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	Charadriidae	IV	LC
36	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Red-naped ibis	Threskiornithidae	IV	LC
37	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose ringed Parakeet	Psittacidae	IV	LC
38	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented bulbul	Pycnonotidae	IV	LC
39	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Knob-billed duck	Anatidae	IV	LC
40	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	Indian robin	Psittaculidae	IV	LC
41	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Little brown dove	Columbidae	IV	LC
42	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	Sturnidae	IV	LC
43	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Asian pied starling	Sturnidae	IV	LC
44	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little grebe	Podicipitidae	IV	LC
45	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy shelduck	Anatidae	IV	LC
5	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	Common redshank	Charadriidae	IV	LC
46	<i>Turdoides caudate</i>	Common babbler	Leiothrichidae	IV	LC
47	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common hoopoe	Upupidae	IV	LC
48	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled lapwing	Charadriidae	IV	LC

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**IUCN Status =LC:** Least Concern, **VU:** Vulnerable.

**Source:** Primary Survey data of P&M Solution and the data supported by Department of Forest, Lakhisarai, Bihar.

### iii. Butter Flies

**Table 3.27: Butterflies observed from the Buffer zone of the study area**

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	IUCN Status
1	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Common emigrant	Pieridae	LC
2	<i>Chlosyne lacinia</i>	Sunflower/Bordered Patch	Nymphalidae	LC
3	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	Scarlet dragonfly	Libellulidae	LC
4	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	Plain Tiger	Nymphalidae	LC
5	<i>Danaus genutia</i>	Stripped Tiger	Nymphalidae	LC
6	<i>Euploea core</i>	Common crow	Nymphalidae	LC
7	<i>Eurema brigitta</i>	Small grass yellow	Pieridae	LC
8	<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	Blue tiger	Nymphalidae	LC
<b>Source:</b> Primary Survey data of P&M Solution and the data supported by Department of Forest, Lakhisarai, Bihar.				

### 3.6.12.7 Aquatic Fauna of Buffer zone (Zooplankton/Macro-invertebrates/Fishes/Amphibians /Turtles etc.)

Aquatic fauna is referred to as any form of an animal that has adapted to living in the aquatic environments such as rivers, lakes, ponds, dams, streams, etc.). Jammuari River and its adjoining streams are formed the drainage in the study area. Few other seasonal water bodies like village ponds, streams, and nallas are also present in the study area. In general, faunal account of any water bodies can be divided into following categories, *i.e.*, (i) zooplankton, (ii) Macro-invertebrates/Insects/Benthos (iii) Fishes (iv) Amphibians/ Reptiles/ etc. Details of Zooplankton; Macro-invertebrates/insects/benthos; Amphibians/Reptiles and Fishes recorded from the different water bodies of the study area (Lakhisarai District) are given in Tables 3.28 to 3.31.

#### i. Zooplankton

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Zooplankton is commonly found in all types of aquatic habitats. These are recognized as secondary producers and considered as one of the best tools for the environmental monitoring program. During the present study period, a total of 60 zooplankton species was recorded and identified comprising of class Protozoa (10 species), Rotifera (23 species), Cladocera (12 species), Copepoda (11 species), and Ostracoda (4 species). The details of the zooplankton diversity of different habitats are given in Table 3.28 and Fig 3.12.

**Table 3.28: Zooplankton species found in the different water bodies situated in the buffer zone**

S.No.	Name of the Taxa	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	Schedule Status in WPA (1972)	IUCN Status
	<b>Protozoa</b>										
1	<i>Arcella</i> sp.	+	+	+		+	+		+	NA	NA
2	<i>Arcella discoides</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
3	<i>Arcella vulgaris</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
4	<i>Centropyxis</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
5	<i>Centropyxis ecornis</i>		+			+	+		+	NA	NA
6	<i>Diffugia</i> sp.	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	NA	NA
7	<i>Diffugia cuminata</i>	+	+		+	+	+		+	NA	NA
8	<i>Euglypha</i> sp.	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
9	<i>Metopus</i> sp.		+	+	+		+			NA	NA
10	<i>Opercularia</i> sp.	+	+	+		+			+	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>		
	<b>Rotifera</b>										
1	<i>Anuraeopsis</i> sp.	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
2	<i>Anuraeopsis fissa</i>				+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
3	<i>Asplanchna</i> sp.	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	NA	NA
4	<i>Asplanchna brightwelli</i>		+		+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
5	<i>Brachionus</i> sp.	+		+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
6	<i>Brachionus angularis</i>		+						+	NA	NA
7	<i>Brachionus calyciflorus</i>	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	NA	NA



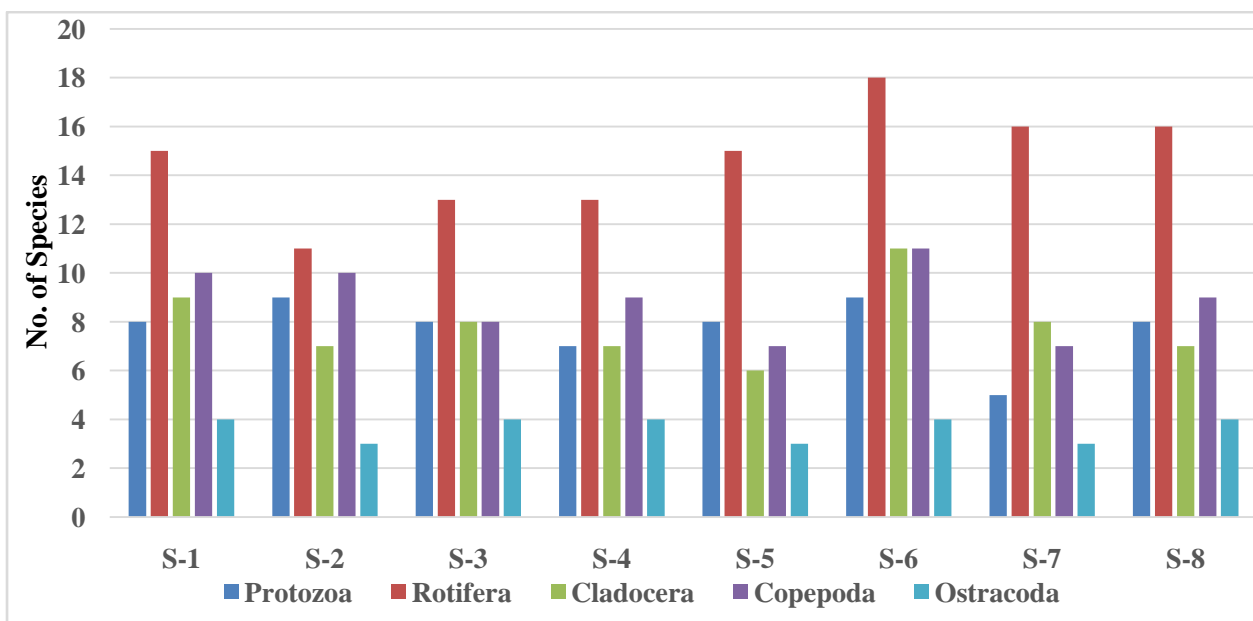
Chapter-III	BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION
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8	<i>Brachionus quadridentata</i>		+	+	+		+	+		NA	NA
9	<i>Brachionus falcatus</i>	+			+	+	+	+		NA	NA
10	<i>Brachionus forficula</i>	+		+		+	+		+	NA	NA
11	<i>Cephloedella gibba</i>	+	+		+	+	+	+		NA	NA
12	<i>Filinia</i> sp.	+					+	+	+	NA	NA
13	<i>Filinia longiseta</i>		+	+		+		+	+	NA	NA
14	<i>Keratella</i> sp.	+		+		+			+	NA	NA
15	<i>Keratella Cochlearis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
16	<i>Keratella Tropica</i>	+	+		+		+	+		NA	NA
17	<i>Lecane</i> sp.				+		+	+	+	NA	NA
18	<i>Lecane luna</i>	+		+		+	+		+	NA	NA
19	<i>Monostyla quadridentatus</i>		+	+						NA	NA
20	<i>Mytilina</i> sp.	+			+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
21	<i>Polyarthra vulgaris</i>	+		+		+			+	NA	NA
22	<i>Testudinella patina</i>		+		+		+	+		NA	NA
23	<i>Trichocerca</i> sp.	+		+		+	+		+	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>		
	<b>Cladocera</b>										
1	<i>Alona</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
2	<i>Alona intermediate</i>		+		+		+	+		NA	NA
3	<i>Bosmina</i> sp.	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
4	<i>Bosmina longirostris</i>	+		+			+	+		NA	NA
5	<i>Ceriodaphnia</i> sp.		+	+		+	+		+	NA	NA
6	<i>Chydorus sphaericus</i>	+	+		+		+	+		NA	NA
7	<i>Daphnia</i> sp.	+		+	+		+	+		NA	NA
8	<i>Daphnia pulex</i>	+			+	+	+		+	NA	NA
9	<i>Diaphnosoma excisum</i>	+	+	+			+	+		NA	NA
10	<i>Leydgia</i> sp.		+	+		+	+		+	NA	NA
11	<i>Moina daphnia</i>	+			+		+	+	+	NA	NA
12	<i>Simocephalus</i> sp.	+	+	+		+			+	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>		
	<b>Copepoda</b>										
1	<i>Cyclops</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA

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2	<i>Diaptomus</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	NA	NA
3	<i>Eucyclops</i> sp.	+	+	+			+	+	+	NA	NA
4	<i>Heleodiptomus viduus</i>	+	+			+	+			NA	NA
5	<i>Mesocyclops</i> sp.	+	+		+		+	+	+	NA	NA
6	<i>Nauplius</i> larvae	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
7	<i>Neodiptomus</i> sp.		+		+		+		+	NA	NA
8	<i>Nitzii amphibia</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NA
9	<i>Paradiptomus</i> sp.	+		+	+		+		+	NA	NA
10	<i>Thermocyclops</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
11	<i>Thermocyclops crassus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>		
	<b>Ostracoda</b>										
1	<i>Cyprinotus</i> sp.	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
2	<i>Cypris</i> sp.	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	NA	NA
3	<i>Stenocypris</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
4	<i>Stenocypris malcolmsoni</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		

**Source:** Primary Survey data of P&M Solution, Noida.



**Figure 3.12: Site wise qualitative variation in Zooplankton species in the study area**

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## ii. Macro-invertebrates (Insects/Benthos)

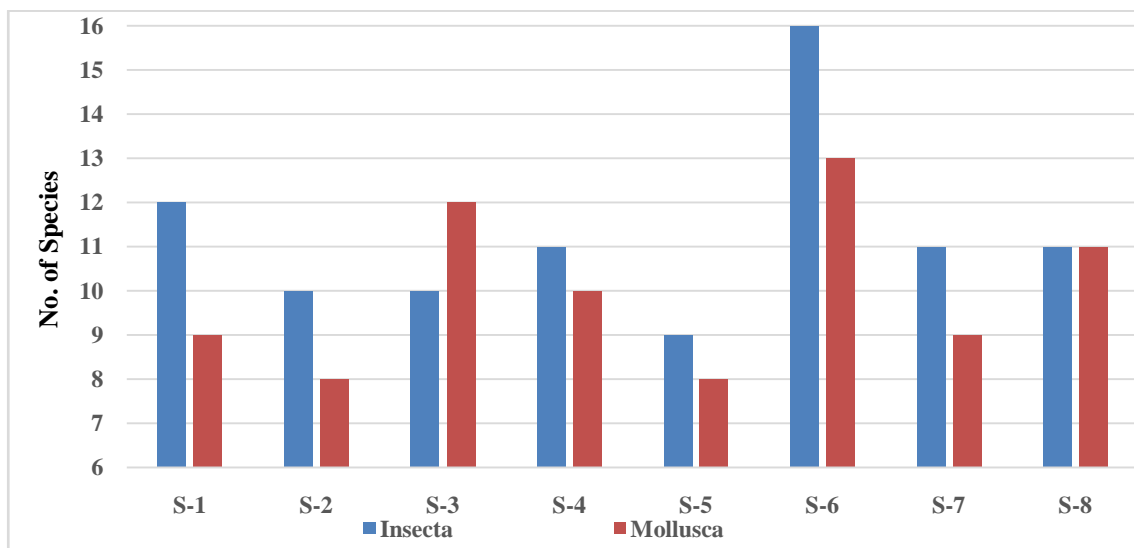
Macro-invertebrates are commonly found in all types of aquatic habitats such as streams, rivers, wetlands, lakes, and ponds. The term macro-invertebrate is used for those animals that have no backbone and can be seen with the naked eye. These animals generally include insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and annelids. They are significant within the food chain as larger animals such as fish and birds rely on them as a food source. None of the macro-invertebrate species have been observed under the of Rare, Endangered, and threatened category. Various macro-invertebrate species were collected and identified from the present study area and listed in Table 3.29.

**Table 3.29: Macro-invertebrates recorded from the Core and Buffer zone**

	<b>Insecta</b>										
1	<i>Baetis nymph</i>		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
2	<i>Caenid mayfly</i>	+			+		+			NA	NE
3	<i>Chironomus plumosus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
4	<i>Chironomus sp.</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
5	<i>Damsel flies nymphs</i>	+			+		+			NA	NE
6	<i>Dragon flies nymphs</i>	+		+	+		+	+	+	NA	NE
7	<i>Ephydra larvae</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+			NA	NE
8	<i>Hirudineria glossophonia</i>		+			+	+	+	+	NA	NE
9	<i>Hirudineria sp.</i>	+	+	+			+	+	+	NA	NE
10	<i>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri</i>	+					+			NA	NE
11	<i>Mayflies nymphs</i>		+		+		+	+	+	NA	NE
12	<i>Mosquitos larvae</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
13	<i>Ranatra elongata</i>	+	+			+	+	+	+	NA	NE
14	<i>Ranatra filliformis</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
15	<i>Stone flies nymphs</i>			+	+		+			NA	NE
16	<i>Tubifex tubifex</i>	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	NA	NE
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>		
	<b>Mollusca</b>										
1	<i>Bellamya bengalensis</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
2	<i>Corbicula fluminalis</i>		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
3	<i>Corbicula sp.</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+			NA	NE

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4	<i>Gyraulus convexiculus</i>	+		+			+	+	+	NA	NE
5	<i>Gyraulus sp.</i>	+	+		+	+	+		+	NA	NE
6	<i>Lymnaea acuminata</i>	+		+		+		+	+	NA	NE
7	<i>Lymnaea sp.</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		NA	NE
8	<i>Melanoides lineatus</i>		+	+			+		+	NA	NE
9	<i>Pila globosa</i> (apple snail)		+		+		+		+	NA	NE
10	<i>Pila sp.</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NE
11	<i>Thira sp.</i>	+	+	+			+	+	+	NA	NE
12	<i>Thira tuberculata</i>	+	+	+	+		+		+	NA	NE
13	<i>Unio tigridis</i>			+	+		+	+	+	NA	NE
14	<i>Vivipara bengalensis</i>			+	+	+	+	+		NA	NE
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>		
	<b>Source:</b> Primary Survey data of P&M Solution, Noida.										



**Figure 3.13: Site wise variation in macro-invertebrates in the study area (Core & Buffer zone)**

### iii. Amphibians

Amphibians and reptiles are commonly found at places along the margin of aquatic and terrestrial systems. The presence of water bodies like rivers, streams, etc. in the study area are providing shelter to many amphibian species. Some of the commonly reported amphibian species in the present study areas are given in Table 3.30. None of the Amphibians

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and Reptiles have been observed under the Rare, Endangered, and threatened category. Also, none of them are under the Schedule-I category as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

**Table 3.30: Amphibians and Reptiles recorded from the Core and Buffer zone**

S. No	English Name	Scientific Name	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	Schedule Status (WPA,1972)	IUCN Status
1	<i>Agama buberculatus</i>	Rock Lizard	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	LC
2	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Common toad	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	LC
3	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Common Krait	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	LC
4	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Banded Krait	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	LC
5	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Indian skipper frog	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	LC
6	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	(Indian bullfrog).	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV	LC
7	<i>Chamelion calcarata</i>	Chameleon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	LC
8	<i>Naja naja</i>	Indian Cobra	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II	LC

**Note:** DD=Data Deficient, LC=Least Concern, NE=Not Evaluated.

**Source:** Primary Survey data of P&M Solution, Noida and Data supported by data of Department of Forest, Lakhisarai district, Bihar.

### (iii) Fishes

The study area of the present Project development project has several lentic and lotic water bodies in which few are perennial and most of the water bodies are seasonal or monsoon fed. Jammuaririver is a major lotic system in the study area. Some private ponds are also present in the study area which are mainly used for the culture of fishes. All these water bodies support fish species. Fishes found in the study area are listed in Table 3.31 and their site wise species variation is shown in Fig. 3.14.

**Table 3.31: Fish Fauna found in different seasonal and perennial water bodies in the study area**

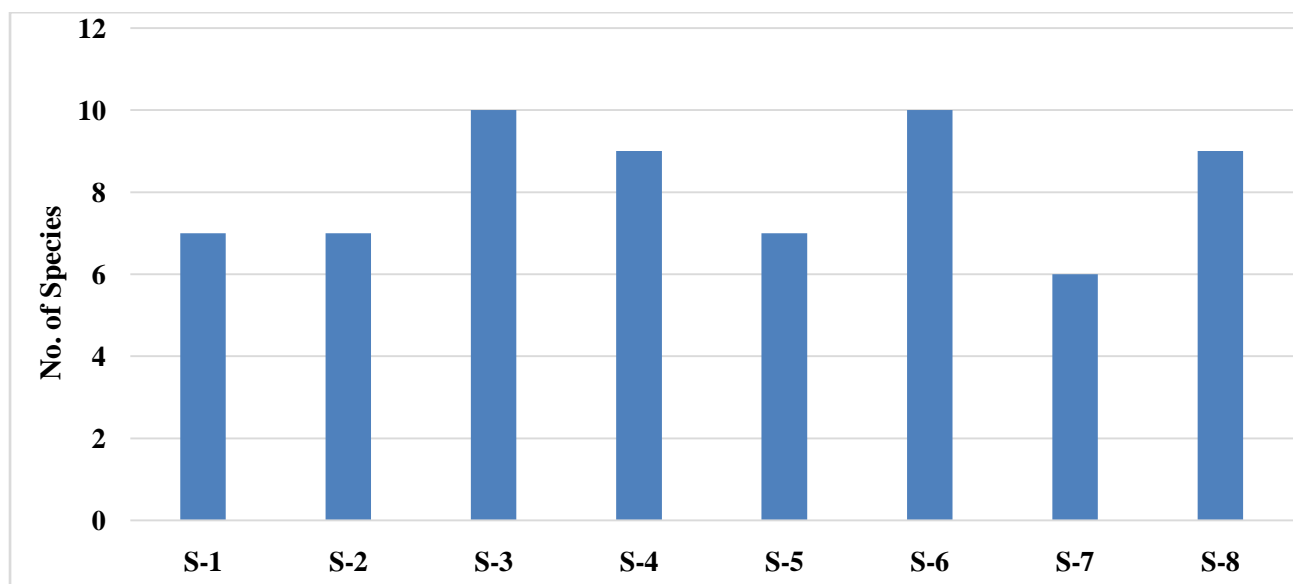
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S.No.	Name of the Taxa	Family Name	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	IUCN Status	Schedule Status in WPA (1972)
1	<i>Catla catla</i>	Cyprinidae	+	+	+	+		+		+	VU	NA
2	<i>Channa stiatius</i>	Chandadae					+	+	+		LC	NA
3	<i>Channa punctatus</i>	Chandadae			+	+	+		+	+	LC	NA
4	<i>Labeo bata</i>	Cyprinidae		+		+				+	LC	NA
5	<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Cyprinidae	+		+	+		+			LC	NA
6	<i>Macrobrachium malcomsoni</i>	Palaemonidae	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	LC	NA
7	<i>Mystus bleekeri</i>	Bagridae		+			+	+			LC	NA
8	<i>Mystus tengara</i>	Bagridae	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	LC	NA
9	<i>Puntius sarana</i>	Cyprinidae			+			+	+	+	LC	NA
10	<i>Puntius sophore</i>	Cyprinidae	+	+	+		+			+	LC	NA
11	<i>Puntius stigma</i>	Cyprinidae			+	+		+			LC	NA
12	<i>Puntius ticto</i>	Cyprinidae		+	+	+			+	+	LC	NA
13	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>	Belonidae	+					+			LC	NA
14	<i>Pangasius buechanani</i>	Pangasiidae	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	LC	NA
	<b>Total</b>		7	7	10	9	7	10	6	9		

**Note:** VU= Vulnerable, LC= Least Concern and NA= Not Application.

**Source:** Primary Survey data of P&M Solution, Noida and data supported by Department of Fisheries, Lakhisarai District, Bihar.

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**Figure 3.14: Site wise diversity variation of fishes in the study area (Core & Buffer zone)**

### 3.6.13 Observations of Present Study (Flora & Fauna)

#### 3.6.13.1 Flora

Most of the parts of the present study area (Lakhisaraidistrict) are agricultural fields, villageland. The forest of the district comprises tropical deciduous vegetation due to high temperature and humidity. No any rare, endangered and threatened floral species have been observed from the core and buffer zone of the present study.

#### 3.6.13.2 Fauna

There are no National parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife corridors, Tiger/Elephant reserves (existing as well as proposed), within 1 km buffer area as well as 5 km of the project area.No any endangered and threatened faunal species were observed from the core and buffer zone of the present study area. On the other hand, there is no any Schedule-I fauna was recorded as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. However, care will be taken during the developmental activities if found any.

### 3.7 Socio-Economic Environment

#### Demography& Socio-Economic Features

##### Demography



Demography is one of the important indicators of environmental health of an area. It includes population, sex ratio, number of households, literacy, population density, etc. In order to assess the Demographic & Socio-economic features of the area, Census data 2011, for 2 concerned districts namely Lakhisarai and Jamui of Bihar state was compiled and placed in the form of tabulation and graphical representation.

### **Demography of the Lakhisarai District**

As per the census records 2011, Lakhisarai district had a population of 10,00,912 persons of which male and female were 5,26,345 and 4,74,567 respectively. Out of the total population, about 8,57,901 persons (85.7%) lived in rural part and 1,43,011 persons (14.3%) lived in urban part of the district. Decadal growth in the population of this district during 2001-11 decade has been of the order of 24.8%. The rural population in the district has increased by 25.3% while the urban population growth over the decade has been to the extent of 21.5%.

Lakhisarai district has a sex ratio of 902 females to 1,000 males followed by 903 for rural and 895 for urban part of the district. Child (0-6 Yrs age) sex ratio was also recorded as 920 females per 1000 males followed by 925 for rural and 884 for urban part of the district. The district has a population density of 815 inhabitants per square kilometre (2,110/sq mi) .<sup>[6]</sup>

The literacy rate of Lakhisarai district was also recorded as 62.4% followed by 71.3% in males and 52.6% in females of the district. In 2011 Census, Lakhisarai district returned 1,53,209 persons as Scheduled Castes and 8,333 persons as Scheduled Tribes. These accounted for 15.3% and 0.83% of the total population of the district respectively.

### **Religion**

The population of the Lakhisarai district during 2011 was 1,000,912. Hindus constitute 95.55 percent (956,396 persons) of the population in the district followed by Muslims 4.08 percent (40,886 persons). All other four major religious communities have almost negligible percentages.

### **Mother Tongue**

Spoken language, which is medium of conversation, is an important attribute of population. The Census of India has been the richest source of language data collected and published during the successive decennial censuses over a century. During 2001 census, as in the previous censuses, the mother tongue as returned by each individual was collected.

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The population of the Lakhisarai district during 2001 was 8,02,225. As per distribution of different mother tongues (languages mentioned under 8th Schedule of Constitution of India) as returned during the 2001 Census for Lakhisarai district, Hindi, the main mother tongue of the district was returned by 96.4 percent (7,73,338 persons) of the population. The corresponding percentage for the Urdu, the second most prominent language spoken in Lakhisarai district, was 2.8 percent (22,789 persons). Speakers of other Scheduled languages were very thin in number than the two described above.

### **Methodology**

In order to assess the Demographic & Socio-economic features along with the 10km distance based on field surveys and public consultations undertaken during the baseline field study period and Census records 2011, mainly for 2 concerned districts named Lakhisarai & Jamui of Bihar state respectively was compiled and placed in the form of tabulation and graphical representation. Entire study area is observed predominantly rural.

### **Purpose of the Study**

Socio-economic study was conducted to establish the baseline demographic features and impacts due to this '*Sand Mining Project*', as operation phase of any project invariably leads to Socio-economic changes. The construction phase of any kind of project could lead to unplanned and haphazard development of slums of various size and description with little or rudimentary.

### **Description of Social Environment**

As per the Census Records 2011, the study area has a total of 159 villages and one big town named Lakhisarai (NP) under two (02) major districts named Lakhisarai & Jamui respectively in Bihar state. Overall study area villages are falling mainly under Nine (09) tehsils namely Barahiya (01 village), Pipariya (03 villages), Surajgarha (19 villages), Lakhisarai (23 villages), Chanan\* (65 villages), Ramgarh Chowk (21 villages), Halsi (18 villages), Sikandra (02 villages) and Jamui (08 villages) under two (02) major districts named Lakhisarai & Jamui respectively in Bihar state. There are twenty-two (22) villages of *Lakhisarai & Jamui district* in Bihar state found as uninhabited villages in the study area.

### **Population Distribution (10 km)**

As per the Census Records 2011, the total population of 10 km study zone was recorded as 4,22,631 persons of 159 villages and one town named Lakhisarai (NP) having 33 wards

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under Lakhisarai and Jamui districts respectively in Bihar state. Male-female wise total population was recorded as 2,21,309 males (52.4%) and 2,01,322 (47.6%) females respectively.

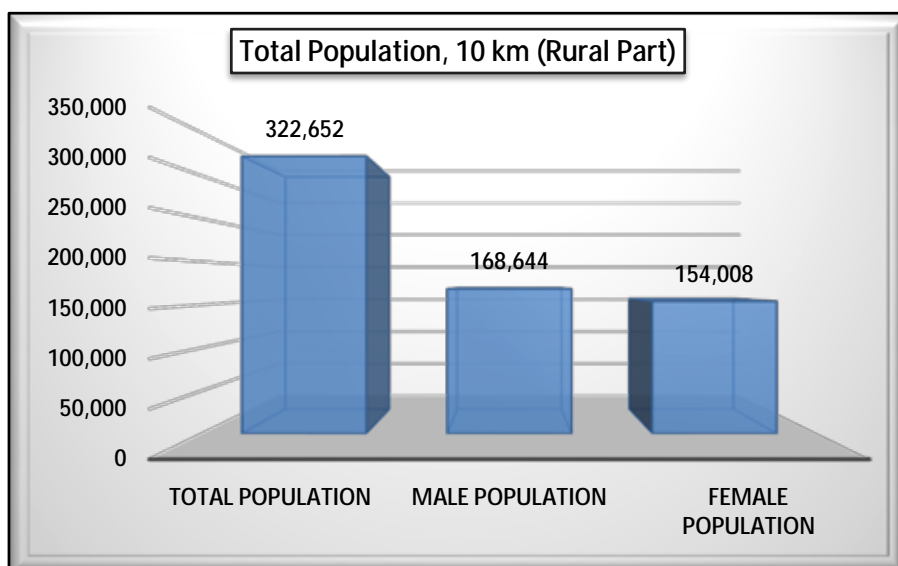
Total number of 'Households' was observed as 69,702 in the 10 km radius study zone. Scheduled Caste ('SC') population was observed as 67,539 persons consisting of 34,941 males (51.7%) and 32,598 females (48.3%) in the 10 km radial study zone. Scheduled Tribes ('ST') population was also observed as 1,528 persons (0.4%) consisting of 781 males (51.0%) and 741 females (49.0%) in the 10 km study zone. The child population (0-6 Age) of the study area is recorded as 80,055 (19.0%) comprising of 41,505 (51.8%) males & 38,550 (48.2%) females respectively.

Rural and Urban population distribution is shown in Table 3.32, Figure 3.15 & 3.16 given as follows;

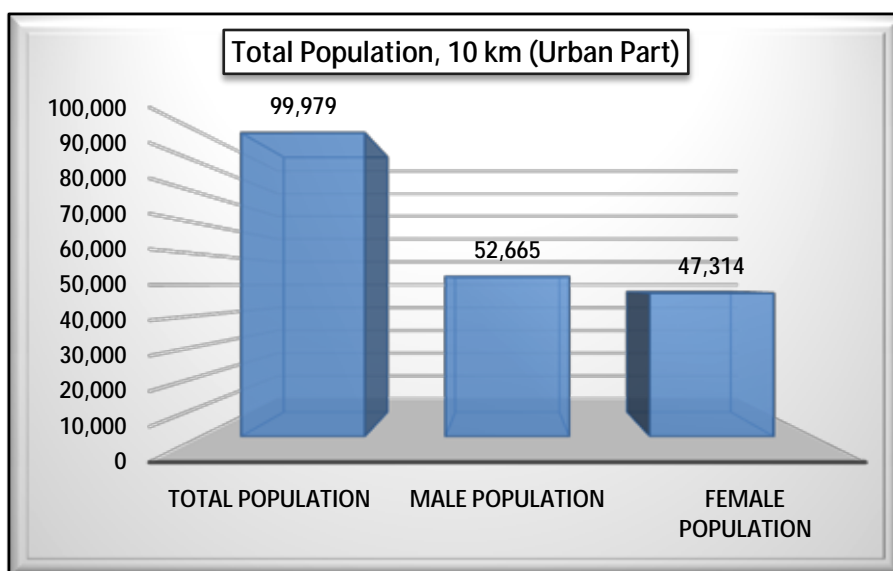
**Table 3.32: Rural & Urban Population Distribution (10 km)**

Zone	No. of Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>Rural</b>	<b>52488</b>	<b>322652</b>	<b>16864</b>	<b>15400</b>	<b>56809</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>27450</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>662</b>
%	75.3%	76.3%	76.2%	76.5%	84.0%	84.0%	84.2%	88.2%	87.8%	88.6%
<b>Urban</b>	<b>17214</b>	<b>99979</b>	<b>52665</b>	<b>47314</b>	<b>10730</b>	<b>5582</b>	<b>5148</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>85</b>
%	24.7%	23.7%	23.8%	23.5%	16.0%	16.0%	15.8%	11.8%	12.2%	11.4%
<b>Total (10km)</b>	<b>69702</b>	<b>422631</b>	<b>22130</b>	<b>20132</b>	<b>67539</b>	<b>3494</b>	<b>32598</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>747</b>
<i>Source-Census of India, 2011</i>										

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 3.15: Male-Female Wise Rural Population Distribution**



**Figure 3.16: Male-Female Wise Urban Population Distribution**

Village wise details of population distribution are given as follows in Table 3.33 & 3.34.

**Table 3.33: Village-wise Population Distribution (10km)**

Name of Village/Town	No of Households	Total Population			Child Population (0-6 Years)		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1. District Lakhisarai, Bihar							
Sarma	153	882	483	399	117	62	55
Jajwara	211	1410	724	686	256	139	117

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Pawai	356	2188	1152	1036	306	171	135
Saidpura	381	2228	1204	1024	376	198	178
Champanagar	204	1199	656	543	211	118	93
Kaira	317	2098	1147	951	347	192	155
Dhawokhar	99	693	358	335	141	72	69
Lai	240	1450	748	702	149	75	74
Chandanpur	1008	6776	3697	3079	1402	762	640
Rampur Thana Amanat SarKar	Uninhabited Village						
Mano	622	3526	1872	1654	464	243	221
Dhanari	408	2569	1363	1206	522	273	249
Narainpur	Uninhabited Village						
Amarpur	654	3932	2048	1884	734	350	384
Sobhni	230	1333	719	614	212	118	94
Sahur	402	2655	1404	1251	477	242	235
Alakhpura	41	179	100	79	20	15	5
Singarpur	359	2085	1103	982	298	163	135
Rampur 1	1475	9376	4964	4412	1429	738	691
Kishanpur	75	467	236	231	74	34	40
Jagir Gopal Singh	Uninhabited Village						
Jagir Azimkhan	Uninhabited Village						
Marde Chak	16	117	64	53	22	10	12
Garhi Bishanpur	1140	7212	3811	3401	1414	733	681
Harpur	Uninhabited Village						
Birdaban	977	5622	2930	2692	1148	599	549
Dumrahi	Uninhabited Village						
Jhinaura	330	1730	869	861	380	200	180
Hasanpur	368	2184	1154	1030	347	188	159
Khairi	370	2389	1271	1118	492	251	241
Damodarpur Arazi	Uninhabited Village						
Auraia	255	1387	684	703	289	154	135
Damodarpur	586	3409	1801	1608	762	400	362
Bihraura	486	2976	1561	1415	672	328	344
Mahsauna	915	5331	2755	2576	1040	510	530

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Panghara	187	1186	612	574	239	117	122
Kharagwara	388	2502	1290	1212	571	289	282
Chamghara	339	1981	1050	931	327	162	165
Lachhmipur	44	211	103	108	51	25	26
Bilauri	885	6249	3208	3041	1244	647	597
Wofapur	227	1497	771	726	318	176	142
Kandarpa	Uninhabited Village						
Bhelaura	304	1880	992	888	314	174	140
Khagaur	1403	8334	4422	3912	1596	793	803
Sabipur	288	1778	938	840	265	151	114
Damodarpur	210	1415	749	666	285	154	131
Gurdih	539	3124	1626	1498	674	359	315
Bichhwe	283	1533	826	707	233	131	102
Mahesleta	285	1804	945	859	375	204	171
Jagir Puransingh	Uninhabited Village						
Lakho Chak	785	4223	2253	1970	887	452	435
Patharkatti	Uninhabited Village						
Turka Singarpur	Uninhabited Village						
Singarpur	171	1174	627	547	261	143	118
Tilakpur	115	681	343	338	114	58	56
Basmatia	322	1891	990	901	419	211	208
Itahara	276	1602	854	748	360	191	169
Mohanpur	88	568	297	271	115	51	64
Singh Chak	547	3331	1749	1582	823	431	392
Jagdishpur	83	669	350	319	106	58	48
Ramshir	483	2944	1541	1403	585	290	295
Darhishir	245	1600	805	795	332	162	170
Gulni	91	583	301	282	132	68	64
Bhuinka	170	1184	630	554	227	104	123
Bannu Bagaicha	362	2024	1085	939	467	241	226
Sahroi	31	200	103	97	46	21	25
Barare	238	1389	719	670	302	159	143
Dhanwo	532	3264	1688	1576	712	360	352

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Bataspur	211	1398	716	682	291	146	145
Maheshpur	288	1689	914	775	314	166	148
Jankidih	636	4394	2279	2115	858	462	396
Sangrampur	1586	9143	4710	4433	1720	892	828
Bhatta	Uninhabited Village						
Mahulia	210	1449	751	698	302	163	139
Chauraman Bigha	317	2041	1064	977	337	169	168
Gopalpur	588	3673	1879	1794	664	335	329
Kumadar	608	3616	1858	1758	622	307	315
Raota	506	3056	1590	1466	575	275	300
Basua Chak	303	2025	1068	957	398	194	204
Ramal Bigha	228	1207	641	566	250	130	120
Bhalui	420	2773	1496	1277	534	281	253
Batta	86	449	234	215	93	52	41
Rampur 2	713	3936	2063	1873	777	400	377
Itaun English Kita Doem	12	57	25	32	9	3	6
Itaun	843	4731	2436	2295	924	470	454
Manpur	389	2292	1109	1183	477	229	248
Titai Chak	255	1459	767	692	279	131	148
Kharkuan	25	164	77	87	39	16	23
Harbanspur	51	261	131	130	59	32	27
Balahpur	217	1336	709	627	284	150	134
Sobhnagar	50	345	190	155	72	36	36
Kamiapur	261	1417	744	673	275	127	148
Gohri	310	2066	1047	1019	418	206	212
Agaia	49	283	146	137	56	25	31
Dharampur	222	1495	780	715	298	150	148
Janpur	Uninhabited Village						
Kalianpur	Uninhabited Village						
Athmalpur	Uninhabited Village						
Malia	417	2480	1298	1182	525	285	240
Nagardar	280	1514	815	699	300	141	159
Banauli	Uninhabited Village						



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Khuttupar	336	2100	1112	988	408	209	199
Pacham	329	1996	1021	975	405	210	195
Mahadeo Nagar	46	328	183	145	60	32	28
Mohan Kundi	372	2326	1193	1133	452	230	222
Rai Kundi	31	156	82	74	33	15	18
Jagirsher Khan	Uninhabited Village						
Ghosi Kundi	312	2080	1107	973	467	242	225
Sohania Chak	Uninhabited Village						
Silhat	Uninhabited Village						
Kachhua	91	506	274	232	116	63	53
Sarma	825	5173	2673	2500	949	506	443
Ursanwan	Uninhabited Village						
Bartara	239	1650	842	808	379	182	197
Sondhi	285	1686	834	852	343	189	154
Narainpur	194	1230	648	582	237	126	111
Aure	881	5378	2771	2607	1060	548	512
Dakra	312	1986	1019	967	359	193	166
Koli	348	2347	1217	1130	470	242	228
Akauni	171	1005	543	462	172	87	85
Parsaman	461	2603	1345	1258	414	215	199
Kauthautia	34	220	114	106	49	23	26
Dudi	355	2203	1177	1026	439	222	217
Shahnagar	228	1526	794	732	362	176	186
Nandnawan	1464	8415	4354	4061	1505	783	722
Barui	125	892	451	441	176	79	97
Sawan Kherawan	230	1481	743	738	307	162	145
Gulni	774	4833	2540	2293	981	498	483
Tetarhat	1017	6265	3269	2996	1218	631	587
Nongarh	784	4830	2463	2367	981	525	456
Satsanda	769	5066	2632	2434	1111	596	515
Ramgarh	261	1478	762	716	293	149	144
Halsi	1036	6334	3280	3054	1223	624	599
Mohiuddin Nagar	621	3598	1861	1737	632	311	321

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Kaini	733	4798	2480	2318	907	445	462
Kakrauri	299	1823	966	857	418	214	204
Mohia	103	637	346	291	123	68	55
Shekhpurwa	238	1433	733	700	287	149	138
Giddha	288	2132	1120	1012	448	232	216
Fatehpur	52	328	165	163	68	35	33
Manpur	189	1126	587	539	213	102	111
Mahsauni	90	672	344	328	138	72	66
Baghaur	203	1474	797	677	319	184	135
Rata	329	2173	1148	1025	411	218	193
Kharanwan	229	1229	638	591	223	125	98
Silwe	279	1901	967	934	433	213	220
Bela	Uninhabited Village						
Rawan Barna	44	262	133	129	61	22	39
Saitna Salaunja	604	4037	2125	1912	867	459	408
Lakhisarai (NP)/ 33 Wards	17214	99979	52665	47314	17641	9309	8332
2. District Jamui, Bihar							
Tal Saharsa	391	2590	1399	1191	441	237	204
Bakshanpur	24	156	87	69	24	14	10
Majhwe	841	5225	2699	2526	965	489	476
Chhatthu Dhanawan	235	1535	826	709	254	128	126
Lakhan Dhanawan	242	1461	731	730	315	152	163
Domanpura	281	1761	927	834	263	140	123
Nabinagar	700	4250	2296	1954	786	422	364
Lakhapur	397	2483	1274	1209	528	262	266
Ramal Bigha	Uninhabited Village						
Ganesh Nawada	86	502	270	232	90	53	37
<b>TOTAL (10km)</b>	<b>69702</b>	<b>422631</b>	<b>221309</b>	<b>201322</b>	<b>80055</b>	<b>41505</b>	<b>38550</b>
<i>Source-Census of India, 2011</i>							

**Table 3.34: Village-wise SC & ST Population Distribution (10km)**

Name of Village/Town	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. District Lakhisarai, Bihar							
Sarma	882	5	4	1	0	0	0
Jajwara	1410	360	178	182	4	1	3
Pawai	2188	297	154	143	0	0	0
Saidpura	2228	231	135	96	0	0	0
Champanagar	1199	19	9	10	0	0	0
Kaira	2098	341	199	142	8	5	3
Dhawokhar	693	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lai	1450	11	6	5	0	0	0
Chandanpur	6776	828	471	357	10	7	3
Rampur Thana Amanat SarKar	Uninhabited Village						
Mano	3526	169	88	81	0	0	0
Dhanari	2569	678	358	320	18	8	10
Narainpur	Uninhabited Village						
Amarpur	3932	952	476	476	9	3	6
Sobhni	1333	298	154	144	1	0	1
Sahur	2655	460	240	220	2	1	1
Alakhpura	179	179	100	79	0	0	0
Singarpur	2085	275	138	137	1	0	1
Rampur 1	9376	1323	687	636	18	11	7
Kishanpur	467	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jagir Gopal Singh	Uninhabited Village						
Jagir Azimkhan	Uninhabited Village						
Marde Chak	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garhi Bishanpur	7212	323	166	157	11	5	6
Harpur	Uninhabited Village						
Birdaban	5622	1136	574	562	34	23	11
Dumrahi	Uninhabited Village						
Jhinaura	1730	559	277	282	0	0	0
Hasanpur	2184	256	132	124	17	7	10
Khairi	2389	281	149	132	0	0	0
Damodarpur Arazi	Uninhabited Village						

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Auraia	1387	184	91	93	0	0	0
Damodarpur	3409	1297	663	634	19	9	10
Bihraura	2976	294	157	137	6	0	6
Mahsauna	5331	1216	608	608	10	4	6
Panghara	1186	131	67	64	0	0	0
Kharagwara	2502	24	14	10	0	0	0
Chamghara	1981	5	4	1	0	0	0
Lachhmipur	211	208	101	107	2	1	1
Bilauri	6249	796	411	385	4	3	1
Wofapur	1497	190	88	102	0	0	0
Kandarpa	Uninhabited Village						
Bhelaura	1880	181	99	82	3	2	1
Khagaur	8334	914	469	445	23	15	8
Sabipur	1778	52	33	19	0	0	0
Damodarpur	1415	240	122	118	0	0	0
Gurdih	3124	334	173	161	0	0	0
Bichhwe	1533	451	236	215	3	2	1
Mahesleta	1804	132	64	68	3	2	1
Jagir Puransingh	Uninhabited Village						
Lakho Chak	4223	412	218	194	0	0	0
Patharkatti	Uninhabited Village						
Turka Singarpur	Uninhabited Village						
Singarpur	1174	200	103	97	0	0	0
Tilakpur	681	219	111	108	0	0	0
Basmatia	1891	396	202	194	0	0	0
Itahara	1602	246	134	112	2	2	0
Mohanpur	568	28	11	17	0	0	0
Singh Chak	3331	276	135	141	0	0	0
Jagdishpur	669	159	78	81	3	3	0
Ramshir	2944	466	238	228	4	4	0
Darhishir	1600	122	66	56	8	4	4
Gulni	583	351	183	168	2	1	1
Bhuinka	1184	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Bannu Bagaicha	2024	206	105	101	0	0	0
Sahroi	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barare	1389	521	267	254	2	1	1
Dhanwo	3264	601	319	282	3	1	2
Bataspur	1398	53	29	24	0	0	0
Maheshpur	1689	783	421	362	0	0	0
Jankidih	4394	749	378	371	4	1	3
Sangrampur	9143	1354	711	643	19	10	9
Bhatta	Uninhabited Village						
Mahulua	1449	99	54	45	0	0	0
Chauraman Bigha	2041	59	31	28	0	0	0
Gopalpur	3673	540	270	270	116	55	61
Kumadar	3616	755	384	371	332	157	175
Raota	3056	731	368	363	4	2	2
Basua Chak	2025	288	167	121	0	0	0
Ramal Bigha	1207	656	346	310	16	6	10
Bhalui	2773	388	202	186	0	0	0
Batta	449	15	9	6	0	0	0
Rampur 2	3936	1035	538	497	17	7	10
Itaun English Kita Doem	57	6	3	3	0	0	0
Itaun	4731	1096	552	544	4	1	3
Manpur	2292	459	212	247	12	5	7
Titai Chak	1459	408	216	192	0	0	0
Kharkuan	164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harbanspur	261	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balahpur	1336	130	70	60	0	0	0
Sobhnagar	345	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamiapur	1417	255	131	124	1	1	0
Gohri	2066	109	48	61	0	0	0
Agaia	283	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharampur	1495	409	210	199	4	3	1
Janpur	Uninhabited Village						
Kalianpur	Uninhabited Village						

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Athmalpur	Uninhabited Village						
Malia	2480	646	328	318	2	0	2
Nagardar	1514	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banauli	Uninhabited Village						
Khuttupar	2100	284	145	139	8	3	5
Pacham	1996	263	127	136	0	0	0
Mahadeo Nagar	328	21	10	11	0	0	0
Mohan Kundi	2326	665	327	338	5	1	4
Rai Kundi	156	69	39	30	0	0	0
Jagirsher Khan	Uninhabited Village						
Ghosi Kundi	2080	623	316	307	13	6	7
Sohania Chak	Uninhabited Village						
Silhat	Uninhabited Village						
Kachhua	506	0	0	0	443	236	207
Sarma	5173	1291	679	612	0	0	0
Ursanwan	Uninhabited Village						
Bartara	1650	305	152	153	1	1	0
Sondhi	1686	340	174	166	4	4	0
Narainpur	1230	213	107	106	2	0	2
Aure	5378	1533	786	747	2	1	1
Dakra	1986	209	104	105	0	0	0
Koli	2347	537	285	252	2	1	1
Akauni	1005	350	187	163	1	1	0
Parsaman	2603	543	276	267	2	1	1
Kathautia	220	220	114	106	0	0	0
Dudi	2203	599	328	271	4	2	2
Shahnagar	1526	129	66	63	0	0	0
Nandnawan	8415	2455	1270	1185	14	10	4
Barui	892	59	24	35	0	0	0
Sawan Kherawan	1481	196	101	95	0	0	0
Gulni	4833	967	506	461	8	5	3
Tetarhat	6265	867	446	421	21	10	11
Nongarh	4830	733	380	353	11	6	5

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Satsanda	5066	474	234	240	0	0	0
Ramgarh	1478	492	249	243	3	2	1
Halsi	6334	1541	811	730	6	2	4
Mohiuddin Nagar	3598	657	342	315	3	1	2
Kaini	4798	1086	570	516	9	6	3
Kakrauri	1823	224	119	105	1	1	0
Mohia	637	395	213	182	1	0	1
Shekhpurwa	1433	376	195	181	0	0	0
Giddha	2132	357	187	170	1	1	0
Fatehpur	328	140	66	74	0	0	0
Manpur	1126	394	205	189	0	0	0
Mahsauni	672	179	97	82	0	0	0
Baghaur	1474	180	101	79	0	0	0
Rata	2173	467	250	217	4	2	2
Kharanwan	1229	299	141	158	0	0	0
Silwe	1901	261	146	115	0	0	0
Bela	Uninhabited Village						
Rawan Barna	262	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saitna Salaunja	4037	991	509	482	1	1	0
Lakhisarai (NP)/ 33 Wards	99979	10730	5582	5148	180	95	85
2. District Jamui, Bihar							
Tal Saharsa	2590	374	196	178	3	2	1
Bakshanpur	156	152	85	67	0	0	0
Majhwe	5225	609	301	308	0	0	0
Chhatthu Dhanawan	1535	76	41	35	0	0	0
Lakhan Dhanawan	1461	491	235	256	3	3	0
Domanpura	1761	319	159	160	1	1	0
Nabinagar	4250	886	481	405	6	2	4
Lakhapur	2483	918	461	457	4	1	3
Ramal Bigha	Uninhabited Village						
Ganesh Nawada	502	144	73	71	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL (10km)</b>	<b>422631</b>	<b>67539</b>	<b>34941</b>	<b>32598</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>747</b>
<i>Source-Census of India, 2011</i>							

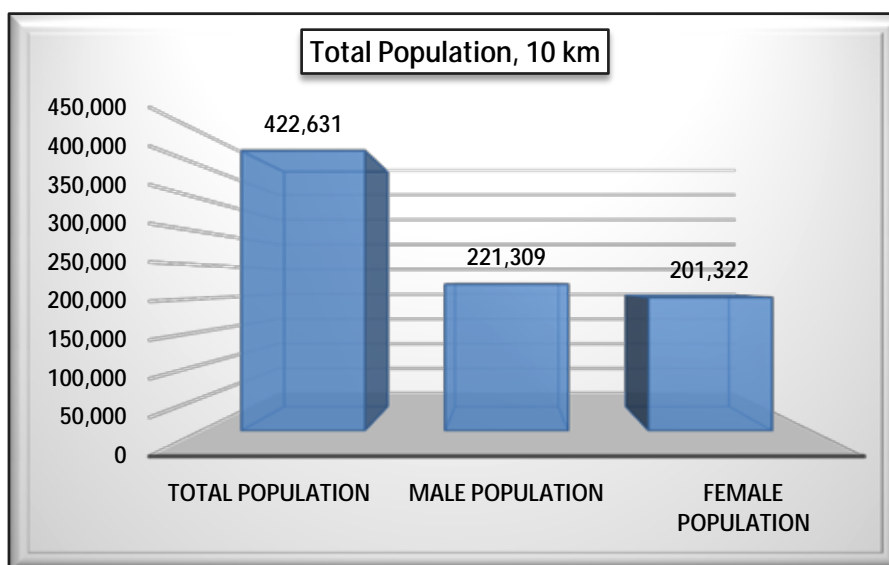


### Sex Ratio

The 'Sex Ratio' of the study area is a numeric relationship between females and males of an area and bears paramount importance in the present day scenario where the un-ethnic pre-determination of sex and killing of female foetus during pregnancy is practiced by unscrupulous medical practitioners against the rule of the law of the country. It is evident that by contrast the practice of female foeticide is not prevalent in the study area.

The 'Sex Ratio' was observed as 902 females per 1000 males in the District. The same was recorded as 910 females for every 1000 males in the study area. The child (0-6 yr age) sex ratio of the study area was observed as 929 female children per 1000 male children.

The village wise male-female population distribution for the study area is depicted and shown by graphical representation in Table 3.35 & Figure 3.17.



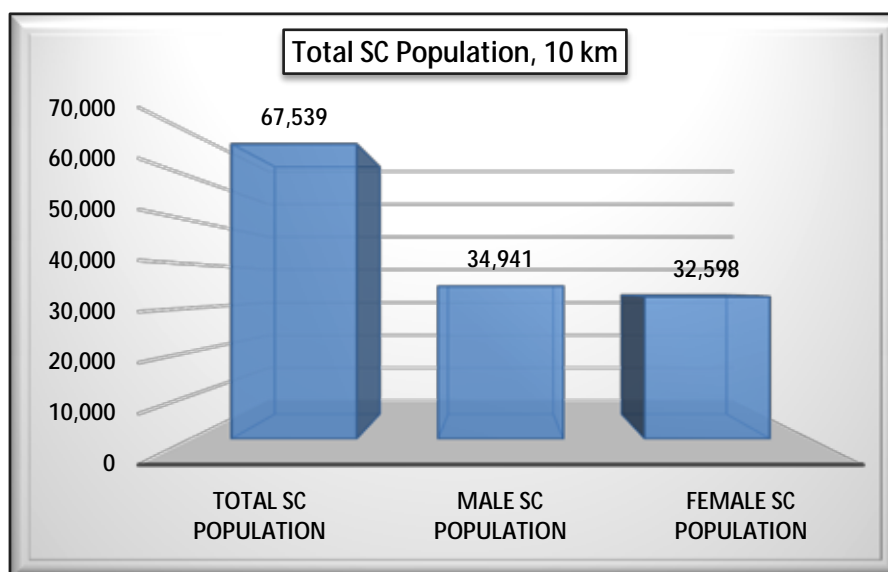
**Figure 3.17: Male-Female Wise Population Distribution**

### Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Population

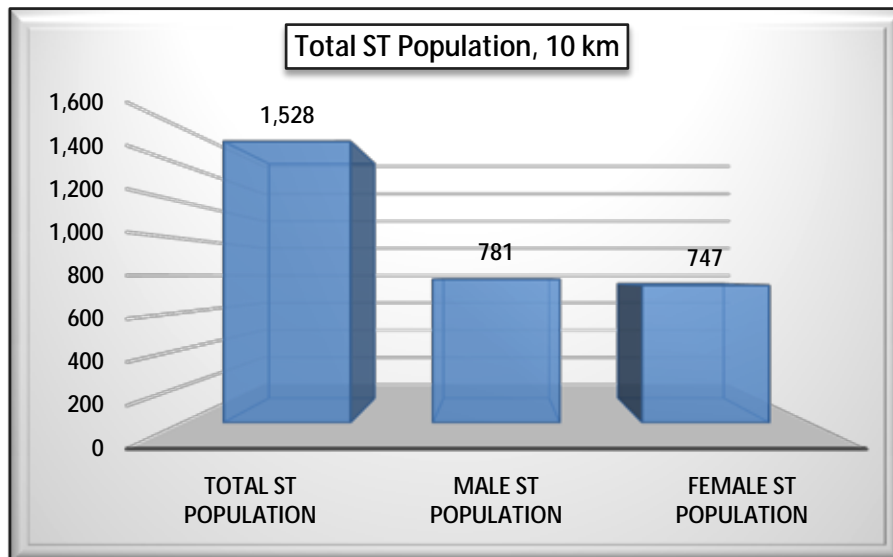
On the basis of the village wise SC & ST population distribution of the study area during 2011, the 'Scheduled Castes' population was observed as 67539 persons consisting of 34941 males and 32598 females respectively in the study area which accounts as 16.0% to the total population (422631 persons) of the study area. Scheduled Tribes ('ST') population was observed as 1528 persons, accounts as 0.4% to the total population of the study zone consisting of 781 males and 747 females in the 10 km radius study zone. It implies that the rest 83.6% of the total population belongs to the general category.

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Male-female wise distribution of ‘SC’ & ‘ST’ population in the study area is graphically shown in Figure 3.18 & 3.19 as follows.



**Figure 3.18: Scheduled Caste Population in the Study Area**



**Figure 3.19: Scheduled Tribes Population in the Study Area**

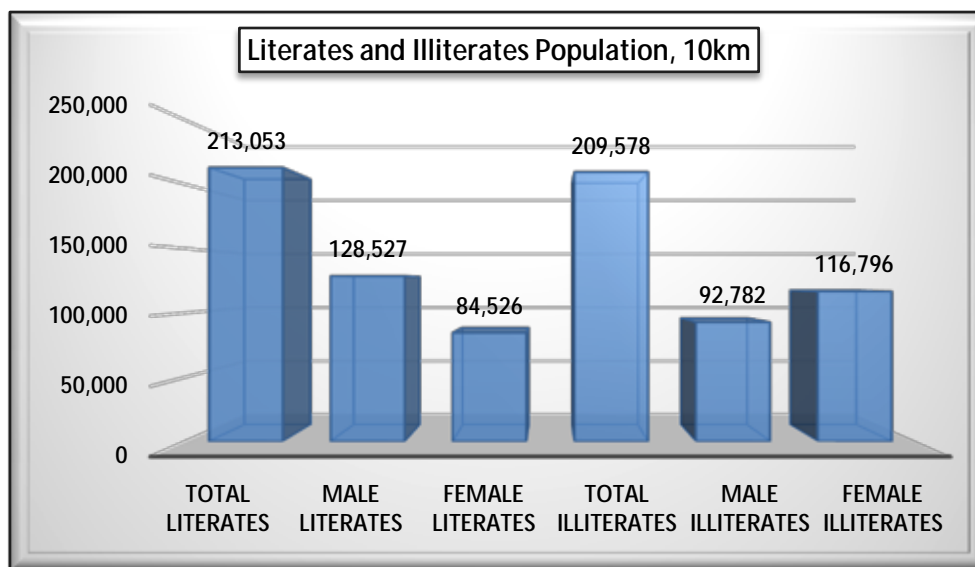
### Literacy Rate

Literacy level is quantifiable indicator to assess the development status of an area or region. Male-Female wise literates and illiterate's population is represented in Table 3.35. Total literate's population was recorded as 213,053 persons (50.4%) in the study area. Table 3.35 reveals that Male-Female wise literates are observed as 128,527 & 84,526 persons respectively,

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

implies that the ‘Literacy Rate’ is recorded as 50.4% with male-female wise percentages being 30.4% &19.5% respectively.

The Male-Female wise graphical representation of literates & illiterate’s population in study area villages/town is shown in Figure 3.20.



**Figure 3.20: Male-Female Wise Distribution of Literates & Illiterates**

**Table 3.35: Male-Female Wise Literates and Illiterates (10km)**

Name of Village/Town	Total Population	Literates			Illiterates		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. District Jamui, Bihar							
Sarma	882	584	361	223	298	122	176
Jajwara	1410	740	443	297	670	281	389
Pawai	2188	1462	817	645	726	335	391
Saidpura	2228	1345	837	508	883	367	516
Champanagar	1199	560	345	215	639	311	328
Kaira	2098	962	634	328	1136	513	623
Dhawokhar	693	332	200	132	361	158	203
Lai	1450	1107	627	480	343	121	222
Chandanpur	6776	3369	2136	1233	3407	1561	1846
Rampur Thana Amanat SarKar	Uninhabited Village						
Mano	3526	2361	1368	993	1165	504	661
Dhanari	2569	1005	608	397	1564	755	809

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Narainpur	Uninhabited Village						
Amarpur	3932	1853	1112	741	2079	936	1143
Sobhni	1333	750	443	307	583	276	307
Sahur	2655	1680	995	685	975	409	566
Alakhpura	179	34	20	14	145	80	65
Singarpur	2085	1316	749	567	769	354	415
Rampur 1	9376	5930	3442	2488	3446	1522	1924
Kishanpur	467	311	170	141	156	66	90
Jagir Gopal Singh	Uninhabited Village						
Jagir Azimkhan	Uninhabited Village						
Marde Chak	117	69	40	29	48	24	24
Garhi Bishanpur	7212	3338	1997	1341	3874	1814	2060
Harpur	Uninhabited Village						
Birdaban	5622	2229	1336	893	3393	1594	1799
Dumrahi	Uninhabited Village						
Jhinaura	1730	603	346	257	1127	523	604
Hasanpur	2184	1449	819	630	735	335	400
Khairi	2389	849	557	292	1540	714	826
Damodarpur Arazi	Uninhabited Village						
Auraia	1387	676	398	278	711	286	425
Damodarpur	3409	1379	940	439	2030	861	1169
Bihraura	2976	1285	792	493	1691	769	922
Mahsauna	5331	2333	1452	881	2998	1303	1695
Panghara	1186	603	373	230	583	239	344
Kharagwara	2502	888	606	282	1614	684	930
Chamghara	1981	894	602	292	1087	448	639
Lachhmipur	211	44	26	18	167	77	90
Bilauri	6249	3137	1818	1319	3112	1390	1722
Wofapur	1497	697	356	341	800	415	385
Kandarpa	Uninhabited Village						
Bhelaura	1880	864	514	350	1016	478	538
Khagaur	8334	3748	2304	1444	4586	2118	2468
Sabipur	1778	1136	672	464	642	266	376

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Damodarpur	1415	720	443	277	695	306	389
Gurdih	3124	1373	837	536	1751	789	962
Bichhwe	1533	950	599	351	583	227	356
Mahesleta	1804	908	589	319	896	356	540
Jagir Puransingh	Uninhabited Village						
Lakho Chak	4223	2107	1398	709	2116	855	1261
Patharkatti	Uninhabited Village						
Turka Singarpur	Uninhabited Village						
Singarpur	1174	602	395	207	572	232	340
Tilakpur	681	428	243	185	253	100	153
Basmatia	1891	883	592	291	1008	398	610
Itahara	1602	772	493	279	830	361	469
Mohanpur	568	284	199	85	284	98	186
Singh Chak	3331	1378	887	491	1953	862	1091
Jagdishpur	669	500	264	236	169	86	83
Ramshir	2944	1446	913	533	1498	628	870
Darhishir	1600	586	405	181	1014	400	614
Gulni	583	268	167	101	315	134	181
Bhuinka	1184	597	401	196	587	229	358
Bannu Bagaicha	2024	879	612	267	1145	473	672
Sahroi	200	82	56	26	118	47	71
Barare	1389	461	254	207	928	465	463
Dhanwo	3264	1192	764	428	2072	924	1148
Bataspur	1398	663	411	252	735	305	430
Maheshpur	1689	969	591	378	720	323	397
Jankidih	4394	1596	1040	556	2798	1239	1559
Sangrampur	9143	4013	2558	1455	5130	2152	2978
Bhatta	Uninhabited Village						
Mahulia	1449	473	305	168	976	446	530
Chauraman Bigha	2041	1116	699	417	925	365	560
Gopalpur	3673	1736	1035	701	1937	844	1093
Kumadar	3616	1513	994	519	2103	864	1239
Raota	3056	1348	859	489	1708	731	977

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Basua Chak	2025	905	598	307	1120	470	650
Ramal Bigha	1207	492	304	188	715	337	378
Bhalui	2773	1215	854	361	1558	642	916
Batta	449	232	145	87	217	89	128
Rampur 2	3936	2024	1230	794	1912	833	1079
Itaun English Kita Doem	57	40	19	21	17	6	11
Itaun	4731	2243	1369	874	2488	1067	1421
Manpur	2292	1110	651	459	1182	458	724
Titai Chak	1459	544	361	183	915	406	509
Kharkuan	164	57	37	20	107	40	67
Harbanspur	261	132	82	50	129	49	80
Balahpur	1336	699	433	266	637	276	361
Sobhnagar	345	102	73	29	243	117	126
Kamiapur	1417	658	439	219	759	305	454
Gohri	2066	951	591	360	1115	456	659
Agaia	283	101	75	26	182	71	111
Dharampur	1495	685	449	236	810	331	479
Janpur	Uninhabited Village						
Kalianpur	Uninhabited Village						
Athmalpur	Uninhabited Village						
Malia	2480	994	617	377	1486	681	805
Nagardar	1514	528	362	166	986	453	533
Banauli	Uninhabited Village						
Khuttupar	2100	1053	680	373	1047	432	615
Pacham	1996	776	491	285	1220	530	690
Mahadeo Nagar	328	178	118	60	150	65	85
Mohan Kundi	2326	851	520	331	1475	673	802
Rai Kundi	156	25	14	11	131	68	63
Jagirsher Khan	Uninhabited Village						
Ghosi Kundi	2080	746	496	250	1334	611	723
Sohania Chak	Uninhabited Village						
Silhat	Uninhabited Village						
Kachhua	506	41	27	14	465	247	218

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Sarma	5173	3013	1666	1347	2160	1007	1153
Ursanwan	Uninhabited Village						
Bartara	1650	649	408	241	1001	434	567
Sondhi	1686	824	449	375	862	385	477
Narainpur	1230	727	441	286	503	207	296
Aure	5378	2751	1611	1140	2627	1160	1467
Dakra	1986	1350	752	598	636	267	369
Koli	2347	1083	697	386	1264	520	744
Akauni	1005	490	354	136	515	189	326
Parsaman	2603	1377	793	584	1226	552	674
Kauthautia	220	114	68	46	106	46	60
Dudi	2203	1090	710	380	1113	467	646
Shahnagar	1526	558	360	198	968	434	534
Nandnawan	8415	4547	2556	1991	3868	1798	2070
Barui	892	337	210	127	555	241	314
Sawan Kherawan	1481	846	460	386	635	283	352
Gulni	4833	2525	1531	994	2308	1009	1299
Tetarhat	6265	3344	1972	1372	2921	1297	1624
Nongarh	4830	2208	1241	967	2622	1222	1400
Satsanda	5066	2355	1394	961	2711	1238	1473
Ramgarh	1478	851	492	359	627	270	357
Halsi	6334	2864	1683	1181	3470	1597	1873
Mohiuddin Nagar	3598	1656	1047	609	1942	814	1128
Kaini	4798	2463	1524	939	2335	956	1379
Kakrauri	1823	811	542	269	1012	424	588
Mohia	637	315	206	109	322	140	182
Shekhpurwa	1433	594	389	205	839	344	495
Giddha	2132	1130	700	430	1002	420	582
Fatehpur	328	170	102	68	158	63	95
Manpur	1126	566	361	205	560	226	334
Mahsauni	672	396	202	194	276	142	134
Baghaur	1474	734	435	299	740	362	378
Rata	2173	909	577	332	1264	571	693



<b>Chapter-III</b>	<b>BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION</b>
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Kharanwan	1229	706	401	305	523	237	286
Silwe	1901	786	503	283	1115	464	651
Bela	Uninhabited Village						
Rawan Barna	262	18	10	8	244	123	121
Saitna Salaunja	4037	1604	977	627	2433	1148	1285
Lakhisarai (NP)/ 33 Wards	99979	57902	33655	24247	42077	19010	23067
2. District Jamui, Bihar							
Tal Saharsa	2590	1293	838	455	1297	561	736
Bakshanpur	156	100	66	34	56	21	35
Majhwe	5225	2078	1265	813	3147	1434	1713
Chhatthu Dhanawan	1535	855	571	284	680	255	425
Lakhan Dhanawan	1461	592	367	225	869	364	505
Domanpura	1761	685	436	249	1076	491	585
Nabinagar	4250	2295	1400	895	1955	896	1059
Lakhapur	2483	1037	635	402	1446	639	807
Ramal Bigha	Uninhabited Village						
Ganesh Nawada	502	308	177	131	194	93	101
<b>TOTAL (10km)</b>	<b>422631</b>	<b>213053</b>	<b>128527</b>	<b>84526</b>	<b>209578</b>	<b>92782</b>	<b>116796</b>
<i>Source-Census of India, 2011</i>							

### **Economic Profile of the District:**

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Lakhisarai one of the country's 250 districts (out of a total of 640).[2] It is one of the 36 districts in Bihar currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).[2]

Industrial background; there are various fertilizer and pesticide factories in the district, including Bihar Mineral Industries. The market for fabrics in the district also flourishes with many old and new shops, and there are many factories like Sindur.

National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and Bihar State Power Generation Company Ltd has signed Memorandum of Understanding to set up 1320MW thermal power plant in Kajra.[3]

*Trade and Commerce* - The development of the means of communication has had a great impact on the trade and commerce of the district. The district may now be said to be fairly

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

well- connected by Road and Rail. Lakhisarai is hub of the trade and commerce in the district. Important items produced are Rice, Wheat and Maize. Banarasi Sari, Silk, Kaleen, Dari and Agricultural products are the main articles, which are traded in and out of the district.

#### **Workers Scenario:**

Occupational studied to assess the skills of people in the study area. Occupational pattern helps in identifying major economic activities of the area. In the study area the Main and Marginal Workers population was observed as 82224(19.0%) and 53131(13.0%) to the total population (422631), while the remaining 287276(68.0%) persons were recorded as non-workers. Thus it implies that the semi-skilled and non-skilled work-force required in study area for the project is available in aplenty.

The village-wise main and marginal worker's population with further classification as casual, agricultural, households and other workers is shown as follows inTable 3.36.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

**Table 3.36:Village-wise Occupational Pattern (10km)**

Name of the Village/Town	MAIN WORK_P	MAIN_ CL_P	MAIN_A L_P	MAIN_H H_P	MAIN_O T_P	MARG WORK_P	MARG_C L_P	MARG_ AL_P	MARG_ HH_P	MARG_ OT_P
1. District Lakhisarai, Bihar										
Sarma	239	159	68	4	8	33	15	17	0	1
Jajwara	184	2	142	0	40	326	176	143	0	7
Pawai	167	14	67	28	58	502	360	98	6	38
Saidpura	231	63	31	5	132	461	132	110	10	209
Champanagar	297	280	7	5	5	97	17	69	3	8
Kaira	294	102	142	16	34	765	116	514	73	62
Dhawokhar	147	117	25	1	4	200	174	22	0	4
Lai	250	146	28	4	72	251	3	192	8	48
Chandanpur	1173	342	479	31	321	1013	185	617	33	178
Rampur Thana Amanat SarKar	Uninhabited Village									
Mano	791	64	485	1	241	354	152	138	1	63
Dhanari	501	71	360	38	32	429	58	255	31	85
Narainpur	Uninhabited Village									
Amarpur	693	53	297	50	293	646	142	329	73	102
Sobhni	78	3	28	2	45	236	87	94	16	39

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Sahur	511	178	123	5	205	293	23	123	75	72
Alakhpura	76	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singarpur	453	262	81	2	108	273	244	21	0	8
Rampur 1	1499	737	258	52	452	1011	278	550	19	164
Kishanpur	118	36	35	0	47	8	1	6	0	1
Jagir Gopal Singh	Uninhabited Village									
Jagir Azimkhan	Uninhabited Village									
Marde Chak	17	13	1	0	3	8	0	2	1	5
Garhi Bishanpur	988	203	143	60	582	735	97	279	16	343
Harpur	Uninhabited Village									
Birdaban	838	70	125	49	594	745	38	501	13	193
Dumrahi	Uninhabited Village									
Jhinaura	461	146	220	8	87	64	9	48	0	7
Hasanpur	367	142	11	11	203	179	10	103	4	62
Khairi	380	112	138	0	130	273	143	91	10	29
Damodarpur Arazi	Uninhabited Village									
Auraia	301	54	165	10	72	15	0	6	0	9
Damodarpur	622	153	418	7	44	310	63	236	0	11
Bihraura	692	285	355	10	42	357	26	310	5	16
Mahsauna	991	228	441	37	285	510	48	354	11	97

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Panghara	119	96	9	1	13	218	102	105	1	10
Kharagwara	623	504	96	4	19	154	22	123	6	3
Chamghara	516	450	51	0	15	114	24	68	14	8
Lachhmipur	104	0	104	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Bilauri	1549	829	439	122	159	504	75	392	6	31
Wofapur	616	97	347	17	155	120	17	73	1	29
Kandarpa	Uninhabited Village									
Bhelaura	381	287	51	0	43	270	28	217	4	21
Khagaur	1604	64	562	42	936	538	18	328	30	162
Sabipur	416	252	69	22	73	49	9	21	1	18
Damodarpur	325	86	199	2	38	18	0	14	0	4
Gurdih	571	61	357	9	144	244	5	187	3	49
Bichhwe	175	24	83	0	68	330	36	283	2	9
Mahesleta	263	116	108	0	39	170	1	168	0	1
Jagir Puransingh	Uninhabited Village									
Lakho Chak	607	225	218	0	164	388	14	351	0	23
Patharkatti	Uninhabited Village									
Turka Singarpur	Uninhabited Village									
Singarpur	251	144	79	4	24	56	10	17	25	4
Tilakpur	64	16	12	2	34	198	77	89	15	17

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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Basmatia	302	162	15	0	125	264	14	125	1	124
Itahara	52	7	5	1	39	372	38	268	9	57
Mohanpur	125	30	73	9	13	23	0	7	4	12
Singh Chak	488	284	164	3	37	672	259	402	3	8
Jagdishpur	68	38	3	0	27	127	39	67	5	16
Ramshir	826	434	236	38	118	496	30	394	16	56
Darhishir	182	160	18	0	4	211	116	93	0	2
Gulni	51	43	0	0	8	244	43	200	0	1
Bhuinka	219	153	2	2	62	251	97	126	1	27
Bannu Bagaicha	441	234	92	17	98	375	157	209	1	8
Sahroi	20	18	1	0	1	18	0	18	0	0
Barare	246	94	133	6	13	144	13	13	44	74
Dhanwo	296	61	121	17	97	665	16	519	50	80
Bataspur	266	130	90	0	46	72	22	33	0	17
Maheshpur	320	98	186	1	35	487	78	380	3	26
Jankidih	922	387	284	14	237	722	219	341	103	59
Sangrampur	1567	516	788	16	247	1479	215	1047	101	116
Bhatta	Uninhabited Village									
Mahulia	306	283	20	2	1	28	23	0	1	4
Chauraman Bigha	383	167	88	35	93	215	145	55	0	15

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Gopalpur	366	118	146	7	95	764	290	403	4	67
Kumadar	353	93	193	21	46	686	118	557	3	8
Raota	638	9	562	7	60	919	406	469	7	37
Basua Chak	493	350	70	2	71	32	13	13	2	4
Ramal Bigha	374	102	259	3	10	19	11	3	0	5
Bhalui	786	331	410	18	27	41	6	30	2	3
Batta	113	71	38	0	4	5	0	5	0	0
Rampur 2	983	277	544	20	142	568	417	123	8	20
Itaun English Kita Doem	8	0	2	0	6	11	0	7	0	4
Itaun	961	168	566	24	203	404	11	343	2	48
Manpur	333	72	180	4	77	654	30	569	9	46
Titai Chak	256	120	99	1	36	142	16	88	2	36
Kharkuan	40	5	28	0	7	5	0	1	0	4
Harbanspur	96	36	5	2	53	12	0	1	0	11
Balahpur	53	0	49	0	4	310	1	307	0	2
Sobhnagar	9	0	0	0	9	126	0	123	0	3
Kamiapur	312	20	269	0	23	261	6	241	0	14
Gohri	422	125	218	19	60	272	10	262	0	0
Agaia	79	0	77	0	2	57	0	56	0	1

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Dharampur	36	3	13	1	19	404	34	351	2	17
Janpur	Uninhabited Village									
Kalianpur	Uninhabited Village									
Athmalpur	Uninhabited Village									
Malia	511	269	219	2	21	223	5	202	1	15
Nagardar	329	163	156	2	8	54	4	48	0	2
Banauli	Uninhabited Village									
Khuttupar	154	18	94	0	42	577	20	533	4	20
Pacham	271	130	58	9	74	156	4	147	0	5
Mahadeo Nagar	74	24	0	6	44	66	38	25	0	3
Mohan Kundi	377	142	193	3	39	315	59	250	2	4
Rai Kundi	56	0	55	0	1	24	0	24	0	0
Jagirsher Khan	Uninhabited Village									
Ghosi Kundi	359	48	300	1	10	161	20	135	2	4
Sohania Chak	Uninhabited Village									
Silhat	Uninhabited Village									
Kachhua	125	123	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sarma	965	662	224	16	63	672	107	540	20	5
Ursanwan	Uninhabited Village									
Bartara	261	253	1	0	7	256	3	253	0	0



**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No -06 Sand Ghat at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Sondhi	194	138	29	0	27	395	4	368	7	16
Narainpur	270	158	85	0	27	57	4	45	4	4
Aure	1520	520	864	20	116	406	116	217	49	24
Dakra	426	226	127	8	65	225	73	56	53	43
Koli	662	428	204	3	27	307	177	122	3	5
Akauni	299	232	62	2	3	118	6	110	1	1
Parsaman	664	245	348	3	68	49	20	24	1	4
Kathautia	2	0	0	0	2	78	0	74	1	3
Dudi	665	147	349	1	168	72	16	45	0	11
Shahnagar	446	93	311	2	40	133	31	100	0	2
Nandnawan	1458	514	696	9	239	1167	95	855	28	189
Barui	102	63	27	2	10	44	5	24	6	9
Sawan Kherawan	171	101	46	5	19	438	185	250	2	1
Gulni	510	264	149	6	91	1268	21	1207	5	35
Tetarhat	698	273	191	34	200	1227	157	722	71	277
Nongarh	929	510	350	6	63	753	92	572	31	58
Satsanda	757	277	417	8	55	931	119	708	5	99
Ramgarh	82	27	16	0	39	404	12	358	6	28
Halsi	1002	379	379	59	185	1499	108	1317	8	66
Mohiuddin Nagar	1130	496	587	5	42	255	13	236	5	1

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Kaini	1036	458	469	17	92	647	37	557	26	27
Kakrauri	139	17	73	3	46	344	144	118	27	55
Mohia	15	0	6	3	6	263	0	128	128	7
Shekhpurwa	475	228	234	5	8	15	10	5	0	0
Giddha	309	280	16	2	11	352	46	303	0	3
Fatehpur	65	54	11	0	0	9	3	2	0	4
Manpur	303	128	157	0	18	40	1	38	0	1
Mahsauni	10	0	6	0	4	232	117	113	2	0
Baghaur	435	150	267	0	18	112	6	105	0	1
Rata	480	349	107	4	20	321	225	76	1	19
Kharanwan	378	146	188	4	40	9	0	5	0	4
Silwe	571	154	373	4	40	285	33	251	0	1
Bela	Uninhabited Village									
Rawan Barna	8	8	0	0	0	39	38	0	0	1
Saitna Salaunja	611	201	219	1	190	1108	22	1021	25	40
Lakhisarai (NP)/ 33 Wards	23241	2067	4065	1243	15866	6793	285	2120	1062	3326
2. District Jamui, Bihar										
Tal Saharsa	619	106	361	16	136	577	31	513	27	6
Bakshanpur	36	3	27	2	4	41	1	33	0	7

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Majhwe	513	195	197	15	106	1186	184	755	13	234
Chhatthu Dhanawan	403	12	337	3	51	202	16	108	2	76
Lakhan Dhanawan	162	143	10	4	5	326	75	246	3	2
Domanpura	111	49	38	5	19	711	65	633	7	6
Nabinagar	1189	398	590	27	174	525	117	331	17	60
Lakhapur	300	258	12	1	29	473	45	426	1	1
Ramal Bigha	Uninhabited Village									
Ganesh Nawada	12	4	1	0	7	155	70	84	0	1
<b>TOTAL (10km)</b>	<b>82224</b>	<b>24816</b>	<b>27881</b>	<b>2522</b>	<b>27005</b>	<b>53131</b>	<b>9013</b>	<b>33465</b>	<b>2555</b>	<b>8098</b>

*Source-Census of India, 2011*

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

**MAIN WORKERS POPULATION:** **MAIN WORK\_P:** Main worker's total population, **MAIN\_CL\_P:** Main cultivated labour population, **MAIN\_AL\_P:** Main agricultural labour population, **MAIN\_HH\_P:** Main workers population involved in household industries, **MAIN\_OT\_P:** Main other worker's population

**MARGINAL WORKERS POPULATION:**

**MARG WORK\_P:** Marginal worker's total population, **MARG\_CL\_P:** Marginal cultivated labors total population, **MARG\_AL\_P:** Marginal agricultural labors population, **MARG\_HH\_P:** Marginal workers involved in household industries, **MARG\_OT\_P :** Marginal other workers Population

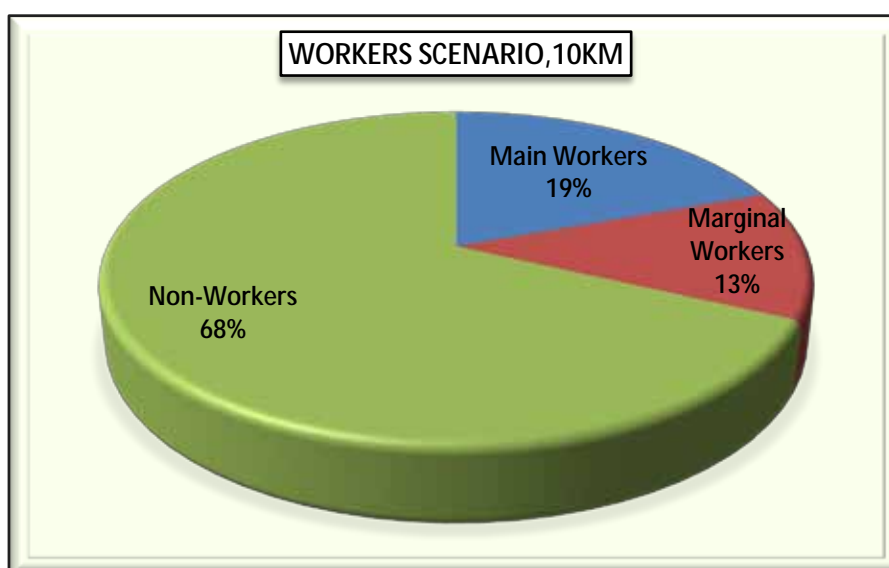
**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Distribution of work participation rate of the study area population is shown in **Table 3.37** as follows;

**Table 3.37: Distribution of Work Participation Rate(10km)**

Occupation Class	Year, 2011
<b>Main Workers</b>	<b>82224 (19.0%)</b>
Male	68458(83.3%)
Female	13766(16.7%)
<b>Marginal Workers</b>	<b>53131(13.0%)</b>
Male	32471(61.0%)
Female	20660(39.0%)
<b>Non-Workers</b>	<b>287276(68.0%)</b>
Male	120380 (42.0%)
Female	166896(58.0%)
<b>Total Population (10km)</b>	<b>422631</b>
<i>Source: Census of India Records, 2011</i>	

Graphical representation of Workers Scenario is given below as **Figure 3.21**.



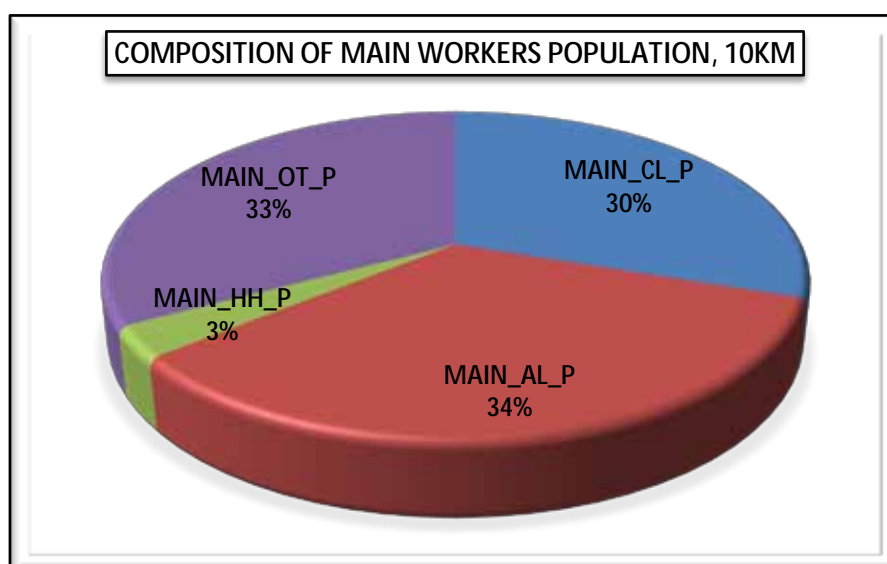
**Figure 3.21: Workers Scenario of Study Area**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### Composition of Main Workers:

The 'Main Workers' were observed as 82224 persons (19.0%) to the total population (422631) of the study area and its composition is made-up of Casual laborers as 24816 (30.0%), Agricultural laborers as 27881 (34.0%), Household workers 2522 (3.0%) and other workers as 27005 (33.0%) respectively.

Composition of Main workers is shown below as Figure 3.22.



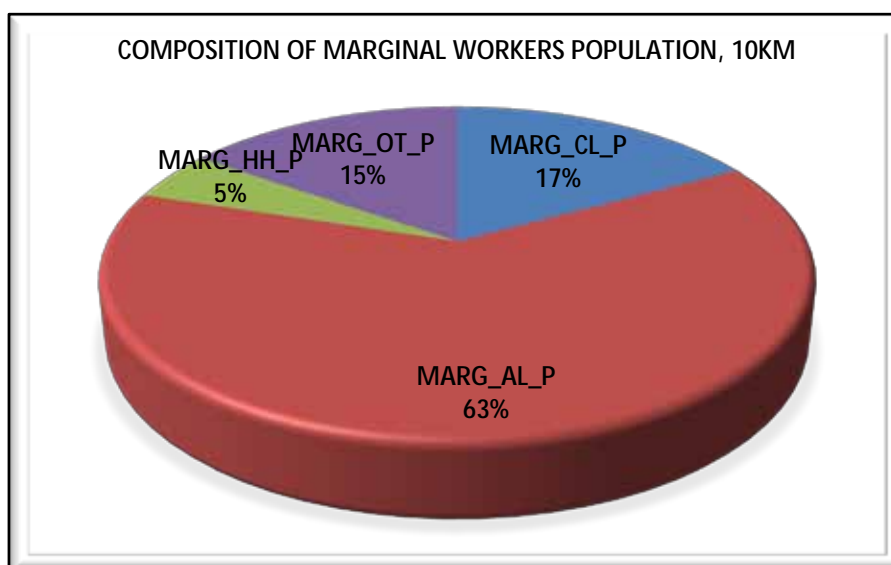
**Figure 3.22: Composition of Main Workers Population**

### Composition of Marginal Workers:

The total marginal workers are observed as 53131 which constitute 13.0% to the total population (422631) comprise of Marginal Casual Laborers as 9013 (17.0%), Marginal Agricultural Laborers as 33465 (63.0%), Marginal Household laborers as 2555 (5.0%) and marginal other workers were also observed as 8098 (15.0%) of the total marginal workers respectively.

Details about marginal workers in the study area are tabulated in Table 3.37. Composition of Marginal workers is shown in Figure 3.23 as follows.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 3.23:Composition of Marginal Workers**

#### **Composition of Non-Workers:**

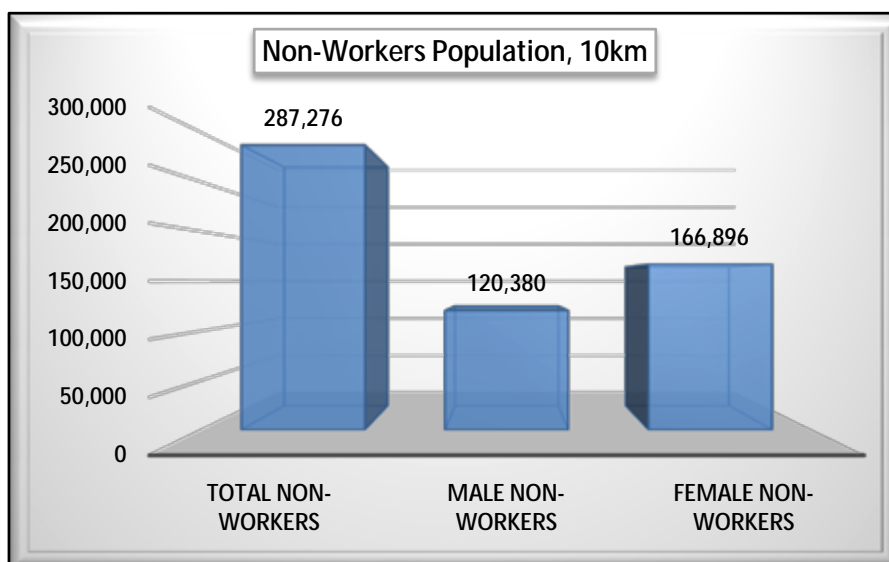
The total Non-worker's population was observed as 287276 which accounts 68.0% to the total population (422631) of the study area. Male-female wise Non-worker's population was recorded as 120380 Males (42.0%) and 166896 Females (58.0%) respectively.

Details about Total Non-workers in the study area are compiled in Table 3.38. Graphical representation of Non-worker's population is shown as follows in Figure 3.24.

**Table 3.38:Composition of Non-Workers**

Non-Workers Population		
Persons	Males	Females
287276	120380 (42.0%)	166896 (58.0%)

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Figure 3.24: Composition of Non-Workers**

#### **Basic Infrastructure Facilities Availability**(as per the census records of 2011)

A review of basic infrastructure facilities (*Amenities*) available in the study area has been done on the basis of the field survey and Census records, 2011 for the study area inhabited villages of Lakhisarai and Jamui Districts in Bihar state. The study area has average level of basic infrastructure facilities like educational, medical, potable water and power supply and transport & communication network.

As per the Census Records 2011, the study area has a total of 159 villages and one big town named Lakhisarai (NP) under two (02) major districts named Lakhisarai & Jamui respectively in Bihar state. Overall study area villages are falling mainly under Nine (09) tehsils namely Barahiya (01 village), Pipariya (03 villages), Surajgarha (19 villages), Lakhisarai (23 villages), Chanan\* (65 villages), Ramgarh Chowk (21 villages), Halsi (18 villages), Sikandra (02 villages) and Jamui (08 villages) under two (02) major districts named Lakhisarai & Jamui respectively in Bihar state. There are twenty-two (22) villages of Lakhisarai & Jamui district in Bihar state found as uninhabited villages in the study area.

#### **Educational Facilities**

There is a total no. of 187 Primary schools existing in the 10km radius study area. One hundred-four (104) no of Middle schools are found in the study area. Twenty-four (24) Higher Secondary School (SS) and Nine (09) Senior Secondary School (SSS) facility is available in the study area. The educational facilities have been further strengthening now and a number of private public schools and colleges are also functioning in the surroundings of the study

area. Besides, there are Engineering and Medical colleges available in Towns and District headquarters only. Higher education facilities are available in Towns of the district. There is a considerable improvement in educational facility. The villages of the study area have no such facilities can reach within 5 to 10 km range. No town was found in the 10 km radial study area.

#### *Availability of University Education in the Lakhisarai District*

There are several affiliated and constituted colleges of the Tilka Manjhi University, Bhagalpur which impart under graduate and post graduate education in the district. IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University) has opened special study center in Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Barahiya of the district where one can study many distance courses of under graduate, post graduate and vocational etc. Nalanda Open University has also opened study center in K.S.S college of the district.

#### **Medical Facilities**

The medical facilities are provided by different agencies like Govt. & Private individuals and voluntary organizations in the study area. As per the census 2011, only Six(06) primary health centersexists in the study area; most of the study area villages depend upon the towns & district HQ of the study area having such facility. No community health centre exists in the study area. Only thirty-three (33) Primary Health Sub-Centers exists in the villages of the study area. Only thirty-four(34) no of Mother & Child Welfare Centersarefound in the study area. Noallopathic hospitalexists in the study area andonly two (02)dispensaryexist in the study area. Only thirty-three (33) Family Welfare Centersare found in the study area. Overall study area villages are served by average medical facilities. Specialized medical facilities are available only in towns and District Headquarter (HQ) only.

#### **Potable Water Facilities**

Potable water facility is available in most of the villages of the study area. The entire study area has average level of potable water facilities. Hand Pump(HP) water facility is commonly observed in the study area as potable water facility. Out of the total 159 villages,only73 villages (46.0%)are served with River/Canal water in the study area. As per the census records 2011, about33(20.8%) villagesare being served with Tank/Pond/Lake as potable water facility in the study area.



### **Communication, Road & Transport Facilities**

Apart from Post & Telegraph Office (PTO) services, transport is the main communication linkage in the study area. Compiled census 2011, data shows that the study area has good postal facilities in the 10km radius zone. About 46 villages(29.0%) were found serving with Post Office facilities in the study area, remaining villages are depending upon towns of the study area. The study area has average rail and road network, passes from the area.

There are 22 villages found with railway station facility in the study area. Nearest railway station is Lakhisarai Railway station, situated toward Northeast direction from the mine lease area site. Nearest town is Lakhisarai, situated in Northwest direction. Nearest State Highway (SH-18) is passing towards West Direction. Nearest airport is Jayprakash Narayan International Airport, in Bihar state, situated at >120 km in NW direction from the mine lease area site.

**Roads** - The district of Lakhisarai is well served by a network of roads. Road communication is the main mode of transportation in this district. The roads are classified as the National Highways, State Highways, Major district roads and other district roads. They are maintained by the Public Works Department, the Rural Engineering Organisation, the Zila Parishad and Municipalities. It is also connected with the interior of the district by metalled road. SH-6 and SH-18 also pass through the district.

**Railways** - The district of Lakhisarai has a railway communication system. It is served by East Central Railway. A branch rail line is running from Kiul to Gaya. Lakhisarai is connected to Jamalpur by loop line.

**Airway** - Airways facilities are not available in the district.

**Boats** – Waterways facilities are not available in the district.

### **Banking Facility**

The study area has almost all the schedule commercial banks with ATM facility at urban areas and the district HQ.

### **Power Supply**

It is revealed from the compiled information on amenities availability as per the census record of 2011; most of the villages and towns are electrified for Domestic, Agriculture, and Commercial & for all purposes. About one hundred-seven (107) villages (67.3%) and towns of the study area are electrified for domestic purpose, only 46 villages (29.0%) for agricultural

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

purpose, 23 (17.0%) villages for commercial purpose and only 38villages (24.0%) for all purposes in the study area.Out of 159 villages in the study area, 50villages (31.4%) including 22uninhabited villages (13.8%)are not electrified for any purpose in the study area.

The district receives its entire power supply from Bihar State Electricity Board. All the towns of Lakhisarai district have electricity. In the rural areas, the Government is trying to extend electric line to the maximum number of villages by implementing various schemes for rural electrification. 279 Villages of the district are electrified.

Village/town wise Basic Infrastructure and Amenities availabilities data for the entire study area is compiled and presented in Table 3.39 as follows

### Chapter-III

### BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

**Table 3.39: Village wise Basic Amenities Availability**

Name of the Village/Town	Education al				Medical							Drinking Water							C T	Communicati on & Transport				Approach to the Village				Power Supply				Nearest Town & Distance, km
	P	M	S	S	C	P	P	M	H	D	F	T	W	H	T	R	T	P		P	B	R	P	K	N	F	E	E	E	E		
			S	S	H	H	H	C			W			P	W		k	O		T	S	S	R	R	W	P	D	Ag	C	A		
1. District Lakhisarai																																
Sarma	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Barahiya,10km	
Jajwara	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,12km	
Pawai	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km	
Saidpura	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,10km	
Champanagar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km	
Kaira	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,20km	
Dhawokhar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,20km	
Lai	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,20km	
Chandanpur	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,15km	
Rampur Thana	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,15km	

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Amanat Sarkar																																
Mano	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,13km	
Dhanari	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,8km	
Narainpur	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,8km			
Amarpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,10km	
Sobhni	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,18km	
Sahur	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,8km	
Alakhpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,10km	
Singarpur	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,10km	
Rampur	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,10km
Kishanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,10km
Jagir Gopal Singh	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,10km			
Jagir Azimkhan	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,10km			
Marde Chak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,12km	
Garhi Bishanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,6km	
Harpur	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,6km			
Birdaban	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,2km	
Dumrahi	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,2km			
Jhinaura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,7km	

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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Hasanpur	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,1km
Khairi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,2km
Damodarpur Arazi	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,2km
Auraia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,2km
Damodarpur	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,2km
Bihraura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,3km
Mahsauna	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,3km
Panghara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,3km
Kharagwara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,3km
chamghara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,5km
Lachhmipur	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,5km
Bilauri	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,5km
Wofapur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,5km
Kandarpa	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,5km
Bhelaura	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,5km
Khagaur	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,4km
Sabipur	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,10km
Damodarpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,8km
Gurdih	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,7km

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Bichhwe	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,6km
Mahesleta	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,6km
Jagir Puransingh	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,6km		
Lakho Chak	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	Lakhisarai,10km
Patharkatti	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,10km		
Turka Singarpur	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,10km		
Singarpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,7km
Tilakpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,15km
Basmatia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,8km
Itahara	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Mohanpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,12km
Singh Chak	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,12km
Jagdishpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Ramshir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,13km
Darhishir	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Gulni	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km
Bhuinka	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,10km
Bannu Bagaicha	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Sahroi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Barare	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,16km
Dhanwo	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,16km
Bataspur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,18km
Maheshpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,22km
Jankidih	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Sangrampur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,25km
Bhatta	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,25km
Mahulia	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Chauraman Bigha	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Gopalpur	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,29km
Kumadar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Raota	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,27km
Basua Chak	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Ramal Bigha	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Bhalui	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Batta	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,25km
Rampur 2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,27km
Itaun English Kita																															
Doem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,25km

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Itaun	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,25km
Manpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,25km
Titai Chak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,26km
Kharkuan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,16km
Harbanspur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,16km
Balahpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km
Sobhnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,16km
Kamiapur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,16km
Gohri	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Agaia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,16km
Dharampur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,27km
Janpur	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,27km
Kalianpur	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,27km
Athmalpur	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,27km
Malia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,25km
Nagardar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,25km
Banauli	Uninhabited Village																														Lakhisarai,25km
Khuttupar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,17km
Pacham	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,12km



**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Mahadeo Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,17km
Mohan Kundi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,10km
Rai Kundi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,17km
Jagirsher Khan	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,4km		
Ghosi Kundi	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,4km
Sohania Chak	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,4km		
Silhat	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,4km		
Kachhua	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Sarma	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,9km
Ursanwan	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,9km		
Bartara	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,7km
Sondhi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,8km
Narainpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,5km
Aure	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km
Dakra	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,24km
Koli	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Akauni	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km
Parsaman	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,9km
Kathautia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,13km

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Dudi	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,7km
Shahnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,11km
Nandnawan	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,12km
Barui	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km
Sawan Kherawan	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Gulni	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,11km
Tetarhat	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,8km
Nongarh	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km
Satsanda	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,12km
Ramgarh	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,5km
Halsi	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Lakhisarai,15km
Mohiuddin Nagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,17km
Kaini	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,18km
Kakrauri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,17km
Mohia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,17km
Shekhpurwa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,14km
Giddha	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Fatehpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km
Manpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,15km

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Mahsauni	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,20km	
Baghaur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,19km	
Rata	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,21km	
Kharanwan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,36km	
Silwe	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,38km
Bela	Uninhabited Village																												Lakhisarai,38km			
Rawan Barna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,42km	
Saitna Salaunja	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	Lakhisarai,30km
Lakhisarai (NP)/ 33 Wards	Urban Part																												Lakhisarai (NP),0km			
2. District Jamui, Bihar																																
Tal Saharsa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Jamui,30km	
Bakshanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	Jamui,26km	
Majhwe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Jamui,13km	
Chhatthu																																
Dhanawan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Jamui,13km	
Lakhan Dhanawan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Jamui,13km	
Domanpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Jamui,15km	
Nabinagar	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Jamui,15km	
Lakhapur	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Jamui,15km	

**Chapter-III****BASELINE DATA DESCRIPTION**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Ramal Bigha	Uninhabited Village																												Jamui,15km		
Ganesh Nawada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Jamui,15km
TOTAL(10km)	1	1										Status for Availability and Non-Availability is shown as A (1) & NA (2)																			
	8	0	2				3	3			3	respectively																			
	7	4	4	9	0	6	3	4	0	2	3																				

Source-<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

**Abbreviations:**

**Educational Facilities:** P-Primary School, M-Middle School, SS-Higher Secondary Schools, SSS-Senior Secondary School

**Medical Facilities:** CHC-Community Health Centre, PHC-Primary Health Centre, PHSC-Primary Health Sub-Centre, MCWC-Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, H-Hospital, D-Dispensary, FWC-Family Welfare Centre

**Drinking Water Facilities:** T-Tap Water, W-Well Water, HP-Hand Pump, TW-Tube Well Water, R-River Water, Tk-Tank Water, O-Other Drinking Water Facility, CT-Community Toilet

**Communication & Transport Facilities:** PO-Post Office, SPO-Sub-Post Office, PTO-Post & Telegraph Office, Tel. -Telephone Connection, Mob. - Mobile Phone Coverage, BS-Bus Services, RS-Railways Services

**Approach to Village:** PR-Paved Roads, KR-Kuchha Road, FP-Foot Path

**Power Supply:** ED-Power Supply for Domestic use, E Ag. -Power Supply for Agricultural use, EC- Power supply for Commercial use, EA-Electricity for All Purposes

**Nearest Town & Distance, km :** a for < 5 Km, b for 5-10 Km and c for 10+ km of nearest place where facility is available is given.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No – 03, 04, & 06 Sand Ghat (Cluster Area 164.4 Ha.) at District- Lakhisarai, Bihar.**

**Brief Description of Places of Religious, Historical or Archaeological Importance and Tourist interest in Villages and Towns of the District:** *(District level information only)*

Brief description of place of religious, historical or archaeological and tourist interest are as follows;

*Sringirishi Ashram* - The most ancient and holy place with natural scenic beauty is the place called Shringirishi Ashram. It is in the Vindhyan range and is 20 km. From district headquarters. It is said to have been the abode of the great sage Sringirishi who performed the Putrayesthi Yagnya for the King Dashrath. The King gave his adopted daughter Shanta to the Rishi. There is a temple of Lord Mahadeo at this place. This place presents a picturesque natural scene. It is situated near a big reservoir and is surrounded by forests.

*Ashok Dham or Indra Damaneshwar Mahadeo* - It has been proved from scriptures like Padma- Puran that Lord Rama crossed to the Southern side of the Ganga on his way to Shringirishi and performed Pooja of Lord Shiva named as Shri Indra Damaneshwar Mahadeo at Ashok Dham. From historical records it has been established that Lord Buddha resided here for one full year for this discourses on Niravana.

*Jalappa Asthan* - It is situated near about 4 km. from Dhanauri Station in loop line section. It is the abode of Goddess Jalappa who is known as Goddess of milch cattles.

*Tripur Bala Sundari Maharani Asthan*

It is situated in Barahiya. It is the abode of Goddess Tripur Sundari. The temple is made of the finest white Makrana marble. It is famous as Shakti Peeth.

*Jainagar Pahaari* - Situated on the Southern part of Lakhisarai town it contains the foundation of the fort of the Pal rulers at the top of a hillock called Jainagar. It is on the main Road of the town.

*Social, Cultural Events*

In the district of Lakhisarai, no major social or cultural event has taken place during the decade. However, the district has been famous for fairs and melas held at different places

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No – 03, 04, & 06 Sand Ghat (Cluster Area 164.4 Ha.) at District- Lakhisarai, Bihar.**

throughout the year as already mentioned in the earlier chapters. Fairs and festivals are held regularly in the district. No significant activity worth mentioning had taken place in the district during the decade.

*Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R & R)*

Policy to be adopted (Central/State) in respect of the project affected persons including home or land oustees and landless labour. Hence, any planning with respect to Rehabilitation & Resettlement is not applicable.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **4.0 GENERAL**

Identification of all potential environmental impacts due to project is an essential step of Environmental Impact Assessment. In case of mining projects, impacts on biodiversity, air pollution, water pollution, waste management and social issues are significant. Both direct and indirect environmental impacts will be created on various environmental attributes due to proposed mining activity in the surrounding environment, during the operational phase.

The occurrence of sand (minor mineral) deposits, being site specific, their exploitation often does not allow for any choice except adoption of eco-friendly operation. Positive impacts on socio-economic environment are expected due to creation of employment opportunities. Mining activities are normally carried out over a long period which also encourages development in the area such as roads, schools, hospitals etc.

Keeping in mind, the environmental baseline scenario as detailed in Chapter III and the proposed mining activity described in Chapter II, it is attempted to assess the likely impact and its extent on various environmental parameters and likely mitigation measures to be adopted.

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

1. Land Environment
2. Water Environment
3. Air Environment
4. Noise Environment
5. Biological Environment
6. Socio-Economic Environment
7. Solid Waste
8. Traffic Environment

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

#### **4.1 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.

##### **Anticipated Impacts:**

- Mining activity will impact river bed topography by formation of excavation voids.
- 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.

##### **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.
- 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.



## **4.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT**

### **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:

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

### **Mitigation measures**

Project activity will be carried out only in the dry part of the Kiul 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 3m 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.

### **4.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Impact On Air Quality**

The proposed project includes various activities like development of benches, approach roads, haul roads, excavation and transportation of mineral and waste materials. These operations generally result in generation of dust and thereby pose health hazards. However, it is proposed that adequate control measures will be provided at every stage of operation such as, water sprinkling at loading, unloading points and on haul roads before transportation to reduce the fugitive dust emissions.

The mining is proposed to be carried out by opencast manual method. The air borne particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) generated by ore and waste handling operations, transportation and screening of ore is the main respirable air pollutant. The emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>2</sub>) contributed by vehicles plying on haul roads will be marginal. Prediction of impacts on air environment has been carried out taking into consideration proposed production and net increase in emissions.

#### **4.3.1 Emissions Details**

Loading - unloading and transportation of sand material, wind erosion of the exposed area and movement of light vehicles will be the main polluting source in the proposed mining activities releasing Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) affecting Ambient Air of the area. Emission during, Loading and unloading was calculated by the area sources. Details of emission during loading/unloading and transportation on the haul road, wind erosion of the exposed area and road maintenance were discussed and combined impact was predicted in the worst case scenario under worst meteorological condition given as follows:

Loading and Unloading - US EPA, 2008, revision of emission factor for AP-42 was used to calculate emission of particulate matter released into the atmosphere during loading and unloading separately. Emission during loading was found more than during unloading. Emission of PM<sub>10</sub> during loading was calculated and found to be  $1.92 \times 10^{-3}$  g/s/m<sup>2</sup> based on moisture content 10-20% mine. It is assumed that moisture content was 10% and further moisture content

will be increased to 10-20% to reduce emission of PM<sub>10</sub> during unloading and average wind speed was 0.92 m/s as observed with site data as shown in wind rose and discussion of local meteorology of the area.

Haul Road - US EPA, 2006, revision of emission factor for AP-42 was used to calculate emission of particulate matter released into the atmosphere during transportation of ore and overburden by trucks operated per hour on haul road. Emission of PM<sub>10</sub> due to transportation of sand on haul road was  $1.65 \times 10^{-4}$  g/s/m<sup>2</sup> based on assumption that silt content spread on road surface was 5%, and efficiency of PM<sub>10</sub> emission control 90%. Truck will be fully covered with tarpaulin material and emission of PM<sub>10</sub> during on the haul road will be insignificant.

Based on the above consideration that there was low emission of PM<sub>10</sub> during transportation of ore and overburden, however during loading & unloading, transportation of ore over the haul road, emission of PM<sub>10</sub> of the exposed area due to wind erosion and movement of light vehicles on the road were not considered and combined with mining activities. US EPA based Dispersion ISCST-3 model was used for prediction of impact with 24-h meteorological data of the study period for the assessment of GLC.

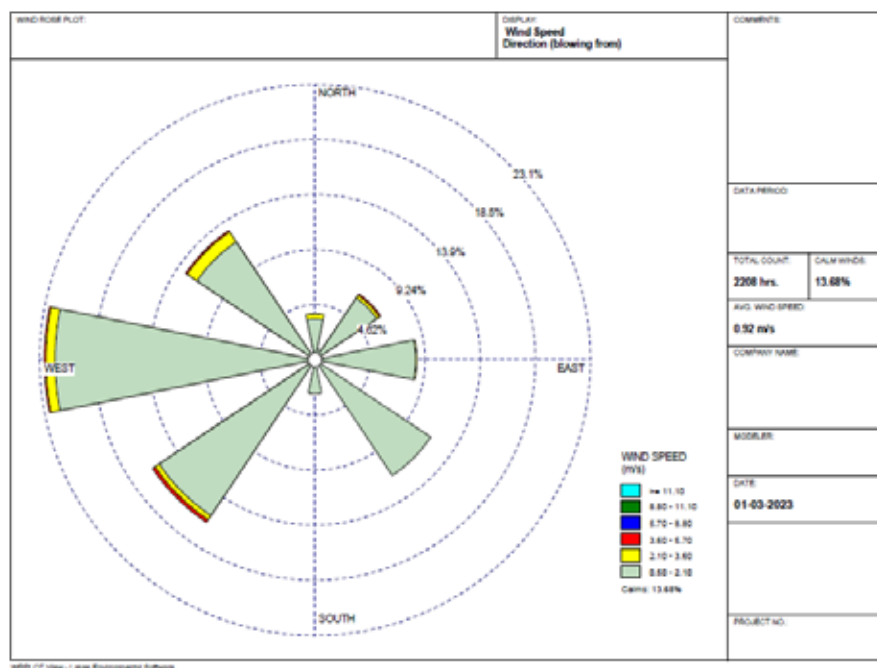
#### **4.3.2 Meteorological Data**

The meteorological data recorded at hourly interval during the month of Dec to feb 2023 on wind speed 0.92 m/s, wind direction, dry & wet bulb temperature, humidity, cloud cover and rainfall was processed to extract hourly mean meteorological data as per the guidelines of CPCB/MoEF for prediction of impacts from the area source. Stability was computed by Turner's method and mixing height was obtained from publication of IMD "Atlas of Hourly Mixing Height in India, 2008.

Data recorded from authorized source/Govt. agency were used as meteorological input for Dispersion Model which was stored in the computer for further analysis and interpretation to study the local meteorology of the study area. It was observed that westerly & north westerly was pre-dominant wind during summer as shown in wind rose (Figure 4.1) with low wind speed

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

and 13.6 % calm condition was observed during study period at the site which was very much close and cumbersome with long term meteorological data of IMD. Average wind speed was 0.92m/s. Impact of the pollutants was anticipated in southeast sector under influence of northeasterly & westerly winds. Ambient air quality locations were selected based on the long term wind rose pattern of the area. Air quality sampling locations were finalized to study the baseline status around the proposed site and to study impact at various locations. 24-h maximum impact of PM<sub>10</sub> was envisaged in southeast sector at very short distance from the site due to moderate to low wind speed.



**Figure 4.1: Wind Rose Diagram**

Stable atmospheric condition E & F dominates in early morning and night hours and B, C & D in day hours were observed. Pollutants were dispersed from the proposed source under influence of local meteorology and dispersed on the ground in downwind direction close (~100 m) to the source under influence of moderate to low wind speed. High temperature and low humidity were observed at site with high temperature in day hours and low during night. There was no significant rain fall received and sky was clear of clouds in most of the days.

### **4.3.3 Frame work of Computation & Model details**

By using the above-mentioned inputs, ground level concentrations due to the mining activities have been estimated to know the incremental rise in ambient air quality and impact in the study area. The effect of air pollutants upon receptors are influenced by concentration of pollutants and their dispersion in the atmosphere. Air quality modeling is an important tool for prediction, planning and evaluation of air pollution control activities besides identifying the requirements for emission control to meet the regulatory standards and to apply mitigation measures to reduce impact caused by mining activities.

PM10 was the major pollutant occurred during mining activities. Impact of area source emission was considered and prediction of impact was made on various monitoring locations in the study area due to i) loading and unloading and iii) transportation of vehicles on the haul road in the mining area. Impact was predicted in the worst case scenario due to combined impact of loading and unloading and emission due to transportation of vehicles on mine on haul road of mining area and other mining activities will occur simultaneously.

Impact was predicted over the distance of 10,000 m and 2,000 m around the source in grids of 200m & 20 m respectively in Cartesian coordinates(X,Y) to assess the impact at each receptor separately at the various locations and maximum incremental GLC value at the project site. Maximum impact of PM10 was observed close to the source due to low to moderate wind speeds. Incremental value of PM10 was superimposed on the base line data monitored at the proposed site to predict total GLC of PM10 due to combined impacts.

### **4.3.4 Model Results**

The Air Quality Impact Prediction has been done by using “Industrial Source Complex Short Term version 3 (ISCST3), of USEPA”. The main sources of air pollution with regard to the proposed project for the purpose of estimation of increase in PM10 are identified due to –

- (i) Loading/unloading of ore
- (ii) Transportation of ore by trucks on the Haul roads from mining benches.

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Combined impact of PM10 was considered due to mining activities occurred simultaneously on various sampling locations is given in below table:

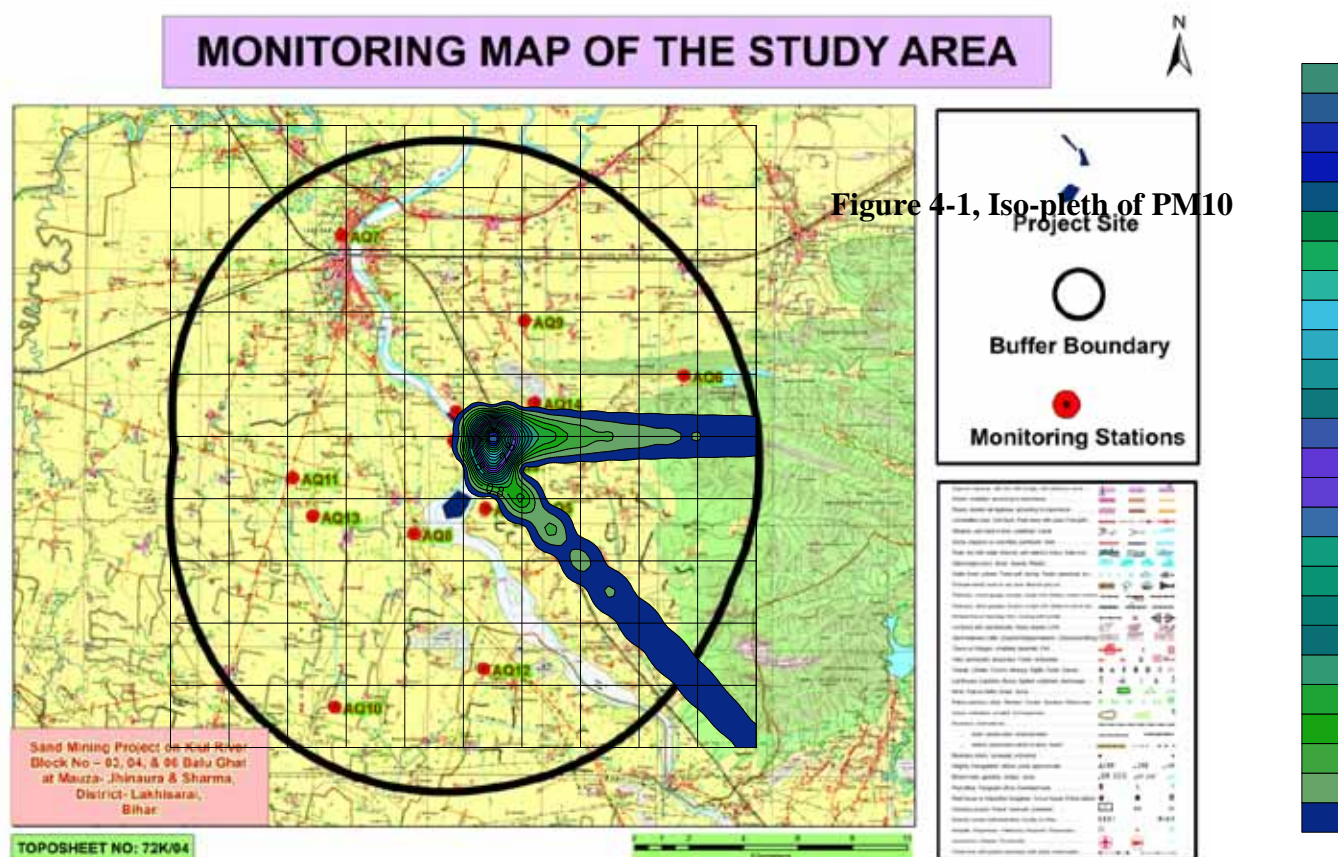
Table 4.1 Incremental Concentration of PM10 in the Study Area

SITE	Location	Distance, direction	98th percentile	Incremental Value	Total Value
AAQ 1	Project site	--	84.29	5.5	89.79
AAQ 2	Jhinaura Village	0.325 Km, SW from Block No. 3	83.09	0.8	83.89
AAQ 3	Dharampur Village	0.319 Km, ESE from Block No. 4	85.79	<0.001	85.79
AAQ 4	Maliya Village	0.145 Km, East from Block No. 6	87.47	<0.001	87.47
AAQ 5	Janpur village	2.44 Km SE	88.44	<0.001	88.44
AAQ 6	Korasi	7.19 Km ENE	86.59	<0.001	86.59
AAQ 7	Lakhisarai	6.65 Km, N	94.89	<0.001	94.89
AAQ 8	Teterhat village	3.29 Km, SW	94.89	<0.001	94.89
AAQ 9	Singhchak	5.64 Km, NE	87.5	<0.001	87.5
AAQ 10	Rata Village	8.70 Km, SW	83.39	<0.001	83.39
AAQ 11	Ramgarh	6.74 Km, W	88.35	<0.001	88.35
AAQ 12	Manjhwa	7.42 Km, S	92.54	<0.001	92.54
AAQ	Shahnagar	5.26 Km, SW	84.79	<0.001	84.79



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

13					
AAQ 14	Bhuinka	3.50 Km, NE	87.06	<0.001	87.06



(Iso-pleth of PM10 is  $5.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  occurred near the project site at 2000 m x 2000 m grid network during i) blasting ii) loading and unloading and iii) transportation of ore over the haul road.

### 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:

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

- ü Water sprinkling will be done on the haul roads twice in a day.
- ü Deploying PUC certified vehicles to reduce their emissions
- ü Proper tuning of vehicles to keep the gas emissions under check
- ü Monitoring to ensure compliance with emission limits would be carried out during operation
- ü There is no major source of emissions except emission from combustion of fuels from the Transportation Vehicles and Material Handling.
- ü Besides this, to control the emissions further regular preventive maintenance of Equipment / Transportation Vehicles will be carried out on contractual basis.
- ü It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a valid PUC certificate.
- ü Plantation will be carried out along the approach road, river banks & at all strategic places in the vicinity area.
- ü Periodic air quality monitoring will be done to assess the quality and for timely corrective actions.
- ü Water sprinkling will be done on the haul roads twice in a day. This will reduce dust emission further by 74%
- ü Speed limits will be enforced to reduce airborne fugitive dust from vehicular traffic.
- ü Spillage from the trucks will be prevented by covering tarpaulin over the trucks.

#### **4.4 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.

##### **Anticipated Impacts:**

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



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

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 4.1, Damage risk criteria for hearing loss OSHA regulations**

<b>Maximum allowable duration per day in hour</b>	<b>Sound pressure dB(A)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
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. 2. No exposure in excess of 115 dB (A) is permissible.
6.0	92	
4.0	95	
3.0	97	
2.0	100	
1 ½	102	
1	105	
¾	107	
½	110	
¼	115	

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.

#### **a. 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.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

- 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.

#### **4.5 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.

##### **Anticipated Impacts:**

###### **Flora**

The proposed project of river bed sand mining shall be carried out on the riverbed of Kiul 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.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### **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.

### **Fauna**

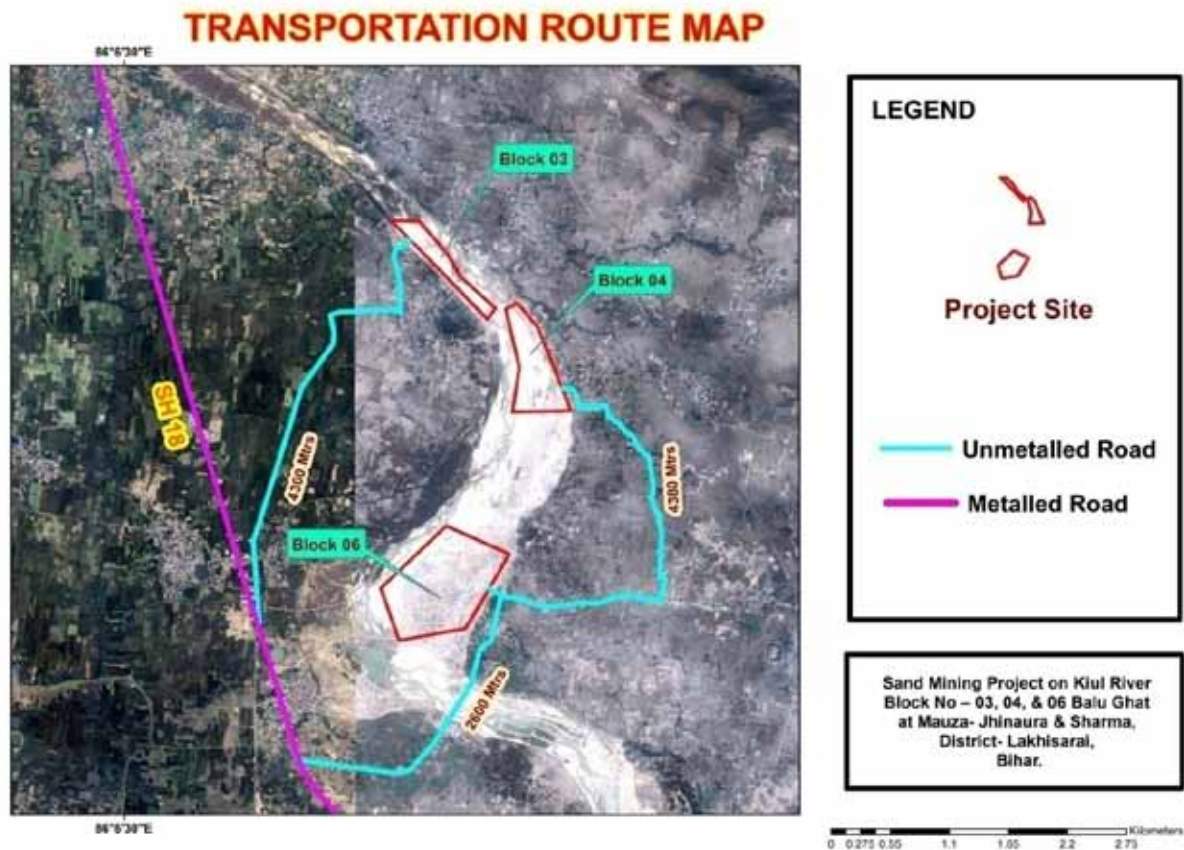
The workers shall be directed to not venture out of the leased area for collecting fuel wood, or hunting. They shall also be trained not to harm any wildlife. No work shall be carried out after sunset.

## **4.6 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS**

### **Transportation Route:**

The sand extracted will store the nearby storage point. From there sand will be transported to the market. Sand will be stored in to storage point and from there it will be transported in the night time when traffic load is low on nearest SH or NH.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**



**Table 4.2 (i): Existing Traffic Scenario & LOS for Block 3 & Block 4**

Road	V	C	Existing V/C Ratio	LOS
State Highway (SH-18)	2500	15,000	0.16	A

*Source: Capacity as per IRC: 64-1990*

V= Volume of Vehicles in PCU's/day & C= Capacity of Road in PCU's/day

The existing Level of Service (LOS) is "A" & "B" i.e. excellent & very good.

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

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

0.6 - 0.8	D	Poor
0.8 - 1.0	E	Very Poor

*Reference: ENVIS Technical Report, IISc, Bangalore.*

During Mine operation for **Block 6**

Proposed Capacity of Mine/annum : 854496 TPA

No. of working days : 250 days

Proposed Capacity of mine/day : 3418 or

Truck Capacity : 16 tonnes

No. of trucks deployed/day : 214

Increase in PCU/day (57\*3) : 642

**Table 4.2 (ii): Modified Traffic Scenario & LOS**

Road	V	C	Modified V/C Ratio	LOS
State Highway (SH-18)	2500+642=3142	15000	0.20	A

### **Results**

From the above analysis it can be seen that the LOS has changed from 0.16 to 0.201 at Highway intersection that is Remain 'A' i.e Excellent', as per classification. Hence, there will not so much adverse affect on the proposed evacuation roads due to additional traffic. Traffic management has been proposed as given in below

### **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 will be constructed near accident prone areas to calm the traffic and its speed.

### **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECTS IN CLUSTER**

#### **Production Details of Cluster of project:**

S no	Block No	Production Details
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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

1	Block 3	185058
2	Block 4	365148
3	Block 5	637146
4	Block 6	854496
Total Production in cluster		<b>2041848</b>

**Table 4.2 (i): Existing Traffic Scenario & LOS for  
Cluster of Block 3, Block-4, Block-5 Block-6**

Road	V	C	Existing V/C Ratio	LOS
State Highway (SH-18)	2500	15,000	0.16	A

*Source: Capacity as per IRC: 64-1990*

V= Volume of Vehicles in PCU's/day & C= Capacity of Road in PCU's/day

The existing Level of Service (LOS) is "A" & "B" i.e. excellent & very good.

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

*Reference: ENVIS Technical Report, IISc, Bangalore.*

During Mine operation for **Cluster of Block 3, Block 4 Block 5 & Block 6**

Proposed Capacity of Mine/annum : 2041848 TPA

No. of working days : 250 days

Proposed Capacity of mine/day : 8167.392 or say 8168 TPD

Truck Capacity : 16 tonnes

No. of trucks deployed/day : 510

Increase in PCU/day (57\*3) : 1530

**Table 4.2 (ii): Modified Traffic Scenario & LOS**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Road	V	C	Modified V/C Ratio	LOS
State Highway (SH-18)	2500+1530=4030	15000	0.268	B

**Results**

From the above analysis it can be seen that the LOS has changed from 0.16 to 0.268 at Highway intersection that is from 'A' to 'B' i.e from 'Excellent' to 'Very Good' respectively, as per classification. Hence, there will not so much adverse affect on the proposed evacuation roads due to additional traffic. Traffic management has been proposed as given below.

**Traffic Management:**

5. Roads will be repaired regularly and maintained in good conditions.
6. Haul roads will be sprinkled with water to keep the dust suppressed.
7. A supervisor will be appointed to regulate the traffic movement near the site.
8. Speed breakers will be constructed near accident prone areas to calm the traffic and its speed.

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## **5.0 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY AND SITE**

### **5.1 Site Alternatives under Consideration**

Presence of sand for commercial exploitation has been identified based on the result of geological investigations and exploration. The mining projects are site specific as such alternate sites were not considered.

### **5.2 Analysis of Alternative Technology**

#### **5.2.1 Choice of Method of Mining**

Factors in the choice of an actual mining method for a given deposit are deposit characteristics, requirement of health and safety and environmental concerns, production, scheduling scope of mechanization, workforce requirements wage rates, replenishment, operating and capital cost estimates. The selection of the mining method (development and extraction) is a key decision to be made in the opening up of a mine.

Surface or open cast mining is used for large, near-surface mineral deposits. Mineral is exploited, loaded into trucks, and hauled to a market.

The opencast mining method will be adopted because of the following reasons:

- The opencast mining operations ensure higher mineral conservation.
- Replenishment

The method used for mining is efficient for sand mining, so no alternative mining method is proposed.

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## **6.0 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 areas 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 & interpretation of data, (iii) Preparation of reports to support environmental management system and (iv) Organizational set up responsible for the implementation of the programme.

## **6.1 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 site using ecological/biological, physical and chemical indicators. Monitoring may include socio-economic interaction, through local liaison activities or even assessment of complaints.

The preventive approach to environment management may also require monitoring of process inputs, for example, type and method used, resource consumption, equipment and pollution control performance etc.

The key aims of environment monitoring are:

1. 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.

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2. To verify the evaluations made during the planning process, in particular with risk and impact assessments and standard & target setting and to measure operational and process efficiency.
3. Monitoring will also be required to meet compliance with statutory and corporate requirements.
4. Finally, monitoring results provide the basis for auditing i.e. to identify unexpected changes.

## **6.2 MONITORING METHODOLOGIES AND PARAMETERS**

### **Air quality monitoring**

Air Quality monitoring is essential for evaluation of the effectiveness of abatement programmes and to develop appropriate control measures. Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) will be monitored at the workplace i.e. core zone. The methodology proposed for is shown below:

**Table 6.1, Monitoring methodologies and parameters**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Technique</b>	<b>Technical Protocol</b>
PM <sub>10</sub>	Gravimetric method	<b>IS 5182 (Part-XXIII)</b>
Sulphur Dioxide	Improved West and Gaeke	<b>IS-5182 (Part-II)</b>
Nitrogen Dioxide	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser	<b>IS-5182 (Part-VI)</b>

### **Water quality monitoring**

Water quality monitoring involves periodical assessment of quality of surface water and the ground water near the mining project.

- Surface water samples will be analyzed for all the parameters as per EPA, 1986
- Ground water samples will be analyzed for all the parameters as per IS-10500:2012.

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### **Soil quality monitoring**

The soil quality monitoring is carried out to assess the soil characteristic. The soil quality will be analyzed as per CPCB norms.

### **Noise level monitoring**

Noise level monitoring will be done for achieving the following objectives:

- a) To compare sound levels with the values specified in noise regulations
- b) To determine the need and extent of noise control of various noise generating sources

Noise level monitoring will be done at the work zone to assess the occupational noise exposure levels. Noise levels will also be monitored at the noise generating sources like mineral handling arrangements, vehicle movements and also at the nearest village for studying the impact due to higher noise levels for taking necessary control measures at the source.

### **Socio-economic Survey**

Socio economic condition will be monitored to assess the demographic particulars of the area including the impacts on the social & economical condition on the residents nearby.

### **Plantation Monitoring Programme**

Plantation monitoring will be done to ensure survival & growth rate of plantations.

## **6.3 MONITORING SCHEDULE**

The schedule has been shown below for the parameters proposed for monitoring.

**Table 6.2, Details of monitoring schedule**

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

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

#### **6.4 MONITORING SCHEDULE - IMPLEMENTATION**

An implementation programme has been prepared as it serves no purpose if it is not implemented in letter and spirit.

Implementation of proposed control measures and monitoring programme has an implication on mining site as well as on the surrounding area. Therefore, mine management should strengthen the existing control measures as elaborated earlier in this report and monitor the efficacy of the control measures implemented in the entire study area:

- a) Collection of air and water samples at strategic locations with frequency suggested and by analyzing thereof. If the parameters exceed the permissible tolerance limits, corrective regulation measure will be taken.
- b) Collection of soil samples at strategic locations once every two years and analysis thereof with regard to deleterious constituents, if any.
- c) Measurement of water level fluctuations in the nearby ponds dug wells and bore wells and to assess if mining has got any impact on it or not.
- d) Measurement of noise levels at mine site and adjacent villages will be done twice a year for first two years and thereafter once a year.
- e) Post plantation, the area will be regularly monitored in every season for evaluation of success rate. For selection of plant species local people should also be involved.

An Environmental Management Cell (EMC) is envisaged which will be responsible for monitoring EMP and its implementation. EMC members should meet periodically to assess the progress and analyze the data collected during the month.

#### **6.5 BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR MONITORING**

The EMC will be responsible to carry on the monitoring. Budget allotment has also been proposed for the same:

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**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)	1.0
<b>2</b>	Soil Quality	0.50
<b>3</b>	Air Quality	1.0
<b>4</b>	Noise Level	0.5
<b>5</b>	Plantation Monitoring	0.5
<b>6</b>	Socio-economic Condition	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4.0</b>

## **6.6 REPORTING SCHEDULES OF THE MONITORING DATA**

It is proposed that voluntary reporting of environmental performance with reference to the EMP should be undertaken. The environmental monitoring cell shall co-ordinate all monitoring programmes at site to furnish the data to the State regulatory agencies regularly in respect of the stipulated prior environmental clearance terms and conditions. The proponent shall prominently advertise in the newspapers indicating that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and also the details of website where it is displayed.

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## **7.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

This is draft EIA report public hearing is yet to be conducted.

## **7.1 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

Risk is to expose someone or something to danger, harm or loss. The different steps of risk assessment procedure are as given below:

### **Step I: Hazard Identification**

The purpose of hazard identification is to identify and develop a list of hazards for each job in the organization that are reasonably likely to expose people to injury, illness or disease if not effectively controlled. Workers can then be informed of these hazards and controls put in place to protect workers prior to them being exposed to the actual hazard.

### **Step II: Risk Assessment**

Risk assessment is the process used to determine the likelihood that people exposed to injury, illness or disease in the workplace arising from any situation identified during the hazard identification process prior to consideration or implementation of control measures.

Risk occurs when a person is exposed to a hazard. Risk is the likelihood that exposure to a hazard will lead to injury or health issues. It is a measure of probability and potential severity of harm or loss.

### **Step III: Risk Control**

Risk control is the process used to identify, develop, implement and continually review all practicable measures for eliminating or reducing the likelihood of an injury, illness or diseases in the workplace.

### **Step IV: Implementation of risk controls**

All hazards that have been assessed should be dealt in order of priority in one or more of the following hierarchy of controls

The most effective methods of control are:

- ü Elimination of hazards.
- ü Substitute something safer.
- ü Use engineering/design controls.

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ü Use administrative controls such as safe work procedures.

ü Protect the workers i.e. by ensuring competence through supervision and training, etc.

Each measure must have a designated person assigned for the implementation of controls.

This ensures that all required safety measures will be completed.

### **Step V: Monitor and Review**

Hazard identification, risk assessment and control are an on-going process. Therefore regularly review the effectiveness of your hazard assessment and control measures. Make sure that you undertake a hazard and risk assessment when there is change to the workplace including when work systems, tools, machinery or equipment changes. Provide additional supervision when the new employees with reduced skill levels or knowledge are introduced to the workplace.

### **A) RISK ANALYSIS**

The risk assessment portion of the process involves three levels of site evaluation:

- a) Initial Site Evaluation,
- b) Detailed Site Evaluation,
- c) Priority Site Investigations and Recommendations.

The risk assessment criteria used for all levels of site evaluation take into account two basic factors:

- The existing site conditions
- The level of the travelling public's exposure to those conditions.

The Initial Site Evaluation and Detailed Site Evaluation both apply weighted criteria to the existing information and information obtained from one site visit. The Initial Site Evaluation subdivides the initial inventory listing of sites into 5 risk assessment site groups. The Detailed Site Evaluation risk assessment is then performed on each of the three highest risk site groups in order of the group priority level of risk. The result of the Detailed Site Evaluation process is a prioritized listing of the sites within each of the three highest risk site groups.

### **Risk analysis is done for:**

- Forecasting any unwanted situation

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- Estimating damage potential of such situation
- Decision making to control such situation
- Evaluating effectiveness of control measures

**Table 7.1, Risk Likelihood Table for Guidance**

Step 1: Assess the Likelihood				Step 2: Assess the Consequences		
<b>L1</b>	Happens every time we operate	Almost Certain	Common or repeating occurrence	<b>C1</b>	Fatality	Catastrophic
<b>L2</b>	Happens regularly (often)	Likely	Known to have occurred "has happened"	<b>C2</b>	Permanent disability	Major
<b>L3</b>	Has happened (occasionally)	Possible	Could occur or "heard of it happening"	<b>C3</b>	Medical/hospital or lost time	Moderate
<b>L4</b>	Happens irregularly (almost never)	Unlikely	Not likely to occur	<b>C4</b>	First aid or no lost time	Minor
<b>L5</b>	Improbable (never)	Rare	Practically impossible	<b>C5</b>	No injury	Insignificant

A logical systematic process is usually followed during a qualitative risk assessment to identify the key risk events and to assess the consequences of the events occurring and the likelihood of their occurrence Table 7.2

**Table 7.2, Qualitative Risk Assessment**

Risk Rank	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
Likelihood Consequence	Almost certain	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Rare
<b>C1</b> Catastrophic	1	2	4	7	11
<b>C2</b> Major	3	5	8	12	16



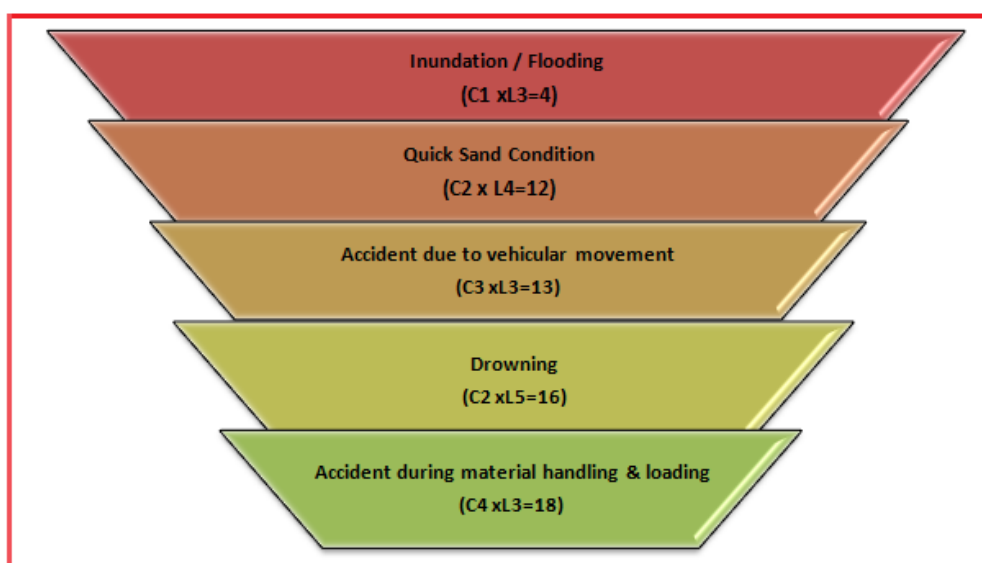
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C3 Moderate	6	9	13	17	20
C4 Minor	10	14	18	21	23
C5 Insignificant	15	19	22	24	25

#### RISK RATING:

<b>HIGH RISK 1-6</b>	<b>MEDIUM RISK 7-15</b>	<b>LOW RISK 16-25</b>
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### 7.2 RISK ASSESSMENT



There are various factors, which can create unsafe working conditions/hazards in mining of minor minerals from bed of river.

The key risk(hazard x probability) event rating associated with sandmining and to assess its consequences of such events occurring and the likelihood based on above Table 7.1 (ii) are as:-

The Risk rating of such hazards is as follows:

#### 7.2.1 INUNDATION/FLOODING

The risk rating assigned to this activity is assigned as '4' i.e., it is possible and will have catastrophic with major consequences, if work started without assessment of the *river* condition especially during monsoon season.

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Inundation or flooding is expected and beneficial for these mines as during this time only the mineral reserve gets replenished.

#### **Measures to prevent consequences of inundation/flooding**

Inundation or flooding is expected and beneficial for these mines as during this time only the mineral reserve gets replenished.

1. During monsoon months and heavy rains the mining operations are ceased.
2. There should be mechanism/warning system of heavy rains and discharges from the upstream dams.

#### **7.2.2 Quick Sand Condition**

The risk rating assigned to this activity is assigned as '12' i.e., it is an unlikely event with major consequences as frequency of this risk is less likely to occur.

Two things may create the conditions to form quicksand. Underground water may seep-up and saturate the sand, thereby reducing the friction between the sand grains and giving the sand a liquid nature. Or, sand or another soil may be sifted by the force of an earthquake so that friction is lessened and the earth becomes unsteady.

This creates danger condition to the trucks plying near the *river* and banks for transportation of minerals.

#### **Measures to Prevent Quick Sand Condition**

1. The only way to avoid quick sand condition is by avoiding mineral lifting below water table.
2. Mining will be done in layers rather than going for maximum depth at one time.

#### **7.2.3 ACCIDENT DUE TO VEHICULAR MOVEMENT**

The risk rating assigned to this activity is assigned as '13' i.e., it is possible event with moderate consequences as frequency of this operation is more but the predicted/assumed intensity is less like minor cuts, bodily injury. The possibilities of road accidents are due to reckless or untrained driver or overloading of trucks or in case pathway is not compacted suitably, etc.

#### **Measures to Prevent Accidents during Transportation**

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1. All transportation within the main working should be carried out directly under the supervision and control of the management.
2. The Vehicles will be maintained/repared and checked thoroughly by the competent person.
3. A statutory provision of constant education, training etc. will go a long way in reducing the incidents of such accidents.
4. Overloading will not be permitted and will be covered with tarpaulin.
5. The maximum permissible speed limit will be ensured.
6. The truck drivers will have valid driving license.

#### **7.2.4 DROWNING**

The risk rating assigned to this activity is assigned as ‘16’ i.e., it is a rare accident but will have major consequences, if occurred. This may occur due to flash floods etc due to which the workers at the site may get seriously injured or drowned.

##### **Measure to Prevent Drowning**

1. The mining will be done under strict supervision and only in the dry part of the *river*.
2. Mining will be completely stopped in monsoon season to avoid such accidents.
3. Deep water areas will be identified and ‘No Go Zones’ will be clearly marked and made aware to the mine workers.

#### **7.2.5 ACCIDENT DURING MATERIAL HANDLING & LOADING**

The risk rating assigned to this activity is assigned as ‘18’ i.e. it is possible event with minor consequences”, as frequency of this operation is more but the predicted/assumed intensity is less like minor cuts, abrasion, etc. may be due to bank of *river* collapse, over thrown boulders/pebbles, injuries due to carelessness use of hand tools, etc.

##### **Measures to Prevent Accidents during material handling & loading**

1. The truck should be brought to a lower level so that the loading operation suits to the ergonomic condition of the workers.
2. The loading should be done from one side of the truck only to avoid over throw of materials.
3. The workers should be provided with gloves and safety shoes during loading.

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All the activities will be done under strict supervision/control to avoid anticipated accidents so that the risk is reduced to a level considered **As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)** conditions which are adequately safe and healthy.

### **7.3 DISASTERS & ITS MANAGEMENT**

#### **7.3.1 Anticipated Disaster**

- 1. Floods:** Most of the areas of this district are flood prone owing to the presence of seasonal rivers. Rivers and its tributaries cause heavy losses to the human lives, livestock, land and property mainly due to flash floods. Hence no mining has been proposed during monsoon and flood alerts will be given, if any.
- 2. Earth Quake:** Lakhisarai District like other areas of Bihar is moderately vulnerable to earthquake as it exists in Zone III. However the vulnerability to damage near the site is quite low as there are no built in structures at the site.
- 3. Drought:** due to deficiency in rainfall prime reasons of recurring drought in Bihar is the nature of soil with low mineral and humus-contents besides extremely poor water holding capacity. Recurrent rainfall variability and sustained departure from the normal rainfall vis-a-vis low reliability, fluctuating both surface and underground water resources and extremely poor water holding capacity of the major soil group appear to have clubbed together to cause frequent droughts in Bihar. Besides, there is a positive relationship between reducing forest land and the increasing rainfall variability and the phenomenon is well manifested in Bihar scenario of recurrent droughts.

#### **7.3.2 Disaster Management Plan & Strategy**

The Disaster Management Plan has three components:

##### **(A) Risk Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment:**

The Risk Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment depict the present picture for each disaster-exposure, loss of life, property damage, etc. It also shows geographic distribution of each hazard. The various monitoring facilities, regulatory regimes, countermeasures available for each disaster are identified and listed.

##### **(B) Response Plan:**

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The response plan presents an organizational structure of the District to effectively handle the disaster in a coordinated and quickest possible manner to mitigate the impact of disaster. It identifies functional areas such as relief, restoration, communication, information, transport, emergency health services etc and proposes assignments to various departments; including identifying lead and supporting departments. The response plan also lays down preparedness checklists and standing operating procedure (SOP) guidelines.

**(C) Mitigation Strategy:**

The mitigation strategy and plan focus on the long-term planning for impact reduction. It deals with the issues of continued commitment to hazard identification and risk assessment, applied research and technology transfer, investment-incentives for mitigation, and leadership and co-ordination for mitigation.

The mine management will be in regular contact with the District administration to gather information on natural disasters and will pass on the message at the site to avoid any loss of health or wealth due to impending disasters.

Though the responsibility of disaster management is vested with the center and state Governments, it is extremely difficult for them to deal effectively all the aspects of disaster management according to the needs of the affected people.

Thus disaster management plan of the Lakhisarai District has been prepared through incorporation of the features of Community Based Disaster Management and involvement of local governments, Municipalities etc.

## **7.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROJECT & SAFETY MEASURES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

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. The geographical area is often called Study Area or Impact Area. SEIA is carried out separately but concurrently with Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). The study area consists of core area where the project is located and a buffer area encircling the project area with a radius of 10 km from the periphery of the core area. For every new

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project or existing project under expansion or tied for modernization or change in product mix, Socio-economic Impact Assessment is mandatory. The Socio-economic impact assessment focuses the effect of the project on social and economic well-being of the community. The impact may be direct or indirect. Further, the impact may be positive or negative.

**OBJECTIVES OF SEIA**

The prime objective of the current study is to assess the impact of the proposed mining project on socio-economic characteristics of people living in the neighborhoods. Further, it is to be established whether the impending impact would be direct or indirect. Furthermore, it is to be examined whether the said impact would be positive or negative. Lastly, it is to be comprehended if the impact is positive how long it would sustain or if it is negative how soon the same could be eased.

**SCOPE**

The Scope of the study is as follows:

- a) To collect baseline data of the study area
- b) To comprehend socio-economic status of the people living in the study area.
- c) To assess probable impact of the project on social and economic aspects in the study area.
- d) To measure the impact of the project on Quality of life of the people living in the study area.
- e) To ensure sustainability of positive impact.
- f) To suggest mitigation measures and agency responsible for taking action in case of adverse impact.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROJECT*****Impact on Demographic Composition***

The proposed Project will hardly make any difference in the demographic composition of the study area as the additional employment it envisages to create will be met locally to the maximum extent. Hence, the chances of in-migration 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.

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### ***Employment Opportunities***

The proposed Project will provide employment to the local people. The number of workers to be deployed in the mining project will depend upon the quantity of minerals to be extracted from the mine by the lease holder. Both the miners and the unskilled workers will be recruited locally. It has estimated that around 53 people will get employment in this mining project for a period of ten months in a year. It is a positive impact of the project since it is providing employment opportunities to the local people. The project will not affect the vulnerable groups of people.

### ***Increased supply of sand in the market***

The demand for minerals is ever increasing with the growth of the infrastructure development in our country. Both Government departments and private developers have taken up construction of roads, bridges and buildings in a big way. The requirement for the building materials is always high and there is already an acute shortage of sand in the market and the construction industry is the main sufferer. With the commencement of the proposed mining project the supply of minerals will increase and the gap between demand & supply will decrease to some extent, if not fully.

### ***Impact on agriculture***

It is non-forest land and the proposed activity is to take place in the bed of the Kiul River. There will be no negative impact on agriculture as no cultivation is taking place on the proposed mining area. Since, scientific mining will be adopted in the proposed mining project the area will be free from annual floods, which destroy standing crops and land & property. This is a positive impact of the proposed mining project.

### ***Impact on road development***

Movement of trucks and other vehicles to and fro the mining site is expected to increase, when mining will start. The existing roads are connecting the quarry with the national highway connected by metalled followed by un-metalled roads. Hence, there is need for road maintenance and repairing regularly in the mining area. Further, there are risks of accidents during loading of extracted minerals into trucks and transportation to markets for sells. However, accidents can be avoided by taking due care and precautions.

### **Income to Government**

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

***Impact on Law & 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 site.

***Impact on Health***

There are no chances of occurring diseases, due to mining. The minerals excavated are non-toxic. To avoid respiratory problem from dust necessary protection should be taken.

***Few safety measures are outlined below:***

- a) **Safe Working Environment:** The project proponent shall ensure health and safety of all the employees at work. Efforts will be made to provide and maintain a safe work environment and ensure that the machinery and equipment in use is safe for employees. Further, it will be ensured that working arrangements are not hazardous to employees.
- b) **Provision of First Aid:** The first aid treatment reflects the hazards associated with the mining of minerals. The first-aiders will be well trained in handling patients working in the Project.
- c) **Regular Health Examination:** For all mine workers regular health examination will be made compulsory. Treatment of serious back injury; existing asthma or respiratory diseases, existing skin diseases, lung function test (pre and post ventolin), Audiograms, Chest X- ray etc. will also be taken care of.
- d) **Health Education:** Adequate health education and information related to the job will be provided to the workers. Baseline health information will be recorded for future references.
- e) **Tie-up with the Nearest Hospital for Medical Assistance:** To meet the medical needs of the mine workers tie-up with nearest hospitals will be made. Efforts will be



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made to reserve few beds in the above hospitals for the workers of the mining project.

This will ensure timely medical aid to the affected persons.

- f) **Supply of Mask and Gloves:** The workers in the Sand mining project are subject to respiratory diseases. For protection from dust it will be made compulsory for all workers to wear masks and gloves, while working in the mine.
- g) **Administration of Anti-venom Injections:** Provision of Anti-venom therapy will be made available for administration to the workers in case of snake, spider and insect bites, while working in the mine.
- h) **Special Telephone Number:** A special telephone number will be made available to the workers in case of emergency so that they can dial the same for–medical assistances. Further, efforts will be made to provide vehicles to the patients in short duration for shifting to a hospital.
- i) **Special Group Insurance Scheme:** All the mine workers will be covered under a Group Insurance Scheme of LIC or any other Insurance company.

### CONCLUSION

The commissioning of the Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar) provides employment to local people who are in search of the same. The granting of environment clearance to mining Project of sand legally valid and it will generate revenue for the state. It is expected that prospective entrepreneurs will venture to set up industrial units in the vicinity in the near future making the area a mixed society, dependent on industry, trade and business. With the implementation of the project the occupational pattern of the people in the area will change making more people engaged in mining, industrial and business activities rather in agriculture only. The study area is still lacking in health and educational facilities. It is expected that same will improve to a great extent with opening of the project and associated industrial & business activities.

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## 8.0 GENERAL

Various benefits are envisaged while planning for the mining of sand from Kiul River Bed. Sand is very important minor mineral and is the principal raw material for meeting the huge demand of construction material required in building construction and infrastructure works, road material for construction and maintenance of roads / highway; elastic ballast material for rail tracks in the State of Bihar & and nearby cities and towns of Bihar. The natural available materials in shoal deposits of Kiul River bed quarry site have been found suitable from techno-economic consideration.

## 8.1 PHYSICAL BENEFITS

The opening of the proposed project will enhance the following physical infrastructure facilities in the adjoining areas.

- a. **Road Transport:** There will be improved road communication due to the proposed project and maintenance will also be done time to time.
- b. **Market:** Generating useful economic resource for construction. Excavated minor mineral sand will provide a good market opportunity.
- c. **Enhancement of green cover:** As a part of reclamation plan, plantation will be carried along the river banks or along the road sides or near the civic amenities.
- a. **Creation of community assets** (infrastructure) like provision for drinking water, construction of school buildings, village roads/ linked roads, dispensary & health centre, community centre, market place etc, as a part of corporate social responsibility.

## 8.2 SOCIAL BENEFITS

- a) **Increase in Employment Potential due to the project activity:** Employment opportunities will increase both directly as well indirectly.
- b) **Contribution to the Exchequer** as the saleable minerals will be given royalty. Since the quarries will be leased out to successful allottees, mining operation in the state will get legalized and it will fetch income to the state exchequer.
- c) **Increased Health related activities:** Healthcare promotional activities will be undertaken. Pre-placement & and Periodic medical checkups will be done, which will lift the general health status of the residents of the area. Health camps, medical aids, family welfare programs, immunization camp, sports will be arranged.



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

**Table-8.1, Budget for Public Health**

S. No.	Activities recommended for communities level services	Tentative cost (Lakh Rs) For Each Mine
1	Awareness campaigns regarding health issues in the nearby villages.	1.0
2	Provide free health checkups & medicines to the nearby villagers of the project site.	1.0
3	Assistance to set up a temporary health center during the lease tenure.	0.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>

- d) **Educational attainments:** Educational activities will be promoted by the lessee. Awareness program will be arranged covering basic issues related to primary level education, environment, health and hygiene etc.
- e) **Strengthening of existing community** facilities through the Community Development Programme.

**Table 8.2, Budget for Occupational Health**

Particulars	Recurring Cost per year (Rs.) For Each Mine
For routine checkup	1,00,000
Medical aid as per ESI Scheme	2,00,000
Training	1,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,00,000</b>

### 8.3 ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Protection of banks
- Reducing submergence of adjoining agricultural lands due to flooding.
- Reducing aggradations of river level.
- Protection of crops being cultivated along the bank.
- A check on illegal mining activity.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

#### **8.4 CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

2% of capital cost of the project cost will be allotted for the Corporate Environmental Responsibility as per OM dated 1st May 2018. The following has been proposed considering the needs & demand of the people.

CER cost for **Sand Block 6** will be 2% of the total project cost. This amount will be used for social welfare. CSR COST is 20,23,72,000/-x 2% = Rs. 40,47,440/-.

For each activity the funds to be earmarked by the proponent will be decided after discussion with the local authority/people and the beneficiaries during Public Hearing. It has been planned to undertake a concurrent evaluation of the activities to be taken up under the CER programme.

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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

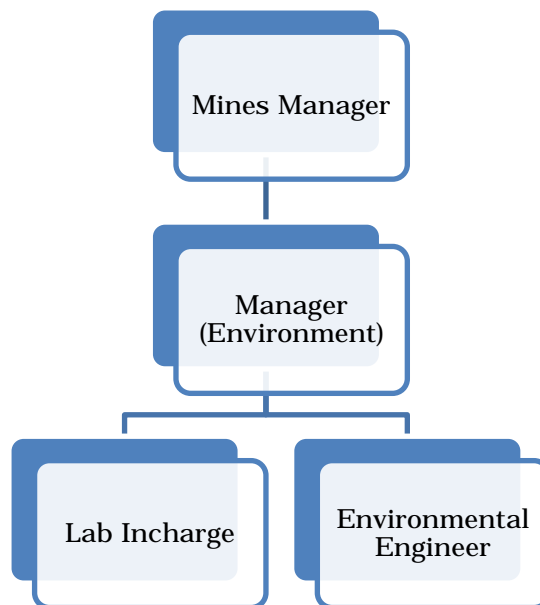
## **9.0 INTRODUCTION**

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. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) consists of a set of monitoring programme, mitigation measures, and management control strategies to minimize adverse environmental impacts.

The EMP has therefore been made considering implementation and monitoring of environmental protection measures during and after mining operations. Measures to be taken for each of the impact areas are detailed in the following paras:

## **9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CELL (EMC)**

It is imperative to establish an effective organization to implement, maintain, monitor and control the environmental management system. A separate Environmental Management Cell (EMC) will be formed to look after the environment related matter of the mine. The structure of EMC is as follows:



**Figure 9.1 Environment Management Cell**

The EMC will perform the following activities:



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

- EMC will oversee that environmental control measures are implemented as per the plan.
- EMC will ensure ambient Field monitoring like air monitoring, meteorological monitoring and noise monitoring in coordination with outside agencies.
- Coordinating the environment related activities within the organization as well as with outside agencies.
- Reporting the status report to the statutory authorities.
- Systematically document and record keeping w.r.t. environmental issues.
- Plantation and their maintenance
- Collection statistics of health of workers and population of surrounding villages.
- Environmental compliance to the regulatory authorities.
- Communication with the concerned department on the environmental issue.
- Monitoring the progress of implementation of environmental management programme.

## **9.2 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES**

During the course of sand mining, no toxic substances are released into the atmosphere, so there seems to be no potential threat to health of human beings. In river bed mining activities, dust will be generated during mining, loading and transportation. The only source of fugitive gaseous emission during mining is vehicles which will be used for transportation. The environmental management for air pollution control includes:

- Plantation will be done along the road-sides and also the vacant land present under Gram Panchayat after consultation with local villagers/authority.
- Dust mask provided to the workers engaged at dust generation points like excavations, loading and unloading points.
- 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 of sand and stone from the trucks.



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

- Water sprinkling will be done to reduce the emission of dust due to transportation of minerals.
- Overloading will be prevented. The trucks/ tractor trolley will be covered by tarpaulin covers.
- Plantation activities in consultation with village Panchayat along the roads will also reduce the impact of dust in the nearby villages.

### **9.3 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES**

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

- Water requirements for drinking, plantation and dust suppression will be met by tanker supply on the daily basis.
- 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 off into septic tank followed by soak pits.
- Mining in the area will be done up to depth of 3.0m maximum from the surface level well above the ground water table, therefore impact on water regime is not anticipated.
- 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.

### **9.4 NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES**

As there will be no heavy earth moving machinery there will not be any major impact on noise level due to sand mining and other association activities a detailed noise survey has been carried out and results were cross referenced with standards and were found to be well within limits. Blasting technique is not used for sand mining hence no possibility of land vibration. It was found that the proposed mining activity will not have any significant impact on the noise environment of the region. The only impact will be due to transportation of sand and by excavator involve trucks and tractor trolleys.



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- Proper maintenance of all machines is being carried out, which help in reducing generation of noise during operations.
- No other equipments accept the Transportation vehicles and Excavator and Loaders (as and when required) for loading is allowed.
- Noise generated by these equipments is intermittent and does not cause much adverse impact.
- Periodical monitoring of noise will be done to adopt corrective actions wherever needed.
- Plantation will be taken up along the approach roads. The plantation minimizes propagation of noise and also arrests dust.

## **9.5 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

Although, there are no significant adverse impacts from the project, the following measures are proposed to minimize anticipated impacts:

- It will be ensured that no mining activity will be carried out during the monsoon season to minimize impact on aquatic life which is mainly breeding season for many of the species.
- As the mining site has no vegetation, no clearance of vegetation will be done.
- Prior to closure of mining operations / during the rainy season the eroded bank will be restored / reclaimed to minimize negative impacts on aquatic habitats.
- Sprinkling will be done on the haul roads with water to avoid the dust emission, thus avoiding damage to the crops.
- Mining will be carried out on the dry part of the lease area to avoid disturbance to the aquatic habitat and movement of fish species.
- No discard of food, polythene waste etc. will be allowed in the lease area which would distract/attract the wildlife.
- No night time mining will be allowed which may catch the attention of wild life.
- Workers will be made aware of the importance of the wildlife and signage will be displayed at the sensitive areas to caution the workers & other passerby.





**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

- **Greenery development:** The project will not lead to any tree cutting. However, associal responsibility, greenery will be developed along the both sides of road and the bank of river. Community services will be deployed in raising these plantations. Trees of economic importance and native origin such as fruit trees shall be planted.
- Approx. 688 trees will be planted around haul road during the plan period.
- The trees proposed for plantation are:
- As per Sustainable Sand Management & Mining Guidelines 2016, minimum 5 plant per hectare will be proposed for development of greenbelt but in this cluster of projects 10 plants per hectare will be proposed for better condition of environment.
- Total Number of plants for cluster of Sand Bloks are given below.

Sand Ghat	Area (Ha)	Plants
Block 6	68.8	68.8*10 Plants =688 plants
Total Plants		688 plants

**Table 9.1:- List of Plant selected for Green Belt Development**

	Agro-climatic zone & Sub zone	Middle Genetic Plains, North west alluvial sub zone	
S/n	Scientific name	Common Name	Pollution control features
1	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babul	Tolerant to SO <sub>2</sub>
2	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Tolerant to SO <sub>2</sub>
3	<i>Pithecolibium duclouxii</i>	Jungle jalebi	Tolerant to SO <sub>2</sub> and Dust control
4	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Aam	Tolerant to Dust control
5	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Sagon	Tolerant to Dust control
6	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bargad	Tolerant to Dust control
7	<i>Scigium cumuni</i>	Jamun	To stop river bank erosion
8	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	To stop river bank erosion
9	<i>Populus ciliate</i>	Popular	Fast growing, broad leaf
10	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal	Dust particles absorbance

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

## **9.6 LAND USE PLANNING**

Degradation of land is not a very significant adverse impact of riverbed mining due to creation of access roads, mining operations, transportation of mined material. In order to prevent the environmental degradation of leased mine area and its surroundings, the following measures shall be taken;

- Mineral will be mined out after leaving sufficient safety zone from the bank as per sustainable sand mining guidelines-2016 for bank stability.
- The pits from where the material will be picked should not get deeper than 3.0 meter & shall follow the normal channel direction of the river.
- No foreign material shall be allowed to remain/spill in river bed and catchment area, or no pits/pockets will be allowed to be filled with such material.
- The mining is planned in non-monsoon seasons only, so that the excavated area gets replenished during the monsoon each year.
- Pits will get replenished naturally every year after monsoon.

## **9.7 Occupational Health & Safety**

Occupational safety and health is very closely related to productivity and good employer-employee relationship. The factor of occupational health in Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.-Sudarshan Kuma for block 6 is mainly dust. Safety of employees during operation and maintenance etc. shall be as per Mines rules and regulations.

To avoid any adverse effect on the health of workers due to various pollutants, sufficient measures relating to safety and health will also be practiced:

- Provision of rest shelters for mine workers with amenities like drinking water, portable toilets etc.
- All safety measures like use of safety appliances, such as dust masks, shoes, non breakable goggles as the case may be, shall be ensured. Safety awareness programs, awards, posters, slogans related to safety etc. will be encouraged.
- Training of employees for use of safety appliances and first aid in vocational training center.



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- Regular maintenance and testing of all equipment as per manufacturers' guidelines.
- Periodical Medical Examination (PME) of all workers by a Medical Officer.
- First Aid facility will be provided at the mine site.
- Close surveillance of the factors in working environment and work practices which may affect environment and worker's health.
- Working of mine as per approved mining plan and environmental plans.

### **9.8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

This project operation will provide livelihood to the poorest section of the society. The overall impact of riverbed mining of sand on the social economics of the area shall be a very positive one, as not only it will generate employment opportunities for local population at mine site for transportation of mined material, etc. It will also give a good boost to the general economy of the area.

The proposed mining activity is expected to provide stimulus to socio-economic activities in the region and thereby accelerate further development processes. However, there is an apprehension that local people may get engaged in illegal activities if the proposed mining operation or the project is shelved or there is inordinate delay in its execution.

### **9.9 ENVIRONMENT POLICY**

Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.-Sudarshan Kumar for block 6 of Sand Ghat believes that responsible environmental stewardship comprises diligent application of well-established natural resource management, controls and practices for the protection of the mined out land, preservation of biodiversity and proper disposal of waste if any following the best environmental practices during the process of mining.

Environmental policy prescribed for standard operating process to bring into focus any violation/deviation of the environment and forest norms/conditions that the company operations will implement operational and risk management practices that provide for maximum protection of people and the environment. To this end, the owner resolves that company will follow the below mentioned practices:



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Operate in accordance with prescribed industry standards while complying with all applicable environmental, health and safety laws and regulations.

- Establish and maintain a well-defined environmental, health and safety management system to guide its operations.
- Ensure that all employees, officers and directors understand and adhere to its environmental, health and safety management program.
- Provide operations with the necessary resources, expertise and training to effectively carry out its EHS management programs.
- Engage employees at all levels in programs directed towards minimizing adverse effects on the environment resulting from mining activity.
- Work proactively with governments and the public in the development of cost effective and realistic regulations that promote enhanced environmental, health and safety protection.
- Promote environmental awareness among its employees, their families and the communities in which it operates.
- Require those who provide services and products to practice good environmental stewardship.
- Mitigate its environmental impacts through efficient use of resources, and the reduction of input materials and waste.
- Maintain a high degree of emergency preparedness.

#### **9.10 BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR EMP IMPLEMENTATION**

Annual budget for EMC is very essential for successful implementation of EMP. Costs will be both Capital and Recurring cost as given below. The fund allocated will not be diverted for any other purposes and the top management will be responsible for this.

**Table 9.2, Budget of EMP (Block-06)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Capital Cost (lakh)</b>	<b>Recurring Cost (lakh)</b>
1	Pollution Control & Dust Suppression	Nil	2.0



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2	Pollution Monitoring i) Air pollution ii) Water pollution iv) Noise Pollution	--	2.0
3	Plantation and salary for one gardener (part time basis).	6.88	0.5
4	Haul road Maintenance Cost	6.5	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.38</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Note: \*688plants \* 1000 Rs (for each plants including hedges and fences) =Rs6,88,000/-

- Salary of Labour for haul road maintenance 2 labor\*300=600 per day
- 600\* 250= 1,50,000/-
- \* 2.5 lakh per kilometer (2,50,000 \*2.6 km haul road) = 6,50,000/-

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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

## 10.0 INTRODUCTION

### 10.1 Purpose of the Report

Environmental Impact Assessment report is prepared to comply with the Terms of Reference (TOR) received from SEIAA, Bihar under EIA notification of the MoEF&CC dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 and its subsequent amendment there-off and also the EIA Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals (Feb, 2010) of MoEF&CC, Govt. of India, for seeking environmental clearance for mining of Sand in the applied mining lease area.

## 10.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT & PROJECT PROPONENT

### 10.2.1 Identification of Project

The project is being proposed by Sunila and Sons Filling Station for sand block no 6.

The address of the proponent is given below:

Block name	Area (Ha)	Khata/Khasra No.	Applicant &Address
Block 6	68.8	Khata no. – 208 & Khasra No. – 01	Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar At Village + Post - Hathiyava, PS + Dist - Sheikhpura (Bihar)

The proposed mining cluster over an area of 164.4 Ha is for river bed sand mining on Kiul River at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, Jhinaura and Chanan, Tahasil - Lakhisarai Dist- Lakhisarai, Bihar.

**Cluster Situation:** As per District Survey Report Lakhisarai (Page no 53) the Proposed sand Ghats of block 3, block 4, block 5 & block 6 are comes in cluster situation whose combined cluster area is 164.4 ha or 406.24 acre. All the lease area of homogeneous minerals is coming within 500 m radius from each other confirming a cluster situation.

he Details of Cluster of lease area given below:

Block name	Area (Ha)	Khata/Khasra No.	Production	Address
Block 3	14.9	Khata no. – 70, 129, 54 & Khasra	185058 TPA	Vinay Construction, Pro – Ram Naresh Singh

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Block 4	29.4	No. - 01, 404, 10/376.	365148 TPA	Yadav
Block 5	51.3	Khata no. – 54, 208 & Khasra No. - 10, 405	637146 TPA	Vashishtha Narayan Singh Constructions Private Limited Director- Vashishtha Narayan Singh S/o- Sri Ramprit Singh Address- Noorpur, Katra Bazar Samiti, Patna City, Patna
Block 6	68.8	Khata no. – 208 & Khasra No. – 01	854496 TPA	Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar
<b>Total Cluster Area</b>	<b>164.4</b>		<b>2041848 TPA</b>	

### 10.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The proposed project is Open Cast Semi-Mechanized Mining of Sand with a proposed cluster production of 854496 TPA

The project has been proposed by Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar for block 6.

The proposed project is over an cluster area 164.4 ha on Kiul River at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, Jhinaura and Chanan, Tahasil - Lakhisarai Dist- Lakhisarai, Bihar.. As per MoEF, New Delhi Gazette dated 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 and amended thereof, the proposed mining project is categorized as **Category ‘B-1’**.

The estimated cluster project cost for the proposed project is **Sand Block-6 Rs. 20,23,72,000/-** (including auction cost).

The proposed mining lease area falls in Survey of India Toposheet 72K/4.

The mine lease co-ordinates and connectivity details are listed below:

**Table: 10.1 Mine lease Pillar Co-ordinates (Block 6)**

Pillar No	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E

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B	25° 5'29.53"N	86° 8'26.22"E
C	25° 5'7.81"N	86° 8'13.04"E
D	25° 5'4.12"N	86° 7'52.92"E
E	25° 5'20.04"N	86° 7'47.32"E
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E

The details of environmental setting are given in **Table-10.2**.

**Table-10.2: Details of Environmental Setting**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details				
1	Location					
a	Village	Block No.- 6, Mauza– Sharma & Maliya				
b	Tehsil	--				
c	District	Lakhisarai				
d	State	Bihar				
2	Elevation above	& Block No.- 06 (54.2 ASML to 49.9 ASML)				
3	Nearest National Highway/State Highway	SH-18 is approx 2.5 m in SW. NH 33 at distance of 10 km in NE.				
4	Nearest Railway station	Blocks	Railway Station	Distance (Km) Direction		
		Block 6	Mananpur	Mananpur Railway station at distance of approx. 2.15 Km in NE		
5	Nearest Airport	Blocks	Airport		Distance (Km) Direction	
		Block 6	Jayprakash Narayan Airport, Patna		Approx. 118 NW	
6	Ecological Sensitive Areas	Bhimbandh Wild life Sanctuary is about 3 Km away in NE direction from the site. Block 6: 3.3 Km				



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
	(Wildlife Sanctuaries)	
7	Seismic Zone	Zone-IV Source <i>BMTC</i> 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition <a href="https://www.bmtpc.org/disaster%20resistnace%20technolgies/ZO NE%20III.htm">https://www.bmtpc.org/disaster%20resistnace%20technolgies/ZO NE%20III.htm</a>

## 10.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 10.4.1 Salient features of mine lease

The salient features of mine lease are given below:

**Table-10.3: Salient features of mine lease**

Sr. No.	Parameter	Description
1	Name of the Mine	Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No – 06 Sand Ghat mining project at Mauza-Sharma, District- Lakhisarai, Bihar.
2	Mining Capacity	Block 6- 854496 TPA
3	Method of mining	Open cast semi-mechanized mining/OTFM
4	Total ML area	68.8 Ha in cluster
5	Depth of mining	1 m depth
6	Manpower	47 persons
9	Water Requirement	Block 6- 19.51
10	Source of Water	Tanker/ Nearby village.

### 10.4.2 Mineral Reserves and production

Slices of height 1.5m & width 6.0 m has been drawn in geological sections to calculate the mineable reserves. The area of each bench level has been calculated & multiplied by strike influence to get the volume. Volume is multiplied by bulk density (2.07 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) to get Tonnes.

**Table 10.4 Classification Mineral Reserves**

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

<b>Sand Ghat</b>	<b>Area (Hect)</b>	<b>Geological Reserves (m3)</b>	<b>Mineable Reserves (m3)</b>	<b>Annual Mineable Permitted Reserve As per LoI (m3)</b>
Lakhisarai Block 06	68.8	688000	676136	412800

In the lease area the river flow being reduced and sediment load get deposited. During flood season, the area gets replenished with sediments and source of erosion at this location. It is a river bed deposit and mined out area shall be replenished each year during monsoon period and depth of quarry shall be filled back by river sand each year and area will restore its original topography.

#### **10.4.3 Conceptual Plan**

Mine Applied Area will be worked for Block 06 Sand Ghat. However, as the digging depth will be restricted to 1.0 m only. This will be further replenished during rainy season. Sand Ghat will be worked systematically as the width is limited while length is much more. As the lease period is only 5 (Five) years, some of the area will be left un-worked at the end of lease period.

(i) Final Slope Angle to Be Adopted: River bank side will be protected by working in dry part of the river and by leaving safety distance of the width of the river of 5 meter. Bank side natural slope will not be disturbed. This will prevent collapse of bank and erosion. However, the height of the bank with respect to river bed is varying from 3-4 meters.

(ii) During plan period workings will be carried out in the Sand Ghat at a time of the Applied Area simultaneously. Scattered workings will ensure safety, remove congestion of vehicles and will have better control and management.

(iii) Ultimate Capacity of Dumps: There will be no OB removal / during the plan period. Therefore no proposal has been envisaged for its separate dumping. No outside material will be filled up in the extracted zone. The conceptual plan & section of each mining plots are attached with mine plan

#### **10.4.4 Method of Mining**

Mining activity will be carried out by open cast semi- mechanized method/OTFM. The operation will be semi-mechanized/OTFM with use of excavators/JCBs truck /tractors combination or Manually etc. The sand will be collected in its existing form.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### **10.5 AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME**

Topsoil if any would be utilized for intensive plantation and greenbelt development, all along the bank of the river. The details of plantation and number of saplings to be planted are given below. Approx. 1121 trees will be planted around haul road during the plan period.

### **10.6 LAND USE PATTERN**

The mine lease area is flat river bed and river banks. There is no forest land or agriculture land in the mine lease area. The entire mining lease lies within River.

### **10.7 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS**

#### **10.7.1 Soil Quality**

Three soil samples were collected in and around the mine lease area to assess the present soil quality of the region. The pH of the soil indicates that the soil is slightly alkaline in nature. Based on the results, it is evident that the soils are not contaminated by any polluting sources.

#### **10.7.2 Meteorology**

Meteorological data at the site was monitored during Dec 2022 to Jan-Feb 2023 representing winter season. It was observed that the during study period, temperature ranged from 06 °C to 25.0 °C.

#### **10.7.3 Ambient Air Quality**

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) has been carried out at 14 locations. The Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) conc. ranged 62.1 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 97.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile ranging between 83.09 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 94.89 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) ranged from 29.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 48.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile ranging between 40.81 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 47.57 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) between 24.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 11.3 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile ranging between 7.71 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 11.02 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub>) between 6.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 23.8 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile ranging between 14.60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 25.43 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The results thus obtained indicate that the concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> in the ambient air are well within the National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQ) standards for Residential and Rural areas.

#### **10.7.4 Water quality**

To assess the physical and chemical properties of water in the region, water samples from 06 locations were collected from various water sources around the mine lease area. The pH was

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

varying for ground waters from 7.38 to 7.79. The total dissolved solids are varying from 430 mg/l to 508 mg/l.

The results indicate groundwater is generally in conformity with the drinking water standards (IS: 10500).

**10.7.5 Noise Quality**

Noise monitoring reveals that the minimum & maximum noise levels at day time were recorded as 39.5 dB(A) at NQ8 & 51.6 dB(A) at NQ14 respectively. The minimum & maximum noise levels at night time were found to be 31.81 dB (A) at NQ4 & 46.2 dB(A) at NQ11 respectively.

**10.7.6 Ecological Environment**

Based on the field studies and review of published literature, it is observed that there are. Bhimbandh Wild life Sanctuary is about 3 Km away in NE direction from the site and there are no National Parks within the study area of 10-km radius.

**10.8 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS****10.8.1 Impact on Air Environment**

The proposed mining activities loading and movement of other transport vehicles used in mining will generate dust (SPM/RSPM). Proper water sprinkling shall be carried out at the mine site. The mineral will be transported by road through covered tarpaulin trucks/tippers to reduce the fugitive emission caused by the wind.

**10.8.2 Impact on Water Environment**

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.

Project activity will be carried out only in the dry part of the Kiul River. Hence, none of the project activities affect the water environment directly. In the project, it is not proposed to

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

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.

**10.8.3 Impact on Water Quality**

Analysis results of water samples collected from the buffer zone indicate that the pH, total dissolved solids (TDS) are well below the prescribed limits.

No wastewater generation is envisaged due to the mining operations. The sanitary wastewater will be sent to septic tanks.

**10.8.4 Impact on Noise Environment**

The proposed mining activity is semi-mechanized/OTFM 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. The vehicles will be maintained in good running condition so that noise will be reduced to minimum possible level.

**10.8.5 Impact on 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 systematically.

The systematic and scientific removal of sand will not cause bed degradation. The silt and clay generated as waste will be used for plantation or filling up low lying area elsewhere. The mining is planned in non monsoon seasons only, so that the excavated area gets replenished gradually during the monsoons each year.

**10.8.6 Impact on flora and fauna**

As the proposed mining will be carried out in a scientific manner, not much significant impact is anticipated. No mining will be carried out during the monsoon season to minimize impact on aquatic life which is mainly breeding season for many of the species. The mining site has no vegetation; no clearance of vegetation will be done. Haul roads will be sprinkled with water which would reduce the dust emission, thus avoiding damage to the crops.

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

### 10.8.7 Impact on Socio - Economic Aspects

The mine area does not cover any habitation. Hence the mining activity does not involve any displacement of human settlement. No public buildings, places, monuments etc exist within the lease area or in the vicinity. The mining operation will not disturb/ relocate any village or need resettlement. Thus no adverse impact is anticipated. The impact of mining activity in the area is positive on the socio-economic environment of the region. Sand mining will be providing employment to local people whenever there is requirement of manpower.

## 10.9 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Extraction will be done from the bed leaving safety zone from bank.
- The maximum working depth will remain above ground water table of the area.
- Provide health facilities to the workers & surrounding people in the impact area to reduce the health impacts.
- Ensuring wildlife protection & arranging awareness campaigns for the same.
- Minimize activities that release fine sediment to the river.
- Effective mitigation measures will be adopted to minimize disturbance during transportation & handling of minerals:
- Establishment of reclamation program with plantation of local/native & fast growing species
- Establishment of restoration plan during the closure of mine at the onset of monsoon season.
- Establishment of effective Disaster Management Plan to take timely precautionary measures to avoid effects of impending disasters.
- Establishment of effective Monitoring Program monitored by Environment Management Cell.

## 10.10 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

**Table 10.5: Post project environmental monitoring**

S.No.	Description of Parameters	Schedule of Monitoring
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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

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
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

### 10.11 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COST

The details of the cost to be incurred for successful monitoring of environmental parameters and implementation of control measures are given in **Table-10.6**.

**Table 10.6: Cost of Environmental Protection Measures**

**Table 10.6 (c), Budget of EMP (Block-06)**

Sl. No	Description	Capital Cost (lakh)	Recurring Cost (lakh)
1	Pollution Control & Dust Suppression	Nil	2.0
2	Pollution Monitoring i) Air pollution ii) Water pollution iv) Noise Pollution	--	2.0
3	Plantation and salary for one gardener (part time basis).	6.88	0.5
4	Haul road Maintenance Cost	6.5	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.38</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Note: \*688plants \* 1000 Rs (for each plants including hedges and fences) =Rs6,88,000/-

- Salary of Labour for haul road maintenance 2 labor\*300=600 per day
- 600\* 250= 1,50,000/-

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

- \* 2.5 lakh per kilometer ( 2,50,000 \*2.6 km haul road) = 6,50,000/-

## 10.12 ADDITIONAL STUDIES

### 10.12.1 Risk Assessment

The complete mining operation will be carried out under the management control and direction of a qualified mine manager holding. The DGMS have been regularly issuing standing orders, model, standing orders and circulars to be followed by the mine management in case of disaster, if any.

### 10.12.2 Disaster Management Plan

Emergency preparedness is an important aspect in the planning of Disaster Management. Personnel would be trained suitably and prepared mentally and physically in emergency response through carefully planned, simulated procedures. Similarly, the key personnel and essential personnel shall be trained in the operations.

### 10.12.3 Public Consultation

This is a draft EIA report. Public Hearing will be incorporated in FEIA report.

## 10.13 PROJECT BENEFITS

**Physical Benefits:** Road Transport, Market, Enhancement of green cover & Creation of community assets.

**Social Benefits:** Increase in Employment Potential, Contribution to the Exchequer, Increased Health related activities, Educational attainments & Strengthening of existing community facilities.

### Environmental Benefits:

- Ø Controlling river channel and protection of banks.
- Ø Reducing submergence of adjoining agricultural lands due to flooding.
- Ø Reducing aggradation of river level.
- Ø A check on illegal mining activity.

### Corporate Social Responsibility



**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar).**

2% of capital cost of the project cost will be allotted for the Corporate Environmental Responsibility as per OM dated 1<sup>st</sup> May 2018. The following has been proposed considering the needs & demand of the people.

CER cost for **Sand Block 6** will be 2% of the total project cost. This amount will be used for social welfare. CSR COST is 20,23,72,000/-x 2% = Rs. 40,47,440/-.

For each activity the funds to be earmarked by the proponent will be decided after discussion with the local authority/people and the beneficiaries during Public Hearing. It has been planned to undertake a concurrent evaluation of the activities to be taken up under the CER programme.

**10.14 CONCLUSIONS**



- The mining operations will meet the compliance requirements of MoEF&CC;
- Community impacts will be beneficial, as the project will generate significant economic benefits for the region;
- Monitoring program will be followed till the mining operations continue.
- With the effective implementation of the Environment Management Plan (EMP) during the mining activities, the proposed project can proceed without any significant negative impact on environment.

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**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar)..**

### CONSULTANT

<b>Name of the Consultant</b>	P and M Solution
<b>Address</b>	C-88, Sector 65, Noida -201301 – U.P
<b>Credentials</b>	Accredited by QCI/NABET
Consultant accreditation details are given below:	


**Quality Council of India**  
 National Accreditation Board for  
 Education & Training
 

**CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION**


**P and M Solution**  
 First Floor, C-88, Sector-65, Noida, Uttar Pradesh- 201301

Accredited as Category -A organization under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organizations: Version 3 for preparing EIA/EMP reports in the following sectors:

Sl. No	Sector Description	Sector (as per)		Cat.
		NABET	MoEFCC	
1.	Mining of minerals including opencast / underground mining	1	1 (a) (i)	A
2.	River Valley projects	3	1 (c)	B
3.	Metallurgical Industries (ferrous & non-ferrous)	8	3 (a)	B
4.	Highways,	34	7 (f)	A
5.	Building and construction projects	38	8 (a)	B
6.	Townships and Area development projects	39	8 (b)	B

*Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in IA AC Minutes dated December 20, 2019 on QCI-NABET website.*

*The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in NABET's letter of accreditation bearing no. QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/20/1223 dated February 3, 2020. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by P and M Solution, Noida following due process of assessment.*

  
 Sr. Director, NABET  
 Dated: February 3, 2020

Certificate No.  
 NABET/EIA/1922/IA0053

Valid till  
 Dec 10, 2022

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

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar)..**



National Accreditation Board for Education and Training



QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/23/2698

March 07, 2023

To

**P and M Solution**  
C-88, Sector-65 Noida  
Noida, UP

Sub.: Extension of Validity of Accreditation till June 06, 2023 – regarding  
Ref.. Certificate no. NABET/EIA/1922/IA0053

Dear Sir/Madam

This has reference to the accreditation of your organization under the QCI-NABET EIA Scheme, the validity of **P and M Solution** is hereby extended till June 06, 2023 or completion of the assessment process, whichever is earlier.

The above extension is subject to the submitted documents/required information with respect to your application and timely submission and closure of NC/Obs during the process of assessment.

You are requested not to use this letter after expiry of the above stated date.

With best regards.

(A K Jha)  
Sr. Director, NABET

NABET

Institute of Town Planners India, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, 4-A, Ring Road, I.P Estate, New Delhi-110 002, India  
Tel. : +91-11-233 23 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423 E-mail : ceo.nabet@qcin.org Website : www.qcin.org

**Project: Sand Mining Project on Kiul River Block No –06 Sand Ghat at Mauza– Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar)..**

**Consultant Contact Details:**

**P and M Solution**

**Address –C-88, Sector 65 Noida**

**Mobile no. - +8377871554, 8826287364**

<b>S No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>EC/FAE</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
1	Pravin Kumar Sinha	EC	EC
2	Pravin Kumar Sinha	FAE	GEO
3	TapanMajumdar	FAE	HG
4	Subhash Kumar	FAE	SC
5	Manoj Kumar Pandey	FAE	EB
6	R K Tiwary	FAE	RH,AP
7	Rahul kumar	FAE	AQ
8	AbhayNath Mishra	FAE	SE
9	HussainZiauddin	FAE	WP
10	PoonamKumariMangalam	FAE	LU
11	Jatinkumarsrivastava	FAE	NV

\*\*\*\*\*

**File No.SIA/1(a)/2057/2022**

Government of India

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority

Bihar

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To,

M/s SUDARSHAN KUMAR

Sunila And Sons Filling Station, S/o - Late Sanjay Kumar Singh, Village + Post - Hathiyava,  
PS + Dist - Sheikhpura (Bihar),

Sheikhpura-811105

Bihar

**Tel.No.-; Email:sudarshanklakhisarai06@gmail.com**

**Sub. Terms of Reference to the Sand Mining Project at Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat on River  
Kiul in District Lakhisarai over an area of 68.80 Hect, Sunila And Sons Filling Station, S/o -  
Late Sanjay Kumar Singh, Village + Post - Hathiyava, PS + Dist - Sheikhpura (Bihar)**

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/408651/2022   |
| <b>2. Name of the Proposal:</b>         | Sand Mining Project at Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat on River Kiul in District Lakhisarai over an area of 68.80 Hect |
| <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>   | 13 Dec 2022  |

Date : 11-01-2023

Mr. Sudhir Kumar  
( Member Secretary )

Office : **2nd Floor, Beltron B**  
Phone No : Mobile : **9955333333**  
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.

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

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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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**संशोधित पत्र**  
**जिला खनन कार्यालय, लखीसराय।**

पत्रांक-1377/एम0, दिनांक-28-10-22/

प्रेषित,

सुनीला एण्ड सन्स फिलिंग स्टेशन,  
प्रो0- सुदर्शन कुमार,  
पिता- स्व0 संजय कुमार सिंह,  
ग्रा0+पो0- हथियावाँ, थाना+जिला- शेखपुरा।  
मो0 नं0- 7631396296, 9955333333

**विषय :-** लखीसराय जिलान्तर्गत किउल नदी ब्लॉक नं0-06 की बन्दोबस्ती हेतु सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृत्यादेश निर्गत करने के संबंध में।

**प्रसंग :-** अधोहस्ताक्षरी पत्रांक-1345/एम0, लखीसरा, दिनांक-20.10.2022

**महाशय,**

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्र के संबंध में सूचित करना है कि लखीसराय जिलान्तर्गत किउल नदी ब्लॉक नं0-06, मौजा- शर्मा, चानन की ई निलामी द्वारा बन्दोबस्ती में सुनीला एण्ड सन्स फिलिंग स्टेशन, प्रो0- सुदर्शन कुमार, पिता- स्व0 संजय कुमार सिंह, ग्रा0+पो0- हथियावाँ, थाना+जिला- शेखपुरा द्वारा उच्चतम बोली की राशि- 19,19,52,000/- (उन्नीस करोड़ उन्नीस लाख बावन हजार) रुपये मात्र की बोली लगाकर नीलामी ली गई है। नीलामी की राशि का 25% प्रतिभूति राशि (अग्रधन की राशि को समायोजित करते हुए) कुल- 3,25,08,000/- (तीन करोड़ पच्चीस लाख आठ हजार) रू0 मात्र जमा करने के उपरांत अधोहस्ताक्षरी पत्रांक-1345/एम0, लखीसरा, दिनांक-20.10.2022 के द्वारा सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृत्यादेश निर्गत किया गया था, जिसे पुनः संशोधित कर निर्गत किया जाता है।

1. बालू खनन क्षेत्रों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :-

क्र० सं०	नदी, घाट का नाम एवं पता	Area (Hectare)	GPS CO- ORDINATES LATITUDE & LONGITUDE		
1	किउल नदी, ब्लॉक नं0-06, मौजा- शर्मा, लखीसराय।	68.8	A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8' 7.09"E
			B	25° 5'29.53"N	86° 8' 26.22"E
			C	25° 5'7.81"N	86° 8' 13.04"E
			D	25° 5'4.12"N	86° 7' 52.92"E
			E	25° 5'20.04"N	86° 7' 47.32"E
2	वन क्षेत्र से दूरी		2.1km		
3	सुरक्षित क्षेत्र/वन अभ्यारण्य क्षेत्र/पक्षी अभ्यारण्य/वन्य जीव आश्रयण क्षेत्र से दूरी		3.3km		
4	बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड से 500 मीटर के अन्दर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र की स्थिति		हाँ (ब्लॉक -05, रकबा-51.3 हेक्टेयर)		
5	पुरातात्विक स्थल से दूरी		लागू नहीं		
6	खनन योग्य मात्रा		412800M <sup>3</sup>		

2. भुगतान की शर्तें:-

- (i) नीलामी- 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।



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- (ii) प्रतिभूति जमा के अतिरिक्त बंदोबस्तधारी निम्नलिखित समय सारणी/भुगतान अनुसूची के अनुसार बंदोबस्ती की राशि का भुगतान करेगा :-

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%)	03 महीना पूरा होने से पहले।
तृतीय किस्त(25%)	06 महीना पूरा होने से पहले।

- GST का भुगतान:-** बंदोबस्तधारी को जी0एस0टी0 के रूप में प्रचलित दर के अनुसार राशि वाणिज्य कर विभाग को भुगतान करना होगा। जिला खनन कार्यालय, लखीसराय में जी0एस0टी0 भुगतान का प्रमाण प्रत्येक किस्त के साथ देना होगा।
- आयकर/अन्य करों का भुगतान:-** बंदोबस्तधारी को 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, लखीसराय द्वारा यह राशि आयकर मद में जमा करा दी जायेगी।
- जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन:-** सफल डाकवक्ता को बंदोबस्ती राशि की 2 प्रतिशत राशि जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन को जिला पदाधिकारी के पदनाम से भुगतये बैंक ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन नियमावली, 2018 के अनुसार करना होगा।
- वैधानिक अनापत्ति:-** बालूघाट संचालन हेतु आवश्यक समस्त वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति (जैसे:- खनन योजना, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, जल एवं वायु सहमति आदि सफल डाकवक्ता द्वारा प्राप्त की जाएगी। वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् ही बालू खनन प्रारंभ किया जा सकेगा। वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति के बिना अथवा वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति में अनुज्ञात मात्रा से अधिक मात्रा या निर्धारित क्षेत्र से बाहर खनन किए जाने की दशा में सुसंगत नियमों के अनुसार संबंधित सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी। 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 इंटेन्ट 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 ऐजेंसी 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



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- 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। यदि 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 राशि जप्त कर पुनः निलामी की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
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 यथा विहित अपेक्षित प्रतिभूति राशि जमा 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. निविदा के निम्नलिखित शर्तों एवं बंधनों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करना होगा।
- (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 करायेगे।
- (iii) बंदोबस्तधारी नदी तट से बालू प्रेषण के बिन्दु पर एक साईनबोर्ड लगाएगा 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 बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा स्वयं अपने खर्च से किया जाएगा।
- (vi) बालूघाट की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी बंदोबस्तधारी की होगी।



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- (vii) बन्दोबस्तधारी बंदोबस्त क्षेत्र के भीतर किसी अवैध खनन के लिए जिम्मेवार होंगे और पाई गई किसी शिकायत पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाएगा तथा बंदोबस्तधारी के विरुद्ध अपराधिक मामला दायर किया जाएगा।
- (viii) 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 बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा बकाए का भुगतान करने में असफल रहने की दशा में राशि वसूली की कार्रवाई के साथ-साथ बंदोबस्ती रद्द करने की भी कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
- (viii) 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 संबंधित जिला खनन कार्यालय का होगा। बालूघाटों का सीमांकन एवं नियमानुसार निर्धारित आयाम/विशिष्टियों का सीमा स्तंभका अधिष्ठापन GPS Co-ordinate के अनुसार बालू बंदोबस्तधारी को कराना होगा तथा खनन के क्रम में संधारित कराना बंदोबस्तधारी की जवाबदेही होगी, जिसे RQP/अंचलाधिकारी की उपस्थिति में प्रमाणित कराकर खनन कार्य कराना होगा। बालूघाटों के निर्धारित क्षेत्र का Reduced Level (RL)/Pre-Level (PL) एवं Satellite images मानसून के पूर्व एवं बाद का समर्पित करना होगा।
- (ix) बालू बंदोबस्तधारी को बालू लदे भारी वाहनों का परिवहन जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा नहरों एवं बांधों पर निर्मित प्रतिबंधित सड़क या परिवहन विभाग द्वारा प्रतिबंधित सड़क/पुल-पुलिया से नहीं करना है।
- (x) 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।
- (xi) बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा बालूघाटों से बालू का परिवहन बिहार खनिज (समानुदान, अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भंडारण निवारण) नियमावली 2019, (यथा संशोधित) के प्रावधानों एवं इस संबंध में अन्य अधिसूचित नियम के तहत किया जाएगा। अनियमितता की स्थिति में उपरोक्त नियमावली के तहत जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा।
- (xii) 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।
- (xiii) 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।



*Land Revenue*  
23/10/2022  
खनिज विकास पदाधिकारी,  
लखीमपुर।



बिहार सरकार,  
खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग।

पत्रांक— 5765 / एम०, पटना, दिनांक— 24/11/2022  
प्रेषक,

नैय्यर इकबाल, भा०प्र००  
निदेशक, खान

सेवा में,

**Email**

सुनील एण्ड सन्स फिलिंग स्टेशन,  
प्र०— सुदर्शन कुमार, पिता— स्व० संजय कुमार सिंह,  
ग्र०+पो०— हथियार्यी, थाना+जिला— शेखपुरा,  
Email Id- mlabarbigha@gmail.com

विषय— लखीसराय जिला के नदी ब्लॉक— 06 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 लखीसराय जिला के नदी ब्लॉक— 06 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 रकबा 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 ऑकड़ों 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. खनन कार्य के दौरान घाट संचालनकर्ता द्वारा पर्यावरण संबंधी मानकों का नियमित रूप से अनुश्रवण करने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। खनन 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 संघारित 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 संघारित 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, लखीसराय के गोपनीय कोषांग, उपनिदेशक, मुंगेर अंचल, मुंगेर 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 लखीसराय किउल नदी ब्लॉक- 06 से संबंधित समर्पित खनन योजना के अन्तर्गत ही बालू उत्खनन कार्य सुनिश्चित कराया जायेगा।

k

विश्वासभाजन

(नैय्यर इकाई)  
निदेशक, खान 24/11/21



# MINING PLAN

## WITH PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

Submitted under Rule (17) of Bihar Minerals (concession, prevention of illegal  
transportation & storage) Rules 2019

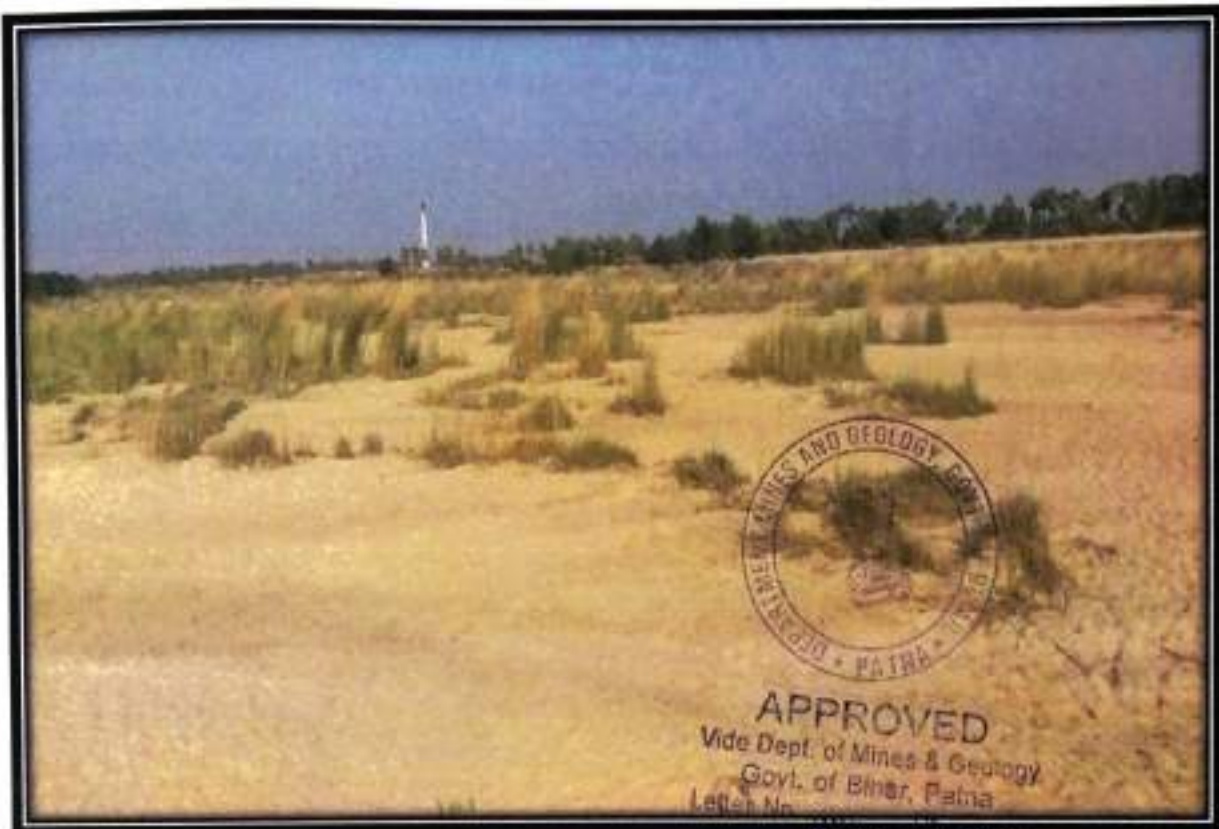
OF

### BLOCK NO.- 06 SAND GHAT RIVER - KIUL

in Mauza – Sharma & Maliya, District-Lakhisarai (Bihar).

APPLIED AREA- 68.80 HECTARES

PLAN PERIOD: FOR FIVE YEARS



APPROVED  
Vide Dept. of Mines & Geology  
Govt. of Bihar, Patna  
Letter No. 5765/24/11/2022

#### SETTLEE

Sunila and Sons Filling Station  
Pro.- Sudarshan Kumar  
S/o- Lt. Sanjay Kumar Singh  
Village + Post- Hathiyama,  
P.S. + District- Sheikhpura (Bihar)  
91+7631396296, 9955333333  
[mlabarbigaha@gmail.com](mailto:mlabarbigaha@gmail.com)

Er. Pravin Kr Sinha (Regd. No.: RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20)

#### **Consultant :**

P&M Solution  
C-88, SECTOR-65 NOIDA  
(Accredited by QCI- NABET)  
Regional Off :-  
9889024004 & 7542949027, Mangal Market, Raja  
Bazar, Patna (Bihar) Pin - 800014,  
[indusminingbihar@gmail.com](mailto:indusminingbihar@gmail.com)

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### **LIST OF ANNEXURES**

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1	COPY OF LETTER OF INTENT
2	COPY OF RQP CERTIFICATE

### **LIST OF PLATES**

PLATE NO.	LIST OF PLATES
1	LOCATION MAP
2	GOOGLE & ROUTE MAP
3	KEY PLAN
4	LEASE MAP
5	SURFACE GEOLOGICAL PLAN
6	GEOLOGICAL SECTION
7A	DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PRE MONSOON)
7B	DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MONSOON)
7C	DEVELOPMENT PLAN (POST MONSOON)
8	CONCEPTUAL PLAN
9	PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN



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# MINING PLAN

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## PART A

## CHAPTER-1

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1	Settlee Name & Full address  Phone. No. E-mail ID	Sunila and Sons Filling Station Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar S/o- Lt. Sanjay Kumar Singh Village + Post- Hathiyama, P.S. + District- Sheikhpura (Bihar).  91+7631396296, 9955333333. <a href="mailto:mlaharbigga@gmail.com">mlaharbigga@gmail.com</a>
1.2	Letter no. / date of lease execution & lease period	District Magistrate issue LOI on letter no. 1345 dated. 20.10.2022 Revised LOI on letter no. 1377/M. Dated 28.10.2022 for a period of 05 years (Annexure No. -1)
1.3	Settlee post/social status	Private
1.4	Mineral or Minerals which the settlee intends to mine	Sand
1.5	Applied area for mining lease	Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat Lease has an applied area of 68.8 Hectare.
1.6	Name & address of RQP & Regd. No.  Mobile No. E-mail ID	Er. Pravin Kr Sinha Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20 LETTER NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019 <b>Consultant</b> P&M Solution 201, Mangal Market Raja Bazar, Patna 9889024004 & 7542949027 <a href="mailto:indusminingbihar@gmail.com">indusminingbihar@gmail.com</a>
1.7	RQP Certificate	RQP certificate copy attached as <b>Annexure 2</b>
1.8	Name of the Prospecting agency	The base data is collected from various geological reports of the Department of Mines & Geology and local authorities as well as detailed prospecting of the area is carried out by the RQP.
1.9	Status of Environmental clearance	After Mining Plan approval then Settlee shall submit application to state Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) of Bihar for environment clearance.
2.0	Date of Survey	1.11.2022

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## CHAPTER-2

### **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **2.1 JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT**

Sand is a ubiquitous material; available everywhere and is being used from the time immemorial for wide applications in our daily life; infrastructures, building construction, highways, roads, townships, multiplexes, foundations of buildings and industrial units etc. and is an integral part of development. Over the millennia, the weathering effect, the flow of water at high velocities in rivers and the pressure of water from the high mountainous reservoirs converted and pushed the hard ground underneath into sand, etc. which travelled as sediments with the flow. Huge amount of sand get deposited along the river course wherever conditions were favorable. As a result of continuous deposit of sand, the rivers may change their course, by widening itself and expanding, can result in flooding, inundation and breaking their banks, may cause devastation of property and loss of life. The rivers thus, needed channelization and therefore, extraction of sand through mining was expedient. The haphazard mining of sand being practiced now for long, through unregulated, uncontrolled and illegal way added almost an irreversible damage to the environment, which became a cause of serious concern to everyone. Though sand is a very important mineral source for development, its mining through scientific methods has also become equally imperative.

It is for this purpose that 'mining plan' is being drawn so that all its aspects are taken care of justifiably, according to law, protecting the environment, removing all adverse impacts and creating a direct and indirect employment opportunities, improving socio-economic conditions of the local inhabitants and all-around status of life, achieving thereby a sustainable development.

Besides the above, the process of mining of minor minerals (Sand) is a constant source of revenue generation to the State Government through Royalty.



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## 2.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Department of Mines & Geology, Bihar required under Bihar Minerals (Concession, Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation & Storage) Rules, 2019 & Bihar Sand Mining Policy, 2019. The general conditions of mining lease for minor minerals are mentioned here below:

- First the State Government shall identify the areas which are suitable for river bed mining based on quantity of the minor minerals available and suitable from ecological and environmental aspects as well.
- Under rule 17 (4) Approval and submission of Mining Plan - All Mineral Concession Holders or the Government/Corporation as the case may be shall submit a mining Plan duly prepared by an RQP and approved by the Director or any officer / person/academic institution/Govt. agency authorized by the Department in this regard within a period of three months from the date on which communication regarding grant of mineral concession is received or such other period as may be decided/ allowed by the department for the submission of the approved Mining Plan.
- While preparing the mining plan, proper attention has been paid to ensure that the relevant provisions under MMDR Act-1957, MMR- 2019, Mines Act-1952, Mines Rules-1955, Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines – 2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for sand Mining - 2020 have been followed. All safety measures, provided in the statue, will be taken into consideration. On 17.09.2019 Bihar Government took its policy decision vides notification no. – 4/V.Mu-20-93 / 18-3174 /M . That all Mining Lessee / Settlee under rule 17 of the said Rules, the lessee shall submit the mining plan with Progressive Mine closure plan for approval to the competent officer , Department of Mines & Geology, Bihar
- Mining operation to be in accordance with Environmental clearance.
- For baseline, data assistance has been taken from the data, available from local authorities.

## 2.3 Restricted areas for sand quarrying

- i. The quarrying of sand shall be prohibited within up to a distance of 1 kilometre (1 km) from major bridges and highways on both sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of a bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points) on up-stream side and ten times (10x) the span of such bridge on down-stream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 meters on the upstream side and 500 meters on the downstream side.
- ii. No quarrying shall be permitted within 50 (fifty) meters of any public place i.e. cremation Ghat or any religious place etc.

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- iii. No quarrying shall be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- iv. The quarrying of sand shall be prohibited within 100 (one hundred) meters upstream and downstream from any dam/weir or any other structure erected for irrigation purpose.
- v. Sand Ghats should preferably be located on the river side embankment. For low embankment less than 6 meters height, quarrying should not be done within 25 meter from toe/heel of the embankment and depth of mining should not be more than 1.0 meter. In case of higher embankments, the distance should not be less than 50 meter and depth of mining should be maximum 1.50 meter and at a distance of 75 meter of more mining depth should be maximum 2.0 meter. In order to obviate the development of flow parallel to embankment, crossbars of width eight times the depth of mining pits spaced at 50 to 60 meters center to center should be left in the mining pits.
- vi. The irrigation outlet shall be maintained at the same level as that of the river bed and in no case, the river bed level shall be permitted to be below the irrigation outlet level. No quarrying shall be permitted around the infiltration well/intake well up to a distance of 5 meters.
- vii. No quarrying of sand shall be permitted in any private land owned by a person other than a settlee unless the settlee obtains the consent of the concerned land owner/raiyat.
- viii. No quarrying of sand shall be permitted in any area which the State Government notifies as restricted area.
- ix. Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meters and distance from the bank should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ th or river width and should not be less than 7.5 meters.
- x. Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to the start of mining.
- xi. A buffer distance /un-mined block of 50 meters after every block of 1000 meters over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be the directed/prescribed by the regulatory authority shall be maintained.
- xii. River bed sand mining shall be restricted within the central  $\frac{3}{4}$ th width of the river, rivulet or 7.5 meters (inward) from river banks but up to 10% of the width of the river, as the case may be and decided by regulatory authority while granting environmental clearance in consultation with irrigation department. Regulating authority while regulating the zone of river bed mining shall ensure that the objective to minimize the effects of riverbank erosion and consequential channel migration are achieved to the extent possible. In general, the area for removal of minerals shall not exceed 60% of the mine lease area, and any deviation or relaxation in this regard shall be adequately supported by the scientific report.

  
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## CHAPTER-3

## 3. LOCATION, GENERAL AND ACCESSIBILITY

## 3.1 LOCATION

## (a) Details of the area

(i)	Lease-hold area	68.8 Hect.		
	Location	Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat fall in Mauza- Sharma & Maliya Dist - Lakhisarai (Bihar). The location plan is enclosed (Plate No. 1)		
(ii)	Mining Lease Map	Khata no. – 208 Khasra No.- 01 Google Map of Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat is attached as Annexure no. 3.		
(iii)	District & State	Lakhisarai , Bihar		
(iv)	Mining Plot	Sand Ghat	River	Area (ha)
		Block No.- 06	Kiul	68.8
(v)	Name of Ghat	Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat of 68.8 hectares.		
(vi)	Ghat details	68.8 ha (Kiul River bed)		
(vii)	Coordinates	The area & geographical coordinates of Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat is given in Table No.1		
(viii)	Topo sheet No.	72 K/4		

BLOCK NO.- 06 SAND GHAT CO-ORDINATES

S. No	Sand Ghat	Area (in Ha)	Co-ordinates		Ghat/Village	River
1	BLOCK NO.- 06	68.8	A	25° 5'38.60"N 86° 8'7.09"E	Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, District- Lakhisarai (Bihar).	Kiul
			B	25° 5'29.53"N 86° 8'26.22"E		
			C	25° 5'7.81"N 86° 8'13.04"E		
			D	25° 5'4.12"N 86° 7'52.92"E		
			E	25° 5'20.04"N 86° 7'47.32"E		

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**(b) Key plan of area:-**

Key plan of Sand Ghat (Kiul River) is attached as **Plate-2**.

Total mining area is completely outside of any restricted or protected area by any state or central government.

**3.2 GENERAL**

(a) Mineral being worked	Sand
(b) Period of Mining Lease	The lease period has been granted for Five years.
(c) Category of Land used	The mining area is inactive channel of riverbed
(d) Relief of Plot	Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat (54.2 ASML to 49.9 ASML)
(e) Existing pits	As the mining area is of river bed and it will be replenished every year no pits will be formed.
(f) Type of lease area:	Total area is almost hundred percent river bed flood plain land & it is free from forest land.
(g) Present land use pattern:	The existing land use is given below:

Sr. No.	Land use	River bed (Ha)	Forest Land (Ha)	Barren land (Ha)	Grazing Land (Ha)
1	Mining pits Quarry	-	-	-	-
2	Approach Road	-	-	-	-
3	Dumps	-	-	-	-
4	Office, Resht Shelter etc.	-	-	-	-
5	Balance undisturbed land	68.8	-	-	-
	Total	68.8	-	-	-

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### 3.2 ACCESSIBILITY

Lakhisarai is a beautiful and important place in the state of Bihar. This district was established on the 3rd of July 1994. Before coming into existence as a new district, Lakhisarai was a sub-division within Munger District. Historians established on the basis of analysis of evidences, that this place was a reputed religious center for the Hindus in the period of Pal. The ruler of that time was fond of making Temples and other religious spots. It is one of the reasons that there are so many temples and other religious places within this region. Some significant temples and religious spots within the district are Ashokdham, Bhagwati Mandir of Barahiya, Sringi Rishi, Jalappa Asthan, Abhainath Asthan on Abhaipur Mountains, Maharani Asthan of Abhaipur, Govindbaba Asthan (Mandap) Rampur and Durga Asthan Lakhisarai etc.

Project site is falls in Mauza- Sharma Site is well connected by SH-18 Rd which is at distance of approx. 2.5 Km in South-West direction. Nearest NH/SH is SH-18 at distance of 2.5 Km in South-West direction. Nearest railway station is Mananpur Railway Station at distance of approx. 2.15 km in NE. Nearest airport is JPN International Airport Patna at distance of approx. 121 km in NW.



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## CHAPTER-4

### 4.1 GEOLOGY & EXPLORATION

#### **4.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY**

The area represents a rough and rugged topography. A detailed geological map on 1:1000 scales with contour interval. The area shows a general slope toward N-E while the highest RL of 54.2 m occurring on the South –East side of the area along boundary pillar, whereas the lowest RL of 49.9 m within the lease area is found along N-E slope near boundary line. The surface plan of the area is shown in Plate No-05.

#### **Geomorphology**

The district has a diverse landscape ranging from hills to flood plains. The major geomorphic units are rocky upland, pediplain, alluvial plain and flood plains.

The Rocky Upland area comprises series of Kachhua and Kajra hills. These hill tracts constitute elevated and rugged landmasses surrounded by alluvial plains. The altitude of hills varies from 250 to 500m amsl. It comprises mainly quartzite, phyllite and schist of Kharagpur formation. The rocks of Kharagpur formation have undergone tectonic deformation giving rise to variety of deformational structures. The rocky uplands are limited mainly in Surajgarha block.

Pedi plain is represented by an area formed through coalescence of pediments and thus forms rolling topography and comprises residual soil overlain by mixture of sheet wash deposits. It extends all along the Kharagpur hills.

Older Alluvial Plain forms a major part of the district. It comprises sediments deposited by Ganga river and also the sediments derived from the denudation of Chota Nagpur plateau and Kharagpur hills. This is also known as marginal alluvial plain due to its limited thickness. Although the thickness of this alluvium at Ashok dham village is about 123m but reduces considerably in the southeastern parts ranging from 15 to 20m.

Younger Alluvial Plain forms the northern parts of the district and stretches few km to the south of Ganga river. Almost all of Pipariya and some part of Barahiya blocks are considered as flood prone area. These areas remain inundated in rainy season. Locally, this is called "Tal" area. Diara area is level to gently undulating ground. The mighty Ganga meanders in this parts and usually remains flooded from middle of July to the end of September. The relief of this plain varies on an average from 25 to 65m above mean sea level.

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## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geologically, it represents nearly two third of Bihar is under cover of Ganga basin composed of alluvium and masks the nature of basement rocks.

**Table-4.1:- Geological Succession and their Occurrences distribution**

Age	Geology	Occurrences
Quaternary	Alluvial Deposits (Sand, Clay, Silt, Fragments)	North Bihar Plain & Central Bihar Plain
Tertiary	Sand Stones & Clay Stones	North Champaran Hills
Gondwana	Coal Measures, Forming a series of Small outlier basins	Banka District
Vindhya	Sandstones, Shales, Limestones, etc.	Parts of Bahbhua and Rohtas dist
Satpura	Schist, Phyllite, Quartzite	Part of Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Nalanda, Sheikhpura and Munger District
Proterozoic	MicaSchist, amphibolites, quartzite, granite, dolerite and pegmatite	Nawada, Jamui and Banka
Archaean	Gneisses, Granites, Schists, Phyllites, quartzite, amphibolites & intrusive all metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks	Part of Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Banka and Bhagalpur



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### 4.1.2 GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The Archaeans are the oldest rock formation in the state. The most predominant rocktype is mainly of gneisses and granitic rocks with lesser amount of schists, quartzites, basicintrusives and pegmatoides. They are exposed in Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Bhagalpur and Banka districts.

Based on broad geomorphic parameters such as relief, drainage pattern and geology, Bihar may be divided into three geomorphic domains.

- (i) Uplifted block of hilly southern highlands comprising the northern part of the Kodarma- Santhal Pargana planation surface, falling in parts of Bihar, northern fringe or escarpment of Chotanagpur plateau and Rohtas plateau
- (ii) The transition zone between the southern highlands and the Great Ganga Plains, constituting the central Bihar Plains, and
- (iii) The Ganga foredeep of the North Bihar Plains bounded by the rising Himalaya in the north and the Ganga R. in the South

### 4.1.3 Local Geology

Kiul River is a tributary of Ganges. It originates in Giridih of Jharkhand and flows through Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura and Jamui districts of the Indian state of Bihar and joins Harohar river in the Diara region. Kiul originates from the Tisri Hill Range in Kharagdiha police station area of Giridih district. After forming the boundary of the district for a short distance it enters Jamui district through a narrow gorge near the Satpahari hill. It first flows in an easterly direction close to the southern base of the Girdheswari Hills. It turns northward at their eastern extremity and passes near the town of Jamui. Two miles south of Jamui it is joined by Barnar, below this point it receives the Alai, a mountain stream and near Jamui railway station it is joined by the Anjan. It then flows north-east up to Lakhisarai. It passes below the railway bridge between Kiul junction and Lakhisarai station and is joined a few miles north of that place, near Rahua Ghat, by the Harohar (Halahar or Harhobar), a continuation of the Sakri River. After this it turns due east and falls into the Ganges near Surajgarha. Until it meets the Harohar the Kiul has broad sandy bed and in some places is as much as half a mile wide, though it contains very little water in summer.

The litho units encountered in the riverbed and surrounding areas belongs to the Shivalik super groups. The size of the sediments towards the source i.e. host rock is coarse and at the tale end of the river the grain size is reduced to smaller sizes resulted in the formation of clay beds. The following sequences have been observed in the area, i.e. Top soil/ Alluvium followed by sand deposition (as shown in the figure below).

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Sand and silt are deposited in the middle of the river whereas fine sand and soil are deposited at the fringe of the riverbanks.

Soil/ alluvium varying in thickness from 0.20m to 0.60m m constitute the top horizons in the area suitable for agriculture. River Ganga meanders through the area exposing the alluvium and soil at the banks. Sand is found in the river bed up to a depth of more than 1.0 m. The major part of bed remains dry as water flows in a single stream during the non-monsoon seasons. Only during rainy seasons the entire flood plain has water, when there will be no mining done.

#### 4.2 ORIGIN & CONTROL of MINERALIZATION (ANNUAL REPLENISHMENT OF MINERAL IN RIVER BED AREA/SEDIMENTATION)

Sedimentation, in the geological sciences, is a process of deposition of a solid material from a state of suspension or solution in a fluid (usually air or water). Broadly defined river sand is a product of natural weathering of rocks over a period of millions of years and these materials get collected under the impetus of gravity alone, as in talus deposits, or accumulations of rock debris at the base of cliffs. The term is commonly used as a synonym for sedimentary petrology and sedimentology.

Sedimentation is generally considered by geologists in terms of the textures, structures, and fossil content of the deposits lay down in different geographic and geomorphic environments.

The factors which affects the "Computation of Sediment":

Geomorphology & Drainage Pattern: The following geomorphic units plays important role:

- Structural Plain
- Structural Hill
- Structural Ridge
- Denudation Ridge & Valley
- Plain & Plateau of Gangetic plain

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- Highly Dissected pediment
- Un-dissected pediment
- b) Distribution of Basin Area River wise
- c) Drainage System/Pattern of the area, Rainfall & Climate: Year wise Rainfall data for previous 5 years .
- e) As per Dandy & Bolton study "Sediment Yield" can be related to
  - i) Catchment Area and
  - ii) Mean Annual Run-off

Sand is an essential minor mineral used extensively across the country as a useful construction constituent and variety of other uses in sports, agriculture, glass making (a form of sand with high silica content) etc. It is common knowledge that minerals are non-renewable but this form of mineral naturally gets replenished from time to time in a given river system and is very much interrelated to the hydrological cycle in a river basin.

Sand mining has become a widely spread activity and does not require a huge set up or technology, the number of ventures has increased extensively and it has become a footloose industry in itself but the backward-forward linkages are becoming stronger as many are getting employed as well as the construction activity / industry requires this mineral at consistent rates. Riverine environmental systems are unique in themselves and provide environmental services, natural resources to meet variety of needs of urban and rural communities.

#### 4.2.1 REPLENISHMENT STUDY OF MINED AREA OF KIUL RIVER:-

Replenishment Rate is the rate at which sand is transported into the river channel, which is under examination or subjected to sand extraction. This volume is often considered as sustainable yield of that river. Estimation of sand discharge through stream bed and its residence period (temporary deposition) is one of the most difficult task in sediment budgeting.

The rate of gross or absolute silt production (erosion) in the watershed and the ability of the stream system to transport the eroded material in a river and then to a reservoir has the direct relation with the quantity of sediment delivered into a reservoir. It has been observed that the average rate of sediment production decreases as the size of drainage area increase and the larger watershed the lesser is the variation between the rates. The larger watershed presents more opportunity for deposition of silt during its traverse from the point of production.. The total amount of eroded material, which reaches a particular hydraulic control point, is termed as sediment yield. The sediment control of inflow is governed by Character of run-off; Susceptibility of soils; the extent and density of vegetative cover in the area; and the hydraulic efficiency of the drainage system.

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This report quantifies the annual replenishment of bed material in the Kiul River during periods of sediment transport at high flows within the mined area. It provides estimates of the amounts of sand & bajri which will be used in construction and for other uses.

#### 4.2.2. METHODOLOGY FOR REPLENISHMENT STUDY:-

The methodology used for Replenishment study is based on the measurement of volumetric survey at selected points as monitoring stations within the lease area in Pre-monsoon season & Post Monsoon season respectively. For the said project replenishment study has been done during the post-monsoon season has done by field survey (volumetric survey) method. Firstly Volumetric Survey was done in the proposed mining block. By this method spot RL/level are marked & mapped and sections are drawn for several monitoring locations within the mine area. After that, for post-monsoon season again spot RL/level are marked & mapped on the same location and sections are drawn. The RL(m) observed during Pre-monsoon season of all locations.

**Table 7. Volumetric survey measurement**

Classification	Code	Quantity of Sand
A) Mineral Reserves		Cum
1) Proved Mineral Reserve	III	688000
Total		688000

Replenished quantity of sand = 688000 cum. or 1424160 tonnes.

### 4.3 EXPLORATION

Mining of sand is being done since long time therefore no specific method of exploration is required as the sand, deposited all along the bed and its pale channels, which is very well exposed on the surface. The minerals excavated from the river bed will be replenished gradually during the monsoon season every year. And the area pertaining to paleochannels of the river will be leveled & restored back. Adequate quantity of Sand in reserves is available for meeting consumer demand.

### 4.4 MINERAL RESERVES

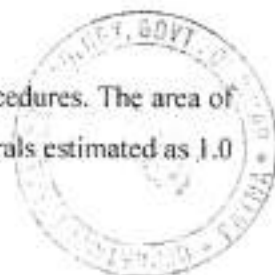
The Mineral reserves have been estimated as per the Indian Standard Procedures. The area of the mining lease is 68.8 Hectares and the average thickness of the river bed minerals estimated as 1.0 mt.

#### 4.4.1 Parameters of Reserve Estimation:

The geological reserves have been estimated as per UNFC guidelines in all the three axis.

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**Economic Axis (E-1):** The Sand is exists with in the entire stretch & having no problem selling in the market. The road is near the Ghat & sand shall loaded into tipper with the deployment of an excavator & transport to various parties. The land is State Govt. land & State Govt. has given its consent for the exploitation of Sand on their expensive land. On the feasibility study, economic viability of deposit has been established sand in economic viable, therefore economic axis has been considered as E-1.

**Feasibility Status (F-1):** Feasibility study has been carried out & is considered to be feasibility status. A feasibility study provides a preliminary assessment with a level of confidence as compared to that of feasibility study. It has been revealed that exploitation of sand is feasible & economic viable & feasibility axis under UNFC code has been considered as F-1:

**Geological Axis:** The exposure of sand is seen in the entire stretch & thickness of sand varies 2.5m to 3.0m. Therefore geological axis has been considered as G-1.

#### Geological Reserves

The geological reserves have been each stretches & for individual blocks. Geological reserves have been completed through cross sectional area method. The area of each section line is multiplied by strike influence to get the volume.

- i) **Proved Mineral Reserves (111):** All quantities of sand occurring upto depth of 1 m from surface has been considered as proved reserves.

Classification	Code	Quantity of Sand
A) Mineral Reserves		Cum
I) Proved Mineral Reserves	111	688000
Total		688000

Total Geological Reserve = 688000 cum or 1424160 tonnes

\*Bulk density is 2.07 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

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**4.4.2 Mineable Reserves:**

Mineable reserves have been computed up to 1m depth from surface. The volume multiplied by bulk density ( $2.07 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) to get the tonnage.

The minerals excavated from the river bed will be replenished gradually during the monsoon season every year. And the area pertaining to paleochannels of the river will be leveled & restored back.

Table-4.4:- Summary of minable reserves of Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat as below:

**BLOCK NO.- 06 SAND GHAT OF KIUL RIVER**

The mineable reserves are given in Table Nos.4.5

Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat					
Level (mRL)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (cum)	Tonnes
54.2 - 53.2	892	758	1.0	676136	1399602
<b>Total</b>				676136	1399602

Total Mineable Reserve = 676136 CUM or 1399602 Tonnes

- Mineable reserve has been consider 60% approx. of geological reserve after applying the guideline of Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020.
- The proposed production grant in LOI is 412800 cum per year which is within the sustainable limit of mineable reserve.
- The BD for Sand has been adopted at  $2.07 \text{ kg/m}^3$  [Lab Report of Rapid Test Lab Private Limited]

**• CLASSIFICATION MINERAL RESERVES:**

Sand Ghat	Area (Hect)	Geological Reserves (m3)	Mineable Reserves (m3)	Annual Mineable Permitted Reserve As per LOI (m3)
Block No.- 06	68.8	688000	676136	412800

The annual extractable RBM comes to 412800 CUM or 854496 Tonnes. It will be replenished after rainy season every year.

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#### 4.5 LIFE OF MINE

There is as such no specific life of the mine as the area under reference is inactive part of river bed of the river and its pale channels and whatever quantity of minor minerals are extracted from the Applied Area during five year; almost equal to extracted quantity of the same are replenished every year and the river bed area will be leveled & restored back.. However, as lease has been granted for 5 years, mining will be done for the allotted time.



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## CHAPTER – 5

### 5.0 MINING

Mining will be done as per the guidelines of Bihar Mineral (Concession Prevention of illegal Mining Transportation & Storage ) Rules, 2019.

- This is an open-cast mining project. The operation will be semi-mechanized/OTFM with use of excavators/JCBs truck /tractors combination or Manually etc. The sand will be collected in its existing form.
- Sand Mining will be carried out only upto a depth of 1 m bgl or above ground water level (whichever is less), for river bed block.
- No drilling /blasting are required as the material is loose in nature.
- Mining will be done only during the day time and completely stopped during the monsoon season.

#### Restriction on mining:

- i) Sand and gravel shall not be extracted up to a distance of 1 km from major bridges and highways on both sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of a bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points) on up-stream side and ten times (10x) the span of such bridge on down side, subjected to a minimum of 250 meters on the upstream side and 500 meters on the downstream side.
- ii) No quarrying shall be permitted within 50 (fifty) metres of any public place i.e. cremation ghat or any religious place etc.
- iii) No quarrying shall be permitted within 5 (five) metres from both banks of the river.
- iv) The quarrying of sand shall be prohibited within 100 (one hundred) metres upstream and downstream from any dam/weir or any other structure erected for irrigation purpose.
- v) Sand ghats should preferably be located on the river side embankment. For low embankment less than 6 metres height, quarrying should not be done within 25 metre from toe/bank of the embankment and depth of mining should not be more than 1.00 metre. In case of higher embankments, the distance should not be less than 50 metre and depth of mining should be maximum 1.50 metre and at a distance of 75 metre or more mining depth should be maximum 2.00 metre. In order to obviate the development of flow parallel to embankment, crossbars of width eight times the depth of mining pits spaced at 50 to 60 metres center to center should be left in the mining pits.
- vi) The irrigation outlet shall be maintained at the same level as that of the river bed and in no case the river bed level shall be permitted to be below the irrigation outlet level. No quarrying shall be permitted around the infiltration well/intake well up to a distance of 5 metres.

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- vii) The extraction of sand shall be permitted only after obtaining a No Objection Certificate from the Water Resources Department in the case of rivers where from irrigation channels are out flowing.
- viii) No quarrying of sand shall be permitted in any private land owned by a person other than the settlee unless the settlee obtains the consent of the concerned land owner/raiyat.
- ix) No quarrying of sand shall be permitted in any area which the State Government notifies as a restricted area.
- x) Sand and gravel shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- xi) Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meters and distance from the bank should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ th or river width and should not be less than 7.5 meters.

### 5.2.1 Proposed method of mining:

- Mining activity will be carried out by open cast manual/Mechanically method.
- No OB/ waste material will be produced in river bed. The sand shall be exploited upto depth of 1.0m. An approach road having width 6.0m & gradient 1:12 shall be provided for the movement of loading machineries & transportation of sand. The sand shall be exploited with the deployment of an excavator & filled into Tractors/Trucks & transported to various buyers.
- No drilling/ blasting are required as the material is loose in nature.
- Roads will be properly made and sprayed by water for suppression of dust.
- Roads in the applied area for the movement of loaded tractors/ trucks will not have slopes more than 1 in 16.
- The mined out area shall be replenished each year during monsoon period and maintained in maximum original topography.
- Approach roads from the various blocks as already described earlier will be merging with permanent tar roads on both sides of the river for transportation of the mineral to final destinations.
- The Sand transportation shall be insured after the covering the vehicle Tarpaulin.

### 5.3 Year wise Production Schedule:

Year wise annual exploitation of sand from Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat are given below :-



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YEAR	Over burden (cum)	ROM Sand (cum)	Saleable Sand (cum)
1 <sup>ST</sup>	-	412800	412800
2 <sup>ND</sup>	-	412800	412800
3 <sup>RD</sup>	-	412800	412800
4 <sup>TH</sup>	-	412800	412800
5 <sup>TH</sup>	-	412800	412800

The annual extractable RBM comes to 412800 CUM or 854496 Tonnes. It will be replenished after rainy season every year.

#### 5.4 Conceptual Mining Plan

Mine Applied Area will be worked for Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat. However, as the digging depth will be restricted to 1.0 m only. This will be further replenished during rainy season. Sand Ghat will be worked systematically as the width is limited while length is much more. As the lease period is only 5 (Five) years, some of the area will be left un-worked at the end of lease period.

(i) Final Slope Angle to Be Adopted: River bank side will be protected by working in dry part of the river and by leaving safety distance of the width from the river bank of 5 meter. Bank side natural slope will not be disturbed. This will prevent collapse of bank and erosion. However, the height of the bank with respect to river bed is varying from 3-4 meters.

(ii) During plan period workings will be carried out in the Sand Ghat at a time of the Applied Area simultaneously. Scattered workings will ensure safety, remove congestion of vehicles and will have better control and management.

(iii) Ultimate Capacity of Dumps: There will be no OB removal / during the plan period. There fore no proposal has been envisaged for its separate dumping. No outside material will be filled up in the extracted zone.

The conceptual plan & section of each mining plots are attached with mine plan.

#### 5.5 Extent of Mechanization:

The operation will be done by semi mechanized method / OTFM.

Following table gives the list of equipment to be used:

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**Table-5.2:- List of Equipment's to be used**

S. No.	Name of machinery	Capacity	Fuel Consumption	No. of Machinery
1	JCB	1.00 m <sup>3</sup>	10 Ltr/hr	2
2	Excavator	2.0 m <sup>3</sup>	16 Ltr/hr	7
3	Trucks	12 tonnes	4 Ltr/hr	250
4	Tractors	04 Tonnes	2 Ltr/hr	105
5	Water Tanker	4000 liter	4 Ltr/hr	3
6	Light vehicles	As per requirement	4 Ltr/hr	1

**5.6 QUANTITY OF HSD/ FUEL CONSUMPTION PER DAY****Table-5.3:- Quantity of HSD/Fuel to be used**

S. No	Machine	Details of fuel (Diesel) requirements	Consumption of Diesel (in lits/ day.)
1.	Excavator & JCB	Number of Excavator & JCB = 7&2  Diesel consumption by 2 jcb & 7 Excavators m/c in one shift working.(i.e-10/15litre/hr)  =2*8*10= 160 liters & 7*8*16= 896 liters	1056 liters
2	Tippers/Tractors	Number of Tractors & Trucks = 105 & 250  Diesel consumption by 250 trucks & 105 Tractors in one shift working (i.e-4ltr/hr.)	9680 liters

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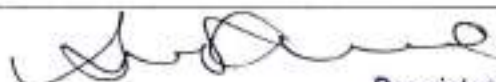
		& (i.e-2 ltr/hr.) =105*2*8 = 1680 =250*4*8= 8000	
3	Water Sprinkler	Number of Sprinkler=03 Diesel consumption by Sprinkler in one shift working.(i.e-4ltr/hr). =3*10*4=120 liters.	120 liters
4	Extra	Transport vehicle, super vision vehicle, maintenance vehicle	25 liters
			Total= 10881

### 5.7 MINERAL PRODUCTION

The mining will be confined to excavation of sand to an extent depending upon availability and market demand. Production is taken tentatively up to a maximum of **854496 TPA** as per marked demand.



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## CHAPTER -6

### 6.0 DRILLING AND BLASTING

No drilling and blasting shall be required to for the exploitation of river sand.



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**CHAPTER-7**

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**7.0 MINE DRAINAGE:**

- a) **Likely depth of water table based on observations from nearby wells and water bodies:**

As per the proposed mining, the working shall be confined up to 1.0 m or above the ground water table whichever comes first. Hence no water is likely to be encountered. So there is no need of any such arrangements.



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**CHAPTER-8**

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**8.0 DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIAL**

No waste as such will be generated at the site as all materials are saleable. If, at all silt clay will be generated along with the minerals will be used to dispose off in the low lying areas as spread, where plantation will be done after spreading top soil on it.



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**CHAPTER-9**

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**9.0 USE OF MINERALS**

Sand has become a very important mineral for expansion of our society due to its many uses. It can be used for making concrete, filling roads, building sites, brick-making, making glass, sandpapers, reclamations, and etc.



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## CHAPTER – 10

### 10.0 OTHERS

#### 3.3 HAULAGE AND SURFACE TRANSPORT

Mode of transportation of material is by trucks/ Tractors of size of 12 tonnes / 4 tonns capacity have been planned.

Mining area is connected with an unmetalled (approach) road upto the nearest village and thereafter it is metalled road connected to State/National highway. The mine road is adequate to permit easy maneuverability of trucks allowing cross overs and changing points. Water is sprayed two times in a day by tractor mounted water sprinklers until dust remains airborne.

### 10.2 SITE SERVICES:

A temporary rest shelter will be provided for the workers near to the site for rest.

Provisions will also be made for following in the rest shelter:

- First aid box along with anti-venoms to counteract poison produced by certain Snakes / Reptiles, if any.
- Sanitation facility i.e. septic tank or community toilet facility will be provided for the workers.
- Canteen will be made available near the sites.

### 10.3 WATER REQUIREMENT

Total water requirement for the project is 09 KLD, its breakup is as under:-

**Table: 10.1- Water Requirement of the proposed project**

S.No.	Purpose	Water Requirement (KLD)
1.	Dust Suppression	04
2.	Domestic	01
3.	Green Belt	04
<b>Total</b>		<b>09</b>



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**10.4 EMPLOYMENT:**

The manpower requirement for the proposed project is tabulated below. This manpower is the permanent resource which excludes personnel's coming along with trucks / Tractors.

**Table 10.2:- Man power distribution of the proposed project**

S. No.	Category	Numbers
1.	Administration	1
2.	Supervisor	5
3.	Skilled	11
4.	Un-skilled	30
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>47</b>

The maximum annual production envisaged is 854496 TPA which will be achieved every year that implies about 3418 tonnes per day 250-working days in a year. That implies 47 workers will meet the required production.

**SAFETY PROVISION:**

All provisions in safety rules & regulation will be maintained by providing required materials to the employees. The lessee will provide safety shoes, safety helmets to all the employees. There will be no violation of safety provisions.



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Prepared by: Pravin K. Sinha Reg. No. - ROP/BIH/SR.NO.20  
Letter No. 3825 Dated 07/11/2019

*[Signature]*  
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**CHAPTER-11**

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**11.0 MINERAL BENEFICIATION**

Mineral Sand doesn't require processing or beneficiation. The excavated mineral will be directly loaded into the trucks.



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## CHAPTER -12

### 12.0 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 12.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

In this if top soil will be generated, will be used for purposed of applied for green belt development. Small amount of domestic waste will be generated by the workers at the site, which will be disposed off through proper municipal way. No other waste generation is expected.

#### 12.2 PLANTATION

The area of the proposed project lies in the river bed and devoid of any forest land.

Mining activities in River Bed blocks will not cause any harm to riparian or aquatic vegetation as mining will be only in the dry river bed portions of the river leaving safety distance from the bank. Hence it proposed to plant trees along the banks (wherever possible), along the haul road sides or near the civic amenities in consultation with village authority/local bodies.

In river bed mining cases plantation will be done at the river banks. It is proposed to have plantation along the haul road sides on both sides to provide cover against dust emission and also to act as noise absorber. Plantation will also be carried out as social forestry programme in villages, school/ and the areas allocated by the village authority/local bodies. Every year 138 trees of will be planted with various types of species. List of species is recommended for plantation.

Native plants like Mango, Neem, Kadamb, Kathal, Peepal, Gulmohar, and other local species will selected in suitable combination, so that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover. It is proposed to plant.

#### 12.3 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.	Top soil storage, preservation and utilization	Present mining area is river bed, therefore no generally no top soil is present, if found then quantities of top soil to be generated will be stacked separately, preserved and used for purposed of plantation therefore no proposal has been envisage for storage, preservation & utilization.
2.	Waste dump management	No waste will be generated during mining whatever material is collected is transported in its original shape. Hence no waste management is required. Small amount of domestic waste is expected, which will be disposed off in a proper way. No waste will be thrown into the streams or left on

		the banks.
3.	Plantation programme	Plantation will be done along both sides of roads and civic amenities in consultation with the local authorities. social forestry programme will also be conducted in the nearby villages
4.	Quality of air	24 hourly samples twice a week for one month in each season except monsoon will be collected at the mine site and nearby villages and analyzed.
5.	Noise	Excavators used for mining & transportation vehicles used for dispatch of minerals are source of noise pollution at mine site. Hence periodical noise monitoring will be done. Ear muffs/protective equipments will also be provided for safety of the workers.
6.	Quality and make of water including surface and ground water	Mining will not have any impact on surface and ground water, however monitoring of parameters will be done once in each season.
7.	Soil	No major impact on soil due to mining operations is expected. Soil parameters will be monitored once in two years.
8.	Topography & drainage	Mined out area will be replenished every year during monsoon period in each stretches in each block in case of river bed blocks. Hence as such no topographical impact will be seen. A buffer zone will be left on either side of banks as safety measure. There is no stream crossing through the applied area which would show impact on drainage pattern.
9.	Local transport infrastructure	Trucks/dumpers are main vehicles running on the road for mineral transportation. The present road network is adequate to handle the load of this project. Water sprinkling on the haul roads/link roads will be done two times in a day to keep the dust suppressed. Also proper parking and traffic management will be followed.

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**CHAPTER-13**

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**CONCLUSION:**

The proposed project involves collection of sand from inactive channel of river bed of Kiul river. Safety distance will be left intact to avoid bank erosion. Mining activity will be done except monsoon season. All necessary measures will be taken care to save environment and for safety purposes. Besides this extraction of sand every year will reduce the chance of flood level by removing the deposited mineral. This is very essential in order to prevent widening of the riverbeds and to prevent flooding off and damage to the adjoining areas. The sand extracted is in high demand in the local market which is used in making bridges, road & Building Material, etc.

This project operation will provide livelihood to the poorest section of the society. It provides employment to the people residing in vicinity directly or indirectly by the project. After all the proposed project will increase developmental activities and employment opportunities.

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# PROGRASIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

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**PART B****PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN****1.0. Introduction:**

1.1	Settlee Name & Full address  Phone. No. E-mail ID	Sunila and Sons Filling Station Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar S/o- Lt. Sanjay Kumar Singh Village + Post- Hathiyama, P.S. + District- Sheikhpura (Bihar). 91+7631396296, 9955333333. mlabarbiga@gmail.com
1.2	Letter no. / date of lease execution & lease period	District Magistrate issue LOI on letter no. 1345 dated. 20.10.2022 Revised LOI on letter no. 1377/M. Dated 28.10.2022 for a period of 05 years (Annexure No. -1)
1.3	Settlee post/social status	Private
1.4	Mineral or Minerals which the applicant intends to mine	Sand
1.5	Applied area for mining lease	Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat Lease has an applied area of 68.8 Hectare.
1.6	Name & address of RQP & Regd. No.  Mobile No. E-mail ID	Er. Pravin Kr Sinha Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20 LETTER NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019 <b>Consultant</b> P&M Solution 201, Mangal Market Raja Bazar, Patna 9889024004 & 7542949027 indusminingbihar@gmail.com
1.7	RQP Certificate	RQP certificate copy attached as Annexure 2
1.8	Name of the Prospecting agency	The base data is collected from various geological reports of the Department of Mines & Geology and local authorities as well as detailed prospecting of the area is carried out by the RQP.
1.9	Status of Environmental clearance	After Mining Plan approval then Settlee shall submit application to state Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) of Bihar for environment clearance.

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2.0	Date of Survey	24.10.2022
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a). **Location:** Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat fall in Mauza- Sharma Lakhisarai (Bihar). The location plan is enclosed (Plate No. 1)

b). **Extent of Lease area:** 68.8 Hectares

c). **Type of lease area:** Total area is waste land & it is free from forest land

d). **Present land use pattern:** The existing land use is given below:

Sr. No.	Land use	River Bed (Ha)	Forest Land (Ha)	Barren land (Ha)	Grazing Land (Ha)
1	Mining pits Quarry	-	-	-	-
2	Approach Road	-	-	-	-
3	Dumps	-	-	-	-
4	Office, Resht Shelter etc.	-	-	-	-
5	Balance undisturbed land	68.8	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

e). **Method of mining and mineral processing:**

Mining will be done as per the guidelines of Bihar Mineral (Concession Prevention of illegal Mining Transportation & Storage ) Rules, 2019.

- This is an open-cast mining project. The operation will be semi-mechanized/OTFM with use of excavators/JCBs truck tractors combination etc. The sand will be collected in its existing form.
- Sand Mining will be carried out only upto a depth of 1 m bgl or above ground water level (whichever is less), for river bed block.
- No drilling /blasting are required as the material is loose in nature.
- Mining will be done only during the day time and completely stopped during the monsoon season.



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**1.1. Reasons for Closure:**

The "closure plan is a plan by which reinstate condition can be created, so that justification to the mother earth can be done" said by **James E. Hansen**. In the case of river bed mining, the excavated sand gets replenished during every monsoon and the area pertaining to paleochannels of the river will be levelled & restored back to its original topography. More or less, the river bed maintains its previous form, such that the main stream of river remains unchanged.

According to experience and rough estimation of the State Government whatever quantity of minor minerals is extracted from the said area during the year will be replenished every year by the River itself on account of its flow and velocity.

At present there is no foreseeable reason regarding closure of mine. The progressive mine closure plan is being submitted.

**1.3. Closure plan preparation:****a). Name and address of the Lessee:**

Sunila and Sons Filling Station  
Pro.- Sudarshan Kumar  
S/o- Lt. Sanjay Kumar Singh  
Village + Post- Hathiyama, P.S. + District- Sheikhpura (Bihar).  
Mob. No.- 91+7631396296, 9955333333.  
Email ID: [mlabarbigaha@gmail.com](mailto:mlabarbigaha@gmail.com)

**b). Name, address & Registration No. of R. Q. P.**

Er. Pravin Kr Sinha  
201, Mangal Market  
Raja Bazar, Patna  
Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20 LETTER NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019  
Mob. No.- 9889024004 & 7542949027  
Email ID: [indusminingbihar@gmail.com](mailto:indusminingbihar@gmail.com)

**c). Name of the executing agency:**

The Proponent shall execute himself the provision of mine closure plan.

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## 2.0 Mine Description:

### Topography and general geology and local / mine geology of the mineral deposit including drainage pattern

The area represents a rough and rugged topography. A detailed geological map on 1:1000 scales with contour interval. The area shows a general slope toward N-E while the highest RL of 54.2 m occurring on the South -East side of the area along boundary pillar, whereas the lowest RL of 49.9 m within the lease area is found along N-E slope near boundary line. The surface plan of the area.

### ii) GEOLOGY OF THE AREA :-

The Archaeans are the oldest rock formation in the state. The most predominant rocktype is mainly of gneisses and granitic rocks with lesser amount of schists, quartzites, basicintrusives and pegmatoides. They are exposed in Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Bhagalpur and Banka districts.

Based on broad geomorphic parameters such as relief, drainage pattern and geology, Bihar may be divided into three geomorphic domains.

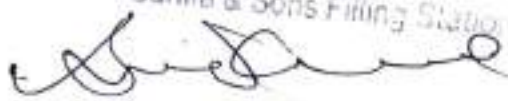
(i) Uplifted block of hilly southern highlands comprising the northern part of the Kodarma-Santhal Pargana planation surface, falling in parts of Bihar, northern fringe or escarpment of Chotanagpur plateau and Rohtas plateau

(ii) The transition zone between the southern highlands and the Great Ganga Plains, constituting the central Bihar Plains, and

(iii) The Ganga foredeep of the North Bihar Plains bounded by the rising Himalaya in the north and the Ganga R. in the South

### LOCAL GEOLOGY OF THE AREA:

Kiul River is a tributary of Ganges. It originates in Giridih of Jharkhand and flows through Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura and Jamui districts of the Indian state of Bihar and joins Harohar river in the Diara region. Kiul originates from the Tisri Hill Range in Kharagdiha police station area of Giridih district. After forming the boundary of the district for a short distance it enters Jamui district through a narrow gorge near the Satpahari hill. It first flows in an easterly direction close to the southern base of the Girdheswari Hills. It turns northward at their eastern extremity and passes near the town of Jamui. Two miles south of Jamui it is joined by Barnar, below this point it receives the Alai, a mountain stream and near

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Jamui railway station it is joined by the Anjan. It then flows north-east up to Lakhisarai. It passes below the railway bridge between Kiul junction and Lakhisari station and is joined a few miles north of that place, near RahuaGhat, by the Harohar (Halahar or Harhobar), a continuation of the Sakri River. After this it turns due east and falls into the Ganges near Surajgarha. Until it meets the Harohar the Kiul has broad sandy bed and in some places is as much as half a mile wide, though it contains very little water in summer.

#### DETAILS OF EXPLORATION:

a) **Already carried out in the area:**

No exploration has been carried out as sand lies all over the area & average thickness of sand is 1.0 m & area replenish every during the monsoon period. Therefore is no exploration has been carried out.

b) **Proposed to be carried out:**

Sand average thickness of 1.0 m lies all over the area & area replenish every during the monsoon period. Therefore no proposal of exploration has been given.

#### 2.2 Reserves:

##### BLOCK NO.- 06 SAND GHAT

##### Geological Reserves :-

Classification	Code	Quantity of Sand
A)Mineral Reserves		Cum
1)Proved Mineral Reserve	111	688000
Total		688000

Total Geological Reserve = 688000 cum or 1424160 tonnes

##### Mineable Reserves: -

The mineable reserves are given in Table Nos.4.5

Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat					
Level (mRL)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (cum)	Tonnes
54.2 - 53.2	892	758	1.0	676136	1399602
Total				676136	1399602



Total Mineable Reserve = 676136 CUM or 1399602 Tonnes

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- Mineable reserve has been consider 60% approx. of geological reserve after applying the guideline of Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020.
- The proposed production grant in LOI is 412800 cum per year which is within the sustainable limit of mineable reserve.
- The BD for Sand has been adopted at 2.07 kg/m<sup>3</sup> [Lab Report of Rapid Test Lab Private Limited]

• **CLASSIFICATION MINERAL RESERVES:**

Sand Ghat	Area (Hect)	Geological Reserves (m3)	Mineable Reserves (m3)	Annual Mineable Permitted Reserve As per LOI (m3)
Block No.- 06	68.8	688000	676136	412800

The annual extractable RBM comes to 412800 CUM or 854496 Tonnes. It will be replenished after rainy season every year.

### 2.3 Mining Method:

#### Existing Method of mining:

It is fresh grant case of mining lease & at present no mining is being carried with the applied area.

#### b) Proposed method of mining:

Mining activity will be carried out by open cast semi mechanized/OTFM method.

- No OB/ waste material will be produced in river bed. The sand shall be exploited upto depth of 1.0 m only. An approach road having width 6.0 m & gradient 1:12 shall be provided for the movement of loading machineries & transportation of sand. The sand shall be exploited with the deployment of an excavator & filled into Tractors/Trucks & transported to various buyers.
- No drilling/ blasting are required as the material is loose in nature.
- Roads will be properly made and sprayed by water for suppression of dust.
- Roads in the applied area for the movement of loaded tractors/ trucks will not have slopes more than 1 in 16.

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- The mined out area shall be replenished each year during monsoon period and maintained in maximum original topography.
- Approach roads from the various plots as already described earlier will be merging with permanent tar roads on both sides of the river for transportation of the mineral to final destinations.

#### 2.4 Mineral beneficiation:

No mineral beneficiation will be under taken for next five years. The sand shall be exploited semi mechanized with shovel tractor trolley/tippers combination & transport to parties.

#### 3.0 Review of implementation of mining plan / scheme of mining including five years progressive closure plan up to the final closure of mine:

At is fresh grant case of mining lease it is therefore premature to make any comments about review of implementation.

#### 4.0 Closure Plan:

##### 4.1 Mined out land:

Mining is proposed in one block. The mining shall be carried out during post monsoon season & depth of mining shall restrict to 1.0m. Mining operation shall be suspended during monsoon period. The mined out pit shall be replenished during the monsoon period by sand and silt & levelled it. After over the monsoon period the replenish material shall be exploited manually as well as by means of an excavators & this process will continue.

The area already degrades due to mining & likely to be used during next five years is given below:

Activities	Area already used (ha)	Area likely to be used in mining (ha)
Pits & quarries	-	68.8
Approach road	-	-
Top soil Stack	-	-
Interburden dump	-	-
Backfilled pit	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>68.8</b>

#### (A) Mining:

Sl. No.	Activities	Area(Ha)
I.	Area already broken up	-

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2.	Area already backfilled /reclaimed	-
Sl. No.	Activities	Area(Ha)
1.	Additional area proposed to be broken during next five years	-
2.	Additional area proposed to be replenished with flood water	-

## (B) Dump:

Sl.No.	Activities	Area(Ha)
1.	Area already covered by dump	Nil
2.	Additional area to be covered by soil stack	-
3.	Additional area to be covered by interburden dump.	Nil
4.	Dump area to be covered by protective measures	-

## (C) Plantation:

Sl.No.	Activities	Area(ha)
1.	Area already covered under plantation	-
2.	Area proposed to be covered under plantation in next five years (with in area)	-
	<b>Total</b>	-

## 4.2 Water Quality Management:

No ground water bodies exist with in the area & no seasonal Nalla exists with in the area.

The rain water accumulates in the pit & water percolates in to ground water.

Further no significant impact on water quality is anticipated as material exposed will be Sand & its shall very feebly react with water that too when water becomes acidic. Even of reaction takes place it gives arise to increased temporary hardness of water. Water is being supplied from the Tubewell.

## 4.3. Air Quality Management:

The mining shall be carried out semi-mechanized/OTFM with use of excavators/JCBs truck /tractors combination or Manually etc. No adoption of drilling & blasting mining shall be carried out in shallow depth.

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No doubt the mining in this remote area will deteriorate the air quality. The base line values are too low due to remoteness of the area with our past experience. In this kind of terrain, the SPM, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> will always below 100, 10 & 10 microgram per meter cube respectively. Air quality monitoring shall be conducted once in a year as per CCOM'S circular No 3/92.

**4.4. Waste management:**

No waste shall be generated due to mining activities. All quantities of sand to be generated shall be sold in the local market. Therefore no proposal of waste management has been envisaged.

**4.5 Top Soil Management:**

No soil shall be generated during plan period & no proposal has been envisaged for its separate stacking & this management.

**4.6. Tailing Dam Management:**

No tailing dam is proposed in the soapstone mine.

**4.7. Infrastructure:**

No infrastructure facilities like aerial ropeway, conveyor belts, building & structure, water treatment plant, transport & water supply sources are present within the lease area. Therefore no utilization & their physical stability & maintenance will be required. Also no infrastructure facilities like telephone line, water pipe line, sewer line, gas pipe line, electrical cables, culvert, bridges are not existing within the lease area. So question does not arise for their restoration. The approach road passed within the lease area & lessee shall maintain it during PMCP period

**4.8. Disposal of Mining Machinery:**

It will be opencast semi mechanised mine. No disposal of mining machineries shall be envisaged during plan period.

**4.9. Safety and Security:**

1. Each worker shall be provided with helmets & safety shoes.
2. Hanging of loose materials shall be removed from mine faces.
3. The mining area shall be properly fenced to avoid any inadvertent entry in to mining pit.
4. Working hours shall be displayed at conspicuous places.

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**4.10 Disaster Management and risk assessment:**

The mining is proposed in a gentler agricultural field. The mining will go up to the economical depth of 1m therefore, no disaster management and risk assessment shall be observed. However during monsoon period the area shall be properly fenced with barbed wire to avoid any inadvertent entry of any live stock.

**5.0. Economic repercussions of closure of mine and manpower retrenchments:**

All the workers being employed are contractor labours. An any industry will provide direct and indirect employment. The local residents will earn tremendous amount of money due to mining activities. It will change their life style. Due to closure of mine, it will create very negative impact on the economy of the workers for their survival. Those earning good money will get some occupation for survival of their families. The literate workers will move here and there for the search of job. In the overall view the closure of mine will give very bad impact on the society and surrounding areas.

- 5.1 Local residents of nearby villages will be employed in the mine. The family occupation is most by farming. Few of them occupation carpentry & masonry.
- 5.2 The lessee pay each year about 5,000 to 10,000 as a compensation for the sustenance of the few workers family.
- 5.3 About 30% of the workers employed in mine are independent but they are controlled depended by their family members.
- 5.4 The local residents will be employed in the mining operations, and allied activities related to mining operations.
- 5.5 During mining operations the land owners & society of the area shall earn lucrative amount of money from direct & indirect activities. Individual land owners shall also earn good amount of money in terms of royalty. Most of them will spend money to establish other business also. After mining, the total land shall be backfilled & agricultural activities shall be recommended. No repercussion should be observed during the closure of mine.

**6.0 Time Scheduling for abandonment:**

It is proposed in the mining plan that mining will open from lower levels and subsequently advance towards higher elevations so that concurrent reclamation will be

Sunila & Sons Filling Station  


under taken to restore the topography of area. The mined area will be replenished during the monsoon period.

The year wise schedule of completion of quantities is given below:

Activities	YEAR				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Toe wall along Soil stack	-	-	-	-	-
Backfilling (Cum)	-	-	-	-	-
Plantation (No. of sapling, out side the area)	138	138	138	138	138

The tentative cost of implementation of activities during next five years is given below:

SL No.	Activities	Year					Total amount on Rs.
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1.	Toe wall (soil stack Rs. 40/m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Retaining at the edge of backfilled wall pit (Rs. 50/m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Plantation (Rs. 1000/- sapling with in the area)	138	138	138	138	138	690000
	<b>Total</b>						<b>690000</b>

The tentative cost (In Rs) of implementation of activities during next five years is given below:

Tree guard @ 800 per unit	800
Per plant species cost	100
Average Water demand cost per species Per Year	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>



**7.0 Abandonment Cost:**

The tentative cost for implementation of protective and rehabilitation measures, the proposal given in the mining plan for next five years period is as under:

Activity	Year						Rate In Rs.	Amount In Rs.
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total		
i) Toe wall at the base and side of soil stack (mtr)	-	-	-	-	-	-	40/m	-
iii) Retaining wall at the edge of backfilled pit (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Plantation ( no. of sapling with in the area.)	138	138	138	138	138	138	1000/-	690000
v) Reclamation (Cum.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	40cum	-
<b>Total</b>								<b>690000</b>





**8.0 Any other information:**

Community Development: The expensed increased towards the socio-economic development is given below:

Proposed Action Plan Towards socio economic development	First Year to Fifth Year	
	Expenditure proposed (in Rs.)	Expenditure in occurred (in Rs.)
General Development of the area	-	-
i) Housing	50,000	-
ii) Water Supply	25,000	-
iii) Sanitation	20,000	-
iv) Health, Safety & Medical Facilities	30,000	-
Education & Training	30,000	-
Employment to local inhabitants; Land owner compensation; Supervisor & Headers etc.	1,00,000	-
Public Transportation & Communication	20,000	-
Recreation & other sports activities	20,000	-
Expenditure for environment management	15,00,000	-
Others (Compensation to land owners)	80,000	-



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*[Signature]*

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## 9.0 Financial Assurance:

The financial assurance has been calculated on the basis of following parameters:

Sl. No.	Head	Area put on use at start of plan (In Ha)	Additional requirement during plan period. (In Ha)	Total (in Ha)	Area considered as fully reclaimed & rehabilitated (In Ha)	Net area considered for calculation (In Ha)
1.	Area under mining	-	68.8	68.8	68.8	0
2.	Storage for top soil	-	-	-	-	0
3.	Interburden/ dump	-	-	-	-	0
4.	Mineral storage	-	-	-	-	0
5.	Infrastructure (Workshop, administrative building etc.)	-	-	-	-	0
6.	Approach Road	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Railways	-	-	-	-	0
8*	Green Belt	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Tailing pond	-	-	-	-	0
10.	Effluent Treatment Plant	-	-	-	-	0
11.	Mineral Separation Plant	-	-	-	-	0
12.	Township area	-	-	-	-	0
13.	Others to specify (retaining wall + toe walls)	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>		68.8	68.8	68.8	-

The total mined out area shall be replenished each year during monsoon period & no broken area will be remained in the applied area. Therefore, it is not possible to calculate financial assurance at this stage.

Date:

Place: Lakhisarai

\*Plantation will be done along both sides of roads and civic amenities in consultation with the local authorities

**Sunila & Sons Filling Station**

  
Proprietor



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# ANNEXURE

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# SUNILA & SONS FILLING STATION

nOil

Ramraipur, Sheikhpura-811105

Date: .....

## AUTHORISATION LETTER BY THE APPLICANT/ LESSEE

I, Sudarshan Kumar hereby authorise *Er. Pravinkumar Sinha*, Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20 Letter No. 3825 Dated 07/11/2019 to prepare the Mining plan Submitted under Rule (17) of Bihar Minerals (concession, prevention of illegal transportation & storage) Rules 2019 in respect of Sunila and Sons Filling Station at over an area of 68.80 Hectare for mineral(s) for Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat in Mauza-Sharma Lakhisarai (Bihar).

I request The Director, Department of Mines & Geology Patna, Bihar to make further correspondence regarding modification and to collect the approved copies of the aforesaid mining plan with the said recognized person on his following address:

**Name of RQP** : Er.Pravin Kr. Sinha  
Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20  
Letter No. 3825 Dated 07/11/2019

### **Address of RQP**

: **Consultant :**  
P & M Solution  
201,Mangal Market  
Raja Bazar, Patna (Bihar)  
9889024004 & 7542949027  
indusminingbihar@gmail.com

Place : Lakhisarai

Date :



Proponent,  
**Sunila & Sons Filling Station**

Sudarshan Kumar **Proprietor**  
Sunila and Sons Filling Station  
S/o- Lt. Sanjay Kumar Singh  
Village + Post- Hathiyama,  
P.S. + District- Sheikhpura (Bihar)

## Certificate

1. Certified that the provisions of mines Act, Submitted under Rule (17) of Bihar Minerals (concession, prevention of illegal transportation & storage) Rules 2019 made there under have been observed in Block No.- 06 Sand Ghat Mining Plan, Mauza- Sharma District- Lakhisarai(Bihar)and wherever specific permissions are required, the lessee will approach concerned authorities for granting permission.
2. The information furnished in Block No.- 06 Sand Ghatis true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



(Pravin Kumar Sinha)

Regd.No: RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20

Place: - Patna

Date:-



(Approved RQP under Bihar  
Government)





बिहार राज्यातर्गत लघु खनिजों के खनन योजना तैयार करने हेतु एंजेसी Empanelment के लिए आमंत्रित Expression of Interest के तहत प्राप्त निविदा के क्रम में दिनांक-22.08.2019 को अपराह्न 03:00 बजे विभागीय समिति के बैठक की कार्यवाही :-

बिहार राज्यान्तर्गत लघु खनिजों के खनन योजना तैयार करने हेतु एंजेसी Empanelment के लिए आमंत्रित Expression of Interest के दस्तावेजों/कागजातों के आधार पर PMU द्वारा तैयार विवरणी की जाँच खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग, पटना के अपर सचिव-सह-निदेशक-सह-अध्यक्ष के कार्यालय कक्ष में अन्य सदस्यों के समक्ष की गई।

2. आमंत्रित Expression of Interest के तहत कुल 36 आवेदन विभाग को प्राप्त हुए, जिसमें से कंडिका-14 में उल्लेखित प्रतिष्ठान भूमि इन्वायरटेक प्रा० लि० को योग्यता संबंधी प्रमाण पत्र नहीं संलग्न करने के कारण तथा कंडिका-34 में उल्लेखित मेसर्स संयुक्त इन्फ्रा को संबंधित योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र संलग्न नहीं होने के कारण अयोग्य घोषित करने का निर्णय लिया गया तथा शेष 34 को Empanelled करने का निर्णय लिया गया, विवरणी निम्नवत है :-

Sl. No	Name	Contact Number	Qualifications	Rate for preparation of Mining Plan (per Ha)	Rate details	Address
1	Dr. Radha Nand Singh	9430252322 8340280122	M.Sc. Geology	Rs. 15,000/- (including of Tax & GST)		Dr. R.N Singh, 7th- 5-20, Sector 7, Block 6, Flat 20, HIG Flat, Bahardurpur Housing Colony, Patna -800025
2	Shiva Test House	7903157774	M.Sc. Geology	Rate Slab attached	Rs. 10,000/- each Ha. Rs. 8,000/- for each subsequent additional Ha. (above rates are inclusive of 18% GST)	122 C, Aastha, Road No. 5 A, Patliputra Colony, Patna - 800013
3	Dr. Amarjeet Kumar Singh	9431508228	Ph.D(Geology)	Rs. 20,000/- GST will be charged as per Government rules		S/D--Udho Singh, C/O-- Sri Indrajit Kumar Singh, At & Po Ilradei, District-Siwan, Bihar-841245
4	Rajesh Kumar	8008902447	B.E. (Mining Engineer)	Rate Slab attached	Minimum INR 25,000/- per mining plan upto 3 Hectare. For more than 3 Hectare the rate shall be increase @INR 10,000/- per Hectare.	Plot No.87, Rajwara Building, Sikhar More, Near Mehta Petrol Pump, Manpur, Gaya-823003
5	Dr. Abdul Rahman	7870527271	Ph.D in Geology	Rs. 8,000/- (Inclusive of Taxes)		B-78, P.C. Colony, kankarbagh, Patna-800020
6	Punit Lala Mahto	9911537948 8709005622	M.Sc. (Geology)	Rs. 11,800/-	Rate per Hectare @10,000/- + GST @18% (Rs. 1800) =Rs. 11,800/-	House No.- 121, raghav Bhawan, kobibari, Sikandarpur, Bhagalpur-812005
7	Sanjay Kumar	943106886	M.Sc. (Geology)	Rs. 25,000/-	Negotiable	Vastu-Sarita Colony, Janakpuri, Near -St. Karen's School, Gola Road, Danapur, Patna
8	Er. Navin Kumar Sinha	7366973516	B.E. (Mining)	Rs. 10,000/-		Er. Navin Kumar sinha, A-112, Sanjay gandhi Nagar, Kali Mandir, Road No.-9, Patna, Bihar

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20	Pravin Kumar Sinha	7542949027	B.E (Mining)	Rs. 2,000/- per Hectare (Each Block Mining Plan - Rs. 30,000/-)		201, 2nd Floor, Mangal Market, Raja Bazaar, Bailey Road, Patna-14
21	Md. Tauseef Warsi Greenera Mining & Envirotech Pvt. Ltd.	9534027112	M.Sc. (Geology)	Rs. 5,000/- (Excluding GST)		Greenera Mining & Envirotech Pvt. Ltd., 205 Mangal Market, Raja Bazar, Bailey Road Patna-800014
22	Prabhat Kumar Srivastava	8827477206	B.E (Mining)	Rs. 8,000/-		Flat No-101, Road No.-01, Boodh Nagar, Chirliya Tard, Postal Park, Patna-800001
23	Ashok Kumar Singh	8766859804	Mining Engineer	Rs. 8,000/-		C/o Shri Ram Prasad Singh, Mohalla - Mogal Kuan, P.O. - Sohsarai, P.S. - Sohsarai, Dist. - Nalanda, Bihar- 803118
24	Sandeep Kumar	8126253120	M.Sc. (Applied Geology)	Rs. 10,000/-		Anpurna Bhavan, C/O Ravi Kishan, Sundar Nagar, Lohia Path, Jagdeo Path, Patna - 800014 (Bihar)
25	United Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	9431208782 9934304369	Required Qualification of the employees attached	Rs. 5,200/- (inclusive all Taxes)		301, 2nd Floor, Sahid Rajendra Singh Complex, Anishabad, Patna-800002
26	Rian Enviro Pvt. Ltd.	9431289638	Required Qualification of the employees attached	Rs. 5,000/- (inclusive all Taxes)		202, 2nd Floor, Mangal Market, Raja Bazar, Sheikhpura Patna -800014
27	Ascenso Enviro Pvt. Ltd.	9204207920	Required Qualification of the employees attached	Rs. 4,750/- (inclusive all Taxes)		401, 4th Floor, Mangal Market, Raja Bazar, Sheikhpura, Patna-800014
28	M/s Baghel Environment & Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.	9431042532	Qualifications of candidates are attached	As decided by the department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Bihar		Baghel Environment & Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., 1st Floor, 27, Guru Sahay Lal Nagar, Road No. 2, Magistrate Colony, Ashiyana Nagar, Patna - 800025, Bihar
29	Gramin Lok Seva	9934452711	Qualifications of candidates are attached	Rs. 7,000/-	Note - 1. Minimum rate for a Sand Block - INR 25,000/- 2. Maximum rate for a Sand Block - INR 60,000/- OR As decided by the Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Bihar	27, Guru Sahay Lal Nagar, Magistrate Colony, Ashiyana nagar, patna- 800025, Bihar
30	Praneja Envirocare & Management Pvt. Ltd.	9708251824	Qualifications of candidates are attached	Rs. 10,000/- (Excluding GST @18%)	Remarks - Fee should not be less than 20,000 or more than 50,000 thousand for single block. (Excluded GST) OR As decided by the Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Bihar	103, Bhagwati kunj apartment, Road No. - 3D, Anand vihar Colony, Rukanpura, Patna (Bihar)- 800014
31	Institute of Environment and Eco Development	7004620817	Details Of Qualification Attached	Rs. 10,000/- (Excluding GST)	Rate will be negotiable as per direction from Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Bihar	Admin. Office - Ground Floor, Shyam Nagar Colony, Maurya Path, Bailey Road, PO-B.V. Collage, Patna- 800014
32	ENV Developmental Assistance Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd.	5224007470 9335913139	Details Of Qualification Attached	Rs. 2,750/- (inclusive all Taxes)		Prabha Niketan, road No.-13, Patel Nagar, Near Petrol Pump, Patna- 800029

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Station



33	Indiline Pvt. Ltd.	9431040119	Bachelor of Engineering (Mining)	Rate for each District is enclosed	Enclosure A	H.No-23, First Floor, Colony, S.K. Nagar, Patna-800001
34	M/S Sanyukt Infra	7296069668	Bachelor of Architecture	Rs. 3,500/-		South of Madhuban Housing complex, Malati Park, Kankarbagh-800015
35	Saathi Planners Pvt. Ltd.	9835877778	Details of qualification attached	Rs. 12,000/-		C/O Mr. Anil Kumar plot No. L-171, Road No. 23 Near Maiti Nagar, Sri Krishna Nagar, Patna-800001
36	Overseas Min-Tech Consultants	9460221084	Details of qualification attached	Rs. 13,000/-		501, 5th Floor, Aja Tower, Torle Road, Jaipur-302015, Tel. 0141-2744000

3. प्राप्त सभी EOI की समीक्षा के उपरान्त विभागीय समिति द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से खनन योजना हेतु देय राशि प्रति खनन योजना अधिकतम ₹30,000/- (तीस हजार) रु0 GST सहित (चाहे माइनिंग प्लान कितने भी हेक्टेयर का हो) का भुगतान की अनुशंसा की गई।

4. समिति द्वारा उक्त न्यूनतम दर को स्वीकृत करते हुए उक्त न्यूनतम दर पर अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति आमंत्रण में शामिल वैसे प्रतिष्ठान, जो वांछित योग्यता को पूरा करते हो तथा जिनका वर्तमान में पटना या बिहार राज्यान्तर्गत अन्य जिलों में कार्यालय संचालित है ऐसे प्रतिष्ठान को तत्काल प्रभाव से empanelled करने की अनुशंसा की जाती है।

शेष अन्य एजेंसी/व्यक्ति अगर भविष्य में बिहार राज्यान्तर्गत कार्यालय खोलने संबंधी साक्ष्य/दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करते हैं तो उन्हें भी भविष्य में उक्त दर पर लघु खनिजों के खनन योजना तैयार करने हेतु RQP के रूप में empanelled करने की अनुशंसा की जाती है।

5. Empanelled एजेंसियों को अपने दस्तावेजों का सत्यापन विभागीय समिति से कराना आवश्यक होगा।

ह0/-  
स0आ0वि0स0,  
सदस्य

ह0/-  
स0नि0 (मु0),  
सदस्य

ह0/-  
अवर सचिव,  
सदस्य

ह0/-  
उप निदेशक,  
पटना अंचल, पटना  
सदस्य

ह0/-  
उप निदेशक (मु0),  
सदस्य

ह0/-  
अपर सचिव-सह-  
निदेशक,  
अध्यक्ष

ह0/-

सरकार के अवर सचिव

ज्ञापांक:-...../एम0, दिनांक:-.....

प्रतिलिपि:- सभी समाहर्ता को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

ह0/-

सरकार के अवर सचिव

ज्ञापांक:-...../एम0, दिनांक:-.....

प्रतिलिपि:- सभी उप निदेशक/सभी सहायक निदेशक/सभी खनिज विकास पदाधिकारी/सभी खान निरीक्षक को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

Sunila & Sons Filling Station



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ह0/-

सरकार के अवर सचिव

P.T.O.

ज्ञापक:- 3825 / एम0, दिनांक- 07/11/19

प्रतिलिपि:- माननीय मंत्री के आप्त सचिव/प्रधान सचिव के प्रधान आप्त सचिव/निदेशक  
कोषांग/उप निदेशक (मु0)/सहायक निदेशक (मु0)/खनिज विकास  
पदाधिकारी (मु0) को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

*[Signature]*  
7/11/19

*[Signature]*  
सरकार के अवर सचिव



Sunila & Sons Filling

*[Signature]*

Proprietor

# **(Accreditation Certificate)**



**NATIONAL ACCREDITATION BOARD FOR EDUCATION & TRAINING**  
**QUALITY COUNCIL OF INDIA**

6<sup>th</sup> Floor, ITPI Building, Ring Road, I.P. Estate, New Delhi

Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organizations

Accreditation Committee Meeting for Initial Accreditation held on

December 20, 2019

The following members were present during the meeting:

- |                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. Prof. B.B. Dhar         | - Chairman |
| 2. Prof. C. P. Kaushik     | - Member   |
| 3. Dr. P. Ahujarai         | - Member   |
| 4. Dr. J. P. Gupta         | - Member   |
| 5. Prof. Umesh Kulshrestha | - Member   |
| 6. Mr. A. K. Ghose         | - Member   |

Dr. S. R. Wate, Prof. Rajesh Khanna and Prof. G. J. Chakrapani expressed their inability to attend the meeting.

Prof. B. B. Dhar chaired the meeting in absence of Dr. S. R. Wate.

Mr. A.K. Jha – Senior Director, Dr. Pawan Kumar Singh – Assistant Director and Mr. Vipin Pant – Accreditation Officer were present in the meeting.

Following case was discussed and decisions taken thereof are:

**1.0 Case of Initial Accreditation**

**1.1 P and M Solution, Noida**

P and M Solution, Noida has been assessed as per Version 3 of the Scheme. Result of Initial Accreditation (IA) assessment is given below-

**1.1.1 Category of Approval:**

The organization has scored more than 60% marks therefore, is accredited with Cat. A.

**1.1.2 Scope of Accreditation**

Sl. No.	NABET Scheme Sectors	Sector Description	Cat.	Sector Number (MoEFCC Notification dt. Sep. 14, 2006 & Amendments)
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Sunila & Sons Filming Station

 Prop.



1.	1	Mining of minerals including opencast / underground mining	A	1 (a) (i)
2.	3	River Valley projects	B	1 (c)
3.	8	Metallurgical industries (ferrous & non-ferrous)	B	3 (a)
4.	34	Highways,	A	7 (f)
5.	38	Building and construction projects	B	8 (a)
6.	39	Townships and Area development projects	B	8 (b)

### 1.1.3 EIA Coordinators (ECs)

Sl. No	Name	Sectors			Cat.	Remarks
		Applied	Recommended	Approved		
In-house						
1	Jatin Kumar Srivastava	1	Yes	Yes	B	Opencast only.
2	Pravin Kumar Sinha	1	Yes	Yes	B	None
Empanelled						
3	Tapan Majumdar	1	Yes	Yes	A	With an observation.
4	Mayank Kumar	3	Yes	Yes	B	None
		34	Yes	Yes	A	
		38	Yes	Yes	B	
		39	Yes	Yes	B	
5	Vikas Chand Tripathi	8	Yes	Yes	B	None
		38	Yes	Yes	B	With an observation.

### 1.1.4 Functional Area Experts (FAEs)

Sl. No	Name	Functional Areas (FA)			Cat.	Remarks
		Applied	Recommended	Approved		
In-house						
1	Jatin Kumar Srivastava	SC	Yes	Yes	B	None
		NV	Yes	Yes	B	
		WP	Yes	Yes	B	
		EB	Yes	Yes	B	
2	Pravin Kumar Sinha	GEO	Yes	Yes	B	None
3	Amit Kumar	SHW	Yes	Yes	B	SW only
		AP	Yes	Yes	B	With an observation.
		WP	Yes	Yes	B	
4	Manoj Kumar Pandey	EB	Yes	Yes	B	None
5	Hussain Ziauddin	SHW	Yes	Yes	B	HW only
		WP	Yes	Yes	B	None
6	Abhay Nath Mishra	SE	Yes	Yes	B	With an observation
Empanelled						
7	Tapan Majumdar	GEO	Yes	Yes	A	None
		HG	Yes	Yes	A	
8	Mayank Kumar	EB	Yes	Yes	B	None
9		SHW	Yes	Yes	B	SW only.

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Sl. No	Name	Functional Areas (FA)			Cat.	Remarks
		Applied	Recommended	Approved		
	Vikas Chand Tripathi	AP	Yes	Yes	B	None
		RH	Yes	Yes	A	
10	Neha Singh	AQ	Yes	Yes	B	None
		NV	Yes	Yes	B	
		WP	Yes	Yes	B	
		AP	Yes	Yes	B	
		LU	Yes	Yes	B	
11	Debarati Ghosh	LU	Yes	Yes	B	With an observation.
12	Poonam Kumari Mangalam	LU	Yes	Yes	B	None

#### 1.1.5 Functional Area Associates (FAAs)

Sl. No	Name	Functional Area (FA)		Name of Mentor/FAE	Remarks
		Applied	Approved		
1	Deepika Bisht	SC	-	-	Left the organization.
		EB	-	-	

Note: The following will be communicated to the ACO by NABET

- Detailed Observations (if any)
- Result of balance candidates

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.  
Issued by

(A K Jha)  
Senior Director  
QCI-NABET



**संशोधित पत्र**  
**जिला खनन कार्यालय, लखीसराय।**

पत्रांक-1378/एम०, दिनांक-28-10-22

प्रेषित,

गोपाल कुमार,  
पिता- केदार प्रसाद शर्मा,  
पता- बलीपुर, पिपरीया,  
लखीसराय, मो० नं०-8709951464

विषय :- लखीसराय जिलान्तर्गत किउल नदी कलस्टर- II की बन्दोबस्ती हेतु सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृत्यादेश निर्गत करने के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :- अधोहस्ताक्षरी का पत्रांक-1366/एम०, लखीसराय, दिनांक-25.10.2022  
महाराज,

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रसंगिक पत्र के संबंध में सूचित करना है कि लखीसराय जिलान्तर्गत किउल नदी कलस्टर- II, मौजा- बड़ा, चानन की ई निलामी द्वारा बन्दोबस्ती गोपाल कुमार, पिता- केदार प्रसाद शर्मा, पता-बलीपुर, पिपरीया, लखीसराय, द्वारा उच्चतम बोली की राशि- 12,09,60,000/- (बारह करोड़ नौ लाख साठ हजार) रुपये मात्र की बोली लगाकर नीलामी ली गई है। नीलामी की राशि का 25% प्रतिभूति राशि (अग्रधन की राशि को समायोजित करते हुए) कुल- 2,30,40,000/- (दो करोड़ तीस लाख चालीस हजार) रु० मात्र जमा करने के उपरांत अधोहस्ताक्षरी का पत्रांक-1366/एम०, लखीसराय, दिनांक-25.10.2022 सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृत्यादेश निर्गत किया गया था, जिसे पुनः संशोधित कर निर्गत किया जाता है।

1. बालू खनन क्षेत्रों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :-

क्र० सं०	नदी, घाट का नाम एवं पता	Area (Hectare)	GPS CO- ORDINATES LATITUDE & LONGITUDE		
01	किउल नदी, कलस्टर - II, मौजा- बड़ा, (ब्लॉक नं०-11&12), लखीसराय।	18.4	A	25° 2'47.92"N	86° 9'34.59"E
			B	25° 2'53.12"N	86° 9'40.42"E
			C	25° 2'54.53"N	86° 9'49.24"E
			D	25° 2'50.44"N	86° 9'59.81"E
			E	25° 2'39.13"N	86° 10'5.61"E
			F	25° 2'32.89"N	86° 10'4.84"E
			G	25° 2'40.31"N	86° 9'56.68"E
			H	25° 2'48.38"N	86° 9'51.86"E
		13.6	A	25° 2'56.01"N	86° 10'8.35"E
			B	25° 2'39.33"N	86° 10'16.98"E
			C	25° 2'34.17"N	86° 10'21.42"E
			D	25° 2'28.96"N	86° 10'17.60"E
			E	25° 2'49.26"N	86° 10'4.13"E
2	वन क्षेत्र से दूरी	ब्लॉक नं०-11 से 3.1 km एवं ब्लॉक नं०-12 से 1.0 km			
3	सुरक्षित क्षेत्र/वन अभ्यारण्य क्षेत्र/पक्षी अभ्यारण्य/वन्य जीव आश्रयण क्षेत्र से दूरी	ब्लॉक नं०-11 से 5.1 km एवं ब्लॉक नं०-12 से 4.7 km			
4	बालूघाट/बालूखण्ड से 500 मीटर के अन्दर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र की स्थिति	हाँ (ब्लॉक -10, रकबा-39.3 हेक्टेयर)			
5	पुरातात्विक स्थल से दूरी	लागू नहीं			
6	खनन योग्य मात्रा	192000M <sup>3</sup>			



Sunila & Sons,

*[Signature]*

Proprietor



## 2 भुगतान की शर्तें:-

- भीलाभी- राशि कोयल प्रथम वर्ष के लिए बंदोबस्ती की राशि मानी जाएगी। दूसरे वर्ष और उसके अनुक्रमी वर्षों में बंदोबस्ती की राशि भू वर्ष की बंदोबस्ती राशि के 120 प्रतिशत अथवा समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निदेशों के अनुरूप होगा।
- प्रतिभूति जमा के अतिरिक्त बंदोबस्तधारी निम्नलिखित समय सारणी/भुगतान अनुसूची के अनुसार बंदोबस्ती की राशि का भुगतान करेगा :-

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%)	03 महीना पूरा होने से पहले।
तृतीय किस्त(25%)	06 महीना पूरा होने से पहले।

- GST का भुगतान:-** बंदोबस्तधारी को जी0एस0टी0 के रूप में प्रचलित दर के अनुसार राशि वाणिज्य कर विभाग को भुगतान करना होगा। जिला खनन कार्यालय, लखीसराय में जी0एस0टी0 भुगतान का प्रमाण प्रत्येक किस्त के साथ देना होगा।
- आयकर/अन्य करों का भुगतान:-** बंदोबस्तधारी को 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, लखीसराय द्वारा यह राशि आयकर मद में जमा करा दी जायेगी।
- जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन:-** सफल डाकवक्ता को बंदोबस्ती राशि की 2 प्रतिशत राशि जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन को जिला पदाधिकारी के पदनाम से भुगतान बैंक ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से जिला खनिज फाउण्डेशन नियमावली, 2018 के अनुसार करना होगा।
- वैधानिक अनापत्ति:-** बालूघाट संचालन हेतु आवश्यक समस्त वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति (जैसे:- खनन योजना, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति, जल एवं वायु सहमति आदि सफल डाकवक्ता द्वारा प्राप्त की जाएगी। वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् ही बालू खनन प्रारंभ किया जा सकेगा। वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति के बिना अथवा वैधानिक अनापत्ति/अनुमति में अनुज्ञात मात्रा से अधिक मात्रा या निर्धारित क्षेत्र से बाहर खनन किए जाने की दशा में सुसंगत नियमों के अनुसार संबंधित सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी। 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 इंटेन्ट 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 ऐजेंसी नियुक्त कर सकेगा, जिसका निर्धारित फीस/खर्च भी बंदोबस्तधारी को ही वहन करना होगा। सफल डाकवक्ता/बंदोबस्तधारी खनन योजना के अनुसार खनन करना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।



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- ii. 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। यदि 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, सनाहर्ता द्वारा अग्रधन राशि जप्त कर पुनः निलामी की कार्यवाई की जाएगी।
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 यथा विहित अपेक्षित प्रतिभूति राशि जमा देगा। बंदोबस्तधारी के पट्टे की अवधि विलेख/संविदा निष्पादन की तिथि से पॉंच 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. निविदा के निम्नलिखित शर्तों एवं बन्धनों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करना होगा।
  - (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 करावेंगे।
  - (iii) बंदोबस्तधारी नदी तट से बालू प्रेषण के बिन्दु पर एक साईनबोर्ड लगाएगा जिसपर बंदोबस्तधारी का नाम एवं पता, बंदोबस्ती की अवधि, स्थानीय मैनजर 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 (क्रेंचेज) तथा फास्ट एंड 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



kk

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*[Signature]*



रह कर दी जाएगी। बालूघाटों/नदी तल तक बालू के परिवहन के प्रयोजनार्थ पहुँच पथ (अग्रोध रोड़) का निर्माण बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा स्वयं अपने खर्च से किया जाएगा।

- (vi) बालूघाट की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी बंदोबस्तधारी की होगी।
- (vii) बंदोबस्तधारी बंदोबस्त क्षेत्र के भीतर किसी अवैध खनन के लिए जिम्मेवार होंगे और पाई गई किसी शिकायत पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाएगा तथा बंदोबस्तधारी के विरुद्ध अपराधिक मामला दायर किया जाएगा।
- (viii) 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 बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा बकाए का भुगतान करने में असफल रहने की दशा में राशि वसूली की कार्यवाई के साथ-साथ बंदोबस्ती रद्द करने की भी कार्यवाई की जाएगी।
- (viii) नीलामी हेतु प्रस्तावित बालूघाटों से संबंधित तकनीकी तथा अन्य बिन्दुओं यथा: भूमि के अंचल, धाना, मौजा, खाता, खेसरा, रकबा तथा GPS Co-ordinate के संबंध में विवाद/त्रुटि पाए जाने पर संशोधन का अधिकार संबंधित जिला खनन कार्यालय का होगा। बालूघाटों का सीमांकन एवं नियमानुसार निर्धारित आयाम/विशिष्टियों का सीमा स्तंभका अधिष्ठापन GPS Co-ordinate के अनुसार बालू बंदोबस्तधारी को कराना होगा तथा खनन के क्रम में संधारित कराना बंदोबस्तधारी की जवाबदेही होगी, जिसे RQP/अंचलाधिकारी की उपस्थिति में प्रमाणित कराकर खनन कार्य कराना होगा। बालूघाटों के निर्धारित क्षेत्र का Reduced Level (RL)/Pre-Level (PL) एवं Satellite images मानसून के पूर्व एवं बाद का समर्पित करना होगा।
- (ix) बालू बंदोबस्तधारी को बालू लदे भारी वाहनों का परिवहन जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा नहरों एवं बांधों पर निर्मित प्रतिबंधित सड़क या परिवहन विभाग द्वारा प्रतिबंधित सड़क/पुल-पुलिया से नहीं करना है।
- (x) 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।
- (xi) बंदोबस्तधारी द्वारा बालूघाटों से बालू का परिवहन बिहार खनिज (समानुदान, अवैध खनन, परिवहन एवं भंडारण निवारण) नियमावली 2019, (यथा संशोधित) के प्रावधानों एवं इस संबंध में अन्य अधिसूचित नियम के तहत किया जाएगा। अनियमितता की स्थिति में उपरोक्त नियमावली के तहत जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा।
- (xii) 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।
- (xiii) 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।



*Sandhu*  
23/10/2021  
खनिज विकास पदाधिकारी,  
लखीसराय।

*Sunila & Sons Private Ltd.*  
*[Signature]*



# अंचल कार्यालय चानन

पत्रांक- 717 / दिनांक- 09.11.22

प्रेषक,

अंचल अधिकारी,  
चानन।

सेवा में,

खनिज विकास पदाधिकारी,  
लखीसराय।

विषय :-

लखीसराय जिलान्तर्गत संचालन होने वाले बालूघाटों का खाता सं०, खेसरा सं०, रकवा का प्रतिवेदन भेजने के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :-

भवदीय पत्रांक:-1407 / एम०, दिनांक:-07.11.2022

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त प्रसांगिक पत्र के संबंध में कहना है कि लखीसराय जिलान्तर्गत संचालन होने वाले बालूघाटों का खाता सं०, खेसरा सं०, रकवा भौतिक जाँच प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। जिस गुल प्रति संलग्न कर आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

अंगूठ-यथोचित।

विश्वरामभाजन,

09/11/22

अंचल अधिकारी  
चानन।



सेवा में

श्रीमान अंक कालिकाजी सांगत नमस्कार

विषय - पिछा लक्ष्मीकाय पिछाअवधि से-1000 बी० हे०  
काठु आली का मौआ खालावो खालावो रमल मौआ  
जोय धरिनेदुग सम्बन्ध में

महोदय,

लक्ष्मी निवेदुग है कि आम्ही छापेबाबुला मौआ

आया; समकालक लक्ष्मी मलिया गोरमला रमाकु वला बुलई  
में काठु आली का पिछा अर्थात् विकारा पञ्चाविकाय लक्ष्मीकाय  
के विपरीत में समकालिक जोय किथा को सिखा सुका  
मौआ में काठु आली का खालावो एवं रमल है।

अंक	BLOCK NO	मौआ आवा	खालावो	खालावो	संविधान में रमल	कृषि का सुधार
1	BLOCK No 04	अमकाल	70	01	30 अंक 40 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
		लक्ष्मी	129	404	17 अंक 20 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
		अमकाल 67	54	10 376	08 अंक 82 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
2	BLOCK NO 05	अमकाल 66	54	10	43 अंक 20 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
		मलिया 71	208	405	06 अंक 49 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
3	BLOCK NO 06	मलिया 71	208	01	87 अंक 80 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
4	BLOCK NO 07	गोरमला 92	89	366	46 अंक 50 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
			89	15	36 अंक 75 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
			89	01	33 अंक 55 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
5	BLOCK No 08	रामकाल 54	256	250	59 अंक 85 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही
		वट 53	65	01	36 अंक 80 बी०	गोरमपराका काम नही



क्र.सं.	BLOCK No.	मौजा	खसम	माप	खसिमान में रक्बा	कृषि का काम
		खसम				
6	BLOCK No 11	वडा	65	01	96 अक 580 बी	गैर खसम का काम
		53 11	65	555	47 अक 590 बी	गैर खसम का काम
7	BLOCK No 12	कुर्वा	188	1226	150 अक 57 बी	गैर खसम का काम
		52				

नोट: खसम के लिये खसम का मौजा खसम  
 एवं खसम के लिये खसम एवं खसिमान में रक्बा  
 दिया गया है।

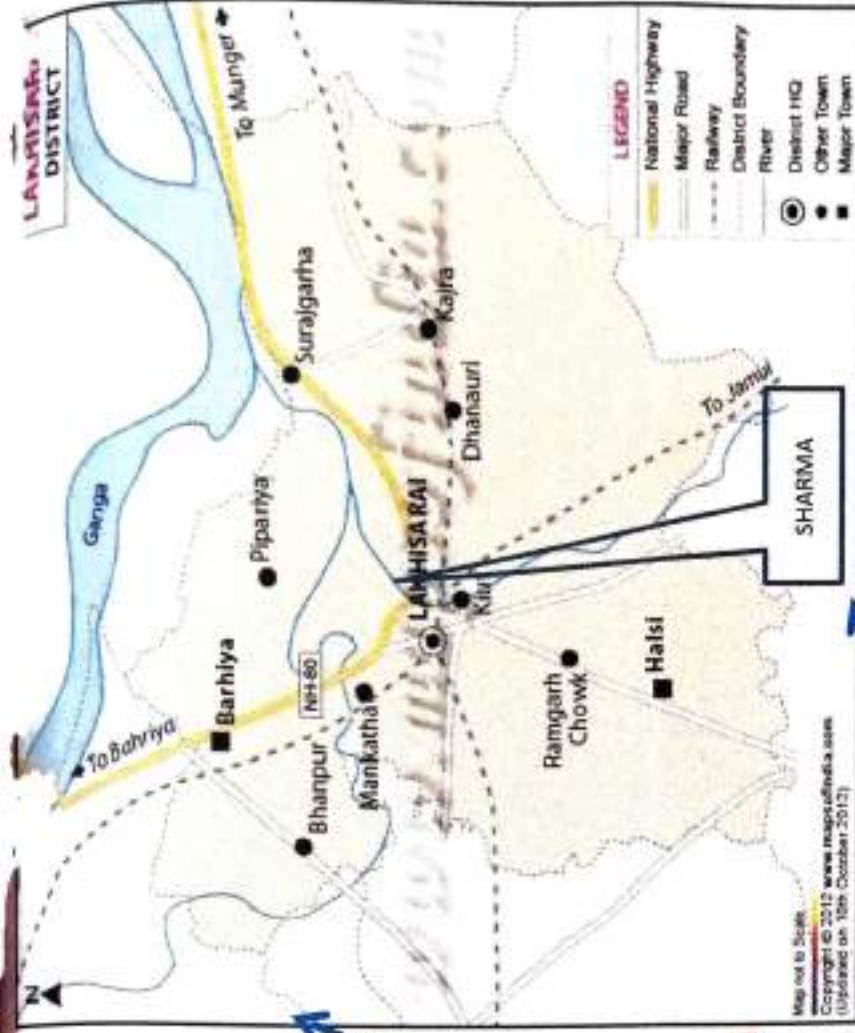
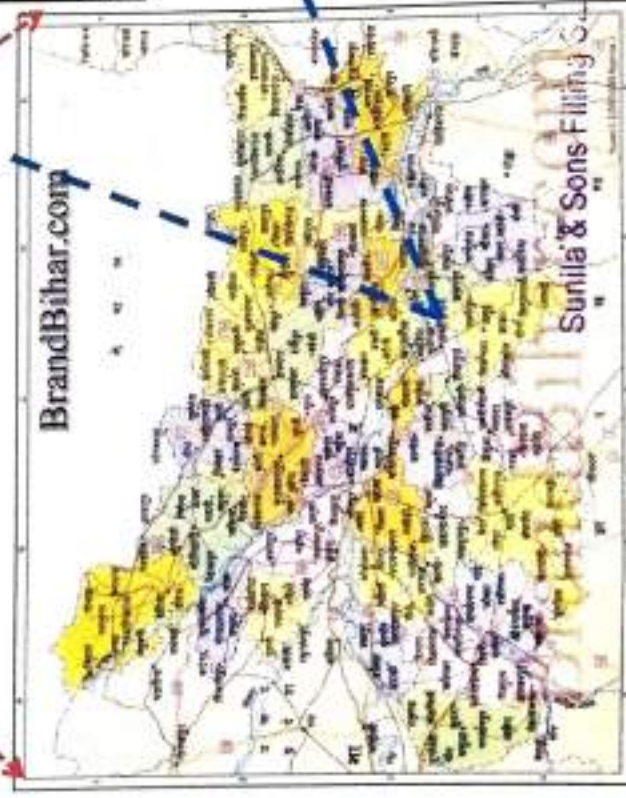
प्रिन्सिपल  
 गैर खसम  
 8-11-22  
 खसम का  
 - खसम



# PLATES







LOCATION PLAN	PLATE No.1
BLOCK NO. 06 KIUL RIVER LAKHISARAI Mauza - Sharma Lakhisarai (Bihar)	
SETTLEE:- SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION PROP.- SUDARSHAN KUMAR	
PREPARED BY :- Er. Pravin Kr Sinha Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20 LETTER NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019	
SIGNATURE	<i>[Signature]</i>

*[Handwritten Signature]*



## PLATE NO.-2

### ROUTE MAP

SAND MINING PROJECT  
MALIJA- SHARMA, DISTRICT- LAKHISARAI  
APP - M/S SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION  
PROPRIETOR- SUDARSHAN KUMAR  
PREPARED BY:- PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA  
REGD. NO.- RQP/BIH/SR.NO.20  
LETTER NO.- 3825 DATED 07/11/2019  
SIGNATURE: 

Google Earth

Image © 2022 CNES / Airbus

Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies



### LEGENDS

1	LEASE BOUNDARY
2	ROAD



# CO-ORDINATE

A	75° 5'38.60"N
B	86° 8'7.09"E
C	25° 5'29.53"N
D	86° 8'26.22"E
E	25° 5'7.01"N
F	86° 8'13.04"E
G	25° 5'4.12"N
H	86° 7'52.92"E
I	25° 5'20.04"N
J	86° 7'47.32"E

## PLATE NO.-3

### GOOGLE MAP

SAND MINING PROJECT  
 MALIZA SHARMA, DISTRICT LAKHESAR  
 APP. - M/S SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION  
 PROPRIETOR - SUDARSHAN KUMAR  
 PREPARED BY:- PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA  
 REGD. NO. - HQP/BIH/SR.NO.20  
 LETTER NO. - 3825 DATED 07/11/2019  
 SIGNATURE: 

Google Earth

Image © 2022 CNES / Airbus  
 Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies

LEGENDS

1

LEASE BOUNDARY

2

1 KM BOUNDARY

1 km









# LEGEND

1		LEASE BOUNDARY
2		GPS READING
3		ROAD
4		TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
5		RIVER BANK
6		GRID 100 X 100

KUL RIVER

28° 03' 00" N  
86° 14' 00" E

28° 03' 00" N  
86° 14' 00" E

28° 03' 00" N  
86° 14' 00" E

28° 04' 12" N  
86° 15' 00" E

28° 04' 12" N  
86° 15' 00" E

HAULMAY  
TEMPLE  
MALTA

100M  
54M



Sunila & Sons Filling

SCALE 0 50 100 150 200 250 300M

## LEASE MAP

BLOCK NAME - KUL RIVER, BLOCK NO-6  
MAUZA-SHARMA,  
DIST- LAKHSARAI (BIHAR)

SETTLEE - SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION  
PRO - SUDARSHAN KUMAR

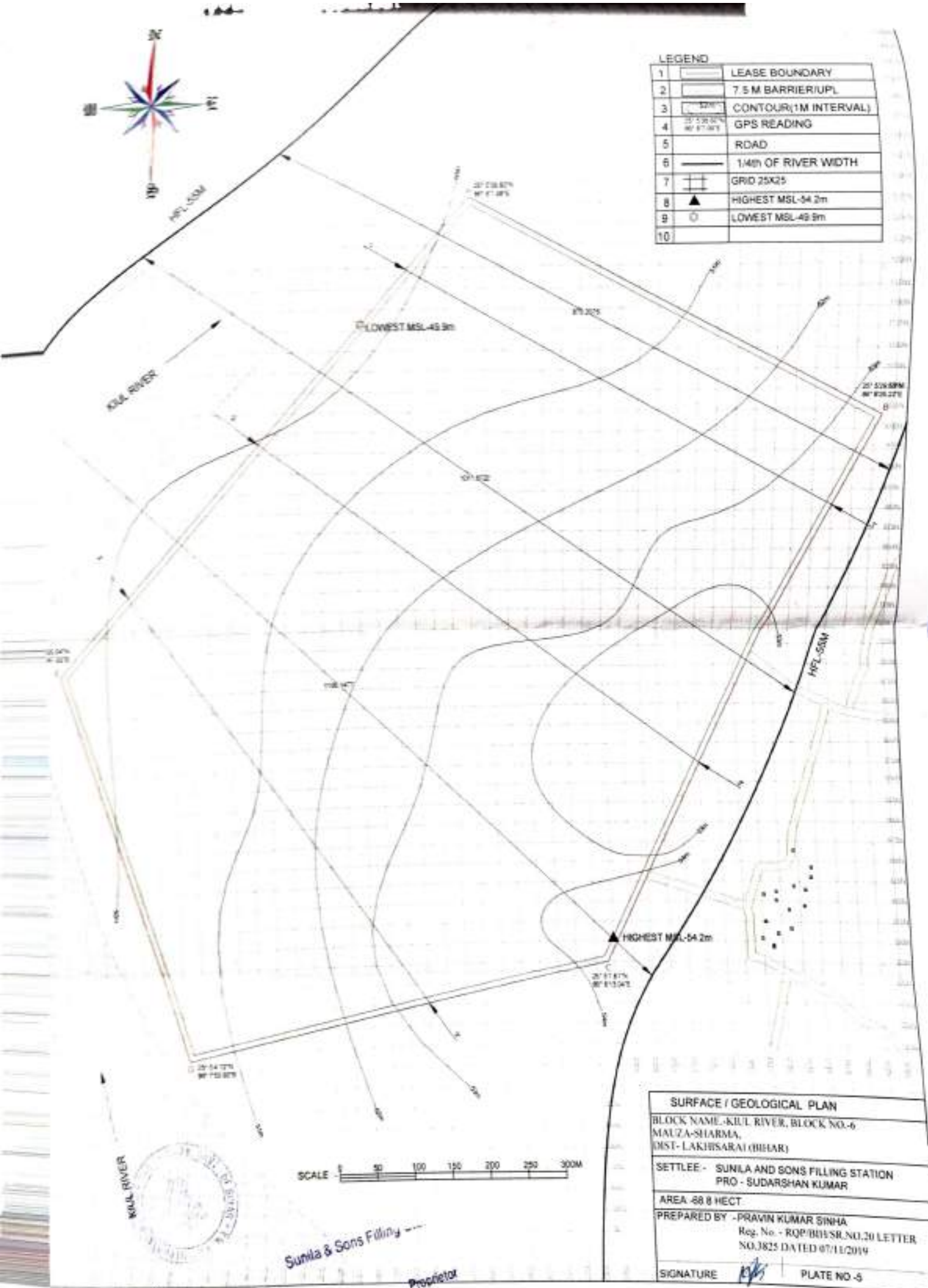
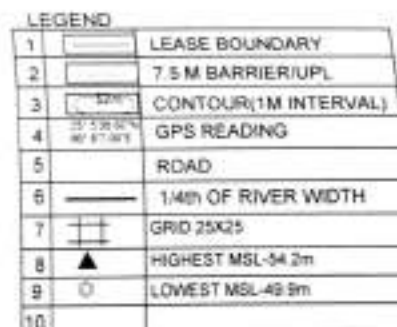
AREA - 68.6 HECT

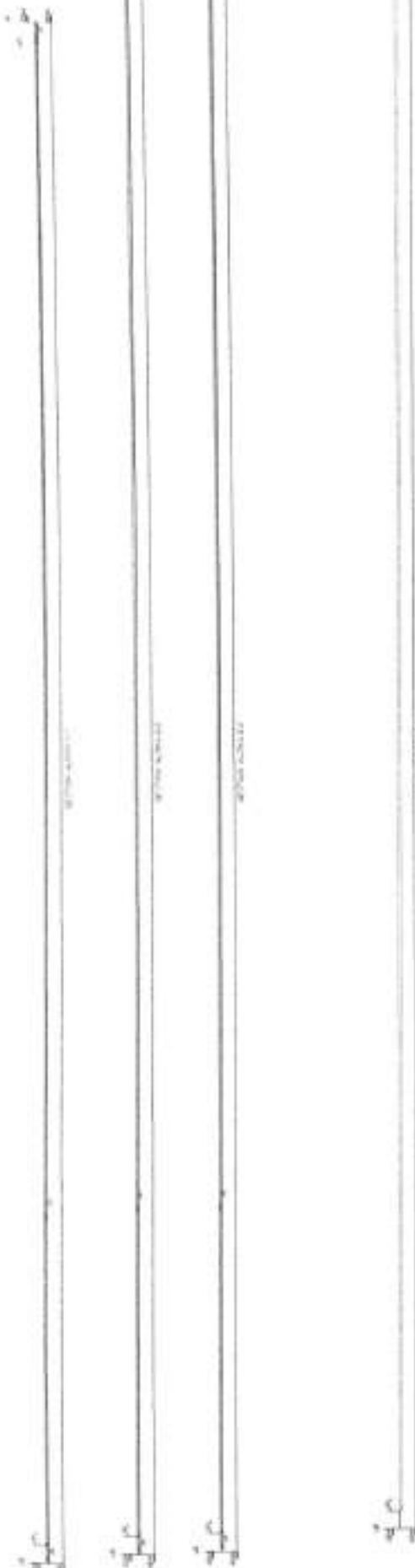
PREPARED BY - PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA  
Reg. No. - RQP/HBSR/NO.20/LTTER NO.3825  
DATED 07/11/2019

SIGNATURE

PLATE NO-4

*[Signature]* Receiver





1		LEASE BOUNDARY (LB)
2		7.5 M BARRIER/UPL
3	R	ROAD
4	111	PROVED RESERVE (111)
5	122	PROBABLE RESERVE (122)
6	211	FEASIBILITY RESOURCE (211)
7	222	PRE FEASIBILITY RESOURCE (222)



Sunila & Sons Filling Station

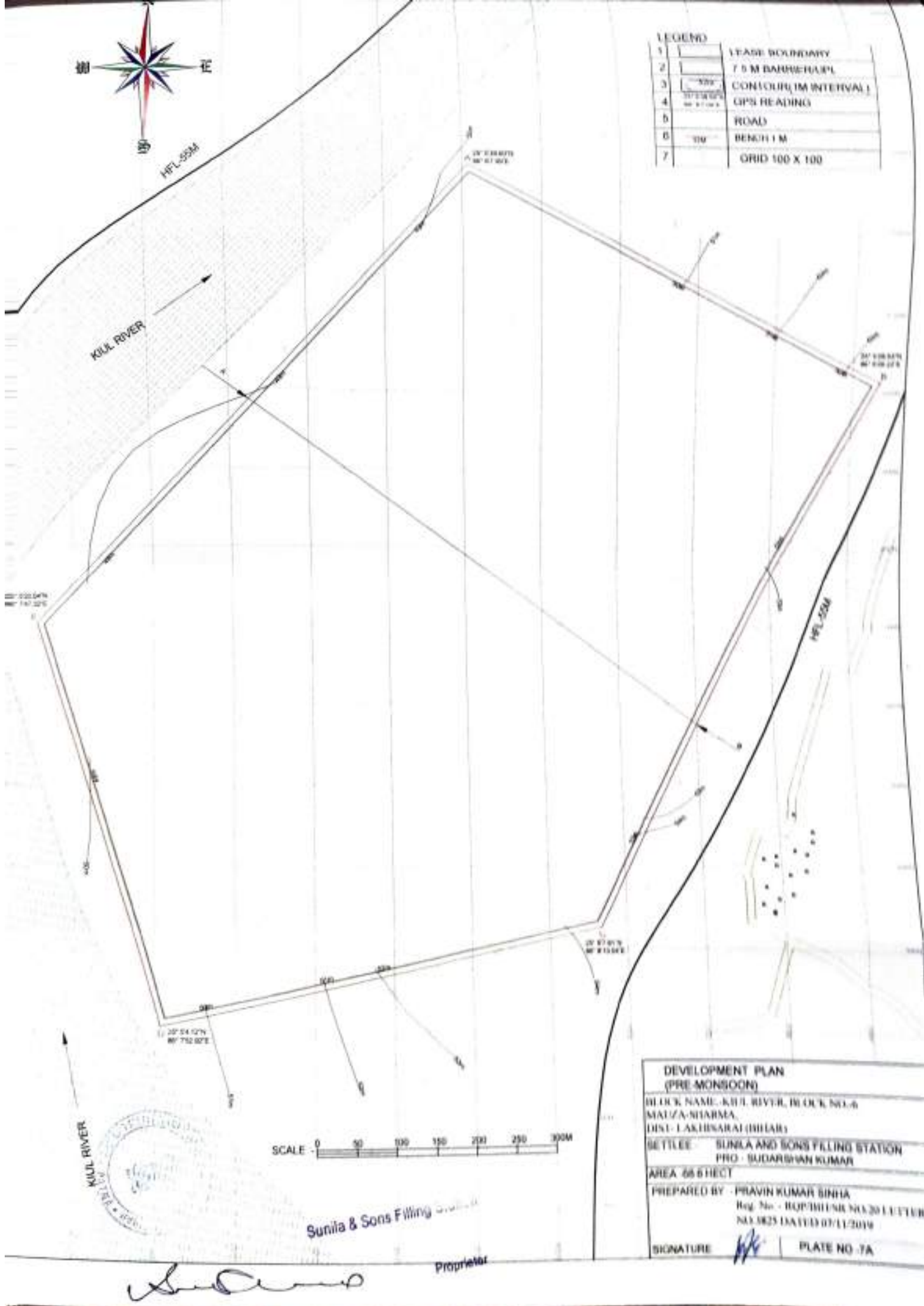
*Sunila & Sons*

Proprietor

GEOLOGICAL/PIT SECTION
BLOCK NAME - KIUL RIVER, BLOCK NO.-6 MAUZA-SHARMA, DIST- LAKHISARAI (BIHAR)
SETTLEE:- SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION PRO - SUDARSHAN KUMAR
AREA-88.8HECT.
PREPARED BY :- PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR NO 20 LETTER NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019
SIGNATURE <i>PS</i> PLATE NO.-6

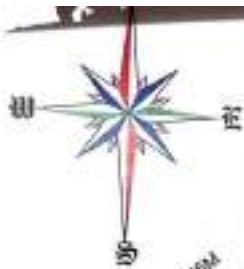


LEGEND	
1	LEASE BOUNDARY
2	7.5 M BARRIERS
3	CONTOUR (M INTERVAL)
4	GPS READING
5	ROADS
6	BENCH 1 M
7	GRID 100 X 100



<b>DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PRE-MONSOON)</b>	
BLOCK NAME: KUL RIVER, BLOCK NO. 6	
MATUA-NHARMA	
DIST: LAKHIMPUR (BIRAR)	
SETTLEE: SUNIA AND SONS FILLING STATION	
PRO: SUDARSHAN KUMAR	
AREA: 68.6 HECT	
PREPARED BY: PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA	
Reg. No.: BOP/REG/NR/NL/201/LETTER	
NL/1825 DATED 07/11/2019	
SIGNATURE	PLATE NO. 7A





LEGEND	
1	LEASE BOUNDARY
2	7.5 M BARRIER/UPL
3	CONTOUR(1M INTERVAL)
4	GPS READING
5	ROAD
6	GRID 100 X 100
7	BENCH 1 M

KUL RIVER

HFL-55M

25° 52' 00" N  
86° 47' 00" E

25° 52' 00" N  
86° 47' 00" E

25° 52' 00" N  
86° 47' 00" E

HFL-55M

25° 52' 00" N  
86° 47' 00" E

25° 52' 00" N  
86° 47' 00" E



Sunila & Sons Filling

SCALE 0 50 100 150 200 250 300M

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MONSOON)	
BLOCK NAME-KUL RIVER,BLOCK NO.-6	
MAUZA-SHARMA,	
DIST- LAKHISARAI (BIHAR)	
SETTLEE- SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION	
PRO - SUDARSHAN KUMAR	
AREA- 68.8 HECT	
PREPARED BY - PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA	
Reg. No. - BQP/BB/SR.NO.20 LETTER	
NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019	
SIGNATURE	PLATE NO -78

*Sunila & Sons Filling*



# LEGEND

1		LEASE BOUNDARY
2		7.5 M BARRIER/UPL
3		CONTOUR(1M INTERVAL)
4		GPS READING
5		ROAD
6		BENCH 1 M
7		GRID 100 X 100

KUL RIVER

HFL-55M

23° 52' 04" N  
86° 74' 32" E

23° 52' 04" N  
86° 74' 32" E

23° 52' 04" N  
86° 74' 32" E

23° 57' 01" N  
86° 71' 34" E

23° 54' 12" N  
86° 73' 07" E

HFL-55M

SCALE 0 50 100 150 200 250 300M

Sunila & Sons

Proprietor


## DEVELOPMENT PLAN (POST-MONSOON)

BLOCK NAME-KUL RIVER, BLOCK NO.-6  
MAUZA-SHARMA,  
DIST- LAKHISARAI (BIHAR)

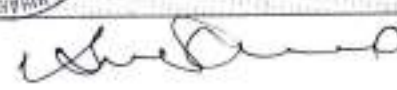
SETTLEE- SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION  
PRO - SUDARSHAN KUMAR

AREA- 66.8 HECT.

PREPARED BY -PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA  
Reg. No. - RQP/III/SR.NO.20 LETTER  
NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019

SIGNATURE  PLATE NO.-7C









LEGEND	
1	LEASE BOUNDARY
2	7.5 M BARRIER/UPL
3	CONTOUR (1M INTERVAL)
4	GPS READING
5	ROAD
6	BENCH 1 M
7	GRID 100 X 100
8	PLANTATION

KUL RIVER

NFL-55M

25° 52' 50" N  
86° 01' 30" E

25° 52' 50" N  
86° 01' 30" E

25° 52' 50" N  
86° 01' 30" E

25° 52' 50" N  
86° 01' 30" E

25° 52' 50" N  
86° 01' 30" E

SCALE 0 50 100 150 200 250 300M

Sunila & Sons Filling

Proprietor

# ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

BLOCK NAME-KUL RIVER, BLOCK NO-6

MALZA-SHARMA,

DIST- LAKHISARAI (BIHAR)

SETTLEE - SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STATION  
PRO - SUDARSHAN KUMAR

AREA-68.8 HECT

PREPARED BY -PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA  
Reg. No. - RQP/BIH/SR.NO.29/LETTER  
NO.3825 DATED 07/11/2019

SIGNATURE

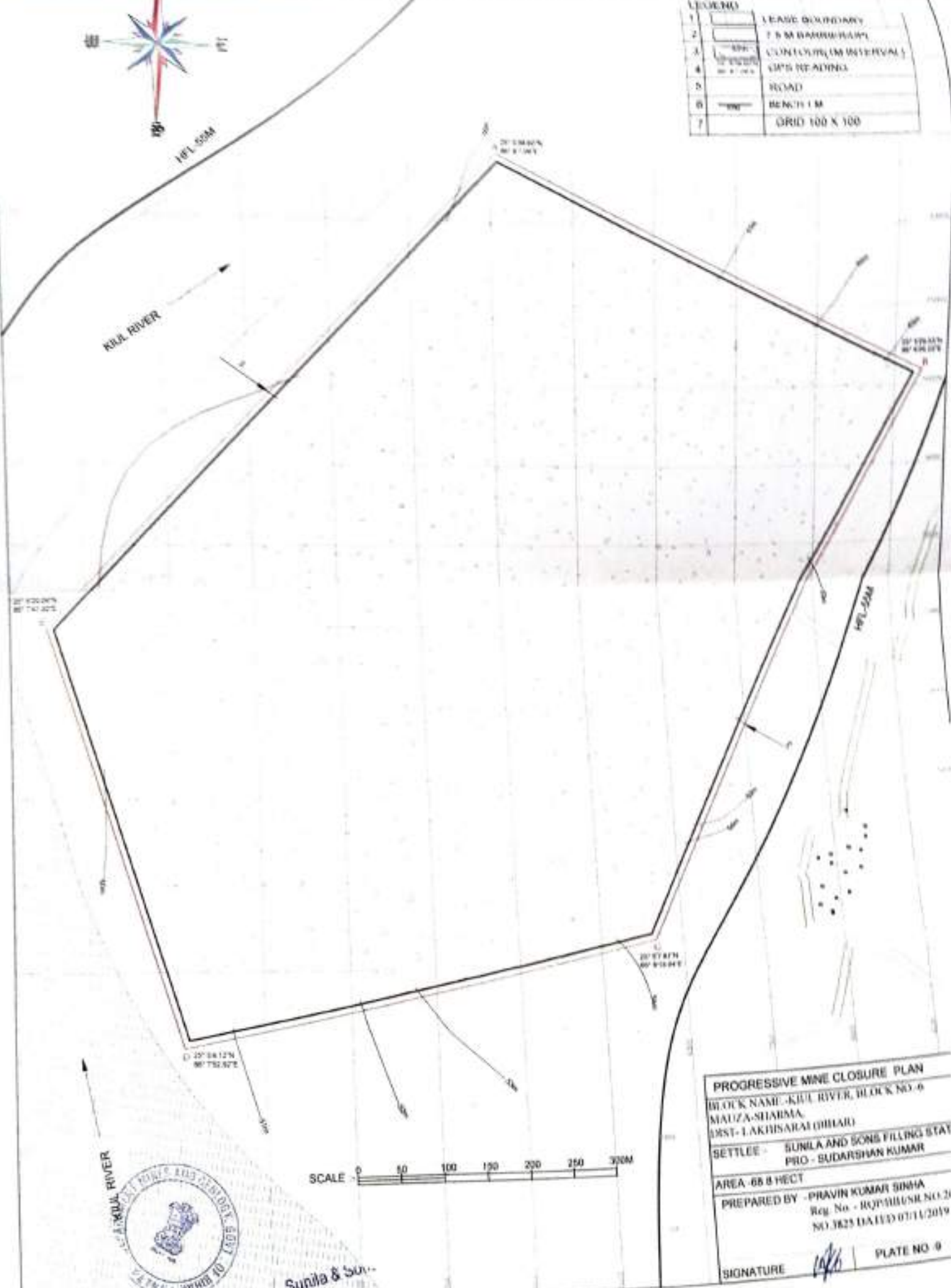
PLATE NO-8



*[Handwritten signature]*



LEGEND	
1	LEASE BOUNDARY
2	7.5 M BARRIERS
3	CONTOUR INTERVAL
4	WATER HEADING
5	ROAD
6	BENCH 1 M
7	GRID 100 X 100



SCALE 0 50 100 150 200 250 300M

<b>PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN</b>	
BLOCK NAME - KAIL RIVER, BLOCK NO. 6	
MAUZA - SHARMA	
DMST - LAKHISARAI (DHAR)	
SETTLEE -	SUNILA AND SONS FILLING STAY
	PRO - BUDARSHAN KUMAR
AREA - 68.8 HECT	
PREPARED BY - PRAVIN KUMAR SINHA	
Reg. No. - R/P/MS/SL NO. 21	
NO. 3825 DATED 07/11/2019	
SIGNATURE	PLATE NO. 6

*Sunila & Sons*  
*Proprietor*

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **FOR**

### **SAND MINING PROJECT LAKHIRASAI**

### **BLOCK 06 SAND GHAT ON KIUL RIVER**

**At**  
**Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, District- Lakhisarai ,**  
**State - Bihar**

**Area : 68.8 ha**  
**Production: 854496 TPA**

#### **PROJECT PROPONENT :**

**Sunila and Sons Filling Station,**  
**Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar**  
**S/o- Lt. Sanjay Kumar Singh**  
**At Vill+Post-Hathiyama,**  
**P.S+Distt-Sheikhpura(Bihar)**

#### **Environment Consultant :**



**P and M Solution**

**(Accredited by QCI/NABET)**

**Accreditation No. : NABET/EIA/1992/IA0053**

**C-88, Sector 65 Noida**

**[www.pmsolution.in](http://www.pmsolution.in)**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **INTRODUCTION**

As per MoEF & CC, New Delhi Gazette dated 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 and amended thereof, the proposed mining project is categorized as **Category 'B1'** project.

### **Lakhisarai Block No – 06**

The project has been proposed by Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar. The Proposed Sand Mining Project was located on Kiul River at Block No – 06, Balu Ghat at Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, Dist-Lakhisarai (Bihar). LOI issued to lessee via letter no 1377 /M, Lakhisarai dated 28-10-2022. The Draft EIA report has been prepared according to EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendment thereof. TOR of the proposed project has been issued by SEIAA Bihar dated 11-01-2023.

**Cluster Situation:** As per District Survey Report Lakhisarai (Page no 53) the Proposed sand Ghats of block 3, block 4, block 5 & block 6 are comes in cluster situation whose combined cluster area is 164.4 ha or 406.24 acre. All the lease area of homogeneous minerals is coming within 500 m radius from each other confirming a cluster situation.

It has been proposed to mine around 854496 TPA Tonnes per annum for applied lease. The estimated project cost for the proposed project is **Rs 20,23,72,000/-** (including auction cost)

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **LOCATION**

##### **1. Lakhisarai Block 06 Kiul River**

The proposed mining lease area falls in Survey of India Toposheet Topo sheet No- 72K/4. The lease area is located in Mauza- Sharma & Maliya, Dist-Lakhisarai, State- Bihar. The mine lease co-ordinates are listed below:

<b>PILLAR NO</b>	<b>COORDINATE</b>		<b>RIVER NAME</b>
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E	Kiul
B	25° 5'29.53"N	86° 8'26.22"E	



C	25° 5'7.81"N	86° 8'13.04"E	
D	25° 5'4.12"N	86° 7'52.92"E	
E	25° 5'20.04"N	86° 7'47.32"E	

**Area & production:** The total ML area is 68.8 Ha. Proposed rate of production will be 854496 TPA.

### **Connectivity:**

#### **1. Lakhisarai Block 06 Kiul River**

Lakhisarai Block 06 Sand Ghat is well connected to the nearest metalled road 2.60 km distance from the lease. SH-18 is approx. 2.5 Km away in SW direction. NH-33 is approx 10 Km in NE direction., Mananpur Railway station at distance of approx. 2.15 Km in North East direction

### **Salient Features of Project**

#### **1. Lakhisarai Block 06 Kiul River**

Name of the applicant	Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar
Address of Lessee	Sunila and Sons Filling Station, Prop.- Sudarshan Kumar S/o- Lt. Sanjay Kumar Singh At Vill+Post-Hathiyama, P.S+Distt-Sheikhpura(Bihar)
Name of Mine	Sand Mining Project at Kiul River (Block.- 06) Lakhisarai Sand Ghat
Village	Mauza – Sharma & Maliya
District & State	Lakhisarai, Bihar
Mineral	Sand
Area (ha)	68.8 hectare

### **MINING**

The mining process is opencast semi-mechanized method without drilling & blasting. This is an open-cast mining project. The operation will be semi-mechanized/OTFM with use of excavators/JCBs truck /tractors combination or Manually etc. The sand will be collected in its existing form.

The mining will be done in a rotational way. As the working is going to be methodical i.e. mining will be done in benches. There would be no risk to the employee working in the mines. Mining will be done in layers.

The deposit will be worked from the surface of the bed up to 1 m bgl or above ground water level, whichever comes first. Hence, at no point of time mining will intersect with ground water table. Mining will be done only during the day time and completely stopped during the monsoon season.

### **RESERVE AND PRODUCTION**

Bench of height 1.5 m & width 6.0 m has been drawn in geological sections to calculate the mineable reserves. The area of each bench level has been calculated & multiplied by strike influence to get the volume. Volume is multiplied by bulk density (2.07) to get tonnes.

The bench-wise annual exploitation of sand is given below:

**Table Block 06**

Bench Level (mRL)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (cum)	Tonnes
54.2 - 53.2	892	758	1.0	676136	1399602
<b>Total</b>				676136	1399602

Total Mineable Reserve = 676136 CUM or 1399602 Tonnes

It is a river bed deposit and mined out area shall be replenished each year during monsoon period and depth of quarry shall be filled back by river sand each year and area will restore its original topography.

### **SITE FACILITIES AND UTILITIES**

#### **Water Supply**

Water will be provided to workers for drinking & domestic purpose. Water will also be required for dust suppression. A total cluster water of 19.51 KLD will be required for the proposed project. Fresh water will be only used for drinking purpose. The water will be supplied from available sources from nearby village.

#### **Temporary Rest Shelter**

A temporary rest shelter will be provided for the workers near to the site for rest. In addition, First aid box along with anti-venoms to counteract poison produced by certain species of small

insects, if any and sanitation facility i.e. septic tank or community toilet facility will be provided for the workers.

### **BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS**

Environmental data has been collected in relation to proposed mining for Air, Noise, Water, Soil, Flora & Fauna. The baseline environment study was carried out over an area with radial distance of 10 km around the mining lease area during winter season from Dec 2022 to Jan-Feb 2023

#### **Meteorology**

The Summarized Meteorological Data for the Monitoring Period Dec 2022 to Jan-Feb 2023) is given below:

<b>Month</b>	<b>Temperature °C</b>		<b>Wind Speed (Km/Hr)</b>	
	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
DEC 2022	12	24	1	25
JANUARY 2023	06	18	1	28
FEBRUARY 2023	14	25	2	30

**Table Baseline Environmental Status**

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Baseline status</b>
Ambient Air Quality	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reveals that the minimum & maximum concentrations of PM <sub>2.5</sub> amongst all the 14 AQ monitoring stations were found to be 29.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> to 48.9 µg/m <sup>3</sup> respectively; PM <sub>10</sub> was in the range of 62.1 µg/m <sup>3</sup> to 95.9 µg/m <sup>3</sup> . As far as the gaseous pollutants SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> are concerned, the prescribed CPCB limit of 80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> for residential and rural areas has never been surpassed at any station.
Noise Levels	The results of the monitoring program indicated that both the daytime and night time levels of noise were well within the prescribed limits of NAAQS, at all the four locations monitored.
Water Quality	The ground water from all sources remains suitable for drinking purposes as all the constituents are within the limits prescribed by

	drinking water standards promulgated by IS: 10500.  Surface water analysis from River Kiul results it is evident that most of the parameters of the samples comply with 'Category B' standards of CPCB, indicating their suitability for outdoor bathing.
Soil Quality	Samples collected from identified locations indicate the soil is sandy type and the pH value ranging from 6.24 to 7.98, which shows that the soil is slightly alkaline in nature.
Ecology and Biodiversity	There is no Eco-Sensitive Areas in the study area.

## **ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

### **Impact on Air Environment**

The proposed mining activities loading and movement of other transport vehicles used in mining will generate dust (SPM/RSPM). Proper water sprinkling shall be carried out at the mine site. The mineral will be transported by road through covered tarpaulin trucks/tippers to reduce the fugitive emission caused by the wind.

### **Impact on Water Environment**

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.

Project activity will be carried out only in the dry part of the Kiul 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.

### **Impact on 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 systematically.

The systematic and scientific removal of sand will not cause bed degradation. The silt and clay generated as waste will be used for plantation or filling up low lying area elsewhere. The mining is planned in non monsoon seasons only, so that the excavated area gets replenished gradually during the monsoons each year.

### **Impact on 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. The vehicles will be maintained in good running condition so that noise will be reduced to minimum possible level.

### **Impact on Biological Environment**

As the proposed mining will be carried out in a scientific manner, not much significant impact is anticipated. No mining will be carried out during the monsoon season to minimize impact on aquatic life which is mainly breeding season for many of the species. The mining site has no vegetation; no clearance of vegetation will be done. Haul roads will be sprinkled with water which would reduce the dust emission, thus avoiding damage to the crops.

### **Impact on Socio Economic Environment**

The impact of mining activity in the area is positive on the socio-economic environment of the region. Sand mining will be providing employment to local people whenever there is requirement of manpower.

### **POST PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING**

S.No.	Description of Parameters	Schedule of Monitoring
-------	---------------------------	------------------------

<b>1</b>	Air Quality	24 hourly samples twice/thrice a week in each season except monsoon
<b>2</b>	Water Quality (Surface & Groundwater)	Once a season for 4 seasons in a year
<b>3</b>	Soil Quality	Once in a year in project area
<b>4</b>	Noise Level	Twice a year for first two years & then once a year
<b>5</b>	Socio-economic Condition	Once in 3 years
<b>6</b>	Plantation Monitoring	Once in a season

### **ADDITIONAL STUDIES**

#### **Public Hearing**

Public hearing is yet to be conducted.

#### **Risk Assessment**

The complete mining operation will be carried out under the management control and direction of a qualified mine manager holding. The DGMS have been regularly issuing standing orders, model standing orders and circulars to be followed by the mine management in case of disaster, if any. Moreover, mining staff will be sent to refresher courses from time to time to keep them alert.

#### **Disaster Management Plan**

Emergency preparedness is an important aspect in the planning of Disaster Management. Personnel would be trained suitably and prepared mentally and physically in emergency response through carefully planned, simulated procedures. Similarly, the key personnel and essential personnel shall be trained in the operations.

### **PROJECT BENEFITS**

**Physical Benefits:** Road Transport, Market, Enhancement of green cover & Creation of community assets.

**Social Benefits:** Increase in Employment Potential, Contribution to the Exchequer, Increased Health related activities, Educational attainments & Strengthening of existing community facilities.



### **Environmental Benefits:**

- Ø Controlling *river* channel and protection of banks.
- Ø Reducing submergence of adjoining agricultural lands due to flooding.
- Ø Reducing aggradation of *river* level.
- Ø A check on illegal mining activity.

### **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

2% of capital cost of the project cost will be allotted for the Corporate Environmental Responsibility as per OM dated 1<sup>st</sup> May 2018. The following has been proposed considering the needs & demand of the people.

CER cost for **Sand Block 6** will be 2% of the total project cost. This amount will be used for social welfare. CSR COST is  $20,23,72,000/- \times 2\% = \text{Rs. } 40,47,440/-$ .

For each activity the funds to be earmarked by the proponent will be decided after discussion with the local authority/people and the beneficiaries during Public Hearing. It has been planned to undertake a concurrent evaluation of the activities to be taken up under the CER programme.

### **✓ PLANTATION:**

- The project will not lead to any tree cutting. However, asocial responsibility, greenery will be developed along the both sides of road and the bank of river. Community services will be deployed in raising theseplantations. Trees of economic importance and native origin such as fruit treesshall be planted.
- Approx. 688 trees will be planted around haul road during the plan period.
- The trees proposed for plantation are:
- As per Sustainable Sand Management & Mining Guidelines 2016,minimum5 plant per hectare will be proposed for development of greenbelt but in this cluster of projects 10 plants per hectare will be proposed for better condition of environment.
- Peepal, Arjun, Jamun, Banyan, Neem, Mango etc trees will be planted.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)**

- Extraction will be done from the bed leaving safety zone from bank.

- The maximum working depth will remain above ground water table of the area.
- Provide health facilities to the workers & surrounding people in the impact area to reduce the health impacts.
- Ensuring wildlife protection & arranging awareness campaigns for the same.
- Minimize activities that release fine sediment to the *river*.
- Effective mitigation measures will be adopted to minimize disturbance during transportation & handling of minerals
- Establishment of reclamation program with plantation of local/native & fast growing species
- Establishment of restoration plan during the closure of mine at the onset of monsoon season.
- Establishment of effective Disaster Management Plan to take timely precautionary measures to avoid effects of impending disasters.
- Establishment of effective Monitoring Program monitored by Environment Management Cell.

#### **BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR EMP IMPLEMENTATION**

**Table, Budget of EMP (Block-06)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Capital Cost (lakh)</b>	<b>Recurring Cost (lakh)</b>
1	Pollution Control & Dust Suppression	<b>Nil</b>	<b>2.0</b>
2	Pollution Monitoring i) Air pollution ii) Water pollution iii) Soil pollution iv) Noise Pollution	--	2.0
3	Plantation and salary for one gardener (part time basis).	6.88	0.5
4	Haul road Maintenance Cost	6.5	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.38</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Note: \*688plants \* 1000 Rs (for each plants including hedges and fences) =Rs6,88,000/-

- Salary of Labour for haul road maintenance 2 labor\*300=600 per day
- 600\* 250= 1,50,000/-
- \* 2.5 lakh per kilometer (2,50,000 \*2.6 km haul road) = 6,50,000/-

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the EIA study it is observed that there will be an increase in the dust pollution, which will be controlled by sprinkling of water and plantation. There will be an insignificant impact on ambient environment and ecology due to the mining activities moreover the mining operation will lead to direct and indirect employment generation in the area. Green belt development around the area will also be taken up as an effective pollution mitigative technique, as well as to control the pollutants released from the premises of the Mine. Monitoring program will be followed till the mining operations continue. Hence, it can be summarized that the development of the mine will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment of the area and lead to sustainable development of the region.

\*\*\*\*\*

# कार्यकारी सारांश

रेत खनन परियोजना लखीसराय  
ब्लॉक 06 (किउल नदी)  
के लिए

ग्राम- शर्मा & मालिया,  
जिला- लखीसराय, बिहार  
क्षेत्रफल- 68.8 हेक्टेयर  
उत्पादन: 854496 टीपीए

## आवदेन कर्ता

सुनीला एंड संस फिलिंग स्टेशन,  
प्रो.- सुदर्शन कुमार  
S/O-सजय कुमार सिंह  
गांव+पोस्ट-हथियामा,  
पीएस+जिला-शेखपुरा (बिहार)



एनवायरनमेंट कन्सल्टेंट :  
पी & एम सल्यूशन



(क्वालिटी कौंसिल ऑफ़ इंडिया द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त)  
सी-88 सेक्टर 65 नॉएडा उत्तर-प्रदेश

[www.pmsolution.in](http://www.pmsolution.in)

Accreditation No. : NABET/EIA/1992/IA0053

## कार्यकारी सारांश

### ✓ परिचय

MoEF & CC (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी), नई दिल्ली राजपत्र दिनांक 14 सितंबर 2006 और उसमें समय समय पर किये गए संशोधन के अनुसार, प्रस्तावित खनन परियोजना को श्रेणी 'बी1' परियोजना के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

### ✓ लखीसराय ब्लॉक संख्या - 06

परियोजना के प्रस्ताव सुनीला एंड संस फिलिंग स्टेशन , प्रो.- सुदर्शन कुमार यादव ने दिया है। प्रस्तावित रेत खनन परियोजना मौजा-शर्मा & मालिया, जिला-लखीसराय (बिहार) में ब्लॉक संख्या - 06 रेत घाट पर किउल नदी पर स्थित है। पत्र संख्या 1377/एम दिनांक 28.10.2022 के माध्यम से पट्टेदार को एलओआई जारी किया गया।

ईआईए अधिसूचना 2006 और इसके बाद के संशोधन के अनुसार ड्राफ्ट ईआईए रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना का टीओआर SEIAA बिहार दिनांक 11-01-2023 द्वारा जारी किया गया है।

आवेदित पट्टे के लिए प्रति वर्ष लगभग 854496 टन खनन प्रस्तावित किया गया है, प्रस्तावित परियोजना के लिए अनुमानित परियोजना लागत 20,23,72,000/- रुपये (नीलामी लागत सहित) है।

✓ **क्लस्टर स्थिति:** जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट लखीसराय (पृष्ठ संख्या 53) के अनुसार ब्लॉक 3 , ब्लॉक 4, ब्लॉक 5 और ब्लॉक 6 के प्रस्तावित रेत घाट क्लस्टर स्थिति में आते हैं जिनका संयुक्त क्लस्टर क्षेत्र 164.4 हेक्टेयर या 406.24 एकड़ है। क्लस्टर खनिजों का समस्त पट्टा क्षेत्र एक दूसरे से 500 मीटर के दायरे में आ रहा है जो एक समूह स्थिति की पुष्टि करता है।

क्लस्टर का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

ब्लॉक का नाम	क्षेत्र (हे),	खाता/ खसरा सं.	उत्पादन (टीपीए)	पता

ब्लॉक 3	14.9	खाता संख्या. – 70, 129, 54 & खसरा सं. - 01, 404, 10/376.	185058	विनय कंस्ट्रक्शन, प्रो- रामनरेश सिंह यादव
ब्लॉक 4	29.4		365148	
ब्लॉक 5	51.3	खाता संख्या – 54, 208 & खसरा सं. - 10, 405	637146	वशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह कंस्ट्रक्शन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड निर्देशक- वशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह पुत्र- श्री रामप्रीत सिंह पता- नूरपुर, कटरा बाजार समिति, पटना सिटी, पटना
ब्लॉक 6	68.8	खाता संख्या – 208 & खसरा सं. – 01	854496	सुनीला एंड संस फिलिंग स्टेशन, प्रस्ताव - सुदर्शन कुमार
कुल	164.4		2041848 टीपीए	

## ✓ परियोजना विवरण

स्थिति:

### 1. लखीसराय रेत ब्लॉक 06 किऊल नदी परियोजना

प्रस्तावित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया टोपोशीट टोपो शीट संख्या- 72 K/4 के अंतर्गत आता है। पट्टा क्षेत्र मौजा- शर्मा & मालिया, जिला-लखीसराय, राज्य- बिहार में स्थित है। खान पट्टा समन्वय नीचे सूचीबद्ध हैं:

स्तंभ	अक्षांश (एन)	देशांतर (ई)
A	25° 5'38.60"N	86° 8'7.09"E
B	25° 5'29.53"N	86° 8'26.22"E
C	25° 5'7.81"N	86° 8'13.04"E
D	25° 5'4.12"N	86° 7'52.92"E
E	25° 5'20.04"N	86° 7'47.32"E



✓ **क्षेत्र और उत्पादन:** कुल क्षेत्रफल 68.8 हेक्टेयर है। उत्पादन की प्रस्तावित दर 854496 टीपीए है।

✓ **संयोजकता**

#### 1. लखीसराय 06 किऊल नदी परियोजना

लखीसराय ब्लॉक 06 सैंड घाट पट्टे से 2.60 किमी की दूरी पर निकटतम पक्की सड़क से अच्छी तरह से जुड़ा हुआ है। SH 18 लगभग 2.5 किमी दक्षिण पश्चिम दिशा की ओर और NH-33 दक्षिण पूर्व दिशा की ओर लगभग 10.0 किमी उत्तर पूर्व दिशा में है मन्नपुर रेलवे स्टेशन, लगभग 1.08 किमी उत्तर पूर्व दिशा की ओर है

#### परियोजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं

##### 1. लखीसराय ब्लॉक 06 किऊल नदी परियोजना

आवेदक का नाम	सुनीला एंड संस फिलिंग स्टेशन,
पट्टेदार का पता	सुनीला एंड संस फिलिंग स्टेशन, प्रो.- सुदर्शन कुमार- S/o-संजय कुमार सिंह गांव+पोस्ट-हथियामा, पीएस+जिला-शेखपुरा (बिहार)
नाम	लखीसराय ब्लॉक नंबर- 06 रेत घाट, मौजा- शर्मा & मालिया, जिला- लखीसराय (बिहार) में किऊल नदी पर रेत खनन परियोजना
गाँव	मौजा - शर्मा & मालिया
जिला और राज्य	लखीसराय, बिहार
टोपोशीट नंबर	72 K/4
खनिज	रेत
क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	68.8 हेक्टेयर

## ✓ ड्रिलिंग

ड्रिलिंग और ब्लास्टिंग की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

## ✓ खनिज का उपयोग

रेत का उपयोग निर्माण कार्यो में किया जाता है सड़क निर्माण में भी इसका उपयोग किया जाता है

## ✓ खनन

खनन प्रक्रिया ड्रिलिंग और ब्लास्टिंग के बिना खुली अर्ध-मशीनीकृत विधि है। यह एक ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग प्रोजेक्ट है। उत्खनन/जेसीबी ट्रक/ट्रैक्टर संयोजन या मैन्युअल आदि के उपयोग के साथ संचालन अर्ध-मशीनीकृत/ओटीएफएम होगा। रेत को अपने मौजूदा रूप में एकत्र किया जाएगा।

खनन रोटेशनल तरीके से किया जाएगा। चूंकि काम व्यवस्थित होने जा रहा है यानी बेंचों में खनन किया जाएगा। खदान में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी को कोई खतरा नहीं होगा। खनन परतों में किया जाएगा।

निक्षेप को संस्तर की सतह से 1 एमबीजीएल या भूजल स्तर से ऊपर, जो भी पहले आए, तक कार्य किया जाएगा। इसलिए, किसी भी समय खनन भूजल स्तर को नहीं काटेगा। खनन केवल दिन के समय किया जाएगा और मानसून के मौसम में पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया जाएगा।

## ✓ रिजर्व और उत्पादन

खनन योग्य भंडार की गणना सतह से 1 मीटर की गहराई तक की गई है। टनभार प्राप्त करने के लिए वॉल्यूम को बल्क डेंसिटी (2.07 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) से गुणा किया जाता है।

हर साल मानसून के मौसम के दौरान नदी तल से उत्खनन किए गए खनिजों की फिर से भरपाई (रिप्लेनिशमेंट) हो जाएगी। नदी के पैलियो चैनल से संबंधित क्षेत्र को समतल करके वापस बहाल किया जाएगा।

बेंचवार रेत का वार्षिक दोहन नीचे दिया गया है:

### ब्लॉक नं: 06

बेंच स्तर (mRL)	लंबाई (M)	चौड़ाई (M)	गहराई (M)	मात्रा (घन मीटर)	टन
54.2 - 53.2	892	758	1.0	676136	1399602
कुल				676136	1399602

कुल खनन योग्य रिजर्व = 676136 घन मीटर या 1399602 टन

यह नदी तल जमा है और खनन क्षेत्र हर साल मानसून अवधि के दौरान फिर से भर जाएगा और खदान की गहराई हर साल नदी की रेत से भर जाएगा (रिप्लेनिशमेंट) और क्षेत्र अपनी मूल स्थलाकृति बहाल को कर देगा।

#### ✓ साइट सुविधाएं और उपयोगिताएँ

##### • जलापूर्ति

श्रमिकों को पीने व घरेलू उपयोग के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। धूल के दमन के लिए भी पानी की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रस्तावित परियोजना के लिए 19.51 केएलडी के जल की आवश्यकता होगी। ताजे पानी का उपयोग केवल पीने के उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाएगा। आसपास के गांव के उपलब्ध स्रोतों से पानी की आपूर्ति की जाएगी।

##### • अस्थायी विश्राम गृह

विश्राम के लिए स्थल के पास श्रमिकों के लिए एक अस्थायी विश्राम आश्रय प्रदान किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, छोटे कीड़ों की कुछ प्रजातियों द्वारा उत्पादित जहर का मुकाबला करने के लिए एंटी-वेनम के साथ प्राथमिक उपचार बॉक्स, यदि कोई हो और श्रमिकों के लिए स्वच्छता सुविधा जैसे सेप्टिक टैंक या सामुदायिक शौचालय की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी।

##### • आधारभूत पर्यावरणीय स्थिति

वायु, ध्वनि, जल, मिट्टी, वनस्पति एवं जीव-जन्तुओं के लिए प्रस्तावित खनन के संबंध में पर्यावरणीय डाटा एकत्र किया गया है। बेसलाइन पर्यावरण अध्ययन दिसंबर 2022 से जनवरी-फरवरी 2023 तक सर्दियों के मौसम के दौरान खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र के आसपास 10 किमी की रेडियल दूरी वाले क्षेत्र में किया गया था।

##### • अंतरिक्ष-विज्ञान

निगरानी अवधि दिसंबर 2022 से जनवरी-फरवरी 2023 के लिए संक्षिप्त मौसम संबंधी डेटा नीचे दिया गया है:

महीना	तापमान °C		हवा की गति (किमी/घंटा)	
	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम

दिसम्बर 2022	12	24	1	25
जनवरी 2023	06	18	1	28
फरवरी 2023	14	25	2	30

### आधारभूत पर्यावरणीय स्थिति

गुण	आधारभूत स्थिति
एम्बिएंट(परिवेशी) वायु गुणवत्ता	एम्बिएंट (परिवेशी) वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी से पता चलता है कि सभी 14 AQ निगरानी स्टेशनों में PM2.5 की न्यूनतम और अधिकतम सांद्रता क्रमशः 29.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> से 48.9µg/m <sup>3</sup> पाई गई; PM10 62.1 µg/m <sup>3</sup> to 95.9µg/m <sup>3</sup> की सीमा में था जहां तक गैसीय प्रदूषकों SO <sub>2</sub> और NO <sub>2</sub> का संबंध है, आवासीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> की निर्धारित CPCB सीमा किसी भी स्टेशन पर पार नहीं की गई है।
शोर का स्तर	निगरानी कार्यक्रम के परिणामों ने संकेत दिया कि निगरानी किए गए सभी चार स्थानों पर शोर के दिन और रात दोनों समय एनएएक्यूएस की निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर थे।
पानी की गुणवत्ता	सभी स्रोतों से भूजल पीने के उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयुक्त रहता है क्योंकि सभी घटक IS: 10500 द्वारा प्रख्यापित पेयजल मानकों द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर हैं। किउल नदी के सतही जल विश्लेषण के परिणामों से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि नमूनों के अधिकांश पैरामीटर सीपीसीबी के 'श्रेणी बी' मानकों का अनुपालन करते हैं, जो इंगित करता है यह जल स्नान के लिए उपयुक्त हैं।
मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता	चिन्निहित किए गए स्थानों से एकत्र किए गए

	नमूने इंगित करते हैं कि मिट्टी रेतीली प्रकार की है और पीएच मान 6.24 से 7.98 के बीच है, जो दर्शाता है कि मिट्टी प्रकृति में थोड़ी क्षारीय है।
पारिस्थितिकी और जैव विविधता	भीमबांध वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य अध्ययन क्षेत्र के 10 किमी में मौजूद है
सामाजिक आर्थिक	नदी तल पर रेत खनन परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन से स्थानीय लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों तरह के रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आवास, पानी, बिजली आदि को और बेहतर किया जा सकता है। उम्मीद है कि प्रस्तावित खनन परियोजना और संबद्ध औद्योगिक और व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों के कारण इसमें काफी हद तक और सुधार होगा।

## ✓ अनुमानित पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव

### • वायु पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव

प्रस्तावित खनन गतिविधियां खनन में प्रयुक्त अन्य परिवहन वाहनों की लोडिंग और आवाजाही से धूल (SPM/RSPM) उत्पन्न होगी। खदान स्थल पर उचित जल छिड़काव किया जाएगा। हवा से होने वाले क्षणिक उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए खनिज को ढके हुए तिरपाल ट्रकों/टिप्परों के माध्यम से सड़क मार्ग से ले जाया जाएगा।

### • जल पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव

नदी के भीतर या उसके पास से रेत के खनन का मानसून के मौसम के दौरान भौतिक-रासायनिक आवास विशेषताओं पर अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ता है। इन विशेषताओं में धारा खुरदरापन, तत्व, गहराई, वेग, मैलापन, तलछट परिवहन और धारा निर्वहन शामिल हैं।

संस्तर सामग्री खनन से उत्पन्न बायोटा पर हानिकारक प्रभाव, यदि कोई हो, निम्नलिखित के कारण होते हैं:

- नदी के परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप प्रवाह पैटर्न में बदलाव
- मानसून के मौसम में निलम्बित तलछट की अधिकता।

परियोजना गतिविधि केवल किऊल नदी के शुष्क भाग में की जाएगी। इसलिए, परियोजना की कोई भी गतिविधि सीधे तौर पर जल पर्यावरण को प्रभावित नहीं करती है। परियोजना में केवल मानसून के मौसम में किसी धारा को मोड़ने या काट देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। नदी (मानसून में) या भूजल दोहन से पानी की पंपिंग के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

### ✓ भूमि पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव

स्ट्रीम बेड सामग्री का प्रस्तावित निष्कर्षण, मौजूदा स्ट्रीमबेड के नीचे खनन, और चैनल-बेड फॉर्म और आकार में परिवर्तन से चैनल बेड और बैंकों के क्षरण, चैनल ढलान में वृद्धि, और चैनल आकारिकी में परिवर्तन जैसे कई प्रभाव हो सकते हैं, यदि, संचालन व्यवस्थित रूप से नहीं किया जाता है।

रेत के व्यवस्थित और वैज्ञानिक तरीके से हटाने से क्यारियों का क्षरण नहीं होगा। कचरे के रूप में उत्पन्न गाद और मिट्टी का उपयोग वृक्षारोपण के लिए या निचले इलाकों को कहीं और भरने के लिए किया जाएगा। खनन की योजना गैर-मानसून मौसम में ही बनाई जाती है, ताकि उत्खनित क्षेत्र प्रत्येक वर्ष मानसून के दौरान धीरे-धीरे भर जाए (रिप्लेनिशमेंट)।

### ✓ शोर पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव

प्रस्तावित खनन गतिविधि प्रकृति में अर्ध-मशीनीकृत है। खनन गतिविधि के लिए कोई ड्रिलिंग और ब्लास्टिंग परिकल्पित नहीं है। इसलिए, केवल खनिजों के परिवहन के लिए तैनात वाहनों की आवाजाही के कारण प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाया गया है। वाहनों को अच्छी चालू स्थिति में रखा जाएगा ताकि शोर को न्यूनतम संभव स्तर तक कम किया जा सके।

### ✓ जैविक पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव



चूँकि प्रस्तावित खनन वैज्ञानिक तरीके से किया जाएगा, इसलिए ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव का अनुमान नहीं है। जलीय जीवन पर प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए मानसून के मौसम के दौरान कोई खनन नहीं किया जाएगा जो कि कई प्रजातियों के लिए मुख्य रूप से प्रजनन का मौसम है। खनन स्थल पर कोई वनस्पति नहीं है; वनस्पति की सफाई नहीं की जाएगी। ढोने वाली सड़कों पर पानी का छिड़काव किया जाएगा जिससे धूल का उत्सर्जन कम होगा और इस प्रकार फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान से बचा जा सकेगा।

### ✓ सामाजिक आर्थिक पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव

क्षेत्र में खनन गतिविधि का प्रभाव क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक वातावरण पर सकारात्मक है। रेत खनन से स्थानीय लोगों को जब भी श्रमबल की आवश्यकता होगी रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

### पोस्ट प्रोजेक्ट पर्यावरण निगरानी

क्रम संख्या	पैरामीटर्स का विवरण	निगरानी की अनुसूची
1	हवा की गुणवत्ता	मानसून को छोड़कर प्रत्येक मौसम में सप्ताह में दो बार/तीन बार 24 घंटे के नमूने
2	जल गुणवत्ता (सतह और भूजल)	साल में 4 सीजन के लिए एक बार
3	मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता	परियोजना क्षेत्र में वर्ष में एक बार
4	शोर स्तर	साल में दो बार पहले दो साल और फिर साल में एक बार
5	सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति	3 साल में एक बार
6	वृक्षारोपण निगरानी	एक बार एक मौसम में

### ✓ अतिरिक्त अध्ययन

#### • सार्वजनिक सुनवाई

जन सुनवाई अभी बाकी है।

## ✓ जोखिम आकलन

पूर्ण खनन कार्य एक योग्य खदान प्रबंधक होल्डिंग के प्रबंधन नियंत्रण और निर्देशन में किया जाएगा। डीजीएमएस नियमित रूप से स्थायी आदेश, मॉडल स्थायी आदेश और आपदा, यदि कोई हो, के मामले में खान प्रबंधन द्वारा पालन किए जाने वाले परिपत्र जारी करता रहा है। साथ ही खनन कर्मचारियों को सतर्क रखने के लिए समय-समय पर रीफ्रेशर कोर्स में भेजा जाएगा।

## ✓ आपदा प्रबंधन योजना

आपदा प्रबंधन की योजना में आपातकालीन तैयारी एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। कर्मिकों को उचित रूप से प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा और सावधानीपूर्वक नियोजित, सिम्युलेटेड प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया में मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से तैयार किया जाएगा। इसी तरह, प्रमुख कर्मियों और आवश्यक कर्मियों को संचालन में प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा।

## ✓ परियोजना लाभ

- **भौतिक लाभ:** सड़क परिवहन, बाजार, हरित आवरण में वृद्धि और सामुदायिक संपत्तियों का निर्माण।
- **सामाजिक लाभ:** रोजगार क्षमता में वृद्धि, राजकोष में योगदान, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि, शैक्षिक उपलब्धियां और मौजूदा सामुदायिक सुविधाओं का सुदृढीकरण।

## ✓ पर्यावरणीय लाभ:

- ✓ नदी चैनल को नियंत्रित करना और बैंकों की सुरक्षा करना।
- ✓ बाढ़ के कारण आसपास की कृषि भूमि के डूबने को कम करना।
- ✓ नदी के स्तर के उन्नयन को कम करना।
- ✓ अवैध खनन गतिविधि पर एक जांच।

## ✓ कॉर्पोरेट की सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी

दिनांक 1 मई 2018 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के अनुसार परियोजना लागत की पूंजीगत लागत का 2% कॉर्पोरेट पर्यावरणीय उत्तरदायित्व के लिए आवंटित किया जाएगा। लोगों की जरूरतों और मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

सैंड ब्लॉक 06 के लिए सीईआर (CER) लागत कुल परियोजना लागत का 2% होगी। इस राशि का उपयोग समाज कल्याण के लिए किया जाएगा। सीएसआर (CSR) लागत 20,23,72,000/- x 2% = ₹. 40,47,440/-.

प्रत्येक गतिविधि के लिए प्रस्तावक द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली धनराशि का निर्धारण जन सुनवाई के दौरान स्थानीय प्राधिकारी/लोगों एवं हितग्राहियों से चर्चा के बाद किया जायेगा। सीईआर कार्यक्रम के तहत की जाने वाली गतिविधियों का समवर्ती मूल्यांकन करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

#### ✓ वृक्षारोपण:

- परियोजना से कोई पेड़ नहीं कटेगा। तथापि, असामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व, सड़क के दोनों ओर और नदी के किनारे हरियाली विकसित की जाएगी। इन वृक्षारोपण को बढ़ाने के लिए सामुदायिक सेवाओं को तैनात किया जाएगा। आर्थिक महत्व के पेड़ और देशी मूल के पेड़ जैसे फलों के पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे।
- लगभग। योजना अवधि में हॉल रोड के आसपास 688 पौधे रोपे जाएंगे।
- वृक्षारोपण के लिए प्रस्तावित पेड़ हैं:
- सस्टेनेबल सैंड मैनेजमेंट एंड माइनिंग गाइडलाइंस 2016 के अनुसार ग्रीनबेल्ट के विकास के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर न्यूनतम 5 पौधे प्रस्तावित किए जाएंगे लेकिन पर्यावरण की बेहतर स्थिति के लिए परियोजनाओं के इस समूह में 10 पौधे प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रस्तावित किए जाएंगे।
- पीपल, अर्जुन, जामुन, बरगद, नीम, आम आदि के पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे।

#### पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमपी)

- Ø रिवर बैंक से सुरक्षा क्षेत्र छोड़कर नदी तल से निकासी की जाएगी।
- Ø अधिकतम काम करने की गहराई क्षेत्र के भूजल तालिका के ऊपर रहेगी।
- Ø स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए प्रभाव क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों और आसपास के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं प्रदान किया जायेगा ।
- Ø वन्यजीव संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करना और उसी के लिए जागरूकता अभियान की व्यवस्था किया जायेगा।
- Ø नदी में महीन तलछट छोड़ने वाली गतिविधियों को किया जायेगा।

- Ø खनिजों के परिवहन और प्रबंधन के दौरान गड़बड़ी को कम करने के लिए प्रभावी शमन उपाय अपनाए जाएंगे
- Ø स्थानीय/देशी और तेजी से बढ़ने वाली प्रजातियों के वृक्षारोपण के साथ सुधार कार्यक्रम की स्थापना किया जायेगा
- Ø मानसून के मौसम की शुरुआत में खान के बंद होने के दौरान बहाली योजना की स्थापना किया जायेगा
- Ø आसन्न आपदाओं के प्रभाव से बचने के लिए समय पर एहतियाती उपाय करने के लिए प्रभावी आपदा प्रबंधन योजना की स्थापना।
- Ø पर्यावरण प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ द्वारा प्रभावी निगरानी कार्यक्रम की स्थापना किया जायेगा।

#### ✓ ईएमपी कार्यान्वयन के लिए बजट आवंटन

टेबल, ईएमपी का बजट (ब्लॉक -06)

क्रम संख्या	विवरण	पूँजी लागत (लाख)	आवर्ती लागत (लाख)
1	प्रदूषण नियंत्रण और धूल दमन	Nil	2.0
2	प्रदूषण निगरानी i) वायु प्रदूषण ii) मृदा प्रदूषण iii) जल प्रदूषण iv) ध्वनि प्रदूषण	--	2.0
3	एक माली के लिए वृक्षारोपण और वेतन (अंशकालिक आधार पर)	6.88	0.5
4	परिवहन सड़क रखरखाव लागत	6.5	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.38</b>	<b>5.0</b>

नोट: \*688 पौधे \* 1000 रुपये (हेज और बाड़ सहित प्रत्येक पौधे के लिए) = 688000/- रुपये

· ढोना सड़क रखरखाव के लिए श्रम का वेतन 2 श्रमिक\*300=600 प्रति दिन

· 600\* 250= 1,50,000/-

· \*2.5 लाख प्रति किलोमीटर (2,50,000\*1.60 किमी लंबी सड़क) = 6,50,000/-

## निष्कर्ष

ईआईए अध्ययन के आधार पर यह देखा गया है कि धूल प्रदूषण में वृद्धि होगी, जिसे पानी के छिड़काव और वृक्षारोपण द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाएगा। खनन गतिविधियों के कारण (एम्बिएंट) परिवेशी पर्यावरण और पारिस्थितिकी पर नगण्य प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसके अलावा खनन संचालन से क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार सृजन होगा। क्षेत्र के चारों ओर हरित पट्टी का विकास एक प्रभावी प्रदूषण न्यूनीकरण तकनीक के साथ-साथ खान परिसर से निकलने वाले प्रदूषकों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए भी किया जाएगा। खनन कार्य जारी रहने तक निगरानी कार्यक्रम का पालन किया जाएगा। इसलिए, यह संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है कि खान के विकास से क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक वातावरण पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा और क्षेत्र के सतत विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

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