

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(IMPACT ASSESSMENT DIVISION)
NON-COAL MINING SECTOR**

SUMMARY RECORD OF 19th MEETING OF THE RECONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL OF MINING PROJECTS CONSTITUTED UNDER EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006.

The Nineteenth meeting of the Reconstituted Expert Appraisal Committee for Environmental Appraisal of Mining Projects (Non-Coal) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was held during **June 28, 2017**. The list of participants is annexed.

After welcoming the Committee Members, discussion on each of the Agenda Items was taken up ad-seriatim.

1. Circulation of the Minutes of the 18thEAC Meeting:

The Minutes of the 18th Meeting of EAC held during May 29-30th, 2017 were circulated.

2.1 Environmental Clearance for production of 4.0 lakh tons of Dolomite mine over an area of 73.113 Ha, at Kochervu and Malkapuram Villages, Dhone Mandal, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Sri Balaji Works –regarding. J-11015/460/2012.IA.II(M), IA/AP/MIN/9059/2012.

The proposal of M/s Sri Balaji Works is for the production of 4.0 lakh tons of Dolomite over an area of 73.113 Ha, at Kochervu and Malkapuram Villages, Dhone Mandal, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. The proponent submitted that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had granted Lol no. 12361/MI.(1)/2009 dated 18.06.2012. The mine site is located between 15°20'39.20" to 15°21'02.60"N latitude, & 77°54'37.60" to 77°55'41.50"E longitude. The Mining Lease Area is a part of the Survey of India Topo sheet No. 57/E/15 with an average altitude of 468 m above MSL.

Terms of Reference was approved by MoEF&CC for carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment study vide letter No. J- J-11015/460/2012-IA.II (M) dated 30th April, 2013. Validity of TOR was extended upto 30.04.2017 vide MoEF&CC Letter No. J-11015/460/2012-IA.II (M) dated 13th April, 2016.

The proponent submitted that the mine is spread over an extent of 73.113 Ha (Govt. Waste Land) and falls under the jurisdiction of Kochervu and Malkapuram Villages, Dhone Mandal, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. The project proponent submitted that there are no Wildlife sanctuaries, National Parks, elephant/tiger reserves within 10km radius of the study area. The mining Plan along with Progressive Mine Closure Plan was approved by Office of the Joint Director of Mines and Geology, Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad vide Letter No. 7356/MP-KNL/2012 dated 28.02.2013.

The proponent submitted that the mine will be operated by the open cast mechanized method of mining, which includes drilling, blasting, loading and transportation by deploying mining machinery. Waste generation from the mine during the life of mine is 2.77 Million tonnes which will be dumped in surface dumps earmarked in 7.94 Ha area within the mine lease. The dumps will be terraced, carpeted with topsoil and stabilized with afforestation. The water required is estimated to be about 10 m³/day. This requirement will be met through tankers from nearby villages initially and after formation of the mine pit, rain water collected in the mine pit will be used for dust suppression and plantation to the possible extent.

The proponent submitted that the baseline studies were carried out during Summer Season – 2016, covering the months of March - May 2016. The Public Hearing for the proposal was conducted on 06.01.2017. The Project cost is estimated to be about Rs. 60 Lakhs of which Rs. 15.8 Lakhs will be spent for Environmental Management Plan.

The proposal was considered by the EAC in its meeting held during May 29-30, 2017. As the proponent did not attend the meeting, the committee deferred the proposal. The proposal was reconsidered in the EAC meeting held during 28th June 2017. Based on the information submitted by the proponent the committee after due deliberation observed the following shortcomings.

- i. The proponent did not have a valid Lol as on date as the Lol which was granted by the State on 18.06.2012 was only valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. The committee advised the proponent to obtain a valid Lol.
- ii. The proposed mining area, as submitted by the PP, was observed to be discontinuous and DSS showed that agriculture land was also involved. The Committee, accordingly, was of the opinion that the proposed

discontinuous mining area may be revised to exclude the agriculture land and a fresh workable lease may be executed. Based on the fresh executed lease, the mine plan may also be revised and submitted after approval of competent authority.

- iii. As dolomite was a minor mineral the District Survey Report was mandatory as per S.O. 141(E) dated 15th January 2016. The committee advised the proponent to submit the DSR.
- iv. Though the proponent submitted that the mining area was Govt. Waste Land, based on the DSS it was observed that a part of the area was falling in the Madhavaram Reserved Forest. The proponent had not submitted a certificate from the State Forest Department that no forest land was involved. The committee advised the proponent to submit a certificate from the State Forest Department that no forest land was involved in the mine lease area along with a list of scheduled species found in the vicinity of the mine lease area duly authenticated by the DFO.

After due deliberation the committee **deferred** the proposal and was of the opinion that the proposal can be considered after the proponents submits the required information as per the observations of the committee.

2.2 Expansion of Bauxite Production Capacity from 0.135 MTPA to 0.5 MTPA from Danda-Bagmandala-Saigaon Bauxite Mine (ML 148.468 ha.) at Village-Danda-Bagmandala-Saigaon, Tehsil-Shriwardhan, District- Raigad (Maharashtra) by M/s Alatge Stone Crushing Industries. J-11015/367/2005-IA.II (M), IA/MH/MIN/64393/2017

The proposal of M/s Alatge Stone Crushing Industries is for enhancement of production of Bauxite from 135000 TPA to 500000 TPA in Danda-Bagmandala-Saigaon Bauxite Mine (148.468 ha). Modified Mining Plan of mining was approved from Indian Bureau of Mines (with a proposed production capacity of 500000 TPA Bauxite ore). The latitude and longitude of the mine area is 18° 00'7.921" N - 18° 01' 24.746" N and longitude 73° 03'26.478" E - 73° 02' 50.980" E within toposheet No. 47 E/14 and B/16 (restricted). The proponent submitted that the mining lease consists of 148.468 Private as well Govt. waste Land and consent from the land owners has to be obtained before mining in the area.

The proponent submitted that the environmental clearance under EIA Notification 2006 has been obtained vide Letter No. J-11015/703/2007-IA.II(M) dated 24.08.2015 for expansion of bauxite production from 0.056 MTPA to 0.135 MTPA. The proposed enhancement in annual production capacity of 0.135 MTPA to 0.5 MTPA will be achieved by Opencast fully Mechanized method of mining with drilling and blasting. At the proposed rate of production the life of the mine is estimated to be approximately 17.36 years.

The proponent submitted that there is no National Park, Wildlife sanctuary, defense installation, site of archeological importance or sensitive area located within 10 km radius of the mine. The approximate cost of the project is around Rs. 45.10 Lakhs for implementation of expansion of production. The total Capital cost of Environmental Control Measures is Rs. 27.5 Lakhs. The total recurring costs is Rs. 23.50 Lakhs. The proponent submitted that there is no litigation pending against the project.

The proposal was considered by the EAC in its meeting held during 28th June 2017. Based on the information submitted by the proponent the committee after due deliberation observed the following shortcomings.

- i. The proponent did not submit the certified past production details.
- ii. The proponent did not submit the certified compliance report.
- iii. Though the proponent submitted that the mine lease area was private as well as Govt. waste land, based on the DSS it was observed that a part of the mine lease area was falling in the Shriwardhan Reserved Forest. The committee advised the proponent to submit a certificate from the State Forest Department that no forest land was involved in the mine lease area.

After due deliberation the committee **deferred** the proposal and was of the opinion that the proposal can be considered after the proponents submit the required information as per the observations of the committee. The committee was also of the opinion that as it is an operational mine, the Ministry may write to the State Forest Department of Maharashtra to ascertain whether the mine was operating without FC in Forest Land as observed in the DSS which, if true, would amount to violation of the Forest Conservation Act.

2.3 Iron Ore Beneficiation Plant by M/s Divyajyothi Steel Ltd., village Taranagar Sandur taluk, distt. Bellary, Karnataka (20.48 ha.). Iron ore beneficiation of 0.6 MTPA throughput and pelletization of 0.4 MTPA throughput – EC amendment-regarding. J-11015/72/2011-IA-II(M), IA/KA/MIN/9460/2011.

The proposal of M/s Divyajyothi Steel Ltd., is for the amendment of EC granted vide letter J-11015/72/2011-IA-II (M) dated 02/09/2015. The EC was granted for Iron ore beneficiation of 0.6 MTPA throughput and pelletization of 0.4 MTPA throughput.

The proponent submitted that due to financial constraints and sluggish market they were proposing to establish the project in two phases. In first phase only beneficiation plant is installed and in the second phase pelletization plant will be installed.

The proponent requested amendment in EC permitting to establish the project in two phases viz. first phase iron ore beneficiation plant and second phase pelletization plant.

The proposal was considered by the EAC in its meeting held during 28th June 2017. Based on the information submitted by the proponent the committee after due deliberation observed that the proposal was not related to mining at all and that this was an iron ore beneficiation plant and it does not involve any mining lease and they procure iron ore from different sources for processing.

The Committee deliberated at length and **deferred** the proposal and was of the view that the **proposal needs to be transferred to the EAC-Industry Sector as the proposal is only for the beneficiation process** which does not involve either mining activity or mine lease area and the project proposal falls in Schedule 2(b) as per the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006.

(2.4) Kakalpur Limestone Mine with production capacity of 5.0 lakhs TPA(RoM) of limestone by M/s Kamlakar Chaturvedi, located at village- Kakalpur, Tehsil, Amarpatan, Distt. – Satna, Madhya Pradesh (100.385 Ha) - Consideration of Environmental Clearance
File No. J-11015/463/2014-IA-II(M)

The proposal of Lessee Shri Kamlakar Chaturvedi is for mining of limestone with proposed production capacity 1,02,000 TPA of Limestone (equivalent to 1,70,830 TPA ROM).The mine lease area is located at Kakalpur village, Tehsil -

Amarpatan, District – Satna, Madhya Pradesh over an area of 100.385 Ha. The mine lease area is located between the coordinates of 24°26'12.8"N to 24°27'0.8"N latitudes and 81°09'41.2"E to 81°10'50.4"E longitudes on Survey of India topo-sheet number 63H/3.

The proposal of TOR was considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 22.12.2015 and ToR was granted to proponent for undertaking detailed EIA study for the purpose of obtaining Environment Clearance vide Letter No. J-11015/463/2014-IA.II (M) dated 18.02.2015. The EIA/EMP Report was submitted online to Ministry for seeking environment clearance on 02.06.2016. The location details of mine lease area was checked using KML/SHP files on Google Earth/ DSS. The mine lease area is 100.385 Ha consisting of 99.507 Ha government land and 0.878 Ha private land.

The mine lease area was initially sanctioned under prospecting license for 2 years period vide State Government order vide No.F-2-74/09/12/1 Bhopal dated 22.05.2010. The prospecting license deed was executed on 20.07.2010 for a period of two years up to 19.07.2012. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh granted 100.385 Ha under mining lease vide letter no. F-3 09/2012/12-2, Bhopal, Dated-15.03.2013 for 30 years. The mining plan and progressive mine closure plan has been approved by Indian Bureau of Mine (IBM) vide letter no. MP/Satna/Limestone/MPLN/G-09/13-14 dated 15.04.2014. The Committee noted that the State Government vide its amendment order dated 28.08.2015 has considered the grant of M.L. to the applicant for 50 years instead of 30 years as per the provisions contained in Section 8A(2) and 8A(3) of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. The lease deed for the M.L. area was executed on 26.08.2016. The Committee further noted that the proposal has been submitted for capacity of 1,02,000 TPA whereas the mine plan shows that total excavation would be 1,37,250 TPA equivalent to 1,02,000 TPA of limestone including top soil and overburden. Accordingly, the Committee suggested to grant EC of 1,37,250 TPA (ROM).

The PP had reported that the mine would be worked opencast other than fully mechanized method. All operations of mining are proposed to be done by deployment of heavy earth moving machineries for excavation, loading and transport. The Solid waste viz. soil (top soil) and over burden would be generated due to mining operations. It is estimated that 18,900 cu.m. of top soil and 1,25,100 cu.m. of overburden/mineral wastes will be generated during the 5 years mining scheme. Top soil will be used for the protective bund & plantation and OB will be used for protective bund & construction of approach road/ backfilling. No external dumps will be created at the end of mine life. At the end of mine life, 7.365 Ha is proposed for greenbelt/ plantation, 7 Ha backfilled area is proposed for afforestation, 18.925 Ha of backfilled area is proposed for agriculture, 15.345 Ha shall remain undisturbed, 51 Ha shall be converted to water reservoir and 0.75 Ha shall remain under road. The PP submitted that it is a new mine and hence, authenticated year wise production details from Department of Mines and Geology is not available for the mining lease.

PP has reported that total water requirement for mining & allied activities (30 KLD), plantation (3 KLD) and drinking (6 KLD) is 39 KLD and water will be sourced from nearby villages/ mine sump. The project cost is about ₹6.015 Crores. The capital cost for environment related activities has been estimated to be ₹2.5 Lakhs while the annual recurring monitoring cost would be about ₹7.45 Lakhs. There is no Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Reserved & Protected Forest etc. within 10 km radius as per letter no. 8081 dated 19.09.2016 DFO and counter-signed by Conservator of Forest, Satna Division. The list of fauna has been provided in the EIA Report and as per the report no Schedule-1 species is present in the core and buffer zone. **The Committee, however, asked the PP to get the list authenticated by State Forest Department and submit to the Ministry.**

The baseline environmental monitoring was carried out during summer season i.e. March, 2015 to May, 2015. The PP has reported that air monitoring results reveal that the concentrations of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO₂ are observed to be within NAAQ standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for industrial and rural/residential zone. The soil quality monitoring results reveal that fertility of the soil in the area is low to medium, although it supports growth of vegetations. The surface water quality monitoring results indicate that the physico-chemical and biological parameters are within the CPCB prescribed limits of Class C water quality. The groundwater quality monitoring results indicate that samples conform to IS 10500:2012 specifications.

PP reported that mining activities will be carried out up to an ultimate depth of maximum 15.0 m whereas the average ground water depth is 35-40m below ground level. Hence, ground water table will not be intersected during mining process till the end of mine life. The PP reported that the Limestone mining project involve acquisition of agricultural land, private land and common property. The total land cost (including compensation) calculated for compensation is about ₹30 Crores (approx). The PP submitted that it has started acquiring land adjacent to the M.L. area for compensating the land requirement for the affected families. The Committee took cognizance of the submissions made by PP & earlier EAC deliberations and asked the PP to submit the rehabilitation plan per family in monetary terms involving the aspects of employment details, livelihood plan, compensation or solatium, skill development plan and compensatory area to be allotted. The PP vide its letter dated 29.6.2017 has **committed for a total compensation of ₹56,46,98,000** over and above the provisions of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 with the following details:

1. Additional Land compensation of ₹2,00,000 per acre to the land owners over and above the Government rate of ₹8,00,000, thus making the effective land cost as ₹10,00,000 per acre **amounting to ₹24,80,60,000/-**.

2. Solatium/ Compensation of ₹10,00,000 per acre **amounting to ₹24,80,60,000/-**.
3. Job to one member of Project Affected Household (PAH) as per capability or annuity @ ₹5,00,000/-
4. Additional Compensation of ₹50,000/- per SC/ ST Household **amounting to ₹13,50,000/-** for 27 households
5. One time Compensation of ₹2,00,000/- per acre as a onetime crop compensation **amounting to ₹4,91,78,000/-** for 245.89 acres
6. Skill training for one member per PAH at ITI, Satna worth ₹25,000/- **amounting to ₹32,50,000/-**
7. Alternate land of 0.5 acres to 37 households who lost full land under the project **amounting to ₹1,48,00,000/-** for 18.5 acres of land at ₹ 8,00,000/- per acre.

The Public Hearing was successfully conducted for the project at Kakalpur village on 22.01.2016. Shri Santosh Mishra (IAS), District Collector, Satna presided over the meeting along with Dr. R S Parihar, Regional Officer, Satna, Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board. The major issues raised by local residents were related to generation of pollution & associated reduction measures, employment opportunities & facilities to villagers, development of the area etc. The PP reportedly assured the villagers that appropriate pollution control measures will be implemented and clean environment shall be maintained. The facilities & equipments for air pollution control, noise control, wastewater treatment etc. will be installed. Social welfare measures under CSR activities will be taken up and community development work such as road construction, building schools and hospitals, etc. would be undertaken. The PP has kept CSR budget of ₹4 lakhs per annum under the instant proposal. **Apart from the above, representations from framers have been submitted during PH seeking cancellation of the lease granted to PP as their agricultural lands are covered in the M.L. area. The Committee noted the same and asked the PP to implement the rehabilitation plan per family as submitted.**

The proposal was earlier placed in the EAC meeting held during June 22-23, 2016 wherein the Committee observed major deficiencies in the EIA/ EMP report which include EC sought vis-à-vis Mine plan approval, existing mining in M.L. area, addressing of Public hearing issues including budgetary aspects, addressing issues related to R&R plan/compensation details for the Project affected area as 92% of the mine lease area belong to agricultural land, impact of mining on crop productivity among others. The PP was required to submit a Certificate from Mines and Geology Department of State Govt. w.r.t. Details of mining activity done on this mining lease since 2006.

The PP submitted a letter from the Collector Office (Mineral Branch), Satna wherein illegal mining assessment has been done by Mining Officer mentioning that Shri Shubhendra Singh is carrying out illegal mining in the instant lease area which is

in violation of Madhya Pradesh Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2006 and accordingly, an amount of ₹3,50,000 is proposed as penalty. The Committee took note of the same. The Committee deliberated on the proposal and **recommended the proposal** with a following specific conditions:-

- PP shall implement the committed compensation plan of ₹56,46,98,000 as per the details below:
 - i. Land compensation shall be provided at the rate of ₹10,00,000/- per acre amounting to ₹24,80,60,000/-.
 - ii. Solatium/ Compensation shall be provided at the rate of ₹10,00,000/- per acre amounting to ₹24,80,60,000/-.
 - iii. Job to one member of Project Affected Household (PAH) shall be provided as per capability else, annuity @ ₹5,00,000/- shall be provided to each PAH,
 - iv. Additional Compensation of ₹50,000/- per SC/ ST Household shall be provided amounting to ₹13,50,000/- for 27 households
 - v. One time Compensation of ₹2,00,000/- per acre shall be provided as a onetime crop compensation amounting to ₹4,91,78,000/- for 245.89 acres
 - vi. Skill development training @₹25,000/-per person for one PAH member at ITI, Satna shall be provided amounting to ₹32,50,000/-.
 - vii. Alternate land of 0.5 acres to 37 households, who lost full land under the project, shall be provided amounting to ₹1,48,00,000/- for 18.5 acres of land at Rs. 8,00,000/- per acre.

(2.5) Environmental clearance for Ball Clay Mine of M/s Krishna Gopal, M.L. Area 80.94 ha, with production capacity 0.10 MTPA situated near village; Motawatan, Tehsil: Kolayat, District: Bikaner (Rajasthan) – Re-Consideration of Environmental Clearance regarding

J-11015/211/2015-IA.II(M)

The proposal of M/s Shri Krishna Gopal is for Motawatan Ball Clay Mine (M.L. No. 20/2003) with production capacity of 0.1 MTPA (ROM) in the Mine Lease Area 80.94 ha. The mine is located at village Motawatan, Tehsil –Kolayat, District - Bikaner, Rajasthan. The geographical extent of mining lease area are: Latitudes - 27°55'49"N to 27°56'11.44"N, Longitudes 72°56'53.67"E to 72°57'38.21"E on the Survey of India Toposheet No. 44 D/16, 44H/4, 45A/13 & 45E/1. The proposal of TOR was earlier considered by the EAC in its meetings held during July 29-30, 2015 (proposal deferred) and February 23, 2016 respectively. The Committee recommended the proposal in February, 2016 EAC meeting. The ToR was issued vide Letter No. J-11015/211/2015-IA.II (M) dated 15th March, 2016.

The proposal for grant of EC was considered in EAC meeting during March 20-21, 2017 wherein Committee asked the PP to revamp its plantation programme

by including plants with broad leaf, Pipal and fodder species in the plantation list. Considering the health problems related with dust generation and Crystalline Silica (emanating from mining operations), the Committee asked the PP to take specific measures like provision of safety masks, providing uniforms for carrying out operations (to avoid family members coming in contact with dust) and increasing awareness among mine workers in order to minimize the occurrence of disease and prepare a detailed plan for occupational health. The Committee further noted that the submitted occupational health plan needs overhaul. The Committee deliberated on the proposal and recommended the proposal subject to submission of revamped plantation and occupational health action plan with practical budgetary aspects.

The PP has submitted the requisite information to the Ministry vide its letter dated 13.04.2017 and placed for the consideration of the EAC being an action plan with budgetary aspects. The Committee deliberated on the action plan on greenbelt development/ plantation and noted that the PP has proposed a budget of ₹6,51,960 for plantation. The Committee also took note of the species proposed to be planted by the PP during plantation and green belt development. The Committee also deliberated on the Occupational Health Action Plan of ₹4,57,000 proposed by the PP. The Committee took note of the fact that Hon'ble Supreme Court has taken a serious note on the issue of Silicosis in the State of Rajasthan and accordingly, PPs have to assume greater responsibility towards addressing Occupational Health related issues. The National Institute of Miners Health is specialized in carrying out exposure related studies on workers health. The Committee asked the PP to also conduct silica exposure monitoring on workers as per the guidelines framed by Director General of Mines Safety. The Committee noted that Ball Clay is a minor mineral as per Ministry of Mines notification dated 10.02.2015. The Member Secretary apprised the Committee about the requirement of District Survey Report in respect of proposals pertaining to minor minerals as per S.O.141(E) dated 15.01.2016 and further informed the Committee that Ministry is initiating action on all the proposals who have been granted EC after 15.01.2016 for submitting DSR failing which required action shall be taken as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. After careful deliberations, the EC proposal was deferred by the Committee and PP was asked to submit the following:

- District Survey Report for Ball Clay mineral as per the requirements of S.O.141(E) dated 15.01.2016.
- Silica exposure monitoring study on workers engaged in mining operations through reputed institution like National Institute of Miners Health (NIMH).

(2.6) Enhancement of capacity of Mainpat Bauxite Mine of M/s Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. from 0.75 Million TPA to 2.25 Million TPA in M.L. Area of 639.169 Ha. located at Village: Kesra, Kudhardih & Sapnadar, Post: Kamleshwarpur, Taluka: Mainpat District: Surguja (Ambikapur), Chhattisgarh
J-11015/166/2016-IA-II(M)

The proposal of M/s Bharat Aluminum Company Ltd. is for expansion of production from Mainpat Bauxite Mine with capacity enhancement from existing 0.75 Million TPA to 2.25 Million TPA. The mine lease area is located at Village: Kesra, Kudhardih & Sapnadar, Post: Kamleshwarpur, Taluka: Mainpat District: Surguja (Ambikapur), Chhattisgarh over an area of 639.169 Ha. The mining lease is divided in to 4 blocks and falls between 22°46'03.79"N to 22°52'7.36"N latitudes and 83°14'26.50"E to 83°18'17.83"E longitudes on Survey of India Topo-sheet No. F44L1, F44L2, F44L5, F44L6. The Project is located in Seismic zone-II.

The application for Environmental Clearance was submitted to MoEF&CC, New Delhi, on 20.06.2016. The proposal was considered in 8th meeting of the EAC (Non-Coal Mining), held on 21.07.2016, to determine the Terms of Reference (TOR) for undertaking detailed EIA study. The TOR was issued by MoEF&CC vide letter no J-11015/166/2016-IA.II (M) dated 17.08.2016. The EIA/EMP Report was submitted online to Ministry for seeking environment clearance on 27.05.2017. The location details of mine lease area were checked using KML/SHP files on Google Earth/ DSS. The mine lease area is 639.169 ha comprising of 376.924 ha forest land, 40.107 ha government land and 222.138 ha private agricultural land. The Forest Clearance for diversion of 376.924 Ha of Revenue Forest land was issued by MoEF&CC, New Delhi vide letter no F.NO. 8-31/97-FC dated 24.05.2000. The forest clearance validity was extended up to 08.07.2042 i.e. co-terminus with lease period, vide letter No F-5-62/2008/10-2 dated 03.09.2016 by the Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Chhattisgarh.

The Mining lease over an area of 639.169 hectares was initially granted to BALCO vide order no. 3/74/89/12307 dated 27.03.1992 by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for a period of 20 years from 09.07.1992 to 08.07.2012. The mining operations commenced from year 1993. The mining lease period was extended up to 08.07.2042 under provision of 8(A) 5 of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 and supplementary lease agreement between Govt. of Chhattisgarh & BALCO has been signed dated 30.07.2015. The Modified mining plan with progressive mine closure plan for 2.25 Million TPA has been approved by the IBM, Raipur, vide letter No. Sarguja/Baux/Khani/ 46/2016-Raipur/507 dated 26.09.2016. The Committee noted that the PP has applied in terms of bauxite production whereas EC capacity should have been sought in terms of total excavation/ ROM which include overburden, rejects etc. The Committee noted that as per the approved mine plan, the maximum excavated load is 78,93,497 Tonnes for 2018-19. Hence, PP should submit application on ROM basis instead of Bauxite production.

The PP had reported to work by open cast mechanized mining method using Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) with concurrent backfilling. Mechanized sorting and sizing by means of crusher, screening shall be adopted & transportation of Ore from mine site to Bhupdeopur Railway siding shall be done by road. The mineral/

ore shall be transported further to Alumina refinery at Lanjigarh, Odisha via rail. From Lanjigarh refinery, the alumina is proposed to be transported via rail to the company's Aluminum Plant at Korba. The total minable reserves are 6.970 Million Tonnes of Bauxite. At the conceptual stage, out of the total mining lease area of 639.169 Ha, the total mined-out area will be 602.38 Ha. Out of total mined out area, about 588.98 Ha area will be backfilled followed by plantation and remaining 13.40 ha area will be developed as water reservoir. About 9,09,284 m³ of top soil will be generated till the conceptual stage which will be utilized for plantation purposes in backfilled area. About 1,83,49,687 Tonnes of waste will be generated during the balance life period of the mine and the same shall be used for concurrently backfilling in the mined out area. There will be no waste dumps at the end of life of mine. Ground water table will not be intersected due to mining operations **The PP was asked to produce authenticated data on past production since operation of mine from the State Department of Mines and Geology, however, the same provided till June, 2012. The Committee noted the same and asked the PP to submit the authenticated production details till 2016-17 to the Ministry.**

PP has reported that total water requirement for mining & allied activities (270 KLD), plantation (60 KLD) and drinking (120 KLD) is 450 KLD and water will be sourced from ground water (bore well) & rain water harvested in mine pits. The project cost is about ₹11 Crores. The capital cost for environment related activities has been estimated to be ₹38.5 Lakhs while the annual recurring monitoring cost would be about ₹218.69 Lakhs. No National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Tiger/Elephant Reserves are located within 10 km radius of the Mining Lease boundary vide letter no.20 dated 8th July, 2014 from D.F.O, Surguja Division, Ambikapur (Chhattisgarh). The authenticated List of flora & fauna for core and buffer zone & location map has been obtained from Forest Department vide letter dated 16.01.2017. As per the list, 4 Schedule-I species viz. Sloth Bear, Indian Peafowl, Monitor Lizard and Herd of Elephants are recorded in the study area. The PP submitted that it has deposited requisite amount with the State Forest Department towards implementation of Wildlife Conservation Plan. **The proof of submission of conservation plan on 03.02.2017 was furnished during the meeting, however, the copy of conservation plan alongwith with budgetary allocation was not provided by the PP. The Committee noted the same and asked the PP to submit requisite details.**

The baseline environmental monitoring was carried out during summer season i.e. October, 2016 to December, 2016. The PP has reported that air monitoring results have been found well within prescribed norms (NAAQS-2009) due to absence of any major source of air pollution and since most of the study area is covered with forests. The monitoring results of noise levels in the study area were observed to be within the CPCB prescribed limits. The Surface water analysis results shows that the surface water of the study area is appropriate for human use. The ground quality monitoring results shows that the ground water of the study area is potable as per drinking water

standards IS – 10500 : 2012. The analysis results of soil shows that soil is moderately acidic to moderately alkaline in nature. The concentration of organic matter is found to be ranging from 74.1kg/ha to 104.0 kg/ha for Nitrogen and 5.88 to 16. 48 kg/ha for Phosphorous and 103.6 to 286.0 kg/ha for Potassium indicating that the soil quality is of medium quality.

PP reported that water table in the area varies from 25-30 m below the ground level. The average working depth will be 6m below ground level with maximum working depth of 15.5 m at Sapnadar Block. Hence, ground water table will not be intersected due to mining operations. PP submitted that the private land involved in mine lease area has already been acquired by District Collector under Land Acquisition Act and is under the possession of PP. The proposed expansion activity will be carried out in the existing ML Area for which no further land requirement is envisaged. Therefore, no additional R&R is required. **The Committee noted the submissions made by the PP and asked the PP to implement the R&R plan as per the agreement in-force.**

The Committee noted the submission made by the PP that mining operations remained suspended from 9th July'2012 for want of valid forest clearance. The temporary working permission was obtained vide letter no. Khanij/331-88/1726 dated 27.06.2015 for the period up to 06.01.2016. Mines operations were resumed from 02.09.2015 after obtaining extension of mining lease period on 30.07.2015 and Consent to Operate (CTO). The mine operations again got suspended from 16.09.2015 for want of EC as the same was valid up to 16.09.2015. The EC was issued by MoEF vide letter No J- 11015/235/2007 – IA .II (M) dated 23.09.2014 in accordance with the guidelines dated 13th March 2013. The validity of Environmental Clearance (EC) was extended up to 16.09.2038 vide letter No F.No. J- 11015/235/2007.IA-II (M) dated 27.10.2015.

The Public Hearing was successfully conducted for the project at Kesra -Middle School, Near Atal Chowk, Tehsil- Mainpat, District- Surguja (Chhattisgarh) on 02.04.2017 under the Chairmanship of Additional District magistrate, Surguja and in the presence of the representatives from Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board. The major issues raised by local residents were related to generation of pollution & associated reduction measures, employment opportunities & facilities to villagers, development of the area, health and medical facilities, drinking water and education to local residents etc. The PH attracted more than 700 representations which included mixed responses. The Committee, however, noted that the majority of responses are inclined in support of the project. In response to the issues raised during the PH, the PP submitted that about 568.5 Lakhs is kept under the CSR budget for next five years up to FY 2022 for addressing various issues like health, education, infrastructure, livelihood and Women empowerment. The Committee asked the PP to address the issues raised during PH under Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC) which is over and above the statutory requirement of CSR.

The compliance monitoring report of MoEFCC R.O. Nagpur was discussed and Committee observed that certain conditions viz. Engagement of full time Doctor for Occupational Health & Safety, Construction of retaining walls for overburden dumps, construction of garland drains to arrest flow of silt around dumps and dust emission/fugitive emission monitoring and implementation of remedial measures are not complied with. The PP during the presentation submitted that post the monitoring by MoEFCC, they have started taking measure to comply with the EC conditions. The Committee noted the same and asked the PP to submit a status report on compliance of conditions along with an undertaking mentioning the timeline to achieve full compliance.

The Committee made detailed deliberations on the proposal and **deferred the proposal**. The PP was asked submit the following information:

- i. Authenticated past production details from State Government
- ii. Relevant details of Wildlife Conservation Plan along with budgetary allocation.
- iii. Detailed plan of activities proposed under Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC) with budgetary break-up
- iv. Submit status report on the compliance of earlier EC conditions and an undertaking mentioning the timeline to achieve full compliance

(2.7) Enhancement of production capacity of Morak Limestone mine from 4.5 to 8.0 Million TPA (ROM) by M/s Mangalam Cement Ltd. (MCL), located at Village-Morak, Tehsil - Ramganj Mandi, District-Kota, Rajasthan (MLA 895.42 ha) – Re-Consideration of Environmental Clearance

File No. J-11015/388/2014-IA.II(M)

The proposal of M/s Mangalam Cement Limited is for enhancement of limestone production from 4.5 to 8.0 Million Tonnes per Annum (ROM) from Morak Limestone Mine having mining lease area of 895.42 ha. The ML area is located at Morak Village, Ramganj Mandi Tehsil, Kota District, Rajasthan. The latitudes and longitudes of the mine site falls between 24°41'44.68"N to 24°45'12.23"N and 75°53'22.27"E to 75°57'41.70"E respectively. Study area falls within the survey of India toposheet no. 45/P/13 & 14. The project is located in Seismic Zone- II.

The proposal of terms of reference (TOR) was considered by the EAC in its meeting held during December 22-23, 2014 for undertaking detailed EIA study. The TOR was issued by MoEF&CC, vide Letter No. J-11015/388/2014-IA.II(M), dated 17th June, 2015. The proponent submitted the EIA/EMP report online to Ministry for seeking environmental clearance after conducting the public hearing. The details of mine site have been checked by the EAC using KML/SHP files on Google Earth/Decision Support System. The mine lease area is 895.42 ha. Out of which 139

ha of mining lease area is Forest land and 756.42 ha is non-Forest Land (Private Non irrigated Land: 473.22 ha + Govt. Land: 283.2 ha). Project Proponent reported that the forest diversion permission for 139 ha was issued by the Ministry vide letter F.No.8-20/2004-FC Dt. 09.08.2007. The lease was issued in the name of M/s Mangalam Cement Limited on 18.11.1976 with subsequent renewals, it was further extended by State Govt. up to 31.03.2030 as per Section 8A of the MMDR Amended Act, 2015 and a letter is issued by the Mining Engineer on dated 23.02.2015 for the same. The Modified Mining Plan & Progressive Mine Closure Plan for the Morak limestone mine was approved by IBM vide letter no. 584(4)(3)(1631)/2015 RCM-AJM dated 14th June, 2016.

The Ministry had earlier accorded the Environmental Clearance for this mine for production capacity 4.5 million TPA, vide letter no. J-11015/449/2006-IA II (M), dated 18th May, 2007. The MoEF&CC Regional Office has submitted the certified compliance report vide letter No.IV/ENV/R/Mine-367/533/07/23 dated 26.04.2016. The Committee deliberated the status of certified compliance report in the 11th EAC held during October 24th-25th, 2016 and sought details from the PP on specific conditions related to management of water body and implementation of wildlife conservation plan besides clarification on approved mining plan, development of greenbelt and plantation and justification for expansion as PP has not even reached the earlier EC granted capacity till date. The PP submitted its reply which was deliberated in EAC meeting held during February 20-21, 2017 wherein the EAC observed that NBWL clearance was applicable for the project and the PP has not obtained the same.

The PP vide its reply dated 27.04.2017 has provided information w.r.t. Past production details, Submission of Conservation Plan to Chief Wildlife Warden and NBWL Clearance. The Committee took note of the documents submitted by the PP and observed that the as per the production details by State Department of Mines and Geology, the case does not pertain to violation; Budget of Wildlife Conservation Plan was revised from ₹2 lakh to ₹20 lakh for 5 years and submitted to Dy. Conservator of Forest, Mukundara National Park, Kota (Rajasthan). The Committee further observed that the proposal was earlier not having NBWL clearance since 2009, however, it has applied for the same in July, 2015 in compliance to the ToR issued to it in 17.06.15. As per the minutes of the 41st meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), the proposal of Morak limestone mines of M/s Mangalam Cement has been recommended for grant of clearance under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 along with certain conditions.

The Committee deliberated on the proposal and **recommended the project** for grant of EC with the following specific conditions:-

- PP shall ensure the implementation of Wild Life Conservation Plan in respect of Schedule-1 species with a budget ₹20 Lakhs in consultation with State Forest Department.
- PP shall obtain requisite clearance letter from the Standing Committee of

National Board for Wild Life before going for expansion as per the instant proposal from 4.5 million TPA to 8 million TPA.

(2.8) Expansion in production of Dhaneshwar Sandstone Mine of M/s Kanhaiyalal Rameshwar Das from 80,000 TPA (ROM) to 2,50,000 TPA (ROM) located at village- Dhaneshwar & Sutara, Tehsil & District- Bundi, Rajasthan (M.L. area 490.5509 Ha.)

File No. J-11015/154/2015-IA.II(M)

The proposal of M/s Kanhaiya Lal Rameshwar Das, Bundi, Rajasthan is for Mining of Sandstone (Minor Mineral) with enhancement of production capacity from 80,000 TPA to 2,50,000 TPA (ROM). The mine lease area is located at Village(s)– Dhaneshwar and Sutara of Tehsil and District–Bundi, Rajasthan in the mine lease area of 490.5509 Ha. The geographical coordinates of the site are between latitudes of 25°04'19.87"N to 25°02'53.11"N and longitudes of 75°32'28.41"E to 75°35'59.18"E and is covered by Survey of India Topo-sheet No. 45O/12. The location details of mine lease area was checked using KML/SHP files on Google Earth/ DSS.

The proposal of TOR was considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 15.05.2015 and ToR was granted to proponent for undertaking detailed EIA study for the purpose of obtaining Environment Clearance vide Letter No. Letter No. J-11015/154/2015 – IA.II (M) dated 11.06.2015. The proposal was considered before the EAC for grant of EC in its meeting held during July 21-22, 2016 wherein the Committee noted that the Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is adjacent to the mine site and this mining project cannot be considered as per the Order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (C) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T.N. Godhavamaram Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India and Ors. which, inter-alia, states that no mining activity can be allowed within 1 km of distance of protected areas. The proposal can be considered only after surrender of lease area towards the protected site on 1km. The proposal was again placed in EAC meeting held during November 23-25, 2016 wherein PP informed that 104.8836 Ha area is surrendered and now the retained area is 516.13 Ha. The KML/SHP files on Decision Support System, however, indicated that Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is 0.28 Km from the mine lease area, accordingly, PP was again requested to surrender the M.L. area to maintain minimum 1 km distance from the boundary of National Park.

The PP has again surrendered residual area from the mine lease to maintain 1 km minimum distance from protected area and the resultant M.L. area was 490.5509 Ha. **The supplementary lease deed was executed on 27.05.2017.** The mining plan for the 490.5509 Ha lease area was **approved by SME, Kota** vide letter no. SME/Kota/CC/MP/2017/2014 **dated 13.06.2017.** A certificate has been furnished by the Office of Mining Engineer, Division – I, Bundi (Raj.) stating that the lease does not fall in "Aravali Range" vide letter no. 58 dated 26.02.2016.

The PP submitted that the lease area comprises of Govt. land (161.2109 Ha), Pvt. Khatedari land (150 Ha), Diversified Forest Land (104.34 Ha) and Grazing land (75.0 Ha). **The Forest diversion for the 104.34 ha. land has been obtained vide letter No. 8-8/ 78 – FC dated 24.02.2000.** The PP had reported that mining is proposed to be carried out by Open Cast Semi - Mechanized method. The height and width of the bench shall be maintained at 6.0 m. The Top soil of 0.5 – 3.0m is scraped through excavator and stacked at designated places. The Committee noted PP's submissions and mentioned that the EC granted by MoEFCC contains certain set of general and specific conditions related to mine working which needs to be adhered to.

PP submitted that the proposed expansion involves the excavation of sandstone, which will contribute the removal of overburden and soil to the tune of 4,12,800 m³ and 15,500 m³ respectively during the 5 years mining scheme. The generated OB and top soil will be used in backfilling and reclaimed & rehabilitated by plantation. At the end of mine life, 66.94 Ha is proposed for greenbelt/ plantation, 127.096 Ha area rehabilitated by plantation, 137.4149 Ha shall remain undisturbed, 135.9 Ha shall be converted to water reservoir and 23.2 Ha shall remain under road/ infrastructure. The PP submitted that it is a minor minerals project and EC was not required under EIA, 1994. Further, the mine has continued its operation without expansion after EIA, 2006. The mine is not in operation since September, 2015. Based on PP's submissions, Committee noted that it is not a violation case. The authenticated year wise production details from Department of Mines and Geology were provided by the PP.

The PP submitted that the daily water demand will be 30.0 KLD which will be met from nearby village of tanker supply and existing water reservoir pit. The project cost for the proposed expansion is ₹4.5 Crores. The capital cost for environment related activities has been estimated to be ₹15 Lakhs while the annual recurring EMP cost would be about ₹11 Lakhs. PP reported that three Schedules – I and one Schedule-II species i.e. Indian Peafowl, Leopard, Mongoose and Sloth Bear are there in the core and buffer zone. The Conservation Plan has been prepared and the same has been authenticated from the Office of Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Mukundra National Park, Kota vide letter no. F() Tech/DFO/M.N.P./2016 – 17/4782 dated 03.05.2017. An amount of ₹22.5 Lacs (₹1.0 Lac for Peafowl, ₹2.0 Lac for Mongoose, ₹12.25 Lac for Leopard and ₹7.25 Lac for Sloth Bear) has been earmarked for the conservation of Schedule-I species. **The Committee observed that though the PP was not required to obtain EC as per the provisions of EIA, 1994 (being a minor mineral) and EIA, 2006 (till expansion or renewal of mining lease), it kept on mining till September, 2015 within the earlier M.L. area of 618.34 Ha, a part of which was falling within 1km buffer zone of the National Park, hence, Ministry may ascertain whether the PP was required to obtain NBWL clearance from the Standing Committee of NBWL during operational phase of mine till September, 2015. The violation of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 may be assessed accordingly.**

The baseline environmental monitoring was carried out during summer season i.e. October, 2015 to November, 2015. The Committee noted that the PP conducted baseline data in the month of October, 2015 to November, 2015 whereas mine was closed in September, 2015. The representative sampling of existing mining operations could not be made during baseline data collection and same was used as a basis for modeling and projection of anticipated pollution. However, the PP has reported that air monitoring results reveal that the concentrations of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO₂ are observed to be within NAAQ standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The soil quality monitoring was carried out by the PP and results indicated the Total Organic Carbon % of 2.92-4.39, Nitrogen (N) as 212 - 368 mg/100 gm and Phosphorus (P) as 52- 97 mg/ 100 gm. The surface water quality monitoring results meet the CPCB prescribed limits of Class C water quality criteria. The groundwater quality monitoring results indicate that samples conform to IS 10500:2012 specifications. PP reported that mining activities will be carried out up to an ultimate depth of maximum 50 m below ground level whereas the ground water depth is 80m below ground level. Hence, ground water table will not intersect during mining process till the end of mine life. The PP reported that the Limestone mining project is an existing mine in possession and hence, no land acquisition and R&R issues involved.

The Public Hearing was successfully conducted for the project on 11.05.2016 at Atal Seva Kendra Headquarter, Gram Panchayat Dhaneshwar, Panchayat Samiti Talera, District – Bundi. The Additional District Collector, Bundi presided over the meeting along with representatives of Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board. The local residents highlighted mixed issues during Public Hearing. The major issues raised by local residents were related to development of cracks in houses/ adjoining school due to blasting, employment potential of the project, social and economic development due to project, pollution generation from mining operations etc. The PP informed during the PH that blasting is done as per DGMS guidelines and measures have been taken for societal and economic upliftment of the area. The PP informed that to address various issues raised in PH, a budget of with capital cost of ₹15 lakhs and recurring cost of ₹1.638 lakhs has been proposed under CSR budget to address issues of Health and Medical facilities, providing amenities in school etc. Apart from the above, PP proposed to create a Self Help Group with separate budget of ₹58,200 which will work towards cleanliness of Dhaneshwar village. The Committee noted the submissions made by the PP and asked the PP to allocate the above-stated budget of ₹15.582 lakhs (one-time) and ₹1.638 lakhs (recurring) related to Public Hearing related issues under 'Enterprise Social Commitment' which is in addition to mandatory CSR activities. Further, a separate fund may also be allocated for undertaking repair of damaged houses due to blasting in the near vicinity. The Committee further noted that the sandstone mining operation involves significant air pollution risk to mine workers and accordingly, appropriate budgetary allocation may be made along with remedial measures under Occupational Health and Safety head of CSR budget.

The Committee deliberated on the Occupational Health Action Plan proposed by the PP. The Committee took note of the fact that Hon'ble Supreme Court has taken a serious note on the issue of Silicosis in the State of Rajasthan and accordingly, PPs have to assume greater responsibility towards addressing Occupational Health related issues. The National Institute of Miners Health is specialized in carrying out exposure related studies on workers health. **The Committee asked the PP to also conduct Silica exposure monitoring on workers as per the guidelines framed by Director General of Mines Safety.** The Committee also noted that Ball Clay is a minor mineral as per Ministry of Mines notification dated 10.02.2015. Further, the S.O.141(E) dated 15.01.2016 of MoEFCC necessitates the requirement of District Survey Report (DSR) in respect of proposals related to mining of minor minerals which has not been submitted by the PP. The Committee asked the PP to **submit DSR for Sandstone** as per the requirements of S.O.141(E) dated 15.01.2016.

The Committee deliberated on the proposal and **deferred the proposal** pending submission of information from the PP on DSR for Sandstone, Silica exposure monitoring study, Specific budget details on PH related issues, Occupational Health budget etc. as per the deliberations. The Committee also asked the Ministry to ascertain whether the proposal pertains to violation of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 as the mine was operating without NBWL clearance till September, 2015.

(2.9) Jamuna Limestone Mine of M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd for 0.902 Million TPA (ROM) capacity located near village – Jamuna, Tehsil-Rampur Baghelan, District- Satna (Madhya Pradesh) in M.L. area of 89.234 Ha. - Consideration of ToR regarding

File No. J-11015/57/2017-IA.II(M) / Proposal no. IA/MP/MIN/64772/2017

The proposal submitted by M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. is for seeking ToR for conducting EIA studies for Jamuna Limestone mine project of 0.902 Million TPA (ROM) in mine lease area of 89.234 Ha. The mine is located near village – Jamuna Tehsil – Baghelan, District – Satna (Madhya Pradesh). The lease area is falls between latitudes of 24°33'57.3"N to 24°34'35.4"N and longitudes of 81°04'41.9"E to 81°05'48.1"E and is located on Survey of India Topo-sheet no. 63H/2. The PP also presented the KML file during the presentation to indicate the location of mine lease on Google Earth/ DSS.

PP reported that Jamuna Limestone Mine was initially sanctioned a prospecting license for two years vide State Government order no. F-2-75/09/12/1 Bhopal dated 06.05.2010 for an area of 159.395Ha w.e.f. from 08.06.2010 to 07.06.2012. PP applied for grant of mining lease over 115.411 Ha mineralized area out of total 159.395 Ha area granted under P.L. vide application dated 29.03.2010. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh granted 89.234 Ha area after excluding prohibited area under mining lease vide letter No. F-3-07/2013/12/1 Bhopal, Dated- 24.01.2014. The lease deed was executed on 05.11.2015 and the same is valid for a period of 50

years. The Mining Plan along with Progressive Mine Closure Plan was approved by IBM vide letter no. MP/SATNA/Limestone/MPLN/G-04/14-15/5128 dated 25/09/2014.

The M.L. area comprises of 84.234 Ha of agricultural land and 5 Ha of barren land. The Committee observed through the KML file that the M.L. area is divided into two portions. The PP informed during the presentation that the nearest habitation to the project is village Patarhai which is about 300m from the lease area. The Committee noted the same and asked the PP to consider employing latest blasting techniques with a view to minimize the damage/ inconvenience to habitation areas during project operational phase. The Committee also suggested the PP to include exposure related hazards in its EIA report along with mineralogical test of air quality sample. The Committee further asked the PP to lay emphasis on the Occupational Health and Safety aspects, Green Belt development and Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan as per the policy of the State Government as the proposal consists of acquiring agricultural land.

The Committee deliberated on the proposal and **recommended the proposal** for grant of ToR with following specific conditions:

- PP shall lay special emphasis on Occupational Health and Safety study, Plantation/ Green Belt development plan and Resettlement & Rehabilitation study and include the same along with budgetary aspects in the EIA/ EMP Report
- PP shall consider employing latest blasting techniques in view of their vicinity to human habitation

(2.10) Pagara-Jhiriya Limestone Deposit Mine of M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. for 2.41 MillionTPA (ROM) capacity located near village -Pagra, Jhiriya Kothar, Jhiriya Bajpain & Jhiriya Koparihan, Tehsil- Amarpatan, District- Satna (Madhya Pradesh) in M.L. area of 395.965 Ha. - Consideration of ToR regarding

File No.J-11015/58/2017-IA.II(M) / Proposal no. IA/MP/MIN/64735/2017

The proposal submitted by M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. is for seeking ToR for conducting EIA studies for Pagara-Jhiriya Limestone Deposit Mine of 2.41 Million TPA (ROM) in mine lease area of 395.965 Ha. The mine is located near village – Pagra, Jhiriya Kothar, Jhiriya Bajpain & Jhiriya Koparihan, Tehsil- Amarpatan, District-Satna (Madhya Pradesh). The lease area is falls between latitudes of 24°26'41.5"N to 24°28'18.30"N and longitudes of 81°09'42.60"E to 81°12'27.60"E and is located on Survey of India Topo-sheet no. 63H/3. The PP also presented the KML file during the presentation to indicate the location of mine lease on Google Earth/ DSS.

PP reported that the M.L. area was initially granted as a Prospecting License over 735.296 Ha. The M.L. are of 461.806 Ha was applied for grant of M.L. on 29.03.2012. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh granted M.L. vide letter No. F-

3-08/2013/12/1 Bhopal dated 24.01.2014 over 395.965 Ha. after excluding prohibited area. The Mining Plan was approved by IBM vide letter no. MP/Satna/Limestone/MPLN/G-03/14-15/5208, Jabalpur dated 29.09.2014 under Rule-22(4) of M.C.R. 1960. The Mining Lease was granted by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh (MP) vide its letter no F-3-8/2013/12-1 dated 20.03.2015. The Mining Lease was executed on 27.07.2015 and registered on 06.11.2015.

The M.L. area comprises of 370.965 Ha of agricultural land and 25 Ha of barren land. The Committee observed through the KML file that the M.L. area comprises of habitation/ villages. The PP informed during the presentation that the villages namely Pagra, Jhiriya Kothar, Jhiriya Bajpain, & Jhiriya Koparihan are within the mine lease area with an estimated total population of 1200-1500 and around 250 households who have their main occupation as agriculture in the nearby areas.

The Committee deliberated on the proposal and noted that the project lease comprises of more than 90% agricultural land on which the population from nearby villages is dependent for their livelihood. Mining lease area includes 3 villages, over 350 houses and about 1500 population. The operation of mine in such an area shall not only involve loss of livelihood for villagers but shall also be hazardous for day-to-day life of villagers due to blasting, mechanized mining operations, transportation of mineral, generation of pollution etc. **The Committee concluded that the adverse social and environmental aspects of the project outweigh the economic benefits from the project. Hence, the Committee, after careful deliberations, rejected the proposal for grant of ToR.**

(2.11) Miragpur Manganese Ore Mining project of M/s Special Blasts Ltd. with production capacity of 4000 TPA in an area of 15 Ha located at Miragpur Forest, Tehsil - Katangi, District - Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh - Consideration of ToR regarding
File No.J-11015/59/2017-IA.II(M) / Proposal no. IA/MP/MIN/61889/2017

The Project Proponent vide its email dated 27.06.2017 informed the Ministry that it may not be in a position to attend the EAC meeting. Accordingly, the PP did not turn up during the meeting and accordingly, **the proposal was deferred.**

(2.12) Mohanpura Jodhpura Limestone Mining Project of M/s Ultratech Cement Limited with production capacity of 6.0 MTPA in M.L. Area of 548.78 Ha. Located at village Mohapura-Jodhpura, Tehsil-Kotputli, Distt- Jaipur, Rajasthan - Amendment of Environmental Clearance regarding *(File no. - J-11015/350/2008-IA.II(M))*

The proposal submitted by M/s UltraTech Cement Limited is for seeking amendment of earlier EC granted by the MoEFCC vide letter no. J-11015/350/2008-IA.II(M) dated 30.04.2010 with respect to change in Para 1, Para 4, Specific condition no. (ii), (vi),

(x), (xiv), (xvii), (xxii) and (xxvi). The capacity of the Mines is 6 Million TPA in mine lease area of 548.78 Ha. The project is located at Mohapura-Jodhpura, Tehsil-Kotputli, Distt- Jaipur, Rajasthan. The details of the condition for which amendment is sought are as below:

S.No.	Description / EC Condition	PP's submission
1	<p><i>Para 1</i> Enhancement of production of limestone from 4 million TPA to 6 million TPA</p> <p><i>Para 4</i> Approximately 35,100 m³/month of solid waste comprising of 1600m³/month of top soil, 7100 m³/month of over burden (Sub-soil) and 26,400 m³/month of inter burden will be generated</p>	<p>The production of limestone is 6.0 million TPA and Total Material handling is 7.0 million TPA. Accordingly, the relevant portion may be replaced as - Total Material handling is including of Limestone production and Overburden Handling (Soil and Waste Rocks).</p> <p>In view of above, the clause may be amended.</p>
2	<p><i>Specific Condition (ii)</i> The Environment Clearance is subject to approval of the State Land use Department, Government of Rajasthan for diversion of agriculture land for non-agriculture use.</p>	<p>As stated in Letter received from Principal Secretary of Govt of Rajasthan vide their letter no F.9 (14)Rev./Gr.-6/10 dated 22.02.2010 that no conversion of land is required for undertaking mining activity.</p> <p>Therefore, the condition may please be removed.</p>
3	<p><i>Specific Condition (vi)</i> Project proponent shall ensure that no natural water course and/or water resources are obstructed due to any mining operations. Adequate measures shall be taken for protection of the 1st order and 2nd order streams, if any emanating/passing through the mine lease during the course of mining operation.</p>	<p>The 1st stream and 2nd stream are not passing through the lease area.</p> <p>Hence, this condition is not applicable. Therefore, this condition may please be removed.</p>
4	<p><i>Specific Condition (x)</i> Plantation shall be raised in an area of 166 ha including a 7.5m wide green belt in the safety zone around the mining lease, around waste dumps, around water body, along the roads etc by planting the native species in consultation with the local DFO/Agriculture Department. The density of trees should be around 2000 plants per ha. Greenbelt shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner and shall be</p>	<p>It is clear from condition that Greenbelt on 7.5 m safety barrier around the lease should be done in phase wise manner, but last line indicates that it should be completed within one year. It may not be possible to complete the same in a year because the lease boundary periphery cover around 10 km length and the lease boundary is far away from the existing mine working area. So, far we have covered about 45.5 ha area under plantation at different locations inside the lease area &</p>

S.No.	Description / EC Condition	PP's submission
	completed within one year	<p>same will be continue in future also.</p> <p>Therefore, last line may be removed from condition.</p>
5	<p><i>Specific Condition (xiv)</i> Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of Sota River and the Sabi River in consultation with the State pollution Control Board.</p>	<p>We are taking care of all necessary precautionary measures to ensure any type of contamination due to our mining activities and we are not discharging any type of waste outside from our mining lease. No stream originating/passing through the mining lease area and connect to Sota&Sabi River. The sota river is 2.0 km &sabi River is 7.25 km away from the mines. Hence there is no pollution in Sota&Sabi River due to any mining activities.</p> <p>Hence, this condition is not applicable to us. Therefore, this condition may please be removed</p>
6	<p><i>Specific Condition (xvii)</i> Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Measures shall be taken for maintenance of vehicles used in mining operations and in transportation of mineral. The mineral transportation within the mine shall be carried out through the covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.</p>	<p>The vehicle emissions are under control and to ensure that six monthly monitoring of vehicular emissions (PUC) of all HEMM's are being done regularly. Limestone is being transported to crusher within lease area, through dumpers, designed especially for mining activity & transportation of material is being done as per the designated load. So, covering of dumpers is not feasible.</p> <p>Therefore, this may please be amended as : "Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Measures shall be taken for maintenance of vehicles used in mining operations and in transportation of mineral. The mineral transportation within the mine shall be carried out through the dumpers /Tippers".</p>
7	<p><i>Specific Condition (xxii)</i> Sewage treatment plant shall be installed for the colony. ETP shall also be provided for the workshop and waste water generated during the mining operation.</p>	<p>We have provided sewage treatment plant of capacity 500 KLD for treatment of domestic at colony, treated water is being used in regular basis in plantation activities. In case of mines, we have provided oil & grease trap/up-flow filter for</p>

S.No.	Description / EC Condition	PP's submission
		separation of oil & grease. The filtered water is being reutilized in same process for washing of vehicle. Therefore, this may please be amended as "Sewage treatment plant shall be installed for the colony. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of workshop effluents".
8	<i>Specific Condition (xxvi)</i> Provision shall be made for housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, Safe drinking water, medical health care crèche etc. the housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.	Most of the laborers are engaged from villages nearby villages Laborers are engaged from villages nearby villages, so there is no need for providing housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities. Therefore this condition may please be removed.

The Committee deliberated on the proposal and made their recommendations as below subject to submission of past production details:

- Amendment requested in **Para 1 and Para 4** is **not accepted** and the Committee clarified the PP that salient features of the project mentioned in the preamble portion of EC i.e. from Para 1 to Para 5 are based on the submissions made by the PP while getting EC in 2010. It was also clarified that the operative part of the EC is from Para 6 onwards wherein Specific Conditions and General Conditions are mentioned. Only those portions of Preamble shall remain applicable and assessed for compliance wherein PP had made specific commitments for prevention of pollution and environmental conservation.
- Amendment requested in **Specific Condition (ii)** regarding approval of State Land Use Department is **not accepted** and the Committee clarified the PP that since it has already obtained the letter from Principal Secretary, Government of Rajasthan regarding no requirement of land conversion, the condition is already complied and the same can be mentioned in 6-monthly returns of EC terms and conditions.
- Amendment requested in **Specific Condition (iv)** regarding no obstruction to water bodies and protection of 1st order and 2nd order streams during mining operations is **not accepted** and the Committee is of the view since 1st order and 2nd order natural streams are not passing through the M.L. area, the PP can mention non-applicability of this condition in EC. The Committee further clarified the PP that EC terms and conditions are standardized and the same are monitored by the regulatory/ enforcement agencies as per their

applicability.

- Amendment requested in **Specific Condition (x)** is regarding Plantation/ green belt development in M.L. area in consultation with DFO/ Agriculture Department with tree density of 2000 plants/ Ha is accepted and Committee recommended the proposal for allowing PP to develop 7.5m wide Plantation/ Greenbelt in the safety zone by 2020 in the M.L. as per the areas identified and conditions mentioned in EC. PP has made submissions on the aspect as tabulated above. However, the Committee was also of the view that the PP got EC in 2010 and even after the passage of 7 years it has not complied with the instant condition of EC. Hence, Ministry may also take suitable action towards non-compliance of EC condition.
- Amendment requested in **Specific Condition (xiv)** regarding mitigation measures for pollution prevention of Sota and Sabi river in consultation with PCB is not accepted and Committee clarified that the status of condition and explanation given to the Committee may very well be mentioned as a compliance status and apprised to various authorities including SPCB.
- Amendment requested in **Specific Condition (xvii)** regarding pollution from vehicular emissions and transportation of minerals through covered is not accepted and Committee clarified that air pollution emanating from vehicular transport and transportation of minerals outside as well as inside mine lease area adversely impact the health of workers, staff and other supervising officials. Hence, all possible measures shall be taken by the PP to minimize the generation of dust and its control. The PP can submit the steps taken in this regard to the monitoring agencies.
- Amendment requested in **Specific Condition (xxii)** regarding installation of STP for colony and ETP for workshop and wastewater from mines is not accepted and Committee clarified that treatment of sewage water/ wastewater and its worthiness for further use depends on the intended area of reuse. The installation of requisite treatment system for treatment of wastewater/ sewage water is solely dependent on the PP (in consultation with concerned SPCB) provided it meets the prescribed usage criteria/ treatment standards.
- Amendment requested in **Specific Condition (xxvi)** regarding provision of housing for labor with all amenities like medical facility, cooking. Mobile toilets, mobile STP, drinking water etc. is not accepted and Committee clarified that the fact that most of the villagers engaged as labor are from nearby villages can be mentioned in the compliance status rather than asking for striking off the clause. It may happen in future that labor from outside locality may come and be engaged.

The Committee further noted the proposal for change of name from Grasim Cement Limited to Ultratech Cement Limited in respect of the instant proposal is required to be dealt under the provisions of Rule 11 to the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended.

(2.13) Mahalaxmi Soapstone & Dolomite Mining Project (Oden) of M/s Khetan Business Corporation Pvt. Ltd. of production capacity 1,45,000 TPA in M.L. area of 327.835 Ha located at Village Oden and Rabcha, Tehsil Nathdwara, District Rajsamand, Rajasthan – Amendment of EC regarding
File No. J-11015/317/2005-IA.II(M)

The proposal submitted by M/s Khetan Business Corporation Pvt. Ltd. is for seeking amendment of EC granted by the MoEFCC vide letter no. J-11015/317/2005-IA.II(M) dated 22.09.2010 with respect to change in M.L. area from 327.835 Ha to 144.76 Ha. The capacity of the Mines is 1,45,000 TPA. The project is located at Village Oden and Rabcha, Tehsil Nathdwara, District Rajsamand, Rajasthan.

The PP submitted that as of now the M.L. area under possession is 144.976 Ha for which Mining plan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan has been approved vide letter dated 03.04.2012 and Supplementary lease deed has been executed on 07.07.2009. The PP further submitted that the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board has asked the PP to submit EC amendment letter in respect of the retained area of 144.76 Ha to further process its Consent Renewal Application. The Committee noted the same and asked the PP to submit the communication received from RSPCB along with the copy of last consent letter. The copies of valid Mining plan and Supplementary lease deed mentioning the 144.76 lease area may also be submitted along with authenticated past production details from the State Mines and Geology department and MoEFCC R.O. EC compliance report.

The Committee deliberated on the proposal and **recommended for EC amendment** subject to submission of the information pertaining to:- (i) Authenticated Past production details from State Department of Mines & Geology since start of mining operations; (ii) MoEFCC R.O. Compliance Report; (iii) Supplementary Lease deed for 144.76 Ha lease area; and (iv) Revised Mining Plan (valid as on date) for 144.76 Ha lease area.

(2.14) Maliakhera Limestone Mining Project of M/s J K Cement Works with production capacity of 3.2 MTPA in M.L. area of 315.409 Ha located in Village- Maliakhera, Tehsil- Nimbahera & District Chittorgarh, Rajasthan - Amendment of EC regarding
File No. J-11015/429/2008-IA.II(M)

The proposal submitted by M/s J K Cement Works is for seeking amendment of EC granted by the MoEFCC vide letter no. J-11015/429/2008-IA.II(M) dated 06.08.2010 with respect to 'Change in M.L. area' and 'Installation of Crusher of 1500 TPH capacity along with Rubber Belt Conveyor System'. The capacity of the Mines is 3.2 Million TPA. The project is located at Village- Maliakhera, Tehsil- Nimbahera &

District Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.

The PP submitted that the lease area mentioned in the EC is 320 Ha. However, at the time of renewal of mine lease, the Department of Mines and Geology corrected the error through digital demarcation of the lease area. The actual area was assessed as 315.409 Ha. There is no change in the Mineral reserve as there is no addition or alteration in Mineable limit. The Committee noted the submissions made by the PP and **recommended the proposal** of 'Change in mine lease area' subject to submission of (i) Authenticated Past production details from State Department of Mines & Geology since start of mining operations; (ii) MoEFCC R.O. Compliance Report; (iii) Relevant document from State Mines and Geology Department stating 315.409 lease area along with executed deed; and (iv) Revised Mining Plan (valid as on date) for 315.409 Ha lease area.

Apart from the above, the Committee deliberated on the proposal of Installation of Crusher of 1500 TPH capacity along with Rubber Belt Conveyor System and informed the PP that since installation of crusher and associated conveyance system within the mine lease area involves adverse environmental impacts like dust generation, increased movement of transportation vehicles, noise generated from crushing operations etc. which were not considered earlier while giving EC for the mining operations, **the proposal is required to be applied as a fresh proposal and accordingly, the PP was asked to apply fresh for setting up of Crusher of 1500 TPH capacity and Rubber Belt Conveyor System.**

(2.15) Sand Stone and Khanda Mine of M/s Sh. Laxmi Chand with production capacity of TPA in M.L. area of 48.70 Ha. Village Chaikora and Kharaga ka Nagala, Tehsil Rupbas, Distt- Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

File No. J-11015/33/2011-IA.II(M)

The proposal submitted by M/s Sh. Laxmi Chand is for seeking amendment of EC granted by the MoEFCC vide letter no. J-11015/33/2011-IA.II(M) dated 13.05.2013 with respect to 'Changing in mining technology' and 'Name of proponent change due to death of Sh. Laxmi chand'. The Project Proponent did not turn up during the meeting and accordingly, **the proposal was deferred.**

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

Standard Terms of Reference (TOR) for Mining Project

- 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 the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and bufferzone).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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.
- 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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Standardization of EC conditions in Non-coal mining sector

A. Specific conditions

To be suggested by the EAC w.r.t. project.

B. Standard conditions

- 1). Environmental clearance is granted subject to final outcome of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law, if any, as may be applicable to this project.
- 2). This Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining requisite NBWL Clearance from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, if any, as applicable for this Mining project.
- 3). The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
- 4). Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing shall be ensured. The Project Proponent shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
- 5). The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of water (surface water and ground water) for the project.
- 6). Project Proponent shall obtain the necessary prior permission from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) in case of intersecting the Ground water table. The intersecting ground water table can only be commence after conducting detailed hydrogeological study and necessary permission from the CGWA. The Report on six monthly basis on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Pollution Control Board.
- 7). A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 5 years in advance of final mine closure for approval.
- 8). No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made

without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and ClimateChange.

- 9). No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
- 10). Mining shall be carried out as per the provisions outlined in mining plan approved by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)/State Mines and Geology Department as well as by abiding to the guidelines of Directorate General Mines Safety(DGMS).
- 11). The lands which are not owned by Proponent, mining will be carried out only after obtaining the consents from all the concerned land owners as per the provisions of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and MMDR Act,1957.
- 12). Digital processing of the entire lease area using remote sensing technique shall be carried out regularly once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change its RegionalOffice.
- 13). Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and maintain records accordingly; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smoking, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. The Recommendations of National Institute for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers shall be implemented; The prevention measure for burns, malaria and provision of anti- snake venom including all other paramedical safeguards may be ensured before initiating the miningactivities.
- 14). The critical parameters as per the Notification 2009 such as PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, and Sox etc. in the ambient air within the impact zone, peak particle velocity at 300m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, PH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)]. The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed on a display board at the project site at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company in public domain. The circular No. J-20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for itscompliance.
- 15). The Proponent shall install online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System and

there should be system for display of digital AAQ data within 03 months at least at three locations as per wind direction. Online provisions of pH and turbidity meters at discharge points of STP and ETP and also at water storage ponds in the mining area may be made. Project Proponent should display the result digitally in front of the main Gate of the minesite.

- 16). Effective safeguard measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of PM10 and PM2.5 such as haulroad, loading and unloading point and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all the sources shall be controlled regularly. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard. Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality to be carried out based on the Notification 2009, as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- 17). Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operation. The project proponent shall ensure that no natural water course and/or water resources shall be obstructed due to any mining operations. The monitoring shall be carried out four times in a year pre- monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
- 18). Regular monitoring of the flow rate of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease shall be carried out and records maintain. The natural water bodies and or streams which are flowing in an around the village, should not be disturbed. The Water Table should be nurtured so as not to go down below the pre- mining period. In case of any water scarcity in the area, the Project Proponent has to provide water to the villagers for their use. A provision for regular monitoring of water table in open dug wall located in village should be incorporated to ascertain the impact of mining over ground watertable.
- 19). Regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out and record of monitoring data should be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority, Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.

- 20). The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain 'PUC' certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centres.
- 21). Transportation of the minerals by road passing through the village shall not be allowed. A 'bypass' road should be constructed (say, leaving a gap of at least 200 meters) for the purpose of transportation of the minerals so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be mitigated. The project proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public road network in case the same is proposed to be used for the Project. No road movement should be allowed on existing village road network without appropriately increasing the carrying capacity of such roads.
- 22). The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day light/nighthours.
- 23). Main haulage road in the mine should be provided with permanent water sprinklers and other roads should be regularly wetted with water tankers fitted with sprinklers. Crusher and material transfer points should invariably be provided with Bag filters and or dry fogging system. Belt-conveyors should be fully covered to avoid air borne dust.
- 24). Main haulage road in the mine should be provided with permanent water sprinklers and other roads should be regularly wetted with water tankers fitted with sprinklers. The material transfer points should invariably be provided with Bag filters and or dry fogging system. In case of Belt-conveyors facilities the system should be fully covered to avoid air borne dust; Use of effective sprinkler system to suppress fugitive dust on haul roads and other transport roads shall be ensured.
- 25). Sufficient number of Gullies to be provided for better management of water. Regular Monitoring of pH shall be included in the monitoring plan and report shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office on six monthly basis.
- 26). There shall be planning, developing and implementing facility of rainwater

harvesting measures on long term basis and implementation of conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground WaterBoard.

- 27). The Project Proponent has to take care of gullies formed on slopes. Dump mass should be consolidated with proper filling/leveling with the help of dozer/compactors.
- 28). The reclamation at waste dump sites shall be ecologically sustainable. Scientific reclamation shall be followed. The local species may be encouraged and species are so chosen that the slope, bottom of the dumps and top of the dumps are able to sustain these species. The aspect of the dump is also a factor which regulates some climatic parameters and allows only species adopted to that microclimate.
- 29). The top soil, if any, shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) only and it should not be kept unutilized for long. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation. The over burden (OB) generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The maximum height of the dumps shall not exceed 8m and width 20 m and overall slope of the dumps shall be maintained to 45⁰. The OB dumps should be scientifically vegetated with suitable native species to prevent erosion and surface run off. In critical areas, use of geo textiles shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump. The entire excavated area shall be backfilled and afforested. Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas should continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office on six monthly basis.
- 30). Catch drains and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral and OB dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and other water bodies. The water so collected should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development etc. The drains shall be regularly desilted particularly after monsoon and maintained properly. The drains, settling tanks and check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed both around the mine pit and over burden dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and other water bodies and sump capacity should be designed keeping 50% safety margin over and above peak sudden rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the area adjoining the mine site. Sump capacity should also provide adequate retention period to allow proper settling of silt material. Sedimentation pits shall be constructed at the corners of the

garland drains and desilted at regular intervals.

- 31). Plantation shall be raised in a 7.5m wide green belt in the safety zone around the mining lease, backfilled and reclaimed area, around water body, along the roads etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the local DFO/Agriculture Department and as per CPCB Guidelines. The density of the trees should be around 2500 plants per ha. Greenbelt shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner and shall be completed within first five years.
- 32). Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area".
- 33). The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, where required, in consultation with the State Government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, Project Proponent should implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.
- 34). The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered fauna, if any, spotted in the study area. Action plan for conservation of flora and fauna shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department. A copy of action plan shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office.
- 35). As per the Company Act, the CSR cost should be 2 % of average net profit of last three years. Hence CSR expenses should be as per the Company Act/Rule for the Socio Economic Development of the neighborhood Habitats which could be planned and executed by the Project Proponent more systematically based on the 'Need based door to door survey' by established Social Institutes/Workers. The report shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office on six monthly basis.
- 36). Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the

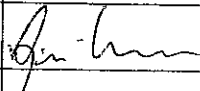


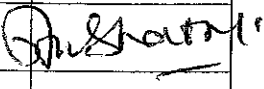
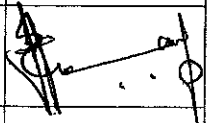
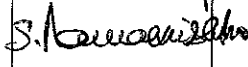
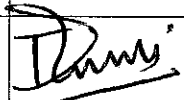
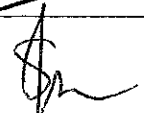
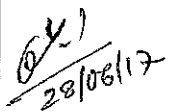
completion of the project.

- 37). Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs /muffs.
- 38). Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19th May, 1993 and 31st December, 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap should be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.
- 39). Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.
- 40). A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
- 41). The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Ministry and its Regional Office.
- 42). The project authorities should inform to the Regional Office regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
- 43). The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, its Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
- 44). The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
- 45). A copy of clearance letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
- 46). State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's

Office for 30 days.

- 47). The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at www.environmentclearance.nic.in and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office.

LIST OF EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (MINING - Non Coal Mining Sector)

Sl. No.	Name and address	Designation	Signature 28-06-2017
1.	Dr.Ajai Kumar B-1302, BestechParkView Spa, Sector-47, Gurgaon, Haryana	Chairman	
2.	Shri B Ramesh Kumar H-No. 6-1-134/6, Balram Compound, Padmarao Nagar, Secundrabad- 500025, Andhra Pradesh	Member	
3.	Prof.Dr. K.S. Rana MaharanaManzil, 18, Dholpur House, (D.M. Compound), M.G. Road, Agra-1, Uttar Pradesh - 282001	Member	
4.	Prof. A. K. Bhatnagar, JA/4B, Ashok Vihar-I, Delhi – 110052	Member	
5.	Dr. N. C. Karmakar Department of Mining Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi – 221 005, Uttar Pradesh	Member	
6.	Dr.Hemant S. Sahasrabudhe "Utkarsha", LB-53, Housing Board Colony, Laxminagar, Nagpur-440022	Member	
7.	Prof. S. Ramakrishna Rao 50-120-9/1, Tulasi Mani Regency North Extension, Seethammadhara, Visakhapatnam - 530013 Andhra Pradesh.	Member	
8.	Dr.HimanshuPathak, Professor, Center for Environment Science and Climate Resilient Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110 012	Member	
9.	Dr AL. Ramanathan Professor, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University. New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi- 110067	Member	
10.	Dr.Tushar Kant Joshi, LaxmikantNiwas, SalanGaon, Bhagwantpur, Dehradun-248009, Uttarakhand.	Member	
11.	ShriSantosh Gupta, Flat No. 405, Block –B, Gaur Green Vista, NyayKhand -1, Indrapuram, Ghaziabad-201014	Member	
12.	Representative of Ministry of Mines Shri. Pushpender Gaur, Dy. Controller of Mines, Ministry of Mines, Shastri Bhawan New Delhi-110001.	Member	
13.	Representative of Indian Meteorological Mr. V.K. Soni, Scientist "E", (Meteorology/Air Pollution), 609, SatMet Building, MausamBhawan, Indian Meteorological Department, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003	Member	
14.	Representative of Wildlife Institute of India, Dr. (Ms.) AshaRajvanshi, Wildlife Institute of India, Chandrabani, Dehradun-248001	Member	
15.	Director IA-Division (Non Coal Mining) Vayu-305, Indira ParyavaranBhawan, Ministry of Environment, Forest & CC, Jorbagh Road, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003	Member Secretary	