PREFEASIBILITY REPORT

Mineral ~ Masonry Stone

Mining project ~ Category "B2"

Lease Area ~ 1.00 Ha.

Near Village ~ Toda

Tehsil ~ Neem Ka Thana

District ~ Sikar

(Rajasthan)

| | PROJECT PROPONENT | |

SHRI DILIP SINGH SHEKHAWAT

S/o Shri Jorawar Singh Shekhawat

R/o 71, Jyoti Nagar, 100 fit Road, Shobhagpura,

Tehsil – Girwa, District – Udaipur

Rajasthan

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a fresh mining lease for mineral Masonry Stone (Cheja Pathar) located near village - Toda, Tehsil – Neem ka Thana, District - Sikar (Rajasthan). LOI has been issued in favour of Shri Dilip Singh Shekhawat S/o Shri Jorawar Singh Shekhawat, R/o 71, Jyoti Nagar, 100 fit road, Shobhagpura, Tehsil – Girawa, District - Udaipur (Rajasthan) for mineral Masonry Stone over an area of 1.00 hectares by Suptdg Mining Engineer Mines & Geology Department Government of Rajasthan Sikar vide Letter no. खअ/सीकर/अप्र/खप–324/08/8528 Date 29/07/2013 (Copy of Letter is enclosed as annexure No-7).

This area is 1.00 Ha. hence it come under jurisdiction of State Government *i.e.* SEAC (State Level Expert Appraisal Committee). The Masonry Stone mining projects with mining lease < 25 ha will be categorized as 'B2'. So this is Category "B2" mining project under office Memorandum of MOEF vide no. J-13012/12/2013-IA-1I (I) dated 24 December 2013. Lessee applies for environment clearance under aforesaid Office Memorandum dated 24 December, 2013.

The mining area is of 1.00 Ha. Located near village - Toda, Tehsil – Neem ka Thana, District - Sikar (Rajasthan). Total land of mining lease comes under Govt. waste land. No forest land is involved in this area. Topographically, the area is flat. Khasra no 890 of revenue Village – Toda, Tehsil – Neem ka Thana, District – Sikar which is Govt. waste land, List of relevant Khasra is given in table 1.1 below and forms the part of Toposheet, 45M/14.

Table 1.1 Salient Features of the Mine Site & Surrounding Details

<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>M.L. No.</td><td>324/08</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Name of Mineral</td><td>Masonry Stone (Minor Mineral)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Khasra Nos.</td><td>Details of village wise Khasra details are as:
<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Name of Village</th><th>Khasra No.</th><th>Total Area in Ha.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Toda</td><td>890</td><td>1.00</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Status of Khasra Land in revenue record</td><td>Govt. waste land</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Area</td><td>1.00 Ha.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Latitude & Longitude</td><td>Latitudes – 27° 39’ 0.72’’ N to 27° 39’ 3.07’’ N
Longitudes - 75 ° 54’ 33.24’’ E to 75 ° 54’ 38.37’’ E</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Near Village</td><td>Toda</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Tehsil</td><td>Neem Ka Thana</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>District</td><td>Sikar</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>State</td><td>Rajasthan</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>Toposheet No.</td><td>45M/14</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td>Description report of Lease area</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Bearing</th><th>Distance (Metres)</th></tr>
<tr><td>FRP(Well)</td><td>A</td><td>95º00’</td><td>162 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>360º00’</td><td>71.42 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>90º00’</td><td>140 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>180º00’</td><td>71.42 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>A</td><td>270º00’</td><td>140 m</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.</td><td>Nearest Railway Station</td><td>Nearest Railway Station is at Neem ka Thana of about 15.5 km distance from lease area in NW direction.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14.</td><td>National Park</td><td>There is no National Park in the 10.0 Km radii of lease area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>15.</td><td>Biosphere Reserve</td><td>There is no Biosphere Reserve in the 10.0 Km radii of lease area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td>Heritage</td><td>There is no Heritage located in 10.0 Km radii of lease area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td>Reserve Forest</td><td>➢ Ganwari Pf is located at a distance of 3.5 km in NW direction.
➢ Gadrata PF is located at distance of 5.2 km in NNE direction</td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td>National Highway/State Highway</td><td>➢ NH-8 at a distance of 18 km in ESE direction.
➢ RJ-SH-37B at a distance of 11.5 km in NNW direction.
➢ RJ-SH-13 at a distance of 16.5 km in NW direction.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19.</td><td>Water Bodies</td><td>➢ Buchara Bandh is located at a distance 8.0 km in SE direction from the lease area.
➢ Sota Nadi is located at a distance of 7.6 km in SE direction from the lease area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>20.</td><td>Population of nearest village</td><td>Nearest village is Toda which is about 1.1 Km from mine lease in SE direction.
<table>
<tr><th>S.No</th><th>Village Name</th><th>Population</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>SC</th><th>ST</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Toda</td><td>3943</td><td>2086</td><td>1857</td><td>1243</td><td>275</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">TOTAL</td><td>3943</td><td>2086</td><td>1857</td><td>1243</td><td>275</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

2.0 Introduction of the project/background Information

(i) Identification of Project Proponent. In case of mining project, a copy of mining lease /letter of intent should be given.

Project Proponent- Shri Dilip Singh Shekhawat is an private individual, Ownership project of Masonry Stone mining..

Address of the Lessee:

Shri Dilip Singh Shekhawat

S/o Shri Jorawar Singh Shekhawat

R/o 71, Jyoti Nagar, 100 fit road, Shobhagpura,

Tehsil – Neem ka Thana,

District – Sikar, (Rajasthan)

(ii) Brief Description of Nature of Project:

Mining lease is granted in khasra no. 890 in revenue village Toda of Tehsil – Neem ka Thana, District - Sikar (Rajasthan), lease area 1.00 Ha. (Enclosed copy of LOI as annexure no. 7). This mining Lease is situated in Toda of Tehsil Neem ka Thana, District - Sikar (Rajasthan) over an area of 1.00 Ha. It is proposed for mining of mineral Masonry Stone.

Mining of Masonry Stone would be carried out by open cast benching method. The bench height will be kept up to 3 meters the width of the benches will be always more than the height. The mining will start from top towards bottom. Mining will be semi-mechanized.

(iii) Need for the project and its importance to the country and region

The state of Rajasthan is endowed with minor and major mineral resources. Minor mineral play a pivotal role in infrastructure sector of Rajasthan . Masonry stone (Cheja Patthar) mining in the proposed area is feasible. Mineral masonry stone (Cheja Patthar) is extensively used in construction and infrastructure projects.

Proposed project of masonry stone (Cheja Patthar) mining will erect the indigenous demand. By this proposed project of masonry stone mining in the area local people will get employment & thus will enhance their better living standard. The state government will get revenue in the form of royalty; taxes etc. and thus contribute to state economy.

(iv) Demand and Supply Gap

There is large demand of masonry stone for road, railway track, building construction etc. Demand of Masonry stone is increasing, at present, there is good demand.

(v) Imports v/s Indigenous Production

As the mineral in abundance is available indigenously, it is a low priced mineral so the import of the same is not required nor economically viable.

(vi) Export possibility

Being a low priced mineral export is not feasible.

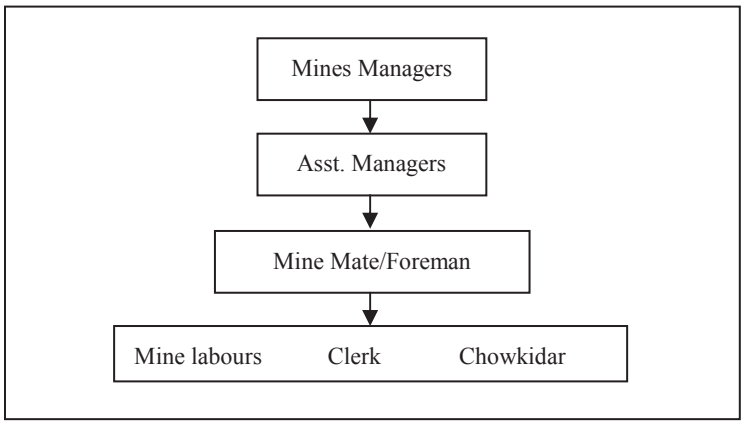
(vii) Domestic/Exports Markets

There is always an increasing demand of masonry stone (Cheja Pathar) in domestic markets.

(viii) Employment generation (Direct & Indirect) due to the project

By this mining project of Masonry Stone in the area, peoples will get employment. The project directly generates the employment for the local people and indirectly for the others. Also the marketing of the product generates the employment for peoples. By this project, approximately 68 persons will get direct i.e One certified Mines Manager, One certified Asst. Manager, One certified Mining Mate/foreman, 2 Watchmen, 4 dumper driver, 34 Skilled, 25 unskilled; in addition to above large number of persons will get indirect employment from the Masonry Stone mining project.

Organization Chart



3.0 Project Description

(i) Type of Project including interlinked and interdependent projects, if any.

No other material is interlinked with this mining work but it will directly support the infrastructure project locally.

(ii) Location (map showing general location, specific location, and project Boundary & project site layout) with coordinates.

The area has been marked on Toposheet No. 45M/14 including the mining lease location. This comprises the mining location of near village Toda falling in Tehsil–Neem ka Thana, District–Sikar (Raj.). Location map of mine area is as under:

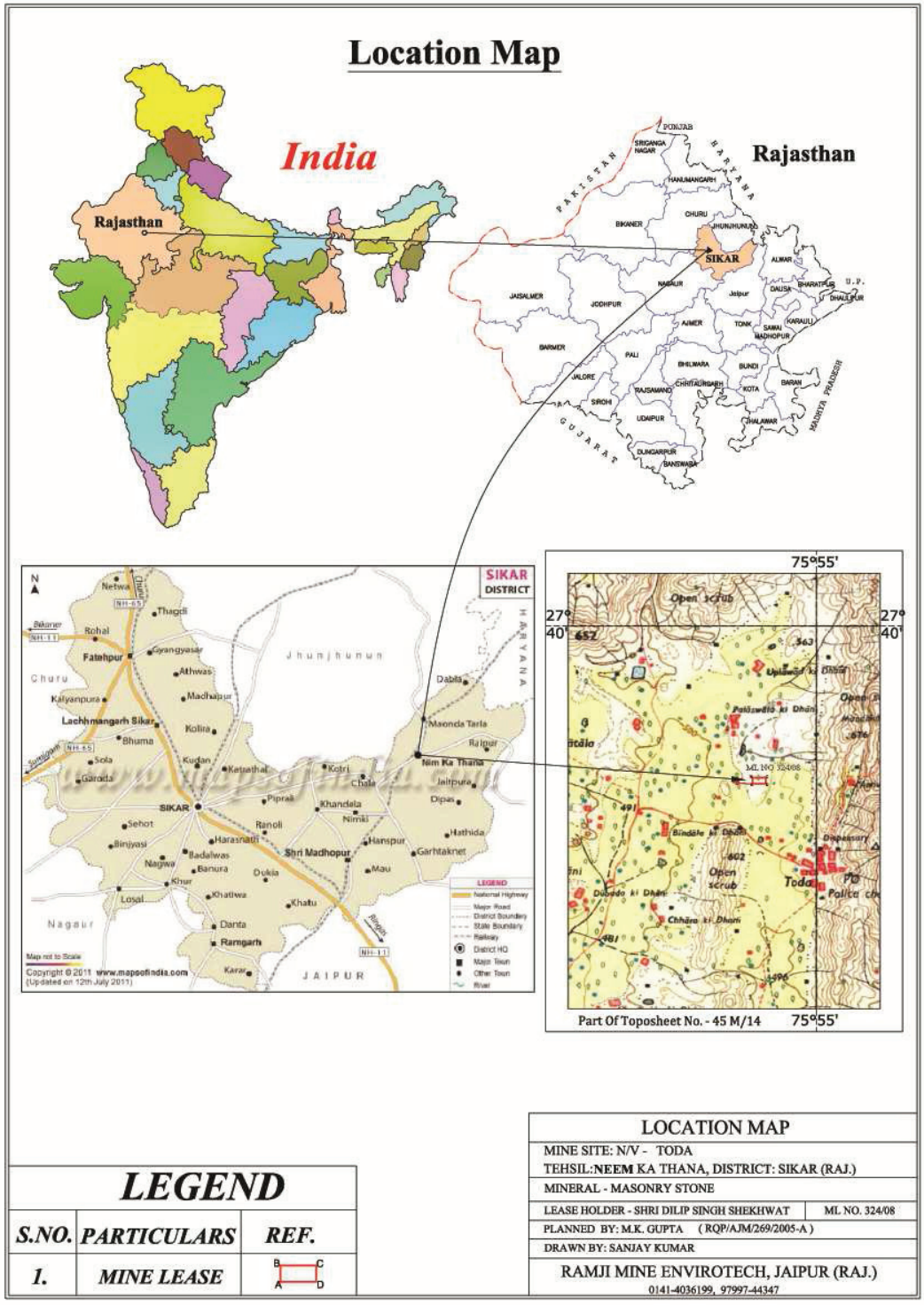


Fig. 1.1 Location map of Masonry Stone Lease Area

(iii) Details of alternate sites considered and the basis of selecting the proposed site, particularly the environmental considerations gone into should be highlighted.

No other site has been considered for the proposed project. The land has been allocated by government for the mining only. Site is adequate for Masonry Stone mining.

(iv) Size and Magnitude of Operation

Total area of mining lease is 1.0 Ha. Proposed maximum annual targeted production of Masonry stone from the mine will be 200000 TPA.

(v) Project description with process details (a schematic diagram/flow chart showing the project layout, components of the project etc. should be given)

1. Method of Mining

The Mining lease area shall be developed by opencast mining. The mining shall be started from the existing pit. The masonry stone is lying on the sub surface therefore open cast mining has been the obvious choice.

Bench Parameters shall be –

Height – 1-9m

Width – More than 1-9 m

Table 1.2 Showing Details of machinery proposed to be used at mine

S.No	Item	Capacity	Quantity
1	Jack Hammer	32 mm	2
2	Compressor 150 450	185 HP	1
3	D.G.Set	15 KVA	1
4	Poklean With Rock Breaker	148 HP	1
5	Dumper 2518	180 HP	5
6	Water Tanker	5000 Ltr.	1
7	Waggon Drill LM 100	30 m	1

2. Regional Geology

The area covers parts of Jaipur and Sikar districts and is connected by a fair weather road from Neem Ka Thana in the west while the south eastern parts are connected by the link road from Paota on the

Jaipur Kotputli road. Interior parts are connected by cart tracks. The Main drainage is defined by the ephemeral kundala-Jaithpura nala in the western part and Sota Nadi and its tributaries range (5ºc in winter to 49ºc in summer) and scanty rainfall. Xerophytic thorny bush define the main vegetation of the area.

The geomorphological features area related to the geology and structure of the rock formations. The main ridges are formed by the quartzites while the intervening low lying areas are occupied by calc-gneiss and schist's.

The litho-unites are represented by Meta sediments of Delhi Supergroup of rocks (Palaeo-Meso Proterozoic) followed by sand, silt andalluvium of the Quaternary times.

Delhi Supergroup with its two sub division, the Alwar and the Ajabgarh Groups, is present in the area. The Alwar Group is represented by Kankiarwahi and Pratapgarh Formation of Which the former is an assemblage of schists and gneisses while the later predominantly consist of hard, compact, massive and gritty, medium to coarse grained, grey to pale grey quartzites.

The Ajabgarh Group is represented by the Kushalgarh, the Saraiska and the thanagazi Formations. These formations are sequences of the calc silicate rock, mica-schist and quartzite.

The Kushalgarh formation comprises calcareous suite of rocks with subordinate mica schists and quartzites. The calc-geneiss is gray to dark grey in colour with alternate hard and soft bands. Light grey coloured marbles associated with the calc-gneiss include siliceous, impure cherty valc-gneiss include siliceous, impure cherty calc-arenites. Outcrops of biotite schists and hard, massive and grey quartzites are present sporadically.

The Sariska Formation consists of brecciated ferruginous quartzite with patches of chert fragment, exposed around Toda, Raipur and Nanagwas.

The Thanagazi Formation encompasses and assemblage of marble calc silicate rock with actinolite, tremolite, biotite-sericate schist, quartzite with garnet-chlorite schist and phyllite with quartzite, calc gneiss/calc silicate rocks are exposed around Kalakhera and Gharata, alternating with impure siliceous marble and showing gradational contect with biotite schist. Graphite schists are present near Buchara in isolated outcrops, being impersistent and grading to biotite schist in Kalakhera. In Vhandoli Dudhwas area, it occurs as small patches in the pegmatite. Hard massive, coarse to medium grained, grey to reddish grey recrystallised quartzite with bands of phyllite and schist, are present from Buchara to Todra.

Amphibolite occurs as dykes and sills of small dimensions. It is milanovratic, medium to fine grained, massive to schistose comprising green amphibole with radiating anthophyllite blades. The intrusion is structurally controlled as these transverse the weak planes like joints, foliation and bedding.

Granite boss is exposed in two parts. In the north, it extends from jaithpura and Kalakhera towards south, extending in the Jugalpora Nala section. The granite is pink, fineto coarse-grained with pronounced foliation. The Kalakhera Granite is grey, non-foliated and mostly non –porphyritic. There are other granite outercrops of small dimension south of Ladi Ka Bas, near Bhagi Ki Dhani and near Todra.

Pegmatite's of varying dimensions are exposed throughout the are but its maximum development is in Buchara-Chandoli area where it covers an area of about 50 sq km. pegmatite's are essentially composed of feldspar and quartz muscovite and tourmaline with uniform texture and composition. The pegmatite are lithologically controlled, as, they are most common in the calc gneiss and marble and rare in quartzites.

Most of the are around todra and Buchara and Sota river section, is covered by blown sand. The dry and sandy river bed is the main

source of the sand. Talus, scree covered slopes are the prominent features of the prominent features of the quartzite ridges.

The general trend of the litho-unites is NNE-SSW with steep westerly dip. They have been folded into isoclinals and non isoclinals folds with usually moderate to steep plunge towards north and south. The major folds are of 1st generation (F_1) trending NNE-SSW. The F_2 are less extensive and subordinate. The dominant structural features from NW to SE are Raipur, Kalakhera and Talwa anticline and Dhada and Todra Buchara syncline.

Faults are rare. Two major faults are inferred north-east of Jhitala. Foliation is best seen in the schists, parallel to the bedding. Joints are best developed in quartzites, the most common being bedding joints with gentle dips, other set being oblique to strike joint.

The area is rich in iron ore. Occurrences at Narda, Nanawas, Jaitpura, Jhitala, Ladi ka Bas, Gharata vary a tentative reserve of 1.01m tones of iron ore. China clay diposites located at Buchara and Todra are being used in pottery industry and the tentative reserves are 111,500 and 600,000 tones. Smal occurrences of fluorite in disseminated veins in the talc-quartz rich pegmatite are located near Buchara lake rest house. Graphite occurs as small lenses within graphitic schists in Buchara area. The lense varies in thickness for 0.01 to 0.2m and show pinching and swelling. Reserve of this low grade graphite is very small. Small occurrences of limestones barite, copper ore, feldspar, molybdenum ore and bismuth ore also reported from this area.

Table 1.3

Era/Period	Geological Cycle	Sub Group	Formation	Lithology
Holocene (Quaternary)	Post-Delhi Intrusive			Alluvium Sand and Silt Pegmatite Granite Amphibolite
Palaeo to meso Proterozoic	Delhi Supergroup	Ajabgarh Group	Thanaghazi Formation	➢ Biotite-Sericite Schist: ➢ Garnet ➢ Hiorite Schist ➢ Calc-Silicate rock with actionlite-Tremolite bearing marble
			Seriska Formation	Brecciated ferruginous Quartzite

			Kushalgarh Formation	Impure siliceous marble, calc-Gneiss amphilbole schist, Quartzite
		Alwar Group	Pratapgarh Formation	Massive Quartzite (locally feldspathic and/or Gritty)
			Kankawarhi Formation	Schist, Phyllite

3. Local Geology of the area

Recent	Group	Lithology
Holocene (Quaternary)	Post-Delhi Intrusive	Masonary stone, Alluvium Sand and Silt Pegmatite Granite Amphibolite

4. Year wise annual programme of Mining for next five years

Table 1.4 The details of production

Year	Waste of Volume in MT	Saleable Masonry stone in tones
I	8795	49840
II	15001.9	85010.6
III	16455.5	93249.5
IV	19957.5	113097.5
V	35294.5	200000
TOTAL	**95504.4**	**541197.6**

5. Mineable Reserves and Anticipated Life of the Mine

All insitu reserves will not be possible to mined out as there will be some mineral will be left unmined i.e. in road barrier, ramp etc. it is assumed about 10% at present so net mineable proved reserve will be:

Mineable proved Mineral = proved mineral – Mining losses & Mineral Block in benches (10%) = 786250 – 78625 = 707625 MT

Mineable probable Mineral = probable mineral – Mining losses & Mineral Block in benches (10%) = 425000 – 42500 = 382500 MT

Total mineable reserves = 1090125 MT

The Average Production proposed is about 200000 MT per annum. Anticipated Life of Mine:-

= Mineral yet to be excavated/Avg. Annual Production = 1090125 / 200000 = 5.45 years or say 5.5 years

6. Conceptual Mining Plan

At the end of the lease period 1090125 tonne of Masonry stone mineral will be excavated from the lease area. Three benches will be formed at the end of lease period; height will be 3 m.

The RL of this bench will be from 502.00 m to 490.0, 490.00 m to 484.00m, 490.00 m to 484.00 m, 484.00 m to 478.00m & 478.00 m to 456.00m in Masonry stone. The position at the end of lease period is shown in Conceptual Plan.

(vi) Raw material required along with estimated quantity, likely source, marketing area of final products/s, Mode of transport of raw Material and Finished Product.

About 5 KLD water will be required for Masonry Stone mining which will be arranged from nearby wells on payment basis. About 500 Lts. diesel will be required daily for Jack hammer & compressor etc which will be arranged from nearby petrol pumps. Masonry Stone blocks mine out will be transported through trucks & trolley.

(vii) Resource optimization/recycling and reuse envisaged in the project, if any, should be briefly outlined.

Water will be accumulated in the excavated mine out pit area during rains and pits serve as a natural ground water recharge structure. As a result of extraction of mineral, the rate of charging of ground water is likely to be increased considerably. Water collected in the sump will be used in various purposes at mine viz. plantation, dust suppression etc.

(viii) Availability of water its source, Energy/power requirement and source should be given.

Total water requirement in the mine will be about 5 KLD for drinking & domestic use, dust suppression and plantation. Drinking water will be brought by water tanker from nearby villages. Collected water in the non working pits will also be used in plantation and dust suppression.

Diesel is used as motive source of primary energy for mine machinery. Diesel will be used in compressor, dumpers and tractors. About 500

Liters per day is assumed to be consumed. Diesel will be outsourced from nearby diesel pumps.

(ix) Quantity of wastes to be generated (liquid and solid) and scheme for their management/disposal

The waste overburden in the area is only intermixed soil. The total waste rock to be handled in five years is as follow:

Table 1.5 Year wise waste generation

Year	Waste of Volume in MT
I	8795
II	15001.9
III	16455.5
IV	19957.5
V	35294.5
Total	**95504.4**

Alluvium/waste generated in the first five years, which will be temporary stack yard inside the area. There is no sub-grade mineral will be generated during the course of mining. No site and spread is required for the sub-grade mineral.

(x) Schematic representations of the feasibility drawing which give information of EIA purpose

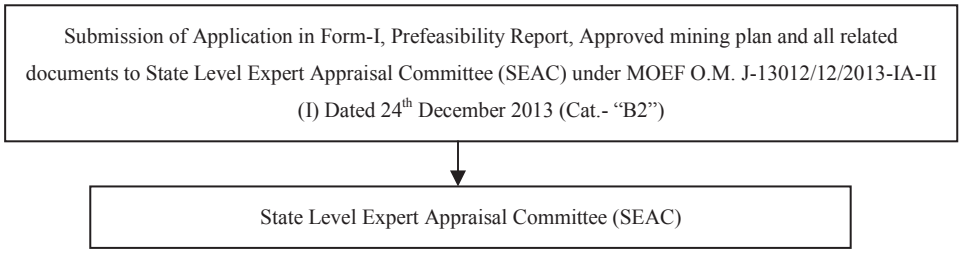


Fig. 1.2 Schematic Representation of EIA process

4.0 Site Analysis

(i) Connectivity

The applied lease area is situated near village Toda at a distance of 1.1km in SE direction. Toda is about 15.5 km from Neem ka Thana in NW direction. Mine is located 1.1 km from village Toda by Cart track is joining. National Highway-8 is located at a distance of 18 km in ESE direction from the lease area. RJ-SH-37B is located at a distance of 11.5 km in NNW direction. RJ-SH-13 is located at a distance of 16.5 km in

NW direction. The nearest Railway station is Neem Ka Thana, which is about 15.5 km from the area in NW direction. Nearest Airport is located in Jaipur, which is 85 km in SE direction.

(ii) Land Form, Land use and Land ownership

The area of lease is 1.00 Ha. Land is Govt. waste land. The lease area forms part of G.T. Sheet No. 45M/14. No forest land is involved in leased area. Details are given in table below:

Table 1.6 Land Status of Lease Area

Location Near Village	Tehsil	District & State	Status of Land	Total No. of Revenue Khasra	Total Lease Area (Ha.)	Period (Year)
Toda	Neem ka Than	Sikar & Rajasthan	Govt. Waste Land	(Khasra no. 860)	1.00	20

(iii) Topography

The applied lease area is almost flat. The highest RL of the area is 508 m. No other physiographical features are prevailing in and outside the applied lease area, within 500m. No habitation located in the lease area. Other landscape within 500m peripheries is illustrated in environment plan.

(iv) Existing land use pattern (agriculture, non-agriculture, forest, water bodies (including area under CRZ), shortest distances from the periphery of the project to periphery of the forests, national park, wild life sanctuary, eco sensitive areas, water bodies (distance from the HFL of the Bajri), CRZ. In case of notified industrial area, a copy of the Gazette notification should be given.

The lease area comes under Govt. waste land.

Table 1.7 Existing Land Use Pattern

	Forest Land	Private Land	Grazing Land	Barani Khatedari land	Others	Total	Land Acquired Outside Lease Area (if any)
	In Hectares						
Pits & Quarries	-	0.0022	-	-	-	0.0022	-
Dumps of Ore Waste & Over burden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure (Office &Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.0224	-	-	-	0.0224	-
Total Occupied Area	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-
Area back filled, If any	Not So Far						
Area afforested by mine owner	Nil						

There is no eco-sensitive areas such as National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries etc. present around lease area.

(v) Existing Infrastructure

Presently there is no infrastructure in lease area.

(vi) Soil Classification

In the western parts, the dune soils are pale brown and weakly calcareous in Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts. These soils are mostly non-calcareous and yellowish brown. The associated soils in the western part are also sandy, though these have a little more of silt and clay.

(vii) Climatic data from secondary sources

The area is characterized by semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of about 600mm, which is mainly received during monsoon season of July to September. There is a large variation of temperature in the area. In winter season the minimum temperature goes to 1^0C, while in summer season it is 35^0C and 50^0C respectively. Relative humidity in the area is more than 70% during the monsoon season but is below 20% during the months of March-May. Wind velocity in the area is medium (5-20m/min).

Table 1.8 Rainfall in Tehsil- Neem ka Thana, District-Sikar, Rajasthan

S.No.	Year	Rainfall in mm.
1	1990	352.0
2	1991	251.0
3	1992	607.0
4	1993	545.0
5	1994	570.0
6	1995	694.0
7	1996	895.0
8	1997	408.0
9	1998	234.0
10	1999	304.0
11	2000	290.0
12	2001	350.0

13	2002	197.0
14	2003	555.0
15	2004	446.0
16	2005	725.0
17	2006	455.0
18	2007	481.0
19	2008	713.0
20	2009	336.0
21	2010	1229.0
22	2011	938.0
23	2012	734.0
Annual Average Rainfall in mm.		**535.2**

(Source: waterresources.rajasthan.gov.in)

(viii) Social Infrastructure Available

The site is well connected with social infrastructure facilities like road, medical, telephone, telegraph etc. The nearest telephone facility is available in village Toda i.e 1.1 kms away from area. Water is purchased from near village Toda from where regular water supply is being taken by labours.

(A) Electricity

electricity supply is available in all nearby villages. Toda is well electrified. Electric power facilities are not available at mine site.

(B) Water

There is PHED supply in village Toda from where regular water supply is being taken by labours.

(C) Road Transport

Mine is located 1.1 km from village Toda by Cart track is joining.

(D) Rail Transport

The nearest railway station is Neem ka Thana, which is about 15.5 km from the area in NW direction.

(E) Air Transport

Air transport facility is not available in the district. The nearest air port is at Jaipur (85 km).

(ix) Health and Educational facilities

Adequate medical facilities such as dispensary/PHC are available in Toda. General Hospital is available at Tehsil – Neem ka Thana & District - Sikar. Primary schools are available in most of the villages in 5 km periphery of lease area. The education facility is available at Toda. Higher education facilities such as colleges etc available at tehsil –Neem ka Thana & district – Sikar, (Raj.).

5.0 Planning Brief

(i) Planning Concept (type of industries, facilities, transportation etc.) Town and country Planning/Development authority Classification

This is a mining project. Facilities includes such as office building, first aid center, rest shelter, vocational training center, godown, workshop, are proposed in the area. The infrastructures, which are not available, will be used for the entire life of the mine. Open cast methods of mining will be adopted. Transportation of mineral shall be done through road by dumpers, trucks. Other facilities such as power, transportation and communication, social infrastructure facilities are locally available near project site. Nearest town is Neem ka Thana, nearest village is Toda, facilities like dispensary, post office are available in this village.

(ii) Population Projections

The project will employ most of the workers from nearby areas. Local people from nearby villages will be give preference. Thus there will no chance to increase population due to proposed project of masonry stone mining in the area.

(iii) Land Use planning (breakup along with greenbelt etc.). Approximate land use is as following for life of Mine

Table 1.9 Land use plan of Lease area at the end of the life of mine

	Forest Land	Grazing Land	Govt. waste Land	Pvt. Waste Land	Total
	In Hectares				
Top Soil Dump	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Dump (External)	-	-	-	-	-
Excavation (Voids Only)	-	-	-	-	-
Excavation Voids that is to be				1.0	1.0

converted into reservoir					
Road	-	-	-	-	-
Built Up Area	-	-	-	-	-
Township Area	-	-	-	-	-
Afforestation	-	-	-	0.33*	0.33*
Reclamation (Backfilled)	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral Storage	-	-	-	-	-
Processing (Crushing)	-	-	-	-	-
Undisturbed Area	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.00**	**1.00**

(*Denotes plantation outside the lease area.)

(iv) Assessment of Infrastructure Demand (Physical & Social)

The road facility is available which shall be used and properly maintained. Preference will be given to local labor from nearby villages. Other requisite infrastructure as transport of mine labours is available by way of jeep; two-wheelers. Medical facility will be available for first aid at project site. Govt. dispensary is available nearest to ML area in nearby village –Toda at a distance of 1.1 km in SE direction.

(v) Social Infrastructure

Proposed project will provide employment for about 68 people directly and indirectly providing for about 210 which are Shopkeepers, Mechanic, drivers and transporter.

Table 1.10 Demographic Profile of nearby village

S.No.	Village Name	Population	Male	Female	SC	ST
1	Toda	3943	2086	1857	1243	275
TOTAL		**3943**	**2086**	**1857**	**1243**	**275**

(vi) Amenities/Facilities

Basic amenities/facilities available in nearby villages and towns are such as road, power supply, communication, water supply, medical and health etc. Site is well connected with road and other infrastructure facilities. Communication facilities such as post office, tele-communication available in village Toda. Nearby villages is well electrified. Medical facilities such as PHC available in village Toda. Hospital and Dispensary

facilities available in near tehsil – Neem ka Thana at a distance of 15.5 km in NW direction.

6.0 PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

(i) Industrial Area (Processing Area)

Facilities includes such as. Site Office, First Aid, Waster Hut, Rest Shelter are proposed in the lease area.

(ii) Resident Area (Non Processing Area)

No residential area is proposed.

(iii) Green Belt

To improve the environment of the area it is proposed to plant in nearby school, nearby road and waste dump etc. during plantation. During plantation programme, preference will be given to local species of plants. Proper care will be taken during plantation such as watering, manuring & fencing. Plants such *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Acacia nilotica* (Babool), *Prosopis cineraria* (Khejri), *Cassia fistuala* (Amaltas) etc. will be planted.

(iv) Social Infrastructure

In social infrastructure, house is made of pucca and kaccha both of type. Tar road is available in near villages. Due to scanty and uneven distribution of rainfall in the district, people are less dependent on agriculture. People of the area moves towards other places in search of employment. By this proposed Masonry stone mining in the area, provides employment opportunities in the area and this helps to control migration of people of one place to other.

(v) Connectivity (Traffic and transportation Road/Rail/Metro/Water ways etc.)

The applied lease area is situated near village Toda at a distance of 1.1km in SE direction. Toda is about 15.5 km from Neem ka Thana in NW direction. Mine is located 1.1 km from village Toda by Cart track is joining. National Highway-8 is located at a distance of 18 km in ESE direction from the lease area. RJ-SH-37B is located at a distance of 11.5 km in NNW direction. RJ-SH-13 is located at a distance of 16.5 km in

NW direction. The nearest Railway station is Neem Ka Thana, which is about 15.5 km from the area in NW direction. Nearest Airport is located in Jaipur, which is 85 km in SE direction.

(vi) Drinking Water Management (Source & supply of water)

Total water requirement of 5 KLD will be met from nearby villages. For drinking purposes, about 1 KLD water will be required.

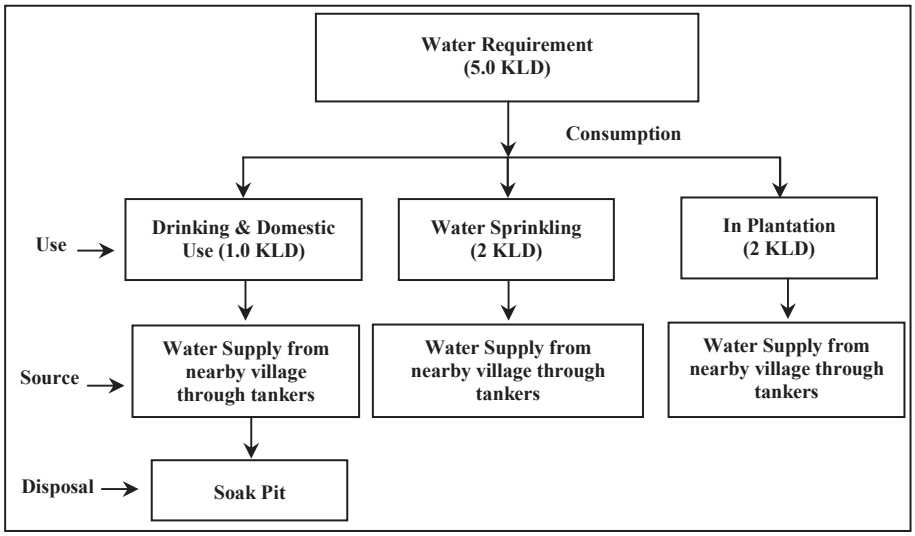


Fig. 1.3 Water requirements during various purposes at Mine Site

(vii) Sewerage System

No sewerage shall be generated from the project area.

(viii) Industrial Waste Management

No Industrial waste will be generated from the project.

(ix) Solid waste Management

The waste overburden in the area is only intermixed soil. The total waste rock to be handled in five years is as follow:

Table 1.11 Year wise waste generation

Year	Waste of Volume in MT
I	8795
II	15001.9
III	16455.5
IV	19957.5
V	35294.5
Total	**95504.4**

Alluvium/waste generated in the first five years, which will be temporary stack yard inside the area. There is no sub-grade mineral will be generated during the course of mining. No site and spread is required for the sub-grade mineral.

(x) Power Requirement

Nearby village's area is well electrified, mining machinery will be driven by diesel power for which estimated requirement of diesel will be about 500 liters per day which will be procured from nearby petrol pumps.

7.0 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT(R&R PLAN)

(Policy to adopted (Central State) in respect of the project affected person including home oustees, land oustees and landless labour (A brief outline to be given).

There is no habitation in leased out area only so no need of rehabilitation and resettlement plan so far.

8.0 PROJECT SCHEDULE AND COST ESTIMATES

(Likely date of start of construction and likely date of completion (time schedule for the project to be given)

Project will commence within 30 days after getting the environmental clearance. It is estimated that about Rs. 20 lakh will be required for mining machineries, vehicle and infrastructure development etc. The profit will depend upon the actual production obtained from the

POPULATION BENEFITED

About 68 peoples including labours directly and 210 persons will be benefited indirectly.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE

The State Government will get revenue as royalty from selling of mineral, Land Tax/surface rent, Sales Tax/VAT; Income Tax etc. will be addition.

9.0 ANALYSIS OF PROPOSAL (FINAL RECOMMENDATION) CONCLUSION

The project of Masonry Stone mining of Shri Dilip Singh Shekhawat at near village Toda, Tehsil–Neem ka Thana, District–Sikar (Rajasthan) is of utmost importance to the area for interest of mineral development and improves the socio-economic conditions of the local habitants. The operation of the proposed

project of Masonry Stone mining will pass on various social and economic benefits to the local communities of the area in addition to the existing benefits due to provide better employment opportunities and improvement in social infrastructure of the area, apart from increased financial benefits accruing to state and central agencies by ways of taxes, royalty, ceeses etc.