

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OF

DRAFT ENVIRONMENT IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN  
REPORT FOR PUBLIC HEARING

OF

Gothra-Parasrampura East Block

(Auctioned Block) (Area 460.4006 ha)

with Limestone Production Capacity 3.0 Million TPA,

OB 10.3191 Million TPA, Soil 1.271537 Million TPA

(Total Excavation 14.590637 Million TPA)

along with Installation of Crusher 1000 TPH

with Screen/Wobbler

At

Villages: Devgaon, Shivnagar, Naya Parasrampura,  
Gothra, Chaudhani, Khojas & Bhojnagar,  
Tehsil: Nawalgarh, District: Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

## PROJECT PROPONENT



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Proposed Gothra-Parasrampura East Block (Auctioned Block) (Area 460.4006 ha) with Limestone Production Capacity 3.0 Million TPA, OB 10.3191 Million TPA, Soil 1.271537 Million TPA (Total Excavation 14.590637 Million TPA) along with Installation of Crusher 1000 TPH with Screen/Wobbler at Villages: Devgaon, Shivnagar, Naya Parasrampura, Gothra, Chaudhani, Khojas & Bhojnagar, Tehsil: Nawalgarh, District: Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

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### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This proposal is for Proposed Gothra-Parasrampura East Block (Auctioned Block) (Area 460.4006 ha) with Limestone Production Capacity 3.0 Million TPA, OB 10.3191 Million TPA, Soil 1.271537 Million TPA (Total Excavation 14.590637 Million TPA) along with Installation of Crusher 1000 TPH with Screen/Wobbler at Villages: Devgaon, Shivnagar, Naya Parasrampura, Gothra, Chaudhani, Khojas & Bhojnagar, Tehsil: Nawalgarh, District: Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

Above mentioned Block was e-auctioned by Govt. of Rajasthan under The Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2017 and DCBL was successfully declared as the "Preferred Bidder". Further, Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued by the Govt. of Rajasthan for proposed Block on 08.03.2023.

Mining Plan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan has been approved vide letter no. MCDR-MPCoLST/9/2023-AJM-IBM\_RO\_AJM, dated 27.07.2023 by Regional Controller of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Application for Environment Clearance was submitted on 21.10.2023 to MoEF&CC for which ToR has been issued by MoEF&CC vide TOR Identification No. TO23A0000RJ5934776N, File No. IA-J-11015/37/2023-IA-II(NCM) dated 08.01.2024.

As per EIA Notification dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 as amended from time to time, the project falls under Category "A" (>250 ha), Project or Activity 1 (a)(3) for Mining of minerals and 2 (b) (3) for Mineral Beneficiation (Crusher with Screen/Wobbler).

### 1.2 NEED OF THE PROJECT

Limestone is the basic raw material required for manufacturing of cement. The limestone produced from the proposed mine will be utilized in proposed Cement Plant of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited and will also be sold to the prospective buyers.

This would not only help in bridging the demand-supply gap of cement in the region, the project will bring about gains in gross domestic product which will add to the gains in the GDP/GSDP. The mine shall be contributing around Rs. 328.97 crore to the State & Central Govt. exchequers by way of mining revenue (Auction Premium, Royalty, DMF, NMET). Total 85 persons will be employed directly in this mine. Beside this, various direct-indirect employment opportunities are also envisaged. With the proposed development in and around the area, there will be supporting facilities/infrastructure eventually leading to the development of the area. The project will help in the overall growth of the region.



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### 1.3 PROJECT DETAILS

**Table - 1.1**  
**Project Details**

S.N.	Particular	Details
A.	Nature of the project	Opencast Mechanized Limestone Mine
B.	Size of the project	
1.	Mining Lease Area	<b>Area: 460.4006 ha</b> (438.9386 ha Private Land + 13.0505 ha Govt. land + 8.4115 ha Grazing Land) (Grazing Land within the LOI Area is proposed to be surrendered)
2.	Proposed Production capacity	Limestone Production Capacity: 3.0 Million TPA OB – 10.3191 Million TPA Soil- 1.271537 Million TPA Total Excavation – 14.590637 Million TPA Crusher - 1000 TPH Capacity with Screen/Wobbler
C.	Project Location	
1.	Villages	Devgaon, Shivrampura, Naya Parasrampura, Gothra, Chaudhani, Khojas & Bhojnagar
2.	Tehsil	Nawalgarh
3.	District	Jhunjhunu
4.	State	Rajasthan
5.	Latitude	27°47'59.3189" N to 27°46'32.9662" N
6.	Longitude	75°20'50.0430" E to 75°23'05.7004" E
7.	Toposheet No.	G43D5 (Core Zone) G43D1, G43D2, G43D5 & G43D6 (Buffer Zone)
D.	Environmental Settings Details (with approx. aerial distance & direction from the mine boundary)	
1.	Nearest Habitation	Habitation of three villages falls within the lease area namely Devgaon Village, Minon Ki Dhani & Shivrampura Village (Bhilon Ki Dhani).
2.	Nearest Town/City	Nearest Town: Nawalgarh (~ 9.0 km in NW Direction) Nearest City: Sikar (~ 22.0 km in SW Direction)
3.	Nearest Highways	➤ SH-25B (~ 1.8 km in West Direction) ➤ SH-37 (~ 8.5 km in East Direction) ➤ SH-37B (~ 9.0 km in SE Direction) ➤ SH-8 (~ 9.5 km in WNW Direction)
4.	Nearest Railway Station	Nawalgarh Railway Station (~12.0 km in NW Direction)

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S.N.	Particular	Details
5.	Nearest Airport	Jaipur International Airport, Jaipur (~114 km in SSE Direction)
6.	National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Tiger/Elephant Reserves etc. within 10 km radius study area	There is no National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife corridors, Tiger/Elephant Reserves etc. within 10 km radius study area. Shakambari Conservation Reserve Boundary starts at 9.3 Km SE, Notified by Govt of Rajasthan vide Notification P.3(16)Van/2009 Dated 09.02.2012 in the Raghunathgarh PF area
7.	Reserve/Protected Forest within 10 km radius study area	There is no Reserve Forest within 10 km radius study area. Raghunathgarh PF boundary starts at ~9.3 Km in SE Direction. Shakambari Conservation Reserve Boundary starts at 9.3 Km SE, Notified by Govt of Rajasthan vide Notification P.3(16)Van/2009 Dated 09.02.2012 in the Raghunathgarh PF area.
8.	Water Bodies within 10 km radius of the mine site	Udaipur Lohagarh Ki Nadi (~0.2 Km in NNE Direction) (~1.5 Km From UPL)
9.	Critically Polluted Area	No, Site does not fall under the critically polluted area
10.	Aravalli Range	The project area doesn't fall under Aravalli Range.
11.	Seismic Zone	Zone - II (As per IS: 1893 (Part-I)-2002)
<b>E.</b>	<b>Cost Details</b>	
1.	Project Cost	Rs.250 Crores/-
2.	Cost for EMP	✓ Capital Cost: Rs. 887.56 Lakhs/- ✓ Recurring Cost: Rs. 72.63 Lakh/Annum

Source: Site Visit & Pre- Feasibility Report

#### 1.4 MINING DETAILS

Table - 1.2  
Mining Details

S.N.	Particular	Details
1	Mining Method	Mechanized Opencast Mining
2	Production Capacity	Limestone: 3.0 Million TPA OB - 10.3191 Million TPA Soil- 1.271537 Million TPA Total Excavation - 14.590637 Million TPA
3	Current Level of Mineral Exploration	Initially, Department of Mines & Geology, Rajasthan



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		(DMGR) had carried out detail geological mapping (1980-81). Thereafter, the prospecting and exploration were carried out by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) from July to November, 2017. The G-2 level exploration was carried out in 4.78 sq. km area by drilling 1568.50 m in 19 boreholes drilled in 400 x 400 m grid.
4	Total Geological Resources	157.81 Million Tonnes
5	Total Mineable Reserves	47.85 Million Tonnes
6	Life of Mine	22 years (Based on current Exploration) The area is currently explored at G2 Level. Exploration is proposed in the plan period, based on which Mining and Non-mining area will be delineated & life of mine may increase.
7	Bench Height	5 m and 10 m
8	Bench Width	20 m and 30 m
9	Overall Pit Slope	45°
10	Individual bench slope	417 m AMSL to 433 m AMSL
11	Ground water Table	120 m BGL
12	Elevation Range	417 m AMSL to 433 m AMSL
13	Ultimate working depth	114 m BGL
14	ROM/Waste Ratio (Tonnes: Tonnes)	1:0.3
15	Number of Working days	300 days
16	Number of Working Shifts	2

Source: Approved Mining Plan along with Progressive Mine Closure Plan

#### 1.4.1 METHOD OF MINING

The proposed method of mining will be fully mechanized opencast method of mining with the use of HEMM. It is proposed to mine with benches of 5.0 m height and 20.0 m width for Overburden and 10m height and 30 m width for Ore. Blast holes of 110 mm and 115 mm dia are proposed to be drilled by using drill machine and blasting with ANFO with Booster charge. DCBL will adopt NONEL (Non- Electrical Initiation System) for blasting. A magazine is proposed for the storage of explosives which will be located on the Northern boundary of the block in NNW direction. Loading will be done by Hydraulic Excavators. Dumpers of 60 Tonnes bucket capacity will be used for transportation of mineral from mine face to the crusher. A 1000 TPH capacity of crusher with screen/wobbler will be installed within the area.

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#### 1.4.2 YEAR WISE PRODUCTION & EXCAVATION

The total excavation proposed from this mine is 14.590637 Million TPA (Limestone: 3.0 MTPA, Soil: 1.271537 MTPA and OB: 10.3191 MTPA). The anticipated life of mine based on current exploration estimated as 22 years. Although, with the proposed exploration program during the plan period, the reserves are likely to be increased and accordingly, the life of the mine may increase.

Year-wise limestone production of each plan period till conceptual is detailed in below given table:

**Table – 1.3**  
**Year-wise Proposed Limestone Production Details (In Million Tonnes)**

Plan Period	Year	Limestone
1 <sup>st</sup> Plan Period	1	0.00
	2	0.20
	3	0.30
	4	0.75
	5	1.00
<b>Subtotal (1)</b>		<b>2.25</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plan Period	6	1.50
	7	1.75
	8	2.00
	9	2.50
	10	3.00
<b>Subtotal (2)</b>		<b>10.75</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plan Period	11	3.00
	12	3.00
	13	3.00
	14	3.00
	15	3.00
<b>Subtotal (3)</b>		<b>15.00</b>
4 <sup>th</sup> Plan Period	16	3.00
	17	3.00
	18	3.00
	19	3.00
	20	3.00
<b>Subtotal (4)</b>		<b>15.00</b>
5 <sup>th</sup> Plan Period	21	3.00
	22	2.30
<b>Subtotal (5)</b>		<b>5.30</b>

Source: Approved Mining Plan along with Progressive Mine Closure Plan, Annexure 17J



## 1.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Baseline study for the study area was conducted during Summer Season (March to May, 2022).

**Ambient Air Quality:** The concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> for all the 10 AAQM stations were found between 24.7 to 46.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 40.7 to 80.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively. The concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> were found to be in range from 5.1 to 12.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 10.5 to 25.6 µg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

The concentration of CO concentration was found in range of 0.52 to 0.74 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. It was observed that CO is within the NAAQS standard i.e. 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. AAQ parameters in the study area have been found well within prescribed norms; though the values were found more at Gothra Village due to industrial activities, vehicular emissions etc. & minimum results were found at proposed mine site as there is no major source of air pollution. The concentrations of AAQ at all monitoring locations are found well within the prescribed limits of NAAQS.

**Ambient Noise Levels:** Ambient noise levels were measured at 10 locations around the project site. Noise levels varied from 46.7 to 54.6 Leq dB (A) during day time and from 39.5 to 44.2 Leq dB(A) during night time.

**Surface Water Quality:** Udaipur Lohagarh Ki Nadi (~ 0.2 km in NNE direction from the Mine lease Boundary) is present within 10 km radius of the project site. Surface water samples could not be collected from the location as the water body is seasonal and was found dry during the study period.

**Ground Water Quality:** The ground water and drinking water analysis for all the 10 sampling locations shows that pH varied from 6.86 to 7.42, total hardness varies from 153.4 to 277.2 mg/l & total dissolved solids varies from 351 to 543 mg/l. The water samples contain Chloride from 93.6 to 212.40 mg/l, SO<sub>4</sub> varied from 19.76 to 59.80 mg/l, Ca from 25.70 to 57.40 mg/l, Mg varied from 14.4 to 33.7 mg/l, Fluoride varied from 0.10 to 1.09 mg/l and iron varied from 0.07 to 0.26 mg/l. Thus, can be conclude from the baseline sampling results for groundwater that all the samples, were observed to be within the permissible limits and complies to the drinking water standard (IS: 10500-2012).

**Soil Quality:** The analysis results of soil show that soil is Neutral to Moderately alkaline in nature as pH value varied from 6.85 to 7.97 and soil textures of the soil samples were Silty at all locations. The concentration of Organic Matter ranges from 0.33% to 0.65%, Organic carbon from 0.19% to 0.38%, Nitrogen varied from 117.43 to 241.22 kg/ha, Phosphorous varied from 60.7 to 91.32kg/ha, whereas the Potassium were found to be ranging from 166.10 to 586.11 kg/ha. Magnesium was varied from 466.97 to 663.88 mg/kg & Calcium was varied from 2698.66 to 3485.69 mg/kg.

## 1.6 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

### On Air Environment

The key air emissions from the mining activities (drilling, blasting, loading, unloading, crushing and transportation) are Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).



Proper mitigation measures like controlled blasting, water sprinkling before drilling, blasting & during transportation activities, use of Rock Breaker to avoid secondary blasting, development of greenbelt/plantation etc. will be undertaken to control fugitive emission. Better maintenance of equipment & HEMMs, PUC checking of mining equipment & vehicles helps to reduce emissions. Proper protection measures i.e. use of Bag filters & Screening Plant, Regular water spraying on Crusher hopper to arrest dust from becoming air-borne, Construction of wind breaking walls especially at charging hopper & crushing place, development of greenbelt/plantation will be carried out all around in the vicinity of the crusher to trap fugitive dust. Conservation/Raghu Nathgarh PF is at -9.3 Km and no significant impact is anticipated due to the proposed mining activities.

#### **Water Environment**

During mining activity no water body will be disturbed, even ground water will also not be affected because mining is proposed upto 114 mbgl and ground water table will encounter at about 120 mbgl, hence ground water regime will not be intersected. Protective measure will also be adopted in advance to protect the flow of water in area.

- Use of wetting agents is recommended to reduce water consumption.
- It is estimated that about 7 KLD of domestic waste water generated from mine office will be treated in modular STP having capacity of 10 KLD and the treated water will be used in plantation and dust suppression.
- It is estimated that about 10 KLD of waste water will be generated from the workshop. Out of this, 8 KLD waste water will be passed through oil & grease separator and will be used for dust suppression. Rain water harvesting techniques will be implemented for conservation of water which in turn will recharge the ground water level of the area.
- Retaining Wall & Garland drains will be constructed around the working mine pits waste dump to channelize rain water flowing into working mine pit.
- Catch drains and siltation ponds will also be constructed within mine lease to check flow of surface runoff as well as to prevent siltation of natural courses.

#### **Surface Water**

There is no River or perennial Nallah are passing through the Lease boundary. No permanent water bodies/River will be disturbed/closed/diverted during course of mining.

Udaipur Lohagarh Ki Nadi is at distance of 0.2 Km in NNE Direction from the Mine Lease Boundary.

#### **Ground Water**

The mineral limestone and associated rocks do not contain any toxic substance. Therefore, there is no significant impact of mining activities on quality of water. According to groundwater level monitoring data, during the Pre-Monsoon Season water level ranges from 43.9 to 65.1 m bgl and during Post-Monsoon Season, water level is 46.6 to 68.1 m bgl and Ultimate working depth of the mining operation will be upto 114m bgl, Hence, there will be groundwater level intersection or

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groundwater seepage. Prior Permission for ground water abstraction and dewatering will be obtained from Central Ground Water Authority before ground water intersection.

### **Noise & Vibration**

Major noise generating sources of the mining activity are drilling, blasting and HEMM deployed for loading & transportation of limestone.

Various measures will be undertaken to control noise & vibration. Drilling will be carried out with the help of sharp drill bits. Controlled blasting techniques through proper blast design and explosive selection will be used to reduce the noise & vibrations to a greater extent. Hydraulic rock breaker will be used in place of secondary blasting. DGMS guideline will be followed strictly to reduce the impact of blasting on nearby habitation. HEMMs equipped with acoustic cabins will be provided for the operators. Proper maintenance, oiling and greasing of HEMMs will be done. PPEs like earplugs/earmuffs will be provided to mine workers. Development of greenbelt/plantation along the mining boundary will help in reducing noise level.

Crushing will also generate noise pollution. Proper mitigation measures i.e. insulators & closed acoustic systems will be provided to control the noise pollution. Plantation will be done around the crusher which will also help to control noise pollution. Shakambari Conservation/Raghunathgarh PF is at ~9.3 Km and no significant impact is anticipated due to the proposed mining activities.

### **Impact on Land Environment**

The land use of the lease area will be altered from Pvt. agricultural land to mining area but will not have any significant effect on the surface features of the surrounding areas.

There are habitations and agricultural field within the mine area. The mine area also has transmission lines roads and some infrastructure like crematorium, temples and power station.

High Tension Line passing from NE-SW direction of the area of the Block will not be disturbed during the mining operation as falls outside the proposed UPL. LT lines may be re-aligned outside the UPL, if required at the time during advancement of mining operation.

A crematorium, Power station and 2 small temples will not be disturbed nor diverted during the mining activities statutory safety barriers are proposed around them. There are 6 Nos. of Degraded Pits (old pits) existing in the area covering an area of 7.57 ha including a Mining lease area held under ML No 82/2000 covering an area of 1.942 ha. The roads passing through the mine site will be diverted after the commencement of mining operations with due permission from the competent authorities and statutory barriers will be left till the diversion is complete.

As per approved mining plan total area is 460.4006 ha out of which 223.19 ha will be excavated, out of which 158.60 ha will be fully rehabilitated, 64.59 ha will be converted into water reservoir, 0.05 ha under other utilities & remaining 236.71 ha area will be undisturbed. Total 178.70 ha of area will be covered under Greenbelt/Plantation. Greenbelt/plantation will be done @ 1000 trees/ha. The area is currently explored at G2 Level. Exploration is proposed in the plan period, based on which



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Mining and Non-mining area will be delineated. It also includes safety barrier zone due to Village Habitation, Tar Road and Electric Line.

#### **Top-Soil & Solid Waste Generation and Management**

- Topsoil of 0.43 Million tonnes will be generated which will be used in Greenbelt/plantation. During the plan period 8.40 Million Tonnes of waste will be generated which will be utilized for formation of the bund along the various safety zones liked road, village etc. and also for road maintenance.
- At conceptual stage, total soil generation will be about 3.46 Million tonnes which will be used for greenbelt development/plantation and for carpeting of backfilled area for plantation and 212.64 Million Tonnes of waste will be generated & same will be used for backfilling in 123.14 ha exploited pit area.

#### **1.7 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY & SITE)**

Proposed mine site was selected by Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Rajasthan on the basis of occurrence of mineral for suitable end use. Therefore, no alternative site has been selected.

#### **1.8 POST PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME**

**Table - 1.4**  
**Post Project Environmental Monitoring Programme**

S. No.	Description	Frequency of Monitoring
1	Micro-Meteorological Data	Hourly
2	Ambient Air Quality	Online CAAQMS & Manual as per CPCB Guideline
3	Water Quality & Level	Quarterly
4	Noise Level Monitoring	Quarterly
5	Vibration Monitoring	On every blast
6	Stack Monitoring	Monthly
7	Soil Monitoring	Half Yearly
8	Medical Checkup of employees	3 to 5 year interval
9	Digital Mapping/ Drone survey of ML area	Once in a year/ as per IBM guidelines

#### **1.9 ADDITIONAL STUDIES**

Additional Studies i.e. Hydro-Geological Study with RWH Plan, Tree Survey Study, Eco-Restoration Plan, Langeliar Saturation Index, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan and Cumulative Impact Assessment study has been done and documents being submitted for Public Consultation (Public Hearing). Issues raised during the Public Hearing will be addressed in Final EIA/EMP reports as per MoEF&CC OM dated 30th Sept., 2020 & OM dated 20th Oct., 2020.



### 1.9.1 HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL STUDY

Total water requirement for the proposed mining project will be 75 KLD which will be sourced from ground water after obtaining necessary permission from CGWA and mine sump water as & when developed. Application for ground water withdrawal has been submitted to CGWA vide Application No. 21-419950/RJ/MIN/2024 dated 06.09.2026 and approval from the Central Ground Water Authority is under process.

The annual average rainfall in the region is around 508.36 mm varying from maximum 671.88 mm in 2023 to minimum 352.6 mm in 2017.

The minimum and maximum surface elevation in the core zone study area is found to vary between 417 to 433m AMSL respectively. The general ground level is 428m AMSL.

Depth to water level in study area was found to vary between 46.6 to 68.1 mbgl pre-monsoon (Average of 376 m AMSL) and 43.9 to 65.1 mbgl during post monsoon season (Average of 373 m AMSL). During first plan period, the working depth will be 383 mRL. Ground water will be not be intersected in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of mine development. However, at conceptual stage, mine working depth will be 314 mRL. Hence, ground water will be intersected. Permission for Ground water intersection will be obtained from Central Ground Water Authority prior to Ground water intersection is anticipated during course of mining. However, in the first plan period of 5 years no ground water intersection is anticipated.

### 1.9.2 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

**Flora:** Species which are most commonly found in the study area are: Dominant species of trees were *Ailanthus excels*, *Prosopis cineraria*, *Albizia saman*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Acacia nilotica*, etc. Shrubs such as *Calotropis gigantea*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Lantana camara*, *Ziziphus mauritiana*, etc. and herbs like *Indigofera cordifolia*, *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Verbesina encelioides*, etc.

**Fauna:** There is no National Park, Wildlife sanctuary and reserved forest within study area. However, Shakambari Conservation reserve is located at ~9.3 Km in South East Direction and no significant impact is anticipated due to proposed mining activities.

According to Wildlife Protection Amendment Act 2022, total 15 Schedule-I Species i.e., Jackal, Jungle Cat, Desert Cat, Striped hyena, Indian Porcupine, Common Palm Civet, Common fox, Indian chameleon, Red sand boa, Common Indian Cobra, Indian Rat Snake/ Dhaman, Russell's Viper, Grey jungle fowl, Eurasian Eagle-Owl and Peafowl were recorded in the study area during field survey.

Proper Environment mitigation measures as detailed above, will be adopted; therefore, mining will not cause any adverse impact on existing wildlife.

Detailed biological study of the study area (core zone and buffer zone) has been carried out and Wildlife Conservation Plan has been prepared for the protection of flora and fauna (Schedule I species) in the core & buffer zone. Wildlife Conservation Plan has been submitted to DFO,

Proposed Gothra-Parasrampura East Block (Auctioned Block) (Area 460.4006 ha) with Limestone Production Capacity 3.0 Million TPA, OB 10.3191 Million TPA, Soil 1.271537 Million TPA (Total Excavation 14.590637 Million TPA) along with Installation of Crusher 1000 TPH with Screen/Wobbler at Villages: Devgaon, Shlnagar, Naya Parasrampura, Gothra, Chaudhani, Khojas & Bhojnagar, Tehsil: Nawalgarh, District: Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

*Executive Summary*

Jhunjhunu and Chief Wildlife Warden Jaipur for its approval. Any impact from the mining on the surrounding flora & fauna is not anticipated after implementation of all mitigation measures.

### 1.9.3 REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The area of proposed mine is 460.4006 ha which falls in 7 villages namely Devgaon, Shivnagar, Naya Parasrampura, Gothra, Chaudhani, Khojas & Bhojnagar. Out of the total mining area, 13.0505 Ha is Govt. Waste Land, 8.4115 Ha is grazing land & 438.9386 Ha is Private Land.

Habitation of Chaudhani Village is in East direction and Shivnagar (Bhilon ki Dhani) is on southern boundary of area of the block. Settlement/Habitation in the lease area is spread in patches over an area of 7.5312 ha. Habitation are mostly on Govt. Land and Charagah land. Charagah land is proposed to be surrendered, Habitation on Charagah land will not be disturbed.

As per the details there are 533 PAFs involved in the lease area who will be affected, out of which 238 houses/structures are falling within ML area, 56 houses/structures are falling on Govt land rest of 182 houses/structures falling on Pvt. land. Out of 56 houses/structures falling on Govt. land, 22 houses/structure are on Charagah land, which will not be disturbed as it is proposed to be surrendered. Therefore, 22 houses/structure are not proposed to be displaced. Total 216 houses are present within the lease area, which will be displaced due to proposed mining activities.

In order to assess the nos. of PAFs and their Socio-Economic Status, a sample one-to-one survey of PAPs/PAFs has been conducted, socio-economic status of PAFs was evaluated and their needs has been established. The estimated Budget for the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan is Rs. 62.598 Crores.

DCBL has considered following options for acquisition of land for its proposed mining project:

**Option 1:** Acquire land falling in the mining lease area through provisions of LARR Act, 2013.

**Option 2:** Direct Purchase Mode: It is proposed to purchase the private agriculture Directly through mutual agreement with the land holders at negotiated rates and terms and conditions. Basis of Land Compensation will be in line of the RFACTARR Act 2013 (Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement) or similar acts of Govt. of Rajasthan/Rules made by Govt. of Rajasthan under LARR. DCBL will motivate the land owners to accept the total mutually agreed compensation amount in 3 parts, however, the onus of accepting proposed approach lies with the land owners only.

- Lumpsum payment of 40% of total agreed compensation through direct bank transfer to the Land owner/s; 40% of total agreed compensation as fixed deposit and; An annuity of 20% of total agreed compensation (as policies like LIC etc.). Any other additional or modification in above mentioned payment terms as mutually agreed between the land owner/s.

**Option 3:** Securing land by payment of the annual surface compensation under the provision of Sec. 24 of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rule 51 of The MCR Rules, 2016.



Options may also be evaluated to obtained land on lease/rental directly from the land owners at mutually agreed terms & conditions.

- Also, Sec 24 A of the MMDR Act, 1957 which confers right upon Mining Lease holder to enter the land over which Mining Lease has been granted, subject to payment of the annual surface compensation as may be fixed by State Government for the land owners of the ML area. Further regulations to affix the said compensation, is mentioned in Rule 52 of The MCR Rules, 2016. Accordingly, an application will be made to the concerned authority to affix annual surface compensation for the land owners and to enable DCBL to enter the land upon payment of surface compensation as fixed by the State Government and ML will be provided.

DCBL proposes to procure land under Option 3.

#### 1.9.4 RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Hazard Identification and Risk analysis is a systematic way to identify and analyse hazards to determine their scope, impact and the vulnerability of the built environment to such hazards and its purpose is to ensure that there is a formal process for hazard identification, risk assessment and control to effectively manage hazards that may occur within the workplaces. Excessive dust, noise and vibration are the chief health hazards for the miners besides physical hazards.

The objective of disaster management plan for the proposed limestone mine is to be in a state of perpetual readiness through training and development to immediately control and arrest any emergency situation so as to avert a full-fledged disaster and the consequence of human and property damage and in the event of a disaster still occurring, to manage the same so that the risk of the damage to life and property is minimized. Detail of risk assessment and disaster management plan is given in Chapter 7 of EIA/EMP Report.

#### 1.10 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Company has a well laid down Business Responsibility Policy [Adopted by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 17-8-2016] covering the nine key principles prescribed by SEBI vide Circular No. CIR/CFD/CMD/10/2015 dated November 04, 2015.

DCBL will have a full-fledged Environmental Management Cell (EMC) for environmental monitoring, implementation of mitigative measures and control. A group of qualified and efficient engineers with technicians will be deputed for maintenance, up keeping and monitoring the pollution control equipment, to keep them in working mode at the best of their efficiencies. The EMC shall oversee and implement the various functions to ensure that environmental status of the area remains will within the statutory standard of MoEF&CC and SPCB. About Rs. 887.56 Lakhs have been earmarked as Capital Cost and Rs. 72.63 Lakh/Annum as Recurring Cost towards implementation of EMP.



#### 1.11 POST MINING LAND USE DETAILS/RECLAMATION PLAN

Based on the current exploration level at the conceptual stage 223.19 ha area will be the mined-out area. Out of this, 158.60 ha area will be rehabilitated/reclaimed and 64.59 ha area will be converted into water reservoir, 0.50 ha under utilities and 236.71 ha including 3.4 ha area under Temple, Crematorium, Power Substation etc., Habitation/ settlements & other structures outside the mineralized area and 6 Degraded/excavated pits including ML No 82/2000 in 1.942 ha are proposed to be undisturbed.

At the conceptual stage, 178.70 ha of area will be covered under greenbelt and plantation. This includes 123.14 ha backfilled area, 8.28 ha area under greenbelt (7.5 m Width) along the periphery of the block and 47.28 ha of reclaimed area with plantation in top benches.

#### 1.12 GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT AND PLANTATION PROGRAM

Based on Current Exploration, At the conceptual stage 223.19 ha area will be the mined-out area. Out of this, 158.60 ha area will be rehabilitated/reclaimed and 64.59 ha area will be converted into water reservoir, 0.50 ha under utilities and 236.71 will remain Undisturbed. The area is currently explored at G2 level. Exploration is proposed in the plan period, based on which Mining and Non-Mining area will be delineated and may change a little depending on the outcome of exploration.

Based on the Current exploration, at conceptual stage, 178.70 ha of area will be covered under greenbelt and plantation. This includes 123.14 ha backfilled area, 8.28 ha area under greenbelt (7.5 m Width) along the periphery of the block, 35.46 ha under bench planation and 11.82 ha on reclaimed area. About 1,78,700 saplings will be planted over 178.70 ha @1000saplings per ha of land. Company will put the best efforts to maintain the survival rate upto 70-80% as per climate & geography of the area. Rs. 3.57 Crore have been earmarked for greenbelt development & plantation.

#### 1.13 PROJECT BENEFITS

The project activity will help in meeting the growing demand of cement & hence help in the economic growth of the country. The company will be contributing around Rs. 328.97 crore/year to the State & Central Govt. exchequers by way of mining revenue (Royalty, Premium, DMF, NMET) after ML is executed & operated at its peak capacity.

There will be supporting facilities/infrastructure eventually leading to the development of area with the proposed development and around the area. The core benefit of the proposed project is the availability of limestone for cement manufacturing. The beneficial aspects of the project on the socio-economic environment of the area are in the fields of employment, service, trade, commerce, public utility, literacy, social awareness, healthcare facilities, recreation etc. Direct & Indirect employment opportunities will be generated in the region, which will strengthen the economic conditions of local inhabitant and improve their standard of living. Direct employment, envisaged from the proposed mine, is about 85 persons. PAFs & locals will be preferred in

employment as per their eligibility. Further, there would be generation of indirect employment opportunities arising due to the proposed project like transportation, workshops establishment, petty contracts; Commercial establishments, truck owners, drivers etc. This will upgrade the economic status of the region and people living therein.

Based on the Public Hearing issues various community development activities in the form of medical facilities, education and creation of self-help groups has been proposed for the betterment of the locals. Medical facilities will be provided for employee as well as people of nearby villages as well as medical camps will be organized in surrounding area for locals. The project will help in the overall growth of the region. No significant adverse effect on environment is envisaged as the required/recommended mitigation measures will be undertaken and will be monitored regularly.

#### 1.14

#### CONCLUSION

The EIA/EMP study was conducted as per the approved ToR. Baseline data of land, air, water, noise, biological and socio-economic environment was duly assessed by conducting field investigation as well as by having an access to the available secondary information. The impacts were identified & evaluated and EMP is suggested to mitigate the environmental concerns arising from the proposed project. There will be no significant pollution of air, water, soil and noise. Regular monitoring of all the components of environment will be done.

The proposed limestone mine will prove beneficial to the local people as direct and indirect employment opportunity will be generated improving their living. The mine will be contributing around Rs.: 328.97 Crore/Year to the State & Central Govt. exchequers by way of mining revenue (Royalty, Premium, DMF, NMET, etc.). Further, improvement in infrastructure will take place like education, roads, availability of drinking water, medical facilities and growth of allied in adjacent villages. Increased social welfare measures taken by the company will bring development in the near-by Villages.

