

Jhinna Laterite Mine

M/s. Sukhdeo Prasad Goyenka

Executive Summary

1.0 General

- 1.1 The Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest has allotted Jhinna Block for mining of Jhinna Laterite, Yellow ocher, redocher, Redoxide manganese & fireclay Mine to M/s **Sukhdeo Prasad Goenka**. The latter has proposed to establish a Production of Laterite 482502 TPA, Yellow ocher 52668 TPA, Red oxide 26681 TPA, Red Ocher Manganese & clay 122625 TPA . The Mining lease area is a part of small basin and distantly surrounded by high hillocks. It is gently undulating with low gradient into the adjacent small rain fed tanks. The surface plan with elevation contours shows the elevation to be ranging from a maximum of 506m.
- 1.2 M/s Sukhdeo Prasad Goenka the project proponents is a firm having registered office at in Katni District. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has identified 48.562 Ha. of the lease to the proponent in village Jhinna , Tahsil Shiora, District Katni, Madhya Pradesh . Mining Plan for the said area has been approved from the competent authority. The proponent envisage to develop mining activities based on the available reserves of ore in central India. The proponent is committed to operate systematic and scientific mining operations making optimum utilization of the resources. Needless to mention that the mining

activities shall be carried out as per the mandatory laws and regulation prevailing.

2.0 Proposed Mining

2.1 The total mining lease area proposed is **48.562 Ha** The proposed area is located in the jurisdiction of Village Jhinna, Dist –Katni. for Lateriate, Yellow ocher, redocher, Redoxide manganese & fireclay , for period of 5 years. Supplementary agreement was made on 19/11/1987 wherein 48.562 Ha and the lease period was substituted by 20 years. this Mining Plan is being prepared as required for renewal of mining lease of the area.

2.2 At present in the area mining as well as dumping of overburden, are being carried out in haphazard manner. As the opening of pit as well as dumping are scattered and it does not give good impression about the environment management. It is proposed to dump the overburden in systematic manner along the boundaries where spaces is earmarked for this purpose. Any unsystematic dumping as well as opening of pits will be avoided, so that mining activity does not violate the aesthetic sense of environment.

3.0 Environmental Parameters

3.1 The quartzite is seen well exposed on the hill situated in the south western part of the area. These are buff in colour, massive, compact and hard in nature, small, detected outcrops of dolomite are seen on the geological plan. The limestone is seen exposed in the pit No. 12. it is about 70m in length, 10m in width and its exposed thickness is about 3m . The limestone

is pink white in colour, massive, compact and fine grained. The dolomite is white to grey in colour, massive, compact and fine grained. Cross joints are common in dolomite. At places thin intercalations of phyllite are seen within the dolomite. Stringers of white, massive, soft soapstone are seen within the dolomite in the pit No. 1 & 2. Small quartz vein, few centimeter in width are seen at places within the dolomite. These formations have N 80° E strike with 70° dip towards NNW. The overburden consist of yellow soil, 0.5m to 2.0m in thickness. The area was topographically surveyed on 1:1000 scale. Plotting of outcrops was done with the help of Brunton compass and tape.

- 3.3 Climate:** Sub –tropical climatic condition prevail in the area. Maximum temperature recorded during summer is 45°C And the minimum temperature recorded during winter is 4° C.
- 3.4 Rainfall:** The lease area is located in small and backward village of Katni and information for five years is not readily available.. About 1250mm average annual rainfall has been recorded in the area which is spread over from June to September
- 3.5** The entire study area is covered under one tehsil of Jabalpur district in Madhya Pradesh state. Totally 8 villages are covered under the study area with the proposed mine site as the center. In this study, the geographical area of all the 8 settlements covered under 5 km radius circle is taken into consideration though a couple of villages are covered partially in the study area. The proposed area is Govt. of Madhya Pradesh revenue land with plain topography and without vegetation. The proposed area is predominantly covered with alluvial soil and murrum having thickness 0.2m to 0.5m There will be change in the land use pattern after the mining activity carried out in the area. There will be working pit developed due to

excavation in the area. Following will be the land use pattern after 5 years and 30 years as envisaged presently.

- 3.6** The existing method of mining is of manual nature and there will not be any deployment of heavy machinery or heavy blasting which will create dust or air pollution.
- 3.7** The method of mining is of manual nature. Drilling is being carried out by compressed air operated jack hammer and blasting is being done. The noise will be generated during drilling and blasting. There will not be any heavy development of machines in the area for mining operation as the mining will be in very small scale. There will not be any appreciable impact for noise pollution.

4.0 Environment Management Plan

- 4.1** The method of mining is of manual nature and not very heavy types of machines are being deployed in the area and it is presently free from noise pollution. The ambient noise is primarily due to wind and during the time of blasting of jack hammer drilled holes. The noise level is within acceptable limit.
- 4.3** It is already mentioned that there will not be much generation of waste which is required to be treated properly or stored securely to prevent its spillage to the surrounding. At present no such situation is envisaged.
- 4.4** The area small and dumps will be established by developing plantation on it as well as on the existing dumps so that spillage of dumps does not occur in the surrounding.

4.5 The mining operation is of manual nature and small hole blasting is carried out in the area. There is no processing unit is to be erected for upgradation of mined out ore which will generate tailings and contaminated substance. So, there is no possibility of endangering the surrounding water bodies due to mining operation in the lease area.

5.0 SOCIO ECONOMICS:

The small scale mining operations will not have any major effect on the socio-economics of the area. It will provide employment to the local people and will help in uplifting their living standards. Due to this reason there will be more improvement in the living condition of the people, there will be more employment in the area

Historical Monument:

As no such monuments are situated in the vicinity of the area, the question of any adverse effect on them does not arise.

5.1 Occupational Health and Safety

The method of mining is in small scale and of manual nature. There will not be Any deployment of heavy machines in the area for carrying out mining operation which will create noise pollution, air pollution or any other operational hazards due to presence of machines. Precaution is required to be observed during drilling with jack hammers against dust or during blasting to be in the safe distance. Apart from these no other factor are envisage during future mining operation.

5.2 Human Settlement :

In this region there will be mining activities in area. Though there is local populace available but due to increase in demand or increase in mining activity and there is possibility of migration of labour From surrounding area. For this reason there will be increase in the human settlement of the area. Due to increased revenue earning in the area there will be development of infrastructural facilities such as transport, road, housing, schooling as well as hospitals .

6.0 Summation

6.1 The comprehensive baseline data collected for various environmental parameters shows that the manual opencast mine will not have any substantial impacts on these parameters. All these parameters are expecting to stay within permissible limit.

6.2 The anticipated working life of the mine will be about 100 years including construction period. Only impact, on surroundings, during life of the mine will be noise generated during blasting & drilling. There will not be any heavy deployment of machines in the area for mining operation as the mining will be in very small scale.

6.3 Due to mining activity in area there will be generation of employment to the local people. The mine will open doors of economic development and prosperity to the surrounding area.
