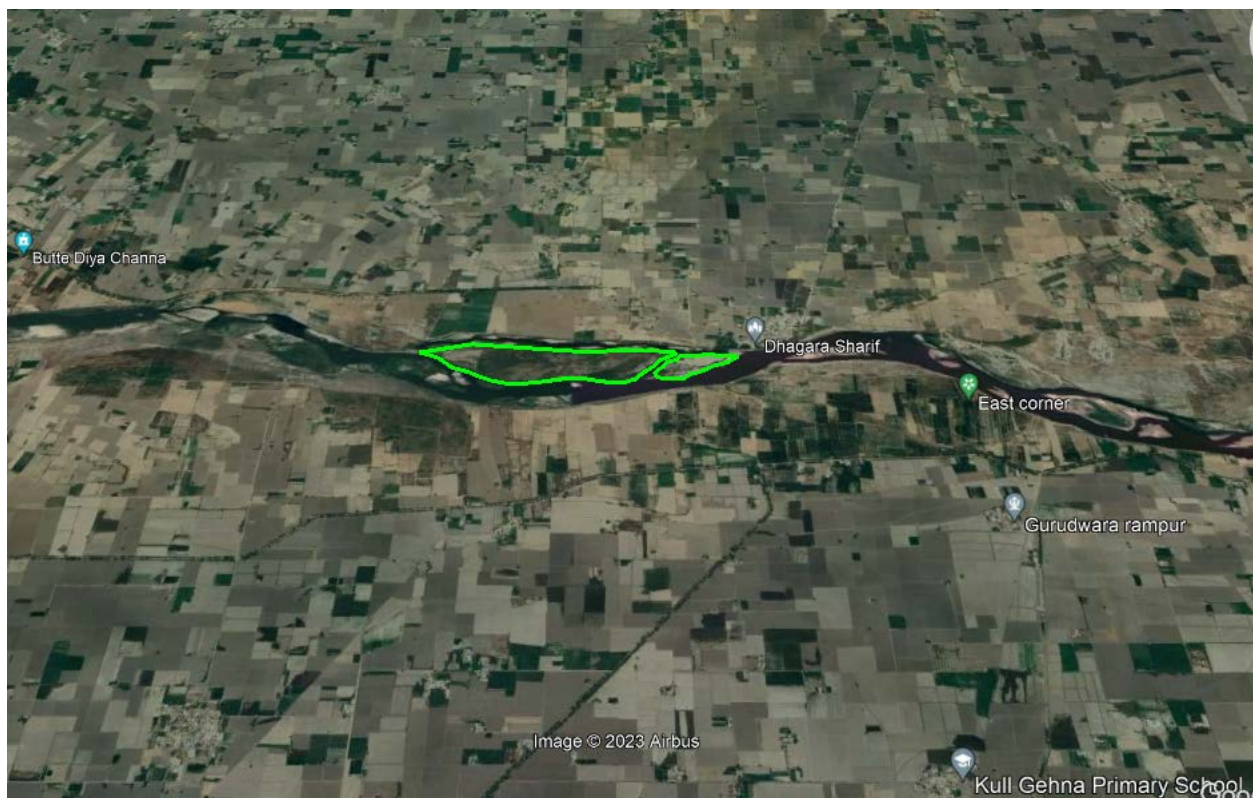


**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**OF**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR**  
**PUBLIC CONSULTATION**  
**OF**  
**Dhagara 2 Sand Mining Project**  
**Lease Area: 17.02 ha.**  
**Production Capacity: 232049 Tonnes per Annum**  
**At**  
**Village-Ghag Dhagara, Tehsil-Phillaur, District- Jalandhar,**  
**Punjab**



**By**  
**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER/JALANDHAR,**  
**DRAINAGE-CUM-MINING & GEOLOGY DIVISION**  
**WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT, JALANDHAR, PUNJAB**

## **1.0 Brief Description of the Project**

Dhagara 2 Sand Mining Project is located at Village-Ghag Dhagara, Tehsil-Phillaur, and District-Jalandhar in State- Punjab. This is riverbed site. The Total lease area is 17.02 Ha.. The District Survey Report (DSR) for the district Jalandhar is approved by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Punjab vide letter no. SEIAA/MS/2023/537 dated: 18/04/2023. The mining plan for an area of 17.02 Ha. and production of 232049 TPA for Dhagara 2 Sand Mining Project is approved by Assistant Geologist, Punjab, and Letter no Glg/Pb/M.P/Gag Dhagara-2/1284; dated:20-04-23. The No Objection Certificate (NOC) was attained from DFO, Jalandhar regarding sand mining of the above area. Similarly NOC from DFO(Wildlife), Jalandhar obtained stating that the mining sites do not include area falling in the Eco sensitive zone of wildlife sanctuary & conservation Reserves cover under wildlife protection act 1972 and Punjab wildlife preservation act 1959. ToR was issued by SEIAA, Punjab vide letter no- SEIAA/MS/2023/1137 dated 24.08.2023 under the EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments.

The project will strictly adhere to “Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016” (SSMG-2016), and “Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining” (EMGSM-2020) The project falls under Schedule 1(a) of mining and is a Category- “B1” as per the amended EIA notification dated 20.04.2022.

### **1.1 Location of the Project**

The mining lease area is in Village- Ghag Dhagara, Tehsil-Phillaur, and District-Jalandhar in State- Punjab

Dhagara 2 Sand Mining Project is bounded between latitudes 30°58'32.38"N and 30°58'32.00"N and longitudes 75°35'28.82"E and 75°35'29.13"E and is covered under the survey of India toposheet no 44 I and 44 M

### **1.2 Size and Magnitude of Operation**

Total 17.02 ha is under operation. Total envisaged production of useable material shall be 232049 TPA.

#### **1.2.1 Anticipated Life of Mine and Cost of the Project**

The anticipated life of the mine is 3 Years 232049 TPA. The cost of the project is about Rs. 6.87 crores.

#### **1.2.1 Method of Mining as per present status**

Dhagara 2 Sand Mining Project is proposed to be continued with an opencast semi-mechanized mining method.

**The project details are as follows:**

1.	Project Name	Dhagara 2 Sand Mining Project
2.	Location	<b>The geographical coordinates is as below:</b>  <b>Latitude:</b> 30°58'32.38"N and 30°58'32.00"N <b>Longitude:</b> 75°35'28.82"E and 75°35'29.13"E  <b>Village: Ghag Dhagara</b>  <b>Tehsil: Phillaur</b>  <b>District: Jalandhar</b>  <b>State: Punjab.</b>
3.	Minerals of mine	Sand
4.	Type of Mine	Riverbed
5.	Depth	1.0 m
6.	Proposed production of mine	232049 TPA
7.	Area(Cluster) of land(ha.)	17.02 ha
8.	Topo Sheet No	44 I and 44 M
9.	Project Cost (INR)	Rs.6.87 Crores
10.	EMP Cost	Capital Cost: Rs. 22,37,400 Recurring Cost: Rs. 5,09,500
11.	Method of Mining	Opencast semi – mechanized mine
12.	No. of working days(per year)	300 Days
13.	Total Manpower	31 People
14.	Total Water Requirement	9.02 KLD
15.	Source of Water	Supply water through private water tankers from nearby villages
16.	Nearest railway station	The nearest railway station is Nakodar Junction at 16 km in the NW direction.
17.	Nearest state highway/national highway	SH-20; approx. 4.50 km in the S direction
18.	Nearest airport	Nearest domestic as well as International airport is in Chandigarh & it is about 120 km aerial distance from proposed mining area.
19.	Seismic zone	Zone IV

20.	Status of District Survey Report (DSR)	District Survey report of Jalandhar is prepared and Approved by SEIAA, Punjab vide letter no. SEIAA/MS/2023/537 dated: 29/03/2023
21.	Copy of LOI	Letter of Intent: Vide letter no. 331 dated 31.03.2023.
22.	Status of Mining Plan	The mining plan for area of 17.02 Ha. and production of 232049 TPA for Dhagara 2 is approved by Assistant Geologist, Punjab and Letter no Glg/Pb/M.P/Gag Dhagara-2/1284; dated:29-04-23
23.	Mineable Reserve	696147 Tonnes
24.	Geological Reserve	963930 Tonnes
25.	Life of mine	3 Years

### 1.3 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

The EIA/EMP report has been prepared on the basis of one season (Pre Monsoon Season) baseline environmental data monitored during March-2023 to May 2023 by M/s GRC India Training & Analytical Laboratory, Noida, UP.

The monitored baseline data includes micro meteorological parameters, ambient air quality, noise levels, and surface & ground water quality and soil characteristics. Site survey has been conducted for studying the flora & fauna, socio-economic conditions including public consultation, land use, hydrology and hydrogeology, ecology, traffic density etc. Secondary information has been collected from several agencies and departments, both under State and Central Government.

The collected data have been analyzed in detail for identifying, predicting and evaluating the environmental impacts and suitable environmental management plan has been formulated.

#### 1.3.1 Summary of Ambient Air Quality

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring reveals that the minimum & maximum concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> for all the 8 AAQ monitoring stations were found to be 41.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Pind Kaimwala(AAQ4) and 72.3µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Umerwal (AAQ6), respectively. The minimum & maximum concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> for all the 8 AAQ monitoring stations were found to be 22.3 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Near Project Site (AAQ1) and 38.2µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Umerwal(AAQ6) respectively.

As far as the gaseous pollutants SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are concerned, the prescribed CPCB limit of 80µg/m<sup>3</sup> for residential and rural areas has never surpassed at any station. The maximum & minimum & maximum concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> were found to be 4.4µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Gorsian Nihal(AAQ5) & 8.8 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Kot Umra (AAQ8), respectively. The minimum & maximum concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> were found to be 7.3 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at Gurudwara Rampur(AAQ2) &

21.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at Kot Umra (AAQ8) respectively. All the results are within the Standard permissible values for PM<sub>2.5</sub> (60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), PM<sub>10</sub> (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) , NO<sub>2</sub>(80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  )and SO<sub>2</sub> (80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

### **1.3.2 Summary of Water Quality**

**Water samples were collected at 5 stations from Groundwater source and 2 stations from Surface water source.**

#### **Summary of Ground Water Quality**

- pH = 7.56– 7.71 (Desirable Limit-6.5-7.5)
- Total dissolved solid = 460 to 520 mg/L (Desirable Limit-500 mg/l)
- Total hardness = 212-233 mg/L (Desirable Limit-200 mg/l)
- Iron = 0.53-0.63 mg/L (Desirable Limit-1 mg/l)
- Total coliform was not found in any samples

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

#### **Summary of Surface Water Quality**

- pH = 7.54-7.61. (Desirable Limit-6.5-7.5)
- DO = 3.5 – 3.6 mg/L.
- BOD = 13.1– 14.5 mg/L.

Based on the results it is evident that most of the parameters of the samples comply with 'Category 'C' standards of CPCB indicating their suitability for Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection.

### **1.3.3 Soil Quality**

Physical characteristics of soil were characterized through specific parameters viz bulk density, porosity, water holding capacity, pH, electrical conductivity and texture. Soil pH plays an important role in the availability of nutrients. Soil microbial activity as well as solubility of metal ions is also dependent on pH. In the study area, Samples collected from identified locations indicate the soil is sandy clay loam type and the pH value ranging from 7.36 to 7.42 , which shows that the soil is alkaline in nature. Potassium is found to be from 56 mg/kg to 67 mg/kg. The water holding capacity is found in between 28.3% to 33.5%.

### **1.3.4 Noise Levels**

The values of noise observed in some of the areas are primarily owing to vehicular traffic and other anthropogenic activities. Noise monitoring reveals that the maximum & minimum noise levels at day time were recorded as 46.3 Leq. dB (A) at Gurudwara Sahib Pind Kaimwala (NQ3) & 53.6 dB (A) at Project Site (NQ1), respectively. The maximum & minimum noise levels at night time were found to be 35.9 dB (A) at Project Site(NQ1) & 39.8 dB (A) at Govt Girls High School Talwan (NQ2). The status of noise quality within the 10 km zone of the study area is, therefore, within the CPCB standards for day and night respectively.

### **1.3.5 Ecological Environment**

The study area is agriculture dominant area and no wildlife sanctuary falls within 10 km radius. The existing biodiversity should be protected by planting more trees such as avenue plantation, groove plantation, green belt within premises, participation in social forestry etc. Ficus auriculata Lour (Tose), Ficus palmate Forsk (Fagwara), Phyllanthus emblica L. (Ambla), Syzygium cumini(L.) Seels (Jamun), are the most common plants. Some amphibians found are Common Indian Toad, Indian Bullfrog and Indian Cricket frog, while some common avifauna are Shikra, Bank Myna, Common Myna, Indian Great Reed Warbler and Skylark while some common mammals are Gangetic Dolphin, Hog Deer, Nilgai, and Jackal. Total eight faunal species recorded from study area which is protected under Schedule-I of Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

### **1.3.6 Social Environment**

There will be some positive impacts of the mine on social environment:

- Employment opportunities, both direct and indirect are likely to be generated
- Communication and transport facilities are expected to be improved.
- Education facilities are improved
- Enhanced Community health care programs will provide better health and medical facilities
- Cultural & sports activities and improvement of social welfare is expected

## **1.4 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT & MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **Impact on Air Quality & Mitigation Measures**

Sand mining is carried out by opencast semi-mechanized method. The air borne particulate matter generated by sand and handling operations, and transportation of sand is the main air pollutant. The emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub>) contributed by diesel operated excavation/loading equipment and vehicles plying on haul roads are marginal. Prediction of impacts on air environment has been carried out taking

into consideration proposed production and net increase in emissions, as discussed in the EIA report.

Water tankers with spraying arrangement will be used for regular water sprinkling on the haul roads to ensure effective dust suppression.

### **Impact on Water Resources & Mitigation Measures**

No surface or ground water bodies exist within lease area. The sand material shall be extracted up to 1 m depth from ground profile. Therefore there will be no impact on water regime.

Proposal of mining is for non-rainy days; therefore water quality will not deteriorate. No surface water/ground water body will be disturbed due to proposed mining.

### **Mitigation Measures**

Mining in the area will be done above the water table therefore; much impact on water regime is not anticipated. The operation will be semi-mechanized with use of hand tools like shovel, pan, sieves, etc. The minerals will be collected in its existing form. The working level in next one year is likely to reach 1m, so it is not likely to touch the ground water table. No drainage or water course will be disturbed due to mining. The area consists of riverbed land & during monsoon period, mining operation shall be temporarily suspended. Therefore no question arises to control erosion/sedimentation of water courses.

### **Impact on Noise Levels and Ground Vibrations & Mitigation Measures**

No drilling & blasting shall be required for sand mining. The impact on this aspect is negligible. Proposed mining is of open cast semi-mechanized with deployment of light excavator in day time; therefore noise level too will not show any significant increase.

### **Impact on Flora and Fauna & Mitigation Measures**

The ecology and biodiversity plays an important role for clean environment. The mitigation measures and management of same for the project shall be done as follows:

1. **Green Belt & other plantation:** Proponent shall undertake Green area development through State Forest Department. Accordingly, the Project Proponent will deposit the Capital and Recurring costs for the same in the state Treasury in the account of Greening Punjab Mission.
2. **Plantation program of mine:** A plantation program over life of mine has been planned in a phase wise manner. The plantation shall be started from first year of mining and till conceptual period and about 851 nos. trees shall be planted.

The incremental dust generations due to the mining operations, at the boundary of the mine lease are insignificant and it is also expected that with the adoption of mitigatory measures as suggested in EMP, the impact due to operation of the mine will be minimal on the terrestrial ecosystem and also on the adjacent forest area.

The impact on the fauna of the buffer zone due to the mining activity will be insignificant. The dust suppression methods and proposed progressive plantation over a period of time will reduce the impact, if any, on the fauna.

### **Impact on Land Use Pattern & Mitigation Measures**

The proposed opencast mine will result in change the land use pattern of the ML area. The land degradation is expected during mining activities and being a riverbed site, the topsoil shall be spread over mined out pit after mining activities are completed to restore fertility of soil.

### **Impact on Socio - Economic Aspects & Mitigation Measures**

The mine area does not cover any habitation. Hence the mining activity does not involve any displacement of human settlement. No public buildings, places, monuments etc. exist within the lease area or in the vicinity. The mining operation will not disturb/ relocate any village or need resettlement. Thus no adverse impact is anticipated.

## **1.5 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES**

Sand bed mining is a site specific project depending upon the geological set up and mineable portion of the land.

## **1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM**

In order to maintain the environmental quality within the stipulated standards, regular monitoring of various environmental components is necessary which will comply as per conditions. For this the proponent has taken the decision to formulate an Environment Policy of the mine and constitute an Environmental Management Cell and committed to operate the proposed mine with the objectives mentioned. Regular Monitoring of all the environmental parameters viz., air, water, noise, SE, EB and soil, as per the formulated program based on CPCB and MoEF&CC guidelines will be carried out every year.

## **1.7 ADDITIONAL STUDIES**

Adequate mitigation measures will be ensured during Mining operation. Disaster Management Plan has been prepared to take care of public health and safety during any accident. The concerns and input expressed during the public hearing will be duly considered, and corresponding actions or measures will be formulated in response.

## **1.8 PROJECT BENEFITS**

The benefits due to mining activities in the region are as follows-



1. The proposed project will provide direct employment to skilled/unskilled and semi-skilled laborers.
2. The proposed project will also provide indirect employment to local people in different activities such as transportation, food points, plantation activities, water tanker supply, hand equipments etc.
3. Awareness program and community activities like health camps, medical aids will be undertaken
4. Generation of revenue for the State of Punjab.

### 1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Environmental Management Plan for effective management of environmental impacts and ensuring overall protection of the environment through appropriate management procedures has been developed.

As per above discussion pollutant in the form of dust shall be generated during mining for which water sprinkling measures will be carried out on haul road. Proponent shall undertake Green area development through State Forest Department.

#### Budget for Environmental protection

Sr. No	Environment mitigation measure	Total cost to be incurred (In Rs)	Recurring Cost (Rs)
1	Water Sprinkling Measures to be done on haul road to suppress dust & Haul Road and other Roads Repair and maintenance	1,90,000	50,000
2	Plantation and maintenance of saplings through State Forest Department under Green Punjab Mission	8,51,000	4,25,500
3	Drinking water facility, Septic Tank & Mobile toilets and solid waste management	65,000	10,000
4	Safety equipment's such as gloves, mask, helmet, First aid kit etc.	35,700	7,000
5	Additional Environmental activities (Rs. 1.5 per MT of Total quantity) (The amount may be deposited to Forest Department for utilization of the same for development of green area(s)/belt(s))	10,50,000	-
6	Regular health check-up camps for the workers engaged in mines shall be organized.	10,000	10,000

7	Environmental Monitoring (Air, Water Soil etc.).	35,700	7,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,37,400</b>	<b>5,09,500</b>

### 1.10 CONCLUSION

The lease spanning 17.02 has been approved in favor of DMO Jalandhar, situated northeast of Jalandhar town at Ghag Dhagara. This project falls under Category "B1" according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification from September 14, 2006, and its subsequent amendments. It's a proposed sand mining project covering an area of 17.02 hectares, with an output of 232049 TPA. The project is expected to have positive socio-economic impacts, including local employment opportunities and increased government revenue through royalties, excise, and taxes. Moreover, it anticipates raising the average income levels, thereby improving the overall living standards of the local population.