



सत्यमेव जयते

File No.: EN/T-II-1/100/2023
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
Authority(SEIAA), WEST BENGAL)



Dated 31/12/2024



To,

RAIKAMAL CHAKRABORTY
RAIKAMAL CHAKRABORTY
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Subject: Grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Mining Project under the provisions of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application submitted to SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/WB/MIN/471259/2024 dated 07/05/2024 for grant of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to the project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) EC Identification No.	EC24B0107WB5249679N
(ii) File No.	EN/T-II-1/100/2023
(iii) Clearance Type	Fresh EC
(iv) Category	B1
(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.	1(a) Mining of minerals
(vii) Name of Project	Keotsa Sand Mine
(ix) Location of Project (District, State)	PURBA BARDHAMAN, WEST BENGAL
(x) Issuing Authority	SEIAA
(xii) Applicability of General Conditions	No

3. In view of the particulars given in the Para 1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-2(Part A, B and C)/ EIA & EMP Reports were submitted to the SEIAA for an appraisal by the SEIAA under the provision of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments.

4. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by SEIAA in the meeting held on 20/12/2024. The minutes of the meeting and all the project documents are available on PARIVESH portal which can be accessed from the PARIVESH portal by scanning the QR Code above.

5. Brief on the salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent in Form 1 (Part A and B) in the reports and as presented during SEIAA are as follows:- This is a proposal for riverbed sand mining of MONGALKOTE/KEOTSA/444(P) & ORS12/C Sand Block over an area of 3.52 ha (8.71 acres) on the Ajay River at Plot No. 444(P), 647(P), 648(P), 649(P), 650(P), 651(P), 652(P), 653(P), 654(P), 656(P), 657(P), 659(P), 662(P), J.L. No.-88, Mouza-Keotsa, P.S.- Mongalkote, Dist. -Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal. The PP obtained Terms of Reference issued by SEIAA vide No. 587/EN/T-II-1/100/2023 dated 21.03.2023 against proposal no. SIA/WB/MIN/74652/2022. As required under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, the PP got a composite 'Mining Plan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan' prepared for riverbed sand mining at the site by an RQP. The revised Mining Plan has been approved by the State Government on **29.08.2024** and the approved plan has been uploaded at the PARIVESH portal by the PP. Salient features of the proposed project is as below –

Name of the project	Keotsa Sand Mine, MONGALKOTE/KEOTSA/444(P) & ORS12/C Sand Block
Project proponent	Raikamal Chakraborty
Location of the project	Plot No. 444(P), 647(P), 648(P), 649(P), 650(P), 651(P), 652(P), 653(P), 654(P), 656(P), 657(P), 659(P), 662(P), J.L. No.-88, Mouza-Keotsa, P.S.- Mongalkote, Dist. -Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal
Project area	3.52 ha (8.71 acres)
Name of the river	Ajay River
The project is falling within the DSR potential zone code	PBBD_MK_AJ_03
Proposed area for green belt/ plantation	1.16 Ha.
No. of saplings proposed	2900 nos.
Amount for plantation	Rs. 1,16,000/-
Total Project Cost	Rs. 4.14 Crore
Amount of need based activities	Rs. 8,30,000/-

The production details as mentioned in the revised Mining Plan is given below :-

Resources and reserve calculation

Area (ha)	Safety Zone (ha)	Production Area in ha	thickness in m	Geological reserve in m3	Mineable reserve in m3
3.52	0.54	2.98	3.00	413952	350448

Reserve and year wise proposed production details are below:

Year	Total Area (ha)	Production Area (ha)	thickness in m	Geological Reserve in m3	Mineable reserve in m3	Replenishment (%)
1 st	3.52	2.98	3.00	105600	89400	100
2 nd	3.52	2.98	2.19	77088	65262	73
3 rd	3.52	2.98	2.19	77088	65262	73
4 th	3.52	2.98	2.19	77088	65262	73
5 th	3.52	2.98	2.19	77088	65262	73
Total Reserve				413952	350448	

The PP has uploaded pre-feasibility report for the proposed project, copy of valid LoI, need based EMP, Cluster Certificate from the competent authority. **The sand block is forming a cluster with adjacent 2 number of sand blocks having BID ID 2018_WB_678/Purba Bardhaman by Shri Munshi Md. Hasanuzzaman and 2021_WB_1819_Purba Bardhaman by Md. Hasubul Hossen.**

As per the Mining Plan including Mine Closure Plan, the cardinal points of the mining lease area are given below :-

Toposheet No. 73M/14		
Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	23° 37'47.00"N	87° 57'26.62"E

B	23° 37'50.51"N	87° 57'33.55"E
C	23° 37'45.97"N	87° 57'36.14"E
D	23° 37'43.35"N	87° 57'31.90"E
E	23° 37'42.26"N	87° 57'30.73"E

6. State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), West Bengal examined the proposal and also perused recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC). After due consideration of the project proposal, and after considering the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority accords Environmental Clearance to the project as per provisions of the EIA notification no. S.O. 1533 (E) dt. 14th September, 2006 of Ministry of Environment & Forests, GOI and the subsequent amendments, on the basis of above mentioned features along with other details submitted to SEIAA subject to strict compliance of the terms and conditions as given in Annexure (1)
7. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary.
8. The Environmental Clearance to the aforementioned project is under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes, as applicable, to the project.
9. The PP is under obligation to implement commitments made in the Environment Management Plan, which forms part of this EC.
10. **The validity of EC will be for 5 years. However, the PP may apply for extension of EC with revised mining plan before expiry of 5 years**
11. General Instructions:
 1. The project proponent shall prominently advertise it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days indicating that the project has been accorded environment clearance and the details of SEIAA website where it is displayed.
 2. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn must display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
 3. The project proponent shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors (in case of Company) or competent authority, duly prescribing standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions.
 4. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the project proponent (during construction phase) and authorized entity mandated with compliance of conditions (during operational phase) shall be prepared. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Six monthly progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six-Monthly Compliance Report.
 5. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 6. The Regional Office shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
 7. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
12. This issue with an approval of the Competent Authority.

Specific EC Conditions for (Mining Of Minerals)

1. General Conditions:

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1.1	1. In case the mining area or a part thereof is private land not owned by the Project Proponent (PP), then a written permission should be obtained regarding consent of the land owner(s) concerned for carrying out the mining operation before commencement of any mining activity. 2. The PP shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing, if held. 3. Apart from possessing a valid lease the proponent shall obtain all other necessary permissions before commencement of any mining or allied activity at the lease hold area. 4. The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 must be followed strictly. 5. It shall be the responsibility of the PP to abide by and to comply with all the provisions made and restrictions imposed, — particularly those regarding environment management practices, by and under the West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021 and the West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, failing which the EC shall be liable to be cancelled. 6. The EC is granted on the condition that the lease area falls under the potential sand mining area earmarked in the District Level Survey Report (DSR). Mining shall be done only in an area/ stretch which has been identified in the DSR as well as in the approved Mining Plan. 7. No river bed mining shall be allowed beneath 3 meters of the river bed. 8. The depth of mining in riverbed shall also not exceed one meter above groundwater (base flow) level. 9. No River sand mining shall be carried out in monsoon season, as declared by the concerned District Authority. 10. The PP shall submit Annual Replenishment Report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased accordingly. 11. If the lease hold area is located in hilly terrain, it is to be ensured by the PP that the mine working depth is limited to 1.0 metre below the riverbed level. 12. In case the lease area, or a part of it, falls in the river flood plain[1], a buffer of three metre to be left from the river bank for mining. (non river-bed sand mining) 13. In case the lease area, or a part of it, is an agricultural field, a buffer of three metre land shall be left between the mine boundary and the adjacent field. (non river-bed sand mining) 14. Mining shall be done in layers of not more than 1 metre depth to avoid ponding effect and only after the first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the second layer and so on. 15. The PP shall get the baseflow and groundwater level (water table) monitored on monthly basis. The water level should be referenced to both the 'mean sea level' and the 'local ground level'. During sand mining operations, a network of existing wells shall be established around the sand mining area and piezometers shall be installed at all sand quarry sites. A minimum of four piezometers shall be installed in the no-mining zone around the sand quarrying area. Monitoring of groundwater quality in the vicinity (one km radius from the sand quarrying site) shall be carried out once in every two months. 16. Any area falling within 7.5 metre or 12.5% of the river width, whichever is more, from the river bank (towards the channel) will be left intact as no mining zone. Subject to above the PP shall identify the central 3/4 part of river on map where there is a deposition of sand and remaining 1/4 part shall be left intact as no mining zone for the protection of the bank. 17. No stream shall be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/

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	or water resources shall be obstructed due to mining operations. 18. No blasting shall be resorted to in river bed sand/ gravel mining and no blasting operation shall be carried out without permission at any other place. 19. Irrespective of the location, thickness of sand deposition, agricultural land/ riverbed, the method of mining shall conform to the orders / directions passed by any Court of Law / Tribunal time to time and in compliance with the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016 and the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020. 20. Mining shall begin only after pucca pillars marking the boundary of lease area are erected at the cost of the lease holder at every corner of the lease-hold area. Only after certification in this regard with the geo coordinates of the corner pillars is issued by the district mining officials, mining can commence. The geo coordinates of the corner pillars shall be made available to the District Level Committee. 21. The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and shall be, as far as practicable, concurrently used for land reclamation. {non river bed sand mining} 22. The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of sand mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This shall be produced before officers of the Central Government and/ or the State Government for inspection. 23. Noise arising out of mining and processing unit(s) shall be abated and controlled at source to keep noise level within permissible limit. 24. No sand mining activity shall be carried out between dusk to dawn, or as permitted by the local authority. 25. Infrastructure and facilities erected for the mine shall conform to the provisions made for the purpose at the sand ghat designated and demarcated (with geo referencing) and laid out for the purpose by the District administration. 26. In particular the PP shall ensure that the approach road, – from the proposed sand ghat to the sand storage depot, is planned and maintained with prior consent of the local Administration. 27. There shall be a single point of entry and exit point for all vehicles. In case it is necessary to have more than one entry/exit, all such points shall have check points with all digital monitoring facilities as mentioned in the ‘Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining’ (January, 2020) issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. All other possible ways of entry /exit shall be closed using barriers. All provisions shall be made to make it impossible for any vehicle to enter or exit without an entry into the computerized system. 28. All such points shall have 24×7 CCTV coverage; the footage of the CCTV coverage shall be submitted to the District Collector by the PP at mutually agreed frequencies. 29. The PP shall ensure that pollution due to transportation is effectively controlled. The PP shall also ensure regular sprinkling of water. 30. Only potable water may be collected from nearby locality with prior permission of the authority concerned. Water for other purposes shall be taken from the river. 31. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the PP to ensure that air pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or fumes during mining and processing phase are controlled and kept within permissible limits specified under environmental laws. 32. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks/ tractors only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used. 33. The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall not create a major visual impact on the site. 34. Restoration of flora affected by mining must be done immediately. Five times the number of trees destroyed by mining shall be planted (preferably of indigenous species) and maintained over the entire lease period. Irrespective of the above the proponent shall plant and maintain, for the entire lease period, at least

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	five trees per hectare of lease area in areas near the mine. 35. The PP shall ensure that, there is no damage to any fauna and its habitats/ nestings located close to the sand mining site, if any. The PP should receive clearance from the local Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)[2] of the district concerned in this regard. 36. No felling of trees in or within the precincts of the mine shall be allowed. If a mining lease area, or a part of it, falls within 10 km from the periphery of any National Park/ Sanctuary or an Eco-Sensitive Zone or a Protected Area, no mining or related activity shall be undertaken without first obtaining a no objection certificate from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL), in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004. 37. The PP shall take all necessary protective measures to ensure that no spring sources are affected due to mining activities. 38. Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining area shall be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored properly for future use. 39. No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be undertaken in areas where landslide is likely to occur due to unfavourable steep angle of slope. 40. No extraction of stone/ boulder/ sand shall be undertaken in landslide prone areas. 41. If clearance of riparian vegetation is to be undertaken it must be done under the supervision and control of an appropriate government authority. It shall be the responsibility of the project proponent to ensure absolute compliance with the relevant provisions of the West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non Forest Areas) Act, 2006, and the Rules framed there under. 42. To reduce visual impact of mining the PP shall ensure tidiness. 43. Dumping of waste, if any, shall be done only in earmarked places as approved in the mining plan. 44. No rubbish shall be disposed in the river bed. 45. The PP shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution. 46. Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed. 47. No mining shall be undertaken in a mining lease located within 1 km from bridges, highways and railway lines on both upstream and downstream sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of bridge, public civil structure (including water intake point) on upstream side and ten times (10 x) the span of such bridge on downstream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 metres on the upstream and 500 metres on the downstream side. 48. Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archaeological importance. 49. Only such vehicles as are having valid fitness and PUC Certificates, shall be used for transportation of sand. 50. The PP shall develop proper junction at takeoff points of approach road with main road, with proper width and geometry required for safe movement of traffic, at his own cost. 51. The PP shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density. 52. No stacking shall be allowed on road side along State/ National Highways. 53. Suitable sand depots will be located in the vicinity of the sand quarry site to facilitate the sale of sand. While selecting the site for depots, it must be ensured that the site is within 25 km from the sand quarry site and has an area of around 04–06 ha (10-15 acres) with parking facility and proper entry and exit for smooth movement of the vehicles. The depot site shall preferably be a Government poramboke land[3]. 54. The PP shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and shall complete this work before abandonment of mine. 55. Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster. 56. The site specific plan for eco-restoration submitted by the proponent along with the EC

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	application shall be properly implemented. 57. Transport of mineral shall not be done through villages/ habitations. 58. The route of mineral transportation vehicle from source to destination shall be tracked through the system using checkpoints, Radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags, and GPS tracking. 59. The PP shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers. 60. The PP shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV. The Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels. 61. The PP shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project. Personal Health data like BP ECG, chest X-ray, PFT, smoking habits, blood and urine test etc. shall be undertaken once in six months to take necessary remedial/preventive measures. In this regard recommendations of National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) / Central Labour Institute (CLI) / All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIH&PH) shall be adopted for ensuring good work-environment for mine workers. 62. The PP shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, river-bank erosion, maintenance of roads etc. 63. A year-wise excavation schedule showing the breakup of pay-mineral (sand) and waste (if any) may be clearly drawn up and areas may be demarcated for waste dumping. Site for intermediate stockpiling of the mineral may also be clearly demarcated and shown in the surface plan. 64. The PP shall review the Progressive Mine Closure Plan every two years from the date of opening of the mine and shall submit the same to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, for its approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. In the event of the progressive mine closure being not approved, or not deemed to be approved, the mining activities shall be discontinued. 65. One year prior to the proposed closure of the mine the proponent shall submit a Final Mine Closure Plan for approval under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, to the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf. 66. The PP shall ensure that the protective measures contained in the Mine Closure Plan referred to hereinabove including the reclamation and rehabilitation work are carried out in accordance with the approved Mine Closure Plan or with such modifications as are approved by the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. 67. In addition to regular submission of environmental compliance reports as required under the EIA Notification, 2006, the PP shall submit to the Officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, a yearly report before 1st of July every year setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative works carried out as envisaged in the approved Mine Closure Plan, and if there is any deviation, reasons thereof. 68. For the purpose of carrying out mining operation in the area, the PP shall furnish financial assurance. The amount of financial assurance[4] shall be as laid down in the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. The financial assurance may be in any of the forms referred to in the said Rules. 69. The PP shall prepare a dust and noise minimization plan with adequate details and shall implement the same. 70. Needs of the locality shall be assessed and the social part of the EMP shall be undertaken as stipulated by MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F. No. 22-65/2017.IA.III dated 30.09.2020. Beneficiary of the social component of EMP should be identified and to be displayed at site. Need based activities for local people is part of the EMP. Details of such activities submitted by the project proponent is given in Annexure-2. The PP shall submit geo-tagged photographs regarding the implementation of Need based activities with actual expenses incurred. The Need based activities and plantation will have to be implemented within first two years of

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	starting of mining operation. Photographic evidence of the activities and relevant bills/vouchers are to be given in 6 monthly compliance report. 71. The PP shall ensure that the provisions every relevant Acts, Rules Guidelines etc. shall be complied in both letter and spirit. 72. In particular, the PP shall ensure compliance with the provisions laid down in the following Acts/ Rules/ Guidelines. a. The West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016; b. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India; c. Sand Mining Framework, 2018, issued by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India; d. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change, Government of India; e. The West Bengal Sand Mining Policy, 2021; and, f. The West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021. 73. Non-compliance of any of the terms and conditions mentioned hereinabove may lead to cancellation of the environmental clearance granted. 74. The Environmental Clearance is being issued without prejudice to any action initiated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or any court case pending in any court of law, and it does not mean that the project proponent has not violated any environmental law in the past, and all future decisions made or directives/ orders/ notifications/ circulars issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be binding on the Project Proponent. Similarly, all verdicts/ orders of the Hon'ble Court will be binding on the project proponent. Hence, this clearance does not give immunity to the project proponent in the case(s) filed against her/ him, if any, or any action initiated against her/ him under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 75. In case of submission of false document and non-compliance of stipulated conditions, Authority/ Environment Department will revoke or suspend the Environmental Clearance without any intimation and initiate appropriate legal action under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 76. The validity of EC will be for 5 years. However, the PP may apply for extension of EC with revised mining plan before expiry of 5 years 77. The EC is granted for the project as proposed. In case any deviation or alteration in the project is contemplated the proponent will apply afresh for Environmental Clearance for the proposed modifications and/ or expansion of the project. 78. The stipulations made under other relevant Acts, - in particular the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, and the rules and regulations made there under, shall be strictly complied with. 79. The State Government may, in its own discretion, impose such further conditions as it may deem fit, necessary or expedient. All such conditions will have to be complied with. 80. Non-compliance to any of the stipulated terms and conditions may lead to cancellation of the EC. 81. If you are aggrieved by the grant of this Environmental Clearance or by any of the terms and conditions imposed herein, you may, in your own discretion, within a period of thirty days from today, prefer an appeal before the National Green Tribunal (Eastern Zonal Bench, Kolkata), HFXC+VR5, Kadampukur Village, Newtown, New Town, West Bengal 700156, under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. 82. Additional conditions imposed by SEAC – Following should be submitted along with the six monthly compliance report :- 1) Monthly monitoring of base flow level at four points of the project should be conducted by installing piezometer and to be reported in the six monthly compliance report. 2) Stipulated plantation should preferably be done adjacent to the project. If not possible due to unavailability of suitable land, plantation may be done at other location in the same block. The

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	particular plantation area should be dedicated and marked for the particular project and to be certified by the respective BDO. 3) Sieve analysis report for grain size distribution should be provided along with six monthly compliance report. 4) Status of the need-based activities to be reported during six monthly progress report. The entire need-based EMP should be completed within first two years of the project period. The planned expenditure for components like need-based activities may be derived based on the project cost. Proper documents should be submitted along with the six-monthly compliance report. 5) Transportation plan should be provided in six monthly compliance report. 6) Basic amenities, safety and occupational health examinations for labourers to be provided along with six monthly compliance reports. 7) The PP has to do tree plantation in an area equivalent to 33% of the lease area @2500 trees / ha within first two years from the starting of the mining operation. To enhance success/ survival rate the plantation shall be attempted during the first two years of the project life and the plantation so done shall be taken care of during the rest of the project life. Species of the plant selected should be self-sustaining in that particular region. Geotagged photographs of actual plantation done to be submitted along with six monthly compliance reports. Credible document regarding plantation by the Forest department on behalf of the project proponent should be submitted. 8) Studies on the biotic components of the river and the impact of sand mining on these components should be submitted. The study should be done by some reputed institute. 9) Bank line monitoring report should be submitted along with the six monthly progress reports. [1] A floodplain Is a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream and it stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley [2] For all local bodies Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) of the WB State Biodiversity Board are constituted under Sec. 41(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 [3] the land that doesn't fall under the list of revenue records. [4] Rupees 15 thousand per hectare of the mining lease area put to use for mining and allied activities or rupees fifty (50)thousand, whichever is higher

Annexure – 2

NEED BASED ACTIVITIES FOR LOCAL PEOPLE

Sl. No.	Considerations	Cost in Rs.
1.	Conduct health camps and distribute free prescribed medicine at Keotsa F.P. School and local villages according to their needs	2,60,000/-
2.	Improve and develop infrastructure at Keotsa F.P. School including toilets, furniture etc.	2,20,000/-
3.	Install and maintain drinking water facilities at Keotsa F.P. School	2,00,000/-
4.	Installation of Dustbin	1,50,000/-
Total		8,30,000/-

***The need based activities and plantation will have to be implemented within first two years of starting of mining operation. Photographic evidence (geo-tagged) of the need based activities and relevant bills/vouchers regarding the implementation of need based activities with actual expenses incurred are to be given in 6 monthly compliance report.**