PROCEEDINGS FOR PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF MANGANESE ORE FROM 6000 TPA TO 70063 TPA BHANJAPALI, KOIRA, THERAI MANGANESE MINES OF M/S RUDRA SEN SINDHU HELD ON DTD. 20-02-2026 (11:00 A.M.) HELD INFRONT OF SAGADABHAGA ANGANWADI CENTER, VILLAGE-BHANJAPALI, TEHSIL- KOIRA, SUNDERGARH.

The public consultation (hearing) for enhancement of production capacity from 6000 TPA to 70063 TPA Bhanjapali, Koira, Therai Manganese Mines of M/S RUDRA SEN SINDHU infront of Anganwadi center, Bhanjapali under Koira Tehasil of Sundargarh District was held on dated. 20-02-2026 (11:00 A.M.). Sri Akshay Pillay I.A.S, Sub-Sollector & Sub Diviosional Magistrate, Bonai, Sundargarh presided over the meeting. At the outset, Dr. Anup Kumar Mallik, Addl. Chief Environmental Scientist and Regional Officer, State Pollution Control Board Odisha, Regional Office, Rourkela delivered a welcome address, organised and conducted the public hearing meeting in association with the District Administration.

The Public hearing in respect of the above mine was held as per the schedule time and at the venue in accordance with EIA Notification S.O.1533(E) dtd.14.09.2006 and subsequent amendment thereafter. The Public Hearing meeting with regards to date, place, and time was announced by the public address system apart from its publication in local dailies. The process followed for the public hearing was adequate. The attendance sheet of the public present in the public hearing meeting is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-I**. Around 200Nos. of persons attended the public hearing meeting, where 115Nos. of persons have signed the attendance sheet. Forty Three (43) nos. of persons have delivered their views, whose list and signatures are given at **ANNEXURE-II**. 2 Nos. of written representation were received and annexed in ANNEXURE-III.

Sri Akshay Pillay IAS, Sub-collector, Bonai, Sundargarh also welcomed the Public & explained about the importance of such hearing and also invited views, comments, objections & opinions of the public which are necessary while considering the environmental clearance of the project. He told that those who want may give their written statement about the proposed projects.

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After that the he invited the representatives of the project proponent of M/s. Rudra Sen Sindhu. Sri P.K Mahapatra, Advisor of the Company had briefed about the proposed activities of the said manganese mines, salient features of the proposed project and Environmental Management Plan, Pollution Control Measures to be adopted during operation, Plantation Programme and various other peripheral developmental activities etc. to be carried out during the course of operation.

SALIENT FEATURES

Table No. ES-1: Brief Description of the Project

A.	Name of the project	Bhanjapalli, Koira & Teherai Manganese Ore mine over an area of 65.71 in Koira tahasil of Sundargarh district, Odisha.
B.	Sl. No. in the schedule	As per EIA Notification dated September 14th 2006 as amended vide Notification No. S. O. 2215 (E) dated 07th June, 2024, this project falls under schedule 1 (a) under category B1 (Lease area <250 Ha - Major Minerals.
C.	Project Proponent Detail	
	Registered Office	Sri Rudra Sen Sindhu Rohtak Engineering Works Main road, P.O - Badbil Dist. Keojhar, Odisha, PIN: 758035.
D.	Area of Plant	The proposed mines will be established in 65.71Ha. of land. Forest Area-44.95Ha. Agriculture Land-15.104 Private Land-0.166Ha. Govt. Land 5.486Ha of land is already in possession of M/s Rudra Sen Sindhu.
	Greenbelt & Plantation Area	During the proposed scheme period 10000 saplings will be planted in the lease area and will be developed under greenbelt & plantation @ of at least 2500 tress per hectare. Green barrier of 4-5-meter width all along the plant-boundary will be developed.

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		During the conceptual period the green belt will be developed over an area of 13.55 Ha and 38.242 Ha of the lease area will remain untouched.
E.	Location Details	
	Village : Bhanjapalli, Koira & Teherai **Tahsil : Koira** **District : Sundergarh** **State : Odisha** **Toposheet No.: F45N1 & F45N5,** **Latitude: 21° 54' 10.201" N to 21° 54' 36.895" N** **Longitude: 85° 15'49.032" E to 85° 16'37.778" E** **direction from the project site)**	
	Nearest City	Koira village -2 km from the ML area.
	Nearest National Highway / State Highway	NH-20- 2.1km NH 520- 5km
	Nearest Railway station	Barbil Railway Station-37 Km
	Nearest Airport	Rourkela Airport:60km
	National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Reserve Forest and Protected Forest.	There are four reserve forests situated with in the study area. The name of these forests and distance from the ML area is given in the table below:

Sl. No	Name of the RF	Distance & direction from Project Site in km
1	Mendhamaruni RF	1.5 Km, N
2	Kathamala RF	1.2 Km, NNW
3	Khajuridihi RF	5.5 Km, S
4	Bhabani Paharh RF	3.5 Km, SW

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		5	Karo RF	5 Km, NNW	
	Water Body	WATER BODIES			
		Sl. No.	Name	Direction	Distance (in Km)
		1	Teherei Nala	E	0.3
G.	**Cost Detail**				
	Total Cost of proposed Project	Rs. 12.0 Crores			
H.	**Basic requirement for the project**				
	Manpower Requirement	Total 104 no's of workers will be directly employed in the mine activities.			
	Source	Out of 104 employees, 4 no. of managerial, 2 no. of supervisory, 8 no. of skilled, 18 no. of semi-skilled and 72 no. of unskilled workers. The mining operation in the mine will generate employment to at least 100 local villagers.			
	Power Requirement	A 5KVA DG set will be installed for the operation of W/B and site office at the mine. There is the proposal for solar lighting system in the lease area.			
	Source	A 5KVA DG set will be installed for the operation of W/B and site office at the mine.			
	Fresh Water Requirement	25.5KLD			
	Source	Water will be sourced from Rain water harvesting pond and ground water after obtaining permission.			

1.2 PROCESS DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Process of Beneficiation

Bhanjapalli, Koira & Teherai Manganese Ore mine over an area of 65.71 Ha has been granted in favour of Sri Rudra Sen Sindhu vide letter non. III(MN)SM-08/2015-372/SM, Bhubaneswar dated 10.01.2017 & executed on 11.01.2017. The application for mining lease on 15.03.1985 and the State Govt of Odisha, Department of Steel & Mines had

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issued terms & condition vide letter No.III(S)SM-1/98/11957/SM, Bhubaneswar Dtd.29.12.99 for grant of Lease. The mining lease has been executed under clause 10 (A) 2 (c) of the Act for mining of manganese ore which was earlier held by TISCO and surrendered the ML.The existing mines has obtained environment clearance from MoEF& CC, New Delhi vide Letter No. NoJ-11015/799/2007-IA.II (M) dated 31.07.2009. The project obtained CTO vide letter No 13655/IND-I-CON(NOC)-6397 dated 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2022 for production of 6000 TPA. Review of Mining plan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan approved under Rule 17 of Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbon Energy Minerals) vide letter no. RMP/A/39ORI/BHU/2021-22 dated 31.03.2022.

The lease area consists of forest land of 44.954 Ha which includes 23.942Ha. of land is under village forest land and 21.011Ha. is under DLC forest. Forest clearance has been obtained for the forest area vide letter no- F.No.8-35/2016-FC dated 11.10.2017 and validity till 10.1.2067. Surface right has been granted by the District Director of Mines, Koira Circle, Sunadragarh over an area of 53.49Ha within the leasehold area of 65.71Ha. vide letter No. 2831/Mines dated. 13.07.2017. Presently the mine is temporarily discontinued since April 2020 due to non-submission returns in form F-1. Now the lessee has filed the return and the suspension has been revoked by regional controller of mines, Bhubaneswar vide letter MCDR MiFLoMn/2/2023 - BBSIBM_RO_BBS. The project requires environmental clearance as per the EIA Notification, MoEF, Govt. of India, New Delhi dated 14 September 2006 and subsequent amendments. The project is listed under "Category - B" as per Sl. No 1 (a) in the schedule of MoEF notification 2006 as the lease area is <250 ha. The present proposal is for obtaining environment clearance for enhancement in production from 6000 TPA to 70063 TPA manganese ore from the lease area.

Transportation of Raw Materials

10 ton tippers will be used for transportation from the quarry to the processing and dumping sites. Mn ore produced from the processing site will be transported to the steel plants, ferro-manganese plants etc. and railway siding through contractual trucks. Keeping the view of the production of 70063TPA of manganese from the mine per day production will be 233.543TPA. There are 23 no. of vehicles (tippers) with the capacity of 10 tonne will be used for transportation from the quarry to the processing and dumping sites.

Site Services

Existing Site Services:

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Bhanjapalli, Koira & Teherai Manganese Ore mine over an area of 65.71 in Koira tahasil of Sundargarh district, Odisha Ha in favour of Sri Rudra Sen Sindhu. Koira is the nearest village located at 2 km from the ML area. The Keonjhar-Rourkela NH 215 is at 2 km from the mine. The nearest railway track is located at Barsuan at 16.5 km from the lease area.

A 5KVA DG set is installed for the operation of W/B and site office at the mine. There is a proposal for a solar lighting system in the lease area. Drinking water is available from the bore well which is supplied by the Lessee through pipeline for domestic use. Water for non-domestic purposes is taken from rainwater harvesting ponds through portable water tankers.

Postal, telephone and internet facilities are available in Koira, 10 Km from the mining lease area. There is a medical dispensary established within the lease area for providing health facilities for the workers as well as for local people. There is an existing drinking water facility, rest shed for the workers and creche established within the lease area.

Proposed site services:

For day to day mine operation, the following facilities are proposed to be provided in respect of various activities.

Site services in the lease area

Type of Work	Facilities
Mine working	Repair, maintenance & purchase of Machineries/Vehicles/ Equipment/Accessories.
Safety Measures	Provision of helmets, gloves, spades, spectacles.
Protection of Environment	Water sprinkling arrangement for plantation and construction of retaining wall/check dam, development of garland drain, settling tank etc.
Welfare	Provision of rest shed, blasting shed, first aid facilities, wholesome drinking water & ambulance arrangement.

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Medical examination of workers shall be carried out periodically, records shall be maintained properly, and treatment shall be done accordingly by the specialized doctors. Temporary housing facilities will be provided to the labourers within the site with all necessary facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, wholesome drinking water, medical/health care etc. Occupational health surveillance programme of the workers shall be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure of dust and take corrective measures.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Chapter covers identification of the study area, period, methodology and components of baseline study. The baseline study report prepared in compliance to the approved specific conditions and generic conditions of ToR. The baseline attributes include physicochemical, biological environmental condition and socio-economic aspects of the study area. The rationale is to evaluate the key environmental parameters of the project area before its actual implementation. The baseline study involved both review of secondary data and generation of primary data through field studies.

Topography: Due to the existing and proposed mining activity the topography of the lease area will be change. However, the impact of the mining will not be envisaged on the topography of the buffer zone. Due to the proposed activity, there will be no interference of the mining activity on the existing drainage lines within the lease area. There will be no dumping or mining activity proposed on the existing nala.

Drainage Pattern:

There is only a seasonal nala within the ML area. The drainage pattern is dendritic. Teherai nala is the nearest nala in the vicinity which flows at a distance of 2.5 km SE of the area and meets Suna nadi at a distance of 5km NE of ML area. Suna nadi controls the drainage system in the region and discharges water into Baitarani River.

Rainfall: The average annual rainfall of the district during last 10 years is 1368 mm distributed in 241 rainy days. More than 70% of the rainfall is received between Junes to September due to south - west monsoon.

Air Environment

Ambient Air Quality

In the study area, the observed source of particulate matter is excavation, material handling and vehicular movement. The ambient air quality status observed during the

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study period (arithmetic mean & 98th percentile values) is presented in the above tabular form. During the study period, the concentration of PM10 in the project site varies from 50.4-77.0 µg/m and from 48.7-88.0 µg/m 3 in the nearby villages. The average value of PM2.5 in the project site is 39.6-47.6µg/m3 in the surrounding villages. Other parameters like SO2, NOx, CO, Ozone are within the prescribed limit of e NAAQS standard as prescribed by CPCB.

Surface Water Quality

The bacteriological tests of surface water are positive in almost all the samples collected indicating the presence of total coliform bacteria. The samples were collected from streams which are mostly seasonal with steady flow. A positive total coliform test would indicate unsanitary conditions and the possible presence of disease-causing organisms. Water from these sources is used for bathing and drinking purposes. Total Dissolved solids, hardness and alkalinity of surface water are moderate and do not pose any detrimental effects. Toxic metal concentration is below the detectable limits.

From the water quality results, it can be inferred that all the parameters analyzed are under the prescribed limit as per IS 2296:1982 as per class C and the water does not contain any pollutants which would be hazardous for human, animal or crop health.

Ground Water Quality

The ground water sampling was carried out from tube well and bore well. The ground water analysis was carried out as per IS 10500: 2012 i.e. drinking water standard. Results of chemical and bacteriological analysis of water samples are classified under good class for drinking purpose. The Ph of the ground water varies from 6.6-6.8. Total hardness of the samples ranged from soft to moderately hard waters and can be fairly used for drinking. Regular ground water monitoring is suggested as the quality of ground water may fluctuate with groundwater consumption and seasonal variations. The ground water of the area is not contaminated by any heavy metal or microbiological contaminants.

Noise Environment

The study area includes industrial and residential areas. The ambient noise levels were measured in 8 sampling locations. In the project site the day time noise level is 45.3dB (A) and the night time noise level is 37.2 dB (A). In the buffer zone, the minimum noise level is 35.4dB (A) during the day time at Sagada Bhanga Village and maximum noise level is 52.1 dB (A) during the day time at Koida Village. The maximum noise level is

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46.5dB (A) during the night time at Koida Village and minimum noise level is 29.3dB (A) during the night time at Sagada Bhanga Village.

Biological Environment

As per the data collected from the Forest Department, the forest of the district is of northern tropical dry deciduous types as per the Champion and Seth's revised classification based on phenological pattern like evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous. The study area comprises of only 52% of the forest land including open, dense forest and forest plantation. The forest in the study area differs based on the human interference, soil type and other biotic factor. The forest within the study area is open scrub forest. Vegetation near the site is sparse, dominated by annual weeds. The entire area is mostly open with very few trees, shrubs and few scattered patches of forests. Vegetation of study area mainly includes Sal, Assan and Kurum. The eastern half of Bonai and Rajgangpur contain better quality of vegetation. The study area within 10 Km of the project site is devoid of any national parks, sanctuaries, Biosphere reserves, wild life corridors and tiger/elephant reserves. So far, according to our study and from the available literature, there is no endemic plant or animal species present in this area. As far as, threatened fauna is concerned all Schedule - I species is threatened. Schedule of the species is presented in the above table. No endemicity is noticed in this area. The schedule I species found in the buffer zone are Indian Elephant, Python, Sloth bear and Peacock. For conservation of Schedule I fauna in the buffer zone a wild life management plan will be prepared by the DFO and approved by Chief wild life warden.

Socio-Economic Environment

To obtain the socio-economic status of the buffer zone, a primary baseline study has been conducted in the buffer zone. The study was conducted in 6 sample villages and 154 samples households were interviewed to obtain the socio-economic status of the area. In order to establish most affected villages, downwind trends and directions were specified from the lease area. Eight nos. of sampling stations are selected for data collection including the mine area and the villages namely; Sagada Bhanga, Bhanjapali, Dhubulabeda, Kantara Kela, Teherai, Koida.

Development Priorities identified in the study area

1. Local transportation facility for school going students.
2. Necessary infrastructural development for the local schools.
3. Provision of Gross Plantation around the connecting road to the villages.
4. Provision for Street Lighting

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5. Renovation of roads.
6. Providing drinking water facility.
7. Providing Toilet.
8. Development of internal road connectivity
9. Development of Health & Medical facility in the study area.

ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMNET & MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact on Air Environment & Mitigation Measures

The environmental impacts caused due to the mining activities are categorized as primary impact and secondary impact. Primary impacts are the direct impact on the environment due to project activity and the secondary impacts are indirectly induced associated with the project in terms of social and economic activities.

Topography

Due to the existing and proposed mining activity the topography of the lease area will be change. However, the impact of the mining will not be envisaged on the topography of the buffer zone. Due to the proposed activity, there will be no interference of the mining activity on the existing drainage lines within the lease area. There will be no dumping or mining activity proposed on the existing nala.

Solid Waste Generation and Management

There are two existing waste dumps located in the lease area. Details of the existing dump are as below:

Dump ID	Dump Status	Type of Dump	Total Dump Quantity (t)	Area covered by Dump (Ha)	Height (m)
Waste Dump -1	Active	Waste	24804	0.206	6
Waste Dump -2	Active	Waste	33278	0.238	7

Waste materials generated in plan period will be dumped in the extended part of Dump-2 which is in the barren area (no ore bearing / non-mineralized area) designed outside the ultimate pit limit.

Air Environment

The major air pollutant is particulate matter which is generated from all the mining activities. The generation of SO2 and NOx is very less, and it is mainly contributed by the vehicular traffic/ movement of mining machineries. The AERMOD atmospheric dispersion modeling system (AERMOD Cloud remote version) is used for assessment of

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incremental Ground level concentration (GLC) for the proposed production. The maximum ground level concentration will be 6.49 µg/cum and fall at a distance of 100m from the lease area in South direction of the lease area

Sources of Air pollution and Mitigation measures

Potential sources	Magnitude of air pollution	Control measures of air pollution
Drilling	High dust generation Risk of occupational hazard	Use of sharp drill with wet drilling is in practice. The drill will be provided with inbuilt dust extractor. Driller provided with dust mask and ear Muffs.
Blasting	High Dust and Fume generation (Impact last for smaller period of time)	Provision of a safe zone of about 500m radius around the blasting location, wherever feasible. Adopting the safe charge per day to restrict the peak particle velocity (ppv) of ground vibration as per blasting test results. Avoiding holes of uneven depth of blocked holes from tie-up sequence. Avoiding water accumulation in the holes, and if there is any water accumulation in the hole, the same has to be dewatered wherever practicable.
Excavation	Dust generation (PM10 AND PM2.5)	Water sprinkling will be done during the process to minimize the dust generation. Exhaust fumes in the internal combustion engines used in excavators, ensuring vigorous maintenance and stringent overhaul schedules shall minimize dumpers, dozers and other machinery.
Dumping of waste	Dust generation	Water sprinkling, Plantation of grass species on the dump, Dump compaction
Loading of material	Air emission	Water sprinkling on mineral ore/overburden material prior to loading.

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Transportation	High dust	Provision for water sprinkle system on permanent road and water spray by tankers on temporary road. Covering of the material with tarpaulin in case of long haulage. Green belt of trees with good footage on both side of haul road. Provision of water sprinkling on the dumper to arrest fine dust before it is transported. Fixed water sprinkling system on the haul road. Ensuring transporting vehicles not to cross the stipulated speed. A strict instruction should also be given in the board it shall be displayed that no vehicle should run greater than a speed of 30Km/hour. Over loading on transport vehicles to be prevented in order to stop spillage. Strengthening further the green belt plantation around ML area, quarry and over burden dump.
Storage of Ore	High dust potential	Water sprinkling Development of green belt to arrest the dust generation.

Water Environment

The impact on the surface water body may be due to surface run off from the quarry and dump which may contaminate the water body and there may be siltation in the nearby surface water channels. From the topography it can be observed that the perennial water flow is due North & NE. It has been planned to make surface run off management for flowing of water during rainy season. The seasonal drains will be channelized in such a way that the rain water from the catchment area will allow to flow through check weirs/settling pond so that clear water will be enter into the nala. The existing and proposed protective measures like retaining wall, garland drain and settling pond will act as barrier for restricting the wash offs from the dumps/stocks etc.

Impact on the Ecology and Biodiversity due to Proposed Mining

- The broad impacts of dust pollution on vegetation may be
- Reduced photosynthesis leading to reduced growth rates.
- Increased incidences of plant pests and diseases from both fungi and insects.
- Reduced seeding, less viable seeds and hence, lowered or absence of regeneration.

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- The impact of the noise may be on the wild animals and this may contribute to displacement of species, even large ones like Deer and elephants. The impact on wild animals includes loss of hearing, Signal masking i.e. inability to hear important environmental clues and alarm, distress and mating calls of conspecifics for survival, Increased heart rate, respiration and stress reaction, Loss of fecundity or inability to litter or increase in abortion, Erosion of faculty to suckle young and successful rearing of the brood, Decline in bird population due to muffling of mating calls. Presently plantation has been carried out over an area of 0.671 Ha and during the proposed scheme period plantation will be carried out over an area of 4.028 Ha. During the conceptual period plantation will be carried out on the reclaimed dump and quarry area. During the proposed scheme period 10000 saplings will be planted in the lease area.

FREQUENCY OF MONITORING DIFFERENT PARAMETERS

Environmental Attributes	Locations	Frequency of monitoring	Sampling duration	Monitoring parameters	Reporting Schedule
Ambient Air Quality	Lease area (Working area)	Once in a month	24Hr	PM10, PM2.5, SO2, and NOX, CO, PAH	Once in a month
	Near ITI College				
	Bhanjapali				
	Dubulabeda				
Surface Water Quality	Nala near lease area (upstream)	Once in a Quarter	Grab Sampling	As per IS 2296	Once in a month
	Nala near lease area (downstream)	Once in a Quarter	Grab Sampling	As per IS 2296	Once in a month
Ground Water Quality	Bore well (Mines)	Quaterly Sampling	Grab Sampling	As per IS 10500:2012	Once in a quarter
	Tube well (Bhanjapali)	Quaterly Sampling	Grab Sampling	As per IS 10500:2012	Once in a quarter
Noise	Lease area (Working area)	Once in a month		Leq (Day) Leq (Day)	Once in a month
	Near ITI College	Once in a month		Leq (Day) Leq (Day)	Once in a month
Green Belt	Safety Zone	Once in a month		Survival of species	Once in a month

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Budgetary Provision of Environmental Management Plan

Sl. No	Proposed EMP	Capital Cost (INR)	Recurring Cost (INR)/Annum
1.	**Air Environment**		
a.	Mobile water tanker for water sprinkling on the haul road and transportation road	20.00 Lakh	05.00 Lakh
2.	**Water Environment**		
a.	Construction of Garland drain	10.00 lakh	1.00 Lakh
b.	Construction of Retaining wall	12.00	1.00 Lakh
c.	Construction of Settling Pond	08.00	1.00 Lakh
d.	Rain water harvesting Pond	06.00	00.50 Lakh
3.	**Noise Environment**		
4.	**Environmental monitoring programme**	2.00 Lakh	5.00 Lakh
5.	**Green Belt development (Plantation)**	20.00 Lakh	5.00 Lakh
6.	**Occupational Health**		
a.	Occupational health checkup (IME & PME)	4.00 Lakh	00.50 Lakh
b.	PPE kits for Workers (125 sets)	3.0 Lakh	1.00 Lakh
	Total	**85.0**	**20.0 Lakhs**

Proposed Peripheral Developmental Activities

Sl.	Proposed social development activities	Total Budget proposed in Lakhs
	Drinking water supply in Bhanjapalli, Badindipur	10.0
	RO water supply in the nearby Govt. ITI	5.0
2	Rain Water Harvesting in the ITI college	3.5
	Half yearly health camp for the nearby villages (Bhanjapalli, Badindipur, Teharai and Koida)	4.0
	Maintenance of the road within the lease area and connecting to Rajamunda - Rimuli road (2.66 Km)	12.0
	Plantation along the road side Mining lease area and connecting to Rajamunda - Rimuli road (2.66 Km)	2.0
	Total projected social development cost	**36.5**

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ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The environmental impacts caused due to mining activities are categorized as primary impact and secondary impact. Primary impacts are the direct impact on the environment due to project activity and the secondary impacts are indirectly induced associated with the project in terms of social and economic activities. Interaction of the project activities with environmental parameters is presented as Activity-Impact matrix in table below:

TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The Bhanjapalli, Koira & Teherai Manganese Ore mine over an area of 65.71 Ha has been granted in favor of Sri Rudra Sen Sindhu in Koira tahasil of Sundargarh district, Odisha. The lease area is approachable from NH 215 at 2.1km, Odisha Jharkhand Interstate Boundary 11 Km.

A pucca road connecting village Teherai and Kiora pass through the ML area. This road after entering the ML area gets subdivided into three parts. One part connects Koira which passes at the southern margin of the ML area. The second part passes in the middle part of the ML area and also joins Koira. The third part passes in the eastern side of the ML area joining the village Pureibahal and is under construction. The Keonjhar-Rourkela NH 215 is at 2 km from the mine. The nearby village is Koida which is 2 Km from the project site.

This area falls under latitude 21° 54' 10.201" N to 21° 54' 36.895" N and Longitude 85° 15'49.032" E to 85° 16'37.778" E in the toposheet no. 73G/5 & 73G/1. The topography of the lease area is mostly undulating. The highest altitude of the area is 635 m from M.S.L and the lowest altitude is 600m AMSL and average level is 615m AMSL. There are 5 existing quarries, two existing dumps and one mineral storage area present in the lease area. There is only seasonal nala within the ML area. The drainage pattern is dendritic. Teherai nala is the nearest nala in the vicinity which flows at 2.5 km SE of the area and meets Suna nadi at 5km NE of ML area. Suna nadi controls the drainage system in the region and discharges water into Baitarani River.

Mitigation Measures for Topography and drainage

- The quarry will be backfilled, and reclamation will be done with plantation.
- Retaining wall and garland drain has been constructed along the existing dumps to arrest the wash off from the dumps during rainy season. Finally, run-off water in garland drain will be allowed to pass through a series of settling tank to settle

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the silt content and release clean water to the natural drainage course. As the silt content settled by the retaining wall, garland drain and settling tank will be cleared periodically.

- The bank of the nala near the working area has been stone patched and concreted to protect the flow of water and a safety zone of 50m has been demarcated on both side of the nala as no mining zone.
- There is no proposal for diversion of nala due to the mining activity.
- There is no proposal for diversion of the seasonal nala flowing within the lease area
- A culvert of 7m wide has been constructed on the existing nala through which the village road.

Reclamation / Rehabilitation / Afforestation

No reclamation has been carried out till date in the lease area. Based on the existing exploration status, ultimate pit limits have been earmarked. Infrastructures will be demolished. Road will be left as such for public use. Mineral separation plant area will be rehabilitated by way of plantation after cessation of mineral processing. However, the post mining land use pattern will be as follows:

Impact of Cropping Pattern

The mining activities will be restricted within the lease area only. The lease area does not include any agricultural land, and no agricultural activities is being carried out within the lease area. The air quality prediction modelling results shows that the ground level concentration of particulate matter is very less, and it will spread up to a maximum distance of 500 m from the lease area. There is no crop land/ agricultural field located within 500m of the lease boundary so the impact due to mining on crop land will not be envisaged.

The mining operation does not include any wastewater generation, so the discharge of wastewater outside the lease area does not arise. However, during rainy season, the surface runoff from the lease area will pass to the settling tank through the garland drain. The surface run off from the lease area will be retain within the lease and used for plantation, dust suppression. So, there will be no soil erosion from the lease area and its surrounding due to mining activity.

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Solid Waste Management

There are two existing waste dumps located in the lease area. Details of the existing dump is as below:

Existing Dump Details

S. No.	Dump ID	Dump Status	Type of Dump	Total Dump Quantity (t)	Area covered by Dump (Ha)	Height (m)
1	Waste Dump - 1	Active	Waste	24804	0.206	6
2	Waste Dump - 2	Active	Waste	33278	0.238	7

Waste materials generated in plan period will be dumped in the extended part of Dump-2 which is in the barren area (no ore bearing / non-mineralized area) designed outside the ultimate pit limit. Details of dumping proposal is as below:

Details of waste generation and management during plan period

Sl. No.	Year	Dump Id	Type of Dump	Proposed Area (ha)	Height (m)	Total Dump Quantity (m^3)
1	1st Year	Proposed Waste Dump (Over Waste Dump-2)	Waste	1.309	9.35	90360
2	2nd Year	Proposed Waste Dump (Over Waste Dump-2)	Waste	0.619	6.00	143611
3	3rd Year	Proposed Waste Dump (Over Waste Dump-2)	Waste	0	9.81	140482
4	4th Year	Proposed Waste Dump (Over Waste Dump-2)	Waste	0	15	108810

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The waste dump will be provided with Retaining wall, garland drains and settling ponds have been proposed to be constructed to restrict the flow of surface water from the higher to low lying lands and to allow overflow of the water after due settling of the suspensions within the settling ponds.

Precaution for confinement of dump to prevent pollution of surface water bodies/ courses:

The waste generated from the mines shall be dumped in the non-mineralized area earmarked in the plan. The precautionary and protective measures to be adopted during waste disposal are as follows:

- The ultimate dump slope shall be maintained at 20-270 with individual terrace slopes not exceeding 370.
- Each terrace will have an inward slope with a catch drain at the inward slope of terrace.
- The catch drain of the individual terrace shall be connected to the garland drain outside the periphery of dump. Catch drain preferably to be made up of the half concrete open pipes followed by settling tanks to avoid wash offs and have provision of berms at the outer side to reduce gully formation due to rain water wash offs.
- Toe wall, garland drain and settling tank will be constructed around the dump.
- Hazardous waste such as, waste oil, lubricants, resin, and coal tar etc. will be disposed of asper provisions of Hazardous Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time.
- The overburden and mineral dump are located in the SW corner of the lease area which is at a distance of 200m from the nala. So, there is no possibility of contamination or blocking due to stacking of ore/ OB.

AIR ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated Impact

Mining operation will be continued as Category-A (fully mechanized) mine. The major mining activities include drilling and blasting, excavation of ore and waste, movement of Heavy earth moving machineries, dumping of waste, loading and transportation of ore etc. No crushing and screening activities will be proposed within the lease area. The sources of air pollution because of the mining activities and their mitigation measures have been summarized in the table below:

Sources of Air pollution and Mitigation measures

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Potential sources	Magnitude of air pollution	Control measures of air pollution
Drilling	High dust generation Risk of occupational hazard	Use of sharp drill with wet drilling is in practice The drill will be provided with inbuilt dust extractor Driller provided with dust mask and ear muffs
Blasting	High Dust and Fume generation (Impact last for smaller period)	Provision of a safe zone of about 500m radius around the blasting location, wherever feasible. Adopting the safe charge per delay to restrict the peak particle velocity (ppv) of ground vibration as per blasting test results. Avoiding holes of uneven depth of blocked holes from tie-up sequence. Avoiding water accumulation in the holes, and if there is any water accumulation in the hole, the same has to be dewatered wherever practicable. Muffing the blasting, as far as practicable, particularly where safe zone is not possible to be adhered to and Covering the detonating cords by soil layers.
Excavation	Dust Generation (Particulate matter PM10 & PM2.5)	Water sprinkling will be done during the process to minimize the dust generation. Exhaust fumes in the internal combustion engines used in excavators, ensuring vigorous maintenance and stringent overhaul schedules shall minimize dumpers, dozers and other machinery
Dumping of waste	Dust generation	Water sprinkling, Plantation of grass species on the dump, Dump compaction
Loading of material	Air emission	Water sprinkling on mineral ore / overburden material prior to loading.
Transportation	High dust	Provision for water sprinkle system on permanent road and water spray by tankers on temporary road. Covering of the material with tarpaulin in case of long haulage. Green belt of trees with good footage on both side of haul road.

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		Provision of water sprinkling on the dumper to arrest fine dust before it is transported. Fixed water sprinkling system on the haul road. Ensuring transporting vehicles not to cross the stipulated speed. A strict instruction should also be given in the board it shall be displayed that no vehicle should run greater than a speed of 30 Km/hour. Overloading on transport vehicles to be prevented in order to stop spillage. Strengthening further the green belt plantation around ML area, quarry and over burden dump.
Storage of Ore	High dust potential	Water sprinkling Development of green belt to arrest the dust generation

Mitigation Measures

The existing air environment in the mining area is of desired quality i.e. all parameters are within limit with all environmental management plan implemented. The extended mining activity in the area might add little pollutants to the existing air environment. Control measures have to be considered and implemented. The following preventive measures shall be taken to control the air pollution at different sites present inside the lease area.

a. Regular water sprinkling on haul roads, waste dumps and maintaining approach roads, to suppress the dust by two nos of 20 KL water sprinklers twice daily.
b. The volume of dust rising from waste dump areas, quarry site, roads, etc. by action of wind shall be checked by planting grasses and broad leaf trees and regular water sprinkling.
c. Ensuring transporting vehicles not to cross the stipulated speed (30 Km/hr). A strict instruction should also give in the entrance board it shall be displayed that no vehicle should run greater than a speed of 30 Km/hour. Valid PUC certified vehicles will only be allowed to entry within the lease premises. A well-trained security organization will be engaged for the purpose.
d. Overloading on transport vehicles to be prevented in order to stop spillage.
e. Strengthening further the green belt plantation around ML area, quarry and over burden dump as well as crushing plant site.
f. Water sprinkling on the ore stack yard will be done to check air borne dust.

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g. Exhaust fumes in the internal combustion engines used in excavators, ensuring vigorous maintenance and stringent overhaul schedules shall minimize dumpers, dozers and other machinery.
h. Wet drilling method shall be adopted.
i. Water injection system in drill and wearing of PPE by driller to be proposed to control air pollution and minimization of its effect.
j. Regular monitoring of air is being conducted quarterly to know the quality of air in core as well as buffer zone and followed up by Environment department with immediate action.

Impact and Mitigation due to Traffic Load

The mines are connected to Rimuli- Rajamunda Road (2.66 Km) through the road passing through the mines and finally connect to NH 520 (4.90 Km). The transportation from the mines will be done by covered trucks through this road

Manganese Ore: 70063 TPA
Total transportation manganese ore per day = 212 TPD outside the lease area to NH 520 Transport hour per day = 8 hrs; Transportation per hour = 26.5 TPH
Trucks required for transportation = 2nos trucks per hour.

WATER ENVIRONMENT

Impact on Surface Water Resources

The impact on the surface water body may be due to surface run off from the quarry and dump which may contaminate the water body and there may be siltation in the nearby surface water channels.

Surface runoff Calculation:

Estimation of Runoff Rate: - The peak runoff rate should be assessed accurately for designing the recharge structure and may be assessed by following formula.

Peak rate of runoff = Catchment area X Runoff Coefficient X Rainfall Intensity

Runoff Coefficients: Runoff coefficient is the ratio of runoff to rainfall. It plays an important role in assessing the runoff availability and it depends upon catchment characteristics. Based on the Standard values depending on the local condition, the

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runoff coefficients adopted for the study area is given in table below, which are used for estimating the runoff.

The catchment area take for calculation is as below:

1. Catchment area 1: Mine working area -9.457 Ha = 94570 Sq.m
2. Catchment area 2: Area under utility service- 2.771 Ha = 27710 Sq.m
3. Catchment area 3: Virgin area- 53.482 Ha = 534820Sq.m

Runoff coefficients vis-a-vis type of area

Sl. No.	Type of Area	Standard Values of Runoff Coefficients		Adopted Values of Runoff Coefficients
		Min	Max	
01	Catchment area 1	0.10	0.20	0.20
02	Catchment area 2	0.50	0.85	0.50
03	Catchment area 3	0.05	0.10	0.10

Volume of Runoff generated = Area(m2) X Runoff Coefficient X Annual Rainfall(m)

Component wise annual rain water harvesting potential

Type of Runoff Catchment Area	Actual Area (m2)	Runoff Coefficients	Rainfall (Annual Average)	Volume (m3)
Catchment area 1	94570	0.20	1.3	24588.2
Catchment area 2	27710	0.50	1.3	18011.5
Catchment area 3	534820	0.10	1.3	69526.6
Total	**657100**			**112126.3**

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The surface runoff will be stored in a rain water harvesting pond located in the SW corner near the ITI college with a dimension of 150m x 130x 6m and capacity of 117000 cu.m. The harvested rain water will be used for plantation and dust suppression.

Surface water run off management

The seasonal drains will be channelized in such a way that the rain water from the catchment area will allow to flow through series of settling pond so that clear water will be enter into the nala. The existing and proposed protective measures like retaining wall, garland drain and settling pond will act as barrier for restricting the wash offs from the dumps/stockyards etc.

Protective measures already carried out for Run-off Management:

Retaining wall, garland drains, settling ponds and check dams have been proposed to be constructed to restrict the flow of water from dumps and mine discharge water from the higher to low lying lands and to allow overflow of clean water after due settling of the suspensions within the settling ponds. Detail proposal for construction of garland drain and retaining wall is as below:

Proposal for construction of garland drain and retaining wall

Retaining Wall			
Year	Proposed Wall Length (m)	Co-ordinates from	Co-ordinates to
1st Year	284	2423425N/320920E	2423254N/320920E
2nd Year	115	2423254N/320920E	2423245N/321035E
Garland Drains			
Year	Proposed Bund Length (m)	Co-ordinates from	Co-ordinates to
2022-23	297	2423428N/320920E	2423252N/320925E
2023-24	111	2423252N/320925E	2423245N/321035E

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Engineering details of retaining walls & Garland drains

The average rain fall has been considered as 1300mm/year. Since the proposed waste dumps are located in areas which are steep slopes, maximum flow of water in rainy season will endanger the retaining walls. Therefore, it has been proposed to construct masonry wall with weep holes along the toe of the proposed dump. However, the following precautionary measures shall be taken while designing the retaining walls and garland drains.

Retaining Walls

Retaining boulder wall (1.5 m high and 1.0 m width) of substantial strength shall be constructed all around the bottom periphery of waste dumps with locally available boulders mixed with sand and cement, to arrest any rolling down of the dump materials. Perforation shall be left at around 10 m intervals to allow for passage of water.

Garland drains

Garland drains of 1.5 m deep and 1.0 m wide shall be constructed all along the bottom periphery of waste dumps followed by the retaining wall to prevent any wash off or leaching of dump materials during heavy rains. Side walls and the base shall be pitched with locally available boulders. Joints shall be filled up with cement and sand mixture so that water cannot percolate.

Settling Tank

The garland drain shall be channelized to settling tank of 15m long, 10m width and 2.0m deep. Side walls and base shall be packed with locally available boulders mixed with cement and sand.

Measures taken for protection of surface water bodies

The surface run-off water of the lease area is being regulated in such a manner so as to cause minimum contamination and alteration of drainage system. The adverse impact on the existing natural drainage system is minimized because of provision of retaining wall, garland drains at strategic location to guide water through check dams & settling ponds down to outside nala. The water management scheme suggested for the project is periodical cleaning of settling ponds, garland drains & check dam during and after the monsoon season. The regular monitoring of surface run-off is/will be carried out by the authorized agency and record is/will be maintained regularly and submitted. The preventive measures have been proposed are as below.

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- Provision of Retaining wall, garland drain, settling pond.
- Garland Drains/settling pond is being cleaned up periodically during and after rainy season.
- Strengthen of small stone/ rock barriers across the drains at intervals to check the water current and to arrest the solid particles.
- All the water of mines has to pass into the settling tanks and after settling the water will be stored in the rain water harvesting pit, the water shall be used for plantation & dust suppression.
- Monitoring and analysis of surface water as per MoEF & CC guideline by recognized laboratories.

Impact on Ground water

Existing ground water bodies.

There are three bore well available within the lease area. Based on the hydrological study report the level of ground water during pre-monsoon and post monsoon period is furnished below:

Pre-monsoon Water level:

Pre-monsoon water level varies from 5.05 to 8.68 m below ground level. The minimum water level was recorded at Bhutuda village and maximum at Sarkanda village. The average pre- monsoon water level is 7.07 meter below ground level.

Post-monsoon Water level:

Post- monsoon water level varies from 2.85 meter below ground level to 5.76 meter below ground level. The average water level (post monsoon period) is 4.21 meter below ground level.

Fluctuation in water level: Pre and post monsoon water levels were considered for evaluation of seasonal fluctuation in water level. Thus, fluctuation in water level varies from 1.47 to 3.96. The average fluctuation is 2.86 meters.

Ground water quality is potable and also suitable for all purposes. The annual rainwater to the tune of 0.1168 MCM can be recharged to the ground water which is 255%of the annual ground water withdrawal (28180m^3/year).

Measures taken for protection of ground water bodies

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Ground water samples from different bore well/open wells of nearby villages will be analyzed for their pollutant levels which will help to decide the type of treatment needed. Ground water depth from surface is being measured in each of the 4 seasons starting from summer to winter and it was analyzed and observed that there is no adverse effect on GW level & quality in any of the case. The ultimate depth of quarry will be 20m below ground level and the ground water depth is about 80 to 90m below ground level. The mining activity will not intersect the ground water table even during the conceptual period. However, the natural draining system will be made only in monsoon season since there is no intersection or chance of seepage of ground water. The floor of the quarry as well as benches is proposed to be inclined towards the natural slope so that the direct precipitated water will be drained down the slope automatically which will be canalized to nearby surface water bodies through settling tank. There is no proposal of deployment of water pumps since ground water will not be intersected due to the mining operation.

NOISE & VIBRATION

In this open cast mechanised mining the various sources of noise in the area are attributed mainly due to drilling, blasting, excavation, loading, screening, dumping, transportation etc.

The various sources of noise mentioned above shall only be periodical and are limited to a fixed period of operation only. In addition to this, the transportation of ores might cause a little effect on the noise level. The noise generated by different machinery used in mining operation is given below.

Noise generated by machinery used in mining	
Machinery	**Noise generated in dB (A)**
Shovel	90-100
Dozer	90-106
Dumper	80-100
Drill	105
Sprinkler	80

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Backhoe	85
Crusher	80-95

The noise level result due to such operations in the active working zones in the area do not indicate any serious concern as it is well below the prescribed standard limits. The ambient noise level data of the area on comparison with the attribute health hazards due to noise level, it can be concluded that, there is no serious alarming effect due to present mining activity.

Noise Mitigation measures

Noise level shall be maintained below 90 dB (A) in the working zone (for 8 hr. Exposure). The mitigation measures for noise are of following types:

- Prevention at source
- Attenuation in transmission path and
- Protective measures on work environment.

The following measures will be taken up to reduce the noise level:

- The drilling operations in mine are carried out by using 110 mm diameter DTH drills. The typical Noise levels due to drilling at 1 m distance will be about 85-90 dB(A). The drill operators are provided with earmuffs/ear plugs.
- Noise generation due to blasting will be approximately in the range of 110-130 db(A) at a distance 300 m away from the blasting site. Blasting will be carried out only during day time. between 12 pm to 1pm. The noise generated due to blasting will be instantaneous and spread upto maximum of 300m. The nearest habitation is located at a distance of 1 Km from the lease area.
- Diesel powered machinery, which are major source of noise in open cast environment will be properly maintained. Attention shall be paid towards rigorous maintenance of the silencer of the diesel engines.
- Static diesel engines shall be housed as far as possible. If possible, they will be placed on vibration isolators.
- Truck drivers will be issued earplugs and earmuffs. Duty of the operators of the noisy machineries will be regulated to keep their noise exposures levels within the limits

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- Green belt will be developed around the office building and mine to reduce noise exposure level.

Ground Vibration

Ground vibrations are generated by travelling of shock wave into the rock mass and attenuate very quickly. There are four parameters used to define the ground vibration namely:

Mitigation Measures

- Since human settlements are found located within lease area near the proposed quarry, muffle blasting technique will be implemented to stop fly rock movements.
- Controlled blasting parameter will be used for blasting. The NONEL initiating system will be adopted for hole-to-hole initiation and top stemming length will be kept 0.6m to reduce noise level.
- Frequency of blasting will be twice in a week with 10 nos of holes and charge per delay will be 4 Kg.
- Blasting will be preferably done in mid-day during 1.00 PM to 2.00 PM depending on seasonal variation and break hours. Blasting will never be done in the morning, evening, cloudy day or at the time of strong wind flow.
- Blasting will be carried out by the persons with Blaster's Certificate of Competency from DGMS, Dhanbad.
- Safety tools and implements will be kept adequately near blasting site at the time of charging.
- Portable blasting shelters will be provided near the blasting site.
- Blasting will be done after proper signaling and warning in order to ensure that no person or animals are within the blasting danger zone.
- Misfires will be handled carefully as per stipulated procedures.
- Security services will be tightened to prevent the explosives from pilferage, theft and robbery.

ECOLOGY& BIODIVERSITY

Impact on the Ecology and Biodiversity due to Proposed Mining

Out of the total lease area 44.954 Ha is diverted forest forest land and 20.756 Ha is non forest land. The general characteristic of the vegetation is dry deciduous type. The vegetation comprises trees, shrubs, herbs etc with species like Asan, Amla, Bahada, Chara, Dhaura, Harida, Dhaman, Jamun, Kendu, Kusum, Mango, Patul, Sal,

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Semul, Chhana, Atundi, Muturi & Siali etc. The forest of the area is of open type with a density of 0.1. A part from the loss of forest in the mining, there is infrastructure development for mining, establishment of township and the subsequent population pressure certainly put a huge pressure on the vegetation directly and indirectly.

Drilling, blasting and haulage including loading and unloading result in dust emission. Dust is particularly segregated in dry season. The effect depends on several variables like concentration of particles, wind speed and direction, deposition rates, characteristics of vegetation, leaf surface, roughness and wetness of leaf surface, wind direction, size of particles and dust chemistry. Physical effects may be blockade and damage to stomata, shading and screening from sunlight, abrasion of leaf surface and cumulative effect of stress. The broad impacts of dust pollution on vegetation may be

- Reduced photosynthesis leading to reduced growth rates.
- Increased incidences of plant pests and diseases from both fungi and insects.
- Reduced seeding, less viable seeds and hence, lowered or absence of regeneration.

The impact of the noise may be on the wild animals, and this may contribute to displacement of species, even large ones like Deer and elephants. The impact on wild animals includes loss of hearing, Signal masking i.e., inability to hear important environmental clues and alarm, distress and mating calls of conspecifics for survival, increased heart rate, respiration and stress reaction, Loss of fecundity or inability to litter or increase in abortion, Erosion of faculty to suckle young and successful rearing of the brood, Decline in bird population due to muffling of mating calls.

Lighting of mine pits, ore stacks, machineries and office buildings disturbs the wild animals. These disorient animals, stress the normal physiology and put a curb on their activity cycle. Animals, adapted to constant phase of light, when changes happen, they move to area of their choice. Sudden lighting, off and on after evening hours by the moving vehicles is harmful. At times, animals are unable to escape and get blinded by the glare. Animals exposed to light exhibit erratic behaviour pattern, expressed in their deflected movement and aggressive behaviour. No elephant movement path from one habitat to another is located in this area, but this area forms a part of the larger habitat of Sundergarh elephants, within the buffer zone.

Mitigation Measure

a. Protection of virgin forest:

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Total 4 Nos. of *Van Sahayaks* will be engaged for protection of forests. They will be selected from local villages on the recommendation of Forest Ranger/*Sarapanch*. Further non-mineralized area, safety zone etc. will remain untouched and no mining activities will be carried out within the lease hold area. There will be proposal for gap plantation which will be increase the density of the forest area which will remain virgin.

b. Reclamation of mine pits & plantation:

As the mine is top sliced, reclamation of mine pits is not possible instantaneously. After 20 years onwards, reclamation followed by afforestation can be done @ 2.0 ha per year for 10 years. For this, the mining has to be systematic and directional. Indigenous species of preferred elephant food and associate cover values will be planted.

Green Belt Development Plan

The plantation activity in the mines not only reduces the pollution level, but also it improves the ecological conditions and prevents the soil erosion and increases the aesthetic beauty of the locality. Generally, the native plant species are selected for plantation in the green belt. The species with rapid growth, ever green, large crown volume and small pendulous leaves with smooth surface will be selected. The green belt comprises of a mixture of different plant species.

Greenbelt has been developed in following areas:

- Along mine lease boundary
- Along the side of mining roads
- On overburden dump
- Boundary of the Quarry area
- Plantation Outside the Lease area

a. Plantation along mining lease boundary

Presently there is only 0.671 Ha covered under plantation. These plantation area include lease boundary along the western part of lease boundary and along the existing road passing through the lease area.

The strategy worked out for development of green belt consists of following:

- Broad leaf trees growing above 10 m in height will be planted along the roads and ML boundary.
- Generally local/indigenous fast growing trees shrubs will be planted.

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- The trees should be protected by plantation of non-palatable shrub species to avoid browsing by animals.
- Placement of tree guards be provided to save the plants.

Proposed Plantation Plan

There is the proposal for plantation within the lease area for enhancement of the greenery of the lease area and to arrest the pollutants from the lease area. During the proposed plan period the plantation plan is as below:

Proposed Plantation Plan:

Year	Location	Area Proposed (Ha)	No. of saplings
1st Year	Safety Zone	1.00	2500
	Along the road	2.0	5000
2nd year	-do-	1.028	2500
3rd Year	-do-	1.00	2500
4th Year	Safety Zone	1.00	2500
Total		**4.028**	**10000**
Conceptual Period	Backfilled area	9.457	22000
	Reclaimed dump area	2.771	6500

Budgetary Provision of Environmental Management Plan

Sl. No	Proposed EMP	Capital Cost (INR)	Recurring Cost (INR)/Annum
1.	**Air Environment**		
a.	Mobile water tanker for water sprinkling on the haul road and transportation road	20.00 Lakh	05.00 Lakh
2.	**Water Environment**		
a.	Construction of Garland drain	10.00 lakh	1.00 Lakh

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b.	Construction of Retaining wall	12.00 Lakh	1.00 Lakh
c.	Construction of Settling Pond	08.00 Lakh	1.00 Lakh
d.	Rain water harvesting Pond	06.00 Lakh	00.50 Lakh
3.	**Noise Environment**		
4.	Environmental monitoring programme	2.00 Lakh	5.00 Lakh
5.	Green Belt development (Plantation)	20.00 Lakh	5.00 Lakh
6.	**Occupational Health**		
a.	Occupational health checkup (IME & PME)	4.00 Lakh	00.50 Lakh
b.	PPE kits for Workers (125 sets)	3.0 Lakh	1.00 Lakh
Total		**85.0**	**20.0 Lakhs**

The Sub-collector, Bonai, Sundergarh then invited the public to address their views on environmental aspects of the project. The video recording of the meeting was done. Forty three **(43)** nos. of the speakers expressed their views as mentioned below.

1.Sri Anand Barik, Teherai: Sri Barik welcomed everyone and expressed his support for the public hearing. He stated that the company had carried out various developmental activities in the area in the past and appreciated its efforts. He also mentioned that plantation activities had been undertaken during the earlier mining period.He demanded that priority in employment should be given to local people according to their qualifications. He further demanded the establishment of a police post and a traffic post at Teherai Chowk. In addition, he requested plantation of trees and regular sprinkling of water on the roads to control dust.He pointed out that the salary of the PDC teacher had been stopped due to the non-operation of the mine and requested the mine authorities to re-engage the teacher and ensure prior disbursement of the salary.He also requested the district administration, through the Sub-Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to provide speed breakers (humps) on the road connecting OMM Chowk to Patmunda Road and to arrange high-mast lighting on that road through the District Mineral Fund, Sundargarh. Furthermore, he requested the Kantar Koira Manganese Mines of M/s P.M. Granite, Narayanposhi Iron & Manganese Mines of M/s JSW, and the Bhanjipali, Koira & Teherai Manganese Mines of M/s Rudrasen Sandhu to establish security/traffic control posts at Kusumdihi Chowk on a three-shift (24-hour) basis.

2. Sri. Bijay Nanda Jena, Bhanjapali: Sri Jena welcomed everyone and supported the public hearing.

3. Sri Dibakar Nayak, Ex-Chairman, Koida : Sri Nayak welcomed everyone and expressed his support for the public hearing. He appreciated the company for taking the initiative to enhance production. He stated that the company management should engage local labourers,

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contractors, and drivers for the mining activities. He demanded that drinking water should be supplied to Teherai and Sagadabhanga villages through water pipelines. He also stated that the mine authorities should adopt controlled blasting methods during mining operations, as the Government ITI is located adjacent to the mine lease area. He further demanded that drinking water should be supplied to the nearby villages and that regular water sprinkling should be carried out on village roads. He suggested that trees should be planted near the ITI and the dumping area. He also raised concerns that due to transportation activities, the villagers were facing dust pollution issues and requested that adequate dust control measures and regular water sprinkling arrangements should be provided on the haulage roads as well as the village roads.

4. Sri Silbruh Munda, Kasira : Sri Munda supported the public hearing and demanded for employment of local village labour.

5. Sri Santosh Barik, Teherai: Sri Barik welcomed everyone and expressed his support for the project during the public hearing. He demanded that employment opportunities should be provided to labourers from Teherai, Kaida, and Bhanjapali villages. He also requested the provision of drinking water in Teherai village by boring a well.

6. Sri Bijay Kumar Dehury: Sri Dehury welcome everyone and supported the public hearing and also informed that all the villagers are supports public hearing. He suggested for local employment and drinking water facilities.

7. Sri Kumud Barik, Teherai: Sri Barik welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

8. Sri Bula Barik, Teherai: Sri Barik welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

9. Sri Pandu Munda, Teherai: Sri Barik welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. Sri Munda demanded to engage local labour of Teherai village in the mines.

10. Sri Paremeswar Naik-EX Samity member: Sri Naik welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He stated that the road from Kelabagan to Kusumdidhi Road is quite busy due to heavy transporting vehicles and that many people were facing traffic problems and requested the district administration to take necessary action in this regard. He further stated that although they were allowing the mine to operate, the mine authorities were not properly undertaking activities such as tree plantation and providing employment as per the requirements of local villagers. He also requested the district administration to

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construct a flyover on the Kelabagan to Kusumdidhi Road and to provide adequate traffic police for ensuring better safety of the local people. Additionally, he requested the construction of a bridge at Gopi Sahi to improve road communication to Koida. He also demanded local employment, plantation on road side and sprinkling of water on road.

11. Sri Rahul Barik , Teherai : Sr Barik supported the public hearing.

12. Sri Raghumani Dash, Dhubuklubada: Sri Dash welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He demanded for demanded local employment, street light on road side and drinking water facility to local villagers.

13. Sri Machu Munda, Teherai: Sri Munda supported the public hearing.

14. Sri Biswanath Barik, Teherai: Sri supported the public hearing.

15. Sri Ananta Barik ,Teherai: Sri Barik supported the public hearing.

16. Sri Dambarudhar Dehury: Sri Dehury welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He demanded to engage of local ITI and Diploma, Degree Engineer holder in the mines for the proposed expansion.

17. Sri Tulu Barikm, Teherai: He welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

18. Smt. Rina Barik of Bhanjapali - Smt. Barik welcomed everyone and expressed her support during the public hearing. She demanded the provision of an ambulance and the engagement of local workers from Bhanjapali. She further demanded the provision of drinking water facilities through borewells. Additionally, she requested financial assistance for the education of poor boys in the locality, as well as financial support for local temples, village rituals, and cultural functions. She also sought financial aid for elderly people in the village.

19. Smt. Sumakala Patra, Bhanjapali : Smt. Patra welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

20. Smt. Kalpana Dehury, Bhanjapali : Smt. Dehury welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

21. Sri Panda Munda, Bhanjapali : Sri Munda, welcome everyone and supported the public hearing Suggested to stop mining activities during local puja, festival and also financial assistance for the pujas and festivals.

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22. Sri Hrushikesh Dehury, Sarapanch, Koida GP: Sri Dehury welcomed everyone and expressed his support for the public hearing. He suggested that local employment should be provided and that four borewells should be dug in four villages. He also recommended the engagement of local ITI and diploma holders. Further, he suggested regular water sprinkling through tankers to control dust and requested financial assistance for local festivals and pujas.

23. Sri Bhimsen Choudhury: Sri Choudhary welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He demanded for implementation of issues raised by the previous speaker Sri Anand Barik, Teherai village.

24. Sri Gopinath Dehury, Bhanjapali : Sri Dehury welcomed everyone and supported the public hearing. Sri Dehury welcomed everyone and expressed his support for the public hearing. However, he raised the concern that although project proponents usually assure local employment and other benefits, these commitments are often not fulfilled after the project starts. He therefore suggested that, to ensure that such demands are met, a review meeting should be conducted by forming a committee comprising local members to monitor and review whether the assurances made by the project proponent are being implemented.

25. Sri Maita Munda, Sagadabhanga : Sri Munda welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He demanded for the financial assistance for the local puja, construction of a boundary wall around the village goddess towards the jungle road approaching Teherai village, local employment of local villagers, drinking water facility through supply water, stoppage of mining operation during Puja & Festivals.

26. Sri Janardhan Dehury, EX-MLA, Koida : Sri Dehury welcomed everyone and expressed his support for the public hearing. He emphasized that priority in employment should be given to local people as per their qualifications, particularly by engaging local ITI and diploma certificate holders. He also demanded the provision of safe drinking water facilities and the implementation of groundwater recharge measures to ensure water availability for future generations. He further requested plantation of trees along the roadside within the mining area and stressed the need for effective dust suppression through regular water sprinkling on roads. Additionally, he suggested that proper attention should be given to supporting farmers and improving agriculture by constructing dams across nallahs and rivers. He also stated that the issues raised by the earlier speaker should be duly addressed.

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27. **Smt. Durga Hembram, Bhanjipali:** Smt. Hembram supported the public hearing.

28. **Smt. Sulochana Patra, Bhanjapali:** Smt. Patra welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

29. **Sri Bhimsen Patra, Bhanjipali :** Sri Patra welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He suggested for construction of a over bridge on road at Narayanposi bypass.

30. **Sri Karunakara Patra, Block BJD President:** Sri Patra welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He suggested for employment of local youth, Construction of humps on the road. He also demanded district administration to review of action taken by the project with respect to the commitment made during various public hearing proponent by constructing a committee.

31.**Smt. Nanda Surean, Sagadabhangha:** Smt. Munda welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. She suggested for construction of the boundary wall around the goddess of village in jungle.

32.**Sri Madhusudan Naik, Bhanjapali:** Sri Naik welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

33. **Sri Ashok Kumar Naik, Zilla Parishad:** Sri Naik welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He demanded for the payment of power supply bell of all borewell of the village to supply of drinking water by construction of overhead tank repair of half construct of temple of Dhubalabeda control blast of mines to save the ITI school building, to stop the mines activity on the festival day. To train the local unemployed youth for skill development etc.

34. **Sri Sahadev Behera, Koira**- Sri Behera welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He demanded supply of drinking water dust suppression from the road streetlight on the road.

35. **Sri Dipak Jyoti Barla, Koira:** Sri Barla welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He demands local employment to solve drinking water problem, boundary provision for school electrification of streetlight.

36. **Smt. Rani Lohar, Kasira Sarpanch:** Smt. Lohar welcomes everyone and supported the public hearing and she demanded local engagement.

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37.Smt. Janu Munda, Bhanjapali: Smt. Munda welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. She also demanded for the employment of local people as per qualification.

38. Sri Japamali Mohpatra, Bhanjipali: Sri Mohapatra supported the public hearing.

39. Sri Gopal Barik, Teherai: Sri Barik welcome supported the public hearing.

40. Sri Kalandi Charan Sahu, Bhanjipali : Sri Sahu welcome everyone and supported the public hearing. He suggested for development of education, health and drinking water facility of villages.

41. Sri Desa Kisan, Sagadabhanga: Sri Kisanwelcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

42. Smt. Saraswati Naik, Sagadabhanga: Sri Naik welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

43. Sri. Pradeep Dehury: Sri Dehury welcome everyone and supported the public hearing.

Dr. Anup Kumar Mallick, Additional Chief Environment Scientist and Regional Officer, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Rourkela summarised then told on the issues by the public and requested representative of M/s Rudra Sen Sindhu, to respond issues raised by the people. Sri P.K Mahapatra, Advisor, M/s Rudra Sen Sindhu, clarified the people on the raised issues which are listed in the Executive Summaries at Annexures - A & B respectively in English and Odia. Sri Akshay Pillay I.A.S, Sub-collector, Boinai, Sundargarh then extended vote of thanks and the meeting was concluded. Video recording of the consultation **(hearing) in pen drive** is annexed.

20-02-26

Addl. Chief Env. Scientist and Regional Officer
Odisha S.P.C.B., Regional Office, Rourkela

Regional Officer
S.P.C. Board, Rourkela

Akshay
20/2/26

Sub-collector, Bonai
Sundargarh, Odisha

Sub-Collector
Bonai

PROCEEDINGS FOR PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF MANGANESE ORE FROM 6000 TPA TO 70063 TPA BHANJAPALI, KOIRA, THERAI MANGANESE MINES OF M/s RUDRA SEN SINDHU HELD ON DTD. 20-02-2026 (11:00 A.M.) HELD INFRONT OF SAGADABHAGA ANGANWADI CENTER, VILLAGE- BHANJAPALI, TEHSIL- KOIRA, SUNDERGARH.

Sl. No.	Issues raised by Public	Comments of the Project Authority
1	Environment: • Dust Pollution Control and Regular water sprinkling on haul roads and village roads for dust suppression. • Controlled blasting techniques to protect nearby structures (especially ITI). • Trees will be planted on both sides of nearby roads to prevent air pollution and distribution of trees. • Plantation/green belt development along roads, mining areas, and dumping zones. • Concerns over air pollution due to transportation activities.	• Adequate Water sprinkling arrangement will provide by the project proponent in Teherai and other nearby villages through deploying mobile water tankers. • The project proponent has proposed to adopt controlled blasting techniques such as delay detonators, optimum charge per delay, and proper stemming to minimize ground vibration, fly rock, and noise levels. Blasting operations will be carried out strictly in accordance with statutory guidelines, and vibration levels will be monitored to ensure protection of nearby structures, including the ITI building located adjacent to the lease area. • The project proponent will undertake avenue plantation along both sides of the approach and village roads in a phased manner. Suitable native species will be selected in consultation with the Forest Department to act as a barrier against dust and to improve the local. • To mitigate dust pollution arising from

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S.P.C. Board, Rourkela

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	transportation activities, the project proponent will implement adequate dust suppression measures, including regular water sprinkling on haul roads and village roads, use of covered trucks (tarpaulin), maintenance of roads, and enforcement of speed control. Additionally, periodic ambient air quality monitoring will be carried out to ensure compliance with prescribed standards.
Employment: • Strong demand for priority employment to local villagers (Teherai, Bhanjapali, Koida, Sagadabhanga, etc.) as per qualification. • Engagement of local ITI, diploma, and engineering degree holders as per their qualification and Skill. • Involvement of local labourers, drivers, and contractors in mining activities. • Skill development and training for local unemployed youth. • Concern that assurances on employment are often not fulfilled after project commencement.	• The project proponent has committed to providing priority in employment to local villagers from nearby areas such as Teherai, Bhanjapali, Koira, and Sagadabhanga, subject to their eligibility and availability, in line with statutory norms and company policy. • Company Management will engage Local ITI, diploma and engineering degree holders in suitable technical and supervisory roles based on their qualifications, experience, and skill sets, as per requirement of the project. • The project proponent will encourage the participation of local labourers, drivers, and contractors in mining and allied activities, wherever feasible, to promote local economic development. • The company proposes to undertake skill development and training programs for local unemployed youth to enhance their employability in mining and related sectors, in coordination with

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	their employability in mining and related sectors, in coordination with government schemes and institutional support wherever possible. • The project proponent assures that all commitments regarding local employment will be implemented in a transparent and phased manner. Necessary records will be maintained, and compliance will be reviewed periodically as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.
Infrastructure Development	
• Construction of roads, flyovers, and overbridges (Kelabagan-Kusumdidhi, Narayanposhi bypass). • Construction of bridge at Gopi Sahi for better connectivity to Koida. • Installation of speed breakers (humps) and improvement of road safety measures. • Development of boundary walls (schools, temples, village goddess sites). • Establishment of traffic control posts and police posts at key junctions (Teherai, Kusumdihi Chowk). • Deployment of adequate traffic police due to heavy transportation. • Installation of street lights and high-mast lighting for road safety. • Concern over increased traffic	• Construction and widening of the nearby village road has already been taken under DMF. The project proponent will discuss with district administration for connecting and village road for early take up the same in Teherai Village also. • The construction of a bridge falls under the jurisdiction of the concerned Government Department. However, the project proponent will extend necessary support and coordination with the District Administration and may provide assistance under CSR/DMF, subject to approval. • The project proponent has proposed to implement road safety measures, including installation of speed breakers (humps), signage boards, and caution indicators at critical locations in

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S.P.C. Board, Rourkela

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congestion and accidents due to mining transport.	consultation with local administration and Regional Transport Officer, Rourkela. • Requests for construction of boundary walls around schools, temples, and village deity sites will be considered under CSR activities, based on need assessment and approval from competent authorities. • Establishment of traffic control posts and police posts is under the purview of the District Administration. The project proponent will coordinate with authorities and provide necessary logistical support, if required. • While deployment of traffic police is a government function, the project proponent will ensure internal traffic management, including trained personnel at mine entry/exit points, to regulate vehicle movement and enhance safety. • Installation of street lights and high-mast lighting at critical stretches and junctions will be taken up in consultation with the District Administration. • To address concerns regarding traffic congestion and accidents, the project proponent will implement comprehensive traffic management measures like Regular maintenance of haul roads, Water sprinkling to control dust, Speed regulation and designated routes for transport vehicles, Use of

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		safety training for drivers.
4)	**a) Healthcare facility:** • Providing Health Care unit and ambulances in Teherai village.	The project proponent has proposed to provide regular health camp in nearby villages and regarding the provision of ambulance the management is under consideration.
	b) Community & Cultural Support • Financial assistance for local festivals, pujas, rituals, and cultural activities. • Request to halt mining activities during major festivals.	• The project management will extend financial assistance for local festivals, pujas, rituals, and cultural activities under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, based on need and in consultation with local representatives, subject to applicable guidelines. • The project proponent has taken note of the request and will regulate and, wherever feasible, temporarily suspend or minimize mining and transportation activities during major local festivals and important community events, in consultation with the District Administration, so as to avoid inconvenience to local residents while ensuring compliance with statutory and operational requirements.
	c) Education: • Financial assistance for education of poor students. • Payment of pending salaries (e.g., PDC teacher issue) and re-engagement.	• The project proponent has proposed to provide financial assistance and educational support to poor and deserving students from nearby villages under its CSR initiatives, which may include scholarships, study materials, and other need-based support, subject to applicable guidelines. • The issue regarding pending salary and re-engagement of the PDC teacher has

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	been noted. The project proponent will examine the matter and take appropriate action in consultation with the concerned authorities, subject to feasibility and applicable norms.
d) Drinking water facility Supply of drinking water facility by providing pipe lines arrangement to villagers.	• The project proponent will take up the matter in consultation with District Administration and Rural water supply system Department Govt. of Odisha.
e) Formation of a local monitoring committee to review compliance of commitments made by the project proponent.	The project proponent has taken note of the suggestion and will take up the matter in consultation with District Administration.

30/12/26

Project Proponent
Bhanjapali, Koira, Teherai Manganese Mines Of
M/S Rudra Sen Sindhu

20-12-26

Addl. Chief Env. Scientist and Regional Officer, S.P.C.B., Rourkela
Regional Officer
S.P.C. Board, Rourkela

20/12/26

Sub-Collector & Sub Divisional Magistrate,
Bonai, Sundargarh, Odisha
Sub-Collector
Bonai

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ମାଙ୍ଗାନିଜ ଧାତୁ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କ୍ଷମତାକୁ ୬,୦୦୦ ଟିପିଏରୁ ୭୦,୦୬୩ ଟିପିଏକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ମେସର୍ସ ରୁଦ୍ର ସେନ ସିନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଭଞ୍ଜାପାଲି, କୋଇଡା, ତେହେରାଇ ମାଙ୍ଗାନିଜ ଖଣି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ସାର୍ବଜନିକ ଶୁଣାଣିର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବିବରଣୀ ।

ସ୍ଥାନ: କୋଇଡା ତହସିଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଭଞ୍ଜାପାଲି ଗ୍ରାମର ସଗଡଭଙ୍ଗା ଆଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ।
ତାରିଖ: ୨୦-୦୨-୨୦୨୬ (ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ୧୧:୦୦ ଘଣ୍ଟା)

କ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉଠାଯାଇଥିବା ସମସ୍ୟା	ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ମତାମତ
୧	ପରିବେଶ : • ଧୂଳି ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ପାଇଁ ହଉଲ ରୋଡ୍ ଓ ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ରାସ୍ତାରେ ନିୟମିତ ପାଣି ଛିଟା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଯିବ। • ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଗଠନଗୁଡ଼ିକ (ବିଶେଷକରି ITI) କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଅପନାଇ ଯିବ। • ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ରାସ୍ତାର ଉଭୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ଗଛ ଲଗାଯିବ ଏବଂ ଗଛ ବଣ୍ଟନ କରାଯିବ। • ରାସ୍ତା, ଖଣି ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ଡମ୍ପିଂ ଜୋନ୍ ଚାରିପାଖରେ ଗ୍ରୀନ ବେଲ୍/ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଗଠନ କରାଯିବ। • ଯାତାୟାତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୃଷ୍ଟ ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ସମସ୍ୟା ପ୍ରତି ଚିନ୍ତା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଇଛି।	• ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ତେହେରାଇ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ମୋବାଇଲ୍ ପାଣି ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ପାଣି ଛିଟା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିବେ। • ଭୂମିକମ୍ପନ, ଫ୍ଲାଇ ରକ୍ ଏବଂ ଶବ୍ଦ ତୀବ୍ରତା କମାଇବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ଡିଲେ ଡେଟୋନେଟର, ଅପ୍ଟିମମ୍ ଚାର୍ଜ ପର୍ ଡିଲେ ଏବଂ ସଠିକ୍ ଷ୍ଟେମିଂ ପରି ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଅପନାଇବା ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ରଖିଛନ୍ତି। ସମସ୍ତ ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ କମ୍ପନ ସ୍ତରକୁ ନିରନ୍ତର ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ଯାହା ଫଳରେ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ସଂରଚନା, ବିଶେଷକରି ITI ଭବନ, ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରହିବ। • ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ୍ରମେ ଆପ୍ରୋଚ୍ ରୋଡ୍ ଓ ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ରାସ୍ତାର ଉଭୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ଏଭେନ୍ୟୁ ପ୍ଲାଣ୍ଟେସନ୍ କରାଯିବ। ଧୂଳିକଣା ରୋକିବା ଏବଂ ପରିବେଶ ସୁଧାର ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ବନ ବିଭାଗ ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଜାତିର ଗଛ ଚୟନ କରାଯିବ। • ଯାତାୟାତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୃଷ୍ଟ ଧୂଳି ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ କମାଇବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଧୂଳି ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ, ଯାହାରେ ହଉଲ୍ ରୋଡ୍ ଓ ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ

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	ରାସ୍ତାରେ ନିୟମିତ ପାଣି ଛିଟା, ଟାରପୋଲିନ୍ ଆଚ୍ଛାଦିତ ଟ୍ରକ୍ ବ୍ୟବହାର, ରାସ୍ତାର ନିୟମିତ ରକ୍ଷାଣାବେକ୍ଷଣ ଏବଂ ଗତି ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ରହିବ। ସହିତେ, ନିୟମିତ ଭାବରେ ପରିବେଶିକ ବାୟୁ ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ଯାହା ଫଳରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ମାନଦଣ୍ଡ ପାଳନ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ହେବ।
ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି : • ତେହେରାଇ, ଭଞ୍ଜାପାଲି, କୋଇଡା, ସଗଡାଭାଙ୍ଗା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗ୍ରାମର ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ନିଯୁକ୍ତିରେ ପ୍ରାଥମିକତା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଦୃଢ଼ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ITI, ଡିପ୍ଲୋମା ଏବଂ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟରିଂ ଡିଗ୍ରୀଧାରୀଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ଓ କୌଶଳ ଅନୁସାରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତିରେ ସମ୍ମିଳିତ କରିବାକୁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ଖଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଡ୍ରାଇଭର ଏବଂ ଠିକେଦାରମାନଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ମିଳିତ କରିବାକୁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ବେରୋଜଗାର ଯୁବମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ କୌଶଳ ବିକାଶ ଓ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଆରମ୍ଭ ପରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଆଶ୍ୱାସନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପୂରଣ ହୋଇନଥିବା ବିଷୟରେ ଚିନ୍ତା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଇଛି।	• ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ତେହେରାଇ, ଭଞ୍ଜାପାଲି, କୋଇଡା ଏବଂ ସଗଡାଭାଙ୍ଗା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗ୍ରାମର ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ଓ ଉପଲବ୍ଧତା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ନିୟମ ଓ କମ୍ପାନୀ ନୀତି ଅନୁସାରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତିରେ ପ୍ରାଥମିକତା ଦେବାକୁ ପ୍ରତିବଦ୍ଧ। • କମ୍ପାନୀ ପରିଚାଳନା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ITI, ଡିପ୍ଲୋମା ଏବଂ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟରିଂ ଡିଗ୍ରୀଧାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା, ଅନୁଭବ ଓ କୌଶଳ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଅନୁସାରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଯୁକ୍ତିକ ଏବଂ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ ଭୂମିକାରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ କରାଯିବ। • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଉନ୍ନତିକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ, ସମ୍ଭବ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଖଣି ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଡ୍ରାଇଭର ଏବଂ ଠିକେଦାରମାନଙ୍କ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରାଯିବ। • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ବେରୋଜଗାର ଯୁବମାନଙ୍କର ନିଯୁକ୍ତିଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ, ସରକାରୀ ଯୋଜନା ଓ ସଂସ୍ଥାଗତ ସହଯୋଗ ସହିତ ସମନ୍ୱୟ କରି କୌଶଳ ବିକାଶ ଓ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ। • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ରୁତିଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭାବେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଏବଂ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ୍ରମେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ୱିତ କରାଯିବ

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	ବୋଲି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିଛି। ଏହା ସହିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ରେକର୍ଡ ରଖାଯିବ ଏବଂ ପରିବେଶ ପରିଚାଳନା ଯୋଜନା (EMP) ଏବଂ କର୍ପୋରେଟ୍ ସାମାଜିକ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ (CSR) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅଧୀନରେ ସମୟୋପଯୋଗୀ ଭାବେ ସମୀକ୍ଷା କରାଯିବ।
ପୃଥିଭୀ ସଂରଚନା ବିକାଶ	
• କେଲାବାଗାନ–କୁସୁମଡିଡି ଏବଂ ନାରାୟଣପୋଶି ବାଇପାସ୍ ରାସ୍ତାରେ ରାସ୍ତା, ଫ୍ଲାଏଓଭର ଏବଂ ଓଭରବ୍ରିଜ୍ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି । • କୋଇଡା ସହ ସୁବିଧାଜନକ ଯାତାୟାତ ପାଇଁ ଗୋପୀ ସାହିରେ ବ୍ରିଜ୍ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ରାସ୍ତା ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ସ୍ପିଡ୍ ବ୍ରେକର୍ (ହମ୍ପ୍) ସ୍ଥାପନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ସ୍କୁଲ, ମନ୍ଦିର ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରାମ ଦେବୀ-ଦେବତାଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇଁ ବାଉଣ୍ଡାରୀ ୱାଲ୍ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ତେହେରାଇ ଏବଂ କୁସୁମଡିହି ଚୌକରେ ଟ୍ରାଫିକ୍ କଣ୍ଟ୍ରୋଲ୍ ପୋଷ୍ଟ ଏବଂ ପୋଲିସ୍ ପୋଷ୍ଟ ସ୍ଥାପନ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ଭାରୀ ଯାତାୟାତ ଦୃଷ ିରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଟ୍ରାଫିକ୍ ପୋଲିସ୍ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ରାସ୍ତା ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଲାଇଟ୍ ଏବଂ ହାଇମାଷ୍ଟ ଲାଇଟ୍ ସ୍ଥାପନ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି।	• ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଗ୍ରାମ ରାସ୍ତାର ନିର୍ମାଣ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶସ୍ତୀକରଣ DMF ଅଧୀନରେ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି। ତେହେରାଇ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହି କାମ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନଙ୍କ ସହ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିବେ। • ବ୍ରିଜ୍ ନିର୍ମାଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ବିଷୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ସରକାରୀ ବିଭାଗର ଅଧୀନରେ ପଡ଼େ । ତଥାପି, ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ସହ ସମନ୍ୱୟ କରି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସହଯୋଗ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ ଏବଂ ଅନୁମୋଦନ ସାପେକ୍ଷରେ CSR/DMF ଅଧୀନରେ ସହାୟତା ଦେବେ • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଏବଂ ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ପରିବହନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ (RTO), ରାଉରକେଲା ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି ସଂବେଦନଶୀଳ ସ୍ଥାନଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ସ୍ପିଡ୍ ବ୍ରେକର୍ (ହମ୍ପ୍), ସାଇନେଜ୍ ବୋର୍ଡ ଏବଂ ସତର୍କତା ସୂଚନା ସ୍ଥାପନ ସହ ରୋଡ୍ ସେଫ୍ଟି ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ • ସ୍କୁଲ, ମନ୍ଦିର ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରାମ ଦେବୀ-ଦେବତାଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇଁ ବାଉଣ୍ଡାରୀ ୱାଲ୍ ନିର୍ମାଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଅନୁରୋଧଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ ଏବଂ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଅନୁମୋଦନ ଆଧାରରେ CSR କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅଧୀନରେ ବିଚାର କରାଯିବ • ଟ୍ରାଫିକ୍ କଣ୍ଟ୍ରୋଲ୍ ପୋଷ୍ଟ ଏବଂ ପୋଲିସ୍ ପୋଷ୍ଟ ସ୍ଥାପନ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନର ଅଧୀନରେ ପଡ଼େ। ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ ସହ ସମନ୍ୱୟ କରି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଲଜିଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ସହଯୋଗ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ • ଟ୍ରାଫିକ୍ ପୋଲିସ୍ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ସରକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଉଥିବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ, ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ଖଣି ପ୍ରବେଶ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥାନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷିତ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ କରି ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ଟ୍ରାଫିକ୍ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବେ ଏବଂ ଯାନ ଚଳାଚଳକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରି ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବେ। • ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରାସ୍ତା ଖଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଚୌକଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଲାଇଟ୍ ଏବଂ

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District Collector
Bonai

• ଖଣି ପରିବହନ କାରଣରୁ ବଢୁଥିବା ଯାତାୟାତ ଜନିତ ଭିଡ଼ ଏବଂ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଚିନ୍ତା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଇଛି।	ହାଇମାଷ୍ଟ ଲାଇଟ୍ ସ୍ଥାପନ ପାଇଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରାଯିବ। • ଯାତାୟାତ ଭିଡ଼ ଓ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣା ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ହ୍ରାସ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ସମଗ୍ର ଟ୍ରାଫିକ୍ ପରିଚାଳନା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ, ଯାହାରେ ହଉଲ୍ ରୋଡ୍ ର ନିୟମିତ ରକ୍ଷାଣାବେକ୍ଷଣ, ଧୂଳି ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ପାଇଁ ପାଣି ଛିଟା, ଗତି ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଏବଂ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ରୁଟ୍ ବ୍ୟବହାର, ଟାରପୋଲିନ୍ ଆଚ୍ଛାଦିତ ଟ୍ରକ୍ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଓ ଯାନ ଚଳାଚଳର ସଠିକ୍ ସମୟସାରିଣୀ, ସହିତେ ଡ୍ରାଇଭରମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସଚେତନତା ଓ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ରହିବ।
କ) ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା ସୁବିଧା • ତେହେରାଇ ଗାଁରେ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା ୟୁନିଟ୍ ଏବଂ ଆମ୍ବୁଲାନ୍ସ ଯୋଗାଇବା।	ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ନିୟମିତ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିର ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବା ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ରହିଛି ଏବଂ ଆମ୍ବୁଲାନ୍ସ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ବିଷୟଟି ପରିଚାଳନା ପକ୍ଷ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଚାରାଧୀନ ଅଛି।
ଖ) ସାମୁଦାୟିକ ଏବଂ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ସହାୟତା • ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ପର୍ବପର୍ବାଣୀ, ପୂଜା-ପାଠ, ରୀତି-ରିବାଜ ଏବଂ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତା ପ୍ରଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ପର୍ବପର୍ବାଣୀ ସମୟରେ ଖଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ବନ୍ଦ ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି।	• ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ପର୍ବପର୍ବାଣୀ, ପୂଜା-ପାଠ, ରୀତି-ରିବାଜ ଏବଂ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ, ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ପ୍ରତିନିଧିମାନଙ୍କ ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି, ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଆଧାରରେ କର୍ପୋରେଟ୍ ସାମାଜିକ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ (CSR) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅଧୀନରେ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ। • ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ପର୍ବପର୍ବାଣୀ ଏବଂ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସାମୁଦାୟିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମୟରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅସୁବିଧା ନ ହେବା ପାଇଁ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି, ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଅନୁସାରେ ଖଣି ଏବଂ ପରିବହନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପକୁ ସମୟିକ ଭାବେ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ କିମ୍ବା କମାଇ ଦିଆଯିବ, ସହିତେ ସମସ୍ତ ବିଧିବଧାନ ଓ ପ୍ରଚାଳନାଗତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ପାଳନ କରାଯିବ।
ଗ) ଶିକ୍ଷା: • ଗରିବ ଏବଂ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାମାନ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ସହାୟତା (ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତା)	• ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଦରିଦ୍ର ଏବଂ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ CSR କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅଧୀନରେ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତା ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ସହଯୋଗ

Regional Officer
S.P.C. Board, Rourkela

Sub-Collector
Bonai

	ପ୍ରଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। • ବକେୟା ଦରମା (ଯଥା PDC ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ୟା) ଦେୟ ପରିଶୋଧନ ଏବଂ ପୁନଃନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି।	ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ରହିଛି, ଯାହାରେ ଛାତ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି, ପାଠ୍ୟସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଆଧାରିତ ସହାୟତା ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ହୋଇପାରେ, ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ। • PDC ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ବକେୟା ଦରମା ଓ ପୁନଃନିଯୁକ୍ତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ବିଷୟକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି। ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି, ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟତା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅନୁସାରେ ଉଚିତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ।
	ଘ) ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ସୁବିଧା ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପାଇପଲାଇନ୍ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ସୁବିଧା ଯୋଗାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି।	• ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ଏହି ବିଷୟକୁ ଓଡିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ବିଭାଗ (RWSS) ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି ଆଗକୁ ବଢ଼ାଇବେ।
	ଙ) ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପକ୍ଷ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ରୁତିମାନଙ୍କ ପାଳନ ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କମିଟି ଗଠନ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି।	ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ ଏହି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ସହ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି ଏହାକୁ ଆଗକୁ ବଢ଼ାଇବେ ।

ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତକ ୨୦।୦୯।୨୬

ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ୨୦-୦୯-୨୬
ଓଡିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ,
ରାଉରକେଲା
Regional Officer
S.P.C. Board, Rourkela

୨୦-୦୯-୨୬
ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ,
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ, ଓଡିଶା
Sub-Collector
Bonai

2208

CAD-3046

E-mail : publichearing@ospcboard.org
Website : ospcboard.odisha.gov.in

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA

[Forest, Environment & Climate Change Department, Government of Odisha]
Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit – VIII, Bhubaneswar - 751012

No. 22580/ IND-II-PH-1234 Date: 20.12.2025/

NOTICE

It is brought to the notice of all concerned that the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha issued an advertisement in the newspapers "The Samaja" and "The Times of India" on Dt. 04.03.2025 to conduct the public hearing in respect of **Bhanjapalli, Koira and Teheral Manganese Mines for enhancement in production capacity of Manganese Ore from 6000 TPA to 70063 TPA over an area of 65.71 ha. at Village- Bhanjapalli, Koira & Teheral under Koira tahsil of Sundargarh district.** But it could not be conducted due to law & order situation for ensuring Ramnabami, the public hearing scheduled above had been postponed. The same public hearing is now re-scheduled to be held on **Dt. 20.02.2026 at 11.00 AM in front of Sagadbhanga Anganwadi Centre of Bhanjapalli village under Koira tahasil of Sundargarh district.**

By virtue of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of India Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E) Dtd. 14.09.2006, the Board has been authorized to conduct public hearing for Environmental Clearance and as such invites suggestions, views, comments and objections on matters relating to environmental aspects of the proposed project from all the persons including bonafide residents, environmental groups and others located at the proposed site / sites of displacement / sites likely to be affected.

For the above purpose, a person means:

A. Any person who is likely to be affected on grant of Environmental Clearance.
B. Any person who owns his control over the project with respect to which an application has been submitted for environmental clearance.
C. Any association of persons whether incorporated or likely to be affected by the project and/or functioning in the field of environment.
D. Any local authority within any part of whose local limits is within the neighborhood, wherein the project is proposed to be located,

Persons as above who desire to submit their views, comments, objections etc. relevant to the project, may do so in writing within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice addressing the same to the Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha through Registered Post. Besides this, persons interested to submit their views relevant to the proposed project in writing or orally may also do so during the public hearing **re-scheduled** to be conducted on **Dt. 20.02.2026 at 11.00 AM in front of Sagadbhanga Anganwadi Centre of Bhanjapalli village under Koira tahasil of Sundargarh district.**

Persons desire to participate in the public hearing may go through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) /Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the said project which will be available at the following offices. Copy of the Executive Summary both in English & Odia is also available in the following offices & the same can also be downloaded from the website **https://ospcboard.odisha.gov.in** free of cost.

1. Office of the Collector and District Magistrate, **Sundargarh**
2. District Industries Center, **Sundargarh**
3. Office of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, **Sundargarh**
4. Head Office of the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Paribesh Bhawan, A/118, Nilakanthanagar, Unit - VIII, Bhubaneswar -12
5. Regional Office, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, **Rourkela**
6. Department of Forest, Environment & Climate Change (Environment), Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

For any further clarification in this matter, the **Regional Officer, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Rourkela** or the **Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Bhubaneswar** may be contacted.

By the order of Member Secretary
Sd/-
ADDL. CHIEF ENV. ENGINEER

OSPCB-PH-MISC-0036-2024/01/2025

Sunday Times dt. 25.1.26 P-14

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ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

(ଜଙ୍ଗଲ, ପରିବେଶ ଓ ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର)

ପରିବେଶ ଭବନ, ଏ/୧୧୮, ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠନଗର, ୟୁନିଟ୍-୮, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର-୭୫୧୦୧୨

ସଂଖ୍ୟା:22574/IND-II-PH-୭୩୪ **ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ** ତାରିଖ: 20.12.2025

CAD-2047 : ଏତଦ୍ୱାରା ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ଅବଗତି ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇ ଦିଆଯାଉଅଛି ଯେ ଶ୍ରୀ ରୁକ୍ମ ସିଂହ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲା, କୋଇଡ଼ା ତହସିଲଠାରେ ୬୫.୬୧ ହେକ୍ଟର ପରିମିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସ୍ଥିତ ଭଞ୍ଜପାଲୀ, କୋଇଡ଼ା ଏବଂ ତେନ୍ତେଇଗାଡ଼ ମାଙ୍ଗାନିଜ ଖଣିର ମାଙ୍ଗାନିଜ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କ୍ଷମତା ୬୦୦୦ ଟିପିଏ ରୁ ୨୦୦୬୩ ଟିପିଏ କୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ପରିବେଶୀୟ ମଞ୍ଜୁରୀ ପାଇଁ "ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଶୁଣାଣି" ତା.୦୪.୦୪.୨୦୨୫ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୦.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଭଞ୍ଜପାଲୀ ସ୍ଥିତ ଶଗଡ଼ଭଙ୍ଗା ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବାକୁ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିଲା।

ଉକ୍ତ ଶୁଣାଣି ବିଶେଷ ତଥ୍ୟ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ଯଥା "ସମାଜ" ଏବଂ "The Times of India"ରେ ତା.୦୪.୦୩.୨୦୨୫ରିଖରେ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା। କିନ୍ତୁ ରାମନବମୀ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆଇନଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ହେତୁ, ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଶୁଣାଣି ତା.୨୦.୦୬.୨୦୨୫ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୧.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର କୋଇଡ଼ା ତହସିଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଭଞ୍ଜପାଲୀ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ଥିତ ଶଗଡ଼ଭଙ୍ଗା ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ହେବାକୁ ପୁନଃନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ହୋଇଛି।

ଭାରତ ସରକାର ପରିବେଶ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଏବଂ ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟର ପରିବେଶୀୟ ମଞ୍ଜୁରି ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିସୂଚନା ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏସ୍.ଓ. ୧୫୩୩ (ଇ), ତା.୧୪.୦୯.୨୦୦୬ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କୁ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଶୁଣାଣି କରିବାର କ୍ଷମତା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ବୋର୍ଡ, ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ସମେତ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଅଧିବାସୀ, ପରିବେଶୀୟ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ସ୍ଥାପନ ହେଉଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଜନବସ୍ତି, ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଉଚ୍ଛେଦ ହେଉଥିବା ବାସିନ୍ଦା, ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଯୋଗୁଁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେଉଥିବା ବାସିନ୍ଦାମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ସ୍ଥାପନ ଯୋଗୁଁ ପରିବେଶୀୟ ପ୍ରଭାବ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ, ମତାମତ, ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଓ ଆପତ୍ତି ପତ୍ର ଆହ୍ୱାନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଅର୍ଥ କେବଳ ନିମ୍ନମତେ ବୁଝାଯାଉଛି :

(କ) ପରିବେଶୀୟ ମଞ୍ଜୁରି ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେଉଥିବା ବା ହେବାକୁ ଥିବା ଯେକୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି।

(ଖ) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପରିବେଶୀୟ ମଞ୍ଜୁରି ପାଇଁ ଆଇନ ବଳଶାଳୀ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷୀରେ ତହିଁ ଉପରେ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଜାହିର କରିପାରୁଥିବା କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷ।

(ଗ) ପରିବେଶ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିବା କିମ୍ବା/ଏବଂ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେଉଥିବା (ପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ ବା ଅଣପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ) ଯେକୌଣସି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସମୂହକ ସଙ୍ଘ।

(ଘ) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ସୀମାଭୁକ୍ତ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଯେକୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ, ମତାମତ, ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଆପତ୍ତି ଇତ୍ୟାଦିକୁ ସଦସ୍ୟ ସଚିବ, ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାଙ୍କୁ ଲିଖିତ ଆକାରରେ ଏହି ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ ପ୍ରକାଶନର ୧୫ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ରେଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରି ଡାକ ଯୋଗେ ଜଣାଇପାରିବେ। ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ଉକ୍ତ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଉପରେ ଲିଖିତ ବା ମୌଖିକ ଭାବେ ମତାମତ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ତା.୨୦.୦୨.୨୦୨୬ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୧.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲା, ଭଞ୍ଜପାଲୀ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ଥିତ ଶଗଡ଼ଭଙ୍ଗା ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଶୁଣାଣି ସମୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରିପାରିବେ।

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିଷୟରେ ବିଶଦ ଭାବରେ ଜାଣିବା ପାଇଁ ପରିବେଶୀୟ ପ୍ରଭାବ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ ବିବରଣୀ (Environmental Impact Assessment) ଏବଂ ଏହାର ନିର୍ବାହୀ ସାରାଂଶ (Executive Summary) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଏବଂ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଭାଷାରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସ୍ଥାନମାନଙ୍କରେ ମିଳିପାରିବ।

୧. ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼।

୨. ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଶିଳ୍ପକେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼।

୩. ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପରିଷଦ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼।

୪. ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, ପରିବେଶ ଭବନ, ଏ/୧୧୮, ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ନଗର, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର-୭୫୧୦୧୨।

୫. ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, ରାଉରକେଲା।

୬. ଜଙ୍ଗଲ, ପରିବେଶ ଓ ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର।

ଏତଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟତୀତ ପରିବେଶୀୟ ପ୍ରଭାବ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ ବିବରଣୀର ନିର୍ବାହୀ ସାରାଂଶ (Executive Summary) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଏବଂ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଭାଷାରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ https://ospcboard.odisha.gov.inରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ମିଳିପାରିବ।

ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ସବିଶେଷ ବିବରଣୀ ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ରାଉରକେଲାସ୍ଥିତ ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ କିମ୍ବା ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରସ୍ଥିତ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ସଦସ୍ୟ ସଚିବଙ୍କ ସହ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରାଯାଇପାରେ।

ସଦସ୍ୟ ସଚିବଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ
ସ୍ୱା/- ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପରିବେଶ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ

OIPR-

ସମାଜ ତା ୨୪.୧୨.୨୫ ପୃଷ୍ଠା-୧୦