



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE  
समन्वित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय  
INTEGRATED REGIONAL OFFICE  
Kendriya Sadan, IVth Floor, E& F Wings, 17<sup>th</sup> Main Road,  
IIInd Block, Koramangala, Bangalore – 560 034.  
Tel.No.080-25635902, E.Mail: [rosz.bng-mef@nic.in](mailto:rosz.bng-mef@nic.in)



F.No. EP/12.7/NGT/ 52/ KAR

Dated: 15/12/2020

To

The Registrar  
National Green Tribunal (Southern Zone)  
Kalas Mahal, Kamarajar Salai  
PWD Estate, Chepauk, Triplicane  
Chennai 600005  
[ngtszfilings@gmail.com](mailto:ngtszfilings@gmail.com)

**Subject: Submission of Report as per Order dated 07.08.2020 of Hon'ble NGT (SZ)  
In the OA No 144 of 2020, filed by Dr. Sarvabhoom Bagali Vs State of  
Karnataka - Reg.**

Respected Sir,

This has reference to the Order dated 07.08.2020 and 29.10.2020 of National Green Tribunal (SZ) in the OA No 144 of 2020, filed by Dr. Sarvabhoom Bagali Vs State of Karnataka. Hon'ble NGT has constituted a Joint Committee with this Office as Nodal Agency to inspect the sand mining in nallas/ ponds and lakes in Vijayapura and Raichur Districts of Karnataka and efile the report. Accordingly, the mine sites were inspected by the Joint Committee during 24-25, November, 2020. The report of the Joint Committee is enclosed for kind perusal of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (SZ), Chennai.

Yours faithfully

  
(E.Thirunavukkarasu)  
Scientist 'E'

Encl: Report of the Joint Committee

**REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE IN THE MATTER OF O.A. 144 OF 2020 (DR. SARVABHOUM BAGALI) SUBMITTED BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI, AS PER ORDERS DATED 07.08.2020**

**1.0 PREAMBLE**

In the Original Application No. 144 of 2020 (SZ), filed by Dr. Sarvabhoom Bagali, Vs The State of Karnataka & Ors, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Chennai issued an Orders on 07.08.2020 with the following directions:

*“In order to ascertain the real state of affairs, we feel it appropriate to constitute a joint committee comprising of 1) Senior Officer from Regional Office of Ministry of Environment Forests, and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Bangalore 2) Senior Officer from the Regional Office of Central Pollution Control Board, Bangalore 3) Senior Officer from Karnataka State Wetland Authority, 4) Senior Officer from the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board 5) Senior Officer from Karnataka State Environment Impact Assessment authority (SEIAA), 6) The Deputy Commissioner – Raichur District, 7) Deputy Commissioner, Vijayapura District and 8) The Director of Mines and Geology to inspect the area in question and submit a factual as well as action taken report, if there is any violation found.*

*The committee is directed to go into the question as to whether there is any impact of the environmental loss in carrying out the proposed removal of sand from the ponds, nallas as per the present Sand policy, 2020 of Karnataka, if so what are the remedial measures to be taken to protect the water bodies against mining the natural resources like sand without adhering to the environmental laws and also assess the environmental compensation, if there is any flagrant violation of the environmental laws as found, on account of such illegal activity and also ascertain the number of such permission granted in those Districts by the authorities and also the persons to whom it was granted and whether they are adhering to the proceedings obtaining necessary permission from the authorities, before doing the mining work from these water bodies.*

*The Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change (MoEF & CC), Bangalore will be the nodal agency for co-ordination and for providing all necessary logistics for this purpose.”*

In compliance of above order, the Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Bangalore, vide letter No. F. No. EP/12.7/NGT /52/KAR dated: 25/08/2020 has requested the concerned Departments / Authorities to nominate Senior official for the Committee to complete the task as assigned by the Hon'ble NGT.

The DC, Raichur, DC Vijayapura and Department of Mines and Geology have been addressed on 25.09.2020 for the information on details of sand mining permitted in ponds, nallas in both the Districts and information have been received.

## **2.0 PRELIMINARY MEETING**

On receipt of the Nominations, a preliminary meeting was held on 09.10.2020 to decide the further course of action for completing the task assigned by Hon'ble Tribunal. Following members have attended:

1. Shri Santhosh Kumar Gouda, KAS, Assistant Commissioner, Raichur Sub-Division.
2. Shri M Sridhar, Zonal Senior Environmental Officer, KSPCB, Ballari.
3. Shri Mahanthesh T, Additional Director, Mines and Geology, Ballari.
4. Shri Kiran Kumar B S, Scientific Officer, Grade-I, Dept of Forest, Ecology and Environment and Karnataka Wetland Management Authority.
5. Shri M Viswanath, Senior geologist, Department of Mines & Geology, Raichur.
6. Mrs Anjana Kumari V, Scientist D, CPCB. Bangalore
7. Shri E. Thirunavukkarasu, Scientist 'E', Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The Joint Committee discussed about the Terms of references given by the Hon'ble NGT, also noted the information submitted by the Department of Mines and Geology. In the preliminary meeting, it was decided to obtain the relevant additional information from concerned departments before the inspection of the Joint Committee such as District Survey Report (DSR) /report on estimation of sand deposits, List of mines permitted by the District Sand Committee, Audit of the quantity extracted etc. The site visit was also scheduled between 19-23 October 2020. However, due to meteorological forecast dated 13.10.2020 and continuous heavy rain in both the districts and flood in the rivers, the members felt that it will be difficult to reach and visit all mines sites and committee cannot find out ground reality of the sites and compliance status etc., Hence, site visit could not be carried out in scheduled date. In view of the above, members suggested to seek additional time of Three months from Hon'ble NGT to complete the task. Hon'ble vide order dated 29.10.2020 has granted time till 17.12.2020 to file the report.

## **3.0 INSPECTION BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE**

Joint Committee inspected the mine sites at Raichur on 24- 25, November 2020. Following members have attended:

1. Shri Santhosh Kumar Gouda, KAS, Assistant Commissioner, Raichur Subdivision.
2. Shri Mahanthesh T, Additional Director, Mines and Geology, Ballari.
3. Smt Suganda B Kuri, Deputy Environmental Officer, KSPCB, Raichur.

4. Smt. Anjana Kumari V, Scientist D, CPCB, Bangalore
5. Shri Kiran Kumar B S, Scientific Officer, Grade-I, Dept of Forest, Ecology and Environment and Karnataka Wetland Management Authority.
6. Shri M Viswanath, Senior Geologist, Department of Mines & Geology, Raichur.
7. Shri E. Thirunavukkarasu, Scientist 'E', Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bangalore.

Following were also present:

1. Smt K. Pusphalatha, Senior Geologist, O/O Joint Director, Department of Mines & Geology, Ballari
2. Shri B.Manjunath, Tahsildar, Sindhanur
3. Shri Manjunath, Geologist, Department of Mines & Geology, Raichur.
4. Shri Gopikrishna Geologist, Department of Mines & Geology, Raichur.
5. Shri Syed Fazl, Geologist, Department of Mines & Geology, Raichur.

#### **4.0 ABOUT THE GRANT OF MINING LEASE**

The Joint Committee noted that the following procedure is being followed in granting of sand mining

##### **4.1 Procedure followed in granting lease:**

Raichur District is bounded by Krishna River in Northern part & Tungabhadra River in the Southern part. Krishna River runs of about 183.401 km in the District by covering 3 taluks. Tungabhadra River runs about 100.397 km in the District by covering 3 taluks.

As per the Sustainable Sand Mining-2016 and 31(R) of Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules -1994 (KMMCR) of amendment of 2016, Sand blocks have been inspected and identified with co-ordinates in river Krishna, Tungabhadra & in Nalas for the propose of Tender-Cum-Action or reservation for Governments works. With the assistance of Revenue, PWD, Forest, and DMG, the approximate quarriable sand available in each identified block is estimated by restricting quarrying depth to 1 to 3 meter or water level whichever is less.

After recommendations of the Taluk Committee, District Committee notifies in the official Gazette for grant of quarrying lease through auction for sand quarrying or extraction by Government Departments.

Tender-cum-auction is done through online. Highest price offer is declared as the successful bidder; the successful bidder obtains Quarry Plan, Environmental Clearance, as per Chapter-II-A of KMMCR-1994 of amendment of 2016. Sand quarrying permission is issued up to a period for five years.

Under the New Sand Policy -2020, a Taluk Sand Committee through Joint Assessment team estimates sand deposits available, and submit the report with latitude and longitude details, to District Sand Committee for the approval and notification. In and around IV, V & VI order streams / rivers and removal of silt in backwater of dam/ reservoir is granted to State Government owned agency/ Corporation/ Board/ Mandali which has been notified by the Government.

And sand available in and around First, Second & Third tier streams (I, II & III tier streams) District Sand Committee after notifying area, depending upon the availability of sand in these sand deposits to give the approval to Gram Panchayat for taking up mining of sand using manual labour.

In Raichur District, 25 sand leases in riverbed and 2 sand leases in Nalas awarded to the successful bidder through Tender-Cum-auction as per Sand Policy-2016. In Vijayapura District, 13 blocks have been identified, notified and one block at Chikkagalagali, the pre-qualification of tender process has been completed and lease awarded. No other leases are awarded due to stay imposed by Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 10.03.2017 in an application filed by the present applicant Vs State of Karnataka. Leases have been executed after obtaining the EC by the bidder.

It is noted that no sand blocks in Ponds and nallas are identified under the KMMCR-1994 of New Sand Policy, 2020.

As per the 31 (R) 3 (iii) (viii) & (ix) of KMMCR-1994 of amendment 2016, sand blocks reserved to Government works, and executed 4 sand leases to PWD in Raichur District. List of sand leases is placed at **Annexure-I**.

Sand mining is not allowed in stream and no sand areas are identified for sand mining activity in a pond/tank. Mechanized boats and dredgers in river sand mining are prohibited, however usage of backhoe equipment like JCB is allowed as per Chapter IV-B, 31-R of KMMCR,1994 & its amendment-2016. Further, the Sustainable mining practices under Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, provides the following: *“Depending upon the location, thickness of sand, deposition, agricultural land/riverbed, the method of mining may be manual, semi mechanized or mechanized”*. In many sand leases in Yamuna River semi mechanized method is allowed by MoEF&CC. Copy of an EC is enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

The District level Sand Monitoring Committee ensures stipulation of following conditions as per the New Sand Policy, 2016, KMMCR, 1994 and Amendment,2016 and as per the Sustainable Mining Management Guidelines,2016:

- a) No sand quarrying shall be undertaken without a quarrying plan and Environmental Clearance.
- b) Lessee shall make Stockyard, Office, CC Camera, Weigh Bridge near to the sand block.
- c) Quarrying shall be done in accordance with MOEF Guidelines.
- d) Instream, mining sand extraction and loading to vehicles directly from river is prohibited. So, lessee should store mining sand in stockyard.
- e) Lessee should mine as per the mine plan without damaging safety zone and riverbed.
- f) Sand quarrying activity shall be in accordance with terms and conditions of the EC
- g) The sand has to be mined in the sand lease blocks and to be stored in stockyard.
- h) No Sand quarrying shall be allowed within a radius of 500 mts from water supply.
- i) Permits shall be issued to vehicles having GPS.
- j) The vehicles having non-communication mode, shall not be issued with permits and shall not be allowed to load sand.
- k) Permits issued for transportation of Sand shall be obtain sign in the Check Post.
- l) Mechanized boats and dredgers in river sand quarrying are prohibited.
- m) Usage of backhoe equipment like JCB is allowed as per Chapter IV – B, 31-R of Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules -1994 & its amendments.
- n) Sand stored in stockyard, shall be disposed by issuing Computerised Mineral Dispatch Permits (CMDR) to the transporters.

#### **4.2 Storage and Transport**

As per the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideliness,2016, the lessee have established stockyard with geo-fencing and setup up a Camp Office with Computer facility, Electricity supply, CC Camera and Weigh Bridge. Inward and dispatch registers and stock register are maintained in the Camp Office. Sand stored in stock yard is being disposed of, by issuing Computerised Mineral Dispatch Permit (CMDP) through vehicles fitted with Global Positioning System.

### 4.3 Action taken on violators

Established 14 check post across the District to check the illegal transportation of sand. Action have been taken to file FIRs impose penalty, against the violators like multiple illegal transport using same permit, vehicles for transporting more than the Permit Quantity, vehicles not equipped with GPS, usage of Heavy machinery like Hitachi etc. Following are the major action taken to prevent illegal sand mining/transportation/stock by the District/Taluk sand Monitoring Committee on defaulters:

- i. 83 vehicles which have not equipped with GPS have been block listed and sand permits not issued for a period of three months.
- ii. 77 vehicles which have violated the rules by using the same permits transporting 237 multiple times from the 11 different sand stockyards of sand blocks have been block listed and transport permits not issued for a period of three months. Tender bid amount, Royalty, District Mineral Fund (DMF) of amount Rs.38,02,344/- has been collected as penalty. Each Vehicle owners have been imposed penalty of Rs. 25,000.
- iii. Six FIRs have been lodged against multiple illegal sand transportation on vehicles.
- iv. 30 FIRS have been registered & penalised for 76 vehicles of an amount Rs: 13,01,535/- by the members of the District Sand Monitoring Committee/Taluk Sand Monitoring Committee against the vehicles for transporting more than the Permit (Mineral Dispatch Permit) quantity.
- v. 78 vehicles have been penalised of an amount Rs 13.01 lakhs for transporting more than the Permit.
- vi. Six FIRs have been filed against for being used Hitachi's for mining in the blocks.
- vii. An amount of Rs 14 lakhs have been imposed as penalty for using Hitachi's for mining in the blocks.
- viii. In the Year 2017-18, 27 FIRs against the 27 Survey numbers and in the Year 2018-19, 38 FIRs against 68 Survey numbers have been registered for unlawful collection of sand on Patta land. District Level Sand Committee decided that, such lands to be entered as "Government" in the records.
- ix. Rs 58.66 lakhs imposed on three Sand Mining Lease holders who have extracted more quantity and six Sand Mining Lease holders for encroachment.
- x. During 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 District/Taluk Sand Monitoring Committee lodged
  - 995 FIR's against illegal transportation (1090 Tippers, 320 Tippers/lorry Seized)
  - 105 FIR's against illegal Storage of sand (54118 MT Seized)
  - 6 FIR's against illegal Sand Mining ( 7 Hitachis, 4 JCBs, 5 tippers Seized)

## 5.0 DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the order dated 07.08.2020 directed the Joint committee to look into the following:

- i. *whether there is any impact of the environmental loss in carrying out the proposed removal of sand from the ponds, nallas as per the present Sand policy, 2020 of Karnataka*
- ii. *if so what are the remedial measures to be taken to protect the water bodies against mining the natural resources like sand*
- iii. *if there is any flagrant violation of the environmental laws as found, on account of such illegal activity, assess the environmental compensation*
- iv. *ascertain the number of such permission granted in those Districts by the authorities and also the persons to whom it was granted and whether they are adhering to the proceedings obtaining necessary permission from the authorities, before doing the mining work from these water bodies.*

In order to deliberate on the above given Terms of References (ToR), the Committee, inspected the mine sites, had examined various documents like mine lease, Environmental Clearance and the compliance status with the prevailing regulations and guidelines etc., Based on the above, each ToR has been deliberated in detail and following are the observations/comments:

### **5.1 *Whether there is any impact of the environmental loss in carrying out the proposed removal of sand from the ponds, nallas as per the present Sand policy, 2020 of Karnataka***

Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules -1994 & its amendment and the Sand Policy of Karnataka, 2020 permits sand mining in ponds and nallas. It is noted that following two sand mining in nallas have been permitted in Raichur District under the Sand Policy, 2016 and no sand blocks in Ponds and nallas are identified under the New Sand Policy, 2020, as per the information from Department of Mines and Geology, Raichur:

**Table -1: Details of Mine leases granted in Nallas in Raichur District**

<b>So. No</b>	<b>Name of the nalla, village</b>	<b>Extent ( acres)</b>	<b>Date of Quarry Plan approval</b>	<b>Date of EC</b>	<b>Quantity permitted , MT</b>	<b>Extracted from 2017 to till date, MT</b>
1	Gonavara	12.20	06.06.2017	08.06.2017	20,000	17,260
2	Albanuru	12.20	06.06.2017	08.06.2017	20,000	32,700

No sand mining in ponds and nallas has been permitted in Vijayapura District. It is noted that these sand mining are permitted following due procedure prescribed under the regulations and guidelines. Copy of the ECs are enclosed at **Annexure- III and IV**.

### **GONAVARA SAND MINING BLOCK**



**Fig 1 : Image of Gonavara Sand mining block in January, 2017 (Before clearance)**



**Fig 2 : Image of Gonavara Sand mining block in May, 2018 (Before clearance)**



**Fig 3 : Image of Gonavara Sand mining block in January, 2020 (After clearance)**

The Environmental clearance was granted to Govanara sand mining block in the name of Shri. Sharana Basappa on 08.06.2017. Reported that the mine was not in operation for past six months. From the google satellite imageries (January, 2017 to February, 2020) & field visit following points are inferred:

- It is evident that mining was started only after obtaining Environmental Clearance.
- There is no water logging found from satellite image & during field visit also no such water loggings were found which an evidence that no excess mining has been done.
- It has been observed from the Image of 2017 that the site is almost it is a dry area. Hence no question of Environmental loss such as flora & fauna/ water ecosystem etc. from the activity.

According to DMG, Raichur, there are no encroachment and mining beyond the permitted depth, however, the lease owner has penalised Rs 1,34,400/- for the transport of sand by 10 multiple trips with the same permit.

**ALBANURU SAND MINING BLOCK:**



**Fig 4: Image during April, 2017 (before clearance)**



**Fig 5: Image during May, 2018 (After Clearance)**



**Fig 6: Image during June, 2019 (After Clearance- Evidence of mining activities being carried out)**



**Fig 7: Image during January, 2020**

The Environmental clearance was granted to Albanuru sand mining block on 08.06.2017. The mine is not in operation since April, 2020. From the google satellite images (April, 2017 to January, 2020) & field visit following points are inferred:

- It is evident that mining was started only after obtaining Environmental Clearance.
- There is no water logging found from satellite image & during field visit also no such water loggings were found which an evidence that no excess mining has been done.

- It has been observed from the Image of 2017 that the site is almost it is a dry area. Hence no question of Environmental loss such as flora & fauna/ water ecosystem etc. from the activity.

According to DMG, Raichur, there are no encroachment and mining beyond the permitted depth, however, the lease owner has penalised Rs 1,87,920/- for the transport of sand by 15 multiple trips with the same permit.

**Environmental Impacts due to mining:** The Joint Committee noted that the likely impacts from such mining activity may include noise from the operation of machineries like JCB, dust from mining, loading/ unloading, disturbance to the flora/ fauna if present at/close to the mine site, change of hydrology and related issues if the depth of mining is more etc., **The Joint Committee noted that only manual method of mining is being practiced in the above two nallas.**

**Dust pollution:** The Committee noted that the moisture content in the sand naturally prevent generation of dust pollution. Moreover, the dust settles down within the site itself due to density of sand particle. The ambient air quality monitoring carried out by Ms/Horizon Ventures, Bangalore from these mine sites revealed that the dust particles (particulate matter) are within the permissible limit.

Water sprinkling is carried out on haul roads to control the dust generated from the plying of vehicles.

The transport route from mining site to the stock yard and to main road shall be improved and water sprinkling shall be carried out to control the dust generated from the plying of vehicles.

**Noise Pollution:** It is learnt from the local that only manual mining is being carried out in the above two mining in nallas.

The Committee noted that from the noise level monitored by Ms/Horizon Ventures, Bangalore from these mine sites revealed that the noise level varies are within the permissible limit.

**Eco- Sensitive Area:** No eco- sensitive area is located near the mine area.

**Water Pollution:** There are no wastewater generation from the activity.

**Depth of mining:** According to the DMG, the mines sites are periodically inspected, and the encroachment and depth of mining are monitored. Since all the storage and movement of mined materials are monitored through geo-fencing, computerised e- permit, transport through GPS fitted vehicle, any excess mining either through encroachment of outside mine lease area or beyond the depth permitted, will be traced and fine are imposed which is about double the cost of the mined material. Moreover, the sand availability also restricts the depth

of mines. In view of the above, in general, the mines are not mining beyond the permitted depth.

**Safety Zone:** Safety zone are being maintained as per Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines -2020 to avoid damage to riverbanks thereby erosion etc.

**Hydrology:** No diversion or obstruction of water course is carried out for the mining so as to maintain the hydrology of the river.

**Therefore, the committee concluded that the impact caused on environment, environment loss due to the sand mining in pond and nallas is negligible and likely impact in long course will also be negligible if the regulations and guidelines are followed strictly in granting mining lease as well as carrying out the mining activity.**

Further, the Committee opined that individual mines of minor minerals being small in size may have insignificant impact, however, their collective impacts, taking into consideration of various mines on a regional scale, may be significantly adverse. **In view of the above, a Cumulative EIA for both Krishna and Tungabhadra river be carried out after mining period of about five years, by the District Sand Committee/ DMG/ Government of Karnataka. The cost towards the carrying out the study may be met from all the mine owners.**

#### ***5.2 If so what are the remedial measures to be taken to protect the water bodies against mining the natural resources like sand***

The Committee concluded that the impact due to the above mining activities is negligible, however, following measures are suggested for protection of water bodies against the mining of sand:

- i. Audit on the quantity permitted, quantity mined out, rate of replenishment etc shall be conducted once in every year.
- ii. In addition to the imposition of penalty, cancellation of mine lease in case of any violation- encroachment, excess mining etc, and barring the lease owner in participating in Auction for a particular period say one to two years, may be considered.
- iii. All the relevant Regulations and Guidelines shall be followed strictly in granting mining lease, carrying out the mining activity and monitoring.
- iv. Strengthen the DMG with manpower and infrastructure so as to enhance the frequency of monitoring.
- v. The CC Cameras at stock yard shall be connected to the servers of District / Taluk Sand Monitoring Committees/ DMG for monitoring.

- vi. The CC Cameras shall be installed at check post on the sand transport route and connected to the servers of District / Taluk Sand Monitoring Committees/ DMG for monitoring.
- vii. The transport route from mining site to the stock yard and to main road shall be improved and water sprinkling shall be carried out to control the dust generated from the plying of vehicles.

**5.3 If there is any flagrant violation of the environmental laws as found, on account of such illegal activity, assess the environmental compensation**

The Committee has noticed from the Google earth imagers that both the mines have commenced their mining activity only after the grant of EC. As per the records from Mines and Geology, the mined quantity is within the quantity permitted under EC and Mining Lease. There are no violation of Environmental laws, however, there are certain non-compliances of EC conditions relating to installation of dust control measures, implementation of water conservations measures, advertisement on grant of EC, improvement of transport route, constitution of Environmental Management Cell, submission of half yearly compliance report to Regional Office of the MoEFCC etc.,

The mine owners expressed technical difficulties / non-viabilities in installing the dust control measures and implementation of water conservations measures. It is noted that EC stipulated a condition as “*Mineral handling area shall be provided with the adequate number of high efficiency dust extraction system. Loading and unloading areas including the transfer points should also have efficient dust control arrangement. These should be properly maintained and operated.*”

The Committee opined that the dust extraction could be installed and effectively operated in a closed area whereas both the mining as well as the sand storage area are open and hence it is technically not feasible. Further, the dust pollution is naturally prevented due to the moisture content and the density of the sand. Moreover, the dust settles down within few meters of the activity (within the site itself) due to density of sand particle. **In view of the above, the Committee opined that this condition is not so relevant. Instead of dust extraction, water sprinkling at stock yard may be insisted.**

As regards, water conservation, it is noted that EC stipulates condition as “*The project authority should implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board within 3 months and report be submitted to the Authority.*” In general water conservation involves minimisation of water usage, recycling and rainwater harvesting etc., Whereas, there is no water usage and waste water generation in the sand mining. Since all the mine sites are located either in riverbed or nallas, no separate rainwater harvesting measures

are required. **In view of the above, the committee opined that this condition is not so relevant.**

As regards, CSR, the mine owners have informed that they pay District Mineral Fund which is used in the CSR activities in the vicinity of the project and also carry out certain activities viz distribution of tree saplings, issue of books for the school students etc, hence, stipulation of separate conditions on CSR amounts to duplication. The Committee also agree with the statement of mine owners.

As regards non- constitution of Environmental Management Cell (EMC), the committee felt that it may not be viable for such mines to have a separate Environment Management cell in view of the number of workers engaged and their educational quality, nature of activity etc, and hence the mine owners may utilise the service of accredited environmental consultant/laboratory for the environmental management instead of having their own EMC.

**In view of the above, the Committee opined that conditions on dust extraction system, water conservation, Environmental Management Cell, CSR need to be revisited. The SEIAA need to consider suitable modification of above conditions in the EC in future.**

As regards the other non- compliances, considering the nature of non- compliances, the Committee instructed the mine owners to comply with the EC conditions and submit a compliance report within a month, otherwise enforcement action will be initiated as per the regulations.

***5.4 Ascertain the number of such permission granted in those Districts by the authorities and also the persons to whom it was granted and whether they are adhering to the proceedings obtaining necessary permission from the authorities, before doing the mining work from these water bodies.***

As per the records produced by Mines and Geology, 31 mine leases have been granted in Raichur District and One in Vijayapura District. Out of these, two sand mining in nallas have been permitted in Raichur District and in Vijayapura District, no sand mining in ponds and nallas has been permitted. It is noted from the records of Department of Mines and Geology and Google Earth Imageries that all the mines including the two in nallahs have commenced their mining activity only after possession of all required permissions such as EC and Quarry Plan approval etc.

## **6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

After detailed deliberation, the Joint Committee has made the following conclusions and Recommendations:

- **The impact caused on environment, environment loss due to the sand mining in pond and nallas is negligible and the likely impact in long run will also be negligible if the regulations and guidelines are followed strictly in granting mining lease as well as carrying out the mining activity.**
- **The individual mines being small in size may have insignificant impact, however, their collective impacts, taking into consideration of various mines on a regional scale, may be significantly adverse. In view of the above, a Cumulative EIA for both Krishna and Tungabhadra river be carried out after mining period of about five years, by the District /Taluk Sand Committees/ DMG/Government of Karnataka. The cost towards the carrying out the study may be met from all the mine owners.**
- **There are no violation of Environmental laws noticed except certain non-compliances of EC conditions relating to advertisement on grant of EC, improvement of transport route, constitution of Environmental Management Cell, submission of half yearly compliance report to Regional Office of MoEFCC etc,. Considering the nature of non- compliances, one Month time may be given to the mine owners to comply with the EC conditions and submit a compliance report to Integrated Regional Office, MoEFCC, Bangalore / SEIAA, Karnataka with a copy to DMG, Raichur.**
- **The Committee also felt that the conditions stipulated in the EC such as dust extraction in mineral handling area (storage area), water conservation, etc are not so relevant for these mines hence conditions on dust extraction system, water conservation, Environmental Management Cell, CSR need to be revisited. The mine owners may utilise the service of accredited environmental consultant / laboratory for the environmental management instead of having their own Environment Management Cell. The SEIAA need to consider suitable modification of above conditions in the EC in future.**
- **Audit on the quantity permitted, quantity mined out, rate of replenishment etc shall be conducted every year.**

- **The usage of semi mechanized, or mechanized mining may be permitted as per the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, only in case of the blocks where the depth of sand deposition is more than three meters and depth of mining can be permitted more than one meter. Mining up to one-meter depth should be by manual only.**
- **In addition to the imposition of penalty, cancellation of mine lease in case of any violation- encroachment, excess mining etc, and barring the lease owner in participating in Auction for a particular period say one to two years, may be considered.**
- **All the relevant Regulations and Guidelines shall be followed strictly in granting mining lease, carrying out the mining activity and monitoring.**
- **DMG need to be strengthened with manpower and infrastructure so as to enhance the frequency of monitoring**
- **The CC Cameras at stock yard shall be connected to the servers of District / Taluk Sand Monitoring Committees/ DMG for monitoring.**
- **The CC Cameras shall be installed at check post on the sand transport route and connected to the servers of District / Taluk Sand Monitoring Committees/ DMG for monitoring.**
- **The transport route from mining site to the stock yard and to main road shall be improved and water sprinkling shall be carried out to control the dust generated from the plying of vehicles.**

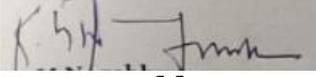
\*\*\*\*

**Shri Santhosh Kumar Gouda, KAS**  
Assistant Commissioner, Raichur Sub-Division.

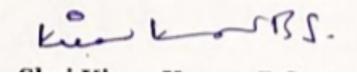
**Shri Mahanthes T**  
Additional Director, Mines and Geology, Ballari.

*V. Anjana*  
**Mrs Anjana Kumari V**  
Scientist D, CPCB  
Bangalore

*Suganda B Kuri*  
**Smt Suganda B Kuri**  
Deputy Environmental Officer, KSPCB,  
Raichur.



**K. M Nagabhusan**  
Senior Geologist, Mines and Geology  
Vijayapura



**Shri Kiran Kumar B S**  
Scientific Officer, Grade-I,  
Dept of Forest, Ecology and Environment and  
Karnataka Wetland Management Authority



**Shri M Viswanath**  
Senior Geologist  
Department of Mines & Geology, Raichur.



**Shri E. Thirunavukkarasu**  
Scientist 'E', Integrated Regional Office,  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and  
Climate Change, Bangalore.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Annexure-1

### 1. List of Sand Leases of Raichur District as per KMMCR-1994 Amendment-2016 of 31 (R) New Sand Policy.

SL No.	Name of the lessee	QL No	Village	Name of River/ Nalha	Extent (Acres)	Block No	EC Quantity	Lease Grant Date & Validity	Status of operation
1	Sri. Anand.B.Doddamani	RAIOS4	Arshanagi	Krishna	12.20	1	33,000	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
2	Sri. Venkanagouda S Patil	RAIOS7	Arshanagi	Krishna	12.20	2	38,000	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
3	Sri. T. Venkatesh	RAIOS5	Karekall	Krishna	12.20	1	20,800	12.06.2017 5 Years	Idle
4	Sri.Anand.B.Doddamani	RAIOS6	N Malkapura	Tungabadr a	12.20	1	30,000	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
5	Shri.Anand.B.Doddamani	RAIOS15	Apparala	Krishna	12.20	1	33,000	13.06.2017 5 Years	Running
6	Shri.Anand.B.Doddamani	RAIOS8	Apparala	Krishna	12.20	2	28,000	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
7	Shri. Santhosh B G	RAIOS9	Madarkal	Krishna	12.20	1	34,000	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
8	Shri. Venkanagouda S Patil	RAIOS10	Chikkarayanaku mpi	Krishna	12.20	1	26,700	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
9	Shri. P L Kamble	RAIOS-20	Chikkarayanaku mpi	Krishna	12.20	2	18,000	14.06.2017 5 Years	Idle
10	Shri. P L Kamble	RAIOS-19	Parthapura	Krishna	12.20	1	21,000	14.06.2017 5 Years	Running
11	Shri. T Venkatesh	RAIOS11	Myadargola	Krishna	12.20	2	49000	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
12	Shri. Chandrashekar S M	RAIOS16	Myadargola	Krishna	12.20	3	30,000	13.06.2017 5 Years	Running
13	Shri.Anand.B.Doddamani	RAIOS17	Myadargola	Krishna	12.20	4	56000	13.06.2017 5 Years	Running
14	Shri.Venkana Gouda S Patil	RAIOS12	Myadargola	Krishna	12.20	5	20000	12.06.2017 5 Years	Idle
15	Smt. Savitha B Melinamane	RAIOS18	Karkihalli	Krishna	12.20	2	30,000	13.06.2017 5 Years	Running
16	Sri. M Earanna	RAIOS1	Chinchodi	Krishna	12.20	1	29000	08.06.2017 5 Years	Running
17	Smt. Savitha B Melinamane	RAIOS13	Nilavanji	Krishna	12.20	1	45000	13.06.2017 5 Years	Running
18	Sri.Anand.B.Doddamani	RAIOS14	Jolahadagi	Krishna	12.20	1	38500	12.06.2017 5 Years	Running
19	Sri. P L Kamble	RAIOS-21	Jolahadagi	Krishna	12.20	2	48000	13.06.2017 5 Years	Running
20	Sri. Shivappa Basappa	RAIOS22	Bagur	Krishna	12.00	1	35000	11.10.2018 5 Years	Running

	Maradi									
21	Sri. Panchakshari C Muddi	RAIOS23	Karkihalli	Krishna	12.00	1	35000	15.10.2018	5 Years	Running
22	Sri.Anand.B.Doddamani	RAIOS24	Parthapura	Krishna	12.20	2	35000	12.10.2018	5 Years	Running
23	Sri. N T Murali Krishna	RAIOS26	Singapura	Tungabadr a	12-00	1	35000	15.10.2018	5 Years	Running
24	Sri. N T Murali Krishna	RAIOS25	Umalipannur	Tungabadr a	12.00	1	35000	15.10.2018	5 Years	Running
25	Sri. B Manjunath	RAIOS27	Madlapur	Tungabadr a	12.00	1	35000	16.10.2018	5 Years	Running

### 2. List of Sand Leases in Nalas

26	Sri. M Sharana Basappa	RAIOS3	Gonavara	Nala	12.20	1	13,000	08.06.2017	5 Years	Running
27	Sri. M Earanna	RAIOS2	Albanuru	Nala	12.20	1	20,000	08.06.2017	5 Years	Running

### 3. List of Sand Leases to Govt Works (Reserved to PWD)

28	AEE, PWD, Raichur.	RAIGOS03	Manvi	Chikkalapa rvi	12.00	2	41,989	04.12.2019	3Years	Idle
29	AEE,PWD, Manvi	RAIGOS05	Manvi	Chikkalapa rvi	12.00	1	42,503	30.4.2020	3 Years	Idle
30	AEE,PWD, Sindhanur	RAIGOS04	Sindhanur	Hedaginal	12.00	1	44,622	2.03.2020	3 Years	Idle
31	AEE, PWD, Lingasaguru	RAIGOS06	Sindhanur	Hedaginal	12.00	1	45,096	5.05.2020	3 Years	Idle

### List of Sand Leases of Vijayapura District as per KMMCR-1994 Amendment-2016 of 31 (R) New Sand Policy.

SL No.	Name of thelessee	QL No	Village	Name of River/ Naha	Extent (Acres)	Blo ck No	EC Quantity	Lease Grant Date & Validity	Status of operation
1	Sri Prakash S/o Kishan Chavan	262	Chikkagalagali,	Krishha River	12.00	1	62117	31.05.2018, 5 Years	Idle

**No. J-11015/05/2016-IA.II (M)**  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
Impact Assessment Division

\*\*\*

Indira Paryavaran Bhavan,  
Vayu Wing, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor,  
Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,  
New Delhi-110 003

Dated: 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2017

To,

**M/s P.S.Buildtech**  
34-Vishal Nagar,  
Yamuna Nagar-135001,  
Haryana.

Email: p.sbuildtech007@gmail.com

**Sub.: Sand Minor Mineral Project of Sh. Kulvinder Singh S/o Sh. Trilochan Singh M/s P.S. Buildtech, located at Village Jathlanaand Dhakwala, Tehsil – Radaur, District – Yamuna Nagar, Haryana for production capacity of 36 Lakh TPA of sand minor mineral in ML area of 101.27hectars - Environmental Clearance regarding.**

Sir,

This has reference to your online application for the above mentioned proposal for production capacity of **36 Lakh TPA** (ROM) of **Sand Mine** in the mine lease area of **101.27** ha. The mine lease area is located at Village- **Jathlanaand Dhakwala, Tehsil – Radaur, District – Yamuna Nagar, Haryana**. The project land is situated in riverbed of two villages Jathlana and Dhakwala in the coordinates are as follows: Pillar –A: N 30° 00' 30" E 77° 14' 46"; Pillar –B: N 30° 00' 34" E77° 14' 58"; Pillar- C: N 30° 00' 34" E77° 15' 11" Pillar – D: N 30° 00' 36" E77° 15' 11"; Pillar –E: N 30° 00' 36" E77° 15' 23.5"; Pillar –F: N 30° 00' 35.5" E77° 15' 23.5"; Pillar- G: N 30° 00' 35.5" E77° 15' 33"; Pillar- H: N 30° 00' 24" E77° 15' 56"; Pillar- I: N 30° 00' 20" E77° 16' 00"; Pillar- J: N 30° 00' 12" E77° 15' 54"; Pillar- K: N 30° 00' 19" E77° 15' 13.5"; Pillar- L: N 30° 00' 19" E77° 15' 02"; Pillar- M: N 30° 00' 20" E77° 14' 59"; Pillar- N: N 29° 59' 48" E77° 14' 39"; Pillar- O: N 29° 59' 51" E77° 14' 37"; Pillar- P: N 30° 00' 00" E77° 14' 37.5"; Pillar- Q: N 30° 00' 11" E77° 14' 43.5"; Pillar- R: N 30° 00' 15" E77° 14' 42". Respectively on survey of India Topo sheet No- H43L8, H43L12, H43R1 and H43L4.

2. The proposal was considered in EAC meeting held on January 20- 22, 2016 to determine the Term of Reference for undertaking detail EIA Study. ToR was issued by MoEF & CC vide letter No J-11015/5/2016-IA. II(M) dated 08.02.2016 The Proponent submitted the EIA/ EMP Report online to Ministry for seeking Environmental Clearance after conducting Public Hearing.

3. The proposal was placed in the EAC meeting held during July 21-22, 2016 wherein the Committee deliberated at length the information submitted by PP and

deferred the Proposal for want of following information: (i) The replenishment study shall be done and report shall be submitted. (ii) The evacuation gates w.r.t. haulage road and detailed traffic analysis shall be submitted. (iii) The Disaster Management Plan of the area shall be submitted. (iv) The Transportation plan and Plantation programme is to be revised with budgetary provisions.

4. The Project Proponent submitted the information online therefore the proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during 19-20 September 2016. The Committee deliberated at length the information submitted by PP and deferred the Proposal for want of following information: (i) The scientific replenishment study shall be done and report shall be submitted. (ii) The evacuation gates w.r.t. haulage road and detailed traffic analysis shall be submitted. (iii) The Disaster Management Plan of the area shall be submitted. (iv) The Transportation plan and Plantation programme is to be revised with budgetary provisions.

5 The Project Proponent submitted the information online therefore the proposal was considered during the EAC meeting held during 15-16 December 2016. Based on the information furnished and discussion held, the Committee noted that there were other contiguous mining projects of similar mineral upstream and downstream. The Committee was of the opinion that 20% of the capacity be reduced as replenishment will be affected because of three contiguous projects. After deliberation the committee recommended the EC for the reduced capacity of 36 Lakh TPA. The Committee also noted that in case of LoI, there were CWP's pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana and recommended the EC based on the current status of the said CWP's

6. The copy of LOI is issued by Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. Of Haryana vide Letter no. DMG/HY/Cont./Jathlana Block /YNR B-12/2015/10070 dated 30.11.2015. Life of mine is 10 years. The Mine plan was approved by Department of Mines and Geology, Haryana vide letter no. DMG/HY/MP/Jathlana Block/YNR B-12/2015/3110 dated 10.06.2016. The proposed project is for mining of Sand by open cast semi-mechanized at Yamuna river Tehsil-Radaur and Distt-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana with proposed production capacity of 45,00,000 TPA of Sand. The total geological reserve is 60,76,200 Metric Tons and total mineable reserve is 45,40,200 Metric Tons. Mine lease area will be worked in blocks and the ultimate depth will be 3 m. The replenishment with respect to the production capacity was analysed as per the Dandy-Bolton's equation. Sand will be transported by trucks of 25 Tons capacity and 200 dumpers will be deployed for transportation of minerals. Total water requirement for the project is 70 KLD. Total man power requirement for the project is 120.

7. It was reported by the Project Proponent that no National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries/Biosphere Reserves/Wildlife Corridors/Tiger/Elephant Reserves are located within 10 km radius of the proposed Mining Lease boundary. There are one Protected Forests within 10 km radius study area. The conservation plan for Schedule-I species, Pavo cristatus, Herpestes edwardii and Macaca mulatta was also submitted. Baseline data was collected for the winter season (December to February, 2016). All the parameters of monitoring data i.e. Air, Water, Soil and Noise were found within permissible limit. The public hearing was held on 24.05.2016 at Jathlana, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana. The public hearing was presided over by Shri S.S. Phulia, Deputy Commissioner, Yamunanagar. This project will enhance the opportunities of employment for the local villagers. It is proposed to

plant 1000 Nos. per annum of native species along with some fruit bearing and medicinal trees during the mining plan period.

8. The Project Proponent reported that the public hearing was held on 24.05.2016 at Jathlana, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana. The public hearing was presided over by Shri S.S. Phulia, Deputy Commissioner, Yamunanagar. This project will enhance the opportunities of employment for the local villagers. It is proposed to plant 1000 Nos. per annum of native species along with some fruit bearing and medicinal trees during the mining plan period.

9. The project cost is 12 Crore and a budget of Rs. 30.00 Lakhs for Environmental Social Responsibility, budget for conservation of biodiversity is Rs. 9.10 Lakhs, budget of Rs. 15.00 Lakhs for Occupational Health and Safety and budget of Rs. 36.00 Lakhs for EMP will be incurred by Project Proponent to address all social, physical, ecological and environmental issues. There is no court case against this project, however there is a court case in the matter of M/s Om minerals v/s State of Haryana and others [CWP No. 7991 of 2014], wherein the petitioner had challenged the demand/levy of stamp duty on execution of (Contract Agreement). The State Government (Dept. of Mines and Geology) has issued LoI subject to the outcome of this case. The above mentioned case is still pending before Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court for adjudication. It was reported that the Project Proponent has not filed any court case against any department neither he is a party in this case. minor

10. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has examined the proposal in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and hereby accords the environmental clearance under the provisions thereof to the above mentioned proposal of **Sh. Kulvinder Singh S/o Sh. Trilochan Singh M/s P.S. Buildtech**, located at **near Village- Jathlanaand Dhakwala, Tehsil – Radaur, District – Yamuna Nagar, Haryana** for production capacity of 36 Lakh TPA(ROM) of Sand minor mineral in ML area of 101.27hectars subject to compliance of the followings terms and conditions and environmental safeguards mentioned below:

#### **A. Specific conditions**

- (i) Environmental clearance is granted subject to final outcome of **Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court of West Bengal, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law**, if any, as may be applicable to this project.
- (ii) This Environmental Clearance is subject to obtaining requisite NBWL Clearance from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, if any, as applicable for this Mining project.
- (iii) The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board, West Bengal and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
- (iv) Project Proponent has made the replenishment study and total replenished quantity of sand available each year within the leasehold of ECL for mining purpose will be 1.65 million m<sup>3</sup> of sand whereas the extraction is 1.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of sand. Project Proponent shall decrease / stop the mining of sand, in

case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, till the replenishment is completed.

- (v) Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical checkup and once in six months and necessary medical care/preventive measures under taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted.
- (vi) Project Proponent shall appoint a Monitoring Committee to monitor the replenishment study, traffic management, levels of production, River Bank erosion and maintenance of Road etc.
- (vii) Transport of minerals shall be done either by dedicated road or it should be ensured that the trucks/dumpers carrying the mineral should not be allowed to pass through the villages.
- (viii) Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
- (ix) Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing. The Proponent shall complete all the tasks as per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
- (x) The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled & water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicles with PUC only will be allowed to ply. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Project should obtain 'PUC' certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centre; Washing of all transport vehicle should be done inside the mining lease.
- (xi) No mining shall be done within a distance of 7.5 meters from the periphery of agricultural fields if any.
- (xii) Permanent pillars has to be constructed to demarcate width of extraction of ROM leaving 25% of River width from the bank with depth of 1.5m below the ground and 1.2 m above the ground to observe its stability.
- (xiii) The Project Proponent shall also take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered flora/fauna, if any, spotted in the study area.
- (xiv) The illumination and sound at night at project site, disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. Project Proponent must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day light/night hours.
- (xv) Transportation of the minerals by road passing through the village shall not be allowed. A 'bypass' road should be constructed (say, leaving a gap of at

least 200 meters) for the purpose of transportation of the minerals so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be mitigated. The Project Proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public road network in case the same is proposed to be used for the Project. No road movement should be allowed on existing village road network without appropriately increasing the carrying capacity of such roads.

- (xvi) At least 2.5% of the total cost of the project shall be earmarked towards the Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC) based on local needs and action plan with financial and physical breakup/details shall be prepared and submitted to the Ministry's Regional Office Dehradun. Implementation of such program shall be ensured accordingly in a time bound manner.
- (xvii) Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- (xviii) A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 5 years in advance of final mine closure for approval.

**B: Special Conditions:**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate has constituted a Committee to formulate the "Guidelines for Sustainable Sand Mining in the Country". The Guidelines, inter-alia, included the following recommendations. The Project Proponent shall implement the following special conditions so as to mitigate the environment impact of mining activities:-

<b>Impact Category</b>	<b>S. No</b>	<b>Environmental Conditions</b>
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	1	In the case of private land not owned by the lease holder an affidavit should be obtained regarding consent of the concerned land owner (s) for carrying out the mining operation.
	2	Stakeholder awareness and ability to raise concerns and getting it to be addressed.
	3	Implementation of Action Plan on the issues raised during the Public Hearing. The Proponent shall complete all the tasks as

		per the Action Plan submitted with the budgetary provisions during the Public Hearing.
	4	Having valid lease and all the permits is very much needed.
	5	To establish a Monitoring Committee including Local Panchayat, to check on traffic due to transportation and submit an annual report on the same.
	6	The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 27.02.2012 in Deepak Kumar case [SLP(C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009] and order dated 05.08.2013 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in application No. 171/2013 may be strictly followed.
	7	All the provisions made and restrictions imposed as covered in the Minor Mineral Rule, shall be complied with, particularly regarding Environment Management Practices and its fund management and Payment of compensation to the land owners.
<b>Sustainable Mining Practices</b>	8	District level Survey Report should be prepared and area suitable for mining and area prohibited for mining be identified.
	9	The depth of mining in Riverbed shall not exceed one meter or water level whichever is less, provided that where the Joint Inspection Committee certifies about excessive deposit or over accumulation of mineral in certain reaches requiring channelization, it can go up to 3 meters on defined reaches of the River.
	10	No River sand mining be allowed in rainy season.
	11	To submit annual replenishment report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased / stopped accordingly till the replenishment is completed.
	12	Ultimate working depth shall be maximum up to 2m from Riverbed level and not less than one meter from the water

		level of the River channel whichever is reached earlier. In hilly terrain this depth be preferably restricted to one meter.
	13	In River flood plain mining a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the River bank for mining.
	14	In mining from agricultural field a buffer of 3 meter to be left from the adjacent field.
	15	Mining shall be done in layers of 1 meter depth to avoid ponding effect and after first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for the next layers.
	16	To maintain safety and stability of Riverbanks i.e. 3 meter or 10% of the width of the River whichever is more will be left intact as no mining zone.
	17	No stream should be diverted for the purpose of sand mining. No natural water course and/ or water resources are obstructed due to mining operations.
	18	No blasting shall be resorted to in River mining and without permission at any other place.
	19	Depending upon the location, thickness of sand, deposition, agricultural land/Riverbed, the method of mining may be manual, semi-mechanized or mechanized; however, manual method of mining shall be preferred over any other method.
<b>Identification and Preparation of Mining Site</b>	20	Mining should be done only in area / stretch identified in the District Level Survey Report suitable for mining and so certified by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee after site visit.
	21	Mining should begin only after pucca pillar marking the boundary of lease area is erected at the cost of the lease holder after certification by the mining official and its geo coordinates are made available to the District Level Committee.
	22	The top soil in case of surface land mining shall be stored temporarily in an earmarked site and concurrently used for

		land reclamation.
<b>Monitoring the Mining of Mineral and its Transportation</b>	23	The EC holder shall keep a correct account of quantity of mineral mined out, dispatched from the mine, mode of transport, registration number of vehicle, person in-charge of vehicle and mine plan. This should be produced before officers of Central Government and State for inspection.
	24	For each mining lease site the access should be controlled in a way that vehicles carrying mineral from that area are tracked and accounted for.
	25	The State / District Level Environment Committee should use technology like Bar Coding, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Web based and ICT enabled services, mobile SMS App etc. to account for weight of mineral being taken out of the lease area and the number of trucks moving out with the mineral.
	26	There should be regular monitoring of the mining activities in the State to ensure effective compliance of stipulated EC conditions and of the provisions under the Minor Mineral Concessions Rules framed by the State Government.
<b>Noise Management</b>	27	Noise arising out of mining and processing shall be abated and controlled at source to keep within permissible limit.
	28	Restricted working hours. Sand mining operation has to be carried out between 6 am to 7 pm.
<b>Air Pollution and Dust Management</b>	29	The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly.
	30	Air Pollution due to dust, exhaust emission or fumes during mining and processing phase should be controlled and kept in permissible limits specified under environmental laws.
	31	The mineral transportation shall be carried out through covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. Wheel washing facility should be

		installed and used.
<b>Management of Visual Impact</b>	32	The mining operations are to be done in a systematic manner so that the operations shall create a major visual impact on the site.
<b>Bio-Diversity Protection</b>	33	Restoration of flora affected by mining should be done immediately. Twice the number of trees destroyed by mining to be planted preferably of indigenous species. Each EC holder should plant and maintain for lease period at least 5 trees per hectare in area near lease.
	34	No mining lease shall be granted in the forest area without forest clearance in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the rules made thereunder.
	35	Protection of turtle and bird habitats shall be ensured.
	36	No felling of tree near quarry is allowed. For mining lease within 10km of the National Park / Sanctuary or in Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Protected Area, recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) have to be obtained as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order in I.A. No. 460 of 2004.
	37	Spring sources should not be affected due to mining activities. Necessary Protection measures are to be incorporated.
<b>Management of Instability and Erosion</b>	38	Removal, stacking and utilization of top soil in mining are should be ensured. Where top soil cannot be used concurrently, it shall be stored separately for future use keeping in view that the bacterial organism should not die and should be spread nearby area.
	39	The EC should stipulate conditions for adequate steps to check soil erosion and control debris flow etc. by constructing engineering structures

	40	Use of oversize material to control erosion and movement of sediments
	41	No overhangs shall be allowed to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be allowed in area where subsidence of rocks is likely to occur due to steep angle of slope.
	42	No extraction of stone / boulder / sand in landslide prone areas.
	43	Controlled clearance of riparian vegetation to be undertaken
<b>Waste Management</b>	44	Site clearance and tidiness is very much needed to have less visual impact of mining.
	45	Dumping of waste shall be done in earmarked places as approved in Mining Plan.
	46	Rubbish burial shall not be done in the Rivers.
<b>Pollution Prevention</b>	47	The EC holder shall take all possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution.
	48	Effluent discharge should be kept to the minimum and it should meet the standards prescribed.
<b>Protection of Infrastructure</b>	49	Mining shall not be undertaken in a mining lease located in 200-500 meter of bridge, 200 meter upstream and downstream of water supply / irrigation scheme, 100 meters from the edge of National Highway and railway line, 50 meters from a reservoir, canal or building, 25 meter from the edge of State Highway and 10 meters from the edge of other roads except on special exemption by the Sub-Divisional level Joint Inspection Committee.
	50	For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge or embankment, appropriate safety zone (not less than 200 meters) should be worked out on case to case basis, taking into account the structural parameters, location aspects and flow rate, and no mining should be carried out in the safety zone so worked out.

	51	Mining activities shall not be done for mine lease where mining can cause danger to site of flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archeological importance.
<b>Enhancement of Road Safety</b>	52	Vehicles used for transportation of sand are to be permitted only with fitness and PUC Certificates.
	53	Junction at takeoff point of approach road with main road be properly developed with proper width and geometry required for safe movement of traffic by concession holder at his own cost.
	54	Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
	55	No stacking allowed on road side along National Highways.
<b>Closure and Reclamation of Mined Out Area</b>	56	The Project Proponent shall undertake phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of land affected by mining and completes this work before abandonment of mine.
	57	Restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in cluster should be done systematically and jointly by each EC holder in that cluster. This should be appropriately reflected as EC condition in each EC in cluster.
	58	Site specific plan with eco-restoration should be in place and implemented.
<b>Health and Safety</b>	59	Health and safety of workers should be taken care of.
	60	Transport of mineral will not be done through villages / habitations.
	61	The Project Proponent shall make arrangement for drinking water, first aid facility (along with species specific anti-venom provisioning) in case of emergency for the workers.
	62	Project Proponent shall implement the Disaster Management Plan if the mine lease area is located in Seismic Zone-IV.

		Project Proponent shall appoint a Committee to have a check over any disaster to warn workers well before for the safety of the workers. Emergency helpline number will be displayed at all levels.
	63	Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted.
<b>Monitoring the Impact of Mining</b>	64	The Project Proponent shall report monitoring data on replenishment, traffic management, levels of production, River Bank erosion and maintenance of Road etc.
<b>Mineral Conservation</b>	65	Use of alternate material such as M-sand in place of natural River sand shall be encouraged in order to reduce stress on natural eco-system.

### **C: PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING OF SAND MINING**

The Project Proponent shall implement the procedure for monitoring of sand mining or river bed mining as per the **Amendments in EIA Notification, 2006 vide SO No. 141 (E) dated 15.01.2016.**

Project Proponent must ensure that the security features of Transport Permission viz. (a) Printed on Indian Bank Association (IBA) approved Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Code (MICR) paper; (c) Unique Barcode; (d) Unique Quick Response Code (QR); (e) Fugitive Ink Background; (f) Invisible Ink Mark; (g) Void Pantograph; (h) Watermark.

- (i) Project Proponent must ensure that the CCTV camera, Personal Computer (PC), Internet Connection, Power Back up, access control of mine lease site; and arrangement for weight or approximation of weight of mined out mineral

on basis of volume of the trailer of vehicle used at mine lease site are available.

- (ii) Project Proponent must ensure the Scanning of Transport Permit or Receipt and Uploading on Server.
- (iii) The State Mines and Geology Department should print the Transport Permits / Receipt with security features enumerated at Paragraph (i) above and issue them to the mine lease holder through the District Collector. Once these Transport Permits or Receipts are issued, they would be uploaded on the server against that mine lease area. Each receipt should be preferably with pre-fixed quantity, so the total quantity gets determined for the receipts issued. When the Transport Permit or Receipt barcode gets scanned and invoice is generated, that particular barcode gets used and its validity time is recorded on the server. So all the details of transporting of mined out material can be captured on the server and the Transport Permit or Receipt cannot be reused.
- (iv) The staff deployed for the purpose of checking of vehicles carrying mined mineral should be in a position to check the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt by scanning them using website, Android Application and SMS.
- (v) In case the Vehicle breakdown, the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt shall be extended by sending SMS by driver in specific format to report breakdown of vehicle. The server will register this information and register the breakdown. The State can also establish a call centre, which can register breakdowns of such vehicles and extend the validity period. The subsequent restart of the vehicle also should be similarly reported to the server / call centre.
- (vi) The route of vehicle from source to destination shall be tracked through the system using check points, Radio-frequency Identification (RFID) Tags, and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking.
- (vii) The system shall enable the Authorities to develop periodic report on different parameters like daily lifting report, vehicle log/ history, lifting against allocation, and total lifting. The system can be used to generate auto mails/SMS. This will enable the District Collector / Magistrate to get all the relevant details and will enable the authority to block the scanning facility of any site found to be indulged in irregularity. Whenever any authority intercepts any vehicle transporting illegal sand, it shall get registered on the server and shall be mandatory for the officer to fill in the report on action taken. Every intercepted vehicle should be tracked.

#### **D. General conditions**

- (i) No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- (ii) No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
- (iii) The Project Proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of surface water and ground water for the project.
- (iv) Regular monitoring of ground water table to be carried out at the upstream and depth of water available in the dug well is to be measured. Monitoring to be done by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers.
- (v) Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality to be carried out based on the 2009 Notification, as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Water sprinkling should be increased at places loading and unloading points & transfer point to reduce fugitive emissions.
- (vi) The upliftment of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population, specific programmes have been taken in to consideration specially with respect to education, health care, livelihood generation, infrastructure development & promotion of sports & culture for SC/ST population and that these will be intensified in future.
- (vii) Plantation shall be raised in a 7.5m wide green belt in the safety zone around the mining lease, backfilled and reclaimed area, around water body, along the roads etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the local DFO/Agriculture Department. The density of the trees should be around 2500 plants per ha. Greenbelt shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner and shall be completed within first five years.
- (viii) Dimension of the retaining wall at the toe of over burden dumps and OB benches within the mine to check run-off and siltation shall be based on the rain fall data.
- (ix) Effective safeguard measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer

- points. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
- (x) Regular monitoring of the flow rate of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease shall be carried out and records maintained. Regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out and record of monitoring data should be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, its Regional Office, Bhubaneswar, Central Groundwater Authority, Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.
  - (xi) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operation. The monitoring shall be carried out four times in a year – pre- monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and its Regional Office, Bhubaneswar, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
  - (xii) The critical parameters such as  $PM_{10}$  (size less than 10 micro meter),  $PM_{2.5}$  (size less than 2.5 micro meter),  $NO_x$  and  $SO_x$  in the ambient air within the impact zone, peak particle velocity at 300m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, PH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)]. The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed on a display board at the project site at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company in public domain. The circular No. J-20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, which is available on the website of the Ministry [www.envfor.nic.in](http://www.envfor.nic.in) shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.
  - (xiii) Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for  $PM_{10}$ ,  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $SO_2$  &  $NO_x$  monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality should be regularly submitted to the Ministry including its Regional office located at Bhubaneswar

and the State Pollution Control Board/Central Pollution Control Board once in six months.

- (xiv) Fugitive dust emissions from all the sources should be controlled regularly. Water spraying arrangement on haul roads, loading and unloading and at transfer points should be provided and properly maintained.
- (xv) Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs / muffs.
- (xvi) Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19<sup>th</sup> May, 1993 and 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap should be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.
- (xvii) Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.
- (xviii) A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
- (xix) The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Ministry and its Regional Office located at Bhubaneswar.
- (xx) The Project authorities should inform to the Regional Office located at Bhubaneswar regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
- (xxi) The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly report on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, its Regional Office, Bhubaneswar, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
- (xxii) The Regional Office of this Ministry located at Bhubaneswar shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.

- (xxiii) A copy of clearance letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
- (xxiv) State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
- (xxv) The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change at <http://envfor.nic.in> and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office of this Ministry located Bhubaneswar.

11. The Ministry or any other Competent Authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.

12. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

13. The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/ High Court of West Bengal and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

14. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

  
(Surendra Kumar)  
Director (S)

Copy to:-

- 1). **The Secretary**, Ministry of Mines, Government of India Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

- 2). **The Secretary**, Department of Environment, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
- 3). **The Secretary**, Department of Forests, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
- 4). **The Secretary**, Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh
- 5). **The Addl. Chief Conservator of Forests**, Additional Principal Conservator of Forests (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (NZ), Bays No. 24-25, Sector 31 A, Dakshin Marg, Chandigarh – 160030
- 6). **The Chairman**, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032.
- 7). **The Chairman**, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Plot No. C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula- 134109, Haryana
- 8). **The Member Secretary**, Central Ground Water Authority, A2, W- 3 Curzon Road Barracks, K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110001.
- 9). **The Controller General**, Indian Bureau of Mines, Indira Bhavan, Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440 001
- 10). **The District Collector, Yamuna Nagar** District, State of Haryana.
- 11). **Guard File.**
- 12). **MoEF&CC website.**

  
(Surendra Kumar)  
Director (S)



# District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority- Raichur

Constituted by MoEF, Government of India. Under section 3(3) E(P) Act, 1986 and S.O.190(E) Notification of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, 2016)

No. DEIAA-OS-26-MIN-2017

Date: 08.06.2017

To,

Sri. M Sharanabasappa  
Mallikarjuna nilaya 7th ward,  
Sindhanuru, Sindhanuru Taluk  
Raichur.

Sir,

**Sub:** Quarrying of River Sand in "Gonavara Sand Mining Block-1"  
Hire Halla bed adjacent to Sy. No. 191 & 192 of Gonavara  
Village, Sindhanuru Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka of Sri.  
M Sharanabasappa - Issue of Environment Clearance- reg.

\*\*\*\*

This has reference to your application dated 06.06.2017 addressed to DEIAA, Raichur on the subject mentioned above. It has been noted that the proposal is for grant of environmental clearance under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006, for quarrying of River Sand. The total quarry lease area of the project is 12.20 acre (4.93 Ha), which is a Government Revenue Land. Out of 4.93 Hectares of area, 3.83 Hectares area is for excavation and 1.10 Hectares area is for Safety zone. Working should be carried out as per MoEF guidelines. The water requirement for the project is 6.9 KLD will be purchased locally (mineral water for drinking & tanker water for other purposes). The Mines and Geology Department has approved quarrying plan. Capital cost of the project is about Rs. 75 Lakhs. It is reported that the lease area do not attract General conditions specified in the EIA notification 2006 and the amendments made there on.

Gonavara Sand Mining Block-1: - Extent 4.93 Hectare (12.20 Acres), Hire Halla bed adjacent to Sy. No. 191 & 192 of Gonavara Village, Sindhanuru Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka. The area is located in Survey of India Topo Sheet No. 57 A/13 & E/1 bounded by following co-ordinates of WGS - 84.

SL. No	Latitude	Longitude
1	N 15° 52' 18.56"	E 76° 58' 13.08"
2	N 15° 52' 19.76"	E 76° 58' 11.59"
3	N 15° 52' 26.86"	E 76° 58' 34.22"
4	N 15° 52' 25.40"	E 76° 58' 33.59"
WGS - 84 DATUM		

2. The District Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) appraised the project in its meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2017 recommended for issue of environmental clearance. The District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA), Raichur District has examined the application in its meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> June

2017 in accordance with the EIA Notification 2006 and hereby accords environmental clearance under the provisions thereof to the above mentioned Sri. M Sharanabasappa for Quarrying of River Sand of capacity 13,000 Tonnes Per Annum as per MoEF guidelines involving quarry lease area of 4.93 Hectares. The clearance is subject to implementation of the following conditions and environmental safeguards:

**A. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**

1. Quarry plan approved by the Department of Mines and Geology shall be strictly implemented and shall not be operated beyond the validity period of the approved quarry plan.
2. The quarry lease area to be properly demarcated using the lat-long coordinates and duly erecting 4 feet concrete/ granite pillars on the ground.
3. All the conditions stipulated in the Consent for establishment / operation issued, if applicable by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board should be effectively implemented.
4. The DEIAA, Raichur reserves the right to withdraw the environmental clearance subject to any change in the quarrying policy by the State Government as may be applicable to this project.
5. Quarrying shall be undertaken strictly in accordance with provisions of MM (D&R) Act 1957/ KMMC RULES-1994 and all its amendments.
6. The quarrying of sand shall be undertaken as specified in the Quarrying plan.
7. Quarrying below subterranean water level shall not be undertaken.
8. No drilling and blasting operations shall be carried out.
9. No in stream mining shall be undertaken.
10. Waste rock shall be stacked appropriately in such a way that it does not obstruct the river flow and shall be used for backfilling of mined out pits.
11. The quarrying operations shall not intersect ground water table. Prior approval of the DEIAA / Ministry of Environment & Forests and Central Ground Water Authority shall be obtained for quarrying below water table.
12. Appropriate safety zone shall be maintained in proximity to any bridge and/or embankment and other permanent structures. No sand mining shall be under taken in such safety / buffer zones. Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Mines in this regard shall also be adhered to.
13. The project proponent shall ensure that no natural water force and/ or water resources are obstructed due to mining operations.
14. No sand mining /transportation from the river bed shall be undertaken between 6 PM to 6 AM.
15. Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the project by establishing a network of existing wells and installing new piezometers during the mining operation. The periodic monitoring [(at least four times in a year- pre-monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January); once in each season)] shall be carried out in consultation with the State Ground Water Board/Central Ground Water Authority and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its Regional Office, the Central Ground Water Authority

- data thus collected may be sent regularly to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its Regional Office, the Central Ground Water Authority and the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board. If at any stage, it is observed that the groundwater table is getting depleted due to the mining activity; necessary corrective measures shall be carried out.
16. The project authority should implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board within 3 months and report be submitted to the Authority.
  17. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of water (ground water or surface water) required for the project.
  18. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent the pollution of Krishna River.
  19. Mineral handling area shall be provided with the adequate number of high efficiency dust extraction system. Loading and unloading areas including all the transfer points should also have efficient dust control arrangements. These should be properly maintained and operated.
  20. The project authority should implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board within 3 months and report be submitted to the Authority.
  21. Vehicular emissions should be kept under control and regularly monitored. Measures shall be taken for maintenance of vehicles used in quarrying operations and in transportation of sand.
  22. Proper sanitary facilities should be installed for the colony/work place. Domestic waste generated should be disposed in a scientific manner. Proper first aid facilities and health care facilities should be provided for the labourers.
  23. Plantation monitoring programme during post project period for ensuring survival and growth rate of plantation in reclaimed area.
  24. A Final Quarry Closure Plan along with details of Fund utilization should be submitted to the DEIAA Raichur 5 years in advance of final quarry closure for approval.
  25. The infrastructure of transport roads should be improved collectively by the quarry owners of the area.
  26. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as around loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
  27. No quarrying shall be undertaken outside the lease area.
  28. The project Authorities shall maintain a margin of 7.5 meters along the lease boundary.
  29. Site specific eco restoration plan shall be implemented .
  30. The project authorities shall also earmark at least 5 % of the total turnover of the project towards the corporate social responsibility and

item-wise details along with time bound action plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Authority.

31. After completion of every monsoon the quantity has to be reassessed and a modified plan may be submitted. If required Environmental Clearance also has to be modified.

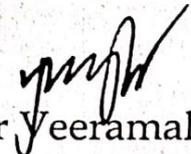
#### **B. GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

1. No change in quarrying technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the DEIAA Raichur.
2. No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
3. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the MoEF, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
4. Digital processing of the entire lease area using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report submitted to DEIAA Raichur.
5. Data on ambient air quality (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>) should be regularly submitted to the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore and the State Pollution Control Board / Central Pollution Control Board once in six months.
6. Fugitive dust emission from all the sources should be controlled regularly. Water spray arrangement on haul roads, loading and unloading and at transfer points should be provided and properly maintained.
7. Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc should be provided with earplugs / muffs.
8. Waste water from the quarry should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19th may 1993 and 31st December, 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of effluents.
9. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.  
Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically i.e. once in 3 months to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed. Quarterly report in this regard should be submitted to the Department of Environment and Ecology, Govt. of Karnataka and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore.
10. A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the organization. The Environment management committee should be constituted with one of the member representing nearby village.
11. The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during quarrying operation for conservation and protection of endangered fauna spotted in the study area. Action plan for conservation of flora and fauna shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest

- and Wildlife Department. The proponent shall contribute towards the cost of implementation of the plan and / or Regional Wildlife Management Plan for conservation of wild life. The amount so contributed shall be included in the project cost. A copy of the action plan may be submitted to the DEIAA, Raichur within 3 months.
12. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore.
  13. The project authorities should inform the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
  14. The Regional Office of MoEF, Bangalore; DEIAA Raichur and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full co-operation to the Officer (S) of these offices by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
  15. The project proponent shall submit six monthly report on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore; the Central Pollution Control Board and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.
  16. A copy of the clearance letter will be marked to the concerned Panchayat. Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
  17. The project proponent should display the conditions prominently at the entrance of the project on a big panel board for the information of the public.
  18. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's office for 30 days.
  19. The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at website of the MoEF at <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/> and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Department of Environment and Ecology, Government of Karnataka and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore.
  20. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.
  21. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

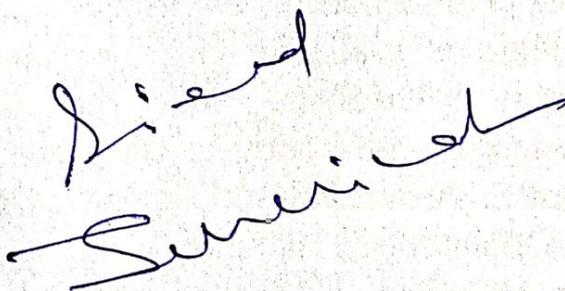
23. Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
24. The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under.

Yours faithfully,

  
Sri. Pujar Veeramallappa, K.A.S.  
Sub-Divisional Magistrate,  
Raichur Sub-Division  
& Member Secretary,  
DEIAA, Raichur District.

Copy to:

1. The Member Secretary, SEIAA, Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Room No. 709, 7th Floor, 4th Gate, Dr. B R Ambedkar Veedhi, M S Building, Bengaluru - 560 001
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.
3. The Director, Department of Mines and Geology, Khanija Bhavan, Race course road, Bangalore - 560 001.
4. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Bangalore.
5. The CCF, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests (SZ), Kendriya Sadan, IV Floor, E & F Wings, 17th Main Road, Koramangala II Block, Bangalore - 560 034.
6. Guard File.





# District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority- Raichur

Constituted by MoEF, Government of India, Under section 3(3) E(P) Act, 1986 and S.O.190(E) Notification of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, 2016)

18

No. DEIAA-OS-19-MIN-2017

Date: 08.06.2017

To,  
Sri. M. Eranna  
S/o Malleshappa  
PWD Contractor,  
Manvi Taluk,  
Raichur District,  
Karnataka.  
Sir,

**Sub:** Quarrying of River Sand in "Alabanuru Sand Mining Block-1" Sindhanuru Nala Bed adjacent to Sy. Nos 195, 196, 197, 198, 13 & 14 of Alabanuru Village, Singhanuru Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka of Sri. M. Eranna- Issue of Environment Clearance- reg.

\*\*\*

This has reference to your application dated 06.06.2017 addressed to DEIAA, Raichur on the subject mentioned above. It has been noted that the proposal is for grant of environmental clearance under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006, for quarrying of River Sand. The total quarry lease area of the project is 12.20 acre (4.93 Ha), which is a Government Revenue Land. Out of 4.93 Hectares of area, 3.83 Hectares area is for excavation and 1.10 Hectares area is for Safety zone. Working should be carried out as per MoEF guidelines. The water requirement for the project is 4.87 KLD will be purchased locally (mineral water for drinking & tanker water for other purposes). The Mines and Geology Department has approved quarrying plan. Capital cost of the project is about Rs. 75 Lakhs. It is reported that the lease area do not attract General conditions specified in the EIA notification 2006 and the amendments made there on.

Alabanuru Sand Mining Block-1: - Extent 4.93 Hectare (12.20 Acres), Sindhanuru Nala Bed adjacent to Sy. Nos 195, 196, 197, 198, 13 & 14 of Alabanuru Village, Singhanuru Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka. The area is located in Survey of India Topo Sheet No. 57 A/13 & A/14 bounded by following co-ordinates of WGS - 84.

SL. No	Latitude	Longitude
1	N 15° 45' 47.49"	E 76° 52' 11.91"
2	N 15° 45' 45.39"	E 76° 52' 13.08"
3	N 15° 45' 54.72"	E 76° 52' 34.04"
4	N 15° 45' 56.33"	E 76° 52' 32.88"
WGS - 84 DATUM		

2. The District Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) appraised the project in its meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2017 recommended for issue of environmental clearance. The District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA),

Raichur District has examined the application in its meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2017 in accordance with the EIA Notification 2006 and hereby accords environmental clearance under the provisions thereof to the above mentioned Sri. M. Eranna for Quarrying of River Sand of capacity 20,000 Tonnes Per Annum as per MoEF guidelines involving quarry lease area of 4.93 Hectares. The clearance is subject to implementation of the following conditions and environmental safeguards:

**A. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**

1. Quarry plan approved by the Department of Mines and Geology shall be strictly implemented and shall not be operated beyond the validity period of the approved quarry plan.
2. The quarry lease area to be properly demarcated using the lat-long coordinates and duly erecting 4 feet concrete/ granite pillars on the ground.
3. All the conditions stipulated in the Consent for establishment / operation issued, if applicable by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board should be effectively implemented.
4. The DEIAA, Raichur reserves the right to withdraw the environmental clearance subject to any change in the quarrying policy by the State Government as may be applicable to this project.
5. Quarrying shall be undertaken strictly in accordance with provisions of MM (D&R) Act 1957/ KMMC RULES-1994 and all its amendments.
6. The quarrying of sand shall be undertaken as specified in the Quarrying plan.
7. Quarrying below subterranean water level shall not be undertaken.
8. No drilling and blasting operations shall be carried out.
9. No in stream mining shall be undertaken.
10. Waste rock shall be stacked appropriately in such a way that it does not obstruct the river flow and shall be used for backfilling of mined out pits.
11. The quarrying operations shall not intersect ground water table. Prior approval of the DEIAA / Ministry of Environment & Forests and Central Ground Water Authority shall be obtained for quarrying below water table.
12. Appropriate safety zone shall be maintained in proximity to any bridge and/or embankment and other permanent structures. No sand mining shall be under taken in such safety / buffer zones. Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Mines in this regard shall also be adhered to.
13. The project proponent shall ensure that no natural water force and/ or water resources are obstructed due to mining operations.
14. No sand mining /transportation from the river bed shall be undertaken between 6 PM to 6 AM.
15. Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the project by establishing a network of existing wells and installing new piezometers during the mining operation. The periodic monitoring [(at least four times in a year- pre-monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January); once in each season)] shall be carried out in consultation with the State Ground Water Board/Central Ground Water Authority and the

- data thus collected may be sent regularly to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its Regional Office, the Central Ground Water Authority and the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board. If at any stage, it is observed that the groundwater table is getting depleted due to the mining activity; necessary corrective measures shall be carried out.
16. The project authority should implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board within 3 months and report be submitted to the Authority.
  17. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of water (ground water or surface water) required for the project.
  18. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent the pollution of Krishna River.
  19. Mineral handling area shall be provided with the adequate number of high efficiency dust extraction system. Loading and unloading areas including all the transfer points should also have efficient dust control arrangements. These should be properly maintained and operated.
  20. The project authority should implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board within 3 months and report be submitted to the Authority.
  21. Vehicular emissions should be kept under control and regularly monitored. Measures shall be taken for maintenance of vehicles used in quarrying operations and in transportation of sand.
  22. Proper sanitary facilities should be installed for the colony/work place. Domestic waste generated should be disposed in a scientific manner. Proper first aid facilities and health care facilities should be provided for the labourers.
  23. Plantation monitoring programme during post project period for ensuring survival and growth rate of plantation in reclaimed area.
  24. A Final Quarry Closure Plan along with details of Fund utilization should be submitted to the DEIAA Raichur 5 years in advance of final quarry closure for approval.
  25. The infrastructure of transport roads should be improved collectively by the quarry owners of the area.
  26. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as around loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
  27. No quarrying shall be undertaken outside the lease area.
  28. The project Authorities shall maintain a margin of 7.5 meters along the lease boundary.
  29. Site specific eco restoration plan shall be implemented .
  30. The project authorities shall also earmark at least 5 % of the total turnover of the project towards the corporate social responsibility and

item-wise details along with time bound action plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Authority.

31. After completion of every monsoon the quantity has to be reassessed and a modified plan may be submitted. If required Environmental Clearance also has to be modified.

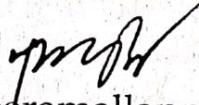
#### **B. GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

1. No change in quarrying technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the DEIAA Raichur.
2. No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
3. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the MoEF, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
4. Digital processing of the entire lease area using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report submitted to DEIAA Raichur.
5. Data on ambient air quality (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>) should be regularly submitted to the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore and the State Pollution Control Board / Central Pollution Control Board once in six months.
6. Fugitive dust emission from all the sources should be controlled regularly. Water spray arrangement on haul roads, loading and unloading and at transfer points should be provided and properly maintained.
7. Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc should be provided with earplugs / muffs.
8. Waste water from the quarry should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19th may 1993 and 31st December, 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of effluents.
9. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.  
Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically i.e. once in 3 months to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed. Quarterly report in this regard should be submitted to the Department of Environment and Ecology, Govt. of Karnataka and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore.
10. A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the organization. The Environment management committee should be constituted with one of the member representing nearby village.
11. The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during quarrying operation for conservation and protection of endangered fauna spotted in the study area. Action plan for conservation of flora and fauna shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest

- and Wildlife Department. The proponent shall contribute towards the cost of implementation of the plan and / or Regional Wildlife Management Plan for conservation of wild life. The amount so contributed shall be included in the project cost. A copy of the action plan may be submitted to the DEIAA, Raichur within 3 months.
12. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore.
  13. The project authorities should inform the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
  14. The Regional Office of MoEF, Bangalore; DEIAA Raichur and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full co-operation to the Officer (S) of these offices by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
  15. The project proponent shall submit six monthly report on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the DEIAA Raichur and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore; the Central Pollution Control Board and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.
  16. A copy of the clearance letter will be marked to the concerned Panchayat. Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
  17. The project proponent should display the conditions prominently at the entrance of the project on a big panel board for the information of the public.
  18. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's office for 30 days.
  19. The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at website of the MoEF at <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/> and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Department of Environment and Ecology, Government of Karnataka and the Regional Office, MoEF, Bangalore.
  20. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.
  21. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

21. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
22. The DEIAA or any other competent authority may alter / modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
23. Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
24. The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under.

Yours faithfully,

  
Sri. Pujar Veeramallappa, K.A.S.  
Sub-Divisional Magistrate,  
Raichur Sub-Division  
& Member Secretary,  
DEIAA, Raichur District

Copy to:

1. The Member Secretary, SEIAA, Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Room No. 709, 7th Floor, 4th Gate, Dr. B R Ambedkar Veedhi, M S Building, Bengaluru - 560 001
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.
3. The Director, Department of Mines and Geology, Khanija Bhavan, Race course road, Bangalore - 560 001.
4. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Bangalore.
5. The CCF, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests (SZ), Kendriya Sadan, IV Floor, E & F Wings, 17th Main Road, Koramangala II Block, Bangalore - 560 034.
6. Guard File.