

Before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone
Bench at Kolkata

MEMORANDUM OF APPLICATION

[Under Section 18(1) read with sections 14 & 15 and under
Section 18 (2) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010]

Original Application No. **19** /2026/EZ

Ankur Sharma

..... Applicant

-Versus-

The State of West Bengal & Ors.

..... Respondents

Compilation – I

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Ankur Sharma

Ankur Sharma

(Applicant-in-person)

Mobile No. 9433883322

E-mail: adv.ankursharma9@gmail.com

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Compilation – II



Sl.	Particulars	Annexures and page no.
1.	A photocopy of the Letter of Intent (LoI).	'P-1' (59-62)
2.	A photocopy of the ToR and some photographs of the mining site.	'P-2' (63-74)
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5.	Photocopies of the relevant pages of 78 th meeting.	'P-5' (150-154)
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8.	A photocopy of the complaint dated 16.09.2025.	'P-8' (173-175)
9.	Photocopies of the relevant portions of the minutes of 82 nd meeting.	'P-9' (176-177)
10.	A photocopy of the complaint dated 15.10.2025.	'P-10' (178-180)
11.	A photocopy of the complaint dated 18.12.2025.	'P-11' (181-183)
12.	Satellite images as present in the reply of the project proponent showing on going mining activity.	'P-12' (184-185)
13.	Some relevant news articles.	'P-13' (186-191)

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MEMORANDUM OF APPLICATION

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Original Application No. /2026/EZ

IN THE MATTER OF :

Ankur Sharma son of Shri
Ambooj Sharma, resident of
13/3, Dr. P. K. Banerjee Road,
P.O., P.S. & District – Howrah,
West Bengal, PIN – 711101.

.....Applicant

-VERSUS -

1. The State of West Bengal
represented by the Chief
Secretary, Government of
West Bengal having office at
NABANNA (13th floor), 325,
Sarat Chatterjee Road,
Shibpur, Howrah - 711102.
Email : cs-westbengal@nic.in

2. Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change,
Government of India through
its Secretary having office at



Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jorbagh Road, New Delhi -
110003. Email : secy-
moef@nic.in

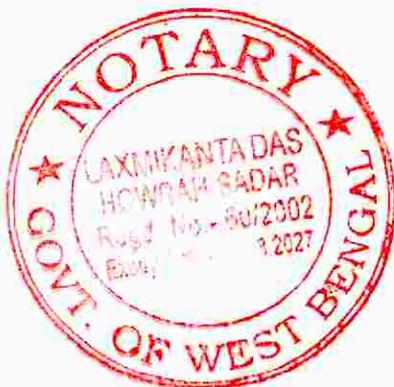
3. Director General of Mine
Safety, Office of Directorate
General of Mines Safety,
Government of India having its
office at Dhanbad, Jharkhand,
PIN - 826001, Email :
dg@dgms.gov.in,
dgmsindia@gmail.com

4. Central Pollution Control
Board through its Member
Secretary having office at
PARIVESH BHAWAN, East
Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110032.

Email : mscb.cpcb@nic.in

5. The Additional Chief
Secretary, Department of
Environment, Government of
West Bengal having office at
PRANISAMPAD BHAWAN,
Block (5th floor), LB-II, Salt
Lake, Sector-III, Bidhannagar,
Kolkata - 700 106.

Email : acsenvwb@gmail.com



6. The Joint Chief Controller of Explosives (East Circle), Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), Government of India having office at 8, Esplanade East, 1st floor, Kolkata - 700069. Email: asingh@explosives.gov.in

7. Department of Mines and Minerals, Government of West Bengal, through its Director having office at 4, Abanindranath Tagore Sarani, 2nd Floor, Kolkata – 700 016.

Email : dir.dmm-wb@nic.in

8. West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd. (WBMDTCL) through its Chairman & Managing Director having office at 3rd Floor, DJ-10, WBIIDC Building, DJ Block, Sector II, Salt Lake City, Kolkata – 700091. Email : mdwbmdtcl@gamil.com

9. State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, West



Bengal through its Member Secretary having office at PRANISAMPAD BHAWAN, Block (5th floor), LB-II, Salt Lake, Sector-III, Bidhannagar, Kolkata – 700 106. Email : environmentwb@gmail.com

10. State Expert Appraisal Committee, West Bengal represented by its Secretary having office at PARIBESH BHAVAN, 10A, Block - L.A., Sector - III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106. Email : ms.wbpcb-wb@bangla.gov.in

11. West Bengal Pollution Control Board represented by its Member Secretary having office at PARIBESH BHAVAN, 10A, Block - L.A., Sector - III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106. Email : ms.wbpcb-wb@bangla.gov.in

12. The District Magistrate, Bankura District having office at New Administrative Building, District Court Compound, Bankura – 722101.



Email : dm-bank@nic.in

13. Superintendent of Police,
Bankura Police District having
office at Rabindra Sarani, PO-
Bankura PIN- 722101. Email :
spbankura@gmail.com

14. Mr. Dhiren Ghosh son of
not known resident of Village -
Digtore, P.O. P.S. & Block -
Saltora, Bankura, PIN -
722158. Email :
mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

.....Respondents

TO

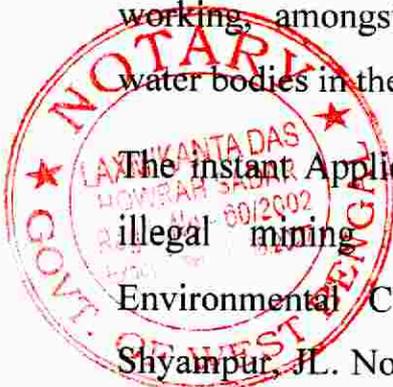
THE HON'BLE CHAIRMAN AND HIS COMPANION
MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL.

Synopsis

HUMBLE APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY THE
APPLICANT ABOVE NAMED

The Applicant is an Advocate by profession and has been
working, amongst others, for protection of environment and
water bodies in the state of West Bengal.

The instant Application has been filed by the Applicant against
illegal mining of black stone without obtaining prior
Environmental Clearance (EC) at Plot no. 807, Mouza -
Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District -



Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158 in gross violation of environmental and other norms and laws and causing gross pollution.

The Respondent no. 14 started mining operations (open cast) covering an area of about 3.19 acres at the impugned location and thereafter in order to legalise violations made an application for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) from SEIAA, West Bengal has not issued Environmental Clearance (EC). It is categorically stated in the mining plan submitted by the project proponent on the Parivesh Portal that "Extensive previous workings were observed during field survey which can also be seen from the Google Earth image included in this report as Figure 4. It can be seen from the surface plan (Plate No. 4-A) that safety barriers left along lease boundary is already excavated at many places." "It is also reported in approved GR that total volume excavated, so far from the lease area is about 1.58 lakh Cum". In the said mining plan the quantity of mineral resource that has already been extracted illegally is also stated. Despite admissions and evidence of mining activities the SEAC, West Bengal granted Terms of Reference (ToR) granted to an illegal miner on 29.08.2025. Hence, all activities of the said miner at the site as of date is illegal and continuing in gross violation of the EIA, Notification, 2006, the Mines Act, 1952 and the Explosives Act, 1884, amongst others.

There is enough reason that Mr. Dhiren Ghosh also did not obtain necessary permissions/license under the Mines Act, 1952 and the Explosives Act, 1884



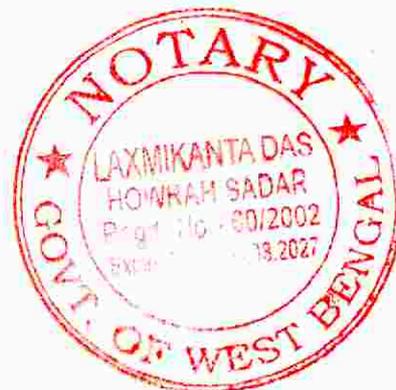
Information gathered in connection with the present case further reveals that the following illegalities, amongst others, have already been committed at the instance of the State administration, particularly by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), West Bengal, which issued Terms of Reference (ToR) to an admitted violation project, and the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), West Bengal which processed and recommended the said application in complete disregard of the statutory mandate governing environmental clearance proceedings: :

- (i) Mining activities are being carried on without obtaining prior Environmental Clearance and commenced before obtaining ToR from the SEIAA, West Bengal ;
- (ii) Mining operations have already commenced and have been extensively carried up to 80 feet in depth (approximately) which is also stated in the mining plan submitted by the project proponent ;
- (iii) No provision of 'Bench' for movement of dumpers/trucks into the mine is present. The project proponent blew existing benches / safety barriers with explosives for carrying illegal mining ;
- (iv) The subject mine, being located in immediate proximity to a substantial water body and involving regular blasting and deep excavation violates CPCB guidelines ;
- (v) The project proponent used explosives without obtaining license under the Explosives Act, 1884 which shows that project proponent procured explosives from illegal sources ;



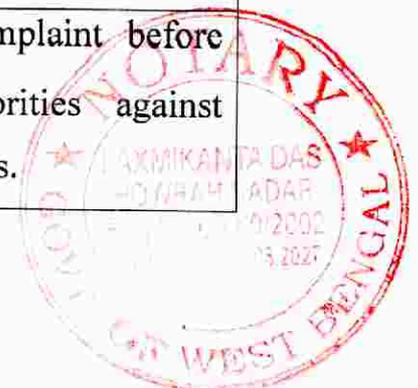
- (vi) The project proponent also commenced mining activities without obtaining approval/permission from the DGMS ;
- (vii) Not a single penny has been paid to the Government as royalty for the mineral resources already extracted illegally thereby resulting in direct loss to the public exchequer ;
- (viii) The mine is situated in close proximity to a pond/tank being L.R. Plot no. 804, Mouza – Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, Block – Saltora, P.S. – Saltora, District – Bankura and the wall of the subject mine is at the verge of collapsing into the said pond/tank which will cause irreparable environmental damages apart from loss of human lives.

The Applicant repeatedly brought these grave violations to the notice of the concerned Central and State authorities by way of detailed complaints dated 16.09.2025, 15.10.2025 and 18.12.2025 enclosing mining plans, satellite images, photographs and contemporaneous evidence. However, instead of initiating enforcement action in accordance the authorities kept their hands styeed from taking any actions thereby shielding the violators, instead caused intimidation of the Applicant by local police, thereby frustrating effective enforcement of environmental laws and compelling the Applicant to approach this Hon'ble Tribunal.



List of Dates

10/03/2023	Letter of Intent (LoI) was granted by West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd.
15/07/2025	An application for grant of Terms of Reference was made by the project proponent.
16.07.2025	78th Meeting of SEAC, West Bengal was held and additional details were sought/ADS.
28/07/2025	The project proponent sent a reply to the ADS.
30/07/2025	The SEAC in its 80 th meeting recommended issuance of Standard Terms of Reference for EIA preparation for the project with conditions
29/08/2025	Terms of Reference was issued by SEIAA, West Bengal.
16/09/2025	The Applicant lodged complaints before various Central and State authorities including the Ministry of Home Affairs, MoEF&CC, Ministry of Mines, National Investigation Agency, Directorate of Enforcement, Central Bureau of Investigation, Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization, Directorate General of Mines Safety, SEIAA, West Bengal and WBPCB.
15/10/2025	The Applicant lodged another complaint before various Central and State authorities against intimidation by local police and requested for investigation.
18/12/2025	The Applicant lodged another complaint before various Central and State authorities against ongoing mining and blasting activities.



FACTS IN BRIEF

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

1. That the Applicant is an Advocate by profession. The Applicant is working, amongst others, for protection of the environment and water bodies and protection of the right to a clean environment for every citizen guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950 and in discharge of his duty under Article 51A he raised his voice in past against many other illegalities throughout State of West Bengal, particularly against air pollution, filling of water bodies, pollution by fish markets, conversion of the cities into concrete jungles, pollution of river Hooghly, devastation of East Kolkata Wetlands, pollution by crematoriums, housing scam etc. The Applicant is filing the instant application under Section 14 and 15 read with section 18 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
2. That the Respondent No. 1 being the Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal is the administrative head of all State Respondents. The Respondent No. 2, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change issued the EIA Notification, 2006 mandating prior Environmental Clearance (EC) for specific categories of projects. The Respondent No. 3 is the statutory authority entrusted with enforcement of mine safety standards and oversight of blasting operations under the Mines Act and allied rules. The Respondent no. 4 i.e. Central Pollution Control Board) provides guidance to State Pollution Control Boards. The Respondent No. 5 is the head of the Department of Environment, Govt. of West Bengal and



responsible for policy formulation, coordination, and overall supervision of environmental governance and regulatory authorities within the State of West Bengal. The Respondent No. 6 has been impleaded as blasting operations have been carried out at the project site before grant of Environmental Clearance, without disclosure of valid explosive licences and without compliance with mandatory safety distances thereby necessitating regulatory scrutiny and enforcement by PESO.

3. The Respondent Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6, have been impleaded to enable their participation in any joint committee that may be constituted by this Hon'ble Tribunal for site inspection and factual verification. Their inclusion is necessary to ensure transparency, objectivity, and institutional balance in the inquiry, particularly in view of the admitted violations, the involvement of multiple regulatory domains, and the apprehension of conflict of interest arising from the actions and omissions of the State authorities concerned.
4. The Respondent no. 7 Department of Mines and Minerals, Government of West Bengal is the nodal State authority for regulation and supervision of mining leases and extraction of minor minerals within the State and has been impleaded as the impugned mining operations have been permitted and continued under its administrative oversight.
5. That the Respondent No. 8, West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd. is a State-owned undertaking which granted the subject mining lease in favour of the private respondent pursuant to a Letter of Intent and is directly involved in the allotment, supervision, and

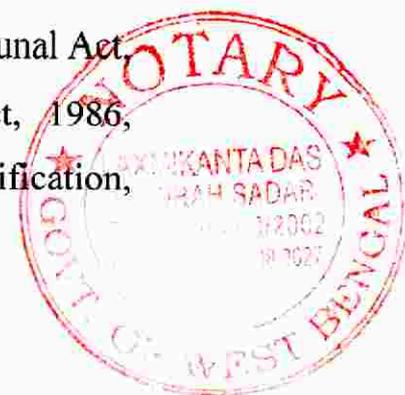


contractual administration of mining rights. The Respondent No. 8 has been impleaded as the grant of lease and continuation of mining operations were permitted despite the absence of prior Environmental Clearance and in the face of admitted violations, thereby attracting institutional responsibility and accountability.

6. The Respondent nos. 9 and 10 i.e. SEIAA and SEAC, West Bengal are responsible for scrutiny of proposals and issuance or refusal of prior Environmental Clearance. The Respondent No. 11 (WBPCB) is the statutory regulatory authority for enforcement of the Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Respondent No. 12 is the head of district administration and responsible for field level action. The Respondent no. 13 is the head of the district police force, and the Respondent No. 14 is the project proponents responsible for the impugned illegal mining activities.
7. That environmental degradation, illegal mining, depletion of finite natural resources and threat to public safety do not affect merely individual or public exchequer but directly impair collective, community and inter-generational rights of present and future generations. Illegal extraction of minerals, destruction of landform and endangerment of water bodies have irreversible consequences on the environment and ecology. The Applicant, therefore, has clear locus standi to maintain the present proceedings in interest of the environment in accordance with settled principles of environmental jurisprudence.



8. The Applicant has acted bona fide and responsibly throughout, and has approached this Hon'ble Tribunal only after exhausting available administrative remedies. Prior to instituting the present Application, the Applicant repeatedly brought the documented violations to the notice of concerned Central and State authorities through written complaints supported by documents, satellite imagery and site photographs. Despite being placed in possession of credible and contemporaneous evidence the authorities failed to take any effective preventive or remedial action leaving the Applicant with no efficacious alternative remedy except to approach this Hon'ble Tribunal.
9. The present Original Application is not a routine or isolated mining violation case. It concerns massive prior illegal extraction, use of illicit and unlicensed explosives, night time blasting to evade detection, deliberate falsification and suppression of material facts before statutory appraisal authorities, regulatory inaction, intimidation of the complainant by local police, and a consequent complete breakdown of environmental governance and enforcement mechanisms. The scale and nature of the violations elevate the matter beyond individual non-compliance to one involving serious threats to environment, public safety and rule of law.
10. The present Original Application raises substantial questions relating to the environment arising out of violations of Schedule I enactments under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 including the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water Act, 1974, and Air Act, 1981 and EIA Notification,



2006 (issued under the E.P. Act, 1986). The illegal mining activities complained of involve unregulated excavation, blasting and dewatering, squarely attracting the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal under Sections 14 and 15 of the Act.

11. The EIA Notification, 2006 issued under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 mandates prior Environmental Clearance (EC) as a condition precedent for commencement of mining activities covered under Item 1(a) - "Mining of Minerals" of the Schedule to the Notification including mining of minor minerals. Any mining activity undertaken without obtaining prior Environmental Clearance is illegal ab initio, constitutes a continuing environmental offence, and cannot be legitimised through post-facto appraisal, grant of Terms of Reference, or any other procedural device. The matter, therefore, raises grave issues of systemic failure, institutional complicity and abuse of statutory processes wherein mechanisms intended to regulate and prevent environmental damage have been misused and rendered ineffective to retrospectively legitimise an accomplished environmental crime. Such conduct undermines the very purpose of environmental regulation, erodes public confidence in statutory institutions and requires urgent intervention of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

12. The present Application arises from large scale illegal open cast mining of black stone at Plot No. 807, Mouza – Shyampur, P.S. – Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal measuring about 3.19 acres carried out by a private individual Mr. Dhiren Ghosh i.e. Respondent no. 14 over a substantial



area and depth without prior Environmental Clearance (EC), without lawful mining approvals, and without mandatory safety permissions. The mining activity has resulted in extensive alteration of landform, use of explosives without authorisation, and creation of serious environmental and safety hazards, forming the subject matter of the present proceedings. That the subject lease land/mining site was granted by the West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd. in favour of the private respondent pursuant to and in furtherance of a Letter of Intent (LoI) dated 10.03.2023 issued for grant of a Prospecting Licence-cum-Mining Lease for extraction of minor mineral(s) on private land.

A copy of the said letter of intent is annexed herewith and marked as annexure 'P-1'

13. That despite the admitted extraction of approximately 1.58 lakh cubic metres of black stone reaching depths of nearly 80 feet and despite documentary and satellite-based evidence demonstrating that large scale mining had already taken place, the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), West Bengal proceeded to grant Terms of Reference (ToR) on 29.08.2025. Even a bare visual inspection reveals that substantial mining activity has already occurred, rendering the grant of ToR ex facie unsustainable and contrary to the scheme of the EIA Notification, 2006.

A photocopy of the ToR, some photographs of the mining site are annexed herewith and collectively marked as annexure 'P-2'.



14. That the grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) in such circumstances is ex facie illegal, arbitrary and contrary to the scheme of the EIA Notification, 2006 as it seeks to process a violation project through the appraisal mechanism. Such action amounts to an attempt to retrospectively sanitise and whitewash an accomplished environmental offence which is impermissible in law.
15. That the illegality of prior mining is not based on conjecture but stands admitted in the Mining Plan and associated documents uploaded by the project proponent on the Government's own PARIVESH portal. These documents expressly record "extensive previous workings", total depleted /already mined mineral resources, and are supported by satellite imagery of the year 2025 depicting open mine pits, earth moving machine, exposed rock faces, haul roads and mining scars. These admissions conclusively establish that mining activity was ongoing and extensive well before any lawful environmental appraisal. The project proponent first undertook extensive and unauthorised mining in violation of the EIA Notification, 2006 and only thereafter approached SEIAA, West Bengal for obtaining Environmental Clearance seeking to retrospectively regularise an accomplished environmental offence.
16. That information gathered in connection with the present case further reveals that the following illegalities, amongst others, have already been committed at the instance of the State administration, particularly by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), West Bengal, which issued



Terms of Reference (ToR) to an admitted violation project, and the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), West Bengal which processed and recommended the said application in complete disregard of the statutory mandate governing environmental clearance proceedings: :

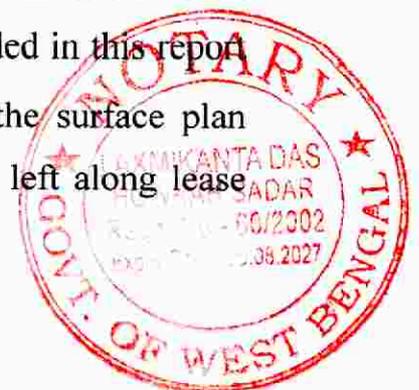
- (i) Mining activities are being carried on without obtaining prior Environmental Clearance, and commenced before obtaining ToR from the SEIAA, West Bengal ;
- (ii) Mining operations have already commenced and have been extensively carried up to 80 feet in depth (approximately) which is also stated in the mining plan submitted by the project proponent ;
- (iii) No provision of 'Bench' for movement of dumpers/trucks into the mine is present. The project proponent blew existing benches / safety barriers with explosives for carrying illegal mining ;
- (iv) The subject mine, being located in immediate proximity to a substantial water body and involving regular blasting and deep excavation violates CPCB guidelines ;
- (v) The project proponent used explosives without obtaining license under the Explosives Act, 1884 which shows that project proponent procured explosives from illegal sources ;



- (vi) The project proponent also commenced mining activities without obtaining approval/permission from the DGMS ;
- (vii) Not a single penny has been paid to the Government as royalty for the mineral resources already extracted illegally thereby resulting in direct loss to the public exchequer ;
- (viii) The mine is situated in close proximity to a pond/tank being L.R. Plot no. 804, Mouza – Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, Block – Saltora, P.S. – Saltora, District – Bankura and the wall of the subject mine is at the verge of collapsing into the said pond/tank which will cause irreparable environmental damages apart from loss of human lives.

17. That the mining activities being carried without obtaining prior EC are also documented in the mining plan submitted by the project proponent on the Parivesh Portal as follows :

- (i) It is stated in page no. 13 of the said mining plan that “Major portions of the project area have already undergone certain mining activities”
- (ii) It is also stated in page no. 13 of the said mining plan that “Extensive previous workings were observed during field survey which can also be seen from the Google Earth image included in this report as Figure 4. It can be seen from the surface plan (Plate No. 4-A) that safety barriers left along lease



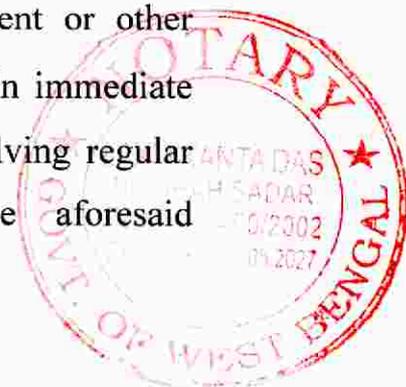
boundary is already excavated at many places.” “It is also reported in approved GR that total volume excavated, so far from the lease area is about 1.58 lakh Cum. Considering specific gravity of 2.96 total black stone excavated so far is about 4.68 lakh tonnes”.

- (iii) In page no. 28 of the said mining plan under table 10 the quantity of mineral resource that has already been extracted illegally is stated.

The Qualified Person who prepared the mining plan cleverly stated that extensive previous workings were observed during field survey but did not mention that illegal mining took place since no Environmental Clearance (EC) had ever been granted for the subject mine.

A photocopy of the mining plan as submitted by the project proponent on the Parivesh Portal is annexed herewith and marked as annexure ‘P-3’

18. The CPCB vide its guidelines dated 12th May, 2020, has recommended a minimum buffer distance of 100 metres from water bodies and other sensitive receptors, and a buffer of 200 metres where blasting operations are involved in order to safeguard environmental quality and public safety. The West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules, 2002, since repealed, expressly prohibited mining operations within 200 metres of any hydraulic structure, reservoir, canal, embankment or other public works. The subject mine, being located in immediate proximity to a substantial water body and involving regular blasting and deep excavation violates the aforesaid



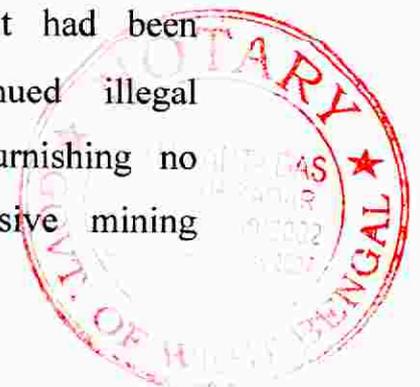
precautionary guidelines of CPCB thereby rendering the mining activity unsafe and environmentally impermissible.

Photocopies of the CPCB guidelines and relevant page of extract of West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules, 2002 are annexed herewith and collectively marked as annexure 'P-4'.

19. That the SEAC, West Bengal in its 78th meeting held on 16.07.2025 sought some details / raised ADS. The SEAC, West Bengal observed in its meeting that "It is observed that the mine resources have already been excavated which is evident from the drone video. According to the mining plan, the excavated Resource volume is given as below....." and thereafter sought "time series map with depth starting from 2005 at five years interval from satellite images from 2005 till latest with zone A, B, C, D and E to be marked in each map. A description on the chronology with reference to the maps should also accompany."

Photocopies of the relevant pages of the said meeting are annexed herewith and collectively marked as annexure 'P-5'.

20. That in response to the said observation/ADS, the Project Proponent submitted a reply wherein at page no. 3 thereof reliance was placed upon a Google Earth image of the year 2025 which itself unmistakably reveals that active mining operations were ongoing at the project site. The said image clearly depicts the presence of heavy earth moving machinery and further demonstrates that the mine pit had been extensively dewatered to facilitate continued illegal extraction. Despite the Project Proponent furnishing no explanation or justification for such extensive mining



activities prior to the grant of Environmental Clearance, and notwithstanding the self-incriminating satellite imagery placed on record, the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), West Bengal proceeded to process the application on 30.07.2025. This conduct squarely evidences conscious acquiescence by SEAC, West Bengal in permitting the continuation of an admitted environmental violation.

Photocopy of the reply of the project proponent to the ADS is annexed herewith and marked as annexure 'P-6'.

Photocopy of the relevant pages of the minutes of meeting of SEAC, West Bengal and satellite image of 2025 are annexed herewith and collectively marked as annexure 'P-7'.

21. The Applicant upon receipt of information about illegal stone mining from locals, issuance of ToR, and noticing such illegal mining activities on 14.09.2025 submitted a detailed complaint vide email dated 16.09.2025 to the concerned Central and State authorities bringing to their notice large scale illegal mining of black stone at the subject site including use of explosives without authorisation. The said complaint was supported by documentary material, including the Mining Plan uploaded on the Parivesh Portal by the project proponent clearly establishing illegal extraction of mineral resources and safety violations, and sought immediate enforcement action in accordance with law.

A photocopy of the complaint lodged by the Applicant is annexed herewith and marked as annexure 'P-8'.



22. The Applicant's complaint dated 16.09.2025 was placed before the 82nd meeting of the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), West Bengal held on 19.09.2025 wherein the agenda specifically recorded the complaint lodged by the Applicant alleging illegal mining of black stone using explosives at Plot No. 807, Mouza – Shyampur, District – Bankura. The minutes of the said meeting record that SEIAA, West Bengal decided to forward the complaint to the Directorate of Mines & Minerals, the District Magistrate, Bankura, and the Superintendent of Police, Bankura for taking necessary action. The Applicant submits that despite such formal cognizance by SEIAA, West Bengal and transmission of the complaint to the concerned enforcement authorities no effective action was taken on the ground, and illegal mining and blasting continued unabated. This demonstrates a mere administrative pass-through without enforcement and a failure of the authorities to discharge their statutory obligations more because SEIAA, West Bengal did not undertake any re-examination of the Mining Plan or the Terms of Reference already granted, nor did it issue any direction to the project proponent to stop all activities at the site thereby allowing the illegality to continue despite getting full knowledge of the violations.

Photocopies of the relevant portions of the minutes of 82nd meeting are annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'P-9'.

23. That the police authorities instead of initiating enforcement action upon receipt of the Applicant's complaint dated 16.09.2025 supported by mining plans, satellite imagery and



photographic evidence the State machinery responded by turning its coercive power against the Applicant rather than the violator. On 13.10.2025 the Applicant received a phone call from a senior police officer namely the Additional Superintendent of Police, Bankura District, Mr. Uttam Mitra (Mob : 9147888905) who purported to have “visited the site” and candidly declared the complaint to be baseless. This assertion was demonstrably false and directly contradicted by the violator’s own documents submitted before SEIAA which shows active mining in 2025. The conduct of a senior police officer pre-judging a serious environmental and safety offence without any transparent inquiry, and contradicting documentary evidence on record, reflects a disturbing degree of bias and pre-determination.

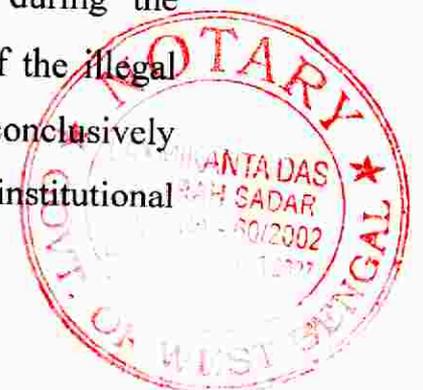
24. That during the aforesaid interaction the Applicant was interrogated in a manner as if he is a criminal suspect than a complainant acting in public interest. He was questioned as to why he had not photographed “mining mafias”, and was asked to disclose the name of “terror organisations” involved in sourcing explosives - a question that was not only irrelevant at that stage but carried an unmistakable undertone of intimidation. The said officer also directed the Applicant to visit his office in Bankura to which the Applicant clearly stated it is not feasible for him to travel such distance and cannot travel such distance without any official written notice issued under due process of law. Such conduct has a chilling effect on common citizens, discouraging citizens from reporting environmental crimes and emboldening organised



illegal mining syndicates. It also demonstrates how the coercive apparatus of the State is misused to silence complainants instead of enforcing environmental law. The Applicant vide email dated 15.10.2025 lodged a complaint before the authorities against the act of intimidation by the police.

A photocopy of the complaint lodged by the Applicant is annexed herewith and marked as annexure 'P-10'.

25. The Applicant submits that the fear expressed by him of possible coercive, prejudicial or retaliatory action is neither speculative nor exaggerated. The very fact that a senior police officer chose to directly contact the Applicant, dismiss the complaint without lawful inquiry, and seek to summon him informally to a distant district office without any written notice or due process establishes a reasonable apprehension of harassment and misuse of authority. In environmental jurisprudence, protection of complainants is an essential component of effective enforcement and when complainants themselves are subjected to pressure the entire regulatory framework collapses.
26. The Applicant states that illegal mining and blasting did not cease even after the aforesaid complaints were lodged. On the contrary, blasting operations continued clandestinely including during night hours and fresh evidence of recent blasting was recorded as late as 11.12.2025 during the Applicant's site visit. The continued operation of the illegal mine after complaints and documentation conclusively demonstrates that regulatory paralysis and institutional

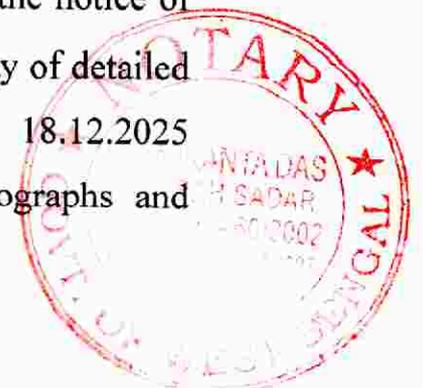


inaction have emboldened organised mining syndicates, aggravating environmental damage and safety risks.

27. The Applicant states that upon personally noticing the evidence of fresh blasting and continuation of illegal mining activities even after submission of earlier complaints, he lodged a detailed written complaint on 18.12.2025 before the concerned Central and State authorities, enclosing fresh photographs and contemporaneous evidence gathered during his site visit on 11.12.2025. The said complaint specifically recorded the presence of freshly fractured black stone blocks, visible signs of recent blasting, and continued excavation and dewatering at the subject site, thereby conclusively establishing that illegal mining operations were ongoing despite repeated representations. The lodging of the said complaint by the Applicant was not based on hearsay but on direct personal observation, and was made in a bona fide attempt to secure immediate enforcement action and prevent further environmental damage. However, even after receipt of the said complaint supported by fresh evidence, the Respondent Authorities failed to take any effective preventive or remedial steps, allowing the illegal mining and blasting to continue unabated.

A photocopy of the complaint lodged by the Applicant is annexed herewith and marked as annexure 'P-11'.

28. The Applicant brought these grave violations to the notice of the concerned Central and State authorities by way of detailed complaints dated 16.09.2025, 15.10.2025 and 18.12.2025 enclosing mining plans, satellite images, photographs and

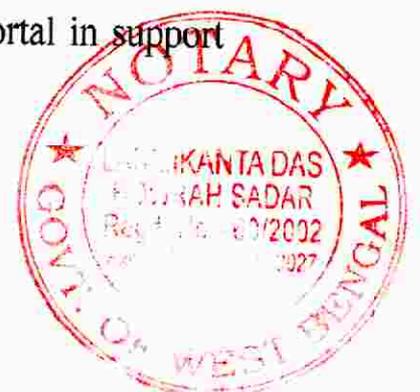


contemporaneous evidence. However, instead of initiating enforcement action in accordance with law the response of the authorities was marked by deliberate inaction, shielding of the violators, and intimidation of the Applicant by local police, thereby frustrating effective enforcement of environmental laws and compelling the Applicant to approach this Hon'ble Tribunal.

29. The Applicant further states that the subject land bearing Plot No. 807, Mouza – Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, P.S. & Block – Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal has been subjected to large scale, mechanised open-cast mining of black stone for a considerable period prior to any grant of Environmental Clearance. The mining activity was undertaken in open defiance of the mandatory requirement of prior environmental scrutiny and approval rendering the entire operation illegal from its inception.
30. The mining activity was neither incidental nor sporadic, nor could it be characterised as artisanal in nature. It involved the deployment of large earth-moving machinery, deep and near-vertical excavation, systematic removal of black stone, overburden, repeated blasting using high-intensity explosives, continuous dewatering of the mine pit, and transportation of extracted minerals through heavy trucks and dumpers. Such operations clearly indicate an organised, commercial and industrial-scale mining activity carried out without compliance with environmental, mining and safety regulations.



31. That at no point prior to the commencement or continuation of the aforesaid mining activities did the project proponent obtain prior Environmental Clearance (EC) as mandatorily required under the EIA Notification, 2006, nor was any approved mining plan obtained under the Mines Act, 1952 before commencement of mining activities. Further, no permission or approval was obtained from the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), no licence was secured under the Explosives Act, 1884, and no clearance or authorisation was obtained from the Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) before commencement of mining activities. The mining activity was thus carried out in total disregard of the statutory framework governing environmental protection, mine safety and use of explosives.
32. That in the absence of the aforesaid mandatory approvals and clearances the mining operation is illegal from its inception, void ab initio in law, and incapable of being regularised retrospectively. The continued extraction of minerals, use of explosives and dewatering of the mine pit therefore constitute a continuing offence under multiple Central statutes with each day of operation giving rise to a fresh cause of action.
33. The Applicant submits that the most compelling and unimpeachable evidence of illegality does not emanate from private investigation or third-party sources but from the project proponent's own admissions contained in documents uploaded on the Government's PARIVESH portal in support of the project.

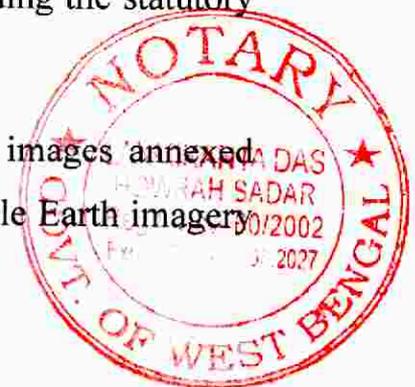


34. The Applicant reiterates that the Mining Plan submitted on the Parivesh Portal by the project proponent explicitly records, inter alia, the following admissions : (i) "Major portions of the project area have already undergone certain mining activities" (ii) "Extensive previous workings were observed during field survey." (iii) "Safety barriers along lease boundary are already excavated at many places." (iv) "Total volume excavated so far from the lease area is about 1.58 lakh cubic metres." These statements form part of the official record relied upon by the appraisal authorities.

35. The aforesaid statements constitute clear admissions against interest. They conclusively establish that mining activity had already taken place on a massive scale, that safety barriers had been destroyed, that extraction was extensive and commercial in nature, and that all such activities were carried out without any prior Environmental Clearance or any lawful authorisation.

36. The Applicant further submits that the Qualified Person who prepared the Mining Plan consciously employed the expression "previous workings" instead of candidly disclosing "illegal mining" thereby attempting to sanitise unlawful extraction through technical terminology. Such deliberate understatement and mischaracterisation of facts reflect conscious suppression of material information which vitiates the appraisal process and amounts to misleading the statutory authorities.

37. The Applicant further submits that satellite images annexed by the project proponent himself being Google Earth imagery



of the year 2025 clearly depict (i) a fully developed open mine pit, (ii) exposed and freshly cut rock faces, (iii) haul roads within the lease area, (iv) presence of heavy earth moving machinery, and (v) visible signs of dewatering. These images formed part of the project proponent's reply to observations / ADS raised by SEAC, West Bengal in its 78th meeting held on 16.07.2025. Thus, even at the appraisal stage, SEAC was in possession of incontrovertible visual evidence that mining operations were actively being carried out during the current year.

Satellite images as present in the reply of the project proponent showing on going mining activity are annexed herewith and marked as annexure 'P-12'.

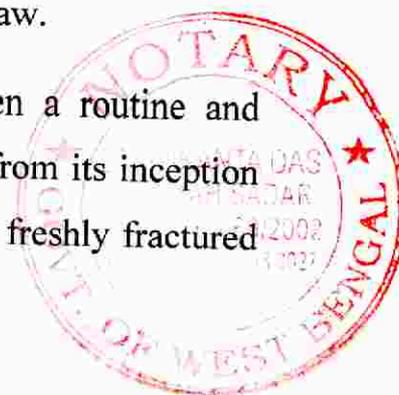
38. That despite being fully aware of the aforesaid admissions and satellite based evidence demonstrating ongoing and extensive illegal mining, SEIAA, West Bengal processed the application for grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) and thereafter SEIAA, West Bengal proceeded to grant Terms of Reference on 29.08.2025 thereby knowingly advancing an illegal and EC violation project through the regulatory pipeline. Such action defeats the object of prior environmental appraisal and amounts to a colourable exercise of statutory power.

39. The Applicant states that the mining operations have reached depths of approximately 80 feet far exceeding what could ever be characterised as superficial or incidental excavation. Such depth unequivocally establishes that the activity is large scale, mechanised and industrial in nature, with significant and



irreversible impact on land stability, hydro geology and environmental safety.

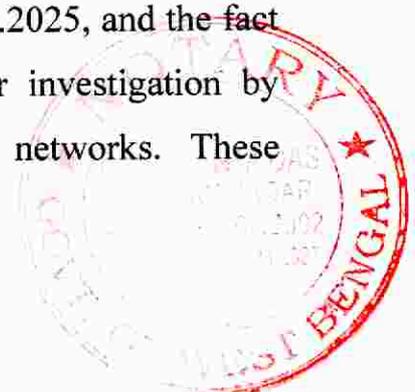
40. The Applicant states that no scientifically designed benching system has been maintained at the subject mine, which is a fundamental requirement under mine safety norms and DGMS regulations. Instead of maintaining stepped benches with controlled slope angles and adequate widths, the project proponent has deliberately blown up existing benches using explosives resulting in sheer/near-vertical mine faces. Haulage routes have been carved out in a dangerous manner without any approved engineering layout, gradient analysis, drainage planning or stability assessment. Such reckless mining geometry is inherently unstable, grossly unsafe, and violates established DGMS safety regulations intended to prevent mine collapses, rock falls and fatal accidents.
41. The Applicant submits that under settled mine safety jurisprudence even a legally operating mine is liable to be immediately suspended or closed if benching and other norms are violated or mine faces are rendered unsafe. The absence of benching, safety barriers, improper slope formation and destruction of safety berms are recognised as critical safety violations warranting urgent closure. In the present case where the mining activity itself is illegal these safety violations assume an aggravated and indefensible character making continued operation indefensible in law.
42. The Applicant states that blasting has been a routine and continuous feature of the mining operation from its inception and continues till date. This is evidenced by freshly fractured



rock faces, presence of water pipe for draining the pits, blast debris scattered across the site and cracking patterns. Blasting in the present case is not incidental but integral to the extraction process adopted by the project proponent. However, the project proponent does not possess any licence under the Explosives Act, 1884, nor any permission from the Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), nor any blasting approval or safety clearance from the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) before commencement of mining operations have been taken, no explosive magazine, authorised storage facility, transport permit or blasting plan exists on record more because the illegal miner has claimed in his ToR application that this is a fresh project and not a violation project.

43. That in complete absence of any lawful procurement, storage or usage authorisation the only reasonable inference is that explosives are being procured through illegal channels, stored in violation of safety norms, transported without safeguards, and used without supervision or compliance. Such illegal handling of explosives poses a grave and immediate risk not only to mine workers but also to nearby habitations and public safety at large.

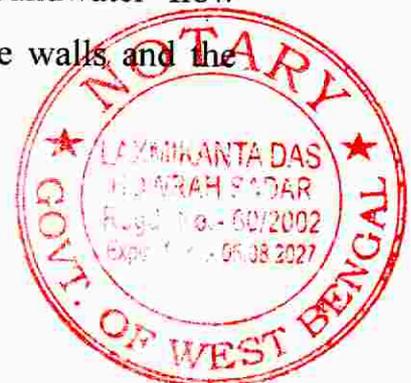
44. The Applicant submits that the use of illegal explosives in the present case is particularly alarming in view of the explosive related deaths reported in the Saltora area in August 2024 the fatal quarry explosion in Birbhum on 12.09.2025, and the fact that parts of the region have been under investigation by national agencies for illegal explosive networks. These



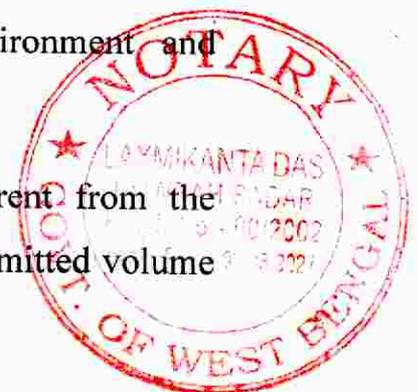
contextual facts elevate the risk profile of the present case far beyond routine regulatory non-compliance.

Some relevant news articles are annexed herewith and collectively marked as annexure 'P-13'.

45. The illegal use of explosives thus transforms the present matter from a mere environmental or mining violation into offences involving mine safety violations, criminal conspiracy, organised illegal activity and serious public safety implications, warranting strict preventive and remedial intervention.
46. The Applicant states that the subject mine is located near a substantial natural water body on its southern side, forming part of the local hydrological and ecological system. The Mining Plan itself candidly acknowledges that mandatory safety barrier along the mine boundary is already excavated.
47. Despite such acknowledgment mining has progressed right up to the edge of the water body, and in several locations beyond the prescribed safety barrier zone. Such encroachment into the safety zone fundamentally compromises environmental protection and structural stability.
48. The continuous blasting, deep excavation and aggressive dewatering have severely destabilised the natural hydro-geological equilibrium of the area. Subsurface fractures, altered stress distribution and disturbed groundwater flow have weakened the integrity of both the mine walls and the adjoining water body embankments.

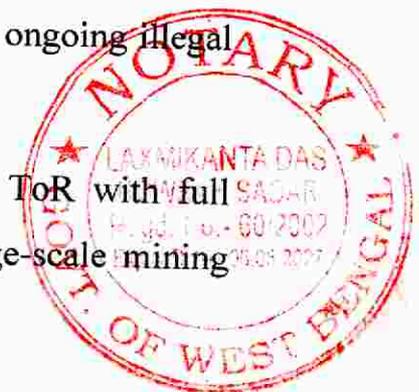


49. There exists a clear, present and imminent risk of collapse of mine walls into the adjoining water body, sudden inundation of the mine pit, rapid flooding, contamination of surface and groundwater, destruction of aquatic ecology and potential loss of human life. The Applicant submits that once such collapse or inundation occurs, no effective remediation or restoration is possible rendering the environmental damage irreversible.
50. That satellite imagery and on-site photographs placed on record clearly reveal systematic and continuous dewatering of the mine pit over a prolonged period. The images show accumulation of water within the pit followed by its artificial removal, indicating that dewatering is not incidental or emergency-based but a deliberate operational practice adopted to enable deeper and uninterrupted illegal mining. Such sustained dewatering activity is a clear indicator of industrial-scale mining and cannot occur without conscious planning and mechanical pumping infrastructure.
51. That dewatering at this scale, undertaken without prior Environmental Clearance, without any environmental impact assessment, and without consent from the Pollution Control Board is independently illegal. It violates the precautionary principle as irreversible environmental harm is being caused in the absence of scientific evaluation, mitigation planning or regulatory oversight. Proceeding with dewatering under such circumstances causes huge damage to environment and ecology of the area.
52. The Applicant further states that it is apparent from the records in hand that despite extraction of an admitted volume



of approximately 1.58 lakh cubic metres of black stone, not a single rupee has been paid as royalty, cess or statutory levy to the State Government. The illegal extraction of a valuable public mineral resource without payment of statutory dues constitutes not only an environmental offence but also an economic offence resulting in direct loss to the public exchequer.

53. The scale of extraction reflected in the Mining Plan admissions demonstrates massive unlawful enrichment of the project proponent, achieved by bypassing environmental safeguards, safety compliance costs and statutory royalty payments. This has resulted in a corresponding loss to the State and unlawful diversion of public natural resources which are held by the State in trust for the benefit of the public at large.
54. That such illegal extraction squarely attracts the polluter-pays principle, requiring the violator to bear the full cost of environmental degradation, restoration, compensation for ecological loss, and recovery of unpaid royalty.
55. The Applicant submits that the grant of Terms of Reference dated 29.08.2025 by the SEIAA, West Bengal, cannot be treated as a neutral, procedural or routine administrative act when examined in the factual matrix of the present case. The said grant was made in the face of overwhelming documentary and visual evidence of prior and ongoing illegal mining.
56. That SEIAA, West Bengal granted the said ToR with full knowledge and conscious awareness that large-scale mining



had already taken place, that mandatory safety barriers had been destroyed, that total extracted volumes of miner resources were expressly admitted in the Mining Plan, and that satellite imagery showed active mining operations during the year 2025. The grant of ToR despite such knowledge indicates a serious failure of statutory responsibility and due diligence.

57. That granting Terms of Reference in such circumstances is contrary to the motive and spirit of the EIA Notification, 2006 and constitutes an abuse of statutory discretion. It amounts to a colourable exercise of power whereby a statutory process meant for prior appraisal is misused to retrospectively legitimise environmental violations. By granting ToR, SEIAA has effectively attempted to convert an accomplished and ongoing environmental offence into a “proposed project” which is legally impermissible. Such conversion undermines the concept of prior environmental appraisal, defeats the precautionary principle, and erodes the credibility of the Environmental Clearance (EC) system itself.

58. That even after filing detailed complaints dated 16.09.2025 and 15.10.2025 supported by documentary records, satellite imagery and photographs the Applicant reasonably expected immediate site inspection, seizure of machinery and stoppage of illegal mining by the competent authorities in accordance with law. Instead of such enforcement action, illegal mining and blasting continued unabated, with operations being deliberately shifted to night hours to evade detection by the Applicant and regulatory scrutiny as gathered from locale

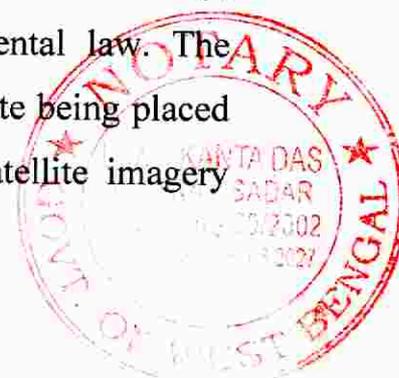


This deliberate change in operational pattern after complaints demonstrates conscious non-compliance, regulatory paralysis and emboldening of organised illegal mining syndicates operating with impunity.

59. The Applicant reiterates that upon personally noticing the evidence of fresh blasting and continuation of illegal mining activities lodged a further detailed complaint dated 18.12.2025, enclosing fresh photographs and contemporaneous evidence collected during his site visit on 11.12.2025.

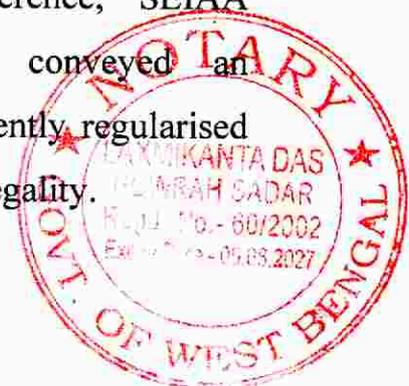
60. The Applicant submits that even after receipt of the complaint dated 18.12.2025, supported by fresh, contemporaneous evidence of ongoing illegal mining and blasting the Respondent Authorities failed to initiate any effective preventive, coercive or remedial action. No site inspection was carried out, no stop-work order was issued, no machinery was seized, and no proceedings were initiated against the violator. Such continued inaction despite clear knowledge of ongoing illegalities cannot be characterised as mere administrative delay but it amounts to wilful dereliction of statutory duty.

61. The Applicant states that the District Administration, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, DGMS and PESO are all vested with clear statutory powers and obligations to prevent illegal mining, regulate use of explosives, ensure mine safety, protect water bodies and enforce environmental law. The failure of each of these authorities to act despite being placed in possession of documentary admissions, satellite imagery

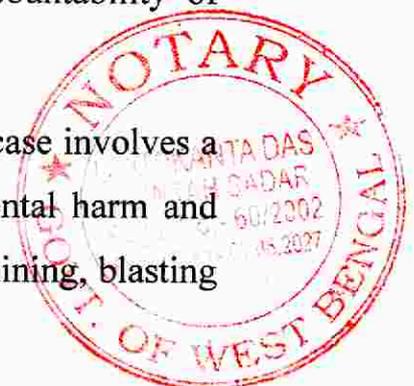


and on-site photographic evidence, demonstrates a systemic breakdown of enforcement mechanisms.

62. The continued operation of a full-fledged illegal mine involving blasting and dewatering in open defiance of law and in the face of repeated complaints establishes that the violations were known, visible and ongoing, and yet consciously ignored. When authorities empowered to act choose not to exercise their powers in the face of known illegality such inaction amounts to abetment by omission rendering the authorities complicit in the continuation of environmental offences.
63. The Applicant further submits that the conduct of the authorities has had the effect of normalising illegality, emboldening the violators and organised mining syndicates to continue operations with impunity. The absence of enforcement action even after complaints sends a clear signal that environmental violations can be sustained through inertia and institutional silence thereby undermining the rule of environmental law.
64. The role of SEIAA, West Bengal assumes particular significance in this context. SEIAA, West Bengal being entrusted with safeguarding environmental interests at the appraisal stage was in possession of clear admissions of prior illegal mining and satellite imagery showing active operations. By granting Terms of Reference, SEIAA effectively weakened enforcement and conveyed an impression that violations could be subsequently regularised thereby contributing to the continuation of illegality.



65. The Applicant submits that the aforesaid conducts are not protected by administrative discretion. Statutory discretion must be exercised reasonably, transparently and in furtherance of the object of the statute. Where discretion is exercised to ignore material facts, suppress violations or facilitate post-facto legitimisation of environmental crime, such exercise becomes arbitrary, unreasonable and liable to judicial correction.
66. The Applicant further states that environmental governance cannot be reduced to a formality where violations are documented but never acted upon. The repeated failure of enforcement authorities to act has directly contributed to continued environmental degradation, increased safety risks, and irreversible ecological harm. Accountability in such cases cannot stop with the private violator alone, it must extend to public officials whose inaction enabled the offence.
67. The Applicant submits that fixation of personal responsibility of erring officers is essential to restore credibility of environmental regulation. Unless consequences follow for deliberate inaction, suppression or facilitation of violations, illegal mining operations will continue to thrive under institutional cover. This Hon'ble Tribunal has, in several cases, recognised that environmental protection requires not only stoppage of illegal activity but also accountability of public authorities.
68. The Applicant further submits that the present case involves a continuing wrong, both in terms of environmental harm and administrative failure. Each day of continued mining, blasting



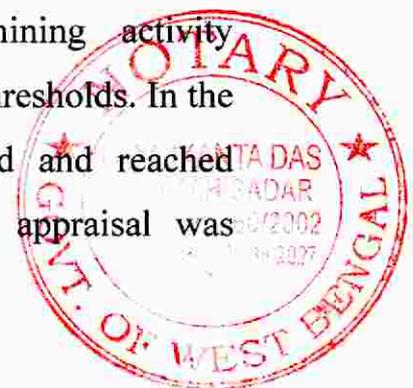
and dewatering, and each day of continued inaction by statutory authorities, constitutes a fresh breach giving rise to renewed cause of action.

69. The Applicant therefore submits that the intervention of this Hon'ble Tribunal is necessary not only to stop the ongoing illegal mining and direct restoration but also to fix responsibility on the authorities who failed to act, direct initiation of appropriate disciplinary and legal proceedings, and issue directions to prevent recurrence of such failures.

70. That if these types of illegalities continues than the environmental clearance regime, mine safety framework and enforcement architecture would be rendered illusory, and environmental protection would remain subordinate to private commercial exploitation of public natural resources.

71. The continued operation of a full-fledged illegal mine in open defiance of law despite repeated complaints establishes that enforcement agencies are aware, statutory authorities are deliberately inactive, illegality has been normalised. Such inaction is not administrative delay but wilful abdication of statutory duty.

72. The entire mining operation at Plot No. 807, Mouza-Shyampur, District Bankura is in direct, fundamental and incurable violation of the EIA Notification, 2006, which mandates prior Environmental Clearance as a condition precedent for commencement of any mining activity involving minor minerals beyond prescribed thresholds. In the present case, mining commenced, expanded and reached depths of nearly 80 feet long before any appraisal was



initiated, let alone completed. The extraction of approximately 1.58 lakh cubic metres of black stone as admitted by the project proponent himself in documents uploaded on the Parivesh Portal conclusively establishes that the project was not a “proposed activity” but an accomplished environmental offence. Under settled law, including precedents of the Hon’ble Supreme Court and this Hon’ble Tribunal, prior Environmental Clearance is not a procedural formality but a substantive safeguard, and any activity undertaken without it is illegal ab initio, void, and incapable of being cured through post-facto approvals or procedural devices such as grant of Terms of Reference. The attempt to push such a project through appraisal after irreversible environmental damage not only strikes at the very heart of rule of law but also set a dangerous example for other flouters of laws that environmental and other laws can be flouted at will at least in West Bengal.

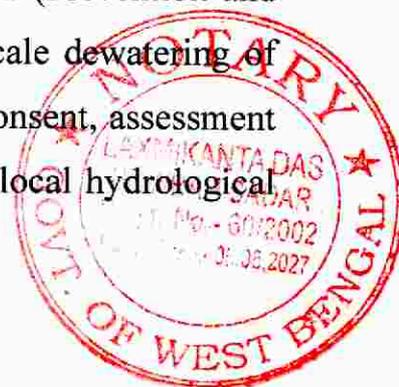
73. The violations further extend to the Mines Act, 1952 and the other laws which require a valid mining lease, approved mining plan, compliance with safety norms, and lawful extraction within sanctioned parameters. In the present case, not only was there no Environmental Clearance but mining was carried out in a manner that openly defied even basic mining discipline. The Mining Plan itself admits destruction of safety barriers, extensive prior workings etc. Safety barriers and mining benches were blown up using explosives, haul roads were improvised without engineering design, and vertical mine faces were created rendering the entire



excavation structurally unstable. Such conduct is not a mere technical violation but constitutes reckless endangerment of life and property and reflects deliberate contempt for statutory safeguards designed to prevent mine disasters.

74. The use of explosives without licence constitutes an independent and extremely grave violation of the Explosives Act, 1884 and the rules administered by PESO which regulate manufacture, storage, transport and use of explosives precisely because of their lethal potential. In the present case, it appears from the conduct of the project proponent that he has no licence whatsoever to procure or use explosives for the subject mine, yet repeated blasting has been carried out, including during night hours. The only possible inference is that explosives are being sourced through illegal channels, stored unlawfully and used without any safety protocol. This is particularly alarming given the region's history of fatal explosive incidents and ongoing investigations by national agencies. The use of illicit explosives in an illegal mine transforms an environmental violation into a compound offence involving public safety, organised crime and potential national security ramifications, and yet no preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the authorities mandated to act.

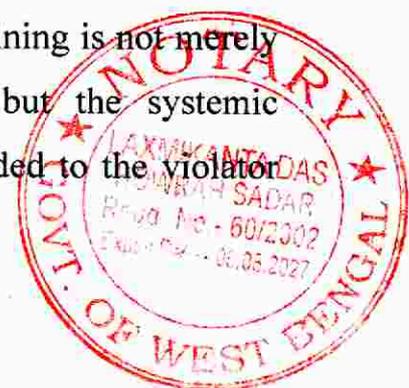
75. The mining operation also violates the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as large-scale dewatering of the mine pit has been carried out without consent, assessment or monitoring. Dewatering has altered the local hydrological



regime, lowered groundwater levels, and poses a serious threat to the adjacent water body located immediately south of the mine. Blasting, excavation and vehicular movement have generated dust, noise and vibration pollution adversely affecting the surrounding environment and habitations. These impacts were never assessed, mitigated or authorised, rendering the entire operation environmentally destructive and unlawful.

76. That as elaborated in the preceding paragraphs the conduct of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), West Bengal in processing the application for Terms of Reference and the conduct of State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) West Bengal in granting Terms of Reference despite full knowledge of prior illegal mining constitutes a fraud on statute and abuse of statutory power. SEAC and SEIAA were in possession of the Mining Plan admitting extensive prior extraction, satellite imagery of 2025 showing active mining, and documents revealing destruction of safety barriers. Grant of ToR in such circumstances is not an error of judgment but a conscious act that seeks to retrospectively legitimise illegality. Such exercise of power defeats the precautionary principle, and undermines public confidence in environmental governance. It amounts to regulatory failure and requires judicial scrutiny and corrective directions.

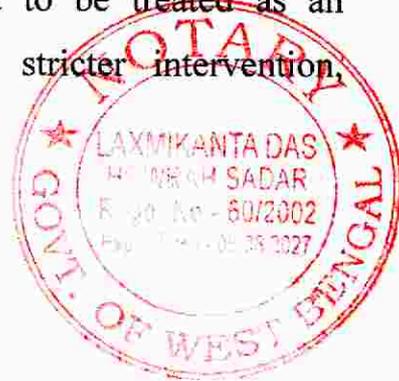
77. The Applicant submits that what distinguishes the present case from an ordinary instance of illegal mining is not merely the scale of environmental destruction but the systemic protection and institutional shielding afforded to the violator.



by multiple organs of the State. Despite detailed, documentary and contemporaneous complaints addressed to the highest constitutional and statutory authorities of the Union and the State, including the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Ministry of Mines, DGMS, PESO, SEIAA, WBPCB and senior police official the illegal mining operation has been allowed to continue uninterrupted. This pattern of deliberate inaction when viewed cumulatively with the facts already placed on record, establishes not administrative oversight but active connivance, regulatory failure and abdication of statutory responsibility.

78. The Applicant reiterates that the police authorities instead of initiating enforcement action upon receipt of the Applicant's complaint dated 16.09.2025 responded by turning its coercive power against the Applicant rather than the violator. The Applicant was interrogated in a manner as if he is a criminal suspect than a complainant acting in public interest.

79. That what is even more alarming is that illegal mining did not stop even after this intimidation episode. Instead, the mode of operation changed. Blasting activities and excavation continued clandestinely, and fresh fractured rock faces were observed during the Applicant's site visit on 11.12.2025. This post-complaint continuation of illegal activity is critical as it conclusively establishes that the violator operates with confidence born of protection and impunity. Post-notice continuation of illegal activity ought to be treated as an aggravating circumstance warranting stricter intervention.



higher environmental compensation and personal accountability of officials.

80. That the silence of statutory authorities such as the District Mining Officer, the District Administration, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, DGMS and PESO even after repeated complaints and credible evidence cannot be explained as lack of information. Each of these authorities is statutorily empowered and duty-bound to inspect, seize, shut down and prosecute illegal mining operations. Their collective failure to act, despite knowledge of illegal extraction, use of explosives, destruction of safety barriers and threat to a water body constitutes wilful dereliction of duty. In law, when an authority vested with power deliberately chooses not to exercise it in the face of known illegality, such inaction amounts to facilitation and abetment.
81. The role of the SEIAA, West Bengal, assumes particular significance in this context. SEIAA is not a passive advisory body it is a gatekeeper entrusted with ensuring that environmentally destructive activities do not commence without prior appraisal. By granting Terms of Reference to a project that had already caused extensive environmental damage, SEIAA effectively signalled to the violator and enforcement agencies alike that illegality could be regularised through procedural manoeuvring. This has a cascading effect once the appraisal body itself appears to condone prior violations, field-level authorities lose the interest to enforce the law. The result is institutional normalisation of illegality.

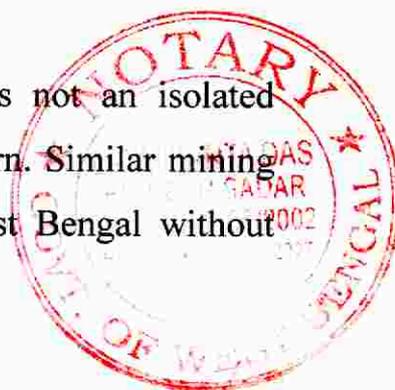


82.The Applicant submits that the present case therefore represents a continuing cause of action of the gravest kind. Each day that illegal mining continues, each blast carried out without licence, each litre of water pumped out unlawfully, and each day of regulatory silence constitutes a fresh violation giving rise to fresh cause of action. The harm is not confined to past damage it is ongoing, escalating and irreversible if not immediately halted. The doctrine of continuing wrong squarely applies in the present case.

83.The cumulative effect of the above facts is that the rule of environmental and other laws have been replaced by a parallel regime of impunity where organised illegal mining syndicates operate with the tacit assurance that complaints will be neutralised, enforcement will be stalled, and illegality will eventually be regularised. Such a situation strikes at the very foundation of environmental governance and public trust in statutory institutions. If these illegal activities are not contained, it will send a dangerous signal that even egregious, admitted and continuing environmental crimes can be insulated through bureaucratic inertia and intimidation of complainants.

84.This Hon'ble Tribunal's intervention is therefore necessary not only for environmental protection but also for the restoration of the credibility of the regulatory architecture that has collapsed in the present matter.

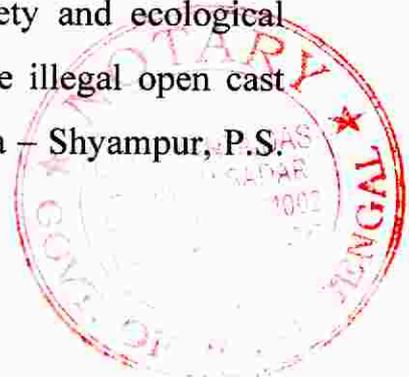
85.That the present illegal mining project is not an isolated aberration but a reflection of a wider pattern. Similar mining projects are being carried throughout West Bengal without



prior Environmental Clearance (EC) and in violation of environmental safeguards, emboldened by the continued apathy of SEIAA, West Bengal, SEAC, West Bengal and the West Bengal Pollution Control Board. This Hon'ble Tribunal's intervention is therefore required to break the cycle of non-compliance. The situation requires exemplary and structural directions, including accountability of regulatory authorities so that environmental compliance does not remain optional for violators possessing influence.

86. That appropriate directions of serious consequence in accordance with law are prayed before this Hon'ble Tribunal to prevent further damage to the environment in and around the mining site, including but not limited to cessation of ongoing mining, restoration of the mine and ecology of the area, and recovery of environmental compensation for loss already caused. The Applicant further prays that stern directions be issued upon SEIAA, West Bengal for issuing ToR to a violation project, SEAC, West Bengal and West Bengal Pollution Control Board for their failure to act despite repeated complaints as such sustained non action has effectively enabled the continuation of illegal mining activities and environmental degradation.

87. The Applicant, acting bona fide and in discharge of his fundamental duty under Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India has been constrained to approach this Hon'ble Tribunal to safeguard the environment, public safety and ecological balance of the area affected by large scale illegal open cast black stone mining at Plot No. 807, Mouza – Shyampur, P.S.



& Block – Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal. The Applicant submits that statutory environmental, mining and safety laws enacted to regulate stone mining and prevent irreversible environmental damage have been rendered ineffective due to persistent inaction and abdication of responsibility by the Respondent Authorities resulting in continued illegal excavation, blasting, dewatering and destruction of safety barriers. In these circumstances, intervention of this Hon'ble Tribunal is necessary to halt the ongoing environmental and safety violations, restore compliance with the environmental rule of law, and ensure accountability of both the private project proponent and the public authorities who have failed to discharge their statutory obligations. The Applicant, therefore, respectfully seeks adjudication of the present Original Application on the following, amongst other, grounds.

GROUND

- A. For that the Private Respondent has knowingly and deliberately devastated the ecology of the area at Plot No. 807, Mouza – Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, P.S. & Block – Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal by carrying out large-scale open-cast mining of black stone using heavy machinery and explosives without any Environmental Clearance (EC) and other statutory permissions.
- B. For that the Applicant has in his possession and has already placed on record sufficient, cogent and unimpeachable evidence to establish massive illegal mining including satellite images of the year 2025, the Mining Plan uploaded by the

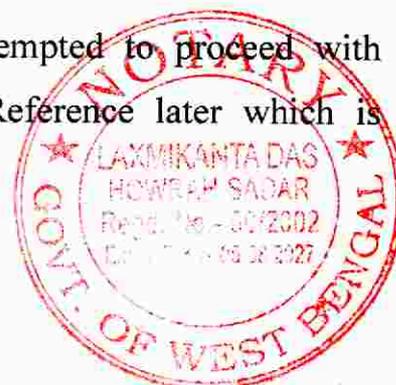


project proponent on the Parivesh Portal admitting extraction of approximately 1.58 lakh cubic metres of mineral.

- C. For that the said illegal mining has been carried out without obtaining prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from SEIAA, West Bengal in gross violation of the EIA Notification, 2006 and in complete disregard of the precautionary principle and concept of sustainable development.
- D. For that the Applicant repeatedly informed the Central and State authorities on different occasions including through emails dated 16.09.2025 15.10.2025 and 18.12.2025 enclosing documentary and photographic evidence to awaken their conscience and prompt lawful action but all such representations were ignored resulting in continuation and escalation of the illegal activity.
- E. For that the project proponent has illegally used explosives without any licence under the Explosives Act, 1884 and without permission from PESO and without approval of DGMS thereby endangering human life and public safety and converting the illegal mining operation into a grave safety and security hazard.
- F. For that the mining activity is being carried out adjacent to a large water body without maintaining the mandatory safety barrier and with aggressive dewatering thereby posing imminent risk of collapse of mine walls into the water body contamination of water resources and irreversible ecological damage.



- L. For that the grant of Terms of Reference to a project involving admitted prior illegal mining defeats the object and scheme of the EIA Notification, 2006 and undermines the precautionary principle by allowing irreversible damage to the environment.
- M. For that illegal extraction of minor minerals without EC, Consent and royalty payment violates the public trust doctrine as natural resources vested in the State for public benefit have been unlawfully diverted for private gain.
- N. For that the absence of safety approvals from DGMS and licence from PESO coupled with use of explosives, constitutes a grave threat to human life which independently warrants immediate intervention.
- O. For that intimidation of the Applicant after submission of complaints demonstrates a chilling effect on citizens and environmental whistle-blowers which ought to be prevented in order to ensure effective enforcement of environmental laws.
- P. For that allowing continuation of illegal mining during pendency of appraisal or proceedings frustrates environmental justice and rule of law.
- Q. For that the Respondent Authorities ought to have been more vigilant and not sitting tight even after receiving repetitive information of violations.
- R. For that the project proponent attempted to proceed with mining first and seek Terms of Reference later which is impermissible in law.



- S. For that under Section 18(1) read with Sections 14 and 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 this Hon'ble Tribunal has ample jurisdiction to adjudicate the present matter and to pass appropriate remedial, preventive and punitive orders.
- T. For that under Section 18(2) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 the Applicant is fully competent to file and maintain the present Original Application.

LIMITATION

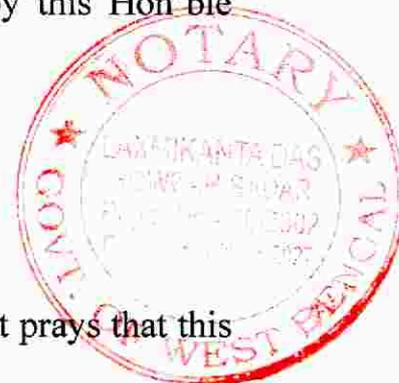
The Applicant respectfully submits that the present Application is well within limitation. The cause of action is continuing in nature as illegal mining, blasting and dewatering are still ongoing. The first cause of action arose when the Applicant became aware of the illegal mining on 14.09.2025 and lodged his complaint on 16.09.2025, and continues till date with each day of illegal mining constituting a fresh cause of action.

Accordingly, this Application is well within limitation, maintainable in law, and fit for consideration by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

INTERIM RELIEF :

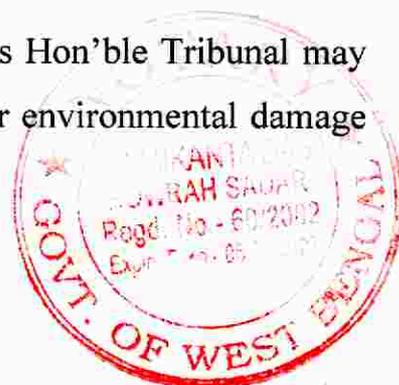
Pending disposal of the Application, the Applicant prays that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to :

- A. Constitute an independent Joint Committee comprising senior officials from MoEF&CC (GoI), DGMS, PESO, CPCB and WBPCB to immediately inspect the subject mining site,



assess illegal extraction, safety violations, explosive usage and environmental damage, and submit a detailed report to this Hon'ble Tribunal ;

- B. Direct the Respondents to immediately and completely stop all illegal activities at the site including (i) mining, excavation and blasting, (ii) use or storage of explosives, (iii) movement of dumpers, trucks and heavy machinery, and (iv) dewatering of the mine pit ;
- C. Direct seizure of all earth-moving machinery, excavators, payloaders, trucks, dumpers, compressors and blasting equipment found operating at or connected with the illegal mine ;
- D. Direct the Respondent Authorities to ensure that no further explosives are procured, transported, stored or used at the subject site under any circumstances ;
- E. Direct that no further appraisal, consideration or processing of any application for Environmental Clearance, expansion, regularisation or renewal relating to the subject mine shall be undertaken during pendency of the present Application ;
- F. Direct the Respondent Authorities to submit remedial measures for recovering the damages already caused to the environment due to illegal mining and violation of environmental norms and laws ;
- G. Pass any other interim order(s) as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper to prevent further environmental damage and risk to human life.



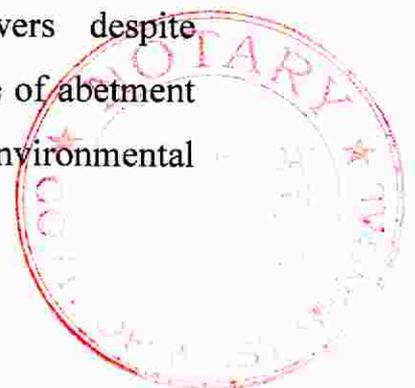
PRAYER

For the reasons stated above, it is humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to :

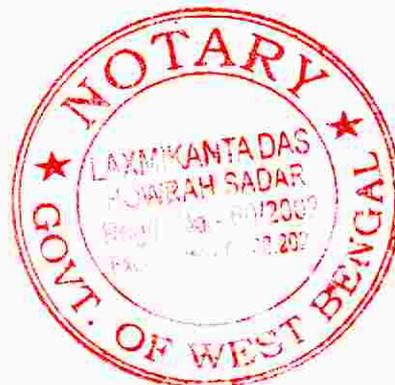
- A. Admit the Application and issue notice upon all the Respondents for their acts of commission and omission which have resulted in large scale illegal mining, environmental destruction and public safety hazards ;
- B. Direct the Respondents to forthwith and permanently stop all illegal mining, blasting, excavation, transportation and ancillary activities at Plot No. 807, Mouza – Shyampur, P.S. – Saltora, District – Bankura ;
- C. Set aside and cancel the Terms of Reference dated 29.08.2025 granted by SEIAA, West Bengal as being illegal and vitiated by suppression of prior illegal mining without Environmental Clearance ;
- D. Direct seizure and confiscation of all machinery, equipment, explosives and illegally extracted minerals used in or derived from the illegal mining operation ;
- E. Impose exemplary environmental compensation upon the project proponent and all other perpetrators in accordance with the Polluter Pays Principle including recovery of unpaid royalty and restoration costs ;
- F. Direct initiation of criminal and disciplinary proceedings against responsible private individuals and public servants who facilitated, protected or failed to prevent the illegal mining activities ;



- G. For that the grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) dated 29.08.2025 by SEIAA, West Bengal to a project where massive illegal mining had already taken place amounts to abuse of statutory power, colourable exercise of discretion and an attempt to retrospectively legitimise an accomplished and continuing environmental offence.
- H. For that the Respondent Authorities including the District Administration, Mining Authorities, WBPCB, DGMS and PESO are under a statutory duty to immediately stop illegal mining, seize machinery, seize explosives, and prosecute the violators but they deliberately failed to perform their duties for reasons best known to them.
- I. For that such inaction and silence on the part of the Respondent Authorities has directly resulted in continued environmental destruction, loss to public exchequer by non-payment of royalty, and emboldening of organised illegal mining syndicates.
- J. For that the failure of the Respondents is violative of the EIA Notification, 2006, Mines Act, 1952, Explosives Act, 1884, Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and is against the very concept of sustainable development, public trust doctrine and rule of law.
- K. For that the illegal mining activity constitutes a continuing environmental offence and the failure of the Respondent Authorities to exercise their statutory powers despite knowledge of such illegality attracts the doctrine of abetment by omission rendering them answerable under environmental law.



- G. Direct preparation of a time bound mine closure and reclamation plan, including stabilisation of mine faces, securing of the pit, and restoration of the affected land and protection of the water body under supervision of the Joint Committee ;
- H. Pass any such further or other order(s) as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit, proper and necessary in the interest of environmental justice, protection of natural resources and enforcement of environmental law ;
- I. Direct the Respondent Authorities to place on record, by way of affidavit, the exact quantity of mineral illegally extracted, royalty loss caused to the State exchequer ;
- J. Direct the Respondent Authorities to file periodic compliance reports before this Hon'ble Tribunal to ensure effective implementation of closure, seizure, and restoration directions ;
- K. Pass any other order(s) or direction(s) as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper to secure the ends of environmental justice and prevent recurrence of similar illegalities/violations.



VERIFICATION

I, Ankur Sharma, son of Shri Ambooj Sharma, aged about 28 years residing at 13/3, Dr. P. K. Banerjee Road, P.S. & District – Howrah, West Bengal - 711101 state that I am the Applicant in the present Original Application. I verify that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 44 are true and correct to my knowledge and belief, and that the contents of the remaining paragraphs are based on information derived from records and documents believed to be true and correct, and are my humble prayers before your Lordship and I have not suppressed any material facts herein.

Date: 08/01/2026

Ankur Sharma

Place : Howrah

Applicant

BEFORE THE NOTARY PUBLIC
HOWRAH

SL. NO. _____

AFFIDAVIT

I, Ankur Sharma son of Shri Ambooj Sharma, aged about 28 years residing at 13/3, Dr. P. K. Banerjee Road, P.S. & District – Howrah, West Bengal - 711101 state that I am the Applicant of this Application and I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the instant Original Application and I am competent to swear and affirm this Affidavit. I verify that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 44 are true and correct to my knowledge and belief, and that the contents of the remaining paragraphs are based on information derived from records and documents believed to be true and correct, and are my humble prayers before your Lordship and I have not suppressed any material facts herein.

Date : 08/01/2026

Ankur Sharma

Place: Howrah

Applicant

SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED & DECLARED
BEFORE ME BY THE DEPONENT, ON
IDENTIFICATION OF ADVOCATE

Place Judges' Court
Howrah - 711101
W.B. India

LAXMIKANTA DAS
NOTARY HOWRAH
Govt. of West Bengal

— Identified by
Ayushi Kakarania
F/498/371/2021

09 JAN 2026





Government of West Bengal

Letter of Intent (LoI) for Prospecting License-and/ or Mining Lease for mining of minor mineral(s) on private land

LOI No : BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7

LOI Issuance Date : 10/03/2023

To

Name of the Applicant : **DHIREN GHOSH**

Application Id : **BNK/BS/2023/1**

References :

Name of the District : **BANKURA**

Name of the Mouza : **SHYAMPUR**

Name of the P.S. : **Saltora**

J.L. No : **112**

Minor Minerals applied for : **Black Stone**

Plot No : **807**

Applied Area : **1.290**

Approved Area : **1.290**

Sir/Madam,

Whereas the State Government vide notification no. 379-ICE/O/MIN/GEN-MIS/76/2017 dated 24th September 2021, declared that it will bring out detailed modalities of mining of minor minerals on raiyati land.

Whereas the Raiyati Policy was gazette notified vide No. 668/CI/O/MIN/GEN-MISS/17/2022 Dated: 22/11/2022 and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for grant of Prospecting License and /or Mining Lease for minor minerals was also notified by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Enterprises, Government of West Bengal.

Whereas you made an application as per the details given under reference above for the grant of Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease or Mining Lease

Whereas the application was scrutinized and sent to the district authorities as per the SOP and the concerned ADM and DL & LRO has recommended your application for the grant of LOI for the Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease or Mining Lease on Private Land .

And Whereas an amount of Rs **167700.00** only has been deposited by you as the LOI issuance amount as per the SOP vide banking transaction ID **WMDT106597** Dated **06/03/2023** .



And whereas after careful consideration, your said application is accepted and this Letter of Intent (LoI) for Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease or Mining Lease for mining of minor mineral(s) on private land is granted subject to the following conditions:

1. This LOI is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of issuance.
2. You shall prospect, determine and establish the minor mineral reserve and get it approved by the competent authority .
3. You shall get the mining plan and mine closure plan prepared by the qualified agency, and get it approved by the competent authority.
4. You shall submit the application for Environment Clearance (EC) to the State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and get it approved by the competent authority.
5. You shall obtain the CTO/CTE from the competent authority
6. During prospecting and mining in the Raiyati land, if the applicant employs workers or contractors, it must be ensured by the applicant that such engagements are carried out strictly as per applicable labour laws and rules.
7. You shall comply with all orders and judgments of judicial authorities including Hon'ble National Green Tribunals, Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta, and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, and applicable laws, rules, regulations, notifications, government orders, policies, etc. and obtain all statutory clearances/approvals/permissions.
8. You shall make all arrangements for ensuring safety standards and prevention of occupational health hazards as required by orders and judgments of judicial authorities including Hon'ble National Green Tribunals, Hon'ble High Court at Kolkata, and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India; applicable laws, rules, regulations, notifications, government orders, policies, etc.; and best industry practices and standards.
9. All the aforesaid works and any other in connection with this Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease or Mining Lease shall be carried out by you at your own cost.
10. Storage of Overburden, removal and utilisation of top soil, reclamation and Rehabilitation of land, discharge of effluents, restoration of flora- all as per provisions of relevant laws, acts and rules AND payment of royalty and rent etc will be sole responsibility of the applicant.
11. No claim shall lie against the State Government/ WBMDTCL which may be claimed by any person or persons in respect of any damage, injury , disturbance all costs and expenses in connection with this Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease or Mining Lease .
12. There shall be no suits or legal proceedings against the State Government/ WBMDTCL relating to disputes arising out of the area under this Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease or Mining Lease
13. This LOI is issued without prejudice to any other order or direction from the court or competent authority.
14. This LOI does not, in any way, imply the approval of the State Government in terms of necessary clearances under other relevant/applicable statutory provisions.
15. You shall also abide by other terms and conditions, if any, of the Notification No. 668/CI/O/MIN/GEN-MISS/17/2022 Dated: 22/11/2022.



In case the activities stated above for the granting of mining lease are not completed within the validity period of the LOI, the LOI will lapse and the authority reserves the right to extend the LoI/ forfeit the advance money deposited by you.

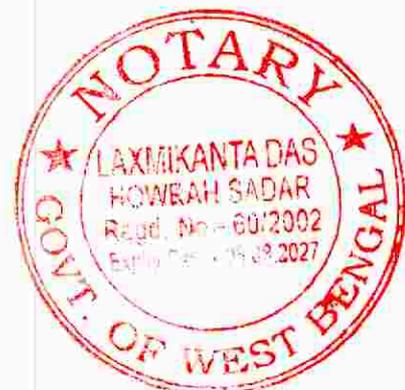
For granting of the mining lease, you are requested to submit Approved mining reserve/ Geological reserve, approved Mining Plan, Environment Clearance Certificate, Consent to Establish (CTE), Consent To Operate (CTO) and others statutory clearances to the WBMDTCL and upload the same on the designated online portal. Conversion of land and payment of one time mining lease fee is mandatory before the granting of Mining Lease as per SOP.

The authority reserves the right to revoke this LOI and forfeit the money as deposited , in case of violation of any of the afore stated terms and conditions at any point of time .

Thanking you,

Issued by : GM NONCOAL
 Designation : Managing Director, WBMDTCL
 Place : Kolkata
 Address : WBIIDC Building, 3rd Floor,
 DJ-10, DJ Block, Sector-II,
 Bidhannagar, Kolkata- 700091.
 Contact No : 033-2359 0073
 Email ID : raiyatipolicy.wbmdtcl@gmail.com

Note: This is a digital document and does not need any signature.





**WEST BENGAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT &
TRADING CORPORATION LTD**
(A Govt. of West Bengal Undertaking)

CIN: U14219WB1973SGC028707
Regd. Office: WBIDC Building, 3rd Floor,
DJ-10, Sector-II, Salt Lake, Kol-700091,
Phone: 033-2359-0073
Email: wbmdtcltd.admn@gmail.com
www.mdtcl.wb.gov.in

Memo No : MDTC/RAIYATI/Ext. of Lol/1938

Date :- 04.10.2024

To

Sri Dhiren Ghosh

Vill – Digtore, P.O. – Saltora,

P.S. – Saltora, Dist – Bankura,

Pin – 722158, Sadar, Block – Saltora,

PS – Saltora, District – Bankura,

West Bengal

Sub :- Extension of LOI

Ref :- Your letter dated 01.10.2024

LOI No : BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7, LOI Issuance Date : 10.03.2023

Name of the Applicant --- DHIREN GHOSH

Application ID --- BNK/BS/2023/1

In partial modification of the aforesaid Letter of Intent (LOI) being LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7, LOI Issuance Date : 10.03.2023, the validity of the LOI in point I may be read as "This LOI is valid till the date of disposal of Environment Clearance (EC) or for a period of further 12 months from the date of issuance, whichever is earlier" instead of "This LOI is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of issuance."

The other text of the LOI will remain unchanged.

This is the last & final extension of Lol. The Lol shall not be extended further in any circumstances.

Thanking You.



8 04.10.24

General Manager (Non Coal)



सत्यमेव जयते

File No: EN/T-II-1/185/2025

Government of India

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
Authority(SEIAA), WEST BENGAL)



Dated 29/08/2025

To,

DHIREN GHOSH

Village: Digtore, Post & Block: Saltora, Sub-Division: Bankura Sadar, P.s. Saltora, Digtore,
BANKURA, WEST BENGAL, 722158
mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

Subject:

Grant of Terms of Reference under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-regarding.

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Grant of Terms of Reference under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-regarding in respect of project Proposed Shyampur Stone Mine DSR POTENTIAL CODE-BNK-BS-ZONE-01, MOUZA – SHYAMPUR-JL NO. 112, PLOT No.- 807, POST: SALTORA, P.S. & BLOCK: SALTORA, area of 1.29 Ha. And production capacity : 2,3978.85 cum/ Annum submitted to Ministry vide proposal number SIA/WB/MIN/544405/2025 dated 15/07/2025.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) TOR Identification No.	TO25B0108WB5888045N
(ii) File No.	EN/T-II-1/185/2025
(iii) Clearance Type	TOR
(iv) Category	B1
(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.	1(a) Mining of minerals Proposed Shyampur Stone Mine DSR POTENTIAL CODE-BNK-BS-ZONE-01, MOUZA – SHYAMPUR-JL NO. 112, PLOT No.- 807, POST: SALTORA, P.S. & BLOCK: SALTORA, area of 1.29 Ha. And production capacity : 2,3978.85 cum/ Annum
(vii) Name of Project	DHIREN GHOSH
(viii) Name of Company/Organization	BANKURA, WEST BENGAL
(ix) Location of Project (District, State)	SEIAA
(x) Issuing Authority	yes
(xi) Applicability of General Conditions	no
(xii) Applicability of Specific Conditions	



3. In view of the particulars given in the Para 1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-1(Part A and B) were submitted to the Ministry for an appraisal by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) under the provision of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments.
4. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) in the meeting held on 22/08/2025. The minutes of the meeting and all the application and documents submitted [(viz. Form-1 Part A, Part B, Part C EIA, EMP)] are available on PARIVESH portal which can be accessed by scanning the QR Code above.
5. The brief details of the project are as follows :
 This is a proposal for Shyampur Stone Mine (production capacity: 2,3978.85 cum / Annum) over an area of 1.29 Ha. (3.19 Acres) at Mouza – Shyampur, JL No. 112, Plot No.- 807, Post: Saltora, P.S. & Block: Saltora, Dist – Bankura, West Bengal by **Dhiren Ghosh**.
The project is falling within the DSR potential zone code BNK_BS_ZONE_01.
According to the DSS of the PARIVESH portal, the project area does not touch any ESZ, CRZ and PA. The nearest RFA – BANKURA NORTH is at a distance of 0.60 km.
 The project proponent (PP) has uploaded the pre-feasibility report for the proposed project, cluster certificate from the competent authority. **The mine block is forming a cluster with adjacent mining lease of Deep Black Stone Mine by Shri Sarandeep Singh Saini.**
 As required under the West Bengal Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, the PP got a composite 'Mining Plan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan' prepared for black stone mining at the site by an RQP. The Mining Plan has been approved by the State Government on 08.05.2025 and the approved plan has been uploaded at the PARIVESH portal by the PP.
6. The SEIAA, in its meeting held on 22/08/2025, based on information & clarifications provided by the project proponent and after detailed deliberations recommended the proposal for grant of Terms of Reference under the provision of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to stipulation of specific and general conditions as detailed in Annexure (1).
7. The SEIAA has examined the proposal in accordance with the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 & further amendments thereto and after accepting the recommendations of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) hereby decided to grant Terms of Reference for instant proposal of M/s. DHIREN GHOSH under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof.
8. **Potential impact study in the EIA should be done considering the cumulative effect of all the mines in the cluster situation, if any.**
9. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary.
10. The Terms of Reference to the aforementioned project is under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes, as applicable, to the project.
11. **The ToR is valid for a period of 4 years from the date of issue. EIA/EMP to be submitted before the expiry of the ToR for consideration of EC applications.**
12. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Annexure 1

Specific Terms of Reference for (Mining Of Minerals)

1. Annexure - A

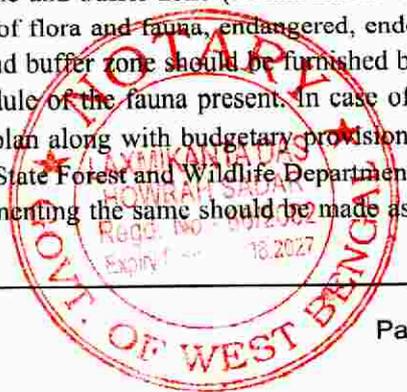


S. No	Terms of Reference
1.1	<p>Annexure - A Executive Summary The Executive summary of the EIA/EMP report in about 8-10 pages should be prepared incorporating the information on following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project name and location (Village, District, State, Industrial Estate (if applicable). 2) Products and capacities. If expansion proposal, then existing products with capacities and reference to earlier EC. 3) Requirement of land, raw material, water, power, fuel, with source of supply (Quantitative). 4) Process description in brief, specifically indicating the gaseous emission, liquid effluent and solid and hazardous wastes. 5) Measures for mitigating the impact on the environment and mode of discharge or disposal. 6) Capital cost of the project, estimated time of completion. 7) Site selected for the project - Nature of land - Agricultural (single/double crop), barren, Govt./private land, status of its acquisition, nearby (in 2-3 km.) water body, population, within 10km. other industries, forest, eco-sensitive zones, accessibility, (note - in case of industrial estate this information may not be necessary). 8) Baseline environmental data - air quality, surface and ground water quality, soil characteristic, flora and fauna, socio-economic condition of the nearby population. 9) Identification of hazards in handling, processing and storage of hazardous material and safety system provided to mitigate the risk. 10) Likely impact of the project on air, water, land, flora-fauna and nearby population. 11) Emergency preparedness plan in case of natural or in plant emergencies. 12) Issues raised during public hearing (if applicable) and response given. 13) Environment Management Plan (EMP) as per Office Memorandum issued by the MoEF & CC vide F. No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020 with proposed expenditure. 14) Occupational Health Measures. 15) Post project monitoring plan.

2. A. Standard Terms Of Reference

S. No	Terms of Reference
2.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994. 2. A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given. 3. All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee. 4. All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone). 5. Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics. 6. Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.

S. No	Terms of Reference
	<p>7. It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large, may also be detailed in the EIA Report.</p> <p>8. Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided.</p> <p>9. The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc. should be for the life of the mine / lease period.</p> <p>10. Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.</p> <p>11. Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given.</p> <p>12. A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees.</p> <p>13. Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of net present value (NPV) and compensatory afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.</p> <p>14. Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.</p> <p>15. The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.</p> <p>16. A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.</p> <p>17. Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.</p> <p>18. A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.</p>



S. No	Terms of Reference
	<p>19. Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravali Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Department should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.</p> <p>20. Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL, HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).</p> <p>21. R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectorial programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.</p> <p>22. One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season) ; December-February (winter season)] primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.</p> <p>23. Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.</p> <p>24. The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.</p> <p>25. Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.</p> <p>26. Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.</p> <p>27. Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.</p> <p>28. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished.</p> <p>29. Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out.</p> <p>30. Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same.</p> <p>31. A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form</p>

S. No	Terms of Reference
	<p>(indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.</p> <p>32. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.</p> <p>33. Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.</p> <p>34. Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report.</p> <p>35. Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.</p> <p>36. Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.</p> <p>37. Measures of socio-economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.</p> <p>38. Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.</p> <p>39. Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.</p> <p>40. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.</p> <p>41. The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.</p> <p>42. A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.</p> <p>43. Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.</p> <p>44. Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP Report (enclosed as Annexure – A). All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering. Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated. Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project. Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided. The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.



S. No	Terms of Reference
	<p>g. While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF&CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed.</p> <p>h. Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation.</p> <p>i. As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.</p> <p>j. The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area.</p>

3. B. Additional Conditions Imposed By Seac:

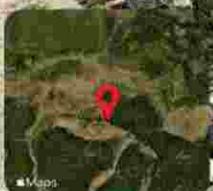
S. No	Terms of Reference										
3.1	<p>1. The PP should provide the ownership documents for the plantation area and its distance from the project site. The PP should also mark the plantation area on the safety barrier in their plan and should clearly mention how they will undertake the plantation with reference to the excavated safety barrier.</p> <p>While applying for environmental clearance, the PP shall upload in the PARIVESH portal, the EIA/EMP report along with the documents/ submissions/ clarifications sought hereinabove. The West Bengal Pollution Control Board shall arrange public hearing as per EIA Notification, 2006 on submission of draft EIA/EMP prepared by the Project Proponent as per the above-mentioned ToRs. All the issues mentioned in the 'Public Hearing Report' and public consultation must also be addressed and incorporated in the final EIA / EMP report. The project proponent is requested to pursue the matter with the WBPCB for organizing the public hearing/consultation on submission of the draft EIA/EMP report as per the provision of EIA notification 2006 & its amendments. The project proponent is requested to submit the final EIA/EMP prepared as per the above-mentioned ToRs and incorporating all the issues raised during Public Hearing / Public Consultation to the SEAC for further consideration of the proposal for environmental clearance. The ToR is valid for a period of 4 (four) years from the date of issue.</p> <p>The contact details of the proponent and the name of the consultant are given below –</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of the Contact person with Designation</td> <td>Mr. Dhiren Ghosh-Proprietor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Correspondence Address</td> <td>Mouza – Digtore, Post-Saltora, P.S. & Block – Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone Number / Mobile Number</td> <td>+91-700110449</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Environmental Consultant</td> <td>M/s. Anacon Digital Signatures Pvt. Ltd. SUMANA BHATTACHARYYA IFS Member Secretary, SEIAA</td> </tr> </table>	Name of the Contact person with Designation	Mr. Dhiren Ghosh-Proprietor	Correspondence Address	Mouza – Digtore, Post-Saltora, P.S. & Block – Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal	Email	mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com	Telephone Number / Mobile Number	+91-700110449	Name of the Environmental Consultant	M/s. Anacon Digital Signatures Pvt. Ltd. SUMANA BHATTACHARYYA IFS Member Secretary, SEIAA
Name of the Contact person with Designation	Mr. Dhiren Ghosh-Proprietor										
Correspondence Address	Mouza – Digtore, Post-Saltora, P.S. & Block – Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal										
Email	mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com										
Telephone Number / Mobile Number	+91-700110449										
Name of the Environmental Consultant	M/s. Anacon Digital Signatures Pvt. Ltd. SUMANA BHATTACHARYYA IFS Member Secretary, SEIAA										



GPS Map Camera



Bankura, West Bengal, India 
Saltora Mejia Road, Saltora, Bankura, West Bengal 722158, India
Lat 23.497953, Long 86.956238
Thursday, 11/12/2025 11:41 AM GMT+05:30
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera



GPS Map Camera
Bankura, West Bengal, India
Saltora Mejia Road, Saltora, Bankura, West Bengal 722158, India
Lat 23.497962, Long 86.956240
Thursday, 11/12/2025 11:40 AM GMT+05:30
Note: Captured by GPS Map Camera



GPS Map Camera

Bankura, West Bengal, India 🇮🇳

Saltora Mejia Road, Saltora, Bankura, West Bengal 722158, India

Lat 23.497869, Long 86.956178

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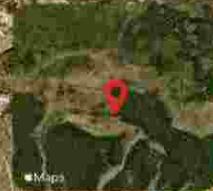
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera





GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL
 REGISTRAR GENERAL
 Regd. No. - 60/2002
 Expiry Date - 05.06.2027

GPS Map Camera



Bankura, West Bengal, India 🇮🇳
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 Thursday, 11/12/2025 11:40 AM GMT+05:30
 Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera

Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Shyampur Stone Mine
LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7 Dhiren Ghosh-Applicant ID-BNK/BS/2023/1-AREA-1.290 HA
SALTORA, BANKURA

**MINING PLAN INCLUDING PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN
FOR STONE MINE**

LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7

AREA: 1.290 HA

(As per West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016)

(CATEGORY B1-MINOR MINERAL QUARRY)

MINE ADDRESS

MOUZA - SHYAMPUR-JL NO. 112

AREA: 1.290 HA.

PLOT No.- 807, POST: SALTORA, P.S. & BLOCK: SALTORA

DIST: BANKURA-722158, WEST BENGAL

AS PER RAIYATI POLICY GAZETTE NOTIFICATION NO.

668/C/O/MIN/GEN-MISS/17/2022

PROJECT PROPONENT:

SHRI DHIREN GHOSH

MOUZA - DIGTORE, PO-SALTORA

P.S. & BLOCK - SALTORA

DISTRICT - BANKURA, WEST BENGAL-722158

PH. NO.-+91-7001104491

MAIL ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

(Period - Mine plan will be valid for the 5 year or until approved quantity exhausted/mined
whichever is earlier)



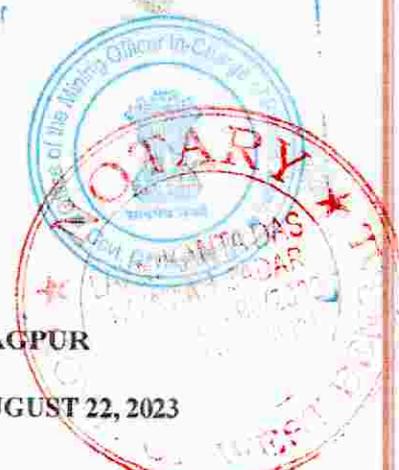
PREPARED BY

M/s. ANACON LABORATORIES PVT. LTD., NAGPUR

Swarup Kumar Tripathy

EIA-CO-ORDINATOR-Mining-RA-365TH AC MEETING: AUGUST 22, 2023

NABET, QCI



Gyan Chand Bohra - QP

Gyan Chand Bohra
**GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON**



APPROVED BY
FOR MINING OFFICE USE ONLY

Approved
Sanatan Mahato
**(Sanatan Mahato)
Mining Officer
In-Charge of Purulia Zone
Govt. of West Bengal**

08/05/2025

Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Shyampur Stone Mine
LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7 Dhiren Ghosh-Applciant ID-BNK/BS/2023/1-AREA-1.290 HA
SALTORA, BANKURA

**MINING PLAN ALONG WITH PROGRESSIVE
MINE CLOSURE PLAN FOR STONE MINE**

(Prepared as per West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016)

(Prepared as Per Standard Mining Plan Format of Indian Bureau of Mines)

Mouza	:- SHYAMPUR
Plot No.	:- 807
Post	:- SALTORA
Block	:- SALTORA
P.S.	:- SALTORA
District	:-BANKURA, WB
State	:-WEST BENGAL
Pin	:- 722158
Mining Area	:-1.290 Ha (3.19 Acre)
Working proposed	:-Semi mechanized open-cast
Land	:-NON-GOVT. LAND-NON- FOREST LAND-UNDER RAIYATI POLICY



PREPARED BY

M/s. ANACON LABORATORIES PVT. LTD.

QCI-NABET Accreditation vide Certificate No:
NABET/EIA/23-26/RA304_Rev-01-Valid-Sept. 29, 2026

Head Office:
60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Nagpur-440 033, Lab.
And consultancy division: FP-34,
35, FoodPark, MIDC, Butibori,
Nagpur – 441122

Email id: skt@anacon.in
Mobile: +91 9547330719



**GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON**

**AUTHORISATION BY AUTHORISED SIGNATORY FOR
RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON
FOR PREPARATION OF MINING PLAN AND FINAL MINE
CLOSURE PLAN**

I, authorized signatory for M/s. ANACON LABORATORIES Pvt. Ltd. hereby authorize Gyan Chand Bohra hereby certify that the Provision of West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 have been observed and followed in the Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of SHYAMPUR STONE MINE APPLICANT-MR. DHIREN GHOSH HAVING LOI NO. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7 DATED 10.03.2023 AND EXENTED LOI MEMO NO. MDTC/RAIYATI/Ext. of Loi/1938 Dated 04.10.2024 STONE MINE, MOUZA-Shyampur, BLOCK, P.S., & PO- SALTORA, BANKURA, OVER AN AREA OF 1.290 HA (3.19 Acre), located in Plot no. 807, Pin Code-722158, West Bengal and whatever specific permissions are required, the Dhiren Ghosh will approach the concerned authority for granting the permission.

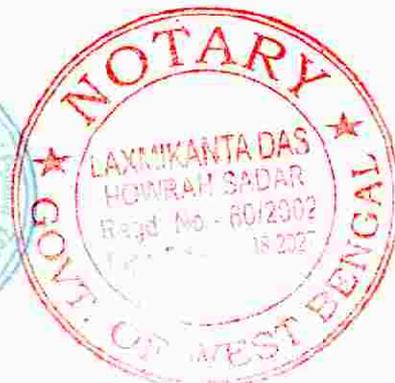
This is to request the Directorate of Mines and Minerals- Department of Industry, Commerce and Enterprises, Govt. of West Bengal, West Bengal to make any further correspondence regarding any correction of the Mining Plan with the said recognized person at his address as given below: -

Name of QP	-	Gyan Chand Bohra (RQP/NGP/177/95/A)
Address of QP	-	C/O. M/s. Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Nagpur-440033, Maharashtra http://www.anaconlaboratories.com Mobile: +91 9547330719

Place: *Contai*



**Authorized Signatory
M/s. Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.**



AUTHORISATION LETTER BY THE LESSEE

We hereby authorize M/s. ANACON LABORATORIES PVT. LTD. Nagpur, Gyan Chand Bohra as a Qualified Person (QP) to prepare Mining plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan under West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 in report of SHYAMPUR STONE MINE UNDER THE LOI MR. DHIREN GHOSH LOI NO. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7 DATED 10.03.2023 AND EXENTED LOI MEMO NO. MDTC/RAIYATI/Ext. of Loi/1938 Dated 04.10.2024 -AREA-1.290 Ha/ 3.19Acre, J.L. No.: -112. Plot No.: -807, Mouza & Village- SHYAMPUR, Block & P.S.: -SALTORA, District- BANKURA, State- West Bengal-722158.

We request the concerned Mining Officer, Government of West Bengal to make further correspondence regarding modification/ withdraw/ resubmission and for collection of the approved mining plan with the said qualified person on his following address-

DHIREN GHOSH

Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor

PROJECT PROPONENT

DHIREN GHOSH

Applicant No. BNK/BS/2023/1

Vill-Digtore, Post-Saltora

Block & P.S.-Saltora,

Dist-Bankura-722158

West Bengal



UNDERTAKING

1. We hereby undertake that all modifications / updating as made in the said Mining Plan by the said recognized person be deemed to have been made with our knowledge and consent and shall be acceptable on us and binding in all respects.
2. It is certified that the CCOM Circular No-2/2010 will be implemented and complied with when an authorized agency is approved by the State Government.
3. It is certified that the Final Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Shyampur Stone Mine of Shyampur, Saltora, Bankura over an area of 1.290 Ha (3.19 Acre), located in Plot no. 807, JL. No. 112 of Mouza & Village: Shyampur (JL No. 112), Post: -Saltora, Block & P.S.: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, Pin Code- 722158, West Bengal, complies with all statutory rules, Regulations, Orders Made by the Central or State Government, Statutory organization, Court, etc. which have been taken into consideration and wherever any specific permission is required, the lessee will approach the concerned authorities.
4. The information furnished in the Progressive Mine Closure Plan is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and records.
5. "The provisions of Mines Act, Rules and Regulations made there under have been observed in the Mining Plan over an area of 1.290 Ha (3.19 Acre) located in Plot No. 807, of Mouza & Village: Shyampur-(JL No. 112), Post: Saltora, Block: & P.S.: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, Pin Code-722158, West Bengal belonging to M/s. Dhiren Ghosh-Applicant ID by WBMTDCL Kolkata-BNK/BS/2023/1 Dated 10.03.2023 and extended date with Memo No. MDTC/RAIYATI/Ext. of Loi/1938, Dated 04.10.2024 and where specific permissions are required, the applicant will approach the D.G.M.S. Further, standards prescribed by D.G.M.S. in respect of miners' health will be strictly implemented".

Place: **Bankura**

Date:

DHIREN GHOSH

Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor

PROJECT PROPONENT

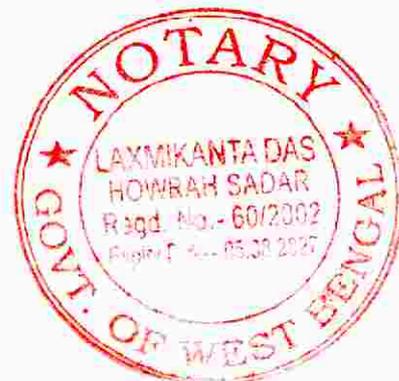
DHIREN GHOSH

Applicant No. BNK/BS/2023/1

Vill-Digtore, Post-Saltora

Block & P.S.-Saltora,

Dist-Bankura- 722158 West Bengal



CERTIFICATE

The provisions of the West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 have been observed in the preparation of the Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan for SHYAMPUR STONE MINE over an area of 1.290 Ha (3.19 Acre), located at Mouza- & Village: SHYAMPUR, Plot No. 807 (JL No.-112), Post: SALTORA, Block: & P.S.: SALTORA, Dist: BANKURA Pin Code-722158, West Bengal State and whenever specific permissions are required, the Dhiren Ghosh will approach the Directorate Of Mines And Minerals (DMM), West Bengal.

The information furnished in the Mining Plan is true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

Place: Contai

Date:



M/s. ANACON LABORATORIES PVT. LTD



DECLARATION

The Mining plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of SHYAMPUR STONE MINE over an area of 1.290 Ha (3.19 Acre), located at Mouza- & Village: SHYAMPUR, Plot No. 807 (JL No.-112), Post: SALTORA, Block: & P.S.: SALTORA, Dist: BANKURA Pin Code-722158, West Bengal has been prepared in full consultation with the undersigned and its contents are understood and agreed to implement the same in accordance with the law. In case of default, the approval may be withdrawn.

Place: Saltora (Bankura)

Date:

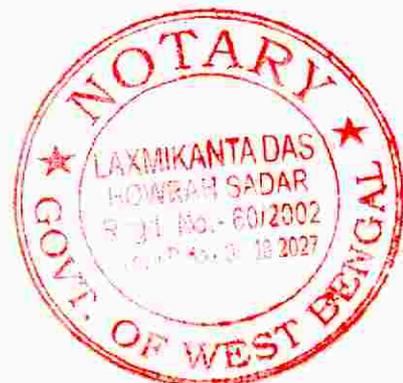
DHIREN GHOSH
Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor

PROJECT PROPONENT
DHIREN GHOSH
Applicant No. BNK/BS/2023/1
Vill-Digtore, Post-Saltora
Block & P.S.-Saltora,
Dist-Bankura-722158 West Bengal



Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Shyampur Stone Mine
 LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7 Dhiren Ghosh-Applicant ID-BNK/BS/2023/1-AREA-1.290 HA
 SALTORA, BANKURA

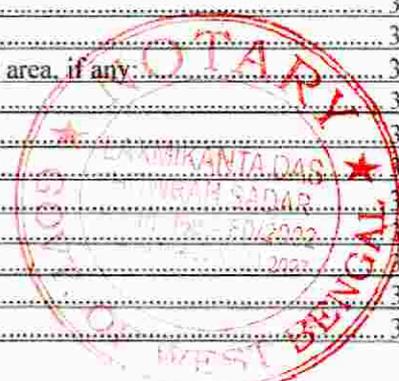
Abbreviations	
No.	Number
NO _x	Nitric Oxide
OB	Overburden
P.S.	Police Station
Pm	Post Meridium
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter 10 micron
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter 2.5 micron
PRC	Peak Rate Capacity
PWD	Public Works Department
Regn. No.	Registration Number
RL	Reduced Level
ROM	Run off Mines
QP	Qualified Person
Sl. No.	Serial Number
Sec. Line	Section Line
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SMS	Site Mix Slurry
SQM	Square Meter
MT	Metric Tonnes
Ton/ Cum	Tonnes Per Cubic Meter
TDS	Total Dissolve Solid
TPH	Tonnes Per Hour
UNFC	United Nations Framework Classification
Vol/Year	Volume Per Year
WBMMCR	West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules
WBMDTCL	West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Limited
WGS	World Geodetic System



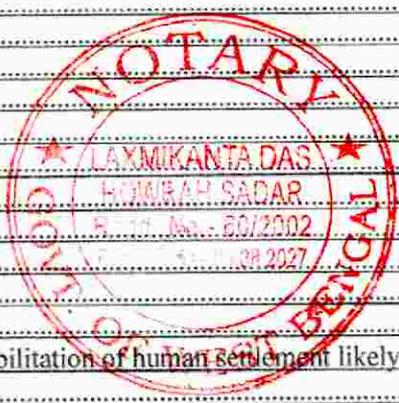
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**MINING PLAN OF SHYAMPUR STONE MINE OF MOUZA & VILLAGE
SHYAMPUR, (JL NO.112), PLOT No.- 807, POST: - SALTORA, P.S. & BLOCK -
SALTORA, DISTRICT - BANKURA, ALLOTTED AREA OF 1.290 HA/3.19 ACRE**

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/INDRODUCTION

Sri Dhiren Ghosh is an individual having resident at Vill-Digtore, Post: Saltora, Block & P.S.-Saltora State: West Bengal, Pin-722158 who applied for mining lease for minor minerals (Black Stone) for an area of 1.290 Ha (3.19 Acre) for five years from M/s. West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited (WBMDTCL), Government of West Bengal vide application no. BNK/BS/2023/1-having Extension LOI Memo No. MDTC/RAIYATI/Ext. of LoI/1938 dated 04.10.2024 and Earlier LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7, Dated 10.03.2023, for a period of about 05 years from the date of registration of the Mining Lease Deed.

The area under investigation belongs to Mouza-Shyampur, J.L. No. 112 under Post, PS & Block- Saltora having its L.R. Plot no. 807, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal and is a part of the Survey of India Toposheet No. F45C/14-73 I/14, F45C/15-73I/15, F45D/2-73M/2 & F45D/3-73 M/3.

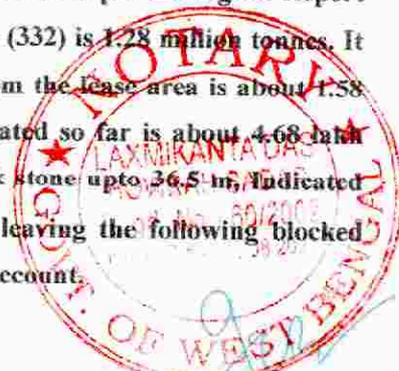
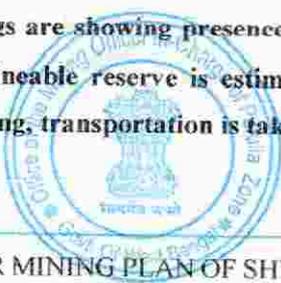
The Black Stone bearing area has been explored by M/s. United Exploration India Private Limited Cat. A Exploration Agency-QCI/NABET/AEA/ACO/21/001 Dated Dec.8,2021 (upto G2 Level) in the Year 30.11.2023 The Geological Report has been approved by Senior Geologist, Govt. of West Bengal, Directorate of Mines and Minerals, Bankura, Vide Memo No. BANKURA/SG/SBU/GR/18 DATED 30.11.2023.

As per the conditions laid down in the above mentioned LOI and on the basis of the said approved Geological Report, the mining plan is being submitted for approval to the Mining Officer, Purulia Zone, Govt. of West Bengal. Shyampur Stone Mine is situated at J.L. No.-112, Mouza & Village: Shyampur, Post -Saltora, P.S. & Block - Saltora, District - Bankura, Pin-Code - 722158 State-West Bengal, over an area of 1.290 Hectares. (3.19 Acres.) at (JL No.-112), Plot No.- 807.

The excerpts from the approved GR are given below

Major portions of the project area have already undergone certain mining activities and detailed study has been carried out in the quarries to establish potentiality with respect to granulite deposits. One of the quarries is having length of 125 m and width of approximately 74 m. From different faces of the quarry, stratigraphic disposition of the granulite layer has been established. Average depth of these quarry is around 18 m from surface level.

Extensive previous workings were observed during field survey which can be also seen from the Google Earth image included in this report as Figure 4. It can be seen from the surface plan (Plate No.4-A) that safety barriers left along lease boundary is already excavated at many places. As per Geological Report approved by Government the black stone resource in indicated category (332) is 1.28 million tonnes. It is also reported in approved GR that total volume excavated, so far from the lease area is about 1.58 lakh Cum. Considering specific gravity of 2.96 total black stone excavated so far is about 4.68 lakh tonnes (as per GR). In GR borehole logs are showing presence of black stone upto 36.5 m. Indicated resource is estimated upto 49.5 m. Mineable reserve is estimated by leaving the following blocked reserve also handling loss while excavating, transportation is taken into account.



- 7.5 m safety barrier on surface wherever found.
- 7.5 m barrier at pit bottom.
- Mineral locked in benches for maintaining stipulated bench design and haul roads.

BLOCK SUMMARY & TITLE AS WELL AS OWNERSHIP DETAILS

The details of the Mining or prospecting rights holder is as follows:

Applicant: Dhiren Ghosh

Address: Village - Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S Saltora,

Dist: Bankura Pin — 722158, State - West Bengal.

Ph. No.: 7001104491

Email: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

DETAILS OF PERIOD OF PROSPECTING/MINERAL RIGHT IF ANY

Letter of Intent (Lol) for Prospecting License-and/ or Mining Lease for mining of minor mineral(s) at Shyampur area for Black stone Mining was issued to Dhiren Ghosh by the West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited (WBMDTCL), Government of West Bengal vide LOI no. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7, issued on 10/03/2023. Total area approved is 1.290 ha.

LOCATION

The area under investigation belongs to Saltora block of Bankura district, West Bengal and is part of the survey of India toposheet No.73 I/15 (F 45 C/15), the Datum is WGSS4. The Shyampur block is falling in Mouza: Shyampur, JL no :112 and plot no 807. Location map of the lease area is shown in Figure 1. The project area is shown within the geological block of Bankura district coordinate map of Shyampur black stone block is shown in Figure 2.

2. CHAPTER-1

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Table 01: Introduction

S. No.	Details of Items	Remarks
a.	Name of the Applicant	Mr. DHIREN GHOSH
i	Address of the applicant	Village: Digtore, Post & P.S- Saltora, Block-Saltora, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722158
ii	Name of the Project	SHYAMPUR STONE MINE
iii	Address of the Project Location	Mouza & Village: Shyampur, Post: Shyampur, PS & Block: Saltora
iv	District	Bankura
v	State	West Bengal
vi	Pin code	722158
vii	Phone & Email	7001104491; mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com
b.	Status of the Applicant	Private Individual
c.	Mineral(s) which are occurring in the area and which the applicant intends to mine.	Black Stone
d.	Period for which the mining lease granted/ renewed/ proposed to be applied.	5 Years from the date of registration of Lease Deed.
e.	Name of the QP preparing the mining plan	Gyan Chand Bohra -QP
i	Address	C/O. M/s. Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Nagpur-440033.

Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Shyampur Stone Mine
 LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7 Dhiren Ghosh-Applicant ID-BNK/BS/2023/1-AREA-1.290 HA
 SALTORA, BANKURA

		Maharashtra http://www.anaconlaboratories.com Mobile: +91 9547330719
ii	Email	skt@anacon.in
f.	Name of the Prospecting Agency completed the GR Report	M/s. United Exploration India Pvt. Ltd. Cat-A Exploration Agency, Kolkata, West Bengal. QCI/NABET/AEA/ACO/21/001 Dated Dec 08,2021
g.	Reference no. and date of grant /communication received form the State Govt.	As per government order mining lease for Black Stone in respect of the under aforesaid area for period of Five (05) years shall be granted provisionally to Sri DHIREN GHOSH Provisional Grant Order has been issued by WBMTDCL
h.	Details of area (with location map)	Location Map attached as Plate No. 1. The Project area administratively falls under Mouza-Shyampur, JL. No. 112, Plot No. 807 under the P.S.-Saltora, Block & Post: Saltora, Dist: Bankura. Project Area: 1.290 Ha (3.19 Acre)
i.	Precise area Communication letter no.	As mention in Para "p" above
j.	Whether the area is recorded to be in forest (please specify whether protected reserved, etc.)	The area fall in non-forest and private land
k.	Ownership/ Occupancy:	Private Land
l.	Period of Lease	Five (05) years from the date of registration of Lease Deed.
m.	Nature of Land (Forest, Agriculture, Grazing, Barren, Etc.)	Type of land falling within the lease area is non-forest, non-grazing private land.
n.	Attach a general location and vicinity map showing area boundaries and existing and proposed access routes. It is preferred that the area to be marked on Survey of India topographical map or a cadastral map or forest map as the case may be. However, if none of these are available, the area should be shown on accurate sketch	Lease Hold Plan Attached Plate No. 1



Gyan Chand Bohra
GYAN CHAND BOHRA
 QUALIFIED PERSON

3. CHAPTER-2
3.1 LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

Table 02: Location of Shyampur Stone Mine

Item	Name of the Mines	Shyampur Stone Mine Area-1.290 HA/3.19 Acre	
		Boundary pillar points	Co-ordinates Latitude Longitude
a)	Details of Area (with location map) and Toposheet No. with latitude and longitude	Toposheet No. SOI-73 I/14 Old- F45 C/14 New, 73 I/15 Old-F45 C/15 New, 73 M/2 Old-F45 D/2 New and 73 M/3 Old-F45 D/3 New present in and around the project site as well as 10 km radius.	
		BP1	23°29'52.659"N 86°57'22.372"E
		BP2	23°29'52.612"N 86°57'22.527"E
		BP3	23°29'52.349"N 86°57'22.527"E
		BP4	23°29'52.069"N 86°57'22.497"E
		BP5	23°29'51.803"N 86°57'23.165"E
		BP6	23°29'51.592"N 86°57'23.578"E
		BP7	23°29'52.291"N 86°57'23.962"E
		BP8	23°29'50.986"N 86°57'23.802"E
		BP9	23°29'50.712"N 86°57'23.723"E
		BP10	23°29'50.441"N 86°57'23.682"E
		BP11	23°29'50.359"N 86°57'24.126"E
		BP12	23°29'50.638"N 86°57'24.367"E
		BP13	23°29'50.812"N 86°57'24.399"E
		BP14	23°29'50.940"N 86°57'24.476"E
		BP15	23°29'50.815"N 86°57'24.828"E
		BP16	23°29'50.660"N 86°57'25.151"E
		BP17	23°29'50.601"N 86°57'25.293"E
		BP18	23°29'50.612"N 86°57'25.343"E
		BP19	23°29'50.777"N 86°57'25.430"E
		BP20	23°29'50.886"N 86°57'25.581"E
		BP21	23°29'50.737"N 86°57'25.841"E
		BP22	23°29'50.660"N 86°57'26.099"E
		BP23	23°29'50.322"N 86°57'26.530"E
		BP24	23°29'50.192"N 86°57'26.515"E
		BP25	23°29'50.061"N 86°57'26.462"E
		BP26	23°29'50.004"N 86°57'26.489"E
		BP27	23°29'49.809"N 86°57'26.980"E
		BP28	23°29'49.169"N 86°57'26.813"E
		BP29	23°29'48.146"N 86°57'26.471"E
		BP30	23°29'48.564"N 86°57'24.913"E
		BP31	23°29'48.438"N 86°57'24.824"E
		BP32	23°29'48.574"N 86°57'24.073"E
		BP33	23°29'49.282"N 86°57'23.676"E
		BP34	23°29'49.117"N 86°57'21.409"E
		BP35	23°29'52.699"N 86°57'20.564"E
		Location map is enclosed as Plate No. 1	
i.	District and State	Bankura, West Bengal	
ii.	Block	Saltora	
iii.	Khasra No./ Plot No./ Block Range/ Felling Series No.	JL No. 112/Kh. No. 63/1, 183/1, 349/1, 610/1, 1117 & 1187, Plot No. 807	
iv.	Lease Area (hectares)	1.290 Hectares/ 3.19 Acres	
v.	Whether the Area is recorded to be in forest (please specify whether Protected Forest, reserved etc.)	The area is recorded as non-forest.	
vi.	Ownership/occupancy	Private Individual	



GYANCHAND BOHRA
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vii.	Existence of public road/ railway line, if any nearby and approximate distance	The Shyampur block is falling in Mouza-Shyampur, J.L. No. 112 and Plot No. 807, Nearest Railway station is Raniganj- approx 21 Km towards NE direction. Nearest Airport is Kaji Najrul Airport is about 26 km NE Nearest Railway Station is Madhukunda Railway Station is about 16.5 km at NW Nearest NH Road is NH60 is about 18 km E Nearest SH Is SH8(Durgapur-Purulia) is about 3.5 km NW Nearest major road- Gangajalghati-Saltora 1.5 km N
viii.	Land use pattern (forest, Agriculture, Grazing, Barren, etc.)	Non-Forest, Non-Agriculture.
ix.	Attach a general location and vicinity map indicating project site.	A general location map is enclosed as Plate No. 1, Google Map of the area is enclosed as Plate No. 2 and Key Plan of the area is enclosed as Plate No. 3.

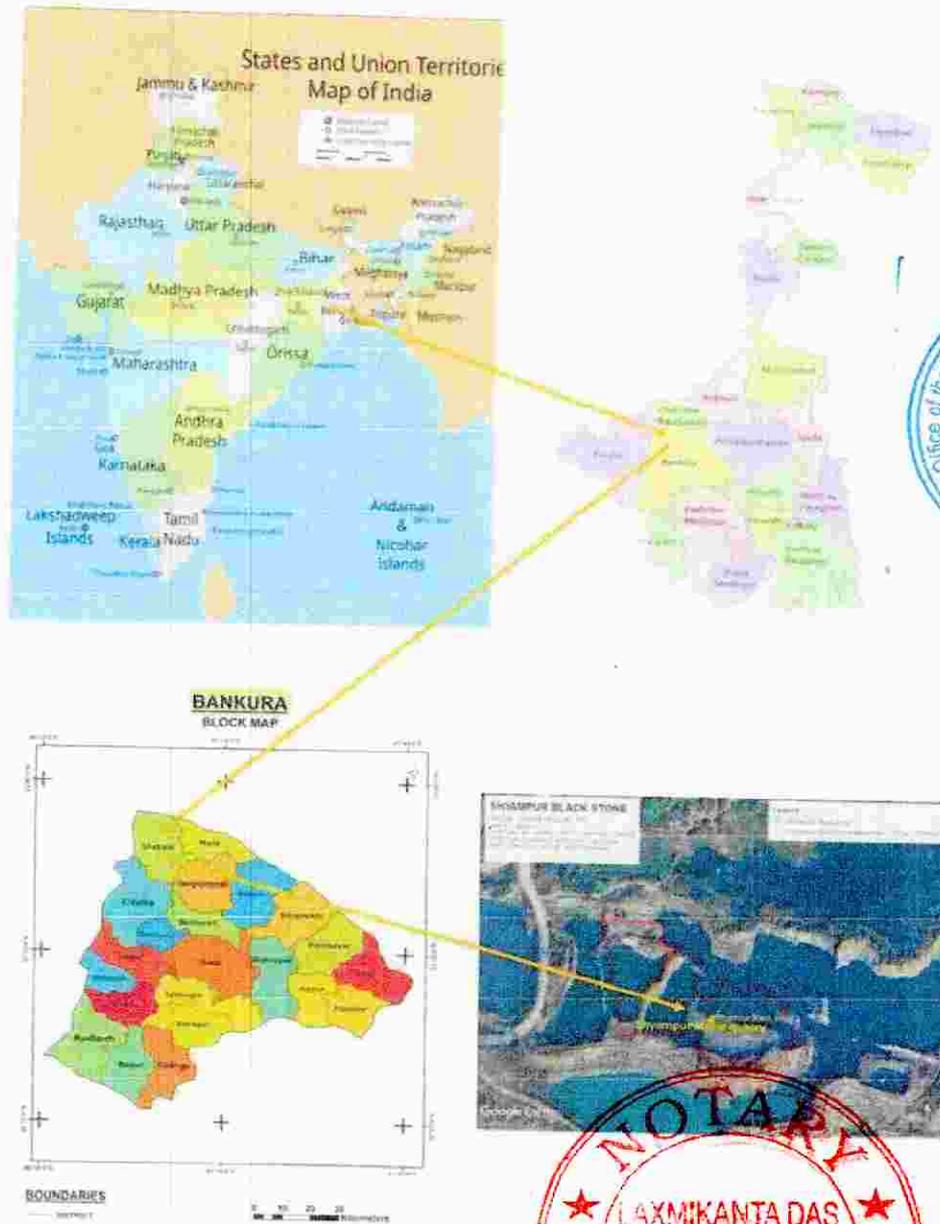


Figure 1: Location Map of the Shyampur Stone Mine



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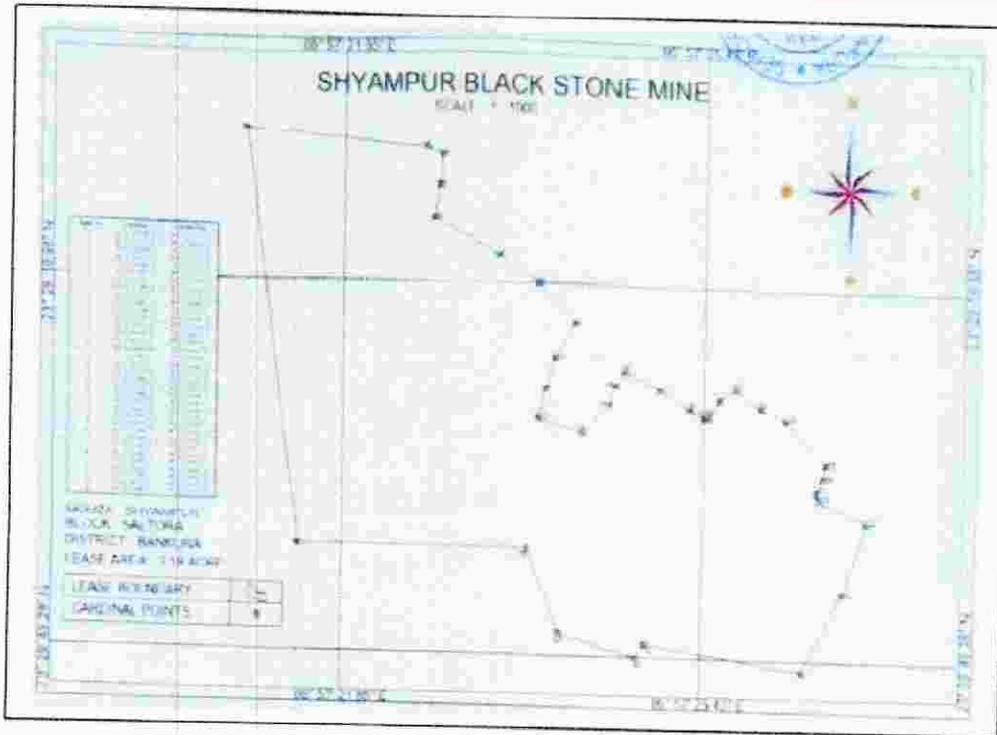


Figure 2: Coordinate map of Shyampur Stone Mine

3.2 Land Use Pattern

Mining Lease Area is situated in a Shyampur Mouza. Google map of the area is enclosed as Plate No. 2. and land use map Figure:3

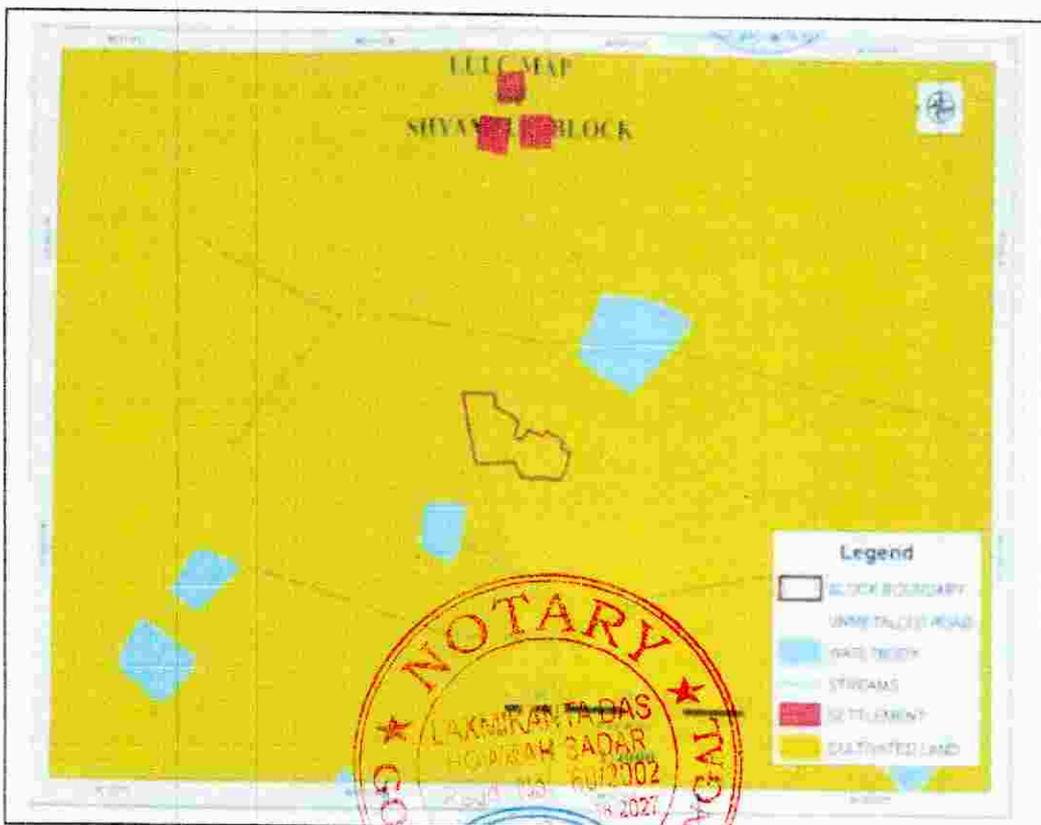


Figure 3: Land use land cover map of Shyampur stone mine area (Source Approved GR)



Gyan Chand Bohra
GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON

Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Shyampur Stone Mine
 LOI No. BNK/BS/2023/1/2023-7 Dhiren Ghosh-Applciant ID-BNK/BS/2023/1-AREA-1.290 HA
 SALTORA, BANKURA



Figure 4: Google earth map of the existing mine excavations
 Table 03: Distance of surface features from the mining lease area

Sl. No.	Surface Features	Distance from mining lease area
1.	National Highway No.	National Highway No. 60 -18 Km towards E
2.	State Highway No.	SH8 Durgapur - Purulia-Road & Stone Quarry area is about 3.5 Km-towards NW.
3.	Major District Road	1.5 m towards N-Gangajalghati-Saltora Road
4.	Path way	Ashram Road is present at a distance of 0.35 Km towards N side
5.	Water body	Damodor River at a distance of 14 m N
6.	Residential/ educational area	Mouchuria Primary School-0.85 Km towards SSW direction Shyampur Primary School-1.72 Km-ENE Direction Saltora Netaji Centenary College-2.99 Km towards NW direction. Saltora BEd College-3.20 km/NW
7.	Bridge	NA
8.	Hospital/ Historical Place	Block Hospital, Saltora-3.5 Km NW
9.	Post Office	Saltora Post Office 3.5 Km towards NW direction
10.	Police Station	Saltora Police Station-3.5 Km towards NW direction
11.	Railway Station	Madhukunda Railway Station-16.5 Km Towards NW direction.
12.	Bus Stand	Saltora Bus Stop- 3.5 Km towards NW direction.
13.	Airport	Kaji Najrul Islam Airport-26 Km towards NE direction
14.	Village Nearby	Villages-Bagul-0.84 Km/SW Goath- 0.83 Km/S Shyampur - 1.73 Km/ENE Dightor 2.27 Km/NNE
15.	Drinking Water	Tub well present at around 500 m
16.	Electrical Transmission Line, pole or tower	Power line at 500 m distance.

NOTARY
 LAXMIKANTA DAS
 HOWRAH SADAR
 Regd No. 60/2002
 Validity till - 15.08.2027

ALPL NAGPUR MINING PLAN

Miner of the Mining Officer In-Charge of Purulia
 Govt. of West Bengal

CHAND BOHRA
 QUALIFIED PERSON

4. CHAPTER-3

4.1 GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION (Excerpts from Approve GR)

4.1.1 Broad Geological and structural framework

The anorthosite belt of Bankura district occurred as E-W trending lenticular body and is tapering towards the west. Granulite complex is a unique petrological association for this part of the eastern Indian shield. As per studies conducted by GSI, the body is about 36 Km in length with a maximum width of about 3.5 Km in the east - central part. Figure 5A represents the Geological Map in an around the Shyampur Stone Mine.

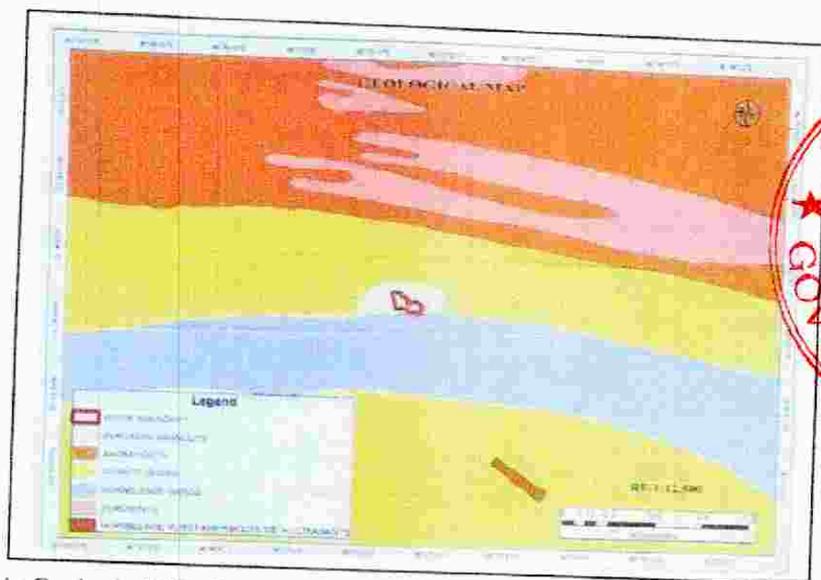


Figure 5A: Geological Map in and around Shyampur Stone Mine (Source approved GR)

4.1.2 Physiography

Bankura district can broadly divided into two division. Dissected plateau being the eastern fringe of Chota Nagpur region in west and undulating vast alluvial plain in east. Floodplain and interfluves are found at eastern region and elevation gradually rises giving rise to isolated hillocks, broken low ridges interspersed with valleys at western region of the district.

Topography

The Shyampur stone mine project area belongs to the dissected plateaus of Chota Nagpur region. Elevation of the area varies from 162 m AMSL TO 172 M AMSL.

General Geology

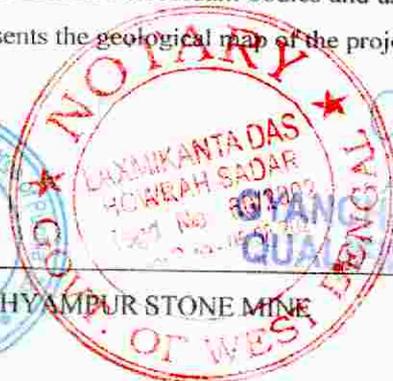
The Bankura district is divisible geologically into three north-south trending wide belts. The westernmost one comprises metamorphics of Archaean age and Chota Nagpur Gneissic Complex, Singhbhum Group of rocks and anorthosites belonging to Proterozoic age. In the northern part occurs Gondwana Supergroup of rocks with commercial coal seams as an extension of the famous Raniganj Coalfield. The central part is occupied by laterite and older alluvium of Pleistocene age, whereas the easternmost part is made up of Quaternary sediments and recent alluvium. The diverse litho-units along with geological formations and age are presented Table 4.

Table 04: General stratigraphy of Bankura District

AGE		GEOLOGICAL UNIT		LITHOLOGY	
Pleistocene to Recent	Quaternary	Kasai Formation		Sand and silt	
		Dintikri Formation		Alternating layers of sand, silt and clay	
		Sijua Formation		Clay impregnated with caliche	
		Lalgrah Formation		Ferruginous sediments with rock fragments	
		Unclassified Quaternary		Sand, Silt and clay (un-oxidized or occasionally oxidized)	
Cenozoic(undiff.)			Laterite		
Tertiary			Clay and grit		
Carboniferous to Triassic	Gondwana Super group	Mahadeva Formation		Ferruginous gritty sandstone and shale	
		Panchet Formation		Red sandstone, red clay	
		Damud Group	Raniganj Formation		Sandstone, shale
			Barakar Formation		Sandstone, shale, coal
					Sandstone, shale, coal and fireclay
Proterozoic			Quartz vein		
			Kuilapal granite		
		Singhbhum Group	Hornblende schist and epidiorite		
			Quartzite		
			Mica schist, occasionally garnetiferous		
			Calc-gneiss and granulite		
			Granet-staurolite schist with Kayanite		
			Garnetiferous phyllite		
		Anorthosite suite of Bankura-Purulia	Anorthosite		
			Gabbroic anorthosite		
			Pyroxenite/pyroxene granulite		
Archaean(?) Proterozoic	Chotanagpur Gneissic Complex		Dolerite		
			Granite gneiss		
			Felspathic schist		
			Pink granite/biotite granite gneiss		
			Hornablende-biotite-granite gneiss		
			Hornablende schist		
			Quartzite, quartz schist		
			Phyllite and mica schist		
Archaean	Unclassified Metamorphics		Garnetiferous sillimanite-biotite schist		
			Amphibolite, hornblende schist and epidiorite		

4.1.3 Local Geology

The Shyampur Stone Mine project area consists of Dolerite associated with Meta-Basic Rock and is situated under Saltora Block of Bankura District and geologically the area falls under Chhotanagpur Gneissic Complex (CGC) compassed by Bengal Anorthosite Suites. The main rock types present within the study area are Dolerite associated with Meta-Basic Rock and Granite Gneiss. The regional trend of the rocks is E-W and moderately dipping towards north. The dolerites of CGC are occurring as older enclaves within the anorthosite suite of rocks. The anorthosite suite of rocks comprising anorthosite, gabbroic anorthosite and anorthositic gabbros, have been emplaced within the metamorphites and gneisses as concordant and discordant bodies and associated with norite, pyroxene granulite and other basic rocks. Figure 6 represents the geological map of the project area.



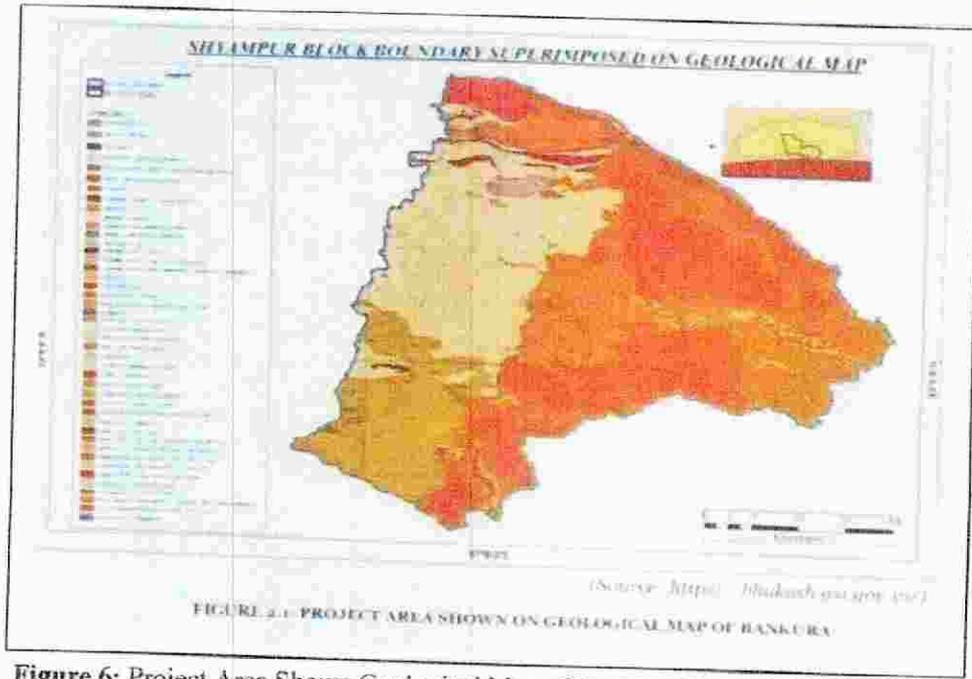


Figure 6: Project Area Shown Geological Map of Bankura (Source Approved GR)

4.1.4 Drainage

The drainage pattern of the area is found to be dendritic in nature. The major sources of water in the buffer area are Dhapalijor River (flows at 1.5km away in south western direction) and Damodar River (flows at 15 km away in north eastern direction). Dhapalijor River is an ephemeral River and is on most occasions dry throughout the year. Surface run-off water of the project area flows through the natural slope which is towards north. Figure 7 represent the Drainage Map of the study area of 5 Km radius.

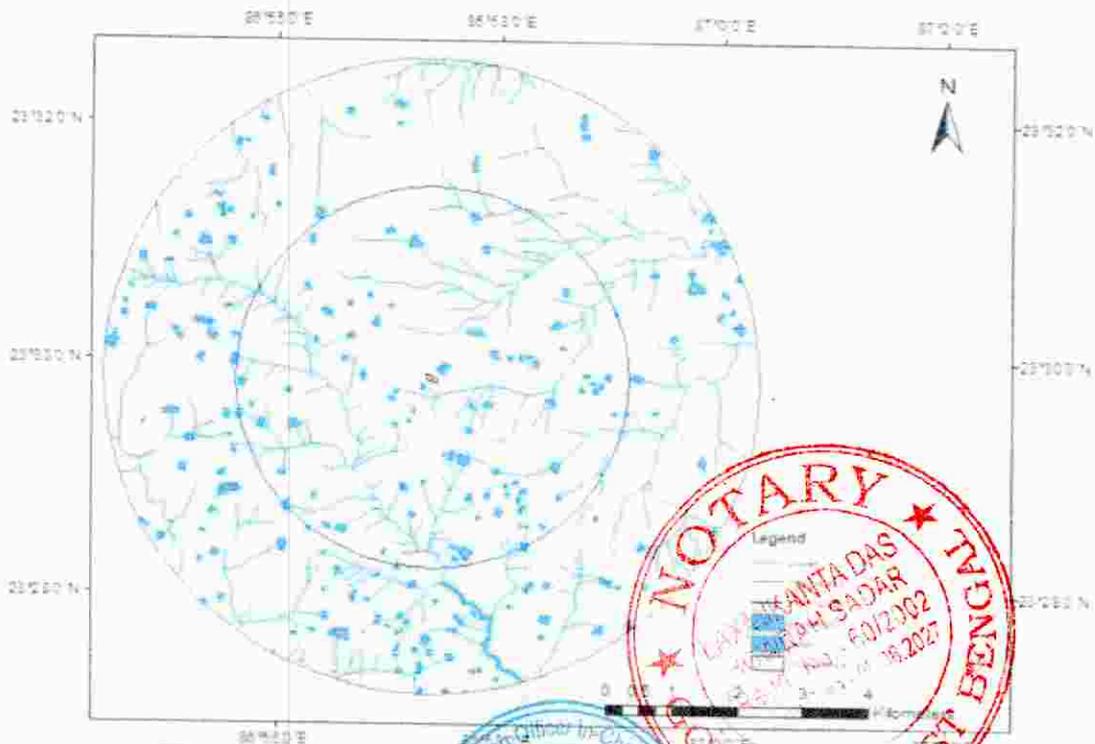


Figure 7: Drainage Map of the 5 km of Shyampur Stone Mine

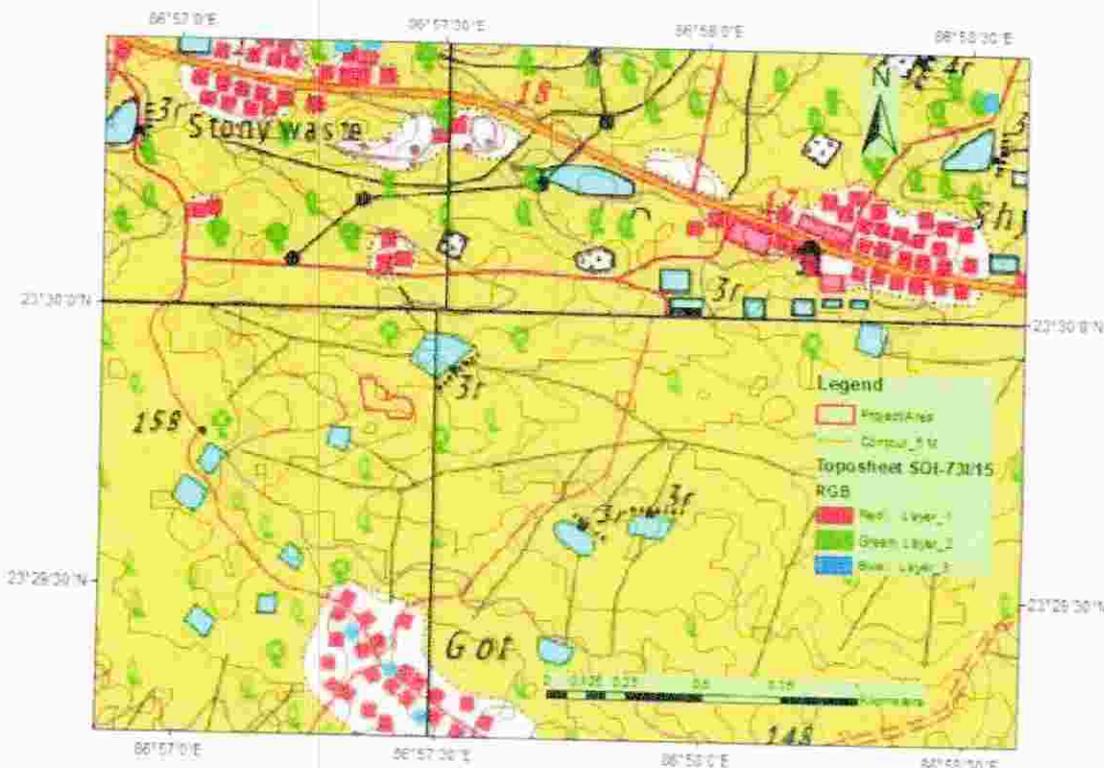


Figure 8: Topographic Plan including Contour Map of the Shyampur Stone Mine of 5 m interval

4.1.5 Climate

Bankura district has a tropical climate. While the hottest month is May, having the maximum temperature is about 45°C and the coldest is January having 9°C. The monsoon season is from June to September with an annual average rainfall of 1100 mm – 1500 mm. Localized thunderstorms, called “Kalbaisakhi” in Bengali, are a special feature from March until the monsoon sets in. In the monsoon period from June to September, wind blows from the south-west direction being recognized as south-west monsoon. During winter, i.e., from December to February winds are mainly northerly or north-easterly with clear or patchily clouded sky. Temperatures are fairly cool between winter and spring.

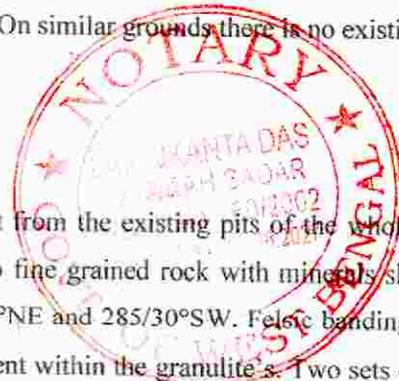
4.1.6 Vegetation and Flora & Fauna

The major part of the area is already excavated upto varying depth. As seen from Figure 4 as per the google image presence of vegetation in the mining lease area is negligible. On similar grounds there is no existing rare flora and fauna.

4.2 EXPLORATION

4.2.1 Structural Data Analysis

Detailed field investigation and structural evaluation was carried out from the existing pits of the whole lease area. The project area mainly consists of black coloured, medium to fine grained rock with minerals showing lineation. Orientation of the lineated minerals are recorded as 300/25°NE and 285/30°SW. Felsic bandings with augen shaped quartz masses, having orientation 130/80°SW, are present within the granulite's. Two sets of joint planes are found, one is striking N-S and dipping 45° towards E and another joint plane is striking NNE-SSW



and is nearly vertical (dipping 75° towards SE). Detailed field investigation and structural evaluation was carried out from the existing pits of the whole lease area. The project area mainly consists of black coloured, medium to fine grained rock with minerals showing lineation. Orientation of the lineated minerals are recorded as 25° towards 300° and 30° towards 285° . Felsic bandings with augen shaped quartz masses, having orientation $130/80^\circ$ SW, are present within the granulites. Geological section map of the area is shown in Figure 9.



Figure 9: Geological Sections prepared at suitable intervals on a scale of 1:1000-Source Approved GR

4.2.2 Geochemical Analysis

Geologically, Shyampur lease area consists of granulites, falling under the Bengal anorthosite belt. Samples of pyroxene granulites have been analyzed for major oxides by XRF on pressed powder pellets using the wavelength dispersive XRF technique. Two samples were collected from DTH boreholes. Analysis results of the samples are given below.

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Table 05: Chemical Composition of Shyampur Granulites

Major oxides (wt%)	BH-01	BH-02
SiO ₂	47.30	48.80
Al ₂ O ₃	11.50	11.70
Fe ₂ O ₃	11.73	12.10
CaO	10.01	9.80
MgO	11.04	10.65
K ₂ O	0.71	0.49
Na ₂ O	3.97	4.30
TiO ₂	0.83	0.80
LOI	0.70	0.40
Total	97.88	98.74

Based on chemical analysis of selected samples, mineral concentrates were predicting pyroxene granulite rock type. (Source Approved GR)

4.2.3 Pitting

Pitting or Trenching has not been performed within the lease area as presence of open pit in the area (Figure 10) proved the existence of good quality pyroxene granulite formation.

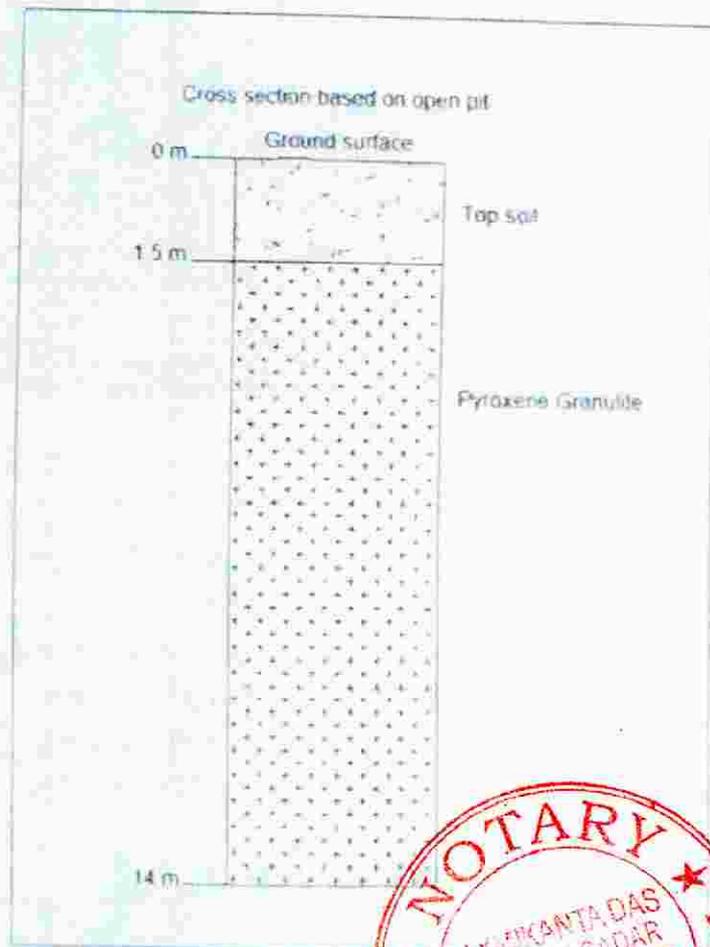
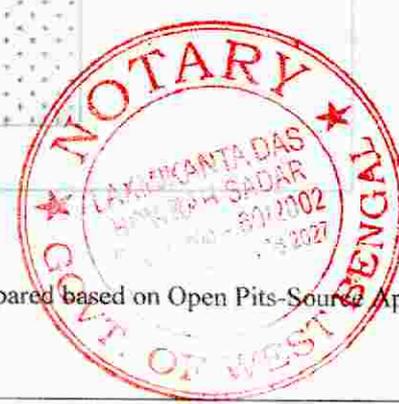


Figure 10: Geological Cross Section prepared based on Open Pits-Source Approved GR



4.2.4 Drilling

The geological exploration involving scout drilling have been carried out. Down-the-hole (DTH) drilling have been conducted till 36.5 m depth to analyze depth continuity of the granulite body within the project block.

4.2.5 DTH Drilling

The exploration has been carried out at Shyampur Stone Mine. Exploration of the area was undertaken by DTH drilling during August, 2023 to evaluate the potentiality of pyroxene granulite. Total two numbers of boreholes were completed upto a maximum depth of 36.5 m. The Borehole locations within the block has been shown in the Figure 11. The location of the boreholes is given in Table 6.

Table 06: Location of boreholes

BH No.	Latitude	Longitude	RL	Depth(M)
BH-1	23.497256°	86.956567°	141m	36.5
BH-2	23.497879°	86.956103°	146m	36.5

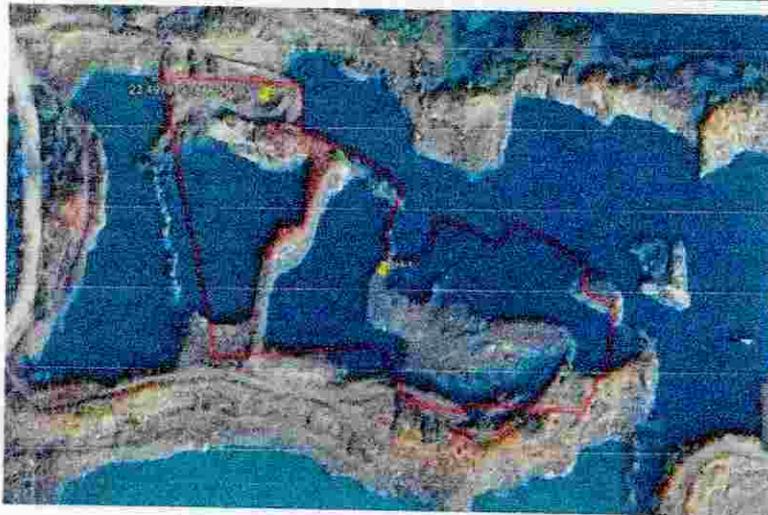


Figure 11: Borehole Location Map

Down-the-hole drilling (DTH) essentially involves a drilling hammer at the bottom of a drill string. It relies on three elements for drilling holes: bit loading (weight), rotation and air. These active elements combine to be efficient at crushing rock. The dust along with chips or flakes of the rock were produced due to crushing of the rock during DTH drilling. The dust particles and chips of rock has been kept on the iron sheet in a serial manner (depth-wise) for further geological investigation. Each sample is corresponding to the 5 ft. of rock drill cuttings. 24 samples were collected from the two boreholes up to the depth of 36.5 m. The general lithological variation recorded are described below. Generalized lithological succession recorded in the boreholes are tabulated in Table 7. The Geological Cross-section Plan prepared based on borehole data has been furnished as Plate 5.



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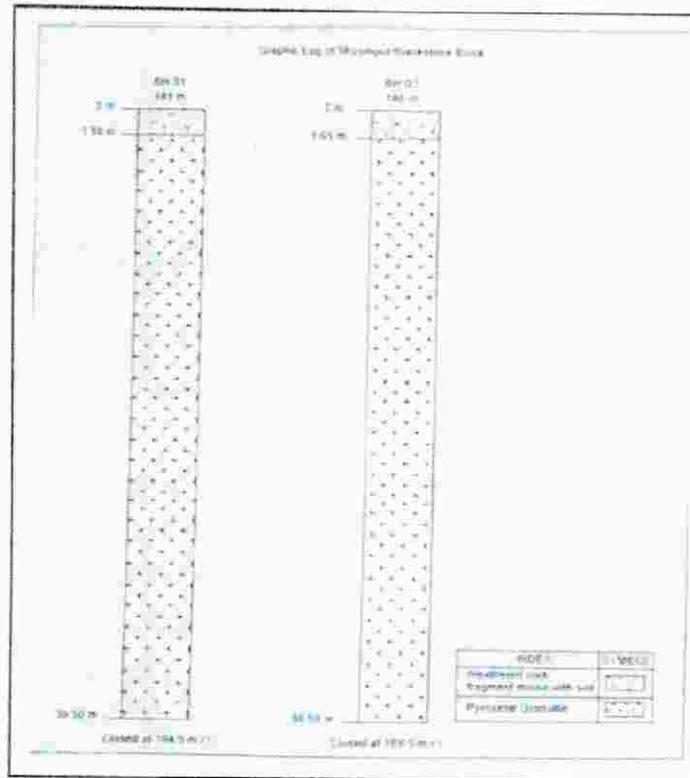


Figure 12: Graphical Litho LOG of DTH Boreholes of Lease Area

Table 07: Lithologs obtained at different boreholes

Sl. No.	Borehole No.	Depth of borehole			Lithology
		From (m)	To(m)	Thickness(m)	
1	BH-1	0.00	1.50	1.50	Weathered Pyroxene granulite mixed with soil
		1.50	36.50	35.00	Pyroxene granulite
2	BH-2	0.0	1.65	1.65	Weathered Pyroxene granulite mixed with soil
		1.65	36.5	34.85	Pyroxene granulite

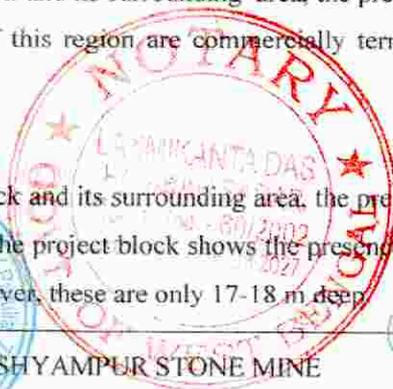
4.3 RESERVE ESTIMATION

4.3.1 Resource Estimation

The Shyampur Stone mining lease area is located in Saltora block of Bankura district. This area is well known for granulite occurrences, falling under Bengal Anorthosite and is well established through regional explorations carried out by GSI. Extensive mine excavation exists in the area. Extent of pyroxene granulite occurrences within the lease area is established by DTH drilling, upto a maximum depth of 36.5 m depth. Pits of approximate 17-18 m maximum depth are present within the block, which also suggests the presence of granulite in the area. On the basis of investigation carried out within the project block and its surrounding area, the presence of Black stone deposits has been established. The metabasic rocks of this region are commercially termed as "Black Stone".

4.3.2 Data Interpretation

On the basis of investigation carried out within the project block and its surrounding area, the presence of Black stone deposits has been established. Open pits present within the project block shows the presence of top soil of around 1.5 m thickness followed by granulite formation. However, these are only 17-18 m deep.



The exploratory drilling in Shyampur block was carried out in August, 2023 to establish depth extension of Blackstone deposits. Two DTH boreholes were drilled within the project area. Following lithology is established from drill hole cuttings.

Table 08: Borehole log

Average thickness (m)	Lithology
1.5	Weathered rock fragment mixed with soil
35	Pyroxene granulite

Down-the-hole (DTH) drilling have been conducted in two boreholes till 36.5m depth to analyze depth continuity of the granulite body within the project block.

4.4 CALCULATION OF GEOLOGICAL RESERVE

4.4.1 Overlying soil

As per UNFC guidelines, the mineral resource of the Shyampur block has been defined by exploration up to 49.5m depth from surface level by considering depth wise inference from the drilled depth of 36.5 m. Total lease area is 1.29 ha. Total borehole drilled within lease area is 2 nos. (Figure 11). However, the boreholes are drilled randomly within 100 m spacing. Therefore, the resource estimated for the block falls under the indicated category (332) considering depth interpolation from drilled depth. The estimated resource for the block is as below:

The following table i.e. table no. 10 shows the volume of weathered rock fragment mixed with soil within the project Area it is stated that, as evident from Goggle earth image in Figure 4 the almost entire area is excavated. Overlying soil only exists in the 7.5 m safety barrier wherever safety barrier is left intact. Hence there will be only insignificant quantity of soil removal in next five years. Plantation will be grown over in silty soil left in the existing safety barriers.

Table 09: Volume of overlying soil

Materials	Total Area (Cum)	Average Thickness (m) as per GR	Volume(Cum)
Soil and weathered material	4789.25	1.5	7183.87

Table 10: Excavated Resource volume calculation as per approved GR Report

Pit	Area(m ²)	Avg. Depth(m)	Total Vol. in m ³
Pit A	2152	18.25	39274
Pit B	2115	19.10	40396.5
Pit C	2231	15.75	35138.25
Section D	3186	10.00	31860
Section E	1663	7.0	11641
Total volume excavated from existing lease area			158309.75 **

** Summation error in GR

Surface ore body model furnished in GR is presented in figure 10. The pits and sections furnished in the above Table are shown over the black ore deposit model.



4.4.2 Black Stone Reserve

The following table shows the volume of black stone within the project Area:

Table 11: Indicated Reserve (3,3,2)

Total project Area excluding proposed road (m ²)	Average Depth in (m) Inferred from drilled depth of 36.5 m	Geological reserve in (Cum)	Geological reserve in (MT)
12900	49.5	6,38,550	18,90,108

- A. Remaining Volume of Blackstone = (638550.0-158309.75) Cum = 480240.25 Cum
- B. Specific gravity considered for granulite=2.96
- C. Total Geological Gross Resources = (DxE) = 1421511.14 metric tonnes or 1.42 Million Tonne

Table 12A: Total Black stone reserve upto 49.5 m depth as per GR report

Total project Area in (m ²)	Total Geological Resource in (Million Tonnes)	Net Geological Resource* (Million Tonnes)
12900	1.42	1.28

*Considering mining loss due to handling and design loss due to black stone locked in standing benches at the closing stage of the mine ten percent of the reserve is deducted.

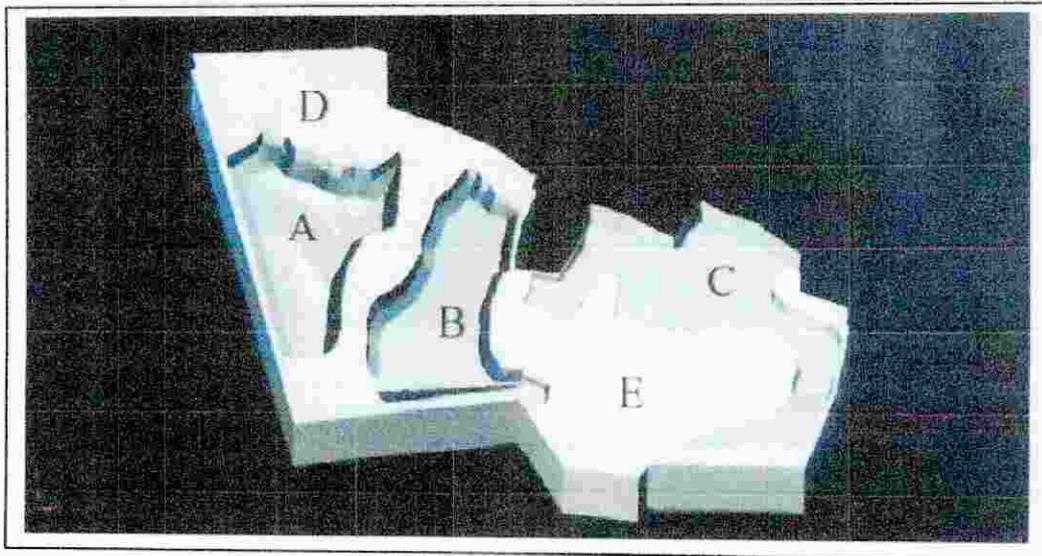


Figure 13: 3D Model map of the Shyampur stone mine

4.5 CALCULATION OF MINEABLE RESERVE

4.5.1 Black Stone

The average thickness of Black Stone layers as obtained from boreholes is 35m out of 36.5m borehole. As per Approved Geological Report the Mineral thickness proved by DTH drilling is 35 meters. To calculate the mineable reserve, as furnished in Table 12, the following reserve blocked were considered along with mining losses during excavation and handling and design loss due to standing benches left at the closing stage of the mine.

1. 7.5 m safety barrier on surface wherever found
2. 7.5 m safety barrier at pit bottom
3. Mineral locked in benches for maintaining stipulated bench design and haul roads



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Table 12B: Block Reserve Estimation

Blocked reserve		
Safety barrier 7.5 m (surface)	Safety barrier left at pit bottom MT	Total Blocked reserve Due to 7.5m safety barrier in MT
0.081	0.18	0.26

Blocked reserve is 0.26 MT

Mining loss 10% is 0.128 already taken into account in Table 12A.

The reserve figures furnished in Table 13 is estimated after making deductions for the above blocked reserve at different levels demarcated by depth wise RL.

4.5.2 Estimated Mineable Reserve of BLACK STONE

Table 13: RL wise Black stone mineable reserve excluding blocked reserve
 Slope in stone = 80 or 1 in 0.18, Conversion factor = 1 m³ of stone = 2.96 MT

RL		Average Area (m ²)	Bench Height (m)	Volume (m ³)	Specific Gravity	Mineable Reserves (MT)	Mining Loss 2 % in MT	Extractable Reserve (MT)	Type
From (m)	To (m)								
145.50	136.00	3136.48	9.5	29796.56	2.96	88197.81	1763.95	86433.86	Pyroxene Granulite
136.00	130.00	7015.80	6	42094.80	2.96	124600.60	2492.01	122108.59	Pyroxene Granulite
130.00	124.00	4966.50	6	29799.00	2.96	88205.04	1764.10	86440.94	Pyroxene Granulite
124.00	118.00	3441.79	6	20650.74	2.96	61126.19	1222.52	59903.67	Pyroxene Granulite

Table 14: Total Mineable reserve

Total Reserve Mineable in (MT)
354887.06 upto 5 years

5. CHAPTER-4

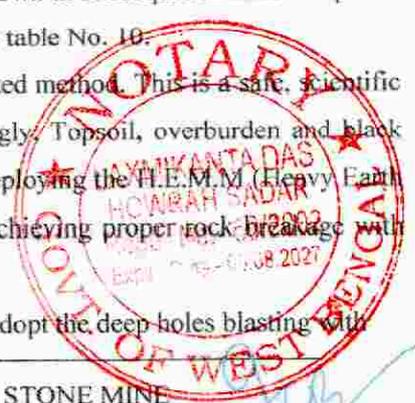
5.1 MINING

5.1.1 Method for Developing

Mine will be developed by opencast method of mining. The topsoil will be utilized separately for future use of plantation/vegetation in the safety zone as well as adjoining to the Mining Lease area for the green belt development which is about 300 m distance towards SW direction. Subsequently, the working face will be prepared for box cut within the proposed earmarked area with the help of deep hole drilling and blasting to achieve the target production in accordance with the proposed production rate. The blasted rock of black stone will be stacked at the stack yard for transportation as on requirement of the consumers or market demands. The mine has been extensively worked out. The extent of present working is shown in subsequent Plates. Depth of black stone exposed in different section lines in the plate are shown in above table No. 10.

The mining operation in this mine will be carried out by opencast mechanized method. This is a safe, scientific and economical viable method to be adopted for the said mine. Accordingly, Topsoil, overburden and black stone will be mucking from the mine face to stack yard or dump yard by deploying the H.E.M.M (Heavy Earth Moving Machinery) with the help of a dumper-shovel combination. For achieving proper rock breakage with productivity,

cost-effectiveness and environment protection point of view, the mine will adopt the deep holes blasting with



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the use of controlled blasting technique.

From an operational point of view, the mine design will be kept of parameters like bench height 6 m, spacing 3.5 m & burden 3 m, sub-grade drilling (10% of the bench height) and inclination of drilling 15 degree. For safe and scientific mine operation, the mine would be adopted to the following bench design parameter, as per guideline of the DGMS.

During next five years planning will be done to bring the quarries into proper shape with regular benches. The following measures will be adopted to make the mine working systematic.

- Safety barrier is intact in some patches on the surface. In these patches top soil will kept and vegetation will be established.
- Below the high wall at existing pit bottom 7.5 m safety barrier will be left and benches will be developed by box cut and trenching
- Incidence of soil is only 1.5m in different boreholes. Since the entire area is excavated only a limited quantity of soil will be removed and that will be stacked along the safety barrier.

The following statutory provisions will be complied.

5.1.2 Reg. 106(1)(a) of MMR'61 for height and width of benches

MMR, 1961 provides a comprehensive framework for ensuring the safety and efficiency of all mining operations, including manual operations by setting standards for illumination, emergency planning, personnel qualifications and various other aspects of mine management.

5.1.3 Reg. 106(2)(a) of MMR'61 for Maximum Permissible slope in quarry faces

Maximum permissible Bench Height is 6.0 m. it should not be more than boom range of highest excavator & Bench width not less than the Height.

5.1.4 Reg. 106(2)(b) of MMR'61 for Permission of HEMM and Deep Hole Blasting from the DGMS

MMR'61 has given permission for mechanized working in Mines.

5.1.5 Reg. 109 OF MMR'61 For Mine working within 45 m of any public road etc.

Check Village, Public Road, District Broad Road, Railway, River, Nala, Jore, Mines Adjoining, etc. related DGMS stipulations & implement then before opening.

5.1.6 Fencing around the quarry

Required under reg. 177 of MMR'61 read with DGMS Cr.11/1959/Reg.115 of MMR'61.

5.1.7 Details for safety & security

Table 15: Working Quarry description

TOP OF WORKING QUARRY		
SITUATION	TYPE	PARTICULARS OF CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING
MOVING FRONTS	S3	Wire ropes, wire rope STRANDS of barbed wire supported by moveable post-stands (wooden, iron or concrete), gap between adjacent member being not less than 0.3 m & the bottom-most member not more than 0.25 m & the top most member not less than 1.0 m from ground level.
OTHERS	S2	Security guard also deployed for unauthorized entry in the Mine site.



5.1.8 Year Wise Development & Production for Five Years

Whereas, proposed excavation volume has been calculated by various Software, based on the Cross Sectional & Triangulations Method.

5.1.8.1 Year wise development & production for five years (SOIL)

Table 16: Proposed Working Area and Volume: (SOIL)

Year/ Period	RL		Cumulative Working Area in (m ²)	Net Working Area In (m ²)	Average Depth in (m)	Net Excavated Volume in (m ³)	Mining Loss (6%)	Net Extractable Volume in (m ³)
	FROM (m)	TO (m)						
1 st	147	145.5	2034.16	2034.16	1.5	3051.24	183.07	2868.17
2 nd	147	145.5	2755.09	2755.09	1.5	4132.63	247.95	3884.68
Total								6752.85

During Mining Soil will be generated 6752.85 cum.

5.1.8.2 Year wise development & production for five years (Black Stone)

Table 17: Year Wise proposed recoverable production of Black Stone

S. No.	Production Year	Scheduled Production M ³	Scheduled Production (Tonnes)	Mining Losses @2% (Tonnes)	Recoverable ROM (Tonnes)	Salable Products (Tonnes)
1	1 st Year	23890.99	70717.33	1414.34	69302.98	69302.98
2	2 nd Year	24660.42	72994.84	1459.89	71534.95	71534.95
3	3 rd Year	21264.48	64919.87	1298.39	63621.48	63621.48
4	4 th Year	28023.36	82949.15	1658.98	81290.16	81290.16
5	5 th Year	23833.94	70548.46	1410.96	69137.49	69137.49
Total		122341.1	362129.66	7242.59	354887.10	354887.10

5.1.8.3 Overlying soil

A limited quantity will be excavated from the partings left intact in the pit bottom as shown in Plate No. 5.

5.1.8.4 Year wise development & production for five years (Black Stone)

First Year: Here the entire area divided into A, B, C, D & E Zones. In-between A & B zone solid parting in between 145.5 m RL to 136m RL, 9.5 m height will be excavated in first year to reach the surface 136 m RL. There will be no bench formation on that particular A Zone; the purpose is to match the excavated surface level of A zone to the rest.

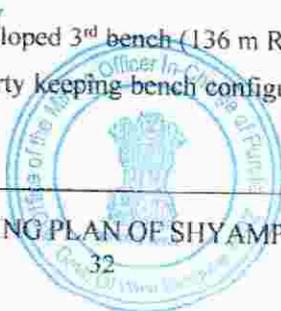
Next, mining operation in Zone E (refer to plate-06) will be done from 145 m RL to 139.5 m RL keeping bench configuration 6 m x 6 m and slope of the bench 80 degree.

Second Year: In this production period, previously developed bench (145m RL to 139.5m RL), keeping same bench configuration will be further extended.

In this year another bench (139.5 m RL to 136 m RL) of height 3.5 m will be excavated. Third bench (136 m RL to 130 m RL) will be developed taking entire area of having surface elevation of 136 m RL and another bench (142.5 m RL to 136 m RL) will be further developed in North West direction of the proposed lease area.

Third Year:

In this planned production period already developed 3rd bench (136 m RL to 130 m RL) will be further extended from eastern to western direction of the property keeping bench configuration 6m x 6 m and slope of the bench 80 degree.



Fourth Year:

In 4th year previously developed bench (136 m RL to 130 m RL) will be further extended and another new bench (130 m RL to 124 m RL) will be created keeping bench same configuration.

Fifth Year:

In 5th year previously developed bench (130 m RL to 124 m RL) will be further extended and new bench (124 m RL to 118 m RL).

Table 18: Proposed Working Area and Volume: (BLACK STONE)

Year	RL		Average Area (m ²)	Height (m)	Volume (m ³)	Mineable Reserves (MT)	Mining Loss 2% in MT	Extractable Reserve (MT)	Type	Total (MT)
	From (m)	To (m)								
1 st	145.5	136	1756.94	9.5	16690	70717.33	1414.34	69302.98	Pyroxene Granulite	354887.10
	145.5	139.5	1200.16	6	7200.96					
2 nd	145.5	139.5	1164.41	6	6986.49	72994.84	1459.89	71534.95		
	139.5	136	3070.78	3.5	10747.74					
	142.5	136	574.15	6.5	3732					
3 rd	136	130	532.36	6	3194.19	64919.87	1298.39	63621.48		
	136	130	3655.39	6	21932.39					
4 th	136	130	2218.16	6	13309	82949.15	1658.98	81290.16		
	130	124	2452.39	6	14714.36					
5 th	130	124	1823.43	6	10940.6	70548.46	1410.96	69137.49		
	124	118	2148.89	6	12893.34					

During Mining, Black Stone will generate 354887.10 MT

5.1.8.5 Technical data related to working of mine

Therefore, first five-Year Average Production Target

= (354887.10 MT/5) = 70977.42 MT or 23978.85 m³

Therefore, Daily Production Target

= (70977.42 MT/300) = 236.59 MT

Mineral conversion factor 1 cum = 2.96 MT

Annual working days = 300 days

As 65 days working remaining discontinued for Sunday, National holidays, and mine shutdown.

Max Depth of quarry = 36.5 m

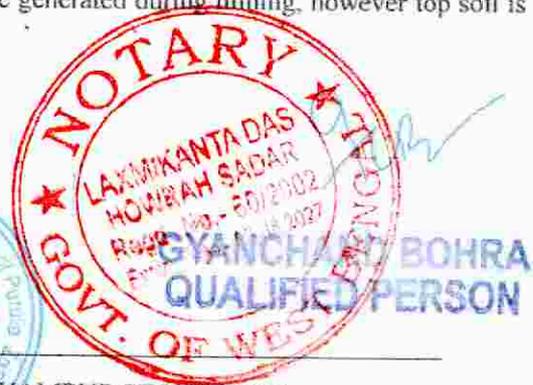
The Total Mineable Reserve of Black Stone = 354887.10 MT

Life of the Mine = (354887.10 MT/70977.42 MT) = 5.0 Years

Present Life of Mine has been determined according to earlier Exploration Report

5.1.8.6 O.B., sub-grade mineral etc. stacking in dumps lying on lease hold area, if any:

There is no sub-grade mineral, over burden as well as solid waste generated during mining, however top soil is generated it will be utilized for developing green belt.



5.1.8.7 Mechanization & Surface Transport

Table 19: Parameters & Values

Parameters	Values
Geological Reserve (Indicated) (332)	18,90,108 Metric Tons
Mineable Reserve (excluding 2% Mining Loss)	122341.10 Cum or 362129.66 Metric Tons for 5 years
Topsoil	6752.85 Cum
Over Burden	Nil
Mine Out in 1 st Plan period (excluding 2% mining loss)	70717.33 Metric Tons

Table 20.1: Machinery Population Calculation

Specification of drill machine	
Diameter of drill	90 mm
Capacity	25m/hrs
No. of hole required per day	2
Total meterage	6.6 m x 2= 13.2 m
Specification of excavator	
Bucket Capacity (C)	0.9 m ³
Bucket Fill factor (F)	0.7
Time Cycle pass at 90 ^o swing (T)	36 sec
Swell Factor (S)	0.8
Swing Factor for (90 ^o swing) (Fs)	1
Time Schedule	
Effective working hour per day for loading and transportation of materials	5 hours = 18000 sec
Specific Gravity	2.96
Output/0.9 CuM excavator per day	$(C \times F \times S \times 18000) / (T \times Fs)$ $= (0.9 \times 0.7 \times 0.8 \times 18000) / (36 \times 1)$ $= 252 \text{ m}^3$
Total No. of excavator required for Top soil & Black Stone excavation	$\{[(\text{Total volume of extractable mineable reserve in 5 years} + \text{volume of top soil}) \div 5] + 300\} \div \text{Output per 0.9 CuM excavator per day}$ $= 86.06 \text{ CuM} / 252$ $= 0.34 \text{ (Say 1)}$
Specification of dumper	
Capacity	10 Metric Ton or 3.37 CuM
No. of passes required to load the dumper	Dumper Capacity $\div [C \times F \times S] = 3.37 \div [0.9 \times 0.7 \times 0.8] = 6.74$ or 7 passes
Swing Time	35 Sec
Dumper loading time	$(7 \times 35 \text{ Sec}) = 245$ or 4 Min 05 Sec
Spotting time	30 Sec
Load travel speed	15 kmph
Empty travel speed	20 kmph
Haul road distance	0.30 Km
Load travel time	$(60 \div 15) \times 0.30 = 1.2$ Min or 72 Sec
Empty travel time	$(60 \div 20) \times 0.30 = 0.9$ Min or 54 Sec
Dumping time	3 Min or 180 Sec
Production per day (Black Stone)	236.59 Metric Ton or 79.92 CuM
Production per day including topsoil, OB & black stone	$\{[(\text{Total volume of extractable mineable reserve in 5 years} + \text{volume of top soil}) \div 5] + 300\}$

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	$\{[(122341.10+6752.85)\div 5]\div 300\}$ = 86.06 CuM
Total time required for 1 complete trip	{Dumper Loading Time + Spotting Time + Load Travel Time + Empty Travel Time + Dumping Time} ÷ 60 =(245 + 30 + 72 + 54 + 180)/60 =581 sec (9 Min 41 Sec)
Running time of dumper	5 Hrs
Total trips done by one dumper	Running Time of Dumper ÷ Total time required for one complete trip = (5x60x60) ÷ 581 = 30.98 or 31
Total trips required per day	Capacity of Mines Per Day ÷ Capacity of dumper per trips = 86.06 ÷ 3.37 = 25.53
Total No. of Dumpers required	Total Trips Required Per Day ÷ Total trips done by one dumper = 25.53 ÷ 31 = 0.82 or (Say-1)

**Table 20.2: List of Mining Machineries
 Mining, Loading & Transportation Equipment's**

	Type of Machine	Nos.	Size/ Capacity	Purpose
1.	Wagon Drill (Dia 90 mm)	01 Nos.	25m/hr.	For blast hole drilling
2.	Shovel (Back Hoe)	02 Nos.	0.9 m3	1 for black stone production and 1 no. for spare.
3.	Compressor	1 Nos.	300 cfm	-
4.	Jack Hammer	1 Nos.	2000 rpm	For secondary drilling
5.	Dumper	02 Nos.	10 Metric Ton	1 for black stone transportation & 1 no. for spare.
6.	Water tanker (sprinkler)	01 Nos	-	For water spraying at dust Suppression.
7.	Portable Pump	01 Nos.	-	For De-Watering

(** some machineries will be deployed on hiring basis)

5.1.8.8 Transport

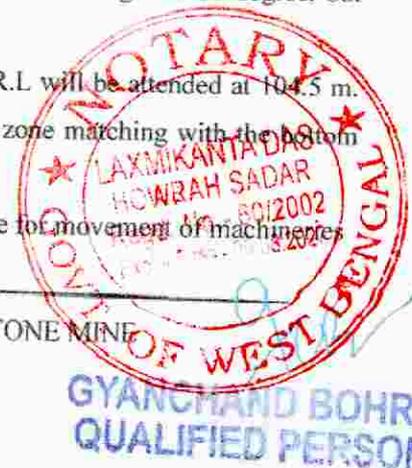
Black Stone will be carried out from the mine faces to stock yard with the help of dumper, where the proposed dumper capacity will be 10 tonnes.

5.1.9 Conceptual Mining Plan

The conceptual mining plan has projected the development of the mine operation to be advanced laterally and towards depth of the Black stone. In top soil Bench (1.5 m) side wall will be sloped at an angle of 45 degree. The height of black stone bench will be 6 m and the side wall will be sloped at an angle of 80 degree, but ultimate Pit slope not exceeding 45 degree. [Ref.Plate-11]

The Top R.L. is as shown in the conceptual plan is 154.0 m and the bottom R.L will be attended at 104.5 m. The conceptual planning of this mine has been projected around the mineral zone matching with the Pit level.

Mineral reserve has been calculated upto bottom RL+118 m below which space for movement of machineries



(HEMM) is insufficient.

- Present Life of Mine has been determined according to earlier Exploration Results.
- Conceptual Mining Plan is prepared with an object of 5.0 years of systematic development of bench layouts, selection of ultimate pit limit, depth of quarrying, ultimate pit slope, selection of sites for construction of infrastructures etc.
- Ultimate pit size is designed based on certain practical factors such as the economical depth of mining, safety zones, permissible areas etc.
- Afforestation plan will be developed as per the green belt plan (plate no. 13) which has been proposed along the boundary barrier and the safety belt area as well as adjoining mining lease area which is about 300 m distance at mouza-Mouchuria, JI.- 111, Plot no. 294 and 419, having area – 1acre/0.404 Ha which is about 300 m distance from the lease hold area towards WSW direction where total 850 no. of saplings is proposed for green belt development.
- All the baseline information studies like Air Quality monitoring, Noise and Vibration monitoring, Water Analysis studies will be carried out every year as per the MOEFCC norms.

5.1.10 Proposal under Conceptual Plan Period:

The life of the mine anticipated is 5 years. The conceptual plan stage should be prepared as bellow:

1. Part of the mined-out area at the stage of RL 118 m having the area about 2148.89 sqm will be sufficient for movement of machinery so that the life of the mine can be further extended if mineral evidence is established below at a depth of 118 m RL in that case further renewal of mining lease can be applied.
2. At the conceptual plan stage, the abandoned mine excavation shall be fenced off as required in the statute.

6. CHAPTER-5

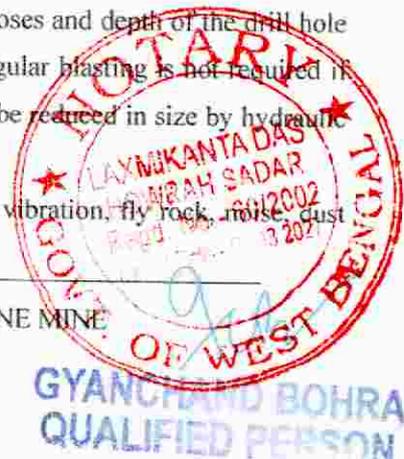
6.1 BLASTING

6.1.1 Broad blasting parameters like charge per hole, blasting pattern, charge per delay, maximum number of the holes blasted in a round, manner and sequence of fringing, etc.

Drilling and Blasting operations will be carried on strictly as per the provision of MMR, 1961 under the strict supervision of qualified persons.

For fragmentation and dislodging the hard stone, blasting is required. For this, drilling and blasting method is proposed to be adopted in the mine. The blast hole will be made by Wagon Drill driven by air compressors. Wagon Drill will be used for drilling in the productive benches for blasting purposes and depth of the drill hole will be done up to the depth of 6.0m with the diameter of 90 mm. However, regular blasting is not required if large sized boulders will be excavated by using hydraulic Excavators which will be reduced in size by hydraulic rock breakers.

Accordingly, controlled blasting techniques to be adopted to reduce over break, vibration, fly rock, noise, dust



generation, fumes and minimize fracturing of the rock at the boundary of an excavation.

Table 21: Specification & calculation of blasting parameters

Blast Hole Diameter (D) (mm)	15 x Bench Height (BH) in meters = 15 x 6 Meter = 90 mm
Burden (B)	3.0 m
Burden Spacing (S)	3.5 m
Average Depth of Blast Hole	6 m
Tonnage Factor	2.96
Daily Production target	236.59 MT/day
Maximum number of holes blasted in a round	2
Maximum number of holes will need to be blasted per day	$\lceil \frac{236.59 \text{ MT}}{(3.5 \text{ m} \times 3.0 \text{ m} \times 6.0 \text{ m}) \times 2.96} \rceil$ = 1.26 approximately 2
Powder factor (PF)	0.7 kg/ m ³ or 4.03 Ton/Kg
Charge Per Hole (Explosive Used)	Blast Volume x PF = (3.5 m x 3 m x 6 m) x 0.7 Kg/m ³ =44.1 Kg

6.1.2 Types of Explosives

Site Mixed Emulsion (SME) & booster will be used for blasting.

6.1.3 Powder Factor in ore & overburden/ waste/ development heading/stopes:

Powder Factor will be 0.7 Kg/m³ or 4.03 Ton/kg

6.1.4 Weather Secondary Blasting is needed, if so, describe it briefly:

No secondary blasting will be required. However, Rock Breaker will be used for breaking big lumps.

6.1.5 Storage of Explosive

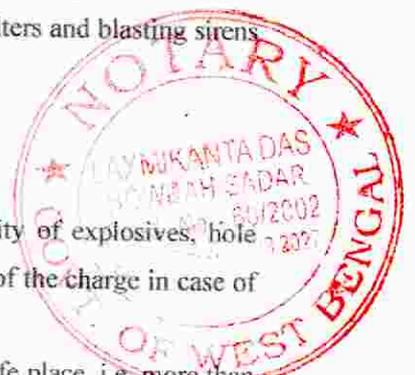
Storage of Explosive: No explosive will be stored in the mine. Blasting operations will be carried out with mobile explosive van by outsourced PESO approved authorized / licensed agency. For storage and use of explosives, necessary permission from Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) of Government of India will be obtained as per Indian Explosive Rule, 2008.

6.1.6 Precautions to be observed during drilling and blasting

All the necessary precautions such as hoisting of red flag at a safe distance, alarming the people by whistling and suting will be taken before blasting, A qualified blaster having blasters certificate will do blasting Delay blasting will be done to control flying rock particles to avoid effect of blasting on nearby agricultural fields. Blasting time will be fixed at lunch interval or after the working shift-taking. All required precautions, like marking the danger zone with red flags, use of warning signals, providing blasting shelters and blasting sirens etc will be taken with proper guiding

6.1.7 Safe Practices for Basting

- > Drilling and charging of holes cannot be carried out in the same area in same time.
- > A detailed record to be maintained i.e. hole positions, type of explosives, quantity of explosives, hole depth, charge column and stemming could be maintained for finding out the depth of the charge in case of a misfire.
- > Before firing any shot all persons should be withdrawn from the blasting site to a safe place, i.e. more than 500 m away.



- Avoiding water accumulation holes, and if there is any water accumulation hole, the same has to be dewatered wherever practicable.
- Adopting the safe charge per day to restrict the Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) of ground vibration as per trial & error blasting results.
- Sufficient safety precaution to be taken during the lightning/thundering time.
- The preparation of charges and the charging and stemming of holes will be carried out by or under the personal supervision of a competent person.
- Blasting siren to be used during the blasting time.
- It will be approved by the Mine Manager, before firing any shot holes, within a radius of 500 meters (hereinafter referred to as the danger zone) from the place of firing that all persons within such area have taken proper shelter.
- After shots have been fired, an all-clear signal will be given to enter or allow in the mine.

6.1.8 Salient points regarding safety to be followed before and during the blasting operation

- No person shall act or continue to act or be appointed, as manager of a mine or mines where work is being carried on by a system of deep-hole blasting and/or with the help of heavy machinery for the digging, excavation, and removal, etc., of earth, stone, mineral or other material unless he holds a first-class manager's certificate.
- Distance from the residential/public building to the stone quarry shall not be less than 200 m where blasting is involved and 100 m where blasting is not involved as per the order of the Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.
- The manager has to ensure that all the persons within a radius of 300 m (danger zone) have taken proper shelter unless sufficient warning, by efficient signals or other means approved by the manager, is given over the entire area falling within a radius of 300 meters from the place of firing as per regulation no 164 of MMR-1961.
- No blasting for any purpose shall be done within 300 m from the boundary of a substation or the electric supply lines of voltage exceeding 650V or tower structures thereof without the written permission of the owner of such sub-station or electric supply lines or tower structures and in case of mining lease hold area, without the written permission of the Electrical Inspector of Mines from DGMS.

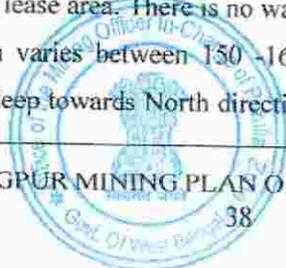
7. CHAPTER-6

7.1 MINE DRAINAGE

7.1.1 A. Depth of water table:

- Since the area is comes under Damodar basin and Damodar River flows towards NE direction, which is about 14 Km distance from the mining lease area. There is no water bodies present in the lease hold area. The area is undulating terrain and elevation varies between 150 -160 m AMSL (above mean sea level). The area is moderately sloping with gentle deep towards North direction where seasonal nalah passes. The seasonal nalah

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finally joins Dhapalijor River in South direction from the mining lease area. The water level in the block-Saltora, Dist.- Bankura is within the range of 50-60 m below ground level.

- The proposed mining will be restricted only above the ground water table of the area. Hence ground water will not be intersected and intake of water will be nil from mining pit. In rainy season there will be small accumulation of water in working pit. As rains are not continuous, accumulated water will soon be dried up.

B. Depth of working:

- As per the Geological Reserve estimation bore hole was drilled upto 104 m RL but no interception of Ground Water table was happened in that scenario as per the mine plan upto 118 m RL excavation will be taken place.

C. Quantity and quality of the water likely to be encountered the pumping arrangements and places where the Mine Water is finally proposed to be discharged:

The mine water pumping is required only in the monsoon period it will be utilized in the plantation and sprinkling purposes. Storm waters from unutilized areas will be channelized in the nearby Nala in the northern edge of the leasehold area. Pumps will be provided during monsoon period for dewatering.

- Working of proposed mining will be above water table.
- Related to the quantity of water will be accumulated in the sump in monsoon period and that water will be arrange for pump out purpose through the various mechanical devices and it will be discharge to the nearby nalah as per the statutory prescribe norms if required the treatment with alum lime will be done to reduce the total dissolved solids (TDS) level before discharging to the outside nalah.

8. CHAPTER-7

8.1 Stacking of Mineral Rejects and Disposal of Wastes

8.1.1 Nature of Waste

The waste to be generated during plan period is mostly top soil. About 6752.85 Cum of topsoil will be generated during the two years planned period.

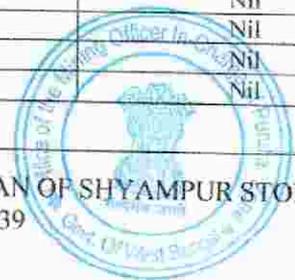
8.1.2 Selection of Dump Site

According to approved Geological Report no OB/ rejects will be generated. Only top soil of 1.5 m top soil will be excavated and spread over the safety barrier, later it will be used for green belt development for plantation.

8.1.3 Mineral rejects likely to be generated during the five years planned period of the followings

Table 22: Mineral rejects details for the five years

Year	Alluvial Soil in (m ³)	Overburden
1 st	2868.17	Nil
2 nd	3884.68	Nil
3 rd	Nil	Nil
4 th	Nil	Nil
5 th	Nil	Nil
Total	6752.85	Nil



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Note: Top soil will be used to develop the green belt and plantation purpose.

8.1.4 Dump Design Parameters

No waste material is going to generate during the entire mining period. So, the provision of dump design is not envisaged.

8.1.5 Mineral Stack

No additional waste management activities are planned for this project as there is no generation of over burden. No sub-grade generation is proposed in this plan period.

9. CHAPTER-8

9.1 USE OF MINERAL

9.1.1 End use of mineral

Black Stone is mainly used as building materials and sculptures, railway ballast, construction of roads. Stone mined out from the mine can be directly used as boulders of different sizes for River Anti-erosion, Dam construction, embankment works etc. After crushing into different sizes of aggregates from 6 mm to 63 mm, the product can be used in construction and road projects.

9.1.2 Give details in case blending of different grades of ores is being practiced or is to be practiced at the mine to meet specifications stipulated by buyers

No blending of material is envisaged. However, different sized products will be sold separately.

10. CHAPTER-9

10.1 Site services

All site services including office, latrine, rest shelter and stack yard will be located outside ML area over land purchased by the lessee.

10.2 Manpower engagement

Table 23: Man power details with workshop cum store room details

Category	Description	Heads	
A	i	Mine Manager	1
	ii	Mine Foreman	1
	iii	Mine Mate cum Blaster	1
B	i	Excavator (Operator)	1
	ii	Dumper Operator	5
	iii	Driller	1
C	i	Helper	2
	ii	Water Sprinkling Helper	1
D	i	Miner/General Labourer	
	ii	Security Guard	
E	i	Clerk	1
	ii	Peon	1
Total Personnel engaged in Mine operation			

11. CHAPTER-10

11.1 MINERAL PROCESSING

No mineral processing is essential



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12. CHAPTER-11

PART-B

12.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The environmental management plan includes the following steps

12.1.1 Base line information

12.1.2 Present Land Use Pattern of the Project Area

The land use pattern at present, at the end of planned period and at conceptual stages are shown in below table

Table 24: Land use details

Sl. No.	Utilization Type	Present	During 5 Years Plan Period (Ha)	At Conceptual Stage (Ha)
1	Quarry Area	-	1.149	1.149
2	Backfilled	-	0.068***	0.068
3	Surface Dump (OB)	-	Nil	Nil
4	Surface Dump (Top Soil)	-	0.019	0.019
5	Mineral Stack	-	**	**
6	Infrastructure (Office & Workshop, etc.)	-	**	**
7	Explosive Magazine	-	-	-
8	Access Road	-	0.034	0.034
Sub-Total (Mining)				
9	Safety Zone/Green Belt/Plantation	-	0.059	0.059
Subtotal-Utilized				
10	Unutilized	1.29	Nil	Nil
Total		1.29	1.29	1.29

** The entire mining lease falls under the zone of excavation. Office, rest shelter and stack yard will locate outside ML area on purchased land.

Water Regime

There is no water body within the area. The mine working will not intercept water table of the area. Rain water will be pumped out and discharged. The general slope of the leasehold area is toward north where a seasonal nala passes. The seasonal nala finally joins Dhapalijor River in the southward direction. Water quality of the seasonal nallah will be monitored during monsoon.

12.1.3 Flora & Fauna

Except for a few bushes, no major trees can be seen in the area. Moreover, there is no demarcated/protected forest close to the project area. The protected wildlife animals are also not present in and around the project area. However, few varieties of snakes are often seen in the monsoon period. Besides this, domestic animals like dogs, cats, goats, cows, buffaloes, pigs, hens, ducks, pigeons are available in nearby villages of the quarry site. However, in the buffer zone, following trees are commonly seen: Neem, Palash, Arjun, Bot, Tal, Khejura, Karanja, Aswathho, Tentul, Bel, Shishu, Akashmoni, Eucalyptus, Guava etc. In the buffer zone common fishes in the village pond like Rui, Katla, Mrigel, Magur, Singi, Puti etc. Also, Fox, Hyena, Hare, Pangolin etc. are often seen here.

Climate

Bankura is one of the drought prone districts of West Bengal. It has a sub-tropical climate and is characterized by high evaporation and low precipitation. Temperature is very high in summer and low in winter which varies from 10 to 20 degrees in winter and 23 to 45 degrees in summer thus causing dryness in moisture. Southwest monsoon is the principal source of rainfall in the district. Average rainfall varies between 1100 to 1500 mm.

12.1.4 Quality of ambient air, water and noise level

Scale of mining is limited over a small area of 1.29 Ha Regular Environmental monitoring will be carried out during the mining operation. Ambient air, water, noise quality monitoring will be done. Reports will be regularly submitted to the MOEFCC/CPCB/SPCB.

12.1.5 Environmental Impact Assessment Statement

12.1.5.1 Impact on Human Environment

Employment generation for local people.

12.1.5.2 Impact on Land use pattern

The details of land use pattern due to mining activities will be as follows: Please refer the **CHAPTER -11, Para 12.1.2**

12.1.5.3 Impact on Climate

No impact on climate as the scale of mining is small

12.1.5.4 Impact on Flora & Fauna

No trees will be felled as the proposed working area. The entire area is already excavated barring few virgin patches in this scenario no impact on flora and fauna envisaged.

12.1.5.5 Impact on Air Quality

Mining is carried out over a limited area. Dust raised by loading, transport and blasting will be over a limited area. Water sprinkler will be used on hired basis. Some part of the fugitive dust will be also arrested in plants grown over the safety barrier.

12.1.5.6 Impact on Noise quality

Noise will be generated by deploying excavator and movement of dumper. Due to limited scale of operation over a small leasehold area ambient noise level will be within prescribed limits.

12.1.5.7 Impact on Water Quality

Monitoring of water quality during monsoon will be done.

12.1.5.8 Impact on local ecology

No impact on local ecology.

12.1.5.9 Impact on Socio-economics

Positive impacts are employment generation.



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12.1.5.10 Ground Vibration (due to blasting)

The following safety measures and control blasting technique to be adopted to control the ground vibration amicably:

- Use of delay detonators.
- Optimization of firing time by trial-and-error method.
- Optimization of blast design parameters.
- Lower explosive weight per delay.
- Direction of initiation.



12.1.5.11 Environmental Monitoring Program

It is proposed to carry out periodic environmental monitoring for the following environmental aspects and parameters:

Table 25: Frequency of environmental aspects

S. No.	Environmental Aspects	Parameters	Frequency	Location
1	Ambient Quality Air	PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOX, CO	Twice in a week	At Four Locations
2	Ambient Noise Levels	Day time & Night time SPL	Twice in a month	At Four Locations
3	Surface Water Quality	Parameters As per IS:2296-Class C	Once in a quarter	At Three Locations
	Ground Water Quality	Parameters As per IS:10500		At Two Locations

12.1.7 Environmental Management Plan

The environmental management plan were being given in subsequent paragraphs.

12.1.8 Soil Storage and preservation of top

The topsoil will be utilized separately for future use of plantation/vegetation in the safety zone as well as adjoining to the Mining Lease area for the green belt development which is about 300 m distance towards SW direction as shown in Plate No 13.

12.1.9 Proposal for Land reclamation affected by mining

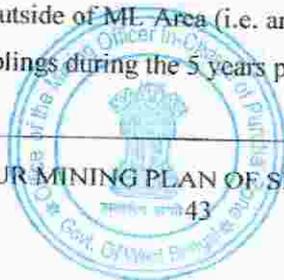
During the planned period Black Stone will not be exhausted. Therefore, no reclamation programme has been envisaged during the planned period.

12.1.10 Waste Dump Management

Top soil is removed during mining operation will be stored and utilized in green belt development plan which is shown in the Environment Management Plan.

12.1.11 Afforestation Programme

As per MoEF&CC Office Memorandum F. N. 22-34/2018-1A.III Dated 08.01.2019, Plantation to be done within the safety zone over an area of 0.059 (Approx. 4.75 % of Project Quarry Area). It will be planned to make plantations in a safety zone and also outside of ML Area (i.e. around Water body, along road side in community area etc.). Approx. 200 numbers of saplings during the 5 years planned period. Gap filling plantations will be



undertaken during this period in consultation with DFO (District Forest Officer).

The details of the plantation schedule are as follows:

Table 26: No. of sapling plantation details

Year	Name of the saplings to be planted	No. of saplings proposed	Targeted Survival Rate	Plant after survival	Location
1 st	Neem, Karanja, Arjun, Gamar, Mango, Kusum, Accacia, Guava, Babul, Bot, etc.	40+170	75%	30 + 128	Safety Barrier & Outside the ML area
2 nd		40+170		30 + 128	Safety Barrier & Outside the ML area
3 rd		40+170		30 + 128	Safety Barrier & Outside the ML area
4 th		40+170		30 + 128	Safety Barrier & Outside the ML area
5 th		40+170		30 + 128	Safety Barrier & Outside the ML area
Total		200 + 850 = 1050		150 + 640 = 790	

*Note: Since the mining lease area is 1.29 ha, 7.5 m safety barrier has been utilized for green belt development purpose is about 4.75 % under 0.059 Ha present at ML area and remaining 28.25% i.e. 0.361 Ha will be utilized for green belt purpose in adjoining plot area at mouza – Mouchuria, JI.- 111, Plot no. 294 and 419, having area – 1acre/0.404 Ha which is about 300 m distance from the lease hold area towards WSW direction where total 850 no. of saplings is proposed for green belt development.

12.1.12 Discharge of mine water and surface water

The water table lies approximately at 130.0 AMSL during pre-monsoon and 138.0 AMSL during post- monsoon period. Therefore, the quarry floor will not be waterlogged by the seepage water. Air pollution control. Only accumulated rain water in the pit bottom will be discharged to the nearby seasonal nallah.

12.1.13 Air pollution control

12.1.14 Fugitive Emission Control

- Water sprinkling system will be used for dust suppression on the haul roads and transportation routes in and around the mines.

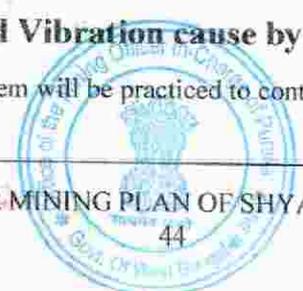
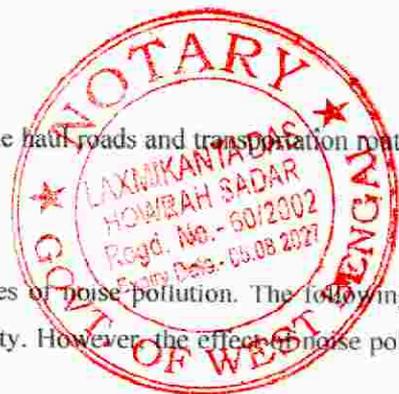
Noise Environment Management

Mining machinery like excavator, dumpers, drill are the major sources of noise pollution. The following are the noise control measures proposed to be undertaken in the mining facility. However, the effect of noise pollution in the buffer zone will be negligible.

- Encasement of noise generating equipment.
- In addition, personnel working near high noise level generating sources will be provided with ear muffs.
- Effective preventive maintenance and vibration measurement of all rotating equipment and transport systems will help in the improvement of noise reduction.

Protective Measure for ground Vibration cause by Blasting

NONEL (Non-Eclectic Detonating) system will be practiced to control the ground vibration within safe limit. It



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consists of a hollow polymer tube of desired length containing a very small quantity of reactive material in its annular space, approximately 15-20 milligrams per meter. The NONEL system can be divided into

- Surface initiation units (delays)
- In-hole initiation units (delays)

Combination delay system comprising of non-electric and in-hole/surface blast initiation device is popular today, as it helps to achieve multicity of delay intervals which helps the blasting to carry out blasting infinite number of drill holes sequentially and yet to be kept ground vibration amicably.

12.1.15 Measures for protecting historical monuments and for rehabilitation of human settlement likely to be disturbed due to mining activity

There is no historical monument and village displacement is not essential.

12.1.16 Socio Economic Benefits

With the continuation of mining activity in the area, there will be improvement in the infrastructural facilities, employment potential, medical, education, trade and commerce. Thus, there will be overall improvement in the socio-economic status of the people of surrounding areas. The lessee has undertaken developmental activities in and around the surrounding areas. The details are as follows:

Infrastructure

- Repairing and black topping of Village Road connecting Road from Village to Main Road carried as & when required.
- Repairing of interior village roads

Education

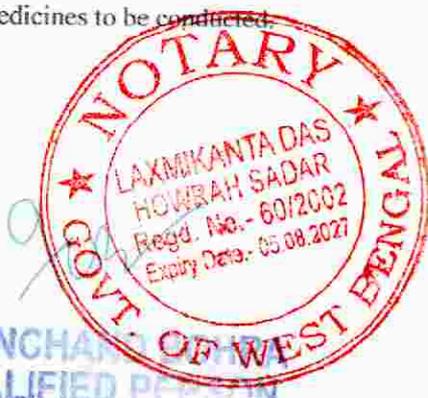
- Renovation of school building & Anganwadi compound wall etc.
- Distribution of Uniforms, Books, slates, pencil, etc. to the school students
- Facilitating the Independence & Republic Day functions at adjoining schools by funding the entire celebration by extending various tournaments among the school children.

Health

- Health-Check-up camp covering adjoining villages and free supply of medicines to be conducted.

Other Peripheral Activities

- Regular maintenance of temple housekeeping etc.
- Conducting game and entertainment programs for local villagers.



GYANCHANDRA
QUALIFIED PERSON

PART-C

13 CHAPTER-12-PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

(Prepared as per West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules,2016)

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Table 27: Project description

a	Name of The Project	SHYAMPUR STONE MINE
	Address of The Project	MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, JL NO.:112, AREA: 1.290 HA. PLOT NO.- 807 [NON- FOREST- NON-GOV. LAND] POST: SALTORA, P.S.& BLOCK: SALTORA, DIST: BANKURA-722158, WEST BENGAL.
	Name of The Applicant	SHRI DHIREN GHOSH
	Address of The Applicant	MOUZA – DIGTORE-PO-SALTORA P.S. & BLOCK – SALTORA DISTRICT - BANKURA, WEST BENGAL-722158 PH. NO.-+91-7001104491
b	Project Area	3.19 acre/1.29 Ha (With Approach Road 0.084 Acre/0.034Ha)
c	Status of the Applicant	PRIVATE
d	Mineral(s) which are occurring in the area and which the applicant intends to mine	BLACK STONE
e	Whether the area is recorded to be in forest (please specify whether protected, reserved etc.)	Non-Forest land
f	Ownership/Occupancy:	Proprietorship
g	Topo Sheet No:	Toposheet No. SOI-73 I/14 Old- F45 C/14 New, 73 I/15 Old-F45 C/15 New, 73 M/2 Old- F45 D/2 New and 73 M/3 Old-F45 D/3 New present in and around the project site as well as 10 km radius.
h	Latitude & Longitude:	Details in Chapter 2.0
i	Present land use pattern	Non-Agricultural land/Barren Land
j	Present Method of mining and mineral processing	No mining is being carried at present.

13.2 REASONS FOR CLOSURE

The quarries will not be abandoned during plan period hence mine closure is not envisaged.

13.3 STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

As per rule 14 of WBMMCR 2016, for every fresh grant of mining lease a progressive mine closure plan is required to be submitted.



13.4 CLOSER PLAN PREPARATION DETAILS:

Table 28: QP & applicant details

Name of the Applicant	SHRI DHIREN GHOSH
Address of the Applicant	Mouza – Digtore-Post-Saltora P.S. & Block Saltora District - Bankura, West Bengal-722158 Ph.No.-+91-7001104491
Name of qualified Person	Gyan Chand Bohra -Qualified Person
Address	C/o. Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Nagpur- Regional Office- Contai, West Bengal-721401

Prepared by M/s. ALPL-NAGPUR MINING PLAN OF SHYAMPUR STONE MINE

GYANCHAND BOHRA
 QUALIFIED PERSON

13.5 MINE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Geology	Chapter 3.0
2.2 Exploration	Chapter 3.0
2.3 Estimation of reserves	Chapter 4.0
2.4 Classification of reserves	Chapter 4.0
2.5 Geological reserves	Chapter 4.0
2.6 Mineable resaves	Chapter 4.0
2.7 Mining method	Chapter 5.0

13.6 REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MINING PLAN/SCHEME OF MINING INCLUDING FIVE YEARS PROGRESSIVE CLOSURE PLAN UP TO THE FINAL CLOSURE PLAN OF THE MINE

Preparation of Progressive Mine Closure Plan (PMCP) came into force through the vide notification no, GSR 330 (E) dated 10.04.2003. The proposals for construction of different protective measures are as follows during the 5 years plan period:

Table 29: Planning details during five years period

Year	Particulars	Proposed
During 5 Years Plan Period	Construction of retaining Wall	Nil
	Afforestation	1050
	AAQ	As per MoEFC&C Guideline
	Water Quality	
	Noise Level Monitoring	

13.7 PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

13.7.1 Mine out land

The entire leasehold is almost excavated and the black stone deposit is yet to bottom up. There is only 1.5m soil available over the black stone deposit which is spread in the safety barrier area for plantation.

13.7.2 Water Quality Management

Only accumulated rain water will be discharged to seasonal nallah and regular water quality management will be done.

13.7.3 Air Quality Management

Ambient air quality monitoring will be done at regular intervals.

13.7.4 Waste Management

The waste to be generated during the plan period is mostly soil and weathered rock which will be utilized for green belt development purpose and as per plan; a total of 6752.85 Cum will be generated.

13.7.5 Top Soil Management

Limited quantity of soil will be available during planned period that will be spread over safety barrier area for plantation.



Prepared by M/s. ALPL-NAGPUR MINING PLAN OF SHYAMPUR STONE MINE



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 QUALIFIED PERSON**

13.7.6 Disposal of Mining Machinery

Not envisaged during this planned period. A detail closure plan will be submitted 6 months prior to the closing of this mine.

13.7.7 Infrastructure

Rest shelter, First-Aid room, drinking water and labour shed will be erected.

13.7.8 Safety and Security

DGMS approved safety shoes and helmets will be provided to all the miners. Drill operator will be provided with a dust mask and ear muffs. Workmen will be medically examined periodically. The pit boundary will be fenced with wire fencing; mine roads will be properly marked. The permanent security guard will be engaged to secure the safety matters of the mine.

13.7.9 Disaster Management and Risk Assessment

First aid facility provided at mines and a vehicle is available for any emergency or any type of accident.

13.7.10 Care and Maintenance during Temporary Discontinuance

Notice of Temporary discontinuance will be sent to concerned authorities and government departments. Pit will be fenced and a security guard will be posted to take care of pits and others. As such all infrastructures will be movable type it may be shifted as on requirement.

13.7.11 Economic Repercussions of Closure of mine and manpower retrenchments

Not envisaged during the planned period.

13.7.12 Time Scheduling for Reclamation & Rehabilitation

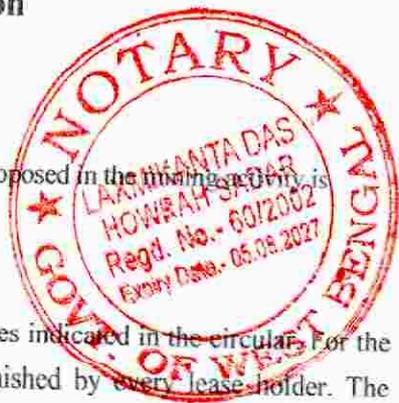
This will be provided in the final closure plan.

13.7.13 Abandonment Cost

The tentative cost for implementing the protective and rehabilitation measures proposed in the mining plan is limited is not applicable.

13.7.14 Financial Assurance

Financial assurance has been computed on the basis of area put to various uses indicated in the circular. For the purpose of mining operation in any area, financial assurance shall be furnished by every lease holder. The amount of financial assurance shall be Rupees fifteen Thousand (15,000) per Hectare of the mining lease area put to use for mining and allied activities or Rupees Fifty Thousand (50,000) whichever is higher, As per the provisions of the West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, financial assurance for SHYAMPUR STONE MINE- Dhiren Ghosh has been estimated to Rs. 50,000/- which will be deposited to the concerned authority as per the payment norms specified in the clause 18.2 of West Bengal Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016.



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13.7.15 Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP)

The life of the mine as per the present conceptual plan will be 5 years. It is 1.290 Ha. proposed and suggested to develop the mine scientifically and systematically to excavate the entire mineral reserve of the leasehold area, as per the estimated Black stone reserve (UNFC-332). So, after 5 years, the lease owner can apply for a lease renewal, provided further black stone reserve (UNFC 332) would be established through vertical drilling.

13 CONCLUSION

The proposed Project area of 1.29 Ha is private land. The area is being represented mostly by backward communities, scheduled caste & scheduled tribes. This mining project will play the most important role in improving socio-economic status and lifestyle of the local backward communities. The project will not have any such significant adverse impact on the environmental parameters of the surrounding area. implementing Environmental Management Plan and continuous monitoring of ambient air, water quality, noise and soil quality as per guideline of the M.O.E.F.C.C/CPCB/SPCB any adverse impacts on the surrounding area will be reduced.



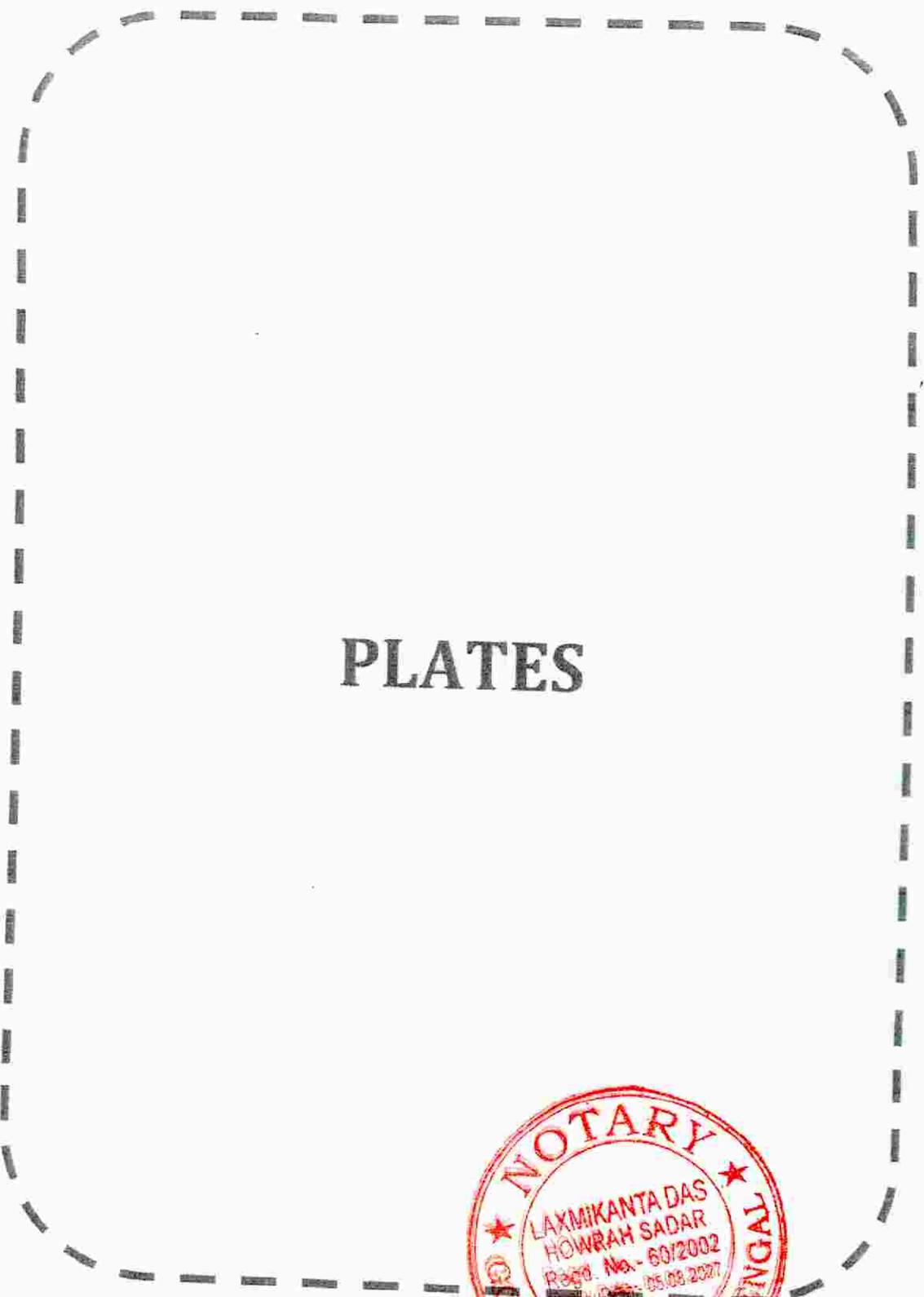
Gyan Chand Bohra

**GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON**

Approved
Sanatan Mahato
**(Sanatan Mahato)
Mining Officer
In-Charge of Purulia Zone
Govt. of West Bengal**

08/05/2025

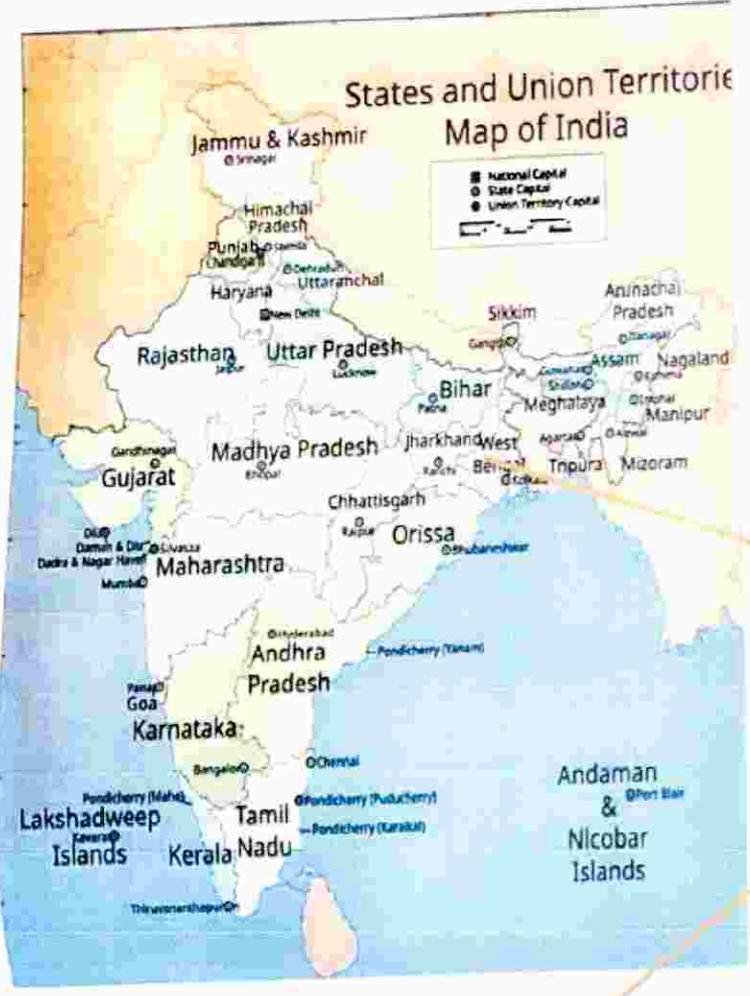




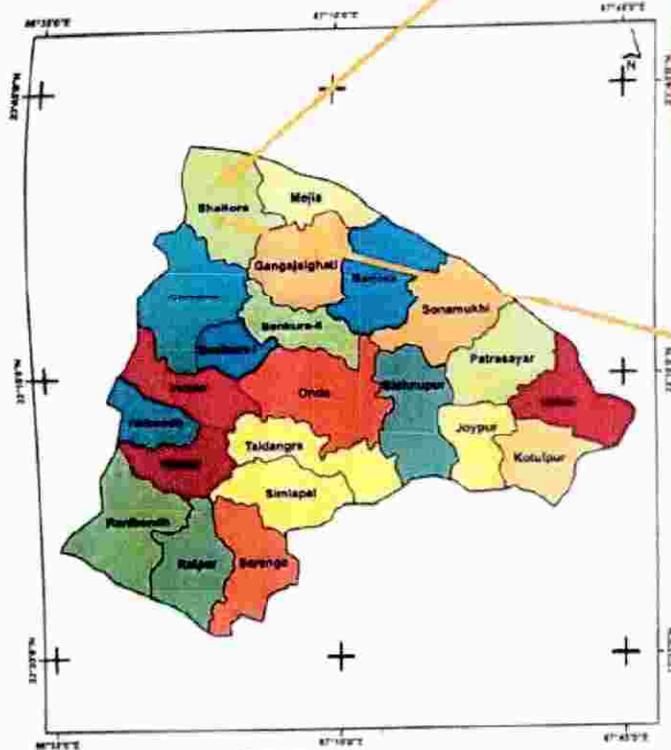
PLATES



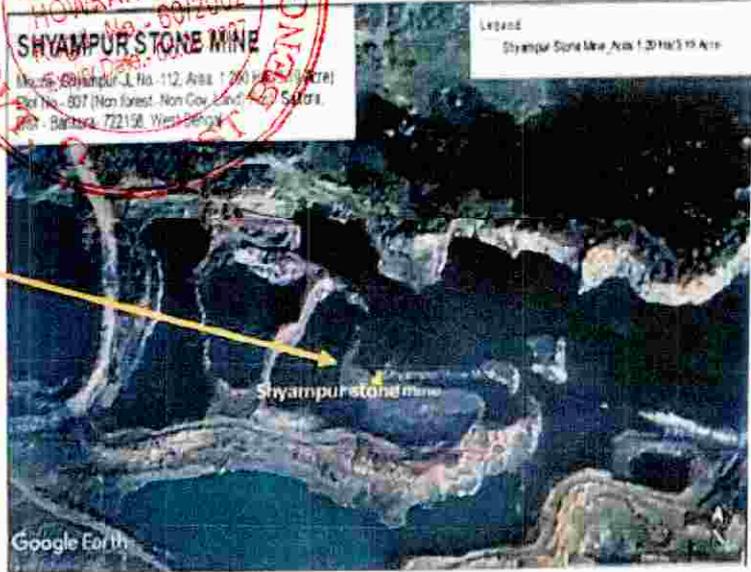
INDEX MAP



BANKURA BLOCK MAP



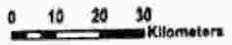
Shyampur Stone Mine, Area 1.20 Ha/3.15 Acre
 Plot No. - 807 (Non Forest, Non Gov. Land) - Sadara,
 P.O. - Bankura, 722158, West Bengal



Google Earth

BOUNDARIES

— DISTRICT
— BLOCK



[Signature]
 GYANCHANTI SUTRA
 QUALIFIED PERSON

PLATE-01

SHYAMPUR STONE MINE

Mouza- Shyampur-JL No.-112, Area- 1.290 HA(3.19 Acre)
 Plot No - 807 (Non forest -Non Gov. Land) Post- Saltora,
 Dist - Bankura- 722158, West Bengal

Legend

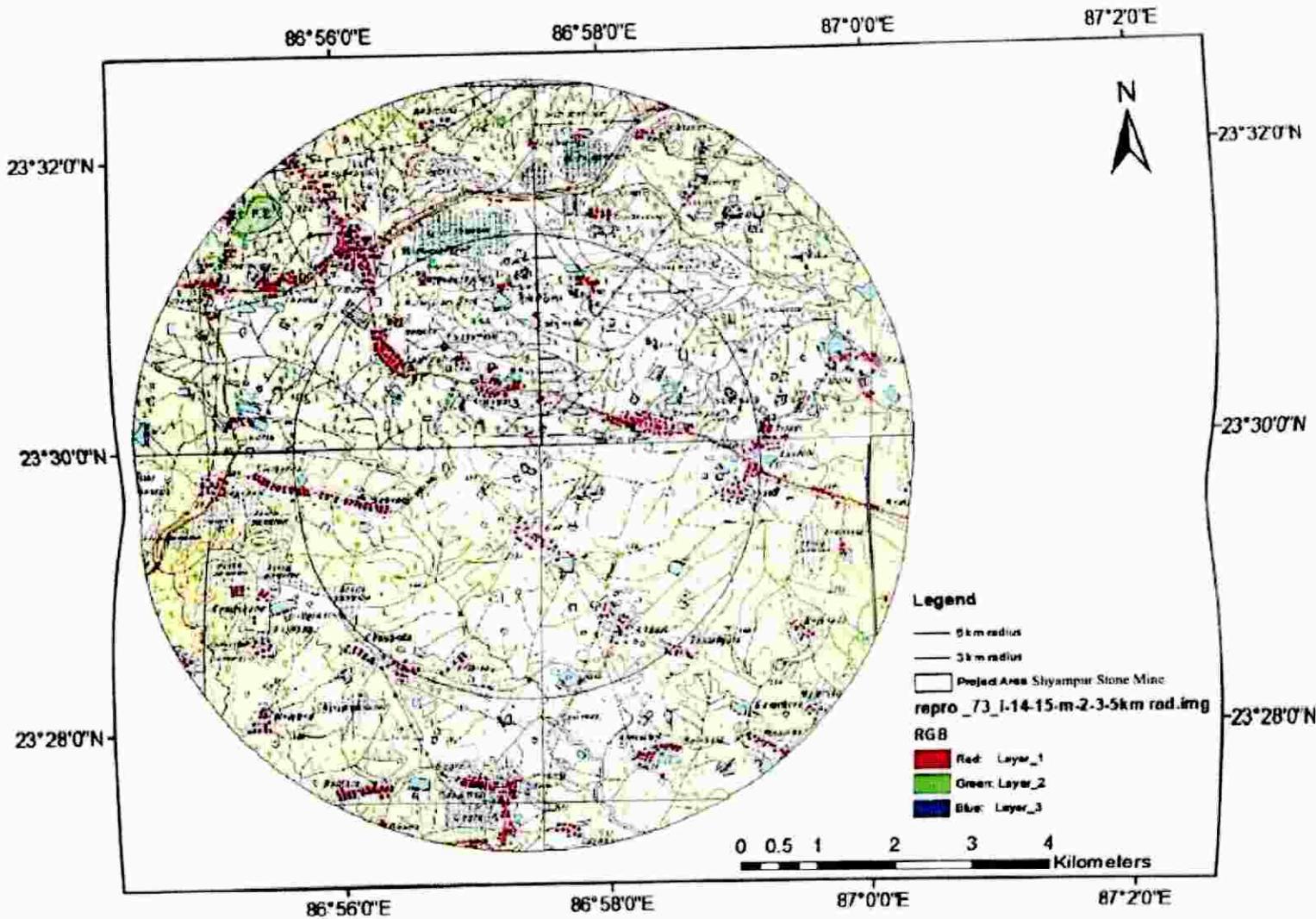
 Shyampur Stone Mine_Area-1.29 Ha/3.19 Acre

Toposheet No. 50I-73 114 Old- F45 C14 New,
 73 115 Old-F45 C15 New, 73 M2 Old-F45 D2
 New and 73 M3 Old-F45 D3 New present in and
 around the project site as well as 10 km radius.

Boundary Points	Co-ordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
BP1	23°29'52.659"N	86°57'22.372"E
BP2	23°29'52.612"N	86°57'22.427"E
BP3	23°29'52.149"N	86°57'22.427"E
BP4	23°29'52.069"N	86°57'22.497"E
BP5	23°29'51.803"N	86°57'22.657"E
BP6	23°29'51.592"N	86°57'22.718"E
BP7	23°29'51.291"N	86°57'22.902"E
BP8	23°29'50.966"N	86°57'23.102"E
BP9	23°29'50.712"N	86°57'23.270"E
BP10	23°29'50.441"N	86°57'23.652"E
BP11	23°29'50.349"N	86°57'24.126"E
BP12	23°29'50.635"N	86°57'24.367"E
BP13	23°29'50.312"N	86°57'24.399"E
BP14	23°29'50.940"N	86°57'24.476"E
BP15	23°29'50.815"N	86°57'24.528"E
BP16	23°29'50.660"N	86°57'25.151"E
BP17	23°29'50.601"N	86°57'25.293"E
BP18	23°29'50.612"N	86°57'25.343"E
BP19	23°29'50.777"N	86°57'25.430"E
BP20	23°29'50.856"N	86°57'25.411"E
BP21	23°29'50.737"N	86°57'25.541"E
BP22	23°29'50.660"N	86°57'26.099"E
BP23	23°29'50.322"N	86°57'26.430"E
BP24	23°29'50.192"N	86°57'26.515"E
BP25	23°29'50.061"N	86°57'26.462"E
BP26	23°29'50.004"N	86°57'26.459"E
BP27	23°29'49.809"N	86°57'26.950"E
BP28	23°29'49.169"N	86°57'26.813"E
BP29	23°29'48.146"N	86°57'26.471"E
BP30	23°29'48.564"N	86°57'24.913"E
BP31	23°29'48.438"N	86°57'24.824"E
BP32	23°29'48.574"N	86°57'24.073"E
BP33	23°29'49.282"N	86°57'23.676"E
BP34	23°29'49.117"N	86°57'23.409"E
BP35	23°29'52.699"N	86°57'20.564"E

Mouza- Shyampur-JL No.-112, Area: 1.290
 HA.(3.19 Acre)
 Plot No.- 807 (Non Forest -Non Gov. Land) Post-
 Saltora,
 Dist - Bankura- 722158, West Bengal

Toposheet Map w.r.t. 3km & 5 Km radius from the periphery of Mining Lease Area



SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA.(3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033

[Signature]
GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON

PLATE-03



THIS MAP SHOWS THE MINING LEASE ON MOUZA MAP



LEASE BOUNDARY
PLOT NO. 807

**BOUNDARY COORDINATE FOR SHYAMPUR
STONE MINE AT SHYAMPUR**

Point Id	Latitude	Longitude
1	23°29'58.653"N	86°57'22.372"E
2	23°29'52.617"N	86°57'22.537"E
3	23°29'52.349"N	86°57'22.537"E
4	23°29'52.065"N	86°57'22.497"E
5	23°29'51.803"N	86°57'23.165"E
6	23°29'51.592"N	86°57'23.578"E
7	23°29'52.251"N	86°57'23.962"E
8	23°29'50.986"N	86°57'23.801"E
9	23°29'50.712"N	86°57'23.723"E
10	23°29'50.441"N	86°57'23.682"E
11	23°29'50.359"N	86°57'24.126"E
12	23°29'50.038"N	86°57'24.362"E
13	23°29'50.812"N	86°57'24.399"E
14	23°29'50.960"N	86°57'24.476"E
15	23°29'50.815"N	86°57'24.828"E
16	23°29'50.660"N	86°57'25.151"E
17	23°29'50.601"N	86°57'25.293"E
18	23°29'50.617"N	86°57'25.343"E
19	23°29'50.772"N	86°57'25.430"E
20	23°29'50.886"N	86°57'25.581"E
21	23°29'50.727"N	86°57'25.841"E
22	23°29'50.660"N	86°57'26.098"E
23	23°29'50.312"N	86°57'26.510"E
24	23°29'50.192"N	86°57'26.515"E
25	23°29'50.061"N	86°57'26.462"E
26	23°29'50.004"N	86°57'26.489"E
27	23°29'49.809"N	86°57'26.982"E
28	23°29'49.183"N	86°57'26.813"E
29	23°29'48.146"N	86°57'26.472"E
30	23°29'48.564"N	86°57'26.913"E
31	23°29'48.418"N	86°57'26.824"E
32	23°29'48.524"N	86°57'26.079"E
33	23°29'49.282"N	86°57'25.076"E
34	23°29'49.117"N	86°57'25.409"E
35	23°29'52.699"N	86°57'20.564"E

PLOT NO. 807

LR PLOT NO- 419

LR PLOT NO- 806

MINERAL BLOCK OVER THE MOUZA MAP

SHYAMPUR STONE MINE

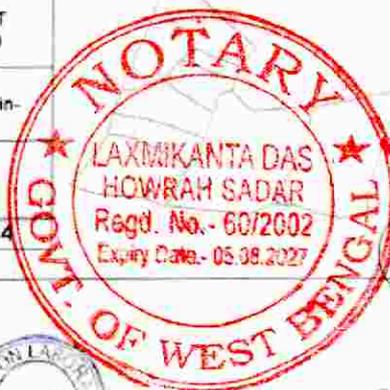
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L NO - 112, PLOT NO. - RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA. (3.19 ACRE)

Applicant Dhiren Ghosh
Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S - Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal Ph.No - 7001104491

Surveyed along with consultant ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur
60, Bajjprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033

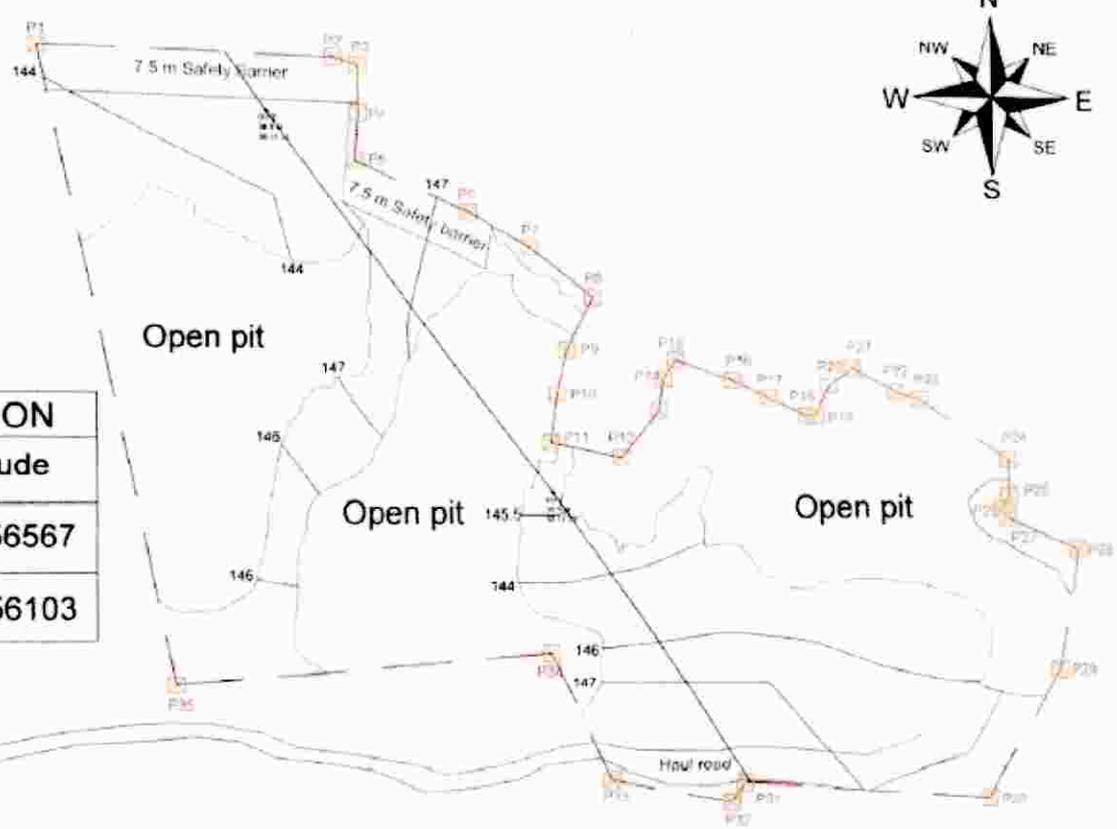
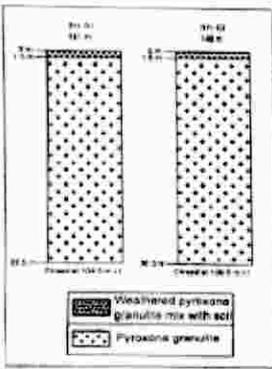
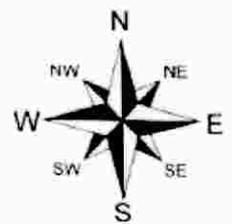
SCALE: 1:2000

PLATE NO.- 04



GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON





BOREHOLE LOCATION

	Latitude	Longitude
BH-1	23.497256	89.956567
BH-2	23.497879	86.956103

LEGEND

- Lease Boundary
- Boundary Pillar
- 7.5 m Safety Barrier
- Haul road
- Open pit area
- Bore hole
- Contour Line

SURFACE PLAN

SHYAMPUR STONE MINE

MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO- 112, PLOT NO- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA.(3.19 ACRE)

Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033

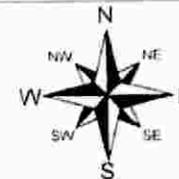
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PLATE NO.- 04-A



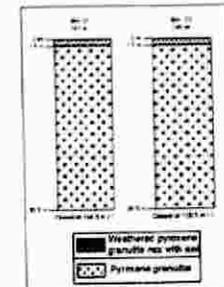
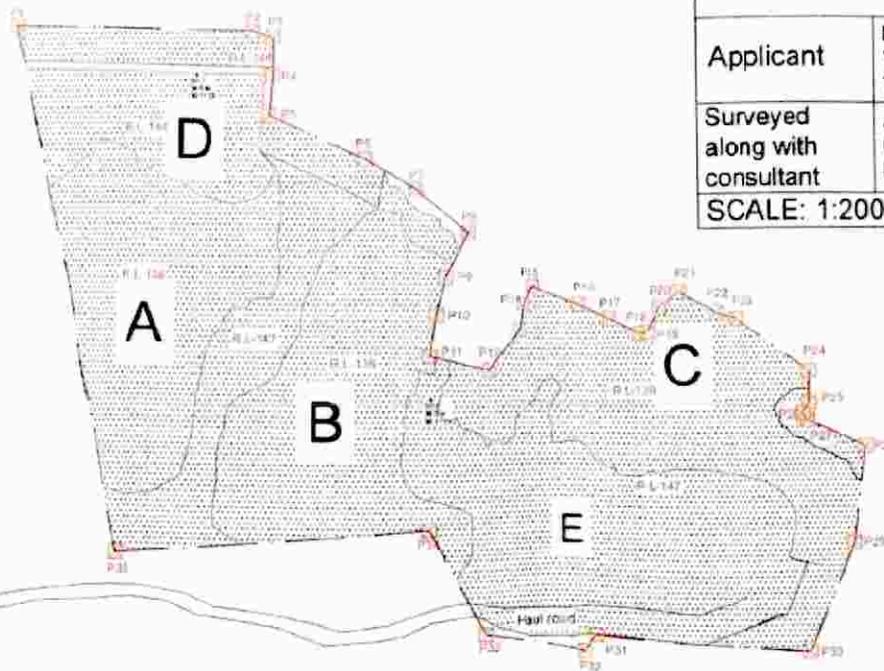
GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON

SHYAMPUR STONE MINE GEOLOGICAL PLAN



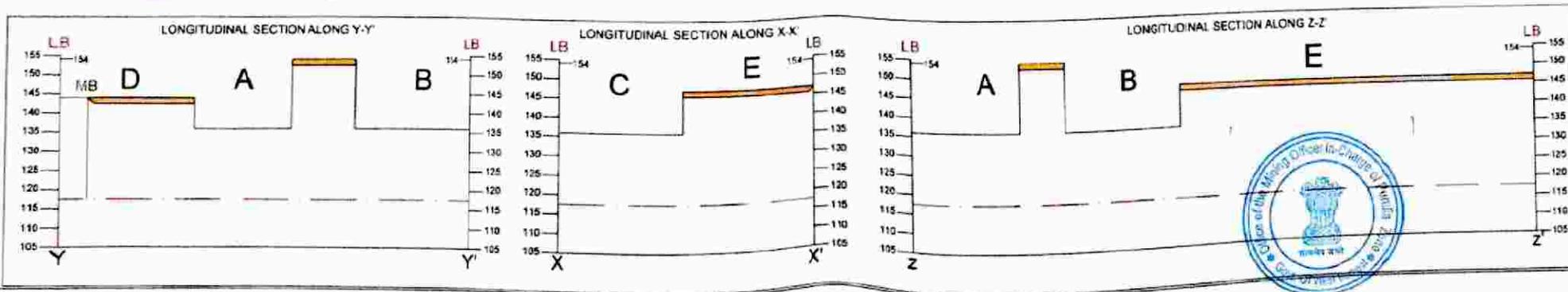
LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'X'
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Cross section of 'Z'
	Pyroxene Granulite
	Borehole
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil

GEOLOGICAL PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA. (3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-05

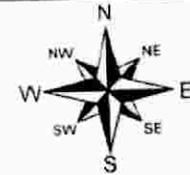


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 GYANCHANDRAN ROY
 NAGPUR

	Lease Boundary
	Mine Boundary

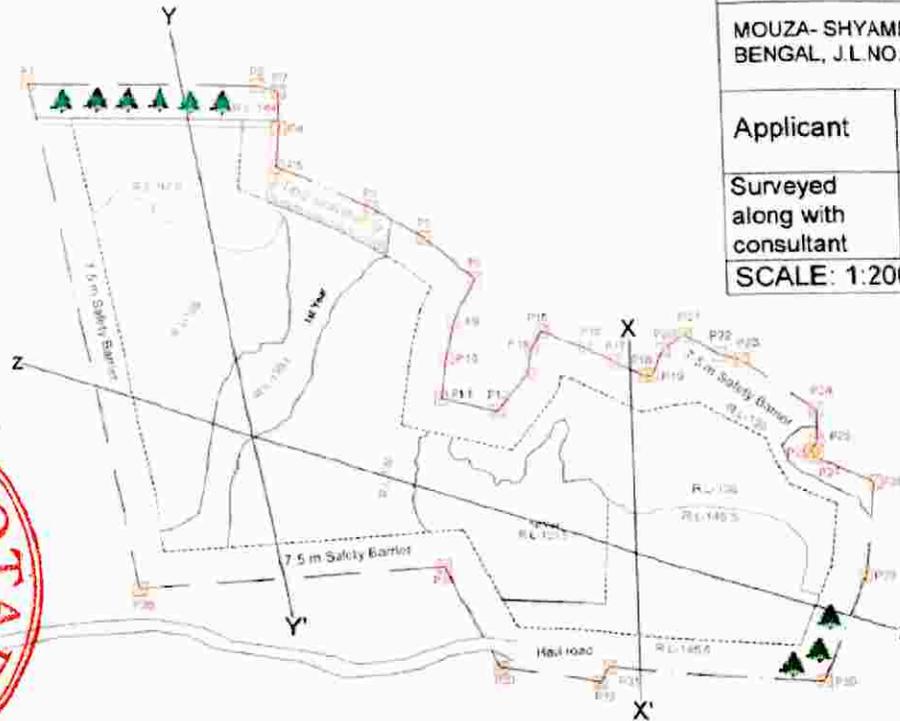


SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

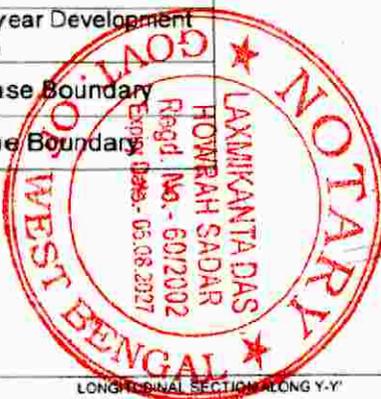


LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'X'
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Cross section of 'Z'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	1st year Development plan
LB	Lease Boundary
7.5	Mine Boundary

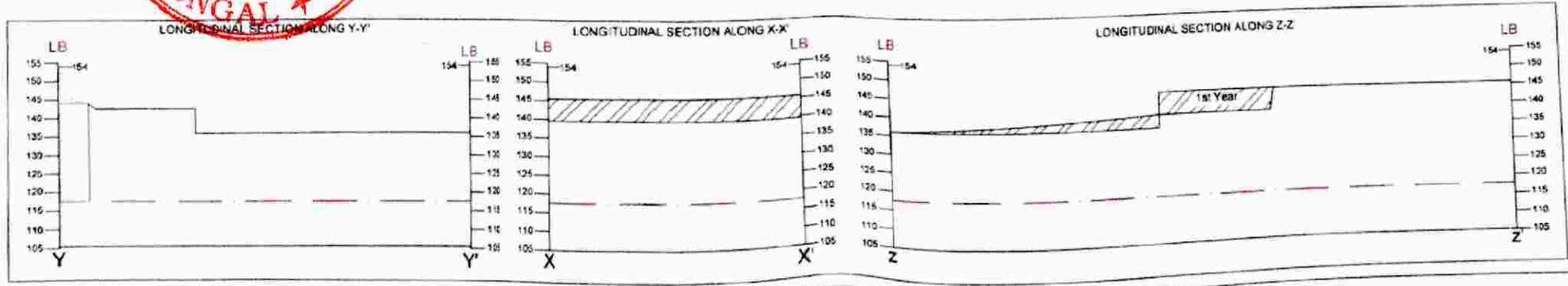
1st YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA. (3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O - Saltora, P.S - Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-06



1st year mining



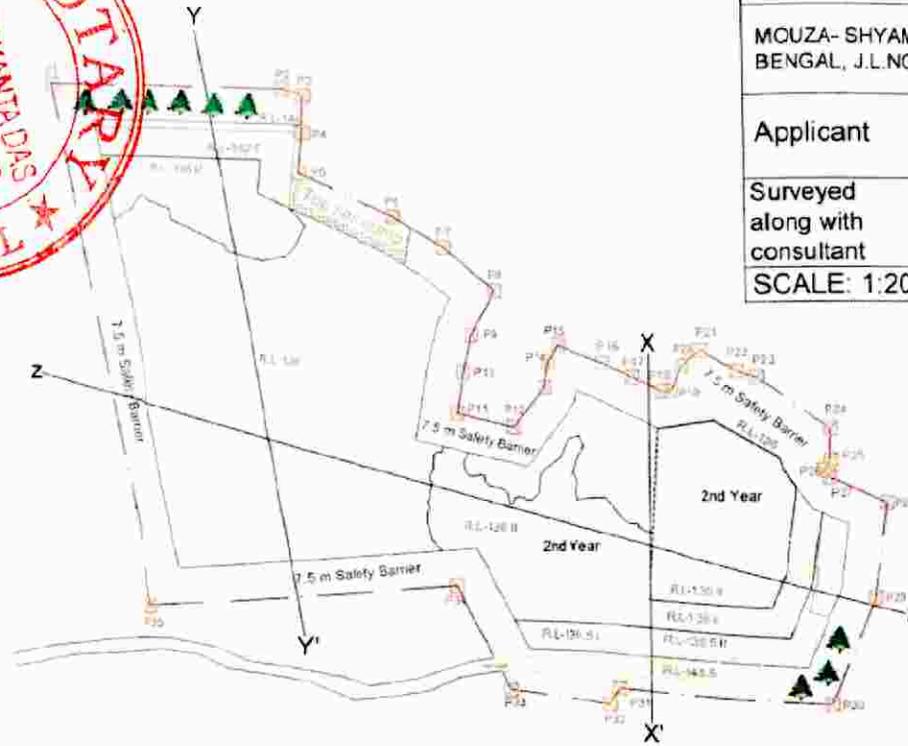
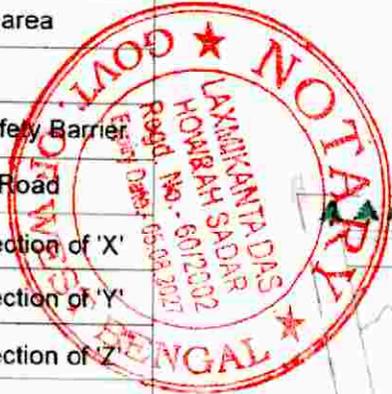
(Signature)
GYANGI [Name] ARA
QUALIFIED PERSON



SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



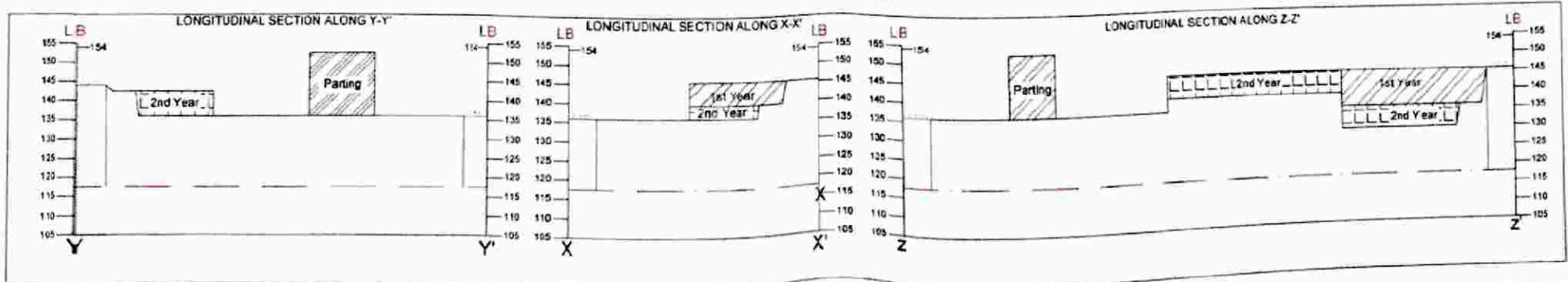
LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	1st year Development plan
	2nd year Development plan
LB	Lease Boundary
7.5	Mine Boundary



2nd YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA. (3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Diglore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-07

	1st year mining
	2nd year mining

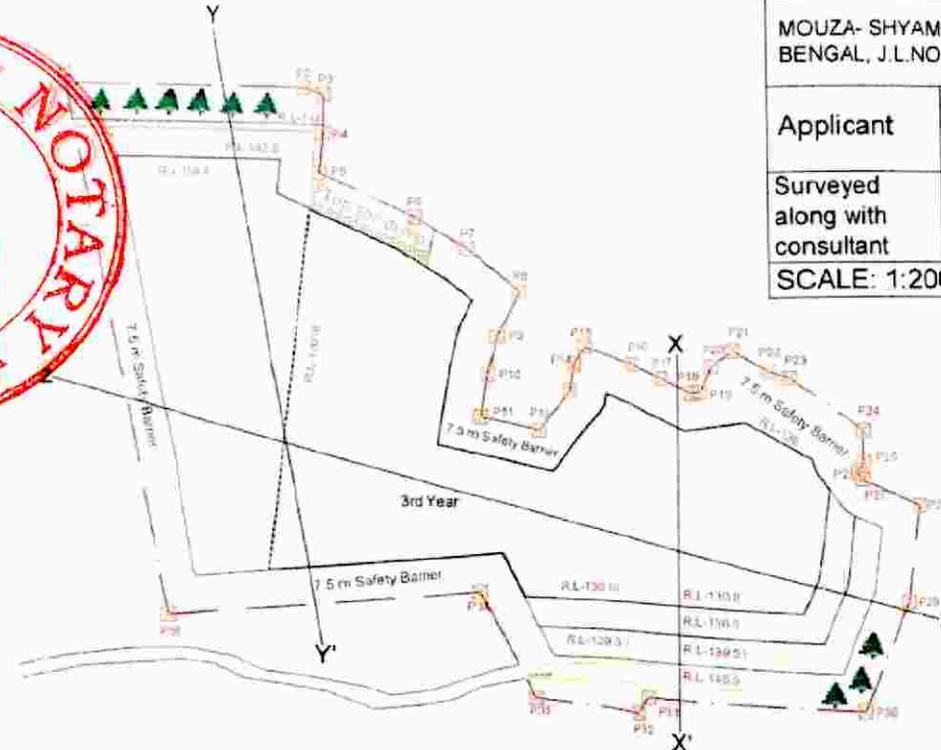
GYANENDRA BOHRA
 QUALIFIED PERSON



SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



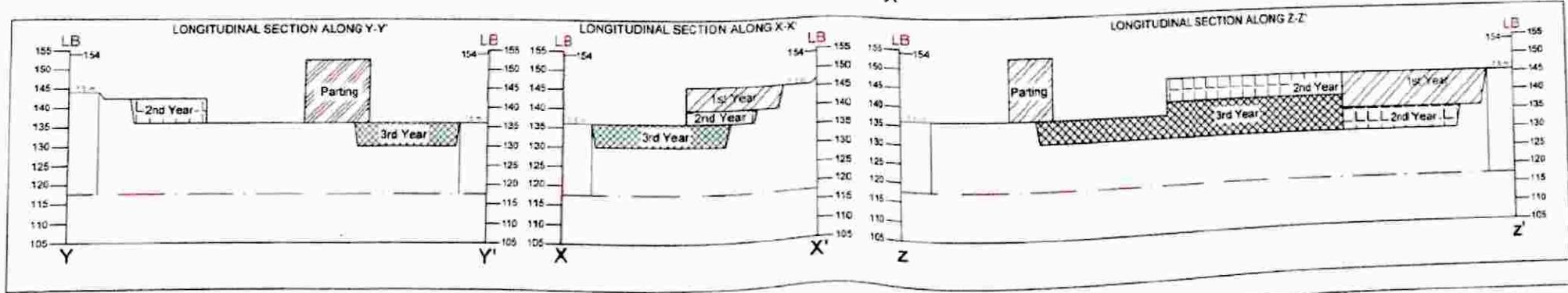
LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Haul Road
	Cross section of X-X'
	Cross section of Y-Y'
	Cross section of Z-Z'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	1st year Development plan
	2nd year Development plan
	3rd year Development plan
	LB Lease Boundary
	7.5 Mine Boundary



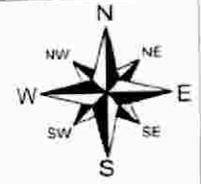
3rd YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA (3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saitora, P.S.- Saitora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph No - 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajirabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-08

	1st year mining
	2nd year mining
	3rd year mining

GYAN CHANDRA BOHRA
 QUALIFIED PERSON

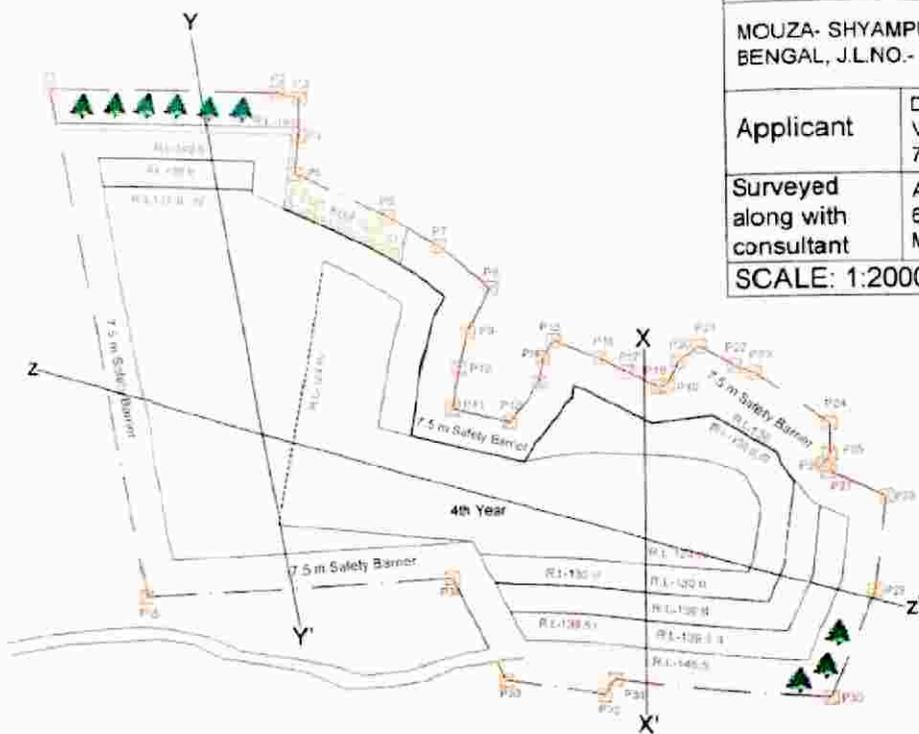


SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'X'
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Cross section of 'Z'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	1st year Development plan
	2nd year Development plan
	3rd year Development plan
	4th year Development plan
	LB Lease Boundary
	7.5 Mine Boundary

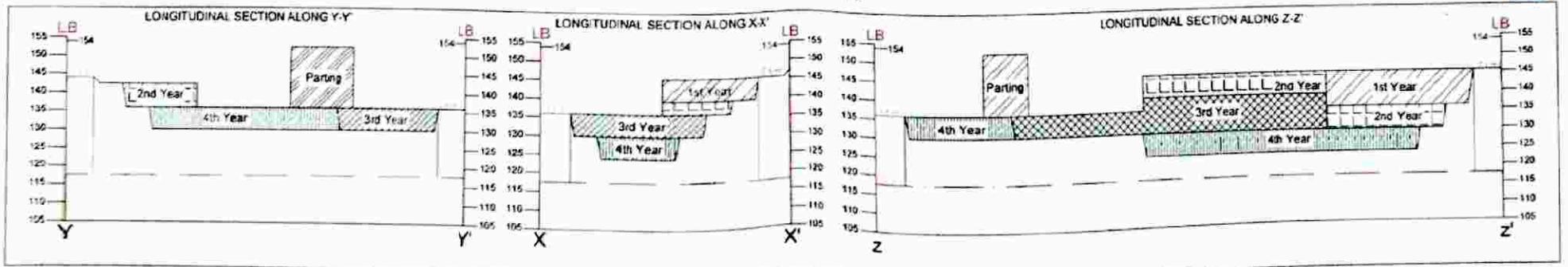
4th YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA.(3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh VIII- Diglore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal, Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajirabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-09



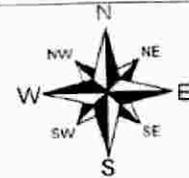
	1st year mining
	2nd year mining
	3rd year mining
	4th year mining



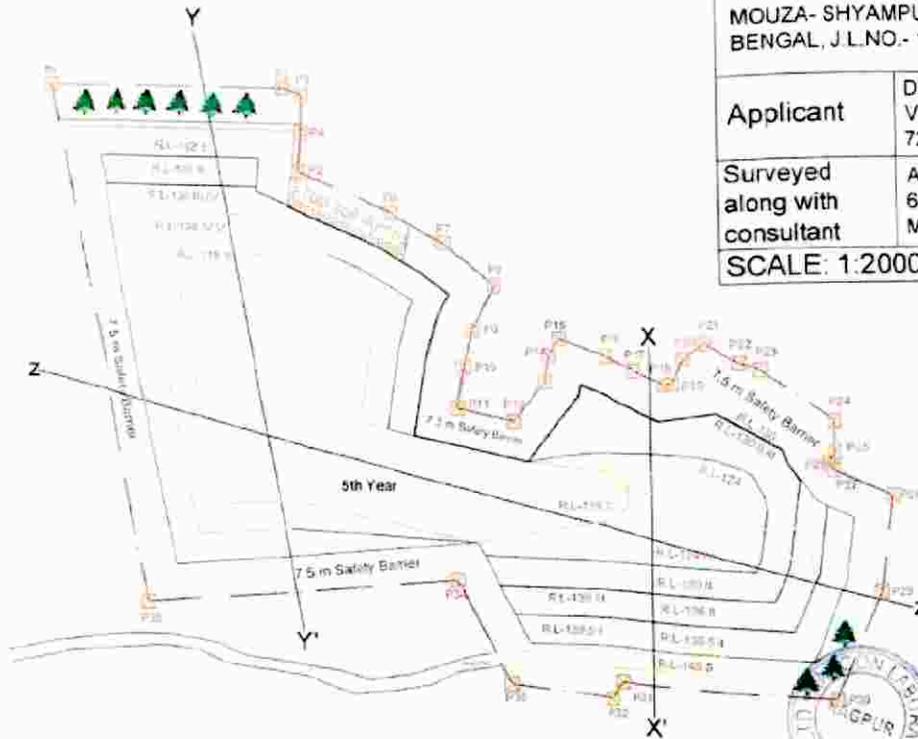
Gyanendra Bohra
GYANENDRA BOHRA
 QUALIFIED PERSON



SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'X'
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Cross section of 'Z'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	1st year Development plan
	2nd year Development plan
	3rd year Development plan
	4th year Development plan
	5th year Development plan



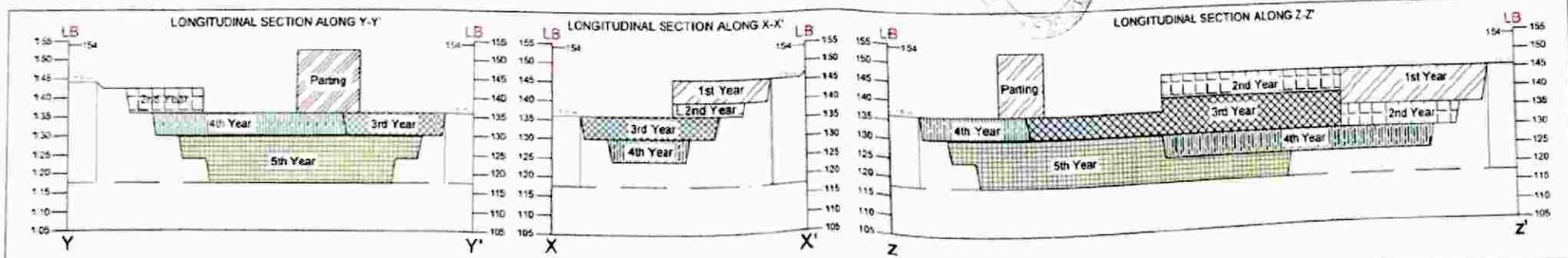
5th YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA.(3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60,Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-10



Gyan Chand Bohra

**GYAN CHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON**

	LB Lease Boundary
	7.5 Mine Boundary
	1st year mining
	2nd year mining
	3rd year mining
	4th year mining
	5th year mining

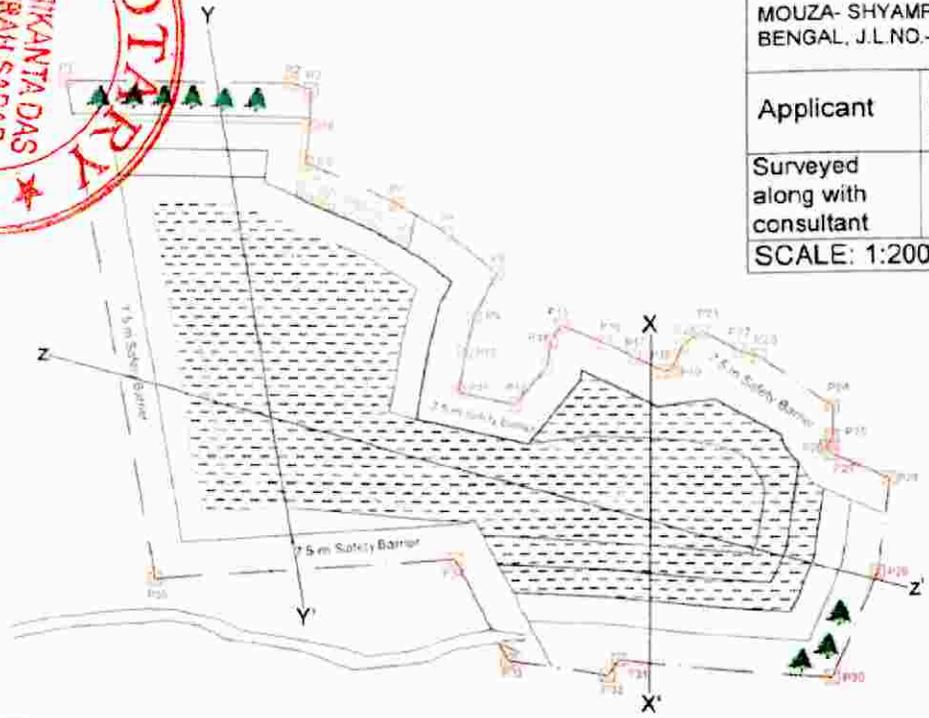
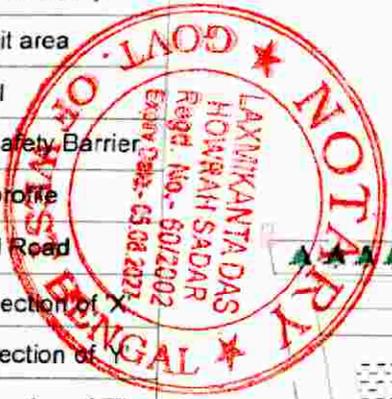


SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



LEGEND

	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Bench profile
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'X'
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Cross section of 'Z'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	Water logged
	Lease Boundary
	7.5 Mine Boundary

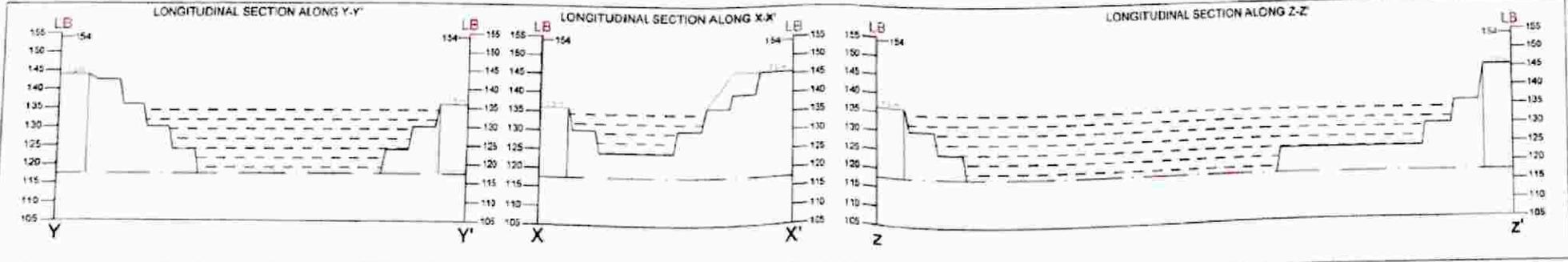


CONCEPTUAL PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA. (3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, Disirict- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No - 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-11



Gyanendra Bohra

GYANENDRA BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON



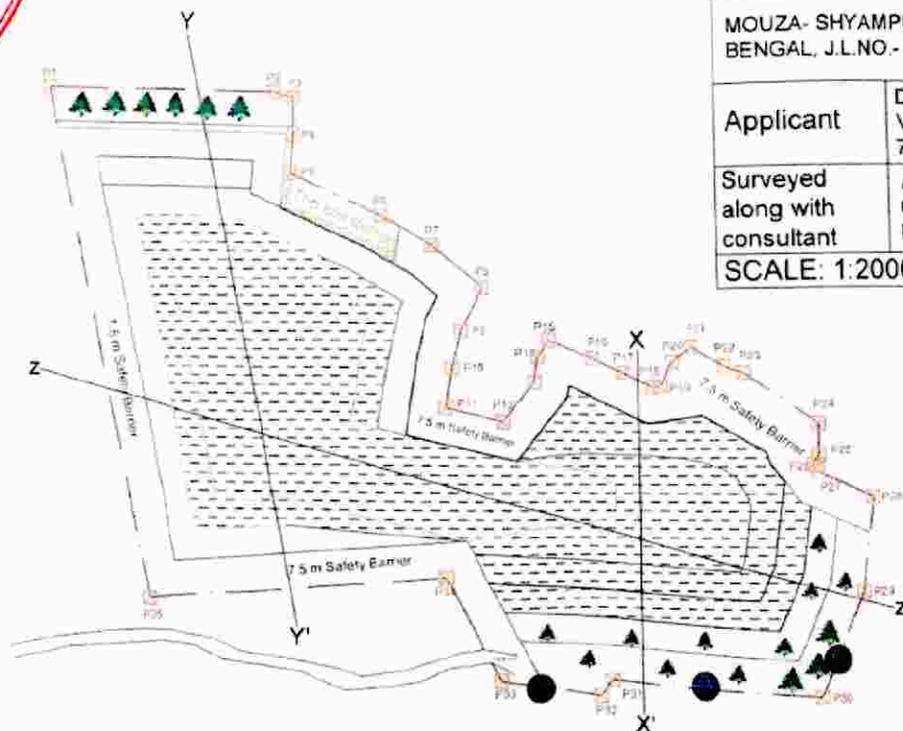
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



LEGEND

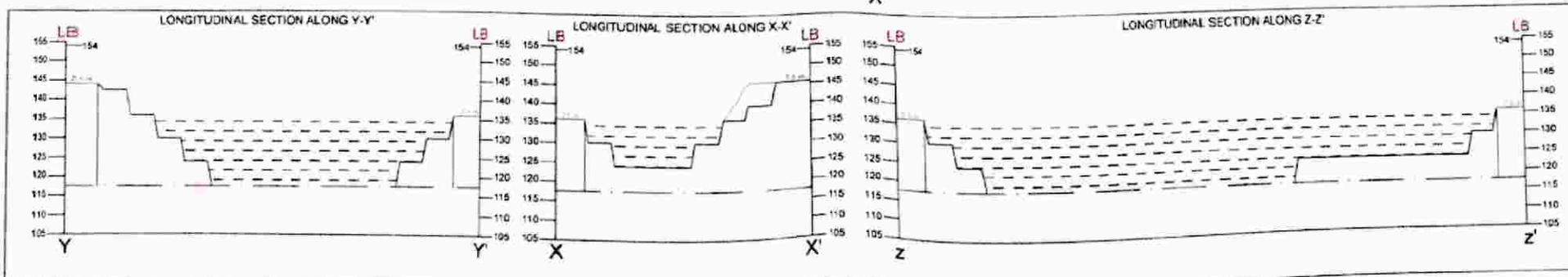
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Bench profile
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'X'
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Cross section of 'Z'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	Water logged
LB	Lease Boundary
7.5	Mine Boundary

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA. (3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh VIII- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-12



- Air monitoring station
- Water monitoring station
- Noise monitoring station

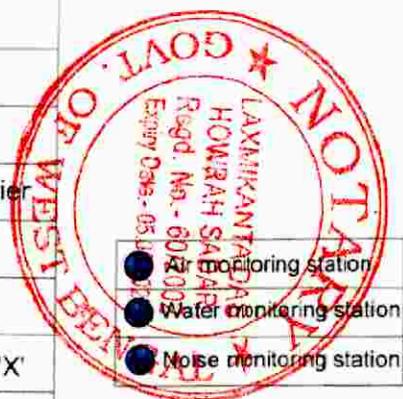
Gyan Chand Bohra
GYAN CHAND BOHRA
 QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL
 (Professional Seal and Stamp)



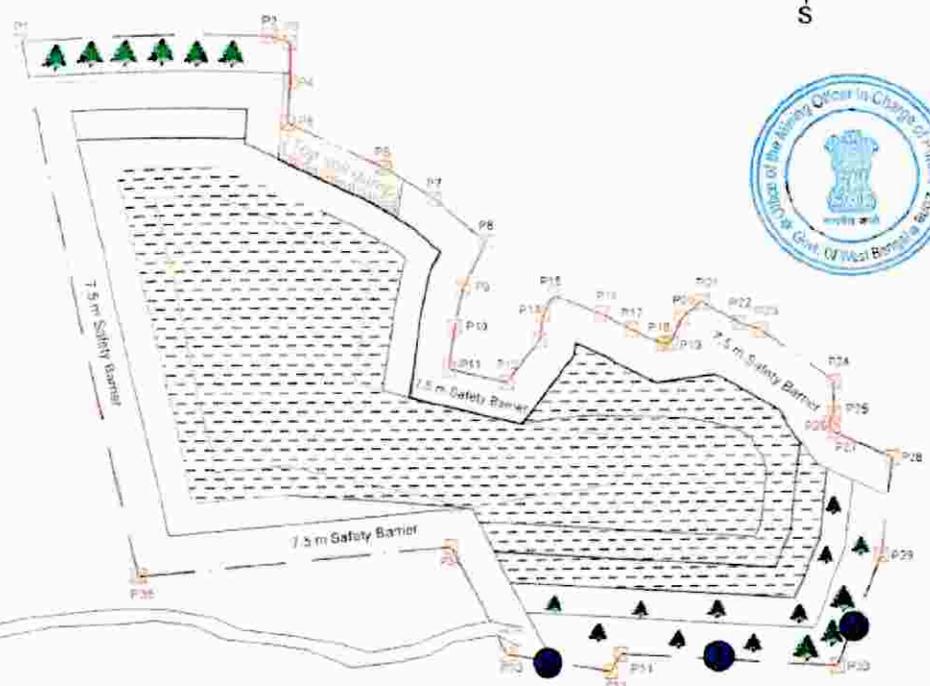
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Open pit area
	Top soil
	7.5 M Safety Barrier
	Bench profile
	Haul Road
	Cross section of 'X'
	Cross section of 'Y'
	Cross section of 'Z'
	Green belt
	Boundary Pillar
	Top soil dump
	Water logged
	Lease Adjacent Area



LB	Lease Boundary
7.5	Mine Boundary

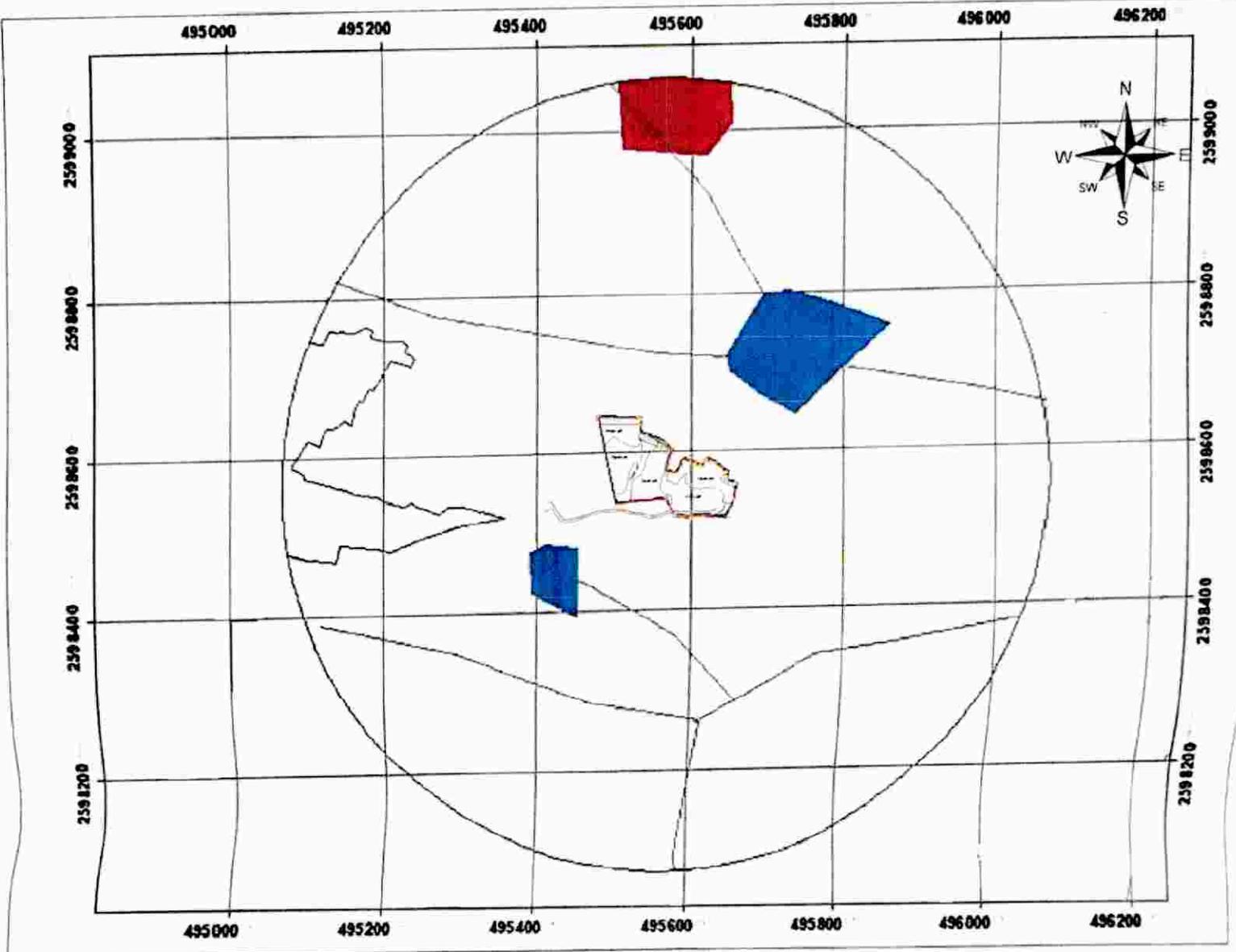


GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL, J.L.NO.- 112, PLOT NO.- RS 807, PIT AREA - 1.29 HA. (3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:2000	PLATE NO.-13

Gyan Chandra Bohra

**GYANCHAND BOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON**





LEGEND	
	Lease Boundary
	Boundary Pillar
	7.5 m Safety Barrier
	Haul road
	Open pit area
	Bore hole
	Settlement
	Water body
	Stream

ENVIRONMENT PLAN	
SHYAMPUR STONE MINE	
MOUZA- SHYAMPUR, P.S- SALTORA, DISTRICT- BANKURA, STATE- WEST BENGAL. J.L.NO.- 112. PLOT NO.- RS 807. PIT AREA - 1.29 HA.(3.19 ACRE)	
Applicant	Dhiren Ghosh Vill- Digtore, P.O.- Saltora, P.S.- Saltora, District- Bankura, Pin- 722158, state- West Bengal. Ph.No.- 7001104491
Surveyed along with consultant	ANACON LABORATORIES PVT.LTD., Nagpur 60, Bajiprabhu Nagar, Near Ram Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440033
SCALE: 1:4000	PLATE NO.- 14



Gyan Chandra Dohra
GYANCHANDRA DOHRA
QUALIFIED PERSON



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

E-Mail

No. CPCB/IPC-II/NGT-OA 304 of 2019/2020/

May 12, 2020

To,
The Member Secretary,
State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees,
(As per list enclosed)

Sub.: In reference to Hon'ble NGT OA No. 304/2019 order dated-28.02.2020-reg.

Sir/Ma'am,

Hon'ble NGT in its order dated-09.10.2019 in OA No. 304/2019 observed that the Kerala SPCB has permitted stone quarrying beyond 50 m from residence and public roads, and directed the SPCB to revisit the existing criterion based on an appropriate study. Further, in its order dated-28.02.2020 the NGT noted that "a report has been filed by the Kerala State PCB on 17.12.2019 reiterating the distance criteria of 50 mtrs. and mentioning that no study is available with the CPCB", and the NGT expressed that "We are of the view, as earlier observed that the distance of 50 mtrs. for stone quarry, particularly when blasts are involved, is highly inadequate and can have deleterious effect on noise and air pollution, environment and public health.", and directed CPCB to examine and lay down more stringent conditions and appropriately longer distance within one month and convey the same to the State Boards.

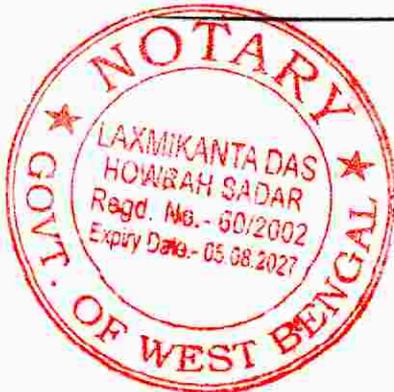
Accordingly, in compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dt.-28.02.2020 in OA No. 304/2019, CPCB has examined the matter and prepared a report on Distance Criteria for Permitting Stone Quarrying, which is enclosed for consideration and adoption by SPCB in consent mechanism.

Yours faithfully,

(Nazimuddin)

Additional Director &
Divisional Head - IPC - II

Encl.: As above



'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
दूरभाष/Tel: 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाइट/Website: www.cpcb.nic.in

DISTANCE CRITERIA FOR PERMITTING STONE QUARRYING

1.0 Preamble:

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated-28.02.2020 in the matter of M. Haridasan & Ors. Vs. State of Kerala in OA No. 304/2019 observed that a distance of 50 metres for stone quarry, particularly when blasts are involved, is highly inadequate and can have deleterious effect on noise and air pollution, environment and public health and accordingly, directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to examine and lay down more stringent conditions and appropriately longer distance.

2.0 Stone Quarrying:

Stone is classified as minor minerals under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957. As per provisions of MMDR Act, the administrative and legal control over minor minerals vests with State Governments and empowered to make rules to govern minor minerals.

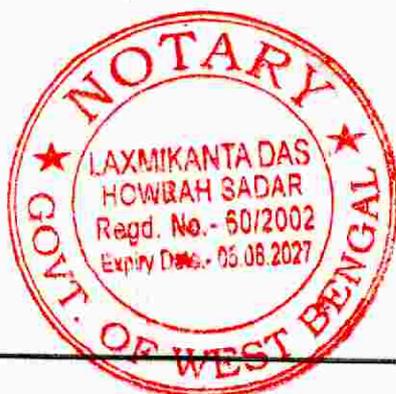
Stone Quarrying / Mining is an activity where extraction of stone is done from hillocks or mountain or ground surface having geological mineral deposits. The stone extracted from stone quarry are used either as construction materials or in stone crushers to produce rori/bajri and dust.

Systematic Mining (formation of benches) is done by blasting and drilling, to loosen up the rock materials followed by fragmentation of large size into smaller size. The reduced size material is then loaded and transferred to stone crushers for further processing in order to obtain necessary sizes required for final use. The blasting and drilling during mining operation have environmental impacts and requires mitigation measures to minimise the impacts on environment and nearby habitations.

3.0 Minor Mineral Concession Rules

As per sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (Central Act 67 of 1957), State Government has to make Rules for regulating the grant of quarry lease, mining lease/permit, mineral concessions and purposes connected in respect of minor minerals.

Accordingly, State Governments have framed rules and defined the criteria of minimum distance of minor mineral mining from different locations based on the type of mining used. (Annexure I).



Minimum distance prescribed by various states is vary with respect to mining operation of minor mineral involved. In general, minimum distance prescribed by states such as Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Manipur are:

- In the range of **45 - 200 m** from any reservoir, canal, public works such as public roads and **buildings**
- In the range of **45 - 100 m** from any railway line / area
- In the range of **60 - 100 m** from National Highway, State Highway and other roads and **10 m** from village roads

Various states have further prescribed minimum distance based on the use of blasting in mining operation of minor mineral, as follow:

Kerala:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a range of **50 – 100 m** from the boundary line of any railway line, bridges, reservoirs, tanks, **residential buildings**, Government protected monuments, canals, rivers, public roads having vehicular traffic, any other public works or the boundary walls of places of worship whereas, when no blasting is involved, range of **50-75 m** is prescribed as minimum distance.

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a distance of **200 m** from the boundary line of any railway line reservoir, tank bund, canal, or other public works and **public structures** or any public road or building whereas, when no blasting is involved, minimum distance of **50 m** is defined.

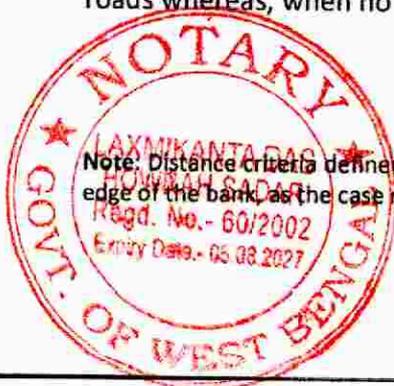
Jammu & Kashmir:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a distance of **500 m** from the outer periphery of the defined limits of a National Highway, Railway line, State Highway, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Road (ODRs) whereas, when no blasting is involved, minimum distance of **150 m** is defined.

Assam:

When blasting is involved, no mining within a distance of **250 m** from the outer periphery of the defined limits of any **village habitation**, National Highway, State Highway and other roads whereas, when no blasting is involved, minimum distance of **50 m** is defined.

Note: Distance criteria defined by various states, has been defined from the outer edge of the cutting or outer edge of the bank, as the case may be and in the case of a building horizontally from the plinth thereof.



4.0 Criteria of Danger Zone: Directorate General of Mines Safety

As per Directorate General of Mines Safety circular no. - DGMS (SOMA)/ (Tech) Cir No. 2 of 2003 Dt. 31/01/2003 (Annexure II), on subject of **Dangers due to blasting projectiles**, all places within the radius of **500 m** from the place of firing to be treated as danger zone and accordingly, all person in danger zone to take protection in substantially built shelter at the time of blasting.

Further, mine manager to control the throw and to prevent ejection of flying fragments within a safe distance with the use of refined blasting practices as well as developed explosives and accessories such as controlled blasting Technique with milli-second delay detonators / electric shock tubes/ cord relays or use of sequential blasting machines or by adequately muffling of holes etc.

5.0 Criteria of no blasting distance around blast sites: Indiana Department of Natural Resource, USA

(Source: Citizen Guide to Coal Mine Blasting in Indiana)

Indiana Department of Natural Resource, USA has stated that the blasting not to be conducted within **300 feet (~ 91 m)** of an **occupied dwelling** or school, church or hospital, public building, community or institutional building.

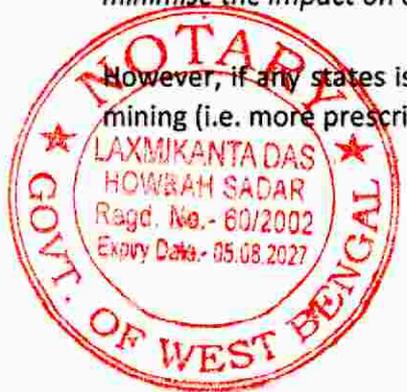
6.0 Conclusion:

In view of available information, following minimum distance criteria may be considered for permitting stone quarrying by SPCBs:

Mining Type		Minimum Distance	Locations
A.	When Blasting is not involved	100 m	Residential/Public buildings, Inhabited sites, Protected monuments, Heritage sites, National / State Highway, District roads, Public roads, Railway line/area, Ropeway or Ropeway trestle or station, Bridges, Dams, Reservoirs, River, Canals, or Lakes or Tanks, or any other locations to be considered by States.
B.	When Blasting is involved	200 m **	

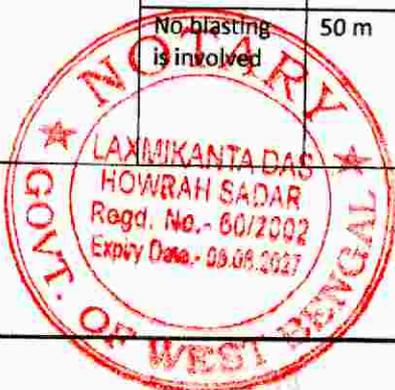
****Note:** The regulations for danger zone (500 m) prescribed by Directorate General of Mines Safety also have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment.

However, if any states is already having stringent criteria than the above for minor mineral mining (i.e. more prescribed distances than the above), the same shall be applicable.



Annexure I

State	Type of Mining	Distance	Location	Remarks	
Kerala	Quarry	100 m	Minimum distance from boundary of quarry operation area to residential buildings, places of worship, public buildings, public road, river or lake, railway line and bridges.	Quarry distance as per SPCB circular no. PCB/TAC/WP/236/2006 dated 13-6-2007.	
	Laterite Quarry	50 m	Minimum distance to residences and other establishments (m)	Laterite Quarry distance as per SPCB circular no. PCB/T4/115/97 dated 20-7-2011	
	Quarrying where explosives are used	100 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, bridges, reservoirs, tanks, residential buildings, Government protected monuments, canals, rivers, public roads having vehicular traffic, any other public works or the boundary walls of places of worship	Kerala Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1967	
		50 m	Minimum distance from any burial grounds or burning ghats or forest lands		
	Quarrying where explosives are not used	75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line and any bridge on National Highway		
		50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir, tanks, canals, rivers, bridges, public roads, other public works, residential buildings, the boundary walls of places of worship, burial grounds, burning ghats or any Government protected monuments or forest lands		
Karnataka	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary line of any railway line reservoir, tank bund, canal, or other public works and public structures or any public road or building.		Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1994
	No blasting is involved	50 m			
Maharashtra	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary of any railway line, any reservoir, canal, road, river, nallah, irrigation works or public works or building.	Maharashtra Minor Mineral Extraction (Development and Regulation) Rules 2013	
	No blasting is involved	50 m			
Goa and Daman & Diu	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from the boundary of any railway line, any reservoir, canal, road or public works or buildings	The Goa, Daman and Diu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1985	
	No blasting is involved	50 m			
Gujarat	Blasting is involved	200 m	Minimum distance from any road, notified reservoirs, canal, national highway, state highway, boundary of any railway line, public works, cities, towns, villages and other approved continuous habitations.	Gujarat Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2017	
	No blasting is involved	50 m	Minimum distance from any road (excluding a village road or other district road), notified reservoirs, canal, national highway, state highway, boundary of any railway line, public works, cities, towns, villages and other approved continuous habitations.		



Rajasthan	Minor Mineral Mining	45 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, under or beneath any ropeway or ropeway trestle or station or from any public roads (excluding mines approach road or village roads), reservoir, canal or other public place or buildings, pillars of railway and road bridge or inhabited site.	Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2017
Madhya Pradesh	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or from any reservoir, canal or other public works such as public roads and buildings or inhabited site	Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules 1996
Punjab	Minor Mineral Mining	75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or bridges	Punjab Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1964
		60 m	Minimum distance from national highway	
		50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir tank canal roads or other public works or buildings or inhabited sites	
Tamil Nadu	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or under or beneath any ropeway or any ropeway trestle or station or from any reservoir, canal or other public works such as public roads and buildings	Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959
Orissa	Minor Mineral Mining	100 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, National Highway, late Highway or any reservoir	Orissa Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2004
		50 m	Minimum distance from any tank, canal, road (other than a National or State Highway or other public works of buildings or inhabited sites), public roads, public buildings, temples, reservoirs, dams, burial ground, railway track monuments, heritage sites, etc.	
Chhattisgarh	Minor Mineral Mining	300 m	Minimum distance from sensitive area like radio station, doordarshan kendra, defence establishment etc. of the Central and State Government	Chhattisgarh Minor Mineral Rules 1996
		100 m	Minimum distance from abadi, school, hospital and other public places, buildings and habited sites	
		75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line, bridge or highway	
		50 m	Minimum distance from tank, river banks, reservoir, canal	
		10 m	Minimum distance from grameen kachcha road	
Bihar	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or from any reservoir, public road, canal or other public work or buildings or inhabited site	Bihar Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1972
		10 m	Minimum distance from any village roads	
Uttar Pradesh	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or from any reservoir, canal or other public works, such as public roads and buildings or inhabited site	Uttar Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) Rules 1963
		10 m	Minimum distance from any village roads	
Himachal Pradesh	Minor Mineral Mining	75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or bridges	Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) Revised Rules 1971
		60 m	Minimum distance from National Highway	
		50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir, tank, canal, roads or other public works or buildings or inhabited sites	
		50 m	Minimum distance for all type of mining from any river banks (except in cases of ordinary sand)	



Jammu & Kashmir	Mining where excavation require use of explosives	500 m	Minimum distance from outer periphery of the defined limits of a National Highway, Railway line, State Highway, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Road (ODRs)	Jammu & Kashmir Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1962
	Mining where excavation does not require use of explosives	150 m	Minimum distance from outer periphery of the defined limits of a National Highway, Railway line, State Highway, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Road (ODRs)	
	Minor Mineral Mining	100 m	Minimum distance from any other public roads	
		50 m	Minimum distance from upstream as well as downstream of water works, head works or hydraulic works as defined under the J&K Water Resources (Regulation and Management) Act, 2010.	
		25 m	Minimum distance from any 'embankment' or 'flood embankment' as defined under the J&K Water Resources (Regulation and Management) Act, 2010.	
West Bengal	Minor Mineral Mining	5000 m	Minimum distance from a barrage axis or dam or a river	West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules 2002
		200 m	Minimum distance from any hydraulic structure, reservoir, bridge, canal, road and other public works or buildings	
		200 m	Minimum distance from both sides of any river bridge or culvert over any waterway or from any embankment and structural works of the Irrigation and Waterways Department	
		100 m	Minimum distance from any Railway land	
Sikkim	Minor Mineral Mining	60 m	Minimum distance from bridges oh highways	Sikkim Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2016
		50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or any reservoirs, canals or other public works, or buildings	
Assam	Mining where excavation require use of explosives	250 m	Minimum distance from the outer periphery of the defined limits of any village habitation, National Highway, State Highway and other roads	Assam Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2013
	Mining where excavation does not require use of explosives	50 m	Minimum distance from outer periphery of the defined limits of any village habitation, National Highway, State Highway and other roads	
	Minor Mineral Mining	500 m	Minimum distance from major structures like R.C.C. bridges, Guide bund etc.	
		75 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or bridges	
Meghalaya	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any railway line or under or beneath any rope way or any ropeway trestle or station, or from any reservoir, canal or other public works such as public roads and buildings or inhabited site	Meghalaya Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2016
		10 m	Minimum distance from any village roads	
Manipur	Minor Mineral Mining	50 m	Minimum distance from any reservoir, canal or other public works, or buildings.	Manipur Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2012



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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Mines Cell
NOTIFICATION

No. 422-CI/O/MINES RULE/002/02/M1.—dt. 8th November.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (Act 67 of 1957), the Governor is pleased hereby to make the following rules regulating the grant of quarry leases, mining leases, and other mineral concessions in respect of Minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith, namely :

CHAPTER I

1. Short title, extent and commencement—

- (1) These rules may be called the West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules, 2002.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of West Bengal.
- (3) They shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Limitation of application of rules—

- (1) Nothing in these rules shall affect the provisions of any Central Act, or regulations or rules made thereunder, for the purpose of regulation and development of mines and minerals and of the safety of the persons working in the mines, or anything done or any action taken under the provisions of the West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules, 1959, and the West Bengal Minor Minerals Rules, 1973.
- (2) Matters not covered by these rules shall be guided by the Central Act or the regulations and rules made thereunder and amended from time to time for the purpose of development and regulation of mines and minerals.

3. Definitions—

- (1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,
 - (a) "Act" means Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 as amended upto date.
 - (b) 'Block Land and Land Reforms Officer' means a Block Land and Land Reforms Officer appointed as such by the State Government for any particular area ;
 - (c) 'Chief Mining Officer' means the Chief Mining Officer appointed as such by the State Government, having jurisdiction all over the State of West Bengal.



- (d) 'Collection of Minor Minerals' means obtaining ordinary minor minerals either by virtue of mining lease or by virtue of quarry permit issued as per provisions of these rules ;
- (e) "District Authority" means the Additional District Magistrate in charge of Land Acquisition or Land Reforms matters in a district and the District Land and Land Reforms Officer and includes the District Magistrate where no such Additional District Magistrate and District Land & Land Reforms Officer exists ;
- (f) 'Form' means a form set out in the Schedules to these rules ;
- (g) 'Lease' means a mining lease for a period not below one year ;
- (h) 'Mineral' means minor minerals as defined in clause (e) of Section 3 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- (i) 'Mining Authority' means a District Authority , a Sub-Divisional Land and Land Reforms Officer, a Block Land and Land Reforms Officers as may be authorised by the District Authority under the provision of clause I of Schedule IV appended to these rules and includes the Chief Mining Officer and the Mining Officers ;
- (j) 'Mining Officer' means a Mining Officer appointed as such by the State Government for any particular area ;
- (k) 'Person' shall include any company or association or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or a department of the State Government or the Central Government ;
- (l) 'Quarry permit' means a permit granted under Chapter IV of these rules to extract and remove any minor mineral in specified quantity from a specified area for a specified period ;
- (m) 'Schedule' means a schedule appended to these rules ;
- (n) 'State Government' means the Government of the State of West Bengal ;
- (o) 'Sub-divisional Land and Land Reforms Officer' means a Sub-divisional Land & Land Reforms Officer appointed as such by the State Government for any particular area ;
- (2) Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined, but defined in the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 shall have the same meaning as are respectively assigned to them in the said Act.

CHAPTER II

4. Prohibition of Mining Operation without permit or Mining Lease—

- (1) (a) No person shall undertake any mining operation in any area except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a mining lease or quarry permit granted under these rules ;

Provided that if any public sector undertaking, either by itself or through any agent duly authorised by such undertaking in this behalf, searches for or collects materials or minor minerals or undertakes any mining operation with a view to ascertaining commercial prospects of winning any minor minerals, no mining lease or quarry permit under these rules shall be necessary. However, prior intimation indicating plan of such work to the concerned Mining Officer and Chief Mining Officer before commencing such work will be necessary ;

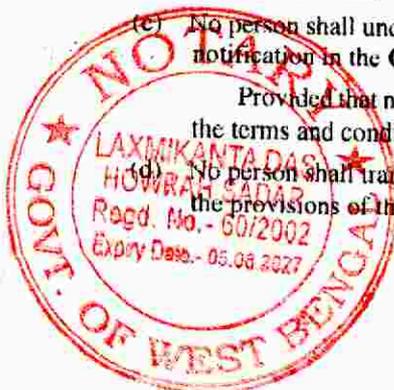
- (b) No person shall undertake any mining operation in any land classified in revenue records as agricultural land, orchard or forest ;

Provided that collection of sand shall be restricted to land pertaining to bed or foreshore of a river ;

- (c) No person shall undertake mining operation in any area prohibited by the State Government in the public interest by notification in the **Official Gazette** ;

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall affect any mining operation undertaken in any area in accordance with the terms and conditions of a mining lease or mineral concession already granted ;

- (d) No person shall transport or store or cause to be transported or stored any mineral otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these rules.



- (2) (a) When any minor mineral comes out in course of digging of wells or excavation of tanks, the person undertaking such digging or excavation shall inform the District Authority as well as the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti or the Executive officer of the Municipality concerned, as the case may be about such occurrence.
- (b) No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of such minor mineral without prior consent of the District Authority and without pre-payment of prices of such minor mineral at the rate prevailing in the market. The market rate shall be determined on the basis of the Schedule of Rates published by the Public Works Department for the concerned area from time to time.
- (3) No extraction of mineral shall be allowed within 200 metres of both sides of any river bridge or culvert over any waterway or from any embankment and structural works of the Irrigation and Waterways Department.
- (4) No mining operation shall be allowed within a distance of 200 metres from any hydraulic structure, reservoir, bridge, canal, road and other public works or buildings.
- (5) No mining operation shall be done within a distance of 5 kilometres of a barrage axis or dam or a river. The distance is to be reckoned across an imaginary line parallel to the barrage or dam axis as the case may be.
- (6) In the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, the extraction of boulder and sand shall only be made from the central one third of the river-bed; Provided that where the width of the river bed is 30 metres or less, the extraction of the said minerals shall not be made except with the permission in writing from the Irrigation and Waterways Department.

5. Application for Mining Lease—

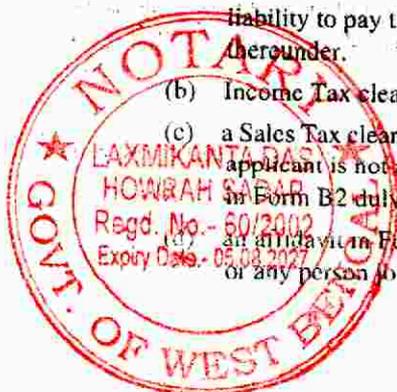
- (1) A mining lease shall be granted by the State Government or by an Officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf.
- (2) An application for mining lease shall be made in 6 (six) copies in Form A accompanied by a challan showing non-refundable deposit of Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred) only as an application fee to the State Government or to the Officer authorised in this behalf through the Chief Mining Officer or the Mining Officer incharge of the concerned area.
- (3) The application fee is to be deposited in Treasury Receipt Form No. 7 Marked 'S' under the Head of Account "0853-00-102-001-16" in the Reserve Bank of India at Kolkata or any branch of the State Bank of India in West Bengal doing the Treasury business or any Treasury or Sub-Treasury of the District, where the area applied for lease is situated.
- (4) Every application for mining lease other than an application from the West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited, Industrial Finance Corporation, State Trading Corporation, any undertaking of Central Government or any Department of the State Government shall be accompanied by :
- (a) a clearance certificate of mining dues in Form B1 issued by the **District Land and Land Reforms Officer** : Provided that in case of a fresh applicant, who does not have any mining lease or quarry permit anywhere in any mineral, submission of such clearance certificate of mining dues is not necessary but an affidavit duly sworn in prescribed format (Form B2) shall have to be submitted by the applicant in this regard alongwith his application. The District Land and Land Reforms Officer shall issue clearance certificate of mining dues to the applicant within thirty days of the receipt of application for the purpose stating the demand and payment and the balance due, if any, in respect of the said applicant indicating the concerned leasehold area :

Provided further that where for the recovery of any such mining dues, any injunction has been issued by a competent Court or by any other competent authority staying the recovery of any such mining dues, non-payment thereof shall not be treated as a disqualification for the purpose of granting or renewing the said mining lease :

Provided also that the grant such of clearance certificate shall not discharge the holder of such certificate from the liability to pay the mining dues which may subsequently be found to be payable by him under the Act or rules made thereunder.

(b) Income Tax clearance certificate ;

(c) a Sales Tax clearance certificate if the applicant is a dealer under the West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1994. If however an applicant is not a dealer under the (West Bengal XLIX of 1994). Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1994 an affidavit in Form B2 duly sworn in the prescribed format shall have to be submitted by him along with the application ;
 an affidavit in Form B2 duly sworn in showing particulars of the areas mineral wise in the State, which the applicant or any person jointly with him—





Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Level Expert Appraisal
Committee(SEAC),
WEST BENGAL)



**Minutes of 78th Meeting Of Reconstituted SEAC State Level Expert Appraisal Co
mmittee meeting held from 16/07/2025 to 16/07/2025**

Date: 23/07/2025

MoM ID: EC/MOM/SEAC/776769/7/2025

Agenda ID: EC/AGENDA/SEAC/776769/7/2025

Meeting Venue: Conference Room, Paribesh Bhawan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board,
Bidhannagar, Kolkata – 700106.

Meeting Mode: Hybrid

Date & Time:

16/07/2025	02:00 PM	05:30 PM
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1. Opening remarks

The Member Secretary, SEAC welcome the Members & the Chairman of the Committee and apprised them about the Agenda of the meeting.

2. Confirmation of the minutes of previous meeting

The proceedings of 77th meeting of SEAC held on 09.07.2025 were prepared and uploaded in the Parivesh Portal on 15.07.2025 with the approval of all the Members & the Competent Authority. SEAC confirmed the same.

3. Details of proposals considered by the committee

Day 1 -16/07/2025

3.1. Agenda Item No 1:**3.1.1. Details of the proposal**

Bakulia Sand Mine by AMRIT VINTRADE PRIVATE LIMITED located at BANKURA, WEST BENGAL			
Proposal For LAXMIKANTA DAS HOWRAH SADAR Proposal No. - 60/2002 Regd. No. - 60/2002 Expiry Date - 05.08.2027		Fresh ToR	
	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SIA/WB/MIN/544470/2025	2N-125/2023(E)	12/07/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

[1] A floodplain is a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream and it stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley

[2] For all local bodies Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) of the WB State Biodiversity Board are constituted under Sec. 41(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002

[3] *the land that doesn't fall under the list of revenue records.*

[4] Rupees 15 thousand per hectare of the mining lease area put to use for mining and allied activities or rupees fifty (50) thousand, whichever is higher

3.4. Agenda Item No 4:

3.4.1. Details of the proposal

Proposed Shyampur Stone Mine DSR POTENTIAL CODE-BNK-BS-ZONE-01, MOUZA – SHYAMPUR-JL N O. 112, PLOT No.- 807, POST: SALTORA, P.S. & BLOCK: SALTORA, area of 1.29 Ha. And production capacity : 2,3978.85 cum/ Annum by DHIREN GHOSH located at BANKURA, WEST BENGAL

Proposal For		Fresh ToR	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
<u>SIA/WB/MIN/544405/2025</u>	2N-90/2025(E)	15/07/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

3.4.2. Project Salient Features

- Salient features of the proposed project as submitted by the PP is as follows :

Name of the Project	Shyampur Stone Mine
Project Proponent	Shri Dhiren Ghosh Mouza – Digtore, Post-Saltora, P.S. & Block – Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com Phone No.-+91-7001104491
Location of the Project	Mouza – Shyampur, JI No. 112, Plot No.- 807, Post: Saltora, P.S. & Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, State: West Bengal-72 2158; Area of 1.29 Ha.

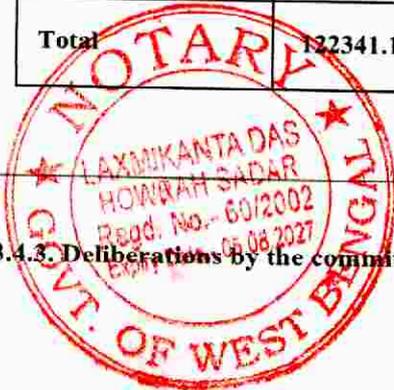


Project Area	1.29 Ha/ 3.19 Acre
DSR potential zone code	BNK-BS-ZONE-01
Proposed area for green belt/plantation	0.42 Ha (33%)
No. of saplings proposed	1050 saplings and its survival rate is about 75% i.e. 790 saplings or say 850 saplings will be planted and the rate of per saplings including labours with development of plantation for 2 years and maintenance for 3 years.
Amount of plantation	Rs. 3,50,000 /-
Total Project Cost	Rs. 60,00,000 /- (Rs. 60.00 Lakhs.)
Amount for need-based activities	Based on 2% of CER of total project cost i.e. Rs. 1,20,000 /-

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

S. No.	Production Year	Scheduled Production M ³	Scheduled Production (Tonnes)	Mining Losses @2% (Tonnes)	Recoverable ROM (Tonnes)	Saleable Products (Tonnes)
1	1 st Year	23890.99	70717.33	1414.347	69302.98	69302.98
2	2 nd Year	24660.42	72994.84	1459.897	71534.95	71534.95
3	3 rd Year	21264.48	64919.87	1298.397	63621.48	63621.48
4	4 th Year	28023.36	82949.15	1658.983	81290.16	81290.16
5	5 th Year	23833.94	70548.46	1410.969	69137.49	69137.49
Total		122341.1	362129.66	7242.593	354887.10	354887.10

3.4.3. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings



N/A

3.4.4. Deliberations by the SEAC in current meetings

- The SEAC scrutinized the documents submitted by the PP in the 78th meeting SEAC, WB (2023-2026) held on 16.07.2025. It is observed that the mine resources have already been excavated which is evident from the drone video. According to the mining plan, the excavated Resource volume is given as below :

Excavated Resource volume calculation as per approved GR Report

Pit	Area(m ²)	Avg. Depth(m)	Total Vol. in m ³
Pit A	2152	18.25	39274
Pit B	2115	19.10	40396.5
Pit C	2231	15.75	35138.25
Section D	3186	10.00	31860
Section E	1663	7.0	11641
Total volume excavated from existing lease area			158309.75

- Based on the submission and presentation made by the PP, the SEAC made the following observations :
 - 1) Time series map with depth starting from 2005 at five years interval from satellite images from 2005 till latest with zone A, B, C, D and E to be marked in each map. A description on the chronology with reference to the maps should also accompany.
 - 2) Study impact of dust generation and mine drainage over the adjacent agricultural field, waterbodies and habitation which are located within one km.
 - 3) A Progressive Greenbelt Plan should be prepared. The PP has to do tree plantation in an area equivalent to 33% of the lease area @2500 trees / ha. Moreover, if any tree has to fell, compensatory plantation should be provided as per rules. Land for both mandatory and compensatory plantation should be marked on layout.
 - 4) The areas for plantation, storage of overburden and temporary storage of mined minerals should be marked on the plan. **The mine plan (page 13) shows that parts of the safety barrier are already excavated. The PP should indicate where they will store the overburden with reference to the excavated safety barrier.** Afforestation/ vegetation should be attempted alongside the village roads or other public land. This may be done

with prior approval of the local self-governing bodies. If no public land is available for the purpose the Project Proponent shall arrange for land with his personal means. To enhance success / survival rate the plantation shall be attempted during the first two years of the project life and the plantation so done shall be taken care of during the rest of the project life. Species of the plant selected should be self-sustaining in that particular region. Spatial year wise progressive plantation programme to be submitted.

- 5) Details of mine closure plan. Fencing around the abandoned- mine- turned- water body should be provided. The embankment should also be protected as per rules.
- 6) Plan for mitigation of the impact of blasting / mining activities on local flora and onsite fauna. Impact on existing local flora and fauna for the proposed project should be submitted.

The SEAC recommended that the above documents may be submitted in the PARIVESH portal for further consideration of the application.

3.4.5. Recommendation of SEAC

Deferred for ADS

3.5. Agenda Item No 5:

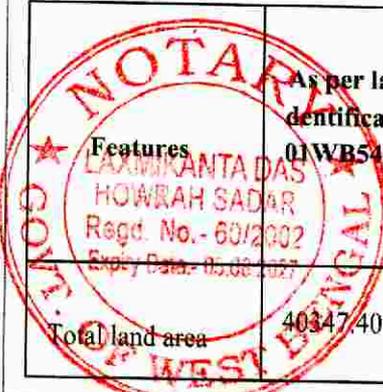
3.5.1. Details of the proposal

Environmental Clearance for Proposed Expansion and Modification of Residential Complex 'DTC CAPITAL CITY' by M/s. DTC Projects Pvt. Ltd. at Dag no 4292/5210 (P), 4292/5211 (P), 4327 (P), 4291 (P), 4293 (P), 4294 (P), 4295 (P) in Mouza - Matiagacha (187) and Dag no 875 (P) in Mouza - Kamduni (188), under Kirtipur-II Gram Panchayat, P.O- Kamduni, District - North 24 Pgs, PIN - 700135, West Bengal. by DTC PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED located at 24 PARAGANAS NORTH, WEST BENGAL

Proposal For		Fresh EC	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
<u>SIA/WB/INFRA2/543969/2025</u>	2N-75/2022(E)	09/07/2025	Townships/ Area Development Projects / Rehabilitation Centres (8(b))

3.5.2. Project Salient Features

- Salient features of the proposed project as uploaded by the PP in the PARIVESH portal is as below-

	As per latest EC vide EC I identification No. EC24C38 01WB5460338N dated 14.11.2024	Proposed Expansion & Modified Capacity & Quantity	Total After expansion Capacity & Quantity (Existing + Proposed)
	Total land area 40347.407 sqm.	3763.003 sqm	44110.41 sqm.

M/s. Dhiren Ghosh -C/o. Shyampur Stone Mine-
Village: Digtore, Post & PS: Saltora, Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722158
Ph. No. +91-7001104491 Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

Ref. No. SSM/SEAC/ADS-Reply-01

Date 27/07/2025

To
The Member Secretary
State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)
Paribesh Bhawan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board,
Bidhannagar, Kolkata- 700106, West Bengal

Subject: Reply on observation/ADS raised against Proposal No. **SIA/WB/MIN/544405/2025** in the 78th meeting SEAC, West Bengal held on 16.07.2025 Ref. No. Query for EC/MOM/SEAC/776769/7/2025.

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

With reference to the above, we are submitting reply of ADS along with supporting documents clarifications for consideration of proposal no. **SIA/WB/MIN/544405/2025** towards granting of Environmental Clearance for "Proposed Shyampur Stone Mine ", DSR Potential Block- **BNK_BS_ZONE_1**, Mouza- Shyampur, JL. No.: 112, Plot No.- 807, under P.S. & Block- Saltora, in the district of Bankura over an area of 1.29 Ha. by Mr. Dhiren Ghosh, Propertior of M/s. Shyampur Stone Mine and the LOI has been issued from West Bengal Mineral Development And Trading Corporation Limited located at Bankura, West Bengal and its No. MDTC/Raiyati/Ext.of LOI/1938 dated 04.10.2024.

SL No.	ADS Point	Compliance
1	After careful consideration and detailed, the committee recommended that the PP should submit the time series map with depth starting from 2005 at five years interval from satellite images from 2005 till latest with zone A, B, C, D and E to be marked in each map. A description on the chronology with reference to the maps should also accompany.	We acknowledge the same as per the requirement for the time series map with depth & zone A, B, C, D and E marked in each map for validation purposes, in this regard the data available from Google Earth is of 2013 onwards which has been shown for reference which is being stipulated in subsequent paragraphs. Since from 2005 to 2012 there is no data available so we go for data from 2013 onwards to till date i.e. 2025.
2	After careful consideration and detailed, the committee recommended that the PP should submit the Study impact of dust generation and mine drainage over the adjacent agricultural field, waterbodies and habitation which are located within one km.	We acknowledge the same as per the requirement we are submitting the same document at the time of EIA report and same to be done based on the baseline data generation.
3	After careful consideration and detailed, the committee recommended that the PP should submit a Progressive Greenbelt Plan. The PP has to do tree plantation in an area equivalent to 33% of the lease area @2500 trees / ha. Moreover, if any tree has to fell, compensatory plantation should be provided as per rules. Land for both mandatory and compensatory plantation should be marked on layout.	We acknowledge the same as per the requirement for the Progressive Greenbelt Plan as per the rules i.e. 33% of the lease area @2500 trees / ha which has already been submitted along with the uploaded documents & we are submitting the same document of Progressive Greenbelt Plan for validation purposes.



Swamp Kr. Tripathy

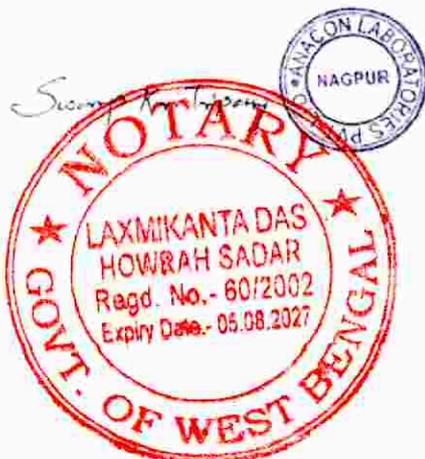
DHIREN GHOSH

Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor

PROJECT PROPONENT

M/s. Dhiren Ghosh -C/o. Shyampur Stone Mine-
 Village: Digtore, Post & PS: Saltora, Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722158
 Ph. No. +91-7001104491 Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

4.	<p>After careful consideration and detailed, the committee recommended that the PP should submit the areas for plantation, storage of overburden and temporary storage of mined minerals should be marked on the plan. The mine plan (page 13) shows that parts of the safety barrier are already excavated. The PP should indicate where they will store the overburden with reference to the excavated safety barrier. Afforestation/vegetation should be attempted alongside the village roads or other public land. This may be done with prior approval of the local self-governing bodies. If no public land is available for the purpose the Project Proponent shall arrange for land with his personal means. To enhance success / survival rate the plantation shall be attempted during the first two years of the project life and the plantation so done shall be taken care of during the rest of the project life. Species of the plant selected should be self-sustaining in that particular region. Spatial year wise progressive plantation programme.</p>	<p>We acknowledge the same as per the requirement the areas for plantation are already marked on the uploaded Mine Plan Page No.- 44, Plate No.-13, i.e. adjoining plot area at mouza – Mouchuria, JL.- 111, Plot no. 294 and 419, having area – 1.0 acre/0.404 Ha which is about 300 m distance from the lease hold area towards WSW direction, is also the private land of PP. Since the overburden is not generating during the mining period according to the Govt. approved GR. As well as approved Mine Plan. So only the temporary storage of mined minerals i.e. black stone and top soil which has been mentioned in the uploaded mine plan which will be stored at adjoining plot area at mouza – Mouchuria, JL.- 111, Plot no. 294 and 419, having area – 1acre/0.404 Ha over which 0.361 ha. will be utilize for the plantation and the rest of 0.043 ha will be utilize for the storage of mined minerals & we are submitting the same document of the plantation and storage of mined minerals for validation purposes.</p>
5.	<p>After careful consideration and detailed, the committee recommended that the PP should submit the details of mine closure plan. Fencing around the abandoned-mine- turned water body should be provided. The embankment should also be protected as per rules.</p>	<p>We acknowledge the same as per the requirement we are submitting the same document for the details of mine closure plan. Fencing around the abandoned- mine- turned water body. The embankment also be protected as per rules. We are submitting the same document for validation purposes.</p>
6.	<p>After careful consideration and detailed, the committee recommended that the PP should submit the plan for mitigation of the impact of blasting / mining activities on local flora and onsite fauna. Impact on existing local flora and fauna for the proposed project.</p>	<p>We acknowledge the same as per the requirement we will submit the document in EIA report for the mitigation of the impact of blasting / mining activities on local flora and onsite fauna. Impact on existing local flora and fauna for the proposed project.</p>



DHIREN GHOSH
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 Proprietor
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*** It appears that there are no changes in the mining pits as shown in the Google Images from 2018 to 2025 as well as it is verifying no mining activities occur till date. As per WB Minor Mineral Concession Rule 2016 and implemented from 2017 onwards in that scenario Mining activities as been stopped and after GR notification came on 2022 of Rayati Policy all the stake holders got the LOI from WBMDTCL in this regard Mr. Dhiren Ghosh also applied the same for Raiyati Policy and Got the LOI from WBMDTCL Kolkata on dated 10.03.2023 and extended on 04.10.2024. All relevant documents are being attached for reference.

2. The Study impact of dust generation and mine drainage over the adjacent agricultural field, waterbodies and habitation which are located within one km.

Reply: The impact of dust generation and mine drainage over the adjacent agricultural field, waterbodies and habitation within the 1 km distance will be incorporated in EIA report which will be validated by collecting the baseline data.

3. Progressive Greenbelt Plan. The PP has to do tree plantation in an area equivalent to 33% of the lease area @2500 trees / ha. Moreover, if any tree has to fell, compensatory plantation should be provided as per rules. Land for both mandatory and compensatory plantation should be marked on layout.

Reply:

Table 02: Year wise plantation details

Year	Name of the saplings to be planted	No. of saplings proposed	Targeted Survival Rate	Plant after survival	Location	
1st	Neem,	525	75%	395	Safety Barrier & Outside the ML area	
2nd	Karanja, Arjun,	525		395	Safety Barrier & Outside the ML area	
3rd	Gamar, Mango,					Maintenance and nourishment of the plantation will be done during the last three years
4th	Kusum, Accacia,					
5th	Guava, Babul, Bot, etc.					
Total		= 1050		=790		

*Note: Since the mining lease area is 1.29 ha, 7.5 m safety barrier has been utilized for green belt development purpose is about 4.75 % under 0.059 Ha present at ML area and remaining 28.25% i.e. 0.361 Ha will be utilized for green belt purpose in adjoining plot area at mouza – Mouchuria, Jl.- 111, Plot no. 294 and 419, having area – 1acre/0.404 Ha which is about 300 m distance from the lease hold area towards WSW direction where total 850 no. of saplings is proposed for green belt development. Since the first 2 years will be the Green Belt plantation drive and last 3 years will be the maintenance and nourishment of plantation for their growth as well as survival status.



DHIREN GHOSH
 Dhiren Ghosh
 Proprietor
 PROJECT PROPONENT

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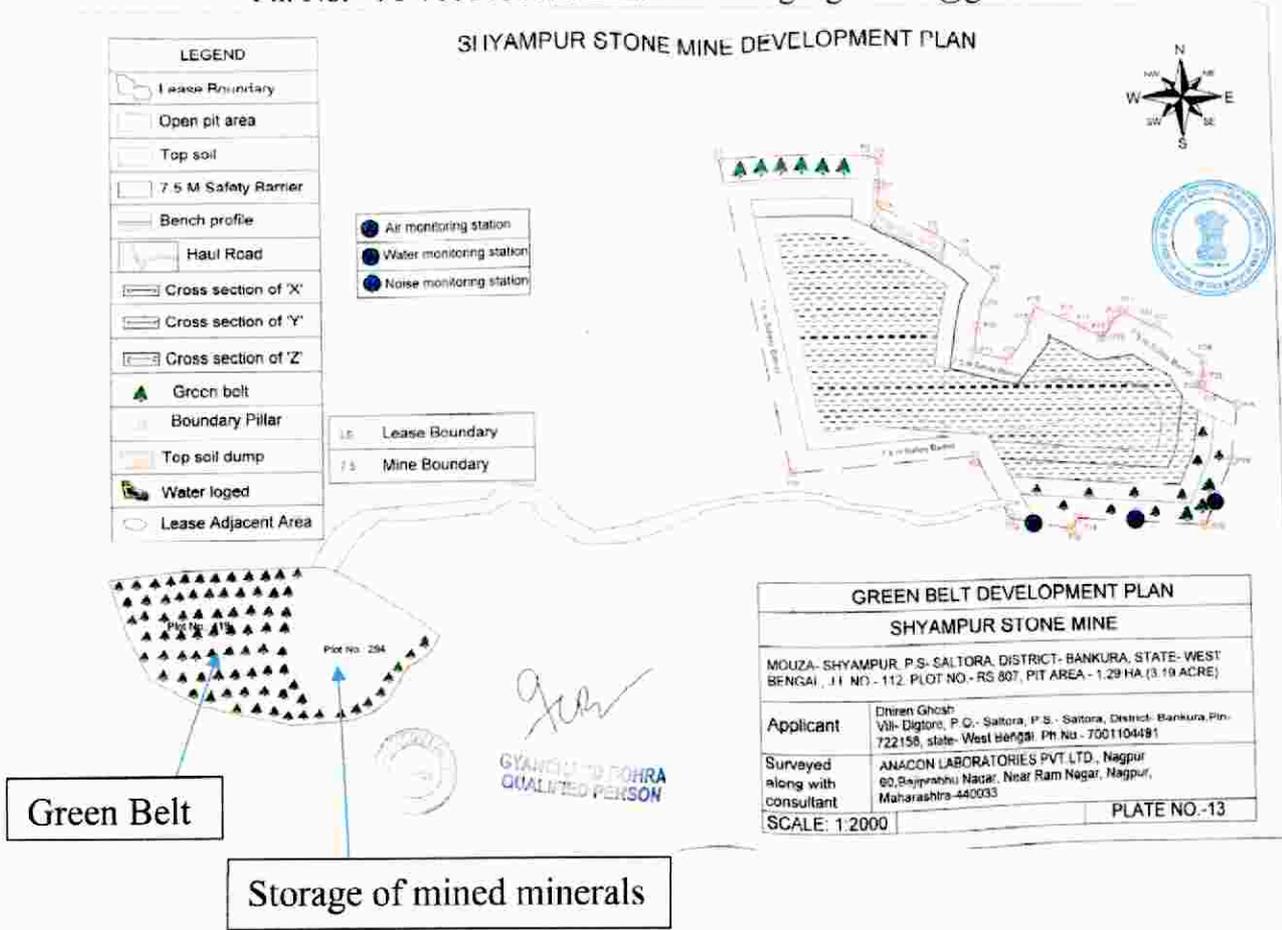


Figure 02: Green Belt development plan as well as temporary storage of mined minerals duly approved in Mine Plan which has been approved by MO-Purulia.

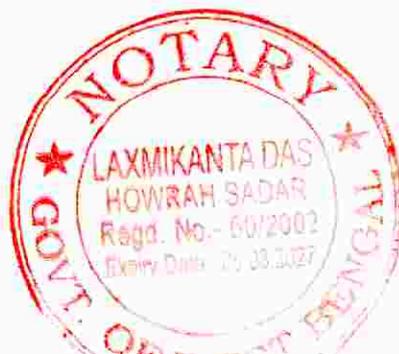
4b.:The mine plan (page 13) shows that parts of the safety barrier are already excavated. The PP should indicate where they will store the overburden with reference to the excavated safety barrier.

Reply: Same as above

4c: Afforestation/vegetation should be attempted alongside the village roads or other public land. This may be done with prior approval of the local self-governing bodies. If no public land is available for the purpose the Project Proponent shall arrange for land with his personal means.

Reply: Since for afforestation/ vegetation will be done at adjacent plot which is shown in the Sl. No. 4a. Regarding the plantation along with the village roads or other places, the mutual consent from local panchayat for plantation drive will be taken care once the mine got the approval of statutory clearance.

Sucamp Kr. Tripathy



DHIREN GHOSH
Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor
PROJECT PROPONENT

M/s. Dhiren Ghosh -C/o. Shyampur Stone Mine-
Village: Digtore, Post & PS: Saltora, Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722158
Ph. No. +91-7001104491 Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

4d: To enhance success / survival rate the plantation shall be attempted during the first two years of the project life and the plantation so done shall be taken care of during the rest of the project life. Species of the plant selected should be self-sustaining in that particular region. Spatial year wise progressive plantation programme.

Reply: Regarding this we already mentioned in Table No. 2 year wise plantation details and species details. Regarding the spatial year wise progressive plantation programme will be included after getting the EC clearance and as a part of EC compliance.

5. The details of mine closure plan. Fencing around the abandoned- mine- turned water body should be provided. The embankment should also be protected as per rules.

Reply: As per the Plan fencing will be followed as per the rules and the plan has been shown for reference.

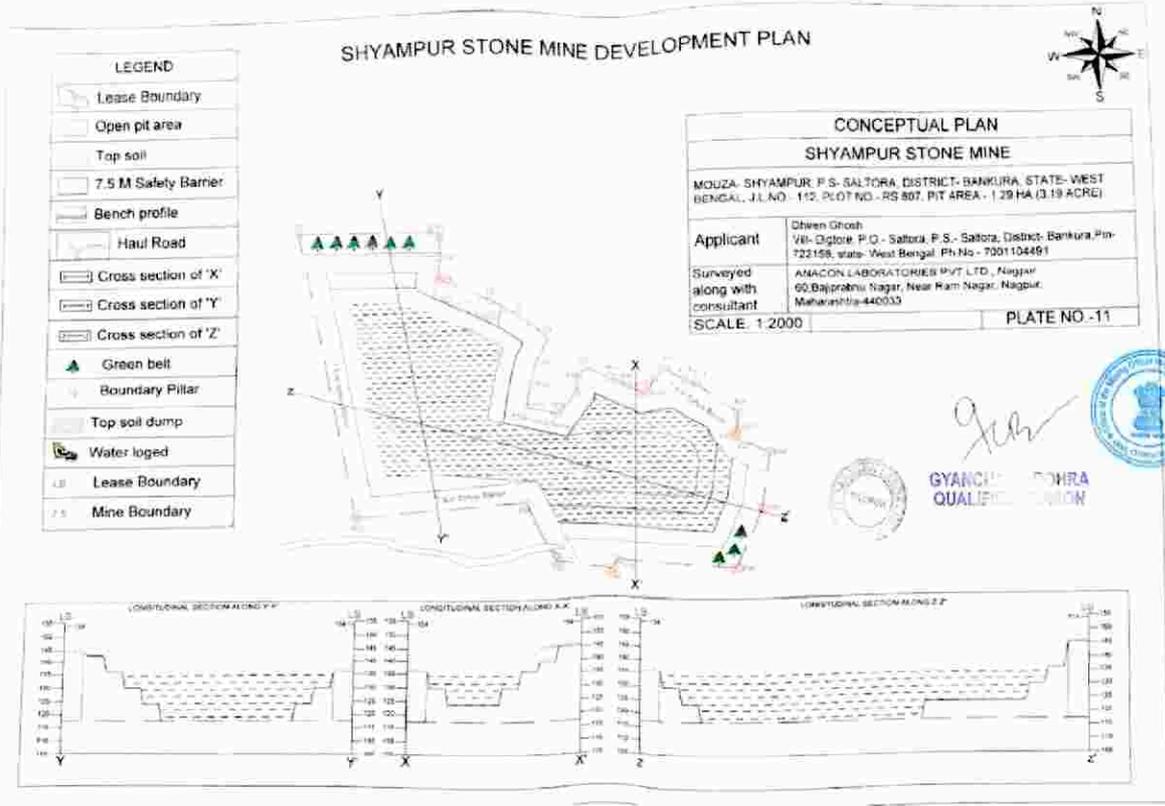


Figure 03: Mine Closure Plan with water logged and proposed fencing area duly approved in Mine Plan which has been approved by MO-Purulia.

Sucamp K. Tripathy



DHIREN GHOSH
Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor
PROJECT PROPONENT



M/s. Dhiren Ghosh -C/o. Shyampur Stone Mine-
Village: Digtore, Post & PS: Saltora, Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722158
Ph. No. +91-7001104491 Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

6. The plan for mitigation of the impact of blasting / mining activities on local flora and onsite fauna. Impact on existing local flora and fauna for the proposed project.

Reply: Since the area comprise of hard rock without any significant soil cover, the area is difficult for sustenance of vegetation. However, thin layer of top soil will be scrapped off, wherever observed, and will be stacked separately in the safety zone area. This top soil will be used for plantation. The 7.5 meter safety barrier shall be used for green belt development at 2m spacing left all round and shall be used for plantations of trees. Neem, Karanja, Mango, Kusum, Accacia, Guava etc. species will be selected. The main aim of the green belt development is to arrest dust and noise generated from the mine and also to form a visual barrier. Appropriate plant species of different life forms will be grown to develop the vegetation cover and thereby provide habitat for the faunal species. The sapling list of plant species suggested includes the following criteria:

- Tree species which are well adapted to local environmental setting, tall, bearing larger canopy cover and leaf area.
- Tree species of different size classes (small, medium and larger) were suggested to maintain the different canopy levels at vertical profile.
- Fruit trees in the selection list would help to attract birds and fruit eating bats which are locally available.
- Wild species were suggested to provide habitat for faunal species, increase the faunal species diversity and maintain the naturalness.

The major part of the area is already excavated upto varying depth. As seen from Figure 4 as per the google image presence of vegetation in the mining lease area is negligible. On similar grounds there is no existing rare flora and fauna.

However safe practices of Blasting will be incurred during mining operation

Drilling and charging of holes cannot be carried out in the same area in same time.

A detailed record to be maintained i.e. hole positions, type of explosives, quantity of explosives, hole depth, charge column and stemming could be maintained for finding out the depth of the charge in case of a misfire. Before firing any shot all persons should be withdrawn from the blasting site to a safe place, i.e. more than 500 m away. Avoiding water accumulation holes, and if there is any water accumulation hole, the same has to be dewatered wherever practicable. Adopting the safe charge per day to restrict the Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) of ground vibration as per trial & error blasting results.

Suamp K. Tripathy



DHIREN GHOSH
Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor
PROJECT PROPONENT

M/s. Dhiren Ghosh -C/o. Shyampur Stone Mine-

Village: Digtoore, Post & PS: Saltora, Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722158

Ph. No. +91-7001104491 Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

Sufficient safety precaution to be taken during the lightning/thundering time. The preparation of charges and the charging and stemming of holes will be carried out by or under the personal supervision of a competent person. Blasting siren to be used during the blasting time.

It will be approved by the Mine Manager, before firing any shot holes, within a radius of 500 meters (hereinafter referred to as the danger zone) from the place of firing that all persons within such area have taken proper shelter.

After shots have been fired, an all-clear signal will be given to enter or allow in the mine.

Salient points regarding safety to be followed before and during the blasting operation

- No person shall act or continue to act or be appointed, as manager of a mine or mines where work is being carried on by a system of deep-hole blasting and/or with the help of heavy machinery for the digging, excavation, and removal, etc., of earth, stone, mineral or other material unless he holds a first-class manager's certificate.
- Distance from the residential/public building to the stone quarry shall not be less than 200 m where blasting is involved and 100 m where blasting is not involved as per the order of the Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.
- The manager has to ensure that all the persons within a radius of 300 m (danger zone) have taken proper shelter unless sufficient warning, by efficient signals or other means approved by the manager, is given over the entire area falling within a radius of 300 meters from the place of firing as per regulation no 164 of MMR-1961.
- No blasting for any purpose shall be done within 300 m from the boundary of a substation or the electric supply lines of voltage exceeding 650V or tower structures thereof without the written permission of the owner of such sub-station or electric supply lines or tower structures and in case of mining lease hold area, without the written permission of the Electrical Inspector of Mines from DGMS.

Sujoy K. Tripathy



DHIREN GHOSH

Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor
PROJECT PROPONENT





Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 (Issued by the State Level Expert Appraisal
 Committee(SEAC),
 WEST BENGAL)



165
Annexure P-7

Minutes of 80th Meeting Of Reconstituted SEAC State Level Expert Appraisal Committee meeting held from 30/07/2025 to 30/07/2025

Date: 06/08/2025

MoM ID: EC/MOM/SEAC/715308/7/2025

Agenda ID: EC/AGENDA/SEAC/715308/7/2025

Meeting Venue: Conference Room, Paribesh Bhawan, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Bidhannagar, Kolkata – 700106.

Meeting Mode: Hybrid

Date & Time:

30/07/2025	02:00 PM	05:30 PM
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1. Opening remarks

The Member Secretary, SEAC welcome the Members & the Chairman of the Committee and apprised them about the Agenda of the meeting.

2. Confirmation of the minutes of previous meeting

The proceedings of 79th meeting of SEAC held on 23.07.2025 were prepared and uploaded in the Parivesh Portal on 05.08.2025 with the approval of all the Members & the Competent Authority. SEAC confirmed the same.

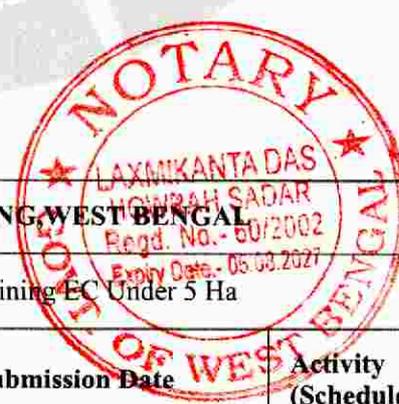
3. Details of proposals considered by the committee

Day 1 -30/07/2025

3.1. Agenda Item No 1:

3.1.1. Details of the proposal

Salbari sand mine by PRAKASH THAPA located at DARJEELING, WEST BENGAL			
Proposal For	Mining EC Under 5 Ha		
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
<u>SIA/WB/MIN/544386/2025</u>	2N-95/2025(E)	24/07/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))



Deliberations of SEAC 1 :

- Based on the submission and presentation made by the PP, the SEAC observed that **the entire plot area** for the proposed project as per the geo-coordinates mentioned in the approved Mining Plan with Progressive Mine Closure Plan **falls within the potential mining zone** recorded in the approved District Survey Report (DSR) of Jhargram district.
- The SEAC scrutinized the documents submitted by the PP in the 75th meeting of SEAC, WB (2023-2026) held on 25.06.2025. After careful consideration and detailed deliberation, the SEAC made the following observations :

1) The ToR has been granted to proposed Binpur - I Riverbed Sand Mine (MIN_JH_07) over an area of 40.57 ha (100.25 Acres) on the Kangsabati River at Mouza - Amlapal, JL No. 743, Mouza - Basantapur, JL No. 744, Mouza - Malkapal, JL No. 814, Mouza - Kadam Khundi, JL No. 816, PS - Lalgargh, Dist - Jhargram, West Bengal (proposal no SIA/WB/MIN I 454494/2023). Public Hearing for the project has been conducted based on the above ToR. Now, the present application is submitted for Binpur - I Riverbed Sand Mine (MIN_JH_07) over an area of 40.57 Ha. (100.25 Acres) on the Kangsabati River at Plot No. 1, JL No. 814, Mouza - Mankyapal, PS - Lalgargh, Dist - Jhargram, West Bengal, which is different from the one for which ToR had been granted. The PP is requested to submit reasons for the above and clarification regarding the specific project location for which EIA study has been conducted.

2) The PP has not uploaded proper KML file for the project due to which the DSS could not be operated. Hence the PP is requested to submit proper KML file for the project.

3) The geocoordinates mentioned in the Mine Plan do not match with the cluster certificate uploaded in the PARIVESH portal. Revised documents in this regard should be submitted.

The SEAC recommended that the above documents may be submitted in the PARIVESH portal for further consideration of the application.

All the documents should be duly signed both by the project proponent and the environmental consultant.

3.11.4. Deliberations by the SEAC in current meetings

- The SEAC considered the submission made by the PP in the 80th meeting of SEAC, WB (2023-2026) held on 30.07.2025. Since no kml file was uploaded by the PP, **the PP is once again requested to upload proper kml file for the project.**

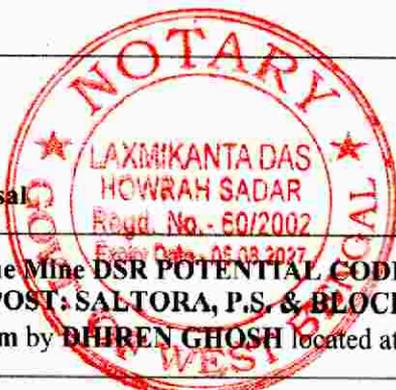
The SEAC recommended that the above documents may be submitted in the PARIVESH portal for further consideration of the application.

3.11.5. Recommendation of SEAC

Deferred for ADS

3.12. Agenda Item No 12:**3.12.1. Details of the proposal**

Proposed Shyampur Stone Mine DSR POTENTIAL CODE-BNK-BS-ZONE-01, MOUZA - SHYAMPUR-JL N O. 112, PLOT No.- 807, POST: SALTORA, P.S. & BLOCK: SALTORA, arca of 1.29 Ha. And production capacity : 2,3978.85 cum/ Annum by **DHIREN GHOSH** located at BANKURA, WEST BENGAL

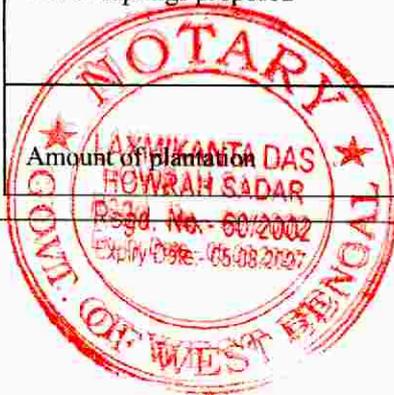


Proposal For		Fresh ToR	
Proposal No	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
<u>SIA/WB/MIN/544405/2025</u>	2N-90/2025(E)	15/07/2025	Mining of minerals (1(a))

3.12.2. Project Salient Features

- According to the DSS of the PARIVESH portal, the project area does not touch any ESZ, CRZ and PA. The nearest RFA – BANKURA NORTH is at a distance of 0.60 km.
- The project is falling within the DSR potential zone code BNK_BS_ZONE_01.
- Salient features of the proposed project as submitted by the PP is as follows :

Name of the Project	Shyampur Stone Mine
Project Proponent	Shri Dhiren Ghosh Mouza – Digtore, Post-Saltora, P.S. & Block – Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com Phone No.-+91-7001104491
Location of the Project	Mouza – Shyampur, JI No. 112, Plot No.- 807, Post: Saltora, P. S. & Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, State: West Bengal-722158; Area of 1.29 Ha.
Project Area	1.29 Ha/ 3.19 Acre
DSR potential zone code	BNK-BS-ZONE-01
Proposed area for green belt/plantation	0.42 Ha (33%)
No. of saplings proposed	1050 saplings and its survival rate is about 75% i.e. 790 saplings or say 850 saplings will be planted and the rate of per saplings including labours with development of plantation for 2 years and maintenance for 3 years.
Amount of plantation	Rs. 3,50,000 /-



Total Project Cost	Rs. 60,00,000 /- (Rs. 60.00 Lakhs.)
Amount for need-based activities	Based on 2% of CER of total project cost i.e. Rs. 1,20,000/-

- The reserves and year wise production details as mentioned in the Mining Plan is given below :-

S. No.	Production Year	Scheduled Production M ³	Scheduled Production (Tonnes)	Mining Losses @2% (Tonnes)	Recoverable ROM (Tonnes)	Saleable Products (Tonnes)
1	1 st Year	23890.99	70717.33	1414.347	69302.98	69302.98
2	2 nd Year	24660.42	72994.84	1459.897	71534.95	71534.95
3	3 rd Year	21264.48	64919.87	1298.397	63621.48	63621.48
4	4 th Year	28023.36	82949.15	1658.983	81290.16	81290.16
5	5 th Year	23833.94	70548.46	1410.969	69137.49	69137.49
Total		122341.1	362129.66	7242.593	354887.10	354887.10

- It is observed that the mine resources have already been excavated which is evident from the drone video. According to the mine plan, the excavated Resource volume is given as below:

Excavated Resource volume calculation as per approved GR Report

Pit	Area(m ²)	Avg. Depth(m)	Total Vol. in m ³
Pit A	2152	18.25	39274
Pit B	2115	19.10	40396.5
Pit C	2231	15.75	35138.25



Section D	3186	10.00	31860
Section E	1663	7.0	11641
Total volume excavated from existing lease area			158309.75

3.12.3. Deliberations by the committee in previous meetings

Date of SEAC 1 :16/07/2025



Deliberations of SEAC 1 :

- The SEAC scrutinized the documents submitted by the PP in the 78th meeting SEAC, WB (2023-2026) held on 16.07.2025. It is observed that the mine resources have already been excavated which is evident from the drone video. According to the mining plan, the excavated Resource volume is given as below :

Excavated Resource volume calculation as per approved GR Report

Pit	Area(m ²)	Avg. Depth(m)	Total Vol. in m ³
Pit A	2152	18.25	39274
Pit B	2115	19.10	40396.5
Pit C	2231	15.75	35138.25
Section D	3186	10.00	31860
Section E	1663	7.0	11641
Total volume excavated from existing lease area			158309.75

- Based on the submission and presentation made by the PP, the SEAC made the following observations :

1) Time series map with depth starting from 2005 at five years interval from satellite images from 2005 till latest with zone A, B, C, D and E to be marked in each map. A description on the chronology with reference to the maps should also accompany.

2) Study impact of dust generation and mine drainage over the adjacent agricultural field, waterbodies and habitation which are located within one km.

3) A Progressive Greenbelt Plan should be prepared. The PP has to do tree plantation in an area equivalent to 33% of the lease area @2500 trees / ha. Moreover, if any tree has to fell, compensatory plantation should be provided as per rules. Land for both mandatory and compensatory plantation should be marked on layout.

4) The areas for plantation, storage of overburden and temporary storage of mined minerals should be marked on the plan. **The mine plan (page 13) shows that parts of the safety barrier are already excavated. The PP should indicate where they will store the overburden with reference to the excavated safety barrier.** Afforestation / vegetation should be attempted alongside the village roads or other public land. This may be done with prior approval of the local self-governing bodies. If no public land is available for the purpose the Project Proponent shall arrange for land with his personal means. To enhance success / survival rate the plantation shall be attempted during the first two years of the project life and the plantation so done shall be taken care of during the rest of the project life. Species of the plant selected should be self-sustaining in that particular region.

Spatial year wise progressive plantation programme to be submitted.

5) Details of mine closure plan. Fencing around the abandoned- mine- turned- water body should be provided. The embankment should also be protected as per rules.

6) Plan for mitigation of the impact of blasting / mining activities on local flora and onsite fauna. Impact on existing local flora and fauna for the proposed project should be submitted.

The SEAC recommended that the above documents may be submitted in the PARIVESH portal for further consideration of the application.

3.12.4. Deliberations by the SEAC in current meetings

- The SEAC scrutinized the documents submitted by the PP in the 80th meeting of SEAC, WB (2023-2026) held on 30.07.2025. After careful consideration and detailed deliberation, the committee **recommended** issuance of **Standard Terms of Reference** for EIA preparation for the project with the additional condition that :

The PP should provide the ownership documents for the plantation area and its distance from the project site. The PP should also mark the plantation area on the safety barrier in their plan and should clearly mention how they will undertake the plantation with reference to the excavated safety barrier.

The PP shall, – while applying for environmental clearance, upload in the PARIVESH portal, the EIA/EMP report along with the documents / submission/ clarifications sought in the ToR.

All the documents should be duly signed both by the project proponent and the environmental consultant.

3.12.5. Recommendation of SEAC

Recommended

3.12.6. Details of Terms of Reference

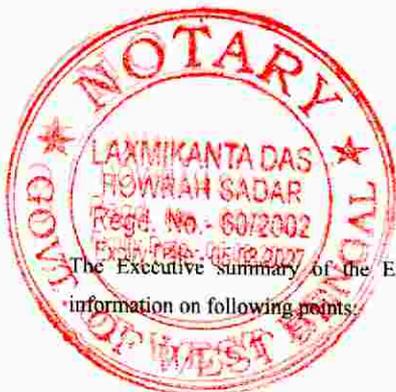
3.12.6.1. Specific

Annexure - A

Annexure - A

Executive Summary

1.



The Executive summary of the EIA/EMP report in about 8-10 pages should be prepared incorporating the information on following points:



May, 2025

Legend
Shyampur, Black Stone Mine_Area-1,29 Ha/3.19 Acre

Google Earth

Image © 2025 Airbus



50 m



RE : Complaint against illegal mining of black stone using explosives sourced from terror links at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, JL. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158 and apathy of the state administration.

Ankur Sharma <adv.ankursharma9@gmail.com>

Tue, Sep 16, 2025 at 12:52 AM

To: amitshah.mp@sansad.nic.in, hm@mha.gov.in, mefcc@gov.in, hshso@nic.in, secy-moef@nic.in, minister.mines@gov.in, info.nia@gov.in, ed-del-rev@nic.in, dcbl@cbl.gov.in, dg@dgms.gov.in, explosives@explosives.gov.in, asingh@explosives.gov.in, psecy.env-wb@gov.in, acsenwb@gmail.com, Chief Environment Officer <environmentwb@gmail.com>, chrnm.wbpcb-wb@bangla.gov.in

To
The Hon'ble Home Minister
Government of India

The Hon'ble Minister
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India

The Home Secretary
Government of India

The Secretary
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India

The Secretary
Ministry of Mines
Government of India

The Director General
National Investigation Agency

The Joint Director (Intelligence)
Directorate of Enforcement

The Director
Central Bureau of Investigation

The Director General
Directorate General of Mines Safety

The Chief Controller of Explosives
Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO)
Government of India

The Joint Chief Controller of Explosives (East Circle)
Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO)
Government of India

The Additional Chief Secretary
Environment Department
Government of West Bengal

The Member Secretary
SEIAA, West Bengal

The Chairman
West Bengal Pollution Control Board

Sir/s,



Sub : Complaint against illegal mining of black stone using explosives sourced from terror links at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, JL. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158 and apathy of the state administration.

I am constrained to elaborate all about a heart touching Himalayan scam that was continuing since past several months but has turmoiled the surface only after Terms of Reference (ToR) was granted to an illegal miner by State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), West Bengal on 29.08.2025, most likely, at the mercy of the political supremo of the State.

Fact of the case is that one Mr. Dhiren Ghosh started mining operations (open cast) covering an area of about 3.19 acres at above location for which, however, SEIAA, West Bengal has not issued Environmental Clearance (EC). Hence, all activities of the said miner at the site as of date is illegal and continuing in gross violation of the EIA, Notification, 2006, the Mines Act, 1952 and the Explosives Act, 1884, amongst others.

There is enough reason that Mr. Dhiren Ghosh also did not obtain necessary permissions/license under the Mines Act, 1952 and the Explosives Act, 1884 particularly due to the reason that political supremo of the State and her administration were subjected to intervene in the matter uncalled for. I am not, however, sure how the said miner had his hands stretched requiring the political supremo to be subjected as aforesaid. It is unlikely that the Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India could be taken in confidence by the miner or the supremo of the State.

Information gathered in connection with this case further reveals the following illegalities have already been committed at the instance of the state administration particularly the SEAC, West Bengal who issued ToR to a violation project :

- i. Mining operations have already commenced and have been extensively carried up to 80 feet in depth which is also stated in the mining plan submitted by the project proponent ;
- ii. No provision of 'Bench' for movement of dumpers/trucks into the mine is present. The project proponent blew existing benches with explosives for carrying illegal mining ;
- iii. **The project proponent used explosives without obtaining license under the Explosives Act, 1884 which shows that project proponent procured explosives from illegal terror-linked sources ;**
- iv. The project proponent also commenced mining activities without obtaining approval/permission from the DGMS ;
- v. The subject mine is located adjacent to a large water body on its south and the illegal mining activity will result in collapse of the wall of the mine into the said water body causing irreparable environmental damages apart from loss of human lives ;
- vi. There is no practical way of creating 7.5 meters safety barrier along the subject mine due to the adverse topographical features of the subject mine ;
- vii. Not a single penny has been paid to the Government as royalty for the mineral resources already extracted thereby resulting in direct loss to the public exchequer.

I attach herewith a copy of the mining plan submitted by the project proponent on the Parivesh Portal, and some photographs of the site/mining activity. It is stated in page no. 13 of the said mining plan that **"Extensive previous workings were observed during field survey which can also be seen from the Google Earth image included in this report as Figure 4. It can be seen from the surface plan (Plate No. 4-A) that safety barriers left along lease boundary is already excavated at many places." "It is also reported in approved GR that total volume excavated, so far from the lease area is about 1.58 lakh Cum"**.

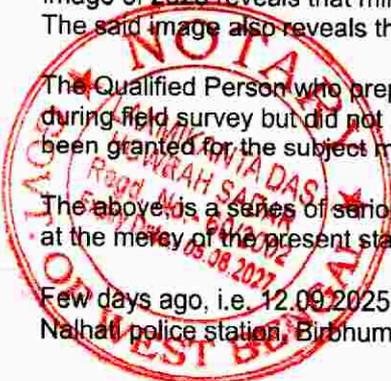
In page no. 28 of the said mining plan under table 10 the quantity of mineral resource that has already been extracted illegally is stated.

I also attach herewith a copy of the reply of the project proponent on observation/ADS raised against Proposal No. SIA/WB/MIN/544405/2025 in the 78th meeting SEAC, West Bengal held on 16.07.2025. In page no. 3 thereof Google Image of 2025 reveals that mining activities were going on. A large earth moving machine is present in the said image. The said image also reveals that the subject mine has been extensively dewatered to carry illegal mining operations.

The Qualified Person who prepared the mining plan cleverly stated that extensive previous workings were observed during field survey but did not mention that illegal mining took place since no Environmental Clearance (EC) had ever been granted for the subject mine.

The above is a series of serious mockery including with the relevant Central Acts enforceable all over the country but at the mercy of the present state administration.

Few days ago, i.e. 12.09.2025 six workers died in an explosion in Bahadurpur stone quarry under jurisdiction of Nahal police station, Birbhum, West Bengal. Similarly, last year in August, 2024 two persons died while transporting



illegal explosives in Saltora near the subject mine and NIA is presently investigating the case.

As a socially spirited young resident of West Bengal I solicit your favour of examining the merit of this complaint and passing suitable order for foiling so dangerous attempts of illegal mining mafias operating in the State concertedly with the persons occupying high places of the state administration only with a view to stall the authority of the Government of India through CBI or ED to protect the country's sovereignty from mafias operating both in private capacity and capacity that of public servants.

May kindly be pleased to direct the NIA to investigate the matter simultaneously to unearth the network of illegal miners vis-à-vis explosive smugglers that leaves scope to strengthen terrorist activities to destabilise the country's sovereignty and the elected government/s.

Since, the SEAC, West Bengal is found *prima facie* involved in extending undue favour to the project proponent an inspection at the site may be conducted by a team comprising of officials from the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), and other Central agency having expertise in unearthing similar illegalities.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

Ankur Sharma
13/3, Dr. P. K. Banerjee Road
Howrah, West Bengal
PIN - 711101
Mob : 9433883322

Attachments : (i) Copy of Mining Plan ;
(ii) Some photographs of the site ;
(iii) Reply of the project proponent to ADS.

5 attachments



IMG_5652.JPG
374K



IMG_5654.jpg
715K



IMG_5657.JPG
2482K

 Mining Plan.pdf
20366K

 Reply to ADS.pdf
814K





Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 (Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
 Authority (SEIAA),
 WEST BENGAL)



**Minutes of 82nd meeting of SEIAA (Reconstituted on 17.05.2023) State Environment
 Impact Assessment Authority meeting held from 19/09/2025 to 19/09/2025 Date: 22/09/2025**

MoM ID: EC/MOM/SEIAA/458563/9/2025

Agenda ID: EC/AGENDA/SEIAA/458563/9/2025

Meeting Venue: Conference Room of the New Administrative Building of Environment Department,
Govt. of West Bengal at IB-180, Sector-III, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700106.

Meeting Mode: Hybrid

Date & Time:

19/09/2025	02:30 PM	05:30 PM
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1. Opening remarks

SEIAA members greeted each other and started discussion point wise as per the agenda.

2. Confirmation of the minutes of previous meeting

Minutes of 81st Meeting of SEIAA, WB is uploaded in the PARIVESH Portal and same is confirmed by SEIAA.

3. Details of proposals considered by the committee

Day 1 -19/09/2025

3.1. Agenda Item No 1:

3.1.1. Details of the proposal

Environmental Clearance for Proposed IT/ITES Campus by M/s. Tata Consultancy Services Limited at Plot No-SV-4, Premises no. 14-0777, Bengal Silicon Valley Tech Hub, Action Area-IIIE, P.S.- Eco Park, Newtown, Kolkata-700156 by TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED located at 24 PARAGANAS NORTH, WEST BENGAL			
Proposal For	Fresh EC		
Proposal No. - 60/2002 EXPIRY DATE - 08.08.2027	File No	Submission Date	Activity (Schedule Item)
SEIAA/WB/INERA2/544283/20	2N-89/2025(E)	10/07/2025	Building / Construction (8(

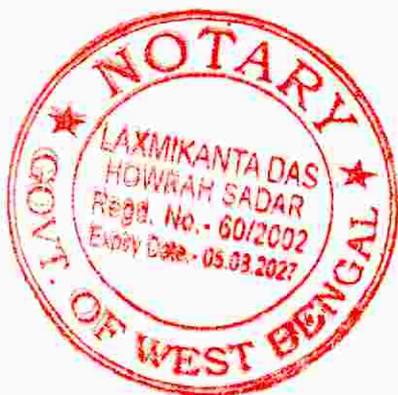
MISCELLANEOUS

1. Letter from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), received through email dated 18.09.2025 to provide the site details of river mining projects permitted for construction of temporary bridge for carrying out mining and allied activities.

As per the record of SEIAA, we have not received any application of sand mining involving temporary bridge construction for extraction and transportation of sand, hence no such approval has also been accorded so far for the same. The same may be communicated to CPCB.

2. Complaint received from Mr. Ankur Sharma through email dated 16.09.2025 against illegal mining of black stone using explosives sourced from terror links at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, JL. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158.

SEIAA decided to forward the complaint to the Directorate of Mines & Minerals, District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Dist - Bankura to take necessary action in this regard.



Signature Not Verified

Digitally Signed by: SMT SUMANA
BHATTACHARYYA IFS
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Date: 22/09/2025

RE : West Bengal Police chasing the complainant of illegal mining.

Ankur Sharma <adv.ankursharma9@gmail.com>

Wed, Oct 15, 2025 at 1:18 AM

To: amitshah.mp@sansad.nic.in, amitshah.bjp@zohomail.in, hm@mha.gov.in, mefcc@gov.in, hshso@nic.in, secy-moef@nic.in, minister.mines@gov.in, info.nia@gov.in, ed-del-rev@nic.in, dcbi@cbi.gov.in, dg@dgms.gov.in, explosives@explosives.gov.in, asingh@explosives.gov.in, psecy.env-wb@gov.in, acsenwb@gmail.com, Chief Environment Officer <environmentwb@gmail.com>, chrnm.wbpcb-wb@bangla.gov.in
Cc: dgwestbengal@gmail.com

To
The Hon'ble Home Minister
Government of India

The Hon'ble Minister
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India

The Home Secretary
Government of India

The Secretary
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India

The Secretary
Ministry of Mines
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The Director General
National Investigation Agency

The Joint Director (Intelligence)
Directorate of Enforcement

The Director
Central Bureau of Investigation

The Director General
Directorate General of Mines Safety

The Chief Controller of Explosives
Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO)
Government of India

The Joint Chief Controller of Explosives (East Circle)
Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO)
Government of India

The Additional Chief Secretary
Environment Department
Government of West Bengal

The Member Secretary
SEIAA, West Bengal

The Chairman
West Bengal Pollution Control Board



Sub : West Bengal Police chasing the complainant of illegal mining.

Ref : My complaint dated 16.09.2025 against illegal mining of black stone using explosives sourced from terror links at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158 and apathy of the state administration.

Respected Sir/s,

I am scared for the sheer innocence advanced over telephone by one who identified himself as Mr. Uttam Mitra, Additional Superintendent of Police, Bankura District Police (Mob : +91 9147888905) attempting to project that he himself visited the site of illegal mining and came to the conclusion that whatever I complained of was baseless and without foundation showing reason why I did not capture photograph of the mining mafias in operation and thus, he has no reason to continue remaining bogged with my complaint.

I had lodged the above referred complaint through email on 16.09.2025 before your office(s) against serious instances of illegal black stone mining and use of unlicensed explosives at the aforesaid location in gross violation of the EIA Notification, 2006, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Explosives Act, 1884, amongst others.

On 13.10.2025 at about 12:37 PM one Mr. Uttam Mitra claiming to be the Additional Superintendent of Police, Bankura District Police as aforesaid called me over the phone from (+91) 9147888905 and interrogated me in a manner as if I was the violator instead of addressing the grave environmental and country's security issues I had reported.

At the very outset, he stated that "no mining took place in last five years" which is factually incorrect, and contradictory to the satellite images of the year 2025 attached by the project proponent/violator itself in its submission to SEAC, West Bengal (reply to ADS) showing active mining operations in the current year (2025). This clearly reflects an attempt by the said police officer to prejudge the matter and shield the violators/wrong doers but without any prudent and effective coordination with the wrong doers, and factual verification, personal or otherwise, at all.

Despite my informing him that all supporting documents and evidence were already attached with my email complaint, he insisted that I "disclose the name of the terror organisation" referred to in my complaint - an intimidating and irrelevant query, seemingly intended to discourage me in his way from pursuing the matter further.

I was thus treated as if I were under suspicion, though I acted purely in public and national interest by exposing such violations. The behaviour of the said officer was highly unbecoming of a responsible police officer. He even directed me to visit his office in Bankura. I clearly stated that as I am a resident of Howrah, it is not feasible for me to travel such distance. I cannot travel such distance without any official written notice issued under due process of law.

Given the officer's conduct and evident bias, I have serious apprehension that he may misuse his position to harass or falsely implicate me in order to protect the violators. The fact that such a senior police officer appears influenced indicates the extent of reach and influence of the mining mafia within the state administration which may now target me through illegal means since they are unlikely to succeed through legal means.

Accordingly, I most humbly request that the local police authorities be directed to provide adequate protection to me and my residence, as a preventive measure, to ensure my safety and to prevent any coercive or unlawful action at the behest of vested interests.

In view of the above, I once again urge your good offices to (i) direct an independent inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Uttam Mitra, Additional SP, Bankura, and consider any preventive steps to ensure fairness, (ii) provide immediate protection to me against any possible intimidation or illegal retaliation by the mining mafia lobby or their associates spread over whole of the state power corridor, and (iii) ensure that the investigation into the illegal mining and explosives trafficking at the above location is taken over by National Investigation Agency (NIA), Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), and other competent Central agencies to unearth the full network involved.

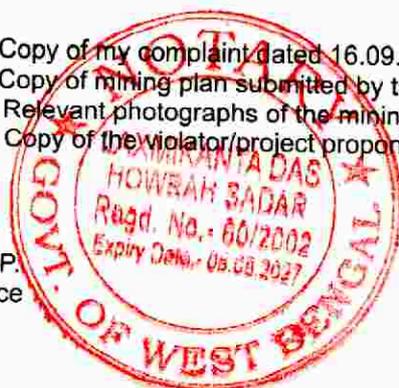
Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

Ankur Sharma
13/3, Dr. P. K. Banerjee Road
Howrah – 711101, West Bengal
Mob : 9433883322

- Attachments : (i) Copy of my complaint dated 16.09.2025 ;
- (ii) Copy of mining plan submitted by the violator on Parivesh Portal ;
- (iii) Relevant photographs of the mining site ;
- (iv) Copy of the violator/project proponent's reply to ADS before SEAC, West Bengal.

cc :

The D.G.P. & I.G.P.
West Bengal Police



- for kind information and necessary steps.

6 attachments



IMG_5652.JPG
374K



IMG_5654.jpg
715K

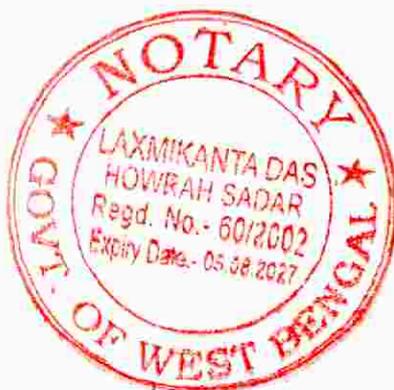


IMG_5657.JPG
2482K

 Email dated 16.09.2025.pdf
198K

 Reply to ADS.pdf
814K

 Mining Plan (1).pdf
20366K



RE : Continuation of illegal black stone mining using illicit explosives despite repeated complaints at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158.

Ankur Sharma <adv.ankursharma9@gmail.com>

Thu, Dec 18, 2025 at 10:53 AM

To: amitshah.mp@sansad.nic.in, hm@mha.gov.in, mefcc@gov.in, hshso@nic.in, secy-moef@nic.in, minister.mines@gov.in, info.nia@gov.in, ed-del-rev@nic.in, dcbi@cbi.gov.in, dg@dgms.gov.in, explosives@explosives.gov.in, asingh@explosives.gov.in, psecy.env-wb@gov.in, acsenwb@gmail.com, Chief Environment Officer <environmentwb@gmail.com>, chrnm.wbpcb-wb@bangla.gov.in

To
The Hon'ble Home Minister
Government of India

The Hon'ble Minister
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India

The Home Secretary
Government of India

The Secretary
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India

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The Additional Chief Secretary
Environment Department
Government of West Bengal

The Member Secretary
SEIAA, West Bengal

The Chairman
West Bengal Pollution Control Board



Sub : Continuation of illegal black stone mining using illicit explosives despite repeated complaints at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District – Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158.

Ref : My complaints dated 16.09.2025 and 15.10.2025 against illegal mining of black stone using explosives sourced from terror links at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158 and apathy of the state administration.

Respected Sir/s,

This is in reference to my above referred complaints dated 16.09.2025 and 15.10.2025 (copies attached herewith for ready reference). Despite the two detailed complaints the authorities of the State have allowed a full-fledged illegal mine to continue operations openly and defiantly at Plot no. 807, Mouza - Shyampur, J.L. No. 112, under P.S. & Block - Saltora, District - Bankura, West Bengal, PIN - 722158 with night-time blasting, illicit explosives, and active organized crime support.

I place on record fresh, irrefutable evidence based on my site visit on 11.12.2025 which proves beyond doubt that illegal mining is continuing every night, fresh blasting is being carried out with illegal explosives evidenced by newly fractured black stone blocks scattered across the site, the mine is being operated with full knowledge and protection of State Police, particularly the officer who earlier attempted to intimidate me Mr. Uttam Mitra, Additional Superintendent of Police, Bankura District Police (Mob : +91 9147888905).

Photographs of the site as captured by me on 11.12.2025 are attached herewith for ready reference.

SEAC, West Bengal is now directly complicit having granted ToR to a project proponent who had already carried out massive illegal mining which the Committee pretended not to notice. The mine is operating without Environmental Clearance (EC), without DGMS approvals, without PESO license, without safety measures, and without royalty payments constituting a direct criminal conspiracy under Central and State laws.

The situation has now escalated from environmental crime to national security crime.

The presence and use of unlicensed explosives in a district already tainted by previous explosive incidents under NIA investigation shows an active network of terror channels, illicit explosive procurement networks, and cross-border financing routes.

The inaction of the concerned authorities even after receiving detailed evidence is not administrative delay but it legally amounts to abetment of illegal mining, abetment of use of unlicensed explosives, criminal misconduct by public servants, deliberate destruction of evidence, and collusion with organised criminal syndicates.

If blasting continues even one more day, every officer who had the authority to act but chose not to act will be personally liable for criminal negligence, abetment, dereliction of statutory duty, misuse of public office, loss of public revenue, and endangering national security.

Officer of West Bengal Police Mr. Uttam Mitra falsely claimed "no mining in the last 5 years," yet the mine is fully active today, mining/blasting are now being carried during the wee hours. His deliberate misrepresentation followed by illegal intimidation of the complainant clearly establishes police-mafia collusion.

The SEAC, West Bengal by granting ToR for a project where lakhs of cubic meters had already been extracted illegally is not a procedural lapse but is a criminal act of regularising environmental and other offences.

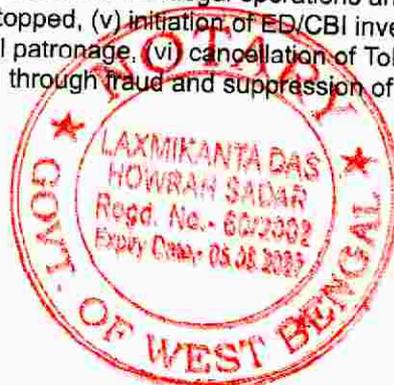
The silence of the District Mining, District Land & Environment Officers despite night time blasting is a wilful breach of statutory duty.

The absence of any intervention of the DGMS & PESO (local units) into a dangerous, illegally blasted mine amounts to culpable negligence towards human life.

In view of the above, you are most humbly requested to ensure (i) that the NIA immediately takes over the entire investigation, including investigation into explosive sourcing, transport and financial trails, (ii) the DGMS, PESO, MoEF&CC, and Ministry of Mines conducts a joint surprise inspection and seizure operation, (iii) suspension of all State-level officers who aided the continuation of illegal operations and initiation of legal proceedings against them, (iv) all illegal mining activities are stopped, (v) initiation of ED/CBI investigation into illegal revenue, hawala channels, terror financing angles, and political patronage, (vi) cancellation of ToR granted by SEAC, West Bengal with immediate effect for being obtained through fraud and suppression of illegal past mining, and take such other or further steps as may be warranted.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

Ankur Sharma
13/3, Dr. P. K. Banerjee Road
Howrah - 711101, West Bengal
Mob : 9433883322



Attachments : (i) Copy of my complaints dated 16.09.2025 and 15.10.2025 ;
(ii) Photographs of the mining site.

7 attachments



IMG_7941.JPG
2604K



IMG_7944.JPG
2655K



IMG_7935.JPG
3214K



IMG_7938.JPG
4563K



IMG_7934.JPG
3867K

 Email dated 15.10.2025.pdf
164K

 Email dated 16.09.2025 (1).pdf
198K



Amendment-12
184

M/s. Dhiren Ghosh -C/o. Shyampur Stone Mine-
Village: Digtore, Post & PS: Saltora, Block: Saltora, Dist: Bankura, West Bengal-722158
Ph. No. +91-7001104491 Email ID: mangal.ghosh50@gmail.com

1. The time series map with depth satellite images from 2013 till latest with zone A, B, C, D and E marked in each map.

Reply:

Table 01: Time Series Google imageries from 2013 onwards till date

<p>SHYAMPUR STONE MINE GOOGLE IMAGE OF 2013</p>	<p>SHYAMPUR STONE MINE GOOGLE IMAGE OF 2016</p>
<p>SHYAMPUR STONE MINE GOOGLE IMAGE OF 2018</p>	<p>SHYAMPUR STONE MINE GOOGLE IMAGE OF 2020</p>
<p>SHYAMPUR STONE MINE GOOGLE IMAGE OF 2022</p>	<p>SHYAMPUR STONE MINE GOOGLE IMAGE OF 2025</p>

Swamp Kr. Tripura



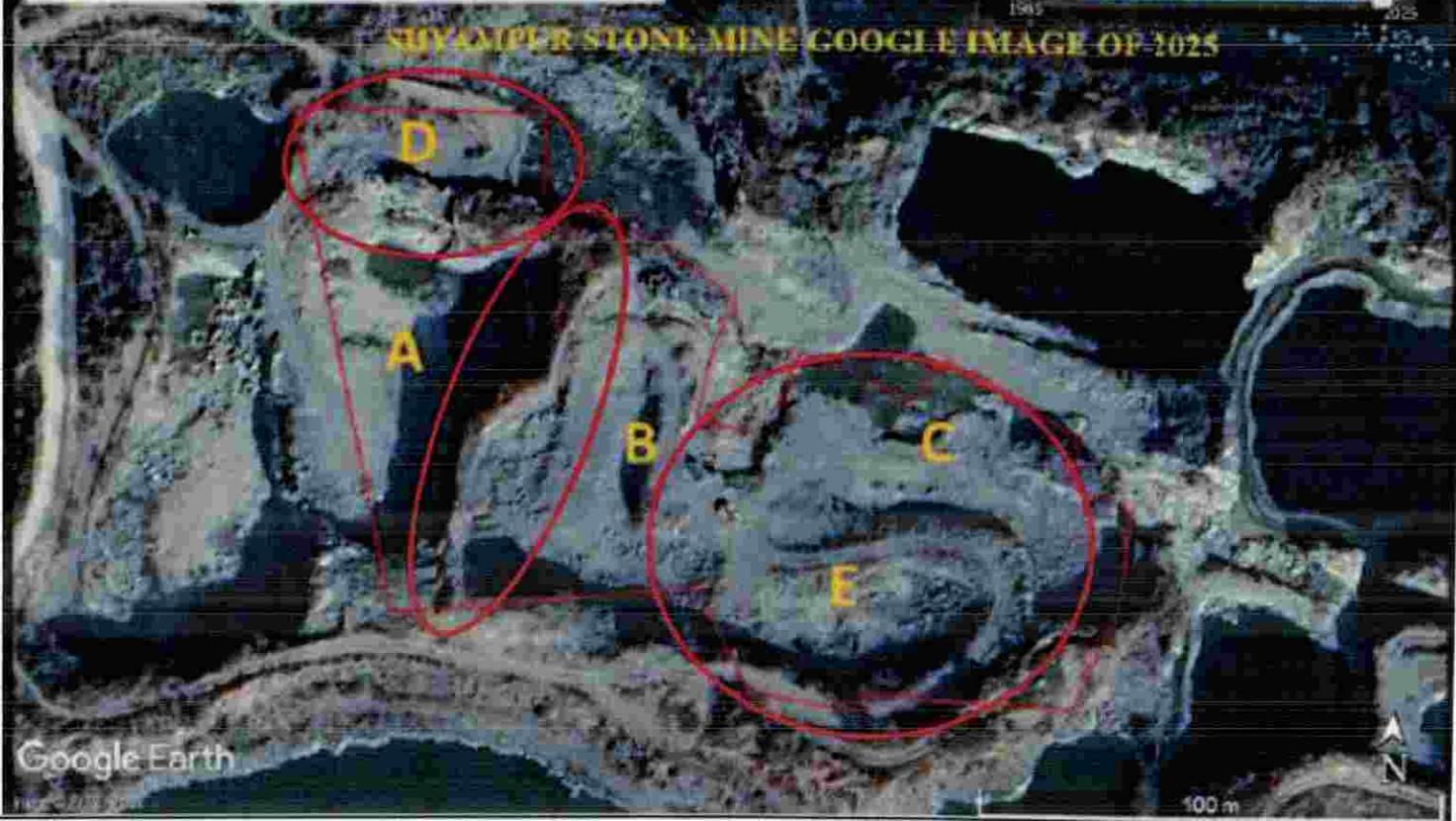
DHIREN GHOSH
Dhiren Ghosh
Proprietor
PROJECT PROPONENT

SHYAMPUR STONE MINE

Mouza: Shyampur, J.L. No.: 112, Plot No.: 807, Total Project Area: 1.29 ha
Block: Salfora, District: Bankura, State: West Bengal-722158
(NON-FOREST NON-GRAZING PRIVATE LAND)

Legend

Shyampur Black Stone Mine_Area-1.29 Ha/3.18 Acre



*****GOOGLE IMAGE OF-2025**

DHIREN GHOSH

Dhiren Ghosh

Proprietor

PROJECT PROPONENT



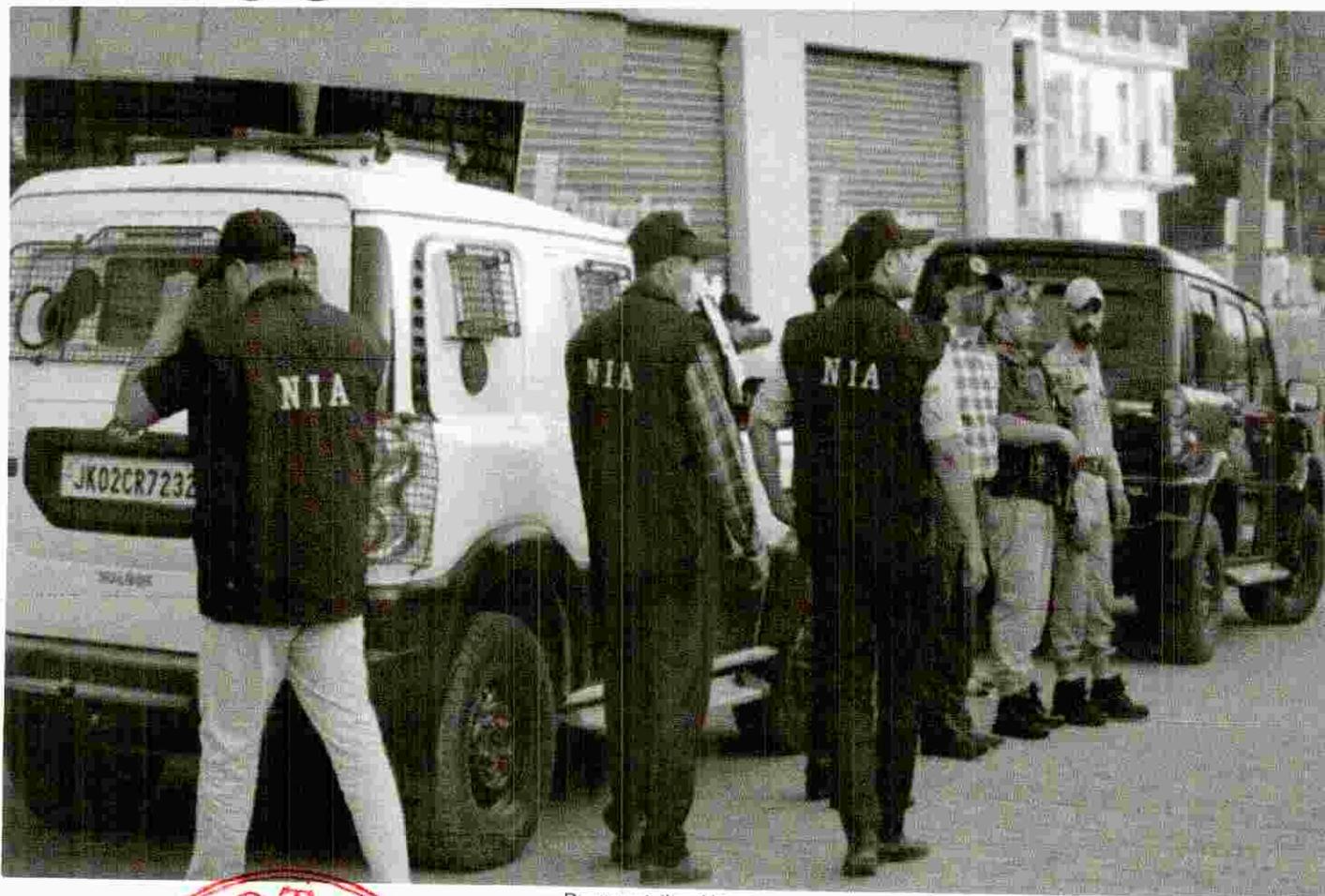


Bengal

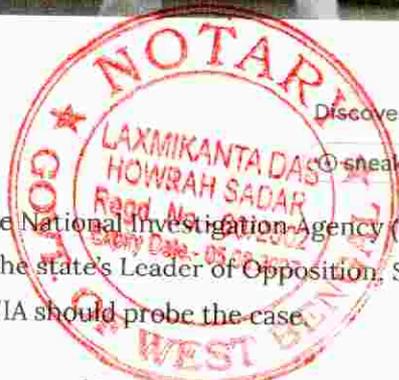
NIA to probe Saltora blast case

On 30 August this year in Lipari area in Saltora police station area, people heard a huge sound of a blast and it killed Joydeb Mondal, a motorcycle rider.

SNS | Asansol | October 30, 2024 7:40 am



Representational Image



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The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has taken over the probe of Saltora blasts in Bankura district today. The state's Leader of Opposition, Suwendu Adhikari has alleged long back that it was a grenade blast and the NIA should probe the case.

On 30 August this year in Lipari area in Saltora police station area, people heard a huge sound of a blast and it killed Joydeb Mondal, a motorcycle rider.

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The NIA investigation of the Saltora blast a few days before the Taldangra Assembly by-elections has created a political stir. On Sunday, Union home minister Amit Shah visited the state.

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After the incident, Saltora police had started a case and have been probing the incident.

Sources said that the NIA sleuths will visit Bankura in the next couple of days and take over the blast case from Saltora police station.

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National Investigation Agency Suvendu Adhikari

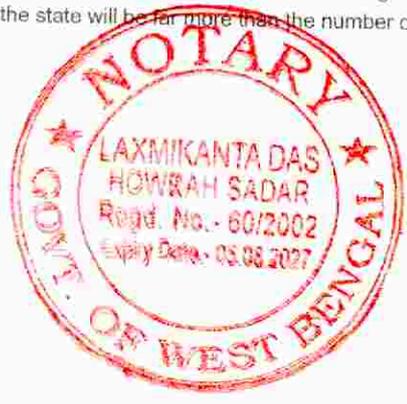


Related posts

Bengal

Deleted voters in final list will be far more than draft list: Suvendu

Leader of Opposition (LoP) in West Bengal Assembly Suvendu Adhikari said on Friday that the total number of deleted voters in the final voters' list in the state will be far more than the number of names already deleted in the draft voters' list.



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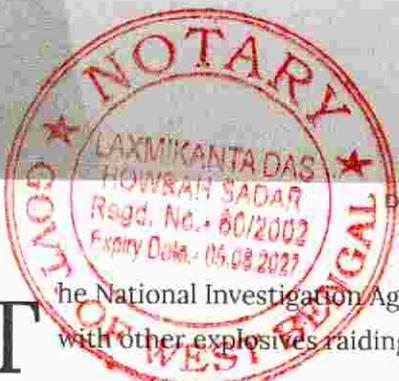
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Bengal

Bankura blast: NIA seizes 600 kg of Ammonium Nitrate

The National Investigation Agency while investigating a Bankura blast seized 600 kg Ammonium Nitrate, along with other explosives raiding three locations in Bengal adjacent Dhanbad last evening.

SNS | Kolkata | April 11, 2025 7:37 am



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The National Investigation Agency while investigating a Bankura blast seized 600 kg Ammonium Nitrate, along with other explosives raiding three locations in Bengal adjacent Dhanbad last evening.

The NIA sleuths from Kolkata, based on a tip-off raided three locations in Nirsa, Chirkunda in Dhanbad and seized the large cache of illegally stacked explosives kept in 50 boxes at an abandoned warehouse in Boria village under Kalubathan police outpost there and detained one person named Sanjay Sharma as yet, the officials said. Also, a substantial number of gelatin sticks used for blasting in coal and stone mines were recovered.

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The NIA actually was chasing one Amarjeet Sharma, who gave a slip and his brother Sanjay was detained. The NIA officials claimed that the tip-off was gathered in connection to a Bankura blast that'd killed a youth.

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The death of a person on a motorcycle on 31 August, 2024 in an explosion in Saltora, Bankura had triggered off political sensation after the Leader of Opposition, in his X - handle post demanded a NIA probe into this.

Joydeb Mondal (47) of Jhanka village in Saltora allegedly was carrying explosives in a bag, which somehow exploded near Lapahari village nearby that left the youth critically injured and charred. He succumbed to his wounds while being shifted to the Bankura Sammilani Medical College and Hospital.

After local MLA, Chandana Bauri shared a video of the incident claiming that the youth was involved in trafficking of explosives from the local stone mines, state's Leader of Opposition, Subhendu Adhikari in his X-handle had demanded an NIA probe into the incident. Bauri alleged: "The police was trying to shield the incident as unauthorised transportation of explosives have become common in the area." The youth's leg and a hand were amputated.

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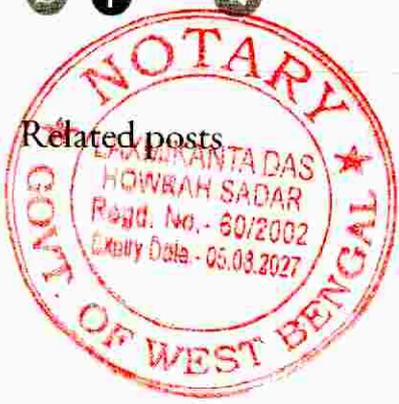
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Bankura Sammilani Investigation NIA



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THE TIMES OF INDIA

BJP's Suvendhu Adhikari alleges illegal mining activities in West Bengal's Saltora; 2 dead after 'dynamite blast'

TIMESOFINDIA.COM | Aug 31, 2024, 10:03 AM IST



NEW DELHI: In a shocking incident, two people lost their lives in a dynamite explosion in Saltora, Bankura, on Friday night. The opposition leader, Suvendu Adhikari, took to social media to reveal that the deceased, Joydeb Mandal and another person, were carrying dynamite on their motorcycle for illegal mining operations.

The opposition leader further alleged that illegal mining resumed in Saltora after Arup Chakraborty of the Trinamool Congress (TMC) party was elected as the Member of Parliament (MP). He claimed that local police were complicit in these illegal activities.

— SuvenduWB (@SuvenduWB)

"Illegal mining activities have resumed in the Saltora area after Arup Chakraborty of TMC Party got elected as the MP. The arrangements for carrying out the illegal mining operations were fine-tuned with the Mamata Police's connivance. Hence the requirement to carry the explosive dynamites in such a dangerous & unsafe manner. DG @NIA_India kindly take note of the incident," said Adhikari.

Adhikari also accused the local police of attempting to cover up the incident by quickly cremating the bodies. He called on the Director General of West Bengal Police, Rajeev Kumar, and the Superintendent of Police of Bankura to ensure a thorough investigation and to prevent such illegal activities in the future.



"The local Police are trying to cremate them in a hush-hush manner to cover up the whole incident. Mr DC @WBPolice Rajiv Kumar and Mr Superintendent of Police; Bankura (@spbankura) district, kindly be informed about the same through this post of mine. Don't let this unethical and illegal act happen. Ensure that the dead bodies are not cremated without post-mortem," added Adhikari.

Adhikari's expose has sparked public outrage and demands for justice, highlighting the need for accountability and action against those involved in illegal mining operations in West Bengal.

