

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI
Appeal No. 19 of 2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:
Junaid Ayubi & Another**

....Appellants

Versus

State of Haryana & Others

....Respondents

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PLACE KARNAL
DATED: 21.02.2024

Through Counsel



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Advocates for the Respondent
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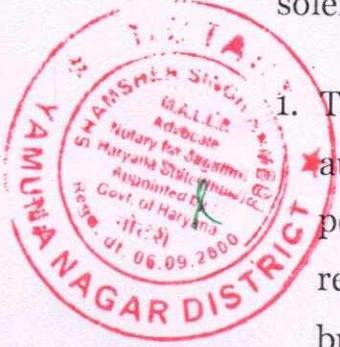
State of Haryana & Others

....Respondents

Additional Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No. 5 i.e.
M/s Balaji Infra Private Limited.

I, Veerbahn Wadhwa son of Sh. Dayal Dass resident of Village Gumthala Rao, Tehsil Radaur, District Yamunanagar do, hereby, solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That the deponent is filing the present affidavit being the authorised signatory for M/s Balaji Infra; and on the basis of the personal knowledge as well as the knowledge derived from the records maintained by the firm in the ordinary course of business.
2. That the deponent had previously submitted affidavit dated 19.12.2023 on the behalf of M/s Balaji Infra to be read as reply on behalf of M/s Balaji Infra. The contents of the said affidavit may kindly be read as part and parcel of the present affidavit.

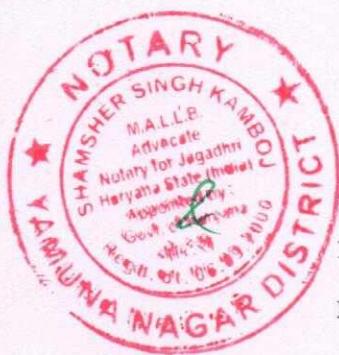


3. That it shall be imperative to state that the Appeal No. 19 of 2022 was filed by the applicant challenging the grant of Environmental Clearance dated 29.01.2022 in favour of M/s Balaji Infra by respondent No. 3.
4. That it is submitted that the Environmental Clearance dated 29.01.2022 was granted by respondent No. 3 after detailed discussion and deliberation with regards to all the relevant issues i.e. replenishment study, district survey report, validity of mining plan etc. It was only after taking all the relevant factors into consideration, respondent No. 3 proceeded to issue the Environmental Clearance dated 29.01.2022 to M/s Balaji Infra with specific conditions as mentioned therein. Moreover, during the pendency of the appeal before this Hon'ble Tribunal, the answering respondent had got the replenishment study (Annexure R-5/10) conducted and respondent No. 3 was pleased to extend the environmental clearance till the validity of Mining Plan by way of Letter dated 24.05.2023 (Annexure R-5/12).
5. That it submitted that Environmental Clearance was granted in favour of answering respondent after ensuring compliance of all the relevant legal provisions. There is no violation of Rule 57 of the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012. There are specific conditions incorporated in the Mining Plan (Annexure R-5/3) that mining activities shall be carried out only in the dry riverbed and no instream mining



shall be conducted. It is further mentioned that there shall be no mining near the banks of the river and the same would be restricted to central 3/4th of the river bed and it shall protect from soil erosion and river migration. It is further mentioned that the extraction shall be carried out in a manner that there shall be no obstruction to the flow of water and no mining activity shall be done where there is flow of water. All the measures to ensure compliance of the aforesaid rule have been incorporated in the mining plan.

6. That all the above mentioned measures have been duly incorporated in Environmental Clearance dated 29.01.2022. As per condition No. 7, the mining activity shall be restricted to central 3/4th width of the river. As per condition No. 8, no mining activity shall be conducted in an area upto 500 meters from the active edges of embankment of river Yamuna, 250 meters in case of Tangri, Markanda and Ghaggar, and 100 meters on either side of all other rivers/rivulets. Furthermore, the Environmental Clearance dated 29.01.2022 states that the answering respondent shall ensure due compliance of the mining plan.
7. That there is no violation of Rule 16 of the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012 in the present matter. All the changes in the constitution of the partnership firm were duly brought to the notice of the Department.

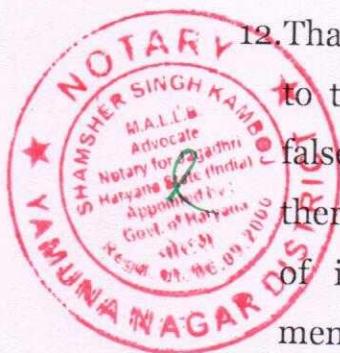


8. That on account of the fact that one of the partners of the answering respondent namely Ms. Asma Parveen had lodged false FIR (Annexure A-6) against the other partners of the answering respondent, the grant of environmental clearance got delayed and answering respondent could not commence the mining operations. The respondent No. 1 terminated the mining contract vide Order dated 28.10.2020. A copy of the Order dated 28.10.2020 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-5/13**.
9. That after thorough investigation, the Investigating Agency submitted final report dated 14.01.2021 (Annexure A-7) and all the allegations were found to false. Cancellation of FIR was recommended. In view thereof, the rest of partners of the answering respondent decided to expel the said partner from the partnership by way of partnership deed dated 01.06.2021 and the same was duly communicated to Mining Officer, Yamunanagar along with copy to respondent No. 1 by way of Letter dated 24.03.2021. In this regard, a copy of the Letter dated 24.03.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-5/14**.
10. That thereafter, two of the partners of the answering respondent namely Ms. Radhika Gupta and M/s Little World Construction Private Limited through Mr. Vivek Gupta requested for retirement from the partnership; and the deponent requested for admission to the partnership. In view thereof, the Partnership Deed 01.07.2021 (Annexure A-9) was constituted and the same was duly brought to the notice of the Mining Officer, Yamunanagar with copy to respondent No. 1 by



way of Letter dated 05.07.2021. In this regard, a copy of the Letter dated 05.07.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-5/15**.

11. That it shall be imperative to state that all the changes were duly brought to the notice of the Mines & Geology Department, Haryana; and there was no objection from the Department. Furthermore, the answering respondent had filed a statutory appeal against the Order of termination dated 28.10.2020 by respondent No. 1 and the same was allowed by Ld. Additional Chief Secretary, Mines & Geology, Haryana vide Order dated 25.11.2021.



12. That it is submitted that the allegations of forgery with regards to the affidavits vide Annexure A-8 and A-10 are completely false and baseless. The affidavits were issued by the deponents therein out of their free wish and will. Furthermore, on account of inadvertence, there was mistake with regards to dates mentioned in the affidavit vide Annexure A-8 and Ms. Radhika Gupta had issued an affidavit dated 02.11.2021 in that regard. A copy of Affidavit dated 02.11.2021 is attached herewith as **Annexure R-5/16**.

13. That it is submitted that the answering respondent had got the Conservation Plan prepared from QCI/NABET accredited consultant for the purpose of seeking environmental clearance. The Conservation Plan was duly submitted with Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (APCCF) (Wildlife), Haryana by way of Letter dated 26.03.2018. In this regard, a

copy of the Conservation Plan is attached herewith as **Annexure R-5/17**.

14. That it submitted that the Mining Plan (Annexure R-5/3), duly approved by respondent No. 1, provides for all the measures for the purpose of conservation of the environment under the Chapter titled Environment Management Plan. It duly provides for the protection of environment as well as reclamation and rehabilitation of the areas in/around the mining area. It further provides for measures to curb water, noise and air pollution. Furthermore, all these aspects such as plantation, measures to curb water, noise and air pollution etc., with specific reference to the Mining Plan, have been incorporated in the Environmental Clearance dated 29.01.2022.

15. That it is submitted that the Environmental Clearance dated 29.01.2022 was granted by respondent No. 3 in compliance of the statutory provisions as well as the Guidelines issued by MOEF & CC, GOI and after taking into consideration the relevant facts and circumstances with regards to the existing ground situation. Furthermore, the extension of EC vide Letter dated 24.05.2023 (Annexure R-5/12) was granted after due consideration of the replenishment study (Annexure R-5/11). Hence, there is no merit in the appeal and the same is liable to be dismissed with costs.

PLACE YAMUNA NAGAR

DATED: 19/02/2024


DEPONENT



Verification:-

Verified that the contents of present affidavit are true and correct as per my knowledge and belief. Nothing herein has been concealed or suppressed.

PLACE YAMUNA NAGAR

DATED: 19/02/2024

[Handwritten Signature]
DEPONENT



Am
.....ATTESTED
[Handwritten Signature]
SHAMSHEER SINGH KAMBOJ
M.A.L.L.B
19/02/2024
NOTARY, JAGADHRI
YAMUNA NAGAR



Director General, Mines & Geology, Haryana

ORDER

Whereas, M/s Balaji Infra, # 4/42, Panjabi Bagh West, New Delhi, 110026 having accepted the terms and conditions of the e-auction participated in the e-auction held on 05-06 November, 2015 and offered the highest bid of Rs. 03,10,50,000/- [Rs. Three Crore ten lakhs fifty thousand only] per annum, against the Reserve Price of Rs. 03,10,00,000/- for obtaining the Mining Contract of Minor Mineral block namely 'Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B-6' for extraction of Sand having total area of 33.58 hectares. As per requirement of the auction notice they deposited an amount of Rs. 31.05 lakhs (10% of highest bid) towards initial bid security. The highest bid was accepted by the State Government, accordingly, the acceptance of the bid/Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued on 30.11.2015. The successful bidder executed contract agreement with the State on 08.01.2018.

2. Whereas, as per terms & conditions of the auction notice dated 30.09.2015 the actual mining operations were to be allowed only after prior Environmental Clearance of competent authority as per requirement of EIA notification dated 14.09.2006 of MoE&F, CC Gol as amended from time to time. Further, the period of contract was to commence from the date of grant of Environmental Clearance or after 12 months from the date of issuance of LoI dated 30.11.2015, whichever is earlier.

3. Whereas, as per terms & conditions no. 3 (vi) of the LoI, M/s Balaji Infra were liable to deposit of balance amount of Rs. 46,57,500/- of the bid security i.e. 15% of the annual bid amount alongwith one month's advance contract money, but they failed to deposit the same. Accordingly, an opportunity of hearing was afforded to M/s Balaji Infra on 13.02.2019. M/s Balaji Infra vide letter dated 08.02.2019 inform that they have deposited balance 15% security amount in the Mining Officer, Yamuna Nagar.

4. Whereas, M/s Balaji Infra unable to provide the information on the replenishment study report carried out in the mining lease area, the Secretary, State Expert Appraisal Committee, Haryana vide letter dated 26.07.2019 sought clarification on same from this office. Further, M/s Balaji Infra vide letter dated 14.08.2019 also requested to provide the required information to Secretary, State Expert Appraisal Committee, Haryana.



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Director General, Mines & Geology, Haryana

Whereas, in reference to the letter dated 26.07.2019, the Secretary, State Expert Appraisal Committee, Haryana vide letter dated 13.11.2019 was requested to consider deciding the applications of M/s Balaji Infra for grant of EC on merit.

6. Whereas, non deposition of Government dues, another opportunity of hearing was afforded to M/s Balaji Infra on 15.09.2020. Sh. Veerbhan Wadhwa the authorized representative of M/s Balaji Infra has appeared for personal hearing. He has submitted that he is making all efforts to obtain Environmental Clearance and is willing to operate the mine. He has further submitted that he shall pay the dues once EC is granted and the mine becomes operational. He is not willing to make any part payment in the interim. When pressed for a firm decision Sh. Veerbhan sought 15 days to consult the partners of the contracting firm.

7. Whereas, it is not serving any fruitful purpose to keep the contract alive when the contractor has failed to obtain EC even after lapse of more than 3 and 1/2 years after commencement of period of contract. The Government dues are mounting and it shall be increasingly difficult to recover the same. The contractor is showing no interest or firm commitment to pay the dues.

8. Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred under rule 56 (7)(vi) of the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stoking, Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012, the contract granted in favour of M/s Balaji Infra for extraction of minor mineral from "Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B-6" of District Yamuna Nagar is hereby terminated with adjustment of security amount of Rs. 77,62,500/- against outstanding dues. It is directed that outstanding amount till date of taking back of possession alongwith interest shall be paid failing which the same shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.


28/10

(Amitabh Singh Dhillon, IPS)
Director General, Mines and Geology,
Haryana.

Place : Panchkula.
Dated: 28.10.2020.

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Director General, Mines & Geology, Haryana

Speed Post

Endst No. DMG/HY/Cont./Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B-6/2015/

Dated:

A copy is forwarded to M/s Balaji Infra, # 4/42, Panjabi Bagh West, New Delhi, 110026 for information and necessary action. He is directed to handover the possession of mine immediately and pay outstanding government dues at an earliest, failing which the same shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

sd
Mining Engineer,
for Director General Mines & Geology,
Haryana.

Speed Post

Endst No. DMG/HY/Cont./Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B-6/2015/

Dated:

A copy is forwarded to Deputy Commissioner, Yamuna Nagar for information and necessary action.

sd
Mining Engineer,
for Director General Mines & Geology,
Haryana.

Speed Post

Endst No. DMG/HY/Cont./Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B-6/2015/ 4485 Dated: 28.12.202

A copy is forwarded to the Assistant Mining Engineer, Department of Mines & Geology, Yamuna Nagar for information. He is directed to recover outstanding government dues from the contractor as per rule.

sd
Mining Engineer,
for Director General Mines & Geology,
Haryana.

M/S BALAJI INFRA

SITE B-6 JAIRAMPUR JAGIR, DISTT. YAMUNANAGAR

REGD. OFF 4/42 PUNJABI BAGH WEST, NEW DELHI

CORD ADDRESS- 676/13 SECTOR, KARNAL

To,

DATE:

The Mining Officer,
Mines and Geology department
District Yamunanagar

Subject: Intimation regarding retirement and admission of partners of M/s Balaji Infra
44/42, Punjab Bagh West, New Delhi 110026

Respected sir,

You are, hereby informed that two of the partners of the firm namely Smt Radhika Gupta and M/s Little World Construction Pvt. Ltd. had expressed their desire to retire from the partnership firm in view of the cause, it was further proposed that Sh, Veerbhan Wadhwa, S/o Sh. Dayal Dass shall be admitted as a new partner in the firm. After the settlement of accounts and satisfaction of the respective parties, a partnership deed dated 01.07.2021 was constituted whereby Smt. Radhika Gupta and M/s Little World Construction Pvt. Ltd. had retired from the firm and Sh. Veerbhan Wadhwa was admitted as a new partner in the firm. Copy of partnership deed dated 01.07,2021 is attached herewith for the purpose of intimation.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely

Radhey Sham Wadhwa

Partner, M/s Balaji Infra

Dated: 05.07.2021

CC: The Director General, Mines and Geology Department, Government of Haryana.

M/S BALAJI INFRA

SITE B-6, JAIHAMPUR JAGIR, DISTT. YAMUNANAGAR
 REGD. OFF. - 4/42 PUNJABI BAGH WEST, NEW DELHI
 CORR. ADDRESS - 674/13 SECTOR-KUKKAL

To,

DATE: _____

The Mining Officer,
 Mines and Geology Department
 District Yamunanagar

Subject: Intimation regarding retirement and admission of partners of M/s Balaji Infra
 #4/42, Punjabi Bagh West, New Delhi-110026.

Respected Sir,

You are, hereby, informed that two of the partners of the firm namely Smt. Radhika Gupta and M/s Little World Construction Pvt. Ltd. had expressed their desire to retire from the partnership firm. In view of the same, it was further proposed that Sh. Veerbhan Wadhwa S/o Sh. Dayal Dass shall be admitted as a new partner in the firm. After the settlement of accounts and satisfaction of the respective parties, a partnership deed dated 01.07.2021 was constituted whereby Smt. Radhika Gupta and M/s Little World Construction Pvt. Ltd. had retired from the firm and Sh. Veerbhan Wadhwa was admitted as a new partner in the firm. Copy of partnership deed dated 01.7.2021 is attached herewith for the purpose of intimation.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely


 Radhey Sham Wadhwa
 Partner, M/s Balaji Infra
 Dated: 05.07.2021

CC: The Director General Mines and Geology Department, Government of Haryana.



M/S BALAJI INFRA

MINING SITES VILLAGE JAIPURAMPUR JAGIRI BLOCK/YNR 11-6,
TEHSIL JAGADHARI YAMUNANAGAR, HARYANA.

To,

DATE-.....

The Mining Officer,

Mines and Geology Department

District Yamunanagar

Subject: Intimation regarding proposed expulsion of one of the partners from M/s
Balaji Infra; #4/42, Punjabi Bagh West, New Delhi- 110026

Respected Sir,

The applicant is submitting the present application on behalf of M/s
Balaji Infra. #4/42, Punjabi Bagh West, New Delhi- 110026 for the purpose of
intimation regarding the proposed expulsion of one of the partners of the
aforesaid firm.

It is submitted that the firm is a partnership firm created by way of partnership
deed dated 20.05.2015 duly executed between 4 partners namely Smt. Asma
Parveen Khan, Smt. Radhika Gupta, Sh. Radhey Sham Wadhwa and M/s Little
World Construction Pvt. Ltd. The firm was granted the mining contract dated
08.01.2018 by the department for the purpose of extraction of minor minerals at
Jairampur Jagir Block (YNR B-6). However, one of the partners namely Asma

Parveen Khan registered a false FIR against the partners by raising allegations of forgery and fabrication of the partnership deed dated 20.05.2015, and on account thereof, the firm was not able to operationalize the mining activities for want of environmental clearance which led to the termination of mining contract on 28.10.2020. Subsequently, the investigation was conducted in the FIR and the allegations were found to be false.

Thereafter, the other partners of the firm contacted Asma Parveen Khan regarding the fact that the allegations were found to be false. However, she submitted an affidavit dated 21.05.2021 whereby she re-iterated her false stand.

On account of the mental and financial harassment/ loss caused by the unlawful acts of Asma Parveen Khan, the other partners of the firm have decided to expel her from the partnership. Even though the mining contract stands terminated, the other partners with a bonafide intention, have decided to give prior intimation to the department.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely

Radhey Sham Wadhwa

Partner, M/s Balaji Infra

Dated 24.05.2021

CC:

1. Director General, Mines and Geology Department, Government of Haryana

M/S BALAJI INFRA

MINING SITES VILL JAIRAMPUR JAGIR BLOCK/YNR B-6, TENSIL JAGADHRI YAMUNANAGAR

To,

DATE

The Mining Officer,
Mines and Geology Department
District Yamunanagar

Subject: Intimation regarding proposed expulsion of one of the partners from
M/s Balaji Infra, #4/42, Punjabi Bagh West, New Delhi-110026.

Respected Sir,

The applicant is submitting the present application on behalf of M/s Balaji Infra, #4/42, Punjabi Bagh West, New Delhi-110026 for the purpose of intimation regarding the proposed expulsion of one of the partners of the aforesaid firm.

It is submitted that the firm is a partnership firm created by way of partnership deed dated 20.05.2015 duly executed between 4 partners namely Smt. Asma Parveen Khan, Smt. Radhika Gupta, Sh. Radvay Sham Wadhwa and M/s Little World Construction Pvt. Ltd. The firm was granted the mining contract dated 08.01.2018 by the department for the purpose of extraction of minor minerals at Jairampur Jagir Block (YNR B-6). However, one of the partners namely Asma Parveen Khan registered a false FIR against the partners by raising allegations of forgery and fabrication of the partnership deed dated 20.05.2015, and on account thereof, the firm was not able to operationalize the mining activities for want of environmental clearance which led to the termination of mining contract on 28.10.2020. Subsequently, the investigation was conducted in the FIR and the allegations were found to be false.

Thereafter, the other partners of the firm contacted Asma Parveen Khan regarding the fact that the allegations were found to be false. However, she submitted an affidavit dated 21.05.2021 whereby she re-iterated her false stand. On account of the mental and financial harassment / loss caused by the unlawful acts of Asma Parveen Khan, the other partners of the firm have decided to expel her from the

to be continue PTO.....

partnership Even though the mining contract stands terminated, the other partners, with a bonafide intention, have decided to give prior intimation to the department

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely

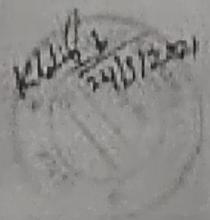
Rishi Sham Wadhwa

Partner, M/s Balaji Infra

Dated: 24/05/2021

CC:

1. Director General, Mines and Geology Department, Government of Haryana





AFFIDAVIT

I, Radhika Gupta W/o Sh. Vipin Gupta R/o 14 Mall Road, Karnal do, hereby, solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That the deponent had executed an affidavit on 27.10.2021 in relation to the retirement of the deponent from the partnership firm namely M/s Balaji Infra at SCO No. 7, Second Floor, Super Market, Purani Mandi, Karnal -132001.
2. That on account of the inadvertence on the part of deponent, certain typographical mistakes were committed at the time of the execution of the affidavit. In paragraph No. 2, the date of retirement was wrongly mentioned as 01.04.2021 instead of 01.07.2021. The date at the place of verification was wrongly mentioned as 01.04.2021 instead of 27.10.2021.
3. That the deponent, by means of the present affidavit, states that the date of retirement mentioned in paragraph No. 2 of the said affidavit be read as 01.07.2021 and the date at the place of verification be read as 27.10.2021.

That the above mentioned typographical mistakes came to the knowledge of the deponent recently and in view of the same, the deponent is executing the present affidavit.



KARNAL

DATED: 02.11.2021

Radhika Gupta

Deponent

Verification:-

Verified that the contents of my above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

KARNAL

DATED: 02.11.2021

Certified that the above was declare
soleman affirmation before me at
Karnal by the deponent who was
identified by Sh.....

Radhika Gupta

Deponent

SUBV
Notary Public, Karnal (India)

2-11-2021

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN

FOR

Proposed mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6
(area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-JairampurJagir, Tehsil- Jagadhari, District-
Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.



Monitor Lizard (Goh)



Peacock (Mor)

Photo - Identical Photos Collected Through Internet

PREPARED BY

ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANT

 **VARDAN ENVIRONET**

(QCI/NABET ACCREDITED NO. NABET/EIA/1619/RA0037)

D-142,SUSHANT LOK-III, SEC. 57 GURGAON (HARYANA)

E-MAIL: vardanenviro165@gmail.com

CONTACT: 0124-4291036, 09899651342

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN

For Schedule-I Fauna

In

Proposed mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area- 33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil- Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Study Period- March-May 2016

Submitted to

*The Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (APCCF) (Wildlife)
O/o Principal Chief Conservator of Forests C-18, Van Bhawan, Sector-6
Panchkula, Haryana*

SUBMITTED BY

M/S BALAJI INFRA

Prepared By

VardanEnvironet



D-142, SushantLok-III

Sector -57, Gurgaon (Haryana)

Email- vardanenviro165@gmail.com

Contact-0124-4291036, 7042783282

CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Proposed proposal pertains to riverbed Sand mining project by semi mechanized open cast semi mechanized method on the allotted mine lease area at the Yamuna river and its paleochannels at village Jairampur Jagir of Jagadhari tehsil of Yamuna Nagar district, Haryana. The total allotted Mine lease for the proposed project is **33.58 ha** with their maximum annual production capacity *i.e.* **15,20,000 MTPA**. The mine lease area will be worked in blocks and the digging depth will be restricted to 3.0 m bgl only in the riverbed. Riverbed block will be further replenished during rainy season. Sand will be transported by trucks. The deposit is moderate to good quality sand. It is widely used in construction, buildings and other infrastructure development projects. It is free from clay and non sticky in nature.

During biological environmental study it has been found that through the local villagers and by direct evidence that some wildlife are harboring the area occasionally for their food, water and crossing from one place to another places. During the survey total 137 plants species and 80 faunal species were recorded by primary field observations and information of local villages. Total two species of fauna are documented which belongs to schedule-I as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Hence, conservation Plan is to be prepared for the conservation of these scheduled species.

1.1 TYPE OF THE PROJECT

The project is proposed for "Mining of Sand" located at Jairampur Jagir Block/ YNR B-6 over an area of **33.58 ha** with production capacity of **15,20,000 MTPA** in Village- Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil- Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) by M/s Balaji Infra. It is an open-cast semi mechanized mining project.

1.2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Building huge infrastructure as envisaged by the Government of India/Haryana Government, particularly in road and housing sector requires basic building and construction raw materials. Sand is a primary building material required for the purpose. The mining activities as proposed are the backbone of all construction and infrastructure projects as the raw material for construction is made available only from such mining. The Sand to be excavated is in high demand in the local market for real estate and infrastructure industry. This project will also provide employment to local people helping them earn livelihood. In addition to this, it will further prevent widening of the Yamuna river bed due to the deposition of sediments which, if not mined out will result in the raising of the river bed causing flooding, damage to the adjoining areas, destruction of life and property.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF MINE LEASE AREA

The proposed activity of sand mining is located at Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B-6 over an area of **33.58 ha** in Yamuna riverbed at Tehsil –Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana. The lease area falls in the Survey of India Toposheet (OSM) No. H43L8 and H43L12.

1.3.1 Location of Project



The general location is given in Figure-2.1 of proposed Sand mining project in allotted mine lease boundary having total 33.58 ha area as per LOI (Annexure-VI).

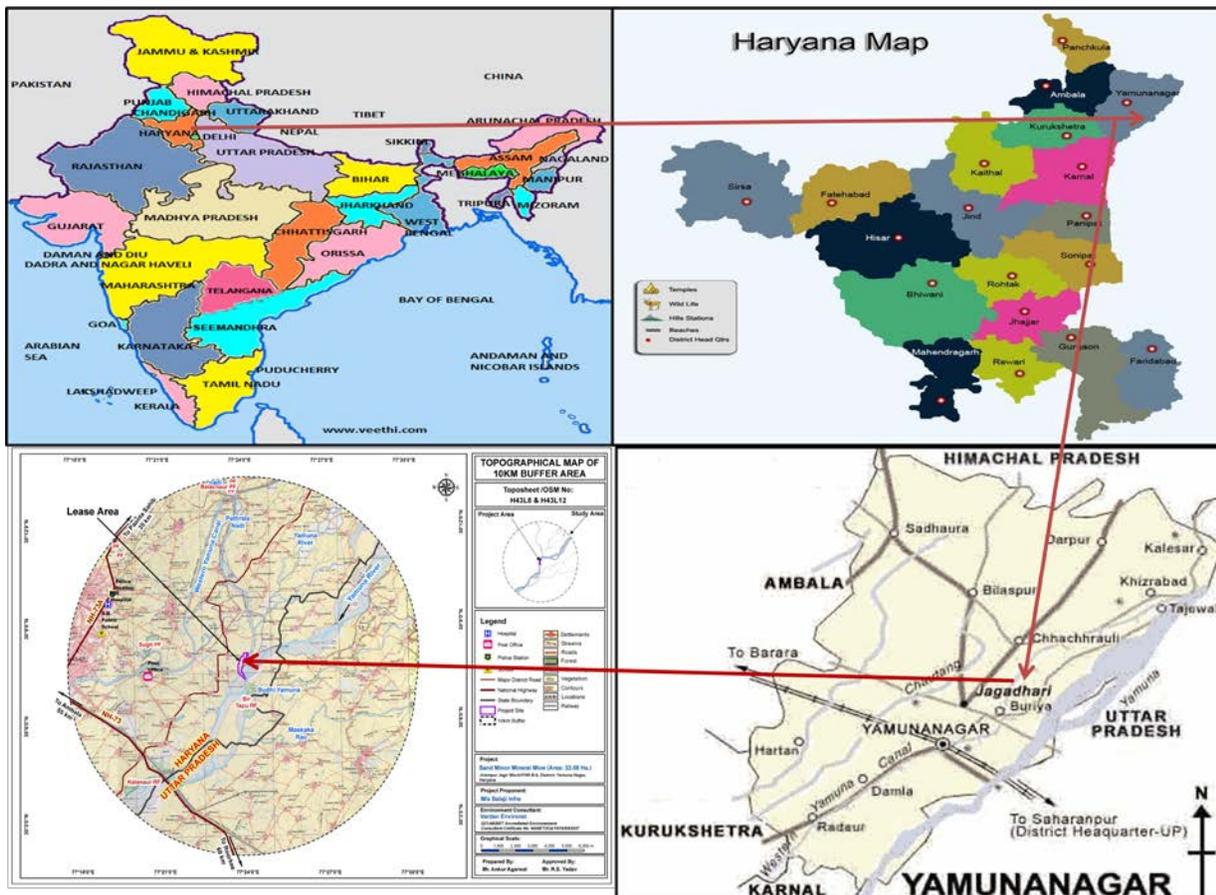


Figure 1.1 Location Map of the Project Site

1.3.2 Site Location

Jairampur Jagir village is located in Tehsil- Jagadhari, District- Yamuna Nagar (Haryana). It is situated 10 Km away from sub-district headquarter Jagadhari and 11 Km away from District Headquarter Yamuna Nagar. The Rout Map is given in Fig 2.2.



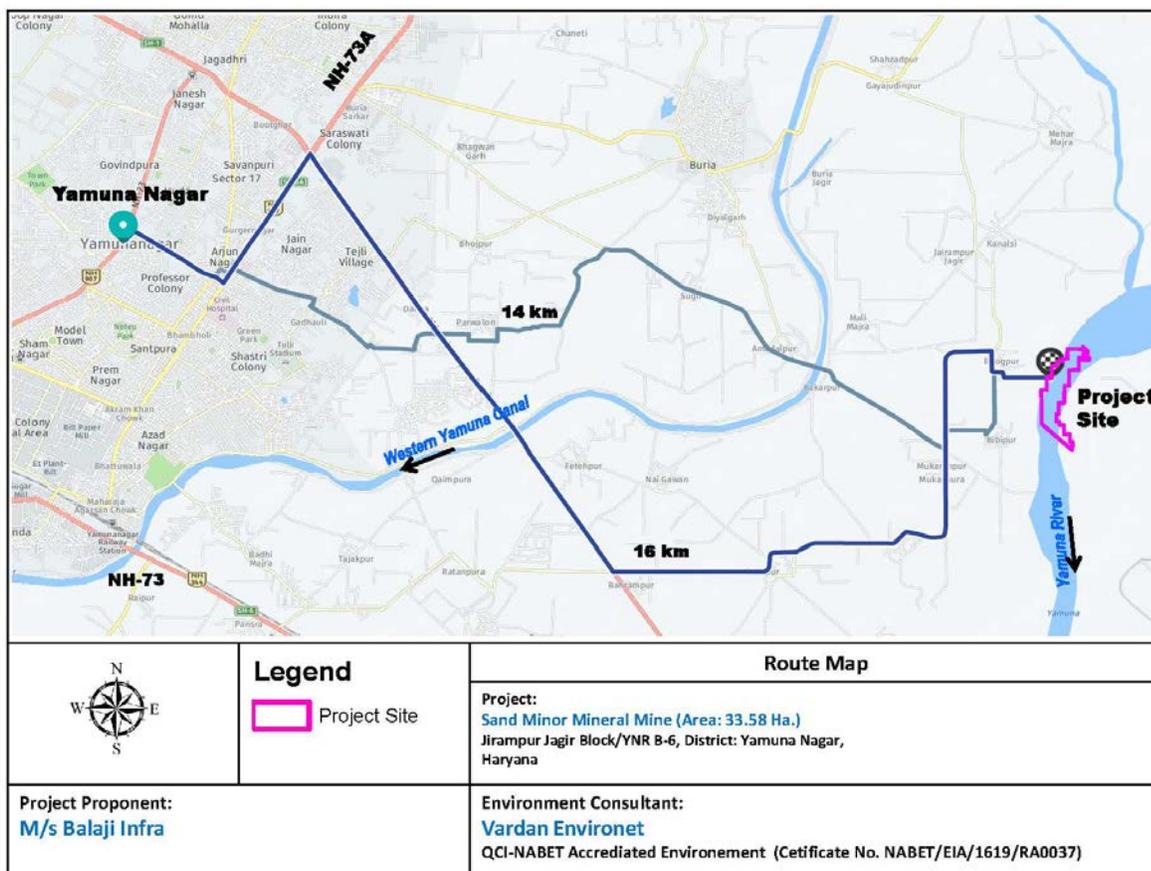


Fig 1.2 Route Map

All corners-coordinates of the ML area are superimposed on Toposheet (OSM No.) H43L8 and H43L12 of survey of India.

Table-1.1: Boundary point GPS Location of Natwal Block/ PKL B 17

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	N 30° 08' 08"	E 77° 24' 7.5"
B	N 30° 08' 06"	E 77° 24' 10"
J	N 30° 07' 57"	E 77° 24' 05"
N	N 30° 07' 41"	E 77° 23' 57.5"
S	N 30° 07' 25"	E 77° 24' 00"
v	N 30° 07' 18"	E 77° 24' 2.5"
W	N 30° 07' 31"	E 77° 23' 47.5"
X	N 30° 07' 47"	E 77° 23' 47.5"
Z	N 30° 07' 53"	E 77° 23' 50"
A2	N 30° 07' 59"	E 77° 23' 52.5"
A8	N30° 08' 07"	E 77° 24' 00"
A9	N 30° 08' 07"	E 77° 24' 7.5"



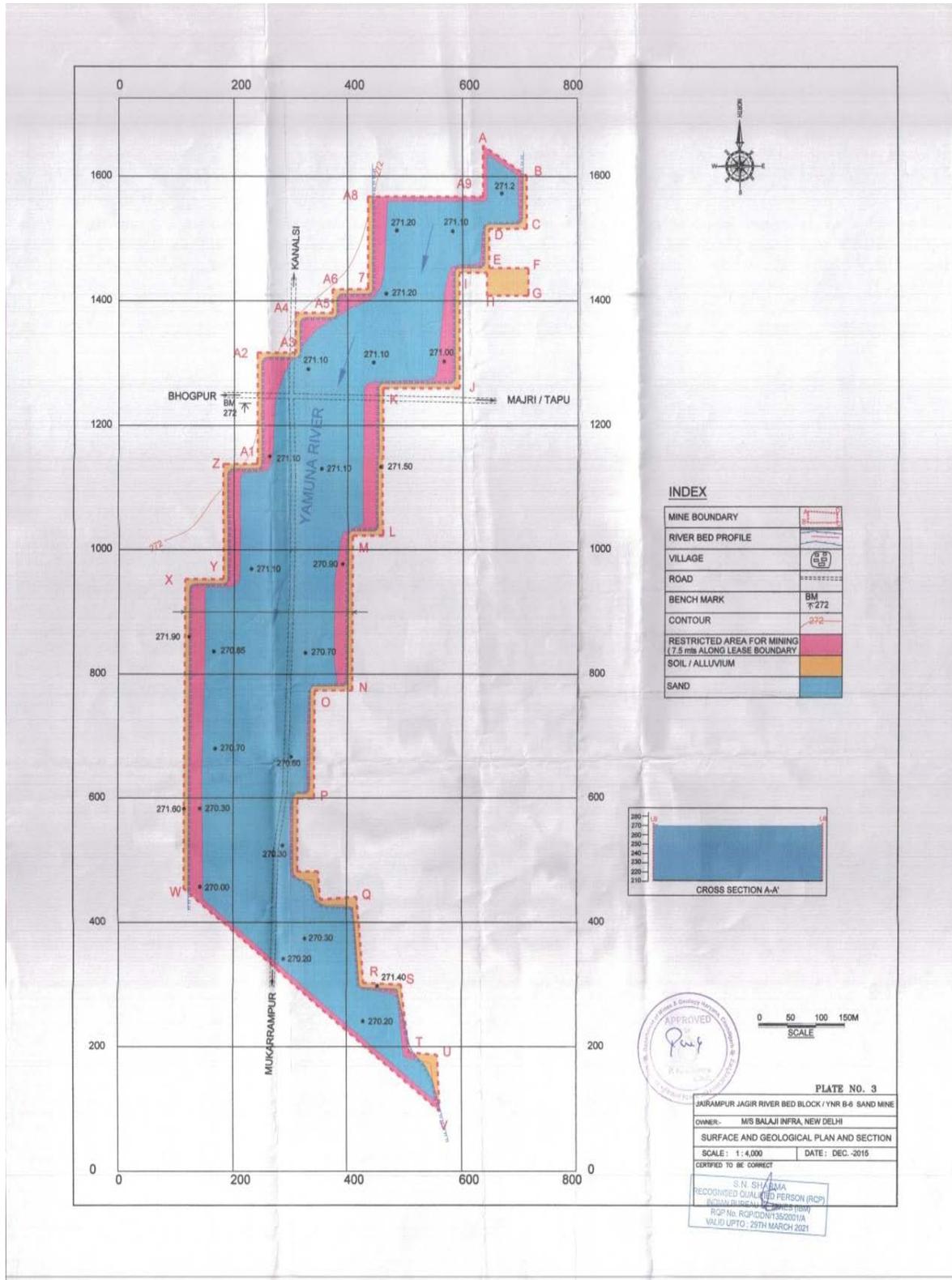


Figure-1.3: Surface Plan



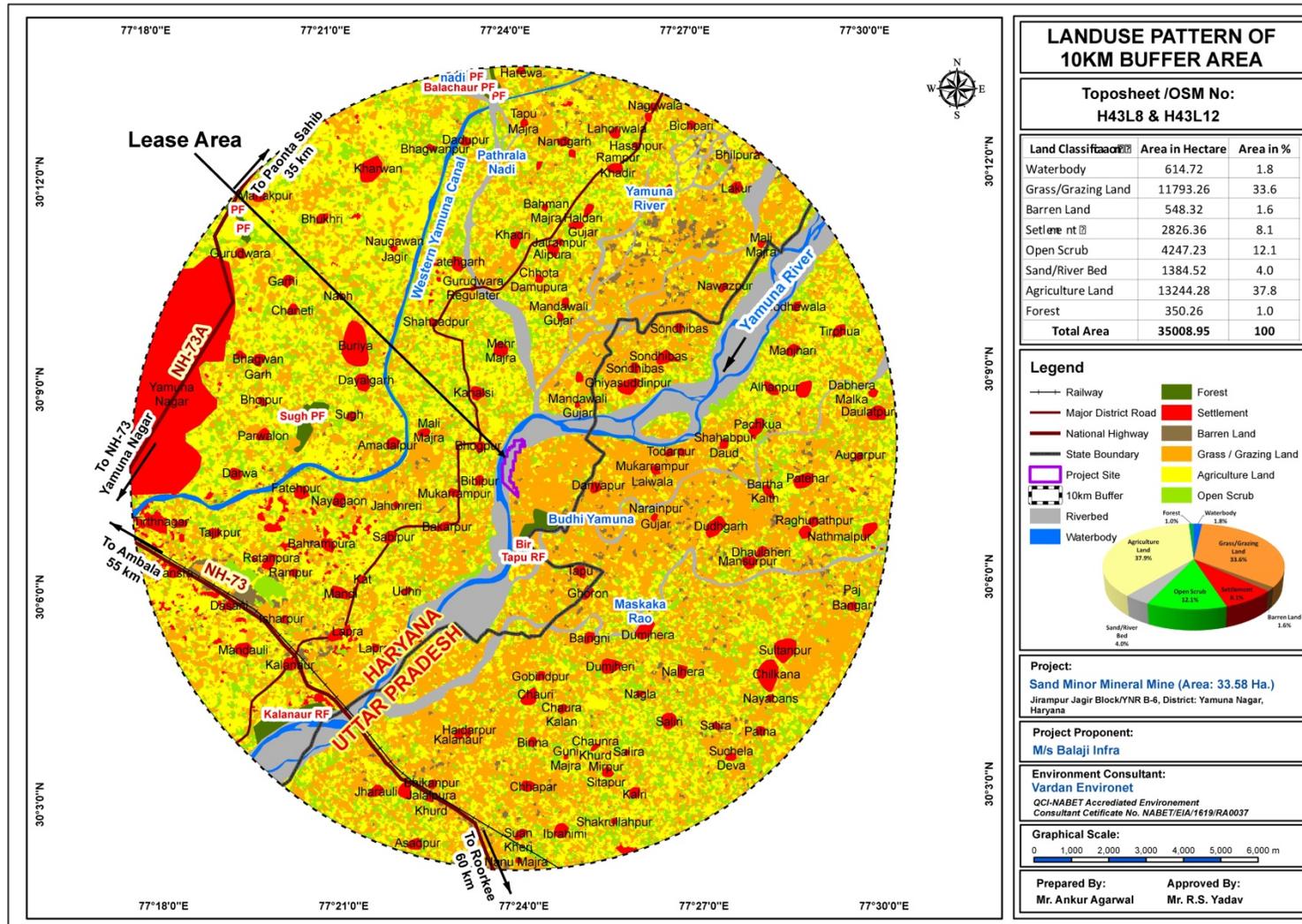


Figure-1.4: Land Use Pattern of the Study Area (10 Km Radius from the Mine Site)



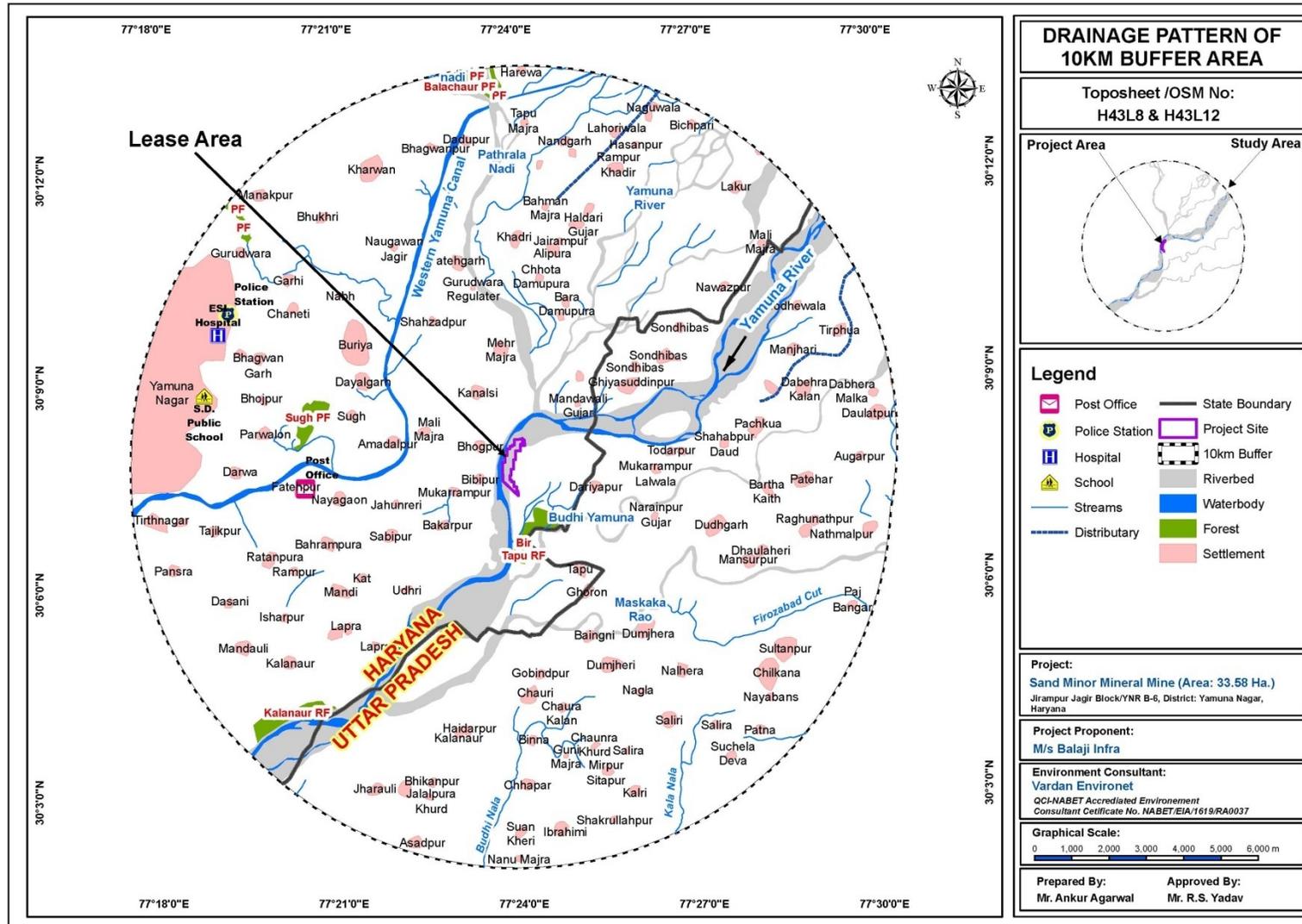


Figure-1.5: Drainage Map of the Study Area



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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1.4 SIZE OR MAGNITUDE OF OPERATION

The proponent has taken an area of **33.58 ha** on contract as per Letter Of Intent (LoI). The mining department has taken prior clarification from the Forest department before putting it into the auction. Hence this area is free from the forest.

Table-1.2: Details of Mining

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Method of Mining	Open Cast Semi-mechanized
2.	Geological Reserves	20,14,800 M.T
3.	Mineable Reserves	15,22,800 M.T
4.	Proposed Production	15,20,000 TPA
5.	Elevation Range of the Mine Site	From 270 to 272 mRL
6.	Bench Height	3 m in Riverbed
7.	Bench Width (Average)	Width of the bench around 20 m.

(Source: Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan)

1.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The district is divided into four Physiographic units:

- Siwaliks,
- Dissected Rolling Plains,
- Interfluvial Plains,
- Active And Recent Flood Plains,
- Relict Plains.

Siwaliks hills - Siwalik hill ranges occupy the northern fringe of Yamuna Nagar district and attain the height up to 950m amsl. The hills are about 500m high with respect to the adjacent alluvial plains. These are characterized by the broad tableland topography that has been carved into quite sharp slopes by numerous ephemeral streams come down to the outer slopes of the Siwaliks and spread much of gravels boulders, pebbles in the beds of these streams.

Kandi Belt - A dissected rolling plain in the northern parts of district is a transitional tract between Siwaliks hills and alluvial plains. It is about 25 Km wide and elevation varies between 250 and 375 m amsl.

Interfluvial plains - This tract is part of higher ground between Ghaggar and Chautang and includes high mounds and valleys. In general, the slope is from northeast to southwest.

Active and recent flood plains-This plain is narrow tract along river Yamuna in the district.

Relict wedge plain-This is almost in alignment to the surface water divide between the westward flowing Ghaggar and eastward flowing Yamuna River.

1.6 DEPTH OF WATER LEVEL

The district water level ranges between 05.0m bgl and 10.0m bgl.

Table-1.3: Details of Site Elevation

Lowest Elevation (mRL)	Highest Elevation (mRL)	Working Depth (in meters)	Ground Water Table
270	272	River Bed: 3 m bgl	River Bed: 5-10 m bgl

(Source: Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan)



1.7 CLIMATE

The climate of Yamuna Nagar district can be classified as subtropical monsoon, mild and dry winter, hot summer and sub-humid which is mainly dry with hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district. There are four seasons in a year. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the southwest monsoon which lasts up to September. The transition period from September to November forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March.

1.8 RAINFALL

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1067 mm, which is unevenly distributed over the area in 44 days. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in end of September, contributed about 81% of annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest 19% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunderstorms. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northwest. The Mean temperature is 40.8°C (May and June) and Mean Minimum is 6.8°C (January) of the district.

Normal Annual Rainfall: 1076 mm

Normal monsoon Rainfall 879 mm



CHAPTER-2

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Study of biological environment is one of the important aspects of the Environmental Impact Assessment, in view of the need for conservation of Environmental quality and biodiversity of a particular geographical area. Ecological systems show the complex interrelationship between biotic and abiotic components, including dependence, competition and mutualism. Biotic components comprise of plant and animal communities which interact not only within and between themselves but also with the abiotic components viz. Physical and Chemical; components of the environment.

Generally, biological communities are the best indicators of climatic and edaphic factors. Studies on biological aspects of ecosystems are important in Environmental Impact Assessment for safety of natural flora and fauna. Information on the impact of environmental stress on the community structure serves as an inexpensive and an efficient early warning system to check the damage to a particular ecosystem. The biological environment includes mainly terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

The animal and plant communities exist in their natural habitats in a well-organized manner. Their natural settings can be disturbed by any externally induced anthropological activity or by naturally induced calamities or disasters. So, once this setting is disturbed, it becomes practically impossible or takes a long time to come back to its original state. Plants and animals are more susceptible to environmental stress. A change in the composition of biotic communities is reflected by a change in the distribution pattern of natural species of flora and fauna existing in the ecosystem. The sensitivity of animal and plant species to the changes occurring in their existing ecosystem can, therefore, be used for monitoring Environmental Impact Assessment studies of any project.

2.1 Objectives of Biological Study

The main objectives of biological study were:

- To collect the baseline data for the study along with a description of the existing terrestrial, wetland and aquatic biodiversity.
- To assess the scheduled species in the proposed site (rare, endangered, critically endangered, endemic and vulnerable).
- To identify the locations and features of ecological significance.
- To identify the Impacts of a proposed project before, after and during development phases.

2.2 Methodology

The present study on the floral assessment for the project activity is based on field survey of the area. By the following forest inventory methodology; the survey of biological parameters has been conducted



within the buffer zone (10 km radial distance) from the project site at Village: JairampurJagir, Block-YNR/B-6 (Area 33.58 ha), Tehsil: Jagadhari, District: Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, CPCB, and SPCB during the study period.

A preliminary survey of the study area has been performed to get a general picture of the landscapes in vegetation. Different zones of the study area have been traversed to note major vegetation patterns and plant communities including their growth form and dominant species. The objective of this floral inventory of the study area, is to provide a complete checklist of floristic structure within the buffer zone (10 km radial distance) from project site for formulating effective management and conservation measures.

2.3 Floristic Study

The present study on the floral assessment for the project activity is based on field survey of the area. The survey of biological parameters has been conducted within the buffer zone (10 km radial distance) from the project site at VillageJairampurJagir, Block- YNR/B-6 (Area 33.58 ha), Tehsil: Jagadhari, District: Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and SPCB during the study period.

Floral study survey was made to assess the existing plant species in all accessible areas within the 10 km radius by the crisscross method of field exploration. The local flora was identified by their morphological observation, such as size and shape of the leaf, flowers, fruits, their bark features and their habitat was also documented *viz.* Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Grasses and Climbers etc. The plants which were not identified in the field were collected, brought to the laboratory and identified using standard herbarium references. Photo documentation of some of the key species presents the study area was also done.

2.4 Methodology for Phyto-sociological study

Floral status was assessed in different habitat types and project site of the study area. Quantitative data was collected using standard methods of quadrature method. Floral enumeration was done following standard sampling techniques. Random quadrates were laid in order to quantify the vegetation of the study area. The data collected in the field was analyzed for secondary parameters such as density, frequency and abundance following standard phyto-sociological methods.

Fauna: for the baseline status of different faunal classes were done by following techniques.

Mammals: Presence of mammals was documented by using both direct and indirect evidences. Opportunistic sightings were also included. Transect line was used to search indirect evidence, i.e. animal burrows / holes; scat, pellets, feeding signs, and tracks. Photographic (colored pictorial guide) field guide were used for interviews with local residents (Burnham *et al.*, 1980; Rodgers 1991; Sale and Berkmuller, 1988 & Daniel, 1992).



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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Avifauna: The point count method was used for the avifaunal baseline data collection. Opportunistic survey was also carried out with respect to avifaunal checklist. Identification by calls was also made for species identification which were not directly encountered or were hidden in the vegetation or canopy (Sridharan, 1989; Bhupathy,1991; Bibby *et al.*, 1992 and Hutto *et al.*, 1986).

Herpetofauna: The 10 meter radius size circular plot was used for the investigation of reptiles and amphibians. The investigation also involved turning cover objects like logs, boulders, etc. (Welsh, 1987) within the plot area. A sampling of these species involved looking through binoculars and aural surveys.

2.5 Assessment of Rare, Endangered and threatened Flora and Fauna

As per the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and their subsequent amendments, schedule category of wild plant and animals were also considered in assessing the sensitive species. The scheduled species are enlisted for the assessment of any available sensitive species. This Act was enacted for the protection of plants and animal species. It has six schedules which give varying degrees of protection. Schedule I and part II of Schedule II provide absolute protection - offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties. Species listed in Schedule III and Schedule IV are also protected, but the penalties are much lower. Schedule V includes the animals which may be hunted. The plants in Schedule VI are prohibited from cultivation and plantation. The enforcement authorities have the power to compound hunting and other offences under this Schedule (i.e. they impose fines on the offenders).

2.6 Assessment of sensitive habitat

The riparian patches, protected areas (wildlife sanctuary & national park) and other specific habitat conditions are some of those places which are sensitive to any small change due to the developmental activities. During the baseline study, such habitat was not observed within the study area. The land use pattern of this region was dominated by agriculture land. There is no National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve or Tiger Reserve within the 10 km radius of the study area.

2.7 Study Area-The Biological environment study of the proposed sand mining project at JairampurJagir Block YNR/B-6, excavated over an area of 33.58 ha and located near the village- JairampurJagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana has been done during March-May 2016 in following monitoring locations within the 10 km study area.

The study area is divided into two parts i.e.:

- a) **Core Zone:** Project Site i.e. River bed.
- b) **Buffer Zone:** Area within 10 Km radius from the project site.

The list of sampling locations identified during the survey is shown in **Table 2.1**.

Table-2.1: Biological Environment Survey Locations

Stations	Sampling Locations	Latitude	Longitude	Aerial Distance (Km)	Direction from Mine Site



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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EB-01	Project Site	30°8'4.547"N	77°24'9.24"E	-----	-----
EB-02	Near Village Bakarpur	30°6'52.057"N	77°22'44.504"E	2.2 Km	SW
EB-03	Near Village Kanalsi	30°8'52.377"N	77°23'23.938"E	1.7 Km from	NW
EB-04	Near Village Amadalpur	30°8'10.448"N	77°21'55.851"E	3.2 Km	West
EB-05	Near Village Ghiyasuddinpur	30°8'57.227"N	77°25'59.972"E	2.6 Km	North East
EB-06	Near Village Ghoron	30°5'56.231"N	77°25'9.575"E	5.8 Km	South East
EB-07	Near Village Narainpur Gujar	30°6'58.191"N	77°26'18.349"E	3.3 km	South East
EB-08	Near Village Mandawali Gujar	30°9'56.663"N	77°24'46.776"E	3.2 km	North



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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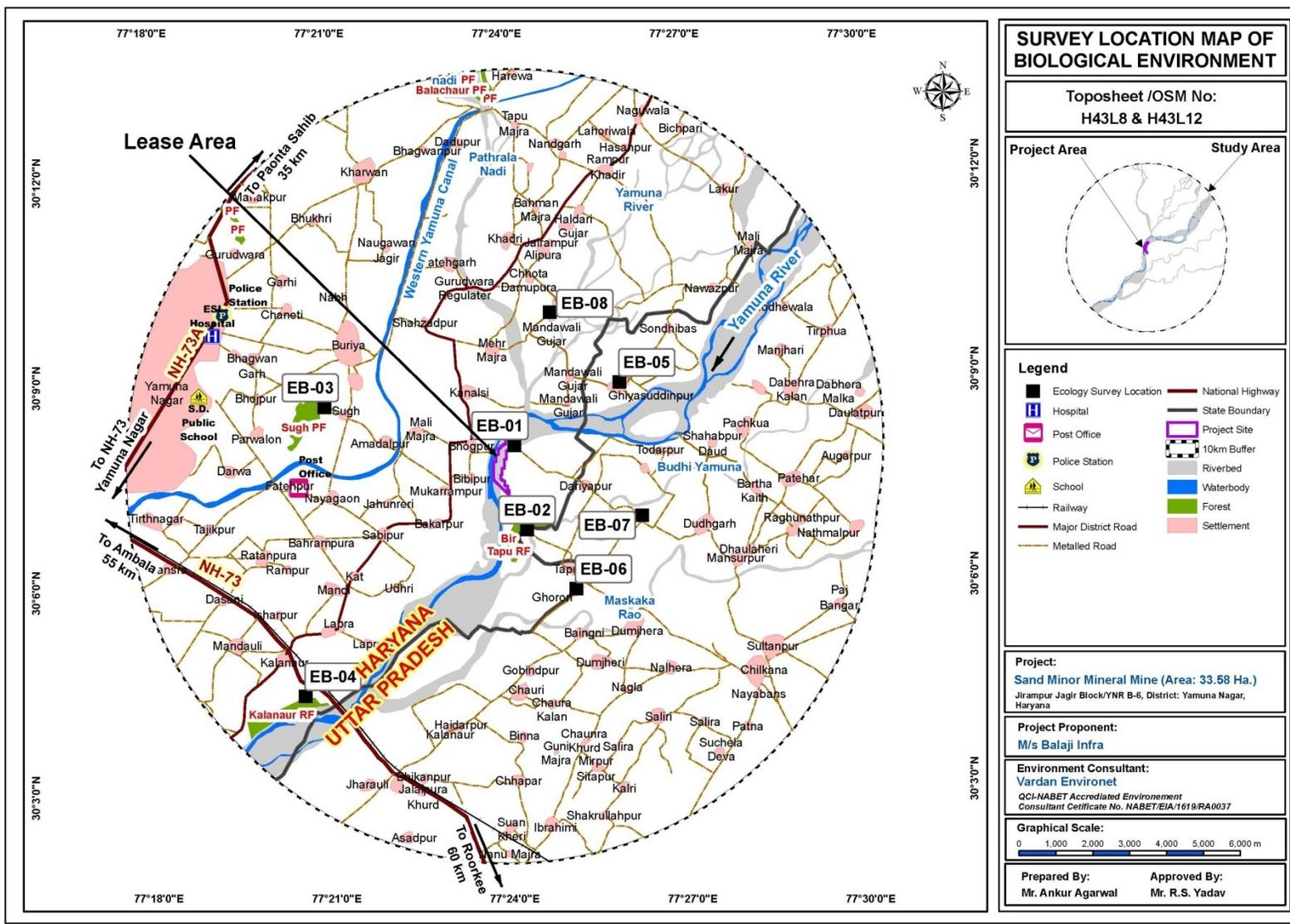


Figure-2.1: Map of survey locations for Biological Environment



2.8 Observations and results

The survey was conducted in the 10 km radius of the proposed project location and their surroundings. Apart from agriculture, villagers are also engaged in livestock keeping. There is no reserve forest or protected forest area within the 10 km surrounding. The vegetation observed within the study area falls under tropical dry deciduous category. The list was made for the natural vegetation and their diversity was documented.

FLORAL DIVERSITY OF THE STUDY AREA

The objective of floral inventory of the study area is to provide necessary information on floristic structure in the study area for formulating effective management and conservation measures. The climatic, edaphic and biotic variations with their complex interrelationship and composition of species have resulted in different vegetation cover, characteristic of each region (Ohasi, 1975). The tree species, herbs, shrubs, climbers and major crops, were documented during the base line study (Jain, 1968; 1991). The tree, shrub, herb, grass and climber species observed in the study area have been enlisted in the tables below.

Trees: The dominant trees in the study area are *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Mangifera indica* (Aam), *Acacia nilotica*, *Butea monosperma*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Bombax ceiba* (Semal), *Delonix regia* (Gulmohar) and shisham along with many varieties of shrubs and herbs. Total 43 tree species were observed during survey.

Table 2.2 Trees in the Study area

S. No.	Scientific Name	Family	Common name
1.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Fabaceae	Babul
2.	<i>Acalypha ecydon</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Fire Dragon
3.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Fabaceae	Barbados Pride
4.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bel
5.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Neem Tree
6.	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	Giant Thorny Bamboo
7.	<i>Bambusa polymorpha</i>	Poaceae	Bamboo
8.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Malvaceae	Cotton Tree
9.	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Moeaceae	Paper Mulberry
10.	<i>Butea frondosa</i>	Fabaceae	Bastard Teak
11.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae	Flame of the Forest
12.	<i>Carissa karandas</i>	Apocynaceae	Christ's Thorn
13.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Golden Shower Tree
14.	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Meliaceae	Indian Mahogany
15.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Sisam
16.	<i>Delonix pentagyna</i>	Dilleniaceae	Fox-Tail Palm
17.	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	Flamboyant
18.	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Myrtaceae	Gum Tree
19.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moeaceae	Indian Fig



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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S. No.	Scientific Name	Family	Common name
20.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Sacred Fig
21.	<i>Ficus retusa</i>	Moraceae	Cuban Laurel
22.	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	Nil Mohar
23.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Biodiesel Plant
24.	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Sapindaceae	Varnish Tree
25.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango
26.	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	China Berry
27.	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Indian Beech Tree
28.	<i>Mimusop selengi</i>	Sapotaceae	Bullet wood Tree
29.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	Curry Plant
30.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	False Ashoka
31.	<i>Populus ciliata</i>	Salicaceae	Poplar
32.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Common Guava
33.	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Malvaceae	Bayur Tree
34.	<i>Saraca indica</i>	Fabaceae	Ashoka
35.	<i>Strychnos nux - vomica</i>	Loganiaceae	Strychnine Tree
36.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Jambolan Plum
37.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Sal
38.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Arjun
39.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae	Bastard Myrobalan
40.	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Apocynaceae	Punjab Fig/ Anjiri
41.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Compositae	Coat Button
42.	<i>Typha angustata</i>	Typhaceae	Cat Tail
44.	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Rhamnaceae	Jujube
43.	<i>Ziziphus muritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Indian Plum

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)

Shrubs: Shrubs encountered during the survey have been given in the table below. The dominant shrub community in this area include Kaner (*Thevetia peruviana*), *Prosopis juliflora* (Bilayatibabool), *Calotropis procera*, *C. gigantea* (Akoda), *Ipomoea fistulosa* and *Abutilon indicum*. The shrubs observed in the study area have been given in the **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3: Lists of Shrubs in the Study Area

S.No.	Family and Scientific name	Vernacular name
1	Apocynaceae	
1/1	<i>Oxypetalum acerosum</i>	-
2/2	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> Merr.	Pili Kaner
2	Asclepiadaceae	
3/1	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R. Br	Akoda
4/2	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br	Akoda
3	Balanitaceae	
5/1	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Del.	-
4	Bignoniaceae	
6/1	<i>Tecomastans</i> (L.) H.B. and K.	Peilafol



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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5	Cactaceae	
7/1	<i>Cereus peruvianus</i>	Cactus
5	Caesalpiniaceae	
8/1	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	-
6	Capparaceae	
9/1	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk.) Edgew	Kerda
7	Compositae	
10/1	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Gokhru
8	Convolvulaceae	
11/1	<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> Mart.exChoisy	Besharm
9	Euphorbiaceae	
12/1	<i>Euphorbia neriiifolia</i> L.	Thor
13/2	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Ratanjot
14/3	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arand
10	Lythraceae	
15/1	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Water willow
11	Malvaceae	
16/1	<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i> (L.) Medic.	Jagalibhindi
17/2	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw.	Khapat
18/3	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	Gurhal
12	Musaceae	
19/1	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Kela
13	Mimosaceae	
20/1	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> DC	Bilayatibabool
14	Nyctaginaceae	
21/1	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.	Bougainvelia
15	Papilionaceae	
22/1	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (L.) Merr.	Sesban
16	Rhamnaceae	
23/1	<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> (Burm.f.) W. and.	Jharbera
17	Solanaceae	
24/1	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Datura
25/2	<i>Solanum incanum</i> L.	Junglebaigan

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)

Herbs: The herbaceous cover observed in this region has been given in the table below. Most of the undergrowth was dried up, except near water logged regions and along the periphery of the village ponds. Total 33 species belonging to 18 families were recorded from the study area.

Table 2.4: List of Herbaceous species observed in the study area

S.No.	Family and Scientific name	Vernacular name
1	Acanthaceae	
1/1	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum.)	Kokilaksha
2	Asteraceae	



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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2/1	<i>Blumeasps.</i>	-
3/2	<i>Ecliptaprostrata</i> (L.) L.	Bhangro
4/3	<i>Echinopsechinatus</i> Roxb	Shulia
5/4	<i>Tridaxprocumbens</i> L	Pardesibhangra
3	Boraginaceae	
6/1	<i>Trichodesmaindicum</i> l.	Undhafuli
4	Chenopodiaceae	
7/1	<i>Suaedanudiflora</i> (willd) Moq.	Moras
8/2	<i>S. fruticosa</i> L.	-
5	Cyperaceae	
9/1	<i>Cyperusbulbosus</i> Vahl.	-
10/2	<i>Cyperusdifformis</i> L.	-
11/3	<i>Cyperusstoloniferus</i> Retz.	-
12/4	<i>Cyperusrotundus</i> L.	-
6	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)	
13/1	<i>Ocimumbasilicum</i> L.	Damaro
14/2	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tuli
7	Liliaceae	
15/1	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	Kunvarpato
8	Nymphaeaceae	
16/1	<i>Nymphaeapubescens</i> Willd	Kamal
17/2	<i>Nymphaeastellata</i>	-
9	Nyctaginaceae	
18/1	<i>Boerhaviadiffusa</i> L.	-
19/2	<i>Boerhaviachinensis</i> Druce	-
10	Papaveraceae	
20/1	<i>Argemonemexicana</i> L.	Darudi
11	Papilionaceae	
21/1	<i>Cortalariamedicaginea</i> Lam	Ran methi
22/2	<i>Indigoferaoblongifolia</i> Forks.	-
12	Poaceae (Gramineae)	
24/2	<i>Aleuopuslagopoides</i> Trin	-
25/3	<i>Cynodondactylon</i> Pers.	-
26/4	<i>Pennisetumtyphoides</i> (Burm.)	Bajri
13	Poligonaceae	
27/1	<i>Poligonum</i> sp.	-
14	Pontederiaceae	
28/1	<i>Eichhorniacrassipes</i> (Mart.)	Jalkumbhi
15	Potamogetonaceae	
29/1	<i>Potomogeton</i> sp.	-
16	Solanaceae	
30/1	<i>Solanumsurattense</i> Burm.	Bhoringini
31/2	<i>Daturametel</i>	Dhatura
17	Typhaceae	
32/1	<i>Typhaangustata</i> Bory and Chaub	-



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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18	Zygophyllaceae	
33/1	<i>Tribulusterrestris</i> L	Gokhru

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)

Climbers and Twiners: The climbers and twiners observed along the agricultural hedges and road side hedges of the study area have been given in the table 2.5. Total 6 species of climbers/ twiners belonging to 3 families have been recorded from the study area.

Table 2.5: List of Climbers Observed in the Study Area

S.No.	Family and Scientific name	Vernacular name
1.	Convolvulaceae	
1/1	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Darianivel
2/2	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker – Gawl.	Vadfudardi
2.	Cucurbitaceae	
3/1	<i>Citruluscolocynthis</i> (L)	Indravarna
4/2	<i>Cocciniagrandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Ghiloda
5/3	<i>Luffacylindrica</i> (L.) M.J.Roem	Galku
3.	Cuscutaceae	
6/1	<i>Cuscutachinensis</i> Lam.	Amarval

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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Figure 2.2: Terrestrial Habitat of the Study area

FAUNAL BIODIVERSITY OF STUDY AREA

For the documentation of the faunal biodiversity of the study area with respect to mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and butterfly species, a baseline survey had been conducted. The study area falls under two States Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (interstate boundary).

Birds: The sighting of bird species was very less during the study period during March-May 2016. The most commonly spotted bird species of this area were Cattle Egret, Intermediate Egret, Black-winged Stilt, Red-wattled Lapwing, Rock Pigeon, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Spotted Dove, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Bank Myna and Common Myna. Only one bird species, Indian Peafowl belongs to schedule –I as per IWPA, 1972.

Table 2.6 Schedule –I Bird(s) of Study Area

Species	As IWPA 1972	IUCN	CITES
Indian Peafowl(<i>Pavocristatus</i>)	Schedule I	Least Concern ver 3.1	Not listed

Table 2.7 Systematic Lists of Birds in the Study Area with Its Distribution and Migratory Status

Old Common name	New Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution
I ORDER: APODIFORMES			
Family: Apodidae (swifts)			
Common Swift	Common Swift	<i>Apusapus</i>	R



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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House swift	Little Swift	<i>Apusaffinis</i>	R
II ORDER: FALCONIFORMES			
Family: Accipitridae (vulture, Sparrow hawk, Eagle, Harrier, Kite and Vulture)			
Shikra	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	R
Black-winged Kite	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanuscaeruleus</i>	R
III. ORDER: : CICONIIFORMES			
Family: Ardeidae (heron, Egret, Bittern)			
Cattle Egret	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R
Median or Smaller Egret	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyxintermedia</i> <i>Egrettaintermedia</i>	R
Little Egret	Little Egret	<i>Egrettaazarzetta</i>	R
Pond Heron	Indian Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeolagrayii</i>	R
Family: Charadriidae (Plover, Stilt, Oystercatcher, Lapwing, Avocet)			
Black-winged Stilt	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	R
Red-wattled Lapwing	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellusindicus</i>	R
Family: Threskiornithidae (Spoonbill and Ibis)			
Black Ibis	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibispapillosa</i>	R
IV ORDER: COLUMBIFORMES			
Family: Columbidae (Pigeon, Dove)			
Blue Rock Pigeon	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R
Ring Dove	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopeliadecaocto</i>	R
Rufous Turtle Dove	Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopeliaorientalis</i>	R
Spotted Dove	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopeliachinensis</i>	R
V : ORDER: CORACIFORMES			
Family: Dacelonidae (Kingfishers)			
White breasted Kingfisher	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R
Family: Coraciidae (Roller)			
BlueJay or Roller	Indian Roller	<i>Coraciasbenghalensis</i>	R
Family: Meropidae (Bee Eater)			
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Meropsleschenaulti</i>	R
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	R
Olive Bee eater	Olive Bee eater	<i>Meropssuperciliosus</i>	W
VI. ORDER: CUCULIFORMES			
Family: Centropodidae (Cocucal)			
Crow-Pheasant or Coucal	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropussinensis</i>	R
Family: Cuculidae (cuckoo, Koel)			
Koel	Asian Koel`	<i>Eudynamysscolopacea</i>	R



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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Indian Drongo Cuckoo	Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surnicululugubris</i>	R
VII. ORDER: GALLIFORMES			
Family: Phasianidae (Peafowl, Partridge, Quail, francolin, Spur fowl, Jungle fowl, Monal)			
Common Peafowl	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>	R
Grey Partridge	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinuspondicerianus</i>	R
Common Quail	Common Quail	<i>Coturnixcoturnix</i>	R
Red jungle fowl	Red jungle fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	R
VIII. ORDER: GRUIFORMES			
Family: Rallidae (Waterhen, coot, crane water cock, Moorhen, Rail)			
White-breasted Water hen	White-breasted Water hen	<i>Amaurornisphoenicurus</i>	R
Indian Moorhen	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinulachloropus</i>	R
XI. ORDER: PASSERIFORMES			
Family: Paridae (Tit)			
Grey Tit	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	R
Family: Corvidae			
Raven	Common Raven	<i>Corvuscorax</i>	R
House Crow	House Crow	<i>Corvussplendens</i>	R
Black drongo- King Crow	Black Drongo	<i>Dicurusmacrocerus</i>	R
Tree Pie	RufousTreepie	<i>Dendrocittavagabunda</i>	R
Family: Muscicapidae (Short wing, Chat, Robin, Shama)			
Indian Robin	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloidesfulicata</i>	R
Pied Bushchat	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicolacaprata</i>	R
Family: Nectariniidae(Sun Birds, Flower pecker, Spider hunter)			
Purple Sunbird	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectariniaasiatica</i>	R
Small Sunbird	Crimson-backed Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia minima</i>	R
Family: Passeridae (Avadavat, Pipit, Wagtail, Munia, Snowfinch, Sparrow, Accentor)			
House Sparrow	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R
Grey Tit	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	R
Family: Pycnonotidae (Bulbul)			
Red-whiskered Bulbul	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotusjocosus</i>	R
Red-vented Bulbul	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotuscafer</i>	R
Family: Sturnidae (Myna, Starling)			
Bank Myna	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheresginginianus</i>	R
Indian Myna	Common Myna	<i>Acridotherestristis</i>	R
Family: Sylviidae (Warbler, Browning, Fulvetta ,Babbler, Laughing thrash, Tailor birds)			
Common Babbler	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoidescaudatus</i>	R
Jungle Babbler	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoidesstriatus</i>	R
Tailorbird	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomussutorius</i>	R



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X. ORDER: PSITTACIFORMES			
Family: Psittacidae (Parrot and Parakeet)			
Rose-ringed Parakeet	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	R
Family: Ploceidae			
Baya	Baya weaver	<i>Ploceusphilippinus</i>	R
XI. ORDER: STRIGIFORMES			
Family: Strigidae (Owl and Owlet)			
Owl	Indian Great Horned owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	R

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)

Note: **R** = Widespread Resident, **r** = Very Local Resident, **W** = Widespread Winter Visitor, **w** = Sparse Winter Visitor, **RW** = Resident and winter visitor as per the distribution given in WCMC, Check list of Indian Birds.

Butterflies from the study area: Butterflies observed during the present study have been documented in the table below.

Table 2.8 Butterflies in the Study Area

Scientific name and family	Common name
Family Papilionidae	
<i>Papiliopolytes</i>	Common Mormon
Family Pieridae	
<i>Euremahecabe</i>	Common Grass yellow
<i>Ixias Marianne</i>	White orange tip
Family: Nymphalidae	
<i>Danausgenutia</i> Cramer	Stripped Tiger
<i>Hypolimanasmissippus</i>	Danaid egg fly
<i>Mycalesisperseus</i>	Common bush brown

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)

Herpetofauna: The reptiles' document in the region has been given in the table below.

Table 2.9 Reptiles and Amphibian in the Study Area

S.No.	Common Name	Scientific name	Schedule as IWPA, 1972
1.	Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Not listed
2.	Marbled toad	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	-
3.	Common Toad	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	-
4.	Frog	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Schedule IV
5.	Skink	<i>Mabuyamacularia</i>	-
6.	Common Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Not listed
7.	Fan-Throated Lizard	<i>Sitanaponticeriana</i>	Not listed
8.	House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Not listed
9.	Goh	<i>Varanus Bengalensis</i>	Schedule I

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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Mammals: The wild mammals observed other than the domesticated ones have been given in the table below.

Table 2.10 Mammals in Study area

S.No.	Common Name	Scientific name	Status as per IWPA 1972
1.	Bat	<i>Rousettusleschenaulti</i>	Schedule IV
2.	Common House rat	<i>Rattusrattus</i>	Schedule V
4.	Five striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambuluspennanii</i>	Schedule IV
5.	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	Schedule III
6.	Indian Mole Rat	<i>Bandicotabengalensis</i>	Schedule IV
7.	Hare	<i>Lepusnigrigolisdayanus</i>	Schedule IV
8.	Indian field mouse	<i>Musbooduga</i>	Schedule IV
9.	Monkey (Rhesus macaque)	<i>Macacamulatta</i>	Schedule II
10..	Nilgai (Blue Bull)	<i>Boselaphustragocamelus</i>	Schedule-III

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)

Fishes: The fishes observed have been given in the table below:

Table 2.11 Fishes in Study area

S.No.	Local Name	Scientific name
1.	Calbasu	<i>Labeocalbasu</i>
2.	Kali Machali	<i>Barbuschilinadea</i>
3.	Mahseer	<i>Tor barakae</i>
4.	Rohu	<i>Labeorohita</i>
5.	Singi	<i>Clariasbatrachus</i>

(Source: Primary Survey conducted by Vardan Team)

Endangered Flora

No endangered or endemic flora was recorded from core and buffer zone of the project area.

Endangered Fauna

Out of 80 species only **two** Schedule I species were observed, which have been mentioned in the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Location of National Park & Sanctuary

There is no Biosphere Reserve, National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Tiger Reserve or Elephant Reserve within 10 km radius of the project site. The nearest Protected area is Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary, ~31 Km NE from the project site boundary.



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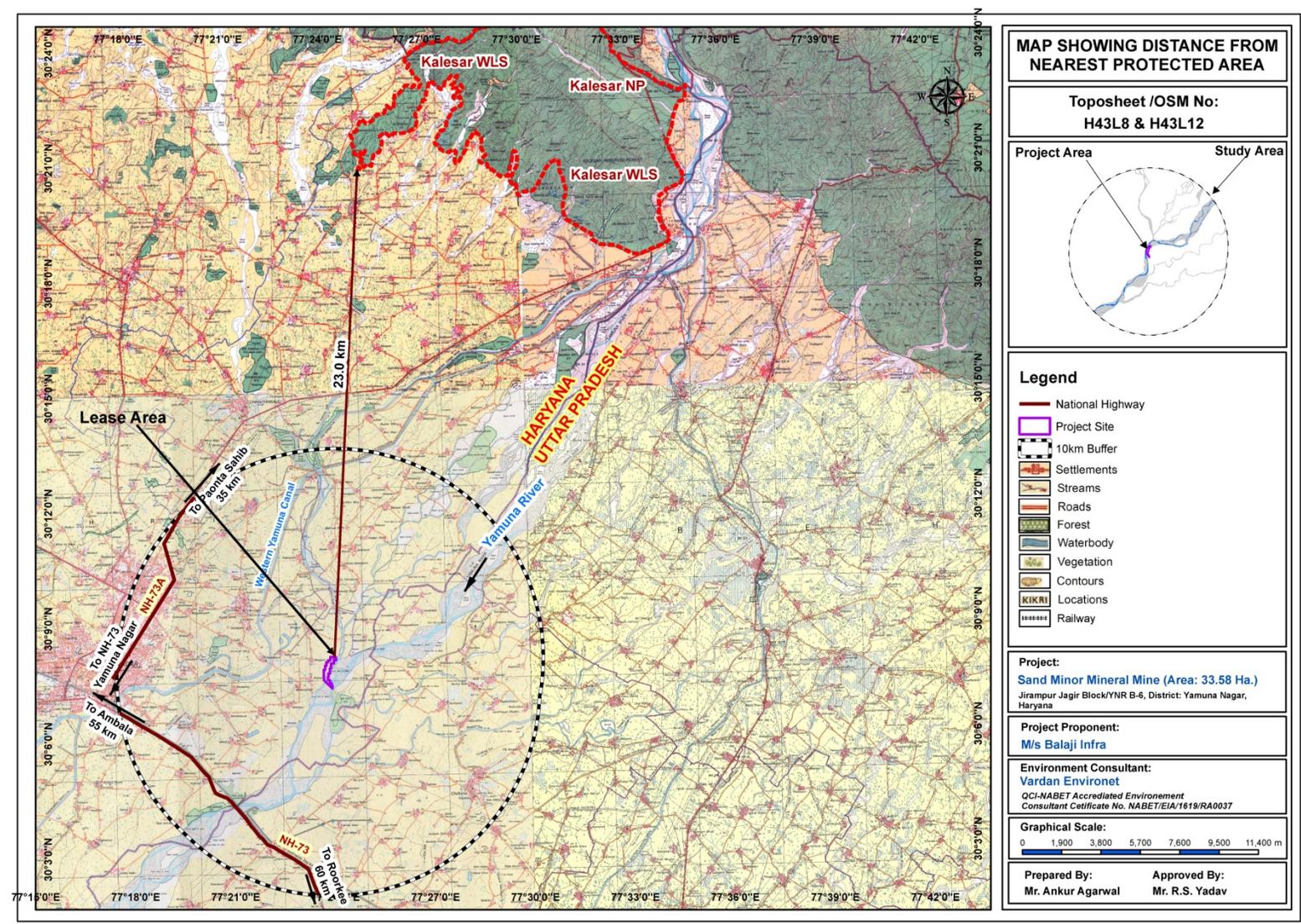


Figure 2.3: Amp Showing Distance of mine site from nearest protected Forest area



CHAPTER-3

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN

Biodiversity management is considered as a difficult task as it refers to diversity at all levels like genetic, species and community. The implementation of biodiversity conservation strategy is a challenging job especially in North India. The area is predominated with various Schedule/tribal populations, which consider themselves as an integral part of the forest ecosystem. The formulation of a biodiversity management and wildlife conservation plan for a developmental Project is one of the steps towards the environment conservation. Human activities like agricultural expansion, road construction, urbanization, and other developmental/Mining activities are supposed to be major threats to biodiversity and wildlife, therefore, the most effective and efficient mechanisms for conserving biodiversity is to prevent further destruction of degradation of habitats.

The destruction of habitats is the primary reason for the loss of biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Habitat loss could be attributed to conversion, habitat degradation and fragmentation. When people cut down trees, fill a wetland, plough grassland or burn a forest, the natural habitat of a species is changed or destroyed. Introduction of invasive species may cause disappearance of native species through biotic interactions. Invasive species are considered second only to habitat destruction as a major cause of extinction of species. Communities are affected by natural disturbances, such as fire, tree fall, and defoliation by insects. Man-made disturbances differ from natural disturbances in intensity, rate and spatial extent. For example, man by using fire more frequently may change species richness of a community. Exploitation, including hunting, collecting, fisheries and fisheries by-catch, and the impacts of trade in species and species' parts, constitute a major threat for globally threatened birds (30% of all), mammals (33% of all), amphibians (6% of those assessed), reptiles and marine fishes (Baillie et al. 2004). Trade affects 13% of both threatened birds and mammals. Extinction is a natural process. Species have disappeared and new ones have evolved to take their place over the long geological history of the earth. It is useful to distinguish three types of extinction processes. Over-fishing, habitat destruction, widespread marine pollution and human induced climate change threaten the survival of marine biodiversity. Pollution, oil and gas drilling and oil spills may increase the risks of extinction by increasing mortality of marine organisms. The Silent Valley Project in Kerala was abandoned because it was considered as a threat to biodiversity in the region.



Four strategies required for the biodiversity management are *in-situ* strategy, *ex-situ* Strategy, reduction of anthropogenic pressure and rehabilitation of endangered species. These strategies will be followed for the Proposed Sand Mining project at “JairampurJagir Block-YNR/B-6” over an area of 33.58 ha in Yamuna riverbed in Tehsil-Jagadhari and District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

3.0 STATUS OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE SURROUNDING:

The terrestrial flora of the study area i.e. buffer zone (10 km radial distance) from the project site can be categorized as agriculture vegetation, social forestry plantation, Agro-forestry plantation and natural/forest vegetation. No endangered or endemic flora was recorded from the core and buffer zone of the project area. Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated 31 Km (crow approach distance) in the NE direction from the proposed project site.

Endangered species present within the study area are listed in Table 3.1. It was observed that out of 80 species only 2 are listed in the Schedule I under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered & Critically Endangered categories of IUCN 3.1.

Table -3.1: Schedule-I Species observed within 10 Km Study area

Species	Schedule
REPTILE	
1. <i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Schedule-I
AVES	
2. <i>Pavocristatus</i>	Schedule-I

3.1 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PLAN FOR SCHEDULE-I SPECIES

Biodiversity conservation plan is developed with the aim to reduce adverse impact on the natural habitat of various wild animals. Day by day issues related to threats to natural terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems arises due to high anthropogenic activities and loss of natural habitat due to climate change. A conservation plan is needed for the conservation of critical habitats of wildlife for endangered and schedule-I species along with their scientific management strategy. During the mining and conservation activities, natural resources (Land, Biodiversity, Forest, Animals and Humans) are likely to exert tremendous pressure due to various activities in the respective region, while the present management plan will ensure mitigation of such impacts. A separate Wildlife conservation Plan has been prepared for Proposed Sand Mining project at “Jairampur Jagir Block YNR/B-6” over an area of 33.58 ha in Yamuna riverbed in Tehsil-Jagadhari and District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.



3.1.1 PEACOCK

3.1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

For several centuries, in the West the peacock has been used for giving gardens and parks a graceful look. The ancient Greeks called it the Persian bird, which tells us that the peacock was originally traded between Persia and India.

Indian Peafowl (*Pavocristatus*) is the largest of all pheasants and has been declared as the national bird of India since 1963 due to its flagship value founded on its glorious position in Indian mythology. It is believed to be widely distributed (IUCN Red List) and is fully protected under the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. In spite of the immense protection and wide distribution, the species is becoming locally extinct from several parts of its former range due to habitat conversion and changes in the cropping pattern, human interference, poaching, and pesticide-related issues. It is likely that some well-developed highly populated urban and industrial areas may not hold peafowl populations with exceptions of few pockets such as university or institutional campuses.

Table-3.2: Classification of Peafowl (*PavoCristatus*)

CLASSIFICATION	DETAILS
Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Aves
Order	Galliformes
Family	Phasianidat
Genus	<i>Pavo</i>
Species	<i>cristatus</i>
Vernacular Name	Mor or Peacock

3.1.1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Peacock or Indian peafowl (*Pavocristatus*) is a familiar and universally known large pheasant. It is the National bird of India. The term “Peacock” is commonly used to refer to birds of both sexes. Technically, males are Peacock, females are peahens and together they are called peafowl. The male has a spectacular glossy green long tail feathers that may be more than 60 percent of the birds total body length. These feathers have blue, golden green and copper colored acelli (eyes). The long tail feathers are used for mating rituals like courtship displays. The feathers are arched into a magnificent shape across the back of the bird and almost touching on both sides. Females do not have these graceful tail feathers. They have the fan like crest with whitish face and throat, chestnut brown crown and hind neck,



metallic green upper breast and mantle, white belly and brown back rump and tail. Their primaries are dark brown.

3.1.1.3 HABIT AND HABITAT

Peacocks are commonly found in dry areas, Forest areas and near the settlements. The male peacock has enormous tail feathers that fan out behind the peacock and can be nearly two meters in length. The male peacock attracts a female to mate with by showing off his array of elaborate feathers, and when the male peacock feels threatened, he will fan his tail out in order to make himself look bigger and therefore try to intimidate approaching predators. The Indian peacocks are also found in farmland, villages and increasingly more urban areas.

The peacock is an omnivorous bird and feeds on insects, plants, seeds, small mammals, reptiles and flowers. Male peacocks are known as mor and female peacocks are known as morni. The male peacock is generally about twice the size of the female peacock and even larger when the male peacock is displaying his feathers. The nest is made up of dry sticks, fodder, grass and leaves and is located on the ground, under shrubs. Breeding season between April to September. Indian peacock prefers mostly solitary and isolated lifestyle. During the breeding season, a male will defend its territory and females will seek them out as mates. After and before of the breeding season, females live alone or with other females in groups of 2 or 4 and males also can live alone or with other males in groups.

3.1.1.4 BEHAVIOR

- Indian peafowl stay in small flocks (harems) of 1 peacock (male) and 3-5 peahens (females).
- Peafowl run more than they fly. The only time they fly is when they have to cross a river or ravine, when trying to escape predators, and to roost up in trees.
- They forage in the early morning and shortly before sunset. In the morning they will bask on rock heaps or haystacks. They retreat to the shade and security of the forest for the hottest part of the day.
- Peafowl physically interact with each other usually during territorial disputes. They will attack each other with their beaks and claws, chasing and pecking at each other.
- Peafowl warn each other when danger approaches with loud, shrieking cries and honks. They also call during mating season.
- They usually roost in the same tree every night. They fly to the top branches of dead trees just a little after sunset and leave just before sunrise.



3.1.1.5 LIFE CYCLE

In captivity, birds have been known to live for 20-23 years but it is estimated that they live for only about 15 years in the wild. Males are called peacocks, females are peahens, and the young are known as peachicks.

Table 3.3: Life Cycle of Peafowl (*PavoCristatus*)

Call	Kee-ow, Kee-ow, Ka-an, Ka-an, Kok-kok, Kok-kok, cain-kok
Breeding	April-September
Nest side	On ground in undergrowth (wild), On buildings by semi-feral birds, in villages

3.1.1.6 REPRODUCTION

- Peafowl reach sexual maturity at approximately 2-3 years of age.
- Indian peafowl males pair with 2 or more females. Courtship displays happen in leks, which are breeding territories in close proximity to others. Females wander through several territories before choosing a male.
- During courtship, the male displays his train by fully fanning and lifting it above his head and performing various body movements. After mating, the male has no other involvement with the female or the chicks.
- Nests are a shallow depression dug in the ground concealed in scrub vegetation.
- Females lay a clutch size of 3-6 eggs. Incubation lasts 28-30 days.
- About 2 hours after hatching, the chicks are able to move around and follow the mother. They stay with her for about 9 months.

3.1.1.7 POPULATION STATUS

In the absence of reliable information and data, it is hard to place the current distribution status and population size of the species; although a conservative 'guesstimate' suggests that the population may exceed 100,000. While the species is becoming locally extinct from several parts of its former range due to habitat conversion and changes in the cropping pattern, poaching and pesticide related issues. There is no estimate of the size of surviving populations and the rate of loss from the entire country.

3.1.1.8 CONSERVATION STATUS

The Indian peafowl is listed as least concern species in the red list of international union for conservation of nature (Bird Life International, 2008), probably owing to its widespread distribution, occurrence of locally abundant semi-feral populations, and protection from people on religious grounds.



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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In India, it is given the utmost protection by inclusion in the **Schedule-I** of Wild Life Protection Act in 1972.

Table-3.4: Conservation Status of Peafowl (*PavoCristatus*)

IUCN	Others (Least Concern)
Wild Life (P) Act	Schedule-I
CITES	Not Listed

3.1.1.9 PREDATORS

Using their exceptionally keen eyesight and hearing peacocks often warn each other when danger approaches, by way of loud shrieking cries and honks. Normally they run to escape any threat, but will take to the air if necessary. Meanwhile, both Asian species have sharp, powerful spurs on their legs which they can use to protect themselves against lesser predators. Their greatest threat comes from animals like tigers and leopards, which treat them as a prime food source.

3.1.1.10 THREATS

The Indian peafowl is under threat from various quarters that include:

- The demand for feathers and wild meat, conflict with farmers during cropping season.
- Increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Habitat degradation and Fragmentation – more significantly from conversion of their habitat to agriculture, habitation, mining activities and industrial growth.
- Poisoning to counter crop damage.
- Consumption of eggs and fat extracts for alleged medicinal values.
- Killing for wild meat.
- Casualities caused by eating chemically treated agricultural crop seeds.
- Legal hunting by some communities.

3.1.1.11 Conservation

The people living in the surrounding area and employees of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the bird. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.

3.1.2 Conservation plan for Common Indian Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*)

The name of Monitor bestowed upon these creatures has a curious origin, owing to a ridiculous etymological mistake. The Arabic term for lizard is Ouaran. This has been wrongly taken to mean warning lizard, hence the Latin word Monitor. Geographical Distribution: Although called the Bengal



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Monitor, this species is among the most widely distributed of varanid lizards. It is found in river valleys in eastern Iran, Afghanistan, western Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

3.1.2.1 Conservation Status



IUCN: Least Concern ver 3.1

IWPA: Schedule I.

CITES:Appendix I.

Life span: About 15 years

3.1.2.2 Habitat: Many different types like (Rain) forests, valleys, farmlands, desert like areas and so on. It seems to be most common in farmlands and dry, open forests.

3.1.2.3 Food: Although these creatures are relatively large in size, especially for a lizard, they mostly feed on insects such as ants and beetles scorpions, They also eat animals such as ground birds, and their eggs, fish, frogs, snakes, other lizards, snails and small mammals like rodents. Monitors are reported to have a very special preference for eggs.

3.1.2.4 Behaviour: Mainly ground dweller, but is a very good climber as well. Bengal Monitors are usually solitary and usually found on the ground although the young are often seen on trees. They shelter and spend nights in burrows or crevices in rocks and buildings, make use also of abandoned termite mounds.

In the night their body temperature drops below ambient. In the morning they raise their body temperatures by basking before commencing activity and for this reason they are rarely active early in the morning and most active in the afternoons when temperatures are highest. Mean active body temperature is 34.5°C.

3.1.2.5 Threats

The species is facing threat due to human activity. The species is still hunted for skin, oil for medicines for body ailments and meat for food. In some places, they are killed thinking that these animals as poisonous.

3.1.2.6 Conservation



The people living in the surrounding area and employee of the company would be motivated towards the protection of the animal. Motivation will lead to timely information to the concerned authorities about any threat to wild life or any cases of poaching/hunting.

3.2 Education and Awareness: This is the most important aspect of wild life conservation. People will be educated regarding the importance of wild life conservation through mass publicity by installing sign-boards, conducting audio visual classes and distributing literature in respective villages in the buffer zone. Experts in the field of wild life conservation will also be invited to deliver talks through slides.

3.3 People Participation: With the help of the local people and employees of the Company watch will be kept on the wild life as well as illegal tree felling. Forest and police department will be informed if such incident occurs, to take legal action against the offenders. For this they will be trained for motivation.

3.4 Special Staff for the Protection and Anti-poaching: Special Staffs will be deployed by the forest department for patrolling and protection of the fauna and flora under their jurisdiction because the regular staff deployed for this purpose, due to their busy schedule, is unable to perform their work properly. Each of the special staff will be equipped with dress, raincoat, gumboots, sticks and wireless set for communication. Financial burden for the same has been included in financial projection of this report.

3.5 Reducing man wildlife conflicts: Unauthorised entry in to forest for illegal grazing, cutting or poaching are the major causes for Man-Wildlife conflicts. These practices will be reduced as much as possible.

3.6 Training and Awareness Programme: This is the most important aspect of wild life conservation. People will be educated regarding the importance of wild life conservation through mass publicity by installing sign-boards, conducting audio visual classes and distributing literature in respective villages in the buffer zone. experts in the field of wild life conservation will also be invited to deliver talks through slides.

3.7 Sign Boards: Following sign-boards to be displayed are:



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Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

Conservation Plan

WILDLIFE HAS RIGHT TO MOVE THROUGH ROADS
REPTILES CROSSING; DRIVE SLOW
PLANT TREE SAPLINGS WITH YOUR NAME
FIRE DESTROYS BOTH THE PLANTS AND ANIMALS
CAPTURING/HUNTING WILD ANIMALS IS PUNISHABLE OFFENCE
DON'T THROW BURNING OBJECTS
WILDLIFE IS OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE
INFORM FOREST OFFICER IF WILDLIFE IS IN DISTRESS



CHAPTER-4

ACTION PLAN AND FINANCIAL PROJECTION FOR CONSERVATION PLAN

4.1 Introduction

What if a few species of wildlife become endangered or extinct? How are we concerned if the Indian Cheetah has been lost forever or the Asiatic lion is precariously perched on the verge of extinction? Why should we spend crores of rupees to protect the tiger? The answers to these questions of what, how and why should form the basis for creating conservation awareness among the public can understanding of the importance of biological diversity of inter-relationships in nature, of the sustenance and stability of ecosystems and of man's impact on the natural world. Protected areas and threatened species could most effectively be safeguarded if local people considered it in their own interest to do so. Working with rather than against local people has become a major working principle for IUCN.

4.2 Action plan

4.2.1 Non-formal Education

Conservation education and awareness would be imparted both at the formal and non-formal levels. At the formal level, it would be given at school, colleges and university levels. Formal education, in spite of all the curriculum development and introduction of the study of ecology, wildlife and conservation at the school and college levels, however, largely remains text book and examination oriented. Because of the situation, non-formal education becomes all the more necessary for creating the right kind of awareness and attitude among people at all levels- children, teenagers, adults, family groups, teachers, administrators, politicians and policymakers. To achieve this some local tours of school and college students would be arranged to nearby National Parks.

4.2.2 Institutional Infrastructure

The prime requisite for building up an understanding and awareness about wildlife and conservation is to develop an appreciation, respect and love for nature. Most people lack the curiosity to know even the names of animals and plants they come across in their day-to-day life. Development of an inquisitive mind, a keen sense of observation and curiosity about the fauna and flora are, therefore, very important. Concern for conservation can only emanate from a love for nature and awareness about the interdependence of all species of animals and plants, including the man. To arouse curiosity about the wildlife in the young mind some quiz and essay competitions would be arranged in the schools and colleges of the buffer zone and some nearby areas.

4.2.3 Indian Tradition of Conservation

The theme of conservation, wildlife and reverence for life is reflected in some of the exquisite images in Indian art paintings, sculpture, architecture and decorative art. The most wide-ranging wild life imagery is found in Indian miniature paintings. Early literatures like the *Panchatantra* and *Hitopadesha* contain animal fables that have been used to preach both wisdom and morals. The long term tradition and abiding faith in conservation of nature is vividly seen in recent times also like the Chipko and Appiko movements. These conservation themes would be popularized through pamphlets and posters.



4.2.4 Role of the Individual

Each individual should develop a personal ethic towards nature and wildlife which could pave the way for commitment and conviction not to destroy wildlife particularly that of not considering hunting as a sport, nor to use products made out of skins or other parts of endangered animals. Unless these products are boycotted by their users, the clandestine killing and poaching of wildlife at the hands of unscrupulous people would continue. Everyone can play important role in spreading the message of conservation among their friends, family and community at the large.

4.2.5 Eco-Development Works

People in and around the forest area generally are hostile against the forest department and its staff, because they are prevented from taking out timber and other forest products illegally. Such antagonistic behaviour arises mainly because little effort is made to meet their genuine demands either from outside the forest area or from the forest area but in a sustainable manner. Regular interaction with them with agreement for sustainable utilization of forest resources combined with some incentives can completely change their indifferent or even un-concerned attitude to conservative attitude.

4.2.6 Checks and control on the Movement of Vehicle

Due to movement of vehicles, animals might get injured. For this reason, speed limit of vehicles would be fixed and operators would be educated and advised regularly to drive vehicle safely and slowly. All operators would also be advised to stop the vehicle on seeing such animals and let it go away before moving the vehicle further.

4.2.7 Pressure horn

Noise generated by pressure horn disturbs the wild life and forces them to leave the place. No pressure horn would be fixed on vehicle plying in these mines. All the drivers would be advised to make minimum use of horn while working in mines.

4.2.8 Vehicles head lights

Efforts would be made to cover the lights suitably with paint so that strong beam of head light is not formed and light falls in front of the vehicle only.

4.2.9 People Participation

With the help of the local people and employees of the Company, watch would be kept on the wild life as well as illegal tree felling. A Forest and a police department would be informed if such incident occurs, to take legal action against the offenders. For this they would be trained for motivation.

4.2.10 Encourage local villagers to grow trees on their on their field bounds/court yards

In consultation with the Forest Department, the company would provide some finance, to grow saplings of tree species, having importance for wood, small timber and fuel wood to distribute to the villagers. Bamboo would be another important species with a lot of environmental and economic value. This no doubt would help reduce dependence of people on RF forest; as a result the ecological condition of the area would improve so the wild life would be attracted to this area.

4.2.11 Reducing Environmental Pollution

To keep the environment free from smoke, cooking gas cylinders would be provided to all the mine workers. To control pollution from mines measure outlined in EMP would be followed.



4.2.12 Provide employment to the villagers

On the basis of their suitability, jobs in mine would be provided to the nearby villagers. As a result, their economic condition would improve. This would keep them busy so that they would not be tempted/compelled to cause destruction to forest which would help improve the status of wild life in the zone of influence of mining.

4.3 Reclamation and Habitat restoration**4.3.1 Green Belt Development**

A green belt would be developed along the boundary of the haul road beside the mining lease area. The area for green belt plantation consists of undisturbed soil; hence plantation can be made in any garden or along the road. Green belt is erected not from biodiversity or conservation point of view, but is basically developed as a screen to check the spread of dust pollution. A green belt, 2m in width would be developed on both side of the Haul road. Green belt plantation would be started with the beginning of the mining and would be completed in first years.

Following precaution would be taken:

- Seedlings of only local species, suitable for green belt plantation would be considered.
- All the representative plant species of the region were found to grow in and around the study site.
- Care would be provided against grazing and browsing.
- Timely watering during the initial stages of survival and provision would be made for the allocation of funds as well.
- During the running of mine, flora would be regenerated in different stages and the area having matured Afforestation would be properly fenced so as to avoid cutting, browsing and hacking of branches and pruning of trees
- Creating awareness among villagers residing on the periphery of the mines regarding the use of plantations.
- Plantation of indigenous species, fodder and fruit bearing tree species which can also act as habitats for wild life.
- Plantation of fruits bearing trees would attract wildlife population.
- For increasing wildlife population turfing on the ground on both sides of nallahs by grasses would provide a suitable habitat which is most sought food for most of the wildlife.

4.3.2 Green Belt in Haul Road

A green belt, 2-3 m in width would be developed around the haul / motorable road.

- Green belt plantation would be started with the beginning of the mining and would be completed within first year.
- To procure seedlings of native plants for plantation.
- Green belt would be watered through tanker.
- Compost for plantation would be obtained through vermin-composting.
- Green belt plantation would be protected properly. If need arises then the saplings would be protected with tree guards.



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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- However, only local species would be used in the plantation.
- Green belt would help in reducing the spread of any dust and noise pollutant from the transportation of minerals.
- Selection of plants for green belt plantation would be made on following criteria:
 - The plant should be a fast growing species
 - It should have deep root system
 - Should bear the leaves for a longer period
 - Should be a local species
 - Should have good survival rate.

With these above considerations following, local plant species would be taken for green belt plantation.

4.3.3 Plantation in the Buffer zone

Trees would be planted in the buffer zone also. This plantation would be done at selected places only and only local species would be used in the plantation. Plantation of such tree species would ensure provision for food to the herbivores, which in turn would be the food source for the carnivores. Water, particularly during drier seasons, becomes the most important factor to all types of wild animals including the mammals, birds and reptiles. If water is available safely, then all other factors become secondary for the presence and survival of the wild life in any forested area. Places suitable for mini watersheds would be identified in the core as well as in the buffer zone to store rainwater. Further, to make water available at all the times, throughout the year, some of these water holes would be recharged through artificial means. Proper slope would be given to approach these water sources so that the wild animals would be able to drink water without any difficulty. Proper cover through vegetation or any other type of even artificial cover would be developed near to these water sources so that the prey species would be able to hide themselves from the predators, at the time of approaching the water sources. To attract the birds, plants yielding food to the birds would be planted on priority basis. If water and food are available to the birds without any anthropogenic disturbances the area can become an ideal place for bird watching.

4.4 Financial Projection

Rs. 11.80 Lakh has been allocated towards conservation of scheduled fauna in the area for the implementation of conservation proposal. The budgetary allocation for all scheduled fauna is listed table below.

Table 4.1 Budget for Conservation/Management Plan

S. No.	Component	Budget in Rs (Lakh)
1	Planting of trees groves in surrounding area	1.20
2	Promotion of agro forest in villages planting fruits trees	1.40



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3	Plantation of shelterbelt along and canal side in surrounding village and maintenance	1.40
4	Construction of water hole in strategic location	1.00
5	Development of pastures on the Panchayat land	1.40
6	Awareness generation of labors and local people	1.60
7	Study of impact of mining on wildlife and habitation	2.00
TOTAL		10.00



Mining of Sand (Minor Mineral) at Jairampur Block/ YNR B-6 (area-33.58 Ha.) at Village-Jairampur Jagir, Tehsil-Jagadhari, District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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Table-4.2 Year Wise Plan and Budget (Rs.in Lakhs)

S. No.	Component/Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
1	PLANTING OF TREES GROVES IN SURROUNDING AREA	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.5	0	0	0	1.20
2	PROMOTION OF AGRO FOREST IN VILLAGES PLANTING FRUITS TREES	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0	0	0	1.40
3	PLANTATION OF SHELTERBELT ALONG AND CANAL SIDE IN SURROUNDING VILLAGE AND MAINTENANCE	0.25	0.25	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	10	10	1.40
4	CONSTRUCTION OF WATER HOLE IN STRATEGIC LOCATION	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	1.00
5	DEVELOPMENT OF PASTURES ON THE PANCHAYAT LAND	0.15	0.15	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.40
6	AWARENESS GENERATION OF LABORS AND LOCAL PEOPLE	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0	0	1.60
7	STUDY OF IMPACT OF MINING ON WILD LIFE AND HABITATION	0	0	0	1.00	0.50	0.50	0	0	0	0	2.00
TOTAL		1.50	1.40	1.40	2.10	1.45	1.10	0.40	0.25	0.20	0.20	10.00

The cost of conservation plan would be borne by project proponent and plan would be implemented by Forest Department, Yamuna Nagar. The provision under different component is tentative which can be modified /reallocated by approval of Chief Wildlife Warden.



CHAPTER-5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study area comprise of Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana State. The current land use study reveals that the study area has majority of agricultural land (37.83%) & followed by grassland (33.68%).

Some of the reported fauna was given protection by the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 by including them in different schedules. The species wise conservation plan has been prepared for the protection of scheduled –I fauna along with budgetary provision to assure the implementation of the same by the proponent.

The baseline study was conducted for the evaluation of the floral and faunal biodiversity of the terrestrial environment of the study area (10 Km radius from the lease mine area) and it comprises of total 137 plant species were enlisted out of which 43 tree species, 33 Herbs, 25 Shrubs and 6 climber species were encountered during the present survey within the study area which facilitate 80 faunal species. Among the faunal groups 10 species of mammals, 50 species of birds, 9 species of herpetofauna, 5 species of fish and 6 species of butterflies were reported.

Total two species of fauna are documented which belongs to schedule-I as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Hence, conservation Plan has been prepared for the same.



CHAPTER-6

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 Secretary, State Expert Appraisal Committee,
 Haryana Bays No. 55-58, Paryatan Bhawan,
 Sector-2, Panchkula

Ajay Singh Bury

F.No. HR/SEAC/278/1264

Dated: 18.07.2016

To

✓ M/s Balaji Infra,
 4/42 Punjabi Bagh West,
 New Delhi-110026

Subject: Environment Clearance for proposed Boulder, Gravel and Sand Minor Mineral Mines of "Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B-6" over an area of 33.58 Ha. in District-Yamuna Nagar, Haryana -Approval of Terms of Reference.

This is with reference to your application on the subject noted above. In this connection, it is intimated that your project proposal for approval of Terms of Reference was placed before the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in its 136th Meeting held on 08.07.2016 at Panchkula.

The project proponent presented the case for proposed ToRs. The PP is directed to prepare the EIA by incorporating the following ToR:

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 Mining 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 and mining technology 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 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). Lease area should be precisely marked in survey of India Topo-sheet of 1:50000.
5. Does the company have 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 to the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances/ violations of environmental norms to be Board of Director of the Company and /or shareholders or stakeholders at large may also be detailed in the EIA report.
6. Issues relating to Systematic Mine Development, Mine Safety and Stability in case of open cast working, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be mentioned. Daily explosive consumption and its legitimate storage are to be assessed. Adequate mitigating measures based on scientific studies in respect of blast induced ground vibration flying fragment and air blast are to be taken alongwith requisite precaution.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Mineral resources and reserve in terms of UNFC are to be given duly supported by adequate representative plans and sections. Ultimately mineable limit should also be marked over geological plan and sector. 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.

10. 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 Committee.
11. 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 indicate. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.
12. 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. Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.
13. The vegetation in the RF/PF area in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.
14. 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.
15. Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Tiger/Elephant Reserves/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 form the State Wildlife Department/Chief Wildlife Warden under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and copy furnished.
16. A detailed biological study of the study area (core zone and buffer zone (10km radius of the periphery of the mine lease) shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, 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-1 fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan 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.
17. Proximity to Areas declared a 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 Dept. should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.
18. 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 sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village including their R & R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the report.
19. One season (non-monsoon) primary baseline data on ambient air quality (PM10, SO2 and NOx), 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 stations within 500 meters of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.
20. 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 the location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses shown pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map. This should also be complied with if the excavated material is stacked outside the mining lease area.
21. 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.

22. Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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 with detailed filed investigation.
28. A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (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.
29. 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.
30. Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA report.
31. Conceptual Mining Plan 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.
32. A time bound Progressive Mine Closure Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (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 restoration of land degraded by mining 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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.
36. Detailed environmental management plan to mitigate the environmental impacts which should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.
37. Public hearing points raised and commitment of the project proponent on the same along with time bound action plan to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.
38. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction/order passed by any Court of law against the project should be given.
39. The cost of the project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should clearly be spelt out.
40. Details of Transportation of mined out materials as per the Indian Road Congress for both the ways (loaded as well unloaded trucks) load and its impact on Environment.
41. Details of excavation schedule & sequential mining plan to be indicated including depth of mining on year to year basis in terms of MSL.
42. River bed mining proposal should be in consonance with the sand mining guide line given by Ministry of Environment & forest of Climate Change of Govt. of India. Annual excavation proposed should never exceed the replenishment rate.
43. The base line data shall be collected so as to represent the whole mine lease area.

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44. Letter from the State Govt. of Forests Department that the Mining Lease Area (MLA) does not fall under forests land category and Aravali Plantation.
 45. Details of continuous monitoring stations for Ambient Air Monitoring to be carried out in each block in the core zone area.
 46. Disaster management Plan.
 47. Project Proponent shall furnish all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be made available during appraisal of the project.
 48. Details of outcome of the court case in CWP No. 27700 of 2013 before the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana as mentioned in the Lol letter issued by the Mines & Geology Department of State Govt. of Haryana.
 49. Impact of all existing mines on the present land use in the study area.
 50. Details of other Associated minor minerals need to provided.
 1. **Resides the above, the below mentioned points are also be followed:**
 - a) All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
 - b) Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
 - c) 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.
 - d) Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.
 - e) The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.
 - f) While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF 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.
 - g) 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 modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation.
 - h) As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II(I) dated 30.05.2012, 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 Officer of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.
 - i) 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.
 2. The prescribed TORs would be valid for a period of two years for submission of the EIA/EMP reports, as per the O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 22.03.2010.
 3. After preparing the draft EIA (as per the generic structure prescribed in Appendix-III of the EIA Notification, 2006) covering the above mentioned issues, the proponent will get the public hearing conducted and take further necessary action for obtaining environmental clearance in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006.
 4. Detail calculation of water requirement for various purposes with permissions.
 5. Permission of Competent Authority (DGMS) regarding mine safety.
 6. Impact of vibration due to use of explosive on surround area alongwith mitigating measures.
 7. No mining activity shall be conducted within 500 meters from any hydraulic structure, bridges, pumping station etc.
 8. Impact of movement of transportation for carrying mined material on Ambient Air and surrounding area including traffic congestion on roads.
 9. No mining activity shall be conducted within 250 meters from outer periphery of major district roads, national highway, state highway and defined village abadi.
 10. Impact on Ambient Air and mitigative measures for the same alongwith appropriate plan.
 11. Plan for controlling water pollution especially from domestic effluent.
 12. Rain water harvesting proposal to be given in detail.
 13. Replenishment study report in case of river sand gavel mining proposal.

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14. Mining activity shall not change course of river/canal/other water bodies.
15. NOC from forest department for project site.
16. The PP shall comply with all guidelines of MOEF & CC and any orders passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court/High Court/ NGT.
17. NOC from wildlife.
18. Permission from Irrigation Department for sand mining from river /canal bed and bund area.
19. Width of Bench shall never be less than bench height.
20. No mechanized mining shall be done in river bed in view of orders of Hon'ble NGT. No mining shall be done in river bed during monsoon period.
21. PP shall not exceed the production of mineral than the production figures mentioned in approved mining plan.
22. Replenishment and drainage study from the reputed institution.
23. Impact of mining activity on adjacent agricultural land with particular reference to run off, soil erosion and loss of top soil due to change in topography.
24. Details of Transportation of mined out materials as per the Indian Road Congress for both the ways (loaded as well as unloaded trucks) load and its impact on Environment.
25. Impact of all existing mining on the present land use in the study area.
26. The PP should submit compliance of all the conditions of Letter of Intent issued by the Mines and Geology Department Haryana.
27. Details of excavation schedule & sequential mining plan.
28. Monitoring of water quality and ground water level.

Project proponent stated that application for EC was submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate on 02nd January, 2016 for which they have placed on record the receipt of application submitted to MoEF, GoI. PP further stated that they are already generating data from February, 2016 and requested to utilize the baseline data. The Committee after detailed deliberations accepted the request of the project proponent and directed to prepare the baseline data from February, 2016.

The PP will submit Environment Impact Assessment Report by incorporating the Terms of References (ToR) as approved by the Committee within a time schedule in compliance of EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006. It was also decided that their project will be considered as received only after receipt of complete information.

S. Lalayala
18/1
Secretary,
State Expert Appraisal Committee,
Haryana

Registered

From

The Director General,
Mines & Geology Department, Haryana
30 Bays building, Sector-17,
Chandigarh.

To

M/s Balaji Infra,
4/42, Panjabi Bagh West,
New Delhi-110026.

Memo No. DMG/HY/Cont/Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B 6/2015/10074
Dated Chandigarh, the **30.11.2015**

Subject:

Acceptance of the highest bid/ in respect of Sand minor mineral mines of "Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B 6" having Tentative Area of 33.58 hectares in the district Yamuna Nagar, offered in e- auction held on 05- 06.11.2015 and issue of Letter of Intent (LoI) - regarding.

You participated in the in the e- auction held on 05.11.2015 and 06.11.2015 on the State Government web portal <https://haryanaeprocurement.gov.in> after accepting the terms and conditions of the auction notice DMG/HY/e Auction/YNR/2015/8241 dated 30.09.2015 in order to obtain mining contracts of minor mineral mines/block of the district Yamuna Nagar. You offered the highest bid of **Rs. 03,10,50,000/-** [Rs. Three Crore ten lakhs fifty thousand only] per annum, against the Reserve Price of **Rs. 03,10,00,000/-** per annum, for obtaining the Mining Contract of Minor Mineral block namely 'Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B 6' for extraction of sand having tentative area of **33.58** hectares. The details of the khasra numbers of the tentative area under above said Mining Block is attached as **Annexure'A'**.

2. You are hereby informed that the State Government has accepted the highest bid of **Rs. 03,10,50,000/-** [Rs. Three Crore ten lakhs fifty thousand only] per annum offered by you in respect of the above said minor mineral block of 'Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B 6' under the provisions of the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Minerals & Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules-2012 (State Rules). Accordingly, you have become the successful bidder in respect of 'Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B 6' of the district Yamuna Nagar.

3. The State Government having accepted the aforementioned highest bid offered by you, the Department is pleased to issue this Letter of Intent (LoI) in your favour in

respect of the Mining Block/area namely 'Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B 6' subject to the following terms and conditions:

- (i) The period of contract shall be **10 years** and the same shall commence with effect from the date of grant of environmental clearance by competent authority or on expiry of a period of 12 months from the date of this communication of acceptance of highest bid/ issuance of "**Letter of Intent**", whichever is earlier;
- (ii) You may note that the detail of the area of the mining blocks is tentative and was notified "on as is where is basis" (**refer condition no. 4 of the notice**). In case of any inadvertent mistake, if any, the same would be rectified/ corrected before execution of the agreement (**refer condition no. 3 of the notice**);
- (iii) No request regarding reduction in bid amount on account of reduction in land/area of the Mining block, including due to change in description of khasra numbers/location etc. at any stage will be entertained on any ground including loss/reduction of area for mining on account of compliance of applicable laws/restrictions. Needless to state that this also includes the changes, if any, as per condition no. 3 of auction notice.
- (iv) The amount of the highest successful bid i.e. **Rs. 03,10,50,000/-** [Rs. Three Crore ten lakhs fifty thousand only] per annum shall be the "Annual Contract Money" payable by you as the contractor in the manner prescribed in the contract agreement to be executed on form MC-1 appended to State Rules;
- (v) The above said annual contract money shall be increased at the rate of 25% on completion of each block of three years. Accordingly, the year-wise amount of the annual contract money shall be as per details given below:

Sr. No.	Year of the Contract Period	Annual contract Money
1	First Year	Rs. 03,10,50,000/-
2	Second Year	Rs. 03,10,50,000/-
3	Third Year	Rs. 03,10,50,000/-
4	Fourth Year	Rs. 03,88,12,500/-
5	Fifth Year	Rs. 03,88,12,500/-
6	Sixth Year	Rs. 03,88,12,500/-
7	Seventh Year	Rs. 04,85,15,625/-
8	Eighth Year	Rs. 04,85,15,625/-
9	Ninth Year	Rs. 04,85,15,625/-
10	Tenth Year	Rs. 06,06,44,535/-

- (vi) As per the terms and conditions of the grant, you are liable to deposit **Rs. 77,62,500/-** i.e. equal to 25% of the annual bid amount as "security deposit"

out of which you have already deposited an amount of **Rs. 31,05,000/-** (Rs. Thirty one lakh five thousand only) i.e. equal to 10% of the annual bid amount as 'initial bid security' after the conclusion of e-auction. The balance amount of **Rs.46,57,500/-** of the bid security i.e. 15% of the annual bid amount alongwith one month's advance contract money shall be deposited before commencement of the mining operations or before expiry of the period of 12 months, whichever is earlier;

- (vii) You shall execute an Agreement Deed in Form MC-I appended to the Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, Transportation of Mineral & Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules-2012 (the State Rules 2012) within a period of 90 days from the date of issuance of this communication/ grant of LoI;
- (viii) It may be pointed out that as per existing applicable rates the contract agreement had to be executed on **Non Judicial Stamp papers worth Rs. 12,47,340/- (Rs. Twelve lakh forty seven thousand three hundred forty only)**. However, you are aware that M/s Om Minerals, one of the LoI holders (who participated in the auctions held in December 2013) has filed a CWP No.7991 of 2014, before the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court. Further a few other similarly situated LoI holders have also filed separate CWP's before the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court challenging demand/ levy of Stamp Duty on execution of 'Contract Agreement'. The said matter is still pending for adjudication. Accordingly, the present auction was conducted subject to outcome of said cases. **Therefore, the charging of stamp duty for the execution of contract agreement shall be as per final outcome of the said CWP's.**
- (ix) The Contract Agreement would also be required to be got Registered on payment of the applicable Registration fee;
- (x) In case you fail to execute the Agreement Deed within the prescribed period of 90 days, this LoI shall be deemed to have been revoked and the amount of initial bid security deposited at the time of auction shall be forfeited. Further, the balance amount of 15% towards the bid security, amounting to **Rs. 46,57,500/-** being the 15% of the annual bid amount, shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue and, you, as the LoI holder/ defaulter, shall be debarred from participation in any future auctions for a period of 5 years;
- (xi) You shall also furnish a solvent surety for a sum equal to the amount of the annual bid for execution of the Agreement. In case the surety offered by the

contractor(s) during the subsistence of the contract is not found solvent, the contractor(s) shall offer another solvent surety and a supplementary deed shall be executed to this effect;

- (xii) After execution of Agreement, either before commencement of the mining operation or before expiry of the period of 12 months from the date of issuance of this Lol, whichever is earlier, in case of failure to deposit the balance 15% amount towards security [as required under clause (v) above] the acceptance of bid/issuance of Lol/execution of agreement shall be deemed to have been revoked and 10% amount deposited towards as initial bid security at the time of auction shall stand forfeited. Further, un-paid 15% amount towards security shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue and you shall be debarred from participation in any subsequent bids for a period of 5 years;
- (xiii) You shall be liable to deposit the contract money in advance at monthly intervals as per provisions of Contract Agreement i.e. from the date of commencement of the contract Agreement;
- (xiv) You shall also deposit/ pay an additional amount equal to 10% of the due contract money along with the monthly installments towards the '**Mines and Minerals Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund**'.
- (xv) You shall also be liable to pay advance income tax as per provisions of Section 206(c) of income tax act in addition to contract money, payable as per terms and conditions of contract agreement.
- (xvi) On enhancement of the contract money with the expiry of every three years period, you shall deposit the balance amount of security so as to upscale the security amount equal to 25% of the revised annual contract money as applicable for one year with respect to the next block of three years. No interest, whatsoever, shall be payable on the security amount deposited under the prescribed security head of the government;
- (xvii) You shall prepare a Mining Plan along with the Mine Closure Plan (Progressive & Final) as per chapter 10 of the State Rules for the "Mining Block" and shall not commence mining operations in any area except in accordance with such Mining Plan duly approved by an officer authorised by the Director, mines & Geology, in this behalf.

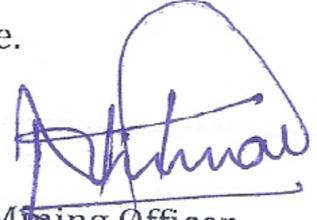
- (xviii) Further, the actual mining will be allowed to be commenced only after prior Environmental Clearance is obtained by you as the Lol holder/mining contractor for the Mining Block from the Competent Authority as permitted by the competent Authority required under EIA notification dated 14/9/2006, as amended from time to time by the MoE&F, GoI and guidelines/ circulars issued in this behalf;
- (xix) The Mining contractor to whom mining rights have been granted through this contract would also be liable to pay the following to the landowners to undertake mining operations:
- (a) Annual rent in respect of the land area blocked under the concession but not being operated, and
 - (b) Rent plus compensation in respect of the area used for actual mining operations.
- (xx) The amount of annual rent and the compensation shall be settled mutually between the landowner and the mining contractor. In case of non-settlement of the rent and compensation, the same shall be decided by the District Collector concerned in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter 9 of the "Haryana Minor Mineral Concession, Stocking, and Transportation of Minerals and Prevention of Illegal Mining Rules, 2012";
- (xxi) The total mineral excavated and stacked by the concession holder within the area granted on mining contract shall not exceed two times of the average monthly production as per approved Mining Plan at any point of time;
- (xxii) The Mining Contractor shall not stock any mineral outside the concession area granted on mining contract, without obtaining a valid license as per provisions contained in Chapter 14 of the State Rules;
- (xxiii) The contractor shall not carry out any mining operations in any reserved/ protected forest or any area prohibited by any law in force in India, or prohibited by any authority without obtaining prior permission in writing from such authority or officer authorized in this behalf. In case of refusal of permission by such authority or officer authorized in this behalf, contractor(s) shall not be entitled to claim any relief in payment of contract money on this account;

(xxiv) Following are the general/ special conditions applicable for excavation of minor mineral(s) from river beds in order to ensure safety of river-beds, structures and the adjoining areas:

- (a) No mining would be permissible in a river-bed up to a distance of five times of the span of a bridge structure on up-stream side and ten times the span of such bridge structure on down-stream side, subject to a minimum of 250 meters on the up-stream side and 500 meters on the down-stream side;
- (b) There shall be maintained an un-mined block of 50 meters width after every block of 1000 meters over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be directed by the Director or any officer authorised by him;
- (c) The maximum depth of mining in the river-bed shall not exceed three meters from the un-mined bed level at any point in time with proper bench formation;
- (d) Mining shall be restricted within the central 3/4th width of the river/ rivulet;
- (e) No mining shall be permissible in an area up to a width of 500 meters from the active edges of embankments in case of river Yamuna, 250 meters in case of Tangri, Markanda and Ghaggar and 100 meters on either side of all other rivers/ rivulets. (This clause is applicable for mining outside river bed area);
- (f) Any other condition(s), as may be required by the Irrigation Department of the state from time to time for river-bed mining in consultation with the Mines & Geology Department, may be made applicable to the mining operations in river-beds.

(xxv) A safety margin of two meters (2m) shall be maintained above the ground water table while undertaking mining and no mining operations shall be permissible below this level unless a specific permission is obtained from the competent authority in this behalf. Further, the depth of excavation of mineral shall not exceed nine meters (9m) at any point of time. **(This clause is applicable for mining outside river bed area);**

- (xxvi) The contractor shall not undertake any mining operations in the area granted on mining contract without obtaining requisite permission from the competent authority as required for undertaking mining operations under relevant laws;
- (xxvii) The contractor shall be under obligation to carry out mining in accordance with all other provisions as applicable under the Mines Act, 1952, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Indian Explosives Act, 1884, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
4. Accordingly, for the time being you are advised to submit the Draft Contract Agreement on Form MC-I (in Five copies) appended to the State Rules-2012, on **plain papers** along with other requisite documents including a solvent surety(s) for a sum equal to the amount of the annual bid for execution of the agreement, within a period of 90 days from the date of issue of this bid acceptance letter and the Lol. You should also furnish an affidavit to the effect that you will immediately deposit the requisite stamp duty as per out of the related Court cases as stated under para 3(viii) above.

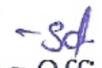

Mining Officer,
for Director General Mines & Geology,
Haryana

Endst.No. DMG/HY/Cont/Jairampur Jagir Block/YNR B 6/2015/

Dated:

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action please:-

1. The Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Panchkula.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Yamuna Nagar.
3. The Mining Officer, Mines & Geology Department, Yamuna Nagar.


Mining Officer,
for Director General Mines & Geology,
Haryana.