BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 491 OF 2022

IN THE MATTER OF

ABHISHEK PANDEY **...APPLICANT**

VERSUS

MoEF & CC and Ors. **...REPONDENTS**

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Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.01.23

Filed by the Respondent No. -16
Through its Counsel

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BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
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AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF REPONDENT NO. 16-IN CHARGE DISTRICT MINING OFFICER, SINGRAULI IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDER DATED 04.01.23.

I, Ashok Kumar Rai, s/o Shri. N. Rai aged about 56 years having office at Mining Office, Collectorate Building, Waidhan District-Singrauli, M.P.-486889 presently at New Delhi do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:-

1. I am presently designated as Asst. Mining Officer working as office in charge Mining Section Singrauli and am thus, discharging the duties of the District Mining Officer, Singrauli. Accordingly, I have appointed as the Office-In-Charge in respect of the captioned matter by the State Government. As such, I am competent to swear and depose on this affidavit based official records and personal knowledge. A copy of order dated 24.08.22 issued by the Under Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Mineral Resources Department, Bhopal is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/1.**

2. The captioned matter pertains to alleged illegal sand mining in the Sand Quary in the area of 4.95 ha. at Khasra No. 01 at Villiage-Thatara,

Tehsil-Chitrangi, District-Singrauli (M.P.). *Vide* order dated 04.01.23, this Hon'ble Tribunal *inter alia* observed as under:-

"3. From the record it is evident that neither any DSR was prepared nor replenishment study was conducted before grant of lease and allowing mining by the Proponent. Further the Proponent made false declaration regarding existence of National Park/Sanctuary/Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) within 10 Kms from the applied /approved quarry. The report also shows that the boundary of the village Thatara where the mining has been allowed is within 950 mtrs. from the boundary of the ESZ and as per the Notification declaring ESZ, such activities are prohibited within 1 Km of the boundary of the ESZ. Prima facie, it is evident that EC and mining lease have been granted illegally to the proponent."

3. At, the outset, the deponent tenders unconditional apologies in respect of the errors that had inadvertently crept into the original Ekkal Praman Patra dated 03.09.20 issued by me which has been submitted by Respondent No. 17 to the Respondent No. 3- SEIAA. There are two errors in the said Patra. Firstly, it has been wrongly mentioned that there is no National Park, Eco Sensitive Zone or Wildlife Sanctuary from the Mining Site within 10 Kms from the Mining Area. Secondly, it has also been wrongly mentioned that there is no water body within 500 m of the Mining Site.

4. Whereas, Sand Mining sites are inevitably situated on river bed and in this case the Mining Site is in fact on the river bed Son River. Further, the Mining Site in question is at a distance of 2138 Kms from the boundary of the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary as per the letter issued by the Joint Director, Sanjay Tiger Reserve dated 15.01.2018 and 07.03.18.

Copy of the letters dated 15.01.18 and 07.03.18 issued by the Joint Director, Sanjay Tiger Reserve issued to the Collector, District Singrauli are annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/2 (Colly).**

5. That, the Divisional Forest Officer, Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh issued a letter to the R-12-District Collector, Singrauli dated 16.05.19 indicating that the distance of the Mining Site in question from the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is 1740 m (aerial distance). A copy of the letter dated 16.05.19 issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh to the R-12-District Collector, Singrauli is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/3.**

6. It is also submitted that in the Joint Committee Report drawn pursuant the orders of this Hon'ble Court, the distance recorded from the boundary of the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary is stated to be 1.950 Kms. (Ref. Point No. 5 of the Joint Committee Report dated 23.09.22. This reading was arrived upon during the field visit.

7. Be that as it may, it is submitted that in view of the aforesaid situation, the error in the Ekkal Praman Patra dated 03.09.20 indicating there is no National Park, Eco Sensitive Zone or Wildlife Sanctuary from the Mining Site within 10 Kms from the Mining Area is a human error committed by me out of sheer inadvertence. It is humbly submitted that on account of accidental mixing up various files relating sand and stone quarries which had come up on the very same day for issuance of Ekkal Praman Patra, the error in question has crept in. However, I humbly submit that this error is neither deliberated nor intentional on my part.

8. It is respectfully, submitted that as soon as I realized the above mistakes after perusing the documents pertinent to the mine in question, I immediately issued a letter dated 05.08.22 to the R-3-Member Secretary, SIEEA drawing his attention to the mistakes elucidated above. It was also mentioned in the said letter that, despite the mistake in respect the distance of the Mining Site from the Eco-Sensitive Zones/Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park, the mining site is situated outside the notified Eco Sensitive Zones. It was mentioned that the Mining Site is in fact situated at a distance of 2138 m from the boundary of the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary and 1138 m from the Eco Sensitive Zone of the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary and that the Mining Site is situated at an aerial distance of 1740 m from Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary and 740 m from the Eco Sensitive Zone of the said Sanctuary. Copy of the letter dated 05.08.22 to the R-3-SEIAA is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/4.**

9. That, thereafter, I again issued a letter dated 23.08.22 to the R-3-SEIAA re-iterating the contents of my letter dated 05.08.22 and enclosing the revised Ekkal Praman Patra dated 23.08.22. I requested the R-3-SEIAA to take the same on record initiate appropriate proceedings in respect on the earlier Environmental Clearance dated 07.12.20 issued by it. Copy of the letter dated 23.08.22 to the R-3-SEIAA is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/5(COLLY).**

10. That, the R-12-District Collector issued a letter dated 07.09.22 to the R-3-SEIAA requesting the later to take on record the modified Ekkal Praman Patra and initiate appropriate proceedings in respect on the earlier Environmental Clearance dated 07.12.20. Copy of the letter dated

07.09.22 to the R-3-SEIAA is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/6.**

11. That, therefore, it is submitted that the actual Mining Site even as per the distance arrived upon by the Joint Committee appointed by this Hon'ble Court being at 1.950 m from the boundary Son Gariyal Wildlife Sanctuary is outside the Eco Sensitive Zone which has been demarcated in the Notification dated 13.12.16 issued R-1 MoEF (An-A-1, Original Application @ pp. 38-50) as *"1. Extent and Boundary of Eco-Sensitive Zone-(1) The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone is one kilometer from the boundary of the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary..."* Therefore, the Mining Site is situated at a distance of 950 m from the boundary of the Eco Sensitive Zone and at a distance of 1950 m (beyond 1 Km) from the boundary of the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary.

12. That, vide an instruction dated 23.01.16 passed by the Directorate of Geology and Mining of State Government it is mandatory for any applicant to submit a detailed Replenishment Plan in respect of the leased area as a part of the said Mining Plan with for approval. Accordingly, the Replenishment Study in the present case was submitted by the R-17-R.K. Transport and Construction Limited along with its Mining Plan dated 23.06.20 which has been approved on 03.09.20. A copy of the approval letter dated 03.09.20 issued by the R-12-District Collector, Singrauli is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/7.** A copy of the extract of the Mining Plan dated 23.06.20 indicating the Replenishment Study is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/8.**

13. That, the District Survey Report (DSR) for the District Singrauli was prepared in the year 2018-19 for the first time for a period of 5 years

under the Sustainable Sand Mining Guideline, 2016 ('2016 Guidelines'). But at that time, the Mining Site in question at Thatara Village had not been identified. Therefore, the same was not included in the first DSR of the year 2018-19. The same was identified and allotted to the Gram Panchayat on 04.06.18. Accordingly, in compliance with the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 3661-3662/2020: Bihar State and Ors v. Pawan Kumar & Ors dated 10.11.21, the second DSR was drawn in 2022 in which the Mining Site at Thatra was identified.

14. That, it is submitted that the District Survey Report ('DSR') in respect of the Mining Site in question has been carried out after its operationalization by the DSR Committee comprising of S.D.M Singrauli, the Mining Officer Singrauli, Regional Officer, MPPCB, E.E.W.R.D, Singrauli and S.D.O Forest which was appointed by the District Collector on 17.03.22 pursuant to the directions of the State Government on 03.03.22. Accordingly, after carrying out the DSR, the report was submitted to the R-3-SEIAA on 02.08.22 for the first time. Several corrections were carried out as per the directions of the R-3-SEIAA and revised DSRs were submitted on 12.08.22, 17.08.22 and finally on 26.08.22. The DSR was approved by SEIIA and was required to be uploaded by the Approved District Survey Report at the District Portal of Singrauli *vide* an e-mail dated 11.09.22. A copy of the letter of the District Collector dated 03.03.22 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/9.** A copy of the letter dated 12.08.22 issued by the Office-in-Charge, Mining Section, Singrauli to the R-3-SEIAA is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/10.** A copy of the letter dated 17.08.22 issued by the Office-in-Charge, Mining Section, Singrauli to the R-3-SEIAA is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-**

16/11. A copy of the letter dated 26.08.22 issued by the Office-in-Charge, Mining Section, Singrauli to the R-3-SEIAA is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/12.** Copy of the DSR dated 26.08.22 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/13.** Copy of the email dated 11.09.22 annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-R-16/14.**

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

06 JAN 2023

Identified the deponent who has signed in my presence

Verified that the contents of the above-mentioned affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Nothing false has been stated therein and no material fact has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi , on this 06th day of January, 2023.

06 JAN 2023

DEPONENT

KAMLESH CHANDRA TRIPATHI AREA: C.L. DELHI Regd. No. 16924 Expiry Date 31-2025

CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE DEPONENT EXECUTANT WHO IS SEEMED PERFECTLY TO UNDERSTAND AFFIRMED & DECLARED BEFORE ME AT NEW DELHI

Adv Amrit Srivastava

IDENTIFY THE EXECUTANT/DEPONENT WHO HAS SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE

KAMLESH CHANDRA TRIPATHI, Advocate Reg. No. 16924 NOTARY PUBLIC (C.L. DELHI)

46/5/07

ANNEXURE-R-16/1
8

मध्य प्रदेश शासन
खनिज साधन विभाग
मंत्रालय

आदेश

भोपाल, दिनाँक 24/08/2022

कमांक एफ 3/1/2/0009/2022/MRD-12 – सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता (1980) के अधिनियम संख्या क्रमांक–5 के आदेश 27 के नियम 1 एवं 2 के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए, प्रभारी अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला–सिंगरौली को माननीय नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली में प्रस्तुत ओ0ए0 कमांक–491/2022– श्री अभिषेक पाण्डेय विरूद्ध म0प्र0 शासन एवं अन्य की ओर उन्हें प्रभारी अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाता है। प्रभारी अधिकारी को यह आदेश दिया जाता है कि मध्यप्रदेश विधि और विधायी कार्य विभाग, नियमावली में वर्णित कर्तव्यों उत्तरदायित्वों के अतिरिक्त यह अपीली नियुक्ति के तुरंत पश्चात् अन्य बातों के साथ ऐसी रीति में, जिसके ब्यौरा नीचे दिये गये है, निम्नलिखित कार्य करेंगा :–

1) प्रभारी अधिकारी मामले के बारे में तुरन्त ऐसी जॉच करेगा कि जैसा कि आवश्यक हो ओर याचिका में उठाए गए समस्त बिन्दुओं पैरा अनुसार उत्तर देते हुए अतिरिक्त जानकारी देते हुए जिनसे मामले के संदर्भ में महाधिवक्ता/शासकीय अभिभाषक की सहायता, पहुंचाने की संभावना है, रिपोर्ट में विनिर्दिष्ट की जाये।

(2) वाद पत्र/याचिका में उठाये गये समस्त बिन्दुओं का पैरा अनुसार उत्तर देते हुए जिनसे कि शासकीय अधिवक्ता को सहायता पहुचाने की संभावना है, ऐसी अतिरिक्त जानकारी देते हुए एक रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगा।

(3) उक्त रिपोर्ट तथा सामग्री के साथ शासकीय अधिवक्ता से सम्पर्क करेंगा।

(4) शासकीय अधिवक्ता की सहायता से लिखित कथन/उत्तर तैयार करायेगा।

(5) प्रभारी अधिकारी निम्नलिखित कागज–पत्र भेजेगा :–

(क) वाद पत्र की एक प्रति साथ सरकार की रिपोर्ट
(ख) प्रस्तावित लिखित कथन का एक प्रारूप
(ग) उन सभी दस्तावेजों की एक सूची, जिन्हें साक्ष्य स्वरूप फाईल करना प्रस्तावित है और जिनकी प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में अपेक्षा की गई है।
(घ) मामले में विशुद्धिकरण के लिये आवश्यक कागज–पत्रों की प्रतियॉ जिसमें वाद की सुनवाई की तारीख भी शामिल होना चाहिये।

(6) मामले की तैयार और संचालन करने में शासकीय अधिवक्ता का सहयोग करना और मामले उसके प्रक्रम और प्रगति में नियत किए गए कर्तव्यों से स्वयं को सदैव ही अवगत रखना।

(7) जब भी कोई आदेश/निर्णय विशिष्टता मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के विरूद्ध पारित किया जाता है कि जब विधि विभाग को सूचित करना तथा उसकी प्रमाणित प्रति प्राप्त करने के लिए उसी दिन या आगामी कार्य दिवस को आवेदन करना।

(8) अपनी रिपोर्ट के साथ आदेश/निर्णय की प्रमाणित प्रति तथा शासकीय अधिवक्ता की राय लेकर आगामी कार्यवाही किये जाने के लिए इस विभाग को भेजेगें।

(9) यह देखना कि आवेदन करने में तथा प्रमाणित प्रतियॉ प्राप्त करने में रिपोर्ट बनाने, राय प्राप्त करने और उसकी सूचना देने में समय नष्ट नहीं हो।

(10) जैसे ही उसका अपना स्थानांतरित आदेश प्राप्त होता है यह अर्द्ध शासकीय पत्र के माध्यम से तत्काल जानकारी देगा यह वर्तमान पद का भार सौंप देने के पश्चात् भी तब ~~तक प्रभारी अधिकारी~~ बना रहेगा, जब तक कि अन्य प्रभारी अधिकारी नियुक्त नहीं कर दिया जाए।

(11) प्रभारी अधिकारी मामला तैयार करने में शासकीय अधिवक्ता को हर संभव सहयोग तथा इस बात के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा कि कोई महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य या दस्तावेज अपठित/ छुपी हुई न रह जाए।

(11) प्रभारी अधिकारी मामला तैयार करने में शासकीय अधिवक्ता को हर संभव सहयोग तथा इस बात के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा कि कोई महत्तवपूर्ण तथ्य या दस्तावेज अपठित/ छुपी हुई न रह जाए।

(2)

(12) प्रभारी अधिकारी को यदि लोक अभियोजक मुकर्रर होतो जैसे ही संवाद का विनिश्चत होगा, वाद पत्र की रिपोर्ट विभागाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से सरकार को करेगा। निर्णय की एक प्रति भी प्राप्त की जाए एवं रिपोर्ट के साथ भेजी जाए।

(13) प्रभारी अधिकारी यदि लोक अभियोजक मुकर्रर है तो वह इस बात के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा कि उन मामलों में जहां किसी वाद के क्रम में पारित किये गये किसी अंतरिम आदेश का पुनरीक्षण अपेक्षित, मय पर कार्यवाही की गई है। अतएव वह इस आदेश की प्रति जैसे ही वह पारित किया जाए, विभागाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से अपनी अनुशंसा के साथ सरकार (प्रशासकीय विभाग) को अग्रेषित करें।

मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से
तथा आदेशानुसार

24/8/2022

(शर्मिला ठाकुर)
अवर सचिव
मध्यप्रदेश शासन, खनिज साधन विभाग
भोपाल, दिनाँक 24/08/2022

पृष्ठ.क. एफ 3/1/2/0009/2022/MRD-12
प्रतिलिपि :–

1– प्रमुख सचिव, मध्यप्रदेश शासन, विधि और विधायी कार्य विभाग भोपाल।
2– श्री सचिन वर्मा, स्थायी अधिवक्ता (एन.जी.टी.) लायर चेम्बर–6, अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल।
3– संयुक्त आयुक्त (लिटिगेशन एवं समन्वय) संभागीय आयुक्त, जबलपुर संभाग, जबलपुर (म0प्र0)।
4– संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल।
5– कलेक्टर जिला –सिंगरौली, मध्यप्रदेश।
6– क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, संचालनालय, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, जबलपुर(म.प्र.
7– प्रभारी अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला–सिंगरौली, मध्यप्रदेश की ओर अग्रेषित। कृपया महाधिवक्ता/उप– महाधिवक्ता कार्यालय, मान0 उच्च न्यायालय, जबलपुर से संपर्क कर जवाबदावा प्रस्तुत करने की कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।

8– गार्ड फाइल।

24/8/2022

अवर सचिव
म0प्र0 शासन, खनिज साधन विभाग

ANNEXURE- R-16/2(CONT) 10

कार्यालय, मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्र संचालक, संजय टाईगर रिजर्व,

शिवाजी नगर, नौढ़िया, जिला–सीधी, 486661, मध्यप्रदेश
फोन नं.–07822–252409, फैक्स नं.– 252409
E-mail- dirsanjayNP@mpforest.org, fdsanjay_tr@rediffmail.com, website- www.sanjaytigerreserve.in

क्रमांक/मा0चि0/2018/ 1580 सीधी, दिनांक : 07/03/2018

प्रति,

कलेक्टर,
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला–सिंगरौली (म0प्र0)

विषय :– रेत खनिज नीति 2017 अंतर्गत उपलब्ध खनिज क्षेत्रों के वर्गीकरण के संबंध में।

संदर्भ :– आपका पत्र कमांक/789 , दिनांक 28.02.18

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विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित पत्र द्वारा आवेदक सरपंच ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र ठठरा जनपद पंचायत चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली में ग्राम ठठरा, तह. चितरंगी, के आराजी ख.क्र. 01, रकबा 5.00 हे0 से खनिज रेत उत्खनन की अनुज्ञा की अनुमति हेतु इस कार्यालय से अभिमत चाहा गया है।

इस कार्यालय के संदर्भांकित पत्र दिनांक 01.03.2018 द्वारा अधीक्षक सोन घड़ियाल को संयुक्त स्थल निरीक्षण कर 07 बिन्दुओ में प्रतिवेदन चाहा गया है, अधीक्षक, सोनघड़ियाल अभयारण्य के क्रमांक 219, दिनांक 07.03.18 से निम्नानुसार प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया है :–

क्र.	वांछित विन्दुओ की जानकारी	हां/नहीं	स्थल निरीक्षण उपरान्त प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन
1.	आवेदित स्थल के चारो कोनो के जी0पी0एस0 रीडिंग	–	आवेदित स्थल के चारो कोनो के जी0पी0एस0 लोकेशन निम्नानुसार है :– (a) N- 24^0 35' 51.6" E - 82^0 47' 31.5" (b) N- 24^0 35' 50.5" E - 82^0 47' 36.8" (c) N- 24^0 35' 55.6" E - 82^0 47' 36.8" (d) N- 24^0 35' 54.0" E - 82^0 47' 33.8"
2	सोनघड़ियाल अभयारण्य से आवेदित स्थल की दूरी।	–	आवेदित स्थल से सोनघड़ियाल अभयाण्य सीमा की दूरी 2138 मीटर है।
3	क्या 250 मीटर परिधि अंतर्गत कोई वन क्षेत्र स्थित है?	–	वनमण्डल सिंगरौली से संबंधित है।

भारत सरकार पर्यावरण वन एवं मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा के पत्र दिनांक 20.08.2014 द्वारा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान एवं अभयारण्यों से 10 कि.मी. की परिधि में विकास कार्यो से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरण अनुमति के संबंध में दिशा–निर्देश जारी किये गये है। जारी किये दिशा–निर्देशो में से स्पष्ट किया गया है कि संबंधित परियोजनाए या तो 10 कि.मी. से बाहर हो अथवा अधिसूचित इको सेन्सटिव जोन से बाहर होना चाहिए।

प्राप्त निरीक्षण एवं सत्यापन प्रतिवेदन अनुसार आवेदित क्षेत्र सोनघड़ियाल अभयारण्य की पारिस्थितिक संवेदी क्षेत्र (ईको सेंसटिव जोन) की सीमा से 1138 मी0 दूर है।

अतः आवेदित खसरो में रेत के अनुज्ञप्ति के पूर्व निम्नांकित शर्तो का पालन कराया जाना आवश्यक होगा :–

I. रेत के अनुज्ञप्ति स्वीकृत करने के पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाय कि आवेदित भूमि शासकीय अभिलेखों में छोटे झाड़/बड़े झाड़/झुड़पी जंगल के रूप में अभिलिखित न हो साथ ही मान्नीय सर्वोच्च

न्यायालय के आदेश दिनांक 12.12.96 के परिपेक्ष्य में जारी राजस्व विभाग के परिपत्र क्रमांक 16/10/7/2/ए/90, दिनांक 13.01.97 के अनुसार वन के रूप में परिभाषित नहीं होना चाहिए।

2. रेत के अनुज्ञप्ति स्वीकृत करने के पूर्व माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश दिनांक 04.08.2006 एवं 27.02.2012 में दिये गये निर्देशों का भी पालन किया जायें।
3. रेत के अनुज्ञप्ति स्वीकृत करने के पूर्व आवेदित स्थल का मौके से सीमांकन स्थानीय सोनघड़ियाल अभयारण्य के अधिकारी की उपस्थिति में कराया जाये तथा स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के चारों ओर पक्के पिलर का निर्माण कराया जाये।
4. खदान मालिक द्वारा द्वारा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपाय के संबंध में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय दिनांक 27.02.2012 के पालन में भारत सरकार पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी गाइड लाइन का पालन सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा।
5. ESZ सीमा के अन्दर अवैध रेत का उत्खनन न किया जावे।
6. निर्धारित शर्तो का पालन न होने पर जारी किया गया अभिमत स्वमेव निरस्त माना जावेगा।

(आर0एन0 चौधरी)
संयुक्त संचालक,
संजय टाईगर रिजर्व, सीधी

पृ.क्रमांक/मा0चि0/2018/1581
सीधी, दिनांक : 07/03/2018

प्रतिलिपि :–

वनमण्डलाधिकारी वनमण्डल सिंगरौली, जिला--सिंगरौली की ओर सूचनार्थ।

संयुक्त संचालक
संजय टाईगर रिजर्व, सीधी

True Copy

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कार्यालय वन मण्डल अधिकारी वन मण्डल सिंगरौली (म0प्र0) (18)

माजन गोड़ जिला पंचायत के बगल में

ईमेल–dfot.sgl@mp.gov.in, फोन–07805-233336 फैक्स–233335

क्रं0/मा0चि0/ 1157 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 1.5.16

प्रति,

कलेक्टर
खनिज शाखा सिंगरौली

विषयः– रेत खनिज नीति 2017 अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध खनिज क्षेत्रों के वर्गीकरण के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भः–

1. प्रभारी अधिकारी (खनि शाखा) जिला सिंगरौली का पत्र क्रमांक 456/खनिज /जांच/2018 सिंगरौली दिनांक 09.02.2018।
2. उप वन मण्डल अधिकारी गोरबी का पत्र क्रमांक 631 दिनांक 13.04.2018 ।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र के माध्यम से प्रकरण में आवेदक सरपंच ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र ठठरा, जनपद पंचायत चितरंगी के खसरा क्र0 01 रकवा 5.00 हे0 में खनिज रेत के नवीन रेत खदान स्वीकृत करने बाबत् आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है।

2. प्रकरण आवेदित स्थल का निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन उप वन मण्डल अधिकारी गोरबी द्वारा संदर्भित पत्र से प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो निम्नानुसार हैः–

(i) आवेदित स्थल से 10 किलोमीटर की परिधि में कोई नेशनल पार्क स्थित नहीं है।
(ii) आवेदित स्थल से 10 किलोमीटर की परिधि के अन्दर सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य स्थित है। अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से आवेदित स्थल 2.138 कि.मी की दूरी पर है।
(iii) आवेदित स्थल से 10 किलोमीटर की परिधि में कोई ईको सेंसेटिव जोन स्थित नहीं है।
(iv) आवेदित स्थल निकटतम वन कक्ष क्र0 आर. 44 से 15 कि0मी0 की दूरी पर है।
(v) आवेदित स्थल का अक्षांश एवं देशांश निम्नानुसार हैः–

N-24°35'51.0"	E-82°47'31.5"
N-24°35'50.5"	E-82°47'36.8"
N-24°35'55.6"	E-82°47'36.8"
N-24°35'54.0"	E-82°47'33.8"

3. म0प्र0 शासन खनिज साधन विभाग का पत्र क्र0/5685/1753/2012/12 भोपाल दिनांक 18.10.2012 के अनुसार बैठक दिनांक 17.09.2012 के कार्यवाही विवरण एवं म0प्र0 पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय का पत्र क्र0/385/MP-SEIAA/2015 दिनांक 22.04.2015 में उल्लेखित निर्देशानुसार SEIAA गाईड अनुसार पर्यावरण अनुमति प्राप्त करने की शर्त के अधीन अभिमत दिया जाता है।

4. कृपया खदान की स्वीकृति जारी करने के पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया जावें कि उक्त भूमि राजस्व अभिलेखों में छोटे–बड़े झाड़के जंगल या अन्य वन के रूप में दर्ज नहीं है। राजस्व अभिलेखों की जानकारी इस कार्यालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

5. यह अभिमत उपरोक्तानुसार दर्शित अक्षांश/देशांश के अंदर पड़ने वाली भूमि के लिये ही लागू होगी, अन्य स्थल के लिये नही।

(ए0एस0तिवारी)
वन मण्डल अधिकारी
वन मण्डल सिंगरौली

NOC_collector

ANNEXURE R-16/3 13 (183)

कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, कैमूर वन्य जीव प्रभाग, मीरजापुर।

पत्र संख्या– 3097 /10/ दिनांक, मीरजापुर, मई, 16, 2019

सेवा में,

कलेक्टर
जिला–सिंगरौली (म0प्र0)।

विषय– ग्राम ठटरा तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली (म0प्र0) के ख.क. 01 रकबा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र पर ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र ठटरा को हस्तान्तरित रेत खदान के संयुक्त सीमाकंन के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ– आपका पत्रांक–1933/खनिज, दिनांक 10.04.2019.

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित पत्र के क्रम में जिला–सिंगरौली के तहसील–चितरंगी स्थित ग्राम–ठटरा (म0प्र0) के ख.क्र. 01 रकबा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र का संयुक्त सीमांकन खनिज विभाग सिंगरौली, राजस्व विभाग, तहसील–चितरंगी (म0प्र0) व तहसील घोरावल, सोनभद्र, खनिज विभाग सोनभद्र एवं क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, गुर्मा–रेंज की उपस्थिति में दिनांक 05.05.2019 को नपत की गयी।

संयुक्त सीमांकन के दौरान पाया गया कि वन्य जीव विहार के सीमा स्तम्भ सं0 119 (जी0पी0एस0 N 24°36' 57.078" E 082° 47' 54.579" है। स्वीकृत खनन स्थल के पूर्वी–उत्तरी पीलर, जिसकी जी0पी0एस0 रीडिंग– N 24° 36' 00.420" , E 082° 47' 45.00" तथा पश्चिमी–उत्तरी पीलर, जिसकी जी0पी0एस0 रीडिंग– N 24° 36' 01.29" E 082° 47' 36.77" है, जिसकी हवाई/एरियल दूरी 1740 मी0 है एवं कैमूर वन्य जीव, विहार की नजदीकी सीमा से स्वीकृत उक्त खनन स्थल की दूरी फीता/टेप द्वारा नपत करने पर 1950 मीटर पाया गया। भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्याः–891, दिनांक 20.03.2017 द्वारा कैमूर वन्य जीव, विहार से इको सेन्सिटिव जोन की सीमा 01 किमी0 निर्धारित की गई है।

अतः रिपोर्ट सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

भवदीय

(राकेश चौधरी)
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
कैमूर वन्य जीव प्रभाग मीरजापुर।

संख्या अ/समदिनांक

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषितः–

1– जिलाधिकारी, सोनभद्र।
2– वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, कैमूर वन्य जीव विहार, चुर्क–सोनभद
3– क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, गुर्मा रेंज।

(राकेश चौधरी)
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
कैमूर वन्य जीव प्रभाग मीरजापुर।

ANNEXURE-R-16/4

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कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खाने शाखा) जिला–सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

पत्र क्र./2237 /खनिज/रेत/प.अ./2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 05/08/2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
"सिया" पर्यावरण परिसर
ई–5 अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषयः– इस कार्यालय द्वारा जारी एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्रमांक 4326 दिनांक 03.09.2020 के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भः– (01) माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा ओ0 ए0 नं0 491/2022, याचिकाकर्त्ता श्री अभिषेक पाण्डेय विरुद्व वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.07.2022।

(02) "सिया" भोपाल (म0प्र0) का कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 5059 दिनांक 07.12.2020 ।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित आदेश एवं पत्र का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। सिया भोपाल (म.प्र.) के संदर्भित पत्र से ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र पर स्वीकृत रेत खदान के संचालन हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्रदाय की गई है। माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा ओ0 ए0 नं0 491/2022 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.07.2022 के अनुपालन में सम्बन्धित रेत खदान क्षेत्र की जांच एवं प्रकरण से सम्बन्धित अभिलेखों के अवलोकन में पाया गया कि रेत खदान ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली, ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य से 10 कि0 मी0 की परिधि के अन्तर्गत आता है। त्रुटिवश पूर्व में जारी कार्यालयीन एकल प्रमाण पत्र में खदान क्षेत्र से 10 कि0 मी0 की परिधि में कोई भी नेशनल पार्क, अभ्यारण्य/ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन स्थित नही होने का लेख किया गया है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर 2016 अनुसार पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन (ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन) का विस्तार, सोन घड़ियाल वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से 01 कि.मी. तक है। संयुक्त संचालक, संजय टाइगर रिजर्व सीधी के प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 07.03.2018 अनुसार रेत खदान ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से 2138 मीटर तथा पारिस्थितिक संवेदी क्षेत्र (ईको सेंसटिव जोन) की सीमा से 1138 मीटर दूर है।

इसी प्रकार पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 20 मार्च 2017 अनुसार पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का विस्तार, कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से चारों ओर 01 कि.मी. तक है। प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, कैमूर वन्यजीव प्रभाग, मीरजापुर के पत्र क्रमांक 3097 दिनांक 16 मई 2019 अनुसार ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र का खनिज एवं राजस्व अमला, जिला सिंगरौली

True Copy

(म.प्र.) तथा खनिज एवं राजस्व अमला, जिला सोनभद्र (उ.प्र.) एवं क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी गुर्मा रेंज की उपस्थिति में किये गये संयुक्त सीमांकन में खदान क्षेत्र से कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य की एरियल दूरी 1740 मीटर तथा फीता/टेप द्वारा नाप करने पर 1950 मीटर दूर है। तद्नुसार प्रश्नाधीन खदान क्षेत्र सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.) एवं कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य, जिला मिर्जापुर (उ.प्र.) अधिसूचित ईको सेंसटिव जोन की सीमा से बाहर है।

प्रश्नाधीन खदान क्षेत्र अभ्यारण्य/सेंचुरी क्षेत्र से 10 कि.मी. के अन्दर होने के बावजूद चूंकि अधिसूचित है तथा ईको सेंसटिव जोन से 01 कि.मी. से अधिक दूर है। ऐसे प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अनुमति "सिया" से ही प्रदाय किये जाने के प्रावधान हैं, जो कि सम्बन्धित ठेकेदार को आपके कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 5059 दिनांक 07.12.2020 से प्रदाय भी की गई है। तद्नुसार इस कार्यालय द्वारा जारी एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्रमांक 4326 दिनांक 03.09.2020 में लिपिकीय त्रुटि होने पर भी पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्राप्त करने में नियमों का उल्लंघन नही हुआ है।

कृपया विषयांकित के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी रिकार्ड में रखे जाने एवं सूचनार्थ प्रतिवेदन सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

ANNEXURE-A-1/5 (COLLY) 16

कायालय कलक्टर (खान शाखा) जिला–सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

पत्र क्र./2336 /खनिज/रेत/प.अ./2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 23/08/2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
"सिया" पर्यावरण परिसर
ई–5 अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषयः– इस कार्यालय द्वारा जारी एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्रमांक 4326 दिनांक 03.09.2020 एवं संशोधित एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्रमांक 2334 दिनांक 23.08.2022 के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भः– (01) माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा ओ0 ए0 नं0 491/2022, याचिकाकर्त्ता श्री अभिषेक पाण्डेय विरुद्व वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.07.2022।

(02) "सिया" भोपाल (म0प्र0) का कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 5059 दिनांक 07.12.2020।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित आदेश एवं पत्र का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। सिया भोपाल (म.प्र.) के संदर्भित पत्र से ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र पर स्वीकृत रेत खदान के संचालन हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्रदाय की गई है। माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा ओ0 ए0 नं0 491/2022 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.07.2022 के अनुपालन में सम्बन्धित रेत खदान क्षेत्र की जांच एवं प्रकरण से सम्बन्धित अभिलेखों के अवलोकन में पाया गया कि रेत खदान ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली, ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य से 10 कि0 मी0 की परिधि के अन्तर्गत आता है। त्रुटिवश पूर्व में जारी कार्यालयीन एकल प्रमाण पत्र में खदान क्षेत्र से 10 कि0 मी0 की परिधि में कोई भी नेशनल पार्क, अभ्यारण्य/ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन स्थित नही होने का लेख किया गया है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर 2016 अनुसार पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन (ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन) का विस्तार, सोन घड़ियाल वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से 01 कि.मी. तक है। संयुक्त संचालक, संजय टाइगर रिजर्व सीधी के प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 07.03.2018 अनुसार रेत खदान ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से 2138 मीटर तथा पारिस्थितिक संवेदी क्षेत्र (ईको सेंसटिव जोन) की सीमा से 1138 मीटर दूर है।

इसी प्रकार पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 20 मार्च 2017 अनुसार पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का विस्तार, कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से चारों ओर 01 कि.मी. तक है। प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, कैमूर वन्यजीव प्रभाग, मीरजापुर के पत्र क्रमांक 3097 दिनांक 16 मई 2019 अनुसार ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र का खनिज एवं राजस्व अमला, जिला सिंगरौली

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(म.प्र.) तथा खनिज एवं राजस्व अमला, जिला सोनभद्र (उ.प्र.) एवं क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी गुर्मा रेंज की उपस्थिति में किये गये संयुक्त सीमांकन में खदान क्षेत्र से कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य की एरियल दूरी 1740 मीटर तथा फीता/टेप द्वारा नाप करने पर 1950 मीटर दूर है। तद्नुसार प्रश्नाधीन खदान क्षेत्र सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.) एवं कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य, जिला मिर्जापुर (उ.प्र.) अधिसूचित ईको सेंसटिव जोन की सीमा से बाहर है।

प्रश्नाधीन खदान क्षेत्र अभ्यारण्य/सेंचुरी क्षेत्र से 10 कि.मी. के अन्दर होने के बावजूद चूंकि अधिसूचित है तथा ईको सेंसटिव जोन से 01 कि.मी. से अधिक दूर है। ऐसे प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अनुमति "सिया" से ही प्रदाय किये जाने के प्रावधान हैं, जो कि सम्बन्धित ठेकेदार को आपके कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 5059 दिनांक 07.12.2020 से प्रदाय भी की गई है। तद्नुसार इस कार्यालय द्वारा जारी एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्रमांक 4326 दिनांक 03.09.2020 में लिपिकीय त्रुटि होने पर भी पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्राप्त करने में नियमों का उल्लंघन नही हुआ है।

अतः उपरोक्तानुसार ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र पर स्वीकृत रेत खदान हेतु जारी संशोधित एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्रमांक 2334 दिनांक 23.08.2022 संलग्न कर अनुरोध है कि संशोधित एकल प्रमाण–पत्र को रिकार्ड में संधारित करते हुये पूर्व में रेत खदान ठटरा हेतु आपके कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 5059 दिनांक 07.12.2020 से प्रदाय की गई पर्यावरणीय अनुमति के सम्बन्ध में नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न :– उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

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संशोधित एकल प्रमाण – पत्र (प्रारुप) 18

01– आवेदक का नाम मेसर्स आर.के.ट्रान्सपोर्ट एण्ड कन्स.लिमि., अटार्नी श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश सिंह, निवासी 65–ए, ट्रान्सपोर्ट नगर कोरबा, जिला कोरबा (छ.ग.)

02– रेत खदान का नाम ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

03– खसरा क्रमांक 01

04– रकवा रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र

क्र.	विवरण	रिमार्क
01	यदि खदान से 10 कि.मी. की दूरी में कोई नेशनल पार्क/अभ्यारण्य/ईको सेंसेटिव जोन स्थित है तो उसकी दूरी (और नही होने की स्थिति में यह भी स्पष्ट करना कि ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र 10 कि.मी. की दूरी में नही है)	संयुक्त संचालक, संजय टाइगर रिजर्व, जिला सीधी के प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 07.03.2018 अनुसार रेत खदान क्षेत्र सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य की सीमा से 2138 मीटर तथा पारिस्थितिक संवेदी क्षेत्र (ईको सेंसटिव जोन) की सीमा से 1138 मीटर दूर तथा प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, कैमूर वन्यजीव प्रभाग, मीरजापुर के पत्र दिनांक 16 मई 2019 अनुसार कैमूर वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य से एरियल दूरी 1740 मीटर तथा फीता/टेप द्वारा नाप करने पर 1950 मीटर दूर है।
02	खदान से वन क्षेत्र की दूरी (और यदि वह 250 मीटर के अन्दर है तो संभागीय आयुक्त की समिति से अनुमति प्राप्त करेंगे)	स्वीकृत खदान क्षेत्र वन सीमा से 250 मीटर से अधिक दूरी पर है।
03	खदान से 500 मीटर की दूरी पर यदि कोई मानवबसाहट/शैक्षणिक संस्था/चिकित्सालय /पुरातत्व धरोहर/राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक हों तो उसकी खदान से दूरी।	नही है।
04	खदान से 500 मीटर के अन्दर कोई जलीय निकाय/नदी/तालाब/नहर स्थित हो तो उसकी दूरी।	खदान क्षेत्र नदी में स्थित है। अन्य कोई जलीय निकाय 500 मीटर में नही है।
05	खदान के 500 मी0 की परिधि में अन्य स्वीकृत खदान की जानकारी एवं उसका क्षेत्रफल।	नही है।
06	रेत उत्खनन के प्रकरण में नदी का नाम	सोन नदी

उपरोक्तानुसार तथ्यों को प्रमाणित किया जाता है।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

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क्रमांक/2334 /खनिज/रेत/ए.प्र.प./संशो./2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 23/08/2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
"सिया" पर्यावरण परिसर
ई–5 अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय :– ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली के ख.क्र. 01, रकवा 4.95 हे. क्षेत्र पर स्वीकृत रेत खदान हेतु संशोधित एकल प्रमाण–पत्र जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :– इस कार्यालय द्वारा जारी एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्र0 4326 दिनांक 03.09.2020।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत अनुरोध है कि पूर्व में इस कार्यालय द्वारा जारी संदर्भित एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्र0 4326 दिनांक 03.09.2020 में लिपिकीय त्रुटिवश विषयांकित रेत खदान क्षेत्र से 10 कि0 मी0 की परिधि में कोई भी नेशनल पार्क, अभ्यारण्य/ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन स्थित नही होने का लेख किया गया है।

उक्त त्रुटि संज्ञान में आने पर संशोधित एकल प्रमाण–पत्र का प्रारुप तैयार कर पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्रदाय करने के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :– उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र)

पृ. क्रमांक/2335 /खनिज/रेत/ए.प्र.प./संशो./2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 23/08/2022

प्रतिलिपि,

1– मेसर्स आर.के.ट्रान्सपोर्ट एण्ड कन्स. लिमि., अटार्नी श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश सिंह, निवासी 65–ए, ट्रान्सपोर्ट नगर कोरबा, जिला कोरबा (छ.ग.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र)

True Copy

ANNEXURE A-16/6
20

दूरभाष
कार्यालय (07805) – 234541
निवास (07806) – 244110
फैक्स (07805) – 234540
email-dmsingrauli-mp@mail.nic.in

कार्यालय कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी जिला–सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक/2441 /खनिज/रेत/प.अ./2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 07/09/2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
"सिया" पर्यावरण परिसर
ई–5 अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषयः– कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनि शाखा) जिला सिंगरौली द्वारा जारी एकल प्रमाण पत्र क्र0 4326 दिनांक 03.09.2020 के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भः– (01) माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा ओ0 ए0 नं0 491/2022, याचिकाकर्त्ता श्री अभिषेक पाण्डेय विरुद्व वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.07.2022।

(02) आपका कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 5059, दिनांक 07.12.2020।

(03) प्रभारी अधिकारी (खनि शाखा) जिला सिंगरौली द्वारा प्रस्तुत संशोधित एकल प्रमाण–पत्र दिनांक 23.08.2022।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत रेत खदान ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली, ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र सोन नदी में स्थित है तथा सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य से 10 कि0 मी0 की परिधि के अन्तर्गत आता है। त्रुटिवश पूर्व में जारी कार्यालयीन एकल प्रमाण पत्र में खदान क्षेत्र से 10 कि0 मी0 की परिधि में कोई भी नेशनल पार्क, अभ्यारण्य/ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन स्थित नही होने का लेख किया गया है। उक्त खदान क्षेत्र अभ्यारण्य/सेंचुरी क्षेत्र से 10 कि.मी. के अन्दर स्थित है तथा अधिसूचित है। संयुक्त संचालक, संजय टाइगर रिजर्व सीधी के प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 07.03.2018 अनुसार रेत खदान ठटरा सोन घड़ियाल अभ्यारण्य के ईको सेंसटिव जोन से 01 कि.मी. से अधिक दूरी पर है। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर 2016 अनुसार ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन का विस्तार सोन घड़ियाल वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा से 01 कि.मी. तक विस्तारित है।

अतः उपरोक्तानुसार रेत खदान ग्राम ठटरा, तहसील चितरंगी, जिला सिंगरौली, ख0 क्र0 01 रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी (खनि शाखा) जिला सिंगरौली द्वारा जारी संशोधित एकल प्रमाण–पत्र रिकार्ड में संधारित करते हुये प्रकरण में प्रदाय की गई पर्यावरणीय अनुमति के सम्बन्ध में नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न :– उपरोक्तानुसार।

कलेक्टर
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

True Copy

ANNEXURE R-6/7

कार्यालय जिला खनिज अधिकारी सिंगरौली (मप्र)

क्रमांक/4314/ख.यो./रेत/अनु./2020 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 03/09/2020

प्रति,

मेसर्स आर. के. टान्सपोर्ट एण्ड कन्स. लिमि.,
अटार्नी श्री सचिन अग्रवाल
निवासी 65–ए, ट्रान्सपोर्ट नगर कोरबा
जिला कोरबा (छ.ग.)

विषय :– खनन योजना के अनुमोदन के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :– आपके द्वारा प्रस्तुत खनन योजना दिनांक 23.06.2020 एवं खनि निरीक्षक सिंगरौली द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 02.07.2020।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत आपके द्वारा सिंगरौली जिला समूह अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश रेत (खनन, परिवहन, भण्डारण एवं व्यापार) नियम 2019 के नियम 26(5) के तहत सम्मिलित की गई रेत खदान ग्राम–ठटरा, तहसील–चितरंगी, जिला–सिंगरौली की आराजी खसरा क्रमांक 01, रकवा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित खनन योजना अधिकृत आर.क्यू.पी. से तैयार कराकर 03 प्रतियों में अनुमोदन हेतु प्रस्तुत की गई है।

उपरोक्तानुसार प्रस्तुत खनन योजना का परीक्षण क्षेत्रान्तर्गत खनि निरीक्षक से कराया गया। खनि निरीक्षक द्वारा की गई अनुशंसा एवं मध्यप्रदेश रेत (खनन, परिवहन, भण्डारण एवं व्यापार) नियम 2019 के अध्याय–छह के नियम 1(ग) के अधीन प्रदत्त अधिकारों के तहत प्रस्तुत खनन योजना निम्नानुसार शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित की जाती है।

01. रेत तथा बजरी का उत्खनन नदी/नाले के पानी के अंदर नही किया जावेगा।
02. प्रचलित नियमों के अनुसार पूर्व पर्यावरण अनुमति तथा जल एवं वायु सम्मति प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा।
03. खनन योजना एवं अन्य वैधानिक अनुमतियों में स्वीकृत मात्रा में से जो भी न्यूनतम मात्रा हो, उक्त मात्रा ही खनन योग्य होगी।
04. खनन योजना एवं वैधानिक स्वीकृति में अधिरोपित शर्तों का पालन किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
05. शासन द्वारा समय–समय पर अधिरोपित शर्तों एवं माननीय एन.जी.टी. के दिशा निर्देशों का पालन किया जाना आवश्यक होगा।

संलग्न :– अनुमोदित खनन योजना।

(कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा अनुमोदित)

03/9/2020
प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र)

पृ. क्रमांक/ /खनन योजना/रेत/2020 सिंगरौली, दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि,

1– कार्यपालक संचालक, म.प्र.राज्य खनिज निगम, भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
2– संचालक, भौ./खनि. 29–ए अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
3– खनि निरीक्षक, जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।

-Sd-
प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र)

कार्यालय कलक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक/4314/ख.यो./रेत/अनु./2020 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 03/09/2020

प्रति,

मेसर्स आर. के. टान्सपोर्ट एण्ड कन्स. लिमि.,
अटार्नी श्री सचिन अग्रवाल
निवासी 65–ए, ट्रान्सपोर्ट नगर कोरबा
जिला कोरबा (छ.ग.)

विषय :– खनन योजना के अनुमोदन के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :– आपके द्वारा प्रस्तुत खनन योजना दिनांक 23.06.2020 एवं खनि निरीक्षक सिंगरौली द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 02.07.2020।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत आपके द्वारा सिंगरौली जिला समूह अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश रेत (खनन, परिवहन, भण्डारण एवं व्यापार) नियम 2019 के नियम 26(5) के तहत सम्मिलित की गई रेत खदान ग्राम–ठटरा, तहसील–चितरंगी, जिला–सिंगरौली की आराजी खसरा क्रमांक 01, रकबा 4.95 हे0 क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित खनन योजना अधिकृत आर.क्यू.पी. से तैयार कराकर 03 प्रतियों में अनुमोदन हेतु प्रस्तुत की गई है।

उपरोक्तानुसार प्रस्तुत खनन योजना का परीक्षण क्षेत्रान्तर्गत खनि निरीक्षक से कराया गया। खनि निरीक्षक द्वारा की गई अनुशंसा एवं मध्यप्रदेश रेत (खनन, परिवहन, भण्डारण एवं व्यापार) नियम 2019 के अध्याय–छः के नियम 1(ग) के अधीन प्रदत्त अधिकारों के तहत प्रस्तुत खनन योजना निम्नानुसार शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित की जाती है।

01. रेत तथा बजरी का उत्खनन नदी/नाल के पानी के अंदर नही किया जावेगा।
02. प्रचलित नियमों के अनुसार पूर्व पर्यावरण अनुमति तथा जल एवं वायु सम्मति प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा।
03. खनन योजना एवं अन्य वैधानिक अनुमतियों में स्वीकृत मात्रा में से जो भी न्यूनतम मात्रा हो, उक्त मात्रा ही खनन योग्य होगी।
04. खनन योजना एवं वैधानिक स्वीकृति में अधिरोपित शर्तों का पालन किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
05. शासन द्वारा समय–समय पर अधिरोपित शर्तों एवं माननीय एन.जी.टी. के दिशा निर्देशों का पालन किया जाना आवश्यक होगा।

संलग्न :– अनुमोदित खनन योजना।

(कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा अनुमोदित)

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

पृ. क्रमांक/4315/खनन योजना/रेत/2020 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 03/09/2020

प्रतिलिपि,

1– कार्यपालक संचालक, म.प्र.राज्य खनिज निगम, भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
2– संचालक, भौ./खनि. 29–ए अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
3– खनि निरीक्षक, जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

ANNEXURE-16/1418

MINING PLAN

23

Office of Collector (Mining) Singrauli
D.No. 21
Date 23/06/2020

OF

SAND DEPOSIT AREA 4.95 Ha. KHASRA NO. - 01,

VILLAGE – THATARA, TEHSIL - CHITRANGI

कलेक्टर द्वारा अनुमोदित

DISTRICT - SINGRAULI

(MADHYA PRADESH) 486886

APPROVED अनुमोदित

प्रभारी अधिकारी (खनि शाखा) जिला सिंगरौली (म०प्र०)

SAND QUARRY E-TENDER

(SUBMITTED UNDER RULES 42 OF MPMMR, 1996 FOR APPROVAL OF QUARRY LEASE)

PREPARED BY:

Singrauli Govt. of M.P. APPROVED

REG.: RQP/DGMMP/58/2013

R.Q.P. MUNEENDRA KUMAR PANDAY,

OLD - M.P.S.R.T.C. DEPOT BEHIND DHEKHA, REWA (M.P.)

PERIOD OF MINING PLAN: 03 YEAR

PERIOD OF MINING LEASE: 03 YEAR

Mining Inspector
Distt. Singrauli (M.P.)

APPLICANT:

M/S. : R.K. TRANSPORT & CONSTRUCTION LTD.

ATTORNEY: SHRI SACHIN AGRAWAL

ADDRESS: 65A, TRANSPORT NAGAR KORBA,

DISTRICT: KORBA

(CHHATTISGARH)

Muneendra Kumar Panday
RQP/ DGMMP/ 58/2013

True Copy

CHAPTER-5

24

ANNUAL REPLENISHMENT OF SAND

Introduction

There is a need for the Department of Directorate of Geology and Mining Bhopal (M.P.) and MP State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) as per National Green Tribunal (Central Bench Bhopal) Court Order no. 53/201 dated 06.01.2016, To be equipped with the necessary planning and management tools to deal with the replenishment that arise from river sand mining and the preparation of this guideline is an effort in this direction. This guideline consists of chapter providing criteria for off-channel extraction of sand. The background on the theory of sediment transport in rivers, an important topic in determination of sand replenishment rate, is also included together with a discussion of the impacts of river sand mining. The annual replenishment of bed material in the River during periods of sediment transportation at high flows replenished by newly transported sediment after mining. Replenishment improves river bed conditions. The mode of transport of the material depends on the sediment characteristics such as its size and shape, density and moving capacity of the sediment. Sand deposition eventually leads to reduction in conveyance capacity of river leading to flood in rivers. Proper dredging of sand keeps the bed at the desired level. Thus if dredging is not done, due to continuous deposition of sand, the depth of river may get reduced. This will result in flooding of water and loss of properties. Replenishment improves river bed conditions. It also facilitates the navigation in the channel as sand is the main fine aggregate in concrete. Riverbeds are major sources of clean sand. The projected sand requirement of the Collecting sand from rivers and its distribution has become a mining business and creating job opportunities of local peoples.

Factor Controlling the Sand Replenishment

The concept of annual replenishment accounts for the episodic nature of sediment transport. For example, during wet periods with high stream flows, and a high contribution of sediment from hill slopes and tributaries, sand and gravel are replenished quickly. During drought periods with lowest

stream flow, and little sediment supply or transport, replenished at a slower rate. After the meandering the grain size continues to decrease and the again a straight region comes and grain size again increases like the straight.

Now the Government banned Sand Mining during monsoon from July to September, the sum total of sand inflow during this period is equally distributed to other 9months. Thus the sum total of this extra amount of sand and the sand inflow after the replenishment will give the optimal amount of sand that can be safely removed from each stretch.

Replenishment mainly depends on sediment transport, which is a direct function of water movement. During transportation in a water body, sediment particles become separated into three categories: suspended material which includes silt + clay + sand; the coarser, relatively inactive bed load and the siltation load. *Suspended load* comprises sand + silt + clay-sized particles that are held in suspension because of the turbulence of the water. The suspended load is further divided into the wash load which is generally considered to be the silt + clay-sized material (< 62 µm in particledia meter) and is often referred to as "fine-grained sediment".

The river characteristics such as area of flow, velocity of flow, slope, and discharge are playing an important role.

Factor effecting for annual replenishment of Sand

- Type, Stage, And Flow Of Water, Flood Plain
- Geology And Geomorphology of The Area
- Climatic Condition, Precipitation
- Weathering & erosion
- Catchment area
- Sedimentation & Transportation
- Engineering structure stop dam, check dam, barrage, hydro dams:

Type, stage, and flow of water, flood plain:

Stage of river is important factor in sand replenishment, On the basis of stages of geomorphic cycle, the Son River in the quarry lease area in mature stage. In the Quarry lease area Son River has large area for deposition of

sand. In this wide range of river bank huge amount of sand may be deposited but of course stagnant to slow flow will be helpful, as well as the space of deposition i.e. wider flood plain. The sand is being observed

Fig-1 Photograph showing Deposition of Sand

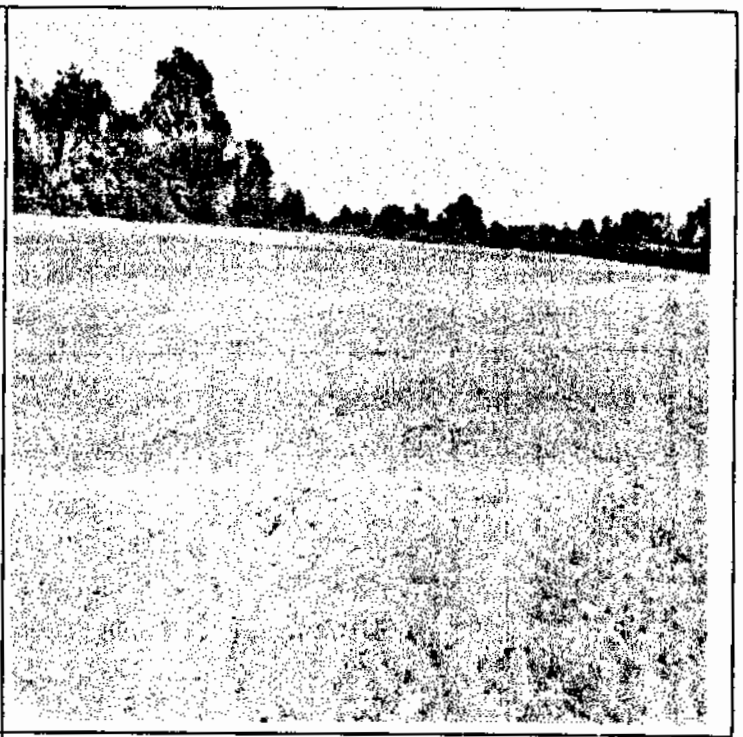


Fig-2 Photograph showing River Bank

in river courses and nearby either side of river bank.(Fig-1,2)

The maximum potential of sand is deposited in menders. Fig-3 After post monsoon season the advancement will higher level to lower level while before the pre monsoon season it will be reverse of previous advance. It is notated that after every flood the sand deposited, and if it is being fetched after deposited again it replenish. The course bank and meanders as because later as great source and active agent of weathering.

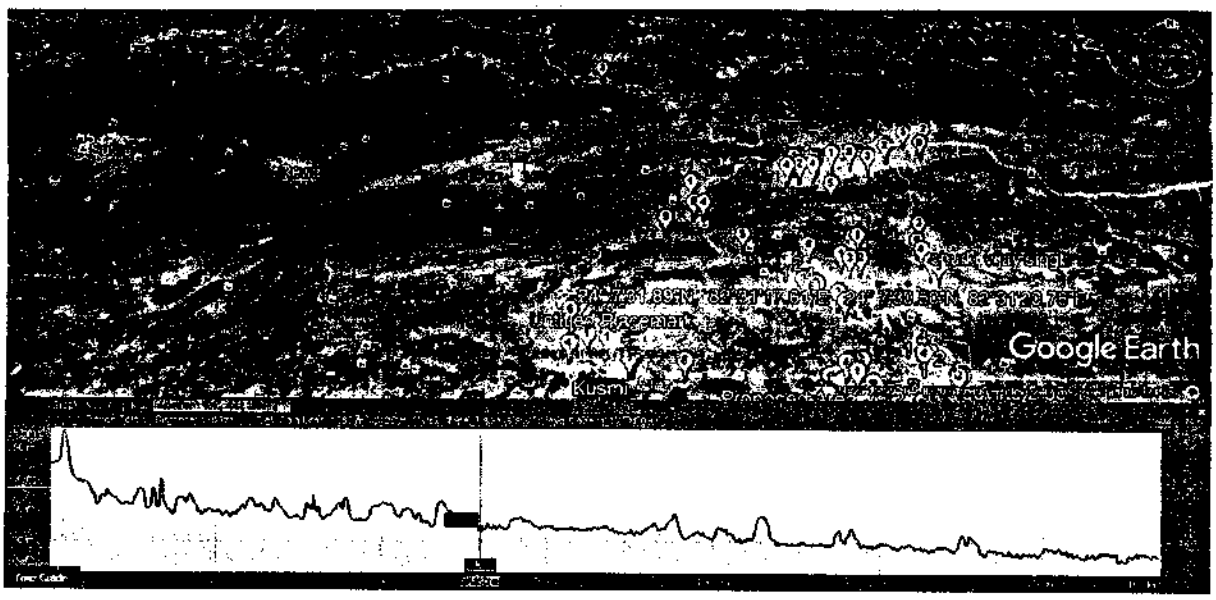
Fig-3 Google map showing of Son River at QL area.

In the mature stage the river normally become graded. The usage of the term 'Grade' in fluvial system does not simply means gradient or slope but means continuous curve of descent of a stream floor downstream which has such a gradient(slope) throughout longitudinal course of the stream that it can transport all the loads downstream. The river having attained such condition is called graded river and its curve as a graded curve Fig-1 Therefore there is every possibility that whatever quantity of sand removed from the river bed would be replenished during the rainy season depending upon the quantum of rainfall.

Geology and Geomorphology of the Area

Geology and geomorphology of the area play an important role in replenishment of sand. Like span of water channel, slope, gradient, Valley plains, depth of water channel, sudden fall in water course and natural obstacles will also support to have an idea about the flow velocity, load carrying capacity and depositional potential of river. Gradient towards downstream of river course ensures the transportation of all the load carrying by the flowing water. Elevation difference between origins of river to QL area is about 204 meter. Highest

elevations 383 meter at origin place of river and while lowest is about 179 meter at QL area. Fig-4



4Fig-4 Map showing slope/gradient of Son River.

Singrauli area is the northern most part of the Son-Gopad master Gondwana basin, which stretches from the east coast to the heart of peninsular India. This area occupies the junctional region between the east-west trending Damodar-Koel-Tatapani graben and the NW-SE trending rift zone of the Son-Gopad valley. Thus, the stratigraphic and tectonic framework of the Singrauli basin shows characters of both Damodar valley and the Son valley Gondwana basins. The statigraphic sequence of Singrauli Area bears a broad resemblance to that of the adjoining Gondwana basins of Tatapani, Hutar and Karanpura Further the Gondwana sediments in Singrauli were deposited by a northwesterly flowing fluvial network characteristics of the Son valley basins. the denuded surface of Sand Stone is the most extensively developed formation of the district. As the stratigraphic sequence the main host rock of the area is Sand Stone thus bear huge sand deposits, it is noteworthy to mention here that geology of the area plays very important role in formation of sand and deposition too.

Climatic condition, precipitation:

Climatic conditions of the area are ideal for weathering, erosion and transportation of sediment. Climate is considered to be very important factor of all type of weathering. Climatic factors affecting erosion are temperature, humidity, solar radiation, wind and precipitation. According to Langbein and

Schumm (1958), maximum sediment yield occurs at annual precipitation of approximately 300 mm. When the precipitation exceeds 300mm, increased vegetation growth protects the surface. Tropical rivers are having high sediment yields.

The extent and style of weathering is mainly controlled by climate. **Water** is also an important factor, even for physical weathering. The flow of water is high, than faster weathering occurs. **Temperature** is also important, as discussed for physical weathering. Warmer temperatures also promote faster reactions, so chemical weathering is more effective in warm climates. Thus, warm, humid climates tend to have the most rapid weathering (and poor outcrop). Finally, **vegetation** has a strong influence on weathering. Plants tend to increase the extent of chemical weathering by producing organic acids that help break down rocks into soil through both dissolution and alteration. They also help soil retain moisture, increasing the availability of water for weathering, and their roots can help widen cracks.

The district rainfall of between 800 to 1200 mm in mostly during June to September. The highest rainfall occurs, on average in July and August during rain periods with high stream flows, and a high contribution of sediment from hill slopes and tributaries, would show that sand are replenished quickly.

Weathering& Erosion

The weathering disintegration and decomposition of rocks in situ is generally called weathering. Physical weathering processes mechanically break bedrock into rock fragments, exposing fresh mineral surfaces to the atmosphere and hydrosphere. Physical and chemical weathering, together with biological and biochemical processes, for from bedrock and strongly influence the chemical composition of natural waters. Erosive processes, primarily through the agents of running water and wind, remove the products of weathering from catchments. Weathering and erosion are irreversible processes because they take place in an on-equilibrium, open system in which matter and energy are exchanged between several compartments while entropy increases. The major compartments are bedrock, regolith (including soil), water, atmosphere and biomass. Matter

and energy are often exchanged in cycles, such as the biological and hydrological cycles. Sometimes the flow of matter and energy is unidirectional (e.g. in mechanical and chemical erosion). The flow in one direction is often influenced by feedback. The processes of physical weathering and erosion remove particulate matter from catchments. This particulate matter is carried as suspended and bed load by streams and rivers. The rock in the region of steep hillslope are easily disintegrated due to mechanical weathering and the weathering materials are instantaneously moved down the hillslope in the form of rockfall, slides, and talus creep etc.

Once sediment is produced by weathering, it is available for transport. The two main forces in erosion are fluid flow and gravity. Flowing water is the biggest influence in erosion because it is very common and effective at transporting sediment. Erosion by water occurs when water is flowing across a surface and the flow is capable of transporting more sediment than is currently moving as bed load. This is called the sediment transport "capacity". Transporting capacity of Son River in the quarry lease area are higher because at lease area river in mature stage.

Catchment Area

Son River has very large catchment area Fig-3. The Son River is runs about more than 250 KM from origin. Sediment transport is part of natural processes undergoing in river basins, and the rivers are the natural ways to transport suspended sediments from the catchment to the river. The places confluence of rivers is also a potential locus, where the young tributary transports large quantities of detritus material and dumps in the junction.

Fig-5 Google map showing tributaries of Son River

Sedimentation & transportation

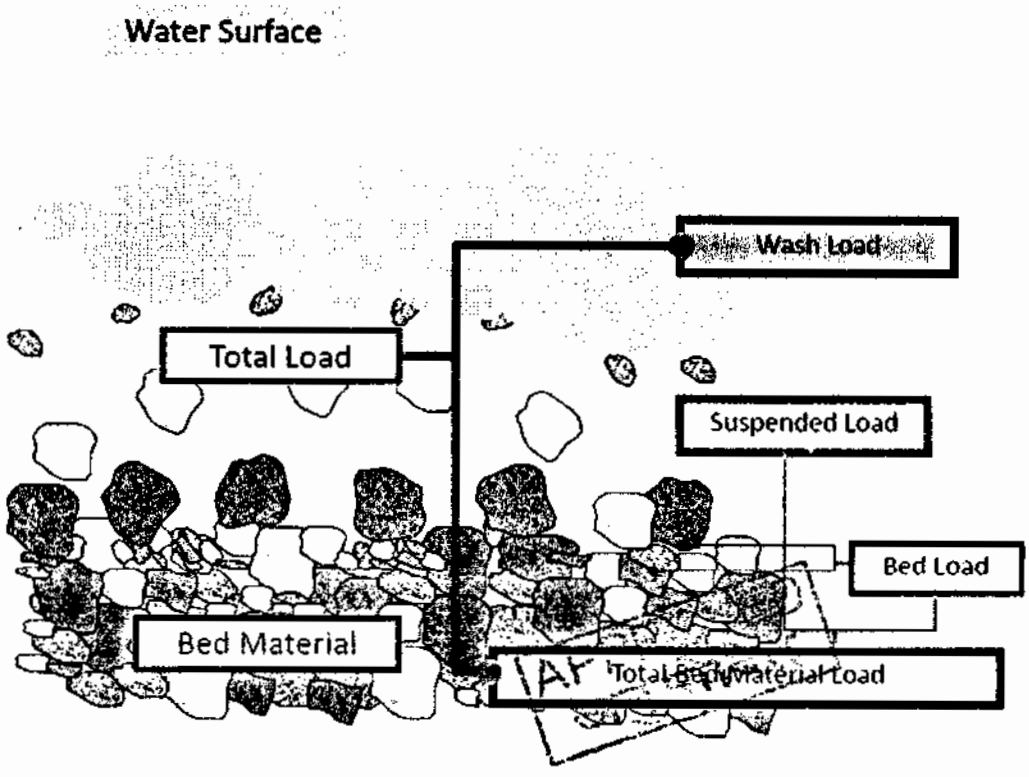
Sedimentation is the tendency for particles in suspension to settle out of the fluid in which they are entrained and come to rest against a barrier. In geology, sedimentation is often used as the opposite of erosion, i.e., the terminal end of sediment transport. Settling is the falling of suspended particles through the liquid, whereas sedimentation is the termination of the settling process. So when we are talking about the sand replenishment we are talking about the settling of the various particles including sand in the river area. Sedimentation may pertain to objects of various sizes, ranging from large rocks in flowing water to Sand.

When the Transportation slows down, the transport capacity decreases, and sediment is deposited. In floods, the water speeds up, erodes sediment, and transports it. As the flood ends or flood waters extend over larger areas, the water slows down and deposits the excess sediment.

The higher the water velocity, the more capacity a river has for transporting sediment load. There are three different processes in transporting sediment load. They are corrosion, suspension and traction. Corrosion is the process in which stream water corrodes rocks and brings them invisibly into solution. Such fine materials as clay, silt, fine sand and materials lighter than water are transported in the water or on the water surface without contact with the river bed. This process is called suspension, and materials carried in suspension are the suspended loads. Suspended load creates the turbidity of stream water. Gravel of larger diameter slides or rolls, and sand

hops or bounds on a river bed. These processes are called traction. Sediment load carried by traction is known as bed load.

Replenishment totally depends on quantity of transported sediment, which is carried by river from great distance. Sediment comes from the breakdown of rocks into smaller, transportable components. This occurs via two processes: **physical weathering** and **chemical weathering**. Physical weathering consists of breaking apart rocks and crystals. The results of physical weathering are smaller components of the same material that is being weathered.



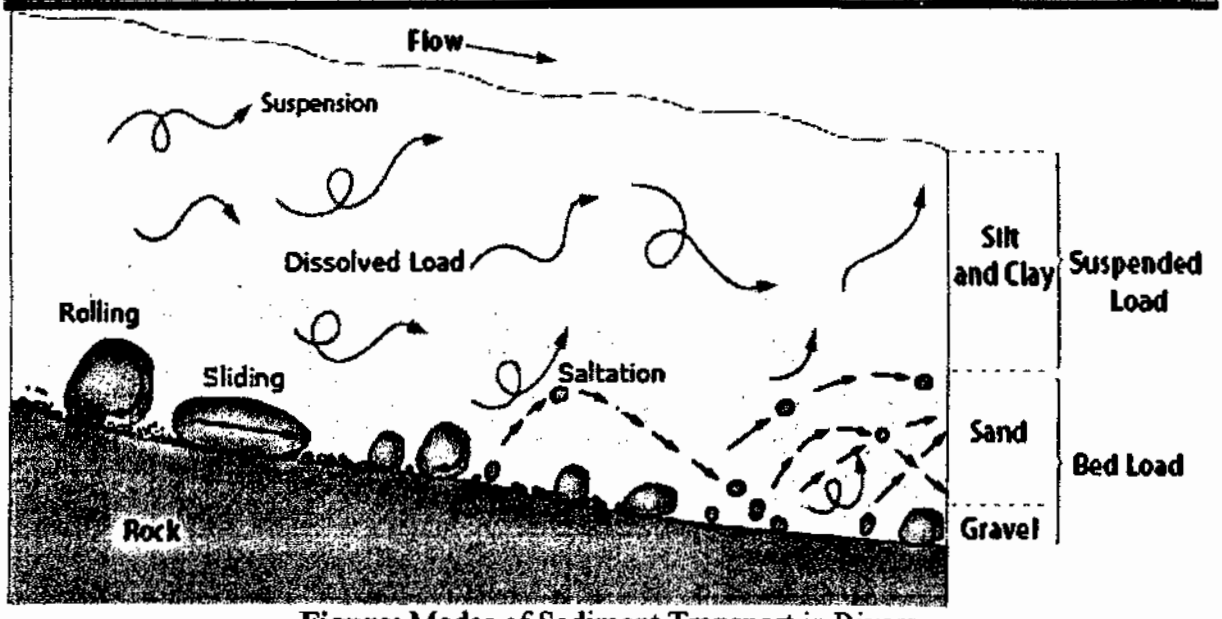


Figure: Modes of Sediment Transport in Rivers

There is no change in composition. In contrast, chemical weathering consists of changing the composition of at least some components of the rock that is weathering. The sediment does not have the same composition as the original rock.

Sediment transport is part of natural processes undergoing in river basins, and the rivers are natural ways to transport suspended sediments from the catchment to the river .A Major Part in the transformation of the river bed is played by certain fractions, which pass through the cross section either in suspension or as bed load in depending on the flow velocity and which, under conditions of low flow, may even participate in the river bed formation. The sand in the Son River is originated from catchment area of Son River. It is carried great distance by the water and rapidly transported in the river.

One of the most common times for a flow to have excess transport capacity is when the flow is speeding up. They can also transport more grains. Thus, water flowing from a shallower slope to a steeper slope commonly speeds up, has excess capacity and erodes sediment.

Engineering structure stop dam, check dam, barrage, Hydro Dams:

Man-made structure like Stop Dam, Check Dam, Barrage and Hydro projects huge dam also affects the sand flow and act as check over the sand deposition in downstream area. Near to these structures, sand deposited

and huge silting may be observed in mainstream along with catchment. This check is major cause of retaining sands from one place to another. Therefore some time downstream is also devoid of sand. As per Google map from origin to QL area such structure not constructed.

Conclusion:

The Son River in the quarry lease area in mature stage therefore there is every possibility that whatever quantity of sand removed from the river bed would be replenished during the rainy season depending upon the quantum of rainfall. mining plan will proposed for approved for the capacity of 130,530M^3 per year approximately 100 percent of this was replaced by natural processes. The trend was observed Son River of gained more sand that it lost. At places where the smaller river join the larger river the rate of deposition become much more. In such case also the amount of sand extracted manually would be replenished by the erosion cycle of the river during the rainy season. In the mature stage the river normally become graded due to which what even quantity of sand is transported in that part of the river bed where the velocity is suddenly reduced. Sand removed from the Son River is replenished at a constant rate, because river at the quarry lease area in mature stage which is favorable stage for replenishment.

The district receives high rainfall mostly during July to September which will be leads to the deposition of the sufficient quantity of the sand every year within the old working area.

ANNEXURE R-16/9
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कार्यालय
संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म
मध्यप्रदेश
29-ए, "खनिज भवन", अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल
फोन एवं फैक्स : 0755-2551795
E-mail : dirgeomn@mp.nic.in

क्रमांक 2981 /खनिज/विविध/न.क्र. /2022, भोपाल, दिनांक 03/3/22

प्रति,

समस्त कलेक्टर
(खनि शाखा)
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मेनेजमेंट गाईडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मानिटरिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 के अंतर्गत रेत खनिज हेतु जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार किये जाने के संबंध में।

प्रत्येक जिले में सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मेनेजमेंट गाईडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मानिटरिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 गाइडलाईन के तहत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डीएसआर) तैयार की जानी है। जिले की डीएसआर तैयार किये जाने की प्रक्रिया प्रचलन में है। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सिविल अपील क्रमांक 3661-3662/2020 (बिहार राज्य एवं अन्य विरूद्ध पवन कुमार एवं अन्य) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.11.2021 के अनुसार एवं सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मेनेजमेंट गाईडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मानिटरिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 के पालन में प्रारूप डीएसआर निम्न समिति द्वारा तैयार की जानी है :-

1. अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व)
2. जल संसाधन विभाग के अधिकारी
3. राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल के नामांकित अधिकारी
4. वन विभाग के अधिकारी
5. जिले के खनि अधिकारी/संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म द्वारा पदस्थ अधिकारी

उपरोक्तानुसार तैयार प्रारूप डीएसआर को जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा सिएक (SEAC) को अग्रेषित की जायेगी। सिएक (SEAC) द्वारा इसे सिया (SEIAA) को प्रेषित किया जायेगा।

उपरोक्त निर्देशों का पालन सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

(राकेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव)
भा.प्र.से.
संचालक
(प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म)

T-C

ANNEXURE R-16/10

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनि शाखा) जिला–सिंगरौली (म.प्र.) 36

क्रमांक/2275/खनिज/डी.एस.आर./2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 12/08/2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (सिएक)
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई–5 अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय :– संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रेषित करने के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :– राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 02.08.2022 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत सिंगरौली जिले से सम्बन्धित रेत खनिज हेतु तैयार की गई अनुमोदित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) वर्ष 2021–22 में राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 02.08.2022 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार आवश्यक संशोधन उपरान्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) वर्ष 2021–22 आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :– उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

पृ. क्रमांक/2276/खनिज/डी.एस.आर./2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 12/08/2022

प्रतिलिपि,

01– प्रमुख सचिव, म0प्र0शासन, खनिज साधन विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
02– सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
03– संचालक, प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म, 29 ए खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
04– प्रबंध संचालक, म.प्र. राज्य खनिज निगम भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
05– क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख, संचालनालय, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रीवा (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

True Copy

ANNEXURE-R/16/11

37

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनि शाखा) जिला–सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक / / खनिज / डी.एस.आर. / 2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 17.08.2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (सिएक)
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5 अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय :– संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रेषित करने के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :– 589 वी राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 17.08.2022 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत सिंगरौली जिले से सम्बन्धित रेत खनिज हेतु तैयार की गई अनुमोदित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) वर्ष 2021–22 में राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 17.08.2022 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबल क्रमांक 28 में रेत खनिज की उत्खनित की जाने वाली मात्रा को टन में प्रदर्शित करते हुये आवश्यक संशोधन उपरान्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) पुनः आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :– उपरोक्तानुसार।

17/8/22

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र)

पृ. क्रमांक / / खनिज / डी.एस.आर. / 2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 17.08.2022

प्रतिलिपि

01- प्रमुख सचिव, म0प्र0शासन, खनिज साधन विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
02- सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण संघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
03- संचालक, प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म, 29 ए खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
04- प्रबंध संचालक, म.प्र. राज्य खनिज निगम भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
05- क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख, संचालनालय, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रीवा (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।

17/8/22

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र)

ANNEXURE - R-16/12

A-12

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनि शाखा) जिला–सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक / 2372 / खनिज / डी.एस.आर. / 2022 सिंगरौली, दिनांक 26.08.2022

प्रति,

38

सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (सिएक)
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई–5 अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय :– रेत खनिज हेतु तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, सिंगरौली के टेबल क्रमांक 28 के सरल क्रमांक 12 में दर्त रेत खदान ग्राम कर्सुआराजा, तहसील माड़ा, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0 क्र0 752 के रकवा 3.00 हे0 पर संचालित रेत खदान के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :– राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 26.08.2022 में की गई चर्चा एवं दिये गये निर्देशानुसार।

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत सिंगरौली जिले से सम्बन्धित रेत खनिज हेतु तैयार की गई जिला स्तरीय समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) वर्ष 2021–22 दिनांक 26.08.2022 राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के समक्ष अनुमोदन हेतु रखा गया। तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबल क्रमांक 28 पेज क्रमोक 117 पर अंकित सूची के स.क्र. 12 पर अंकित रेत खदान ग्राम कर्सुआराजा, तहसील माड़ा, जिला सिंगरौली के ख0 क्र0 752 के रकवा 3.00 हे0 की माइनेबल मात्रा 49000.00 टन के सम्बन्ध में सेक की कमेटी द्वारा 03 वर्षों के पूर्व में किये गये उत्पादन से अधिक मात्रा होने के कारण स्पष्टीकरण चाहा गया है। तत्सम्बन्ध में वांछित जानकारी निम्नानुसार है :–

01– वर्ष 2018–19, 2019–20 सम्बन्धित खदान का संचालन ग्राम पंचायत के द्वारा किया गया है। तथा वर्ष 2020–21 में खदान का संचालन जिला समूह के निविदाकार मे0 आ0 के0 ट्रान्सपोर्ट एण्ड कनस0 लिमि0 के द्वारा किया गया है।

02– विगत वर्षो में कोविड–19 के संक्रमण के कारण खनिज की मांग कम होने से उक्त खदान से पर्याप्त मात्रा में रेत खनिज की निकासी नही की जा सकी है।

03– जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) तैयार करने हेतु गठित समिति के मौका भ्रमण के दौरान भी उक्त खदान में दर्शित माइनेबल मात्रा अनुसार रेत खनिज विद्यमान होना पाया गया। रिप्लेनिसमेंट प्लान के अध्ययन में भी इस खदान में माइनेबल मात्रा से अधिक रेत खनिज का रिप्लेनिसमेन्ट होना पाया गया है।

अतः अनुरोध है कि राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 26.08.2022 में की गई चर्चा एवं दिये गये निर्देशानुसा वांछित जानकारी आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनि शाखा)
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र)

ANNEXURE -R-16/13 A - 13

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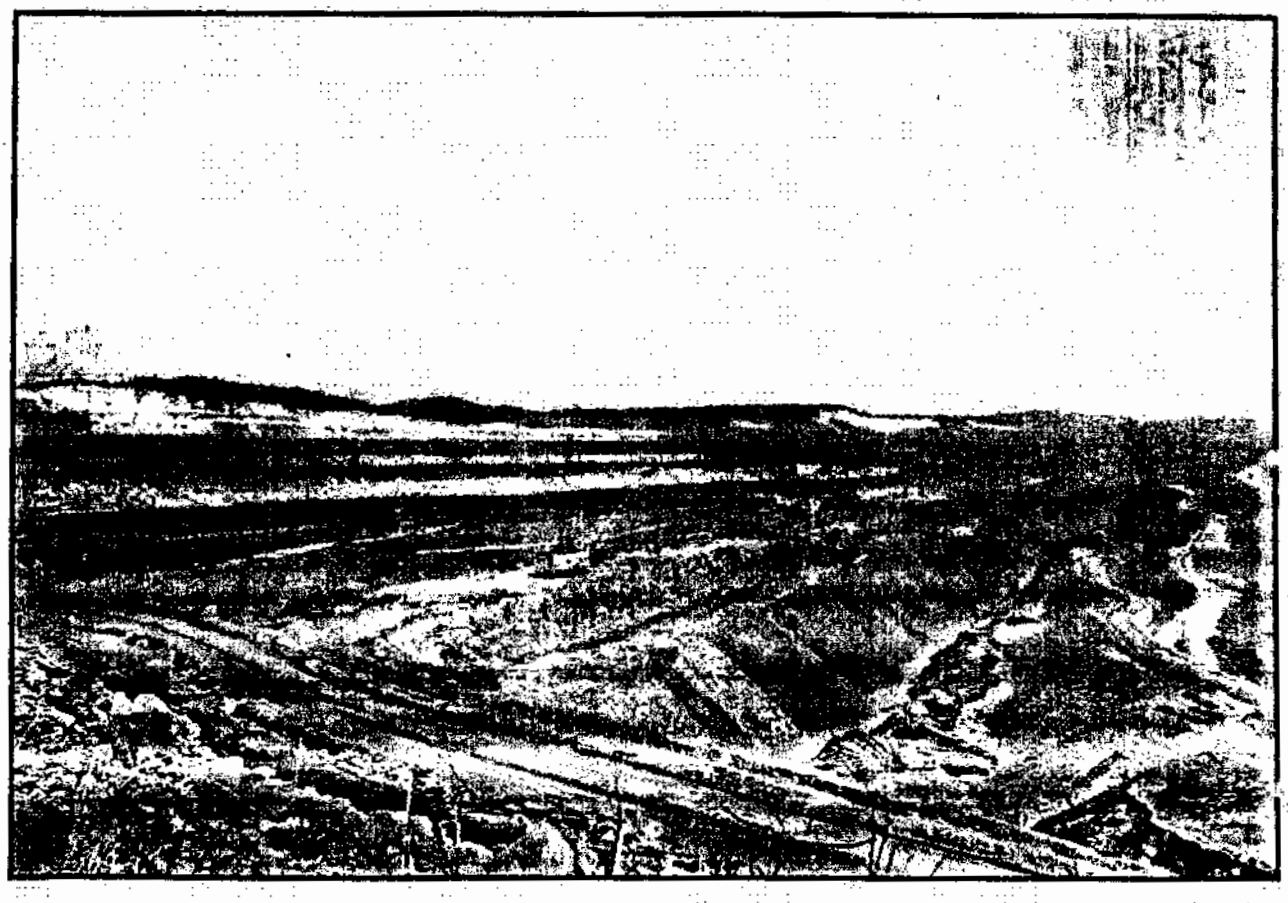
District Survey Report

Singrauli District

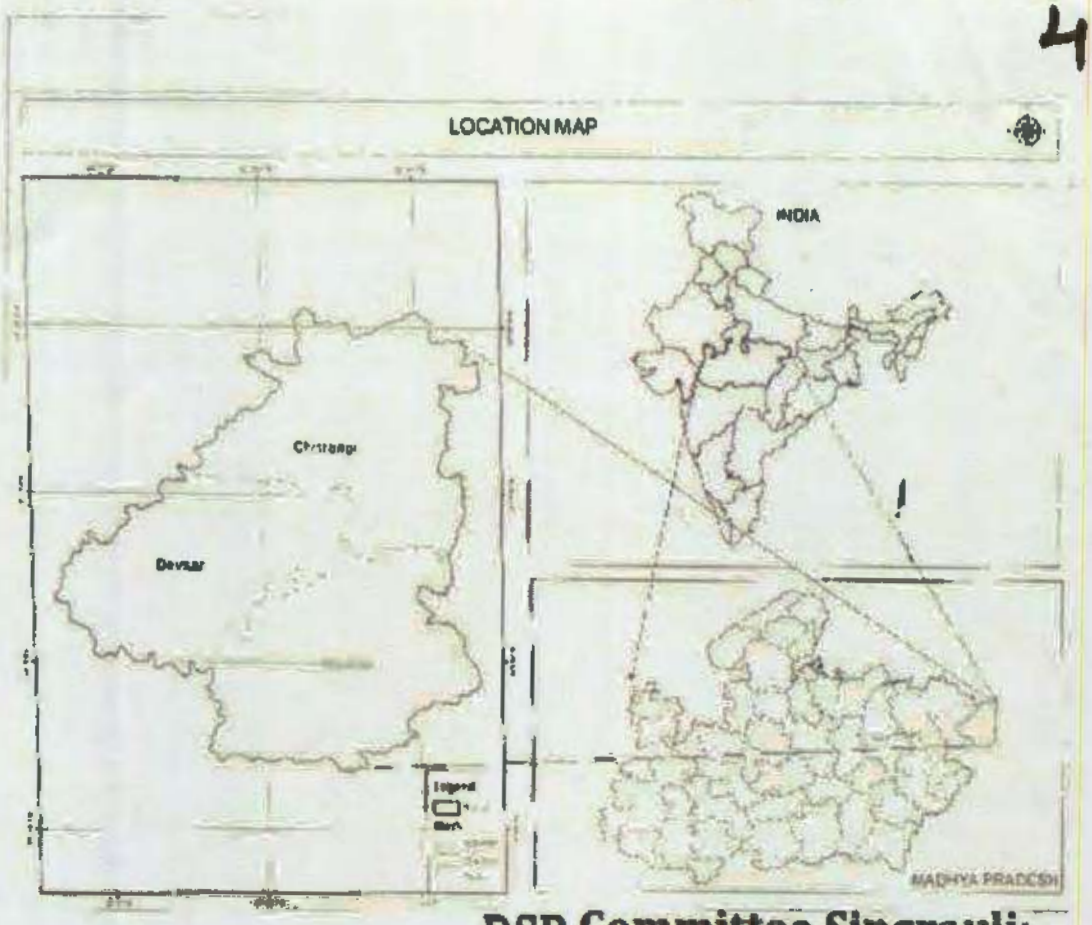


Prepared By:

DSR Committee Singrauli

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (SEIAA)

Bhopal (M.P.)



DSR Committee Singrauli:

Prepared By:

DSR Committee Members:-

- S.D.M Singrauli
- Mining Officer Singrauli
- Regional Officer MPPCB
- E.E. W.R.D. Singrauli
- S.D.O. Forest

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), the Government of India Notification No S.O. 141 (E) Appendix-X, Dated 15.01.2016 & S.O. 3611 (E) New Delhi, 25th July 2018 laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of sand mining or river bed mining keeping in mind the "Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016" which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the Country and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" which focus on prevention of illegal mining in the country.

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District Survey Report: Singrauli

1 Introduction

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), the **Government of India Notification No S.O. 141 (E) Appendix–X, Dated 15.01.2016 & S.O. 3611 (E) New Delhi, 25th July 2018** laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of sand mining or river bed mining. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report (DSR) is to identify the Sand resources and developing the sand mining activities along with other relevant data of the district.

The process of making a DSR includes:

- Collection of baseline data from the department
- Development of related maps from satellite and secondary sources
- Understanding river flows and sedimentation vis-à-vis sand mining
- Tabulation and mapping of existing sand mining locations and yield
- Correlation with satellite data for pre and post monsoon sand yield
- Suggesting new locations for sand mining approvals
- Design and Development of DSR as per MoEF guidelines
- Interaction with line department for data / document ownership

1.1 Guidelines to Monitor Sand Mining

For the first time, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has released guidelines to monitor and check illegal sand mining in the country.

- Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines (SSMG), 2016 focuses on the management of sand mining, but there was a need to have guidelines for effective enforcement of regulatory provisions and their monitoring.
- The 2020 guidelines are to be enforced simultaneously with the SSMG, 2016, in case of conflict; the new set will hold legal precedence. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has empowered state governments to make rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.

- However, there were a large number of illegal mining cases in the country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties to curb illegal mining.
- Illegal and uncontrolled illegal mining also leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment.

1.2 Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020

The fair and rapid advancement of technology in country has enabled surveillance and remote monitoring in the field of mining for the effective monitoring of the mining activities, particularly, sand mining. States are now utilizing remote sensing to prevent illegal mining. Rules have been made to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals but in the recent past, it has been observed that there was large number of illegal mining cases in the country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties for curbing illegal mining incidence. The illegal and uncontrolled illegal mining leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment. Thus, an effective policy for monitoring of sand mining in the Country has been enforced focusing on the effective monitoring of the sand mining since from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public.

- Source to Destination Monitoring: The new set of guidelines focuses on the effective monitoring of sand mining from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public and look at a uniform protocol for the whole country.
- Constantly monitor mining with drones and night surveillance of mining activity through night-vision drones.
- Audits: States to carry out river audits and put detailed survey reports of all mining areas in the public domain.
- Transparency: Online sales and purchase of sand and other riverbed materials (RBM) for transparency in the process.
- Enforcement: It gives directions to states to set up dedicated task forces at district levels.
- In cases where rivers become district boundaries or state boundaries, the districts or states sharing the boundary shall constitute the combined task force for

Assessment Authority (EPCO) Paryavaran Parisar E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

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monitoring of mined materials, mining activity and participate in the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR) by providing appropriate inputs.

- Sustainability: Conduct replenishment study for river bed sand in order to nullify the adverse impacts arising due to excessive sand extraction.
- While the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016, require the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR), which is an important initial step before grant of mining lease, the government has found that the DSRs carried out by state and district administrations are often not comprehensive enough, allowing space for illegal mining.

1.3 Surrounding Districts

The Singrauli district is located in the north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh having a geographical area of 567200 ha and extended by North latitudes 23°49' and 24°42' and east longitude. 81°18' to 82°48'. The district is bounded in the North by Rewa and Sidhi district in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in the south by Sarguja and West by Shahdol district. The district is divided into 5 Tehsil – Singrauli, Deosar, Chitrangi, Sarai and Mada.

1.4 General Features

Table 1 Administrative Setup of the District

DISTRICT	TEHSIL	BLOCKS
Singrauli	Singrauli	Waidhan
	Chitrangi	Chitrangi
	Deosar	Deosar
	Mada	
	Sarai	
	Total 5	**3**

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1.5 Location of the District

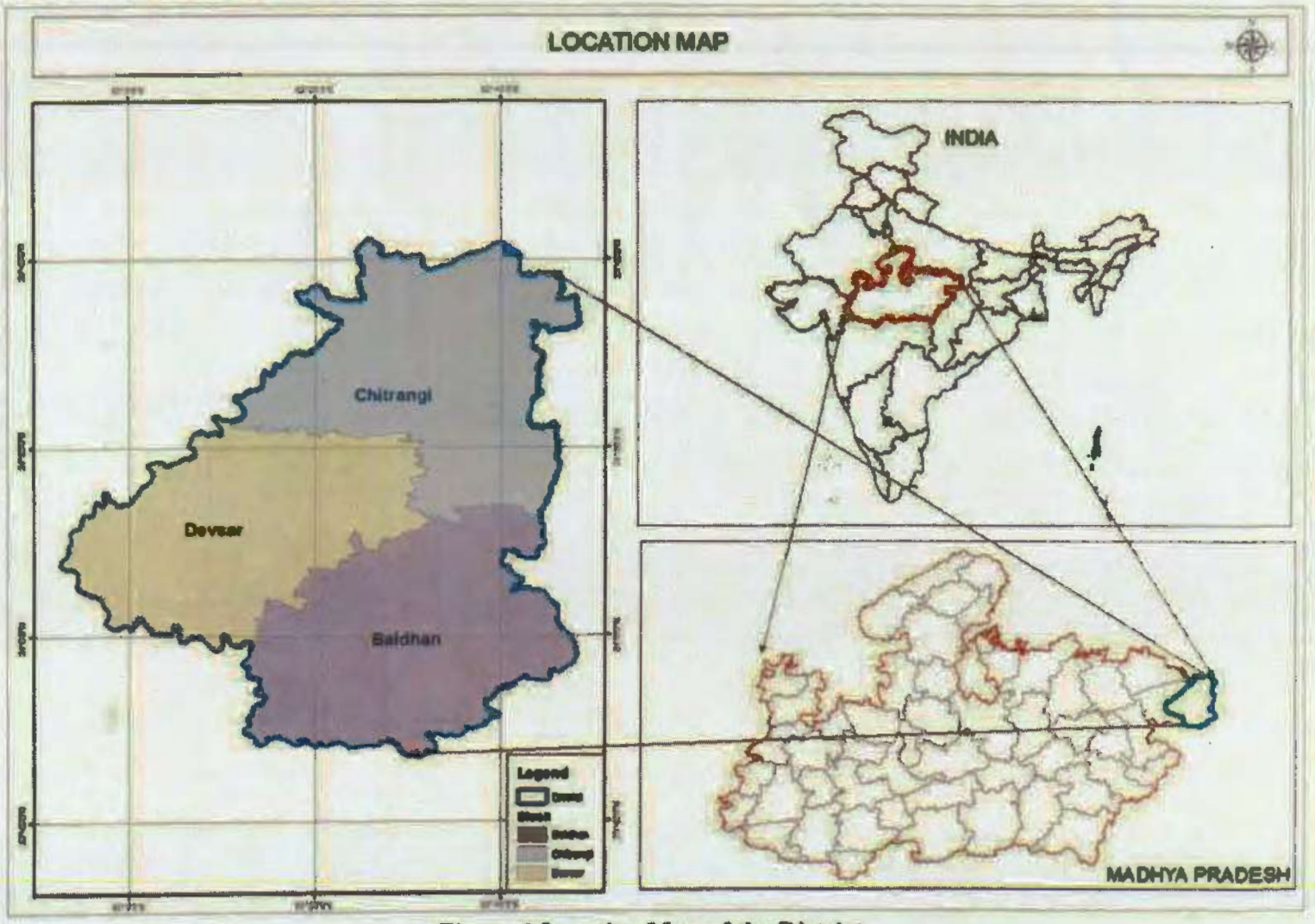

Figure 1 Location Map of the District

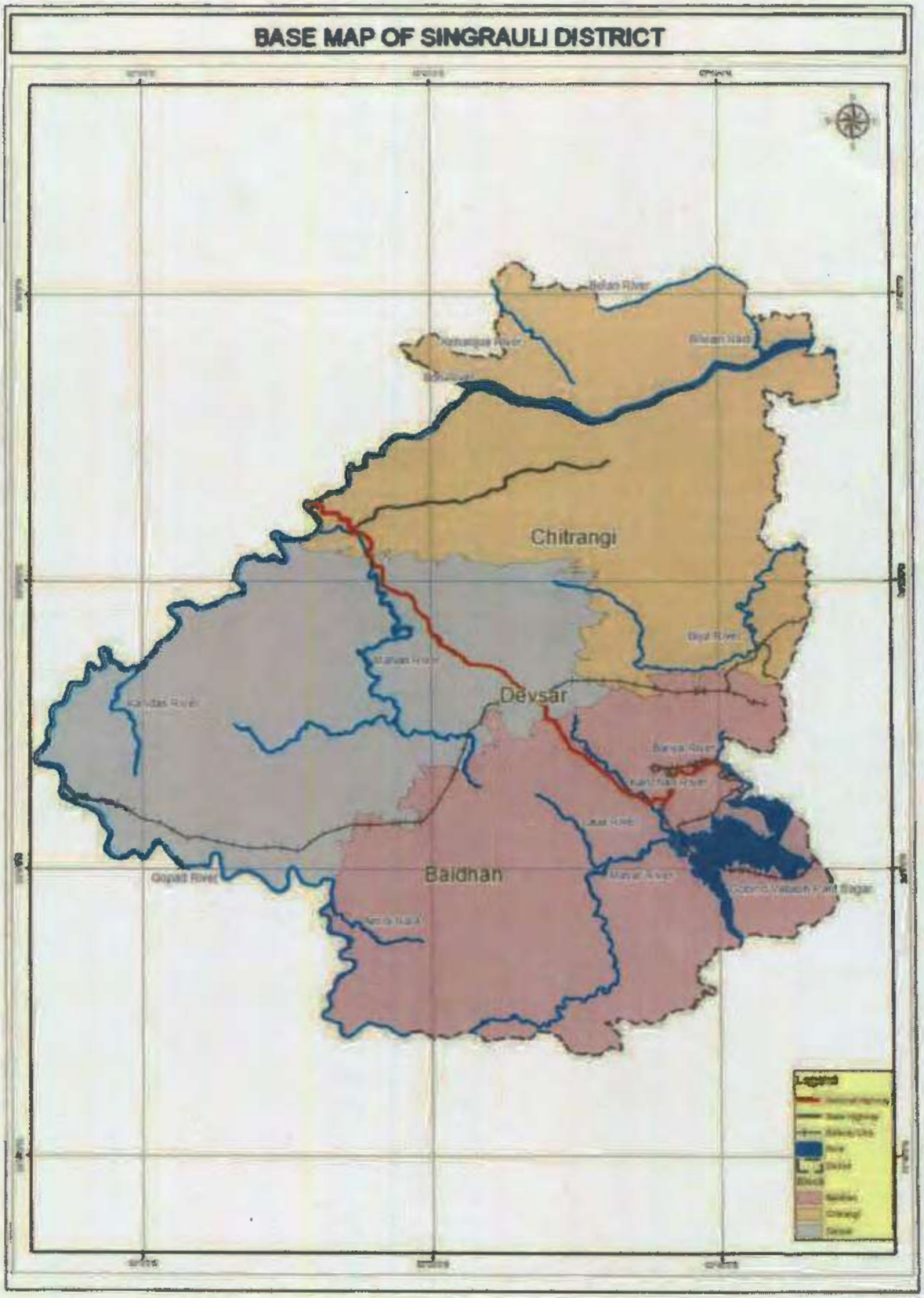

Figure 2 Base Map of the District

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2 Overview of Mining Activity in the District

The major minerals found in the district are Coal. Minor minerals include Stone/Gitti, Murrum, Soil, & Sand is important minor minerals.

Table 2 Mineral Production in the District

Sr. No.	Mineral	Production in tones
Major Mineral		
1.	Coal	119396052.92 Metric Tone
Minor Mineral		
2.	Stone/Gitti	1587104.00 Cu.m
3.	Murrum	80018.00 Cu.m
4.	Soil	13728.00 Cu.m
5.	Sand	1295030.00 Cu.m

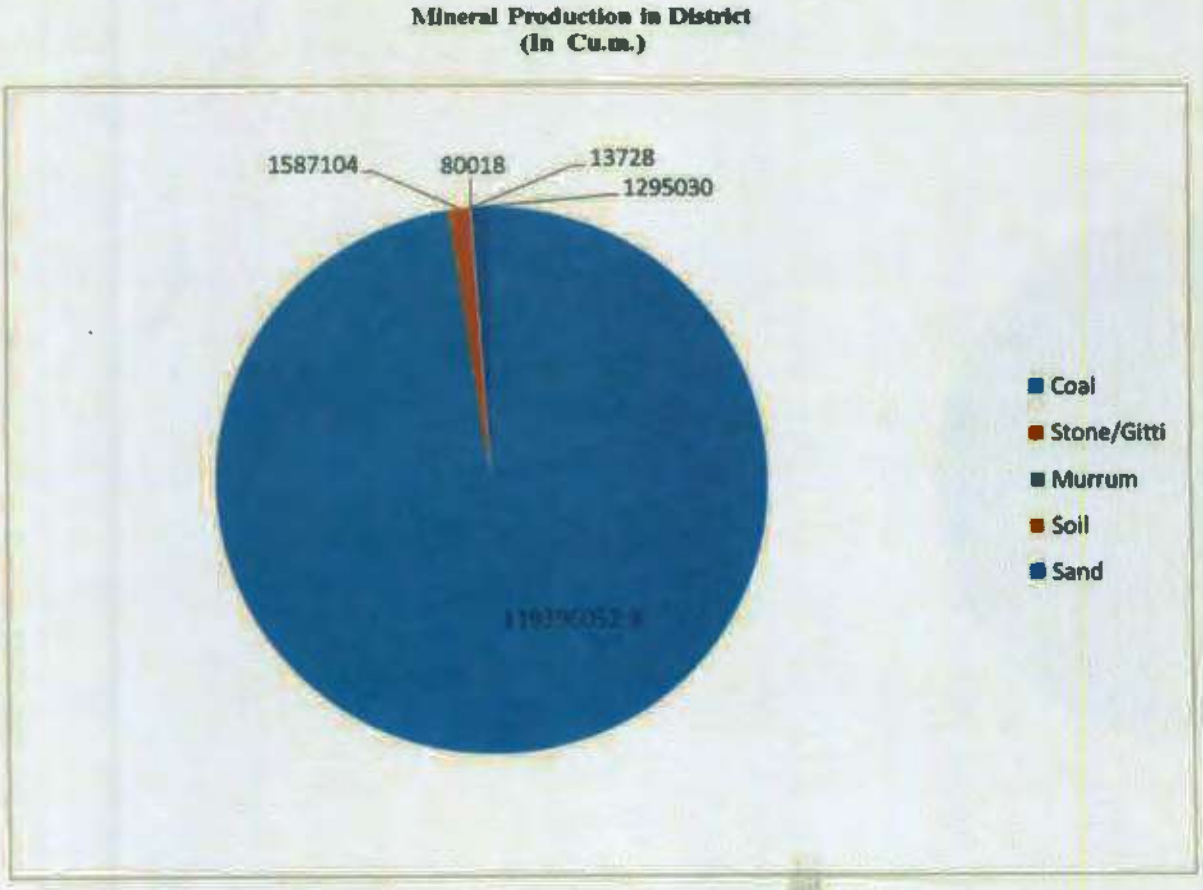

Figure 3 Production of Major & Minor Mineral Mining in the District

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3 List of the Letter of the Intent Holder and Details of the existing Lease in the District

3.1 Major Mineral Mines in the District

Table 3 List of Coal Mines in the District

S. No.	Name of the Lessee	Khasra Number	Area in Ha.	Name of the Village	Tehsil	Date of Approval	Date of Operation	Validity	Operational/ Non-Operational	Captive/ Non captive
1.	N. C. L. Jhingurda Project	Various Forest Classes	1199.00	Jhingurda, Panjreh, Chatka, Pidtali, Churki	Singrauli	C2-5(27)/63-02/03/1965	02/03/65	02/03/1965 to 31/03/2021	Operational	Non captive
2.	N. C. L. Block B Project	Various Forest Classes	1339.00	Chingitola, Padri, Muher, Chakuar, Singahi, Solang, Rajkhad	Chitrangi	43011-16-2003-CPMA-07/07/2006	23/03/2007	23/03/2007 to 30/09/2026	Operational	Non captive
3.	N. C. L. Dudhichua Project	Various Forest Classes	1854.00	Karwari, Churidah, Dudhichua, Madoli	Singrauli	1145-11/09/1980	14/04/1981	14/04/1981 to 13/04/2021	Operational	Non captive
4.	N. C. L. Jayant Project	Various Forest Classes	2072.00	Mudhwani, Sarsawah Raja Tola, Nigahi, Sarsawah Lal Tola, Garda, Jaitpur, Chanduli	Singrauli	4(15)/74-C5/CEL-15/11/1975	07/12/1975	07/12/1975 to 31/03/2020	Operational	Non captive
5.	N. C. L. Nigahi Project	Various Forest Classes	2905.53	Chanpathar, Pureva, Amjhar, Navanagar, Ghoroli Khurd, Ghoroli Kala, Etwa, Binoli, Pipra Lal	Singrauli	SO. No. 660/ 04.02.82 SO. No. 1430/ 19.06.2000	01/11/1987	01/11/1987 to 31/03/2037	Operational	Non captive

District Survey Report: Singrauli

6.	N. C. L. Amlori Project	Various Forest Classes	2175.00	Amlori, Naugarh, Kachni, Dasoti, Bharuha, Kol Bharuha, Bhajan kala	Singrauli	1145-11.12.81	07.12.1975	04/02/1982 to 31/03/2036	Operational	Non captive
7.	N. C. L. Khadiya Project	Various Forest Classes	180.00	Dudhichua	Singrauli	1234-01/04/1975	07/12/1975	07/12/1975 to 31/03/2037	Operational	Non captive
8.	N. C. L. Bina Project	Various Forest Classes	379.00	Churidah	Singrauli	SO. No. 101/23.12.80	23.12.80	23/12/1980 to 31/03/2029	Operational	Non captive
9.	Sasan Power Limited	Various/ Khasra Forest Classes	1586.05	Muher, Almori	Singrauli	S. No. 3-24/08/12/01/10.01.2011	15.09.2011	15/09/2011 to 14/09/2041	Operational	captive
10.	J. P. Power Bencher Limited	Various forest Classes	728.75	Majholi	Devsar	S. No. 3-11/2006/12/01/21/05/2015	25/05/2015	25/05/2015 to 03/02/2033	Operational	captive
11	The Andrapradesh Mineral, Dovloper corporation Limited	Forest& Revene	1298.00	Jhalri, Amadand, Manjholi path,Belwar, Sirswaha, Dhiroli, Bajodi, Dongri	Sarai	Sarai	20-07-2021	20/07/2021 to 19/07/51	Operationa	Non captive
12	T.H D.C India Limited	Forest& Revene	1173.48	Pidrwaha	Sarai	Sarai		24/08/2021 to 23/08/49	Non Operationa	Non captive

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3.2 Minor Mineral Mines (Sand) in the District

Table 4 List of Sand Mines in the District

S.No.	Village Name	Khasra No.	Area	Tehsil	Lat, Long	River Name	Average Length	Average Width	MineArea in Sq mt.	Depth in Mtr.	Captive/ Non Captive
1	Basauda	78	4.00	Singrauli	23°59'45.48"N,82°31'11.56"E 23°59'45.97"N,82°31'22.83"E 23°59'41.71"N,82°31'23.05"E 23°59'41.09"N,82°31'12.38"E	Mayar	320	125.00	40000	2	Non Captive
2	Bharsedi	3278	4.90	Sarai	24° 03' 54.38",81° 57' 5.85" 24° 03' 50.30",81° 57' 10.14" 24° 03' 44.49",81° 57' 12.34" 24° 03' 42.78",81° 57' 8.27" 24° 03' 50.72",81° 57' 2.01"	Gopad	350	140.00	49000	3	Non Captive
3	Bhudkud1	1536P	4.00	Mada	23°58'8.50"N,82°31'9.13"E 23°58'10.10"N,82°31'9.95"E 23°58'26.08"N,82°31'2.12"E 23°58'25.46"N,82°31'0.30"E	Mayar	500	80.00	40000	2	Non Captive
4	Chachar1	43	3.20	Singrauli	24° 0'24.20"N,82°32'10.18"E 24° 0'17.37"N,82°32'7.09"E 24° 0'16.38"N, 82°32'11.29"E 24° 0'22.20"N, 82°32'14.97"E	Mayar	200	160.00	32000	3	Non Captive
5	Ekpai	114,137	1.93	Singrauli	23°56'34.40"N, 82°40'46.34"E 23°56'34.62"N, 82°40'47.91"E 23°56'20.81"N, 82°40'45.90"E 23°56'20.67"N, 82°40'47.03"E	Mayar	400	48.25	19300	2	Non Captive
6	Harrawaha1	412	4.00	Singrauli	23°58'5.81"N, 82°40'7.33"E 23°58'6.10"N, 82°40'14.32"E 23°57'59.38"N, 82°40'7.75"E 23°57'59.68"N, 82°40'14.48"E	Rihand	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive
7	Harrawaha2	412	4.00	Singrauli	23°57'51.95"N, 82°40'15.12"E 23°57'52.14"N, 82°40'8.27"E 23°57'45.30"N, 82°40'8.21"E 23°57'45.46"N, 82°40'15.09"E	Rihand	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive

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District Survey Report: Singrauli

8	Jarhal	2.262	Singrauli	24° 0'38.43"N 82°32'16.24"E 24° 0'29.34"N 82°32'13.11"E 24° 0'37.43"N 82°32'18.35"E 24° 0'28.48"N 82°32'15.26"E	Mayar	300	75.40	22620	2	Non Captive
9	Jiawan	4.00	Deosar	24°19'30.21"N82°16'14.43"E 24°19'28.33"N 82°16'16.84"E 24°19'8.24"N 82°16'28.48"E 24°19'9.73"N 82°16'28.91"E	Mahan	800	50.00	40000	2	Non Captive
10	Kandopani	4.00	Singrauli	23°57'47.14"N 82°40'26.69"E 23°57'40.65"N 82°40'27.64"E 23°57'40.27"N 82°40'34.37"E 23°57'46.80"N 82°40'34.10"E	Rihand	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive
11	Kari	4.00	Deosar	24°16'6.74"N 82°18'14.32"E 24°16'4.72"N 82°18'13.95"E 24°16'2.67"N 82°17'51.76"E 24°16'4.38"N 82°17'51.41"E	Mahan	650	61.538	40000	3	Non Captive
12	Karsuaraja	3.00	Mada	23°59'50.46"N 82°27'2.45"E 23°59'49.20"N 82°27'3.27"E 23°59'43.43"N 82°26'39.95"E 23°59'45.29"N 82°26'40.84"E	Garra Nala	600	50.00	30000	3	Non Captive
13	Katauli	4.10	Singrauli	24° 0'44.16"N 82°33'25.18"E 24° 0'38.97"N 82°33'6.78"E 24° 0'41.94"N82°33'25.01"E 24° 0'36.97"N, 82°33'7.64"E	Mayar	550	74.545	41000	3	Non Captive
14	Koyal Khunth	2.16	Mada	23°56'57.41"N 82°31'21.83"E 23°56'59.03"N 82°31'21.34"E 23°56'46.10"N 82°31'17.01"E 23°56'44.69"N 82°31'16.79"E	Mayar	475	45.473	21600	2	Non Captive
15	Naudhiyal	4.00	Singrauli	23°59'44.51"N 82°31'56.15"E 23°59'45.96"N 82°31'42.40"E 23°59'41.61"N 82°31'56.07"E 23°59'42.67"N 82°31'42.69"E	Mayar	400	100.00	40000	3	Non Captive
16	Raila1	3.46	Mada	23°58'47.42"N 82°29'9.52"E 23°58'48.39"N 82°29'7.59"E 23°58'31.39"N 82°28'54.90"E 23°58'32.82"N 82°28'55.13"E	Garra Nala	740	46.756	34600	2	Non Captive

District Survey Report: Singrauli

17	Rajmilan1	1706	4.90	Singrauli	23°59'30.29"N 82°30'39.35"E 23°59'28.47"N 82°30'38.16"E 23°59'17.54"N 82°30'3.28"E 23°59'18.75"N82°30'3.23"E	Mayar	1225	40.00	49000	2	Non Captive
18	Tingudi	84	2.00	Deosar	24° 9'27.57"N 82°18'2.47"E 24° 9'32.08"N 82°17'52.02"E 24° 9'30.43"N 82°17'52.02"E 24° 9'26.11"N 82°18'0.82"E	Mahan	312	64.102	20000	3	Non Captive
19	Amilwan	303	2.90	Mada	24° 2'54.16"N 82°30'6.67"E 24° 2'54.78"N 82°30'5.69"E 24° 2'47.29"N 82°30'19.62"E 24° 2'46.16"N 82°30'19.79"E	Lauwa River	580	50.00	29000	2	Non Captive
20	Belgaon	1	3.90	Sarai	24°11'25.60"N 81°54'36.44"E 24°11'28.09"N 81°54'34.47"E 24°11'20.02"N 81°54'23.17"E 24°11'22.55"N 81°54'21.67"E	Gopad River	403	96.774	39000	3	Non Captive
21	Chakuwar	135/219	2.00	Deosar	24° 17' 33.15",82° 17' 32.19" 24°17'25.55"N,82°17'39.23"E 24°17'31.08"N,82°17'30.83"E 24°17'24.03"N,82°17'37.77"E	Mahan River	310	64.516	20000	3	Non Captive
22	Chingitola1	15,761,693	4.00	Singrauli	24° 9'7.71"N 82°31'38.64"E 24° 9'7.22"N82°31'38.56"E 24° 9'4.93"N 82°31'2.38"E 24° 9'2.78"N 82°31'2.82"E	Kachan River	1300	30.769	40000	2	Non Captive
23	Khajuri1	1880	4.00	Singrauli	24° 0'42.60"N 82°34'17.34"E 24° 0'41.09"N 82°33'56.04"E 24° 0'40.18"N82°34'17.20"E 24° 0'38.78"N82°33'55.98"E	Mayar River	600	66.666	40000	3	Non Captive
24	Khamariya Kala	430	4.00	Chitrangi	24°23'48.42"N,82°13'35.49"E 24°23'37.64"N,82°13'49.18"E 24°23'44.40"N,82°13'36.26"E 24°23'36.02"N,82°13'48.07"E	Mahan River	500	80.00	40000	2	Non Captive
25	Nigrie	186	2.00	Sarai	24° 08' 38.35",81° 53' 24.98" 24° 8'39.76"N,81°53'22.50"E 24° 8'44.21"N,81°53'28.65"E 24° 8'46.04"N,81°53'25.85"E	Gopad River	215	93.023	20000	3	Non Captive

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26	Rampa-E	272	2.07	Mada	23°59'29.03"N 82°30'22.66"E 23°59'30.60"N 82°30'22.42"E 23°59'16.99"N82°30'2.58"E 23°59'17.64"N 82°30'2.50"E	Garra Nala	770	26.883	20700	2	Non Captive
27	Bhudkud 2	1536	4.00	Mada	23°58'9.80"N 82°31'10.21"E 23°58'8.35"N 82°31'9.68"E 23°57'51.94"N82°31'29.32"E 23°57'50.78"N 82°31'28.74"E	Mayar River	800	50.00	40000	2	Non Captive
28	Hirrwah	1023	4.00	Singrauli	24° 1'24.87"N 82°37'22.51"E 24° 1'25.15"N82°37'20.56"E 24° 1'13.00"N 82°37'12.99"E 24° 1'15.82"N 82°37'13.03"E	Mayar River	570	70.175	40000	2	Non Captive
29	Majauna	602	5.00	Deosar	24° 16' 47.06",82° 18' 33.83" 24°16'42.86"N,82°18'32.47"E 24°16'47.10"N,82°18'18.73"E 24°16'50.60"N,82°18'19.18"E	Mahan River	430	116.279	50000	3	Non Captive
30	Bhaisahun	1	4.00	Deosar	24° 22' 57.96",82° 10' 09.91" 24°22'54.93"N,82°10'9.80"E 24°22'57.41"N,82°10'23.89"E 24°22'54.30"N,82°10'23.88"E	Gopad River	400	100.00	40000	3	Non Captive
31	Hardi	471	4.00	Sarai	24° 5' 05.67",81° 54' 27.26" 24° 5'7.52"N,81°54'29.21"E 24° 4'56.85"N,81°54'42.23"E 24° 4'58.80"N,81°54'43.50"E	Gopad River	500	80.00	40000	3	Non Captive
32	Thatara	1	4.95	Chitrangi	24°35'58.47"N 82°47'51.67"E 24°35'58.51"N 82°47'44.29"E 24°35'50.22"N 82°47'50.91"E 24°35'50.19"N 82°47'44.50"E	Son River	218	227.05	49500	3	Non Captive
33	Jaghat	53	5.00	Deosar	24°18'55.66"N 82° 6'18.91"E 24°18'58.54"N 82° 6'18.99"E 24°18'53.04"N82° 6'1.53"E 24°18'56.10"N 82° 6'0.83"E	Gopad River	500	100.00	50000	3	Non Captive
34	Rehi	54	6.00	Chitrangi	24°23'43.91"N 82°12'20.98"E 24°23'45.69"N 82°12'17.90"E 24°23'26.97"N 82°12'16.63"E 24°23'28.52"N 82°12'12.84"E	Gopad River	545	110.091	60000	2	Non Captive

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35	Orgai 1	1	4.00	Singrauli	24° 00' 36.10",82° 39' 26.13" 24° 0'41.68"N,82°39'28.93"E 24° 0'44.76"N,82°39'22.64"E 24° 0'38.78"N,82°39'19.70"E	Rihand River	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive
36	Orgai 2	1	4.00	Singrauli	24° 00' 48.35",82° 39' 31.32" 24° 0'41.83"N,82°39'28.80"E 24° 0'44.60"N,82°39'22.46"E 24° 0'51.30"N,82°39'24.78"E	Rihand River	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive
37	Harrawaha 3	412	4.00	Singrauli	23°57'52.25"N 82°40'14.87"E 23°57'59.12"N82°40'14.58"E 23°57'58.97"N 82°40'7.73"E 23°57'52.35"N 82°40'8.38"E	Rihand River	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive
38	Piprakurun d 1	1	4.00	Singrauli	23° 57' 54.08",82° 40' 35.07" 23° 57'52.0"N,82°40'30.0"E 23° 57'57.6"N,82°40'26.6"E 23° 58'0.7"N,82°40'32.7"E	Rihand River	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive
39	Piprakurun d 2	1	4.00	Singrauli	23°58'0.92"N 82°40'32.54"E 23°57'57.81"N 82°40'26.62"E 23°58'6.88"N 82°40'29.57"E 23°58'3.55"N 82°40'23.50"E	Rihand River	200	200.00	40000	3	Non Captive
40	Harrawaha 4	413	5.00	Singrauli	23°57'42.98"N82°40'12.78"E 23°57'43.31"N 82°40'8.48"E 23°57'28.36"N 82°40'11.17"E 23°57'28.83"N 82°40'7.62"E	Rihand River	360	138.88	50000	3	Non Captive
41	Bhudkud 3	2282	4.50	Mada	23°57'36.90"N 82°31'37.28"E 23°57'37.32"N 82°31'36.00"E 23°57'5.46"N 82°31'28.68"E 23°57'5.87"N 82°31'27.66"E	Mayar River	1000	45.00	45000	2.5	Non Captive
42	Basauda2	1401	3.00	Singrauli	23°58'15.33"N 82°31'8.88"E 23°58'14.10"N 82°31'7.55"E 23°58'35.44"N 82°31'0.15"E 23°58'35.28"N 82°30'58.90"E	Mayar River	680	44.117	30000	3	Non Captive
43	Dhoga	974	5.50	Deosar	24°20'14.96"N 82°16'16.04"E 24°20'14.77"N 82°16'12.18"E 24°19'57.05"N 82°16'17.00"E 24°19'57.16"N 82°16'14.43"E	Mahan	550	100.00	55000	2	Non Captive

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44	Basnuda3	78	4.00	Singrauli	23°59'41.05"N 82°31'22.06"E 23°59'38.71"N 82°31'22.36"E 23°59'35.76"N 82°31'11.21"E 23°59'38.66"N82°31'10.50"E	Mayar	400	100.00	40000	3	Non Captive
45	Chingitola2	1197	4.00	Singrauli	24° 8'53.56"N 82°30'42.01"E 24° 8'51.48"N 82°30'38.51"E 24° 8'43.26"N 82°30'47.31"E 24° 8'41.74"N 82°30'43.89"E	Kachan River	400	100.00	40000	2	Non Captive
46	Chachar2	43	3.20	Singrauli	24° 0'22.74"N 82°32'15.40"E 24° 0'23.87"N 82°32'12.62"E 24° 0'37.96"N 82°32'20.56"E 24° 0'38.96"N 82°32'19.58"E	Mayar	400	80.00	32000	2	Non Captive
47	Situl Khurd	1307	4.00	Singrauli	24° 0'6.11"N 82°31'20.45"E 24° 0'5.79"N 82°31'19.29"E 24° 0'21.76"N 82°31'6.02"E 24° 0'23.83"N 82°31'6.94"E	Mayar	660	60.606	40000	2	Non Captive
48	Naudhiya2	450	4.00	Singrauli	24° 0'4.76"N 82°31'21.26"E 24° 0'3.26"N 82°31'19.88"E 24° 0'4.76"N 82°31'21.26"E 24° 0'9.13"N 82°31'35.15"E	Mayar	500	80.00	40000	2	Non Captive
49	Singraulia1	867	3.64	Singrauli	24° 1'12.23"N 82°34'36.13"E 24° 1'12.70"N 82°34'32.77"E 24° 0'59.02"N 82°34'34.46"E 24° 0'59.22"N 82°34'32.17"E	Mayar	455	80.00	36400	2	Non Captive
50	Singraulia2	755	0.80	Singrauli	24° 0'58.81"N 82°34'32.13"E 24° 0'54.97"N 82°34'32.04"E 24° 0'54.40"N82°34'34.02"E 24° 0'58.38"N82°34'34.46"E	Mayar	123	65.040	8000	2	Non Captive
51	Jarha2	1935/1,1 143/1	6.000	Singrauli	24° 0'38.80"N 82°32'16.42"E 24° 0'38.58"N 82°32'18.66"E 24° 0'31.85"N 82°32'38.15"E 24° 0'30.38"N 82°32'36.40"E	Mayar	855	70.175	60000	2	Non Captive
52	Khajuri2	1884,188 5	6.00	Singrauli	24° 0'54.03"N 82°34'28.84"E 24° 0'50.56"N 82°34'33.78"E 24° 0'41.21"N 82°34'24.84"E 24° 0'44.11"N 82°34'22.11"E	Mayar River	387	155.038	60000	2	Non Captive

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53	Katuali (Khajuri3)	2490	6.00	Singrauli	24° 0'38.24"N 82°33'5.42"E 24° 0'35.48"N 82°33'5.63"E 24° 0'30.62"N 82°32'41.13"E 24° 0'27.92"N 82°32'41.44"E	Mayar River	800	75.00	60000	2	Non Captive
54	Siddhi Kala	1279,1346	2.46	Singrauli	23°56'47.10"N 82°36'55.87"E 23°56'46.13"N 82°36'56.19"E 23°56'34.97"N 82°36'36.40"E 23°56'36.10"N 82°36'36.83"E	Mayar River	820	30.00	24600	1.5	Non Captive
55	Rampa W	1	0.810	Mada	23°58'52.85"N 82°29'24.65"E 23°58'52.31"N 82°29'18.70"E 23°58'51.47"N 82°29'24.68"E 23°58'50.61"N 82°29'19.28"E	Garra Nala	180	45.00	8100	2	Non Captive
56	Rajmilan2	1706	4.00	Singrauli	23°59'6.33"N 82°29'49.95"E 23°59'8.28"N 82°29'48.28"E 23°58'54.31"N 82°29'30.21"E 23°58'55.62"N 82°29'29.11"E	Mayar	727	55.020	40000	2	Non Captive
57	Jarudha	250	1.59	Singrauli	24° 2'31.00"N 82°30'28.61"E 24° 2'30.19"N 82°30'28.75"E 24° 2'25.63"N 82°30'31.06"E 24° 2'24.99"N 82°30'31.66"E	Mayar	480	33.125	15900	2	Non Captive
58	Raila2	606	4.00	Mada	24° 0'7.70"N 82°26'24.94"E 24° 0'5.41"N 82°26'26.38"E 23°59'57.57"N 82°26'38.09"E 23°59'57.27"N 82°26'36.24"E	Garra Nala	660	60.606	40000	2	Non Captive
59	Rampa	1030	4.00	Mada	23°58'53.24"N 82°30'54.35"E 23°58'52.57"N 82°30'53.21"E 23°59'13.03"N 82°30'44.50"E 23°59'11.12"N 82°30'43.34"E	Mayar River	675	59.259	40000	2	Non Captive
60	Khokhari	214	4.00	Mada	24° 0'56.65"N 82°26'34.08"E 24° 0'55.33"N 82°26'34.52"E 24° 0'34.67"N 82°27'3.73"E 24° 0'34.30"N 82°27'2.31"E	Nala	1200	33.333	40000	2	Non Captive
61	Betariya	920	2.82	Mada	23°57'24.74"N 82°26'0.80"E 23°57'24.55"N82°26'1.50"E 23°57'55.04"N 82°26'12.87"E 23°57'54.03"N 82°26'13.21"E	Nala	1070	26.355	28200	2	Non Captive

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3.3 Minor Mineral Mines (Other Than sand) in the District

Table 5 Quarry Lease in the District

S. No.	Name of the Lessee	Name of the Mineral	Khasra Number	Area in Ha.	Village	Tehsil	Letter Number and date	Date of Operation	Validity	Captive/ Non captive
1.	Amit Dwivedi S/o Late Shri Jawarlal Dwivedi R/o Housing board Pachkhora Singrauli MP	Stone	588	3.00	Ukharawal	Mada	364/ 30-12-08	05-02-09	05-02-09 to 04-02-19 Applied for Renewal	Non captive
2.	Raj Kumar Singh S/o Shri Harishchandra Singh R/o Kotarkala District Sidhi MP	Stone	10/1,10/2, 11, 12, 18, 20	4.00	Barsedi	Sarai	11261/ 31-03-22	09-04-11	09-04-21 to 08-04-31	Non captive
3.	Ramashankar Pathak S/o Shri Narvada Prasad Pathak R/o Chitrangi MP	Stone	264/1	2.00	Tenduha	Chitrangi	1094/ 03-06-11	18-07-11	18-07-11 to 17-07-21 Applied for Renewal	Non captive
4.	Vinay Kumar Singh S/o Shri Babulal Singh R/o Dharoli MP	Stone	264/1	2.00	Tenduha	Chitrangi	1096/ 03-06-11	18-07-11	18-07-11 to 17-07-21 Applied for Renewal	Non captive

5.	Naveen Singh R/o Uttari Karondiya Sidhi, District Sidhi MP	Stone	398	3.95	Hariharpur	Sarai	1175/ 22-06-11	15-07-11	15-07-11 to 14-07-21 Applied for Renewal	Non captive
6.	Shri Ashish Kumar Tiwari S/o Shri Rajendra Prasad R/o Chamardol Tehsil Sarai District Singrauli MP	Stone	3081	2.00	Jhara	Sarai	4383/ 30-12-21	05-10-11	05-11-21 to 04-11-31	Non captive
7.	Maa Dhanoja Stone Crusher Pro. Dashrath Prasad Gupta R/o Sarai District Singrauli MP	Stone	2888/1	2.00	Jhara	Sarai	4409/ 31-12-21	05-03-12	05-03-22 to 04-03-32	Non captive
8.	Anant Kumar Chaturvedi R/o Jamua, Post Vaidhan, District Singrauli MP	Stone	873	2.00	Bharra	Chitrangi	2088/ 25-10-11	21-11-11	21-11-11 to 20-11-21 Applied for renewal	Non captive
9.	Giriraj Stone Crusher Partner Ashok Kumar R/o Nutan Colony Sidhi	Stone	705	3.00	Pondi	Sarai	3390/ 17-09-21	26-11-11	26-12-21 to 25-11-31	Non captive
10.	Shri Naresh Prasad Gupta S/o Shri Khurchu Prasad Gupta R/o Waidhan MP	Stone	126, 127	1.69	Karami	Mada	2206/ 23-11-11	22-12-11	22-12-11 to 21-12-21 Applied for renewal	Non captive

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11.	M/s Shivshakti Const. Part. Shri Surendra Singh R/o Fatehgarh District Bhiwani Haryana	Stone	1309,1314, 1324, 1379	4.00	Katheri	Sarai	389/ 02-02-21	27-12-11	27-12-21 to 26-12-31	Non captive
12.	M/s Shivshakti Const. Part. Shri Surendra Singh R/o Fatehgarh District Bhiwani Haryana	Stone	1382	4.00	Katheri	Sarai	351/ 27-01-21	27-12-11	27-12-21 to 26-12-31	Non captive
13.	Shri Amit Dwivedi S/o Shri Jawaharlal Sharma R/o Vaidhan Disrict Singrauli MP	Stone	588	3.00	Okhrawal	Mada	2205/ 30-06-21	27-12-11	27-12-21 to 26-12-31	Non captive
14.	M/as Shivshakti Const. Part Shri Surendra Singh R/O Fatehgarh Districut Bhiwani Haryana	Stone	1307	4.00	Katheri	Sarai	349/ 27-01-21	27-12-11	27-12-21 to 26-12-31	Non captive
15.	Aaryan Stone Crusher Pro. Arun Kumar Sahu R/o Nigri District Singrauli	Stone	824	1.91	Pondi	Sarai	476/ 31-03-12	13-04-12	13-04-12 to 12-04-22 Applied for Renewal	Non captive

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16.	M/s Sarveshwari Mines Pro. Gyanendra Singh R/o Dhonti Tehsil Singrauli	Stone	179, 180	1.34	Semriya	Mada	799/ 20-04-12	01-05-12	01-05-12 to 30-04-22	Non captive
17.	M/s Shivshakti Cons. Part. Shri Surendra Singh R/o Fatehgarh District Bhiwani Haryana	Stone	1308, 1310, 1311, 1313	2.58	Katheri	Sarai	407/ 03-02-21	27-12-11	27-12-21 to 26-12-31	Non captive
18.	Yogesh Kumar Singh S/o Shri Arum Singh R/o Makrohar Post Mada District Singrauli	Stone	176, 178	1.00	Makrohar	Mada	1209/ 24-06-13	20-07-17	20-07-17 to 19-07-27	Non captive
19.	Prem Agrawal R/o Bargawa Post Daga Bargawa District Singrauli	Stone	697/1	2.00	Kharkata	Chitrangi	1561/ 23-07-13	17-06-14	17-06-14 to 16-06-24	Non captive
20.	Shrimati Sunita Singh W/o Shri Sanjay Bahadur Singh R/o Bargawa District Singrauli MP	Stone	2164	1.00	Daga	Devsar	2005/ 09-09-13	24-12-13	24-12-13 to 23-12-23	Non captive

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21.	Shri Praveen Kumar Singh R/o Daga Bar District Singrauli	Stone	2164	1.00	Daga	Devsar	2007/ 09-09-13	24-12-13	24-12-13 to 23-12-23	Non captive
22.	M/s Shakti Enterprise Pro. Shri Ram Avtar Sharma R/o Singrauli District Singrauli	Stone	171, 175, 176, 177	2.78	Khirwa	Chitrangi	2009/ 09-09-13	20-09-13	20-09-13 to 19-09-23	Non captive
23.	B. Agrawal Stone Prod. Partner. Shri Sunil Kumar Goyal R/o Nav Vihar	Stone	1108, 1110, 1111	1.88	Makrohar	Mada	2011/ 09-09-13	13-09-13	13-09-13 to 12-09-23	Non captive
24.	Raj Stone Crusher Pro. Suresh Agrawal R/o Bargawa District Singrauli	Stone	113, 114, 115	1.44	Gaderiya	Singrauli	2013/ 09-09-13	20-12-13	20-12-13 to 19-12-23	Non captive
25.	Shri Gorakh Nath Shukla S/o Late Keshav Prasad R/o Shivnagar Colony Bhopal	Stone	80	4.50	Gaderiya	Singrauli	17177/ 19-09-13	27-09-13	27-09-13 to 26-9-23	Non captive
26.	R.S.I. Stone World Pvt. Ltd. Dir. Virendra Singh Jadon R/o Arera Colony Bhopal MP	Stone	130, 131/1	4.80	Karami	Mada	17212/ 19-09-13	05-06-14	05-06-14 to 04-06-24	Non captive

27.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar S/o Shri Radheshyam ji Shastri Nagar Pandit Colony Bhind MP	Stone	1216/1	4.00	Katheri	Sarai	20842/ 17-11-14	09-05-17	09-05-17 to 08-05-27	Non captive
28.	M/s Sidhivinayak Crossing Unit Part. Shri Anand Bafna R/o Padnambhpur District Durg CG	Stone	1216/1	4.00	Katheri	Sarai	20842/ 17-11-14	24-09-16	24-09-16 to 23-09-26	Non captive
29.	Shri Babuaram Upadhyay R/o Bhudkud Tehsil Mada District Singrauli MP	Murrum	2264, 2268	2.00	Bhudkud	Mada	1872/ 10-12-14	22-04-16	22-04-16 to 21-04-26	Non captive
30.	Shri Varun Tiwari S/o Shri Kishun Dev R/o Singrauli MP	Mitti	763, 764, 765, 766, 767/2, 767/1	1.00	Churki	Chitrangi	315/ 27-02-15	09-08-16	09-08-16 to 08-08-26	Non captive
31.	M/s Janta Const. Pro. Kasim Hussain R/o Karonti Tehsil Singrauli Dist. Singrauli	Stone	200	2.59	Urti	Singrauli	370/ 12-03-15	13-03-15	13-03-15 to 12-03-25	Non captive
32.	M/s Janta Const. Pro. Kasim Hussain R/o Karonti Tehsil Singrauli Dist.	Stone	10	1.68	Jalhathini	Singrauli	372/ 12-03-15	13-03-15	13-03-15 to 12-03-25	Non captive

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33.	M/s Jitham Enterprises Pro. Suhel Anwar R/o Singrauli District Singrauli	Stone	164, 165, 166	2.00	Khirwa	Chitrangi	755/ 08-05-15	20-01-15	20-10-15 to 19-10-25	Non captive
34.	Raj Stone Crusher Pro. Suresh Agrawal R/o Bargawa District Singrauli MP	Stone	77, 78, 81, 82	1.92	Gaderiya	Singrauli	767/ 12-05-15	28-03-16	28-03-16 to 27-03-26	Non captive
35.	Raj Stone Crusher Pro. Suresh Agrawal R/o Bargawa District Singrauli MP	Stone	53, 54	1.86	Gaderiya	Singrauli	769/ 12-05-15	16-02-16	16-02-16 to 15-02-26	Non captive
36.	Jagbali Prasad Vaishya R/o Sidhhikala Post. Tiyra District Singrauli	Murrum	1042, 1043/1/kh, 1043/2	1.68	Sidhikala	Singrauli	902/ 09-06-15	10-06-15	10-06-15 to 09-06-25	Non captive
37.	Shri Vikas Agrawal S/o Shri Ramniwas R/o Bargawa District Singrauli MP	Stone	330	2.85	Kasar	Chitrangi	1077/ 04-07-15	07-01-15	07-01-15 to 06-01-25	Non captive
38.	Barbarik Project Ltd. Exe. Shri K.L. Agrawal R/o Makrohar Distritc Singrauli	Stone	1105, 1106	1.29	Makrohar	Mada	1088/ 04-07-15	06-07-15	06-07-15 to 05-07-25	Non captive

39.	Shri Bhigurashan Gupta S/o Shri Nathai Gupta R/o Khadiya Bazar Sonbhadra UP	Stone	125/2	2.00	Karami	Mada	1200/ 07-07-15	08-07-15	08-07-15 to 07-07-25	Non captive
40.	Shri Pramod Singh S/o Shri Harishchandra Singh R/o Nado Tehsil Mada	Murrum	992	1.23	Koyalkhut h	Mada	1247/ 15-07-15	17-07-15	17-07-15 to 16-07-25	Non captive
41.	Shri Praveen Kumar Singh R/o Daga Post Daga Bargawa District Singrauli	Murrum	2076/1	2.00	Baga	Devsar	1249/ 15-07-15	17-07-15	17-07-15 to 16-07-25	Non captive
42.	Shri Satyendra Singh R/o Gahilgarh Post Vindhyanagar District Singrauli MP	Mitti	190, 191, 192	2.00	Hareya	Singrauli	1251/ 15-07-15	17-07-15	17-07-15 to 16-07-25	Non captive
43.	M/s B. Agrawal Stone Prod. Part. Shri Anand Kumar Agrawal R/o Nav Vihar	Stone	550	1.50	Semriya	Mada	2866/ 23-12-15	20-10-16	20-10-16 to 19-10-26	Non captive
44.	Shri Surendra Jain S/o Shri Ram Niwas Jain R/o Panjreh Bajar District Singrauli MP	Stone	1128	2.00	Misirgava	Chitrangi	164/ 03-02-16	24-10-16	24-10-16 to 23-10-26	Non captive

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45.	Shrimati Shalya Singh W/o Shri Surabh Singh Dir. Medijnier pvt. Ltd. R/o Ganeshpur, District Varanasi UP	Stone	200	2.00	Piparvan	Chitrangi	413/ 03-03-16	27-02-17	27-02-17 to 26-02-27	Non captive
46.	M/s B. Agrawal Stone Prod. Part. Shri Anand Kumar Agrawal R/o Nav Vihar	Stone	1162	1.60	Makrohar	Mada	721/ 28-03-16	20-10-16	20-10-16 to 19-10-26	Non captive
47.	M/s Star Enterprises Pro. Shri Santosh Kumar Gupta R/o Bhagat Singh Colony Singrauli	Stone	730, 731	2.00	Sirgudi	Chitrangi	1394/ 08-06-16	22-12-16	22-12-16 to 21-12-26	Non captive
48.	Shri Arvind Singh S/o Shri Ramkeval Singh R/o Gahilgarh District Singrauli	Mitti	226/1 to 226/3, 227	1.42	Hareya	Singrauli	1417/ 13-06-16	22-12-16	22-12-16 to 21-12-26	Non captive
49.	Shri Sanjay Bahadur Singh S/o Shri Tej Pratap Singh R/o Baragwa District Singrauli	Murrum	235/1/1	2.00	Daga	Devsar	1560/ 27-06-16	26-11-16	26-11-16 to 25-11-26	Non captive

50.	Shri Varun Tiwari S/o Shri Kishun Dev Tiwari R/o Singrauli District Singrauli MP	Mitti	1711, 1712, 1718	1.76	Chatri	Chitrangi	1710/ 08-07-16	19-07-17	19-07-17 to 18-07-27	Non captive
51.	Sarveshwari Mines Pro. Shri Gyanendra Singh R/o Dhonti Pro. Vaidhan District Singrauli MP	Stone	483, 184, 485, 496, 497, 498/1, 498/2	3.21	Semriya	Mada	1750/ 15-07-16	14-02-17	14-02-17 to 13-02-27	Non captive
52.	M/s Shiva Asso. Part. Shri Sanjeev Kumar Singh R/o Nav Vihar Pos. Vindhyanagar	Stone	95	3.95	Singrawal	Mada	2144/ 30-08-16	08-06-17	08-06-17 to 07-06-27	Non captive
53.	Shri Rudra Gupta S/o Shri Munib Gupta R/o Khadiya Bajar Shakti District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	132/1/2, 132/1/3, 131/6, 131/7	1.80	Karami	Mada	2200/ 03-09-16	11-03-17	11-03-17 to 10-03-27	Non captive
54.	Shri Vijay Kumar Vaishya S/o Shri Ramlallu Vaishya R/o Chingo Tehsil Chitrangi Dist. Sing.	Stone	323	2.00	Pali	Chitrangi	2274/ 09-09-16	21-04-17	21-04-17 to 20-04-27	Non captive
55.	Unique Mines Partner Shri Praveen Kumar Singh R/o Daga Po. Bargawa Dist. Singrauli	Stone	95	1.20	Phulwari	Singrauli	2416/ 16-09-16	03-05-17	03-05-17 to 02-05-27	Non captive

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56.	M/S. K. N.Ist. Ltd. Own. Shri Narendra Singh Yadav R/o Ginyari Dist Singrauli	Stone	278, 279, 280, 281, 276/2	1.13	Phulwari	Singrauli	2685/ 07-10-16	28-03-17	28-03-17 to 27-03-27	Non captive
57.	Shri Bhigurashan Gupta S/o Shri Nathai Prasad Gupta R/o Khadiya Dist Sinbhadra UP	Stone	436/1, 436/2, 436/3, 436/4, 437, 438	3.29	Karami	Mada	2687/ 07-10-16	16-02-17	16-02-17 to 15-02-27	Non captive
58.	Shrimati Seema Jaiswal W/o Shri Shyamlal Jaiswal R/o Sarai Dist Singrauli	Stone	1328	2.00	Katheri	Sarai	3203/ 18-11-16	19-06-17	19-06-17 to 18-06-27	Non captive
59.	Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh S/o Shri Prem Kumar Singh R/o Vindhyanagar Dist Singrauli	Stone	920	2.05	Gangi	Chitrangi	3275/ 28-11-16	11-05-18	11-05-18 to 10-05-28	Non captive
60.	Shri Ashish Kumar Singh S/o Shri Mahendra Singh R/o M.Q. 797 Jayant R/o SIngrauli	Murrum	1312/1 to 1312/6, 1313	1.07	Pondi III	Chitrangi	3345/ 09-12-16	12-03-18	12-03-18 to 11-03-28	Non captive

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61.	Manish Tiwari S/o Shri Rajendra Prasad Tiwari R/o Near Aayu. Chiki. Dist. Sidhi	Stone	1472, 1474, 1478	4.00	Hatta	Sarai	823/ 16-01-17	17-11-17	17-11-17 to 16-11-27	Non captive
62.	Shri Kunj Bhihari Tiwari S.i Shri Sheetla Prasad Tiwari R/o Rampur Dist. Rewa	Stone	1328	2.00	Katheri	Sarai	284/ 31-01-17	27-06-17	27-06-17 to 26-06-27	Non captive
63.	Shrimati Seeta Singh W.o Shri Sant Bahadur Singh R/o Chandwahi Dist. Sidhi	Stone	878	1.90	Kusahi	Chitrangi	286/ 31-01-17	08-06-17	08-06-17 to 07-06-27	Non captive
64.	Shri Shatrughan Singh S/o Shri Sanr Bahadur Singh R/o Chandwahi, Dist Sidhi	Stone	129, 132	2.00	Rajdaha	Chitrangi	288/ 31-01-17	08-06-17	08-06-17 to 07-06-27	Non captive
65.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Singh S/o Shri Kaushal Singh R/o Gahira Po. Ghoghra Dist. Sidhi	Stone	488/1, 488/2, 490/1, 490/2	1.00	Kusahi	Chitrangi	560/ 22-02-17	14-06-17	14-06-17 to 13-06-27	Non captive

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66.	Shri Lakhendra Kumar Jaiswal S/o Shri Brij Kishor Jaiswal R/o Ward No. 24 Nav Dist Sing.	Stone	119, 120	1.70	Dhontitola	Mada	1093/ 23-03-17	22-07-17	22-07-17 to 21-07-27	Non captive
67.	Shri Satyendra Singh S/o Rajendra Singh R/o Nav Vihar Po. Vindhyanagar Dist. Singrauli	Stone	505	4.40	Semriya	Mada	1099/ 23-03-17	17-07-17	17-07-17 to 16-07-27	Non captive
68.	Shri Shankar Prasad Vaishya S/o Late Prannath Vaishya R/o Gadsa Dist. Singrauli MP	Stone	95	3.55	Singrawa l	Mada	1210/ 28-03-17	10-07-17	10-07-17 to 0+9-07-27	Non captive
69.	Singrauli Min. Pro. Pvt. Ltd. Own. Shri Shankar R/o Gadsa Dist. Singrauli	Stone	95	2.50	Singrawa l	Mada	1212/ 28-03-17	10-07-17	10-07-17 to 0+9-07-27	Non captive
70.	Shrimati Geeta Sharma W/o Shri J.L. Sharma R/o Mangalam Palace Bilonji District Singrauli MP	Stone	268/10	4.00	Phulwari	Singrauli	1882/ 14.05.18	03-06-19	03-06-19 to 02-06-29	Non captive

71.	Shri Shankar Prasad Vaishya S/o Late Prannath Vaishya R/o Gadsa Dist. Singrauli MP	Stone	276/3	1.40	Phulwari	Singrauli	1276/ 04-04-17	21-05-18	21-05-18 to 20-05-28	Non captive
72.	Shrimati Rashmi Dwivedi W/o Shri Amit Dwivedi R/o Pachkhora Dist. Singrauli MP	Stone	80	2.45	Gadheriya	Singrauli	1278/ 04-04-17	20-12-17	20-12-17 to 19-12-27	Non captive
73.	Shri Balkrishna Gupta R/o Sing. Dist. Singrauli MP	Stone	28	1.40	Urti	Singrauli	1400/ 11-04-17	12-07-17	12-07-17 to 11-07-27	Non captive
74.	Swami Baba Const. Part. Swami Charam Singh R/o Badhona Post. Churhat Dist. Sidhi MP	Stone	1231	2.00	Katheri	Sarai	1404/ 11-04-17	24-07-17	24-07-17 to 23-07-27	Non captive
75.	Swami Baba Const. Part. Swami Charam Singh R/o Badhona Post. Churhat Dist. Sidhi MP	Stone	1258	1.93	Katheri	Sarai	1406/ 11-04-17	24-07-17	24-07-17 to 23-07-27	Non captive

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76.	Shri Lakhendra Kumar Jaiswal S/o Shri Brijkumar Jaiswal R/o Ward Number 24 Nava Dist. Singrauli	Stone	131/2	2.00	Dhontitola	Mada	1412/ 13-04-17	22-07-17	22-07-17 to 21-07-27	Non captive
77.	Maa Adi Shakti Stone Crusher Pro. Shri Ramashankar Pathak R/o Chitrangi Dist. Singrauli	Stone	217	1.70	Piparwan	Chitrangi	1921/ 01-06-17	22-01-08	22-01-18 to 21-01-28	Non captive
78.	Shri Prabhakar Singh S/o Shri Lolar Singh R/o Pateri Tehsil Churhat District Sidhi MP	Stone	469, 470, 471	1.98	Kusahi	Chitrangi	2030/ 13-06-17	12-10-17	12-10-17 to 11-10-27	Non captive
79.	Shrimati Gyani Devi Gupta W/o Shri Suresh Kumar Gupta R/o Ward Number 08 Singrauli Dist. Singrauli	Stone	31/1	2.00	Jhingurda	Singrauli	2040/	07-10-17 13-06-17	07-10-17 to 06-10-27	Non captive
80.	Shri Dhruvendra Nath Chaturvedi S/o Shri Gyanendranath R/o Khadora Tehsil Devsar Dist. Singrauli	Mitti	155, 160	1.14	Purva Jagir	Devsar	3032/ 19-06-17	07-10-17	07-10-17 to 06-10-27	Non captive

81.	Shrimati Sanjulata Jain W/o Shri Dinesh Kumar Jain R/o Ward Number 03 Sing. District Singrauli	Stone	33/1, 34/1	2.00	Jhingurda	Singrauli	4167/ 04-07-17	07-10-17	07-10-17 to 06-10-27	Non captive
82.	Shri Alok Kumar Jalan S/o Shri Arun Kumar R/o Azad Nagar District Chandoli UP	Stone	199	1.45	Piparwan	Chitrangi	6106/ 18-10-17	16-05-28	16-05-18 to 15-05-28	Non captive
83.	Shri Ved Prakash pandey S/o Shri Balgovind R/o Jharkati District Rewa MP	Stone	85	2.00	Singrawal	Mada	6133/ 18-10-17	16-02-2018	16-02-18 to 15-02-28	Non captive
84.	Shri Sadan Prasad Jaiswal S/o Shri Lalai Prasad R/o Sarai Dist. Singrauli MP	Stone	3130	2.85	Katheri	Sarai	20470/	03-05-18 23-11-17	03-05-18 to 02-05-28	Non captive
85.	Shri Rudra Gupta S/o Shri Munib Gupta R/o Khadiya District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	122/2	2.85	Karami	Mada	6368/ 29.11.17	26-12-17	26-12-17 to 25-12-27	Non captive
86.	Shrimati Ratna Jadon W/o Shri Virendra Singh R/o Arera Colony, Bhopal MP	Stone	479/2	4.00	Rohal	Mada	21176-86	08-12-17	30-01-18 to 29-01-28	Non captive

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87.	M/s Shivam Const. Partner Shri Shivam Dwivedi R/o Devsar Dist. Sinrgauli MP	Stone	409/1	1.35	Karami	Mada	6767/ 23.12.17	16-02-18	16-02-18 to 15-02-28	Non captive
88.	Shri Ajay Kumar Singh S/o Shri Santosh Singh R/o Hadbodo District Sidhi MP	Stone	42	3.00	Ka. Khurd	Chitrangi	6713/ 23.12.17	12-03-18	12-03-18 to 11-03-28	Non captive
89.	Devendra Kumar Shrivastava S/o Shri Ashok Shrivastava R/o Duari District Singrauli MP	Stone	115/1	2.00	Duari	Chitrangi	6761/ 23-12-17	08-03-18	08-03-18 to 07-03-28	Non captive
90.	Shrimati Nidhi Singh W/o Shri Yogesh Singh R/o Kothra District Satna	Stone	42	3.00	Kh. Khurd	Chitrangi	11/02.01.18	01-02-2018	01-02-18 to 31-01-28	Non captive
91.	Shri Santosh Kumar Vaishya R/o Tiyra District Singrauli MP	Stone	842, 902	4.00	Khamhariya	Mada	120/18.01.18	13-03-18	18-07-18 to 17-07-28	Non captive
92.	Shri Vikas Bansal S/o Shri Subahsh Bansal R/o Khadiya Bazar Shakti District Sonbhadra	Stone	86/2	2.50	Basoda	Mada	368/ 05.02.18	13-03-18	13-03-18 to 12-03-28	Non captive

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93.	B. Agrawal and Const. Part. Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh R/o Badkud District Singrauli MP	Stone	1013, 1081	1.80	Badkud	Chitrangi	370/ 05.02.18	20-03-18	20-03-18 to 19-03-28	Non captive
94.	Aaryan Stone Crusher Pro. Arun Kumar Sahu R/o District Singrauli	Stone	19, 21, 26	4.00	Barsedi	Sarai	680/ 21.02.18	22-06-18	22-06-18 to 21-06-28	Non captive
95.	Shri Dharmendra Singh R/o Sukwari Post Baghwari District Sidhi	Stone	479/3	2.00	Rohal	Mada	682/ 21.02.18	07-02-19	07-02-19 to 06-02-29	Non captive
96.	Shrimati Nirmala Mishra W/o Shri Virendra Mishra, R/o D.A.V. Road Vaidhan District Singrauli	Stone	479/3	2.00	Rohal	Mada	682/21.02.18	13-02-19	13-02-19 to 12-02-29	Non captive
97.	Shri Sunil Kumar Singh S/o Shri Balendra Singh R/o Chitrangi District Singrauli	Stone	493	1.54	Sukahar	Chitrangi	806/ 01.03.18	18-05-18	18-05-18 to 17-05-28	Non captive

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98.	Shri Jitendra Singh S/o Shri Satya Prasad Singh R/o Nogai Post Nogai District Singrauli	Stone	281, 287	4.00	Mohariya	Chitrangi	952/ 05.03.18	17-04-18	17-04-18 to 16-04-28	Non captive
99.	Shri Subhash Bansal S/o Shri Motilal Bansal R/o Khadiya District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	410/2	2.00	Karami	Mada	1132/ 16.03.18	21-05-18	21-05-18 to 20-05-28	Non captive
100.	Shri naresh Prasad Gupta S/o Shri Khurchu Prasad Gupta R/o Vaidhan District Singrauli	Stone	410/2	1.00	Karami	Mada	1132/ 16.03.18	18-07-18	18-07-18 to 17-07-28	Non captive
101.	Raj Stone Crusher Pro. Suresh Chandra Agrawal R/o Bargawa District Singrauli	Stone	795, 816, 822, 823, 824, 826	3.24	Majhigawa	Devsar	1584/ 03.04.18	04-04-08	04-04-18 to 03-04-28	Non captive
102.	B. Agrawal Stone Prod. Part. Shri Anand Kumar Agrawal R/o Nav Vihar	Stone	1175, 1176, 1174, 1182, 1181, 1179, 1183	1.97	Makrohar	Mada	1606/ 24-04-18	18-07-08	18-07-18 to 17-07-28	Non captive

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103.	Shri Sunil Kumar Goyal R/o Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	1171, 1173, 1184, 1185	2.87	Makrohar	Mada	1608/ 24-04-18	18-07-08	18-07-08 to 17-07-18	Non captive
104.	Shri Amit Kumar Singh S/o Shri Ashtabhuja Signh R/o Devra District Singrauli	Stone	279, 280	1.60	Mohariya	Chitrangi	1718/03.05.18	22-06-18	22-06-18 to 21-06-28	Non captive
105.	M/s J.S. Mining and Mineral Partner Shri Seetaram Agrawal, R/o Vaidhan District Singrauli	Stone	1356 to 1360, and 1362	2.89	Ramdiha	Chitrangi	2125/ 28.05.18	03-07-18	03-07-18 to 02-07-28	Non captive
106.	Maa Kundawasini Stone Works part. Shri Sanjay Jaiswal R/o Obra District Sonbhadra	Stone	184 and 185	3.47	Piparwan	Chitrangi	2330/ 04.06.18	30-06-18	30-06-18 to 29-06-28	Non captive
107.	Shrimati Radha Jaiswal W/o Shri Shrikant Jaiswal R/o Ward No. 03 Singrauli	Stone	50	4.00	Mahugadi Pawai	Chitrangi	2507/ 15.06.18	23-08-18	23-08-18 to 22-08-28	Non captive

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108.	M/s Shivnetra Industries partner Shri Vinay Kumar Singh R/o Dharoli District Singrauli	Stone	260, 261, 262, 277, 278	4.60	Tenduha	Chitrangi	2563/ 15.06.18	20-09-18	20-09-18 to 19-09-18	Non captive
109.	Shri Jitendra Singh S/o Shri Satya Prasad Singh R/o Nogai Post Nogai District Singrauli	Stone	269	3.75	Mohariya	Chitrangi	10758/ 26.06.18	05-10-18	05-10-18 to 04-10-28	Non captive
110.	M/s Ramdiha Stone Crushing Const. Part. Shri Sankatha Prasad R/o Dala District Sonbhadra	Stone	1606/2 and other	1.50	Ramdiha	Chitrangi	2896/ 07.07.18	31-08-18	31-08-18 to 30-08-28	Non captive
111.	M/s Chitrangi Stone Works Partner Shri Naresh Prasad Gupta R/o Billi, District Sonbhadra	Stone	225/1/2 and other	4.90	Piparwan	Chitrangi	2898/ 07.07.18	31-08-18	31-08-18 to 30-08-28	Non captive
112.	Shri Surendra Pratap Singh S/o Late Shri Prem Kumar Singh R/o Kotarkala District Sidhi	Stone	4/2	8.00	Darwari	Chitrangi	3094/ 18.07.18	06-02-19	06-02-19 to 05-02-29	Non captive

113.	Shri Dheeraj Rai S/o Shri Vashihstha Rai R/o Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	142, 143, 144, 145/1	1.76	Piparwan	Chitangi	3842/ 28.07.18	29-06-19	29-06-19 to 28-06-29	Non captive
114.	Shrimati Radha Jaiswal W/o Shri Shrikant Jaiswal R/o Ward No. 03 Singrauli	Stone	1/1	2.00	Jhagroha	Chitrangi	3844/ 28.07.18	21-08-18	21-08-18 to 20-08-28	Non captive
115.	Shri Abhay Pathak S/o Shri Vishwamitra Pathak R/o Supela District Singrauli	Stone	864/1/1	2.06	Badkud	Chitrangi	4435/ 06.08.18	24-09-18	24-09-18 to 23-09-28	Non captive
116.	Shrimati Ranju Pathak W/o Shri Abhay Pathak R/o Supela District Singrauli MP	Stone	956/1	2.00	Badkud	Chitrangi	4437/ 06.08.18	24-09-18	24-09-18 to 23-09-28	Non captive
117.	Shri Shiv Singh Narwariya S/o Shri Madav Singh R.o Rajnigandha ka. District Gwalior	Stone	479/4	3.75	Rohal	Mada	4659/ 07.08.18	04-10-18	04-10-18 to 03-10-28	Non captive
118.	Shri Dinesh Kumar jain S/o Shri Ramniwas Jain R/o Panjreh District Singrauli	Stone	6/1	4.00	Jhagroha	Chitrangi	4813/ 08.08.18	17-12-18	17-12-18 to 16-12-28	Non captive

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119.	M/s Dynamic Infra. Partner Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh R/o Vindhyanagar Distritc Singrauli MP	Stone	1011, 1012, 112/1086	2.32	Badkud	Chitrangi	5056/ 08.08.18	20-12-18	20-12-18 to 19-12-28	Non captive
120.	Shrimati Kanchan Devi Bes W/o Shri Krishna Kumar Bes R/o Shivpurva District Singrauli MP	Stone	395	4.25	Nogai	Chitrangi	6866/ 28.08.18	17-12-18	17-12-18 to 16-12-28	Non captive
121.	Shri Gaurav Singh Baghel S/o Shri Rajendra Singh Baghel R/o Nav Vihar District Singrauli MP	Stone	43, 44, 45/1	1.10	Basoda	Mada	7286/ 05.09.18	05-01-21	22-12-18 to 21-12-28	Non captive
122.	Shri Vikas Chaturvedi S/o Shri O.P. Chaturvedi R/o Ramjanki Apa. Kolar Road Bhopal	Stone	705	3.00	Pondi	Sarai	7427/ 07.09.18	06-02-19	06-02-19 to 05-02-29	Non captive
123.	Bharti Singh S/o Shri Durg Pratap Singh R/o Nogai 1 Post. Rajawar District Singrauli MP	Stone	18, 19	1.80	Mohariya	Chitrangi	7895/ 12.09.18	05-10-18	05-10-18 to 04-10-28	Non captive

124.	Shri Satyendra Singh Baghel S/o Shri Rajendra Singh R/oNav Vihar District Singrauli MP	Stone	1103	2.00	Makrohar	Mada	7897/ 12.09.18	05-01-21	02-02-19 to 01-02-29	Non captive
125.	M/.s D.S.Q. Mining Partner Shri Kesar Shikoh R/o Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	232	2.00	Piparwan	Chitrangi	8089/ 14.09.18	01-10-18	01-10-18 to 30-09-28	Non captive
126.	Shri Vivek Kumar Singh S/o Shri Arvind Singh R/o Chhitoni District Varansi UP	Stone	1104	2.80	Khurmuch a	Chitrangi	8364/ 17.09.18	01-10-18	01-10-18 to 30-09-28	Non captive
127.	Shri Dharmraj Upadhyay S/o Shri Sukhsagar Upadhyay R/o Dala District Sonbhadra	Stone	381	1.40	Misirgawa	Chitrangi	8366/ 17.09.18	03-10-18	03-10-18 to 02-10-28	Non captive
128.	Shri Abhishek Kumar Singh S/o Shri Arvind Singh R/o Chhitoni District Varanasi UP	Stone	907	1.90	Ghoghra	Chitrangi	8368/ 17.09.18	01-10-18	01-10-18 to 30-09-28	Non captive

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129.	Shri Surendar Jaiswal S/o Shri Santlal Jaiswal R/o Cinema Road Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	232	1.80	Piparwan	Chitrangi	8941/ 20.09.18	03-10-18	03-10-18 to 02-10-28	Non captive
130.	M/s Vindhya Mining and Min. Tre. Com. Part. Shri Ajay Singh R/o Rampur District Mirzapur UP	Stone	115, 116	2.70	Duari	Chitrangi	8654/ 22.09.18	04-10-18	04-10-18 to 03-10-28	Non captive
131.	Shrimati Sunita Singh W/o Shri Sanjay Bahadur Singh R/o Bargawa Disrtict Singrauli MP	Stone	2164, 2164/ 2287/2	1.00	Daga	Devsar	8570/ 22.09.18	04-10-18	04-10-18 to 03-10-28	Non captive
132.	M/s Sunrise Inte. Part. Shri Amrendra Singh R/o Bijora Post. Badgava District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	536/1 and total kita 16	3.67	Duari	Chitrangi	8572/ 22.09.18	04-10-18	04-10-18 to 03-10-28	Non captive
133.	Shri Usman Ali S/o Shri Majnu Bhai R/o Ward No. 8 Agra. Market Chopan District Sonbhadra	Stone	264/4, 264/6, 265, 266, 267/1	3.59	Tenduha	Chitrangi	8697/ 24.09.18	03-10-18	03-10-18 to 02-10-28	Non captive

134.	Shrimati Babita Jaiswal R/o Ward No. 3 Obra Sonbhadra UP	Stone	05, 74	1.15	Jhagroha	Chitrangi	8741/ 26.09.18	11-01-19	11-01-19 to 10-01-29	Non captive
135.	Shrimati Vishakha Jalan Chor. W/o Shri Chandrashekhar R/o Shri Nogav District Chhatarpur MP	Stone	5	1.40	Jhagroha	Chitrangi	1064/ 10.03.21	19-04-21	19-04-21 to 18-04-31	Non captive
136.	M/s J.S. Stone Part. Shri Seetaram R/o Ram Mandir Colony Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	394, 401/1, 398, 399	4.00	Nogai	Chitrangi	8838/ 27.09.18	05-10-18	05-10-18 to 04-10-28	Non captive
137.	Shrimati Chhoti Dev W/o Shri Shivcharn R/o Bijora Post Badgawa District Sonbhadra	Stone	16, 17, 18	1.00	Doraj Khurd	Chitrangi	8921/ 29.09.18	04-10-18	04-10-18 to 03-10-28	Non captive
138.	Shrimati Suman Sharma W/o Shri Sandeep Sharma R/o Sector No. 3 Rohini Delhi	Stone	570	2.00	Rohal	Mada	7376/ 22.12.21	20-01-21	20-01-21 to 19-01-31	Non captive

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139.	Shrimati Preeti Singh W/o Shri Ramesh Singh R.o Dhonti Post Vaidhan District Singrauli MP	Stone	570	2.00	Rohal	Mada	8934/ 29.09.18	25-01-19	25-01-19 to 24-01-29	Non captive
140.	Shri Pankaj Kumar Sharma S/o Shri Manikamna Pra. Singh R/o Pure Post, Kachhwa District Wara UP	Stone	234	2.02	Piparwan	Chitrangi	8979/ 01.10.18 279/ 30.01.20	08-07-20	08-07-20 to 07-07-30	Non captive
141.	M/s Balaji Stone Works Part. Shri Rajesh Kumar Agrawal R/o Ginyari District Singrauli MP	Stone	203/1	3.71	Piparwan	Chitrangi	9052/ 04.10.18	28-02-19	28-02-19 to 27-02-29	Non captive
142.	Shri Rajendra Kumar Singh S/o Shri Ramdavan Singh R/o Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	1616, 1619, 1611, 1610/1, 1618	1.80	Ramdiha	Chitrangi	9064/ 04.10.18	11-06-19	11-06-19 to 10-06-29	Non captive
143.	M. K. V. Tehcno Solu. Pvt. Ltd. Own. Shri Vinay Singh R/o Durgakund District	Stone	55, 57, 58	3.50	Mahugadi Pawai	Chitrangi	9133/ 05.10.18	04-02-19	04-02-19 to 03-02-29	Non captive

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144.	M/s Vindhay Mining Works part. Shri Brijesh Kuamr Singh R/o Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	827	2.00	Gangi	Chitrangi	9144/ 05.10.18	18-12-20	18-12-20 to 17-12-30	Non captive
145.	M/s Raghuvanshi part. Shri Ashish Kumar Singh R/o Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	589, 608	1.09	Badkud	Chitrangi	9146/05 .10.18	14-02-19	14-02-19 to 13-02-29	Non captive
146.	Shri Vivek Kuamr Pandey S/o Shri Bhola Pandey R/o Hajipur District Gajipur UP	Stone	907	1.90	Badkud	Chitrangi	199/ 17.12.18	06-02-19	06-02-19 to 05-02-29	Non captive
147.	Shri Subash Pal S/o Shri Ramraj Pal R/o Dala Bazar District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	1766, 1767, 1787	2.00	Ramdiha	Chitrangi	201/ 17.12.18	28-02-19	28-02-19 to 27-02-29	Non captive
148.	Shrimati Kalindi Singh W/o Shri Anupam Singh R/o Billi District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	233	2.00	Piparwan	Chitrangi	205/ 17.12.18	29-12-20	29-12-20 to 28-12-30	Non captive

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149.	Shri Bhola Singh S/o Shri Litju Singh R/o Anpara District Sonbhadra UP	Mitti	1719/1, 1719/2, 1720,1724, 1726, 1728	1.44	Chatri	Chitrangi	1081/ 20.02.19	05-07-19	05-07-19 to 04-07-29	Non captive
150.	Shri Gaurav Singh Baghel S/o Shri Rajendra Singh Baghel R/o NAv Vihar District Singhrauli MP	Stone	225/1/1, 225/2/4, 225/1/5	1.42	Piparwan	Chitrangi	1395/ 02.03.19	02-12-19	02-12-19 to 01-12-29	Non captive
151.	Shri Gaurav Singh Bhaghel S/o Shri Rajendra Singh Baghel R/o Nav Vihar District Singrauli MP	Stone	225/1/2, 225/1/3	1.90	Piparwan	Chitrangi	1397/ 02.03.19	02-12-19	02-12-19 to 01-12-29	Non captive
152.	Amazon Mining Pvt. Ltd. R/o Shri Rajkumar Khurana R/o R. Z. 152 Raj Nagar Part	Stone	769	7.45	Rehda	Chitrangi	2499/ 04.06.19	25-01-21	25-01-21 to 24-01-31	Non captive
153.	M/s Om Stone Works Part. Shrimati Ranjana Devi R/o Gra. Vapo. Mahamalpur District Mirza. UP	Stone	908, 921	1.20	Badlud	Chitrangi	2581/ 14.06.19	14-01-20	14-01-20 to 13-01-30	Non captive

154.	Shri Anil Kumar S/o Shri Brijmohan Jaiswal R/o Ujjaini Post. Tingudi District Singrauli MP	Murrum	659, 662	1.40	Ujajini	Devsar	11076/ 26-08-19	13-11-19	13-11-19 to 12-11-29	Non captive
155.	Shri Rajesh Singh S/o Shri Beer Bahadur Singh R/o Koran Saray, District Baxar, Bihar	Mitti	120/1 and other 08 kita	2.37	Podi Nogai	Singrauli	3832/ 25.10.19	05-04-20	05-04-20 to 04-04-30	Non captive
156.	M/s Gopal Enterprises Partner Shri Rajendra Prasad Gupta R/o Singrauli District Singrauli	Stone	661/2, 662, 663	1.34	Majhigawa	Devsar	4621/ 27-12-19	15-01-20	15-01-20 to 14-01-30	Non captive
157.	M/s Jaiswal Stone Crusher partner Shri Shyamlal Village and Post Jhara District Singrauli	Stone	2898/2 and other 8 kita	4.656	Jhara	Sarai	217/ 24.01.2020	14-02-20	14-02-20 to 13-02-30	Non captive
158.	Shri Shankar Prasad Vaishya R/o Gadsa Tehsil Singrauli District Singrauli	Stone	286, 293/2	1.20	Phulwari	Singrauli	555/ 24-02-20	29-03-20	29-03-20 to 28-03-30	Non captive
159.	Shri Rakesh Kumar Goyal R/o Singrauli District Singrauli MP	Stone	469/1, 469/2	1.10	Jogiyani	Mada	627/ 29-02-20	20-09-19	20-09-09 to 19-09-29	Non captive

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160.	Shri Suresh Kumar Mittal S/o Shri Ramjeewan Mittal R/o Renusagar Dist. Sinbhadra UP	Mitti	1432	1.25	Churki	Singrauli	634/ 29-02-20	16-04-20	16-04-20 to 15-04-25	Non captive
161.	Shri Shashank Mishra S/o Late Shyam Sundar Mishra R/o Robertsganj District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	470/2, 471, 472, 473/2	1.83	Jogiyani	Mada	653/ 02-03-20	07-08-20	07-08-20 to 06-08-30	Non captive
162.	M/s Ishita Buildcon Partner Rajnish Agrawal R/o Obra Distrcit Sonbhadra UP	Stone	3/1, 3/2, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 102	3.95	Doraj Kala	Chitrangi	3011/ 04-03-20	17-03-20	17-03-20 to 16-03-30	Non captive
163.	M/s Sarveshwari Mines Pro. Shri Gyanendra Singh R/o Dhonti Tehsil Singrauli MP	Stone	156/1, 156/3, 340	3.07	Semriya	Mada	843/ 18-03-20	10-05-20	10-05-20 to 09-05-30	Non captive
164.	Shri Jagbali Prasad Vaishya R/o Sidhhikala Post Tiyra District Singrauli MP	Stone	1043/1 K, 1044	2.21	Siddhikala	Singrauli	4693/ 01-06-20	26-06-20	26-06-20 to 25-06-30	Non captive

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165.	M/s B. K. Engi. Works Pro. Shri Vinod Kumar Shah R/o Rajmilan District Singrauli MP	Stone	1071, 1072, 3180/1050, 3206/1071	2.15	Banjari	Sarai	4352/ 07-09-20	14-10-20	14-10-20 to 1310-30	Non captive
166.	M/s Sarveshwari Mines Pro. Shri Gyanendra Singh R/o Singrauli	Stone	175/1, 175/2, 176/1, 176/2, 179	1.67	Semriya	Mada	186/ 12.01.21	15-03-21	23-06-20 to 22-06-30	Non captive
167.	Shri Meghnath Vaishya R/o Karonti District Singrauli	Stone	250, 283, 284	2.12	Mudvaniya	Singrauli	799/ 23.02.21	06-03-21	29-01-19 to 28-01-29	Non captive
168.	Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh R/o Singrauli District Singrauli	Stone	1034/1	4.00	Badkud	Chitrangi	323/ 25.01.21	06-03-21	17-08-20 to 16-08-30	Non captive
169.	Shrimati Archana Singh R/o Morwa Singrauli District Singrauli	Stone	1034/1	2.60	Badkud	Chitrangi	325/ 25.01.21	03-03-21	15-10-20 to 14-10-30	Non captive
170.	Shri Sushil Bansal R/o Khadiya Bazar Shaktinagar District Sonbhadra	Stone	765, 766, 767, 772, 773, 774	2.90	Bhaukhad	Mada	327/ 25.01.21	22-03-21	11-05-20 to 10-05-30	Non captive
171.	Subhash Bansal S/o Shri Motilal Bansal R/o Khadiya Bazar	Stone	136, 137/1, 145	3.62	Basoda	Mada	329/ 25.01.21	22-03-21	05-04-20 to 04-04-30	Non captive

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172.	M. K. N. International Limited R/o Ganiyari District Singrauli	Stone	79, 80	1.02	Phulwari	Singrauli	391/ 02.02.21	28-07-21	30-07-20 to 29-07-30	Non captive
173.	Technoblast Mining Corp. Part. Shrimati Sweta Dwivwdi R/o Singrauli	Stone	109, 111, 116	3.50	Gaderiya	Singrauli	585/ 12.02.2021	22-03-21	23-09-20 to 22-09-30	Non captive
174.	Shri Sadan Prasad Jaiswal, R/o Sarai District Singrauli	Stone	3130/1	2.00	Jhara	Sarai	636/ 16.02.21	09-03-21	11-08-20 to 10-08-30	Non captive
175.	Shri Shyamlal Jaiswal R/o Sarai District Singrauli	Stone	3136	2.00	Jhara	Sarai	648/ 18.02.21	09-03-21	22-07-20 to 21-07-30	Non captive
176.	Sanjeev Kumar Singh S/o Shri Kailash Singh S/o Shri Nav Jeewan Vihar	Stone	420	4.00	Singrawal	Mada	694/ 19.02.21	08-04-21	07-09-21 to 06-09-31	Non captive
177.	Shri Dhruvendra Nath Chaturvedi S/o Shri Gyanendranath R/o Khadora Tehsil Devsar District Singrauli	Stone	212/1	2.75	Piparwan	Chitrangi	2169/ 24.06.21	03-09-21	22-11-20 to 21-11-30	Non captive

178.	M/S Avantika Group partner Shri Jeevendra Singh R/o Nogava Dheer Singh District Sidhi MP	Stone	3003	2.00	Banjari	Sarai	2206/ 30.06.21	22-07-21	11-07-21 to 10-07-31	Non captive
179.	M/s Global Infra R/o Dhonti Post Vaidhan District Singrauli	Stone	56	3.34	Gaderiya	Singrauli	2833/ 04.08.21	01-09-21	05-07-21 to 04-07-31	Non captive
180.	Shri Shyamlal Jaiswal S/o Shri Lalai Jaiswal R/o Sarai District Singrauli MP	Stone	3130	4.00	Jhara	Sarai	3987/ 01.11.21	18.11.21	26-09-21 to 25-09-26	Non captive
181.	Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh S/o Late Shri Prem Kumar Singh R/o Morba District Singrauli	Stone	837	4.00	Gangi	Chitrangi	2011/ 08.06.21	13.08.21	15-11-11 to 14-11-21	Non captive
182.	Shri Sunil Kumar Singh S/o Shri Rampal Singh R/o Pachkhora District Singrauli MP	Stone	1169,1180, 1186, 1187	1.68	Makrohar	Mada	2686/ 22.07.21	28.07.21	28-07-21 to 27-07-21	Non captive
183.	Shri Anupam Singh S/o Shri Shailendra Singh R/o Billi Obra District Sonbhadra UP	Stone	197	1.00	Piparwan	Chitrangi	2562/ 09.07.21	16.07.21	16-07-21 to 15-07-21	Non captive

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184.	Saraswati Stone Cressur Pro: Shri Devendra Kumar R/O Telai District Singrauli MP	Stone	443/1	0.65	Gahidar	Mada	3861/ 22.10.21	30.12.22	16-12-20 to 15-12-30	Non captive
185.	Jaiswal Stone Crusher Partner Shri Avinash Jaiswal R/o Urti District Singrauli MP	Stone	7/1	1.85	Jalhathni	Singrauli	3989/ 01.11.21	27.04.22	27-04-22 to 29-03-27	Non captive
186.	Davendra Kumar Choubey S/o Indramool Choubey R/o Anpara Sonbhadra UP	Stone	646,654	1.21	Bharsedi	Sarai	150/ 14.01.22	23.03.22	23-03-22 to 22-03-22	Non captive
187.	Reena Devi W/o Ramdhani Kol R/o Lilahara Singrauli MP	Stone	122/3	3.00	Karami	Mada	3167/ 01.09.21	-	-	Non captive
188.	Sushma Rawat W/o Heeralal Rawat R/o Khadaura Singrauli MP	Stone	592	4.00	Rehda	Chitrangi	2871/ 06.08.21	-	-	Non captive

4 Details of Royalty and Revenue received in last three years for Sand Mine (2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21):

Table 6 Revenue (received in last three years for Sand Mine

Year	Revenue (in Rs.)
2018-19	110703307.00
2019-20	113655247.00
2020-21	235256239.00

Table 7 Sand Production in last 3 years

Year	Production (in Cu.Mt)
2018-19	1107033.07
2019-20	1136552.47
2020-21	1295030.00

5 Details of Royalty and Revenue received in last three years for Majer Mineral & Minor Mineral Mine (2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21):

Table 8 Revenue received in last three years for Majer Mineral &Minor Mineral Mine

S.no.	Mineral Name	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	Coal	18331709773.00	18693095535.00	19965320529.00
1	Bolder	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Stone/Gitti	136833332.00	162916329.00	206050245.00
3	Murrum	2994577.00	9707535.00	5279250.00
4	Soil	440000.00	850000.00	1275000.00
5	Sand	110703307.00	113655247.00	235256239.00

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Table 9 Majer Mineral & Minor Mineral Production in last 3 years

S.no.	Mineral Name	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Coal	103299658.43	113388262.91	119396052.92
2	Boider	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Stone/Gitti	442050.00	1776084.00	1587104.00
4	Murrum	45940.00	51416.00	80018.00
5	Soil	4855.00	10205.00	13728.00
6	Sand	1107033.07	1136552.47	1295030.00

6 Use of Mineral

Minerals are use in construction, building decoration, industrial purpose and others. In district most of mining is occupied by Coal in major mineral & Black stone/Dolerite minor mineral. And river sand is also being mined.

Coal: As one of the most affordable and abundant sources of energy in India, Coal is primarily used for the Power generation in Thermal Power Plants. Many power plant Govt. Sector as well as private sector is established in singrauli district.

Gitti/building stone: Gitti / stone/ Aggregates use in construction, road and other construction projects as it has strong physical properties. Raw rock stones can be crushed and sorted into various sizes and use for different purpose.

Murrum: murrum is a highly weathered material which can derived from top portion of the bed rock it does not contains any organic material and has low selling prize. It uses in plinth filling, road pavements, and backfills in trenches. it is weathered material derived from insitue host rock.

River sand: river sand is commonly use in a concrete for construction.

7 Formation of sand

Majority of rivers originate from mountains and as they continue their journey with force, through these mountains, the bigger rocks and boulders disintegrate slowly, and over a period of time, starts rolling down as fragments. These fragments become smaller and smaller due to weathering process by water, wind and other rocks. Thus, developed sand particles are transported, washed and stored and again transported during floods and deposited at river

beds and largely on river shores. In case the sand deposits are mined / removed, cavities are formed in their place and again filled during next cycle(s) of deposition.

River sand is preferred as a source of sand because of the following factors:

- Cities tend to be located near rivers so transport costs are low, the energy in a river grinds rocks into gravels and sands,
- Eliminating the costly step of mining, grinding, and sorting of rocks
- The material produced by rivers tends to consist of resilient minerals of angular shape that are preferred for construction.
- Also, offer the advantages of being naturally sorted by grain-size, easily accessible, and able to be transported inexpensively using barges. Despite plentiful supplies of desert sand (Aeolian) which produce materials unsuitable for making concrete.

A meandering stream has a single channel that wind snakelike through its valley. As water flows around these curves, the outer edge of water is moving faster than the inner edge. This creates an erosion surface on the outer edge (a cut bank) and a depositional surface on the inner edge (a point bar). Where the bends of two meanders meet, they bypass the curve of river, creating an oxbow lake which may then be in-filled with over wash sediment.

Meanders change position by eroding sideways and slightly downstream. The sideways movement occurs because the maximum velocity of the stream shifts toward the outside of the bend, causing erosion of the outer bank. At the same time the reduced current at the inside of the meander results in the deposition of coarse sediment, especially sand. Thus by eroding its outer bank and depositing material along its inner bank, a stream moves sideways without changing its channel size. Due to the slope of the channel, erosion is more effective on the downstream side of a meander.

The specific gravity of an aggregate is considered as the measure of strength or quality of the material. Specific gravity is defined as the ratio of weight of a given volume of aggregate to the weight of equal volume of water. Aggregates having low specific gravity are generally weaker than those with aggregates having high specific gravity. This property helps in a general identification of aggregates. The specific gravity of (sand) is considered to be around 2.65 to 2.67. Sand particles composed of quartz have a specific gravity between 2.65 to 2.67.

While inorganic clays generally range from 2.70 to 2.80. Soils with large amounts of organic matter or porous particles have specific gravity below 2.60 (Some range as low as 2.00).

7.1 Sources of sand

Sand is world's second most consumed natural resource after water. Rapid urbanization and global population growth have created unbound demand for this limited natural resource. With urbanization as key driving factor, construction industry has expanded considerably over the last few decades leading to overuse of river sand for construction purposes. This increasing discrepancy between the need for aggregates in the society and scarcity of natural sand due to exhaustion of resources and environmental considerations, has urged concrete manufacturers to look for a suitable and sustainable alternative fine aggregate. The economical and ecological alternative is manufactured sand.

7.1.1 Natural Sources

Natural sand is produced by natural forces, such as river sand and sea sand. Generally, sand found at foot of mountains is more weathered, containing more mud, organic impurities and light substances. Sea sand often contains shells and other impurities, and its components such as the chlorine, sulfate and magnesium salts may cause corrosion of steel bars. All the components will affect the performance of concrete. Sources of sand can be river bed material, de-siltation pits in reservoirs/dams, agricultural land etc. these can be broadly classifies as:

Following are the natural types of the sand:

- **Pit Sand**

This sand is found as deposits in soil and it is obtained by forming pits into soils. It is excavated from a depth of about 1 m to 2 m from ground level. The pit sand consists of sharp angular grains which are free from salts and it proves to be excellent material for mortar or concrete work. For making mortar, the clean pit sand free from organic matter and clay should only be used.

- **River Sand**

This sand is obtained from banks or beds of rivers. The river sand consists of fine rounded grains probably due to mutual attrition under the action of water current. The colour of river sand is almost white. As river sand is usually available in clean condition, it is widely used for all purposes.

- **Sea Sand**

This sand is obtained from sea shores. The sea sand, like river sand, consists of fine rounded grains. The colour of sea sand is light brown. The sea sand contains salts. These salts attract moisture from the atmosphere. Such absorption causes dampness, efflorescence and disintegration of work. The sea sand also retards the setting action of cement. Due to all such reasons, it is the general rule to avoid the use of sea sand for engineering purposes except for filling of basement, etc. It can however be used as a local material after being thoroughly washed to remove the salt.

7.1.2 Manufactured Sand

Manufactured sand (M-Sand) is artificial sand produced from crushing hard stones into small sand sized angular shaped particles (rock particles with a particle size of less than 4.75 mm and is made by artificial crushing and sieving after soil removal treatment), washed and finely graded to be used as construction aggregate. It is a superior alternative to River Sand for construction purpose. The main technical indicators of artificial sand are particle gradation, fineness modulus, stone powder content, void ratio, apparent density, bulk density, methylene blue value (MB), crushing value index, mica content, light-matter content, etc.

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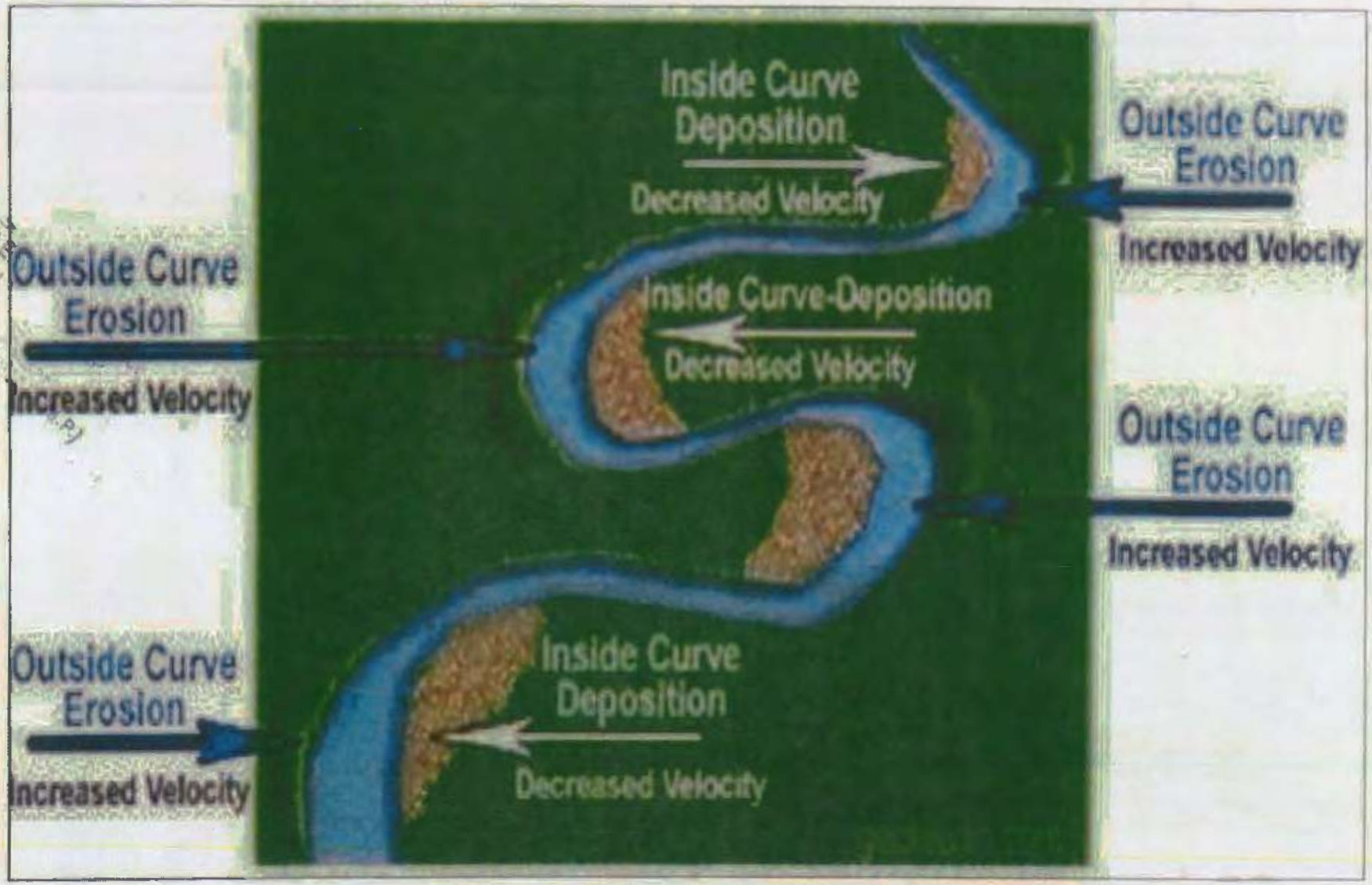

Figure 4 Conducive Areas for sand deposition

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7.2 Sand Mining

Sand Mining is an activity referring to the process of the removal of sand from rivers, streams and lakes.

- Sand is mined from beaches and dredged from river beds.
- There are no official figures for the amount of sand mined illegally, but in 2015-16, there were over 19,000 cases of illegal mining of minor minerals, which include sand, in the country.
- To stop illegal mining, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF) issued Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand mining.
- These guidelines focus on the effective monitoring of the sand mining.

Following considerations shall be kept in mind for sand mining:

- Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradations shall be identified. The Leaseholder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the sand and gravel deposit in these locations to manage aggradations problem.
- Sand and gravel may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- Abandoned stream channels on the terrace and inactive floodplains are to be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. The stream should not be diverted to form the inactive channel.
- Layers of sand which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- Sand shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- Segments of the braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- Sand and gravel shall not be extracted up to a distance of 1 kilometre (1 km) from major bridges and highways on both sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of a bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points) on up-stream side and ten times (10x) the span of such bridge on down-stream side, subjected to a

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minimum of 250 meters on the upstream side and 500 meters on the downstream side.

- Sand and gravel could be extracted from the downstream of the sand bar at river bends. Retaining the upstream one to two-thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- The flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there is a significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure. Sand and gravel mining may be allowed to maintain the natural flow capacity based on surveyed cross-section history. Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- The Piedmont Zone (Bhabhar area) particularly in the Himalayan foothills, where riverbed material is mined, and this sandy-gravelly track constitute excellent conduits and hold the greater potential for groundwater recharge. Mining in such areas should be preferred in locations selected away from the channel bank stretches.
- Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meters and distance from the bank should be ¼th or river width and should not be less than 7.5 meters.
- Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to the start of mining.
- A buffer distance/un-mined block of 50 meters after every block of 1000 meters over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be the directed/prescribed by the regulatory authority shall be maintained.
- River bed sand mining shall be restricted within the central 3/4th width of the river/rivulet or 7.5 meters (inward) from river banks but up to 10% of the width of the river, as the case may be and decided by regulatory authority while granting environmental clearance in consultation with irrigation department. Regulating authority while regulating the zone of river bed mining shall ensure that the objective to minimize the effects of riverbank erosion and consequential channel migration are achieved to the extent possible. In general, the area for removal of minerals shall not exceed 60% of the mine lease area, and any deviation or relaxation in this regard shall be adequately supported by the scientific report.

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- The mining from the area outside river bed shall be permitted subject to the condition that a safety margin of two meters (1 m) shall be maintained above the groundwater table while undertaking mining and no mining operation shall be permissible below this level unless specific permission is obtained from the Competent Authority. Further, the mining should not exceed nine-meter (3 m) at any point in time.
- The permanent boundary pillars need to be erected after identification of an area of aggradations and deposition outside the bank of the river at a safe location for future surveying. The distance between boundary pillars on each side of the bank shall not be more than 100 meters.

8 General Profile of the District

1.Geographical Position	The Singrauli district is located in the north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh having a geographical area of 567200 ha and extended by North latitudes 23°49' and 24°42' and east longitude. 81°18' to 82°48'.
2. Area and Population	I. Geographical Area (Sq. Km) Total Area (Sq. Km): 5675 Km^2 II. CENSUS 2011 I. Population a. Total Population: 1,178,273 b. Male Population: 613,637 c. Female Population: 564,636 II. Literates a. Total Literates: 585,054 b. Male: 359,923 c. Female: 225,131 III. Main Workers (Census 2011) a. Total Workers: 1,75,576 b. Male Workers: 96,999 c. Female Workers: 78,577 d. Cultivators: 45,515 e. Agricultural Labourers: 55,212 f. Other Workers: 14,326 V. Languages Spoken in the District

	The most prominent and widely spoken language in the region is the national language i.e. Hindi. Apart from this, the traditional inhabitants of the region also speak other languages like Bagheli and Bhojpuri.
3. Temperature	Mean- Maximum temperature: 42°C Mean- Minimum temperature: 8.1°C
4. Rainfall (In mm)	Normal – South West Monsoon: 1041.5 mm Annual Rainfall: 1132.7 mm
5.Agriculture	a. Total Cultivated Area (Ha): 481.5 b. Net Area Sown (Ha): 353.6 c. Area Sown more than once (Ha): 127.9
6.Rivers, etc.	In the district three main river flows along with several tributaries rivers the major rivers are the son, Gopal and Rihand.
7. Revenue Administrative Divisions	Revenue Divisions: a. Revenue Blocks: 3 b. Revenue Tehsils: 5
8. Local Bodies	a. Municipalities: 1 b. Village Panchayats: 347

8.1 Census Data 2011

Table 10 Census Data for year 2011

Description	2011
Actual Population	1,178,273
Male	613,637
Female	564,636
Population Growth	28.05%
Area Sq. km.	5,675
Density/Km^2	208
Proportion to population of Madhya Pradesh	1.62%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	920
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	923
Average Literacy	60.41
Male Literacy	71.34
Female Literacy	48.53
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	209,792
Male Population (0-6 Age)	109,094
Female Population (0-6 Age)	100,698
Literates	585,054
Male Literates	359,923
Female Literates	225,131
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.81%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.78%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.83%

9 Land utilization Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Mining, etc.,

Land use/land cover (LULC) changes are main issues of universal environment change. The Satellite remote sensing data with their monotonous nature have proved to be rather useful in mapping land use/land cover decorations and changes with time. Quantification of such changes is conceivable through GIS techniques even if the subsequent spatial datasets are of dissimilar scales or resolutions. Such studies have helped in considerate the dynamics of human happenings in space and time. Land use refers to man's activities.

Table 11 Land Use Pattern of the Study Area

Sr. No.	Class	Area in Ha.	Percentage of coverage
1	Agricultural Land	415.37078	0.07
2	Barren rocky	78.166981	0.01
3	Agricultural Land	222082.638	38.78
4	Deciduous (Dry/Moist/Thorn)	162186.4755	28.32
5	Agricultural Land	21333.22677	3.72
6	Forest Plantation	1221.702216	0.21
7	Gullied/Ravinous land	858.085268	0.15
8	Industrial	5782.880282	1.01
9	Lake/Ponds	1786.436763	0.31
10	Mining / Quarry	6474.740679	1.13
11	Reservoir/Tank	7253.341783	1.27
12	River	8876.197034	1.55
13	Rural	2214.809361	0.39
14	Scrub Forest	29860.90554	5.21
15	Scrub land	90601.79126	15.82
16	Tree Clad Area	9254.080542	1.62
17	Urban	2442.122396	0.43
	Total	572722.9712	100.00

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Figure 5 Land Use and Land Cover Map of the District

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District Survey Report: Singrauli

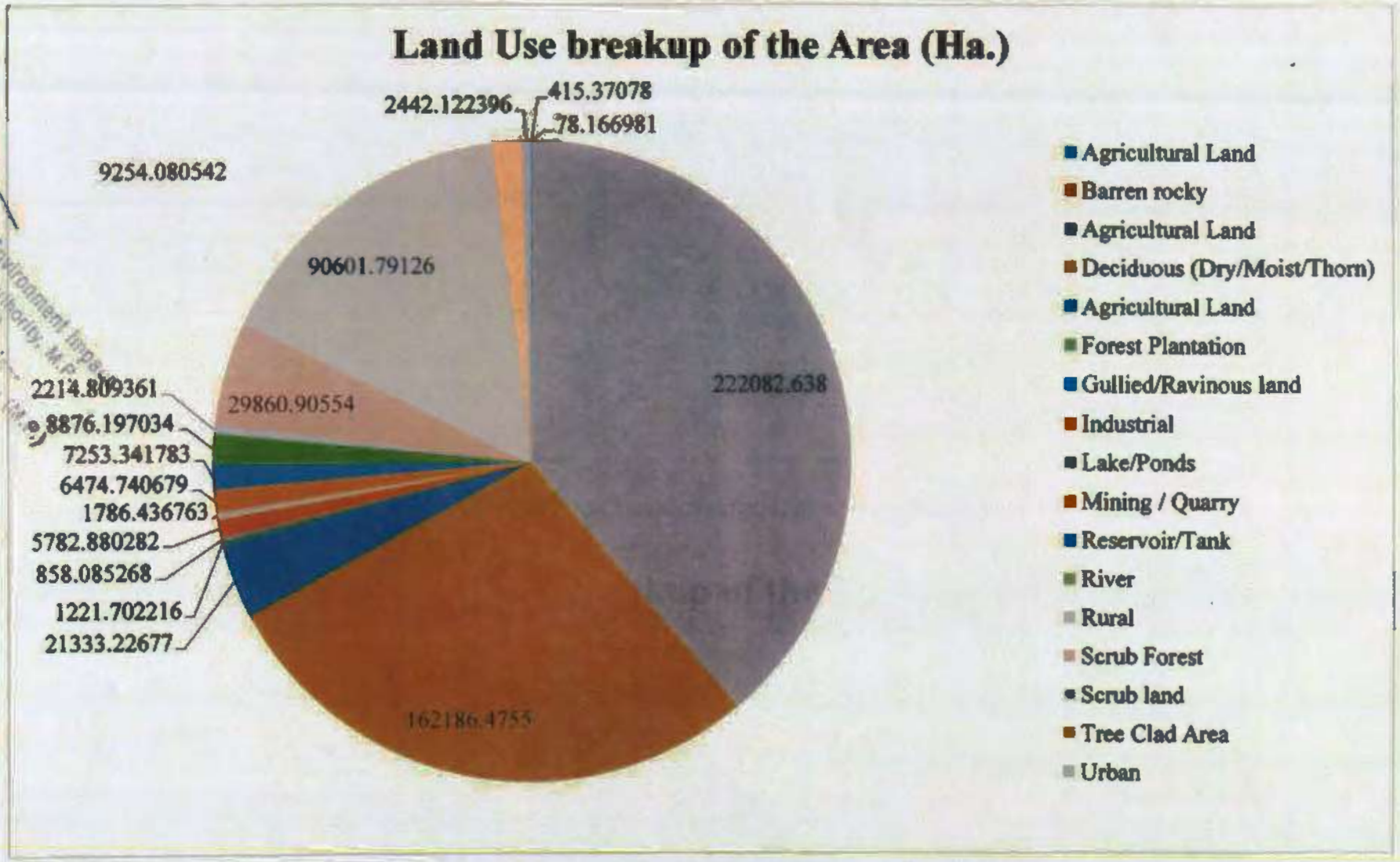

Figure 6 Land Use and Land Cover Breakup of the District

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10 Physiography of the District

The district is divided into three physiographic divisions: - (i) Kaimur hilly ranges (ii) The Central part hilly ranges and (iii) Southern hilly ranges. The maximum and minimum elevation of the district is 823m and 212m above mean sea level respectively. The district as a whole constitutes a hilly terrain most part of the district is covered by kaimur hilly ranges. High elevation hilly ranges are spreaded all over the district with highest elevation found in Waidhan block.

In the district three main river flows along with several tributaries rivers the major rivers are the son, Gopal and Rihand. The Kaimur range stretching from NE and SW direction and covered most part of the district. The central part of the district forms a series of hill ranges. The Southern part of district the elevation of hills ranges varies between 365 and 488m above MSL. The general slope of the area is towards North east.

The entire district drained by the above mentioned 3 major rivers and their tributaries for us the Ganges drainage System. The pattern of drainage is dendrite in hectare excepting the localized radial pattern in the hilly terrain.

11 Rainfall of the District and Climate Conditions

11.1 Rainfall

The normal rainfall of the district is 1120.7mm. The maximum rainfall takes place during south west monsoon period. Rainfall 89% of the annual rainfall takes place during monsoon period i.e. June to September. July is the wettest month of the year. Only 11% of the annual rainfall takes place between Octobers to May period.

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Table 12 Details of Month wise Rainfall Data (Jan-2020 to Dec.2020)

S. No.	Name of Month	Month wise average Value of Rainfall (m.m.)
1	January 2020	25
2	February2020	38.2
3	March 2020	32.6
4	April 2020	15
5	May 2020	57.5
6	June 2020	335.9
7	July 2020	217.5
8	Agust 2020	272.7
9	September 2020	235.8
10	Octomber 2020	54.7
11	November 2020	4.9
12	December 2020	5.1
	Total	**1294.9**

11.2Climatic Conditions

The climate of Singrauli district Characterized by hot summer & well distributed rainfall during south west monsoon. The year can be divided into four seasons. The winter commas for end of November and lasts till first week of March. The period for March to middle of June conditions hot weather. May is the hottest month of the year. The south west monsoon starts form middle of June and continues till end of September. October & November is the months of post monsoon/retreating of monsoon.

The temperature starts rising form beginning of February and reaches maximum during the month of May. The daily mean maximum temperature in May is 42.00C and daily mean minimum is 25.80c. The day temperature on individual days during the period April to first week June gets up to 440 to 450 C. Monsoon generally arrives in the middle of June and there is an appreciation drop is temperature and the weather becomes pleasant. After withdrawal of monsoon in the first week of October there is slight increase in day's temperature, hot nights become progressively cooler. January is generally coldest month of the year. The maximum daily mean temperature in January is 24.30c and minimum daily temperature about 8.10c.

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The summer season is the district period of the year. The humidity is the lowest in April i.e. about 35%, during south west monsoon the humidity is the highest due to heavy rains, attaining its maximum of about 85% in August. The humidity again decreases in October due to high temperature and retreating of monsoon. The daily mean annual relative humidity of Singrauli is 66%.

The wind velocity is high during the Premonsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The highest wind velocity is in June about 6.50 km/hr and lowest in December about 1.6 km/hr. The daily annual mean wind velocity of Singrauli district is 3.6km/hr.

The normal rainfall of the district is 1120.7mm. The maximum rainfall takes place during south west monsoon period. Rainfall 89% of the annual rainfall takes place during monsoon period i.e. June to September. July is the wettest month of the year. Only 11% of the annual rainfall takes place between October to May period.

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12Geology of the District

Most of the the area covered in district Downstreem as well as Upstream is Sand Stone. The detais of Geology is a follows, the geology of the district reveals that the Occurrence of various work formation as old as granites of Achaean age to the Alluvium of Recent age. The other important formations Outcropping in the district are Deccan trap of cretaceous – Eocene, Gondwanas of Paleozoic to Mesozoic Sandstone and other ranks of Vindhayans and Phyllites, Quartzites, Schist, Gneisses and Granites of Archean age. The Geology of the district is shown in the Hydrogeological Map. The general Stratigraphic Succession obtained in the district is given as under:-

Table 13 Geological Profile of the District

Period	Series/ Stage	Lithology	
Recetn to Pleistocene	Alluvium	Alluvium and soil cap comprising clay, sand gravel etc.	
Cretaceous to Eocene	Deccan traps	Basaltic Lava Flows	
Permian to upper Carboniferous	Gondwanas	Upper Gondwana Formation	Sandstone Shale conglomerate and glouconite
		Ranging Formation	
		Talchir Formation	
Cambrian	Vindhyans	Kaimur Series	Porcellinite sandstone Orthoquartzite and Conglomerate
		Semri Series	
Per Cambrian	Archeans	Phyllite, Quartzite, Granite, Schist, gneisses metabasic sedimentary and intrusive	

The occurrence and movement of ground Water in different formations varies with rock type. The weathered and fractured zones occurring at shallow depths provide scope of ground water storage and movement.

Ground water in Achaeans rocks occur in joints and fractures plane and in the weathered zones mostly under the water table conditions occurrence and movement of ground water is controlled by the extended size and interconnection of Joints and the degree of weathering which varies specially areas having a fairly high degree of fracturing and weathering and fracturing can sustain tube wells.

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The area occupied by Achaean rocks comprising mostly granites schist's phyllites gneisses and guartizes where ground water occurs under phreatic conditions in the shallow weathered, Jointed and fractured zones of these rock types the thickness of weathered zone generally varies from 7 to 18 mbgl. The depth of the dug wells ranged between 3 to 21 mbgl with depth to water level varies from 2.41 to 16.70 mbgl.

The area underlain by Archean rocks could be developed by large decimeter dug wells with dier varing between 6 to 9m and 15 to 20m depth piercing the full thickness of weathered Jointed an fractured zones available in this formation.

The Vindhyan Sandstone and limestone, when occurring ocuring at lower elevations and having well developed joints, yield modulate quantities of ground water. The semri limestone has well developed and interconnected solution openings and ground water occurs under confined conditions. The depth to dug wells range between 6 to 24m bgl with depth to water level varying between 3.72 to 21.50m bgl

Lower gondwana formations are represented by Talchir formation occupy in the northern part of the district wells located in topographic lows and piercing the Talchir Sandstones yield vary between 200 to 400m3/day.

The upper gondwana formations mainly consists of sandstones and clays and appear as hilly terrain in the southern part of the district the depth to water level in the upper gondwana formations verging between 3.15 to 11.32. The well discharge varies between 100 to 150m3/day during summer months and can be developed by large diameter dug wells with diameter dug wells with diameter varying between 5 to 10m with 15 to 20m depth piercing the full thickness of weathered Jointed and fractured zones available in this formation.

The Alluvium includes mainly fine sands with pebbles and day occupy small patch in the northern part of the district water occurs in alluvium under water table condition. The depth of the wells varied between 10 to 25m. The water table is sloping towards Son River and its tributaries as result of their effluent nature.

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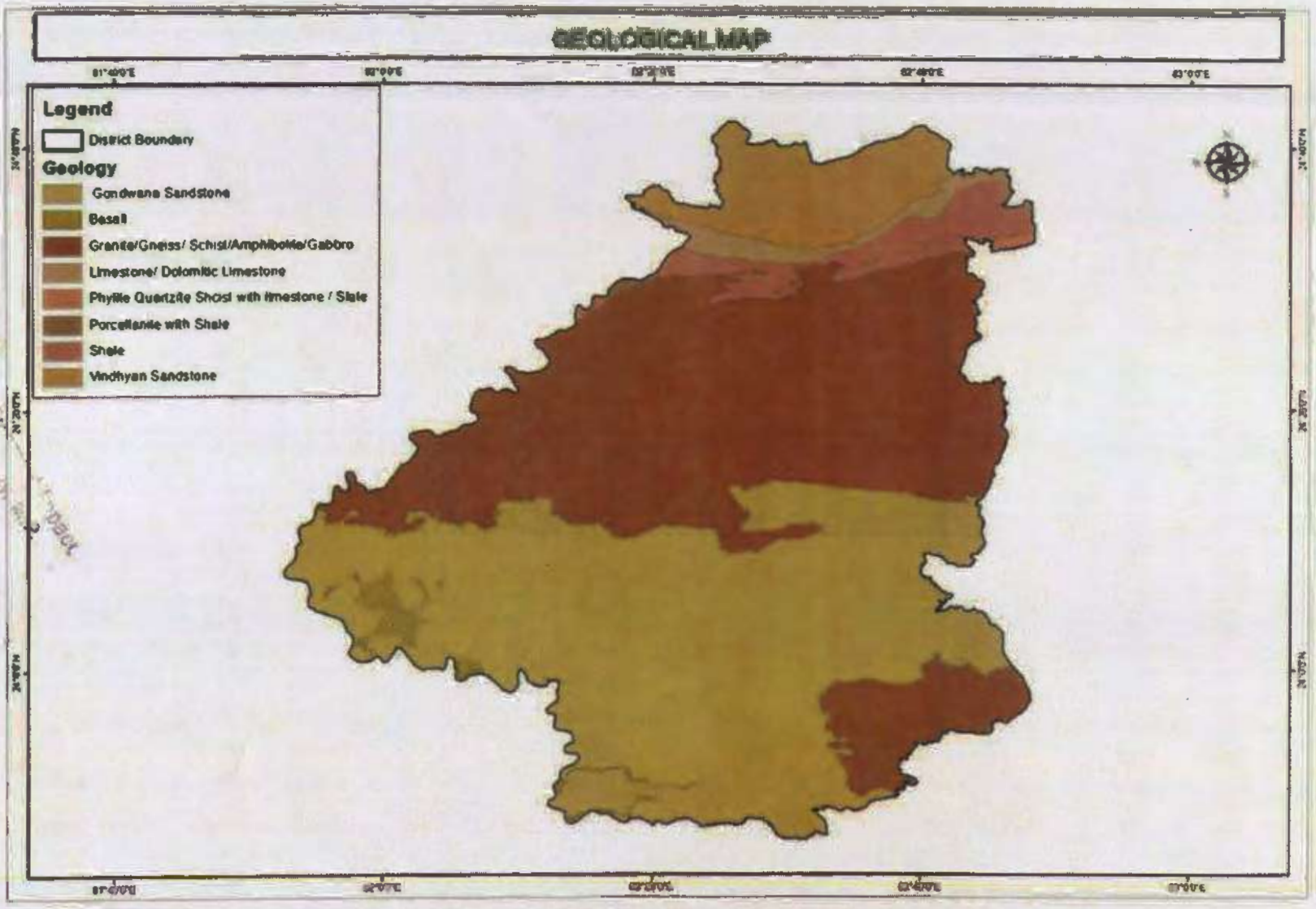

Figure 7 Geological Map of the District

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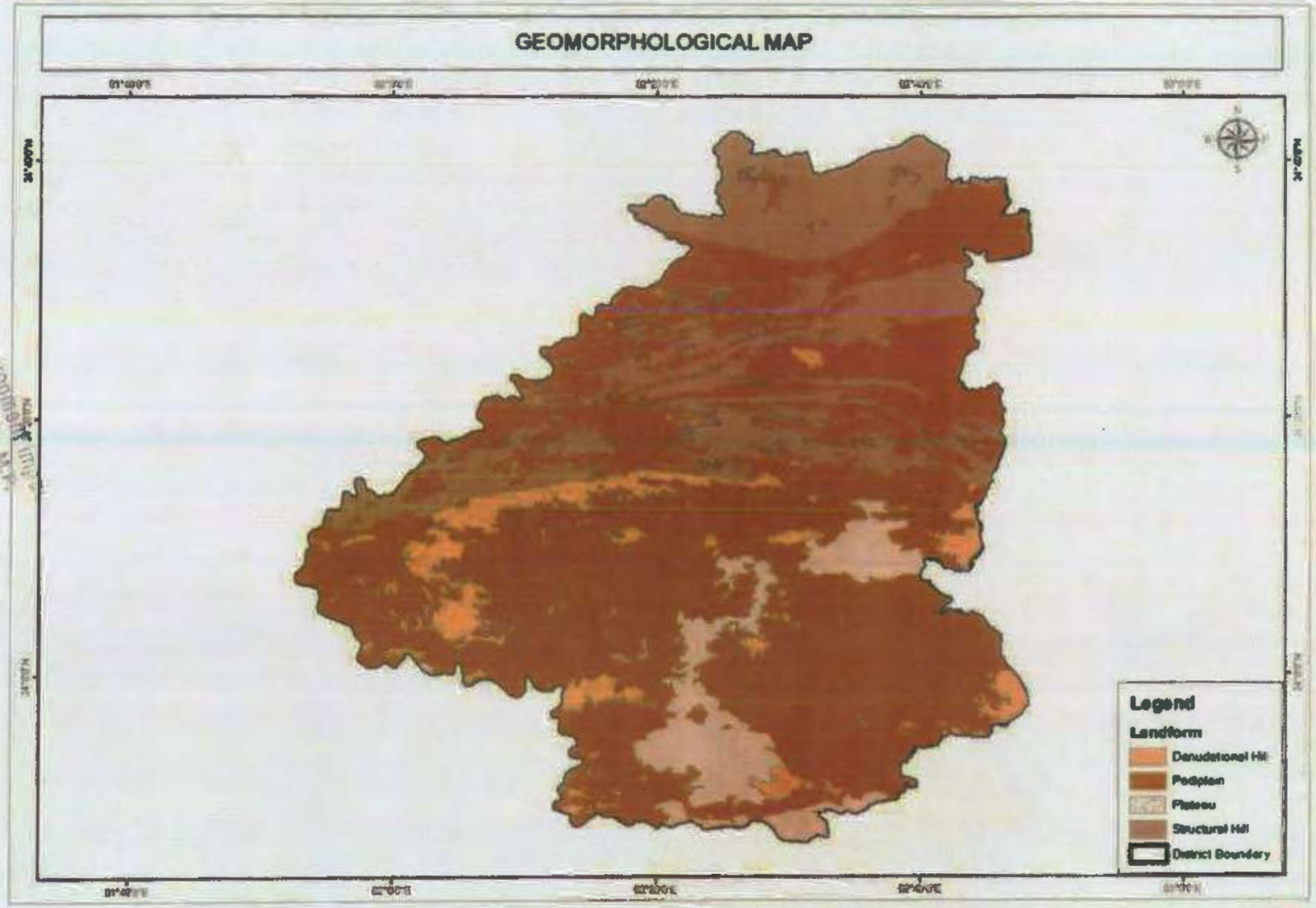

Figure 8 Geomorphologic Map of the District

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13 Drainage and Irrigation Pattern

13.1 Drainage Pattern

In the district three main river flows along with several tributaries rivers the major rivers are the son, Gopal and Rihand. The Kaimur range stretching from NE and SW direction and covered most part of the district. The central part of the district forms a series of hill ranges. The Southern part of district the elevation of hills ranges varies between 365 and 488m above MSL. The general slope of the area is towards North east. The entire district drained by the above mentioned 3 major rivers and their tributaries for us the Ganges drainage System. The pattern of drainage is dendrite in hectare excepting the localized radial pattern in the hilly terrain.

13.2 Irrigation Practices

Major food grains under cultivation in Kharif include Paddy, Maize, Arhar, Urad and Moong while Wheat, Gram, Mustard and Linseed (Alsi) are grown in Rabi. Besides these crops spices, medicinal, fruits (Mango, Guava) and seasonal vegetables (tomato, cauliflower, pea and Cucurbits, lady's finger) are also cultivated by the farmers in the district. Major spices under cultivation are Garlic, Coriander, Fenugreek, Chilies, and Turmeric. The area under fruits and spices remained limited in the district due to depleting irrigation and post harvest management facilities etc.

The inputs are not used on the recommended scale in the district. Farmers mainly use high doses of nitrogenous fertilizers. Potash is rarely used by the farmers. Similarly, Micro nutrient are used very rarely by the farmers. FYM and other organic content are applied in very less quantity as compared to required doses and farm pest control measures is not up to the mark. NPK ratio in every crop is unbalanced. Quality seed availability at proper time determines the agricultural growth rate of the state. It is seen that SRR rate is low in the district as compared to the state.

The pace of agriculture and allied sector should be accelerated by improving the awareness i.e. more use of HYV seed, strengthening farm mechanization and higher SRR by providing more credit facilities to farmers and improving marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied sector.

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil for normal growth of plants. Water is an important determinant factor for production of crops in agriculture sector. Intensive and extensive cultivation of land depends mainly on the availability of water. Medium and minor irrigation schemes are implemented in the state for augmenting the water supply for agriculture. The various sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, tube wells, ordinary wells, springs and channels.

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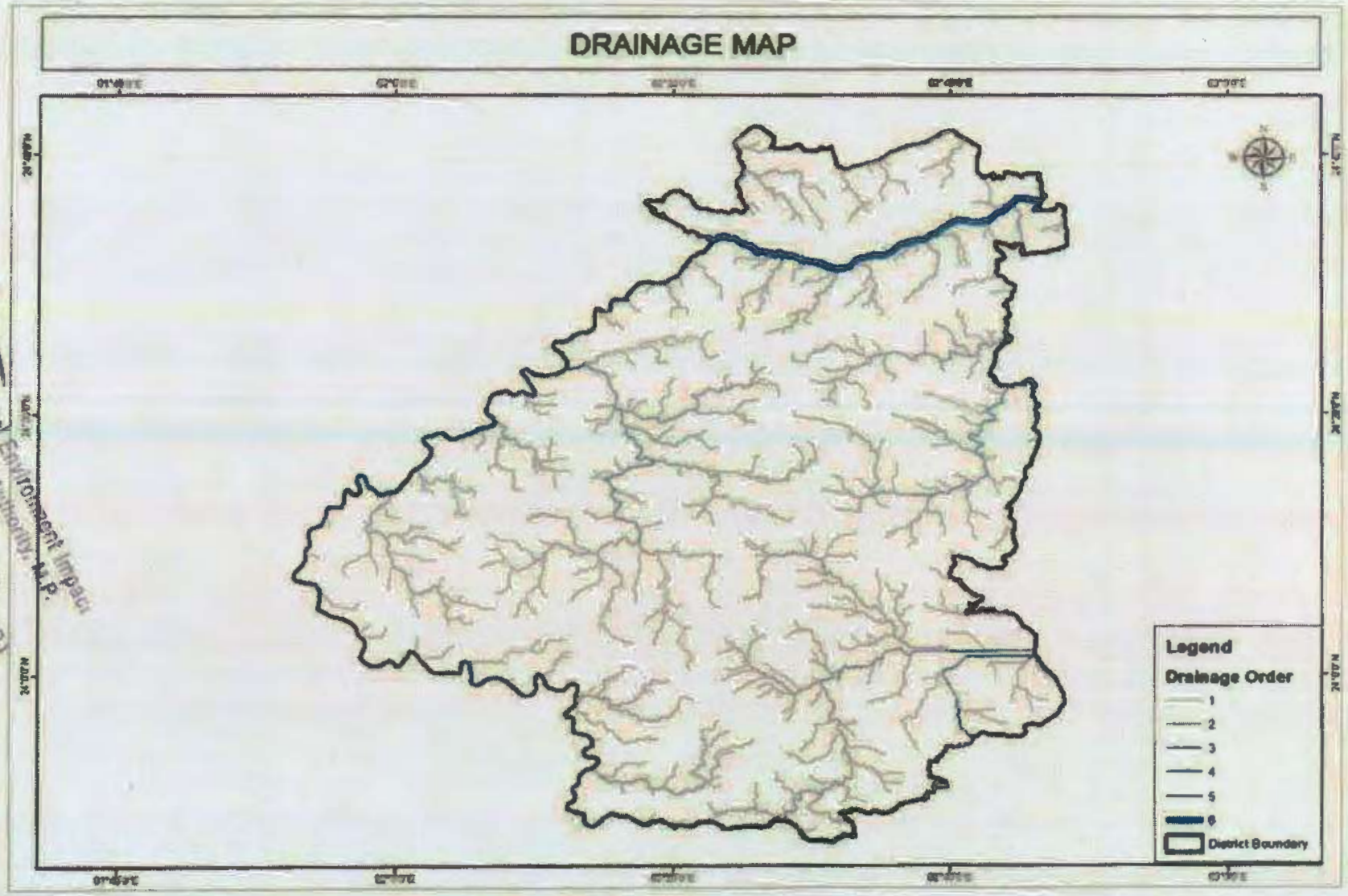

Figure 9 Drainage Map of the District

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14 Surface Water and Ground water scenario of the District

14.1 Ground Water

Ground Water is found beneath the earth's surface and is an important source of water in most of the Districts in the State. Ground Water is withdrawn for Agriculture, Municipal and industrial use. The depth at which the ground water occurs is called Ground water Table.

Ground water is the principal source of irrigation in the district. The district area is underlain by hard rock as well as alluvium. The occurrence and movement of ground Water in different formations varies with rock type. The weathered and fractured zones occurring at shallow depths provide scope of ground water storage and movement. Ground water in Achaeans rocks occur in joint and fracture plane and in the weathered zones mostly under the water table conditions occurrence and movement of ground water is controlled by the extended size and interconnection of joints and the degree of weathering which varies specially areas having a fairly high degree of fracturing and weathering can sustain tube wells. The pre-monsoon depth to water level in the district ranges between 4.13 m bgl and 18.50m bgl. Major part of the district have water level in the range of 8- 12m bgl during the pre monsoon. During post-monsoon period, water level varies from 2.94m bgl to 15.17m bgl. In major part of the district, water level lies between 5 & 10 m bgl. Analyses of Groundwater level data of pre-monsoon period indicate that there is declining trend in the range of 0.0018 - 0.27 m/yr.

14.2 Surface Water

The general slope of the area is towards North east. The entire district drained by the above mentioned 3 major rivers and their tributaries for us the Ganges drainage System. The pattern of drainage is dendrite in hectare excepting the localized radial pattern in the hilly terrain.

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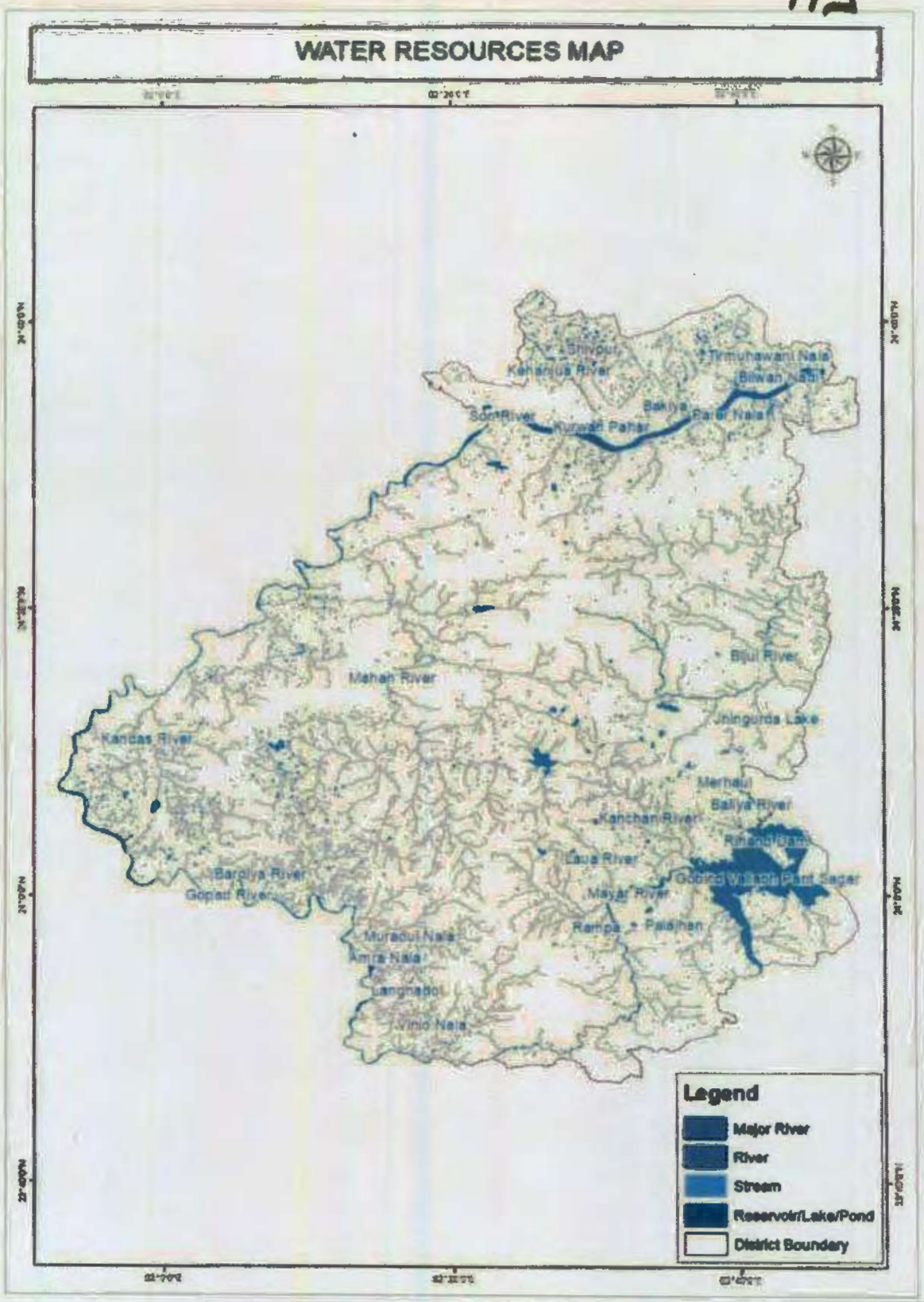

Figure 10 Water Resources Map of the District

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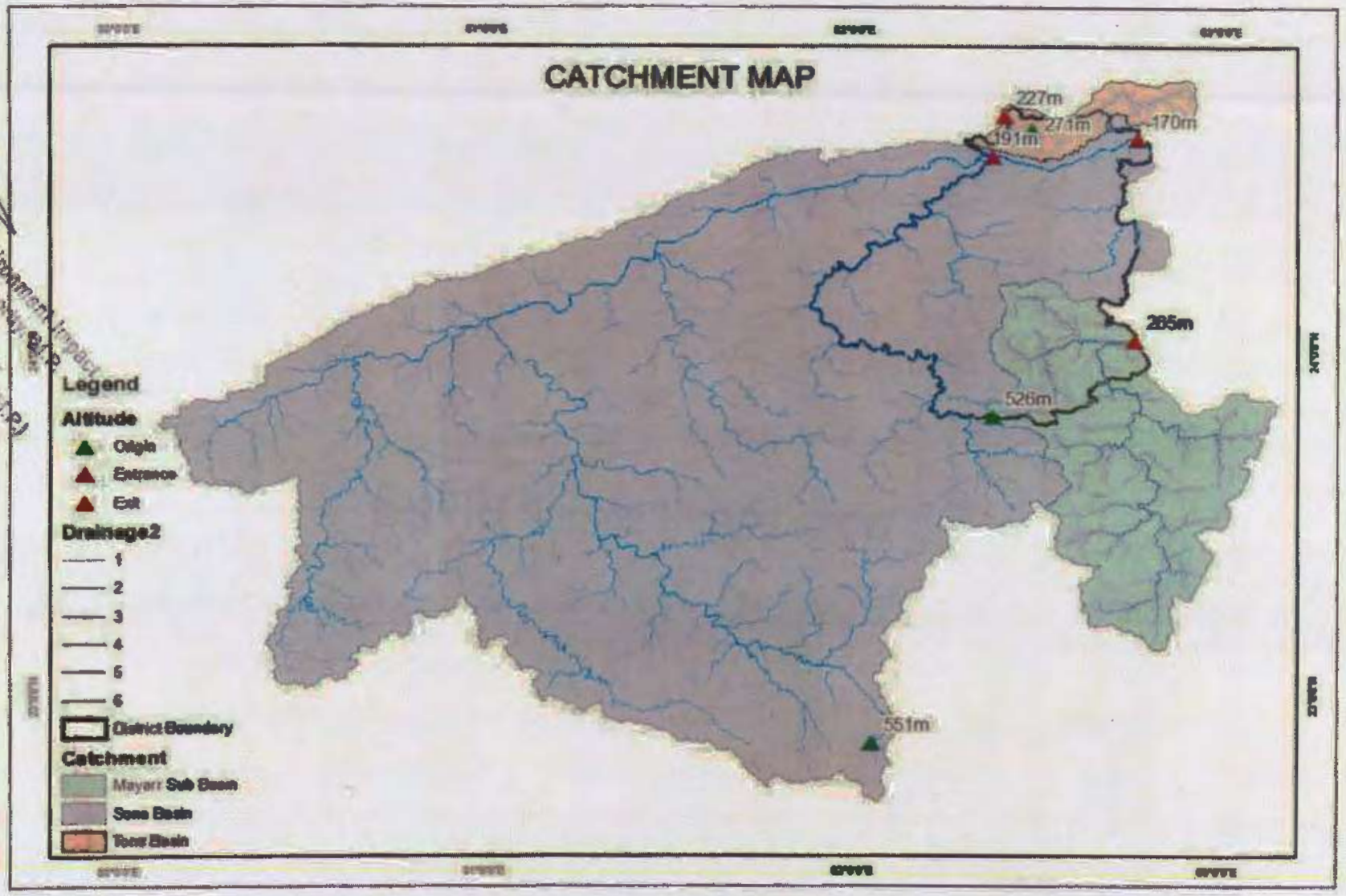

Figure 11 Catchment Map of District

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Table 14 Details of Catchment Area

Sr. No.	Properties	Mayar River	Sone River	Gopad River	Rihand River
1	Catchment Area up to Exit spot of Particular District	846 sq. km	29,432 sq. km	3910 sq. km	5825 sq. km
2	Catchment Area of Particular District	271 sq. km	455 sq. km	1600 sq. km	192 sq. km
3	Length of the Catchment Area	39 km	49 km	122 km	53 km
4	Length of the Catchment Area of Particular District	39 km	49 km	122 km	53 km
5	Altitude at Origin of the River	646 m	1035 m	831 m	816 m
6	Altitude at Entrance of the Particular District	463 m	195 m	439	289 m
7	Altitude at Exit of the Particular District	265 m	176 m	196	265 m

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15 Mineral Map of the district

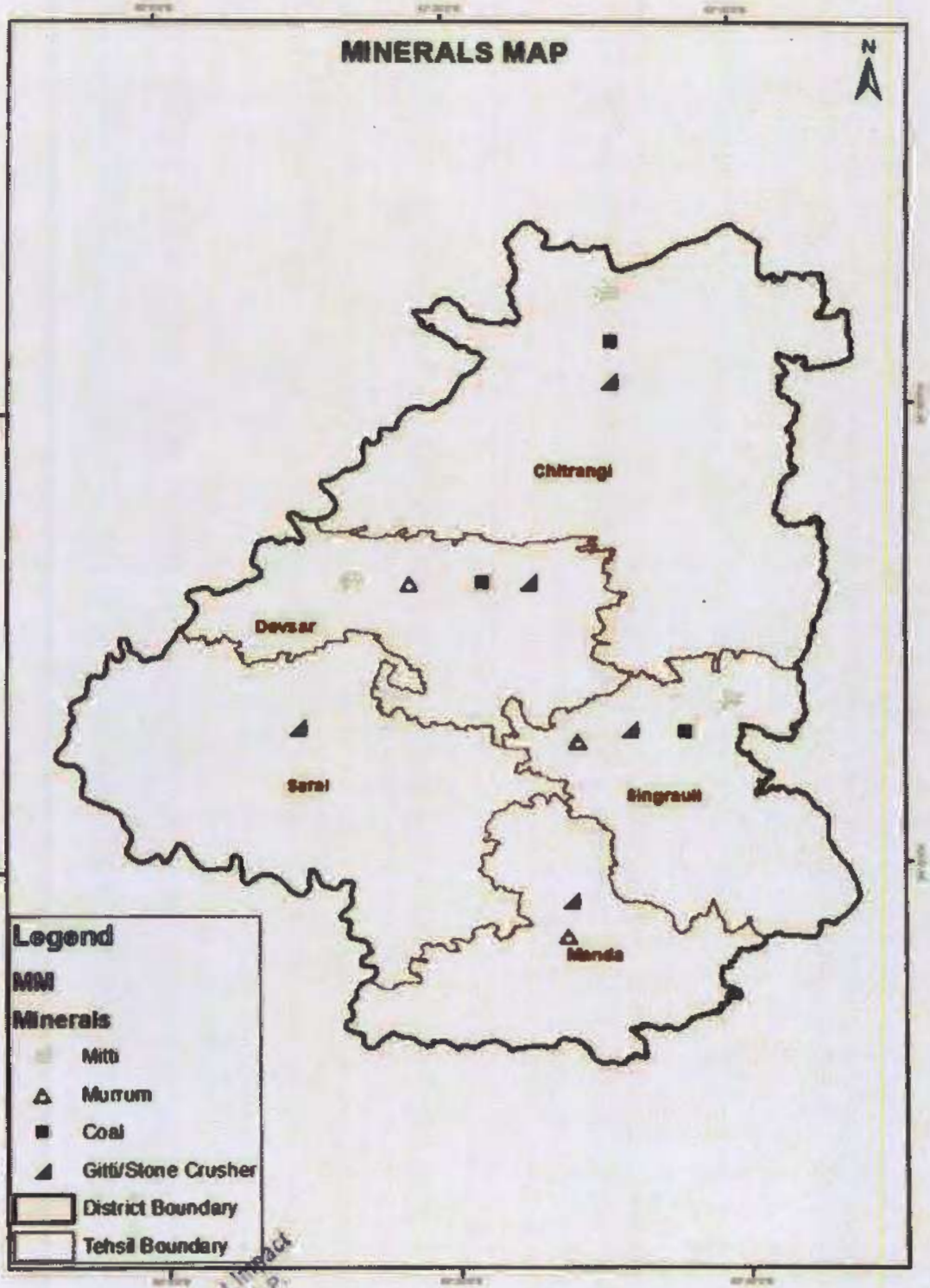

Figure 12 Mineral Map of the District

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16 Total Mineral Reserve available in the District

Table 15 Total mineral reserve available in the district

S. no.	Mineral Name	Total Reserve Mineral
1	Gitti/ Stone	46439082.00
2	Soil	440760.00
3	Murrum	1104472.00

Coalfield:

1. Singrauli Coalfield is spread over 2202 Sq. Km, comprising of two basins, viz. Moher Sub-basin (312 Sq. Km.) and Singrauli Main basin (1890 Sq. Km.) total coal reserves of 10.06 BT (6.83 BT in Moher Sub-basin and 3.23 BT in Main Basin). Out of this reserve, the industry has extracted 1.7 BT of coal from Moher Sub-basin till March 2019. Major part of the Moher subbasin lies in the Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh and a small part lies in the Sonebhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. Coal mining operations are at present concentrated in Moher Sub-basin through ten numbers of highly mechanized opencast mines. Singrauli main basin lies in the western part of the coalfield and is largely unexplored.
2. Recently two Gold block (Chakariya Gold Block) & (Gurar Pahar Gold Block) is also located by GIS in Singrauli district the reserve of Gold is approximately 0.14 Million tone in Chakariya Block, and 14.77 Million tonne in Gurar block.

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17 Quality/Grade of Mineral available in the District

There is quality of mineral available as a major and minor grade is present in the Singrauli District.

As we have assessed mineral availability of the district is fare and acceptable quality and it has commercial value.

There are various minerals and ore available in the district as it is given in our next chapter 18.

Table 16 Details of quality/grade mineral available in district

S. no.	Mineral Name	Quality/ Grade
1.	Coal	G-6 to G-15.

18 Demand and supply of the Mineral in Last three Year

Table 17 Demand and supply of the Major Mineral & mineral in last three year

S.no.	Mineral Name	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Remark
1	Coal	103299658.43	113388262.91	119396052.92	Coals are use in Thermal power plan.
2	Stone/Gitti	442050	1776084	1587104	minor mineral such as stone /Gitti ,sand,murrum are supply basis of demand on the market
3	Murrum	45940	51416.00	80018.00	
4	Soil	4855.00	10205.00	13728.00	

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19Details of Eco – Sensitive Area, if any, in the District

Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve is wildlife paradise located in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh but part of it lies in Singrauli district. The National park was established in 1975. The Sal forests are not only home for Tigers and hundreds of other species of wild animals but they also form wildlife corridor, connecting Bandhavgarh and Palamau Tiger Reserve. Occasionally the wild elephants from neighboring Chhattisgarh area venture into the forests of tiger reserve for temporary shelter.

Table 18 List of Villages coming under Eco- Sensitive Zone of Son Ghariyal Wildlife Senctuary along with Geo- Coordinates

Coordinates of Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary		
	Longitude	Latitude
A	82° 44'47.131"E	24° 36'46.069"N
B	82° 44'50.876"E	24° 36'7.436"N
C	81° 14'59.978"E	24° 9'45.640"N
D	81° 14'59.978"E	24° 9'56.385"N

Coordinates of Eco Sensitive Zone of Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary		
	Longitude	Latitude
A1	82° 44'51.175"E	24° 37'19.269"N
B1	82° 45'34.613"E	24° 36'2.146"N
C1	81° 14'55.232"E	24° 9'13.446"N
D1	81° 14'24.569"E	24° 9'48.529"N

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S.N.	Name of Place	Late_D	Late_M	Late_S	Long_D	Long_M	Long_S	Late_DD	Long_DD
1	Parsili	24	10	21.73	81	31	26.94	24.1727	81.52415
2	Chamaradol	24	8	19.2	81	31	12	24.13867	81.52
3	Khari	24	10	10.76	81	28	8.7	24.16966	81.46908
4	Naudhiya	24	11	10.76	81	29	57.6	24.18632	81.49933
5	Ghoghi	24	13	8.8	81	30	7.52	24.21911	81.50209
6	Sajaha	24	19	58.04	81	32	6.04	24.33279	81.53501
7	Khatai	24	31	30.47	82	33	23.11	24.52513	82.55642
8	Gangi	24	31	9.71	82	29	58.46	24.51936	82.49957
9	Khaira	24	31	55.52	82	27	32.58	24.53209	82.45905
10	Tariha	24	28	51.93	81	59	20.2	24.48109	81.98894
11	Sarra	24	28	24.021	81	42	31.623	24.47334	81.70878
12	Duara	24	26	9.768	81	43	51.2	24.43605	81.73089
13	Pawa	24	27	0.764	81	45	35.107	24.45021	81.75975
14	Dharauli Khurd	24	32	3.22	82	26	4.72	24.53423	82.43464
15	Lilhara	24	31	59.45	82	24	45.67	24.53318	82.41269
16	Parsauna	24	33	76	82	23	47.79	24.57111	82.39661
17	Shikarganj	24	17	8.207	81	26	36.579	24.28561	81.44349
18	Jhala	24	20	32.169	81	32	46.16	24.34227	81.54616

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S.N.	Name of Place	Late_D	Late_M	Late_S	Long_D	Long_M	Long_S	Late_DD	Long_DD
19	Rajghat	24	34	34.58	82	23	38.43	24.57627	82.39401
20	Khairpur	24	33	54.549	82	22	13.857	24.56515	82.37052
21	Kunjhun Khurd	24	30	27.53	82	11	11.16	24.50765	82.18643
22	Kunjhun Kala	24	30	36.175	82	11	13.074	24.51005	82.18697
23	Atraile	24	30	37.13	82	7	25.53	24.51031	82.12376
24	Jokaha	24	30	54.109	82	7	12.94	24.51503	82.12026
25	Tilai	24	29	30.134	82	6	5.686	24.4917	82.10158
26	Panwar	24	34	13.355	82	39	37.466	24.57038	82.66041
27	Gadhawa	24	35	33.63	82	40	41.54	24.59268	82.67821
28	Baghor	24	33	20.74	82	18	40.56	24.55576	82.31127
29	Madariya	24	32	8.94	82	17	46.06	24.53582	82.29613
30	Kubari	24	31	50.47	81	59	44.52	24.53069	81.9957
31	Bhitari	24	26	31.11	81	49	10.51	24.44198	81.81959
32	Dithaura	24	20	26.36	81	34	24	24.34066	81.57333
33	Ghughata	24	19	13.35	81	31	26.38	24.32038	81.52399
34	Chandreh	24	18	1.11	81	30	0	24.30031	81.5
35	Durgapur	24	15	23.99	81	27	26.46	24.25666	81.45735
36	Kuan	24	13	20.61	81	21	33.17	24.22239	81.35921
37	Majhatolwa	24	13	49.21	81	21	57.7	24.23034	81.36603
38	Baghard Dhabaiya	24	16	26.6	81	26	9.41	24.27406	81.43595
39	Gujred	24	18	23.52	81	31	56.93	24.30653	81.53248
40	Chandaini	24	29	56.85	81	49	2.2	24.49913	81.81728
41	Deoghata	24	26	29.45	81	54	5.05	24.44151	81.9014
42	Tariha	24	28	54.13	81	59	21.27	24.4817	81.98924
43	Hanumangarh	24	22	16.81	81	38	30.62	24.37134	81.64184
44	Khairi	24	18	49.81	81	30	26.65	24.31384	81.5074
45	Sajaha	24	19	59.58	81	32	5.22	24.33322	81.53478
46	Akauri	24	23	15.47	81	41	46.2	24.38763	81.69617
47	Nakjharkhurd	24	32	2.91	82	13	52.14	24.53414	82.23115
48	Kettai	24	34	31.88	82	40	1.42	24.57552	82.66706
49	Ghogharn	24	32	33.22	82	39	12.75	24.54256	82.65354
50	Bardi	24	32	28.95	82	22	14.55	24.54138	82.37071
51	Lauar Paipkhar	24	31	41.68	82	19	33.95	24.52824	82.3261
52	Lauar Nankar	24	32	25.18	82	19	53.88	24.54033	82.33163
53	Khuteli	24	31	21.93	82	16	28.45	24.52276	82.27457
54	Nakjhar kalan	24	30	58.11	82	12	3.69	24.51614	82.20103
55	Lilwar	24	33	5.16	82	11	24.29	24.55143	82.19008
56	Rampur	24	33	8.7	82	12	43.38	24.55242	82.21205
57	Amadei	24	31	24.44	82	8	53.57	24.52346	82.14821
58	Ramnagar Khurd	24	31	13.8	82	10	26.43	24.5205	82.17401
59	Baliyar	24	29	11.16	82	3	30.48	24.48643	82.05847
60	Ramdih	24	28	37.69	82	10	18.36	24.47714	82.17177
61	Khetauhi	24	28	16.32	81	59	44.91	24.4712	81.99581
62	Chamrauha	24	31	7.5	82	8	9.6	24.51875	82.136

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO) Paryavaran Parisar E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

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S.N.	Name of Place	Late_D	Late_M	Late_S	Long_D	Long_M	Long_S	Late_DD	Long_DD
19	Rajghat	24	34	34.58	82	23	38.43	24.57627	82.39401
20	Khairpur	24	33	54.549	82	22	13.857	24.56515	82.37052
21	Kunjhun Khurd	24	30	27.53	82	11	11.16	24.50765	82.18643
22	Kunjhun Kala	24	30	36.175	82	11	13.074	24.51005	82.18697
23	Atraila	24	30	37.13	82	7	25.53	24.51031	82.12376
24	Jokaha	24	30	54.109	82	7	12.94	24.51503	82.12026
25	Tilni	24	29	30.134	82	6	5.686	24.4917	82.10158
26	Panwar	24	34	13.355	82	39	37.466	24.57038	82.66041
27	Gadhawa	24	35	33.63	82	40	41.54	24.59268	82.67821
28	Baghor	24	33	20.74	82	18	40.56	24.55576	82.31127
29	Madariya	24	32	8.94	82	17	46.06	24.53582	82.29613
30	Kubari	24	31	50.47	81	59	44.52	24.53069	81.9957
31	Bhitari	24	26	31.11	81	49	10.51	24.44198	81.81959
32	Dihaura	24	20	26.36	81	34	24	24.34066	81.57333
33	Ghughata	24	19	13.35	81	31	26.38	24.32038	81.52399
34	Chandeli	24	18	1.11	81	30	0	24.30031	81.5
35	Durgapur	24	15	23.99	81	27	26.46	24.25666	81.45735
36	Kuan	24	13	20.61	81	21	33.17	24.22239	81.35921
37	Majhatolwa	24	13	49.21	81	21	57.7	24.23034	81.36603
38	Baghard Dhobaiya	24	16	26.6	81	26	9.41	24.27406	81.43595
39	Gujred	24	18	23.52	81	31	56.93	24.30653	81.53248
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42	Tariha	24	28	54.13	81	59	21.27	24.4817	81.98924
43	Hanumangarh	24	22	16.81	81	38	30.62	24.37134	81.64184
44	Khairi	24	18	49.81	81	30	26.65	24.31384	81.5074
45	Sajaha	24	19	59.58	81	32	5.22	24.33322	81.53478
46	Akauri	24	23	15.47	81	41	46.2	24.38763	81.69617
47	Nalgharkhurd	24	32	2.91	82	13	52.14	24.53414	82.23115
48	Kotrai	24	34	31.88	82	40	1.42	24.57552	82.66706
49	Ghoghara	24	32	33.22	82	39	12.75	24.54256	82.65354
50	Bardi	24	32	28.95	82	22	14.55	24.54138	82.37071
51	Laur Paipkhar	24	31	41.68	82	19	33.95	24.52824	82.3261
52	Laur Nankar	24	32	25.18	82	19	53.88	24.54033	82.33163
53	Khuteli	24	31	21.93	82	16	28.45	24.52276	82.27457
54	Nalghar kalan	24	30	58.11	82	12	3.69	24.51614	82.20103
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59	Baliyar	24	29	11.16	82	3	30.48	24.48643	82.05847
60	Ramdih	24	28	37.69	82	10	18.36	24.47714	82.17177
61	Khetauli	24	28	16.32	81	59	44.91	24.4712	81.99581
62	Chamrouha	24	31	7.5	82	8	9.6	24.51875	82.136

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Eco-sensitive Zone around Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh

Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in district Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh with anarea of 478 sq kilometers. The vegetation found in the sanctuary represents the Sidhi-Singrauli landscape with Northern Mixed Deciduous forest. A total of 145 species of plantshave been documented from the Sanctuary which includes 63 tree species, 23 herbs andshrub species, 18 species of climbers, 21 grass and bamboo species and 20 species ofAquatic plants. The important fauna found in the Sanctuary includes Panther, wolf, slothbear, hyeana, jackal, chital, sambhar, nilgai, spotted deer, chinkara, black buck, fox, wildboar, and various species of reptiles and 20 species of birds.

In order to conserve and protect the Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary, a draft notification S.O.1272 (E) was published on 31.03.2016 for declaring an eco-sensitive with an extent of one Kilometer from the western boundary of the Sanctuary. The northern and eastern boundary of the Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary overlaps with the inter-State boundary between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary forms the southern boundary of the Sanctuary.

The representative of the State Government apprised the committee about the proposal.

The salient features of the ESZ are as follows:

Area of PA	:	478 sq.km
Proposed ESZ area	:	-
Proposed Extent of ESZ	:	1 km all around the western boundary of The Sanctuary

No comments were received from public/stakeholders on this draft notification. The Committee suggested that eco-tourism, solid waste management be included in the 32 Regulated category and eco-friendly activities such as Agro-Forestry, Organic Farming, and Environmental Awareness should be promoted within the ESZ area. Directors of BSI and ZSI stated that the scientific names of flora and fauna (in italics and in brackets) should be of Flora and fauna should be mentioned along with their common names. Species which are Endemic, endangered, threatened and rare should be mentioned. The Committee desired that the area of ESZ should be provided. The Committee after Deliberations recommended the proposal for final notification with the **modifications** Incorporated by the State Government.

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Annexure II

List of villages with Co-ordinates falling within the Eco-sensitive zone

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Name of Village	District	Latitude	Longitude
01	[illegible]	Baghor	Singrauli	[illegible]	82° 19' 1.108"

Annexure III

Proforma of Action Taken Report: - Eco-sensitive Zone Monitoring Committee.-

1. Number and date of Meetings.
2. Minutes of the meetings: Mention main noteworthy points. Attach Minutes of the meeting as separate Annexure.
3. Status of preparation of Zonal master Plan including Tourism master Plan.
4. Summary of cases dealt for rectification of error apparent on face of land record (Eco-sensitive Zone wise).
   Details may be attached as Annexure.
5. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.
   Details may be attached as separate Annexure.
6. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities not covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.
   Details may be attached as separate Annexure.
7. Summary of complaints lodged under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
8. Any other matter of importance.

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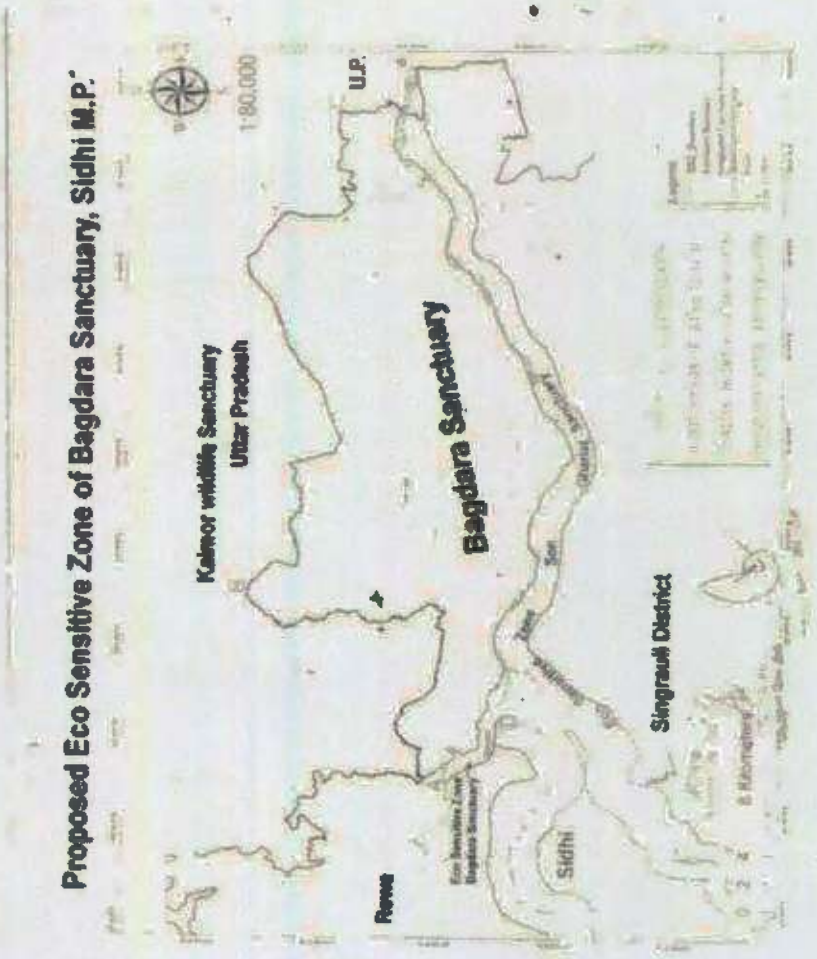
Annexure I

Map of the Eco Sensitive Zone along with coordinates of prominent points



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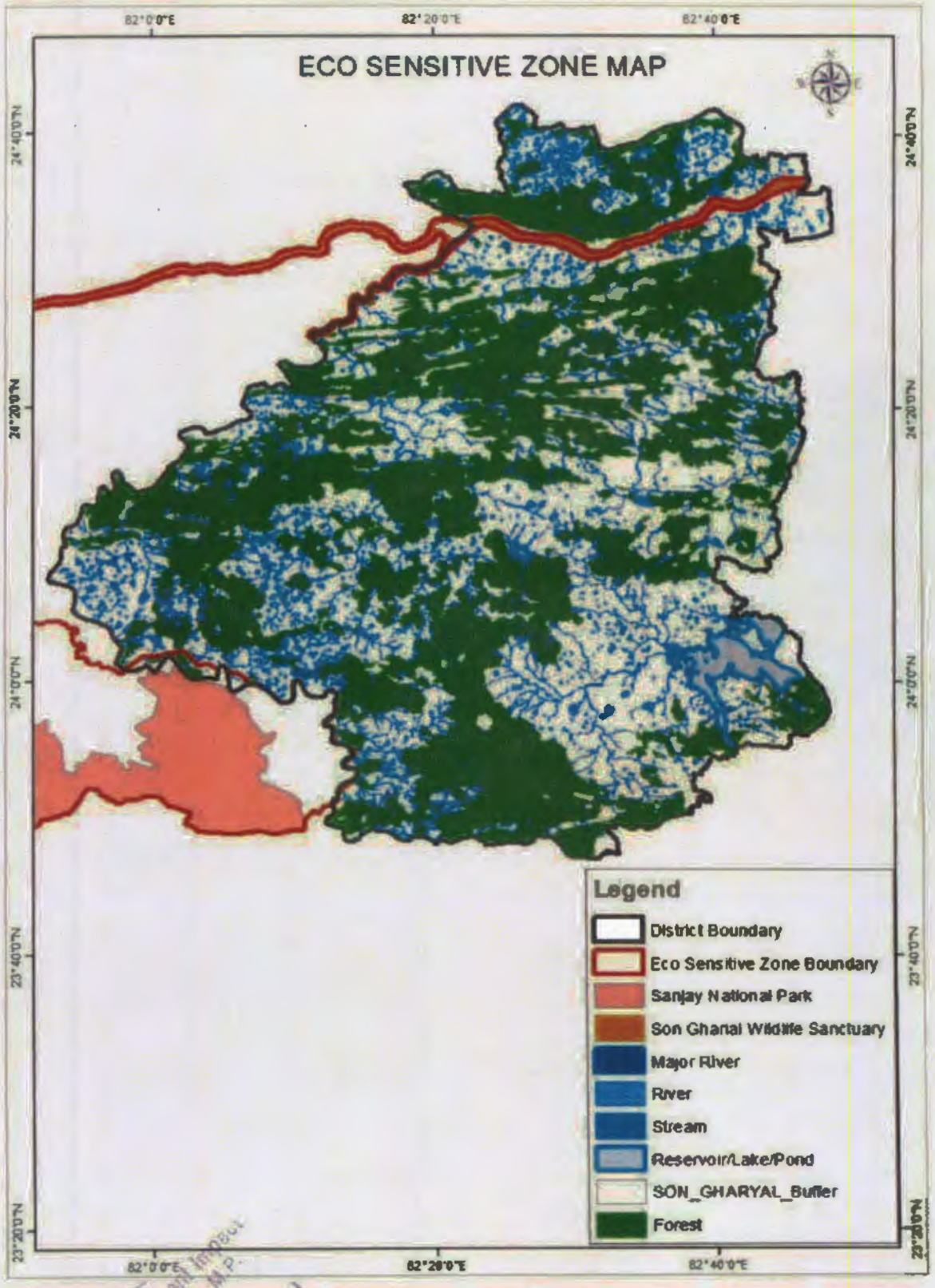

Figure 13Eco-sensitive map of the District

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20 Impact on the Environment due to Mining Activity

Generally, the Environmental impacts can be categorized as either primary or secondary. Primary impacts are those, which are attributed directly by the project, secondary impacts are those, which are indirectly induced and typically include the associated investment and changed pattern of social and economic activities by the proposed action.

The impact has been ascertained for the project assuming that the pollution due to mining activity has been completely spelled out under the baseline environmental status for the entire ROM which is proposed to exploit from the mines.

20.1 Air

Mining Operations are carried out by opencast semi mechanized/ Mechanized method, dust particles are generated due to various activities like, Excavation, Loading, handling of mineral and transportation. The air quality in the mining area depends upon the nature and concentration of emissions and meteorological conditions.

The major air pollutants due to mining activity includes: -
Particulate Matter (Dust) of various sizes.

- Gases, such as, Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide etc., from vehicular exhaust.
- Dust is the single Air pollutant observed in the open cast mines. Diesel operating drilling machines, small amount of blasting and movement of machinery/ vehicles produce gaseous (NO_x and SO_x) emissions, usually at low levels. Dust can be of significant nuisance surrounding land users and potential health risk in some circumstances.

20.2 Water Impact

The mining operation leads to intersection of the water table which causes ground water depletion. Due to the interruption surface water sources like River, Nallah, Odai etc., surface water system, Drainage pattern of the area is altered.

20.3 Noise

Noise pollution is mainly due to operation of Machineries and occasional plying of machineries. These activities will create Noise pollution in the surrounding area.

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E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

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20.4 Land Environment

The topography of the area will change; due to the Topographical changes the entire Eco system will be altered.

20.5 Flora and Fauna

The impact on biodiversity is difficult to quantify because of its diverse and dynamic characteristics.

Mining activities generally result in the deforestation, land degradation, water, air and noise pollution which directly or indirectly affect the faunal and floral status of the project area.

However, occurrence and magnitude of these impacts are entirely dependent upon the project location, mode of operation and technology involved.

21 Remedial Measure to mitigate the impact of Mining on the Environment:

21.1 Air

Mitigated measures suggested for air pollution controls are based on the baseline ambient air quality of the area

The following measures are proposed to be adopted in the mines such as,

- Dust generation shall be reduced by using sharp teeth of shovels.
- Wet drilling shall be carried out to contain the dust.
- Controlled blasting techniques shall be adopted.
- Water spraying on haul roads, service roads and overburden dumps will help in reducing considerable dust pollution.
- Proper and regular maintenance of mining equipment's have to be considered.
- Transport of material in trucks covered with tarpaulin.
- The mine pit water can be utilized for dust suppression in and around mine areas.
- Information on wind direction and meteorology will be considered while planning, so that pollutants, which cannot be fully suppressed by engineering technique, will be prevented from reaching the nearby agriculture area.

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- Comprehensive green belt around overburden dumps has to be carried out to reduce to fugitive dust emissions in order to create clean and healthy environment.

21.2 Water

- Construction of garland drains to divert surface run-off into the mining area.
- Construction of check dams / gully plugs at strategic places to arrest silt wash off from broken up area.
- Retaining walls with weep hole will be constructed around the mine boundaries to arrest silt wash off.
- The mined out pits shall be converted into the water reservoir at the end of mine life. This will help in recharging ground water table by acting as a water harvesting structure.
- Periodic analysis of mine pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages.
- Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in ML is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits.

21.3 Noise

- Periodic maintenance of machinery, equipment shall be ensured to keep the noise generated at minimum.
- Development of thick green belt around mining area and haul roads to reduce the noise.
- Provision of earplugs to workers exposed to high noise generating activities. Workers and operators at work site will be provided with earmuffs.
- Conducting periodical medical check-up of all workers for any noise related health problems.
- Proper training to personnel to create awareness about adverse noise level effects.
- Periodic noise monitoring at suitable locations in the mining area and nearby habitations to assess efficacy of adopted control measures.
- During the blasting, optimum spacing, burden and charging of holes will be made under the supervision of competent qualified mines foreman, mate as approved by Director of Mines safety.

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21.4 Land Environment

- Riparian vegetation should be developed that doesn't stress with changes over short period of time.
- Safety barrier zone should be left out in order to prevent quick sand condition or rapid erosion of river banks.
- Development of suitable greenbelt in safety and barrier zone
- Waste dumps should be stabilized taking proper measures
- Degradation of land environment should be checked by briefing the worker about routine works regarding cleanliness and proper mining measures.
- No such infrastructure or any construction should be done that might hinder the natural flow of the river.

21.5 Biological Environment

- Development of gap filling saplings in the safety barrier left around the quarry area.
- Carrying out thick greenbelt with local flora species predominantly with long canopy leaves on the inactive mined out upper benches.
- Development of dense poly-culture plantation using local flora species in the mining area at conceptual stage.
- Adoption of suitable air pollution control measures as suggested above.
- Transport of materials in trucks covered with tarpaulin.
- Construction of garland drains and settling tank to arrest silt wash off from lease area.
- Construction of retention walls around lower boundary of mining area to arrest silt wash off and roll down boulders.
- Retaining walls with weep hole will be constructed around the mine boundaries to arrest silt wash off.

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22 Reclamation of Mined out area

There is no proposal for backfilling, reclamation and rehabilitation. The quarry pit should be fenced by barbed wire to prevent inherent entry of public and cattle. The quarried out pit will be allowed to collect rain and seepage water which act as a reservoir for storage. The Quarried pit may be used as water reservoir for both Domestic and Agriculture purpose, in case of stone mining and inland sand mining. For Rover sand mining, the quarry should be demarcated using pillars and left for replenishment during monsoon season. No mining should be undertaken during monsoon period to avoid accidents and mishaps.

23 Details of the area of where there is cluster of mining lease viz no. mining lease Location.

Table 19 Details of the cluster of Mining Lease

S.No.	Village Name	Khasra No.	Area	Tehsil	Cluster and Non - Cluster
1	Basauda	78	4.00	Singrauli	Cluster
2	Basauda3	78	4.00	Singrauli	
3	Bhudkud1	1536P	4.00	Mada	Cluster
4	Bhudkud 2	1536	4.00	Mada	
5	Bhudkud 3	2282	4.50	Mada	
6	Chachar1	43	3.20	Singrauli	Cluster
7	Chachar2	43	3.20	Singrauli	
8	Harrawaha1	412	4.00	Singrauli	Cluster
9	Harrawaha2	412	4.00	Singrauli	
10	Harrawaha 3	412	4.00	Singrauli	
11	Harrawaha 4	413	5.00	Singrauli	
12	Jarha1	1935/1	2.262	Singrauli	Cluster
13	Jarha2	1935/1,1143/1	6.000	Singrauli	
14	Piprakurund 1	1	4.00	Singrauli	Cluster
15	Piprakurund 2	1	4.00	Singrauli	
16	Orgai 1	1	4.00	Singrauli	Cluster
17	Orgai 2	1	4.00	Singrauli	
18	Rajmilan1	1706	4.90	Singrauli	Cluster
19	Rajmilan2	1706	4.00	Singrauli	
20	Ekpai	114,137	1.93	Singrauli	No Cluster
21	Jiawan	565	4.00	Deosar	No Cluster
22	Kandopani	1	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
23	Kari	91	4.00	Deosar	No Cluster

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24	Karsuaraja	752	3.00	Mada	No Cluster
25	Katauli	2502	4.10	Singrauli	No Cluster
26	Koyal Khunth	892	2.16	Mada	No Cluster
27	Naudhiya1	522	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
28	Raila1	1370	3.46	Mada	No Cluster
29	Bharsedi	3278	4.90	Sarai	No Cluster
30	Tingudi	84	2.00	Deosar	No Cluster
31	Amilwan	303	2.90	Mada	No Cluster
32	Belgaon	1	3.90	Sarai	No Cluster
33	Chakuwar	135/219	2.00	Deosar	No Cluster
34	Chingitola1	1576, 1693	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
35	Khajuri	1880	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
36	Khamariya Kala	430	4.00	Chitrangi	No Cluster
37	Nigrie	186	2.00	Sarai	No Cluster
38	Rampa	272	2.07	Mada	No Cluster
39	Hirrwah	1023	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
40	Majauna	602	5.00	Deosar	No Cluster
41	Bhaisahun	1	4.00	Deosar	No Cluster
42	Hardi	471	4.00	Sarai	No Cluster
43	Thatara	1	4.95	Chitrangi	No Cluster
44	Jaghat	53	5.00	Deosar	No Cluster
45	Rehi	54	6.00	Chitrangi	No Cluster
46	Basauda2	1401	3.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
47	Dhoga	974	5.50	Deosar	No Cluster
48	Chingitola2	1197	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
49	Situl Khurd	1307	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
50	Naudhiya2	450	4.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
51	Singraulia1	867	3.64	Singrauli	No Cluster
52	Singraulia2	755	0.80	Singrauli	No Cluster
53	Khajuri2	1884,1885	6.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
54	Katuali (Khajuri3)	2490	6.00	Singrauli	No Cluster
55	Siddhi Kala	1279,1346	2.46	Singrauli	No Cluster
56	Rampa W	1	0.810	Mada	No Cluster
57	Jarudha	250	1.59	Singrauli	No Cluster
58	Raila2	606	4.00	Mada	No Cluster
59	Bhudkud 4	1030	4.00	Mada	No Cluster
60	Khokhari	214	4.00	Mada	No Cluster
61	Betariya	920	2.82	Mada	No Cluster

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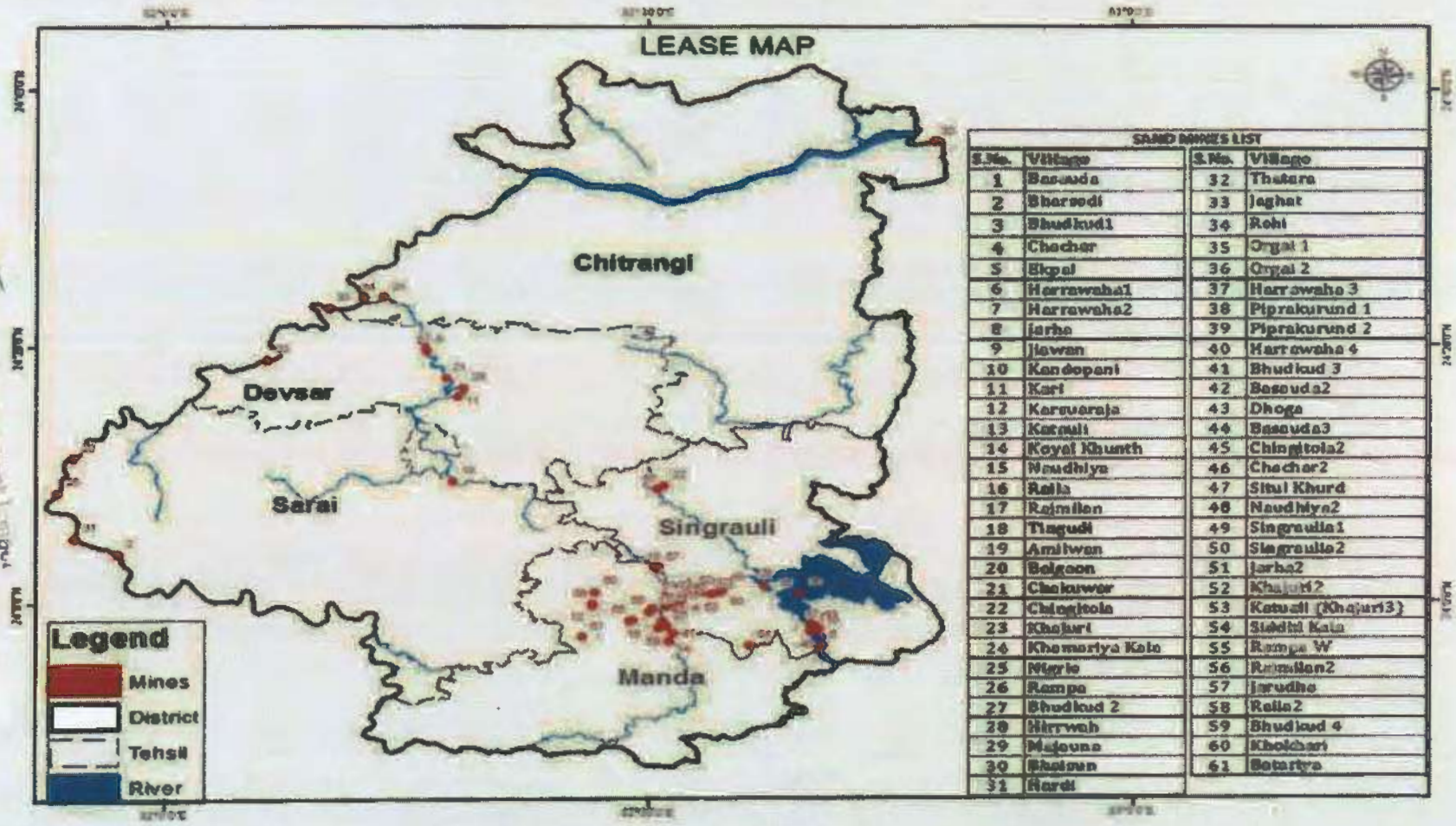
24Mining Lease Marked on the District



SAND MINES LIST

S.No.	Village	S.No.	Village
1	Basauda	32	Thatara
2	Bharsodi	33	Jaghat
3	Bhudkud1	34	Rohi
4	Chachar	35	Orgai 1
5	Bkpal	36	Orgai 2
6	Harrawaha1	37	Harrawaha 3
7	Harrawaha2	38	Piprakurund 1
8	Jarha	39	Piprakurund 2
9	Jiawan	40	Harrawaha 4
10	Kandopani	41	Bhudkud 3
11	Kari	42	Basauda2
12	Karsuaraja	43	Dhoga
13	Katauli	44	Basauda3
14	Koyal Khunth	45	Chingitola2
15	Naudhiya	46	Chachar2
16	Rella	47	Situl Khurd
17	Rajmilan	48	Naudhiya2
18	Tingudi	49	Singraulia1
19	Amilwan	50	Singraulia2
20	Belgaon	51	Jarha2
21	Chakarwar	52	Khajuri2
22	Chingitola	53	Katauli (Khajuri3)
23	Khajuri	54	Siddhi Kala
24	Khemariya Kala	55	Rampa W
25	Majrie	56	Rajmilan2
26	Rampa	57	Jarudhe
27	Bhudkud 2	58	Rella2
28	Harrwah	59	Bhudkud 4
29	Majouna	60	Kholchari
30	Bhaiman	61	Betartya
31	Nardi		

Figure 14 Mining Lease Marked on the district Map

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25 Sand Replenishment Plan and Projections

25.1 Sand Replenishment Assessment

The process of sand replenishment is highly dependent upon the rainfall received in the catchment areas of rivers and their tributaries and velocity of river. It is a dynamic process. Thus it is difficult to predict, what quantity of sand may be reclaimed/ replenished by river. Because, in case of less rain, less water in the river, there may be less erosion and transportation may also be minimal and as a result deposition too will be less. Moreover, in case of floods, the sudden gush of water may force the change in river course, thus old sites of sand deposition may not be relevant. Thus, the above figures may just be a mere prediction, based on the production in the preceding years. More so, practically, it is not possible that in such a short period, single person can visit each spot within the district and determine how much quantity of sand may be replenished every year. The data narrated in the report, regarding annual deposition of sand and associated aggregates and minable mineral potential is concerned, is only an estimation based on the production data provided by the district mining o0ffice. Thus, the figures may vary from area to area and year on year basis. Therefore, this document is not a static one but have to be a dynamic one, the figures of which may vary with respect to the area under question for which the prior environmental clearance will be sought.

In order to establish a safe extraction limit, such that the extracted sand gets replenished annually, a replenishment study is to be carried out. For this purpose, the river bed RL at selected points in the dry portion of riverbed will be measured during pre-monsoon period and again during post- monsoon period in order to assess the annual quantum of sand deposition. If it is observed that, there is an average increase in riverbed RL, it shows that it is due to deposition of sand during the monsoon flow of the river and by multiplying it with the area of lease one can measure the quantity of sand replenished every year.

Sand quarrying from the river bed will have both positive and negative impacts.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

It includes destruction of natural river course, sand erosion, bank erosion, bank cutting and widening and deepening of river bed, change in hydrological status and recharging conditions and destruction to closely linked flora, fauna and aquatic life.

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POSITIVE IMPACTS

Employment and socio-economic status of the habitats living besides the river depends on sand mining industries. Construction of concrete infrastructure, roads and some other related activities depends on the river bed sand. Continuous accumulation of sand ultimately leads to the reduction in water carrying capacity of the river leading excessive flood in the river. Sustainable extraction of sand from river will lead to overcoming the problem.

Initially replenishment study requires four surveys. The first survey needs to be carried out in the month of April for recording the level of mining lease before the monsoon. The second survey is at the time of closing of mines for monsoon season. This survey will provide the quantity of the material excavated before the offset of monsoon. The third survey needs to be carried out after the monsoon to know the quantum of material deposited/replenished in the mining lease. The fourth survey at the end of March to know the quantity of material excavated during the financial year. For the subsequent years, there will be a requirement of only three surveys. The results of year-wise surveys help the state government to establish the replenishment rate of the river. Based on the replenishment rate future auction may be planned. The replenishment period may vary on nature of the channel and season of deposition arising due to variation in the flow. Such period and season may vary on the geographical and precipitation characteristic of the region and requires to be defined by the local agencies preferable with the help of the Central Water Commission and Indian Meteorological Department. The excavation will, therefore, be limited to estimated replenishment estimated with consideration of other regulatory provisions.

26 Need for Sand Replenishment Study and Factors to be considered

Environmental status of the mined out area may be affected badly if proper care is not taken to ensure sustainable extraction of sand from river bed. Proper study of the following factors must be taken into consideration to reveal the actual potential of sand deposition in river course after completion of periodical excavation annually. The main factors to be considered for the study of the replenishment potential of particular river course are:

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Formation of sand comprises of the following:

- Catchment area and geographical strata
- Erosion, weathering and transportation of load
- Climatic conditions, precipitation
- Geomorphology, physiographic manmade structures and activity details

Deposition/sedimentation of material or sediment yield depends upon several factors like:

- Catchment area
- Span of river/ flood plain
- Travelling distance of suspended particles
- Slope/gradient/ depth of water channel;/meandering of river
- Geology traversed
- Climatic conditions
- Tributaries/ confluence
- Type/ stage of river and flow velocity
- Flow during lean period

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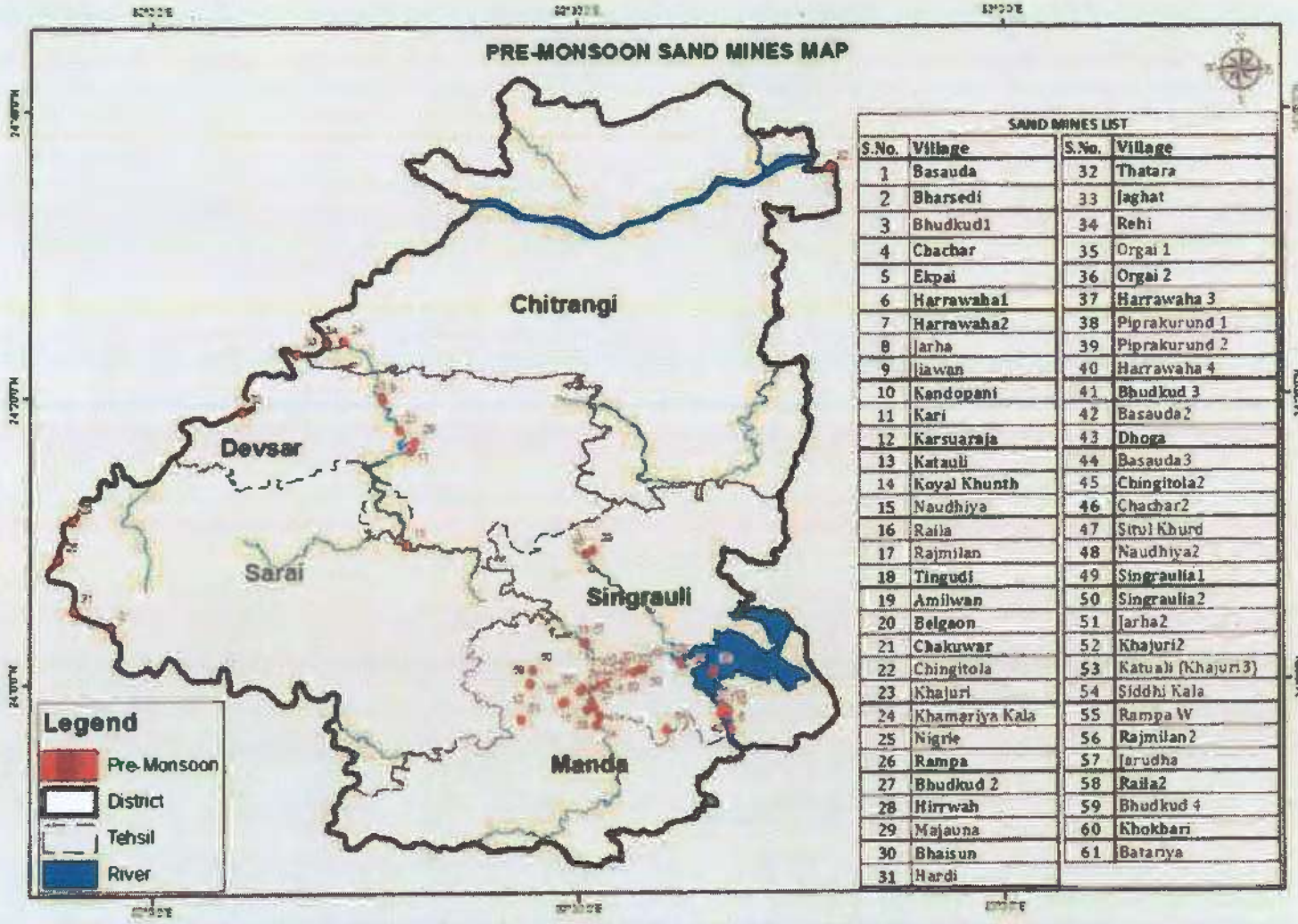

SAND MINES LIST

S.No.	Village	S.No.	Village
1	Basauda	32	Thatara
2	Bharsedi	33	Jaghat
3	Bhudkud1	34	Rehi
4	Chachar	35	Orgai 1
5	Ekpai	36	Orgai 2
6	Harrawaha1	37	Harrawaha 3
7	Harrawaha2	38	Piprakurund 1
8	Jarha	39	Piprakurund 2
9	Jiawan	40	Harrawaha 4
10	Kandopani	41	Bhudkud 3
11	Kari	42	Basauda2
12	Karsuaraja	43	Dhoga
13	Katauli	44	Basauda3
14	Koyal Khunth	45	Chingitola2
15	Naudhiya	46	Chachar2
16	Raila	47	Situl Khurd
17	Rajmilan	48	Naudhiya2
18	Tingudi	49	Singraulia1
19	Amilwan	50	Singraulia2
20	Belgaon	51	Jarha2
21	Chakuwar	52	Khajuri2
22	Chingitola	53	Katuali (Khajuri3)
23	Khajuri	54	Siddhi Kala
24	Khamariya Kala	55	Rampa W
25	Nigrie	56	Rajmilan2
26	Rampa	57	Jarudha
27	Bhudkud 2	58	Raila2
28	Hirrwah	59	Bhudkud 4
29	Majauna	60	Khokbari
30	Bhaisun	61	Batanya
31	Hardi		

Figure 15 Sand Mining Map of the District – Post Monsoon

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Table 20 - Sand Mining Details based on Pre Monsoon Map

Sr.	Name of Mines	Total Area in sq. m	Depth in Mtr.	Estimated Sand Mine Quantity M^3
1	Basauda	40000	1.50	60000
2	Bharsedi	49000	2.00	98000
3	Bhudkudi	40000	1.50	60000
4	Chachari	32000	2.50	80000
5	Ekpai	19300	1.50	28950
6	Harrawaha1	40000	1.50	60000
7	Harrawaha2	40000	1.50	60000
8	Jarha1	22620	1.50	33930
9	Jiawan	40000	1.50	60000
10	Kandopani	40000	1.50	60000
11	Kari	40000	1.50	60000
12	Karsuaraja	30000	1.00	30000
13	Katauli	41000	1.50	61500
14	Koyal Khunth	21600	1.50	32400
15	Naudhiyal	40000	1.25	50000
16	Raila1	34600	1.00	34600
17	Rajmilani	49000	1.00	49000
18	Tingudi	20000	1.50	30000
19	Amilwan	29000	1.50	43500
20	Belgaon	39000	2.00	78000
21	Chakuwar	20000	1.50	30000
22	Chingitola1	40000	1.50	60000
23	Khajuri1	40000	2.00	80000
24	Khamariya Kala	40000	1.25	50000
25	Nigrie	20000	1.50	30000
26	Rampa E	20700	1.00	20700

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27	Bhudkud 2	40000	1.25	50000
28	Hirrwah	40000	1.50	60000
29	Majauna	50000	1.50	75000
30	Bhaisahun	40000	2.50	100000
31	Hardi	40000	2.00	80000
32	Thatara	49500	1.50	74250
33	Jaghat	50000	1.50	75000
34	Rehi	60000	1.00	60000
35	Orgai 1	40000	2.00	80000
36	Orgai 2	40000	2.00	80000
37	Harrawaha 3	40000	2.00	80000
38	Piprakurund 1	40000	1.5	60000
39	Piprakurund 2	40000	1.50	60000
40	Harrawaha 4	50000	1.50	75000
41	Bhudkud 3	45000	1.50	67500
42	Basauda2	30000	2.00	60000
43	Dhoga	55000	1.50	82500
44	Basauda3	40000	2.00	80000
45	Chingitola 2	40000	1.50	60000
46	Chachar2	32000	1.50	48000
47	Situl Khurd	40000	1.25	50000
48	Naudhiya2	40000	1.25	50000
49	Singraulia1	36400	1.50	54600
50	Singraulia2	8000	1.50	12000
51	Jarha2	60000	1.25	75000
52	Khajuri2	60000	1.25	75000
53	Katuali (Khajuri3)	60000	1.50	90000
54	Siddhi Kala	24600	1.00	24600
55	Rampa W	8100	1.50	12150
56	Rajmilan2	40000	1.50	60000
57	Jarudha	15900	1.50	23850

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58	Raila2	40000	1.50	60000
59	Bhudkud 4	40000	1.50	60000
60	Khokhari	40000	1.50	60000
61	Betariya	28200	1.50	42300

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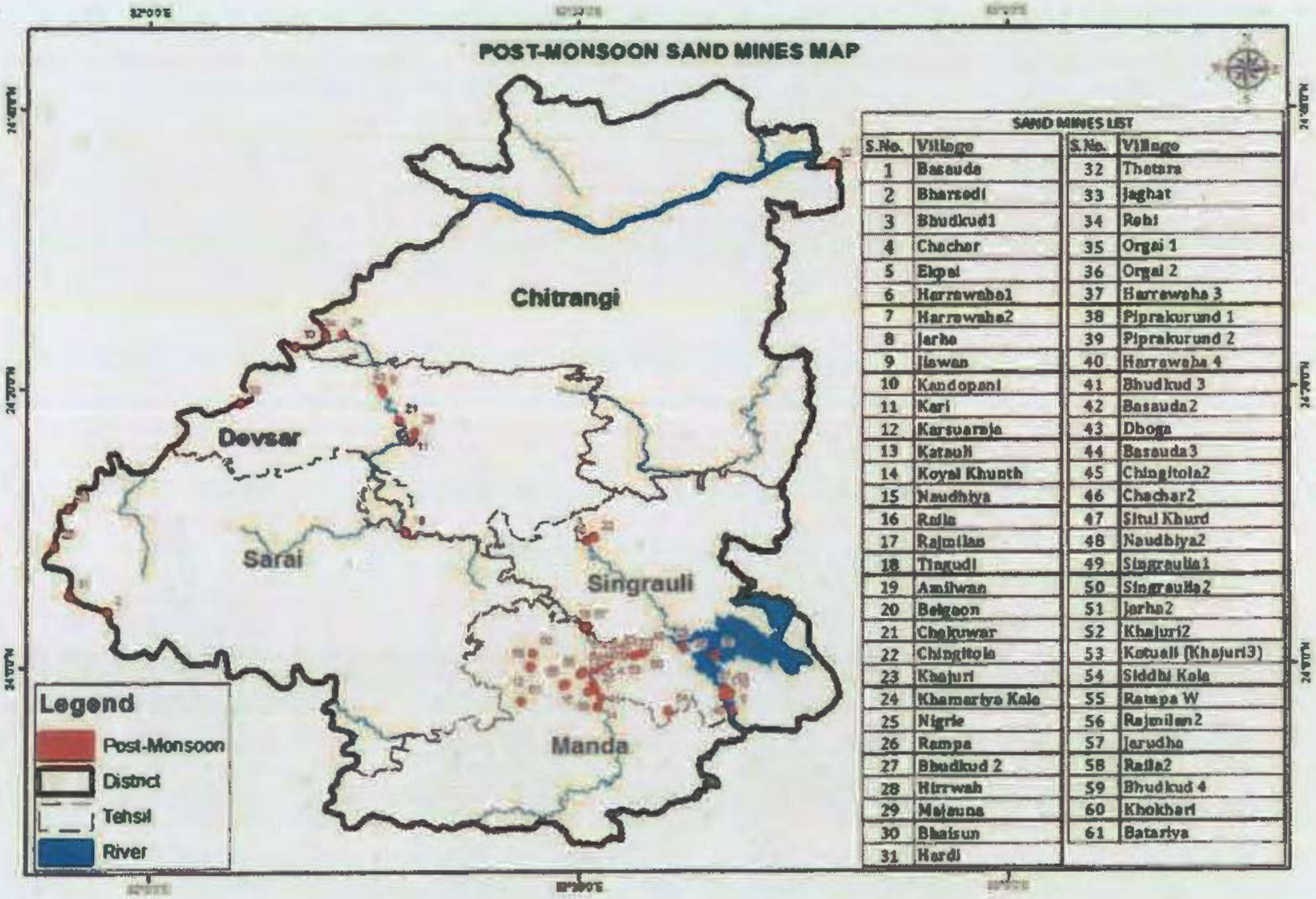

SAND MINES LIST			
S.No.	Village	S.No.	Village
1	Basauda	32	Thatara
2	Bharsodi	33	jaghat
3	Bhudkud1	34	Rehi
4	Chachar	35	Orgai 1
5	Ekpai	36	Orgai 2
6	Harrawaha1	37	Harrawaha 3
7	Harrawaha2	38	Piprakurund 1
8	Jarha	39	Piprakurund 2
9	Jiawan	40	Harrawaha 4
10	Kandopani	41	Bhudkud 3
11	Kari	42	Basauda2
12	Karsuarnja	43	Dhoga
13	Katauli	44	Basauda3
14	Koyal Khunth	45	Chingitola2
15	Naudhiya	46	Chachar2
16	Raila	47	Situl Khurd
17	Rajmilan	48	Naudhiya2
18	Tiagudi	49	Singraulia1
19	Amilwan	50	Singraulia2
20	Belgaon	51	Jarha2
21	Chakuwar	52	Khajuri2
22	Chingitola	53	Katuali (Khajuri3)
23	Khajuri	54	Siddhi Kala
24	Khamariya Kala	55	Rampa W
25	Nigrie	56	Rajmilan2
26	Rampa	57	Jarudha
27	Bhudkud 2	58	Raila2
28	Hirrwah	59	Bhudkud 4
29	Majauna	60	Khokhari
30	Bhaisun	61	Batariya
31	Hardi		

Figure 16 Sand Mining Map of the District – Pre Monsoon

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Table 21 - Sand Mining Area based on Post-Monsoon Map

Sr.No.	Name of Mines	Total Area in sq. m	Depth in Mtr.	Estimated Sand Mines Quantity M^3
1	Basauda	40000	2	80000
2	Bharsedi	49000	3	147000
3	Bhudkud1	40000	2	80000
4	Chachar	32000	3	96000
5	Ekpai	19300	2	38600
6	Harrawaha1	40000	3	120000
7	Harrawaha2	40000	3	120000
8	Jarha	22620	2	45240
9	Jiawan	40000	2	80000
10	Kandopani	40000	3	120000
11	Kari	40000	3	120000
12	Karsuaraja	30000	3	90000
13	Katauli	41000	3	123000
14	Koyal Khunth	21600	2	43200
15	Naudhiya	40000	3	120000
16	Raila	34600	2	69200
17	Rajmilan	49000	2	98000
18	Tingudi	20000	3	60000
19	Amilwan	29000	2	58000
20	Belgaon	39000	3	117000
21	Chakuwar	20000	3	60000
22	Chingitola1	40000	2	80000
23	Khajuri	40000	3	120000
24	Khamariya Kala	40000	2	80000
25	Nigrie	20000	3	60000
26	Rampa	20700	2	41400
27	Bhudkud 2	40000	2	80000
28	Hirrwah	40000	2	80000
29	Majauna	50000	3	150000
30	Bhaisahun	40000	3	120000
31	Hardi	40000	3	120000
32	Thatara	49500	3	148500
33	Jaghat	50000	3	150000

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34	Rehi	60000	2	120000
35	Orgai 1	40000	3	120000
36	Orgai 2	40000	3	120000
37	Harrawaha 3	40000	3	120000
38	Piprakurund 1	40000	3	120000
39	Piprakurund 2	40000	3	120000
40	Harrawaha 4	50000	3	150000
41	Bhudkud 3	45000	2.5	112500
42	Basauda2	30000	3	90000
43	Dhoga	55000	2	110000
44	Basauda3	40000	3	120000
45	Chingitola2	40000	2	80000
46	Chachar2	32000	2	64000
47	Situl Khurd	40000	2	80000
48	Naudhiya2	40000	2	80000
49	Singraulia1	36400	2	72800
50	Singraulia2	8000	2	16000
51	Jarha2	60000	2	120000
52	Khajuri2	60000	2	120000
53	Katuali (Khajuri3)	60000	2	120000
54	Siddhi Kala	24600	1.5	36900
55	Rampa W	8100	2	16200
56	Rajmilan2	40000	2	80000
57	Jarudha	15900	2	31800
58	Raila2	40000	2	80000
59	Bhudkud 4	40000	2	80000
60	Khokhari	40000	2	80000
61	Betariya	28200	2	56400

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26.1 Aggradations and Degradation Study

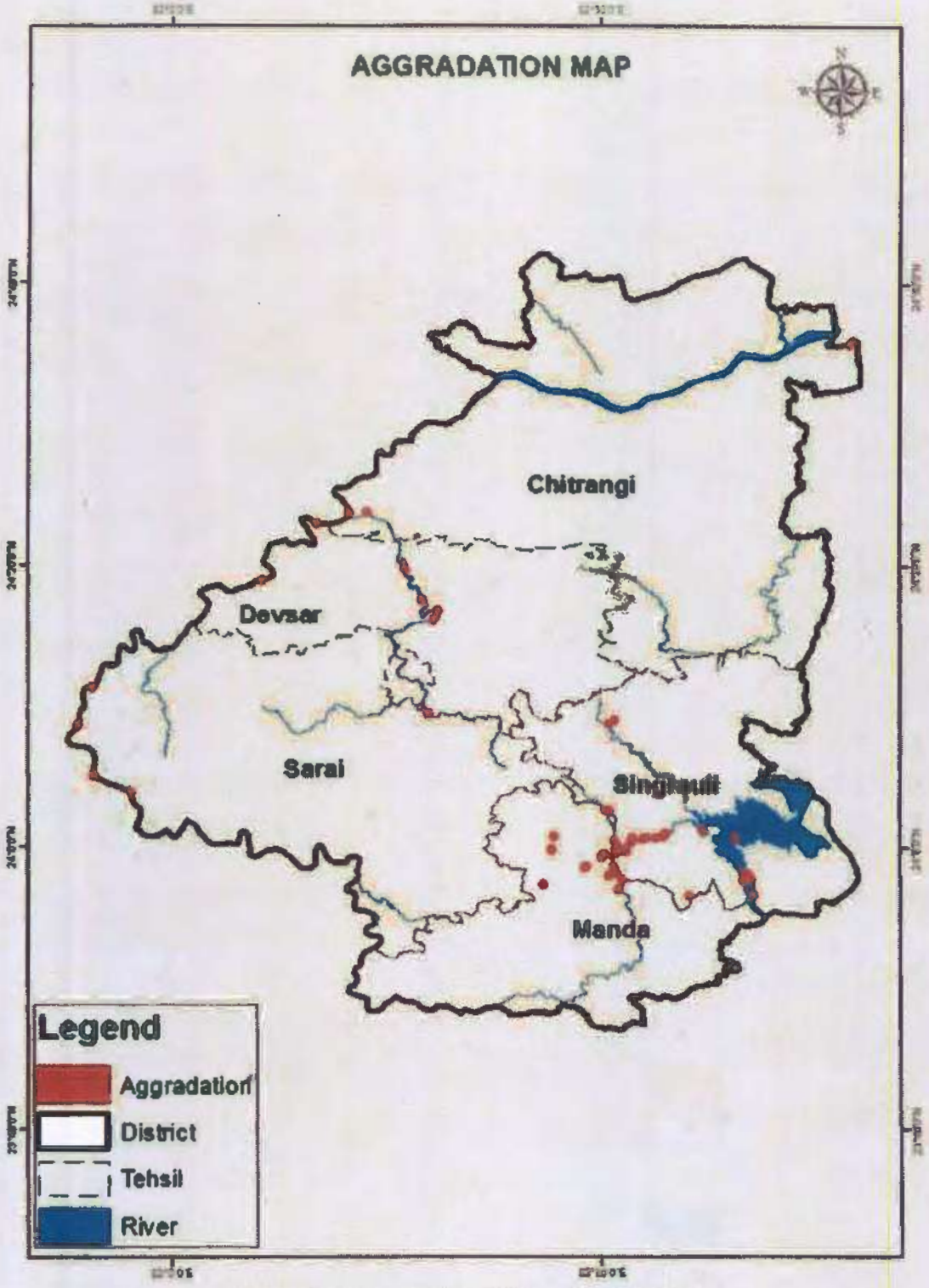

Figure 17 Aggradations Map of the District

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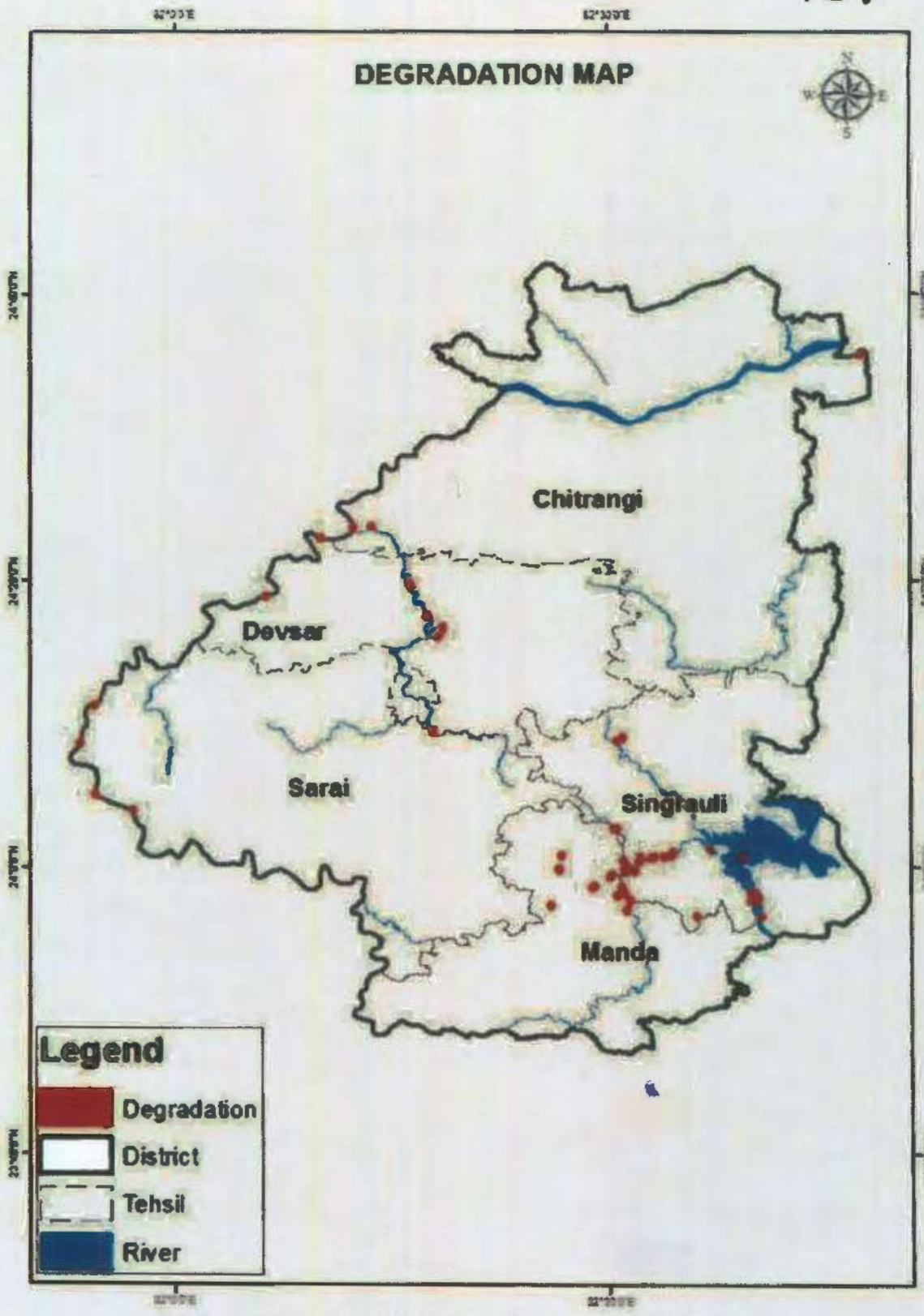

Figure 18 Degradation Map of the District

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Table 22 - Comparative Study: Pre and Post Monsoon Scenarios

Sr.	Name of Mines	Pre-Monsoon Area Based			Post-Monsoon Area Based			Comparative Study
		Total Area in sq. m	Depth	Sand Mines Quantity Cubic meters	Total Area in sq. m	Depth	Sand Mines Quantity Cubic meters	Difference in Sand Mines Quantity Cubic meters
1	Basauda	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
2	Bharsedi	49000	2.00	98000	49000	3	147000	49000
3	Bhudkudl	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
4	Chachar	32000	2.50	80000	32000	3	96000	16000
5	Ekpai	19300	1.50	28950	19300	2	38600	9650
6	Harrawaha1	40000	1.50	60000	40000	3	120000	60000
7	Harrawaha2	40000	1.50	60000	40000	3	120000	60000
8	Jarha	22620	1.50	33930	22620	2	45240	11310
9	Jiawan	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
10	Kandopani	40000	1.50	60000	40000	3	120000	60000
11	Kari	40000	1.50	60000	40000	3	120000	60000
12	Karsuaraja	30000	1.00	30000	30000	3	90000	60000
13	Katauli	41000	1.50	61500	41000	3	123000	61500

District Survey Report: Singrauli

14	Koyal Khunth	21600	1.50	32400	21600	2	43200	10800
15	Naudhiya	40000	1.25	50000	40000	3	120000	70000
16	Raila	34600	1.00	34600	34600	2	69200	34600
17	Rajmilan	49000	1.00	49000	49000	2	98000	49000
18	Tingudi	20000	1.50	30000	20000	3	60000	30000
19	Amilwan	29000	1.50	43500	29000	2	58000	14500
20	Belgaon	39000	2.00	78000	39000	3	117000	39000
21	Chakuwar	20000	1.50	30000	20000	3	60000	30000
22	Chingitola	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
23	Khajuri	40000	2.00	80000	40000	3	120000	40000
24	Khamariya Kala	40000	1.25	50000	40000	2	80000	30000
25	Nigrie	20000	1.50	30000	20000	3	60000	30000
26	Rampa	20700	1.00	20700	20700	2	41400	20700
27	Bhudkud 2	40000	1.25	50000	40000	2	80000	30000
28	Hirrwah	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
29	Majauna	50000	1.50	75000	50000	3	150000	75000
30	Bhaisun	40000	2.50	100000	40000	3	120000	20000
31	Hardi	40000	2.00	80000	40000	3	120000	40000
32	Thatara	49500	1.50	74250	49500	3	148500	74250
33	Jaghat	50000	1.50	75000	50000	3	150000	75000

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34	Kohl	60000	1.00	60000	60000	2	120000	60000
35	Orgai 1	40000	2.00	80000	40000	3	120000	40000
36	Orgai 2	40000	2.00	80000	40000	3	120000	40000
37	Harrawaha 3	40000	2.00	80000	40000	3	120000	40000
38	Piprakurund 1	40000	1.5	60000	40000	3	120000	60000
39	Piprakurund 2	40000	1.50	60000	40000	3	120000	60000
40	Harrawaha 4	50000	1.50	75000	50000	3	150000	75000
41	Bhudkud 3	45000	1.50	67500	45000	2.5	112500	45000
42	Basauda2	30000	2.00	60000	30000	3	90000	30000
43	Dhoga	55000	1.50	82500	55000	2	110000	27500
44	Basauda3	40000	2.00	80000	40000	3	120000	40000
45	Chingitola2	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
46	Chachar2	32000	1.50	48000	32000	2	64000	16000
47	Situl Khurd	40000	1.25	50000	40000	2	80000	30000
48	Naudhiya2	40000	1.25	50000	40000	2	80000	30000
49	Singraulia1	36400	1.50	54600	36400	2	72800	18200
50	Singraulia2	8000	1.50	12000	8000	2	16000	4000
51	Jarha2	60000	1.25	75000	60000	2	120000	45000
52	Khajuri2	60000	1.25	75000	60000	2	120000	45000
53	Katuali (Khajuri3)	60000	1.50	90000	60000	2	120000	30000

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54	Siddhi Kala	24600	1.00	24600	24600	1.5	36900	12300
55	Rampa W	8100	1.50	12150	8100	2	16200	4050
56	Rajmilan2	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
57	Jarudha	15900	1.50	23850	15900	2	31800	7950
58	Raila2	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
59	Bhudkud 4	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
60	Khokhari	40000	1.50	60000	40000	2	80000	20000
61	Batariya	28200	1.50	42300	28200	2	56400	14100

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Table 23 Block Wise Details of Aggradations and Degradations

Aggradation (Post-Monsoon)				Degradation (Pre-Monsoon)	
Sr. No.	**Block Name**	**Total Area in m^2**	**Total Quantity in m^3**	**Total Area in m^2**	**Total Quantity in m^3**
1	Chitrangi	149500	348500	149500	184250
2	Deosar	315000	850000	315000	512500
3	Mada	417200	886900	417200	573150
4	Sarai	148000	444000	148000	286000
5	Singrauli	1260820	3102340	1260820	1941430
	Grand Total	**2290520**	**5631740**	**2290520**	**3497330**

Based on the study presented above about aggregation & degradation and the specific studies for each mine during the preparation of mining plan, the areas of prohibition for mining can be found out. The areas facing aggregation are possible and promising areas for mining of sand whereas the areas facing severe degradation are to be left out and should be left undisturbed. Mining should not be allowed at such location.

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Table 24 Drainage System with description of main Rivers

S. No.	Name of the River	Area Drained	Area Drained in the District
1	Mayar River	846 sq. km	724 sqkm
2	Sone River	29432 sq. km	695 sqkm
3	Gopad River	3910 sq. km	2010 sqkm
4	Rihand	5825 sq. km	398 sq. km

Table 25 Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams

S. NO.	Name of the River or Stream	Total Length in the District (in km)	Place of Origin	Altitude at origin
1	Mayar River	52 km	Kachhkhoh Forest Chhattisagarh	646 m
2	Sone River	49 km	Amarkantak Hill, Anuppur	1035 m
3	Gopad River	122 km	Sonhat Platue Chhattisagarh	831 m
4	Rihand	58 km	Mainpat plateau Chhattisagarh	816 m

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Table 26 Details of the Concession area in the District

Name of River or Stream recommended the for mineral concession	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometres)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in M^2)	Mineable mineral potential (in M^3 (60 % of total mineral potential)	Mineable mineral potential (in tonnes (upto 60 % of total mineral potential)
Mayar River & Its Tributries	Bhudkud1, Chachar, Jarha, Katauli, Koyal Khunth, Naudhiya, Rajmilan, Khajuri, Bhudkud 2, Hirrwah, Bhudkud 3, Basauda2, Naudhiya2, Singraulia1, Singraulia2, Jarha2, Khajuri2, Katuali (Khajuri3, Siddhi Kala, Rampa W, Rajmilan2, Jarudha, Raila2, Rampa, Khokhari, Batariya, Karsuaraja, Raila, Basauda3, Chingitola2, Chachar2, Chingitola, Amilwan, Rampa, Situl Khurd	22.402 km	66.37 met.	1288720	1630744	2283041.6
Rihand River	Orgai 1, Orgai 2, Harrawaha 3, Piprakurund 1, Piprakurund 2, Harrawaha 4, Harrawaha1, Harrawaha2, Kandopani, Ekpai	2.360 km	178.71 met.	389300	645160	903224
Gopad River	Bharsedi, Belgaon, Nigrie, Bhaisahun, Hardi, Jaghat, Rehi	2.913 km	102.84 met.	298000	490200	686280
Mahan River	Jiawan, Kari, Tingudi, Chakuwar, Khamariya Kala, Majauna, Dhoga	3.552 km	76.63 met.	265000	396000	554400
Sone River	Thatara	0.218 km	227.05 met.	49500	89100	124740

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Table 27 Details of Annual Deposition

Name of River or Stream	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometres)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in M^2)	Mineable mineral potential (in M^3 (60 % of total mineral potential)	Mineable mineral potential (in tonnes (upto 60 % of total mineral potential)
Mayar River & Its Tributaries	South west part of the district in Mayar River,	22.402	66.37	1288720	1630744	2283041.6
Rihand River	Southern Part of District	2.360	178.71	389300	645160	903224
Gopad River	North Western part of district	2.913	102.84	298000	490200	686280
Mahan River	North East part of District	3.552	76.63	265000	396000	554400
Sone River	Eastern part of District	0.218	227.05	49500	89100	124740
Total for the District		**31.445 km**	**92.777 met.**	**2290520 sqmt**	**3251204 cubmt**	**4551686 tonnes**

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Table 28 Details of the area mine wise in the District

Sr. No.	River or Stream	Portion of the river or stream recommended for mineral concession			Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in meter)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in Meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in square meter)	Depth of sand mine (in metre)	Total SandQuantaty M3	Mineable mineral (in cubic metre) (upto 60% of total mineral potential)	Mineable mineral potentil (in tonnes) (upto 60% of total mineral potential)	Average Qty. (Last 3 Year M³)		
		Village	Khasra No.	Area (In Ha.)								2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Mayar	Basauda,	78	4.00	320	125.00	40000	2	80000	35000*	49000	15876.00	31258.00	0.00
2	Gopad	Bharsedi,	3278	4.90	350	140.00	49000	3	147000	88200	123480	17005.00	86516.47	96411.87
3	Mayar	Bhudkud1,	1536P	4.00	500	80.00	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	26673.00	40681.19
4	Mayar	Chachar1	43	3.20	200	160.00	32000	3	96000	57600	80640	31510.00	74049.00	71363.33
5	Mayar	Ekpai	114& 137	1.93	400	48.25	19300	2	38600	23160	32424	1477.00	12046.00	15332.00
6	Rihand	Harrawaha 1	412	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	14114.00	110560.00	71498.34
7	Rihand	Harrawaha 2	412	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	40816.00	116371.00	18917.93
8	Mayar	Jarha1	1935/1	2.262	300	75.40	22620	2	45240	27144	38001	23472.00	12203.00	18877.30
9	Mahan	Jiawan	565	4.00	800	50.00	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	33254.00	49500.00	0.00
10	Rihand	Kandopani	1	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	48886.00	118691.00	105887.94
11	Mahan	Kari	91	4.00	650	61.538	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	44646.00	76317.00	124866.63

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टीप- क्रमांक 1 पर अंकित mineable qt. कुल मात्रा का 43.75% है, जो खदान निरीक्षण एवं उन सिमांकन के उत्पादन आधार पर गणना किया गया है।

District Survey Report: Singrauli

12	Garra Nala	Karsuaraja	752	3.00	600	50.00	30000	3	90000	35000*	49000*	5258.00	23950.00	21466.00
13	Mayar	Katauli	2502	4.10	550	74.545	41000	3	123000	73800	103320	36634.00	114597.00	102643.12
14	Mayar	Koyal Khunth	892	2.16	475	45.473	21600	2	43200	25920	36288	10461.00	51033.00	3447.00
15	Mayar	Naudhiya1	522	4.00	400	100.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	0.00	0.00	96999.33
16	Garra Nala	Raila1	1370	3.46	740	46.756	34600	2	69200	41520	58128	5319.00	12335.00	47217.51
17	Mayar	Rajmilan1	1706	4.90	1225	40.00	49000	2	98000	58800	82320	16924.00	68045.00	36778.88
18	Mahan	Tingudi	84	2.00	312	64.102	20000	3	60000	36000	50400	24317.00	32397.00	37436.31
19	Lauwa River	Amilwan	303	2.90	580	50.00	29000	2	58000	20000*	28000	0.00	0.00	48.00
20	Gopad	Belgaon	1	3.90	403	96.774	39000	3	117000	60000*	84000	0.00	0.00	47577.60
21	Mahan	Chakuwar	135/219	2.00	310	64.516	20000	3	60000	36000	50400	0.00	0.00	41563.71
22	Kachan	Chingitola1	1576 & 1693	4.00	1300	30.769	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	5393.38
23	Mayar	Khajuri1	1880	4.00	600	66.666	40000	3	120000	60000*	84000	0.00	0.00	24.00
24	Mahan	Khamariya Kala	430	4.00	500	80.00	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	45918.80
25	Gopad	Nigrie	186	2.00	215	93.023	20000	3	60000	36000	50400	0.00	0.00	26135.99
26	Garra Nala	Rampa1	272	2.07	770	26.883	20700	2	41400	10000*	14000	0.00	0.00	1057.75
27	Mayar	Bhudkud-2	1536	4.00	800	50.00	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	4969.53
28	Mayar	Hirrwah	1023	4.00	570	70.175	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	0.00

*12, 18, 19, 23, 26. क्र रेत खदानों में mineable रेत की गणना कुल रेत मात्रा की 60% से कम गणना की गई है, क्योंकि इन खदानों में पिछले विगत वर्षों में खनन होने से मात्रा कम है। इन खदानों में mineable मात्रा 35% से 50% के बीच मानी गई है।

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29	Mahan	Majauna	602	5.00	430	116.279	50000	3	150000	90000	126000	38250.00	0.00	131639.29
30	Gopad	Bhaisahun	1	4.00	400	100.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Gopad	Hardi	471	4.00	500	80.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	0.00	0.00	19534.97
32	Son	Thatara	1	4.95	218	227.05	49500	3	148500	89100	124740	75302.00	64014.00	407.63
33	Gopad	Jaghat	53	5.00	500	100.00	50000	3	150000	90000	126000	0.00	0.00	101.68
34	Gopad	Rehi	54	6.00	545	110.091	60000	2	120000	72000	100800	20250.00	0.00	0.00
35	Rihand	Orgai 1	1	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	50000*	70000	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Rihand	Orgai 2	1	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	50000*	70000	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Rihand	Harrawaha 3	412	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Rihand	Piprakurund 1	1	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Rihand	Piprakurund 2	1	4.00	200	200.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Rihand	Harrawaha 4	413	5.00	360	138.88	50000	3	150000	90000	126000	110255.07	0.00	1987.00
41	Mayar	Bhudkud - 3	2282	4.50	1000	45.00	45000	2.5	112500	67500	94500	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Mayar	Basauda-2	1401	3.00	680	44.117	30000	3	90000	54000	75600	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	Mahan	Dhoga	974	5.50	550	100.00	55000	2	110000	66000	92400	114000.00	13857.00	0.00
44	Mayar	Basauda-3	78	4.00	400	100.00	40000	3	120000	72000	100800	0.00	0.00	58851.76
45	Kachan	Chingitola-2	1197	4.00	400	100.00	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	Mayar	Chachar-2	43	3.20	400	80.00	32000	2	64000	38400	53760	0.00	0.00	0.00

47	Mayar	Situl Khurd	1307	4.00	660	60.606	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	11697.00	42140.00	0.00
48	Mayar	Naudhiya2	450	4.00	500	80.00	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Mayar	Singraulia1	867	3.64	455	80.00	36400	2	72800	43680	61152	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Mayar	Singraulia2	755	0.80	123	65.040	8000	2	16000	9600	13440	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Mayar	Jarha2	1935/1 & 1143/1	6.00	855	70.175	60000	2	120000	72000	100800	98500.00	0.00	0.00
52	Mayar	Khajuri2	1884 & 1885	6.00	387	155.038	60000	2	120000	72000	100800	115000.00	0.00	0.00
53	Mayar	Katuali (Khajuri3)	2490	6.00	800	75.00	60000	2	120000	72000	100800	80310.00	0.00	0.00
54	Mayar	Siddhi Kala	1279 & 1346	2.46	820	30.00	24600	1.5	36900	22140	30996	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	Garra Nala	Rampa W	1	0.810	180	45.00	8100	2	16200	9720	13608	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	Mayar	Rajmilan2	1706	4.00	727	55.020	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	Mayar	Jarudha	250	1.59	480	33.125	15900	2	31800	19080	26712	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	GarraNala	Raila2	606	4.00	660	60.606	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	Mayar	Rampa	1030	4.00	675	59.259	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	Nala	Khokhari	214	4.00	1200	33.333	40000	2	80000	48000	67200	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	Nala	Betariya	920	2.82	1070	26.355	28200	2	56400	33840	47367	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for the District				**229.052**	**31445.00**	**5659.44**	**2290520**		**5631740**	**3251204**	**4551676**	**1031533.07**	**1136552.47**	**1295035.77**

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27 Risk Assessment & Disaster Management Plan

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) is supposed to be a dynamic, changing, document focusing on continual improvement of emergency response planning and arrangements.

The disaster management plan is aimed to ensure safety of life, protection of environment, protection of installation, restoration of production and salvage operations in this same order of priorities. For effective implementation of the disaster management plan, it should be widely circulated and personnel training through rehearsals/induction conducted by the respective department from time to time.

27.1 General Responsibilities during an Emergency

During an emergency, it becomes more enhanced and pronounced when an emergency warning is raised, the workers in-charge, should adopt safe and emergency shut down and attend any prescribed duty as essential employee. If no such responsibility is assigned, he should adopt a safe course to assembly point and await instructions. He should not resort to spread panic. On the other hand, he must assist emergency personnel towards objectives of DMP.

27.2 Co-ordination with Local Authorities

The mine manager who is responsible for emergency will always keep a jeep ready at site. In case any eventualities the victim will be taken to the nearby hospitals after carrying out the first aid at site. A certified first aid certificate holder will be responsible to carry out the first aid at site. The mine manager should collect and have adequate information of the nearby hospitals, fire station, police station, village Panchayat heads, taxi stands, medical shop, district revenue authorities etc., and use them efficiently during the case of emergency.

28 Details of the Occupational Health issues in the District:

Open cast method involves dust generation by excavation, loading and transportation of mineral. At site, during excavation and loading activity, dust is main pollutant which affects the health of workers whereas environmental and climatic conditions also generate the health problems. Addressing the occupational health hazard means gaining an understanding of the source (its location and magnitude or concentration), identifying an exposure pathway (e.g., a means to get it in contact with someone), and determination of likely a receptor (someone receiving the stuff that is migrating).

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Occupational hazard due to open cast mining mainly comes under the physical hazards. Possible physical hazards are as below: -

Physical Hazards due to Mining Operations:

Following health related hazards were identified in open cast mining operations to the workers:

Light: - The workers may be exposed to the risk of poor illumination or excessive brightness. The effects are eye strain, headache, eye pain and lachrymation, congestion around the cornea and eye fatigue. In present case, the mining activity is done during day time only.

Heat and Humidity: - The most common physical hazard is heat. The direct effects of heat exposure are burns, heat exhaustion, heat stroke and heat cramps; the indirect effects are decreased efficiency, increased fatigue and enhanced accident rates. Heat and humidity are encountered in hot and humid condition when temperatures and air temperatures increase in summer time up to 46.10C or above in the river bed mining area.

Eye Irritation: - During the high windy days in summer the dust could be the problems for eyes like itching and watering of eyes.

Respiratory Problems: - Large amounts of dust in air can be a health hazard, exacerbating respiratory disorders such as asthma and irritating the lungs and bronchial passages.

Noise Induced Hearing Loss: - Machinery is the main source of noise pollution at the mine site.

Risk Level using Risk Matrix: Risk Matrix is used to identify the level of risk involved in various hazards identified.

Table 29 Number of Health centers in Singruli District

S. no.	Block Name	District Hospital	Community Health Centre (CHC)	No. Primary Health Centre (PHC)	No. Sub Health Centre (SHC)
1.	Waidhan	01	02	03	82
2.	Chitrangi	00	02	07	74
3.	Deosar	00	03	05	71

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Table 30 TB and Silicosis Patient's list of Sigrauli District.

S. No.	Year	No. of Patients of Tuberculosis	Silicosis Patients
1.	2017	1122	0
2.	2018	1411	0
3.	2019	1536	0
4.	2020	1161	0
5.	2021	1399	0
6.	2022	496	0
Grand Total		7145	00

Malaria control in Madhya Pradesh is complex because of vast tracts of forest with tribal settlement. Fifty four million individuals of various ethnic origins, accounting for 8% of the total population of India, contributed 30% of total malaria cases, 60% of total falciparum cases and 50% of malaria deaths in the country. Ambitious goals to control tribal malaria by launching "Enhanced Malaria Control Project" (EMCP) by the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), with the World Bank assistance, became effective in September 1997 in eight north Indian states. Under EMCP, the programme used a broader mix of new interventions, i.e. insecticide-treated bed nets, spraying houses with effective residual insecticides, use of larvivorous fishes, rapid diagnostic tests for prompt diagnosis, treatment of the sick with effective radical treatment and increased public awareness and IEC.

The strategic plan will serve as the guide to all the districts and the state of Madhya Pradesh to achieve the TB elimination goals. Success of this endeavour will be an important chapter in the history of control of infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis is a disease dreaded due to it's social consequences and age old myths and misconceptions regarding it's transmission and treatment. It is more often mistreated by the unqualified and untrained thus leading to patients suffering physically and monetarily. Elimination of Tuberculosis will entail mammoth efforts by each and every stakeholder involved. The launch of this document provides with the necessary roadmap and momentum, in direction of meeting the goals specified.

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29 Plantation and Green Belt Development in respect of lease granted in the District:

We have planted 7000 Tree in this March 2022 in different stone mines, (Bill & Photograph Attached) & proposed 10,000 more trees in this August, September 2022. Mining activities result in pollution of the environment. This requires protection of our environment. Plantation is the oldest technology for the restoration of the land damaged by the human activities as well as air pollution.

Trees are highly suitable for the detection and monitoring of the air pollutants and have been effectively used at various places

By planting trees we can achieve the dual purpose of bio aesthetics as well as mitigation of pollution. Proper planning and plantation scheme depends upon the magnitude and type of pollution, selection of pollution tolerant and dust capturing plants

The plants should be ever green, large leaved, with rough bark, ecologically compatible, with low water requirement, requiring minimum care, capable to absorb pollutants, pollutant resistant, agro climatically suitable, fast growing, free from wind throw and breakage and with high pollution tolerance index. The specious should be suitable to the climate, topography and soil. A minimum two rows of plantation will be carried out to minimize the effect of pollution. This would attenuate the pollutants level.

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Plantation Site Photograph Green Belt Development

Plantation along QL Area

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Plantation along QL Area

Plantation along QL Area

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Plantation under **Ankur** Scheme

Plantation under **Ankur** Scheme

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Plantation under **Ankur** Scheme

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Plantation under Ankur Scheme

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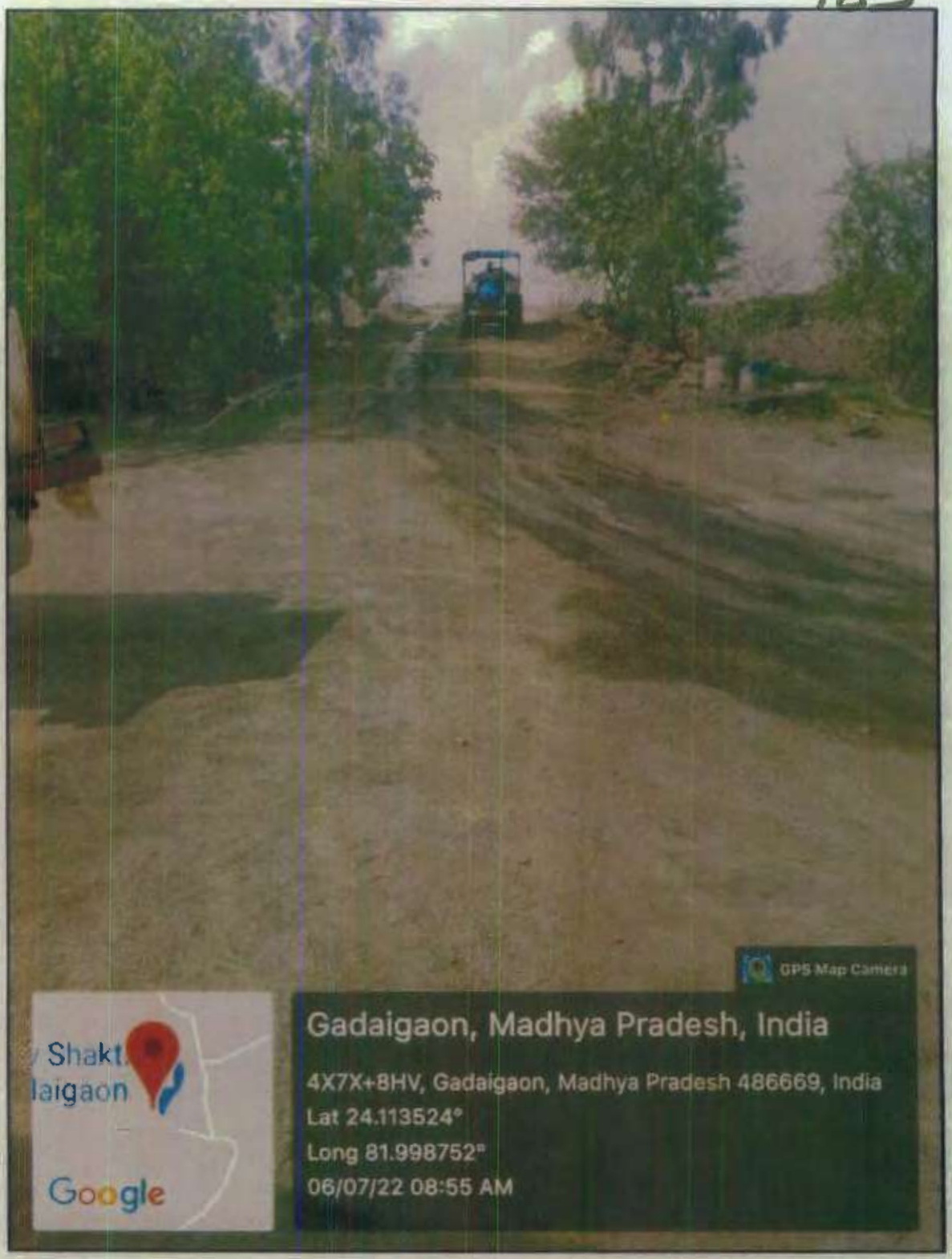

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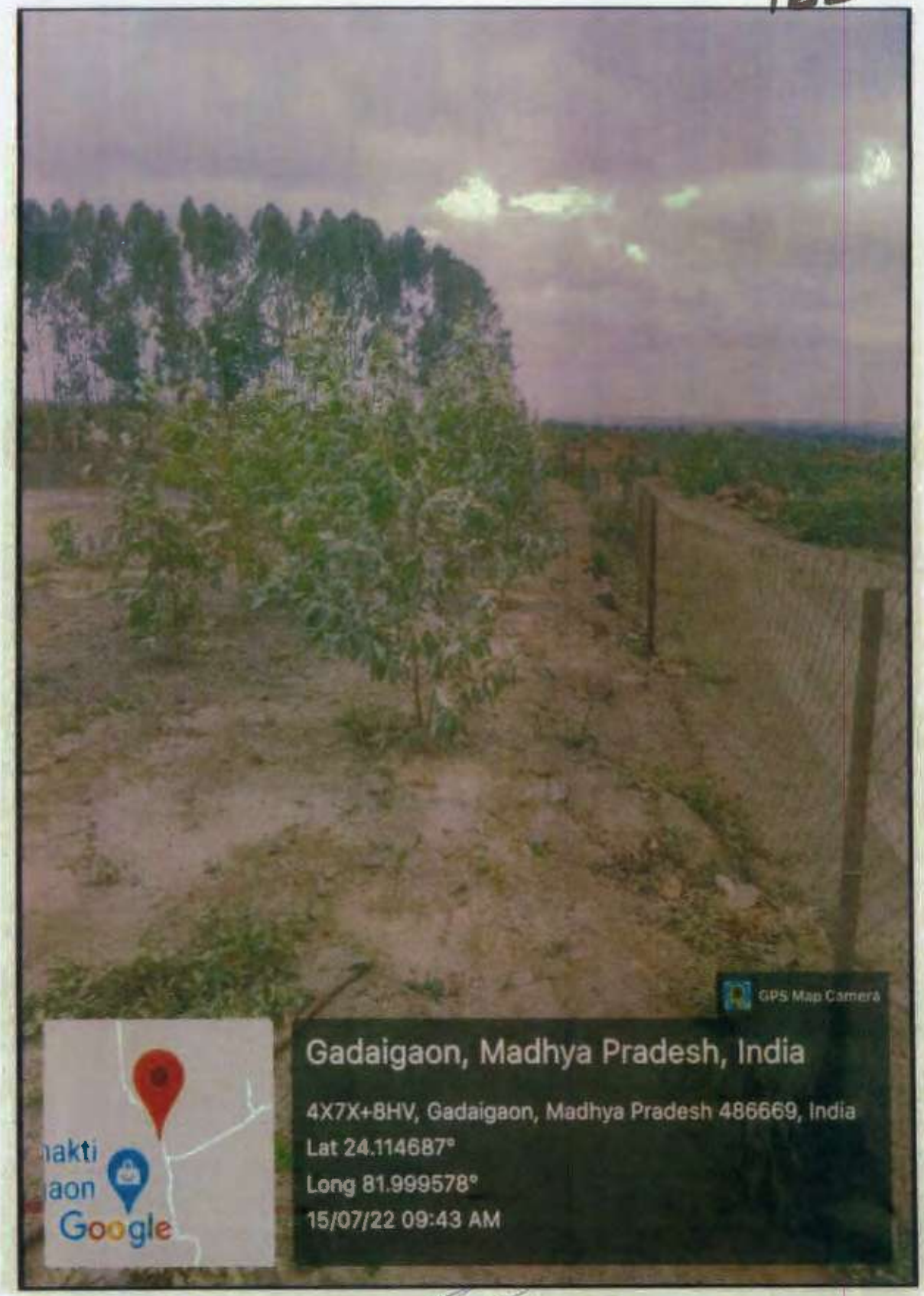

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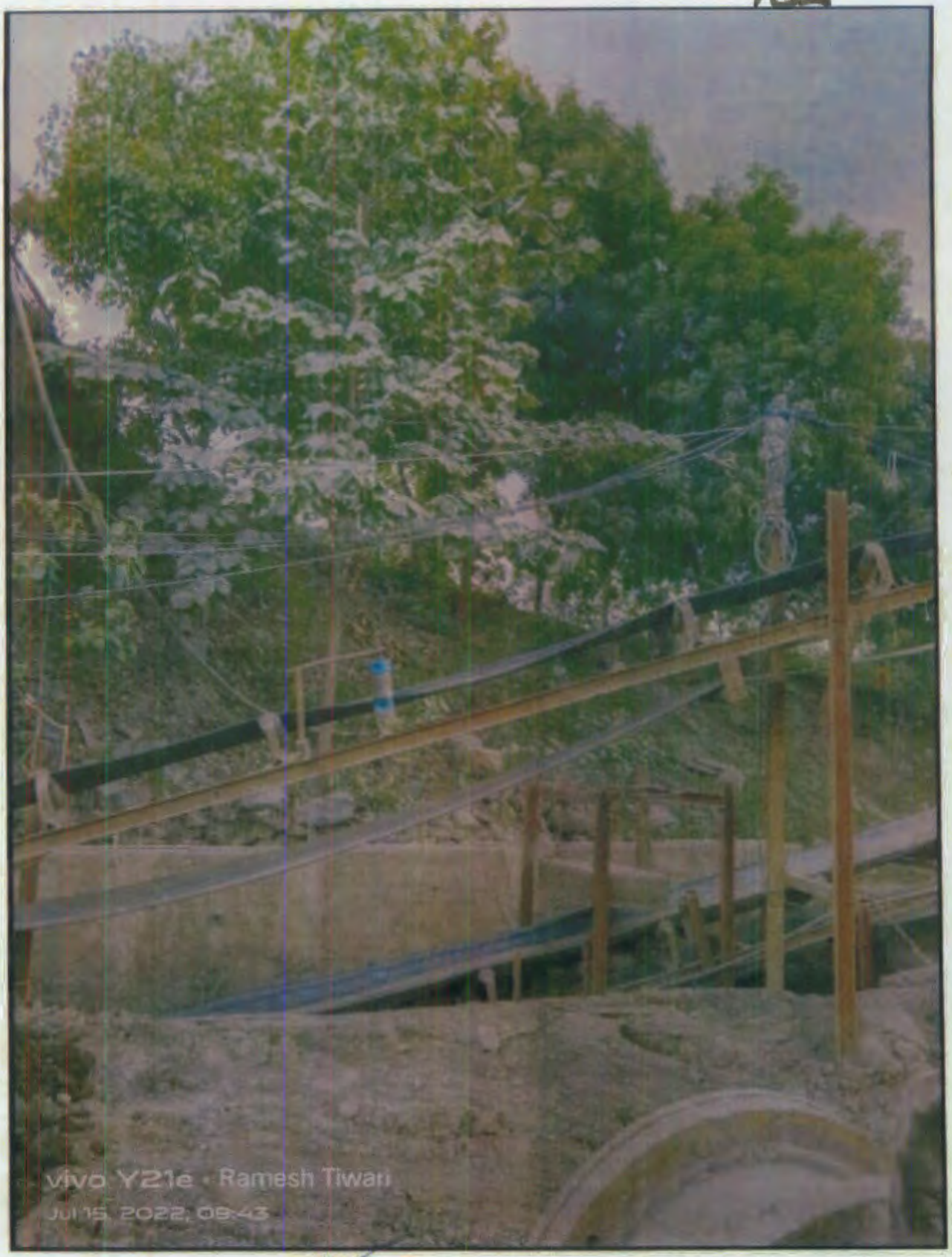

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Table 31 Recommended Plant species for green belt development/plantation.

S.No.	Common Name	Botanical Name
1.	Karanja	Pongamia Pinnata
2.	Amaltas	Cassia Fistula
3.	Mahua	Madhuca indica
4.	Ficus	Ficus Benjamina
5.	Bambusa Vulgaris	Bamboo
6.	Azadirachta indica A. Juss	Neem
7.	Ficus religiosa L	Pipal
8.	Ficus benghalensis	Bargad
9.	Manilkara hexandra	Khirni
10.	Terminalia chebula	Harra
11.	Phyllanthus emblica	Amla
12.	Terminalia bellircia	Bahera

Plantation has been done by project proponent on Barrier Zone, Non Mining Area, Approach road, nearby river bank and ravines etc. as per the suggestions of the authority.

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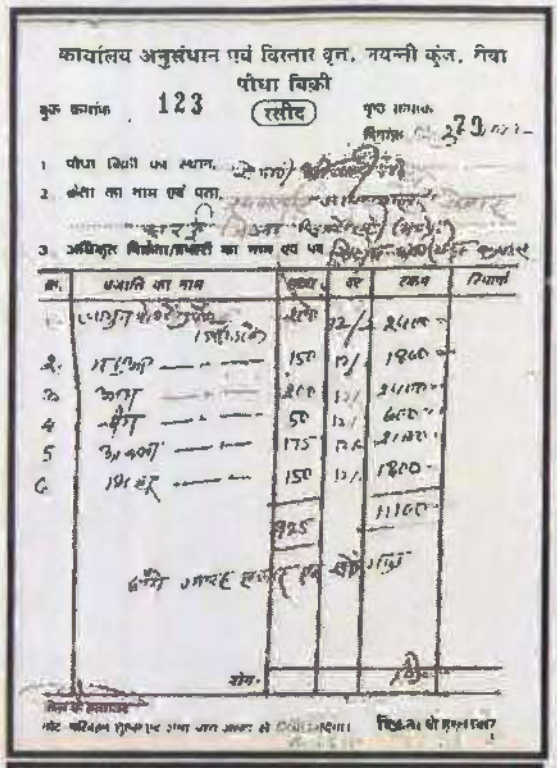


कार्यालय अनुसंधान एवं विस्तार वृत्त, जयन्ती कुंज, रीवा

पौधा बिक्री

कूपन क्रमांक 123 रसीद पृष्ठ क्रमांक

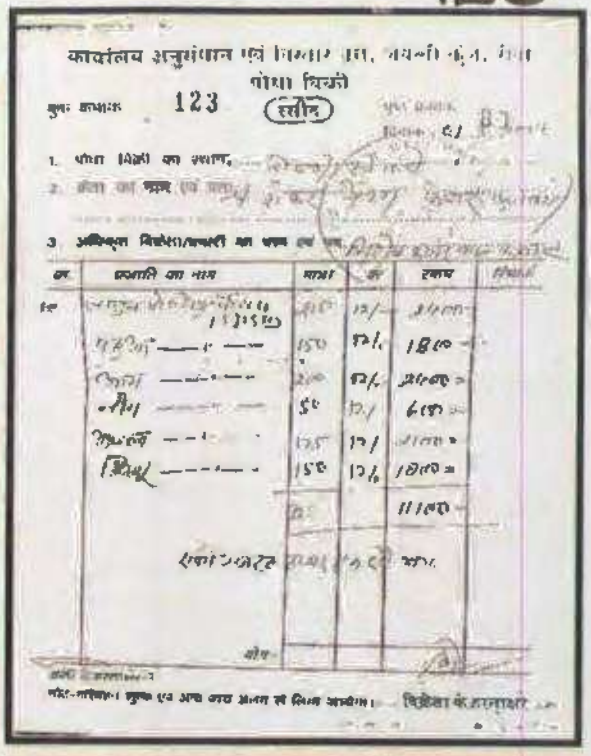
दिनांक

1. पौधा बिक्री का स्थान,
2. क्रेता का नाम एवं पता,
3. अधिकृत विक्रेता/कर्मचारी का नाम एवं पद

क्र.	प्रजाति का नाम	मात्रा	दर	रकम	टिप्पणी
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5					
6.					
	योग-				

विक्रेता के हस्ताक्षर

नोट- परिवहन शुल्क एवं अन्य व्यय अलग से लिया जायेगा।



कार्यालय अनुसंधान एवं विस्तार वृत्त, जयन्ती कुंज, रीवा

पौधा बिक्री

कूपन क्रमांक 123 रसीद

1. पौधा बिक्री का स्थान,
2. क्रेता का नाम एवं पता,
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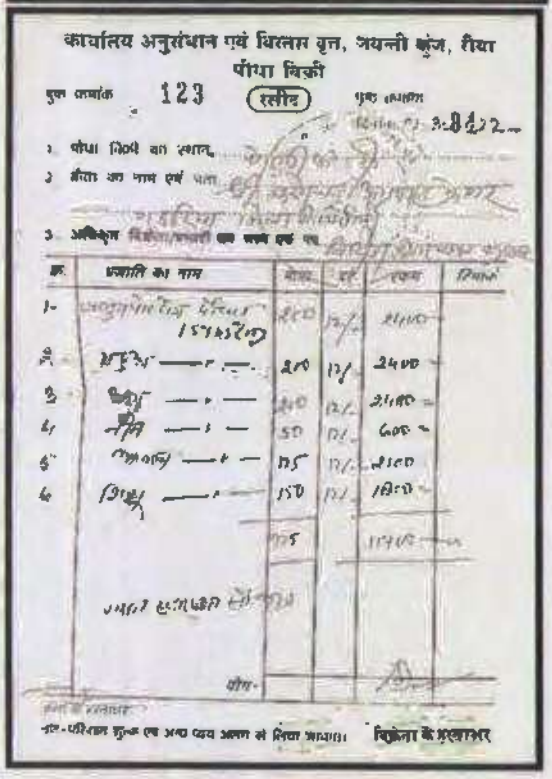
क्र.	प्रजाति का नाम	मात्रा	दर	रकम	टिप्पणी
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5					
6.					
	योग-				

विक्रेता के हस्ताक्षर

नोट- परिवहन शुल्क एवं अन्य व्यय अलग से लिया जायेगा।



कार्यालय अनुसंधान एवं विस्तार वृत्त, जयन्ती कुंज, रीवा

पौधा बिक्री

कूपन क्रमांक 123 रसीद पृष्ठ क्रमांक

दिनांक

1. पौधा बिक्री का स्थान,
2. क्रेता का नाम एवं पता,
3. अधिकृत विक्रेता/कर्मचारी का नाम एवं पद

क्र.	प्रजाति का नाम	मात्रा	दर	रकम	टिप्पणी
1.					
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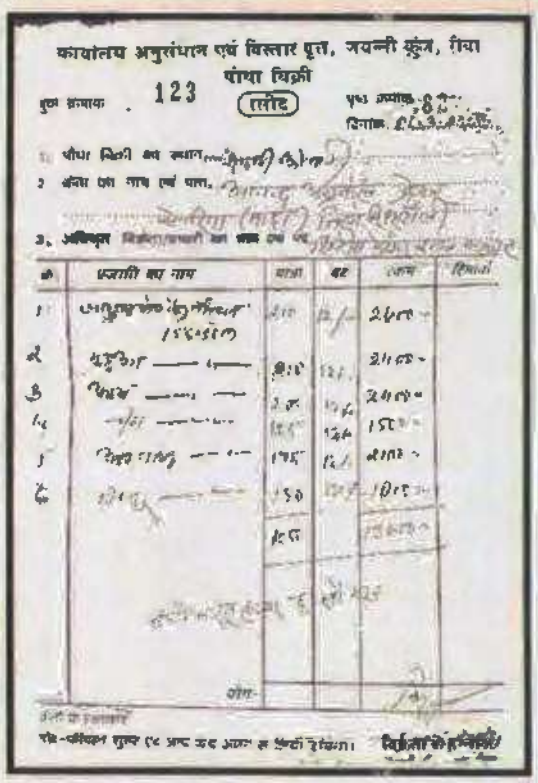
6.					
	योग-				

विक्रेता के हस्ताक्षर

नोट- परिवहन शुल्क एवं अन्य व्यय अलग से लिया जायेगा।



कार्यालय अनुसंधान एवं विस्तार वृत्त, जयन्ती कुंज, रीवा

पौधा बिक्री

कूपन क्रमांक 123 रसीद पृष्ठ क्रमांक

दिनांक

1. पौधा बिक्री का स्थान,
2. क्रेता का नाम एवं पता,
3. अधिकृत विक्रेता/कर्मचारी का नाम एवं पद

क्र.	प्रजाति का नाम	मात्रा	दर	रकम	टिप्पणी
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
	योग-				

विक्रेता के हस्ताक्षर

नोट- परिवहन शुल्क एवं अन्य व्यय अलग से लिया जायेगा।

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कार्यालय अनुसंधान एवं विस्तार वृत्त, नवग्नी कुंज, गैरा
पौधा बिक्री

क्र. क्रमांक 123 (रसीद)

1. पौधा बिक्री का स्थान [illegible]
2. क्रेता का नाम एवं पता [illegible]
3. अधिकृत विक्रेता/प्रभारी का [illegible]

क्र	प्रजाति का नाम	मात्रा	दर	रकम	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

योग

विक्रेता के हस्ताक्षर

कार्यालय अनुसंधान एवं विस्तार वृत्त, नवग्नी कुंज, गैरा
पौधा बिक्री

क्र. क्रमांक 123 (रसीद)

1. पौधा बिक्री का स्थान [illegible]
2. क्रेता का नाम एवं पता [illegible]
3. अधिकृत विक्रेता/प्रभारी का [illegible]

क्र	प्रजाति का नाम	मात्रा	दर	रकम	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

योग

विक्रेता के हस्ताक्षर

कार्यालय अनुसंधान एवं विस्तार वृत्त, नवग्नी कुंज, गैरा
पौधा बिक्री

क्र. क्रमांक 123 (रसीद)

1. पौधा बिक्री का स्थान [illegible]
2. क्रेता का नाम एवं पता [illegible]
3. अधिकृत विक्रेता/प्रभारी का [illegible]

क्र	प्रजाति का नाम	मात्रा	दर	रकम	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

योग

विक्रेता के हस्ताक्षर

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राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं समन्वय संगठन
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई–5, अरेरा कॉलोनी
भोपाल–462016 (म.प्र.)
बेवसाईट– http://www.mpseiaa.nic.in
दूरभाष नं. – 0755–2466970, 2466859
फैक्स नं. – 0755–2462136

No: 1563/ SEIAA/2022
Date: 9/9/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर
जिला – सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)

विषयः नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – सिंगरौली (रेत खनिज) बाबत्।
संदर्भः आपका पत्र क्र. 2297, दिनांक 17.08.2022 ।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 745वी बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला सिंगरौली की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

".....समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षो के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन् अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षो में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन् के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षो के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन् योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल के विरूद्व 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26.08.2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए सिंगरौली जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, सिंगरौली को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

उपरोक्त निर्णयानुसार कृपया अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करने का कष्ट करें। सुलग्न संदर्भ हेतु अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की साफ्टकॉपी ई–मेल के माध्यम से आपकी ओर प्रेषित है।

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव

TC

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राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं समन्वय संगठन
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भोपाल–462016 (म.प्र.)
बेवसाईट– http://www.mpseiaa.nic.in
दूरभाष नं. – 0755–2466970, 2466859
फैक्स नं. – 0755–2462136

No: / SEIAA/2022
Date: 9/9/22

क्र.. 1564 /SEIAA/2022 भोपाल दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि :–

1. **प्रमुख सचिव**, म.प्र. शासन, पर्यावरण विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल की ओर कृपया सूचनार्थ ।
2. **संचालक, प्रशासन/तकनीकी**, संचालनालय, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29–ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल (म.प्र.)
3. **सदस्य सचिव**, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC), अनुसंधान एवं विकास विंग, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पर्यावरण परिसर, ई–5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल (म.प्र) – 462016 की ओर सूचनार्थ।

सदस्य सचिव

submitting desired information even after 30 days of appraisal, their cases may be recommended for delisting and respective case files may be sent to SEIAA for onward necessary action assuming that PP is not interested to continue with the project. If later on PP interested in continuing with the proposal they shall request SEIAA for relisting with proper justification for the same.

The reply to ADS is not received on PARIVESH within 30 days, hence project may be delisted.

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 591वी बैठक दिनांक 27.08.2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए प्रकरण को Delist किया जाता है। तदानुसार परियोजना प्रस्तावक व सर्व संबंधितों को सूचित किया जाये।

10. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला – सिंगरौली (रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 745वी बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वी बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला सिंगरौली की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

"..... समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टो के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, माग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उसकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सांख्यिकी रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अब समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए सिंगरौली जिले

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की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, सिंगरौली को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

11. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला – बालाघाट (रेत खनिज एवं अन्य खनिज रेत छोडकर)

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 720वी बैठक दिनांक 05.05.2022 में जिला बालाघाट की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 587वी बैठक दिनांक 29.04.2022 की अनुशंसा के आधार पर किया गया था जिसकी सूचना पत्र दिनांक 26.04.2022 के माध्यम से कलेक्टर छतरपुर को जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म सूचनार्थ प्रेषित की गई थी।

तदोपरांत राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 573वी बैठक दिनांक 28.06.2022 में जिन जिलों की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC की अनुशंसा पर SEIAA द्वारा किया जा चुका है उनमें 60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनरल पोटेंशियल की जानकारी सम्मिलित कर अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये थे। उक्त निर्देशों के परिपालन में जिला बालाघाट से प्राप्त अद्यतन कर पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट SEAC को प्रेषित की गई थी।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला बालाघाट की पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

.....समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन् अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन् के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अनिसोक्ती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उसकी अनुमोदित खनन् योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्रेजेन्टेशन स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण को ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 590वी बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए बालाघाट जिले

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5. The proposed expansion is for 250 kg/hr of incineration, thus justify expansion proposal considering other BMW facilities operating within 75 kms.
6. As per from-2 point no. 13-Only DG set fuel details are provided, thus incinerator in CNG operatd. Please justify and provide complete details.
7. As per from-2 point no. 16- complete details of proposed RO plant. When the total WW volume is only 3.00 KLD why 15 KLD ETP is proposed?
8. Revised CER programme as suggested by committee with time schedule for its completion.
9. Revised plantation species as suggested by committee.

प्रकरण आज सेक की 588वीं बैठक दिनांक 16/08/22 को प्रस्तुतीकरण हेतु सूचीबद्ध था किंतु परियोजना प्रस्तावक एवं उनके पर्यावरणीय सलाहकार ऑन लाईन/ऑफ लाईन प्रस्तुतीकरण हेतु समिति के समक्ष उपस्थित नहीं हुए है । अतः समिति ने निर्णय लिया कि परियोजना प्रस्तावक को प्रस्तुतीकरण हेतु अंतिम अवसर देते हुए प्रकरण आगामी बैठक में रखा जाये तथा यदि फिर भी परियोजना प्रस्तावक अनुपस्थित रहते है तो इस प्रकरण निरस्त (डिलिस्ट) करते एसईआईएए को अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु भेजा जावें।

प्रकरण आज बैठक कमांक 590वीं दिनांक 26/08/22 एवं पूर्व में 588वीं बैठक दिनांक 16/08/22 प्रस्तुतीकरण हेतु सूचीबद्ध था किंतु परियोजना प्रस्तावक प्रस्तुतीकरण हेतु समिति के समक्ष उपस्थित नहीं हुए है । समिति द्वारा परियोजना प्रस्तावक को 02 प्रस्तुतीकरण के अवसर दिये जाने के बाद भी परियेाजना प्रस्तुतीकरण हेतु उपस्थित नहीं हुए, जिससे स्पष्ट होता है कि परियोजना प्रस्तावक इस प्रोजेक्ट में पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति संबंधी कार्यवाही करने में रूचि नहीं ली जा रही है तथा अनावश्यक रूप से प्रकरण को लम्बित रखा जा रहा है । अतः इस प्रकरण को नस्तीबद्ध (Delist) करते हुए सिया को आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु भेजा जाना अनुशंसित है।

9. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोट – सिंगरौली (रेत खनिज)

Mineral	Sand
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 581st & 587th Meeting dated 24.06.2022 & 02.08.2022.
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation
Deliberation in the SEAC 581st , 587th & 589th Meeting dated 24.06.2022 ,	राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समार्घात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र कमांक 817 दिनांक 22/06/22 के माध्यम से सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है। उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट दिनांक 21/06/22 को, कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला सिंगरौली के पत्र कमांक 1731 दिनांक 01/06/22 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला सिंगरौली सीधे सेक को

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590वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक
दिनांक 26अगस्त 2022

02.08.2022& 17.08.22	प्राप्त हुई थी, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सिया को दी गई थी। कार्यालय (खनिज शाखा) जिला – सिंगरौली म.प्र. ने पत्र कमांक 1731 दिनांक 01/06/22 के माध्यम से अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर सुझाव आमंत्रित करने बावत् उसे जिले के पोर्टल पर 21 दिवस के लिए अपलोड किया गया था । उक्त अवधि में कोई आपत्ति/सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं होने पर जिला स्तरीय समिति के अनुमोदन उपरांत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 2021–2022 प्रस्तुत की गई है । उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 20/06/2022 (सॉफ्टकापी) को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 581 वीं बैठक दिनांक 24/06/22 में प्रस्तावित की गई । राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 581 वीं बैठक दिनांक 24/06/22 में सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई । चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, सिंगरौली की ओर से श्री ए.के. राय, प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी ऑनलाईन उपस्थित हुए जिसमें पाया गया कि :– ➢ बिन्दु क0. 19 (पेज –80) मे से संबंधित जो जानकारी तालिका क0. 18 मे प्रदाय की गई है इसमे बगडरा वन्य प्राणि अभ्यारण्य की जानकारी संबंधित अधिसूचना के क0. 3028 (अ) दिनांक 13/09/2017 के अनुसार अद्यतन कर लेंवे। ➢ तालिका 20 एंव 21 मे प्री–पोस्ट मानसून रेत की मात्रा की गणना दर्शायी गयी है परन्तु रेत की मात्रा की गणना करते समय गहराई नही बतायी गयी है। ➢ जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट मे लीजवार "माइनेवल मिनरल पोटेंशियल" (घनमीटर में) (60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनरल पोटेंशियल) लीजवार (लम्बाई एवं चौड़ाई के साथ) नहीं दिया गया है जो दिया जाना आवश्यक है । ➢ पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के अनुसार बिंदु कमांक–26 की जानकारी जो माईनर मिनरल (रेत छोडकर) से संबंधित है में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु खदानों में वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है, जिसको अद्यतन किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरूद्ध कितना वृक्षारोपण किस वर्ष किया है, उसको भी अंकित किया जाना चाहिए । ➢ इसी प्रकार जिले में स्वीकृत/प्रस्तावित खदानों को को–आर्डिनेट के अनुसार डिजिटाईज्ड मेप (आर्क व्यू / गूगल अर्थ कम्पेटेवल – सी.डी.में) भी संलग्न किया जाये ताकि पर्यावरण अभिस्वीकृति के समय खदानों की सही स्थिति ज्ञात करने में तथा 500 मीटर के अंदर स्थित अन्य स्वीकृत खदानों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हो । ➢ प्रायः देखा जा रहा है जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में रेत निर्माण होने की भू–वैज्ञानिक विधि की सामान्य जानकारी दी जाती है जो सभी जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टो में एक जैसी ही है जिसके स्थान पर जिलें में मिलने वाली नदी के अपस्ट्रीम क्षेत्र में मिलने वाली चट्टानों का (रॉक फार्मेशन) का समावेश होना चाहिए । ➢ जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में प्रदर्शित नक्शों में जो भी फीचर्स दिखाया जाता है उसको संबंधित नक्शें के लीजेंड में भी दिखाया जाना चाहिए एवं नक्शों का स्केल ऐसा होना चाहिए कि समस्त फीचर स्पष्ट दिख सके । यदि ए–4 साईज में नक्शें नहीं आ पा रहे हो तो ए–3 साईज में नक्शों को बनाना चाहिए। ➢ समिति ने संबंधित जिलों के खनिज अधिकारियों को निर्देशित करती है कि इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाये कि नदियों में किसी स्थान पर मछलियों / कछुआ /घड़ियाल / मगरमच्छ आदि जलथरों का ब्रीडिंग ग्राउण्ड तो नहीं है यदि ऐसा कोई स्थानीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र दृष्टिगत होता है तो खनन् क्षेत्र की सीमा को 60 प्रतिशत से कम कर 50 प्रतिशत तक भी सीमित किया जा सकता है । ➢ समिति ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि सभी खनिज अधिकारी अपनी साईट विजिट के दौरान खदान द्वारा किये जा रहे पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक पहलुओं का भी अवलोकन करें एवं यदि कोई पर्यावरणीय संवेदनशीलता दृष्टिगत हो, जिस पर ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक हो तो संबंधित तथ्यों से राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघोंत निर्धारिण प्राधिकरण को उचित कार्यवाही हेतु अवगत करायें । चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओ के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट

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पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये । ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री ए.के. राय, प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर लें । तद्नुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है ।

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राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 581 वीं बैठक दिनांक 24/06/22 में की गई अनुशंसाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में कार्यालय कलेक्टर –(खनिज शाखा), जिला सिंगरौली ने म.उंपस दिनांक 31/07/22 ने पत्र कमांक कमांक–1731/खनिज/2022, दिनांक 01/06/2022 के माध्यम से सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, (संशोधित) राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है। उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (संशोधित) राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 01/08/22 को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/22 में प्रस्तावित की गई ।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 587वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/22 में सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई । चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, सिंगरौली की ओर से श्री अशोक कुमार राय, प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी उपस्थित हुए । श्री राय ने अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में 581 वीं बैठक दिनांक 24/06/22 में जो सेक द्वारा सुझाव दिये गये थे, उनका समावेश पूर्णतः कर लिया गया है । चर्चा उपरांत निम्न संशोधन हेतु निर्देशित किया गया:–

- ✓ जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल कमांक–22 (Comparative Study: Pre and Post Monsoon Scenario) में खनिज रेत हेतु "माइनेबल मिनरल पोटेंशियल" (घनमीटर में) (60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनरल पोटेंशियल) लीजवार (लम्बाई एवं चौड़ाई के साथ) दिया गया है परंतु प्रस्तुत टेबल में खनन् योग्य खनिज क्षमता (जिसके आधार पर 60 प्रतिशत माईनिंग पोटेंशियल निकाला गया है) की मात्रा दर्शाना उचित होगा ।

- ✓ प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के पेज नं. 116 से 118 पर दी गई तालिका में विगत 03 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाई जाये, जिससे यह ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोटेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षों में कितना रहा है ।

- ✓ इसी प्रकार जिले में स्वीकृत/प्रस्तावित खदानों के को–आर्डिनेट के अनुसार डिजिटाईज मैप (आर्क व्यू / गूगल अर्थ कम्पेटेबल – सी.डी.में) भी संलग्न किया जाये ताकि पर्यावरण अभिस्वीकृति के समय खदानों की सही स्थिति ज्ञात करने में तथा 500 मीटर के अंदर स्थित अन्य स्वीकृत खदानों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हो ।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, रेत खनिज (संशोधित) को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के सातत्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये। ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री अशोक कुमार राय, खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर लें। तद्नुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है ।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 589 वीं बैठक दिनांक 17/08/22

जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट सिंगरौली (रेत खनिज) – श्री अशोक कुमार राय, प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी –

चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, सिंगरौली की ओर से श्री अशोक कुमार राय, प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी उपस्थित

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	हुए । अतएव चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि सिंगरौली एवं जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई 03 वर्षो में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाई गई है, एवं विगत 05 वर्षो में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी पोटेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षो में कितना रहा है वो भी दर्शाया गया है परंतु इसके साथ टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में भी दर्शाई जाये तथा किसी क्षेत्र का उत्खनन देखने हेतु यदि विगत 03 वर्षो में उत्खनन नहीं हुआ तो पूर्व के 05 वर्षो की जानकारी भी प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है। बैठक में उपस्थित श्री अशोक कुमार राय, खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर प्रस्तुत करें ।
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Singrauli , No. 2297 dated 17.08.2022
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy & Soft copy
SEAC meeting dated 26/08/22	• सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल कमांक–28 (में खनिज रेत हेतु "माइनेवल मिनरल पोटेंशियल" (घनमीटर में) (60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनरल पोटेंशियल) लीजवार (लम्बाई एवं चौड़ाई के साथ) दिया गया है। • प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल में विगत 03 वर्षो में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाई गयी है। • मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबिल कमांक–28 पेज न. 116–119 में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

आज दिनांक 26/8/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंव खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री ए.के. राय, खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति ने पाया कि उपरोक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर आमजन के सुझाव आंमत्रित कर इनका अनुमोदन जिले में गठित समिति द्वारा किया जा चुका है तथा खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला– सिंगरौली के पत्र क0 2297 , दिनांक 17/08/22 के माध्यम मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु)

मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षो के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन् अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षो में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन् के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षो के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल के विरूद्व 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रित खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।

10.जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोट – बालाघाट

अ – अन्य खनिज (रेत छोडकर)

Mineral	**Other then Sand**
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 589th , 587th ,582nd ,573th , & 567th, Meeting dated 17.08.2022, 29.04.2022, 02.08.2022, 29.06.2022 &28.05.22.
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (**Minor Minerals**)
Deliberation in the SEAC	राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/04/22 राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकारण (सिया) ने पत्र कमांक 224 दिनांक 24/04/22 के माध्यम से

ANNEXURE R-16/14

2.7

From: mpseiaa@gmail.com
Subject: Approved District Survey Report of Singrauli District (Sand)
Date: 11 September 2022 at 2:47 PM
To: Mr Rajeev meena dmsingrauli@mp.gov.in, dirgeomn dirgeomn@mp.nic.in
Cc: District Mining Office Singrauli modgmsin@mp.gov.in

Respected sir

Please find attached herewith a copy of Approved District Survey Report of Singrauli District (Sand).
You are requested to upload the Approved District Survey Report at the District Portal of Singrauli.

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Regards,
Alok Nayak
OIC, MPSEIAA

12 Singrauli.pdf

TC