BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PPRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 528 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF: -

Farukh Chouhan & Anr. .... Applicant

-Versus-

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority,

Uttar Pradesh & Ors. .... Respondents

INDEX ***NDoH: 07.05.2024***

Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.05.2025

DRAWN AND FILED BY:

Shubham Upadhyay & Surya Gupta
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SETTLED BY:
Mr. Sanjay Upadhyay
[Senior Advocate]

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OBJECTIONS BY THE RESPONDENT NO. 6 – M/S SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA TO THE REPORT DATED 06.08.2024 OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH: -

1. That the instant Original Application has been filed by the Original Applicants - Farukh Chouhan and Another, raising several baseless and unfounded allegations against the Respondent No. 6 – M/s Shri Prem Chand Gupta (hereinafter "**answering Respondent**") including allegations that the answering Respondent is carrying out mining in violation of Environmental Clearance conditions; using heavy machinery while undertaking mining; carrying out unauthorized mining beyond approved leased area; and non-submission of replenishment study, etc.
2. That in view of the allegations raised in the OA, this Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to issue Notice to the Respondents vide Order dated 13.05.2024. Further, this Hon'ble Tribunal also constituted a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of the Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board and District Magistrate, Shamli in order to ascertain if answering Respondent has carried out mining in excess of leased area and in violation of Environmental Clearance Conditions.

3. That in pursuance thereof, a joint inspection was carried out on 05.07.2024 and Joint Committee Report dated 06.08.2024 has been submitted by the Additional District Magistrate, Shamli in the matter. The Joint Committee has observed in its said Report, albeit erroneously, that answering Respondent has carried out illegal mining beyond the lease area and in violation of the conditions stipulated in the Environmental Clearance (hereinafter "**EC**") and Consent to Operate (hereinafter "**CTO**"). Further, the Joint Committee has also erroneously observed that the answering Respondent has not obtained NOC from State Ground Water Authority and has failed to provide adequate plantation.

4. That on 14.08.2024, this Hon'ble Tribunal took note of observations made in the Joint Committee Report dated 06.08.2024 and directed the answering Respondent to file its Reply/ Objections to the said Report in three weeks and this time period was further extended to four weeks by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order dated 27.01.2025. Accordingly, the present objections to the Report dated 06.08.2024 of the Joint Committee are being filed in compliance with the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

5. That on 27.01.2025, this Hon'ble Tribunal took into account the observations and recommendations made in the Joint Committee Report dated 06.08.2024 and granted stay on the mining operations of the answering Respondent till the next date of hearing.

6. That at the outset, the answering Respondent denies and disputes all the observations and recommendations of the Joint Committee made in its Report dated 06.08.2024 as baseless and factually incorrect, as if traversed seriatim, and no observation/ recommendation would be deemed to be admitted for want of a specific denial.

ADEQUATE PLANTATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE AND CONSENT TO OPERATE

7. That Joint Committee has observed in its Report that answering Respondent has not carried out adequate plantation in compliance of EC and CTO conditions. It is submitted that the said observation is factually incorrect as the answering Respondent has been purchasing and planting saplings every year in accordance with the environmental norms.

8. That as has been submitted by the answering Respondent in its Reply dated 24.01.2025 filed in the present matter, the answering Respondent purchased 459 saplings from Greenways Nursery and planted the same towards its statutory compliances. Similarly, answering Respondent purchased 459 saplings from Greenways Nursery in the month of July 2023 and July 2024 respectively and the process of plantation has been completed. True copy of purchase receipts issued by Greenways nursery is annexed as Annexure R-1, Pg. 664 – 666 in the Reply dated 24.01.2025.

9. That for the year 2025, the answering Respondent has obtained around 800 saplings from Harbhole Agrotech and the plantation of the same has also been undertaken in accordance with the EC conditions. True copy of the invoice dated issued by Harbhole Agrotech along with photographs of plantation is annexed as "**ANNEXURE R/1 (Colly)"**

10. That the above fact is duly corroborated by the Six-Monthly Compliance Report for the period July – December 2023 and Six-Monthly Compliance Report for January – June 2024 wherein it is noted that plantation has been undertaken by the answering Respondent. True copy of Six-Monthly Compliance Report for July – December 2023 is annexed in Joint Committee Report at Page 200-230.

Six-Monthly Compliance Report for January – June 2024 is annexed in Joint Committee Report at Page 260-290.

11. That in this connection, it is also worth noting that the above plantation has been undertaking after taking into account the Air Pollution Tolerance Index and measures have also been undertaken for ensuring their mortality, the same may be verified accordingly.

ANSWERING RESPONDENT HAS DULY OBTAINED NOC FOR GROUNDWATER FROM MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI, GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

12. That the observation of the Joint Committee that the answering Respondent has not obtained NOC for ground water abstraction is equally misleading and baseless.

13. That it is submitted that till June 2024, there was no requirement for obtaining prior permission for ground water extraction from the competent authority as the ground water requirement was being met through water tankers. This is evident from the Six-Monthly Compliance Report referred above that have been annexed in the Report of Joint Committee wherein it is clearly stated that the requirement of obtaining prior permission for withdrawal of water is not applicable in the case of answering Respondent as the source of water is hired tankers. See page No 273 (Six Monthly Compliance Report of January -June 2024) annexed with the Joint Committee Report).

14. That as the supply of water from water tankers became irregular and unreliable, the answering Respondent submitted application for No Objection Certificate (NOC) for ground water extraction on 10.06.2024. That on 21.08.2024, the NOC was issued by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of Uttar Pradesh to the answering Respondent. As per the said NOC, the maximum allowable annual extraction of ground water is 2475 cubic metre and is valid from 08.08.2024 till

07.08.2029. True copy of the NOC dated 21.08.2024 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE R/2**"

15. That, therefore, there is no merit in the submission of the Joint Committee that answering respondent has not obtained NOC for ground water abstraction as per the CTO dated 15.12.2021.

    Further the mining operation of the answering Respondent are lying closed on account of stay imposed by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide its Order dated 27.01.2025 and therefore there is no extraction of ground water.

REGARDING CARRYING OUT ILLEGAL MINING BEYOND THE LEASE AREA BY THE ANSWERING RESPONDENT

16. That the Joint Committee finding regarding the illegal mining outside the lease area is ambiguous as from the observation it is not clear as to who has done the illegal mining i.e., the answering Respondent or the nearby mining lease holders. Further these observations are neither supported by any evidence nor any photographs were placed on record to corroborate the findings that the answering Respondent has conducted illegal mining outside the lease area having area of approximately 30 bigha and depth of more than 3 meters. The fact that the answering Respondent has not even exhausted ten percent of current consented annual capacity, therefore there is no question of going beyond the approved lease area.

17. That in view of the above-mentioned submissions, the observations of the Joint Committee may be disregarded. It is submitted that the answering Respondent had carried out its mining operations within the sanctioned area and in accordance with the environmental norms.

18. That the Joint Committee has merely laid down its finding without providing any evidence such as photographs, details of the land where such alleged mining has been conducted, or any other substantial evidence in support of its observations.

Therefore, the said observations are devoid of any evidence and bereft of even the basic details. Such an approach of making bald and sweeping observations constitutes as gross violation of Principles of Natural Justice as it effectively prevents the answering Respondent from providing any requisite clarification.

19. That the Joint Committee has mechanically and arbitrarily imputed the alleged illegal mining upon the answering Respondent without there being any iota of evidence to corroborate the same. Significantly, the Joint Committee in Paragraph 5.9 of its Report has recommended that "*District Administration should take necessary action on proper demarcation of mining lease*".

20. That the Joint Committee in its Report has also observed that during inspection, the mining operations of the answering Respondent were found to be closed since 01.07.2024 and during visit, all machinery were found to be removed from the site except the weighing bridge. This observation further bolsters the view that the allegation regarding illegal mining over area of approx. 30 bigha does not hold ground in case of answering Respondent as no mining is being conducted, let alone any illegal mining beyond the sanctioned area.

21. That as regards the observations in the Joint Committee Report regarding carrying out replenishment Study through non-NABET accredited consultant, it is submitted that the answering Respondent had duly carried out Replenishment Study 2024-25 for Gata No. 621MA & 622Ma, Tehsil Kairana, District Shamli through a QCI-NABET Accredited Organization M/s Sabz Care Environmental Consultants Pvt. Ltd. The said Replenishment Study has also been submitted to the District Magistrate, Shamli vide letter dated 04.02.2025. True copy of letter dated 04.02.2025 is annexed herewith as "**ANNEXURE R/3**"

22. That it is evident from the above that the observations and recommendations contained in the Joint Committee Report are based on a misappreciation of facts and therefore, cannot be relied upon by this Hon'ble Tribunal. Consequently, it

is requested that the stay that has been imposed by this Hon'ble in view of the said Report deserves to be set aside. That the stay may also be revoked in view of the observations of Coordinate bench of this Hon'ble Tribunal in Order dated 30.04.2025 in the case of Mr Ashok Kumar and Anr vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. OA No. 1003/2024 (para 20).

23. That the answering Respondent craves liberty to file additional objections/ submissions with respect to the Report dated 06.08.2024 of the Joint Committee as and when directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal and in the interest of justice.

Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.05.2025

DRAWN AND FILED BY:

Shubham Upadhyay & Surya Gupta
Advocates for the Applicant
29, LGF, Presidential Estate
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PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 528 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Farukh Chouhan & Anr. ...Applicant (s)

-Versus-

SEIAA, Uttar Pradesh & Ors. ...Respondent (s)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Prem Chand Gupta, S/o Chiranji Lal Gupta, aged about 67 years, R/o D-2, 2116, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070 do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am fully conversant of the facts and circumstances of the matter and am competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That the contents of the accompanying objections are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and have been drafted by the counsel on my instructions and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.
3. That the Annexures in the accompanying objections are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

For PC GUPTA & CO.

DEPONENT Proprietor

VERIFICATION

Verified at on this of May, 2025 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

For PC GUPTA & CO.

DEPONENT

Proprietor

NOTARY
Name-Joginder Singh
Area - Gurugram
Regd. No.- 16763
GOVT. OF INDIA

ATTESTED
JOGINDER SINGH
ADVOCATE & NOTARY
GURUGRAM DISTT. (HR.)
06 MAY 2025

ANNEXURE R/1 [Colly]

TAX INVOICE

Invoice No.: HA/24-25/69
Invoice Date: 01-10-2024

HARBHOLE AGROTECH
1341/1756, HARBHOLE NURSERY,
NEAR ANKIT FILLING STATION,
SHANTINAGAR, PANIPAT,
Panipat, Haryana, 132103
GSTIN: 06ADAPL6280C1ZW

BILL TO:
PC GUPTA AND COMPANY
5/5 POCKET-12, JANTA FLATS,
SECTOR-82, NOIDA,
Mandawar kairana, Uttar Pradesh, 201301
GSTIN: 09AAEPG5955G1ZL

Description of Goods Supplied:

Sl. No.	Item Description	HSN Code	Quantity	Rate (₹)	Total (₹)
1	Plants	0602	800 pcs	150/-	1,20,000

Taxable Value: ₹1,20,000
IGST @ 5%: ₹10,800
Total Invoice Value: ₹130800

Place of Supply: Mandawar ,kairana , Uttar Pradesh (Inter-State Supply)taxwill.in

Tax Payable on Reverse Charge Basis: No

Signature: _____

Authorized Signatory

-TRUE COPY-

-TRUE COPY-

Ground Water Department

(Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply Department)
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of Uttar Pradesh

ANNEXURE R/2

Form 8 (C)

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FOR SINKING OF NEW / EXISTING WELL FOR INDUSTRIAL/ COMMERCIAL/ INFRASTRUCTURAL OR BULK USER OF GROUND WATER

[Under Section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Management and Regulation Act, 2019.]

AUTHORIZATION/ NO-OBJECTION CERTIFICATE NO: NOC022594

VALID FROM 08/08/2024 TO 07/08/2029

Name of the Applicant	RANBIR SINGH		
Address of the Applicant:	VILLAGE- ISSAPUR KHURGAN, TEHSIL- KHAIRANA- SHAMLI		
Company Name:	Prem Chand Gupta and Company	**Company Address**	VILLAGE- ISSAPUR KHURGAN, TEHSIL- KAIRANA, DISTRIC
Serial No. of Application Form	SHML0624NIN0037	**Date of Submission**	10/06/2024
Specimen Signature of the User:			
Location particulars:			
District	Shamli	**Block**	KAIRANA
J.L. No		**Plot No.**	KHASRA NO. 410, 411, 534
Municipality/Corporation	No	**Ward No.**	N/A
Holding No.			N/A
Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.)	3.00	**Date of Energization (In Case of Electric Pump)**	N/A
Particulars of the Proposed Well and Pumping Device:			
Type of the Well	Tube Well/Boring	**Purpose of the Well**	Industrial
Assembly Size (For Tube Well)	55.00	**Approx. Strainer Length (For Tube Well)**	0.00
Diameter (For Dug Well)	0.00	**Type of Pump to be Used:**	Submersible
H.P. of the Pump:	2.00	**Operational Device**	Diesel Engine
Maximum Allowable Rate of Withdrawal (m^3/hr.):	3.00	**Maximum Allowable Running Hours Per Day:**	3.00
Maximum Allowable Annual Extraction of Ground Water:	2475.00	**Recharge Required:**	4950.00

- This No-Objection certificate authorizes the owner applicant (user) to sink a well in the location specified at SI. (2) for extraction of ground water at a rate not exceeding that as shown at SI. (3j), for Running Hours per day as shown at SI. (3k), and for maximum allowable annual extraction of ground water as shown at SI. (3k) and is valid subject to the observance of the conditions stated overleaf.
- Holder of this NOC is hereby directed to assure annual recharge of 4950.00 cubic meter, as specified under the application form within the given time period..

GENERAL CONDITIONS

710 18

- Holder of this NOC is hereby directed to fill from 1(A) for registering his/her well within 90 days as mentioned in application form shall only started after registration of his/her NOC.
- In case of any change of ownership of the proposed well, fresh authorization has to be obtained.
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the proposed well as indicated at SL (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this authorization
- For the purpose of measuring and recording the quantity of ground water extracted, every said user shall affix digital water flow meters (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure, which record rate and quantum of extraction, at outlet of pumping devices and it shall be presumed that the quantity recorded by the meter has been extracted by the said user, until the contrary is proved. The rate of extraction of ground water from the well as shown in item 3(k) shall not exceed to the recorded rate from water meters
- The concerned Authority reserves the right to stop extraction of ground water from the well due to quality hazards or any other reasons, if the situation so demands
- In case of any change of ownership of the existing well, fresh registration has to be obtained.
- No change of location, design, rate of withdrawal and pumping device in respect of the existing well as indicated at SI. (2) and (3) of this certificate shall be made without prior permission of the Competent Authority. Any deviation in this regard shall lead to cancellation of this registration
- In case, any of the particulars I information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this registration is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage , this registration is liable for cancellation.
- The Certificate of Authorization/ NOC shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue. The applicant shall have to apply for renewal through a fresh application, at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.
- Construction of piezometers and installation of digital water level recorders with telemetry shall be mandatory for user. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The data, obtained from digital water level recorders shall be made available to this office on monthly basis
- **Guidelines for Installation of Piezometers and their Monitoring**

Piezometer is a borewell /tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering the tape/ sounder or automatic water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing when ever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

  - The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum of 50 m distance from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about 4" to 6".
  - The depth of the piezometer should be same as is case of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one piezometers are installed the second piezometer should monitor the shallow ground water regime. It will facilitate shallow as well as deeper ground water aquifer monitoring.
  - No. of piezometers to be constructed & Type of water level monitoring mechanism shall be as per below table:

S.No	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/day)	No.of piezometers required	Monitiring Mechanism	
			Manual	DWLR with Telemetry
1	< 10	0	0	0
2	11 - 50	1	1	0
3	50- 500	1	0	1
4	> 500	2	0	2

  - The measuring frequency should be monthly and accuracy of measurement should be up to cm. the reported measurement should be given in meter upto two decimal.
  - For measurement of water level sounder or automatic water level recorder (AWLR)/ Digital Automatic water level recorder (DWLR) with telemetry system should be used for accuracy.
  - The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tube wells has been stopped for about four to six hours.
  - All the details regarding coordinates, reduced level (with respect to mean level), depth, zone taped and assembly lowered should be provided for bringing the piezometer into the Hydrograph Monitoring System for Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, and for its validation.
  - The ground water quality has to be monitored twice in a year during pre-monsoon (May/June) and post-monsoon (October/November) periods. Quality may be got analyzed from NABL approved lab. Besides, one sample (1 lt capacity bottle) to the concerned Director, Ground Water Department, Uttar Pradesh, for chemical analysis.
  - A Permanent display board should be installed at piezometer/Tube wells site for providing the location, piezometer/ tube well number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tube well for standard referencing and identification.
  - Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care of.
- Any other condition(s) that may be imposed by the concerned Authority.
- In case, any of the particulars I information furnished by the applicant in his application for issuance of this permit is found to be incorrect during verification at any subsequent stage, this permit is liable for cancellation.
- **SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**
- **(A) For Industrial User:** No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- i) No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water.
- ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.
- iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC)/ PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industries certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to Ground Water Department Uttar Pradesh. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next five years through appropriate means.
- iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in General Condition no.10 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3 /day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 50 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Monthly water level data shall be submitted online to the Ground Water Department, UP.
- v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.
- vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.

- vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution.
-
- **(B) Infrastructural User:** The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
- i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data online to Ground Water Department, UP as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by District Ground Water Management Council.
- ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3 /day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc

Date :**21/08/2024**

Place:**Shamli**

This certificate is electronically generated and does not require digital signature

-TRUE COPY-

ANNEXURE R/3

Date: 04.02.2025

To,

District Magistrate,

Shamli, Uttar Pradesh.

Sub: Submission of Replenishment study report for the project Riverbed Sand Mine, located in Gata No. 621Ma & 622Ma (Khand No.4), Village Mandawar, Tehsil Kairana, District Shamli, Uttar Pradesh Total Area – 20.34 Ha, Project proponent-M/s /s P.C. Gupta & Company, (Shri Prem Chand Gupta)

Ref. No.: EC issued vide letter no. 810/Parya/SEIAA/5005-4451/2020, dated 17/03/2021.

Sir,

Kindly refer to abovementioned EC issued vide dated 17/03/2021, by SEIAA UP. In compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 06/05/2022 followed by order no.1333/M-228/2017 Khanan Niti (VII) dated 22nd December 2022 of Director, Directorate of Geology and Mines Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow UP now it is mandatory for operational sand mining leases in state to submit annual sand replenishment study report. In compliance to the orders cited above I am submitting the same (enclosed) for our lease area.

It is requested to may kindly consider and approve the same. I shall be extremely grateful.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely

(Shri Prem Chand Gupta)

M/s /s P.C. Gupta & Company

(Project Proponent)

Enc: 01- Sand replenishment study report

02- EC Copy

03-Mine plan

REPLENISHMENT OF RBM: SURVEY REPORT OF MINING LEASE LOCATED IN MANDAWAR OF TEHSIL KAIRANA DISTRICT SHAMLI, UTTAR PRADESH

Report 2024-25

Mining Lease Area located on Gata No. 621Ma & 622Ma (Khand No.4),
Village Mandawar, Tehsil Kairana, District Shamli, Uttar Pradesh
Total Area – 20.34 Ha

River Yamuna

Date of Survey 31st Jan. 2025

For

M/s P.C. Gupta & Company
C/O Shri Prem Chand Gupta
D-2, 2116, Vasantkunj, New Delhi – 110070

Prepared By:

M/s Sabz Care Environmental Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. Jharkhand
(A QCI-NABET Accredited Organization)
Arti Bhavan, SN Bose Road, Deogarh
Jharkhand - India

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Introduction of Lease and Lease Holder and Time Lines

- The present project is for ordinary sand mining from mining site located on the riverbed of River Yamuna at Gata No. 621Ma & 622Ma (Khand no. 4) covering an area of 20.34 Ha in village Mandawar of Tehsil Kairana in District Shamli, Uttar Pradesh.
- The Lease for the mine was granted to M/s P.C. Gupta & Company, New Delhi, C/O Shri Prem Chand Gupta (Authorized Signatory) for 5 years by the district administration of Shamli District of Uttar Pradesh followed by the issuance of Environmental Clearance by SEIAA UP vide letter no. 810/Parya/SEIAA/5005-4451/2020 dated 17/03/2021.
- **Details of Mining Lease**

Sr. No.	Particulars	-	Details		
1.	Project Type/Category as per MOEFCC	-	Open Cast Riverbed Sand Mining / 1(a) B1		
2.	Riverbed Location	-	Yamuna River		
3.	Mineral type	-	Ordinary Sand		
4.	Project Location	-	Gata No. 621Ma & 622Ma (Khand No. 4), Village Mandawar, Tehsil Kairana, District Shamli, UP		
5.	Lessee	-	M/s P.C. Gupta & Company, New Delhi		
6.	Address for Correspondence	-	D-2, 2116, Vasantkunj, New Delhi - 110070		
7.	Mining Plan Period	-	Five Years		
8.	Life of Mine	-	One Year		
9.	Initial Sanction Period	-	Five Years		
10.	Area of Mining Lease	-	20.34 Ha.		
11.	Workable area	-	18.8532 Ha (as per EC letter)		
12.	Production of mineral/year (as per EC Letter)	-	2,03,400 cubic meter/annum		
13.	Ultimate Depth of Mining	-	1.25 m (as per EC Letter)		
14.	Highest mRL (Pre Monsoon)	-	236		
15.	Lowest mRL (Pre Monsoon)	-	232		
			Latitude	Longitude	
16.	Pillar Geo-coordinates	A	29°27'21.79"N	77°8'15.08"E	
		B	29°26'57.48"N	77°8'13.42"E	
		C	29°26'57.59"N	77°8'17.59"E	

		D	29°26'58.67"N	77°8'25.03"E
		E	29°27'9.49"N	77°8'25.03"E
		F	29°27'14.84"N	77°8'24.46"E
		G	29°27'15.02"N	77°8'28.28"E
		H	29°27'16.66"N	77°8'28.45"E
		I	29°27'14.95"N	77°8'26.02"E
		J	29°27'21.36"N	77°8'15.07"E
		K	29°27'19.05"N	77°8'14.96"E
17.	Zero Level	-	230.877 mRL	
18.	Horizontal Surface Flow (underground flow)	-	0.39 meter	

Purpose & Objective of Study

The river borne mineral is in high demand all over the country because of continuous construction work, an indicator of developing society. At present the RBM is produced in the state 40% less what is being supplied therefore the State Government always strive to identify new mining lease on the riverbeds to ensure the continuous and sustainable supply of sand mineral. To ensure the supply governments eased out the mining procedures to meet the public demand of the required mineral. The construction business in Uttar Pradesh State and India worth lakhs of crores of rupees generating a huge revenue for the State as well as Central government. In 2021, the UP government has laid down a new Mining Policy as amended from time to time, a unique and a remarkable initiative of UP government. To ease of the business initiative in India, Central Government has laid down several guidelines and issued notifications to benefit every person involved in this particular sector of mining. *Adding to it, the district are the administrative units of states which are best placed to de the* mapping of these mineral resources. Sand is classified as a minor mineral as defined under MMDR ACT 1957(as amended in 2021). The legal and administrative control over minor minerals is vested in to the State Governments, however; the environmental safeguards are monitored and controlled by the central government keeping the competent state official machinery such as pollution control boards, ministry of Environment and pollution, mining officials etc. engaged in to it. Concerning the environmental issues, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, New Delhi (GOI), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, (GOI) New Delhi, formulated the guidelines form time to time specifically for the sustainable sand mining to ensure the scientific mining methods and also to avoid any illegal practices.

Pre monsoon and post monsoon survey of mining leases are required to estimate the total excavation and the total incremental volume of mineral brought by the river to back fill the

open pits in last mining. The purpose of this report is to find the estimated replenishment of mineral on Mandawar-4, located in village Mandawar of tehsil Kairana in district Shamli UP. The objectives of the present survey were to collect the pre-monsoon data of elevation and mineral availability on the basis of available depth of the mineral on the dry riverbed.

- **District Profile**

The Shamli district was carved out from Muzaffarnagar District on 28 September, 2011 as Prabudh Nagar and renamed Shamli in July 2012. Shamli is the headquarter of the district. Shamli is located approximately 92 kilometres from Delhi along the Delhi- Saharanpur and Meerut-Karnal highway. The district, covering an area of 1341 sq km lies in the north-west of Uttar Pradesh. It is bounded on the north by the Saharanpur district, Bagpat district in the south and west in Haryana state. It lies to the east of the Yamuna River, which marks the borders of two Indian states, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The district falls in Survey of India Toposheet No. 53G, covering north latitudes 29^0 45'49.33" and 29^0 42'33.33" and east longitude 77^0 23' 10.06" and 78^0 08' 13.18". For administrative purposes, the district has been sub-divided into 03 tehsils and 5 developmental blocks. The entire district has recently been upgraded with the development of infrastructure. Roads and link roads have made the most of the interior and remote parts in reach of the people and business to boost up the local economy.

Figure 1.0 District Map of Shamli Uttar Pradesh along with the course of river Yamuna

Geology, Hydrogeology and Physiography of District

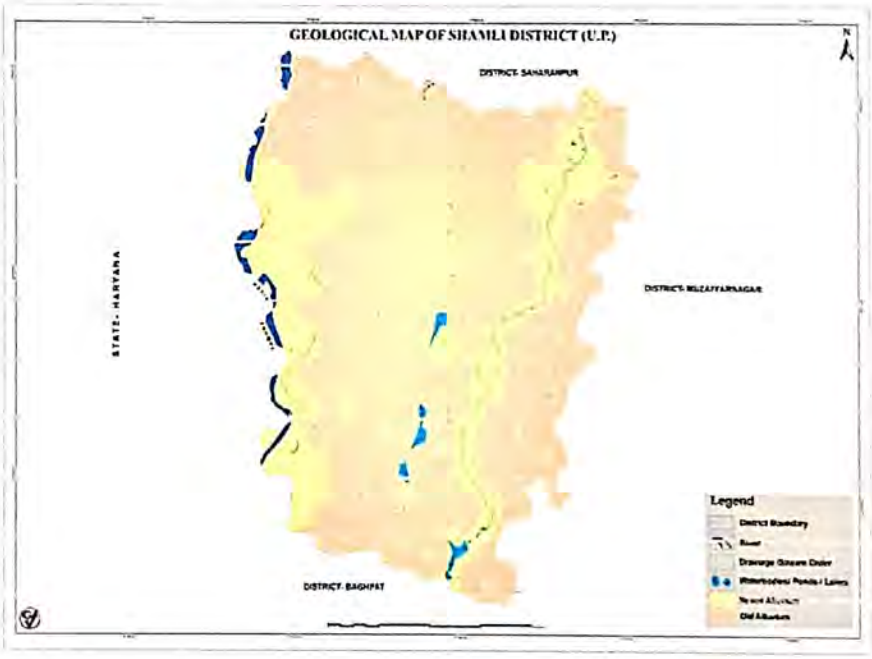
Shamli district is underlain by Quaternary alluvium deposited by Ganga and Yamuna river system. Lithologically the alluvial sediments comprise of sand, silt, clay and kankars in varying proportions. Perusal of all available lithological logs of tubewells in the area reveal the complex configuration of alluvium showing alteration from finer to coarser sediments in quick succession.

The entire Shamli district is a flat terrain falling in middle Yamuna plain. The highest point in the district is 265.00 m (amsl) in the north and the lowest 230.00 m (amsl) in the south, giving rise to an average slope of about 0.40 m/ km towards south. The district can be sub divided into five geographic units.

a. Sand Bars: It occurs along the courses of Yamuna river, the characteristic sand bars are changing dynamically during the floods.

b. Flood Plain: It is a flat, low lying poorly drained area adjacent to river Yamuna forming the flood plains and gets flooded during monsoon season.

c. Ravines: In the western part of the district, this unit is characterized by the deep gullies along the river Krishni. This is probably due to the erosion of unconsolidated material by localized surface run off forming channels and ultimately giving rise to undulating topography and hence the formation of ravines.



d. Younger Alluvial Plains: This unit occupies the eastern bank of Yamuna river. The gently sloping (southward) and slightly undulating terrain having ox-bow lakes, back swamp and

paleo-channels. This unit is also called as Khadar. The Yamuna Khader lying east of river Yamuna.

e. Older Plain: Older alluvial plain may be Tract between Krishni and Yamuna rivers: This area lies between the Khadar of Yamuna and Krishni rivers. Topography along the rivers is uneven due to poor soil character. This area is drained by Yamuna Canal and Katha Nala flows through it forming a depression along the tract with development of reh all along the course.

Land Forms: Palaeo-channels: In the western part of the district, cut-off meanders forming oxbow lakes suggest the buried paleo-channels along the Yamuna riverin the younger alluvial plains.

- **Brief of SSMG-2016 & EMGSM-2020 Guidelines**

Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 (EMGSM 2020) and *Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines 2016 (SSMMG 2016)* are some of the excellent documents provided for everyone to follow the rules and regulations laid by the authorities in India. Active sand mining often get stuck in many issues like availability of minerals, inundation of mining lease, over mining, and environmentally non-sustainable mining practices, SSMMG 2016 provide solution to the issue of how to practice sustainable mining? EMGSM 2020 provides an authentic way to measure the magnitude of earlier mining and futuristic potential of mining on a particular mining lease. A brief description in context with the Uttar Pradesh of SSMMG 2016 is given below:

Objectives:

1 Uncontrolled sand mining is not sustainable.

2 Compliance with present and future legislation and regulations on the subject is mandatory and not voluntary.

3 Each lease holder should be given the opportunity to self-regulate to the extent that it can demonstrate compliance with legislation and regulations.

4 Where self- regulation fails to deliver compliance with legislation and regulations, increased formal enforcement and monitoring should be implemented with punitive measures applied in line with the legal framework.

5 There is a need to protect the environment and the right of the population to live in clean and safe surroundings, with the need to use natural resources in a way that will make a positive and sustainable contribution to the economy.

The main objectives of the Guidelines

- To ensure that sand and gravel mining is done in environmentally sustainable and

socially responsible manner.

- To ensure availability of adequate quantity of aggregate in sustainable manner.
- To improve the effectiveness of monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out material.
- Ensure conservation of the river equilibrium and its natural environment by protection and restoration of the ecological system.
- Avoid aggradation at the downstream reach especially those with hydraulic structures such as jetties, water intakes etc.
- Ensure that the rivers are protected from bank and bed erosion beyond its stable profile.
- No obstruction to the river flow, water transport and restoring the riparian rights and in-stream habitats.
- Avoid pollution of river water leading to water quality deterioration.
- To prevent depletion of ground water reserves due to excessive draining out of ground water.
- To prevent ground water pollution by prohibiting sand mining on fissures where it works as filter prior to ground water recharge.
- To maintain the river equilibrium with the application of sediment transport principles in determining the locations, period and quantity to be extracted.
- Streamlining and simplifying the process for grant of environmental clearance (EC) for sustainable mining.
- "Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016" issued by MoEF&CC requires preparation of District Survey Report (DSR), which is an important initial step before grant of mining lease/LoI. The guidelines emphasize detailed procedure to be followed for the purpose of identification of areas of aggradation/deposition where mining can be allowed and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installation where mining should be prohibited.

- **GIST OF UP STATE MINING POLICY**

In Uttar Pradesh, the minor mineral rules applicable in the state are Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules 1963 and the responsibility of minor mineral sand is with the Directorate of Geology & Mining UP. On the 14th June 2017, a new "Mineral Policy 2017" was notified which mandates the E-tendering cum E-Auctioning of all minerals in the state with following key objectives:

1. Mining of Mineral shall be made more Sustainable for Environment and as well as for the social causes.

2. Conservation of the Mineral shall be ensured.
3. To enhance the revenue share of State of UP from 1.85% to 3.0% obtained from mining of minerals in the state.
4. To stop the illegal mining activities in the state and to bring the culprits into the justice.
5. To increase employment opportunities in the Mining Sector.
6. To encourage the healthy and clean competition among the mining Industries.
7. To increase the development of the scientific knowledge regarding minerals to ensure proper knowledge based on scientific and sustainable techniques of mining to the people.
8. To provide Mineral related data and information to the interested industrialist/miners.
9. To encourage the investment of the private capital in to the Mining sector to develop mining sector.
10. To speed-up the exploration of new mineral through modern mineral exploration investigation techniques for the development of mining sector in the state
11. To ensure the transparency among the lease allocation through e-tendering cum e-auctioning and to develop corruption free, simple and understandable working as per laws of State Government.
12. To take care of welfare of the affected people from the mining activity as well as the society.

The Mining Policy 2017 of UP government guarantees the mining lease holders to provide a hassle free environment as per the initiative of Central Government under Ease of Doing Business initiative. Despite a lot of efforts, issues such as illegal mining, environmental damage, high sand prices and quality of mineral that are interlinked with each other are prevalent across many states. Moreover, the SSMMG 2016 guideline proved to be the best document to control the mineral quantity related issue whereas EMGSM 2020 provide a comprehensive method to control the illegal mining and the related issues. The district authorities of states need to update the mapping of the resources by upgrading the DSR including the replenishment study to have outputs of annual deposition rates of sand from a river, deposition stretch of the rivers, total resources available in the state for sand. **Additionally, very recently Hon'ble NGT issued an order dated 6th May 2022 which made the replenishment study of the leases**

mandatory specifically for the UP state. The Order of NGT has also ascribed a simple method to undertake such studies.

Moreover, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi vide its notification SO: 1533 dated 14th Sep. 2006, made it clear that proponent should carry a replenishment study post-monsoon to ensure the sustainable mining on the riverbed. Despite having the legal compulsions the replenishment study was not so common to conduct. Recently Hon'ble NGT New Delhi vide it's order dated 06th May 2022 made it mandatory to suspend the mining processes without having mineral replenishment study strictly done in accordance with the SSMMG 2016 and EMGSM 2020.

Objectives of EMGSM 2020

- The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change formulated the *Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016* which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the *Country. It was observed that apart from management and systematic mining practices* there was an urgent need to have a guideline for effective enforcement of regulatory provision and their monitoring.
- This document is supplemental to the existing "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016" (SSMG-2016), and these two guidelines viz. "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM-2020) and SSMG-2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any ambiguity or variation between the provision of both these document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020 "shall prevail.
- All districts to prepare a comprehensive mining plan for the district as per the provision of District Survey Report. These reports shall be put on the website of District Administration.
  - No mining shall be allowed in the area which has not been identified in the comprehensive mining plan of the District.
  - Replenishment study should be conducted on regular basis.
  - All potential rivers mining zone/area shall be identified and put for auction with proper geo-tagged details by the auctioning authority concerned.
  - The latitude and longitude of each mining lease shall be clearly mentioned in Letter of Intent issued to the potential mine lease. Such information shall be provided on the website of the district administration.
  - The provision of these guidelines shall be considered while identifying the potential

stretches /locations and boundaries of the leases for the minable area.

- The LoI holder shall seek Environmental Clearance as per the provision of EIA Notification, and the regulatory authority shall ensure that the provision suggested in "Sustainable Sand Mining & Management 2016" and in this documents, as applicable are part of the clearance conditions.
- There shall be no river bed mining operation allowed in monsoon period. The period as defined by IMD Nagpur for each state shall be adhered with.
- The monitoring infrastructures including weighbridge and adequate fencing of the lease area, CCTV, Transport permits, etc, as suggested in this document shall be ensured in order to reduce unrecorded dispatch.
- Regular monitoring of mined minerals and its transportation and storage shall be ensured and all information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done.
- Annual audit of each mining lease shall be carried out wherein three independent member of repute, nominated by District administration shall also participate

- **River Profile with catchment area profile**

The district falls between Yamuna in the west and Krishni River in the east. The western half of the district occupies part of Yamuna basin and eastern part of the district occupies part of the Ganga basin. The drainage pattern of the district is strictly governed by the two major rivers Ganga and Yamuna, which forms eastern boundary of the Muzaffarnagar district. Both the rivers in their respective course flow more or less north to south. Major tributary of Ganga is Solani River and that of Yamuna is Krishni. The maximum canal irrigation is in the Thana Bhawan block whereas it is minimum in Kairana block.

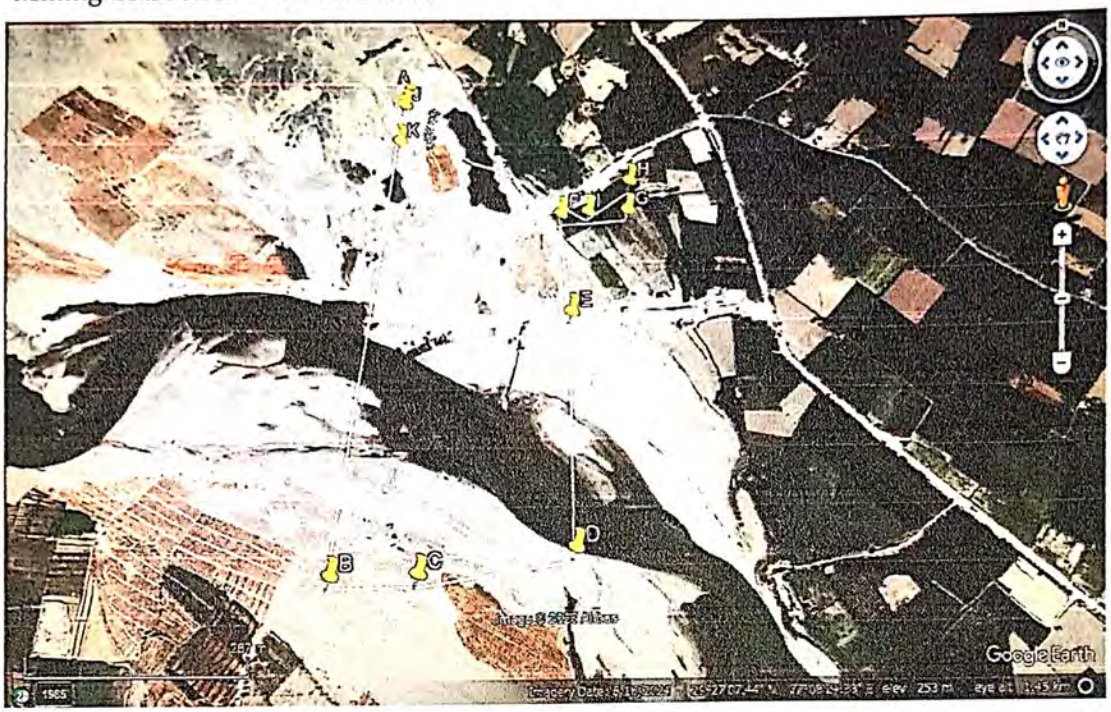
The Methodology of the Study:

For the replenishment study a direct method of study was followed whereby initial elevation was captured with the help of total station/DGPS as recommended in EMGSM 2020 and as per Hon'ble NGT. This study especially conducted by the expert team consisting of Geologists, Environmentalist, GIS experts, Hydro-geologists and Surveyors. Total Station, Drone, DGPS, GPS, Levelling Stave, High Resolution GPS Interfaced Camera, Measuring Tape and a Water Boat are some of the common tools that are required for a comprehensive study. May and June are the ideal months of the year to carry pre-monsoon investigations as most of the geological features of mining lease area are quite visible and measurable.

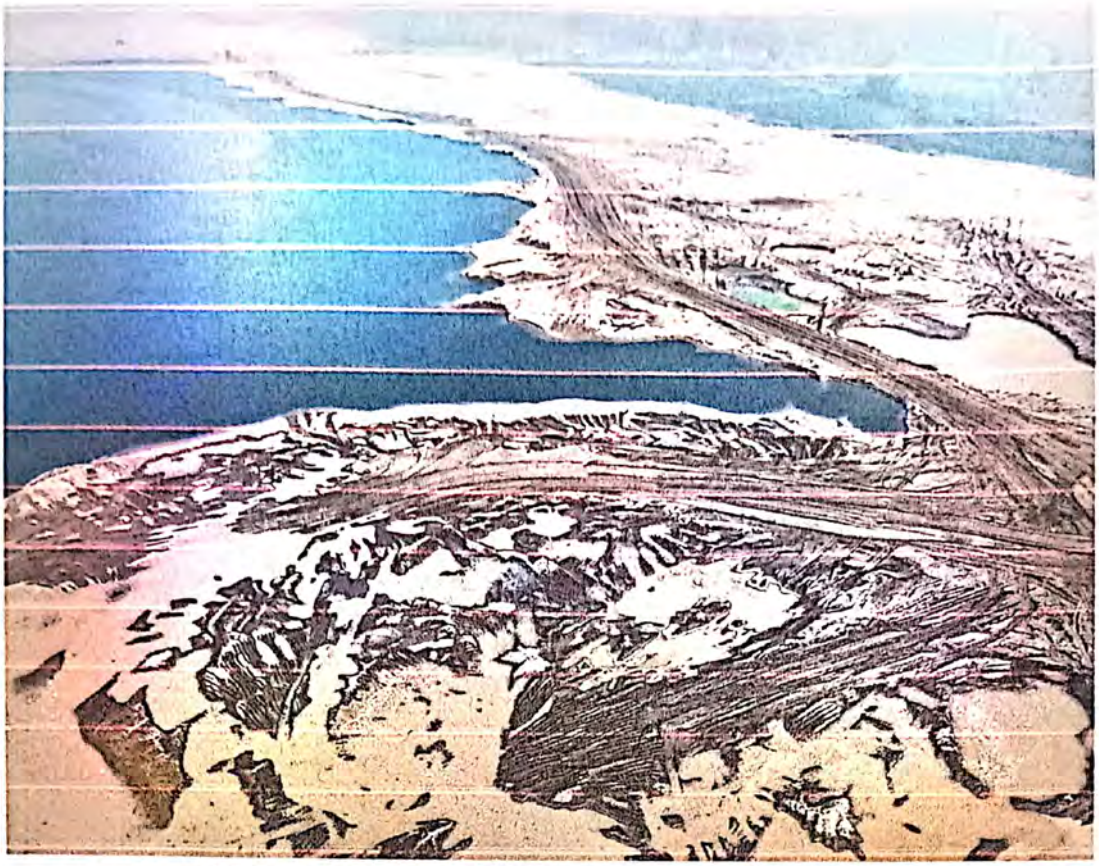
Since the survey of the mining lease consist of physical study aided by total station/DGPS coupled with post monsoon pit logging whereas the elevation recorded in both the seasons

is used to calculate the thickness of mineral on the riverbed and pit logging and texturing study reveal the magnitude of mineral deposited after monsoon referred as the replenishment. Therefore to complete the procedure two viz., pre-monsoon and post monsoon surveys are required. The present study is based on survey done in accordance with the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines of Sand Mines 2020 on 31st January 2025.

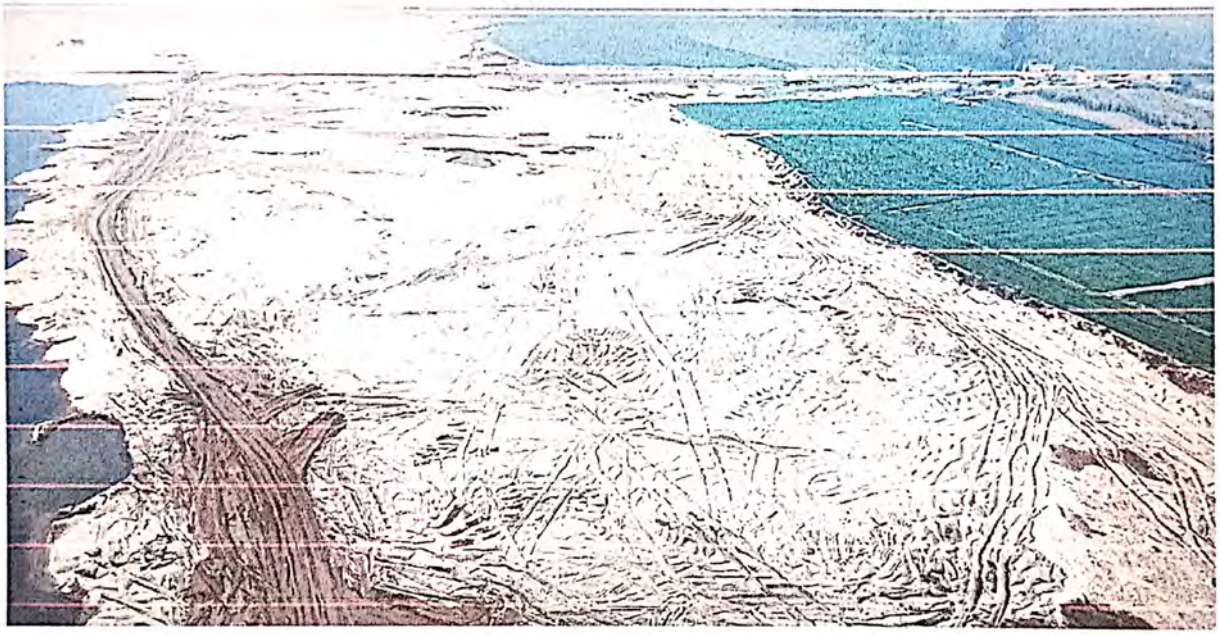
Mining Lease Area – Present Status



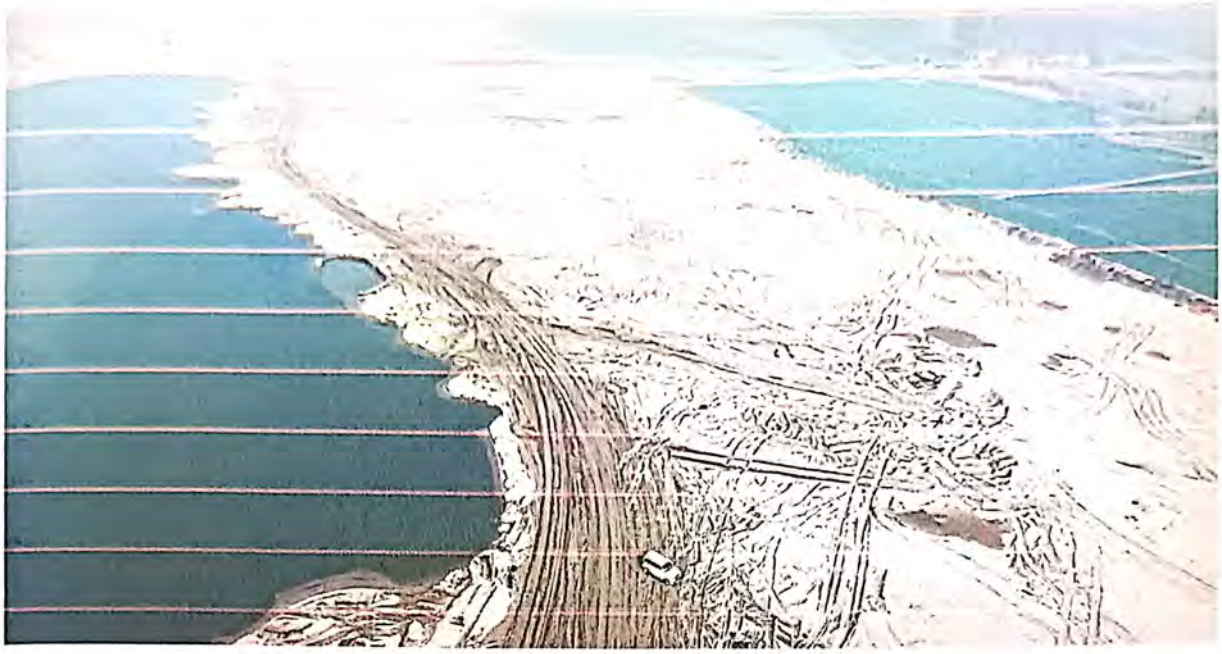
Pic 1.0 The Condition of Mining lease (Khand 4–Mandawar) on 16th June. 2024



Pic 2.0 The Condition of Mining lease Khand – 4, Mandawar Kairana, Shamli, UP



Pic 3.0 Mining activity was visible on Khand-4 Mandawar Shamli



Pic 4.0 Part of Mining Lease indicate plenty of mineral deposited over the riverbed

The satellite imageries were used to find the workable area for which, GPS coordinates provided by EC Letter and as per approved Mining Plan was used to locate the MLA. The satellite images retrieved from Google Earth were used to locate the exact location of the said MLA (See pic. 1.0) followed by the drone mediated images (Pic 2.0 to 4.0).

Replenishment Study Survey Methodology

Field Study was conducted by the team of experts consisting of Geologists, Hydro-geologist, environmentalist, GIS experts, and Surveyors. Total Station, Drone, GPS, Levelling Stave, High Resolution GPS Interfaced Camera, Measuring Tape and a Water Boat are some of the common tools that are required for a comprehensive study. The entire study is separated in two sections – the geo-investigation team consisting of GIS experts, Hydrogeologists and Surveyors delineate required features/data using Total Stations, Drone, GPS, Levelling Stave, High resolution GPS interfaced camera starting with demarcation of the lease with the help of GPS. The investigation moves directly to the thickness of the overburden and the mineral of interest, helping in the calculation of workable & mineable area, stripping ratio of a mining lease area, and finally calculation of available minable reserves of mineral whereas Environmental experts watch and measure the extent of compliances of the conditions mentioned in the legal documents such as Environmental Clearance Letter issued by EIA/SEIAA, approved Mining Plan and as per SSMMG 2016. The collective report is prepared as a fulfilment of the required data for replenishment study as per EMGSM 2020

and as per NGT order dated 06th May 2022. The collected data is duly reviewed by the reviewers including the academicians, mining experts and geologists.

The Team of Experts visiting the Site is given below (See also the pic inset):

1. Dr. Jatin K Srivastava – Team Leader
2. Mr. Sachin Kumar – Site Locator
3. Mr. Rahul Verma – Drone Pilot
4. Mr. Bhupendra Yadav – Surveyor DGPS

Major features observed during survey:

1. The Mining Lease area is a permanent feature and a part of the riverbed of river Yamuna (See Pic 1.0 Google Image) and involves no visible environmental sensitive zone. Active mining on the lease was observed however; to a lesser extent.
2. Loading of mineral was carried semi mechanically and the magnitude of loading process was observed to be mild.
3. A part of mining lease was observed to be washed away by the active stream of river. Underlying horizontal surface river water is flowing at a shallow depth about 0.35 meters from the surface however; the average depth is 1.9 meters as calculated with the stave during the survey.
4. The lease area is located on the slightly meandering part of the river and there are chances of deposition of mineral as the mining site is on the inner side of meander.
5. The base reference of DGPS was set as TBM on the site on a radio mode covering 5 sq.km. all around the mining lease.

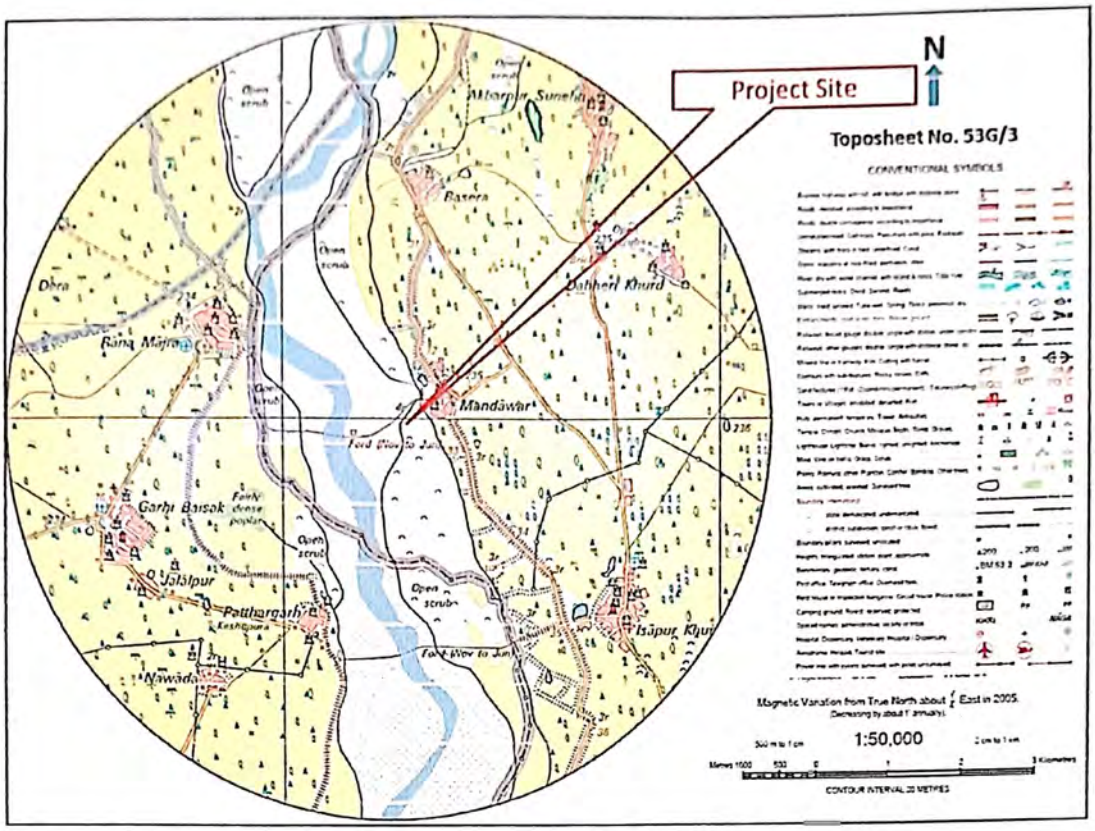
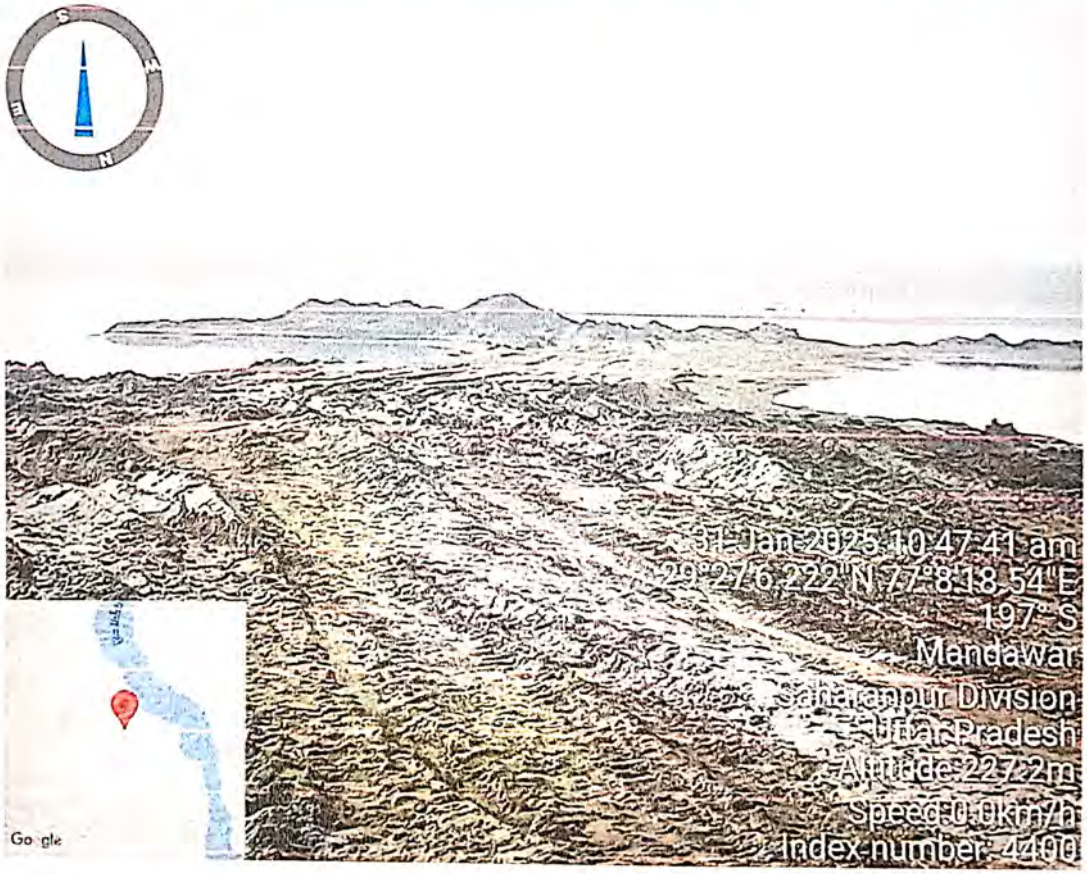


Figure 3.0 Location of Mining Site Khand 4 at Mandawar in Kairana Shamli UP

6. The Elevation and contour matrix obtained from DGPS is presented as Figure 4.0. The Base points have been recorded so that during post monsoon survey, proper elevation and contouring could be obtained.



7. The Contour Matrix:

	Avg. Horizontal flux			Avg. Vertical flux		
	230.677	230.535	230.622	231.958	230.495	230.719
	230.721	231.150	231.179	231.876	231.823	230.953
	231.467	231.932	231.255	231.825	231.878	231.067
	230.673	230.642	231.817	230.587	231.990	230.612
	230.617	230.719	231.357	231.045	231.846	230.700
	231.155	230.676	230.982	231.470	231.921	230.866
	231.727	231.958	231.865	231.750	231.409	231.355
Max.	**231.727**	**231.958**	**231.865**	**231.958**	**231.990**	**231.355**
Min.	**230.617**	**230.535**	**230.622**	**230.587**	**230.495**	**230.612**

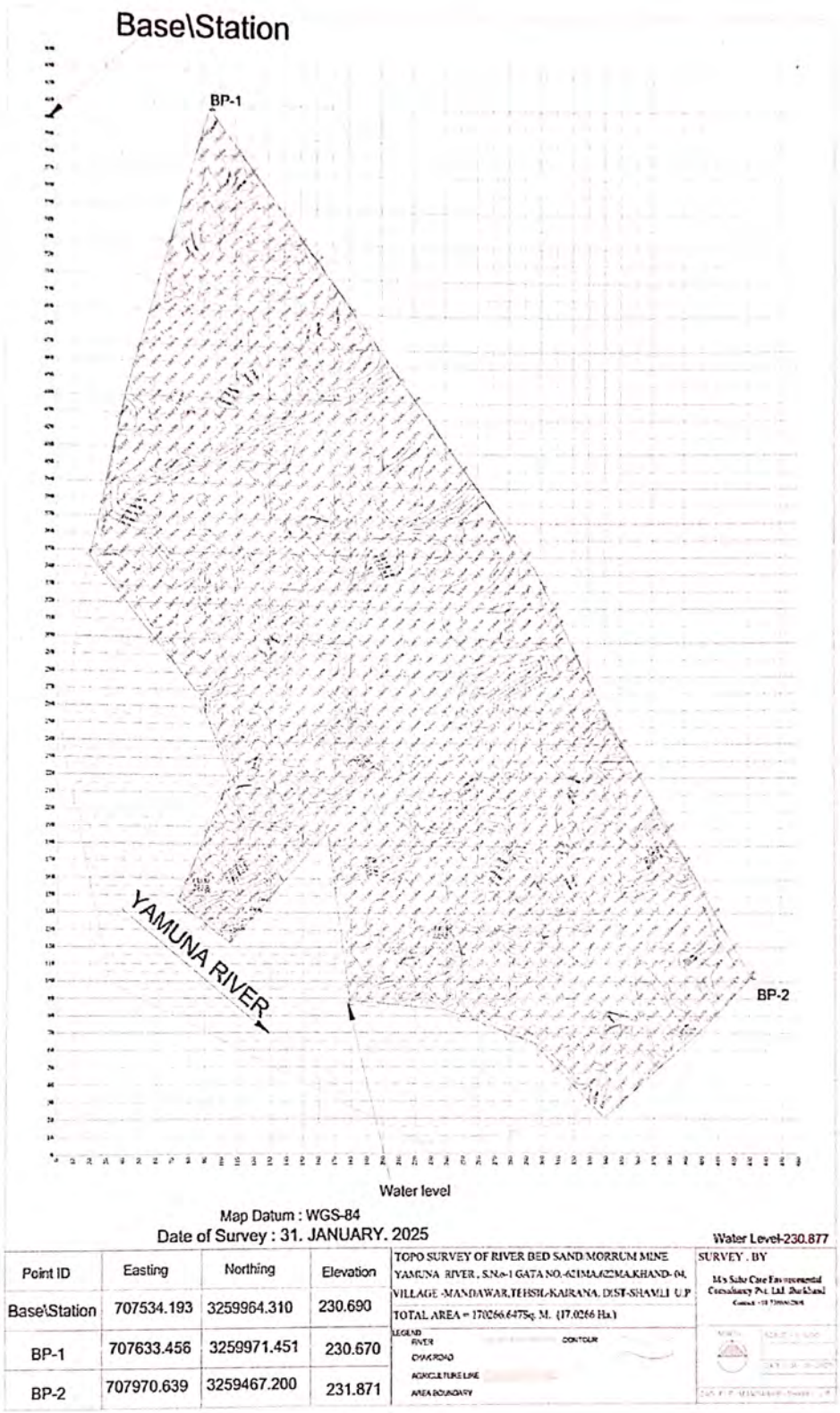
8. The average maximum and minimum value has been recorded along the easting and northing coordinates. The difference of this value is 1.231 meters.

Total Sanctioned Area = 20.34 Ha.

Area surveyed is = 17.03 Ha.

Total depth available for mining is 1.231 meter

Volume present as on date of Survey = 17.03 × 10000 × 1.231 = **209,639.3 Cubic meters**



Point ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation
Base\Station	707534.193	3259964.310	230.690
BP-1	707633.456	3259971.451	230.670
BP-2	707970.639	3259467.200	231.871

Figure 4.0 Elevation level as recorded on DGPS (Date of Survey 31st Jan. 2025)

Conclusion:

The mining lease is proposed on the Gata No. 621Ma & 622Ma (Khand No. - 4) on Yamuna Riverbed at village Mandawar of Tehsil Kairana in District Shamli of Uttar Pradesh. The Available volume of mineral so estimated on the mining lease is 209,639.9 meter cube which is still more than the sanctioned mineral quantity i.e., 203,400 meter cube. The mining of sand mineral from the river bed is sustainable.

भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद्
QUALITY COUNCIL OF INDIA
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National Accreditation Board for Education and Training

Certificate of Accreditation

Sabz Care Environmental Consultancy Pvt Ltd, Deoghar

C/o Sabz Care Lab (Aarti Bhawan), SN Bose Road, 52 Bighas, Madhupur,Deoghar, Jharkhand-815353

The organization is accredited as Category-B under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organization, Version 3: for preparing EIA/EMP reports in the following Sectors.

S. No	Sector Description	Sector (as per)		Cat.
		NABET	MoEFCC	
1.	Mining of minerals -opencast mining only	1	1 (a) (i)	A
2.	Coal washeries	6	2 (a)	B

Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in IAAC minutes dated August 4, 2023, and Supplementary Assessment minutes dated December 8, 2023 posted on QCI-NABET website.

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in QCI-NABET's letter of accreditation bearing no QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/24/3105 dated January 10, 2024. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by Sabz Care Environmental Consultancy Pvt Ltd, Deoghar following due process of assessment.

Issue Date
January 10, 2024

Valid up to
June 08, 2026

Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha
Sr. Director, NABET

Certificate No.
NABET/EIA/23-26/IA 0121

Prof (Dr) Varinder S Kanwar
CEO-NABET

For the updated list of Accredited EIA Consultant Organizations with approved Sectors please refer to QCI-NABET website.

Registered

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.
Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226 010
Phone : 91-522-2300 541, Fax : 91-522-2300 543
E-mail : doeuplko@yahoo.com
Website : www.seiaaup.com

To,

Shri Prem Chand Gupta,
140, Ward No- 1, Haily Mandi,
Pataudi, Gurgaon, Haryana- 123003

Ref. No. 810 **/Parya/SEIAA/5005-4451/2020** **Date:** 17 **March, 2021**

Sub: Environmental Clearance for Sand/Morrum Mining from Yamuna River Bed at Gata No.-621ma, 622ma at Vill.Mandawar-4, Tehsil-Kairana, District-Shamli, U.P., M/s P.C. Gupta. (Leased Area- 20.34 ha).

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your application/letter dated 10-08-2018, 18-08-2018, 23-08-2019, 16-09-2019, 15-06-2020 & 10-02-2021 addressed to the Secretary, SEAC, Directorate of Environment, U.P., Lucknow on the subject as above. The State Level Expert Appraisal Committee considered the matter in its meetings held on dated 17-12-2020 and SEIAA meeting 24-02-2021.

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Greencindia Consulting Pvt. Ltd. The proponent, through the documents submitted and the presentation made informed the committee that:-

1- The environmental clearance is sought for Sand/Morrum Mining from Yamuna River Bed at Gata No.-621ma, 622ma at Vill.Mandawar-4, Tehsil-Kairana, District-Shamli, U.P., M/s P.C. Gupta. (Leased Area- 20.34 ha).
2- The terms of reference in the matter were issued by SEIAA, U.P. vide letter no. 431/parya/SEAC/4451/2018 dated 13/11/2018.
3- The public hearing was organized on 20/07/2019. Final EIA report submitted by the project proponent on 23/08/2019.
4- Salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent:

1. On-line proposal No.	SIA/UP/MIN/28676/2018		
2. File No. allotted by SEIAA, UP	5005/4451		
3. Name of Proponent	M/s P.C Gupta & Company Prem Chand Gupta (Authorized Signatory)		
4. Full correspondence address of proponent and mobile no.	D-2, 2116, VasantKunj, New Delhi - 110070		
5. Name of Project	Mandawar 4 (Area 20.34 ha) sand/morrum mine on Yamuna river		
6. Project location (Plot/Khasra/Gata No.)	Village- Mandawar, Tehsil – Kairana, District – Shamli, Uttar Pradesh		
7. Name of River	Yamuna River		
8. Name of Village	Mandawar		
9. Tehsil	Kairana		
10. District	Shamli		
11. Name of Minor Mineral	Sand/Morrum		
12. Sanctioned Lease Area (in Ha.)	20.34 Hectares		
13. Mineable Area (in Ha.)	18.8532 Ha.		
14. Zero level mRL	231 m		
15. Max. & Min mrl within lease area	236 mRL - 232 mRL		
16. Pillar Coordinates (Verified by DMO)	Point	Latitude	Longitude
	A	29°27'21.79"N	77° 8'15.08"E
	B	29°26'57.48"N	77° 8'13.42"E
	C	29°26'57.59"N	77° 8'17.59"E
	D	29°26'58.67"N	77° 8'25.16"E
	E	29°27'9.49"N	77° 8'25.03"E

	F	29°27'14.84"N	77° 8'24.46"E
	G	29°27'15.02"N	77° 8'28.28"E
	H	29°27'16.66"N	77° 8'28.45"E
	I	29°27'14.95"N	77° 8'26.02"E
	J	29°27'21.36"N	77° 8'15.07"E
	K	29°27'19.05"N	77° 8'14.96"E
17. Total Geological Reserves	5,65,596 m^3		
18. Total Mineable Reserves in LOI	2,03,400 m^3		
19. Total Proposed Production	10,17,000 m^3		
20. Proposed Production/year	2,03,400 m^3/Year		
21. Sanctioned Period of Mine lease	5 Years		
22. Production of mine/day	814 m^3/Day		
23. Method of Mining	Opencast Semi-mechanized mining		
24. No. of working days	250 days/ Year		
25. Working hours/day	12 Hours		
26. No. Of workers	60		
27. No. Of vehicles movement/day	90		
28. Type of Land	Govt. Land		
29. Ultimate Depth of Mining	1.25 m		
30. Nearest metalled road from site	2127 m		
31. Water Requirement	PURPOSE	REQUIREMENT (KLD)	
	Drinking	0.60	
	Suppression of dust	1.16	
	Plantation	7.34	
	Others (if any)	-	
	Total	9.1	
32. Name of QCI Accredited Consultant with QCI No and period of validity.	GreenIndia Consulting Pvt Ltd. NABET/EIA/1619/RA0058 valid till 27/10/2019		
33. Any litigation pending against the project or land in any court	No		
34. Details of 500 m Cluster Map & certificate verified by Mining Officer	2071/KHA.Vi.-2018, Dated: 23rd August, 2018.		
35. Details of Lease Area in approved DSR	DSR ShuddhiPatra(213/Kha.Vi.-2018)dated 02 Aug-2018 issued by DM Shamli		
36. Length and breadth of Haul Road	Length 2127 meters passing from RanaMazra village and Width 6.0 m		
37. No of Trees to be Planted	459 Trees		
38. EMP Cost	Rs 8.93 lacs		
39. CER Cost	Rs 2.24 lacs		

5- The mining would be restricted to unsaturated zone only above the phreatic water table and will not intersect the ground water table at any point of time.

6- The mining operation will not be carried out in safety zone of any bridge or embankment or in ecofragile zone such as habitat of any wild fauna.

7- There is no litigation pending in any court regarding this project.

8- The project proposal falls under category-1(a) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee meeting held on 17-12-2020 on the above said project, the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority meetings held on dated 24-02-2021 has decided to grant the Environmental Clearance to the title project for collection of 2,03,400 m^3/Year is proposed lease area 20.34 ha subject to effective implementation of the following General Conditions and specific conditions.

General condition:

1. This environmental clearance is subject to allotment of mining lease in favour of project proponent by District Administration/Mining Department.

2. Forest clearance shall be taken by the proponent as necessary under law.
3. Any change in mining area, khasra numbers, entailing capacity addition with change in process and or mining technology, modernization and scope of working shall again require prior Environmental Clearance as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).
4. Precise mining area will be jointly demarcated at site by project proponent and officials of Mining/Revenue department prior to starting of mining operations. Such site plan, duly verified by competent authority along-with copy of the Environmental Clearance letter will be displayed on a hoarding/board at the site. A copy of site plan will also be submitted to SEIAA within a period of 02 months.
5. Mining and loading shall be done only within day hours time.
6. No mining shall be carried out in the safety zone of any bridge and/or embankment.
7. It shall be ensured that standards related to ambient air quality/effluent as prescribed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests are strictly complied with. Water sprinklers and other dust control majors should be applied to take-care of dust generated during mining operation. Sprinkling of water on haul roads to control dust will be ensured by the project proponent.
8. All necessary statutory clearances shall be obtained before start of mining operations. If this condition is violated, the clearance shall be automatically deemed to have been cancelled.
9. Parking of vehicles should not be made on public places.
10. No tree-felling will be done in the leased area, except only with the permission of Forest Department.
11. No wildlife habitat will be infringed.
12. It shall be ensured that excavation of minor mineral does not disturb or change the underlying soil characteristics of the river bed /basin, where mining is carried out.
13. It shall be ensured that mining operation of Sand/Moram will not in any way disturb the, velocity and flow pattern of the river water significantly.
14. It shall be ensured that there is no fauna dependant on the river bed or areas close to mining for its nesting. A report on the same, vetted by the competent authority shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
15. Primary survey of flora and fauna shall be carried out and data shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months.
16. Hydro-geological study shall be carried out by a reputed organization/institute within six months and establish that mining in the said area will not adversely affect the ground water regime. The report shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months. In case adverse impact is observed /anticipated, mining shall not be carried out.
17. Adequate protection against dust and other environmental pollution due to mining shall be made so that the habitations (if any) close by the lease area are not adversely affected. The status of implementation of measures taken shall be reported to the RO, UPPCB and SEIAA and this activity should be completed before the start of sand mining.
18. Need-based assessment for the nearby villages shall be conducted to study economic measures which can help in improving the quality of life of economically weaker section of society. Income generating projects/tools such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such program me. The project proponent shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmes.
19. Green cover development shall be carried out following CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/Horticulture Officer.
20. Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil, if any, and the top soil should be utilized for green cover/tree plantation.
21. Dispensary facilities for first-aid shall be provided at site.
22. The District Mining Officer should quarterly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project proponent will extend full cooperation to the District Mining Officer by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports. In case of any violations of stipulated conditions the District Mining Officer will report to SEIAA.
23. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard & soft copies) to

the SEIAA, the District Officer and the respective Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board by 1st June and 1st December every year.

24. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, ZilaParisad/ Municipal Corporation and Urban Local Body.
25. Transportation of materials shall be done by covering the trucks / tractors with tarpaulin or other suitable mechanism to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage of mineral/dust.
26. Waste water, from temporary habitation campus be properly collected & treated before discharging into water bodies the treated effluent should conform to the standards prescribed by MoEF/CPCB.
27. Measures shall be taken for control of noise level to the limits prescribed by C.P.C.B.
28. Special Measures shall be adopted to protect the nearby settlements from the impacts of mining activities. Maintenance of Village roads through which transportation of minor minerals is to be undertaken, shall be carried out by the project proponent regularly at his own expenses.
29. Measure for prevention & control of soil erosion and management of silt shall be undertaken. Protection of dumps against erosion, if any, shall be carried out with geo textile matting or other suitable material.
30. Under corporate social responsibility a sum of 5% of the total project cost or total income whichever is higher is to be earmarked for total lease period. Its budget is to be separately maintained. CER component shall be prepared based on need of local habitant. Income generating measures which can help in upliftment of poor section of society, consistent with the traditional skills of the people shall be identified. The programme can include activities such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, free distribution of smokeless Chula etc.
31. Possibility for adopting nearest three villages shall be explored and details of civic amenities such as roads, drinking water etc proposed to be provided at the project proponent's expenses shall be submitted within 02 months from the date of issuance of Environment Clearance.
32. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its Regional Office located at Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P and UPPCB.
33. Action plan with respect to suggestion/improvement and recommendations made and agreed during Public Hearing shall be submitted to the District mines Officer, concern Regional Officer of UPPCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
34. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority, if applicable to this project.
35. The proponent shall observe every 15 day for nesting of any turtle in the area. Based on the observations so made, if turtle nesting is observed, necessary safeguard measures shall be taken in consultation with the State Wildlife Department. For the purpose, awareness shall be created amongst the workers about the nesting sites so that such sites, if any, are identified by the workers during operations of the mine for taking required safeguard measures. In this regards the safety notified zone should be left so that the habitat/nesting area is undisturbed.
36. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bed material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
37. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent Authorities for withdrawal of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater), required for the project.
38. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of the river in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. It shall be ensured that there is no leakage of oil and grease in the river from the vehicles used for transportation.
39. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.
40. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. (MoEF circular Dated : 22-09-2008 regarding stipulation of condition to improve the living conditions of construction labour at site).
41. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health

surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.

42. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, ZilaParishad/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
43. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Lucknow by e-mail.
44. The green cover development/tree plantation is to be done in an area equivalent to 20% of the total leased area either on river bank or along road side (Avenue Plantation).
45. Debris from the river bed will be collected and stored at secured place and may be utilized for strengthen the embankment.
46. Safety measures to be taken for the safety of the people working at the mine lease area should be given, which would also include measure for treatment of bite of poisonous reptile/insect like snake.
47. Periodical and Annual medical checkup of workers as per Mines Act and they should be covered under ESI as per rule.

Specific Conditions:

1. Directions/suggestions given during public hearing and commitment made by the project proponent should be strictly complied.
2. The project proponent shall obtain the forest clearance and permission of Central and State Government as per law under the provisions of Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 before the start of work.
3. The mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora fauna etc.
4. In compliance to Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 13/01/2020 in IA no. 158128/2019 and 158129/2019 in Writ petition no. 13029/1985 (MC Mehta Vs GOI and others) anti-smog guns shall be installed to reduce dust during excavation.
5. If the proposed project is situated in notified area of ground water extraction, where creation of new wells for ground water extraction is not allowed, requirement of fresh water shall be met from alternate water sources other than ground water or legally valid source and permission from the competent authority shall be obtained to use it.
6. At the time of operation, project proponent will comply with all the guidelines issued by Government of India/State Govt./District Administration related to Covid-19.
7. Environment management in according to environmental status and impact of the project.
8. Selection of plants for green belt should be on the basis of pollution removal index.
9. No mining activity should be carried out in stream channel as per SSMMG, 2016.
10. Pakkamotorable haul road to be maintained by the project proponent.
11. A separate Environmental Management Cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
12. Permission from the competent authority regarding evacuation route should be taken.
13. Project proponent should ensure survival of tree saplings. Mortality should be replaced from time to time.
14. Site Pit photographs should be submitted with date, time and point-coordinate within 15 days.
15. One month monitoring report of the area for air quality, water quality, Noise level. Besides flora & fauna should be examined twice a week and be submitted within 45 days for a record.
16. Provision for cylinder to workers should be made for cooking.
17. The capacity of trucks/tractor for loading purpose will be in tonnes as per Transport Department applicable norms and standard fixed by the Government.
18. Provide suitable mask to the workers.

19. Approach road kaccha is to be made motarable and tree saplings to be planted on both sides of the road.
20. Indigenous plants should be planted according to CPCB guidelines and in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer.
21. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer.
22. Provision for two toilets and hand pumps should be made at mining site.
23. Drinking water for workers would be provided by tankers.
24. Mining should be done by Bar scalping methods extraction (typically 0.3 -0.6 m or 1 - 2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
25. A buffer/safe zone shall be maintained from the habitation as per mining guidelines.
26. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) plan shall be prepared by the project proponent and the details of the various heads of expenditure to be submitted as per the guidelines provided in the recent CER notification No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01/05/2018.
27. Health/Insurance card, Medical claim, regular health check-up camps, facilities shall be provided to the regular/temporary/Contractual or any base workers. Copy of receipt shall be produced to the Directorate of Environment along with the compliance report.
28. Measure for conservation of water through rainwater harvesting and cleaning and maintenance of natural surface water bodies of the nearby areas may be considered as one of the activity in CER.
29. The excavated mining material should be carried and transported in such a way that no obstruction to the free flow of water takes place. Suitable measure should be taken and details to be provided to concern Department.
30. Width of the haul road shall be more than 6 meter.
31. Submit annual replenishment report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased / stopped accordingly till the replenishment is completed.
32. The project proponent shall ensure that if the project area falls within the eco-sensitive zone of National park/ Sanctuary prior permission of statuary committee of National board for wild life under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be obtained before commencement of work.
33. If in future this lease area becomes part of cluster of equal to or more than 05 ha. then additional conditions based on the EIA shall be imposed. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow cluster conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate.
34. The Environmental clearance will be co-terminus with the mining lease period.
35. Project falling with in 10 KM area of Wild Life Sanctuary is to obtain a clearance from National Board Wild Life (NBWL) even if the eco-sensitive zone is not earmarked.
36. To avoid ponding effect and adverse environmental conditions for sand mining in area, progressive mining should be done as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
37. Geo coordinates should be verified by Director, DGM/District Magistrate/Regional Mining Officer/NHAI and should be submitted to SEIAA/SEAC, Secretariat as earliest.
38. In case it has been found that the E.C. obtained by providing incorrect information, submitting that the distance between the two adjoining mines is greater than 500mt. and area is less than 05ha, but factually the distance is less than 500 mt and the mine is located in cluster of area equal or more than 05ha, the E.C issued will stand revoked.
39. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer which shall form the basis for midterm review of conditions of Environmental Clearance.
40. The mining work will be open-cast and manual/semi mechanized (subject to order of Hon'ble NGT/Hon'ble Courts (s)). Heavy machine such as excavator, scooper etc. should not be employed for mining purpose. No drilling/blasting should be involved at any stage.

41. It shall be ensured that there shall be no mining of any type within 03 m or 10% of the width whichever is less, shall be left on both the banks of precise area to control and avoid erosion of river bank. The mining is confined to extraction of sand/moram from the river bank only.
42. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bank material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro-geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
43. The project proponent shall adhere to mining in conformity to plan submitted for the mine lease conditions and the Rules prescribed in this regard clearly showing the no work zone in the mine lease i.e. the distance from the bank of river to be left un-worked (Non mining area), distance from the bridges etc. It shall be ensured that no mining shall be carried out during the monsoon season.
44. The project proponent shall ensure that wherever deployment of labour attracts the Mines Act, the provision thereof shall be strictly followed.
45. The project proponent will provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as required, also provid adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained. For the purpose, schedule of health examination of the workers should be drawn and followed accordingly.
46. The critical parameters such as PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx in the ambient air within the impact zone shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water if any shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, pH, Fecal Coliform and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)].
47. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads.
48. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
49. The extended mining scheme will be submitted by the proponent before expiry of present mining plan.
50. Self environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
51. Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
52. Common road for transportation of mineral is to be maintained collectively. Total cost will be shared/worked out on the basis of lease area among users.
53. Proponent will provide adequate sanitary facility in the form of mobile toilets to the labours engaged for the project work.
54. Solid waste material viz., gutkhapouchs, plastic bags, glasses etc. to be generated during project activity will be separately storage in bins and managed as per Solid Waste Management rules.
55. Green area/belt to be developed along haulage road in consultation of Gram Sabha/Panchyat.
56. Natural/customary paths used by villagers should not be obstructed at any time by the activities proposed under the project.
57. Digital processing of the entire lease area in the district using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring the change of river course by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The record of such study to be maintained and report be submitted to Regional office of MoEF, SEIAA, U.P. and UPPCB.
58. A copy of clearance letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company.
59. State Pollution Control Board shall display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
60. The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy

of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the SEIAA at http://www.seiaaup.in and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Regional Office of the Ministry located in Lucknow, CPCB, State PCB.

61. The MoEF/SEIAA or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
62. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
63. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 11 of the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
64. Waste water from potable use be collected and reused for sprinkling.
65. During the school opening and closing time vehicle movement will be restricted.
66. A width of not less than 50 meter or 10% width of river can be restricted for mining activities from river bank. A condition can be imposed that mining will be done from river activities from river bank.

You shall also ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no-development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of violation, this permission shall automatically deem to be cancelled. Also, in the event of any dispute on ownership or land use of the proposed site, this clearance shall automatically deem to be cancelled.

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

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

The project proponent will have to submit approved plans and proposals incorporating the conditions specified in the Environmental Clearance within 03 months of issuance of this clearance. The SEIAA/MoEF reserves the right to revoke the environmental clearance, if conditions stipulated are not implemented to the satisfaction of SEIAA/MoEF. SEIAA may impose additional environmental conditions or modify the existing ones, if necessary.

This is to request you to take further necessary action in matter as per provisions of Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1533(E) dated 14/09/2006, as amended and send regular compliance reports to the authority as prescribed in the aforesaid notification.

(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Ref. No...../Parya/SEIAA/5005-4451/2019 Dated: As above

Copy for Information and necessary action to:

1. The Principal Secretary, Environment, U.P. Govt., Lucknow.
2. Advisor, IA Division, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.
3. Additional Director, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, (Central Region), Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow.
4. The Member Secretary, U.P. Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
5. District Magistrate, Shamli, U.P.
6. Director, Department of Geology & Mining, U.P. Lucknow.
7. Copy for Web Master/Guard file.

(Ashish Tiwari)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Sub. Date- 17.7.2018

(4)

COPY FOR LESSEE

MINE PLAN

AND PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN
(Submitted under Rule 34 of U.P. MMCR-1963)
FOR

ORDINARY SAND

AT

VILLAGE- MANDAVAR-04

TEHSIL- KAIRANA , DISTRICT- SHAMLI (U.P)

AT GATA NO. 621M 622M

AREA- 50.24 ACRE (20.34 HA)

LEASE PERIOD- (FIVE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF EXECUTION OF LEASE)

APPLICANT/LESSEE

P.C GUPTA & COMPANY

R/O –D 02, 2116 BASANT KUNJ NEW DELHI 110070

PREPARED BY
UMESH PRATAP SINGH CHAUHAN
RQP/DDN/165/2005
(VALID UPTO 15.09.2026)

(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)
मुख्य खनन अधिकारी
एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय
उ०प्र० लखनऊ

Directorate of Geology and Mining, U P
APPROVED
subject to condition vide letter
No. 1503 / 17 dated 27/7/18

4/366, VIKAS NAGAR, Lucknow -226022: PHONE 9415195706
Email: upschauhan1953@gmail.com

PREPARED ON 04.07.2018

INDEX

04/01/2018

U. P. S. CHAUHAN
M.Sc. (Geol), LL.B, RQP, FAE,
Mining & Environment Consultant
RQP/DDN/165/2005/A

LIST OF ANNEXURE

I CONSENT LETTER FROM APPLICANT

II COPY OF LETTER OF INTENT

III COPY OF CADASTRAL MAP

IV COPY OF RQP CERTIFICATE

LIST OF PLATES

1. LOCATION PLAN
2. GOOGLE MAP
3. CADASTRAL MAP
4. SURFACE GEOLOGICAL PLAN
5. GEOLOGICAL SECTION
6. WORKING PLAN/ULTIMATE PLAN

U. P. S. CHAUHAN
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INTRODUCTION

Mining is a major contributor (2'nd) to the national GDP (4%) occupying about 0.11% of total land area (329 m ha) and providing employment generation to 1.1 million people (4 %) of the country **(Saviour, M.N)**

Mining is essentially a destructive development activity where ecology suffers at the altar of economy. Scientific mining operations accompanied by ecological restoration and regeneration of mined wastelands and judicious use of geological resources, with search for eco-friendly substitutes and alternatives must provide sensational revelation to the impact of mining on human ecosystem.

Sand has become a very important mineral for the expansion of society. Sand is a naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. Ordinary Sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and has the ability to replenish itself. Ordinary Sand is vital for human well being& for sustenance of rivers.

As a resource, sand by definition is 'a loose, incoherent mass of mineral materials and is a product of natural processes.' These processes are the disintegration of rocks and corals under the influence of weathering and abrasion. When sand is freshly formed the particles are usually angular and sharply pointed but they grow gradually smaller and more rounded as they become constantly worn down by the flow or water.

Sand is an important mineral for our society in protecting the environment, buffer against strong tidal waves and storm, habitat for crustacean species and marine organisms, used for making concrete, filling roads, building

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sites, brick, making glass, sandpapers, reclamations, and in our tourism industry in beach attractions. Sand also plays an important role in our tourism industry as it is an integral part of our beach attractions.

The composition of sand is highly variable, depending on the local rock sources and conditions, but the most common constituent of sand in inland continental settings and non-tropical coastal settings is silica (silicon dioxide, or SiO2), usually in the form of quartz which because of its chemical inertness and considerable hardness, is the most common mineral resistant to weathering.

ISO 14688 grades sands as fine, medium and coarse with ranges 0.063 mm to 0.2 mm, 0.25 mm to 0.50 mm and 0.63 mm to 2.0 mm respectively.

Mining of Sand is the process of removal of sand and gravel. This practice is now becoming an environmental issue as the demand for sand increases in industry and construction. The role of sand is very vital with regards to the protection of the coastal environment.

Although Sand is required for development of Human being, but at the same time the damages due to sand mining can't be ignored. Hence an environment friendly mining planhas been developed to collect the sand from the river beds, without disturbing the environment.

This proposal is being prepared for an area of about **20.34 Ha(50.24 Acre) in Village-Mandavar -04 ,Tehsil - Kairana, District-Shamli, Uttar Pradesh** located in the bank of river Yamuna, **P.C Gupta & Company** intends to mine out the Ordinary Sand from this area. The applicant approaches us to develop a scientific, environment friendly mine plan to work in this area. His consent is attached as **Annexure—I.**

CHAUHAN
LLB, RQP, FAE
Mining & Environment Consultant
RQP/DDN/165/2005/A

CHAPTER 1

1.0 GENERAL

a)	Name of the applicant	:	P.C Gupta & Company
	Address		R/O –D 02, 2116 Basant Kunj New Delhi 110070
	District		Delhi
	State		New Delhi
	Pin Code		
b)	Status of the applicant		Firm
	Private individual		No
	Cooperative		No
	Private Company		No
	Public Company		No
	Public Sector Undertaking		No
	Joint Sector Undertaking		No
	Other		No
c)	Mineral(s) which the applicant intends to mine		Ordinary Sand
d)	Period for which the mining lease is required or granted / renewed		L. O. I is issued dated 07/06/2018, letter vide no 1983/E, Ni.Sah.E-Nilami-SahmatiPatra /Mandavar-4 .Mining Lease period is Five Years from the date of Execution.Copy of this Letter and other necessary documents are attached as**Annexure II**
e)	Name of the RQP		Sri UmeshPratap Singh Chauhan
f)	Address		4/366, Vikas Nagar, Lucknow-226022

U. P. CHAUHAN
M.Sc. (Tech.) Applied Geology
Mining & Environment Consultant
RQP/DDN/165/2005/A

1.1STATUS OF APPLICANT: Firm

1.2 JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

The aim and object to carry on mining operations within the said vicinity of river is well in practice since long years back. Local people used to collect sand for their own requirement. As we aware well that the mineral is being used in construction industry and the industry is developing day by day creating an increased demand of material. This will ensure a constant supply of building materials to the industry as well as create several employments to the local people. Besides the above, mining of minor minerals Ordinary Sandis a constant source of revenue generation to the State Government.

1.3BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Government of Uttar Pradesh through G. O. NO. -1875/86-2017-57(SA)/2017-T.C-01 Dated 14TH August 2017 had made provision of granting five years Lease of mining Ordinary Sandareas situated in river bed /bank in districts of Uttar Pradesh. Invitedtendersthrough E-Tendering Proceduresunder provisions of U.P Minor mineral (Concession) Rules 1963. Accordingly E Tenders have been invited Ordinarysand bearing districts and highest bidders have been issued Letter of Intent as per G. O aforementioned. and Lease deed will be executed after approval of Mining Plan and taken Environment Clearance from concerning authorities. Accordingly Letter of Intent is issued in favor of highest bidder through E-Tendering Process.

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Ministry of Environment and Forest,Govt. of India on its order states as under:

"In order to ensure compliance of the above referred order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 27.2.2012, it has now been decided that all mining projects of minor minerals including their renewal, irrespective of the size of the lease would henceforth require prior environment clearance. Mining projects with lease area up to less than 50 ha including projects of minor mineral with lease area less than 5 ha would be treated as category 'B' as defined in the EIA Notification, 2006 and will be considered by the respective SEIAAs notified by MoEF and following the procedure prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006."

It is noted that submission of an approved Mine Plan has now become mandatory for all the mining projects. Reconstituted committee of the Expert Appraisal Committee for Environmental Appraisal of mining Projects constituted under EIA Notification 2006, states at his various meeting points this clearly.

Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, by it's notification no. 2216/86-2020-235-2010 dated 23.20.2012 has made mandatory to prepare mine plan for mining of minor mineral including river bed mining of OrdinarySand are found in mixed state in river bed. The mining plan will be approved by director Geology & mining and accordingly the mining will be done as per provision incorporated in Rule 34 of U.P. Minor Mineral Concession Rule 1963, 35th amendment.District Survey Report of mineral availability is mandatory. The area detail should be mentioned in DSR with mineral availability.

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1.4 Mineral(s) to be mine: Ordinary Sand

1.5 Name address, registration number of the recognized qualified person

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Validity: March 2025
4/366, VIKAS NAGAR,
Lucknow-226016
PHONE 9415195706
E-mail
:upschauhan1953@gmail.com

1.6Area and date of expiry of lease: Total 50.24 Acre (20.34 Ha)lease area was granted to Prop .P.C Gupta & Company. Now the Lease applied for Five Years from the date of Execution of Lease Deed of as per letter vide no L. O. I is issued dated 07/06/2018, letter vide no 1983/E, Ni.Sah.E-Nilami-SahmatiPatra /Mandavar-04 issued by D.M Office, Shamli. Copy of the letter is annexed as Annexure II.

1.7 Description of the area

An area of about Total 50.24 Acre (20.34 Ha)is granted in village-Mandavar-04,Tehsil- Kairana, District-Shamli, Uttar Pradesh. was granted to P.C Gupta & Company intends to extract Ordinary Sand from the above said area. Khasara Map of the area is attached as **Annexure—1V.**

1.8 Basic information of the area

Road: The lease area is situated in front of village Mandavar-04. River Yamuna flows in azig-zag manner (from North West wards to South Eastwards) near village Mandavar -04.

Drinking water: Hand pumps, wells & bore wells are the main water source for drinking water in nearby areas.

Electricity: All the villages in and around of 5 km radius are electrified.

Education : Primary school is at Mandavar -04 Junior High School and Intermediate school & PG college is at Kairana.

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Health: Primary health center is at Mandavar -04. Better health facilities are available at Kairana.

Post & Telegraph: Nearest post office is at Kairana. The leasc area is well connected with mobile signals.

Bank: Nearest Bank facility is at Kairana.

Police Station: The nearest reporting chaukii is at Kairana.

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CHAPTER—2

2.0 LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 LOCATION

A) DETAILS OF THE AREA

SL No.	Particulars	Description		
1	Lease area	50.24 Acre(20.34 Ha)		
2	Village	Mandavar -04		
3	Tehsil	Kairana		
4	District & State	Shamli, Uttar Pradesh		
5	Name of River	Yamuna		
6	Zone no/ Khand no /Gata No	Gata no. 621m , 622m		
7	Longitude& Longitude	Point	Latitude	Longitude
		A	29°27'21.79"N	77° 8'15.08"E
		B	29°26'57.48"N	77° 8'13.42"E
		C	29°26'57.59"N	77° 8'17.59"E
		D	29°26'58.67"N	77° 8'25.16"E
		E	29°27'9.99"N	77° 8'25.03"E
		F	29°27'14.84"N	77° 8'24.46"E
		G	29°27'15.02"N	77° 8'28.28"E
		H	29°27'16.66"N	77° 8'28.45"E
		I	29°27'14.95"N	77° 8'26.02"E
		J	29°27'21.36"N	77° 8'15.07"E
		K	29°27'19.05"N	77° 8'14.96"E

2.2 General

SLNo.	Particulars	Description
1	Mineral	River Bed (Minor Mineral)Ordinary Sand
2	Period of Mining Lease	L. O. I is issued dated 07/06/2018, as per letter vide no L. O. I is issued dated 07/06/2018, letter vide no 1983/E, Ni.Sah.E-Nilami-SahmatiPatra /Mandavar-04. Mining

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		Lease period is Five Years from the date of Execution. Copy of this Letter and other necessary documents are attached as **Annexure II**
3	Category of Land	Govt. Land &PrivateLand (Non Forest Land)
4	Ownership of Land	Private
5	Approach Road	Un-metalledroad of about 1.5 km long.

Location of Mine is shown in **Plate No. 1**.Google imagery showing in **Plate No.3**, 5 Km radius area is shown in **Plate No. 2**.Surface Geological Plan of the area is shown in **Plate No. 4**

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CHAPTER—3

3.0 GEOLOGY & RESERVES

3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The lease area has gentle slope towards North (inner channel) direction. Highest point is at 236 .0mRL towards South direction of the area where as lowest point 232.0mRL is within the lease Towards (inner channel).The physiographic features are shown in **Plate No. 3.**

3.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Yamuna river system is bounded by the Himalayas on the north and the vindhyans on the south. In the east ; It is separated by the ridge from the main Ganga catchment and on the west by the ridge separating it from the Luni and the Ghaggar basins, most parts of catchment in Haryana and U.P. lie in the gangatic alluvial plains, the region wise lithological feature of Yamuna basin contained in the lesser Himalaya. The Yamuna orginates from the Yamunotri Glacier, at the base of the punch peak in the Higher Himalaya. Yamuna enters the shivaliks comprising the channel and flood plains deposits by the Himalaya Rivers in the past.

The deposits in these region have been grouped as brown hill Alluvial deposits. Which form from the weathering process, alluvial deposits on the slope are shallow due to erosion and mass wasting processes and usually have moderate surface horizons.the Lease area falls in the Indo-Gangetic plain. This alluvium is a pile of unconsolidated sediments made up of sequence of clay, silt, and different grades of sand. The sands are of varying grade from very coarse to fine occasionally becoming gravelly in nature. Sand form the principal aquifers.. In

the course of its journey it forms depositional landforms like Natural Levees, Point Bars and Longitudinal Bars.

3.3 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Mining area is situated in the bank of Yamuna River. No soil is present in the area. Ordinary Sand is spread all over the area.

3.4 EXPLORATION

Mining of ordinary Sand is being done since long time. No specific method of exploration is required as the river borne sediments are deposited all along the river bed and are very well exposed on the surface. Moreover, these sediments are accumulated/replenished every year during rainy season by river waters to almost more than extracted level depending on the intensity of rains on the upstream side. Adequate quantity of Ordinary sandin mixed state reserves is available to meet the market demand. There is no possibility of any other mineral to be found in the area.

3.6 METHOD OF ESTIMATION OF RESERVES

River bed mineral reserves have been estimated as per the standard procedures. The area of mining lease and the average thickness of mineral (not more than 3.0m) is multiplied to get the volume.

3.7 CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVES

All the quantity estimated as above is considered under proved (111 category under UNFC classification) category.

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3.8 GEOLOGICAL RESERVES

Particulars	Unit	
Lease area	2,03,400	Sqm
Submerged Lease area under water	8,238	Sqm
Total workable Area	1,88,532	Sqm
Average Thickness considered	3	m
Total volume of Mineral	5,65,596	Cum
Total Geological Reserves	5,65,596	Cum

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

3.9 MINEABLE RESERVES –

As per Letter of Intent annexed at annexure no.3 the mineable reserves has been calculated and approved by the district authorities mineable reserves in the area and are given as follows.

Particulars	Unit	
Total Lease area	2,03,400	Sqm
Submerged Lease area under water	8,238	Sqm
Area Leaving from water boundary (10m)Towards Workable Area both side(3410+3220)	6630	Sqm
Total Workable Lease Area (Block1-20,857 + Block2- 1,67,675)	1,88,532	Sqm
Peripheral Buffer Area 7.5 m (Block1-7,241 + Block2- 13,151)	20,392	Sqm
Total Mineable Area after Leaving 7.5m Buffer (Block1-13,616 + Block2- 1,54,524)	168,140	Sqm
Total Mineable Reserves (considering 1.25 m Depth) (Block1-17,020 + Block2- 1,93,155)	2,10,175	Cum
Highest Point with in the Lease	236.0	mRL
Lowest Point with in the Lease	232 .0	mRL
Zero Level	231.0	mRL
Total Saleable or Sanctioned Reserves as per LOI (considering 1.25 m Depth) (Block1- 17,020 + Block2- 1,86,380)	203400	Cum

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3.10.1SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 01-

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	13,616	1.0	13,616	0	13,616
233-232.75	13,616	0.25	3,404	0	3,404
Total			**17020**		**17,020**

3.10.2SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 02-

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	1,54,524	1.0	1,54,524	0	1,54,524
233-232.75	1,54,524	0.25	38631	6775	31,856
Total			**193155**	**6775**	**186380**

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

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4.0 MINING

4.1 PROPOSED METHOD OF MINING

Prior to any actual mining being done at a site, it is necessary to remove overburden from the top of the sand formation. Overburden is topsoil or subsoil that is mainly composed of silt, loam, clay, or combinations of the three. Top soil will be kept separate and used on top of the berms once they have reached their final elevation. Finally the berms are seeded and mulched. The berms have multiple purposes; they provide storage for overburden until the mine is reclaimed, they provide a visual barrier between the active mine and roads or adjoining properties, they screen light pollution should the mine be operated after dark, and they act as a noise barrier.Once the overburden has been removed, the sand is excavated. Depending upon the geological formation, Excavation is typically performed manual/ Semi-mechanized means. in which Hand operated tools like spade, taslaetc and. Light machineries will be used to collect the sand. The excavated material may be directly loaded into trucks, dumpers, tippers and tractor trolleys and send to the destination wherever it is required for construction and other purposes. Buffer stockpiles may also be formed by manual /Semi-mechanized means, or by trucks may deposit the sand in a pile and a dozer or rubber-tired loader will push the sand, gradually building a large pile that the trucks drive on top of to deposit more sand. Transportation of sand from the mine is a process to deliver mined out material to the location where it is going to be used. Collected/mined out sand will loaded manually/Semi mechanized method into trucks/Dumpes/Tippes /Tractor trolleys/JCB and transported to its destination where the sand will ultimately be used Required machines will be used in making approach road, maintenance of approach road and making of culverts as well as removing damaged transportation vehicles.. Sufficient space will be left for loading of trucks.

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Excavation of river bed minerals will commence from the top within the area and commence towards down removing the minerals manually in 0.50m slices. Ultimate depth of a bench will be 0.5m.Mining will be restricted upto a maximum depth of 3m only.

The entire area does not require excavating at once. About **2,03,400 cum** production of Ordinary Sand have been proposed to meet the market requirement.

The mineral extraction will be done for a period of Five years from the date of Execution. During this period the areas of mining quarry will be free from submergence. During mining operation the river flow will be away to enable dry pit mining.

In the lease area the river flow being reduced and sediment load get deposited. During flood season, the area gets replenished with sediments and source of erosion at this location is meager.

The General guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forests' as also of the Geological Survey of India will be followed, the most important is as under:

- Dry pit mining will be followed which means mining at all times will be above the flowing river water level. Mining activity will be immediately stopped when water comes in the mining pits.
- Stream will not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- Mining at the concave side of the river channel will be avoided to prevent bank erosion.
- Mining will be restricted minimum 3m away (inward) from river bank to minimize effect of river bank erosion and to avoid consequent channel migration. Plantation will be done on such area to isolate mining operation from the rest of the area.
- Mining will be restricted in monsoon season i.e 1st July to 30th September.
- Area of mining lease will be demarcated prior to mining for sustainable development and Pucca Pillars will be erected on ground.

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- No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of any bridge and or embankment.
- Mining will be done Manual /Semi -mechanized Method.
- No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of any bridge and or embankment.Gate/Check Post with CCTV camera & R.F.I.D Scanner will be built-up and will be ensured all such facility in working condition by the owner.
- Further Rules & Regulations modified time to time by State Govt. Shall be adhered.

The MoEF&CC prescribes following procedures for sand mining;

- Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradation shall be identified first. The Lease holder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the ordinary Sand deposit in these locations to manage aggradation problem.
- The distance between sites for ordinary Sand mining shall depend on the replenishment rate of the river.
- ordinary Sand may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. Stream should notbe diverted to form inactive channel.
- Layers of ordinary Sand which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- ordinary Sand shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.

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- ordinary Sand shall not be extracted within 200 to 500 meter from anyCrucial hydraulic structure such as pumping station, water intakes.
- ordinary Sand could be extracted from the downstream of the sand bar atriver bends. Retaining the upstream one to two thirds of the bar and ripariavegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- Flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where thereare significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure.
- Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allowrivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meter and distance from the bankshould be 3 meter or 10 percent of the river width whichever less.
- Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be doneprior to start of mining.

GSI Guidelines-Geological Survey of India (GSI) has collated/ formulated considered geo-scientific opinions to address issues pertaining to riverbed ordinary Sand mining :

- Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains may be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and floodplains. Replenishment of ground water has to be ensured if excessive pumping out of water is required during mining.
- Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- Mining below subterrancan water level should be avoided as a safeguard against environmental contamination and over exploitation of resources.
- Large rivers and streams whose periodic sediment replenishment capacity are larger, may be preferred than smaller rivers.
- Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.

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- Mining at the concave side of the river channel should be avoided to prevent bank erosion. Similarly meandering segment of a river should be selected for mining in such a way as to avoid natural eroding banks and to promote mining on naturally building (aggrading) meander components.
- Scraping of sediment bars above the water flow level in the lean period maybe preferred for sustainable mining.
- Mining of ordinary Sand from the riverbed should be restricted to a maximum depth of 3m from the surface. For surface mining operations beyond this depth of 3m (10 feet), it is imperative to adopt quarrying in a systematic bench- like disposition, which is generally not feasible in riverbed mining. Hence, for safety and sustainability restriction of mining of riverbed material to maximum depth of 3m.is recommended.
- Mining of riverbed material should also take cognizance of the location of the active channel bank. It should be located sufficiently away, preferably more than 3m away (inwards), from such river banks to minimize effects on riverbank erosion and avoid consequent channel migration.
- Identification of river stretches and their demarcation for mining must be completed prior to mining for sustainable development.

4.3 PROPOSED RATE OF PRODUCTION ANDLIFE OF MINE

As per L.O.I about **2,03400 cum** per annum of Ordinary Sand is proposed to be swiped out from the mining area. This material will be expected to be replenished during the next rainy Season. The area will have consecutively sufficient material for the next 5 years.

4.4 YEAR WISE MINING & DEVELOPMENT

Area does not show any outcrop of soil. The production is generally in the form of ordinary Sand. Mining Permit is granted only for Five Years from the date of Execution of Lease Deed. and Excavation of ordinary Sand can be done only**2,03,400**/annum

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1st year Mining

Considering the above following quantity of Ordinary Sand will be collected from the river bed.

SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 01-

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	13,616	1.0	13,616	0	13,616
233-232.75	13,616	0.25	3,404	0	3,404
Total			**17020**		**17,020**

SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 02-

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	1,54,524	1.0	1,54,524	0	1,54,524
233-232.75	1,54,524	0.25	38631	6775	31,856
Total			**193155**	**6775**	**186380**

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

2ndto 5thyear Mining

As mentioned above that the mined out area will be replenished during the monsoon season and the mineral will be filled back over the mined out pit . Planning for 2ndTo 5th Year mining is as below:

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SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 01-

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	13,616	1.0	13,616	0	13,616
233-232.75	13,616	0.25	3,404	0	3,404
Total			**17020**		**17,020**

SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 02-

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	1,54,524	1.0	1,54,524	0	1,54,524
233-232.75	1,54,524	0.25	38631	6775	31856
Total			**193155**	**6775**	**186380**

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

4.5 CONCEPTUAL MINE PLAN ANDLIFE OF MINE

As per Letter of Intent issued, the area and the period of mining Lease is fixed and mineable quantity to be excavated along with permissible depth has been calculatedthrough LOI Quantity . The mincable quantity is **2,03,400**Cum which to be excavated from the area. Since the area is situated in riverbed/bank, No sand will be collected from the proximity of any bridge/embankment. Collection of sand is restricted up to a maximum depth of 3.0m. River/stream will not be diverted in any case. No mining is proposed during rainy seasonThis will be replenished during the next rainy season. Area has sufficient material for the mining permit.. The working plan is shown in **Plate No. 6**

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CHAPTER—5

5.0 BLASTING

- This is an open cast manual /Semi-Mechanized mine Mining will be done Manual /Semi -mechanized Method. ordinary Sand isa loose material. No drilling and blasting is required to undertake mining of riverbed minerals. which consists of ordinary Sand.

CHAPTER—6

6.0 MINE DRAINAGE

The present mining area is situated in the bank of river Yamuna. Mining work will not be undertaken during rainy season. The main river/stream will not be diverted in any case.

CHAPTER—7

7.0 DISPOSAL OF WASTE

No soil cover is present. All the material collected from the mine is saleable.

CHAPTER—8

8.0 USE OF MINERAL

Sand has become a very important mineral for the expansion of society. Sand is a naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. ordinary Sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and has the ability to replenish itself. ordinary Sand isvital for human well being&for sustenance of rivers.Mineral excavated from mine is directly sold to market. Material is used in construction industry, infrastructure, making concrete, filling roads, building sites, brick making, reclamation etc.

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CHAPTER—9

9.0 MINERAL BENEFICIATION

There is no mineral beneficiation in ordinary Sand that is why no mineral beneficiation is involved within the lease area. The mined out mineral Sand is directly saleable to industries, construction agencies and private individuals as per requirement .

CHAPTER—10

10.0 TRANSPORT

Generally approach roads (Non –Metalled roads) are used to reach the mining site. These approach roads will developed and maintained by the Lease Holder during the period of Lease for transportation purpose. .Trucks, Dumpers, Tipper and Tractor trolleys are usually used to transport the material away from mine. Semi- mechanized method will be used in development and maintenance of approach road, in making of culverts& Plantation. essential machines will be used for wear & tear and repair of transport vehicles.About each trucks (9 Cum capacity) will be engaged to perform the task. Required numbers of trucks will be hired from the registered transporters to perform the task.

CHAPTER—11

11.0 SITE SERVICES

Working Office: Temporary working office will be maintained at site. This will be a temporary structure and can easily shifted one side to another side as & when required. Safe drinking water will be kept in covered buckets / clay pitcher and will be provided to mine workers.

Rest Shelter:A temporary structure as a rest shelter to labours will be provided to the workers near mine site.

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Primary Health/First Aid: First aid box with principal medicine will be kept at mine site to facilitate the first aid treatment to the workers.

Protective Measures: Shoes and helmet will be provided to all the workers during mining. Regular sprinkling will be done to check the dust pollution. Ear Plug & dust mask will be provided to the workers for their safety measures.

CHAPTER—12

12.0EMPLOYEMENT POTENTIAL

Following direct employment will be generated in this project.

1	Geologist	1
2	Certified Mines Foreman	2
3	Mine Engineer	1
4	Supervisor	2
5	Guard	4
6	Skilled/unskilled worker	50
	Total	**60**

This project will generate about 50 indirectemployments. Truck operators, Puncture-repair works, Dhabas etc. will also get indirect employments.

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CHAPTER—13

13.0ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

13.1BASE LINE INFORMATION

Land use/Land Cover

Existing land use of the area is barren land.

Water Regime

Surface Water: Lease area is in the bank of river Yamuna, which is a perennial water body.

Ground Water:Water level in wells varies 10-20m bgl. However, it varies 0-5 m during monsoon season.

Flora & Fauna:

Top soil layer is not present hence the area devoid off any kind of vegetation. Infect, this is a river bank of river Yamuna where minoral (River Sand/Morrum) is spread over the area. Tree species like timber trees areshisham, nim, peepal, siras, ashok, bargad, gular, neonj, amaltasjamun and mango are few common species.

Amphibians and reptiles are common in such type of habitat.Species of fishes like IndianRohu are also common in river water.

Climate

Temperature: Maximum temperature approx41-45^{0}C during the summer season in the month of May-June and minimum temperature 8-18^{0}C during the December- January.

Rain Fall: Average rain fall in the month of July August is around 696mm.

Social Environment:

Peoples, mainly in this area belong to Hindu community.

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Occupation

The main occupation in the area is agricultural. Teaching, small business, mining is the other main occupations in nearby villagers.

Drinking Water:

Hand pumps, wells & bore wells are the main water source for drinking water in nearby areas.

Social Building & Historical Monuments:

No such building/monument is located within 2 km periphery of this mine.PanchayatGhar is common in the surrounding villages.

Impacts & Mitigation

The possible impacts and their mitigation are described ahcad:

Sl. No.	Impacts	Mitigation
1	Land use / Land cover	Change in topography due to mining is always anegative impact leaving ugly pits. This river bed extraction project does not have any such type of impacts. Ordinary Sand collected will be replenished during the coming rainy season.
2	Flora and Fauna	As stated earlier the core zone of activity is barren. Any kind of vegetation is not seen on the activity area. Therefore no effect on floral community is anticipated. Mining or Collection of sand is being proposed in a small piece of land. No major impact is being anticipated in core zone.
3	Air Pollution	During the collection of ordinarySand dust particle will be generated. Air pollution will also increase due increased vehicular activity. Water sprinkling will be done at dust generating

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		places. Masks will be provided to workers at work place.
4	Noise Pollution	Increased vehicular traffic is the main source of Noise Pollution. There will be no blasting activity. Collection of sand will be done only day hours. Earmuffs will be provided to workers of loading points.
5	Rehabilitation and Resettlement	The activity zone is very small. No migration will takes place. Therefore, there is no R & R Plan.

Remedial measures suggested for this mining (if any) is as below:

Activity	**Probable Impact**	**Remedial Measure suggested**
Drilling/Blasting	N.A	For Particulate Matter Regular water sprinkling in haul roads & work site. Dust collection system will be adopted wherever necessary
Loading	Generation of Particulate Matter and noise	
Transportation	Generation of Particulate Matter and noise	
Overall	Change in Land-Use — The land use is mainly rocky barren. Ultimate land-use will be a water reservoir and part of rocky barren area will be developed as fields for agriculture.	For socioeconomic status A comprehensive Rural Development Programme for surrounding community, besides direct and indirect employment
	Loss of vegetation — The vegetation is sketchy, The plantation to be undertaken will add more than removal	For Loss of Vegetation Massive Plantation in the surrounding area in consent with community, besides, development of a vegetative

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		barrier.
	Change in water balance — The water table is deep (occurs as pocket) and not likely to interfere with mining. The ultimate land-use, a water reservoir will add to base flow	For Water Contamination • Toe retaining walls along the dumps to check washouts • Check dams in coarse of outgoing rain water or Water harvesting pits
	Contamination of surface water — The granite being an inert rock, the water passing through it will not get any adverse effect.	

Environment Management

Solid Waste management

The applied area is in the bank of riverYamuna. The area is devoid of top soil layer. No solid waste is generated during the course of mining/collection of sand. All the material collected from the proposed mine is saleable.

Municipal Waste:

All the labours engaged in activity are in nearby villages. Thus the municipal waste generated is minimal. Mobile toilet will be provided if required.

Hazards Waste Management:

The activity is limited to collect Ordinary Sand from the banks of river and dispatch to buyers. Domestic hand tools will be implied to perform the activity. Trucks used in transportation will be hired from outside. Required Diesel will

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be filled from the public outlets. No washing activity will be done within the proposed lease area. Therefore, no such waste will be generated.

CHAPTER—14

14.0 CONCLUSION

This mining area is small and in the close to the vicinity of river. InfectOrdinary Sand will be collected from the bank of river. Mostly local peoples are employed in this activity. There will be no adverse affect of this activity on the river flow.Instead excavation of Ordinary Sand is necessary to avoid flooding in monsoon in nearby areas.

Sand has become a very important mineral for the expansion of society. Sand is a naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. Ordinary Sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and has the ability to replenish itself. Ordinary Sand isvital for human well being& for sustenance of rivers.

Besides to generate a number of direct employments, indirect employment will also generated in this area by this activity. This is also a source to generate revenue to the Government.

It can be concluded from the above facts that the mining/collection of sand from this area will not have any adverse impacts but would help in improving the socioeconomic condition of the surround villages. **Hence this mining plan may kindly be approved at earliest.**

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PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN

1. Introduction:

(a) Name of Applicant: P.C Gupta & Company

(b) Status of Lessee: Firm

(c) Location: The area is situated at Khand No-Khand no. 621M 622M in the village-Mandavar -04 ,Tehsil- Kairana, District-Shamli. The site is shown in **Plate No.1.**

d) Extent of Lease area: **50.24 Acre (20.34 Ha)**

e). Type of lease area: The land applied for mining lease is mainly barren/grazing land.

f). Present land use pattern: The area is situated in the bank of river Yamuna. Existing land-use within Leasehold can be categorized as grazing land.

i) Method of mining and mineral processing:

No mining is being carried at present. Area shows natural topography. Mining pits if any during past year due to mining activity is replenished by the river during monsoon.

1.1 Reason for Closure:

The progressive mine closure plan is being submitted, under amended Rule 23 (B) MCDR 1988&34 of amended rules of UP MMCR 1963. **No premature closure is anticipated.**

1.2 Statutory Obligations:

As per rule 23 B of MCDR 1988 &34 of amended rules of UP MMCR 1963, for every fresh grant of mining lease a progressive mine closure plan is required to be submitted in compliance of the aforesaid rule of MCDR 1988, the progressive mine closure plan is being in accordance with the guidelines issued by CCOM vide circular no. 14/2003 & 19/2003.

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1.3 Closure plan preparation:

a). Name and address of the Applicant:
P.C Gupta & Company
R/O –D 02, 2116 Basant Kunj New Delhi 110070

b). Name, address & Registration No of R.Q.P.:
Sri UmeshPratap Singh Chauhan
4/366 Vikash Nagar, Lucknow-226022
E-mail ID: upschauhan1953@gmail.com
Registration No. RQP/DDN/165/2005/A
Valid upto 15.03.2025

c). Name of the executing agency:
The lessee himself shall exccute the provisions of mine closure plan.

2.0 MINE DESCRIPTION:
GEOLOGY:

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The lease area has gentle slope towards North (inner channel) direction. Highest point is at 236 .0mRL towards South direction of the area where as lowest point 232.0mRL is within the lease Towards (inner channel).The physiographic features are shown in **Plate No. 3.**

2.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Yamuna river system is bounded by the Himalayas on the north and the vindhyans on the south. In the east ; It is separated by the ridge from the main Ganga catchment and on the west by the ridge separating it from the Luni and the Ghaggar basins, most parts of catchment in Haryana and U.P. lie in the gangatic alluvial plains, the region wise lithological feature of Yamuna basin contained in the lesser Himalaya. The Yamuna orginates from the Yamunotri Glacier, at the base of the punch peak in the Higher Himalaya. Yamuna enters the shivaliks comprising the channel and flood plains deposits by the Himalaya Rivers in the past.

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The deposits in these region have been grouped as brown hill Alluvial deposits. Which form from the weathering process, alluvial deposits on the slope are shallow due to erosion and mass wasting processes and usually have moderate surface horizons.the Lease area falls in the Indo-Gangetic plain. This alluvium is a pile of unconsolidated sediments made up of sequence of clay, silt, and different grades of sand. The sands are of varying grade from very coarse to fine occasionally becoming gravelly in nature. Sand form the principal aquifers.. In the course of its journey it forms depositional landforms like Natural Levees, Point Bars and Longitudinal Bars.

2.3 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Mining area is situated in the bank of Yamunariver. No soil is present in the area. Ordinary is spread all over the area.

2.4 EXPLORATION

Mining of Ordinary Sand is being done since long time. No specific method of exploration is required as the river borne sediments are deposited all along the river bed and are very well exposed on the surface. Moreover, these sediments are accumulated /replenished every year during rainy season by river waters to almost more than extracted level depending on the intensity of rains on the upstream side. Adequate quantity of Ordinary Sand in mixed state reserves is available to meet the market demand. There is no possibility of any other mineral to be found in the area.

2.5 METHOD OF ESTIMATION OF RESERVES

River bed mineral reserves have been estimated as per the standard procedures. The area of mining lease and the average thickness of mineral (not more than 3.0m) is multiplied to get the volume.

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2.6 CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVES

All the quantity estimated as above is considered under proved (111 category under UNFC classification) category.

2.7 GEOLOGICAL RESERVES

Particulars	Unit	
Lease area	2,03,400	Sqm
Submerged Lease area under water	8,238	Sqm
Total workable Area	1,88,532	Sqm
Average Thickness considered	3	m
Total volume of Mineral	5,65,596	Cum
Total Geological Reserves	5,65,596	Cum

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

2.8 MINEABLE RESERVES –

As per Letter of Intent annexed at annexure no.3 the mineable reserves has been calculated and approved by the district authorities mineable reserves in the area and are given as follows.

Particulars	Unit	
Total Lease area	2,03,400	Sqm
Submerged Lease area under water	8,238	Sqm
Area Leaving from water boundary (10m)Towards Workable Area both side(3410+3220)	6630	Sqm
Total Workable Lease Area (Block1-20,857 + Block2- 1,67,675)	1,88,532	Sqm
Peripheral Buffer Area 7.5 m (Block1-7,241 + Block2- 13,151)	20,392	Sqm
Total Mineable Area after Leaving 7.5m Buffer (Block1-13,616 + Block2-1,54,524)	168,140	Sqm
Total Mineable Reserves (considering 1.25 m Depth) (Block1-17,020 + Block2- 1,93,155)	2,10,175	Cum
Highest Point with in the Lease	236.0	mRL
Lowest Point with in the Lease	232 .0	mRL
Zero Level	231.0	mRL
Total Saleable or Sanctioned Reserves as per LOI (considering 1.25 m Depth) (Block1- 17,020 + Block2- 1,86,380)	**203400**	Cum

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2.9 SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 01-

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	13,616	1.0	13,616	0	13,616
233-232.75	13,616	0.25	3,404	0	3,404
Total			**17020**		**17,020**

2.10.2SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE MINEABLE RESERVES- FOR BLOCK 02-

(Avg) Bench RL in (m)	Area in SQM	Thickness of Slice /Bench Height in (m)	Reserves ROM /Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
234-233	1,54,524	1.0	1,54,524	0	1,54,524
233-232.75	1,54,524	0.25	38631	6775	31,856
Total			**193155**	**6775**	**186380**

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 4**

2.10 Proposed Mining Method:

The General guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as also of the Geological Survey of India will be followed. The most important is as under:

- Dry pit mining will be followed which means mining at all times will be above the flowing river water level. Mining activity will be immediately stopped when water comes in the mining pits.
- Stream will not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- Mining at the concave side of the river channel will be avoided to prevent bank erosion.

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- Mining will be restricted minimum 3m away (inward) from river bank to minimize effect of river bank erosion and to avoid consequent channel migration. Plantation will be done on such area to isolate mining operation from the rest of the area.
- Mining will be restricted in monsoon season i.e 1st July to 30th September.
- Area of mining lease will be demarcated prior to mining for sustainable development and Pucca Pillars will be erected on ground.
- No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of any bridge and or embankment.
- Mining will be done Manual /Semi -mechanized Method. In which Tactors-trolly ,Dumpers may be used as per requirement to collect the Ordinary Sand. Gate/Check Post with CCTV camera & R.F.I.D Scanner will be built-up and will be ensured all such facility in working condition by the owner.
- Further Rules & Regulations modified time to time by State Govt. Shall be adhered.

The MoEF&CC prescribes following procedures for sand mining;

- Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradation shall be identified first. The Lease holder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the Ordinary Sand deposit in these locations to manage aggradation problem.
- The distance between sites for Ordinary Sand mining shall depend on the replenishment rate of the river.
- Ordinary Sand may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. Stream should notbe diverted to form inactive channel.

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- Layers of Ordinary Sand which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- Ordinary Sand shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- Ordinary Sand shall not be extracted within 200 to 500 meter from any Crucial hydraulic structure such as pumping station, water intakes.
- Ordinary Sand 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.
- Flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there are significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure.
- Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meter and distance from the bankshould be 3 meter or 10 percent of the river width whichever less.
- Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be doneprior to start of mining.

GSI Guidelines-Geological Survey of India (GSI) has collated/ formulated considered geo-scientific opinions to address issues pertaining to riverbed Ordinary Sand mining :

- Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains may be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and floodplains. Replenishment of ground water has to be ensured if excessive pumping out of water is required during mining.
- Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- Mining below subterranean water level should be avoided as a safeguard against environmental contamination and over exploitation of resources.

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- Large rivers and streams whose periodic sediment replenishment capacity are larger, may be preferred than smaller rivers.
- Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- Mining at the concave side of the river channel should be avoided to prevent bank erosion. Similarly meandering segment of a river should be selected for mining in such a way as to avoid natural eroding banks and to promote mining on naturally building (aggrading) meander components.
- Scraping of sediment bars above the water flow level in the lean period maybe preferred for sustainable mining.
- Mining of Ordinary Sand from the riverbed should be restricted to a maximum depth of 3m from the surface. For surface mining operations beyond this depth of 3m (10 feet), it is imperative toadopt quarrying in a systematic bench- like disposition, which is generally not feasible in riverbed mining. Hence, for safety and sustainability restriction of mining of riverbed material to maximumdepth of 3m.is recommended.
- Mining of riverbed material should also take recognizance of the location ofthe active channel bank. It should be located sufficiently away, preferably more than 3m away (inwards), from such river banks to minimize effects on riverbank erosion and avoid consequent channel migration.
- Identification of river stretches and their demarcation for mining must be completed prior to mining for sustainable development.

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3.0Review of implementation of mining plan/scheme of mining including next five years progressive closure plan up to the final closure of mine:

No significant activity was taken-up during last 1 years in connection with mining and allied activities.

The activity proposed during the three year plan period is summarized as below:

SrNo.	Activity	Particulars
1	Exploration & Mine Development	At present there is no mining. About **50.24 Acre** will be exploited to get the required production during 1st year.
2	Disposal of Solid Waste	All the quantity of mineral has ready market. There is no solid waste during mining.
3	Reclamation & rehabilitation	Reclamation & rehabilitation activity is limited in the close vicinity of mine by plantation in the haul road, village plantation with the consent of Surpanch and villagers.
4	Control of Dust	Sprinkling is proposed to reduce the dust generated during mining and allied activity.
5	Noise & Ground Vibration	Green barrier developed all along the roads will help to keep the noise within permissible limits.
6	Afforestation	Plantation will be done in the haul roads, village plantation will be done with the consent of Surpanch and villagers.

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4.0 **Closure Plan:**

4.1. **Mined out land:**

No proposal can be given for concurrent back-filling. Further, mined out pits will be replenished every by the river.

4.2. **Water Quality Management:**

Mining activity (collecting sand) will be done in the bank of river Yamuna

4.3 **Air Quality Management:**

- Mining in Ordinary Sand (collection of sand from a river bed) is done in the bank of a river. The material is already wet. Thus, does not increase much air pollution.
- Water sprinkling on mine roads will regularly be undertaken to control dust during transportation

4.4 **Waste Management:**

All the material excavated from mine has a ready market. Therefore, there will be no waste stacks.

4.5 **Top Soil Management:**

No top soil is present.

4.6 **Tailing Dam Management:**

No processing of mineral is proposed in the plan. Hence, no tailing dam is proposed.

4.7. **Infrastructure:**

As on date no infrastructure facilities like aerial ropeway, conveyor belts, power lines, building & structures, water treatment plant, transport & water supply sources are present within the area. Therefore, at present there is no question of utilization.

Disposal of Mining Machinery:

No mining machinery is used in the collection of Ordinary Sand. It will be a manual mine. Truck/Vehicle will be hired from the market. Hand tools will be used to collect the sand.

4.9. **Safety and Security:**

Presently area has been granted for 5 years period. Mines out pits will naturally replenished every year by the river

4.10. **Disaster Management and Risk Assessment:**

Disaster Management plan is a comprehensive and structured system for ensuring the prevention of risks/disasters involved. The proposed mining is open cast manual mine. In an open cast mine a major emergency in a

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mine is one that may cause serious injury or loss of life to the workers engaged in the mining and allied operations. Therefore, the first action under the disaster management is the identification of risks involved and measures to counter them. From this risk assessment the identified hazards in proposed mine may be as below:

i). Use of explosives and the blasting operation
ii). Slope Failures in open pit or fall of machinery.
iii). Road Accidents

Each parameter is discussed below:

i). Use of explosive and the blasting operation:
No explosive is proposed to be used in the mining activity.

ii). Slope failures/ Fall of machinery:
No machinery is being proposed to used in the collection of sand.

iii). Road Accidents:
A code of traffic management will be developed within 6 months of operations and will be strictly adhered. Further, Regular capacity building of drivers and spot boys will be under taken of safety aspects during transport.

It is stated earlier that ground water table is quite below the working levels. However, the rain water accumulated in the pits will be pumped out. Problem of inundation of pit is not foreseen.

4.11 Care and Maintenance during Temporary Discontinuance:

At the time of temporary discontinuance of mine, notice (as per rule 24 of MCDR 1988 & Reg. 6 of MMR 1961) shall be sent to IBM and mines safety Authorities. Notices shall be accompanied as per Rule 24 of MCDR 1988, vide form No. D-1. All precautionary steps shall be taken into account in respect of care & maintenance. Further, all access to pit will be properly secured. A joint committee with villagers will be formed to monitor the safety situation of the temporary discontinued mine. The committee will visit periodically (at least once in every month).

5.0 Economic Repercussions of Closure of mine and manpower retrenchments:

The land used of the area for mining is grazing land. At present, it is not used for any purpose. In mining activity about 35Laborswill get direct employment besides, more than 50 indirect employments.

6.0 Time Scheduling for Reclamation & Rehabilitation:

No reclamation or rehabilitation activity is proposed.

7.0 Abandonment Cost:

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The tentative cost for implementing the protective and rehabilitation measures propose in the mining activity is limited.

8.0 Any other information:

The lessee also intends to spend some amount towards community service. The figures are tentative and are subject to generation of profit. Around of 5 % of the profit will be diverted towards this activity.

9.0 Financial Assurance:

The financial assurance has been calculated on the basis of following parameters:

Activity	Area used during as on date (Acre)	Area used during Plan Period (Acre)	Rate of Financial Assurance in 15000/Acre	Total Amount in Rs.
Mining	Nil	50,24	7,53,600	7,53,600
Storage and reclamation of soil	Nil	Nil		
Infrastructure	Nil	Nil		
Total		50,24	**7,53,600**	**7,53,600**

Area considered for Financial Assurance: 20.34 Ha or 50,24Acre

The aomunt of Financial Assurance: Rs. 7.53 Lac/-

According to rule 34 of amended rules of UP MMCR 1963, the minimum amount as a financial assurance is Rs. 2 lakh.

Thus the applicant shall submit a financial assurance of Rs. **7.53 Lacas** applicable to the district officer or the officer authorized by the State Government in this behalf.

10.0 Certificate:

Given separately & enclosed.

11.0 Plans and Sections:

All the plans and sections are enclosed with the Plan.

Date: 04-07-2018

Place: Shamli

04/07/2018

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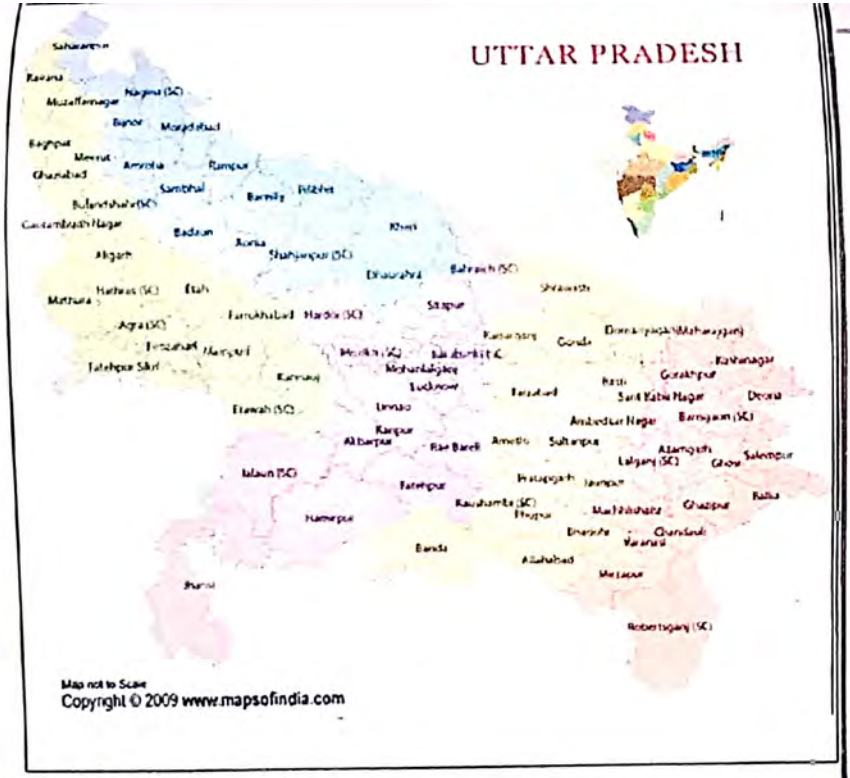
ROP/DDN/165/2005/12 -



LOCATION PLAN

PLATE NO-1

SITE LOCATION

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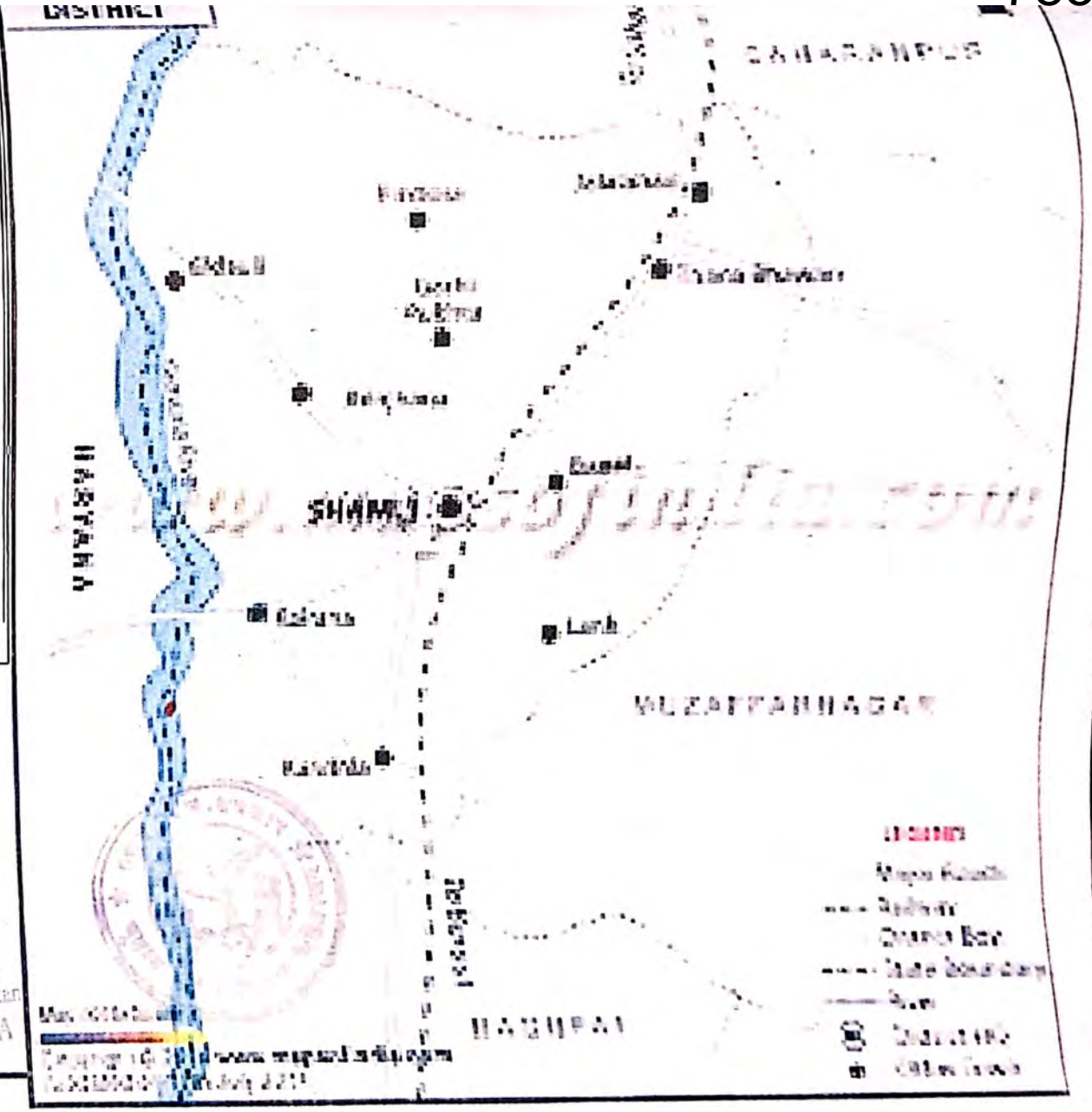

GOOGLE MAP

LEASE AREA

PLATE NO - 3

P C GUPTA & COMPANY
(AREA- 20.34 HA) ORDINARY SAND
VILL- MANDVAR-4 , TEH- KAIRANA DIST. - SHAMLI , (U.P)

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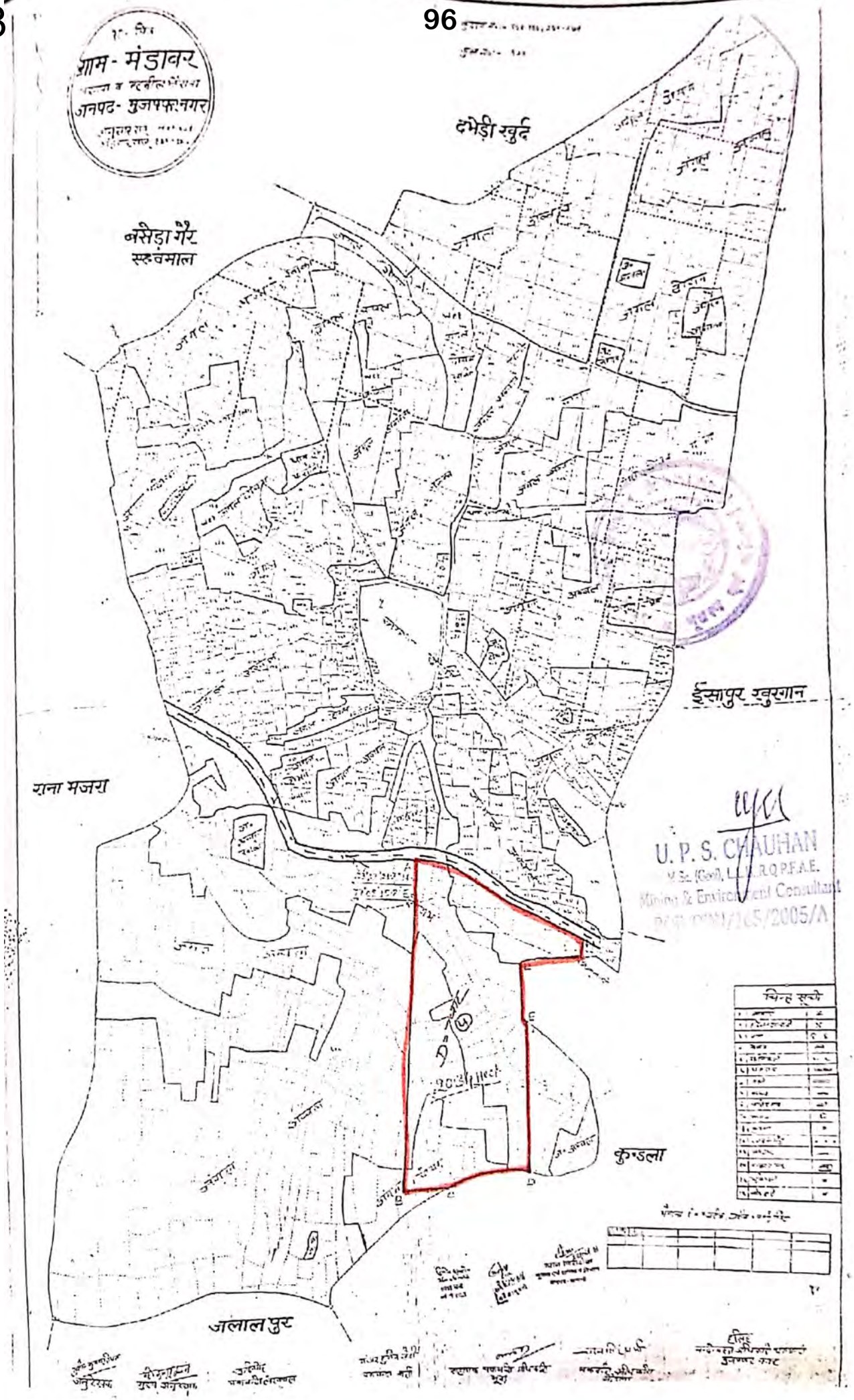
10 KM RADIUS BUFFER MAP OF PROJECT SITE ON GEOREFRENCED TOPOSHEET



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IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 528 of 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Farukh Chouhan & Anr. — Petitioner (s) / Appellant (s)

-Versus -

SEIAA, Uttar Pradesh & Ors. — Respondent(s) / Defendant (s)

VAKALATNAMA

I, Prem Chand Gupta, S/o Shri. Chiranji Lal Gupta, aged about 67 years R/o D-2, 2116, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070, DEFENDANT / RESPONDENT/ PETITIONER /OPPOSITE PARTY, in the above application/ suit/appeal/petition/ reference do hereby appoint and return / **Eisha Krishn/ Shubham Upadhyay/ Surya Gupta/** Advocates of the National Green Tribunal, to act and appear for me/us in the above application/ suit/petition/appeal reference and on my/our behalf to conduct and prosecute or defend or with draw the same and all proceedings that may be taken in respect of any application connected with the same or any decree or order passed therein, including proceedings in taxation and application for Review to file and obtain return of documents and to deposit and receive money on my / our behalf in the Application/Suit/Petition/Appeal reference and application for Review, and to represent me/us and to take all necessary steps on my/our behalf in the above matter. I/We agree to ratify all acts done by the aforesaid advocate, in pursuance of this authority.

Dated this the 05th day of May, 2025

Accepted Identified By

For P.C GUPTA & CO.

Proprietor

(Petitioner (s) / Appellant (s)

Advocate, Respondent (s) / Defendant(s) / Opposite Party

MEMO OF APPEARANCE

To,

The Registrar,
National Green Tribunal
Principal Bench, Delhi

Sir,

Kindly enter my appearance in the above matter on behalf of the Petitioner / Appellant / Respondent.

Dated:

Advocate for the
Petitioner(s)/Appellant(s)/Respondent(s)
29, Nizamuddin East, Presidential Estate, (Lower Ground Floor), New Delhi–110013
Tel.: +91-11-40573181E-mail: eldflegal@gmail.com

SAURABH RAJPAL
ADVOCATE-ON-RECORD
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
AOR CODE-3577
D-205, 2nd Floor, Lajpat Nagar-1, New Delhi-24
Mob.: 9971792685

No Objection respondent No. 6

Saurabh Rajpal, Advocate

Gmail ENVIRO LEGAL DEFENCE FIRM <eldflegal@gmail.com>

Farukh Chouhan & Anr. Vs. State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh & Ors. [OA. 528 OF 2024/PB]

1 message

ELDF <eldflegal@gmail.com> Tue, May 6, 2025 at 3:31 PM
To: RAHUL CHOUDHARY <litigation@dclawchambers.com>, "dclaw160@gmail.com" <dclaw160@gmail.com>, priyanka swami <advpriyankaswami@gmail.com>, ankit.scngtup@gmail.com
Cc: Shubham Upadhyay <Shubham@eldfindia.com>, Surya Gupta <surya@eldfindia.com>

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Please find attached copy of the Objections by the Respondent No. 6 – M/s Shri Prem Chand Gupta in the above mentioned case.

Thanks & Regards
--
Sameer Manher
Clerk
Enviro Legal Defence Firm
29, Presidential Estate LGF,
Nizamuddin East New Delhi – 110013
Ph. No. 011-40573181

Objections.pdf
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