

**IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH
AT NEW DELHI**

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 393 OF 2022

IN THE MATTER OF:

Ashish Kumar Dwivedi

.... Applicant

Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.

... Respondents

INDEX

N.D.O.H. 01.02.2023

S.N.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO
1.	Reply On Behalf Of Respondent M/S Pehalwan Traders To The Additional Observations Of Scientist 'D' Cpcb Dated 11.11.2022 And Reply To The Contents Of The Original Application Qua The Answering Respondent.	2-21
2.	<u>Annexure No. R1</u> The relevant pages of the REIA dated October 2018.	22-63
3.	<u>Annexure No. R1</u> The image of the site of answering respondent taken on 06.05.2018	64

DATE: 30.01.2023

PLACE: New Delhi

FILED BY:


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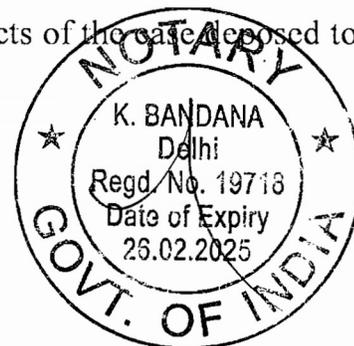
Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. ... Respondents

REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT M/S PEHALWAN
TRADERS TO THE ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OF
SCIENTIST 'D' CPCB DATED 11.11.2022 AND REPLY TO THE
CONTENTS OF THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION QUA THE
ANSWERING RESPONDENT

I, Kailash Yadav, aged about 49 years, son of Shri Ram Vriksh Singh Yadav, Proprietor of M/s Pehalwan Traders; resident of H.N. 1095 Uphar Eldeco Udyan-II, Rai Bareilly Road P.S.- PGI, Lucknow, U.P., at present at New Delhi, the deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:-

1. That the deponent is the proprietor of the petitioner firm and as such, he is fully conversant with the facts of the case deposed to hereinafter.



2. That I have read the above noted Original Application and have understood the same fully.
3. That at the outset of this affidavit, I deny each and every averment of facts made in the said Original Application and Additional Submissions of Scientist of CPCB dated 11.11.2022 save and except those which are admitted by me hereinafter specifically.
4. That the answering respondent craves leave of this Hon'ble Tribunal to file the present composite reply to the additional observations made by the Scientist 'D' CPCB dated 11.11.2022 and the contents of Original Application, qua the answering respondent.
5. That the answering respondent most respectfully submits as under:
 - I. Objections to the additional observations of Scientist 'D' CPCB dated 11.11.2022
 - a. That this Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 26.05.2022 constituted a joint committee to file its factual and action taken report qua the allegations in the OA. The operative part of the order is reproduced below:

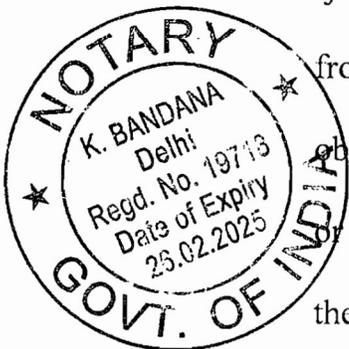
"7. The allegations made require due verification and immediate remedial action. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee of representatives of Director, Mining and Geology, Government of Uttar Pradesh, CPCB, State PCB and District Magistrate, Hamirpur and direct the Joint Committee to meet within four weeks and undertake site visits, look into the grievances of the applicant,



allegations regarding illegal mining, violation of Consent Conditions, SSMG, 2016 and EMGSM, 2020 and take requisite action by following due process of law. The State PCB will be the Nodal agency for coordination and compliance. Factual and action taken report may be furnished within two months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.”

Therefore, the scope of the Joint Committee was to give factual and action taken report after undertaking site visits and duly verifying the allegations contained in the OA. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the facts at the site were to be stated ‘as it is’ and were not to be arbitrarily interpreted and derived from documents by delving into a roving enquiry.

- b. That this Hon’ble Tribunal had constituted a joint committee comprising of various officers of different departments. The said committee was to submit its factual and action taken report ‘jointly’. The additional observations of CPCB scientist apart from the report of the joint committee was an individual observation as opposed to joint report. It does not bear signatures of concurrence of other committee members. It is clearly against the spirit of the joint committee and is beyond the scope of the



order dated 26.05.2022 of this Hon'ble Tribunal. Rather, by submitting additional submissions without the other members' endorsement, CPCB has casts aspersions on the other members, which is a very serious issue. Thus, it has no legal sanctity and is inadmissible in law and should be taken into cognizance.

c. On the cluster certificate issue:

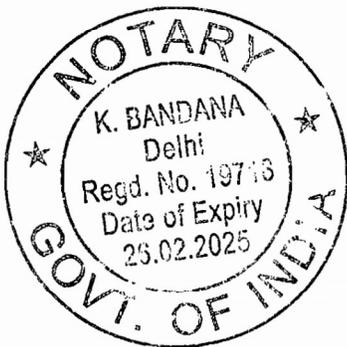
- i. It is submitted that the CPCB scientist in his individual report has stated that M/s Pehalwan Traders was issued EC on 24.11.2018 without considering cluster certificate and cluster certificate was issued on 17.12.2019, after the grant of EC. It is submitted that the above observation of CPCB Scientist is incorrect. It appears he has not been apprised of complete facts. The EC to M/s Pehalwan Traders was granted after considering cluster certificate dated 02.04.2018 issued in the name of M/s Kanha Constructions. Initially a regional EIA study was conducted and report submitted in October 2018 wherein study was conducted for stretch of area along the stretch of River Betwa in Districts Hamirpur and Jalaun (25°54'25.56"N & 79°39'42.55"E to 25°55'34.68"N & 80°16'12.74"E) for impact of mining of minor mineral



riverbed material from a homogenous area. A total of 31 projects were included in the study. M/s Pehalwan Traders and all the adjacent projects were included in the study. The cluster certificate dated 02.04.2018 issued by DM Office Hamirpur for Kanha Constructions is also annexed in the study at internal page 1089 of the study which mentions Khand no. 23/7 Village Bhedi Kharka (the lease of the answering respondent) along with other adjacent projects. Thus, all the cluster was in the knowledge of the authorities. EC was subsequently granted. The relevant pages of the said REIA dated October 2018 are annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure No. R1**.

However, the ECs granted on the said REIA became subject matter of litigation before this Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 263 and 264 of 2018. This Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 17.12.2018 was pleased to interalia order that the ECs may not be proceeded with.

The order dated 17.12.2018 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal was challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court by preferring Civil Appeal Diary Nos. 7298 of 2019 and 5296 of 2019 which was disposed of by the Hon'ble



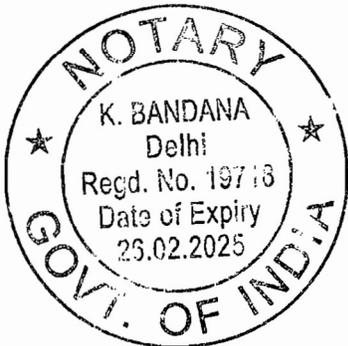
Supreme Court vide order dated 11.03.2019. The operative part of the order is reproduced hereunder for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

“The grievance is that though the appellants were not parties to the proceedings before the Tribunal, the result of the impugned order is that the environmental clearance granted to the appellants has been stayed. Since the Tribunal is seized with the proceedings, we are of the view that the grievance of the appellant should be considered by the Tribunal.

We accordingly, direct that if the applicant moves an application for variation of the interim order within a period of one week from today, the Tribunal may expedite the disposal of the application preferably within a period of two weeks thereafter.

All the rights and contentions of the parties are kept open.

The civil appeals are, accordingly, disposed of. No costs. Pending application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.”



That this Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to pass final judgment and order dated 25.09.2019 in Appeal nos. 263 and 264 of 2018 whereby it was pleased to allow the Appeals and set aside all the ECs.

The said final judgment and order dated 25.09.2019 was challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.8590 of 2019 along with Civil Appeal Nos. 8591-8592/2019, 8152-8153/2019, 9053/2019, Diary Nos. 41496/2019 and 41519/2019. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 13.12.2019 was pleased to allow the Civil Appeals and set aside the order dated 25.09.2019 and also the consequential orders and the matter was remanded back to this Hon'ble Tribunal for fresh decision after hearing the parties. The parties were also directed to appear before this Hon'ble Tribunal on 17.12.2019.

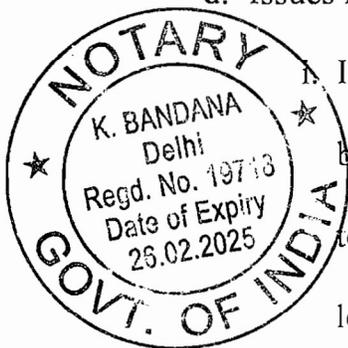
That on 17.12.2019, this Hon'ble Tribunal directed to maintain status quo and the EC granted prior to the order of the Hon'ble Tribunal was directed not to be given effect to treating the order of the Hon'ble Tribunal order dated 25.09.2019 as an interim order.



The said order dated 17.12.2019 of this Hon'ble Tribunal was challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal no. 54-55/2019 and Diary No. 46704/2019. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 13.01.2020 passed order staying order dated 17.12.2019 of this Hon'ble Tribunal. Further vide order dated 23.01.2020, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed this Hon'ble Tribunal not to proceed with the matter until an application for impleadment was made and decided. The matter is currently pending consideration before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

- ii. Since, in September 2019, this Hon'ble Tribunal had set aside the ECs, the project proponents, including M/s Pehalwan Traders proposed another EIA study and for that purposes, the cluster certificate dated 17.12.2019 was got issued.

d. Issues related to mismatching of co-ordinated of Lease Area.



It is respectfully submitted that M/s Pehalwan Traders has been conducting mining operations as per the area allotted to it by the concerned department. The LOI issued to it vide letter dated 26.02.2018 mentioned only the Khand no.

i.e.Khand No. 23/7 of village Bhedi Kharka, Tehsil Sarila, Hamirpur, it mentioned the mining area to be 12.145 hectare. No GPS co-ordinates were mentioned in the LOI. The EC dated 24.11.2018 to the answering respondent vide general condition no. 4 provided that “*precise mining area will be jointly demarcated at site by project proponent and officials of Mining/Revenue department prior to starting of the mining operations.*” Thus, the site was identified after carrying out the above stated demarcation exercise. It is also relevant to state here that the change of GPS coordinates did not result in change in mining area, khasra numbers, entailing capacity with change in process and or mining technology, modernization and scope of working which would have warranted a new EC as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. Still as an abundant caution, M/s Pehalwan Traders had intimated SEIAA about the changes in GPS Coordinates.

- ii. It is stated in the additional observation that the allotted lease is mid-stream. The said averment is incorrect. It is submitted that the flow of river stream is dynamic. It varies according to the season. During lean season, the stream



reduces drastically thereby exposing banks to a greater extent. From this exposed bank, mining is allowed subject to not breaking the phreatic table. It is specifically submitted that M/s Pehalwan Traders does not do instream mining and it has not broken the phreatic table for its mining purposes.

j. Issues related to excess mining:

It is respectfully submitted that the answering respondent is not breaching the total annual volume permitted for mining. What matters is the total volume because royalty has been paid on the said total volume. The No. of days which are permitted to mining, which in the present case is 275 days can change as the actual effective days may be less than 275 due to various reasons, say rain, festivals etc. Thus, keeping the mineable volume permitted, the mining is done. This factor has not been taken into consideration by the CPCB representative. It is specifically stated that no use of heavy machines has been done by M/s Pehalwan Traders except the bar scrapper and loader and their use have been permitted in the EC itself.



k. Issue related to illegal mining:

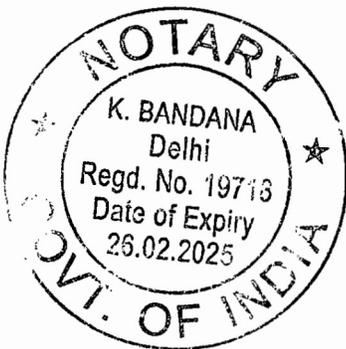
It is stated in the additional observations that M/s Pehalwan Traders had been imposed fine for violation of mining depth. The said averment is incorrect. The answering respondent was imposed fine for mining beyond the area which was done owing to the confusion caused because of change in the allotted area. It has corrected its bonafide mistake and is not repeating it. It has already paid the fine and therefore, the same should not be taken against it.

l. Issue related to consent permissions under the Water Act.

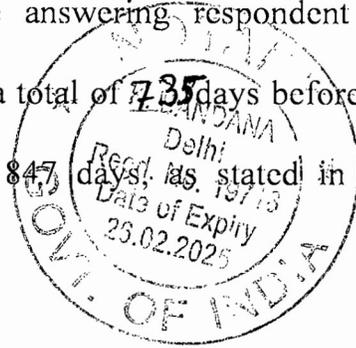
It is respectfully submitted that the answering respondent could not take the consent under the captioned Acts owing to a confusion which was caused because of a GO dated 02.11.2018 issued by CPCB wherein it was interalia provided that *“For industries requiring EC, issuing of consent by SPCBs/PCCs shall be one step process and EC will be deemed as CTE in such cases. SPCBs/PCCs shall be involved in the process of granting of EC.”* However, later it was learnt that the consent has to be taken then the answering respondent immediately applied for the same



and was issued the consent by UPPCB vide order dated 15.07.2022. The lapse on the part of the answering respondent on this account is not intentional and the same may not be taken against the answering respondent and no environmental compensation, as suggested be levied against the answering respondent. It may furthermore be submitted that the CPCB in its GO dated 02.12.2018 had considered and recorded interalia that there may not be value addition in CTE after obtaining EC as most of the conditions laid down in the EC and CTE are similar in nature. Thus, as a corollary, it is submitted that not taking of consent after grant of EC may not be taken as an adverse inference and the mining done in absence of consent but after being granted the EC should not be considered as illegal. It was only an irregularity which has now been regularized by the answering respondent by applying for the consent and after being granted consent on 15.07.2022. In view of the facts and circumstances stated above, the not taking of consent should also not be considered as not complying with the conditions of EC.



Without prejudice to the foregoing submissions it is submitted that the additional submissions state that as per UPPCB's calculation, the answering respondent had operated for a total of 847 days before being granted consent. However, the working of such calculation has not been given. The answering respondent had operated mining lease for a total of ~~847~~ ⁷³⁵ days before being granted consent and not 847 days, as stated in the additional submissions.



m. The Additional Submissions has not given objective report:

It is respectfully submitted that the report given is not objective. There are images given in the report shown to be near the site of the answering respondent, thereby attempting to prejudice this Hon'ble Tribunal against the answering respondent. It is submitted that Google image no.1 is shown to be near answering respondent. However, the image is that of village Pathreta and is 3.6 kms (as crow flies) away from the site. It is situated across the river channel, on the opposite side of the site. Similarly, Google

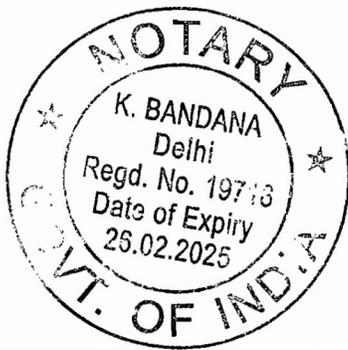


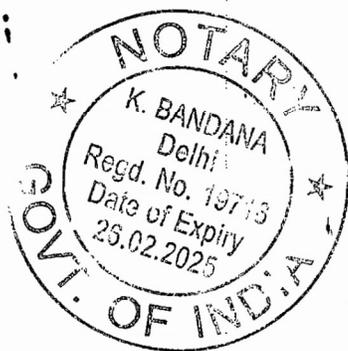
Image 02 though shown to be near answering respondent, it is of village Himanpura district Jalaun, which is 4.6 kms (as crow flies) away from the site of the answering respondent and across the river channel on the opposite side of the site. The very fact that a responsible authority is submitting misleading images is very unfortunate and questions the very veracity of additional submissions. The answering respondent is annexing google image of the site dated 06.05.2018 to show to this Hon'ble Tribunal the site which it had inherited. The Original Application as well as the additional submissions of CPCB Scientist is trying to saddle the answering respondent for mining work which had already taken place at the site inherited by the answering respondent, which is impermissible in law. The said image of the site of answering respondent taken on 06.05.2018 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure No. R2**. It may be noted that the site of the answering respondent is marked as ABCD but the answering respondent is doing mining in only BCDF to maintain the buffer zone from the forest area.



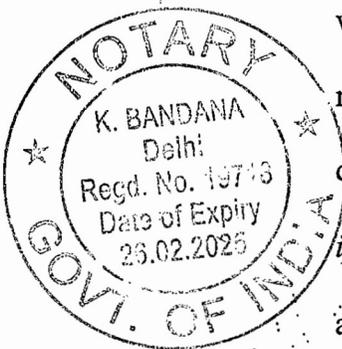
n. The calculation of Environmental Compensation:

It is respectfully submitted that the environmental compensation has devised by the CPCB under judicial orders of this Hon'ble Tribunal and in their guidelines, the CPCB specifically states that the Environmental Compensation is based on the 'Polluter Pays' principle.

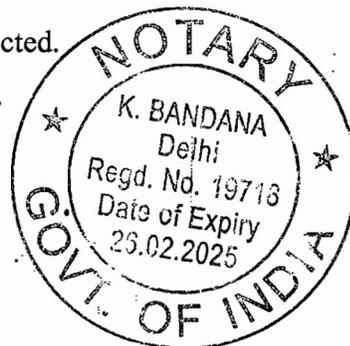
In regard to this principle, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Council for Enviro Legal Action Vs Union of India* had observed that "*once the activity carried on is hazardous or inherently dangerous, the person carrying on such activity is liable to make good the loss caused to any other person by his activity irrespective of the fact whether he took reasonable care while carrying on his activity. The rule is premised on the very nature of the activity carried on.*" In the present case, environmental compensation has been calculated by mechanically applying a straight-jacket formula. The compensation has been suggested to be imposed for interalia compensation for the number of days mine has been operated without valid consent and compensation on the entire quantity excavated assuming the EC is automatically cancelled as soon as they have started



production without valid consent. It is respectfully submitted that in mining activity, there is no trade effluent discharge that can be categorized as 'hazardous or inherently dangerous.' Not taking of consent may be a lapse on the part of the project proponent, but that per se would not mean that water or air was polluted at a hazardous or dangerous level. When the rule is premised on the very nature of the activity carried on, it was obligatory to have identified the nature of activity being carried on which caused pollution and damaged the environment. The answering respondent was carrying on the activity of mining. It is respectfully submitted that the answering respondent was not doing any mining which could be termed as illegal and causing pollution or environmental degradation. The only lapse was not taking of consent. The nature of mining activity is not such that it involves discharge of untreated effluents or chemicals in the water or Air, which if the consent was not taken would have resulted in the mining becoming a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity. This omission should not be considered *ipse dixit* to have made the legal mining being done by the answering respondent to causing pollution and inviting

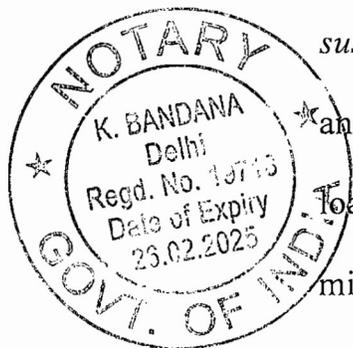


imposition of environmental compensation by applying a straight-jacket formula. While calculating environmental compensation, the authorities should also consider the kind of activity or omission complained of and whether such activity or omission directly results in pollution at a hazardous level that degrades the environment significantly. Merely the primary activity i.e. mining in the present case should not be a cause to impose a colossal environmental compensation. There should be a rationale in imposing the environmental compensation. Mining activity per se does not involve any discharge of trade effluent. It is submitted that the provision of portable mobile toilets at the site of the answering respondent, the sewage of which is later on treated, also takes care of any untreated sewage discharge in the water. It is further submitted that the environmental compensation, if applicable, should also take into consideration the entity on which it is proposed to be imposed. It should be reasonable enough to have deterrent effect on the entity and to remediate and restore the environment, but then at the same time it should not sound the death knell of the entity. The environmental compensation suggested to be imposed in the additional submissions has not considered the above germane factors and therefore it deserves to be rejected.



II. Reply to the contents of Original Application

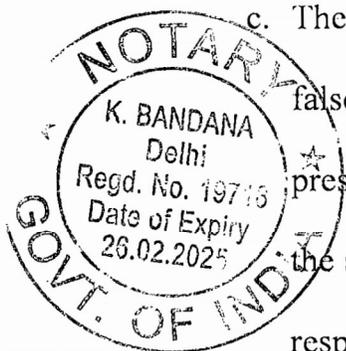
- a. It has been averred in para 19 and 20 of the OA that the answering respondent is employing excavator for mining work and photographs at annexure A/8 has been filed. The said averments of para 19 and 20 of the OA are incorrect and misleading and hence denied in toto. In reply it is submitted that the answering respondent has been issued EC wherein the permitted method of mining is opencast semi mechanized. The EC was issued on the EIA study wherein it was specifically mentioned that the proposed mining would be done by semi mechanized/OFTM (Other Than Fully Mechanized) method using light earth mover machines i.e. bar scrapers and loaders. Specific condition no. 16 of the EC also provides that "*Mining should be done by Bar scalping methods extraction (typically 0.3-0.6m or 1-2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining guidelines 2016.*" The photographs annexed as Annexure No. A/8 contains photographs of loaders which are being employed to move the stockpiled mined material from ground level and deposit it into an awaiting dump truck. The pile of mined morrum and the truck are also visible in the annexed photograph. It is not an



excavator as alleged in the para 19 and 20 of the OA. It is specifically submitted that no excavator is employed by the answering respondent for mining work.

b. The contents of para 21 of the OA are also denied being incorrect and false. In reply it is submitted that the answering respondent has not cleared any forest area for its mining activities (the same gets reflected in the joint committee report dated 11.11.2022 submitted to this Hon'ble Tribunal at internal page 6 against point no. 5). It has been mining within the area allotted to it by the concerned department (the same gets reflected in the joint committee report dated 11.11.2022 submitted to this Hon'ble Tribunal at internal page 6 against point no. 4.) Rather it has always maintained a buffer zone of 110 meter between the mining area and the forest area.

c. The contents of para 27 and 28 are incorrect, misleading and false, hence denied. In reply the contents of para I (d) of the present reply are reiterated and are not being repeated here for the sake of brevity. It is further submitted that the answering respondent is not carrying any mining activity from the old lease area.



d. That the contents of para 42 of the OA are denied being false and in reply it is submitted that the answering respondent has been doing mining within the area allotted to it by the authorities (the same gets reflected in the joint committee report dated 11.11.2022 submitted to this Hon'ble Tribunal at internal page 6 against point no. 4.)

That in view of the facts and circumstances stated hereinabove, the Applicant is not entitled to any relief qua the answering respondent.

That the above facts are being placed for the kind consideration of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Kulach Singh
DEPONENT

Verification

I, the deponent, above-named do hereby verify that the contents of above reply are true to my personal knowledge. No part of this affidavit is false and nothing material has been concealed. So help me God.

VERIFIED ON THIS THE 28TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2023 AT NEW DELHI.

IDENTIFIED



Kulach Singh
DEPONENT
28/1/2023
ATTESTED
[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC, DELHI
GOVT. OF INDIA

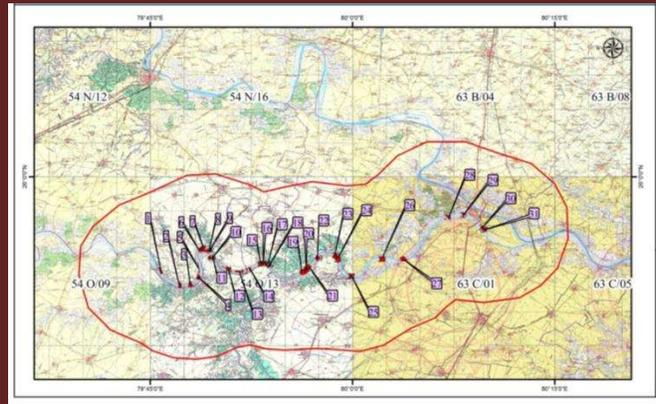
Final Regional Environment Impact Assessment Report (REIA)

with

Regional Environment Management Plan (REMP)

for

Minor Mineral (Sand / Morrums) Excavation from Betwa River



STUDY AREA - 2

25°54'25.56"N & 79°39'42.55"E to 25°55'34.68"N & 80°16'12.74"E

LIST OF CATEGORY 'B1' PROJECTS COVERED IN STUDY AREA-2

1. M/s Smt. Kaushilya Chobey, Khand No. 17/5, Sahjana, Sadar/ Hamirpur
2. M/s Pehalwan Traders, Khand No. 23/7, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
3. M/s Bindu and Ram Construction Company, Khand No. 03, Gata No. 1396 ga, Bhedi Khurd, Kalpi, Jalaun
4. M/s Indus Mines and Minerals, khand No. 11/4, Ramedi, Sadar/ Hamirpur
5. M/s Balaji Enterprises, Khand No. 23/20, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
6. M/s D. V. Construction, Khand No. 20/6, Tikapur, Maudaha/ Hamirpur
7. M/s Shri Kanha Construction Company, Khand No. 23/13, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
8. M/s Rama Traders, Khand No. 9/3, Kandaur, Sadar/ Hamirpur
9. M/s Baba Bholenath Traders, Khand No. 10/36, Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur
10. M/s Harihar Minerals LLP, Khand No. 23/19, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila / Hamirpur
11. M/s Eureka Mines and Minerals LLP, Gata No. 747, Khand No. 01, Pathreta, Kalpi/Jalaun

Submitted to

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, U.P.

Baseline Consultant

Research Institute of Material Sciences, New Delhi

Environment Consultant

ENV Developmental Assistance Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow

(QCI-NABET accredited consultant)

D-2247, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016

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OCTOBER, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S. NO.	CONTENTS	Pg.No.
I	TOR COMPLIANCE	I-1 to I-12
II	PH COMPLIANCE	I-1 to I-4
III	PREFACE	III-1 to III-4
IV	SALIENT FUTURE OF STUDY	IV-1 to IV-2
	CHAPTER-1	
1.1	GENERAL	1-2
1.1.1	Sand mining in India	1-3
1.1.2	Present status of sand Mining	1-3
1.1.3	Sand Mining in Uttar Pradesh	1-3
1.2	PURPOSE OF REGIONAL EIA	1-4
1.2.1	Applying Regional EIA	1-8
a	Challenges Being Faced during the Study	1-10
b	Baseline Data Collection conforms to the BIS guidelines	1-10
c	Regional Environment Management Plan (REMP)	1-10
d	Difference in approach of EIA and REIA	1-11
e	Importance of REIA	1-12
1.2.2	Recommendation for The Group of River Bed Mining Projects	1-12
1.3	LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO MINING OF MINOR MINERALS	1-13
1.3.1	Legislations	1-13
1.4	EXTRACT OF EIA NOTIFICATION	1-15
1.4.1	Environmental Clearance	1-17
1.4.2	Objective of EIA Study	1-18
1.5	PROJECT / PROPONENT DETAILS	1-19
1.5.1	Details of Project and Project Proponents in the study area	1-19
1.5.2	Brief description of nature, size, location of the project and its importance to the country, region	1-19
a	Nature	1-19
b	Brief history of projects in the study area	1-20
c	Size	1-22
d	Area and categorization of Projects in the study area	1-22
1.5.3	Location, brief description of project & its topography and physiography	1-22
a.	Location of Lease Area.	1-23
1.6	PROJECT IMPORTANCE TO THE COUNTRY AND REGION	1-23
1.7	SCOPE OF THE STUDY	1-24
1.8	NATURE AND SIZE OF GROUP OF LEASES	1-24
a	Nature of mines	1-24
b	Lease wise production details	1-25

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT]**STUDY AREA-2**

1.9	CARRYING CAPACITY OF AREA	1-25
1.9.1	Environmental rationale considered for group of leasings of mines	1-30
1.10	STRUCTURE OF EIA REPORT	1-30
	CHAPTER-2	
2.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	2-2
2.2	LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO MINING OF MINOR MINERALS	2-2
a.	Specific features of study area	2-5
2.3	CONNECTIVITY	2-7
2.4	TOPOGRAPHY & PHYSIOGRAPHY	2-10
2.5	RIVER PROFILE	2-14
a.	Geology	2-15
b.	Local Geology	2-18
c.	Soil	2-19
d.	Topography	2-21
e.	Hydrology	2-21
2.6	DRAINAGE	2-21
a.	Drainage Pattern & Groundwater Trend	2-23
b.	Water Course & Hydrology	2-27
c.	Betwa River	2-29
I	Landform & seismicity of the region	2-30
II	High Flood Status	2-30
2.7	TYPE OF THE PROJECT	2-31
2.7.1	Need of the project	2-32
2.7.2	Location (maps showing general location, specific location, and project boundary & project site layout)	2-32
2.7.2.1	Co-ordinates of leasehold area of lease areas in riverbed of Betwa	2-33
2.7.3	Size or magnitude of operation (incl. Associated activities required by or for the project)	2-33
2.7.4.	Estimation of the reserve	2-34
2.7.5.	Proposed schedule for approval and implementation	2-35
2.7.5.1	Mining plan	2-37
2.7.5.2	Replenishment Study	2-39
2.8	LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF MINING	2-41
2.8.1	Lease areas at a Glance	2-42
2.9	CLOSURE OF MINES	2-42
2.9.1	Closing Plan/Rehabilitation	2-42
2.10	TECHNOLOGY AND PROCESS DESCRIPTION	2-43
2.11	MINING TECHNOLOGY	2-44
2.11.1	Methodology	2-45
2.11.2	Machines to be utilized	2-47

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

2.11.3.	Hand tools for Sand Excavation:	2-50
2.12	LAND USE PATTERN	2-52
2.13	LIFE OF MINE	2-52
2.14	INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES	2-53
2.15	COST OF INDIVIDUAL MINE & WHOLE GROUP OF LEASES	2-53
2.16	OTHERS	2-53
2.17	FACILITIES TO LABOURS	2-56
CHAPTER-2a		
2a.1	GENERAL	2-62
2a.2	Smt. KaushilyaChobey, Sahjana, Hamirpur	2-65
2a.2.1.	History	2-65
2a.2.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-66
2a.2.3.	Cost of Project	2-67
2a.2.4.	Manpower requirement	2-67
2a.2.5.	Reserve estimation	2-67
2a.2.6.	Project Location	2-68
2a.2.7.	Water requirement	2-68
2a.2.8.	Layout Plan	2-69
2a.2.9.	Landuse	2-70
2a.2.10.	Waste Generation	2-70
2a.2.11.	Water Budgeting	2-70
2a.2.12.	River bank protection	2-72
2a.3	M/s Pehalwan Traders BhediKharka, Sarila,Hamirpur	2-72
2a.3.1.	History	2-72
2a.3.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-73
2a.3.3.	Cost of Project	2-74
2a.3.4.	Manpower requirement	2-74
2a.3.5.	Reserve estimation	2-75
2a.3.6.	Project Location	2-75
2a.3.7.	Water requirement	2-75
2a.3.8.	Layout Plan	2-76
2a.3.9.	Landuse	2-77
2a.3.10.	Waste Generation	2-77
2a.3.11.	Water Budgeting	2-77
2a.3.12.	River bank protection	2-79
2a.4	M/s Bindu and Ram Construction Company BhediKhurd,Kalpi, Jalaun	2-79
2a.4.1.	History	2-79
2a.4.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-80
2a.4.3.	Cost of Project	2-81
2a.4.4.	Manpower requirement	2-82
2a.4.5.	Reserve estimation	2-82
2a.4.6.	Project Location	2-82

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT]**STUDY AREA-2**

2a.4.7.	Water requirement	2-82
2a.4.8.	Layout Plan	2-83
2a.4.9.	Landuse	2-83
2a.4.10.	Waste Generation	2-84
2a.4.11.	Water Budgeting	2-84
2a.4.12.	River bank protection	2-85
2a.5	M/s Indus Mines and Minerals Ramedi, Hamirpur, Hamirpur	2-85
2a.5.1.	History	2-85
2a.5.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-86
2a.5.3.	Cost of Project	2-88
2a.5.4.	Manpower requirement	2-88
2a.5.5.	Reserve estimation	2-88
2a.5.6.	Project Location	2-89
2a.5.7.	Water requirement	2-89
2a.5.8.	Layout Plan	2-90
2a.5.9.	Landuse	2-90
2a.5.10.	Waste Generation	2-91
2a.5.11.	Water Budgeting	2-91
2a.5.12.	River bank protection	2-92
2a.6	M/s Balaji Enterprises, BhediKharka, Sarila, Hamirpur	2-92
2a.6.1.	History	2-92
2a.6.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-93
2a.6.3.	Cost of Project	2-95
2a.6.4.	Manpower requirement	2-95
2a.6.5.	Reserve estimation	2-95
2a.6.6.	Project Location	2-96
2a.6.7.	Water requirement	2-96
2a.6.8.	Layout Plan	2-97
2a.6.9.	Landuse	2-98
2a.6.10.	Waste Generation	2-98
2a.6.11.	Water Budgeting	2-98
2a.6.12.	River bank protection	2-99
2a.7	M/s D. V. Construction Tikapur, Maudaha, Hamirpur	2-99
2a.7.1.	History	2-99
2a.7.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-100
2a.7.3.	Cost of Project	2-102
2a.7.4.	Manpower requirement	2-102
2a.7.5.	Reserve estimation	2-102
2a.7.6.	Project Location	2-103
2a.7.7.	Water requirement	2-103
2a.7.8.	Layout Plan	2-104
2a.7.9.	Landuse	2-104
2a.7.10.	Waste Generation	2-105

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

2a.7.11.	Water Budgeting	2-105
2a.7.12.	River bank protection	2-106
2a.8	M/s Ghanaram Infra Engineers Pvt Ltd Himanpura, Kalpi, Jalaun	2-106
2a.8.1.	History	2-106
2a.8.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-107
2a.8.3.	Cost of Project	2-109
2a.8.4.	Manpower requirement	2-109
2a.8.5.	Reserve estimation	2-109
2a.8.6.	Project Location	2-110
2a.8.7.	Water requirement	2-110
2a.8.8.	Layout Plan	2-111
2a.8.9.	Landuse	2-112
2a.8.10.	Waste Generation	2-112
2a.8.11.	Water Budgeting	2-112
2a.8.12.	River bank protection	2-114
2a.7.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-114
2a.9	ShriKanha Construction Company, BhediKharka, Sarila, Hamirpur	2-114
2a.9.1.	History	2-114
2a.9.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-115
2a.9.3.	Cost of Project	2-116
2a.9.4.	Manpower requirement	2-117
2a.9.5.	Reserve estimation	2-117
2a.9.6.	Project Location	2-117
2a.9.7.	Water requirement	2-118
2a.9.8.	Layout Plan	2-118
2a.9.9.	Landuse	2-119
2a.9.10.	Waste Generation	2-119
2a.9.11.	Water Budgeting	2-119
2a.9.12.	River bank protection	2-119
2a.10	M/s Rama Traders, Kandaaur, Hamirpur, Hamirpur	2-121
2a.10.1.	History	2-121
2a.10.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-122
2a.10.3.	Cost of Project	2-123
2a.10.4.	Manpower requirement	2-123
2a.10.5.	Reserve estimation	2-123
2a.10.6.	Project Location	2-124
2a.10.7.	Water requirement	2-124
2a.10.8.	Layout Plan	2-125
2a.10.9.	Landuse	2-126
2a.10.10.	Waste Generation	2-126
2a.10.11.	Water Budgeting	2-126
2a.10.12.	River bank protection	2-128

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT]**STUDY AREA-2**

2a.11	M/s Baba Bholenath Traders, Beri, Hamirpur, Hamirpur	2-128
2a.11.1.	History	2-128
2a.11.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-129
2a.11.3.	Cost of Project	2-131
2a.11.4.	Manpower requirement	2-131
2a.11.5.	Reserve estimation	2-131
2a.11.6.	Project Location	2-132
2a.11.7.	Water requirement	2-132
2a.11.8.	Layout Plan	2-133
2a.11.9.	Landuse	2-134
2a.11.10.	Waste Generation	2-134
2a.11.11.	Water Budgeting	2-134
2a.11.12.	River bank protection	2-136
2a.12	M/s Eureka Mines and Minerals LLP, Pathreta, Kalpi, Jalaun	2-136
2a.12.1.	History	2-136
2a.12.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-137
2a.12.3.	Cost of Project	2-138
2a.12.4.	Manpower requirement	2-139
2a.12.5.	Reserve estimation	2-139
2a.12.6.	Project Location	2-139
2a.12.7.	Water requirement	2-140
2a.12.8.	Layout Plan	2-140
2a.12.9.	Landuse	2-141
2a.12.10.	Waste Generation	2-141
2a.12.11.	Water Budgeting	2-141
2a.12.12.	River bank protection	2-143
2a.13	M/s Harihar Minerals LLP , BhediKharka, Sarila, Hamirpur	2-143
2a.13.1.	History	2-143
2a.13.2.	Project Detail and Surrounding features	2-144
2a.13.3.	Cost of Project	2-146
2a.13.4.	Manpower requirement	2-146
2a.13.5.	Reserve estimation	2-146
2a.13.6.	Project Location	2-147
2a.13.7.	Water requirement	2-147
2a.13.8.	Layout Plan	2-148
2a.13.9.	Landuse	2-148
2a.13.10.	Waste Generation	2-148
2a.13.12.	River bank protection	2-149
2a.14	Other projects in the cluster	2-150
2a.14.1.	History of B1 projects	2-152
2a.14.2.	History of B2 projects	2-158
	CHAPTER-3	

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

3.0	STUDY AREA	3-3
a.	Methodology	3-3
b.	Secondary Data Collection	3-4
c.	Assessments of the Present state of the Environment for the specified area under study based on following factors	3-4
3.1	LAND ENVIRONMENT	3-5
a	Regional Geology & physical features	3-6
b	Topography & terrain:	3-11
c	Land use/Land cover:	3-15
d	Land use Pattern regional:	3-15
3.2	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	3-21
a.	Climate of the region/ area under study	3-21
b.	Study area	3-23
A	Temperature	3-23
B	Rainfall	3-24
C	Wind Speed and Wind Direction	3-24
D	Ground water:	3-25
3.3	WATER ENVIRONMENT (GROUND & SURAFCE WATER)	3-26
A	Ground water:	3-28
B	Surface water	3-46
3.4	AIR ENVIRONMENT	3-50
3.4.1	Selection of monitoring locations	3-50
3.4.2	Recommended Minimum Number of Stations, Population-Wise (Clause 10.7.2.2)	3-52
3.4.3	Free Silica	3-60
3.5	NOISE ENVIRONMENT	3-67
3.6	SOIL ENVIRONMENT	3-72
3.7	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT	3-79
A	Wetlands	3-79
B	Flora And Fauna	3-83
C	Aquatic ecology	3-161
3.9	SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	3-165
3.9.1	Population Profile:	3-166
3.9.2	Literacy profile:	3-168
3.9.3	Occupational profile	3-169
CHAPTER-4		
4.0	GENERAL	4-2
4.0.1	Regional Impacts	4-4
4.0.2	Shadow projection of impacts:	4-5
4.0.3	Management and mitigation of regional impacts	4-6
4.0.4	Undertaking a Strategic Regional Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	4-7

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

4.0.5	Assessment of regional impacts	4-7
4.0.6	Criteria of impact study	4-11
4.1	IMPACTS OF MORRUM MINING	4-11
4.1.1	Physical	4-11
4.1.1.1.	Regional Impact	4-11
4.1.1.2.	Mitigation Measure	4-12
4.1.2	Land Environment	4-13
4.1.2.1.	Regional Impact	4-13
4.1.2.2.	Mitigation Measure	
4.1.2.3	Anticipated impacts and evaluation	4-14
a	Impact on quantity and characteristics of top soil	4-14
b	Impact on soil quality of the surrounding area	4-15
c	Impact On Existing Land Use	4-15
d	Impact of siltation in the morrum pits	4-16
e	Impact on natural course of river/diversion of water flow due to bank erosion	4-16
f	Impact on riverine ecology	4-16
g.	Erosion potential and terrain: stability of river banks (which may lead to loss of chunks of land and make area flood prone)	4-17
4.1.3.	Waste Dumps	4-17
4.1.3.1 .	Mitigation Measures	4-17
4.1.4.	Air Environment	4-18
4.1.4.1	Anticipated Impacts and Evaluation	4-18
4.1.4.2	Regional impact of air pollution	4-19
4.1.4.3	Air Modeling	4-19
4.1.4.4	Fugitive dust- modeling	4-20
4.1.4.5	Mitigation Measures	4-21
4.1.5.	Water Environment	4-22
4.1.5.1	Baseline Status	4-22
4.1.5.2	Anticipated impacts and evaluation	4-22
4.1.5.3	Impact on water level	4-23
4.1.5.4	Increase in turbidity	4-23
4.1.5.5	Regional Impact	4-26
4.1.5.6	Mitigation Measures	4-26
4.1.6.	Noise Environment	4-26
4.1.6.1.	Anticipated impacts and evaluation	4-27
4.1.6.2	Regional Impact	4-27
4.1.6.3	Traffic during operations	4-27
4.1.6.4	Mitigation Measures	4-27
4.1.6.5.	Traffic analysis of regional impact of additional traffic because of proposed projects	4-35
4.1.6.6	During mine operation	4-35
4.1.6.7.	Result	

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

4.1.6.8.	Anticipated impacts and evaluation	4-36
4.1.6.9.	Mitigation Measures	4-36
4.1.7.	Biological environment	4-36
4.1.7.1	Anticipated impacts and evaluation	4-36
4.1.7.2	Impact On Biological Environment	4-37
4.1.7.3	Increased Habitat Loss and Disturbance of Wildlife	4-37
4.1.7.4	Widespread Human Influx	4-37
4.1.7.5	Mitigation Measure	4-38
4.1.7.6	Impact On Ecology Of The Area	4-38
4.1.7.7	Mitigation measures	4-39
4.1.7.8.	Flora and fauna of riparian habitat	4-40
4.1.7.9.	Environmental Management Plan (Biological Environment)	4-41
4.1.8.	Socio-Economic Environment	4-42
4.1.8.1	Project induced in-migration	4-42
4.1.8.2	Mitigation Measure	4-43
4.1.9.	Increased risk of road traffic accidents	4-44
4.1.9.1	Impact	4-44
4.1.9.2	Mitigation Measures	4-44
4.1.10.	Decreased Availability Of Water And Livelihood Impacts	4-45
4.1.10.1	Impact	4-45
4.1.10.2	Mitigation Measures	4-45
4.1.11	Cultural heritage	4-45
4.1.11.1	Impact	4-45
4.1.11.2	Mitigation Measures	4-46
4.1.12.	Visual and landscape character	4-46
4.1.12.1	Impact	4-46
4.1.12.2	Mitigation Measures	4-46
4.1.13	Occupational health	4-46
4.1.13.1	Impact	4-47
4.1.13.2	Mitigation Measures	4-47
4.2	FOLCHI METHOD FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT	4-55
4.2.1	Pre-existing environmental context	4-56
4.2.2.	Impacting factors	4-58
4.2.3.	Weighted influence of each impacting factor on environmental component	4-61
4.2.4.	Calculation of the impact on each environmental component	4-61
4.2.5.	Conclusion	4-68
CHAPTER-5		
5.1	EXCAVATION METHODS AS PER SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING GUIDELINES 2016	5-2
a.	Bar scalping or skimming	5-2
b.	Dry-Pit Channel Mining	5-6
c.	Wet-Pit Channel Mining	5-6

d.	Bar Excavation	5-7
e.	Channel-wide River bed Mining	5-7
5.2	OTHER POPULAR METHODS	5-8
5.2.1	Bucket-Plow Method Of Sand Mining	5-8
5.2.2	Trenching Method of Mining	5-9
5.2.3	Pitting Method of Mining	5-9
5.3	ACCEPTIBILITY OF VARIOUS MINING METHODS FOR SUSTAINABLE MINING	5-10
5.4	WHY BAR SKIMMING/SCALPING	5-11
5.5	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE SITE	5-13
CHAPTER-6		
6.1	INTRODUCTON	6-2
6.2	MONITORING SCHEDULE & PARAMETERS	6-2
6.2.1	PROJECT SPECIFIC MONITORING LOCATION	
	ChandwariGhuroli, Hamirpur M/s SanewinInfrstructure Pvt. Ltd. M/s New Eoan Associates, Muhana, Jalaun	
	M/s KanhaiyaLal& Sons, BaderaKhalsa, Hamirpur M/s Disha Enterprises, M/s Shri Kant Gupta, M/s Satyam Construction (Chikasi) M/s Pratap Corporation, Simiriya, Jalaun	
	M/s SanewinInfrstructure Pvt. Ltd. RiruwaBasariya M/s Senvin Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd, M/s Atique-ur-rehman M/s HSM Holdings,	
6.3	MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY	6-22
6.3.1.	Air	6-22
6.3.2.	Water	6-23
6.3.3.	Noise	6-25
6.3.4.	Soil	6-25
6.4.5.	Traffic	6-26
6.3.6.	Health	6-26
6.3.8	Flora Fauna Study	6-26
6.3.9	Biodiversity Study	6-26
6.4	IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PLAN	6-26
6.5	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	6-27
6.6	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING OF NON-COMPLIANCE OF EIA CONDITIONS:	6-29

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

6.7	CO-ORDINATION WITH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE & RO, UPPCB FOR MONITORING PLAN.	6-29
	CHAPTER-7	
7.1	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	7-3
7.1.1	Procedural guidelines	7-3
7.2	RISK ASSESSMENT	7-4
7.3	IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS	7-4
7.3.1	Mineral loading	7-5
7.3.2	Transport	7-5
7.3.3	Inundation/flooding	7-5
7.3.4	Quick sand condition	7-6
7.3.5	Drowning	7-6
7.4	MITIGATION OF HAZARDS	7-6
7.4.1	Measures to prevent accidents during loading	7-6
7.4.2	Measures to prevent accidents during transportation	7-7
7.4.3	Measures to prevent dangerous incidents due to inundation/flooding	7-7
7.4.5	Measures to prevent quick sand condition	7-8
7.4.6	Measures to prevent drowning	7-8
7.4.7	Natural resource conservation	7-8
7.5	SEDIMENT INFLUX RATE	7-8
7.5.1	River description	7-13
7.5.2	Geology	7-15
7.5.3	Local Geology	7-17
7.5.4	Topography of the study area-1	7-17
7.5.5	Rainfall	7-22
7.5.6	Land use/Land cover	7-24
7.5.7	Process of deposition	7-25
7.5.8	Floodplain Excavation Pit Geometry for Streamlined Floodplain	
7.5.9	Modes of Sediment Transport	7-27
7.5.10	Sediment Transport in Rivers	7-28
7.5.11.	Estimation of Sedimentation	7-30
7.5.12	Study of Replenishment of the stretch	7-35
7.6	SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	7-37
7.7	RESSETLEMENT & REHABILITATION PLAN	7-37
7.8	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	7-37
7.8.1	Risk Assessment and Disaster Management Plan	7-38
7.8.2	Measures to Prevent Accidents Due to Trucks and Dumpers	7-39
7.8.3	Other Possible Measures to Avoid Risks/ Disaster Due to River Bed Mining.	7-39
7.9	TRANSPORTATIONAL ROUTE ANALYSIS	7-40
7.10	GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT	7-64

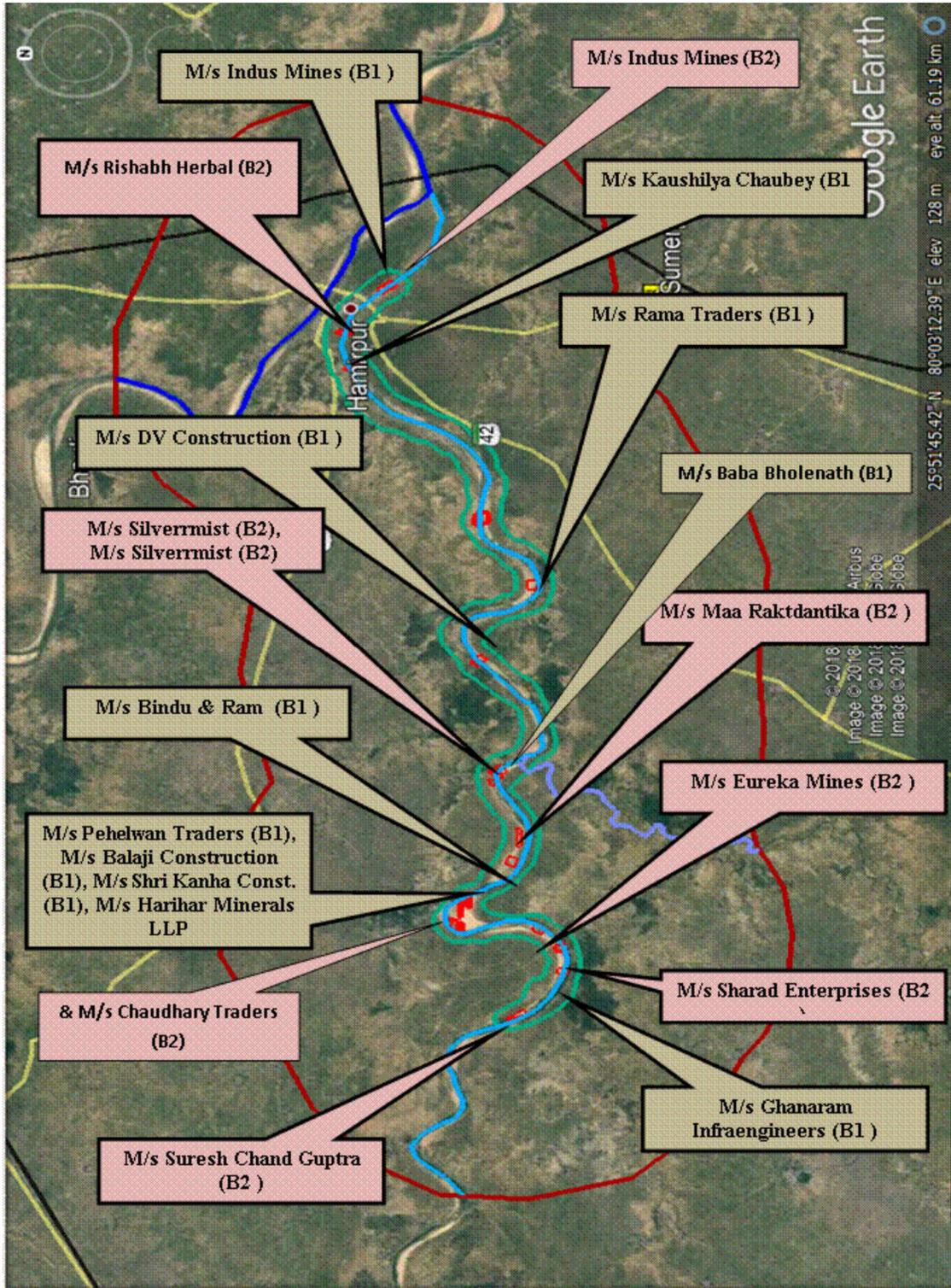
[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

7.11.1.	Function of vegetation in river bank protection	7-71
7.11.2	Guidelines for plantation:	7-73
7.11.3	Selection of Plants for Greenbelts	7-73
a.	For absorption of gases	7-74
b.	For Removal of Suspended Particular matter	7-74
c.	Main objectives of plantation	7-74
d	Model of Green Belt Development	7-75
e	Plantation Program	7-76
f	Plantation pattern:	7-76
g	Operation Model for Plantation Species Matrix:	7-78
h.	Recommended Species for Various Soil Types:	7-80
i	Recommended species for haulage route plantation	7-86
CHAPTER-8		
8.1	BENEFITS OF SUSTAINABLE/SCIENTIFIC MINING	8-2
8.1.1	Environmental benefits	8-3
8.1.2	Improvement in physical infrastructure	8-3
8.1.3	Improvement in social infrastructure	8-3
a.	Benefit-sharing	8-5
b.	CER activities	8-7
c.	Education.	8-9
d.	Water Supply including Drinking Water:	8-10
e.	Environment	8-11
f.	Social Empowerment.	8-12
g.	Sports and Culture	8-12
8.2	ROAD MAINTAINANCE	8-14
8.2.1	Construction of motarable roads	8-15
8.3	EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL- SKILLED, SEMISKILLED AND UNSKILLED	8-17
8.4	ECONOMICAL BENEFITS	8-17
8.5	POSITIVE ASPECTS OF MINING	8-17
8.6	SUMMARY	8-18
CHAPTER-9		
9.1	INTRODUCTION	9-2
9.1.1	General Application of Costs-Benefits Analysis	9-3
9.1.2	Types of Impact of Mining	9-3
9.1.3	Benefits of Mining	9-4
9.1.4	Environmental cost-benefit analysis at regional level	9-6
9.2	ANALYSIS OF PROJECT COMPONENTS	9-7
9.3	QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS	9-7
9.3.1	Financial analysis	9-7
9.3.2	Economic analysis:	9-9
9.4	QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS	9-9
9.4.1	Environmental Costs	9-9

9.4.2	Environmental Benefits	9-11
9.5	INFERENCE	9-15
9.6	COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECTS IN THE STUDY AREA	9-15
CHAPTER-10		
10.1	INTRODUCTION	10-2
10.2	REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (REMP)	10-2
10.2.1	Future scenario	10-9
10.2.2.	Cost estimation for the different strategies.	10-10
10.2.3.	Study area	10-10
10.3	PRESENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION	10-11
10.4	FUTURE SCENARIO	10-11
10.4.1.	Management Strategies	10-11
10.4.2.	Combined Planning	10-12
10.4.3.	Cost estimates	10-12
10.5	REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	10-12
10.5.1.	Aims and objectives	10-12
10.5.2.	REMP application	10-12
10.5.3.	Specific issues	10-13
10.6	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.	10-13
10.7	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	10-16
10.7.1.	Progressive Green Belt Development Plan	10-21
10.7.2.	Green Belt Development in the study area.	10-21
10.7.3.	Environmental Monitoring Plan	10-21
10.7.4.	Organizational setup for Environmental Monitoring	10-22
10.7.5.	Implementation Of EMP	10-23
10.7.6.	Environment Management Mechanism	10-23
10.7.7.	Functions of the EMP Implementation Team	10-24
10.7.8.	Budget For Environmental Management	10-24
CHAPTER-11		
11.1	SUMMARY OF REIA	11-2
11.2	PROJECTS	11-9
11.2.1	Project Description:	11-9
11.2.2	Lease area	11-9
11.2.3	Estimation of Reserve	11-9
11.3	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	11-9
11.3.1	Water Supply	11-10
11.3.2	Man Power Requirement	11-10
11.4	OVERALL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT	11-10
11.4.1	Sustainable Mining	11-10
11.4.2	Environmental Benefits	11-11
11.4.3	Social Benefits	11-11

11.5	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	11-12
a	Operational Practices	11-12
b	Processing site and maintenance yard	11-12
c	Appropriate transportation methods	11-13
d	Modifying operational practices working time	11-13
11.6	EXPLANATION OF HOW ADVERSE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN MITIGATED	11-13
	CHAPTER-12	
12.1	DISCLOSURE OF COSULTANTS	12-1
V	REFERENCES	
VI	ANNEXURES	

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2



LIST OF ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE NO.	DETAILS
I	Copy of regional combined map of the study area.
II	Copy of LOI
III	Copy of TOR Issued/ standard TOR by SEAC/Model TOR by MoEF (B1 Projects)
IV	Copy of EC issued (B2 Projects)
V	Cluster certificate by D.M.O.
VI	Receiving of Environmental Monitoring (R.O.,UPPCB for Hamirpur and Jalaun)
VII	NABL certificate of RIMS (laboratory outsourced for monitoring)
VIII	Minutes of Public Hearing
IX	Lease wise Mine Plan approval letter
X	Land use map of the study area-2
XI	Working plans of forest in the study area
XII	Monitoring Reports of
a.	Ambient Air Quality
b.	Water Quality
1.	Ground water
2.	Surface water
c.	Ambient Noise level
d.	Soil Quality
XIII	Environmental policy
XIV	Drainage map
XV	Village wise amenities of the study area.
XVI	MoEF notification regarding EIA and REMP
XVII	SEAC, UP notifications regarding Sand/Morrum Mining.
XVIII	Toposheet of the study area.
XIX	Combined map of Monitoring Locations in the study area

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] **STUDY AREA-2**

XX	Standards for environmental analysis.
XXI	Supreme Court Order for Goa Iron Ore Mines.
XXII	Summaries of studies undertaken for cumulative impacts by MoEF&CC.
XXIII	Overview of legislation/ policies applicable to mining of Minor minerals.
XXIV	Regional Geology map of the study area.

SALIENT FEATURES OF STUDY AREA

Study of area stretched between along the stretch of River Betwa in Districts Hamirpur and Jalaun (25°54'25.56"N& 79°39'42.55"E to 25°55'34.68"N& 80°16'12.74"E) for impact assessment of mining of minor mineral riverbed material from a homogenous area.

1. All the mining projects situated between 25°54'25.56"N& 79°39'42.55"E to 25°55'34.68"N& 80°16'12.74"E on river Betwa are included in the study.
2. REIA is submitted for only the projects for which public hearing has been conducted.
3. For assessing the impact on air and noise quality all the projects which are known to be e-auctioned (information received from DMO Hamirpur and DMO Jalaun) till august 2018 are taken into the consideration (B1 and B2).
4. Studies have been undertaken
 1. Study of Regional geology
 2. Study of cumulative impact of air pollutants in the study area.
 3. Study of traffic of the whole region and (base and incremental) for air quality and noise quality.
 4. Development of Green Belts and river bank protection plans
 5. Monitoring based on sampling and chemical analysis on regional level.
 - Surface water
 - Groundwater, to determine scale of contamination.
 - Ambient air quality is monitored by High Volume Sampler (HVS) for effectiveness of the dust prevention and control actions.
5. Proposal for installation of small mobile STP, portacabins, dustbins and mobile toilets.
6. Depth of mining against the ground water level of area (Pre and post monsoon).
7. Mineral production, haulage route, plantation programme, total cost, CER and EMP costs, employment potential along with water requirement are calculate for all the projects which area being represented by Env DAS India Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow (B1 and B2 both)

Matrix of project included in the REIA

S.No.	Cat.	Name Of Mine	Area in Ha	Village Tehsil/ District	Owner	REIAA submission
1.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Sahjana/ Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	Smt. Kaushilya Chobey Contractor Proprietor- Smt. Kaushalya Chaubey W/o Brajesh Kumar R/o Village - Tauriyapura, Tehsil - Kulpahar, District - Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh	Yes
2.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Bhedi Kharka/ Sarila/Hamirpur	M/s Pehalwan Traders Proprietor- Mr. Kailash Singh Yadav S/o Shri Ramvrakcha Yadav R/o H.No. 1095, eldeco-2, Uphar Colony, Sector-3, Utharethiya, Rae Bareli Road,, District - Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	Yes
3.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	20.242	Bhedi Khurd/ Kalpi/ Jalaun	M/s Bindu and Ram Construction Company Shri Maheep Kumar Ojha S/o Shri Ramdeo Prasad Ojha R/o Village - Dhushah, Tehsil - Balrampur, District - Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh. 271201	Yes
4.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	17.408	Ramedi/ Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Indus Mines and Minerals Proprietor - Shri Vikas Parmani S/o Shri H. Parmani, E-7 HIG 441 arera colony, Huzur , R.S.Nagar, Bhopal	Yes
5.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Bhedi Kharka/ Sarila/Hamirpur	M/s Balaji Enterprises Proprietor- Shri Navneet Kumar Pandey S/o Shri Vinay Kumar Pandey R/o H.No. 271, Vishwas Khand-3, Gomti Nagar,, Tehsil - Lucknow, District - Lucknow Uttar Pradesh. 226010	Yes
6.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	24.291	Tikapur/ Maudaha/ Hamirpur	M/s D. V. Construction Proprietor- Smt. Suman Devi W/o Shri Indra Bahadur Yadav R/o Village - Digura Jot, Tehsil- Katra Ikauna, District - Shrawasti, Uttar Pradesh. 271845	Yes
7.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	16.194	Himanpura/ Kalpi/ Jalaun	M/s Ghanaram Infra Engineers Pvt Ltd Proprietor - Shri Bishan Singh S/o Shri Ghanaram R/o 240/4a, Civil lines, Kachahri Chauraha Tehsil- Jhansi, District - Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.	Yes
8.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Bhedi Kharka/ Sarila/Hamirpur	Shri Kanha Construction Company Proprietor- Shri Anil Dixit S/o Shri Radhe Shyam Dixit R/o Geru wala bangla, Tyagi Nagar, Morar, Gwalior, M.P. 474006	Yes
9.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	30.7698	Kandaaur/ Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Rama Traders Shri Virendra Singh S/o Late Shri Ram Singh R/o Badipur, Bhan Mau, Barabanki, U.P.	Yes
10.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Baba Bholenath Traders Shri Brajesh Chandra Tripathi S/o Shri Rajaram R/o Village - Dhingpur, Hari Nagar, P.S. - Sikanderpur, District - Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh. 209725	Yes
11.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	16.194	Pathreta/ Kalpi/ Jalaun	M/s Eureka Mines and Minerals LLP Proprietor- Shri chandershekhar Chaurasia S/o Shri Deen Dayal Chaurasia H.No. 28, Brahmipuri Colony, Near Jugauli Crossing, Faizabad Road, District Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	Yes
12.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	12	Bhedi Kharka/ Sarila/Hamirpur	M/s Harihar Minerals LLP Proprietor Shri Ram Avatar Singh S/o Shri Tejram Singh R/o	Yes

Salient Features of the
Study area-2

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT]

STUDY AREA-2

					405 Kha, New Patel Nagar, Near Kalidas School, Orai, Jalaun (U.P.)	
13.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	29.554	Teekapur/ Maudaha/ Hamirpur	M/s Kanhaiya Lal & Sons Proprietor- Shri Umesh Chandra Bnasal S/o Shri Kailash Narayan Bansal Ward No. 08, Near Radha Krishna Temple, Tehsil - Porsa, District - Morena, M.P.	PH completed, Minutes awaited
14.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	36.437	Teekapur/ Maudaha/ Hamirpur	M/s Kamtanath Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. Proprietor- Shri Rajesh Kumar Gangele S/o Shri Bhagwan Das Gangele R/o 02, Bhawani Nagar, In front of Renault showroom, Near Amit Motors, J. K. Road, Tehsil - Hamirpur, District - Bhopal, M.P.	PH completed, Minutes awaited
15.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	20.24	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s New Praveera Infraheight Pvt. Ltd. Proprietor- Shri Santosh Kumar Sachan S/o Shri Ram Adhar Sachan R/o Plot No. 540, Flat No. 202 B, Gopala, Green Apartment, Ratanlal Nagar District - Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	PH completed, Minutes awaited
16.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	36.437	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	Shri Rahul Kumar Gupta Proprietor- Shri Rahul Kumar Gupta S/o Shri Vinod Babu Gupta R/o H.No. 15/74-75, Baba Ghat, Civil Lines, Baragaon, Kanpur District - Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	PH completed, Minutes awaited
17.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	36.437	Sahurapur/ Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Shri Construction Proprietor- Shri Atulendra Singh Sengar S/o Shri Trijendra Singh Sengar R/o Ward No. 64, Sun city Colony, Behind No. 1 School, Tehsil - Chhatarpur, District - Chhatarpur, M.P.	PH completed, Minutes awaited
18.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	12.15	Bhedi Kharka/ Sarila/Hamirpur	M/s Yadav & Sons Proprietor- Shri Avadhesh Kumar S/o Shri Bahoran Singh H.No. B-1/35, Sector -1, LDA Colony, Kanpur Road Tehsil - Lucknow, District - Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	PH completed, Minutes awaited
19.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	36.437	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Unnao Infradevelopers Pvt. Ltd. Shri Sunil Kumar Mishra S/o Late Radha Krishna Mishra H.No. 249/1, Civil Lines, Distict- Unnao, UP	PH awaited
20.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	38.866 ha	Naithi/ Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Kuber Kamna Marbles Pvt. Ltd. Proprietor Shri Satish Kumar Gupta S/o Shri Kailash Chand R/o 33, Krishi Nagar, Taron ki Koot, Tonk Road, Sanganer, Airport Sanganer, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	PH awaited
21.	B1	Sand /Moram mining at	36.437 ha	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	Shri Shailendra Yadav S/o Shri Naipal Singh R/o Kaushal Colony, Malli, Bhamauri, Post- Damuvadhunga, Tehsil- Haldwani, Nainital (Uttarakhand)	PH awaited
22.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	16.194	Basrehi/ Kalpi/ Jalaun	Shri Suresh Chand Gupta S/o Shri Narayan Das Gupta R/o H.No. 60, Ganesh Bazar, Jhansi city, District- Jhansi, U.P.	EC granted
23.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Shankaripeeper Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Rishab Herbal Pvt. Ltd. Shri Arun Kumar S/o Shri Rambilash Singh House No. A-1/23, DLF, Dilshad Extension 2, Sahibabad Pasonda, District- Ghaziabad, U.P.	EC awaited

Salient Features of the
Study area-2

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT]

STUDY AREA-2

24.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Ramed/ Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Indus Mines And Minerals Shri Vikas Parmani S/o Shri H. Parmani R/o E - 7, HIG 441, Arera Colony, Huzur, R.S. Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.	EC granted
25.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	20.242	Bhedi Khurd/ Kalpi/ Jalaun	M/s Maa Raktdantika Contractors and Suppliers Pvt Ltd. Proponent - Shri Ankit Gupta R/o H.No. 19/843, Ring Road, Indira Nagar, Colony - Vasundhara Complex, Indira Nagar, District - Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	EC granted
26.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Silver Mist Retail Private Limited Shri Prashant Kumar Malviya S/o Shri Santosh Malviya R/o H.No. Ward No - 10 ,Hamirpur Ward, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh.	EC granted
27.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	M/s Silver Mist Retail Private Limited Shri Prashant Kumar Malviya S/o Shri Santosh Malviya R/o H.No. Ward No - 10 ,Hamirpur Ward, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh.	EC granted
28.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	20.242	Himanpura/ Kalpi/ Jalaun	M/s Sharad Enterprises Shri Sharad Pratap Singh Yadav S/o Shri Shyam Sundar Singh Yadav R/o H.No. 240, 4A, Civil Lines, Kachhehri Chauraha, District- Jhansi, U.P	EC granted
29.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	24.291	Bhedi Kharka/ Sarila/Hamirpur	M/s Chaudhary Traders Shri Giriraj Kumar Sharma S/o Shri Ramji Lal Sharma R/o Muraina Road, Badfara Ambah, Muraina, M.P.	EC granted
30.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	12.145	Beri Hamirpur/ Hamirpur	APM Mining and Infra Pvt. Ltd.	EC awaited
31.	B2	Sand /Moram mining at	8.90	Pathrehta/ Kalpi/ Jalaun	M/s Associated Commerce, Proprietor- Shri Vishwas Parmani S/o Shri H. Parmani R/o Pipriya, Hoshangabad (M.P.)	EC granted

CHAPTER- II

S. NO.	CONTENTS
2.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT
2.2	LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO MINING OF MINOR MINERALS
2.3	CONNECTIVITY
2.4	TOPOGRAPHY & PHYSIOGRAPHY
2.5	RIVER PROFILE
2.6	DRAINAGE
2.7	TYPE OF THE PROJECT
2.8	LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF MINING
2.9	CLOSURE OF MINES
2.10	TECHNOLOGY AND PROCESS DESCRIPTION
2.11	MINING TECHNOLOGY
2.12	LAND USE PATTERN
2.13	LIFE OF MINE
2.14	INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES
2.15	COST OF INDIVIDUAL MINE & WHOLE GROUP OF LEASES
2.16	OTHERS
2.17	FACILITIES TO LABOURS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed morrum mining projects are new mining lease where the PPs were granted morrum mining for the lease period of Five years In the meanwhile on the enforcement of MoEF& CC notification dated, 2006 as amended in 2009, 2016 and 2018, DM, Hamirpur and Jalaun has ordered the PPs to submit EC to commence the morrum mining in the sanctioned lease area to get Environmental Clearance. Copy of Letter of Intent is attached as **Annexure-II**.

The proposed projects are to mine morrum from dry river bed sustainably and scientifically. Mining will be done by semi mechanized/OTFM (Other Than Fully Mechanized) method using e.g. bar scrapers and loaders along the river bed keeping the banks unaffected. A total of 31 mines are forming the group of leases including 21 B1

category Mines and 10 B2 category mines (inclusive of upcoming projects of B1-sub-category for which Public Hearing is awaited and B2-sub-category projects for which EC is awaited). All 31 mines are for morrum mining. Area wise eight projects “M/s Rama Traders, M/s Kanhaiya Lal & Sons, M/s Kamtanath Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., M/s Shri Rahul Kumar Gupta, M/s Shri Construction, M/s Unnao Infradevelopers, M/s Kuber Kamna Marbles Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Shailendra Yadav (for which PH is awaited)” are falling under category B1 having area of more than 25 ha. All other projects are below 25 ha but some of them are being treated as B1 category because of group of leases situation. The spirits of EIA notification is the cumulative impact assessment of two small mines which individually are believed to cause least impact and create a larger picture. The buffer zones of various mines on the stretch of river Betwa in District Hamirpur and Jalaun are overlapping each other, that is why the need for impact assessment on the large scale is aroused and Regional Environmental Impact Assessment is undertaken. The total area of mining lease is 631.51 Ha and the total annual production will be 9903658 cum/annum. The plan period of the entire group of lease is 05 years.

2.2 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The study includes information on:

- Type of mining areas (B1 and B2) proposed currently.
- Constraints to mining in terms of infrastructure, skilled labour, *etc.*
- Typical environmental impacts associated.
- Synergistic and cumulative impacts which can be identified
- Relative importance of each of these impacts

The study will allow the regulators to focus attention on priority environmental issues and mining regions. The study can be used by stakeholders and roleplayers to determine the level of small-scale mining on a regional basis. It can also be used by interested and affected parties to identify the type of environmental impacts that could be expected from the various mining lease area on a stretch.

- ❖ Plant trees along the riverbanks with no or minimal vegetation, irrespective of signs of erosion or not (ensure that species selected are indigenous species).

- **IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER BANKS**

Channel erosion often occurs on riverbanks with no or minimum vegetation cover. Secondary rehabilitation measures could include:

- ❖ Plant trees along the riverbanks with no or minimal vegetation, irrespective of signs of erosion or not. However, careful selection of species is required to ensure that trees are suitable for banks improvement as well as not interfering with the existing species.

2.10 TECHNOLOGY AND PROCESS DESCRIPTION

As per EIA Guidance Manual – Mining of Minerals as prepared by MoEF & CC - the proposed project is a surface mining. The typical scheme involved in surface mining is:

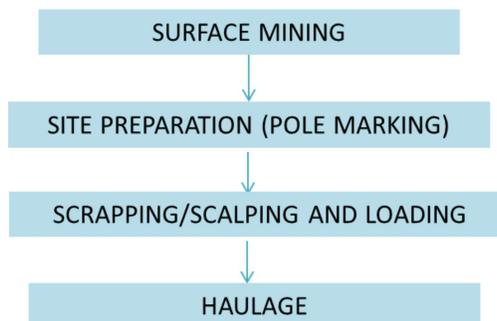


Fig. 2.4. Surface Mining Scheme

Mining

The mining process is opencast river bed mining of minor minerals. Before the mining process lease area will be demarcated with pucca pillars. Safety distance of 3.0 m or 10% of the width of the River whichever is more will be left intact as no mining zone. Drilling and blasting is not required.

Working Depth (below ground level)

During the entire lease period, the deposit will be worked from the top surface to 3 m bgl or above the ground water level whichever comes first.

The mining process is also detailed below:

Mining Process:

- ✎ Mining will be started at the farthest downstream end, moving upstream from there.
- ✎ At the cross section of the flood plain at the downstream end, the mining will be initiated from the middle of the cross section of the river bed.
- ✎ Mining will be continued in layers of 0.6 m depth to avoid ponding effect.
- ✎ Mining will be done in such a way that the process of mining remains confined to the middle of the flood plain. For achieving this purpose, a width of about 6m, suitable for locating the truck/trolley for simultaneous loading will be first excavated. To start with it may be covered with wooden plank or metal sheet if required to prevent any sagging.
- ✎ Having excavated that, the process will be continued to the flanks, of a truck width, alternating from one side to the other every time.
- ✎ After the first layer is excavated, the process will be repeated for next layers.
- ✎ 1. Can create efficient channel.
- ✎ 2. Less disturbance on bar.
- ✎ Smaller impact on riparian vegetation.
- ✎ 4. Can remedy channel braiding.
- ✎ 5. Useful for aggraded channels.

2.11 MINING TECHNOLOGY

Opencast, OTFM/Semi Mechanized, No drilling blasting, No dredging, day time, dry season.

Mining activity in river bed of Betwa River will be open cast and semi mechanized (OTFM). The mining method will be bar scalping/scraping (OTFM) using bar

scraper for Morrum scraping from the lease area and collecting in designated area in MLA. Loader will be used for loading of Morrum in to the trucks/trolley for further transportation to the Local market Bar scraping is the method approved in SMMGG, 2016 issued by MoEF &CC, GOI Delhi for environmental friendly mining.

Method		Tools/ Machines
Bar Scraping	OTFM (Semi- Mechanized)	Bar scraper, Loader

2.11.1 Methodology

Bar scalping or skimming is extraction of Morrum and gravel from the surface of bars. Historical scalping commonly removed most of the bar above the low flow water level, leaving an irregular topography. Present method generally requires that surface irregularities be smoothed out and that the extracted material be limited to what could be taken above an imaginary line sloping upwards and away from the water from a specified level above the river's water surface at the time of extraction (typically 0.3 - 0.6 m (1-2 ft)) bar scalping or skimming.

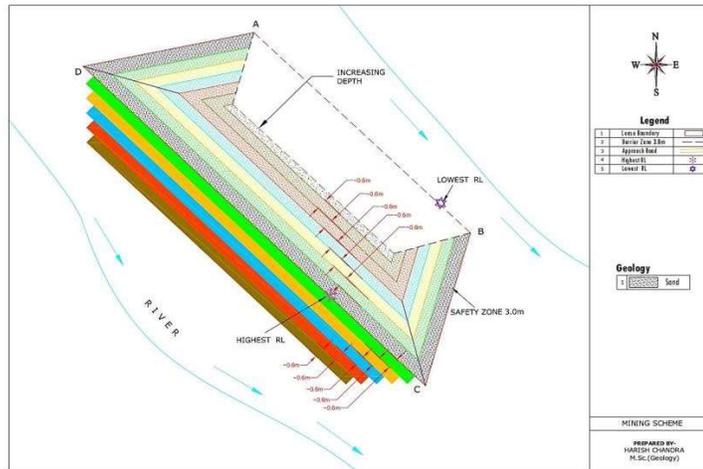


Fig. 2.5 Bar excavation Mechanism

Bar scalping is commonly repeated year after year. To maintain the hydraulic control provided to upstream by the riffle head, the preferred method of bar scalping is now generally to leave the top one-third (approximately) of the bar undisturbed, mining only from the downstream two-thirds.

Mining faces will be opened from top to down word. It will be advanced towards all directions. Approach & Haul roads of 6.0 m wide and 1:16 gradient will be provided to each mining faces for transportation of mineral. No top soil exist within the area therefore, no proposal has been given for its management

2.11.2. Machines to be utilized

Bar scrapper



The Bar scrapper is a PTO driven rear mounted attachment of tractor which collects sand from the surface through the scrapper blade and fills it in the tractor's trailer through a conveyor arrangement.. Sand is accumulated by the scrapper blade from the ground and collected by angles which are placed on the belt of conveyor This sand is conveyed along the chain of conveyor which drops it from a height of eight feet in the trailer of the tractor moving parallelly. The conveyor comprises a set of chains.

Loader



A loader is a type of tractor, usually wheeled, sometimes on tracks, that has a front-mounted square wide bucket connected to the end of two booms (arms) to scoop up loose material from the ground, such as dirt, sand or gravel, and move it from one place to another without pushing the material across the ground. A loader is commonly used to move a stockpiled material from ground level and deposit it into an awaiting dump truck or into an open trench excavation.

Dumper

Dumper



A dumper is a vehicle designed for carrying bulk material, often on building sites. Dumpers are distinguished from dump trucks by configuration: a dumper is usually an open 4-wheeled vehicle with the load skip in front of the driver, while a dump truck has its cab in front of the load. The skip can tip to dump the load; this is where the name "dumper" comes from. They are normally diesel powered. A towing eye is fitted for secondary use as a site tractor. Dumpers with rubber tracks are used in special circumstances and provide a more even distribution of weight compared to tires. Continuous tracks allow the operator to carry heavier payload on slick, snowy, or muddy surfaces, and are popular in some countries.

Trucks



A truck or lorry is a motor vehicle designed to transport cargo. Trucks vary greatly in size, power, and configuration; smaller varieties may be mechanically similar to some automobiles. Commercial trucks can be very large and powerful, and may be configured to mount specialized equipment, such as in the case of fire trucks and concrete mixers and suction excavators

Sprinkler



These systems use spray nozzles to apply water and/or chemicals such as wetting, foaming and binding agents to dust particles. However, the system configuration varies depending on the goal – dust prevention or airborne dust suppression. Most operations require both prevention and suppression to effectively control dust.

Bulldozer (optional) for rescue and salvage



Typically, bulldozers are large and powerful tracked heavy equipment. The tracks give them excellent ground holding capability and mobility through very rough terrain. Wide tracks help distribute the bulldozer's weight over a large area (decreasing ground pressure), thus preventing it from sinking in sandy or muddy ground. Extra wide tracks are known as swamp tracks or LGP (low ground pressure) tracks. Bulldozers have transmission systems designed to take advantage of the track system and provide excellent tractive force.

2.11.3. Hand tools for Sand Excavation:

These are generally used for smaller depths of excavations in small areas. Man power is required to operate these tools. The tools come under this category are explained below

<p>Spade</p> <p>Spade is a tool which consists metal plate having sharp edges, the plate is attached to long handle which is generally made up of wood. Because of its sharp edges the sand can be dig easily. The metal plate having less curvature in the spade so, we cannot lift the sand by spade.</p>	
<p>Shovel</p> <p>Shovel is tool which is used for the purpose</p>	

of lifting of excavated sand. It is also similar to spade the difference between spade and shovel is the difference in leading edge. The curvature of metal plate of shovel is generally higher when compared to spade so we can hold the soil easily and lifted it. Shovel can also be used for digging purpose in case of soft soils, sand etc.



Hoe

Hoe is an excavating tool which consists a metal plate attached to a long handle with acute angle. The plate having sharp edge is used to excavate the soil. For small work of excavation it is widely preferred tool. Sometimes metal plate is replaced by fork type plate.



Rake

Rake is a tools which is having a horizontal rod having metal teeth and is used to remove the small layers of soil.



Trowel

Trowel is hand sized tool which is generally used to dig the small trenches in soil or to remove the shallow roots in soil.



Pick axe

Pick axe consists hard spike attached perpendicular to handle. They are used for excavating small trenches in soil. Pick axe can cut the soil even if the soil is of hard type. The metal spike is pointed on one side and wide blade is provided on the other side.

**Mattock**

This looks like pickaxe. But serious digging is not possible with mattock. Generally it is used as lifting tool because of its curve shapes metal at its bottom.

**2.12. LAND USE PATTERN**

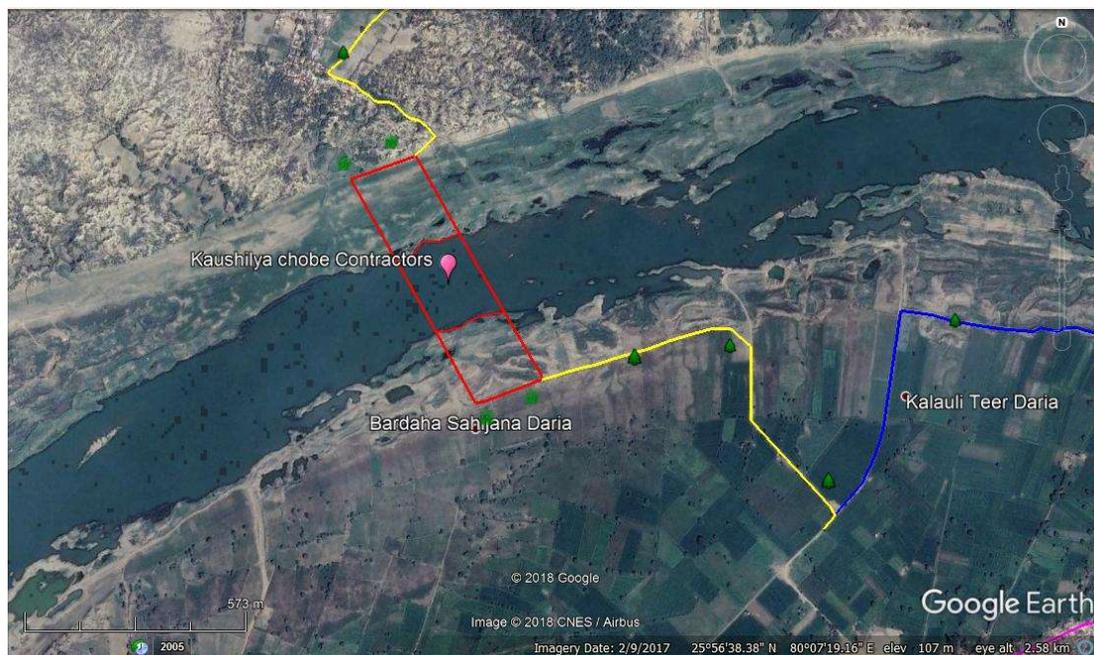
The various modifications due to mining allied & an activity during next 5 year is given below.

Given in Subchapter2a: Lease wise description

2.13 LIFE OF MINE

The total production of Morrum is 9903658 cum / annum (production inclusive of upcoming projects of B1-sub-category for which Public Hearing is awaited and B2- sub-category projects for which EC is awaited) for plan period. Project tenure is 5.0 years.

Riverbank Plantation Plan



2a.3 M/s Pehalwan Traders

2a.3.1. History

Project Proponent(s) & Name of Company (if any) & Residential Address	M/s Pehalwan Traders Proprietor- Mr. Kailash Singh Yadav S/o Shri Ramvrakcha Yadav R/o H.No. 1095, eldeco-2, Uphar Colony, Sector-3, Utharethiya, Rae Bareli Road,, District - Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
Gata No (s)/ Arajai No (s)/ Khand No (s)	Khand No. 23/7,
Village	Bhedi Kharka
Tehsil/ District	Sarila/ Hamirpur
Area (ha)	Sanctioned Lease area 12.145 ha
Date of issue of Letter of Intent (LOI)	26.02.2018
MP approved on	16/03/18
Date of submission of EC application to	19/03/2018, SIA/UP/MIN/22490/2018; File No.

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT]	STUDY AREA-2
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MoEF's Portal with acknowledgement number & File No.	4141		
Report Submission date			
Date of presentation/ Agenda No. /Sl. No.	26.03.2018/ 327/ 19		
Date of submission of draft EIA for Public Hearing	26.07.2018		
Date of grant of TOR/EC	TOR- 11.04.2018		
Public hearing conductance	PH conducted on 19.09.2018		
Co-ordinates	Points	Latitude	Langitude
	Sanctioned MLA		
	A	25°54'18.73"N	79°48'27.99" E
	B	25°54'19.41"N	79°48'46.61" E
	C	25°54'25.34"N	79°48'47.20" E
D	25°54'28.21"N	79°48'30.47" E	
Annual Production	1,94,304.000m ³ /annum		

2a.3.2. Project Detail and Surrounding features

Sl. No.	Item	Details
1.	Name of the Applicant	Mr. Kailash Singh Yadav S/o Shri Ramvrakcha Yadav
2.	Mining Lease Area	Sanctioned Lease area 12.145 ha,
3.	Land Use	River Bed of Betwa River (Non Forest and Barren Land).
4.	Land Ownership	Government Land
5.	Lapse period	The proposed project proposal pertains to new mining lease which will be executed only after grant of EC from SEIAA,U.P.
6.	River	Betwa River
7.	Name of RF, PF, Wildlife Sanctuary, Eco-sensitive area	No, RF, PF, Wildlife Sanctuary, Eco-sensitive area is located within core and 500 m radius of the proposed project site.
9.	Location	Khand No. 23/7, Village - Bhedi Kharka, Tehsil - Sarila, District - Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh.
10.	Topography	Plain River bed of Betwa River with minor slope towards main stream.

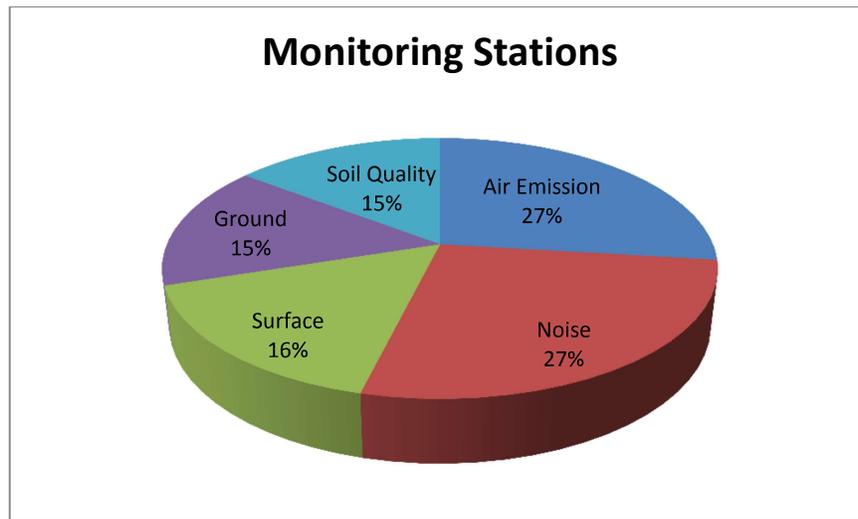


Fig 6.1 Distribution of Monitoring locations.

LEASEWISE JUSTIFICATION OF MONITORING STATIONS

Monitoring stations for ambient air quality have been placed keeping in mind the prominent downwind direction of wind blow and for water sampling locations (surface+ground) according to any point sources of effluents/discharges into the river and aquifers, if any.

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

marked as GW 1, GW 3 & GW 4 located in villages Hajipur Saliya, Pathreta and Jalapur respectively. Similarly, Soil samples were also collected from the agricultural fields marked as SQ 1, SQ 3 and SQ 4 from the same villages viz. Hajipur Saliya, Pathreta and Jalapur respectively. These villages have been selected as they represent that area since all the villages fall within the 5kms radius of the all the mine lease sites mentioned in this group. They represent the ground water Quality and soil Quality and the impact of mining activity on the villages found in the vicinity of the mine leases.

Surface Water samples were collected from Sampling station SW 2 which is located along the Village Himanpura in the river Stream of Betwa River. Since the Betwa river flows from west to east direction, SW 2 sampling station is the upstream for the lease and sampling station SW 4 which is along the village Hajipur Saliya is the downstream for these leases and a sample SW 3 from the stream is also collected along the village (Pathreta) in which mine lease is located.

C) Project Name: M/s Pehelwan Traders, M/s Balaji Enterprises, M/s Shri Kanha Construction Company, M/s Harihar Minerals LLP, M/s Yadav and Sons* an M/s Chaudhary Traders(B2), Bhedi Kharka, Sarila, Hamipur

(AIR & NOISE MONITORING STATIONS)

S. No.	Station Code	Location	Distance & Direction from the Project Site	Project Area	Category
1.	AQ 2/NQ 2	Basrehi	Upwind	Buffer Zone	Rural
2.	AQ6 /NQ 6	Hajipur Saliya	Upwind	Buffer Zone	Rural
3.	AQ7/NQ 7	Bhedi Kharka	Downwind within 500m	Impact Zone	Industrial
4.	AQ9/NQ 9	Bhedi Danda	Downwind within 500m	Impact Zone	Industrial
5.	AQ12/NQ 12	Bhedi Khurd	Downwind	Buffer Zone	Rural
6.	AQ11/NQ 11	Bhedi Danda	Downwind	Impact Zone	Industrial
7.	AQ8/NQ 8	Bhedi Khurd	Crosswind	Buffer Zone	Rural

(GROUNDWATER SAMPLING STATIONS)

S. No.	Station Code	Location	Project Area	Category
1.	GW 1	Hajipur Saliya	Buffer Zone	Rural
2.	GW 3	Pathreta	Buffer Zone	Rural
3.	GW 5	Chikasi	Buffer Zone	Rural
4.	GW6	Baragawn	Buffer Zone	Rural

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

(SURFACE WATER SAMPLING STATIONS)

S. No.	Station Code	Location	Distance & Direction from the Project Site	Project Area	Category
1.	SW 5	Pathreta	Upstream	Impact Zone	Rural
2.	SW 6	Bhedi Kharka	On site	Core zone	Rural
3.	SW 7	Bhedi Danda	Downstream	Impact Zone	Rural

(SOIL SAMPLING STATIONS)

S. No.	Station Code	Location	Project Area	Category
1.	SQ 1	Hajipur Saliya	Buffer Zone	Rural
2.	SQ 3	Pathreta	Buffer Zone	Rural
3.	SQ 5	Chikasi	Buffer Zone	Rural
4.	SQ 6	Baragawn	Buffer Zone	Rural

M/s Pehelwan Traders, M/s Balaji Enterprises, M/s Shri Kanha Construction Company, M/s Harihar Minerals LLP, M/s Yadav and Sons* an M/s Chaudhary Traders(B2), are located in Bhedi Kharka in Sarila Tehsil of Hamirpur district. During the months of baseline monitoring viz. March to May, 2018, the prominent wind direction in the district is towards South and South-east direction. Hence, in the upwind direction AQ 2 & AQ 6 (in village Barehi & Hajipur saliya respectively) monitoring station has been placed which is about 4.20km & 2.60km respectively towards W direction from the nearest mine lease site and AQ 7, AQ 9, AQ 11 and AQ 2 monitoring stations have been located in villages Bhedi Kharka & Bhedi Danda (within 500m), Bhedi Danda and Bhedi Khurd towards the downwind direction which are approximately 1.40km and 4.10km respectively and AQ 8 located in village Bhedi khurd which is also the crosswind direction of the wind is located at approximately 1.60km towards East direction. All the ambient air quality stations fall under Rural category except for the one located within the 500 m impact zone of mine lease site of B2 sub-category projects which means where the mine lease is in working condition/or the mining of sand/morrum has been started after obtaining Environment Clearance Certificate as that has categorized those stations under industrial category. Hence, the downwind ambient air quality monitoring station within the 500m radius has been categorized as industrial category since this lease has already obtained Environmental Clearance certificate. M/s Chaudhary Traders is situated in the cluster of these mine lease sites, so the monitoring stations will be the same for it also.

[REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT] STUDY AREA-2

Sampling locations for Groundwater samples and soil samples are collected from the different villages in Buffer zone. Groundwater samples are collected from Borewells and handpumps marked as GW 1, GW3, GW 5 & GW 6 in villages Hajipur Saliya, Pathreta, Bhedi Danda and Baragawn respectively. Similarly, Soil samples were also collected from the agricultural fields marked as SQ 1, SQ 3, SQ 5 and SQ 6 from the same villages viz. Hajipur Saliya, Pathreta, Bhedi Danda and Baragawn respectively. These villages have been selected as they represent that area since all the villages fall within the 5kms radius of the all the mine lease sites mentioned in this group. The represent the ground water Quality and soil Quality and the impact of mining activity on the villages found in the vicinity of the mine leases.

Surface Water samples were collected from Sampling station SW 5 which is located along the Village Pathreta in the river stream of Betwa river. Since the Betwa river flows from west to east direction, SW 5 sampling station is the upstream for these leases and sampling station SW 7 which is along the village Bhedi Danda is the downstream for these leases a sample SW 6 from the stream is also collected along the village (Bhedi Kharka) in which mine lease is located.

D) Project Name: M/s Bindu and Ram, M/s Maa Raktdantika (B2), Bhedi Khurd, Jalaun

(AIR & NOISE MONITORING STATIONS)

S. No.	Station Code	Location	Distance & Direction from the Project Site	Project Area	Category
1.	AQ11/NQ 11	Bhedi Danda	Upwind	Buffer Zone	Rural
2.	AQ8/NQ 8	Bhedi Khurd	Crosswind	Buffer Zone	Rural
3.	AQ 14/NQ 14	Beri	Downwind	Impact Zone	Industrial
4.	AQ12/NQ 12	Bhedi Khurd	Downwind within 500m	Impact Zone	Industrial
5.	AQ13/NQ 13	Kupara	Downwind	Buffer Zone	Rural
6.	AQ10/NQ 10	Hasapur Sensa	Downwind	Impact Zone	Industrial

(GROUNDWATER SAMPLING STATIONS)

S. No.	Station Code	Location	Project Area	Category
1.	GW5	Bhedi Danda	Buffer Zone	Rural
2.	GW6	Baragawn	Buffer Zone	Rural
3.	GW7	Bhedi Khurd	Buffer Zone	Rural

Annexure-V

Cluster certificate by D.M.O.

B1category

1. M/s Smt. Kaushilya Chobey ,Khand No. 17/5, Sahjana, Sadar/ Hamirpur
2. M/s Pehalwan Traders, Khand No. 23/7, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
3. M/s Bindu and Ram Construction Company,Khand No. 03, Gata No. 1396 ga, Bhedi Khurd, Kalpi, Jalaun
4. M/s Indus Mines and Minerals,, khand No. 11/4, Ramedi, Sadar/ Hamirpur
5. M/s Balaji Enterprises, Khand No. 23/20, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
6. M/s D. V. Construction, Khand No. 20/6, Tikapur, Maudaha/ Hamirpur
7. M/s Ghanaram Infra Engineers Pvt Ltd, Gata No 240 and Khand No. 05, Himanpura, Kalpi, Jalaun
8. M/s Shri Kanha Construction Company, Khand No. 23/13, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
9. M/s Rama Traders, Khand No. 9/3, Kandaun, Sadar/ Hamirpur
10. M/s Baba Bholenath Traders, Khand No. 10/36, Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur
11. M/s Harihar Minerals LLP , Khand No. 23/19, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila / Hamirpur
12. M/s Eureka Mines and Minerals LLP, Gata No. 747, Khand No. 01, Pathreta, Kalpi/Jalaun
13. M/s Kanhaiya Lal & Sons , Khand No. 19/4, Teekapur, Maudaha/ Hamirpur
14. M/s Kamtanath Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Khand No. 19/5, Teekapur, Maudaha/ Hamirpur
15. M/s New Praveera Infraheight Pvt. Ltd. Khand No. 10/33, Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur
16. M/s Shri Rahul Kumar Gupta, Khand No. 10/4, Beri Sadar/ Hamirpur
17. M/s Shri Construction, Khand No. 18/1, Sahurapur Sadar/ Hamirpur
18. M/s Yadav & Sons, Khand No. 23/12, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
19. M/s Unnao Infradevelopers Pvt. Ltd., Khand No. 10/3, Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur
20. M/s Kuber Kamna Marbles Pvt. Ltd., Khand No. 8/4,Naithi, Sadar/ Hamirpur
21. M/s Shri Shailendra Yadav, Khand No. 10/2, Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur

B2 category

22. M/s Shri Suresh Chand Gupta,Khand No.-1 , Gata No- 596,Basrehi Kalpi/ Jalaun
23. M/s Rishab Herbal Pvt. Ltd., Khand No. 14/1, Shankaripeeper, Sadar/ Hamirpur
24. M/s Indus Mines And Minerals,,Khand No. 11/5 Ramedi Sadar/ Hamirpur
25. M/s Maa Raktdantika Contractors and Suppliers Pvt Ltd., Khand No.-05, Gata No- 1396 Ga, Bhedi Khurd, Kalpi/ Jalaun
26. M/s Silver Mist Retail Private Limited, Khand No. 23/30, Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur
27. M/s Silver Mist Retail Private Limited, Khand No. 23/28,Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur
28. M/s Sharad Enterprises , Gata No. 240 Khand No. 2, Himanpura, Kalpi/ Jalaun
29. M/s Chaudhary Traders ,Khand No. 23/8, Bhedi Kharka, Sarila/Hamirpur
30. M/s Associate commerce, Gata No.-747/16 , Pathreta, Kalpi, Jalaun
31. M/s APM Mining and Infra Pvt. Ltd., Khand No. 10/29, Beri, Sadar/ Hamirpur

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, हमीरपुर

(खनन अनुभाग)

संख्या- 02 /खनिज-एम0एम0सी-तीस-विविध (2017-18)

दिनांक-02 अप्रैल, 2018

कलस्टर प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि श्री/मे0 कान्हा कन्सट्रक्शन कम्पनी गेरु वाला बंगला त्यागी नगर मौरार ग्वालियर को पत्रांक-1332/खनिज-एम0एम0सी-तीस-विविध दिनांक-22.03.2018 के माध्यम से गाटा संख्या/खण्ड संख्या-23/13 ग्राम-भेड़ी खरका तहसील सरीला जनपद हमीरपुर हेतु कुल-12.145 हे0 खनन क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में सहमति पत्र (एल0ओ0आई0) निर्गत किया गया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की ई0आई0ए0 अधिसूचना-2006 (यथासंशोधित)/ई0आई0ए0 अधिसूचना-15.01.2016 के परिशिष्ट-11 में दिये गये प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत उक्त खनन क्षेत्र का परीक्षण किया गया, जिसके अनुसार प्रश्नगत खनन क्षेत्र की स्थिति निम्नवत है :-

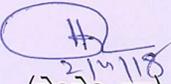
द) प्रश्नगत खनन क्षेत्र की परिधि से 500 मीटर दूरी में निम्नांकित खनन क्षेत्र स्वीकृत है :-

- 1- खण्ड संख्या-23/7 ग्राम भेड़ी खरका खनन क्षेत्र 12.145 हेक्टेअर
- 2- खण्ड संख्या-23/8 ग्राम भेड़ी खरका खनन क्षेत्र 24.291 हेक्टेअर
- 3- खण्ड संख्या-23/14 ग्राम भेड़ी खरका खनन क्षेत्र 24.291 हेक्टेअर

उक्त खनन क्षेत्रों का कुल योग-72.872 हे0 है जो कि 50 हे0 से अधिक है।

यह भी प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त विवरण में ई0आई0ए0ए0 भारत सरकार /एस0ई0आई0ए0ए0/डी0ई0आई0ए0ए0 से निर्गत पूर्व- पर्यावणीय क्लीयरेन्स के गाटा/खण्ड संख्या को सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है एवं उक्त प्रमाण पत्र ई0आई0ए0 अधिसूचना 2006 (यथासंशोधित)/अधिसूचना-15.01.2016 के परिशिष्ट-11 के प्राविधानों के अनुसार है।

भवदीय,


 (के0के0 राय)
 खान अधिकारी,
 हमीरपुर



Arjun
"True Copy"