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**Jammu and Kashmir
Pollution Control Committee**

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0191 – 2472881, 2476925



Parivesh Bhavan, Forest Complex
Transport Nagar, Jammu, 180 006
Silk Factory Road
Rajbagh, Srinagar, 190 008

**The Judicial Consultant,
Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
Principal Bench,
New Delhi.**

No: JKPCC/NGT/OA 1211-2024/26/987

Dated: - 06 -05-2026.

Sub: - Report on behalf of Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee pursuant to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, order dated 27-03-2026 passed in OA No. 1211/2024, titled "Raja Muzaffar Bhat V/s Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir & Ors."


Sir,

In compliance to the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi order **dated 27-03-2026 passed in OA No. 1211/2024, titled "Raja Muzaffar Bhat V/s Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir & Ors"** the report of J&K Pollution Control Committee is submitted herewith.

It is therefore, requested that the report may kindly be taken on record and placed before the Hon'ble NGT for consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: - As Above.


(Dr. R. Gopinath) IFS
Member Secretary
J&K PCC



**Before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal
Principal Bench, New Delhi**

Original Application No. 1211 of 2024

IN THE MATTER OF

"Raja Muzaffar Bhat Vs UT of J&K & Ors."

Report on behalf of Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee pursuant to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Order dated 27-03-2026 passed in O.A No. 1211/2024 titled "Raja Muzaffar Bhat V/s Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir & Ors."

Background: -

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) was pleased to pass following directions vide its order dated **27-03-2026** in the O.A No. **1211/2024** operative part of which is as under: -

"The report along with the covering letter dated 25-03-2026 has been filed by the J&K PCC in compliance of the order of the Tribunal dated 26-02-2026. The Joint Committee visited the site on 18-03-2026 and the input for reports have been received from G.B.Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment on 24-03-2026. It is stated that the final report is being drafted and will be submitted within two weeks."

Status Report:

In compliance to the aforesaid order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal issued on dt. **27-03-2025** in **OA No. 1211 of 2024**, the report of the Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT in the proceedings dated 24-09-2025, is as follows:

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1. That in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, the joint committee carried out site inspection of Sukhnag Nallah on 18th March 2026, to assess the extent of riverbed material extraction and its environmental implications. Observations made by the committee during the inspection are briefed as under:
 - a) Visible signs of indiscriminate and unscientific extraction of riverbed material were observed within the active river channel as well as along the peripheral catchment areas.
 - b) Flood control structures in the form of gabion walls were now found constructed along both sides of the river, apparently to mitigate flood risks and bank erosion; however, the extent of excavation within the riverbed raised serious environmental concerns.
 - c) No new mining activity was observed during the site visit.
 - d) The Sukhnag Nallah spans an approximate width of 95 metres between the constructed flood control walls, with the active water channel confined to a central width of about 21 metres. The left and right banks measure approximately 35 metres and 39 metres respectively. Analysis of remote sensing imagery for a stretch of approximately 2 kilometres upstream of Sail Bridge indicated that the river width varies significantly between 30 metres and 180 metres. The total riverbed area within the area of interest was estimated to be about 1,54,915 square metres. Excluding the flowing water portion, a substantial part of the riverbed appears to have been subjected to excavation.

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- e) Based on an average excavation depth of 5.22 metres derived from field measurements, the total quantity of extracted riverbed material is estimated to be around 15.3 lakh tonnes. Even when a conservative depth of 3.86 metres is considered, the estimated extraction remains significantly high at approximately **10.62 lakh tonnes** (as measured by G. B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment). These figures, although indicative, highlight the magnitude of extraction and warrant validation through high-resolution satellite imagery or drone-based surveys.
- f) It was observed that large-scale, unregulated, and potentially illegal extraction of riverbed material has taken place, resulting in significant alteration of river morphology and damage to the underlying aquifer systems. The absence of scientific assessment, coupled with non-compliance with established regulatory provisions, indicates serious institutional lapses. The environmental degradation thus caused is likely to have long-term adverse impacts on the river ecosystem, as well as on dependent livelihoods of the fisheries sector and depletion in the water level.
2. That in order to quantify the extent of extraction, two major excavation pits (PIT-1 and PIT-2) were identified and measured in detail. PIT-1 was found to cover an area of 799.22 square metres with an average depth of 2.84 metres, resulting in a calculated volume of 2,269.79 cubic metres. Based on a standard riverbed material density of 1.89 g/cm^3 , the total extracted material from PIT-1 was estimated to be approximately 4,289.9 tonnes. Similarly, PIT-2 covered an area of 620.43 square metres with a depth of 4.42 metres, yielding a volume of 2,742.3 cubic metres and an

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estimated extraction of 5,182.95 tonnes. The depth of PIT-2 is particularly alarming, as it indicates excavation below the active riverbed into the alluvial aquifer zone, which may have caused irreversible hydrogeological damage.

3. That the committee also observed several procedural and regulatory lapses in the mining operations. It was noted that the Office Memoranda and clarifications issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) on multiple occasions, including those dated 08 August 2022, 12 July 2023 and 21 August 2023 (**Annex I, II & III**), were not adhered to during the issuance of challans and permissions. Furthermore, the Project Proponent failed to inform the State Pollution Control Committee at least 14 days prior to the commencement of mining activities, as required under applicable regulations (Annexure II).
4. That no replenishment study has been conducted for Sukhnag Nallah during the period 2020-2024, which is a critical requirement for sustainable sand mining. Additionally, permissions for excavation of approximately 5.0 lakh metric tonnes of riverbed material were granted without the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) or application of scientific modelling as mandated under the **National Framework for Sediment Management**.
5. That data submitted by the District Mineral Officer indicates that a total quantity of approximately 6,32,940 tonnes of material was permitted for extraction through various disposal permits/short-term permits during the period 2020-2024. A significant portion of this, amounting to approximately 4,85,194 tonnes (around 77%), was allocated to M/s NKC

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Projects, while smaller quantities were allotted to other entities, including M/s Rajender Infrastructure.

6. That, to ascertain and quantify the loss suffered by Sh. Peerzada Rayees in his trout fish farm, the committee conducted a site visit to the said farm. During the inspection, it was observed that two raceways (**Annexure IV**) had been constructed for fish rearing. The farmer reported that he had procured approximately 4,000 trout seed from the Fisheries Department on 15.06.2023. The farmer further stated that a portion of the stock was lost due to natural mortality and that approximately 1,442 fish had been sold. As per the report submitted by the Fisheries Department, around 2,000 trout fish were lost due to the diversion and disruption of water supply to the farm, which was attributed to illegal mining activities in the river during night hours. The lost fish stock was of marketable size, ranging between 250 grams to 350 grams. Accordingly, the estimated biomass of the loss is approximately 600 kg, which translates to a financial loss of about ₹3.00 lakh, calculated at the rate of ₹500 per kg. The farmer has also submitted supporting documents in this regard (**Copy enclosed as Annexure V-VI**).

In view of the above, the committee recommends that a complete moratorium be imposed on all mining activities within a stretch of 5 kilometres upstream and downstream (up to Beerwah) of Sail Bridge in the designated trout zone.

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Recommendations:

- Impose a moratorium on all mining activities within 5 km upstream and downstream of Sail Bridge (up to Beerwah town) in the designated trout zone, until the river system is adequately restored.
- Ensure strict implementation of the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 and the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- Ensure compliance with all guidelines and subsequent clarifications issued by MoEF&CC regarding extraction/sourcing/borrowing of ordinary earth for linear projects, as well as dredging and desilting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, rivers, and canals for maintenance, upkeep, and disaster management purposes.
- Make it mandatory to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) incorporating scientific assessment and modelling, as prescribed under the National Framework for Sediment Management, prior to granting any permission for extraction activities.
- Undertake filling of deep trenches and re-leveling of the riverbed sediments to restore natural bed profile and ensure uniform and uninterrupted flow of water.
- Install real-time monitoring mechanisms (such as CCTV/surveillance systems) at identified mining hotspots to curb illegal and night-time mining, in line with the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines, 2020.
- Undertake comprehensive river restoration measures, including riverbed re-profiling, substrate restoration, and rehabilitation of fish breeding and feeding habitats.

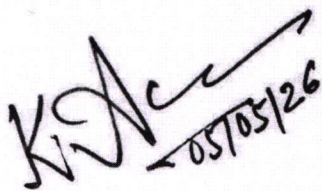
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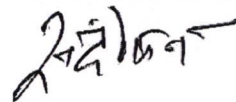
- Initiate restocking of trout and indigenous fish species through coordinated efforts of the Fisheries Department.
- Carry out riparian plantation and bank stabilization measures in consultation with the Forest Department to reduce erosion and enhance ecological health.
- Ensure regular monitoring by the Task Force to effectively curb illegal mining activities in the area.

Prayer:

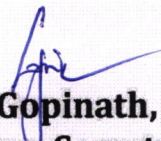
In the premises, it is therefore respectfully prayed that the report may kindly be taken on record before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for consideration.



**Dr. Khursid Alam Khan,
Deputy Director,
Sub-Office, Jammu,
MoEF&CC**



**Dr. Sandipan Mukherjee, Sc. 'E'
Head Ladakh Regional Office,
NIHE**



**Dr. R. Gopinath, IFS
Member Secretary
JKPCC**

F. No. 3-70/2020-IA.III [141127]
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003

Dated: 8th August, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Clarification on the applicability of EIA Notification 2006 for excavation of Ordinary Earth from borrow area for linear projects - reg.

The Ministry, vide Notification S.O. 1224 (E) dated 28.03.2020, amended the appendix IX of EIA Notification to inter-alia provide exemption from Environmental Clearance (EC) for "*extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for linear projects such as roads, pipelines etc.*"

2. Subsequently, the above mentioned Notification was challenged before the National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench in Original Application No. 190/2020 in the matter of Noble M. Paikada Vs. Union of India & Ors., wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal while disposing of the application vide order dated 28/10/2020, *inter-alia* held that "*.....the exemption should strike balance and instead of being blanket exemption, it needs to be hedged by appropriate safeguards such as the process of excavation and quantum...*" and directed to revisit the impugned notification dated 28.03.2020.

3. Subsequently vide order dated 31/05/2022, the Hon'ble NGT in M.A. No. 07/2022(WZ) & M.A. No. 08/2022(WZ) in Original Application No. 68/2020(WZ) titled Shri Rajiv Babasaheb Waman & Ors. vs. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change & Ors inter-alia held that "*... that excavation of earth and mining of sand and other minor minerals being hazardous activity having serious adverse impact on environment in view of 'Precautionary' and 'Sustainable Development' principles, such activity cannot be left unregulated by statutory enforceable mechanism. Blanket exemption is against ecologically sustainable development norms and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court...*"

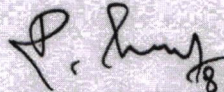
4. The matter was referred to the concerned Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for deliberation. After due deliberation, the EAC was of the opinion that if such linear project has obtained EC based on EIA studies incorporating such sourcing of construction material or other activities, necessary safeguards are already incorporated in the EC appraisal process. However, if such sourcing of material is not considered in the EIA or such linear project does not attract provisions of EC, then

such individual activities will be subject to extant environmental regulations as per EIA Notification 2006, as amended and/or applicable environmental safeguard related directions issued by the State Government /SPCB which need to be observed while sourcing construction material.

5. Based on the recommendations of the EAC and keeping in view the direction of Hon'ble NGT, the matter has been examined by the Ministry in detail and it has been decided that the exemption from EC provided vide S.O. 1224 (E) dated 28.03.2020 for "extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for linear projects such as roads, pipelines etc." shall be subject to Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as enclosed to this Office Memorandum.

6. This is issued with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Encl: as above.


8/8/22
(Sundar Ramanathan)
Scientist 'E'

To

1. Chairman and Member Secretaries of SEIAA/ SEACs.
2. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
3. Chairpersons/Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/UTPCCs
4. All the Officers of I.A. Division

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. PS to Hon'ble MoS (EF&CC)
3. PPS to Secretary (EF&CC)
4. PPS to DGF&SS (EF&CC)
5. PPS to AS(TK)/PPS to JS (SKB)
6. Website, MoEF&CC/Guard file

SOP for Borrow Area Identification; its operation, safety and redevelopment

The activity relates to identification of borrow areas to obtain earth/soil materials; its operation, safety and redevelopment shall be carried out as per the following criteria:

1. Selection of site, operation and site-specific measures to adopt

- i. Environmental issues like siting borrow pit location, soil erosion aspects, accumulation of run-off and associated problems, disposal of debris by local community in open borrow area, transport of borrow earth to construction site, preservation of top soil of 15m depth and reuse for plantation, reinstatement of borrow pits and sites shall be considered before selection of site.
- ii. Guidelines, Manuals, Notifications etc issued by various agencies from time to time like IRC, MoRTH, MoEFCC etc shall be followed.
- iii. For selection of the site for the borrow area, agricultural land, cut material available from other road construction projects, dredging material from dredging operations of ponds, lakes, rivers and canals, material from barren land or land without tree cover outside the road RoW, material from excavation of proposed culverts can be considered. Provided further that, highly productive top-soil shall be stored separately and used for planation activity.
- iv. Borrowing shall be avoided on the lands close to toe line, irrigated agricultural lands, grazing land, lands within settlements, 1 Km from environmentally sensitive areas such as Reserve Forests, Protected Forests, Sanctuary, National Parks, Conservation Reserve, Wetlands etc, unstable and fragile side-hills, streams and seepage areas, areas supporting rare plants/ animal species. It should be ensured that unsuitable soft rock is not prominent within the proposed depth of excavation which will render rehabilitation difficult.

2. The General Guidelines

- i. The preservation of topsoil will be carried out in stockpile.
- ii. A 15 cm topsoil will be stripped off from the borrow pit and this will be stored in stockpiles in a designated area for height not exceeding 2m and side slopes not steeper than 1:2 (Vertical: Horizontal).
- iii. Preservation of Top Soil of 15cm depth and its reuse for plantation
- iv. Validation of the work of re-use of Top Soil by the AE/IE. Competent authority to check the re-use anytime if warranted.
- v. Borrowing of earth will be carried out up to a depth of 2m from the existing ground level.
- vi. Borrowing of earth will not be done continuously throughout the stretch.
- vii. Ridges of not less than 8m widths will be left at intervals not exceeding 300m.
- viii. Small drains will be cut through the ridges, if necessary, to facilitate drainage.
- ix. Depends upon the location of borrow areas, the safeguard measures & management specific treatment as a particular borrow area depending upon its

location viz Agriculture Land, Elevated Land, Waterbody, near Settlement and along the alignment.

3. Re-development of Borrow Areas

The objective of the rehabilitation programme is to return the borrow pit sites to a safe and secure area, which the general public should be able to use safely. Securing borrow pits in a stable condition is fundamental requirement of the rehabilitation process. This could be achieved by filling the borrow pit approximately to the road level. Following measures shall be taken for Rehabilitation:

- i. Borrow pits shall be backfilled with rejected construction wastes (unserviceable materials) including fly ash, compacted and will be given a turfing or vegetative cover on the surface. If this is not possible, then excavation slope should be smoothened, and depression is filled in such a way that it looks more or less like the original ground surface.
- ii. During works execution, the Contractor shall ensure preservation of trees during piling of materials; spreading of stripping material to facilitate water percolation and allow natural vegetation growth; re-establishment of previous natural drainage flows; improvement of site appearance; digging of ditches to collect runoff; and plantation may be carried out wherever feasible or pit may be developed for water storage as per Amrit Sarovar Scheme of MoRTH.

4. Development of Amrit Sarovar

Under Amrit Sarovar Programme, water bodies are being developed by MoRT&H/NHAI/other road development agencies and the desilting of existing water body is also being taken up for water harvesting and re-charge of ground water. The earth available from development of such water bodies is to be utilised for road works and plantations as per suitability of soil. The State Authorities have already been advised not to levy any royalty for borrowing of earth for development of water bodies under Amrit Sarovar Programme.

F. No. 3-70/2020-IA.III [141127]
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003

Dated: 12th July, 2023

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Clarification on the exemption from EC provided vide Notification S.O. 1224 (E) dated 28.03.2020 for dredging and desilting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, river and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management - reg.

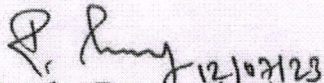
The Ministry, vide Notification S.O. 1224 (E) dated 28.03.2020, amended the appendix IX of EIA Notification to inter-alia provide exemption from Environmental Clearance (EC) for "*Dredging and de-silting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, river and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management.*"

2. Subsequently, the above mentioned Notification was challenged before the National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench in Original Application No. 190/2020 in the matter of Noble M. Paikada Vs. Union of India & Ors., wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal while disposing of the application vide order dated 28.10.2020, *inter-alia* held that "*.....the exemption should strike balance and instead of being blanket exemption, it needs to be hedged by appropriate safeguards such as the process of excavation and quantum...*" and directed to revisit the impugned notification dated 28.03.2020.

3. Subsequently, the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in consultation with the MoEF&CC issued the National Framework for Sediment Management. The document deals with the issue of environmental safeguards pertaining to desilting/ dredging of dams, reservoirs etc.

4. The above mentioned framework was referred to the concerned Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for deliberation. After due deliberation, the EAC opined that the framework addresses the environmental concerns associated with the sediment management practices in dam/reservoirs/barrages in a comprehensive and holistic manner.
5. Based on the recommendations of the EAC and keeping in view the direction of Hon'ble NGT, the matter has been examined by the Ministry in detail and it is hereby directed that the exemption from EC provided vide S.O. 1224 (E) dated 28.03.2020 for dredging and desilting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, river and canals shall be subject to Environmental Safeguards as proposed in the National Framework for Sediment Management (*copy enclosed*) issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation as enclosed to this Office Memorandum.
6. This is issued with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Encl: as above.


(Sundar Ramanathan)
Scientist 'E'

To

1. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
2. Chairman and Member Secretaries of SEIAA/ SEACs
3. Chairpersons/Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/UTPCCs
4. All the Officers of I.A. Division

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F. No. 3-70/2020-IA.III [141127]
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003

Dated: 21st August, 2023

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Monitoring and enforcement mechanism for the Standard Operating Procedure (SoP)/environmental safeguards issued for (i) Extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for the linear projects such as roads, pipelines, etc. and (ii) dredging and de-silting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, rivers and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management - reg.

The Ministry vide Notification S.O. 1224 (E) dated 28/03/2020 had *inter-alia* provided exemption from prior Environmental Clearance for extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for the linear projects such as roads, pipelines, etc., and dredging and de-silting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, rivers and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management.

2. Subsequently, in pursuance to the order dated 28/10/2020 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench in Original Application No. 190/2020 in the matter of Noble M. Paikada Vs. Union of India & Ors, the MoEF&CC issued Office Memoranda of even number dated 8/8/2022 and 12/07/2023 respectively regarding the Standard Operating Procedure (SoP)/environmental safeguards to be followed for the entries 6 and 7, as mentioned below, under the Appendix IX of the EIA Notification, 2006 which have been exempted from the requirement of obtaining environment clearance vide Notification dated 28/03/2020 :

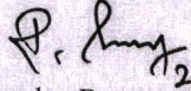
6. *Extraction or sourcing or borrowing of ordinary earth for the linear projects such as roads, pipelines, etc.*
7. *Dredging and de-silting of dams, reservoirs, weirs, barrages, river and canals for the purpose of their maintenance, upkeep and disaster management.*

3. The Ministry deems it necessary to ensure that aforementioned SoP/environmental safeguards are implemented in letter and spirit at the field level, for which a monitoring and enforcement mechanism needs to be put in place.

4. In this regard, it is enjoined upon all the Project Proponents availing of the aforesaid provisions and carrying out activities related to entries 6 and 7 of Appendix IX of the EIA Notification, 2006 to inform the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) at least a fortnight before start of such activities in writing giving details of such activities and the environment safeguards being observed by them as laid out in the applicable SOP referred to in the para number 2 above.

5. All the State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) shall independently monitor the compliance status of the aforementioned SoP/environmental safeguards as the case may be. All the State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) shall also monitor the aforementioned SoP/environmental safeguards while monitoring the compliances of the CTE (Consent to Establish) and CTO (Consent to Operate) conditions. Further, the SPCBs/PCCs shall initiate legal action against the project proponent under the relevant provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the projects not complying with the aforesaid SoP/environmental safeguards, as may be applicable.

6. This is issued with the approval of the Competent Authority.


21/8/23
(Sundar Ramanathan)
Scientist 'E'

To

1. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
2. Chairman and Member Secretaries of SEIAA/ SEACs
3. Chairpersons/Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/UTPCCs
4. All the Officers of I.A. Division

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GPS Map Camera

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Lat 33.984547, Long 74.560857

Wednesday, 18/03/2026 01:23 PM GMT+05:30

Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera



Maps

Office of the Assistant Director Fisheries

District Budgam

Invoice Form

Dated: 15-11-2023

No. 23-24
058

To, M/s Panorama Fisheries Agency, P.O. Panzath, 16 Km from Budgam

Sub: Supply of: R.T. Seed

Ref.: Your Requisition No. 23/Pan/173/293-95 Dated: 14.10.2023

S. No.	Name of Item with Specification	Qty	Rate	Page No	Remarks
1	<u>Live Rainbow Trout</u> <u>Seed</u> <u>Av. wt = 0.5 gms.</u> <u>@ Rs. 500</u> <u>Under Agency</u> <u>Order No. 173/293-95</u> <u>(15-11-23)</u>	<u>4000</u>			

Trout Fish Livestock Position (Month wise)

268

<u>Month/Year</u>	<u>Opening Balance</u>		<u>Mortality</u>	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Closing Balance</u>	
	<u>No.s</u>	<u>Wt. Range</u>			<u>No.s</u>	<u>Wt. Range</u>
06/2023	4000	4-6 gm	48	0	3952	10-12 gm
07/2023	3952	10-12 gm	32	0	3920	25-30 gm
08/2023	3920	25-30 gm	25	0	3895	45-60 gm
09/2023	3895	45-60 gm	19	0	3876	75-100 gm
10/2023	3876	75-100 gm	18	0	3858	95-135 gm
11/2023	3858	105-135 gm	23	0	3835	140-180 gm
12/2023	3835	140-180 gm	18	0	3817	170-215 gm
01/2024	3817	170-215 gm	15	0	3802	190-240 gm
02/2024	3802	190-240 gm	16	0	3786	210-265 gm
03/2024	3786	210-265 gm	17	410 (104 Kgs)	3359	230-290 gm
04/2024	3359	230-290 gm	13	706 (224 Kgs)	2580	255-320 gm
05/2024	2580	255-320 gm	-	280 (90 Kgs)	-	-

MAY

About 2300 Nos of live stocks died on the intervening night of 23 & 24 of 2024

Peerzada Rayees Ahmad

Name: Peerzada Rayees Ahmad R/o Sail Beerwah

Signature

M. No. 9149606134