

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
Original Application No: 1034 of 2024**

IN THE MATTER OF

K SANJEEV DOGRA

..... APPLICANT

-VERSUS-

STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ORS.

.....RESPONDENT

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Amitesh Up
RESPONDENT NO.13

THROUGH COUNSEL

Place: New Delhi

Date:

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**BEFORE THE HONBLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: 1034 OF 2024**

IN THE MATTER OF

K SANJEEV DOGRA

..... APPLICANT

-VERSUS-

STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ORS.

.....RESPONDENT

**REPLY IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 20.03.2025 ON BEHALF
OF RESPONDENT NO. 13 IN THE MATTER OF K. SANJEEV DOGRA
V. STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ORS. (O.A NO. 1034/2024)**

1. The present Affidavit is being filed in terms of the order dated 20.03.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in captioned O.A No. 1034 of 2024, wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal held: *"In view of averments made in the original application and the observations made in the reports of the Joint Committee, following 11 mining lease holders and 14 stone crushers are impleaded as respondents no. 5 to 29"*
2. That the Respondent is a licensed Mining leaseholder, who is undertaking mining operations in adherence with all the applicable rules and regulations made by regulating authorities.
3. That the Respondent is not undertaking conventional riverbed sand mining wherein natural sand is extracted directly from the banks of the river. They are instead, extracting stone and bajra from the river bed and producing M-SAND (Manufactured Sand) which is a by-product of crushed stone.
4. That the Joint Committee in its Final report dated 18.03.2025, made observations in response to the illegal and unscientific mining alleged by the

Applicants. Majority of the Illegal mining cases detected by mode of illegal extraction/storage and transportation have nothing to do with the Respondent.

5. That the Joint Committee raised the following issues pertaining to the activities of the Respondent:

A. Non-demarcation of 6 Mining leases.

B. Discharge of waste water containing silt.

C. Installation of Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in stone crushing units.

D. Absence of retaining Structures.

6. **Para wise reply to each of the issues pointed out by the Joint Committee in respect of the activities of the Respondent are as follows:**

A. Non-demarcation of 6 Mining leases.

That the subject of Demarcation of mining leases comes under the purview of mining department. The Mining leases in question are river bed mining leases and therefore demarcation of river bed mining lease is an annual exercise conducted by the Mining Department. The annual demarcation reports of previous years are annexed herein as **ANNEXURE R-13/4**.

B. Discharge of waste water containing silt

That the Respondent has installed a desilt water treatment plant for waste water discharge and the same has been verified by the Joint Committee in its Final report on page no.10.

2.3.2. "8. *It was observed during 1st inspection that stone crusher were discharging waste water containing silt directly and/or indirectly into the river. However, it was observed during 2nd and 3rd site inspection that out of 14 stone crushers, 13 stone crushers have made arrangements to desilt the waste water and also for storage for recycling by constructing earthen ponds. Whereas, one crusher namely M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher is using*

channels for settling the silt followed by pond to store and recycle the clear water. ”

C. Installation of Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in stone crushing units.

The dry extraction cum bag filter and cyclones are installed in dry-stone crushers to control/reduce dust emissions generated from dry-stone crusher. It is pertinent to mention, that the Respondent is undertaking stone crushing by way of wet stone crusher plants and not dry-stone crusher plants. Wet stone crusher plants produce stone aggregate and coarse sand through a water-based system that does not lead to emission of dust and air pollutants. The installation of dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in a wet stone crusher plant is unnecessary and redundant. The Respondent has also provided water sprinkling systems on the periphery of the stone crusher units to curb dust emissions. The same is an inevitable and integral part of the wet stone crusher plant.

D. Absence of retaining Structures.

That the Respondent is undertaking mining of stones accumulated on the river bed. Such operations do not involve any activity that may result in unintended ejection of rock fragments/ rock projectiles, potentially causing damage to property or injury to people and therefore do not require retaining structures. That the requirement/ need of construction of retaining structures is specific to the location of the mining lease. The construction of retaining structures where it is not imperative, may disturb the river ecology. It is need based and thus the same has not been constructed when there is no specific direction.

REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO 13

1. That the **Respondent No 13: Shivam Stone Mining lease Area** was granted mining lease for an area of **04-11-18 Hectares** situated at Khasra No: 5,521,523 & 530 **Village /Mauza/Mohal/ Lodhwan/ Pail, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P.** for excavation of building stone by way of the duly registered lease **dated 07.03.22** executed by the government of the state of Himachal Pradesh **valid up to 06.03.2022**.
The lease deed of the Respondent No.13 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-13/1**.
2. That the **Respondent No 21: M/s Shivam Stone Crusher Village & PO Barikhad Tehsil Indora Distt Kangra H.P** is operating a Wet Stone Crusher that produces Stone Aggregate and Coarse Sand using building stones/ Bajra from the licensed mining leases.
3. The said lease dated 07.03.22 was executed in favour of the Respondent after due approval of the mining plan approved by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh .
The **mining plan** of the Respondent No.13 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-13/2**.
4. The Respondent obtained **Environment Clearance** from the State level impact assessment authority (SEIAA) issued on **14.12.2023** under EC File No/ Identification No: **HPSEIAA/2013/236**.
The EC of the Respondent No.13 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-13/3**.
5. That the Respondent obtained the Consent to Operate (C.T.O) dated **04.11.24** from the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board which is valid till **17.07.2026**.
The CTO of the Respondent No.21 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-21/1**.

6. That the aforementioned facts with respect to the permissions obtained by the Respondent also stand duly confirmed by the report of the Joint Committee constituted by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present O.A vide order dated 07.11.2024.
7. That the Respondent is carrying out operations of mining /excavation at the allotted mining lease site as per the terms and conditions listed in the required permissions and clearances.
The annual demarcation reports of the Respondent No.13 are hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-13/4**.
8. That the Respondent does not indulge in any illegal, unscientific mining/Crushing or transportation of illegally excavated mining material. The Respondent is undertaking mining/stone crushing operations in compliance with requisite standards provided by the regulating authorities.
9. That the Respondent is carrying out operations of Stone Crushing using excavated stones from the allotted mining lease site as per the terms and conditions listed in the required permissions and clearances.
10. That the Respondent has installed a desilt treatment plant for waste water discharge and the same has been verified by the Joint Committee in its Final report on page 10.
11. That the Respondent is not undertaking any action resulting in diversion of river flow or causing any harm to the environment.
12. That the Respondent is undertaking stone crushing by way of wet stone crusher plants and not dry-stone crusher plants. Wet stone crusher plants produce stone aggregate and coarse sand through a water-based system that does not involve emission of dust and air pollutants. The unnecessary installation of dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in a wet stone crusher plant will choke the filter and result in improper functioning.
13. That the Respondent has provided water sprinkling systems on the periphery of the stone crusher units and is using a wet process for the

production of Stone Aggregate and Coarse Sand due to which no dust emission is caused.

14. That the Mining operations of the Respondent do not involve blasting or any such activities that result in unintended ejection of rock fragments, potentially causing damage to property or injury to people and therefore require retaining structures that can obstruct rock projectiles. The construction of retaining structures where it is not imperative on the river bed, can interfere with the natural flow of the river and disturb its environment.

Tamirany Reddy

RESPONDENT NO.13

THROUGH COUNSEL

Place: New Delhi

Date:

Yagyawalkya Singh

YAGYAWALKYA SINGH
Advocate-on-Record
Supreme Court of India
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Original Application No: 1034 of 2024

IN THE MATTER OF

K SANJEEV DOGRA

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.....RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Mohinder Pal, Prop:- M/s Shivam Stone Crusher, Village Bari Khad, P. O. Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, Dist. Kangra, H.P. hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under: *(presently at New Delhi)*

1. I am the authorised representative on behalf of the Respondent No.13 in the aforesaid matter and am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear the present affidavit.
2. That the contents of the accompanying reply have read over to me ,which I understood and I state that the contents of the accompanying reply is based on the records.
3. That the documents filed along with the Reply are true copies of their respective originals.

Tarinder Singh
DEPONENT

guru
Identify the Deponent who has signed/put thumb impression in my presence
VERIFICATION

27 AUG 2025

Verified at New Delhi on ___ day of _____, 2025 that the contents of para 1 of 3 of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

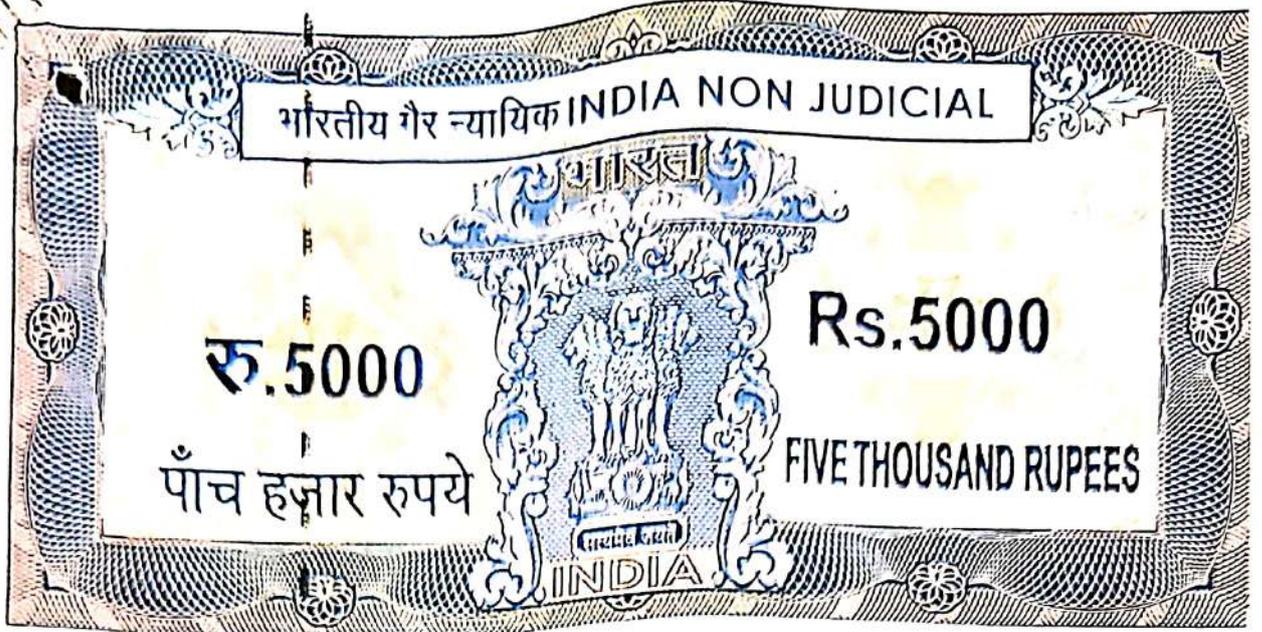


CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE DEPONENT EXECUTANT WHO IS SEEMED PERFECTLY TO UNDERSTAND AFFIRMED & DEPOSED BEFORE ME AT NEW DELHI

Adv. Divyanshu
IDENTIFY THE EXECUTANT/DEPONENT WHO HAS SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE
VINOD KUMAR TIWARI, Advocate, Reg. No. 21416/2020
NOTARY PUBLIC (NEW DELHI)

Tarinder Singh
DEPONENT

27 AUG 2025



हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

149121

FORM 'F'
[See rule 17(3)]

FORM OF MINING LEASE DEED FOR MINOR MINERALS

This indenture is made on this 7th the day of March, 2022 between the Governor, Himachal Pradesh, acting through Director of Industries, H.P. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Government' which expression shall where the context so admits, include the successors and assignees) of the one part and Sh. Mohinder Pal, Prop:- M/s Shivam Stone Crusher, Village Bari Khad, P. O. Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H.P. (hereinafter referred to as the "lessee" which expression shall where the context so admits, include heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and permitted assignees) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied to the Government in accordance with the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules) for a renewal of mining lease for collection/extraction of sand, stone & bajri for use in already established stone crusher unit in respect of the lands hereinafter described in clause (b) and deposited with the Government the sum of Rs. 25,000/- (Rs. Twenty Five thousand only) as security; and

15/6/2022

28/07/2022

Sub Registrar
Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Attested
Sub Registrar
Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

149120

Now, therefore, this deed witnesseth and the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:-

- 1.(a) In consideration of the rents and royalties, covenant and agreement hereinafter contained and on the part of the lessee to be paid, observed and performed, the Government hereby grants and demises unto the lessee all those mines/beds/veins/seams for collection/extraction of sand, stone & bajri (hereinafter referred to as the 'said minor minerals') situated, lying and being in or under the lands which are referred to in clause (b) together with the liabilities, powers and privileges to be executed or enjoyed in connection herewith which are hereinafter mentioned in Part-I subject to the restrictions and conditions and to exercise and enjoyment of such liberties, powers and privileges which are hereinafter mentioned in Part-II and subject to other provisions of this lease.

The area of the said lands is as follows: All that tract of land situated at Village/Mauza/Mohal Lodhwan/Pail in Sub Tehsil Gangath, District Kangra, H.P. bearing Khasra Numbers 5, 521, 523 & 530 containing over an area of 4-11-18 Hects. (Private land/ River bed) or thereabouts delineated on the revenue map(Tatima) or site plan hereto annexed and bounded as follow:-

156/2022
28/03/2022
Sub Registrar

Attested
Sub Registrar
District Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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642637

On the North by As per Revenue Record

On the South by -do-

On the East by -do-

On the West by -do-

(hereinafter referred to as the 'said lands' or 'leased area').

(b) The lessee shall hold the premises hereby renewal and demised from the 7th day of March, 2022 for the term of five years thence next ensuing.

PART - I

LIBERTIES POWERS AND PRIVILEGES TO BE EXERCISED AND ENJOYED BY THE LESSEE (S)

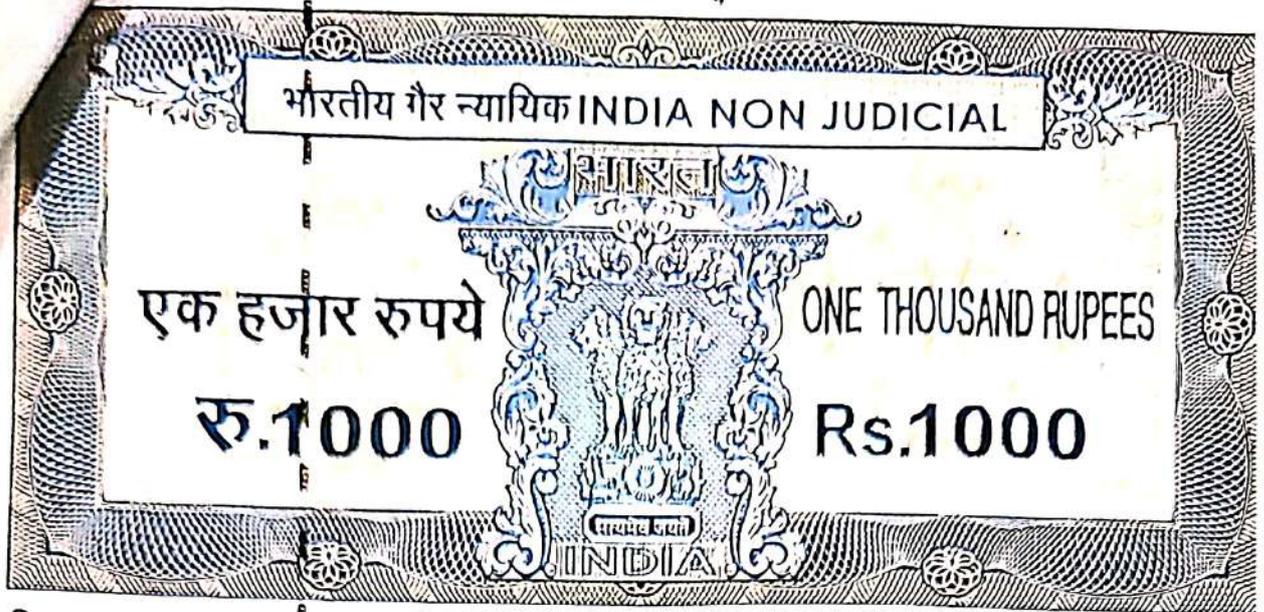
The following liberties, powers and privileges may be exercised and enjoyed by the lessee(s) subject to the other provisions of this lease deed:

- To enter upon land and search for win, work etc:** Liberties and power at all times during the term hereby demised to enter upon the said lands and to search for mine, bore, dig, drill for win work, dress, process, convert, carry away and dispose of the said minor minerals.

15/6/2022
28/03/2022
Sub Registrar
Gangath, Dist. Kangra (H.P.)

Accepted
Sub Registrar
Gangath, Dist. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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2. To sink drive and make pit, shaft and inclines etc.: Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this clause to sink, drive, make, maintain and use in the said lands and pits, shafts, inclines, drifts, levels, water ways, airways and other works (and to use, maintain, deepen or extend any existing works of the like nature in the said lands).
3. To bring and use machinery, equipments: Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this clause to erect, construct, maintain and use on or under the said lands any engine, machinery, plant, dressing floors, furnaces, coke ovens, brick kilns, workshops, store-houses-banglows, godowns, shed and other buildings and other works and conveniences of the like nature on or under the said lands.
4. To use water from streams, etc.: Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this clause but subject to the rights of any existing or future lessees and with the written permission of the Collector to appropriate and use water from any streams, water course, springs or other source in or upon the said lands and to divert, step-up or dam any such stream or

15/6/2022

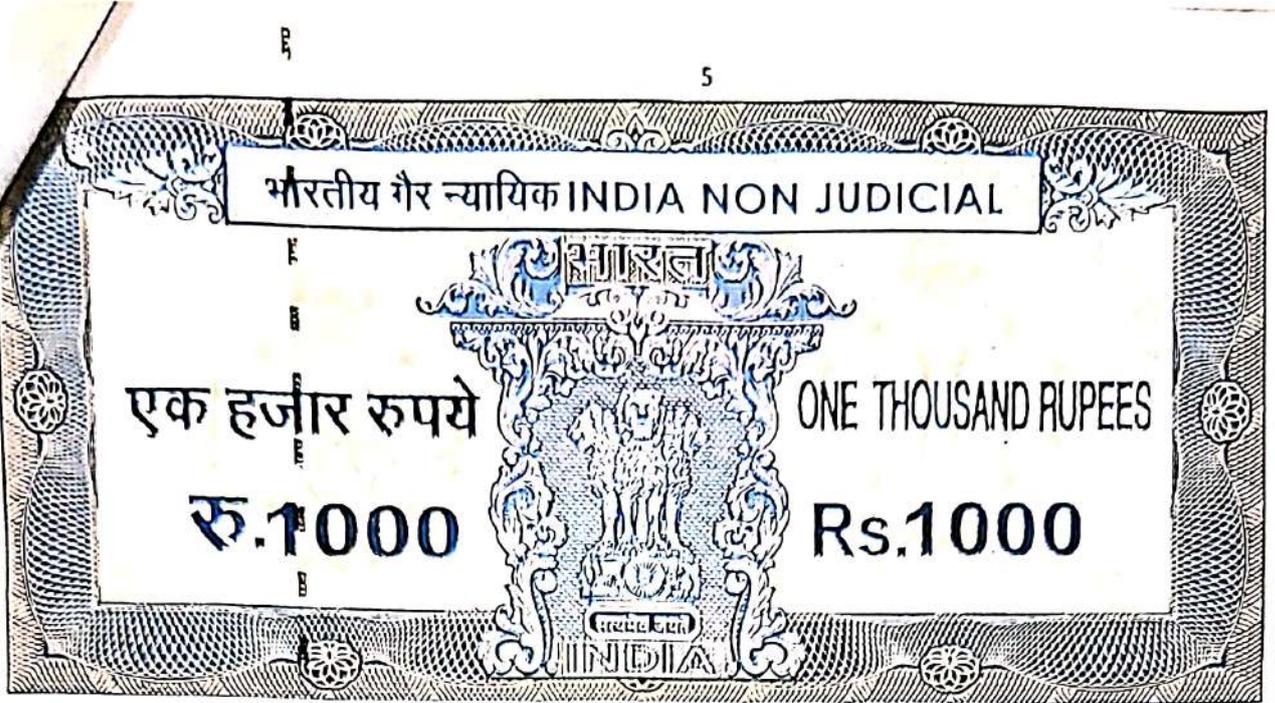
28/07/2022

Sub Registrar

Concept Distt Kangra (H.P.)

Sub Registrar
Distt Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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watercourse and collect or impound any such water and to make, construct and maintain any water-course, cultivated land, village buildings or watering places for livestock of a reasonable supply of water as before accustomed nor in any way to foul or pollute any streams or springs:

Provided that the lessee shall not interfere with navigation in any navigable stream nor shall divert such stream without the previous written permission of the Government.

5. **To fell undergrowth and utilize timber and trees, etc.:** Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this lease deed, to clear undergrowth and brush-wood. Lessee shall not fell any trees or timber standing or found on the said lands without obtaining prior permission in writing from the concerned Competent Authority in case of the forest area as per requirement of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

6. **To get building and road materials, etc.:** Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes, mentioned in this lease deed, to quarry and get stones, gravel and other building and road materials

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Sub Registrar
Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Sub Registrar
Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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and ordinary clay and to use and employ the same and to manufacture such clay into bricks or tiles and to use such bricks or tiles but not to sell any such material, bricks, tiles. 642634

7. **To use land for stacking purpose:** Liberty and power to enter upon and use a sufficient part of the surface of the said lands for the purposes of stacking, storing or depositing therein any produce of the mines and works carried on and tools, equipment and other materials needed for mining operations.

PART-II

RESTRICTIONS AS TO THE EXERCISE OF THE LIBERTIES
BY THE LESSEE

The liberties, powers and privileges granted under Part-I, are subject to the following restrictions and subject to the other provisions of this lease deed:-

1. **No mining operations within the limit of public works etc.:** The lessee shall not carry on, or allowed to carried on any mining operation at any point with in a distance of 100 (hundred) metres from any railway line except under and in accordance with the previous written

156/2022

28/03/2022

Sub Registrar

Kangra (H.P.)

Checked
Sub Registrar
Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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642633
 permission of the Railway Administration, two kilometres from the limits of Municipal Corporation/ Committee, one kilometre from the limit of Nagar Panchayat or 100 (hundred) metres from National Highway/Express way or 25 (twenty five) metres from State Highway or 10 (ten) metres from other roads or 50 (fifty) metres from any reservoir, canal or buildings or inhabited sites except under and in accordance with the previous permission of the Competent Authority. The Railway Administration or the Joint Inspection Committee may in granting such permissions, impose such conditions as may deem fit.

2. **Notice for surface operation in land not already in use:** Before using for surface operations on any land which has not already been used for such operation, the lessee shall give to the Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh and the Mining Officer, two calendar months, previous notice in writing, specifying the situation and the extent of the land proposed to be so used and the purpose for which the same is required.

3. **Not to use the land for other purposes:** The lessee shall not cultivate or use the land for purposes other than those specified in the lease deed.

15/6/2022

28/03/2022

Sub Registrar

Attested
 Sub Registrar
 Kangra, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
 Himachal Pradesh



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 Mechanical Excavator for Mining: The mechanical mining in river/stream bed shall be undertaken only with the help of tyre mounted front end loader upto 80 Horse Power without backhoe with the permission of the Director of Industries. 642682

5. **Mining Plan:** The lessee(s) shall carryout mining operation in accordance with the approved mining plan.

PART - III

COVENANTS OF THE LESSEE

The lessee hereby covenant(s) with the Government as follows:-

1. **Rate of Royalty:**

- (a) The lessee shall pay royalty on the quantity of the said minor mineral removed from the leased area in advance at the rate specified in the Second Schedule. However, as and when the limestone is supplied by the lessee to the Industries other than lime-kiln, royalty shall be paid by the lessee for limestone as major mineral, whichever is more.

156/2022

28/08/2022

Sub-Registrar
 Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Sub-Registrar
 Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
 Himachal Pradesh



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(b) Mode of determination of sale price at the pit's mouth. 642683

The sale price of the minor minerals at the pit's mouth shall be the current market price for the mineral of the same grade less-

- (i) Transport charges from the mine head to the nearest rail head;
- (ii) Railway freight from the rail head to the market; and
- (iii) Estimated handling charges and other incidental expenditure not exceeding five percent of the market price.

(c) For calculating the royalty, the lessee shall submit by the 10th of every month to the Mining office, a return in Form-'G' giving the total quantity of minor mineral(s) raised and despatched from the leased area in the preceding calendar month and its value and in case of mineral based industry the monthly electricity consumption bill and other requisite details also. If the lessee does not deposit royalty due for the preceding month by 10th of month, 24% per annum simple interest will be charged for the default period after 10th of month.

156/2022

28/03/2022

Sub Registrar

Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Attested

Sub Registrar
Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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642684

2. **Surface Rent:** - The lessee shall pay for the surface area occupied by him, surface rent at the rate of as specified by the Government per hectare per annum in two half yearly installments. No surface rent shall be charged in the private lands.
3. **Dead Rent:-** The lessee shall also pay for every year, yearly dead rent at the rate of Rupees as per 3rd Schedule of H.P. Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 per hectare per annum and as amended by the Government from time to time. Provided that the lessee shall be liable to pay the dead rent or royalty in respect of each mineral, whichever be higher but not both.
4. **Working of newly discovered minerals:** If any minor mineral, not specified in the lease, is discovered in the leased area, the lessee shall report the discovery without delay to the Government and shall not win or dispose of such minor mineral without obtaining a lease therefore. If he fails to apply for such a lease within 6 months from the discovery of the minor mineral, the Government or the authorized officer may give the lease in respect of such mineral to any other person.

Handwritten signature

156/2022

28/03/2022

Sub Registrar
Kangra, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Attested
Sub Registrar
Kangra, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Signature
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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642685

5. **To commence mining operations within one year and carry them on properly:** Unless the Government for sufficient cause permits otherwise, the lessee shall commence mining operations within one year, from the date of execution of the lease deed and shall thereafter conduct such operations in a proper, skilful and workman like manner.

EXPLANATION: For the purpose of this clause 'Mining Operation' shall include the erection of machinery, laying of a tramway or construction of a road in connection with the working of the mine.

6. **To erect and maintain Boundary Pillars, etc.:** The lessee shall, at his own expense, erect and at all times maintain and keep in good repairs boundary marks and pillars according to the revenue map annexed to the lease.

7. **Accounts:** The lessee shall keep correct accounts showing the quantity and other particulars of all minerals obtained from the mines and the number of persons employed therein and a complete plan of the mine and shall allow any officer authorized by the Himachal Pradesh Government or the Central Government in that behalf to examine at

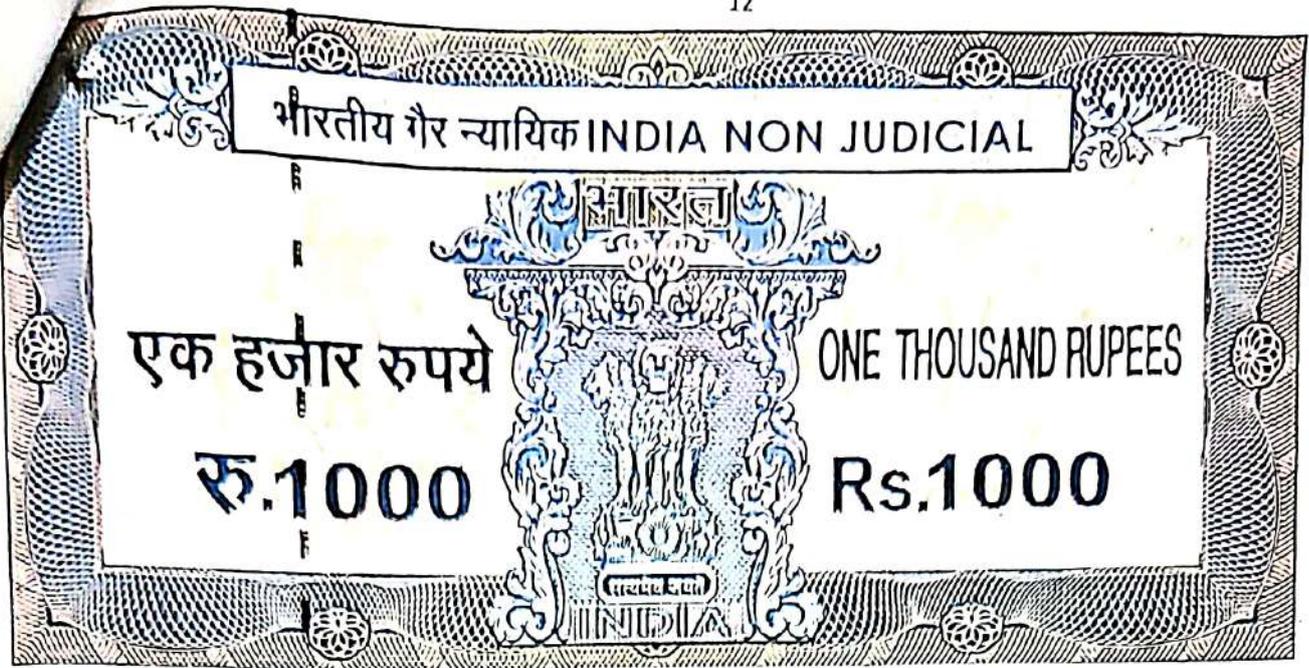
156/2022

25/03/2022

Sub Registrar
Gangoli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Attested
Sub Registrar
Gangoli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



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any time any accounts and records maintained by him, and shall furnish to the Himachal Pradesh Government or the Central Government with such information and returns as it may require.

8. **To allow facilities to other lessees, etc.:** The lessee shall allow existing and future licensees or lease holders/contractors of any land which is comprised in or adjoins or is reached by the land, held by the lessee, reasonable facilities for access thereto.
9. **To allow entry to Officers:** The lessee shall allow any officer authorized by the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Central Government to enter upon any building, excavation or land comprised in the lease for the purpose of inspecting the mines.
10. **Returns - The lessee shall,-**
- (a) for calculating the royalty the lessee shall submit by the 10th of every month to the Mining office, a return in **Form-'G'** giving the total quantity of minor mineral(s) raised and despatched from the leased area in the preceding calendar month and its value and in case of mineral based industry the monthly electricity consumption bill and other requisite details also. If the

15/6/2022
28/03/2022

Sub Registrar
Gangoli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

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Sub Registrar
Gangoli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

642687

- (a) lessee does not deposit royalty due for the preceding month by 10th of month, 24% per annum interest will be charged for the default period after 10th of month.
- (b) The lessee shall also furnish by the 15th April, every year to the Director and other Officer(s) specified in the lease deed, a statement giving information in **Form-'H'** regarding quantity and value of minor mineral(s) obtained during the last financial year, average number of regular labourers employed (men and women separately), number of accidents, compensation paid and number of days worked and wages paid to them separately.

11. **To strengthen and support the mines:** The lessee shall strengthen and support to the satisfaction of the State Government, any part of the mine which in its opinion, requires such strengthening or support for the safety of any railway, bridge, national highway, reservoir, tank, canal, road or any other public work or buildings.
12. **Information for using explosive:** The lessee shall immediately give an information in **Form-'I'** for use of explosive as soon as-

156/2022

28/07/2022

Sub Registrar

Kangra, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Attested

Sub Registrar
Kangra, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

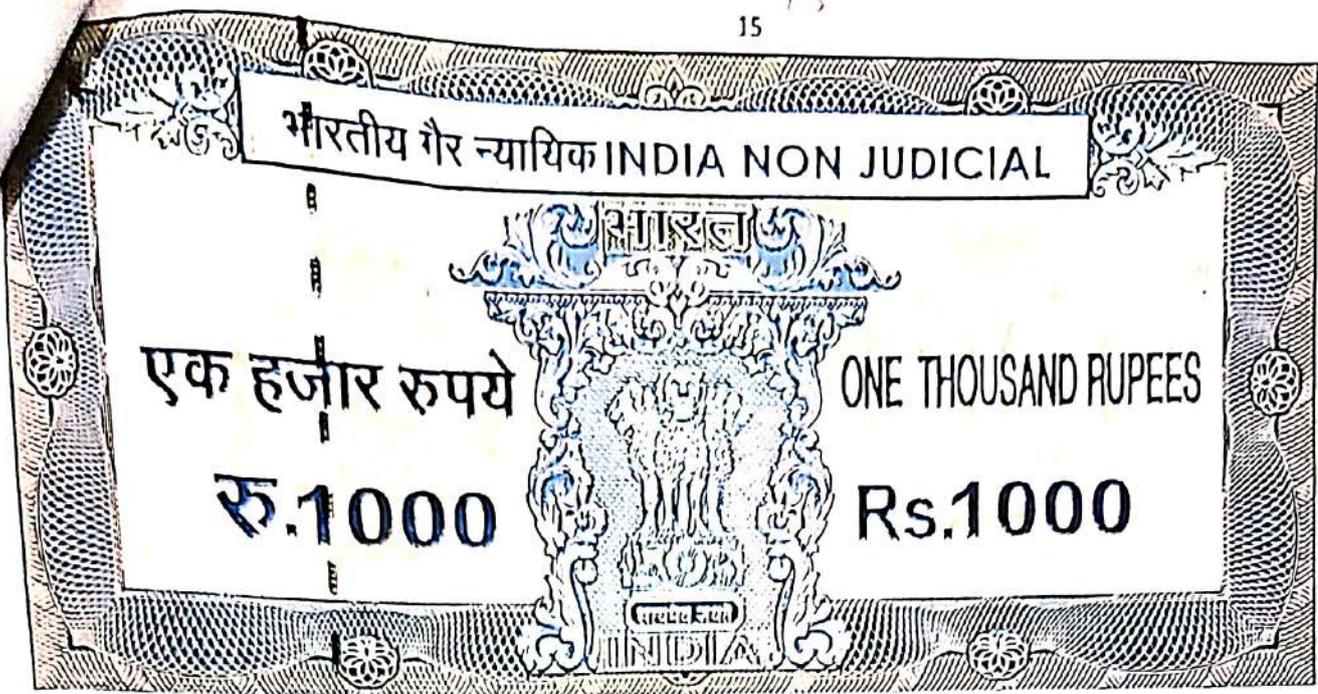


हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

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- (a) the workings in the mine extends below superjacent ground;
- (b) the depth of any open cast excavation measured from its highest to the lowest point reaches six metres;
- (c) the number of persons employed on any day is more than 50(fifty); and
- (d) the explosives which are used.

12. Minimum of Safety conditions. The licensee shall maintain



हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

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15. **Abiding by rules:** The lessee shall abide by all existing Laws (Acts) and Rules made thereunder enforced by the Government of India or the Himachal Pradesh Government and all such other Laws (Acts) or Rules as may be enforced from time to time in respect of working of the mine and other matters affecting safety, health and convenience of the employees of the lessee or of the public.

16. **To report accident:** The lessee shall without delay report to the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned and the Mining Officer or any other officer authorized by him, any accident which may occur at or in the leased area.

17. **Delivery of possession of Land and Mines on the surrender or sooner determination of the lease:** At the end or sooner determination or surrender of the lease, the lessee shall deliver up the said lands and all mines (if any dug therein) in a proper and workable state, save in respect of any working as to which the Government might have sanctioned abandonment.

To provide weighing machine: The lessee shall provide and at all times keep at or near the pit-head at which the said mineral shall be brought to bank a properly constructed and efficient weighing

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28/03/2022

Sub Registrar

Gergath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Sub Registrar
Kangra (H.P.)

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh



हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

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machine and shall weigh or cause to be weighed thereon all the said minor minerals from time to time brought to bank sold, exported and converted products, and shall at the close of each day cause the total weights, ascertained by such means of the said minor minerals, ores, products, raised, sold, exported and converted during the previous twenty four hours to be entered in the books of accounts. The lessee shall allow the Government at all times during the said term to employ any person or persons to be present at the weighing of said minor minerals as aforesaid and to keep accounts thereof and to check the accounts kept by the Lessee. The lessee shall give 15 (fifteen) days previous notice in writing to the concerned Mining Officer of every such measuring or weighing in order that he or some officer on his behalf may be present thereat.

Chinmoy Singh

(16)

19. **To secure pits, shafts, not fill them up:** The lessee shall well and properly secure pits and shafts and will not without permission in writing willfully close, fill up or chock any mine or shafts.

20. **Not to enter upon or to commence operations in the forest land:** The lessee shall not enter upon or commence any mining operations in forest land comprised in the leased area except after previously obtaining permission in writing of the Competent Authority.

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[Signature]

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Sub Registrar
Gangoli, Distt Kangra (H.P.)

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Director of Industries



21. To respect water rights and not injure adjoining property: The lessee shall not injure or cause to deteriorate any sources of water, power or water supply and shall not in any other way render any spring or stream of water unfit to be used or do anything to injure adjoining land, villages or houses. 642710

22. Stocks lying at the end of the lease: The lessee shall on the termination or sooner determination of the lease remove all extracted minerals from the premises of the leased areas within three months and thereafter all extracted minerals in the said lands left over and disposed, after the termination or determination of lease shall be deemed to be property of the Government.

Business by

23. Payment of Taxes: The lessee shall duly and regularly pay to the appropriate authority all taxes, cesses and local dues in respect of the leased area.

PART-IV

RIGHTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Premature Termination of Lease: Where the State Government is of the opinion that it is expedient in the interest of regulation of mines and mineral development, preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution or to avoid danger to public

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28/03/2022

[Signature]

Attested
Registrar
Cannali, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

[Signature]
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

भारतीय गणराज्य न्यायिक INDIA NON JUDICIAL

एक हजार रुपये
रु.1000

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES
Rs.1000



हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

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health or communication or to ensure safety of building, monuments or other structures or for such other purposes, as the State Government may deem fit, it may, by an order, in respect of any minor mineral, make premature termination of mining lease with respect to the area or any part thereof covered by such lease:

Provided that no order making a premature termination of a mining lease shall be, made except after giving the holder of the lease a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Notarisation

2. **The Government may determine the lease:** The Government shall have the right to determine the lease after serving a notice on the lessee to pay the dues within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the notice. If the dead rent or royalty or surface rent reserved or made payable by the lessee is not paid within 15 (fifteen) days next after the date fixed in the lease for payment of the same, Government or any other officer authorized by it in this behalf may also at any time after serving the aforesaid notice, enter upon the said premises and distrains all or any of the minerals or movable property therein and may carry away, detain or order the sale of the property so distrained, or so much of it as will suffice for the satisfaction of the rent or royalty due and all costs and expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof.

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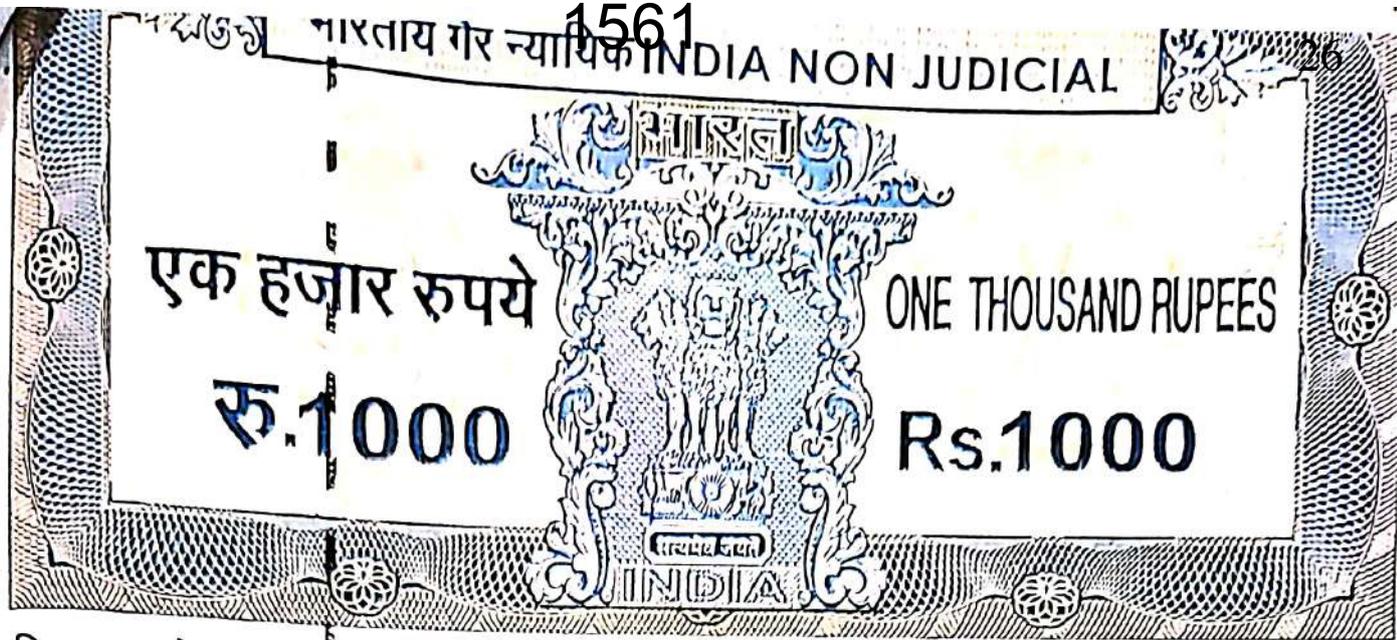
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Gangoli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

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Gangoli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

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Director of Industries

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हिमाचल प्रदेश HIMACHAL PRADESH

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3. **Determination of lease in public interest:** The Government may by giving 6 (six) months' prior notice in writing determine the lease if the Government consider that the area under the lease is required for establishing an industry beneficial to the public in case of Government land:

Provided that in the state of National Emergency or war the lease may be determined without giving such notice.

4. **Right of pre-emption:** The Government shall from time to time and at all times during the term of lease shall have the right (to be exercised by notice in writing to the lessee of pre-emption of the said minerals and all products thereof lying in or upon the said lands hereby demised or elsewhere under the control of the lessee and the lessee shall deliver all minerals or products thereof to the Government at current market rates in such quantities and in the manner, at the place specified in the notice exercising the said right.

5. **Penalty for not allowing entry to Officers:** If the lessee or his transferee or assignee does not allow any entry or inspection under clause (9) of Part-III, the Government may cancel the lease and forfeit in whole or in part the security deposit paid by the lessee under rule 15

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Sub Registrar
Gangolli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

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Sub Registrar
Gangolli, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

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Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

3. **Recovery:** Without prejudice to any other mode of recovery authorized by any provision of this lease or by any law, all amounts, falling due hereunder against the lessee may be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the law in force for such recovery.
4. **Forfeiture of property:** The lessee should remove his property lying on the said lands within three months after the expiry or sooner determination of the lease or after the date from which any surrender by the lessee of the said lands under rule 22 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 becomes effective, as the case may be. The property left after the aforesaid period of three months shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances and may be sold or disposed of in such manner as the Government, shall deem fit without liability to pay compensation therefore, to the lessee.
5. **Security and forfeiture thereof:**
- The Government may forfeit the whole or any part of the security amount of Rs. 45,000/- deposited by the lessee on breach of any covenant to be performed by the lessee under this lease deed.
 - The rights conferred by this clause shall be without prejudice to the rights conferred on the State Government by any other provision of this lease or by any law.
 - On such date as the Government may appoint within twelve calendar months after the expiry of this lease the amount of security deposit paid in respect of this lease shall be refunded to the lessee in case there is no violation of terms & conditions of this lease deed. No interest shall run on the security deposit.
6. **Survey and demarcation of the area:** When a mining lease is granted by the Government, arrangements shall be made, if necessary, at the expense of the lessee, for the survey and demarcation of the area granted under the lease. The lessee shall have to bear actual expenses of the staff deputed for the work. Actual expense will include traveling allowances and daily allowances and salary of staff plus 10 percent as instruments charges.

C. K. Sharma
(Sd/-)

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28/03/22
Sd/-

ATTESTED
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Director, Minor Minerals
Himachal Pradesh

7. **Rights of lessee to determine the lease:** The lessee may determine the lease at any time by giving not less than six calendar months notice in writing to the Government after paying all outstanding dues of the Government.
8. **Applicability of rules:** The lessee shall work according to Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1960, Mines Act, 1952, Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral Policy, 2013 including other rule of law applicable from time to time. The contravention of any provisions of Act or its sub-ordinate legislation shall amount to cancellation of contract.
9. The lessee shall deposit demarcation expenditure if demarcation needs to be carried out by the Department and the lessee shall enter the land only when the demarcation of the area is got conducted from the Revenue Department in the presence of Departmental officials and boundary pillars are raised.
10. The lessee shall at his own expenses erect and at all times maintain and keep in good condition boundary marks and pillars necessary to indicate the demarcation shown in the revenue record annexed to the lease deed. Mining operation shall only be allowed after getting a certificate from the concerned Mining Officer that demarcation of the area has been done as per the plan and that concrete boundary pillars of atleast 3 feet height have been raised.
11. The lessee shall have to submit a plan with Mining Officer for approach road in order to give a reasonable & shortest approach to the mine and to the mines of adjoining lessees.
12. The lessee shall do mining in a scientific and systematic manner, and to ensure the same.
 - a) Dumping sites for mine waste and top soil shall be provided in such a way so that there is no damage to the adjoining land and the same does not roll down the slope. Top soil shall also be used for afforestation purposes in the barren/exhausted pits.

C. P. Sharma (Sd/-)

15/6/2022

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- (b) Diversion dams and other engineering structures as advised by the Department from time to time, at different suitable sites shall be got erected to arrest and channelize the flow of water and also to avoid erosion of the land, causing siltation of nearby natural water bodies.
- (c) The loading/unloading points in the mine areas shall be developed in such a way that no hindrance is caused to the traffic and no material is stacked within the acquired width of P. W. D. road.
- (d) All precaution shall be taken to check air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution, as per the standards of H.P. State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board. Further, the lessee shall obtain the consent of H. P. State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board under the provisions of Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981.
- (e) Visual impact caused due to dug-out areas and waste disposal areas shall be controlled by undertaking afforestation on worked out areas, waste disposal areas and in the areas where no working is proposed.
- (f) Labourers shall be provided with safety equipments like boots, helmets, ropes, ear plugs and even filters. Site services like rest shelter, drinking water and first aid facilities shall also be provided at the mining site.
13. The surface collection of sand, stone and bajri from river/khad/khalla shall be done in such a way, so as not to cause environmental and ecological imbalance. To ensure this,
- a) Excavations, below the natural surface level of the bed shall not exceed 3 feet and these shall be filled up to the satisfaction on Mining Officer.
- b) The lessee shall not carry out surface operations in any area prohibited by any authority, without obtaining prior permission in writing from the concerned authority.

14. The lessee shall pay royalty on the Scheduled rates as per rule. The royalty shall be charged on the basis of actual production which will be

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Director, Mines

computed based on consumption of electricity and other measures. In case the lessee does not pay royalty in time i.e. by 10th of next month alongwith monthly return of Form-G, simple interest at the rate of 24% (twenty four percent) per annum shall be charged for default period.

15. In case the lessee does not pay dead rent/surface rent in two half yearly installments on the 15th April, and 15th October each year during subsistence of lease, simple interest at the rate of 24% per annum shall be charged for default period.

16. No River, Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 75 meters from the periphery of soil conservation works, nursery plantation, check dams or within the distance as recommended by the Sub-Divisional Committee, whichever is more.

17. The lessee shall not carry on or allowed to be carried on any mining operation at any point within a distance of two kilometers from the immediate out limits of Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committee, one kilometer from the immediate outer limit of Nagar Panchayat, 100 meters from any railway line, except under and in accordance with the previous written permission of the Railway Administration or 100 meters from edge of National Highway/Express way, 25 meters from the edge of State Highway and 10 meters from the edge of other roads or 50 meters from edge of any reservoir, canal any reservoir, canal or buildings or inhabited area except under and in accordance with the previous permission of the Competent Authority. The Railway Administration or the Joint Inspection Committee may in granting such permissions, impose such conditions as they deem fit.

18. The lessee shall install the weighbridge at his complex for weighing the raw material as well as finished material being despatched and maintain a proper record of the same.

19. No River, Stream, bed mining shall be allowed within 100 meters span or 50 meters from the bank or as specified by the Sub-Divisional Committee, whichever is more.

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20. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 mtrs. upstream and downstream of water supply/irrigation scheme structure
21. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 mtrs. upstream and 300 meters downstream of bridges depending upon the site specific conditions.
22. No approach road from P.W.D. road shall be allowed to lease area, unless lessee/contractor obtains written permission from XEN, PWD for making road leading to all intake places from the PWD roads.
23. No boulder/cobbles/hand broken road ballast shall be allowed to be transported outside the State from River/Stream beds.
24. No digging for more 3 feet shall be allowed in River/Stream beds and all the debris, waste sand arising due to mining has to be backfilled in ditches/pits caused due to mining as a replenishment measure.
25. The lessee/contractor shall ensure that his labour does not involve in fish poaching.
26. The lessee shall be bound to pay Rs. 5/- per trolley and Rs. 10/- per truck on extraction and export of sand, stone & bajri to the concerned Gram Panchayat through the Mining Officer, Nurpur oras amended from time to time.
27. The lessee shall pay additional royalty for the sale of mineral sand from the leased area.
28. If necessary, the lessee shall have to erect check dams and other retaining structure to check the banks or soil erosion during mining activities.
29. No blasting shall be allowed in River/Stream beds area. Only surface material will be picked up manually.
30. No mechanical mining through excavators/JCB etc. shall be allowed in the mining lease area without obtaining permission from competent

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Authority.

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- 40. The lessee shall obtain consent of the H.P. State Pollution Control Board before start of mining operation, separately under the consent mechanism and any guidelines issued by the State Pollution Control Board shall be binding.
- 41. The waste material arising out of mining operation shall be used to ditches framed due to mining and also in retaining the lease material as replenishment measures.
- 42. No mining operation shall be allowed within the safe distance from Public Private property structure/scheme etc. if any, exists near within the leased area.
- 43. The lessee shall employ/retain consultant as per classification specified in rule 55 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015.
- 44. The lessee shall pay contribution to District Mineral Foundation Fund and all the applicable taxes/funds in lieu of mineral concession.
- 45. The lessee shall not purchase the stone from unauthorized person tractors, if the material accepted from the unauthorized sources, the crusher unit should be penalized.
- 46. The lessee shall install weighbridge at his complex for weighing the raw material as well as finished material being dispatched and maintain a proper record of the same.
- 47. The lessee shall, after ceasing mining operations, re-grass the mining area and any other area which has been disturbed due to mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc., at its own cost, in compliance to the directions passed by the Hon'ble Apex Court vide order dated 8.1.2020 in Writ Petition s 114 2014 titled as Common Cause Vs Union of India & Ors.
- 48. The lessee shall be bound to comply the Order passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in Original Application No. 358/2016-titled as

C. Prakash

13/12/22
 25/12/22
 Sd/-
 Director of Industries (H.P.)

ATTESTED
 J.S.

Director of Industries
 Himachal Pradesh

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Bhag Singh V/s Union of India & Others. As well as the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in CWP No. 2067/2019 titled as State of H.P. through Secretary Industries & others V/s Bhag Singh & others

49. The mining lease deed will be executed at the capital of the State of Himachal Pradesh subject to the provisions of Article-226 of the Constitution of India. It is agreed upon by the lessee and the State Govt. that in the event of any dispute in relation to the area under mining lease, conditions of the lease deed and in respect to all matter touching the relationship of the lessee and the State Govt. suit or petition shall be filed in the Civil Court at Shimla and it is hereby expressly agreed that neither party shall file a suit or appeal being action at any place other than the Court named above i.e. Shimla.

50. As per Rule 16(2) of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, the lessee shall submit renewal of mining lease application before one year from the expiry of lease period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been executed in the manner hereunder appearing the day and year first above written.

For and on behalf of the lessee

For and on behalf of the Governor, Himachal Pradesh
Director of Mines
Himachal Pradesh

Witnesses
Signature of Bhag Singh
Signature of State
Witness: P. O. Dabhi
Witness: Dist. Magistrate
(L.P.)

1. _____

Signature
Dept. of Industries
(Geological Wing)
S.P. Shimla-1

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5/3/2022
25/03/2022

15/3/2022
25/03/2022

Sd/- Registrar
Ganpati Dutt Kanara (H.P.)

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हिमाचल प्रदेश

INDIA NON JUDICIAL
Government of Himachal Pradesh

e-Stamp

Certificate No	: III-HP04946971077A7AU
Certificate Issued Date	: 20 Jan 2022 12:42 PM
Account Reference	: HONACC (BK) HPKCC/MO2/11URPUSU HP.KG
Unique Doc. Reference	: SUBIN-HPHPKCC/BK020853/04175/A78U
Purchased by	: MOHINDER PAL
Description of Document	: Article 35 Lease
Property Description	: KTH 28 KTN 38 KHR 5-521-523-530 (P-4) AREA 4-11-18 HM MOHAL PAIL SUB TEH GANGATH HP
Consideration Price (Rs.)	: 2,67,27,000 (Two Crore Sixty Seven Lakh Twenty Seven Thousand only)
First Party	: DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES HP SHIMLA
Second Party	: MOHINDER PAL PROP MS SHIVAM STONE CRUSHER
Stamp Duty Paid By	: MOHINDER PAL PROP MS SHIVAM STONE CRUSHER
Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.)	: 40,000 (Forty Thousand only)



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Sub Registrar
Gangath, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)



**MINING PLAN
MINOR MINERAL LEASE**

**FOR SAND, STONE & BAJRI
SITUATED IN KHASRA No.5, 521, 523 & 530
AREA 4.1118 HECTARES
MOHAL & MAUZA LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR,
DISTRICT KANGRA,**

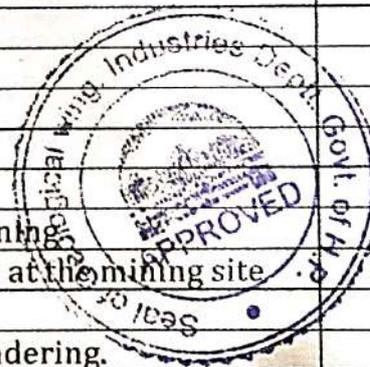
**LETTER OF INTENT
FOR RENEWAL OF MINING LEASE
ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF
Shri MOHINDER PAL,
Prop. M/s SHIVAM STONE CRUSHER
VILLAGE BARI KHAD & P.O LODHWAN,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,
HIMACHAL PRADESH.**

Subhash Sharma,
HP/RQP/01/1/2004.

2021



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*Declaration
Certificate of RQP*

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'MINING PLAN'

Shri Mohinder Pal, Village Bari Khad & P.O. Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

**MINING PLAN OF PART OF CHAKKI KHAD,
MINOR MINERAL LEASES FOR
SAND, STONE AND BAJRI,
SITUATED IN KHASRA Nos. 5, 521, 523, & 530,
AREA MEASURING 4.1118 HECTARE,
FALLING MAUZA/MOHAL – LODHWAN,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,
GRANTED IN FAVOUR OF
Shri MOHINDER PAL, Prop. M/s SHIVAM STONE CRUSHER,
VILLAGE BARI KHAD & POST OFFICE LODHWAN,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,
HIMACHAL PRADESH**

INTRODUCTION:

M/s Shivam Stone Crusher, a proprietorship concerns with Shri Mohinder Pal Village Bari Khad & P.O. Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, has applied for renewal for mining lease for mining sand, stone and Bajri which was granted vide No. Udyog-Bhu(Khani-4) Laghu-61/10- dated 07-02-2017 for a period of five years.

In accordance with Rule 35 of the 'Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation, and Storage) Rules 2015' the lessee has to submit 'Mining Plan' of the area granted or applied for mining lease for a period of five years. Thereafter, on the expiry of five years a fresh 'Mining Plan' must be prepared and submitted. Therefore, lessee, after expiry of five years of mining lease, requested for the preparation of Mining Plan of the area. Accordingly, this 'Mining Plan' is prepared in accordance with the 'FORM 'M' annexed with the said Rules.

The leased block is a part of Chakki Khad, a primary tributary of the River Beas. It lies at about 79 Km. from Dharamsala, the headquarter town of district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.

**1. General****1.1 Name and address of the applicant****1.1. A. Name of the applicant –**

Shri Mohinder Pal,

1.1. B. Address of the applicant –

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Village: Bari Khad,
Post Office: Lodhwan,
Tehsil; Nurpur,
District Kangra.

1.2 Status of the applicant-

Proprietorship concern.
M/s Shivam Stone Crusher is a Proprietorship concern with
Shri Mohinder Pal as sole Proprietor.

1.4 Minerals which the Applicant intends to mine

The applicants intend to mine stone, bajri and sand. The stones and bajri is used in crushing unit for making angular grit. The River - borne sand with mixed silt and clay is sold to construction industry depending upon the market demand.

1.5 Period for which the mining leases are granted and further renewed.

Five years from 29-04-2016 to 25-04-2021.

1.6 Name and address of the RQP preparing the Mining Plan:

Subhash Sharma
Flat No. 207, Basant Vihar
Kasumpti, Shimla: -171009.
Registration No.HP/RQP/01/1/2004
Mobile No. 09816029594



1.6. Name and address of the prospecting agency

The base contour map of the leased area was prepared by Shri C.P.Negi, Retired Senior Surveyor, Geological Wing, Department of Industries, resident of Negi Lodge (West), Indernager, Dalli Shimla, for the RQP.

The detailed prospecting of the area was carried out by the R Q P for preparation of this report. The secondary base data is collected from various sources such as Geological reports of the Geological Survey of India and various departments of Union and State Government.

2. Location and Approach of the area

2.1 Topo-sheet No.

Survey of India sheet No. **43 P/11**
Scale **1:50,000**

strict Kangra,

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Location of Quarry site

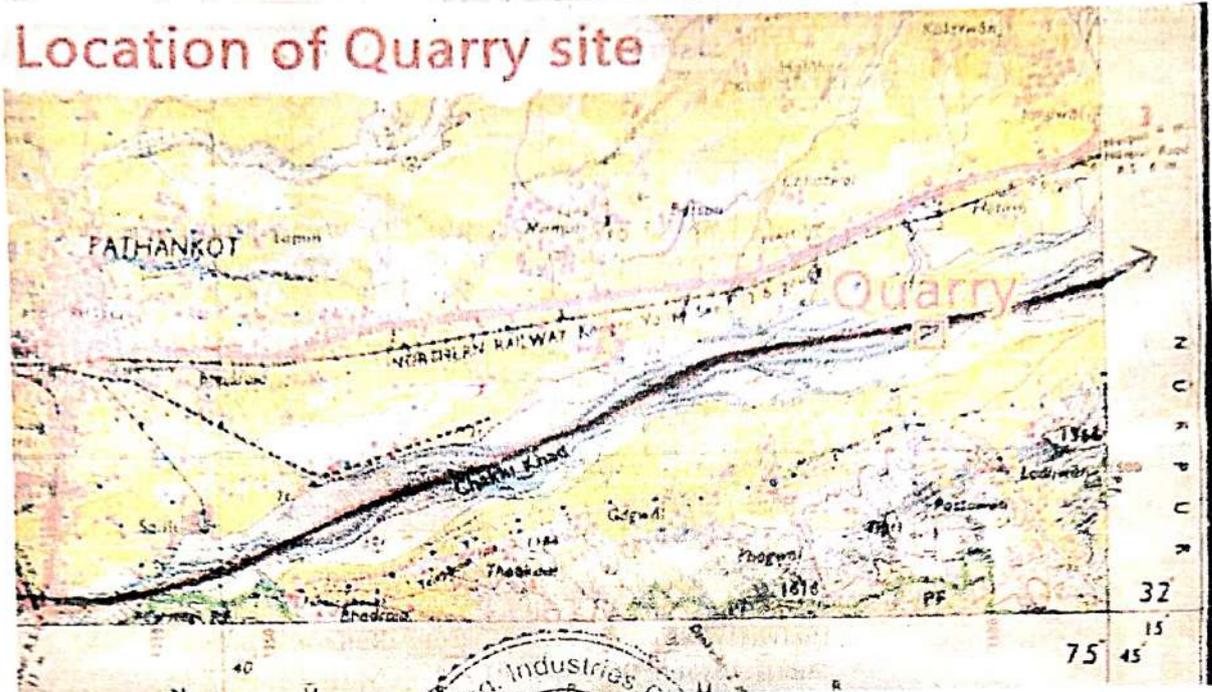


Figure 1: Location of leased out area

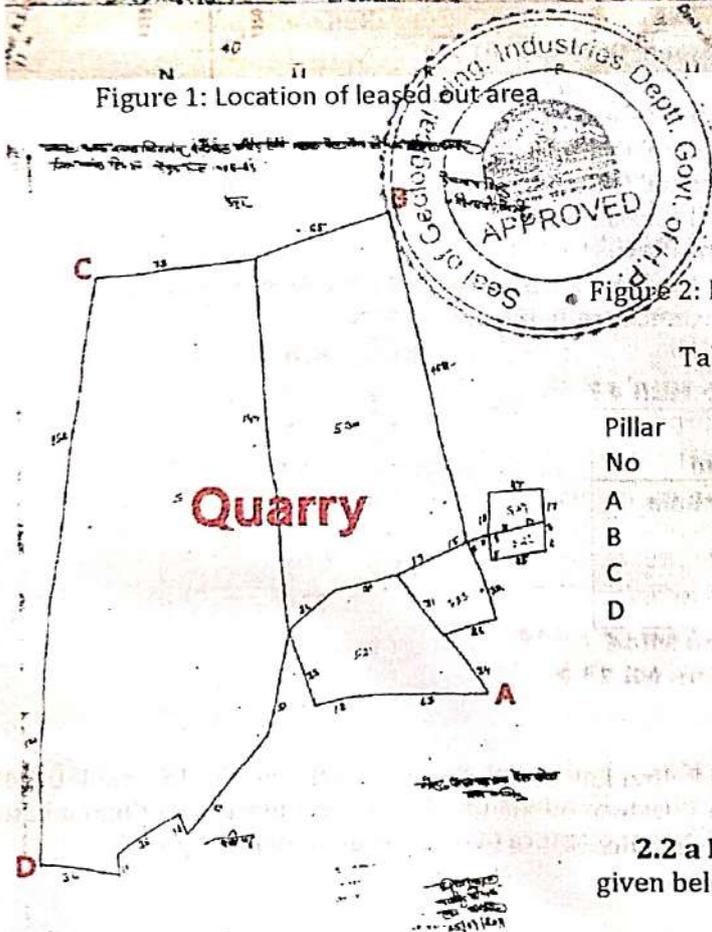


Figure 2: Revenue Map of Lease Area A, B, C & D.

Table 1 : Co-Ordinates of the Lease Area.

Pillar No	Latitude	Longitude
A	32°16' 12.4" N	75° 43' 18.4" E
B	32°16' 21.3" N	75° 43' 26.1" E
C	32°16' 12.4" N	75° 43' 18.4" E
D	32°16' 21.3" N	75° 43' 26.1" E

2.2 a Details of area: The detail of the area is given below in table 2.

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Table 2:-Revenue Details of Lease Area.

Sr. No	Khasra Number	Area Hectares	Status	Owner of Land	Kism	Mauza Mohal
1	5	4.1118	Kabja Swayam	Private Land	Gair Darya	Mumkin Lodhwan
2	521					
3	523					
4	530					
Total		4.11182 Hectares				

2.2 Address

Village: - Lodhwan
Patwar circle: - Lodhwan
Post Office: - Lodhwan
Tehsil: - Nurpur
District: - Kangra
Sub-Divisional Office (Civil): - Nurpur
Divisional Office (Forest): - Nurpur
Range Office (Forest): - Bhadroya
Sub Divisional Office (IPH): - Gangath
Sub Divisional Office (PWD): - Indora
State : Himachal Pradesh

2.3 Distances from Important Places:

The important distances, from the lease area are given below in table 3.

Table 3: Showing important distances from the area

S. No.	From	To	Km
1	Quarry site	Roadside MDR 47	1
2		Nurpur	19
3		Pathankot	11
4		Dharamshala	78
		Airport	67
5	Roadside NH 7	Shimla	296
6		Chamba	114
7		Damtal on NH44	11
8		Kandwal on NH 154	5



2.4 Approach of the Area

The site is approachable from Mandi Pathankot National Highway No. 154 via MDR 47 taking off at Kandwal. Five kilometres from Kandwal on MDR 47 at village Bari Khad a katcha road leads to quarry site in Chakki Khad at distance of one km. as shown in figure 3.

District Kangra,

Mauza &

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Approach to the quarry site.

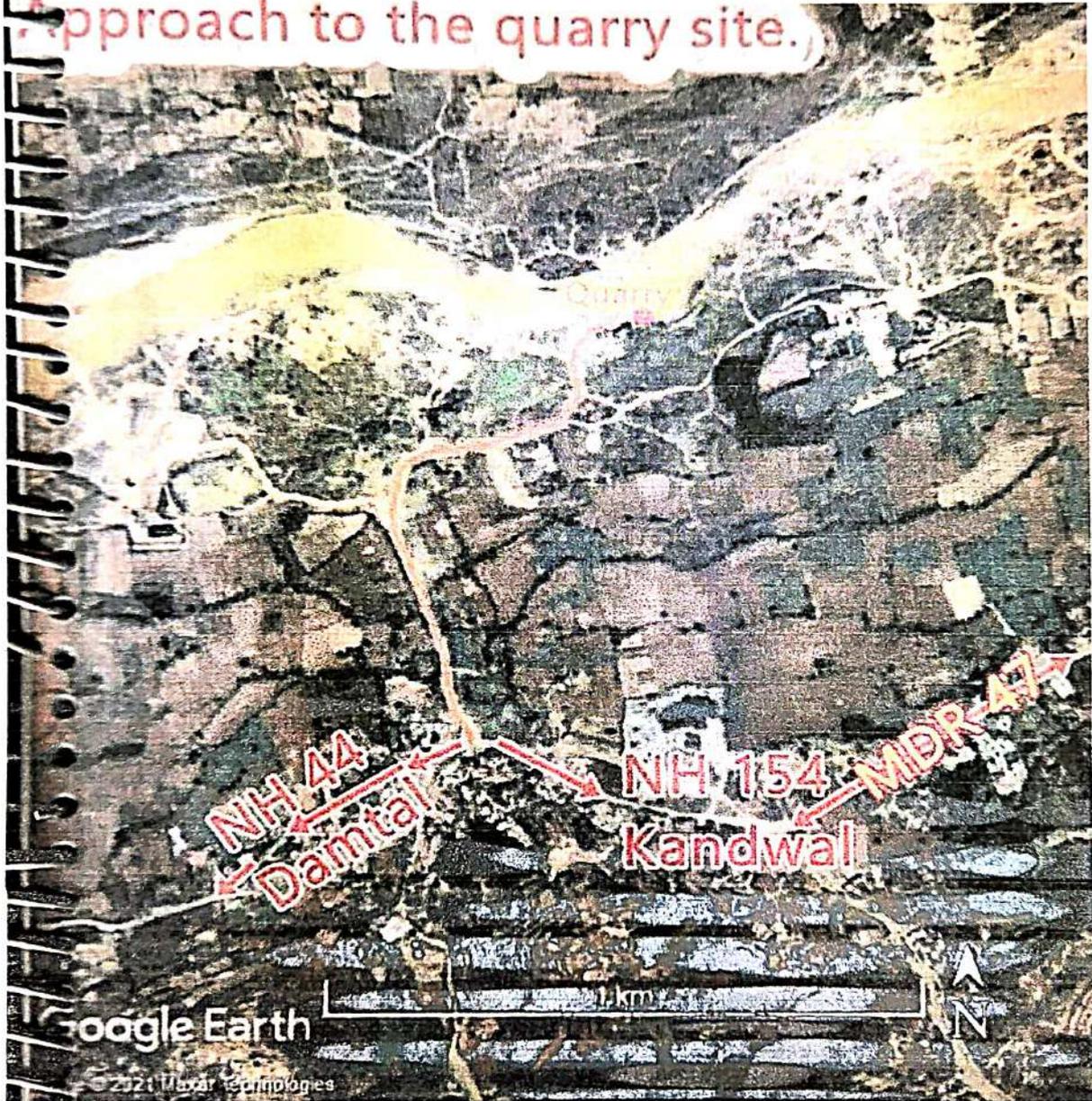


Figure 3: Approach to Quarry site.



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3. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL ASPECT OF THE AREA

3.1 General Physiography:

The area in general is a part of the Lesser Himalaya. The Lesser Himalayas, located in north-western India in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in north-central India in the state of Sikkim, and in north-eastern India in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, range from 1,500 to 5,000 meters in height. The Kangra district can be divided into following four distinct zone as per elevation (Figure 4)

1. Above 3000 meters
2. 2000-3000 meters.
3. 1000-2000 meters.
4. Less than 1000 meters.

Relief Map of District Kangra

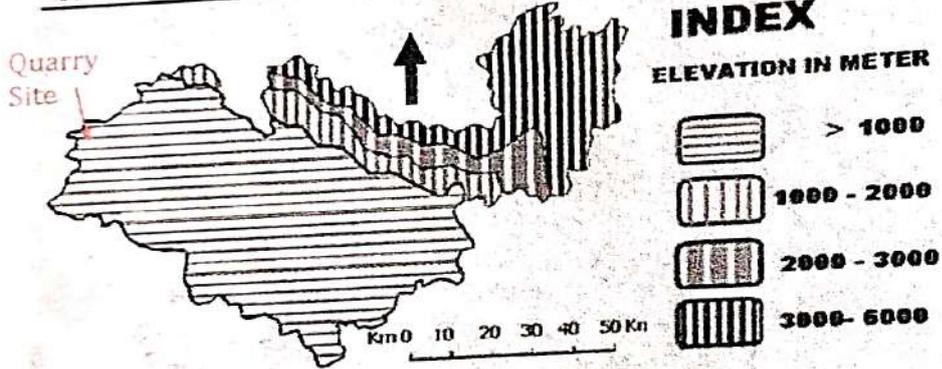


Figure 4:
 Relief map of the Kangra District.

The district can be divided into three distinct zones as per slope

1. 200 meters/km
2. 50-30 meters/km
3. Less than 30 meters/km

The lease is situated in the Chakki Khad, a secondary tributary of the Beas River. The catchment of the Chakki Khad can be divided in two following parts.

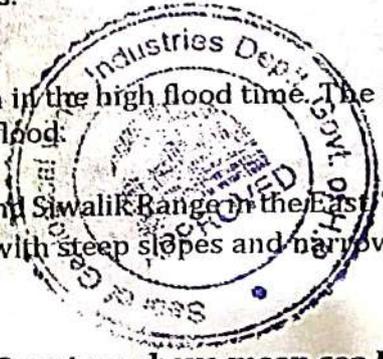
- High Above 600 meters
 Medium to Low Less than 600 meters

The area above 600 meters is the zone of active erosion in the high flood time. The area below 600 meters is zone of active deposition except for high flood.

The district is bounded by plains of Punjab in the West and Siwalik Range in the East. The Chakki khad catchment area is a rugged mountainous terrain with steep slopes and narrow and deep valleys.

3.2 Altitude of the area

- The highest point of leased out area is 362 meters above mean sea level (Map 2, Contour Map).



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- The lowest point of the leased-out area is 363 meters above mean sea level (Map 2, Contour Map).

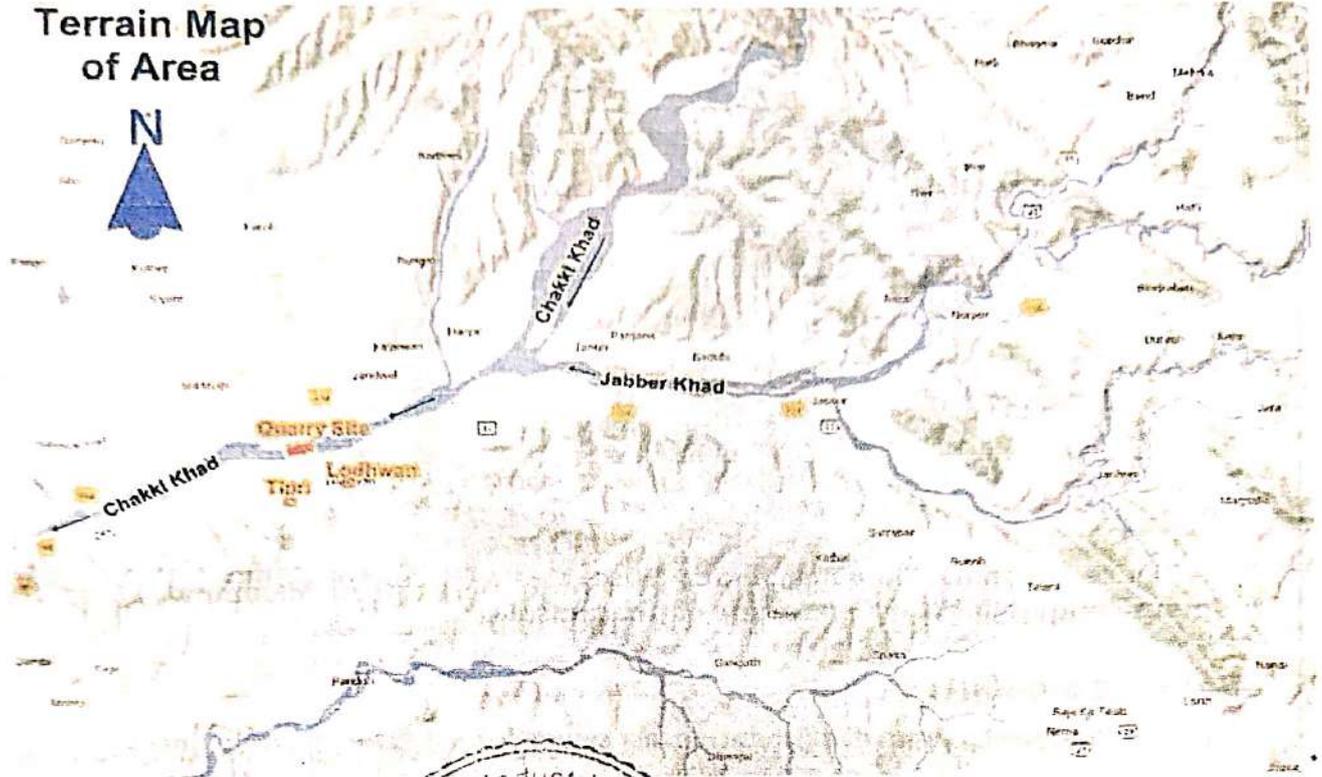


Figure 5:-Satellite based 3D Imagery showing Physiographic features of the region (Satellite Imagery courtesy Google Map)

3.3 Climate of the Area

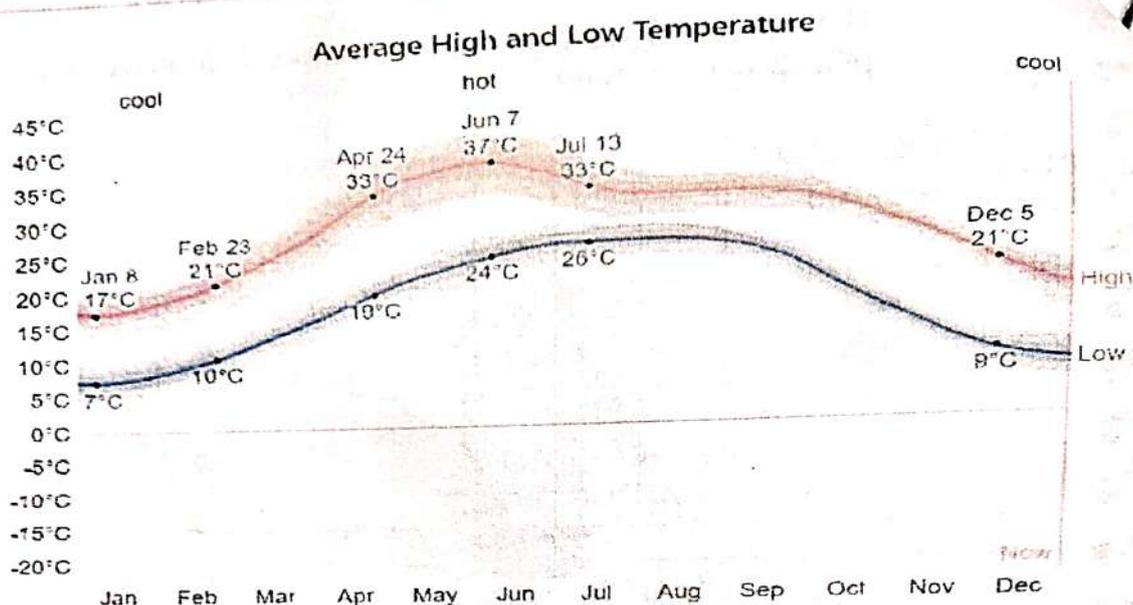
The Climate of the lease out area can be classified into following three categories Winter, Summer and Rainy

The climatic information given below is based on the data obtained from the Revenue Department of Himachal Pradesh given in the table below.

Winter	Dec. – March
Summer/Pre-monsoon	April- May
Monsoon	June- September
Post Monsoon/ Autumn	October- November

Mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature recorded at Dharamsala is given in in the figure 6

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The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 50th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

Figure 6: Chart Showing Month Wise Mean Maximum Temp (MMAX), Mean Minimum Temp (MMIN) in Centigrade of Dharamsala.

3.4 Annual Rainfall :

The annual rainfall of Kangra district during last seven Years is given below in the figure 7 & 7a. Monsoon rainfall 2014 to 2020.

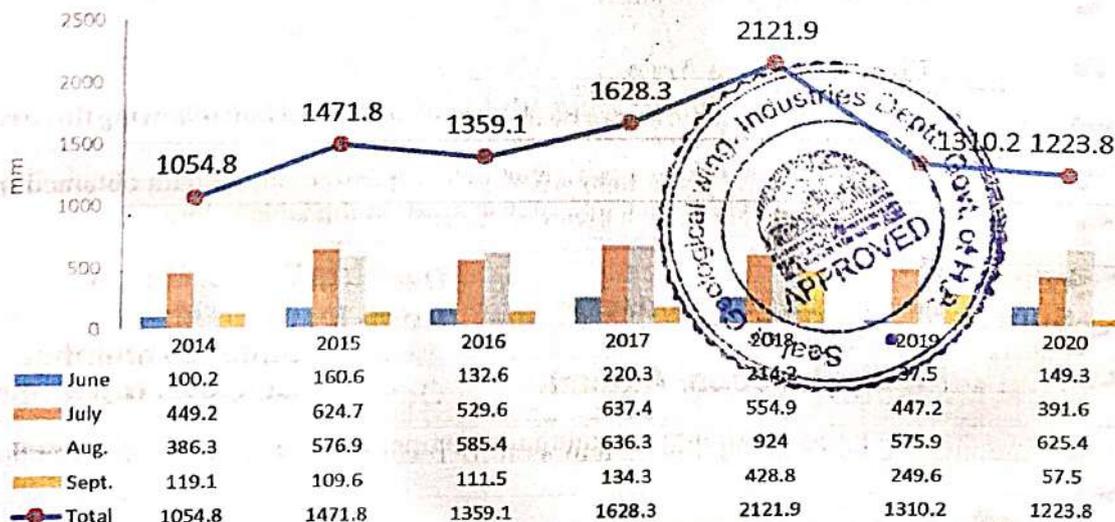


Figure 7: Monsoon Rainfall during years 2014 to 2020.

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Monthly Rainfall from 2014 to 2020.

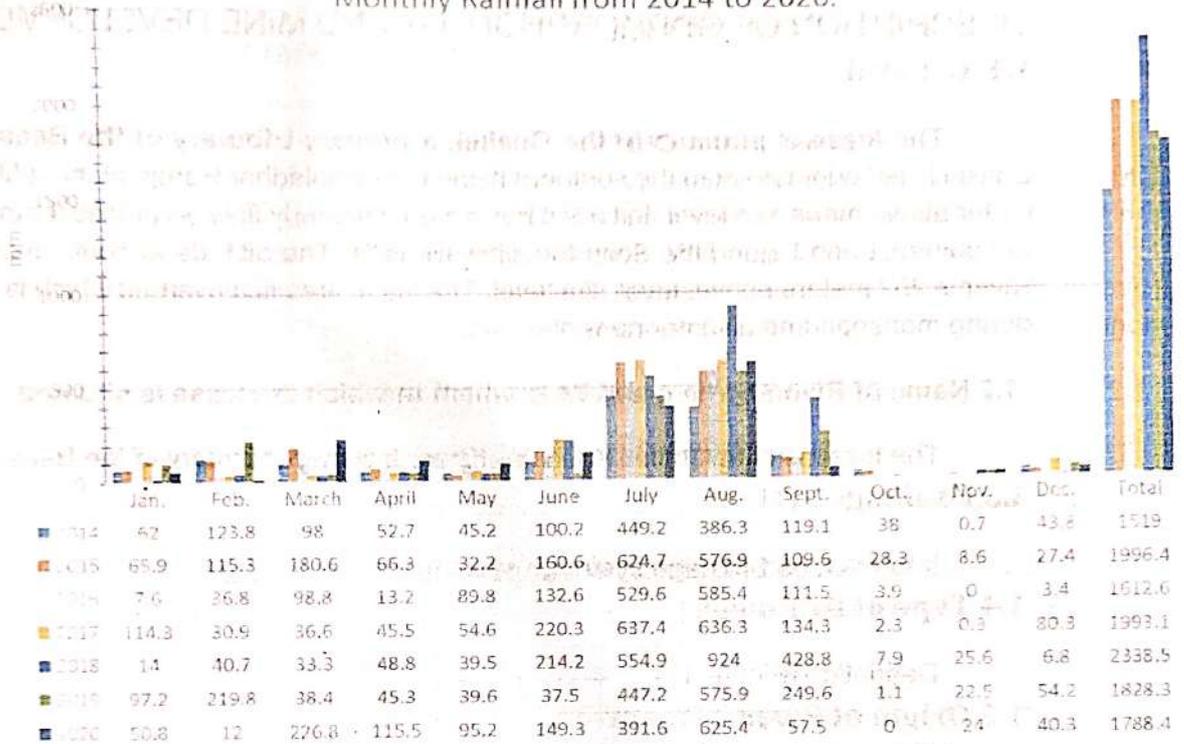
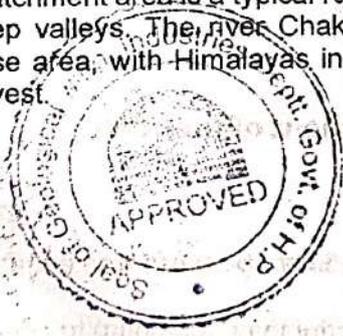


Figure 7a; Showing annual rainfall of Kangra district from Year 2004 to Year 2014.

3.5 Any important feature

The Chakki catchment area is a typical rugged mountainous terrain with steep slopes and narrow and deep valleys. The river Chakki as it enters the plains a few kilometres upstream of the lease area, with Himalayas in the north and Siwalik hills in the east and plains in south and west.



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PART I

DESCRIPTION OF GEOMORPHOLOGY AND MINE DEVELOPMENT

1.1. General

The lease is situated in the Chakki, a primary tributary of the Beas River. The Chakki Khad originate from the southern aspect of Dhauladhar Range at the attitude of 2937 meter above mean sea level. Initially it has a South easterly flow. At places it runs Northwest to southeast and SE to NW along the Shiwalik Hills. The attitude at confluence with Beas River is 252 meters above mean sea level. The lease area is a riverbed which is replenished during monsoon and also during winter rains.

1.2 Name of River/ Stream and its gradient in which the lease is situated

The lease is situated in the Chakki Khad, a primary tributary of the Beas River.

1.3 Drainage System:

It forms a part of Beas Drainage system.

1.4 Type of Drainage:

Dendritic. (Figure 10)

1.5 Origin of River/Stream

The Chakki Khad originate from the southern aspect of Dhauladhar Range at the altitude of 2937 meter above mean sea level.

1.6 Altitude at Origin

2937 mts above MSL

1.7 Geometry of the catchment of the river

General Geometry

- The total length is about 93.5 Km. (As per Google Map)
- Total length in the river course up to confluence 93.5 Km
- Perimeter of the Catchments is 158 Km
- Area of the catchments approx 975 Sq Km
- Elevation at Origin 2937 metre above MSL Elevation at Confluence 250 metre above MSL



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General gradient is given below in the figure 9

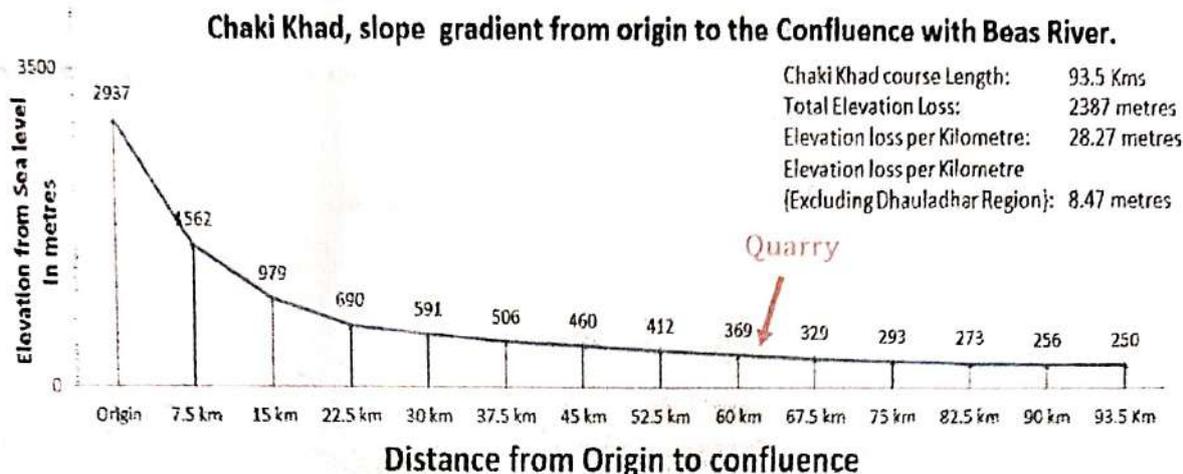


Figure 8: Stream gradient and stream stages of Chakki River course based on Google Earth..

Table 4: Showing drainage analysis of the Chakki Khad Catchments

Sr .No	Drainage	No of Stream	Total Length Km	Average Length Km
1	1st Order	158	474	3
2	2 nd order	35	245	7
3	3 rd order	7	50	7.1
4	4 th order	2	40	20
5	5 th order	1	23	23

From various analysis of the drainage the Chakki Khad can be divided into two parts

- From origin to the 1000 meter above mean sea level
The zone of active erosion—Young stage
- From 1000-meter contour to confluence with Beas River
The zone of erosion during very high floods; otherwise, deposition –
Maturity stage

The lease area is situated in the zone of Maturity

The catchments of the Chakki Khad can be divided into following 3 parts as per altitude

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1. High **More than 1000 meter above Mean Sea Level – zone of Active Erosion**
2. Medium **Between 1000 meter and 500 meter above Mean Sea Level**
active erosion in the high flood time otherwise zone of deposition
3. Low **Less than 500 meter above Mean Sea Level - zone of active of deposition**
except for very high flood.

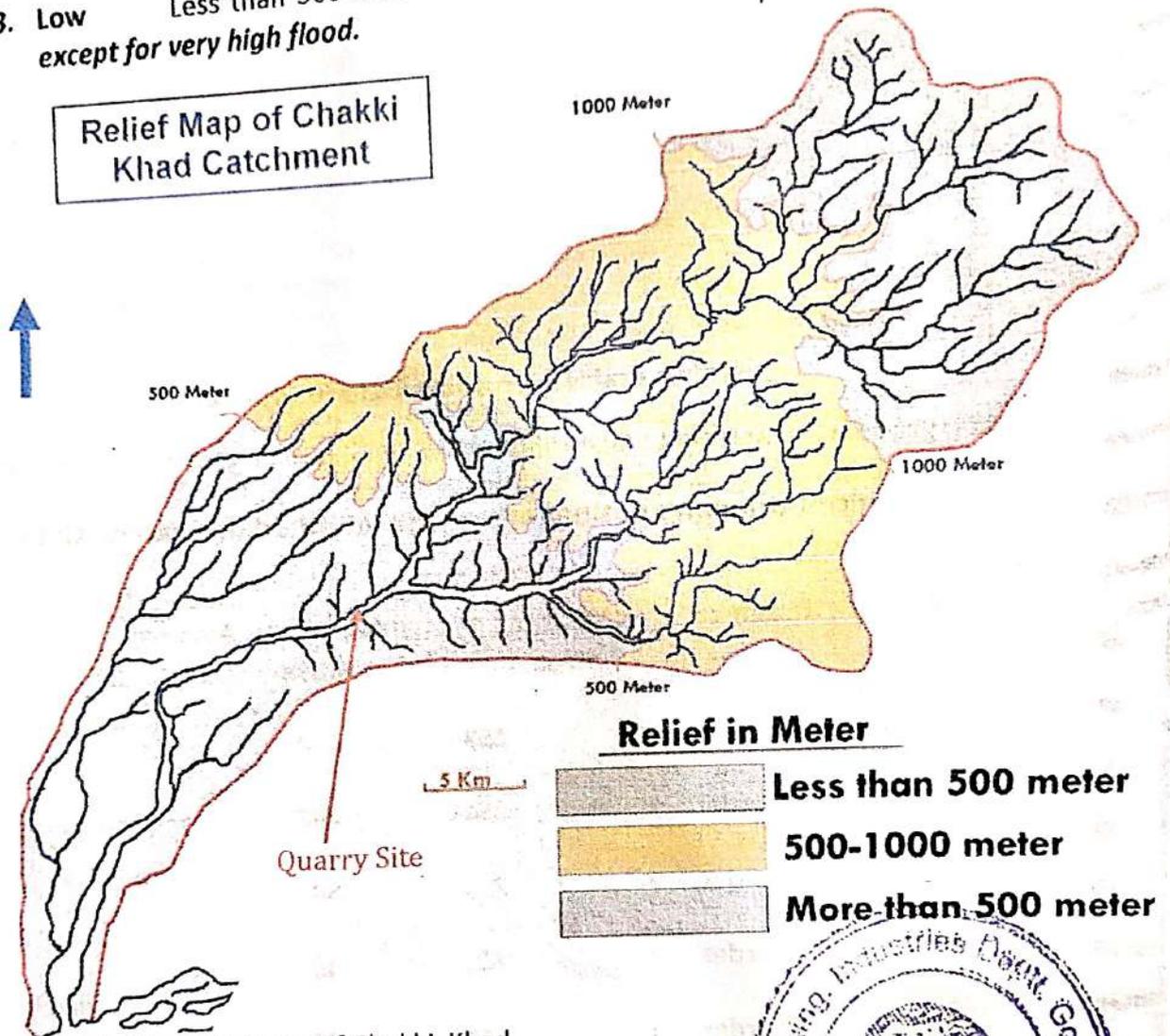


Figure 9: The relief map of Chakki Khad

1.8 The annual deposition at the place of mining:

The annual deposition varies from two to three Cm in the leased out area depending upon the Location. At some places it may be more than the four Cm. This varies depending upon intensity of rainfall in the monsoon season. There is large catchment and enough replenishment as compared to extraction of mineral. The replenishment takes place mainly during monsoon and winter rains. The Shiwalik formation having conglomerate bed dominates the catchment area and are prone to erosion.

In the lease area, the maximum width is 390 metres.



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1.9 The Competency of the River/ Stream at the mining site

The general competency at the mining area is four to six Kg approx. The largest boulders vary 12 to 18 cm X 12 to 12 cm X 9 to 12 cm (length X breath X height) (Photo 1). However exceptionally large boulders are also observed indicating ferocity of river flow during high floods.

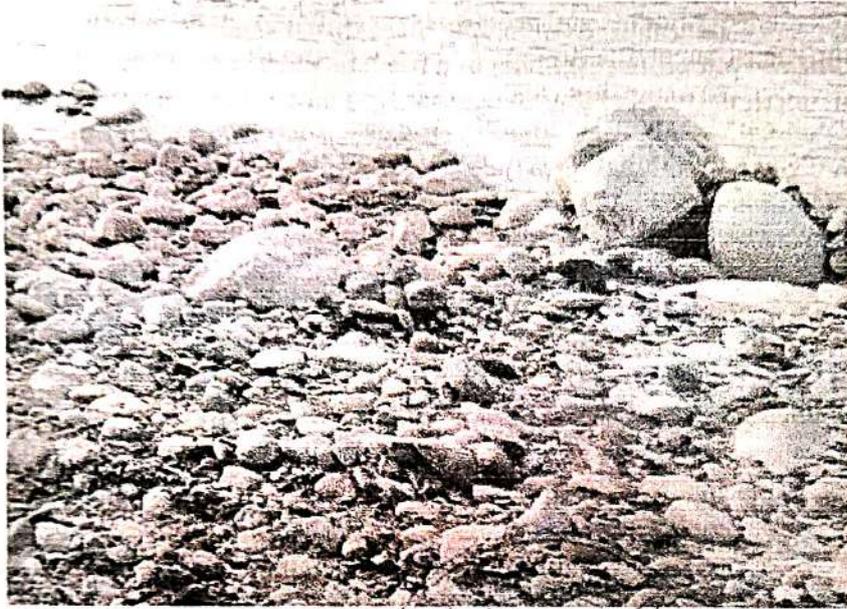


Photo 1: Showing competency of Chakki Khad at different locations

1.11 The level of HFL

During monsoon floods the water level rises by about up to three metres, at times for short spells.

1.12 The thread of deepest water in meandering.

The landform being depositional the meandering thread is constantly changing during the rains depending upon the water level

2. GEOLOGY**2.1 Regional Geology**

The Himalaya traditionally are divided into five tectonic zone having characteristic physiography. These zones commencing from south/southwest are (i) Sub-Himalaya, constituted of the Neogene Siwalik and the Paleogene Sirmur groups of the foreland basin, rises just north of the Indus-Ganga plains having an average altitude of 900-1500 m. A thrust, commonly known as the Main Boundary Fault, separates the Paleogene from the Neogene. Alluvium along the Main Frontal Thrust and in turn is thrust over by the next tectonic zone of the Lesser Himalaya, (ii) the Lesser Himalaya ranges in altitude from 1500 to 5000 m. being sited immediately south of the main range, this zone receives heavy monsoon rains and thus, is

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thickly vegetated. This tectonic zone contains rocks ranging in age from Palaeo-proterozoic (2000 My) to Cambrian with isolated outliers of the Permian, Cretaceous and Eocene rocks in many parts of the Himalaya. The metamorphic grade of the Lesser Himalayan rocks is low, mostly in the range of green schist facies. The Lesser Himalaya incorporates vestiges of thrust sheets of high green schist to amphibolite facies that had originated from the next higher tectonic zone of the Higher Himalaya. Between the thrust sheets tectonic windows are exposed, presenting an extremely complicated structural setup, (iii) Higher Himalaya comprises amphibolite grade meta-sediments and granitoids involving three thrust sheets in the Himachal part viz., the Kulu Thrust Sheet, the Jutogh Thrust Sheet and the Vaikrita Thrust Sheet; the first two demarcate the northern/north-eastern limit of the Lesser Himalayan regime, whereas the Vaikrita Thrust Sheet, which supports the Tethyan succession marks the southern/southwestern limit of the Tethyan province, (iv) the Tethyan tectonic zone is constituted of the fossiliferous succession ranging in age from Late Precambrian to Cretaceous/Eocene and (v) Trans-Himalaya includes the Indus Suture Zone- the junction between the Indian and Asian Plates.

The general litho-stratigraphy of the area is as given below in the table -5.

Table 5:- Lithostratigraphy of Catchment Area.

Sr. No	Formation	Rocks
1	Newer Alluvium	Grey micaceous, fine to coarse grained sand, silt, clay, boulders, cobbles and pebbles of sandstone and quartzite
2	Upper Siwalik	Predominantly massive conglomerate with red and orange clay as matrix and minor sandstone and earthy buff and brown claystone
3	Middle Siwalik	Massive Sandstone with minor conglomerate and local variegated claystone
4	Lower Siwalik	Alternation of fine to medium- grained sporadically pebbly sandstone, calcareous cement and prominent chocolate and medium maroon claystone in the middle part
5	Upper Dharamshala	Medium to fine grained, hard, bluish grey and massive Sandstone, green clay and siltstone
6	Lower Dharamshala	Hard, grey, well bedded and high mica content sandstone

2.2 Local Geology

The geological map of the district is given in figure 10. The local geological sequence in the area and stratigraphy of the area:

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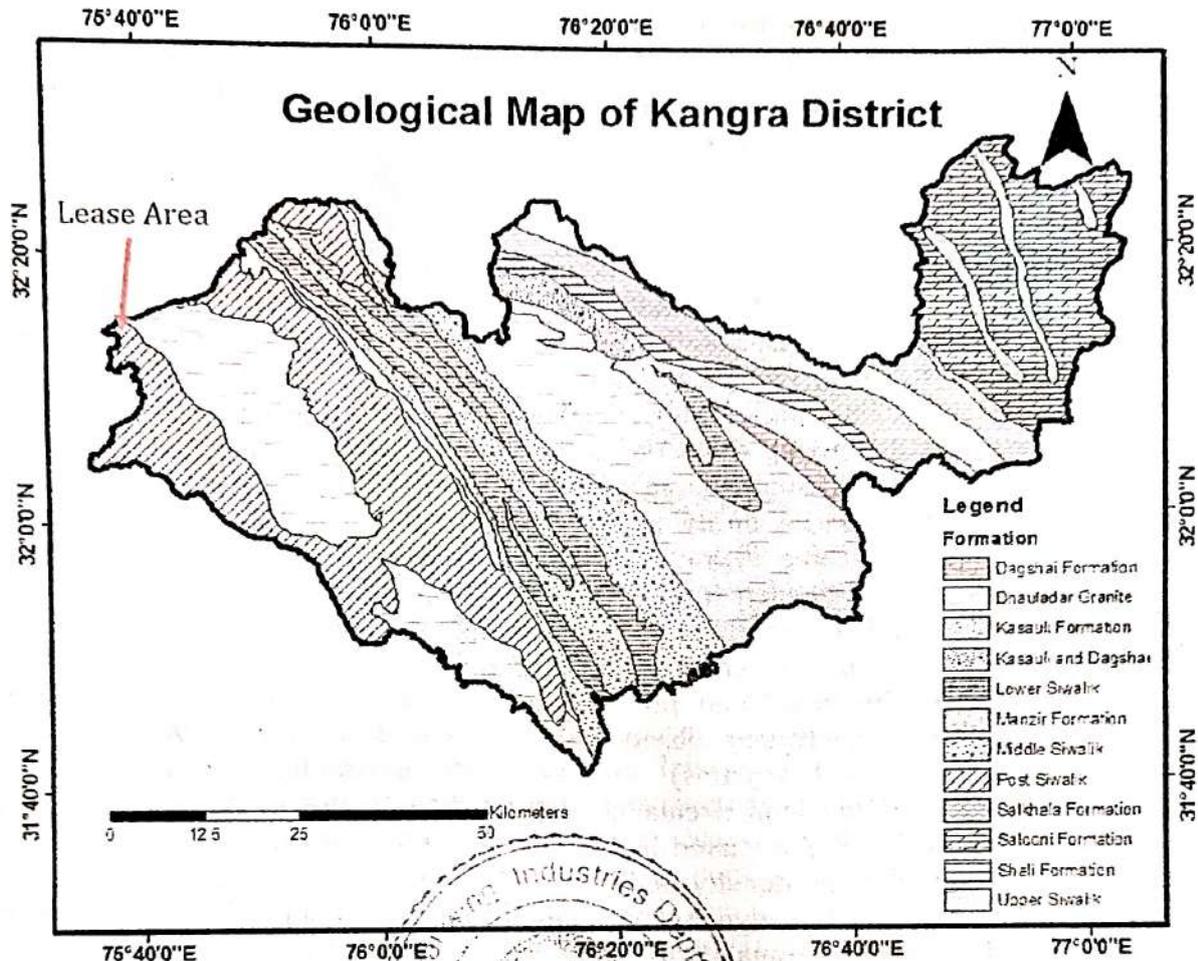


Figure 10:- Geological Map of District Kangra

2.2.1 Dharamshala Group

The thick sequence of brackish and freshwater sediments immediately succeeding the fossiliferous marine Subathu Formation is the Dharamshala Formation. The Dharamshala Formation are widely exposed in the Mandi parautochthon, further west in the autochthon, these rocks are exposed, in the core of the Sarkaghat anticline.

This highly folded and faulted sequence of Dharamshala aggregating to about 4000 meters displays a contrasting topography with that of younger and softer Siwalik rocks. The thick, hard and highly competent Dharamshala rocks stand out as prominent ridges with higher relief.

Dharamshala Group is divided into two Formations:

Upper Dharamshala

Lower Dharamshala

2.2.1. a: Upper Dharamshala Formation

Upper Dharamshala consists of thick sequence of sandstones, siltstones and clays. The Sandstones are medium to fine grained, hard, bluish grey and massive while the clays and siltstone are usually green.

2.2.1. B: Lower Dharamshala formation

Lower Dharamshala formation consists of very bright and red and coloured clay and shales with thin bands of sandstone which are steel grey in colour, highly micaceous and well bedded.

2.2.2 Siwalik Group

The Siwalik deposits are one of the most comprehensively studied fluvial sequences in the world. They comprise mudstones, sandstones, and coarsely bedded conglomerates laid down when the region was a vast basin during Middle Miocene, to Upper Pleistocene times. The sediments were deposited by rivers flowing southwards from the Greater Himalayas, resulting in extensive multi-ordered drainage systems. Following this deposition, the sediments were uplifted through intense tectonic regimes (commencing in Upper Miocene times), subsequently resulting in a unique topographical entity - the Siwalik Hills. The Siwaliks are divided stratigraphically into three major Subgroups - Lower, Middle, and Upper. These Subgroups are further divided into individual Formations that are all laterally and vertically exposed today in varying linear and random patterns.

Ongoing erosion and tectonic activity has greatly affected the topography of the Siwaliks. Their present-day morphology is comprised of hogback ridges, consequent, subsequent, obsequent, and resquent valleys of various orders, gullies, choes (seasonal streams), and earth-pillars, filled earth buttresses of conglomerate formations, semi-circular choe-divides, talus cones, colluvial cones, water-gaps, and choe terraces. Associated badlands features include the lack of vegetation, steep slopes, high drainage density, and rapid erosion rates.

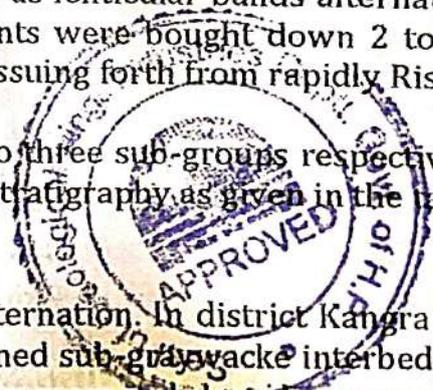
In the advent of Neogene a depression was formed in front of the rising mountains (Proto- Himalaya). This depression becomes a repository of a thick sequence of molassic sediments of the Siwalik. The Siwalik Group comprising conglomerates friable micaceous sandstone, siltstone and clay-stone.

The conglomerates in general are poorly cemented but at places they are very hard. These consist mainly of pebbles and cobbles of quartzite. The stray pebbles of granite, limestone, sandstone, breccia and lumps of clay-stone are also observed at places. Often the size of pebbles is large enough to be called as Boulders. The conglomerates not only occur as regular band but also as lenticular bands alternative with micaceous sandstone and clay-beds. The sediments were brought down 2 to 25 million years ago by the numerous fast flowing rivers issuing forth from rapidly Rising Mountain mass of the Himalaya, in the north.

The Siwalik Group is divisible into three sub-groups respectively the Lower, Middle and Upper on the basis of the litho-stratigraphy as given in the table (Table -5).

2:2.2.a: Lower Siwalik: -

The lower Siwalik consists essentially of a sandstone-clay alternation. In district Kangra the lower sequence of the lower Siwalik consists of medium grained sub-graysacke interbedded with thick red clay, but higher up in sequence, sandstones are coarser and clasts become more frequent while the clays are less developed. The uppermost horizon consists of conglomerate



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with well-rounded clasts of grey quartzite possible derived from the Shali. The total thickness is 1600 meters.

2.2.2.b: Middle Siwalik: -

The Middle Siwalik Subgroup comprises of large thickness of coarse micaceous sandstone along with some inter-beds of earthy clay and conglomerate. It normally succeeds the Lower Siwalik along a gradational contact. The sandstone is less sorted than those in Lower Siwalik. Clay bends are dull coloured and silty. The general thickness is 1400 to 2000 meters

2.2.2.c: Upper Siwalik: -

The Upper Siwalik is mainly represented by sandstone inter-bedded with silt and conglomerate. The lower portion of the Upper Siwalik mainly consists of soft, massive, pebbly sandstone with intercalations of conglomerates. In the upper portion the conglomerate intercalation is replaced by the clay's intercalations. The general thickness in the district is 2300 meters.

2.2.3 Newer Alluvium

Newer Alluvium is composed of cyclic sequence of grey, micaceous, fine to coarse grained sand, silt, boulders, cobble, pebble and clays. Newer alluvium exposed as point bar/channel bars within the active channels.

2.3 Geology of the lease area

The leased-out area forms a part of the stream bed covered with boulders, cobbles, pebbles, river born bajri, and sand and clay deposit of Channel alluvium. The rocks in the catchment of Chakki khad is of Upper Siwalik Formation and Dharamshala formation. The area comprises predominantly the quartzite and sandstone Boulders, Sand and river born bajri / gravel. The boulders are white, spotted white, greenish white, pink, purple and dark green in colour. The catchment area predominantly consists of conglomerate beds which are the main source of material in the Khad.



Photo 2: Showing the nature of the Boulders of the Chakki Khads

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Shri Mohinder Pal, Village Bari Khad & P.O Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur, District

2.6 descri
Catchmen
The
very large
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mine. The det



The geology of the area is given in photo and Map 3.

Photo 3: View of Mining Lease area

2.4 Nature of the Boulder/ Cobble/ Sand

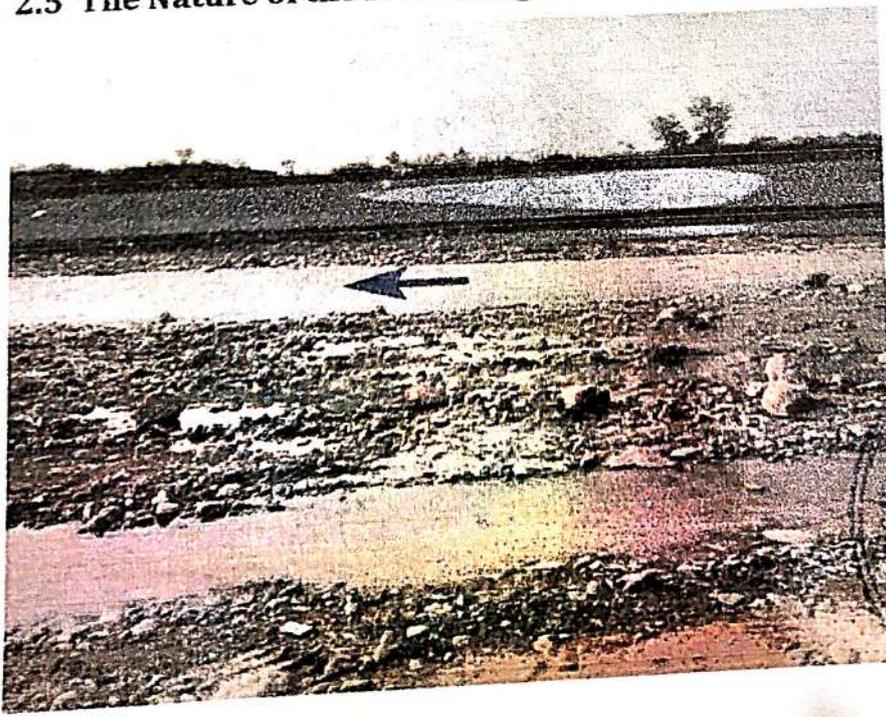
The area lies within the regular course of the Chakki Khad gets flooded in the rainy season

All the deposit comprises of quartzite, sand and fraction of granite, limestone and breccia -

fragments. The boulders are white, spotted white, greenish white, pink, purple and dark green in colour. Quartzite fragments are rounded, sub- rounded and discoidal in shape having smooth surface. Their size varies from gravel to boulder. Thickness of the deposit varies from one to three meter.

During the monsoon this bed replenishes completely from the Siwalik and Dharamshala Formation rocks due to erosion by heavy flow in upper reaches. Due to sudden decrease in the carrying capacity and competency of the river the annual deposition of 6 to 8 cms is received.

2.5 The Nature of the rock along the bank



The rocks along the bank belong to Upper Siwalik Formation consisting of Clay beds and the loose conglomerates.

Photo 4: Showing the rocks along the right bank in the leased-out area.



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2.6 description of Annual Deposition with respect to Geology of the Catchment and other factors:

The catchment area comprises of siwalik as well as Dharamshala formations and has very large area for the replenishment of sediments as compare to the quantum of proposed extraction of mineral. The sandstone and conglomerate bed are very prone to erosion during rains. The deposit consists of sediments of quartzite, granite, sandstone, with fine sand, silt and clay. The colour of sediments varies from white to off white and grey.

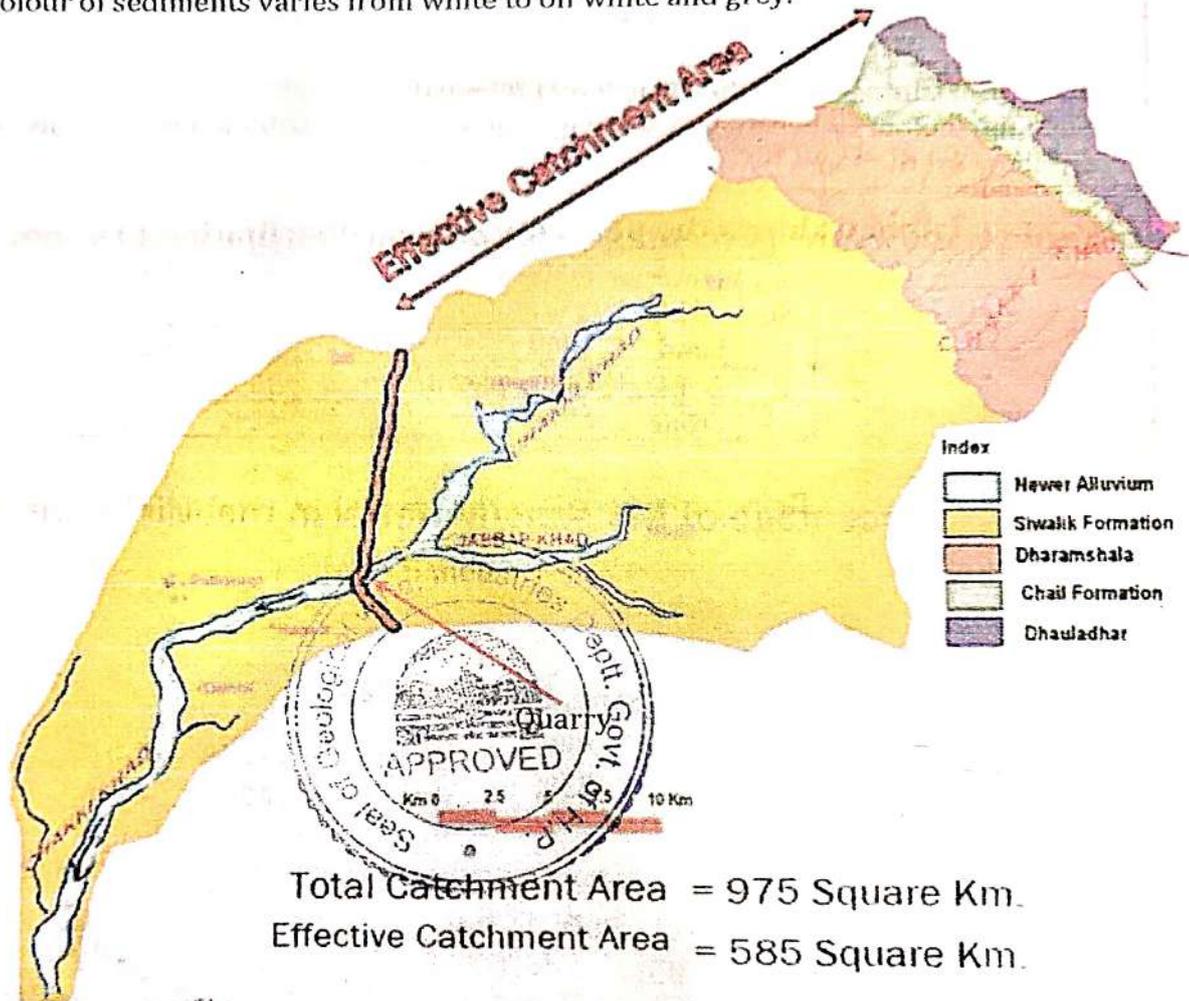


Figure 11: GEOLOGY OF Catchment area of the Chaki Khad upstream of Mining lease.

The catchment area of 585 square kilometres will be contribute sufficient eroded material to replenish the mined material.

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3. RESERVE ESTIMATE

3.1 General Considerations:

The basic requirement of the lessee will be boulders for making angular grit. Hence the applicants intend to mine stone and bajri and the sand will be sold at pit mouth to the consumers directly. The requirement of the applicant will be boulders and bajri of more than 1.2cm, i.e. which can be fed in the stone crusher. The boulders and gravels will be collected manually and carried to crusher site by tractor trolleys / tipper trucks. and will be crushed to the desired size and rest of the material will be separated as sand by primary screening.

3.2 Percentage wise distribution of Mineral:

The table below shows the percentage wise distribution of minerals and figure 12 depicts the pie chart for the same.

Table 6 shows the percentage wise distribution of minor minerals:

S. No.	Material	Percentage
1	Sand	23%
2	Bajri/gravel/Pebble	35%
3	Stone	42%

Percentage of Minerals/Material in the Mining Lease Area

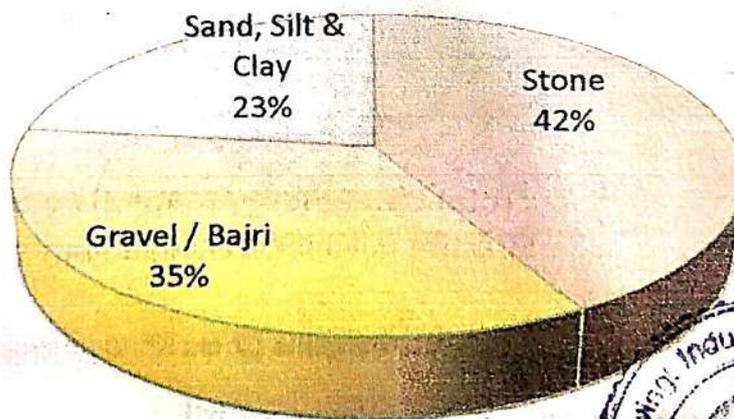


Figure 12: Percentage of Each Category of Mineral/Material Present in the Lease Area.



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3.3 Estimate of Geological Reserve

As observed during the field study the entire mining lease area comprises mainly of Gravel/Bajri, stone and sand with very little percentage of silt and clay. However, to verify the surface observations, a trial pit was dug having dimensions of 1 m. * 1 m. * 1 m. (Length * width * depth). The content of the total material dug out from the pits were separated into five categories. As shown in figure 14.

Calculation of Reserve is done based on market terminology rather than the Geological classifications.

Classification of River bed Material According to Size (in Millimetres).

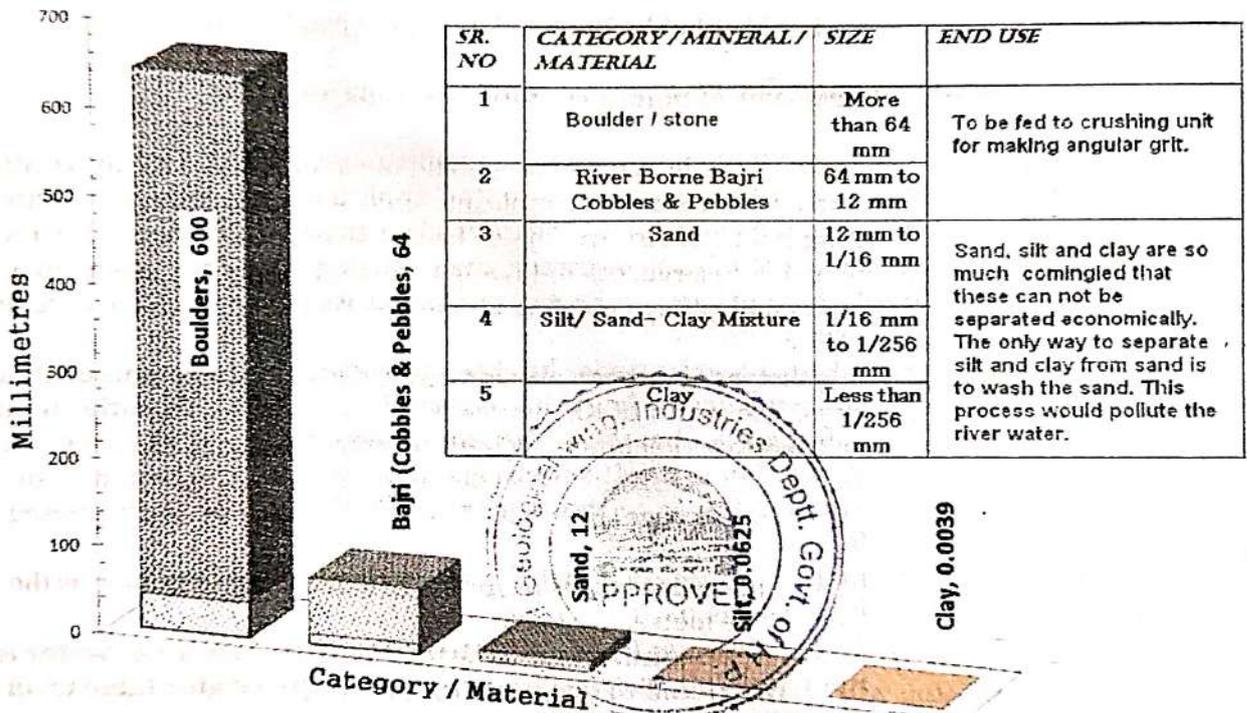


Figure 13; Riverbed Classification constituents according to grain size.

The lease areas fall in the mature age stage of the Chakki river at about 362 m and 362 m respectively with 4 metre loss of elevation per kilometre near the mining site, i.e. the angle of slope of the River is hardly 14'.

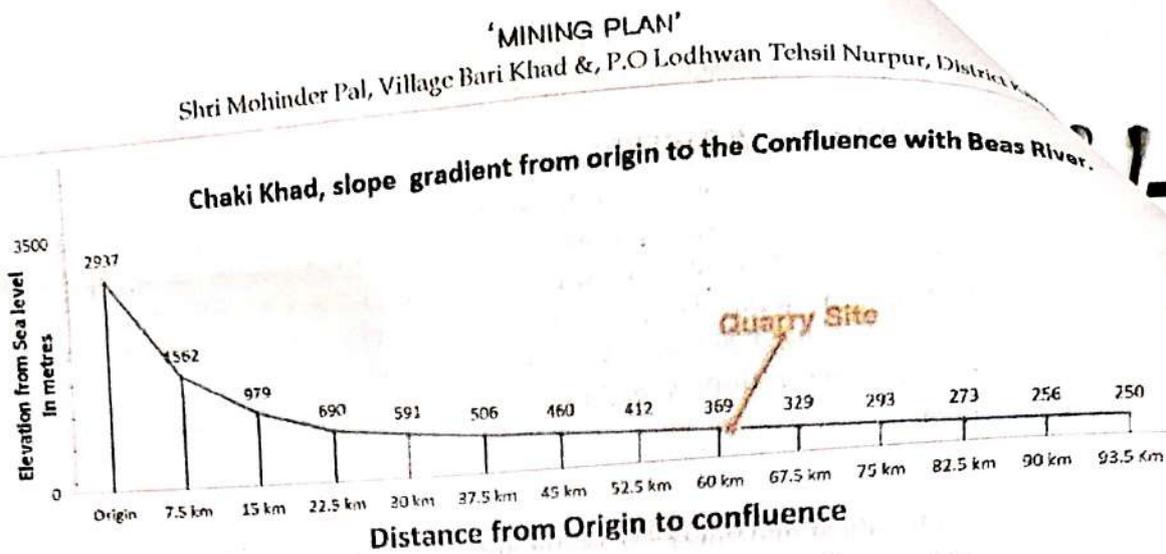


Figure 14; Slope gradient of Chakki River and position of lease area.

3.4 Estimate of Mineable reserves of boulders, Bajri and Sand

The basic requirement of the lessee will stone and bajri for captive stone crusher and sand for free sale in the market. Hence, the applicants will mine sand, stone and bajri by collecting by hand shovelling it into tractor trolleys to be transported to the requisite sites.

To calculate the mineable reserve, the following points are taken into consideration, in accordance with Mining Laws and policy guidelines issued by the State & central Government for Mining of River / Khad bed:

- ✓ Adequate safe distance has been provided from the points of utilities as per Rules and guidelines. The width of Khad from HFL to HFL varies from 440 metres to 550 metres, therefore, keeping in view the Rule 34 of the 'Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation, and Storage) Rules 2015', no mining is proposed 44 to 55 metres from banks.
- ✓ In this case only one-meter area is proposed as safety zone as the depth of mining is constrained to one metre.
- ✓ **As per Rule 34(II) no mining is permitted below the water level, therefore, mining will be restricted to dry parts up to water table level only.**
- ✓ The water table level will go down as the water recedes after the monsoon.
- ✓ The depth of water table will at lowest in the pre-monsoon season.
- ✓ As far as the safe zone from banks and peripheral area is concerned out of the mining lease area of 41118 square metres only 40132 square metres area is mineable (Figure 15).
- ✓ However keeping in view, the 'Environment Clearance' granted only 3200 cubic metres of material is exploited.



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Year wise mine able area.

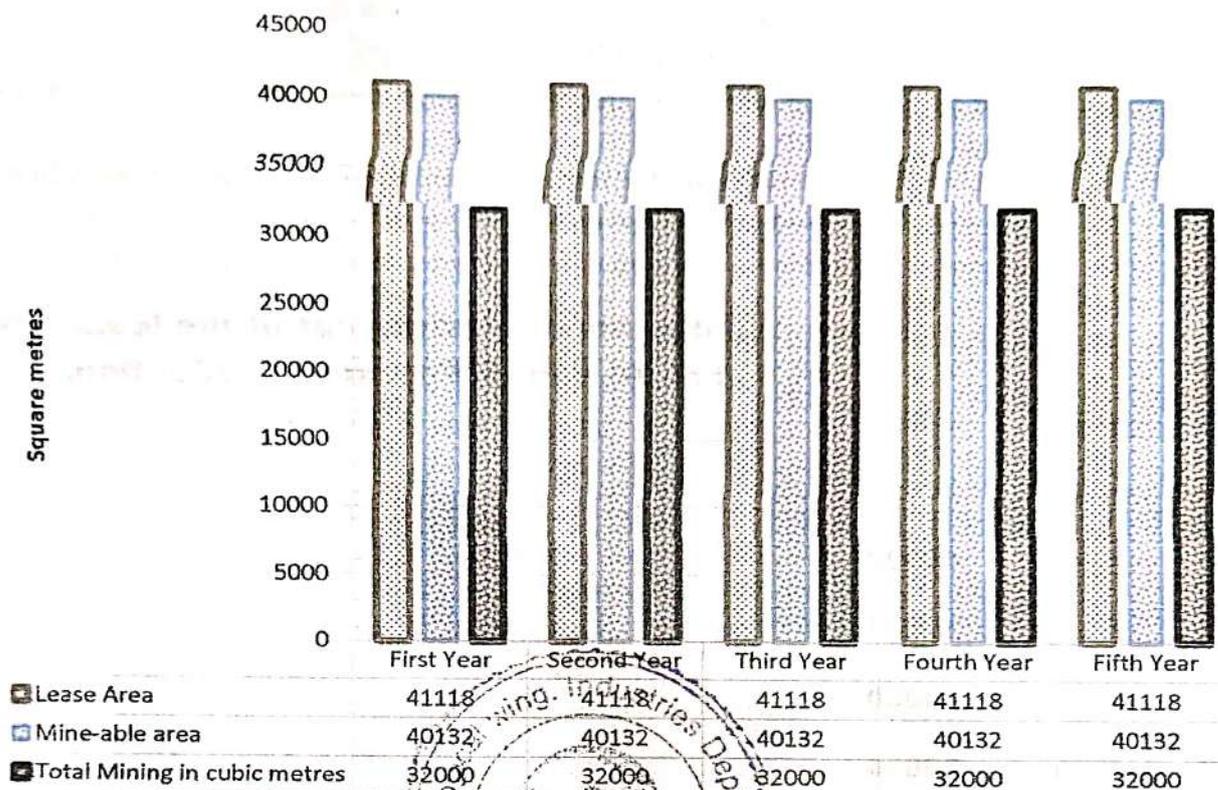


Figure 15 Showing year wise mine-able area.

- ✓ However, keeping in view the seasonal variation in the water level of surface flow and undercurrent water level, the mining depth would vary from post monsoon to pre-monsoon period from few centimetres to a meter. **As per Rule 34(IV) no mining is permitted below the water level, therefore, mining will be restricted to dry parts up to water table level only.**
- ✓ **And** keeping in view, the 'Environment Clearance' granted only 3200 cubic metres of material is exploited
- ✓ Thus, in totality only about 32000 cubic meters of material will be exploited during working period of 270 days in a year from the mineable area of 40132 square metres.
- ✓ No mining is to be undertaken along the boundary of the lease up to one metre for the safety of adjoining properties,
- ✓ Thus one-meter area is proposed as safety zone.
- ✓ A geological map on 1:2000 scale is prepared and main litho units were marked on the plan to know the surface spread of each unit.

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- ✓ The temporary rural road runs almost parallel to the Khad on its left. Mining is proposed up to ten metres from the rural road. Thus, the mining have no impact on the road as it is beyond the safe limit of the road.
 - ✓ The entire width of the river gets flooded during heavy rains in monsoons. The mined area gets replenished in the very early floods in the beginning of the monsoon season.
 - ✓ As no mining is permitted below the water level, therefore mining will be restricted to dry parts above the water table level.
- The total mineable area and deposit is shown in figures 16.

Total mineable area out of the lease area of 41118 sq. mtr. & Production.

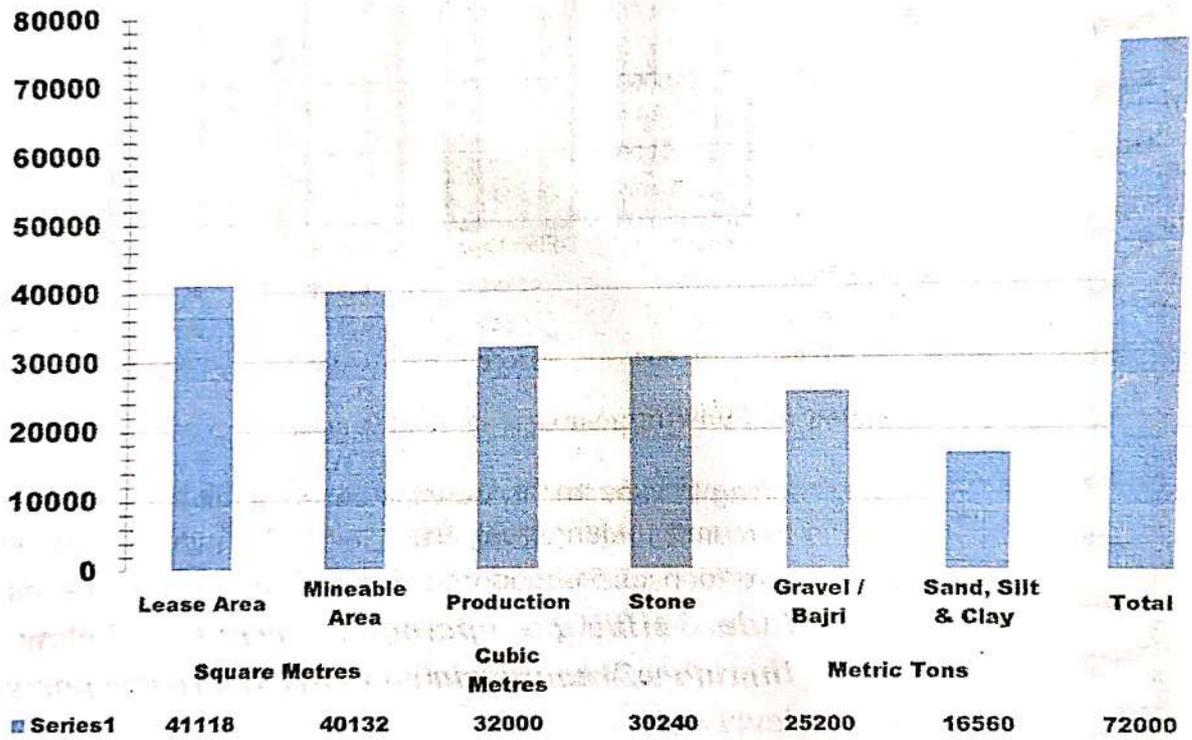
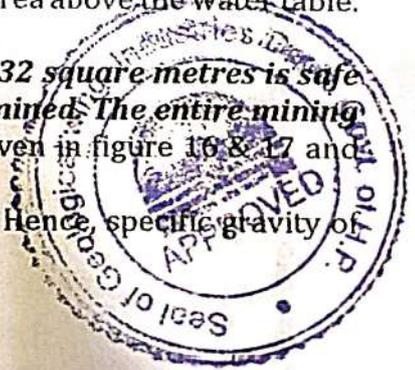


Figure 16: Geological Reserve up to One Metre depth in the mineable area above the water table.

Thus, out of the total lease area of 41118 square metres only 40132 square metres is safe mineable area, and only 32000 cubic metres of material is to be mined. The entire mining block will be mined every year. The year wise mine-able area is given in figure 16 & 17 and Table 8.

The specific gravity of stone & bajri is 2.65 and of wet sand is 1.85. Hence, specific gravity of 2.25 is taken for calculation of the deposit.



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Table 7 Year wise mineable area

Year	Area proposed for mining	Material to be extracted in Cubic metres.	Production of Minerals			
			Stone	Pebble	Sand, Silt & Clay	Total
First	40132	32000	30240	25200	16560	72000
Second	40132	32000	30240	25200	16560	72000
Third	40132	32000	30240	25200	16560	72000
Fourth	40132	32000	30240	25200	16560	72000
Fifth	40132	32000	30240	25200	16560	72000
TOTAL in five years			151200	126000	82800	360000

3.5 Depth of mining

The Rule 34 (II) of Rules stipulates 'the depth of mining in the riverbed shall not exceed one metre or water level whichever is less'.

The study of the area indicates that depth of material above ground water table varies from 0.2 meter to more than a meter depending upon various factors, such as:

- **Season-** that is post- monsoon to pre- monsoon.
- **Nature river-** It is seasonal or perennial.
- **Distance** from water flow.
- **Height** above surface water level of the flow.
- **Width** of river.
- **Age of river** at mining site.

Thus, the calculation for mineable reserves become complex. In all it was computed based on local study that on an **average about 0.83 meters** to 0.84 metre mining depth can be assumed for the entire mineable area.

3.6 Estimate Annual Deposition of Mineral

The annual replenishment of the material depends on the discharge, grade of river and geology of catchment area. The factor of eight cms annual replenishment is assumed, while calculating the reserve. However, it is generally observed that replenishment of more than eight cm occurs in a year as all the old pits get filled with mineral during the very first flood of the monsoon. *Hence mined out area of the pre- monsoon will be filled with mineral during monsoon and even during winter rains floods.*

3.7 Total Reserves.

The reserves of all the constituents of khad bed have been calculated for the mine-able area to be 40132 square metres (figure 16) and considering the specific gravity as 2.25 as shown in para 3.4. The reserves have been calculated for next five years mining of mine-able deposit up to permissible quarry depth of one metre. Depending upon normal rainfall from year to year

causing erosion in the catchments and flooding of Khad bed, the minerals are inexhaustible and presently these deposits are part of Geological Formations of catchments.

4.0 MINE DEVELOPMENT AND PLAN OF PROGRESSIVE MINING

The mining / collection of minerals shall involve shoveling by simple hand-tool, manual sorting / picking and loading into truck / tractors-trailers for transporting them to crusher and to market.

Mining was being undertaken as per the, Environment Clearance' obtained vide letter No.HPSEIAA/2013/236-401 dated 26-04-2016.

a. Project type	: Extraction/collection of Sand, Stone & Bajri.
b. Project Location	: Khasra number 5, 521, 522, 530 falling in Mohal & Mauza Lohwan, Tehsil-Nurpur, District-Kangra, H.P.
c. Project Capacity	: 1,80,000 TPA.
d. Mining Area	: 4-11-18 ha (Private land).
e. Working Plan	: Strictly as per Working-cum-Environment Management Plan approved by Geological Wing of Industries Department, Himachal Pradesh
f. EMP costs	: Capital Cost: Rs. 8.0 lakhs; Recurring cost: Rs. 1.0 lakhs (under EMP) Capital Cost: Rs. 1.50 lakhs; Recurring cost: Rs. 2.50 lakhs (under CSR)
g. Institutional Mechanisms for Env. Protection	: The following will be responsible for maintenance of APCDs and Solid Waste Management sites: i) Construction phase: Developer/ Project Proponent. ii) Operational Phase: Developer/ Project Proponent.
h. Validity period of EC	: 7 Years from date of issue.

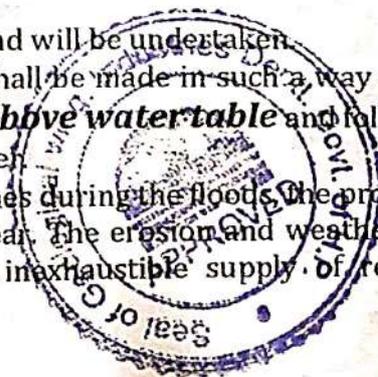
Figure 17: Copy of relevant part of Environment Clearance.

Considerations

Earlier the Lease was granted for five years expiring on 25-04-2021. Production details of mining during this lease period are as given below

Sr. No.	Period	Production as per G-Form (In MT)
1	April-2016 to 31-March-2017	3200
2.	April-2017 to 31-March-2018	6300
3	April-2018 to 31-March-2019	6300
4.	April-2019 to 31-March-2020	4900
5.	April-2020 to 31-March-2021	6040

- No blasting is required.
- Only manual extraction of stone, Bajri and sand will be undertaken.
- Trenches and pits for the mining purposes shall be made in such a way so that these are **not deeper than one metre / above water table** and follow the general / normal channel direction of the River.
- With the replenishment of the pits and trenches during the floods, the process of controlled mining can continue year after year. The erosion and weathering of rocks formations in the catchments have inexhaustible supply of required minerals.



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- Mining activity will be undertaken only during the dry seasons and dry parts of the river.

4.1 Development and Production Programme for 5 years

The proposed production for the first five year is as given in the figure 18 and Table 8 show the production of Minerals in five years

The proposed production is sufficient to for sustaining a stone crushing unit.

The year wise mine working planned for the Quarry is presented in the map 3.

Year wise Production of River Borne Material in Five years

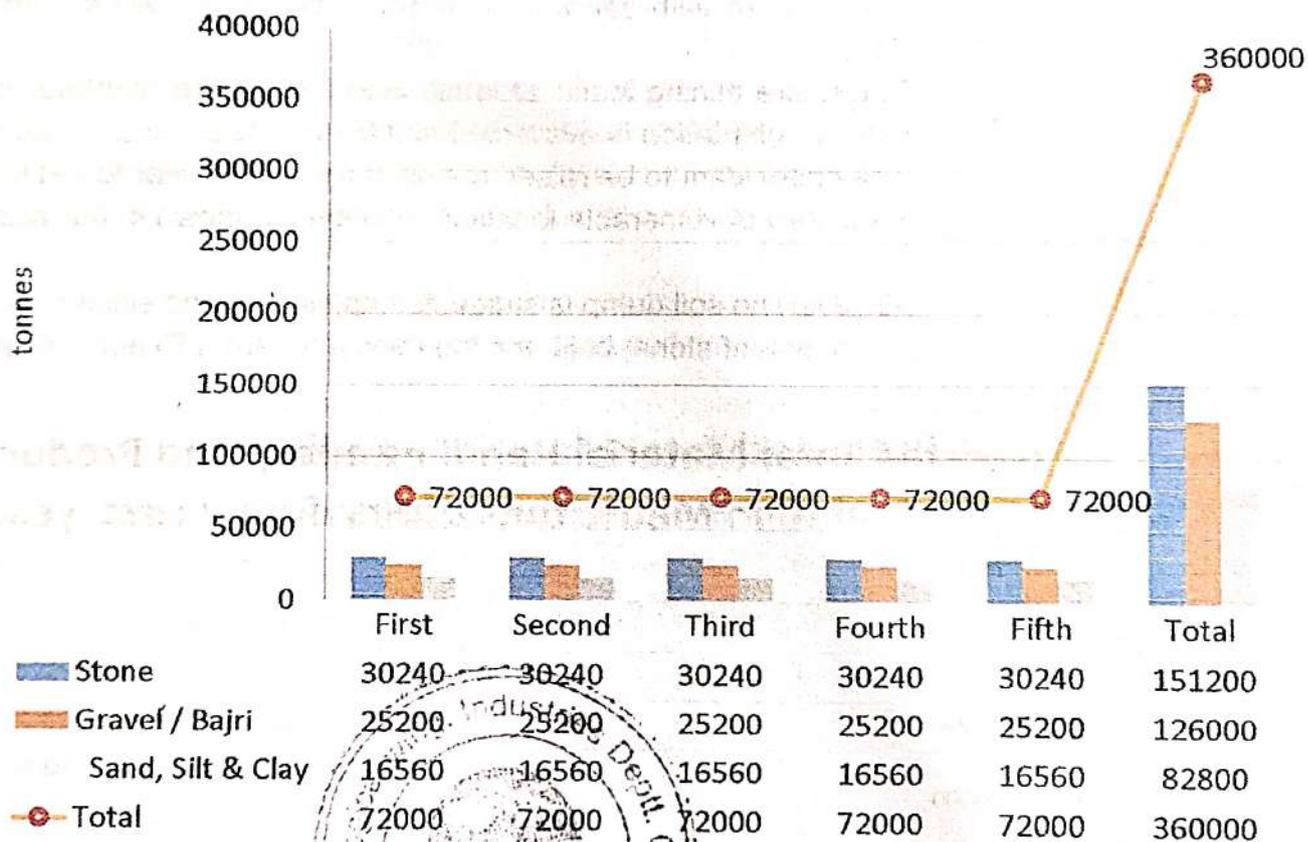
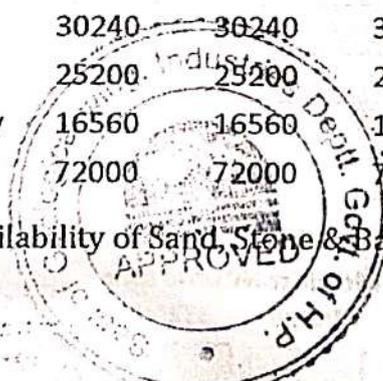


Figure 18: Year wise Availability of Sand, Stone & Bajri (in Metric tons).



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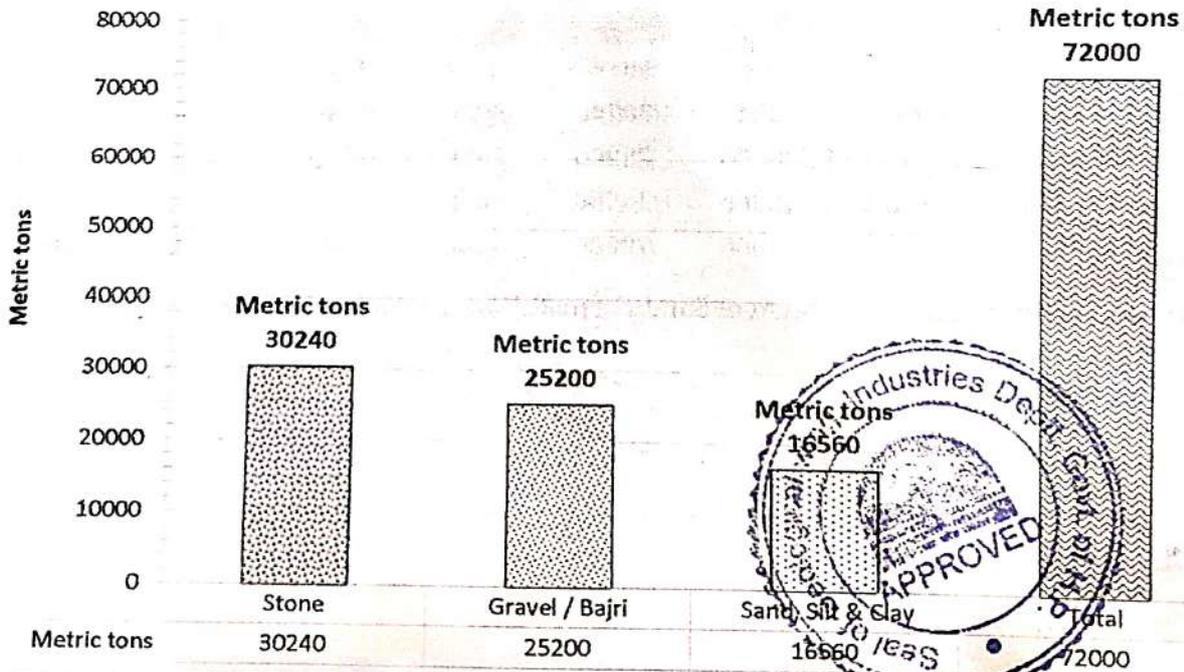
Figure 19- Pro
 4.2 .b Devel

4.2 Year wise Production

4.2. a Development and Production at end of first Year.

- Mining of 32000 cubic metres materials is proposed from mining lease area of 41118 sq meter area.
- 30240 metric tons of stone and 25200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the dedicated stone crusher
- 16560 metric tons of sand with silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the riverbed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- The check dam to be raised during the year to fortify the banks is proposed at vulnerable location as shown in the working map 3 at C 1.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

Projected Total Material Handling and Production of Mineral, in Metric tons during First year.



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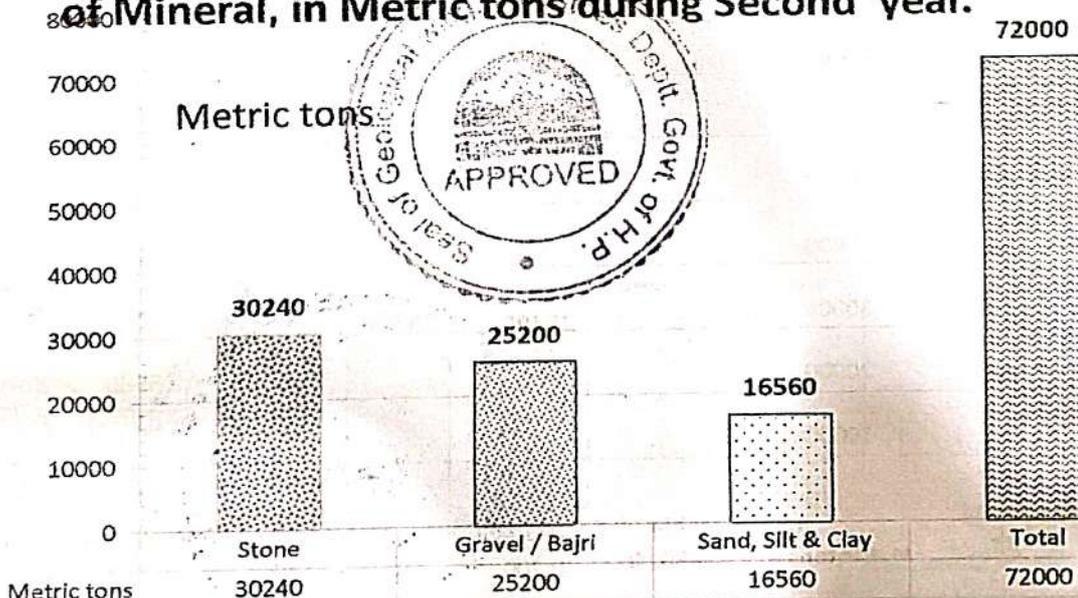
Figure 19- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the First Year of Mining.

4.2 .b Development and Production at end of second Year.

During 2nd year of development and production programme:

- Mining of 32000 cubic metres materials is proposed from mining lease area of 41118 sq meter area.
- 30240 metric tons of stone and 25200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the dedicated stone crusher
- 16560 metric tons of sand with silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the riverbed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- The check dam to be raised during the year to fortify the banks is proposed at vulnerable location as shown in the working map 3 at C 2.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

Projected Total Material Handling and Production of Mineral, in Metric tons during Second year.



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Figure 20- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Second Year of Mining
4.2 c Development and Production at end of third Year.
During 3rd year of development and production programme:

- Mining of 32000 cubic metres materials is proposed from mining lease area of 41118 sq meter area.
- 30240 metric tons of stone and 25200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the dedicated stone crusher
- 16560 metric tons of sand with silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the river bed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- The check dam to be raised during the year to fortify the banks is proposed at vulnerable location as shown in the working map 3 at C 3.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

Projected Total Material Handling and Production of Mineral, in Metric tons during third year.

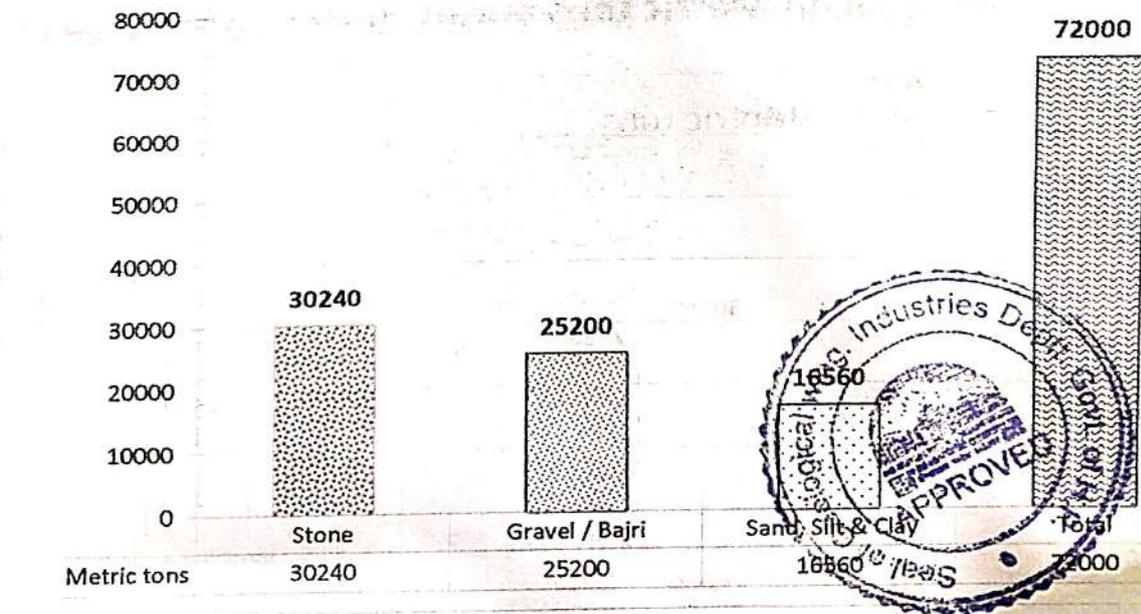


Figure 21:- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Third Year of Mining.

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4.2 d Development and Production at end of fourth Year.During 4th year of development and production programme:

- Mining of 32000 cubic metres materials is proposed from mining lease area of 41118 sq meter area.
- 30240 metric tons of stone and 25200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the dedicated stone crusher
- 16560 metric tons of sand with silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the riverbed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- The check dam to be raised during the year to fortify the banks is proposed at vulnerable location as shown in the working map 3 at C 4.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

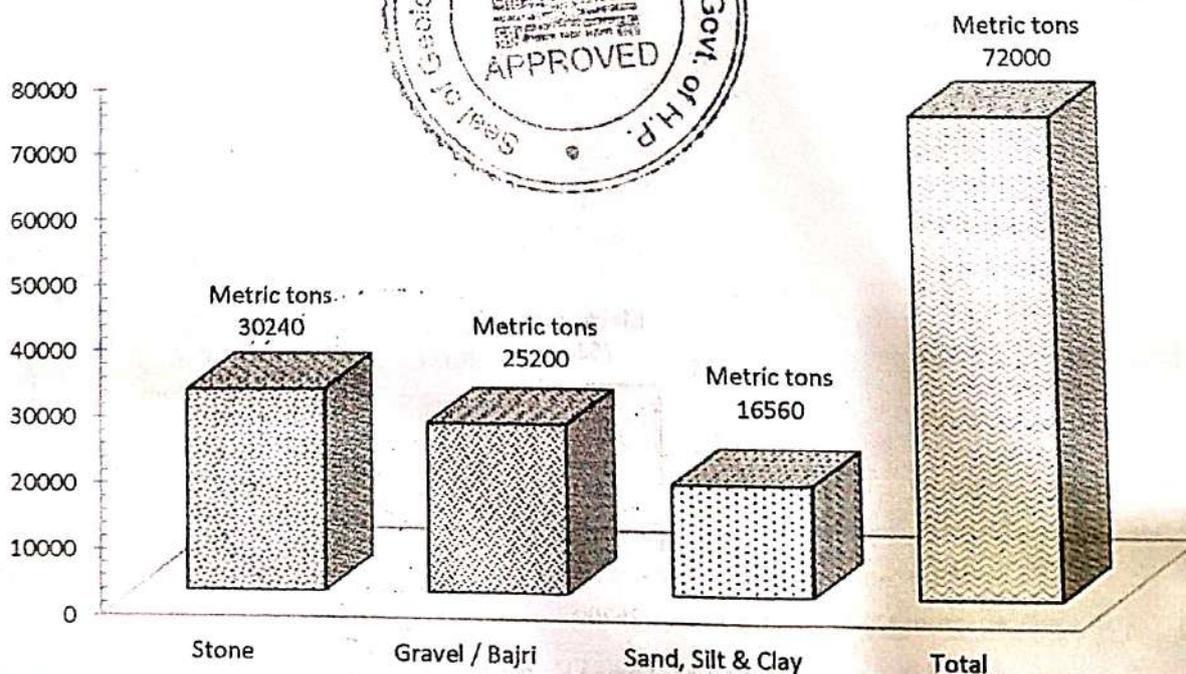
Projected Total Material Handling and Production of Mineral, in Metric tons during Fourth year.

Figure 22:- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Fourth Year of Mining.

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4.2 e Development and Production at end of fifth Year.

During 5th year of development and production programme:

- Mining of 32000 cubic metres materials is proposed from mining lease area of 41118 sq meter area.
 - 30240 metric tons of stone and 25200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the dedicated stone crusher
 - 16560 metric tons of sand with silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
 - The entire mining lease area falls in the riverbed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
 - The check dam to be raised during the year to fortify the banks is proposed at vulnerable location as shown in the working map 3 at C
- 5.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

Projected Total Material Handling and Production of Mineral, in Metric tons during Fifth year.

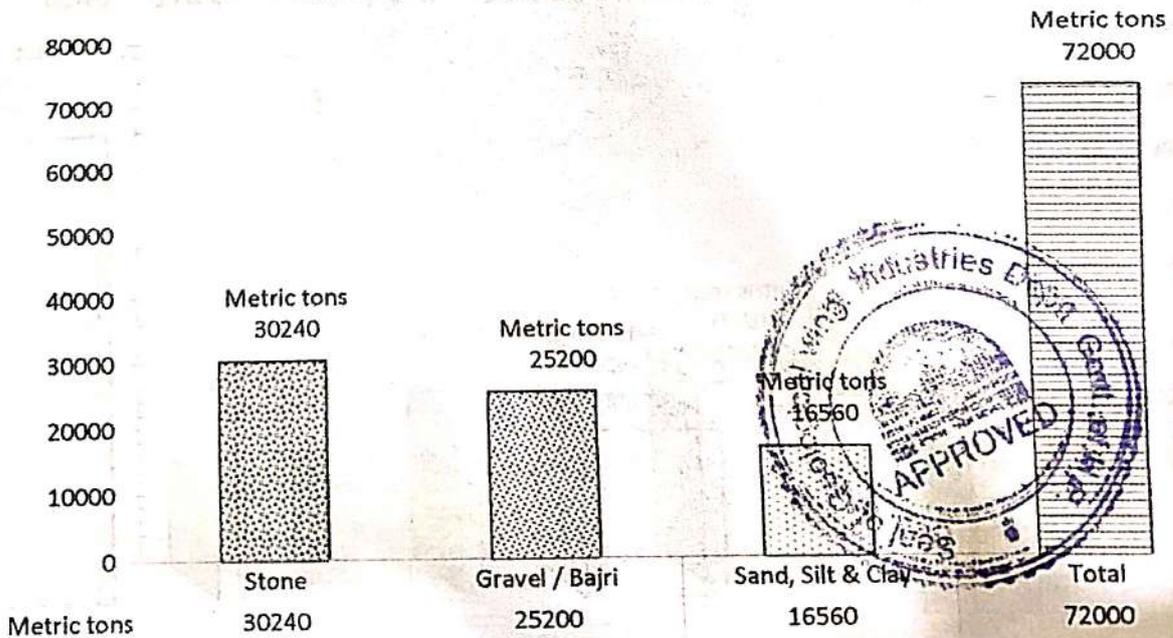


Figure 23: Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Fifth Year of Mining.

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4.3 End Use of Mineral

The extracted mineral stone sand and Bajri (Figure 25) will be consumed in dedicated stone crusher functioning in the name and style of M/s Shivam Stone Crusher. The sand along with admixed silt and clay (Figure 26) will be sold at pit mouth to the consumers.

Production for crusher.

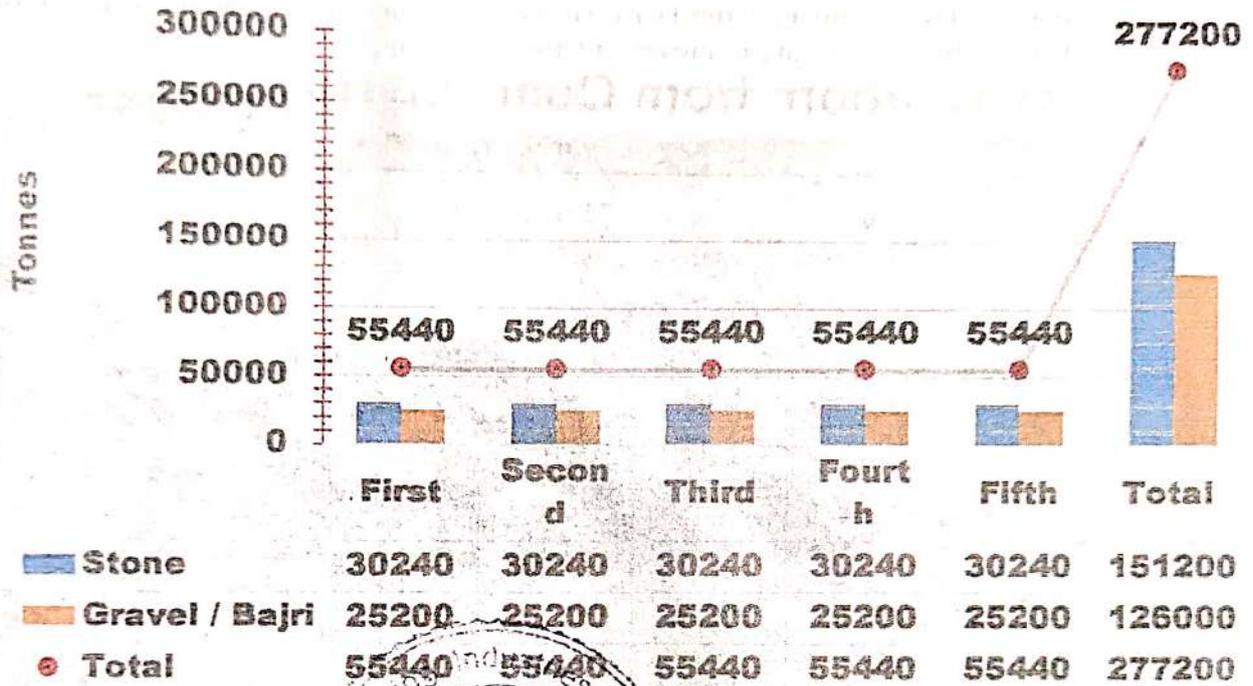


Figure 24- Proposed Production of Stone & Bajri/Gravel for Crushing Unit.

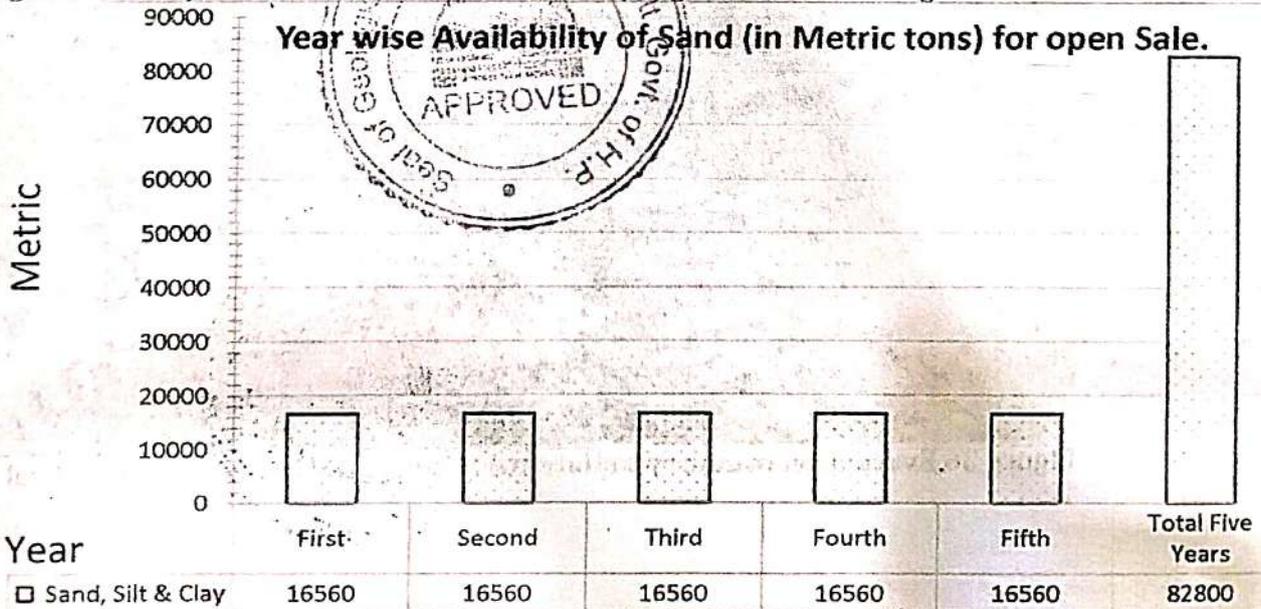


Figure 25:- Proposed production of sand and inseparable silt for free sale.

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4.4 Detail of road Transport

The maximum total extraction of minerals stone and bajri for Stone Crusher would be 267 metric tons or 267 metric tons per day. Thus about 30 tipper truck trips would be required to move the material from quarry to crusher. Similarly, 16560 metric tons of sand with inseparable silt or 61 metric tons per day of sand will be dispatched to market for free sale. This transportation of sand will involve 8 truck trips per day. Thus, in all the excavated stone, sand and bajri will require 38 tipper / truck trips per day. The roads in the area would be able to bear this traffic. The evacuation route is shown in figure 27.

Evacuation route from Quarry.

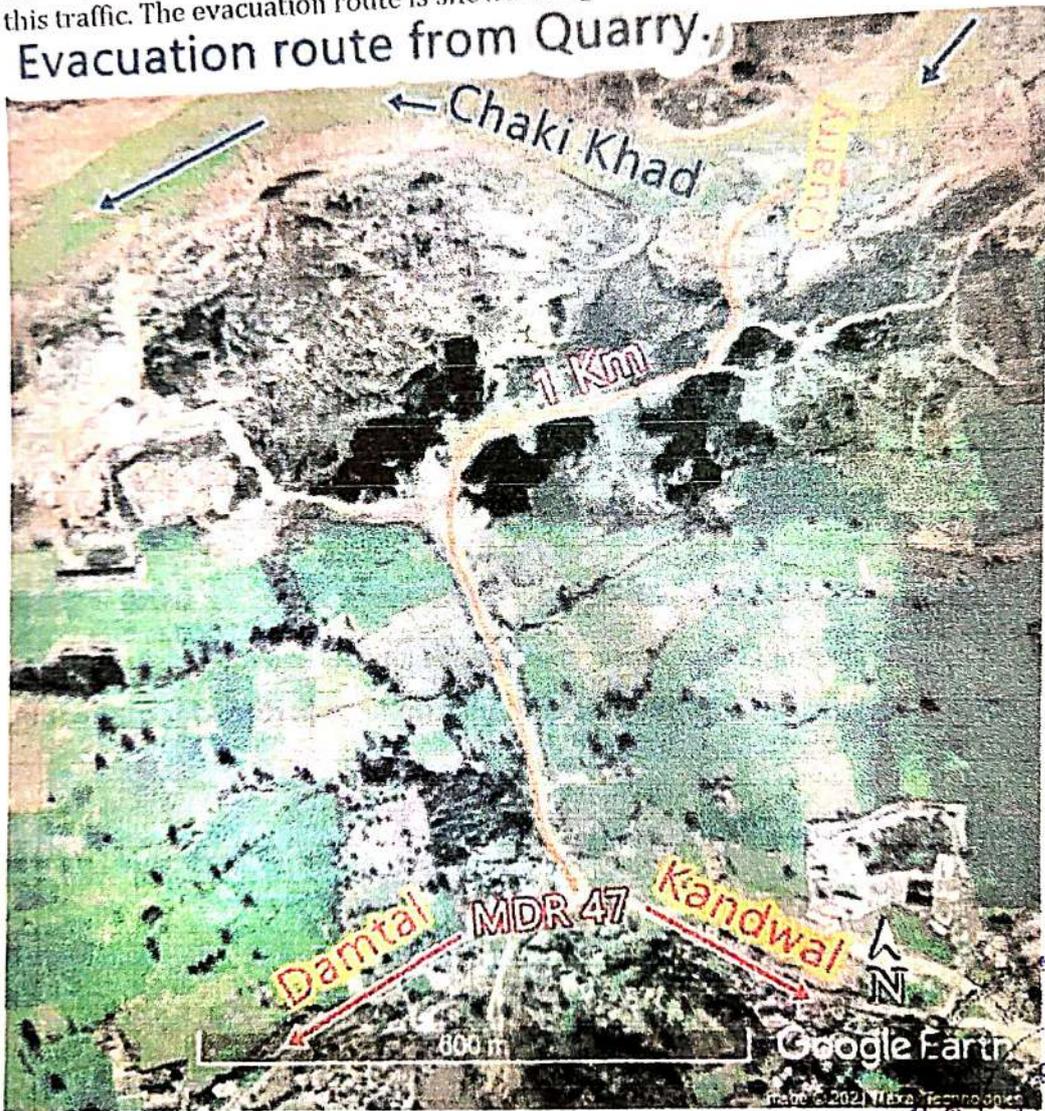


Figure 26 Evacuation route from quarry to National Highway 154 at Kandwal via MDR 47



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PART II

1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1. BASE LINE DATA

The base line information of the existing environment was collected from various sources to have in depth understanding of the existing environment and to assess the likely impact of mining activity in the Area.

1.1 Detail of Population Distribution

The total population of the surrounding villages, as per the 2011 Census is given below in the figure -28

The break of population according to gainful employment is given in figure 29.

The population breakup of Tehsil is given in figure 30.

Population of villages near Mining Lease area, Censu 2011

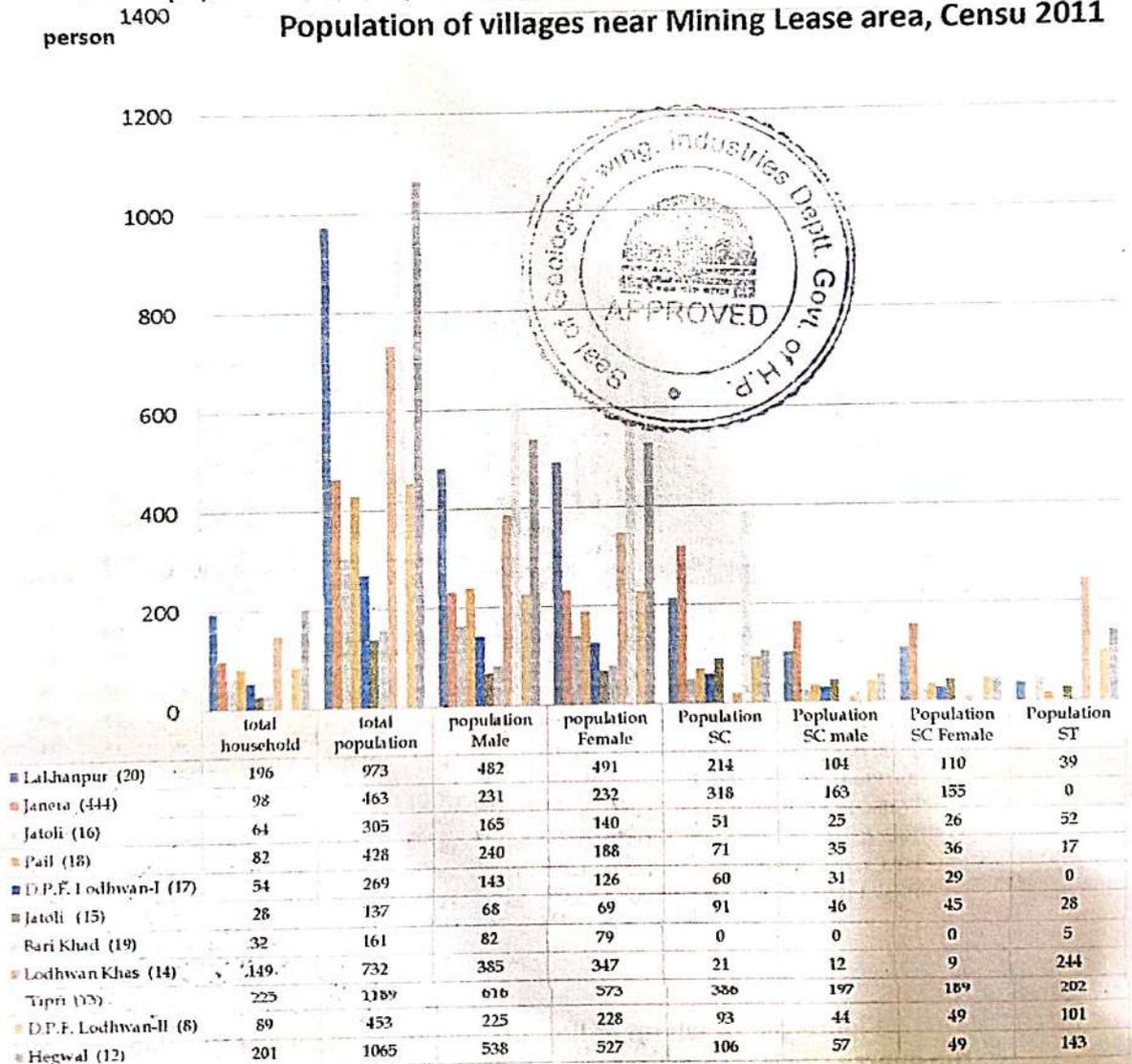


Figure 27:- Population of Villages in the Zone of Influence. (CENSUS 2011)

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Working Categorisation of Population of surrounding villages, Nurpur
Tahsil, District Kangra - (Census 2011).

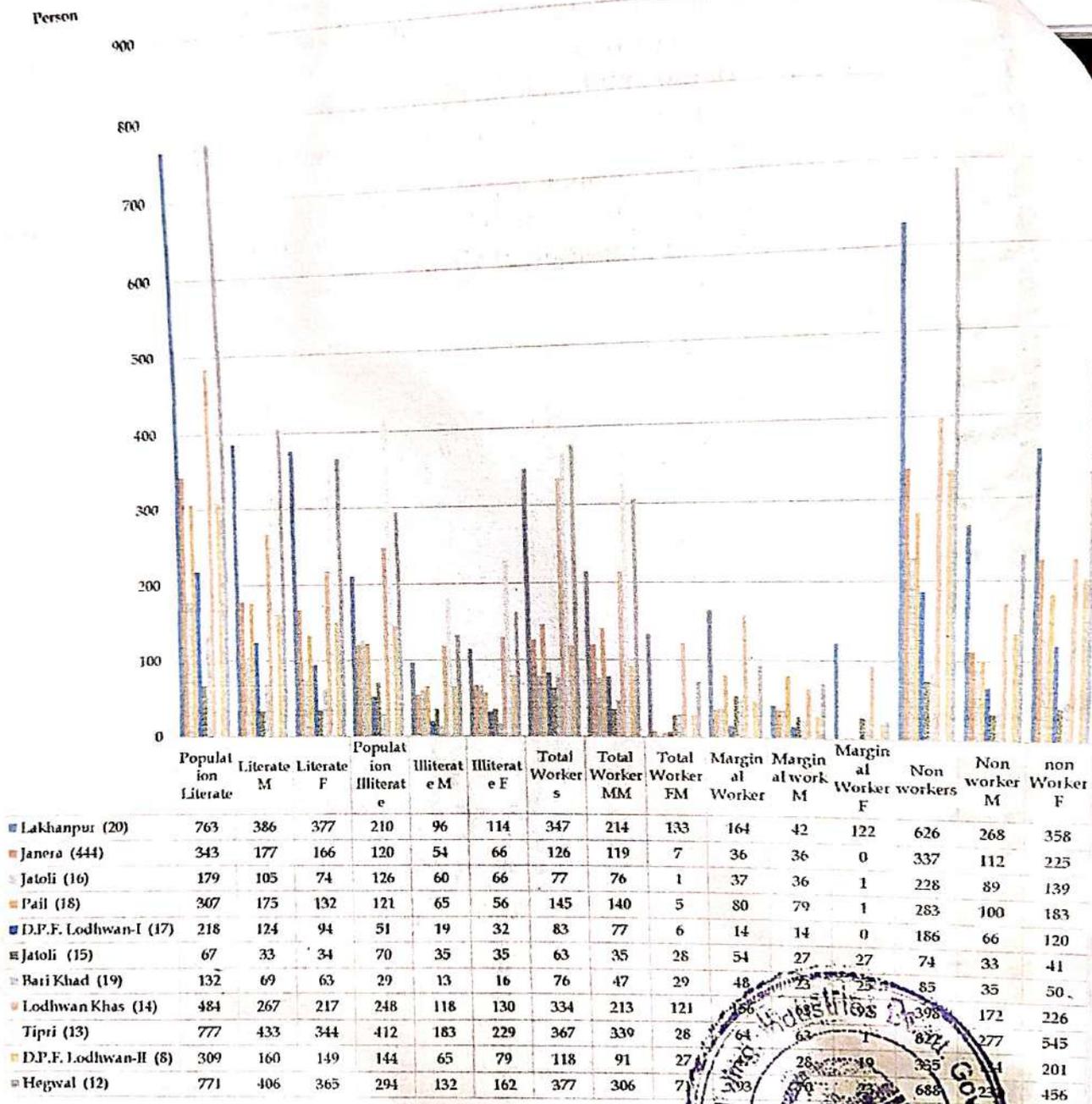


Figure 28: Break up of literacy and employment of Population in Villages Surrounding the quarry site (Census 2011).



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Population of Nurpur Tahsil, District Kangra - (Census 2011).

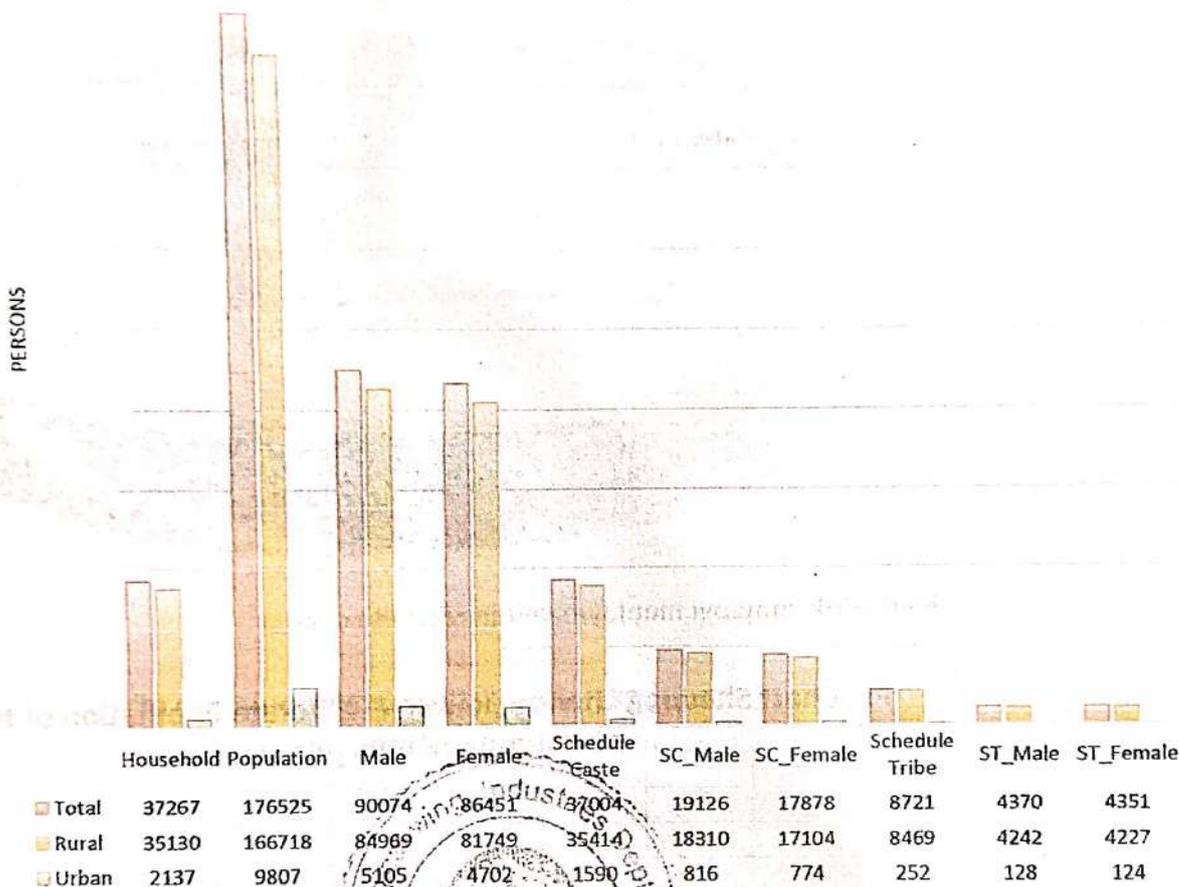


Figure 29: Population break up of Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra(Census 2011).

1.2 Socio Economy of the Village/Population

No adverse impact on the socio-economic condition of the area is envisaged.

The induction of mining sector development in and around predominantly agricultural area is bound to create its impact on the socio-economic life of the local inhabitants. The impact is generally positive. As can be seen in figure 30 there is high percentage of *unemployed (58.3%)* and *underemployed (11.38%)* people in the area despite moderately high level, (70.45% literates, figure 31) of literacy.

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1.3 Land
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1. Lab
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Population of workers, Marginal Workers & Non-workers (unemployed) in the surrounding villages of Mining lease Area

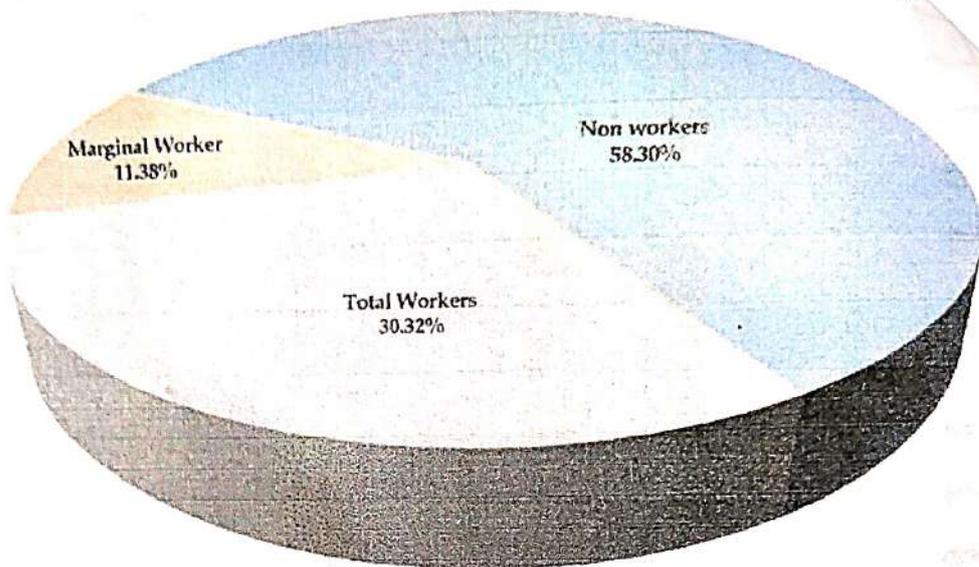


Figure 30: showing Employment percentage of area

Pie Chart Showing Literate & Illiterate Population of the surrounding Areas

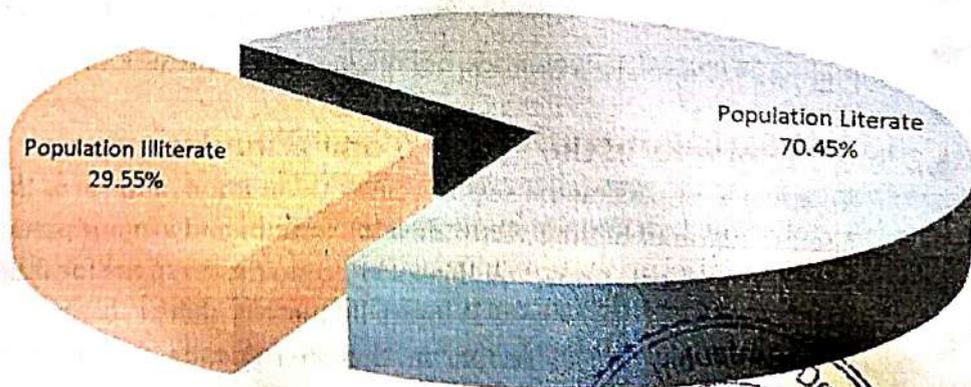
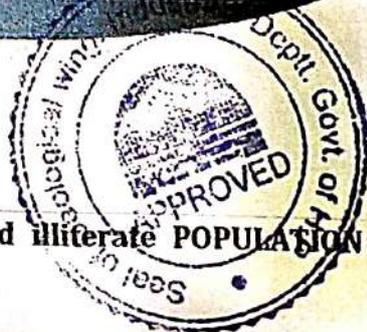


Figure 32: showing Percentage of literate and illiterate POPULATION in the Surrounding mine area



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1.3 Land use Pattern and Details with map of 5 kms Radius

Primarily the land of the district can be classified in following 9 categories as shown in figure 33. **Figure 34 depicts the land cover map of Buffer Zone.**

1. Land Under Miscellaneous tree crops etc
2. Culturable Waste Land
3. Forest Land
4. Area under non-agricultural Uses
5. Barren & Un-cultivable Land
6. Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land.
7. Fallows Land other than Current Fallows.
8. Current Fallows.
9. Net Area Sown

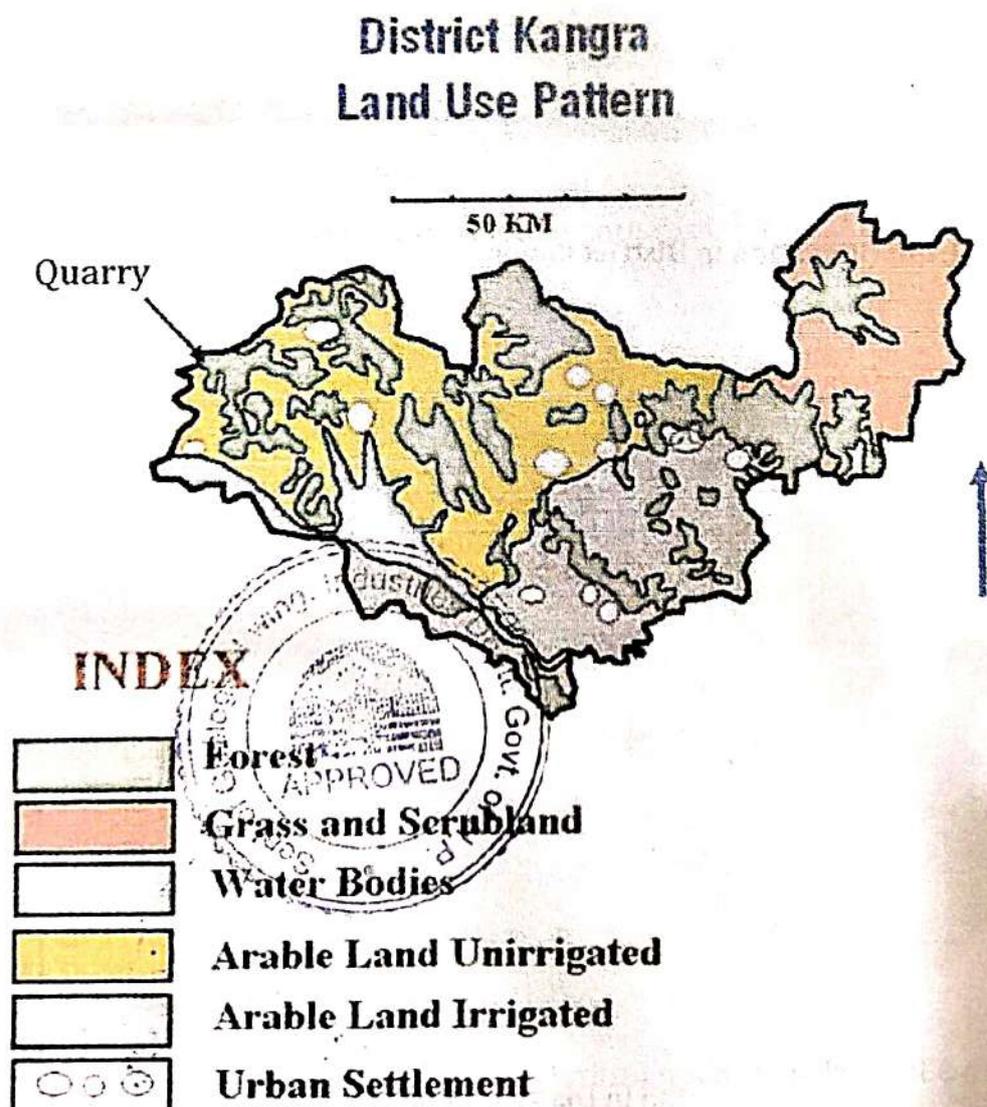


Figure 31 General Land Use Pattern, District Kangra.

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Figure 34:
Land use & Land
Cover map of the
area.

Land use distrution of District Kangra (In Hectares)

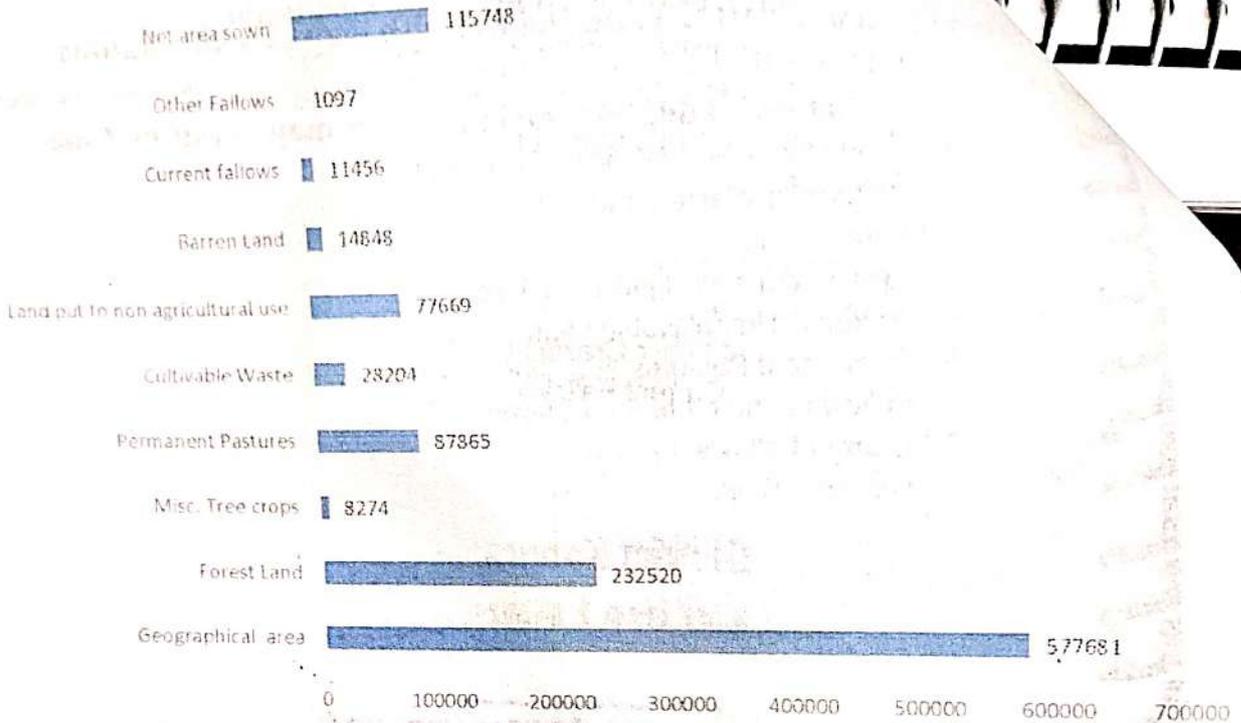


Figure 32: Land Utilization in District Kangra.

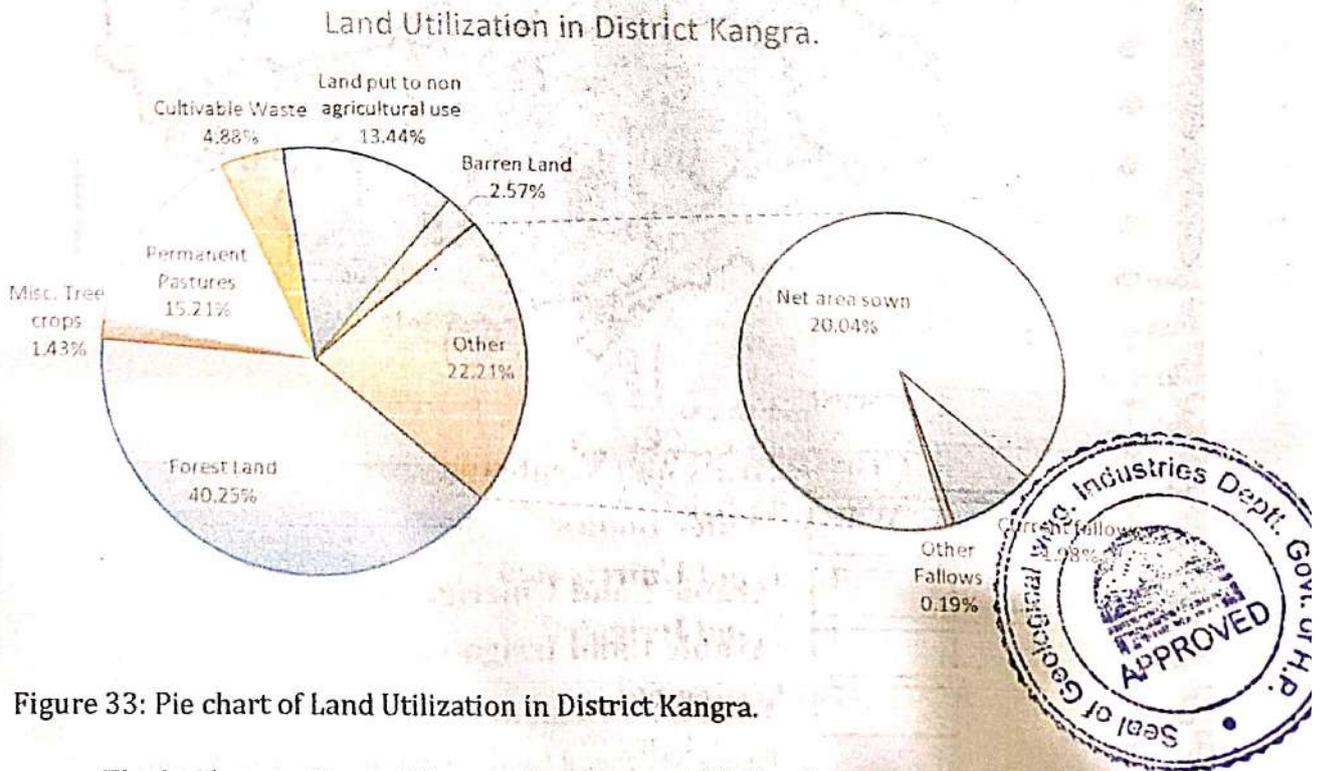
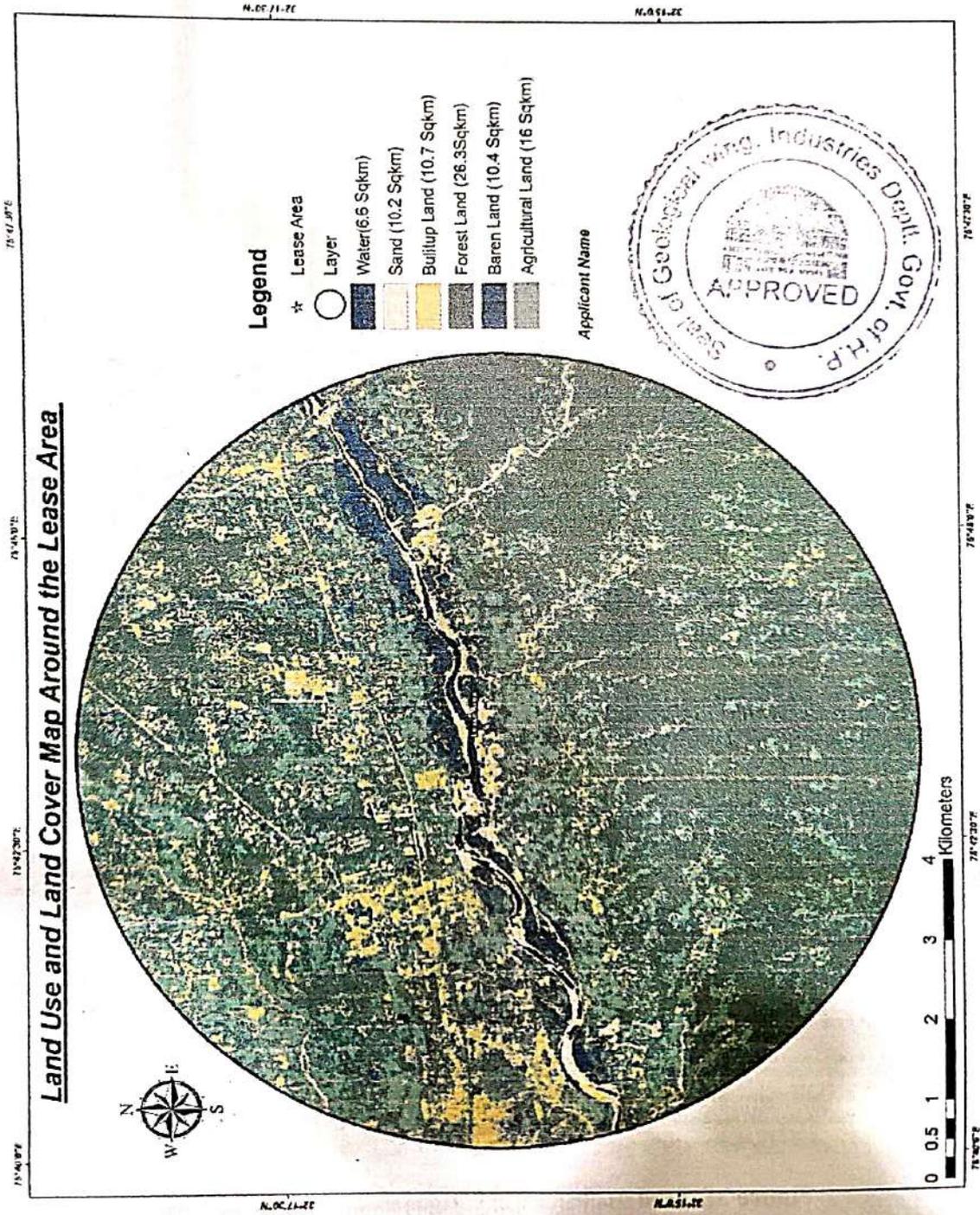


Figure 33: Pie chart of Land Utilization in District Kangra.

The land use pattern of the nearby villages of Mining Lease area are shown in figure 35. Figure 36 shows the land use pattern of Tehsil Nurpur.



Figure 34:
 Land use & Land
 Cover map of the
 area.



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Land Use Pattern of Villages Around Mining Lease Area (Census 2011).

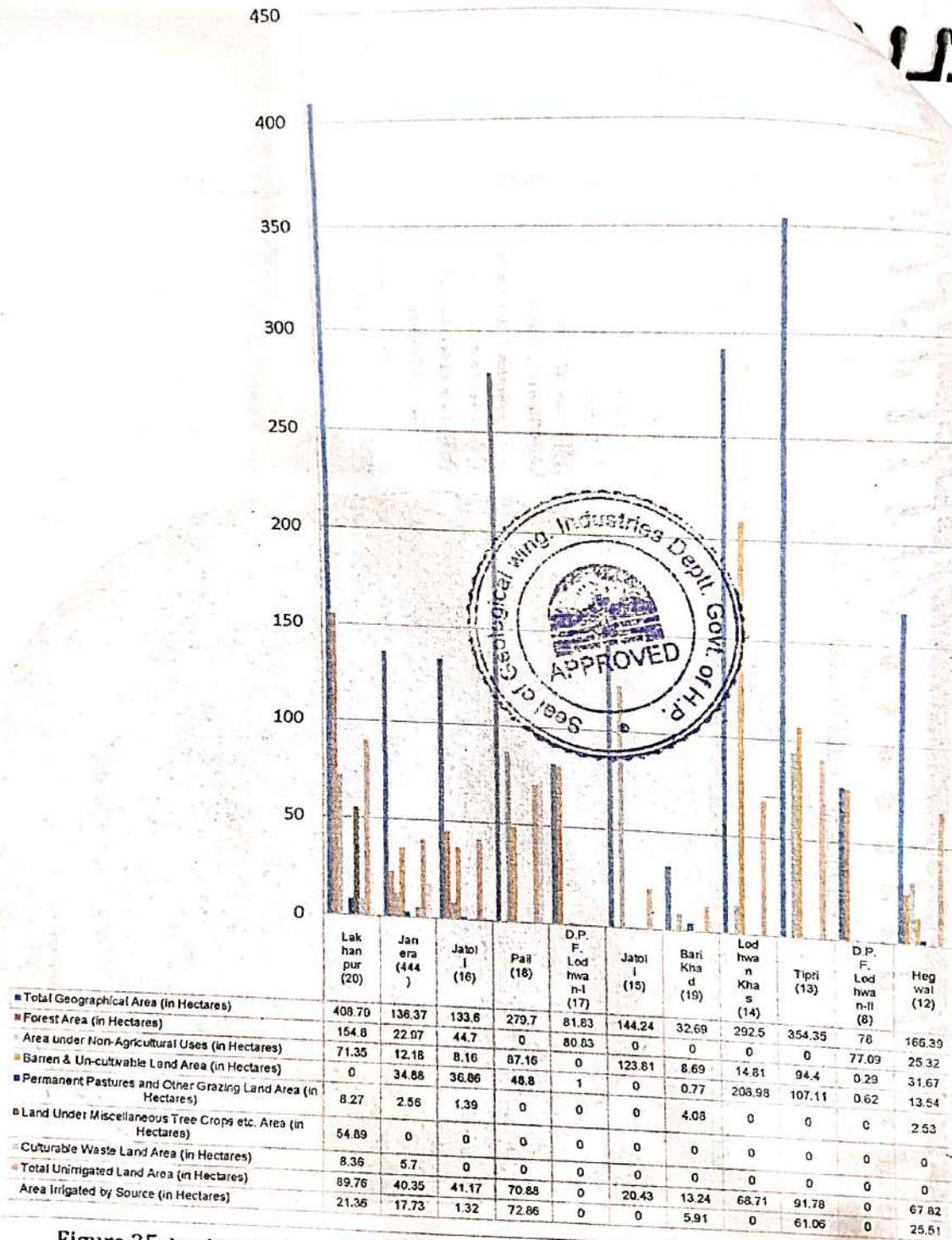


Figure 35: Land Use Pattern of Villages around the Mining Lease Area.

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Land Use Pattern of Tahsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

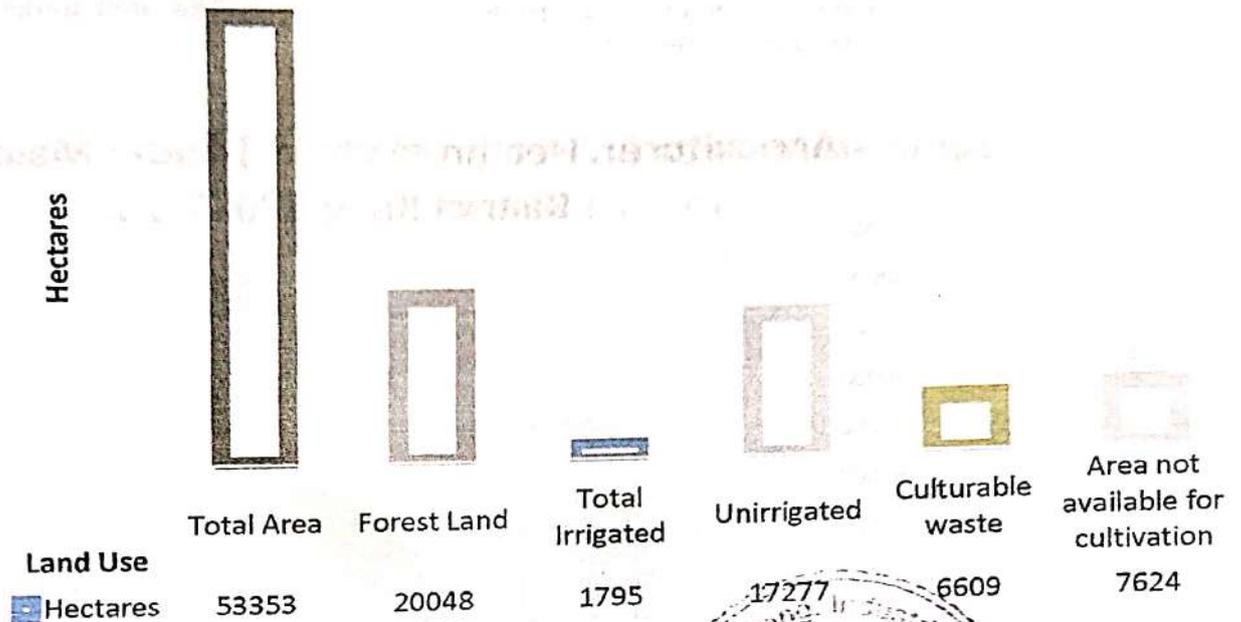


Figure 36: Total Land Use under Each Category in Square Kilometres

1.4 Agriculture: -

The economy of Kangra district is predominately agrarian and majority of population is dependent on agriculture and activities allied to it for earning their livelihood. The moisture retention capacity of the area is poor due mainly to the fact the bed rocks are argillaceous and the land the uneven. The crops usually face moisture stress during the remaining period of the year due to inadequate and irregular rainfall. The irrigation facilities are provided by lifting water from steams, shallow dug wells and medium to deep tube wells in the valley area.

The source of water and irrigation in district Kangra can be classified into following five classes.

1. Lift Irrigation Scheme
2. Kuhls
3. Well, used for domestic purposes
4. Well, used for irrigation
5. Tube wells

Major food crops are grouped into three categories:

1. Cereals
2. Pulses
3. Other food crops like Chilies, ginger, sugarcane and turmeric.

Non- food crop area is of two kinds:

1. Oil seeds
2. Other non-food crops such as cotton, tobacco and fodder crop

3. The main crops grown in the area are Wheat, Maize, Gram, Sugarcane, Potato, Vegetables, and Citrus etc

The area under each category of the crop is given below in figure 34. Figure 35 shows production of crops in district Kangra. The area under vegetables and the production is given in the figure 36.

Agriculture: Area (in Hectares) under Major Crops, District Kangra 2017-18.

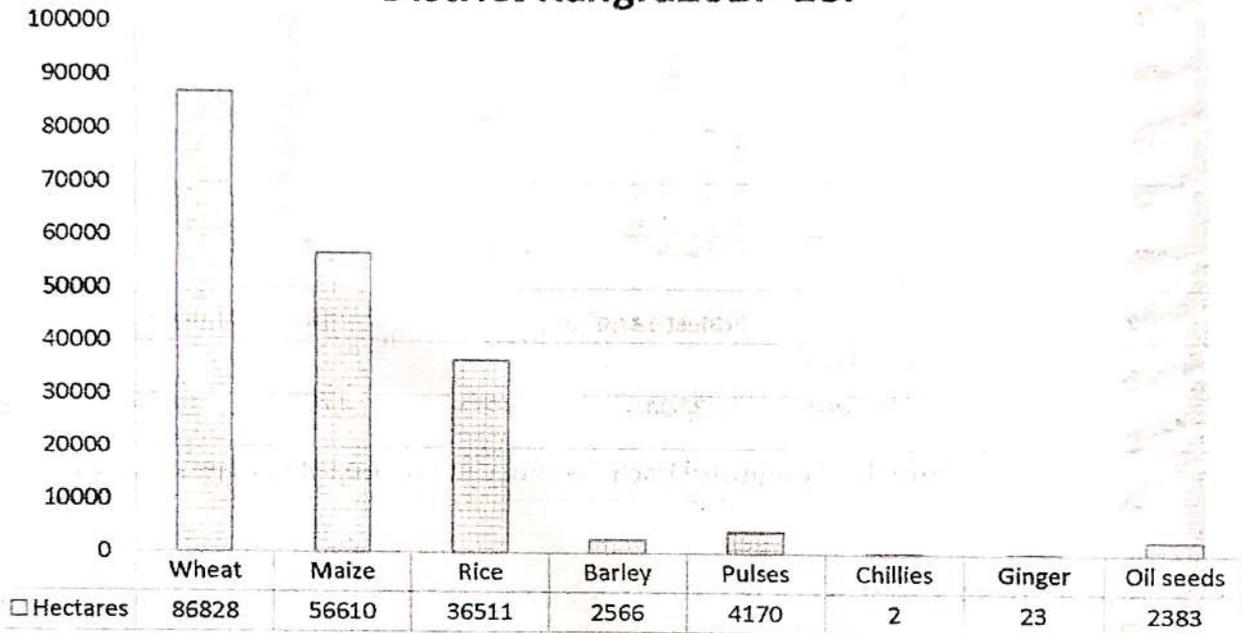


Figure 37: Chart Showing Area Under Different Crops, District Kangra.

Agriculture: Production (in Metric tons) of Major Crops, District Kangra, 2017-18.

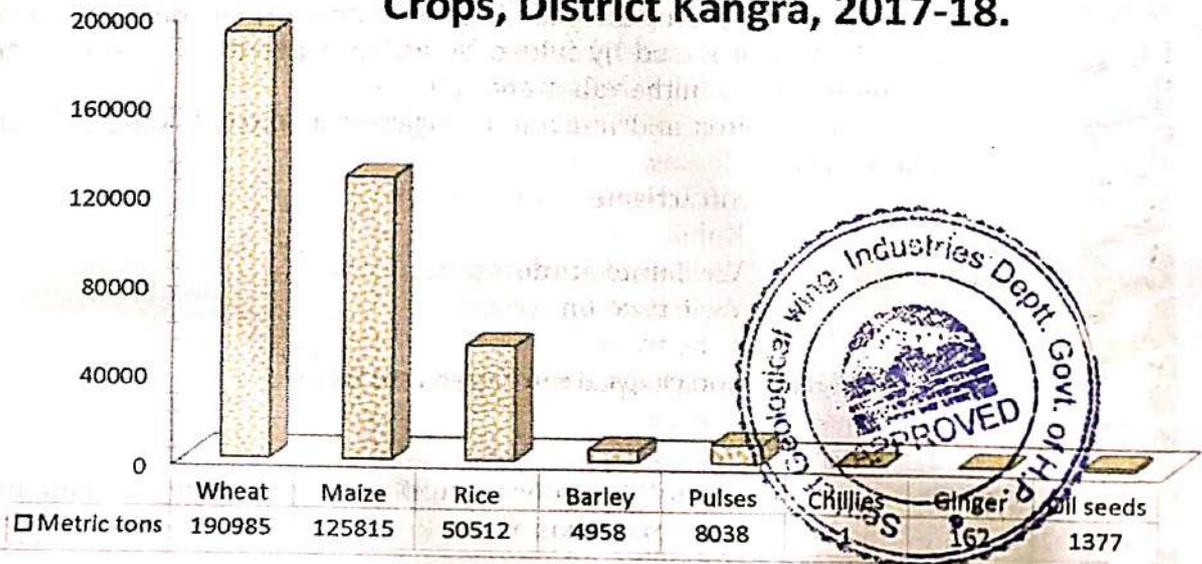


Figure 38: Chart Showing Production of Each Crop, District Kangra

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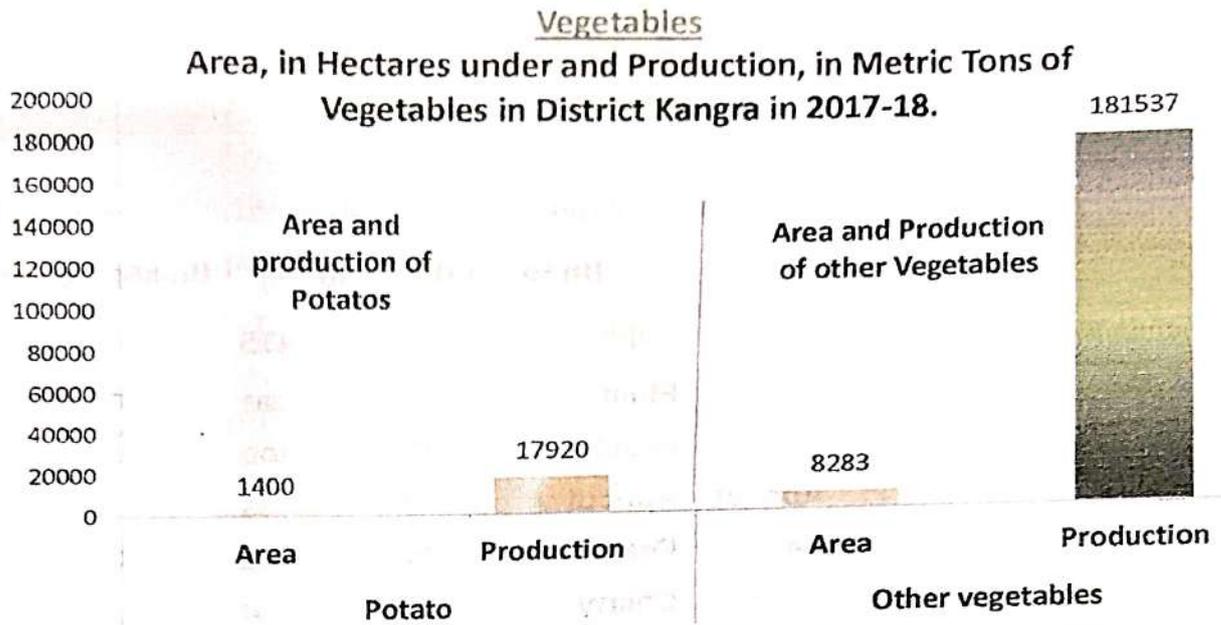


Figure 39: chart showing area (Hectares) and Production (Metric Tons) of Vegetables and Potatos, District Kangra.

1.5 Horticulture: -

The topography and the agro-climatic conditions of the district are quite suitable to produce the various fruits. The topography of the district can be grouped into three categories namely high hill areas located at a higher elevation, mid hill areas and low lying valley areas. Fruits of various kinds depending upon the terrain, climatic condition and soil are grown in the district.

The main horticulture produce of the area can be classified into following five categories.

1. Apple
2. Other temperate fruits
3. Subtropical fruits
4. Nuts and dry fruits
5. Citrus fruits

The area under each fruit and its production is shown in table 7.

Table 8 Area under each fruit and their production in District Kangra in the year 2017-18.

Status of Horticulture District Mandi

2017-18.

Fruit	Area (In Hectares)	Production (In Metric Tons)
Apple	455	285
Plum	383	485
Peach	200	399
Apricot	53	54
Pear	382	906
Cherry	0	0
Green	0	0
Almonds		
Persimmon	8	3
Olive	0	0
Kiwi	14	13
Strawberry	5	1
OTF	1045	1861
Almonds	353	47
Walnut	194	84
Piccanut	224	107
Nuts & Dry	771	238
Fruits		
Orange	5746	9532
Malta	930	
K. Lime	3268	
Galgal	627	
Others	13	
Citrus	10584	
Mango	21359	



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Litchi	3303	3292
Gauva	772	521
Papaya	107	407
Loquat	44	17
Aonala	1162	908
Grapes	13	6
p-grnate	187	107
Jackfruit	374	198
Others	388	599
OSTF	27709	19153

1.6 Animal Husbandry

Economy of the district is predominantly agrarian but role of Animal Husbandry is equally important as the farmers have to keep the cattle for the purpose of ploughing and to obtain manure for maintaining fertility of the fields and to meet daily need of milk of their family.

The total population of the livestock in District Kangra is given in the figure 37. The population of the Buffaloes and Cattle in District Kangra is given in the figure 38.

Animal Husbandary: Population of Livestock, District Kangra, 2017-18.

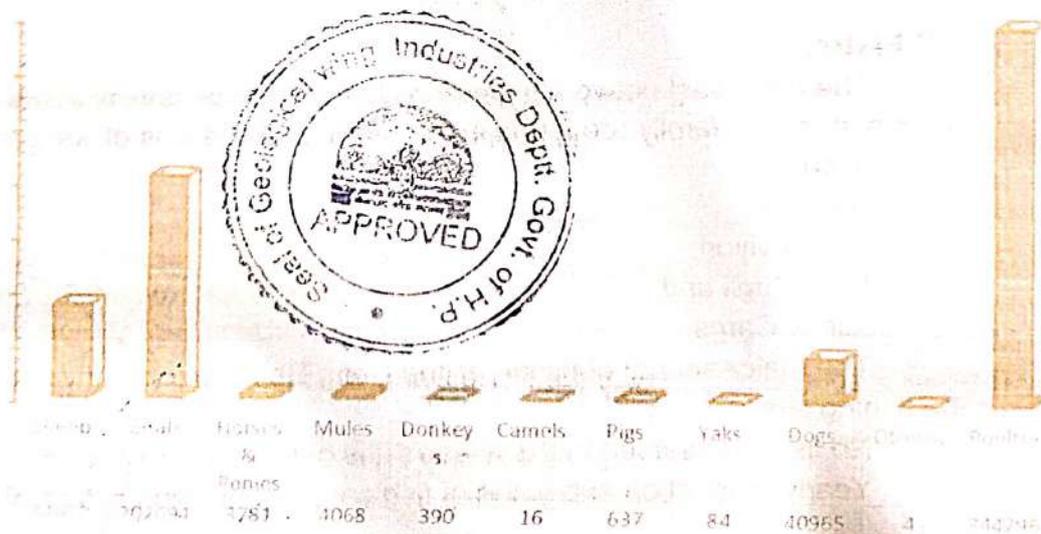


Figure 40: Livestock Population, District Kangra

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Animal Husbandary: Population of Cattle, Kangra, 2017-18.

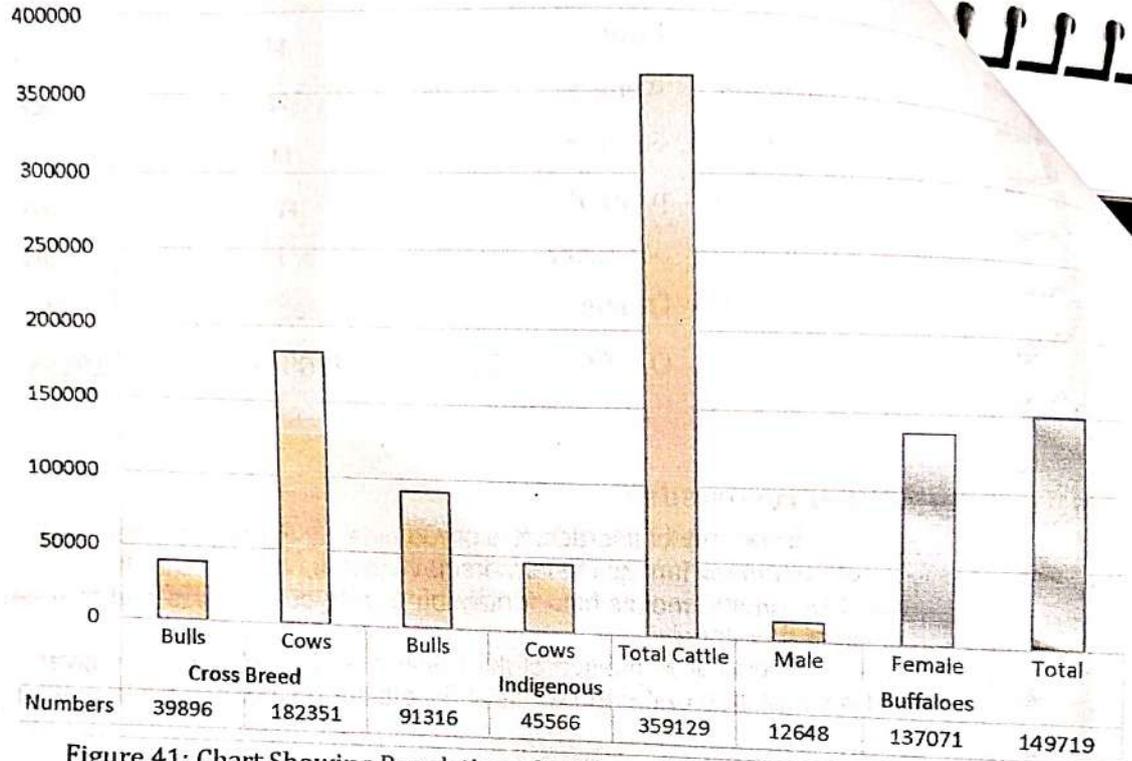


Figure 41: Chart Showing Population of Cattle and Buffaloes, District Kangra.

1.7 Fisheries

There is a vast network of perennial rivers, khads and streams in the district. Following prominent of fish family are found in the rivers and streams of Kangra district:

- Trout
- Mahasir
- Gid Seviyon
- Dise Gugli and
- Mirror Carps

The major source of fishery is the Pong Dam, which is more than five kilometres from the mining site.

No fish is observed in the river as it is only a seasonal River. Yearly production and value of fish catch in the district is given in figure



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Fisheries: Annual Production and value of catch, District Kangra, 2017-18.

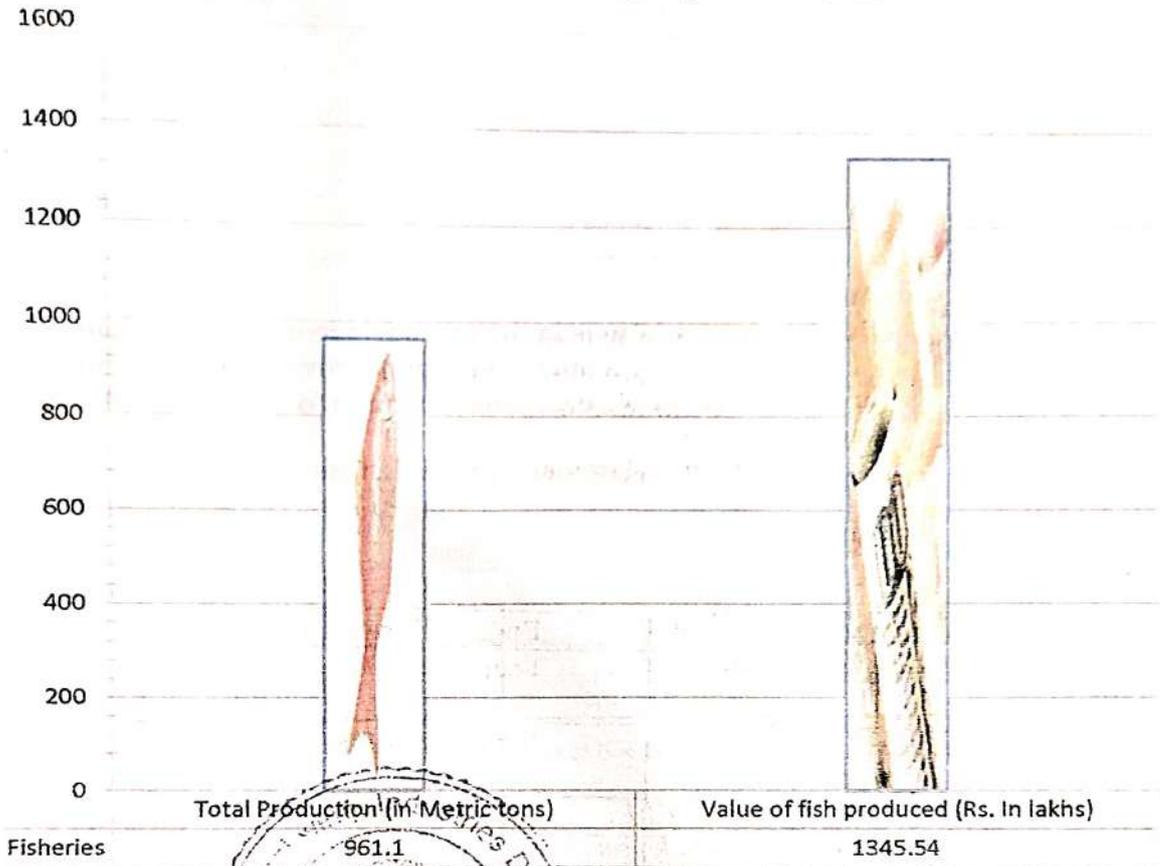


Figure 42: Chart Showing Annual Production and Value of Fish, District Kangra.

1.8 Flora and Fauna

1.8.1 Flora

The Chil is considered the prevailing conifer up to about 1950 meters when it gives place to the Deodar and the blue pines. In Kangra district the forest range between scrub, sal and bamboo forest of the low hills to the fur and alpine forests of the higher elevation. Lowest point of the southern boundary of the district is less than 300 meters above sea level and highest range of is at an elevation of 5500 meters in the north. The forests grown between these two extremes vary as the elevation itself.

In the area under consideration following are the most common trees

The most prominent varieties of trees found in the area are

Simbal (Bombex malabaricum),
 Mango (Magniferaindica)
 Tun (Cedrela toana)
 Several species of acacia and albizia

Salambra (Odina wodier)
 Termnalia
 Jamun (Engenia jambolana
 Larger tour
 Bamboo



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Shrubs The most common shrub at the higher elevation is Barberis, indigopera and Desmodium following other shrubs are also found

1. Vitex
2. Munj
3. Ber
4. Ipomea
5. Dodonea &
6. Bamboo

Animals

Due to wide variations in the attitude a large variety of fauna is available in the forests of the district. The leopards are found throughout the district. Barking dears and gural are found at medium elevation. Most found is the porcupine, which is found in almost in the entire district.

Table 9 Common Mammals and Birds, District Kangra.

Zoological Name	English Name	Common Name
<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Leopard Cat	Mirag, Bagh
<i>Felis Chane</i>	Jungle Cat	Jangli Billi
<i>Muntucus muntisk</i>	Barking Dear	Kakkar
<i>Vaulpes bengalensis</i>	Fox	Lomari, Fohiki
<i>Camis aureus</i>	Jackal	Gidder
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Ressus monkey	Lal Bander
<i>Preshytes entellus</i>	Languor	Languor
<i>Sus sacrofa</i>	Boar	Suar
<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Porcupine	Sehal
<i>Lepus nigricoilis</i>	Hare	Khargosh , Sherru, farru
<i>Moschus moschifarus</i>	Musk deer	Kastura
<i>Capra ibex lbex</i>	lbex	
<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	Himalayan Thar	Thar
<i>Selenarctos thebatanus</i>	Black Bear	
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear	
<i>Panthera unica</i>	Snow leopard	
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Boar	
<i>Axis axis</i>	Spotted deer	Chital



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<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Samber	
<i>Hylopetes fimbriatus</i>	Flying squirrel	
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	Cheetah
<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle cat	
<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Indian Civet	Sakralu
<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	The great Himalayan leafnosed Bat	Chamgad ar
<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Himalayan Palm Civet	

Table 10

Birds		
Zoological Name	English Name	Common Name
<i>Milvus migrants</i>	Vulture	Cheel, Gidh, Eell
<i>Eudynamys scolopacca</i>	Koel	Koel
<i>Columbia livia</i>	Pigeon	Kabuttar
<i>Coracias bengalensis</i>	Blue jay	Nilkantha
<i>Colums livia</i>	Hawk	Baj
<i>Francolius francolinus</i>	Black partridge	Kala Tittar
<i>Francolius pondicerians</i>	Grey partridge	Safed Tittar
<i>Payo crisslatus</i>	Peacock	Mor
<i>Coturnix colurnix</i>	Common quail	Bater
<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Chakor	Chakor
<i>Crovis splendens</i>	Crow	Kanwa
<i>Prottacula Karneri</i>	Parrot	Totta
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Monal	Monal / Karadi
<i>Tertaogallus himalayanensis</i>	Snow cock	
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western horned Tragopan	Phulgar/Jujurana
<i>Picoides macei</i>	Fulvourbreasted Pied Woodpecker	Kathfowra
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Ring dove	Gughi

<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted dove	Gughi
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	
<i>Aquila rapax</i> vindhian	Tawny eagle	
<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Green Pigeon	
<i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>	Tits	
<i>Picus canus</i>	Black napped Woodpecker	Woodpecker
<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	Woodpecker	
<i>Muscicapa subrubra</i>	Himalayan Fly Catcher	
<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Ghatari
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Paradise flycatcher	Choti- Pinja
<i>Grus spp.</i>	Cranes	
<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	Saras
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	
<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Himalayan Green Finch	Chiria

In the Lease area and surrounding hills following are the common animals: -

Common animals

- Leopard (Bagher)
- Hare
- Wild Bore (Jangli Soor)
- Jackal
- Barking Deer (Kakkar)
- Monkey
- Sambar
- Pig

Birds

- Chakor
- Crow
- Red Jungle Fowl (Jangli Murga)
- Black Partridge (Kala Titar)
- Grey Partridge (Safed Titar)
- Woodpecker.



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1.9 Climate and Rainfall

The Climate of the Lease area can be classified into following Four categories

Winter	Dec. – March
Summer/Pre-monsoon	April- May
Monsoon	June- September
Post Monsoon/ Autumn	October- November

The topography of Kangra District is varied, with elevations ranging from 400 m altitude at Milawan to 5500m at Bara Bhangal. The Jaisinghpur block of Kangra District lies in a semi-humid, sub-tropical zone where annual precipitation averages approximately 1000mm with a mean temperature of about 24 °C, Dehragopipur and Nurpur blocks lies in a humid, sub-tropical zone where the annual rainfall is between 900–2350mm and mean temperature ranging between 2° and 24 °C. Thural and Dharamsala lie in a wet, temperate zone where the temperature ranges from 15 to 19 °C and annual rainfall is about 2500mm, making Dharamsala the wettest place in Himachal Pradesh. (avg. of the last fifty-five years). Other parts of the Kangra district lie in hill areas where the mean annual temperature varies from 13 to 20 °C and annual rainfall is 1800– 3000mm.

The winter lasts from mid-October to March, during which the temperature ranges from 0 to 20 °C. The winds cause winter rains. Summers last from April until June and are hot (temp 25 to 38 °C) and dry. They are generally followed by a wet monsoon which ends in autumn.

Climate data for Dharamshala
(avg. of the last fifty-five years)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C	13.5	17.8	21.6	26.9	29.1	30.5	27.2	26.1	24.6	23.7	19.8	16.4	23.1
Average low °C	5.1	10.3	14.7	16.3	20.1	22.9	21.4	20.2	17.5	14.8	10.7	7.4	15.1
Average precipitation in mm	114.5	100.7	98.8	48.6	59.1	202.7	959.7	909.2	404.8	66.3	16.7	54.0	3,054.4

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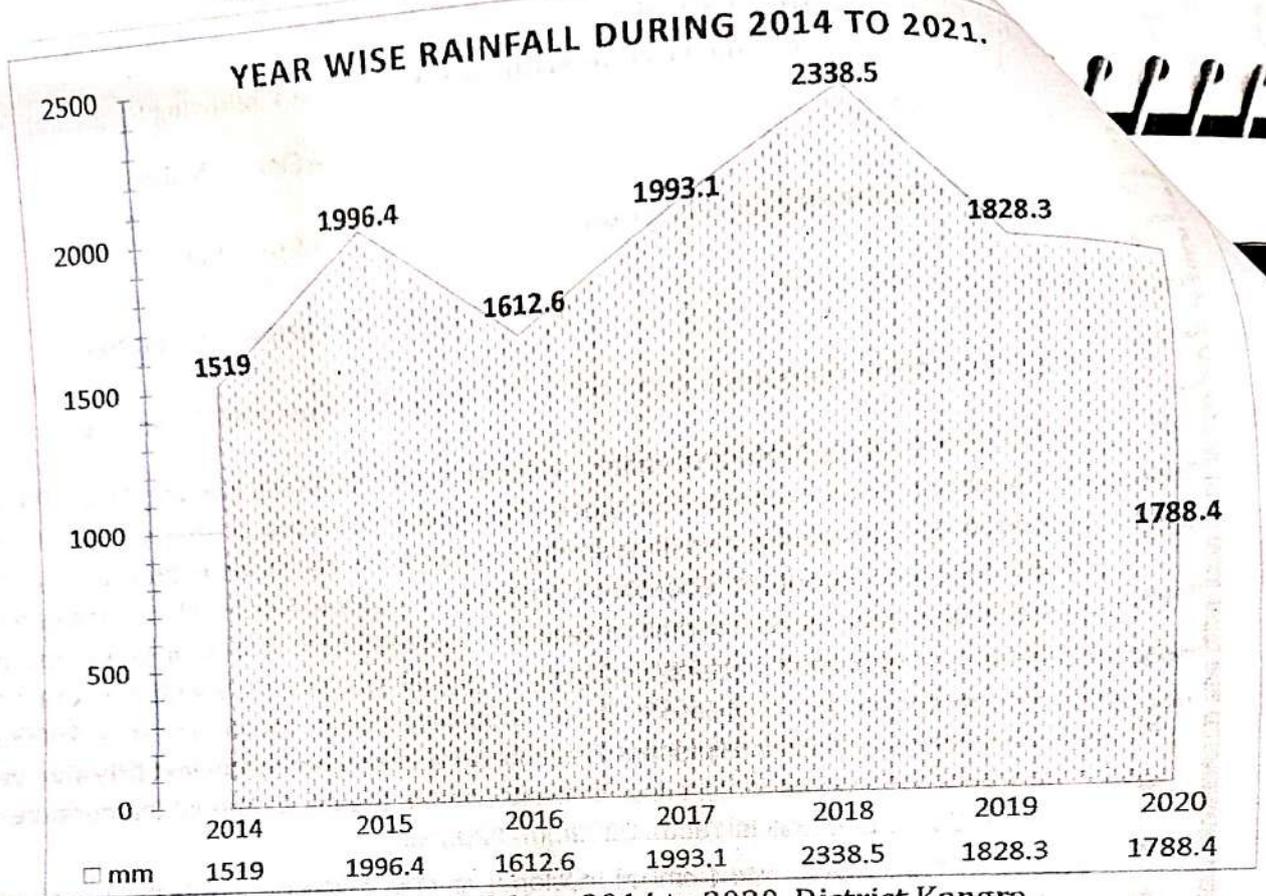


Figure 43; Annual Rainfall from 2014 to 2020, District Kangra.



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2 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMNET PLAN

Any development activity such as mining is likely to have beneficial as well as adverse impact on existing environment on following parameters:

- Change in Topography and Land Use Pattern
- Climate
- Air Quality,
- Noise level and Ground vibrations,
- Flora & Fauna
- Soils
- Water Resources and Quality,
- Drainage,
- and
- Socio- economic conditions

2.1 Impact on Land use pattern and Topography and its Mitigation

- It is part of a khad bed.
- The highest point of the quarry area is at 432metre above mean sea level.
- The lowest point is at 432 m above MSL.
- The mined area in the block would be completely replenished during monsoons floods.
- The mining shall be confined to well within the riverbed corridor.
- Mining shall be undertaken to a depth of one metre or water level whichever is less.
- The quarry area is and shall remain riverbed.
- Thus, the topography or landform of the Khad bed *per se* will not be changed.
- The land use of the mining quarry area is defined in the Revenue record as 'Riverbed'.
- The land under active mining would always remain riverbed, during as well as post mining.

2.2 Effect on Climate

- The mining quarry area is small, only 41118 square meters.
- Mining will be confined to 32000 square metres safe area.
- The mining depth will be up to one metre or up to water level whichever is less, thus water regime will not be disturbed.
- The mining will be confined from within the riverbanks.
- Some micro level impact near the freshly exposed surface may happen for short duration as some humid material may be exposed.
- The impact will need no mitigating measures.

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Shri Mohinder Pal, Village Bari Khad &, P.O Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur, District

- 2.3 Impact on Air**
- No blasting material is to be used.
 - The major contributors of air pollution in open cast mining are excavation, loading and transportation, generating dust, which leads to momentary rise in the suspended particulate matter (SPM).
 - The mining activity will be limited to excavation of about 267 metric tons of stone, bajri, sand with silt-clay per day.
 - 34 tipper truck trips will be able to move the required material from mine to market.
 - This activity would generate negligible disturbance to air quality.

2.4 Impact on Noise Level and Mitigation Measures

- The mining area represents calm surroundings.
- The mining shall be manual causing hardly any noise.
- The noise would be generated by the movement of trucks / tractor trolleys engaged in the transportation of the mined material.
- About 34 trucks trips would be required for transporting mined material per working day from mining area to destination.
- The dedicated tipper truck would be properly and regularly undergoing maintenance to create minimum noise.
- Special care would be taken to properly maintain the silencers of the vehicles.
- No use of horn shall be allowed in or near the mining area.
- A thick belt of broad leaf trees, bushes and shrubs would be planted near the banks of Khad to screen the noise.

2.5 Effect on Flora & Fauna

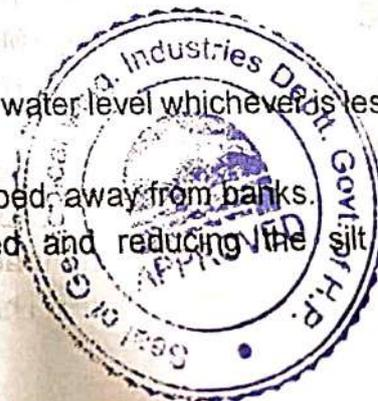
- The mining quarry area is riverbed.
- There is hardly any flora or fauna on the riverbed to attract any protective or mitigating measures.

2.6 Soil Cover

- The mining will be confine to Khad bed.
- It has no soil cover as the area gets frequently flooded during monsoons.
- Thus, there shall be no impact on any natural soil cover.

2.7 Impact on Hydrology

- The mining area is part of riverbed.
- The mining depth will be up to one metre or up to water level whichever is less, thus water regime will not be disturbed.
- The mining will be confine to central part of riverbed, away from banks.
- Thus, mining would be dredging the riverbed and reducing the silt burden downstream.



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- The ground water (undercurrent of the river) will not be disturbed as mining will be undertaken above Water table.

2.8 Waste disposal Management

- The area is in a regular course of Chaki Khad, and silt/clay is the only waste likely to be produced. However, separating it from sand is not an economical proposition. Moreover, for improving the grade of sand it must be washed. The washing of sand within riverbed will increase the turbidity of the river water harming the aquatic fauna downstream. As the silt and clay are in very little part of the sand, the sand will be marketed along with admixed silt and clay.

2.9 Socio- Economic Impact

- No adverse impact on the socio-economic condition of the area is envisaged.
- The induction of mining sector development in and around predominantly agricultural area is bound to create its impact on the socio-economic life of the local inhabitants. The impact is generally positive. As can be seen in figure 30 there is high percentage of *unemployed* (58.3%) and *underemployed* (11.38%) people in the area despite moderately high level, (70.45% literates, figure 31) of literacy.
- The mining activity though with small direct employment potential but would create jobs for at least 35 persons directly and indirectly, in mining, transportation and crushing unit.
- The mining project and *its downstream* activity of transportation will provide work to as many as 35 persons. Considered their total minimum earning per day to a tune of Rs. 14000 per day (@Rs. 400/- per person per day), the area will get a supplementation in its financial and social wellbeing.

2.10 Transport of Mineral

The site is approachable from Mandi Pathankot National Highway No. 154 via MDR 47 taking off at Kandwal. Five-kilometres from Kandwal on MDR 47 at village Bari Khad a katcha road leads to quarry site in Chakki Khad at distance of one km. as shown in figure 3.

The maximum total extraction of minerals stone and bajri for Stone Crusher would be 55440 metric tons or 267 metric tons per day. Thus about 30 tipper truck trips would be required to move the material from quarry to crusher. Similarly, 16560 metric tons of sand with inseparable silt or 61 metric tons per day of sand will be dispatched to market for free sale. This transportation of sand will involve 8 truck trips per day. Thus, in all the excavated stone, sand and bajri will require 38 tipper / truck trips per day. The roads in the area would be able to bear this traffic. The evacuation route is shown in figure 27.

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Shri Mohinder Pal, Village Bari Khad & P.O Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra

PART III

1 PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN/RECLAMATION PLAN

1.0 Reclamation

- The quarry area being part of the river course cannot be reclaimed for any other purpose.
- The highest point of the quarry area is at 364 metre above mean sea level.
- The lowest point is at 364 m above MSL.
- The mining shall be confined to well within the riverbed corridor.
- No mining near the banks up to 1/10th of its width is to be undertaken as per guidelines, i.e., 44 to 55 metres, from banks.
- The mining depth will be up to one metre or up to water level whichever is less, thus water regime will not be disturbed.
- The entire quarried material will be replenished and reclaimed by the river during monsoon floods.
- The quarry area is and shall remain riverbed.
- Thus, the topography or land use of the Khad bed *per se* will not be changed.
- As such no reclamation work of mined area is required to be undertaken

1.1 Mine Waste Disposal:

As explained earlier silt and clay are the type of the waste generated during riverbed mining. As the meagre amount of silt and clay is inseparably mixed with sand, it will be exploited along with sand **being associated mineral**.
As such there will be no waste required to be disposed separately.

1.2 Topsoil utilization,

As the mining area is part of riverbed, having no topsoil cover therefore, no top soil is required to be removed, disturbed or disposed of.

1.3. Check Dams.

The five-check dam's area are proposed at different five vulnerable locations as shown in the year wise working maps (Map 3)

Year	Number of check dams	Length (In metres)	Cost (In Rs)
First	1	10	30000
Second	1	10	30000
Third	1	10	30000
Fourth	1	10	30000
Fifth	1	10	30000
Total	5	50	150000

1.5 Plantation

The proposed plantation shall be undertaken outside the mining lease area.

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As far as the order of Apex court in writ petition(s)No(s) 114/2014 titled as Common Cause Vs Union of India & others is concerned, it submitted that the mining area falls within the River/Khad corridor and is part of riverbed which suffer frequent floods during monsoon period and where no vegetation can survive, nor there is any other area which has been disturbed due to mining activity. In view of this, there is no potential for re-grassing or carrying out of any plantation in the mined riverbed after ceasing of mining operations/lease. As the riverbed was, is and shall remain a riverbed devoid of vegetation, it cannot be re-grassed after ceasing of mining operation. However, the proposed plantation shall be undertaken outside the riverbed and the mining lease area wherever conveniently available.

Year	Area to be covered (In Sq. Metres)	Number of trees to be planted	Cost of Plantation In Rs.
First	50	10	1000
Second	50	10	1000
Third	50	10	1000
Fourth	50	10	1000
Fifth	50	10	1000
Total	250	50	5000

2 Strategy for Protection of Point of Public Utility Etc.

There is no point of utility within 100 metres of mining lease.

3 Manpower Development

In accordance with Rule 55 of 'Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation, and Storage) Rules 2015' one part time **Geologist / Mining Engineer** will be engaged to implement the provisions of Mining Plan and to take all necessary steps to plan and facilitate the conduct of mining operations, so as to ensure conservation of minerals, systematic development of the mineral deposits and protection of environment in and around the mining area in accordance with these rules.

Munshi	1
Drivers	3
Excavator Operator	1
Unskilled workers	30

Thus, total generation of Employment will be to a tune of 35 both skilled and unskilled workers.

4 Use of Mineral

The extracted mineral stone, and Bajri will be consumed in dedicated stone crusher and sand marketed for open sale.

'MINING PLAN'

Shri Mohinder Pal, Village Bari Khad &, P.O Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra

5 Other Important Information - Disaster Management & Risk Assessment

The quarry area being part of Riverbed is prone to some risk hazards but this will not be any major risk hazard associated with the process. The possible scenarios selected for this project are as below:

- Inundation / Flooding
- Drowning
- Accident during mineral loading, transporting and dumping
- Accident due to vehicular movement
- Earthquakes

Inundation/Flooding: The consequences of flooding/ inundation are catastrophic or fatal. The likelihood of occurrence of flooding is occasionally possible. As per mining plan the mining work will not be carried out during monsoon season. The likelihood of occurrence of drowning is rare due to dry season mining.

Accident during mineral loading, transporting and dumping: The consequences of this scenario are minor which may be taken care with first aid care.

Accident due to vehicular movement: The consequences of this scenario are moderate and may result in hospitalization and day loss. The likelihood of occurrence is occasionally possible.

Earthquakes: The area falls in seismic zone IV. The mining operations are open cast pit mining. The mining pits will be only of one metre depth. There won't be any structure in the area likely to cause risk to worker. The workers rest sheds, store building and toilets will be constructed of lightweight wood and tin sheets.

5.a Recommendation for Risk Reduction

Measures to prevent Inundation/Flooding/drowning

- Being on riverbed there should not be any mining operation during monsoon or rainy day
- Formation of deep pits should not be allowed.
- Whenever there is any alert of flooding the workers will be moved to safer area along the banks.

Measures to Prevent Accidents during Loading

- The truck should be brought to a lower level so that the loading operation suits to the ergonomic condition of the workers.
- The loading should be done from one side of the truck only.
- The workers should be provided with gloves and safety shoes during loading.
- Opening of the side covers would be done carefully and with warning to prevent injury to the loaders.
- Operations during daylight only.

Measures to Prevent Accidents during Transportation

- Vehicles will be periodically checked and maintained in good condition.
- Overloading will not be permitted.



'MINING PLAN'

Shri Mohinder Pal, Village Bari Khad &, P.O Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

To avoid danger of accident roads and ramp near embankment should be properly maintained.

- The truck would be covered and maintained to prevent any spillage.
- The maximum permissible speed limit should be ensured.
- The truck drivers with proper driving license would only be employed.

Measures to Prevent Accidents during Earthquakes

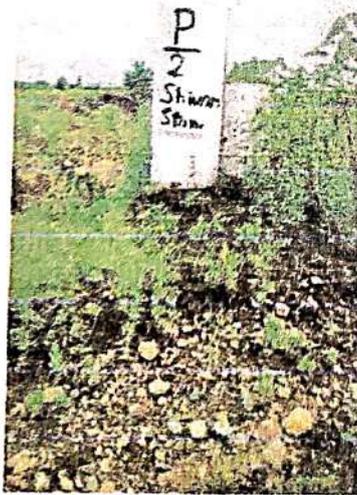
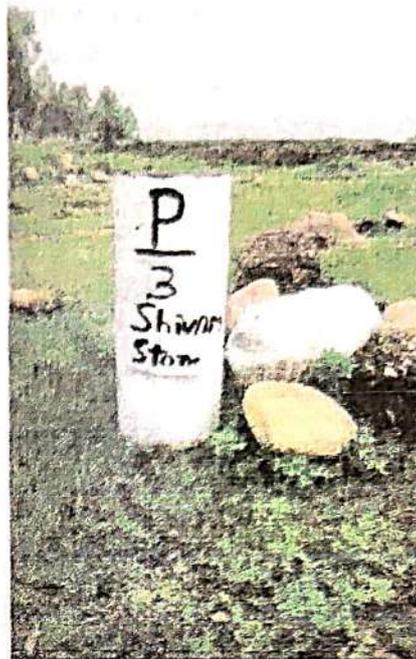
Occasional drills to create awareness for safety measures during mining operations and specially the measures to be adopted during earthquakes etc will be undertaken in consultation



'MINING PLAN'

Shri Mohinder Pal, Village Bari Khad &, P.O Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

Photographs of boundary pillars



Declaration

This is to declare that the Mining Plan of Minor Mineral Lease of for Sand, Stone and Bajri, situated in Khasra No 5, 521, 523 & 530 Area 4.1118 Hectares Mohal / Mauza, Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, has been prepared with our consent and approval and that we will abide by all commitments there under.

- The 'Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan' complies all statutory rules, regulation, orders made by competent authorities of State or Central Government or orders passed by courts have been taken into consideration and wherever specific permissions are required, shall be obtained.
- We undertake to implement all measures proposed in the 'Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan' in time bound manner.
- We have deposited a sum of Rs..... with the competent authority of the State Government in form of fixed deposit Receipt as financial assurance of the same.
- In case of default on our part, the approval of Mining Plan may be withdrawn and aforesaid sum assured may be forfeited.

Date -

Place -



Mohinder Pal

Mohinder Pal

Prop. M/s Shivam Stone Crusher,
Village Bari Khad & P.O Lodhwan,
Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,
Himachal Pradesh.

Certificate

Certified that the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015, Metalliferous Mines Regulation 1961 and other guidelines issued in this regard, from time to time, have been complied for, in the preparation of Mining Plan, of Minor Minerals Lease for Stone, Bajri and sand situated in Khasra Nos. 5, 521, 523 & 530 measuring 4.1118 Hectares, Mauza/Mohal Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur of District Kangra, of Shri Mohinder Pal, Proprietor M/s Shivam Stone Crusher, Village Bari Khad & Post Office Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.

- While preparing the 'Mining Plan' including progressive mine closure plan all statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders made by competent authorities of State or Central Government or orders passed by Courts have been taken in consideration.
- The information provided and data furnished in this 'Mining Plan' is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date

Place: Shimla



Subhash Sharma

No. HP/RQP/01/1/2004,
Flat No. 207, Basant Vihar

Kasumpti, Shimla: -

9888875840 (Path - 12 km)
9th April**State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority
Himachal Pradesh***Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India,
at Department of Environment Science & Technology,
Paryavaran Bhawan, Near US Club, Shimla-1*

Ph: 0177-2656559, 2659608 Fax: 2659609

F. No. HPSEIAA/2013/236- M/s Shivam Stone Crusher

Dated: 2016

To

Sh. Mohinder Pal,
M/s Shivam Stone Crusher,
Village-Bari Khad, P.O. Lodhwan,
Nurpur, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh-176201
Phone NO. 99881-33547.**Subject: Project proposal for Extraction/collection of Sand, Stone & Bajri by M/s Shivam Stone Crusher – Environmental Clearance-reg.**

Sir,

This has a reference to your application dated 29/4/2013 seeking prior environmental clearance for the above project under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The proposal has been appraised as per prescribed procedure in the light of provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, dated 14th September 2006 on the basis of documents viz; Form-I, Pre-feasibility Report, EIA/EMP etc. by the State Expert Appraisal Committee constituted by the competent authority in its 44th Meeting held on 1st to 5th April, 2016. The said project involves following salient features:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Project type | : Extraction/collection of Sand, Stone & Bajri. |
| b. Project Location | : Khasra number 5, 521, 523, 530 falling in Mohal & Mauza Lodhwan, Tehsil-Nurpur, District-Kangra, H.P. |
| c. Project Capacity | : 1,80,000 TPA. |
| d. Mining Area | : 4-11-18 ha (Private land). |
| e. Working Plan | : Strictly as per Working-cum-Environment Management Plan approved by Geological Wing of Industries Department, Himachal Pradesh. |
| f. EMP-costs | : Capital Cost: Rs. 8.0 lakhs; Recurring cost: Rs. 1.0 lakhs (under EMP)
Capital Cost: Rs. 1.50 lakhs; Recurring cost: Rs. 2.50 lakhs (under CSR) |
| g. Institutional Mechanisms for Env. Protection | : The following will be responsible for maintenance of APCDs and Solid Waste Management sites:
i) Construction phase: Developer/ Project Proponent.
ii) Operational Phase: Developer/ Project Proponent. |
| h. Validity period of EC | : 7 Years from date of issue. |

The SEIAA examined the proposal in its 25th Meeting held on 8th April, 2016 and considered the recommendations made by SEAC in its 44th Meeting held on 1st to 5th April, 2016. After considering the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee, the State level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority accords Environmental Clearance to the project as per provisions of the EIA Notification No. S.O. 1533 dated 14th September, 2006 of Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt subject to strict compliance of terms and conditions as mentioned below. The Authority reserves the right to revise, revoke or impose additional condition at any stage.

Part-A- Specific Conditions:

- i. Stone and Bajri, if any extracted, is not allowed to be sold to crushers not having consent to establish and operate and also not complying with the condition stipulated by State Pollution Control Board.
- ii. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate from the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
- iii. Environment clearance is subject to final order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 460 of 2004, as may be applicable to this project.

M/s Shivam Stone Crusher 1/4

- iv. Annual replenishment report certified by an authorized agency shall be submitted. In case the replenishment is low, the mining activity/ production levels shall accordingly be decreased/ stopped.
- v. Effective safeguard measures shall be taken to control particulate matter level so as to ensure that these are within permissible limit.
- vi. Regular monitoring of ambient air quality shall be carried out and records maintained. The results of monitoring shall be submitted to MoEF&CC and its Regional Office and CPCB, SPCB regularly.
- vii. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
- viii. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro-geological regime of surrounding area shall not be affected. Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out around the mine lease area by establishing a network of existing wells and installing new piezometers during the mining operation. The periodic monitoring [(at least four times in a year – pre-monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January); once in each season)] shall be carried out in consultation with the State Ground Water Board/Central Ground Water Authority and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to the MoEF&CC and its Regional Office Dehradun, the Central Ground Water Authority and the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board. If at any stage, it is observed that the groundwater table is getting depleted due to the mining activity, necessary corrective measures shall be carried out.
- ix. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission from the competent authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the project.
- x. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of the river in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. It shall be ensured that there is no leakage of oil and grease in the river from the vehicles used for transportation.
- xi. Vehicular emission shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through the covered trucks only and the vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.
- xii. No drilling and blasting operation shall be carried out.
- xiii. Mineral handling area shall be provided with the adequate number of high efficiency dust extraction system. Loading and unloading areas including all the transfer points should also have efficient dust control arrangements. These should be properly maintained and operated.
- xiv. Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained. For the purpose, schedule of health examination of the workers should be drawn and followed accordingly.
- xv. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, creche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- xvi. The project authority shall implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
- xvii. The project proponent shall undertake all the commitments made during the public hearing and effectively address the concerns raised by the locals in the public hearing as well as during consideration of the project, while implementing the project.

Part-B- General Conditions:

- i. No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the MoEF&CC.
- ii. No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral Sand, Gravel, Boulders (minor mineral) and waste should be made.
- iii. Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for RSPM (Particulate matter with size less than 10 micron i.e., PM₁₀) and NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data,

- topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
- iv. Data on ambient air quality should be regularly submitted to the MoEF&CC including its Regional office located at Dehradun and the State Pollution Control Board/ Central Pollution Control Board once in six months. Provisions contained in notification no. B-29016/20/90/PCI-I dated 18.11.2009 should be allowed for monitoring.
 - v. Fugitive dust emission from all the sources should be controlled regularly. Water spraying arrangement on haul roads, loading and unloading and at transfer points should be provided and properly maintained.
 - vi. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.
 - vii. Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.
 - viii. A separate environmental management cell with qualified personnel should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
 - ix. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the MoEF&CC and its Regional Office located at Dehradun.
 - x. The project authorities should inform to the Regional Office located at Dehradun regarding date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
 - xi. The Regional Office of this Ministry located at Dehradun shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
 - xii. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by e-mail) to the MoEF&CC, its Regional Office Dehradun, the respective Zonal Office of Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Board. The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the environmental clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Dehradun, the respective Zonal Office of Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Board.
 - xiii. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parisad / Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
 - xiv. The State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and the Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
 - xv. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, Dehradun by e-mail.
 - xvi. The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the MoEF&CC at <http://envfor.nic.in> and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC at Dehradun.

Part-C- Special Conditions:

- i. "Consent to Establish" shall be obtained from H.P. State Pollution Control Board under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981.
- ii. Disposal of muck including excavated material, if any during construction phase should not create any adverse effects on the neighboring communities and be disposed of taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of public, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority. The topsoil excavated during working activities should be stored for use in

- plantation /landscape development within the project site. Green belt of the adequate width and density preferably with local species along the periphery of the plot shall be raised so as to provide protection against particulates and noise.
- iii. Ambient noise levels should conform to residential standards both during day and night. Only limited necessary construction should be done during night time. Fortnightly monitoring of ambient air quality (SPM, SO₂ and NO_x) and equivalent noise levels should be ensured during construction phase should be closely monitored during construction phase so as to conform to the stipulated standards fixed by the competent authority.
 - iv. Diesel generator sets during construction phase should have acoustic enclosures and should conform to Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under for air and noise emission standards. Low Sulphur diesel type should be used. The diesel required for operating DG sets shall be stored in underground tanks and if required, clearance from Chief Controller of Explosives shall be taken.
 - v. Provisions shall be made for the housing of labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, safe drinking water, first aid and medical health care, creche etc.
 - vi. Sprinkling of water etc. be used for air pollution control during construction phase so as to avoid disturbance to the surroundings.
 - vii. The SELAA reserves the right to add additional safeguard measures subsequently, if found necessary, and to take action including revoking of the environment clearance under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to ensure effective implementation of the suggested safe guards and measures in a time bound and satisfactory manner.
 - viii. All other statutory clearances shall be obtained, as applicable by the project proponents.
 - ix. The Project Proponent may seek extension of validity period of Environmental Clearance (EC) after the expiry of validity period of the EC as per provisions contained in EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendment there under.
 - x. The Environmental Clearance shall be subject to the condition that the Project Proponent shall obtain prior grant and renewal of mining lease from the competent authority.
 - xi. The Project Proponent shall carry out activities proposed under CSR and shall submit the compliance report within a period of one month from the date of issue of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Member Secretary
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority
Himachal Pradesh

Endst. No. As Above. 401

Dated: 26/11/2016.

Copy to following for further necessary action:

1. The Secretary (Environment), Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Him Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi-110032.
3. The Chairman, Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Shimla-171009.
4. The Director (Environment, Science & Technology) to the GoHP, Shimla-171001.
5. Adviser (IA), Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003.
6. Additional Pr. Chief Conservator of Forests, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Regional Office, Dehradun, C/o Forest Research Institute, P.O. New Forest, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248006.
7. Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003
8. Record File.

Member Secretary
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority
Himachal Pradesh



HP State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
HPSEIAA Secretariat, Himachal Pradesh
Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, Government of India,
at Department of Environment Science & Technology,

Paryavaran Bhawan, Near US Club, Shimla-1
 Ph: 0177-2656559, 2659608 Fax: 2659609

F. No. HPSEIAA/ 2013/ 236/ M/s. Shivam Stone Crusher/2022-23 Dated: 15/02/23

To

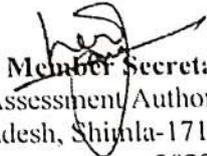
Sh. Mohinder Pal,
 M/s. Shivam Stone Crusher
 Village Bari Khad, PO Lodhwan, Nurpur, Kangra, HP 176201.

Sub: Extension of Validity period of Environmental Clearance- reg.

Sir/ Madam,

This has a reference to your online application No. SIA/ HP/ MIN/ 291120/ 2022 dated 31-08-2022 for seeking extension of validity period of environmental clearance granted vide EC letter No. HPSEIAA/2013/236- M/s Shivam Stone Crusher 401 dated: 06-04-2016 for the project under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The application has been examined as per prescribed procedure in the light of provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, NO. SO-1533 (F) dated 14, September 2006 on the basis of application submitted for extension of period of validity, the application is considered in accordance with office memorandum issued by Ministry of Environment & Forests & Climate Change (IA) vide F.NO. 1A3-22/ 28/2022-1A.111 (E 181584) dated 13-12-2022 and the period of validity is extended for another five years or till the period of validity of GoHP approved Mining Plan whichever is earlier without change in location and with following conditions:

1. The terms and conditions of Environmental Clearance letter shall remain same as imposed in EC letter as referred above.
2. The implementation of terms and conditions shall be sole responsibility of project proponent during the extended period of EC and after the project is commissioned or made functional.
3. The capital cost under CER, the activities to be specified by DEST, GoHP. The project proponent shall take up matter with Director EST for this purpose within one month from issuance of this letter.


 Member Secretary,
 State Environment Impact Assessment Authority,
 Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171001
 Dated the Shimla 2023

Endst No. AA

Copy to following for further necessary action:

1. The Secretary, MoEF&CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi- 110003.
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-Cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi- 110032.
3. The Chairman, State Pollution Control Board, Shimla-9.
4. The Director, Env., Sci. Tech., Paryavaran Bhawan, US Club, Shimla-1.
5. The Advison (IA), Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi- 110003.
6. The Regional Officer, MOEF&CC, at Shimla, HP.
7. Monitoring Cell, MOEF&CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi- 110003.
8. Guard File


 Member Secretary,
 State Environment Impact Assessment Authority,
 Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171001

~~प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि शिवम रॉय शर्मा~~
~~महल पैल कोल लोपवां उप तठ गोगांश निवा~~
~~कोगडा विपठ निषअ खनन पडा खूम खपरा अखल~~
 5, 521, 523, 530 अता 4 खवा, 04-11-18 ए०
~~पालम जोठि महल पैल कोल लोपवां उप तठ गोगांश~~
~~दिठ म स्थित ही कुत बखराव म दिखल लगीछ~~
 अतः सिपाँ जवम पैशछी

[Signature]
 नाम धाम ॥
 पदनाम ॥
 त ॥
 दिना 12 09 25



VAKALATNAMA

IN THE COURT OF Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

IN THE MATTER OF O.A. NO. 1034 of 2024

K Sanjeev Dogra Plaintiff/ Appellant/ Petitioner/Complainant

VERSUS

State of Himachal Pradesh & ORS. Defendant /Respondent/ Opposite Party

KNOW ALL TO whom these presents shall come that I/We R-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29

the above-named Respondents do hereby appoint

YAGYAWALKYA SINGH, Advocate

Enrollment No. (UP4143A/2014)

Ch: 203, Setalvad Lawyers Block, Supreme Court

Off: A-131(LGF), SECTOR 46, NOIDA, UP-201301

Email: yagyawalkya@dylawchambers.com

Mob no. 7838848157

(Hereinafter called the advocates) to be my/our Advocate(s) in the above- noted cause, to do all the following acts, deeds and things or any of them, that is to say: -

1. To act, appear and plead in the above-noted cause on my/our behalf, in this Court or in any other Court/ Tribunal in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the Appellate Court subject to payment of fees separately for each Court by me/us.
2. To sign, file, verify and present pleadings, appeals, cross-objections or petitions for executions, review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said cause in all its stages subject to payment of fees for each stage.
3. To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.
4. To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration-any differences or disputes that may arise, touching or any manner relating to the said case.
5. To take execution proceedings.
6. To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipt thereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case.
7. To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whatever he may think fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on our behalf.

AND I/we the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm all, acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purposes.

AND I/we undertake that I/we or my/our duly authorized agent would appear in the Court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

AND I/we undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the Advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment & other costs whenever ordered by the Court shall be of the Advocate which he shall receive and retain for himself.

AND I/we the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/we do here unto set my/our hand these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this date -

Accepted subject to the terms of the fees.

Bligh

Advocate(s)

Dr. D. N. Swamy

DR. D. N. SWAMY

ADVOCATE

Reg. No. D/1160/2014

Ch. No. 203, Setalvad Lawyers Block,

Supreme Court of India, New Delhi-110001

Off: A-131, Sector-46, Noida, Ph. 8860050449

For Om Stone Crusher

Honey

Client(s)

Partner

INGH
n Court
3A/14
Block
India
Noida
14163

YAGYAWALKYA SINGH(UP4143A/2014)

D/3273/2023
MIDHI KUMAR
Midhi Kumar

D/3493/2023
YASH JAIN
Yash Jain

D/4821/2025
SHIKHAR K
ADVOCATE
Shikhar K

- 1) Om Stone Crusher Harsaran S. Maini Partner. R-10, 26 For Om Stone Crusher
Harsaran
Partner
- 2) J. V. Stone Crusher Vishal Chaudhary Prop. R-12, 27 M/s. J.V. Stone Crusher
Vishal
- 3) Mankotia Stone Crusher Rajinder Singh Mankotia Prop. R-28 Rajinder Singh
Prop.
- 4) Goldmine Stone Crusher Sudhir Singh Prop. R-10, 25 Gold Mine Stone Crusher
Sudhir Singh
Prop.
- 5) Bhandral Stone Crusher Bhanraj Singh Prop. R-14, 15, 29 Bhandral Stone Crusher
Bhanraj Singh
Prop.
- 6) SCS Stone Crusher Gramin Udyog Prop. R-24 For SCS Stone Crusher Gramin Udy.
Mankaran Singh
Prop.

7) Shivam Stone Crusher Mahinderpal Partner. R-13, 21 - For Shivam Stone Crusher
Mahinderpal
Partner