

**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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Sanjeev Dogra
RESPONDENT NO.14

THROUGH COUNSEL

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26.08.2025

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**BEFORE THE HONBLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
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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. 14 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 in the individual replies of the Respondents.

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 14

1. That the **Respondent No 14: Bhandral Stone Mining Lease Area (Lodhwan)** was granted mining lease for an area of **03-71-27 Hectares** situated at **Khasra No: 156/1 and 156/2 Village /Mauza/Mohal/ Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P.** for excavation of building stone by way of the duly registered lease **dated 06.03.2024** executed by the government of the state of Himachal Pradesh **valid up to 05.03.2029**. The lease deed of the Respondent No.14 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-14/1**.
 2. The said lease dated 06.03.2024 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.14 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-14/2**.
 3. The Respondent No.14 obtained **Environment Clearance** from the State level impact assessment authority (SEIAA) issued on **08.08.2022** under EC File No/ Identification No: **HPSEIAA/2013/210-602-209** annexed as **ANNEXURE R-14/3**.
 4. That the Respondent obtained the Consent to Operate (C.T.O) dated **24.03.2025** from the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board which is valid till **11.07.2026**. The CTO is annexed as **ANNEXURE R-29/1**.
 5. 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.
 6. 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 Respondent No.14 are hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-14/4**
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7. 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.
 8. 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.
 9. 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.
 10. That the Respondent is not undertaking any action resulting in diversion of river flow or causing any harm to the environment.
 11. 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.
 12. 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.
 13. That the Mining operations of the Respondent No.14 do not involve 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.
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14. That it is humbly submitted on the issue of construction of retaining structures that the Mining plan of the Respondent No. 14, specifically mentions on Page 60 of Annexure R-14/2 that the same is not required to be constructed, thus the same has not been done.

“1.3. Preventive Retaining Structures.

No Preventive measures have been proposed.”



RESPONDENT NO.14

THROUGH COUNSEL

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26.08.2025



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STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ORS.

.....RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Pawan Kumar Prop:- M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher, Village Gagwal, P. O. Bhadroya, Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. 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.14 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.

Subis
Identify the Deponent who has signed/out thumb impression in presence

VERIFICATION

Verified at New Delhi on ___ day of 27 AUG 2025, 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 herefrom.



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

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

Pawan Kumar
DEPONENT

Pawan Kumar
DEPONENT

27 AUG 2025

Annexure R-14/1

No. 1242953

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

R.C.
[Signature]
21/3/24

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

FORM OF MINING LEASE DEED FOR MINOR MINERALS

This indenture is made on this 6th the day of March, 2024 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. Pawan Kumar, Prop:- M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher, Village Gagwal, P. O. Bhadroya, 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.

Pawan Kumar

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 grant 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

158/2024
21/3/24

Sub Registrar
Kangra District H.P.

[Signature]
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Attested

Sub Registrar
Kangra District H.P.

No 1242954

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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.

Nurpur

(b) The area of the said lands is as follows:

All that tract of land situated at Village/Mohal/Mauza Tipri/Lodhwan in Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H. P. bearing Khasra Numbers 156/1 & 156/2 (Old Kh. No. 156) measuring 03-71-27 Hect.(Pvt. land, River bed) or thereabouts delineated on the revenue map (Tatima) or site plan hereto annexed and bounded as follows:

158/2024
21/3/24

~~Sub-Registrar
Kangra District~~

Di
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Attested

~~Sub-Registrar
Kangra District~~

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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').

(c) The lessee shall hold the premises hereby granted and demised from the 6/2 day of May, 2024 for the term of five years thence next ensuing.

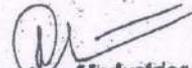
PART - I

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.
- 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).
- 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.


 Director of Industries
 Himachal Pradesh

Attested


 Sub-Registrar


 Sub-Registrar

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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 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 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.

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.
158/2024

Sub Registrar
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Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

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Sub Registrar

Jammu

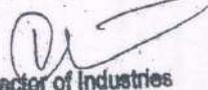
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3**Himachal Government Judicial Paper****PART-II****RESTRICTIONS AS TO THE EXERCISE OF THE LIBERTIES
BY THE LESSEE**

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 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.
4. **Use of 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.

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Sub Registrar
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 Director of Industries
 Himachal Pradesh

Attested


 Sub Registrar
 Solan

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3**Himachal Government Judicial Paper**

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.
- (b) **Mode of determination of sale price at the pit's mouth:**
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.

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Sub Registrar
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Himachal Pradesh

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Sub Registrar
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3**Himachal Government Judicial Paper**

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.

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.

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Sub Registrar
Himachal PradeshDirector of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

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Himachal Pradesh

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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 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 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.

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Sub Registrar
Himachal Pradesh

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Himachal Pradesh

Sub Registrar
Himachal Pradesh

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3**Himachal Government Judicial Paper**

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-

- (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.

13. **Maintenance of Sanitary conditions:** The lessee shall maintain sanitary conditions in the area held in by him under the lease.

14. **To pay compensation for damage and indemnify the Government:** The lessee/lessees shall make and pay such reasonable satisfaction and compensation as may be assessed by lawful authority in accordance with the law in force on the subject for all damage, injury or disturbance which may be done by him/them in exercise of the powers granted by this lease and shall indemnify and keep indemnified fully and completely the State Government against all claims which may be made by any person or persons in respect of any such damage, injury or disturbance and all costs and expenses in connection therewith.

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.

158/2024
State Registrar
Gangotri, Uttarakhand

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Accepted

State Registrar

Gangotri, Uttarakhand

No. 1242962

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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.

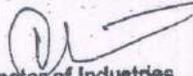
18. **To provide weighing machine:** The lessee shall provide and at all times keep at or near the pit-head at which the said mineral shall be brought to bank a properly constructed and efficient weighing machine and shall weigh or cause to be weighed thereon all the said minor minerals from time to 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.

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.

158/2021 **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.

Sub Registrar
Jammu & Kashmir

Attested


Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Sub Registrar
Jammu & Kashmir

No. 1242963

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3**Himachal Government Judicial Paper**

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.
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 indisposed, after the termination or determination of lease shall be deemed to be property of the Government.
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 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.

2. **The Government may determine the lease:** The Government shall have the right to determine the lease after serving a notice on the

State Registrar
Jammu & Kashmir

Attested

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

State Registrar
Jammu & Kashmir

No. 1242964

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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.

- 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.

Handwritten signature

- 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 of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015.

158/2024

- 6. **Acquisition of land of third parties and compensation thereof:** In case the occupier or owner of a land in respect of which minor mineral

Sub Registrar
Sangri, District of ...

Signature
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Signature
Sub Registrar
Sangri, District of ...

No. 1242965

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

rights vest in the Government refuses his consent to the exercise of the right and powers, reserved to the Government and demised to the lessees or contractors, as the case may be, the lessees or contractors shall report to the Government and shall deposit with it the amount offered as compensation and if the Government is satisfied that the amount of compensation offered is fair and reasonable or if it is not so satisfied and the lessee or contractor shall have deposited with it such further amount as the Government shall consider fair and reasonable the Government shall order the occupier to allow the lessee or contractor to enter the land and to carry out such operations as may be necessary for the purposes. In assessing the amount of such compensation, the Government shall be guided by the principles of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Act, 2013 (Act No. 30 of 2013).

PART-V

GENERAL

1. **Cancellation:** The lease shall be liable to be cancelled by the Government if the lessee ceases to work the mine for a continued period of six months without obtaining written sanction of the Competent Authority.
2. **Notices:** Every notice by these presents required to be given to the lessee shall be given in writing to such person resident on the said lands as the lessee may appoint for the purpose of receiving such notices and if there shall have been no such appointment then every such notice shall be sent to the lessee by registered post addressed to the lessee at the address recorded in this lease or at such other address in India as the lessee may from time to time in writing to the Government designate for the receipt of notices and every such services shall be deemed to be proper and valid service upon the lessee and shall not be questioned or challenged by him/them.

Lawyer

158/2024

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.

Sub Registrar
Lahore, Punjab

Attested
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

[Signature]
Sub Registrar
Lahore, Punjab

No. 1242966

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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:**

- (a) The Government may forfeit the whole or any part of the security amount of Rs. 25,000/- deposited by the lessee on breach of any covenant to be performed by the lessee under this lease deed.
- (b) The rights conferred by this clause shall be without prejudice to the rights conferred on the State Government by any other provision or this lease or by any law.
- (c) 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.

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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.

158/2024

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.

Sub Registrar
Jammu (District) M.D.

Attested
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

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Sub Registrar
Jammu (District) M.D.

No. 1242967

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3**Himachal Government Judicial Paper**

8. **Applicability of rules:** The lessee shall work according to Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, the Metalliferous Mines (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals 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.

(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.

158/2024
State Registrar
Government of Himachal Pradesh
Attested
Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

No. 1242968

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

- (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 specified in H. P. Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015. The royalty shall be charged 158/2024 on the basis of actual production which will be 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.

Attested

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

No. 1242969

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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. 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 Kangra.
17. 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.
18. 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 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.
19. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 1/10th of its span or 5 mtrs. from the bank or as specified by the Sub-Divisional Committee, whichever is more.
20. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 mtrs. upstream and downstream of water supply scheme.

158/2004

21. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 mtrs. upstream and 200 to 500 downstream of bridges depending upon the site specific conditions.

Sub Divisional
Mining Officer Kangra

A. H. S. K. D.

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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 confined mining activities to the central portion of the khad so that it could not pose any threat to private/public property.
27. The lessee shall not carry out mining activities by mechanical means without obtaining permission from the competent authorities and no mining shall be carried out within periphery of 250 Mtr. from the nearest water supply schemes.
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. The lessee shall obtain consent to operate to establish or consent to operate from the H. P. State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board before start of mining operation, separately under the consent mechanism.
31. The lessee shall be bound to fulfill all the conditions as laid down by the Joint Inspection Committee and other Departments and as specified in H. P. Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015.

Sub Registrar
Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir

Attested

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Sub Registrar

No. 1242971.

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

32. The lessee holders shall work in the area as per the approved Mining Plan for a period of five years as per the approval conveyed by the Government and any deviation shall call for the termination of the mining lease.
33. The lessee shall be bound to comply with all the directions and instructions if any issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court/High Court, H. P. Hon'ble NGT as well as by the State Government from time to time with regard to mining operation and stone crusher.
34. With regard to the local objections if any, raised by the local people/concerned land owners, entire responsibility to settle the issue will be of the lease holder and shall indemnify the State govt. from third party claim.
35. In no case hydraulic/mechanical excavators shall be allowed for undertaking mining activities without prior approval of competent authority.
36. The lessee shall made necessary arrangements between the land owners (Private or Govt.) and will take care of other issue if any by his own for the mineral transportation to the nearest road.
37. Natural course of River should not be disturbed and special steps shall be taken to control the soil erosion.
38. Any guidelines issued by State Pollution Control Board shall be binding.
39. Water sprinkling shall be carried out on approach road and proper covered the material during transport from mining area/stone crusher.
40. For the purpose of carrying out mining operation in accordance with approved Mining Plan, the lessee shall retain/employ consultant as per the provisions of new rules.
- 158/41. The lessee shall renew the registration of stone crusher unit within stipulated period.

Sub Registrar
Tangra (District) H. P.

Attested

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Sub Registrar
Tangra (District) H. P.

No 1242972

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

42. The lessee shall comply all the directions imposed by the Joint Inspection Committee in the Joint Inspection Report.

43. The lessee shall work in the mining lease area as per the conditions stipulated in the EIA Clearance issued by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, SLEIAA, Himachal Pradesh, Govt. of India at Department of Environment Science & Technology, Paryavaran Bhawan, Near U. S. Club, Shimla-1 vide letter No. F. No. HPSEIAA/2013/210-M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher-2349-2357 dated 13.8.2015 and further extended by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, SLEIAA, Himachal Pradesh vide letter F. No. SIA/HP/MIN/273811/2022 (HPSEIAA/2013)602-609 dated 8.8.2022. The lessee shall have to stop the mining work in the mining lease area after the expiry of period of ibid Environment Clearance.

44. Natural course of river shall not be disturbed, if necessary; the lessee shall have to erect check dams and other retaining structures to check the banks or soil erosion during mining activities.

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. Any other conditions as required for regulating the mining activities could be incorporated at the time of execution of mining lease deed agreement.

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

48. The lessee shall procure the other statutory clearances/permissions if any, required from any other department/agencies at his own level.

49. 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.

158/2024
Sub Registrar
Jammu

Attested

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Sub Registrar

Jammu

No. 1242973

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Himachal Government Judicial Paper

50. The mining lease granted subject to final outcome of decision of the Hon'ble High Court in CWP No. 1481 of 2018 titled as Pawan Kumar V/s State of H. P. & Ors. and compliance of all codal formalities/orders.
51. The lessee shall be bound to comply the Order passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in Original Application No. 358/2016-titled as 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.
52. 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 08.01.2020 in Writ Petition (s) (Civil) No (s) 114/2014 titled as Common Cause V/s Union of India & Ors.
53. The lessee shall pay contribution to District Mineral Foundation Fund and all the applicable taxes/funds in lieu of mineral concession.
54. 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.
55. 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.

Sub Registrar
Shimla

Attested

Director of Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Sub Registrar

Shimla

No. 1242974

2023

Himachal Government Judicial Paper

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 Industries
Himachal Pradesh

Witnesses:

1. Yogesh Anil Singh Aslak
Kumar VPO. Nangal Sabangri
Tehsil Distt Una (H.P.)
schindler

1. _____

2. *Shri Kishor*

Geologist
Dept. of Industries
(Geological Wing)
H.P. Shimla-1

अध्यापकनी - शफी डाली खवार चीन

R/o गंगवाल

2) हरदीप सिंह डाली अफ री लीड

3) अश्वनी पुत्र वीर सिंह री अवाडी

158/2024
[Signature]

Attested

[Signature]

AnnexureR-14/2

REGISTERED

No. Udyog-Bhu (Khani-4)Laghu-512/09-Vol-I- -2752
 Government of Himachal Pradesh
 Department of Industries
 "Geological Wing"
 Dated: Shimla- 171001. 04/06/2025

To

✓ Sh. Pawan Kumar,
 Prop.- M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher,
 Village Gagwal, P.O. Bhadroya,
 Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

Subject:-

Approval of modified Mining Plan of area applied for mining lease for collection/extraction of sand, stone & bajri from Kh. Nos. 156/1 & 156/2 (old Kh. No. 156) measuring 03-71-27 Hects.,(Pvt. land, River Bed) falling in Mohal Lodhwan, Mauza Lodhwan of Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H.P, which has been executed on 06.03.2024 for a period of five years.

Dear Sir,

In continuation to this office letter no. No. Udyog-Bhu (Khani-4)Laghu-512/09-Vol-I-5115 dated 25.08.2023 and the powers conferred by Rule 36 and rule 40(2) of Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015. I hereby approve the above said modified Mining Plan for the purpose of obtaining revised Environment Clearance from the competent authorities for the area granted on mining lease of 03-71-27 Hectares (Pvt. Land, River Bed).The modified mining plan is approved only for the purpose of obtaining revised Environmental Clearance from the competent authorities, and shall be effective from the date of submission of fresh Environment Clearance. This approval is subject to the following conditions:-

1. That the Mining Plan is approved without prejudice to any other laws applicable to the mine/area from time to time whether made by the Central/State govt. or any other authority.
2. That this approval of the Mining Plan does not in any way imply the approval of Govt. in terms of any other provisions of the H. P. Minor Minerals (Concession) Revised Rules, 1971 now repealed as Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015 or any other laws including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules made there under and other relevant statutes, orders and guidelines as may be applicable to lease area from time to time.
3. That the Mining Plan is approved without prejudice to any orders or directions from any Court of competent jurisdiction.
4. That in case State Geologist, Geologist, any other inspecting officer/official of Geological Wing Department of Industries, after field inspection notices that proposals made and workings shown in the mining lease by the RQP need certain corrections/ amendments due to change in conditions either natural or manmade, the inspecting officer can recommend necessary amendments in the Mining Plan at any point of time in the interest of environment and mineral conservation.
5. That the lease holder shall procure Environment Clearance from the Competent Authority as per Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and amendments/notifications issued time to time in this regard.

6. That the approval of proposed mining operations is restricted to the mining lease area only.
7. That in case additional conditions are imposed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests Govt. of India while according clearance under EIA notification dated 14.9.2006 and any condition imposed by the State Govt. while granting mining lease the same shall have to be incorporated by making necessary amendments in the Mining Plan by the lessee through R. Q. P.
8. That in case Mining lease is not renewed or is terminated or working is suspended before the expiry of the lease period due to any reason, the approval of Mining Plan shall stand automatically cancelled.
9. That the lease holder shall carry out production of mineral in accordance to the production shown in Mining Plan and Environmental Clearance whichever is less.
10. That no person shall undertake mining operations in any mining lease area, except in accordance with a Mining Plan approved under sub rule (2) of Rule 39 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015.
11. That the lease holder shall carry out working in the mining lease area as per Mining Plan only after obtaining permission to work in the mining lease area from the competent authority.
12. That if the mining operations are not carried out in accordance with the approved Mining Plan the State Geologist, Geologist, Assistant Geologist and the Mining Officer, may order suspension of all or any of the mining operations and permit continuation of only such operations as may be necessary to restore the conditions in the mine as envisaged under the said Mining Plan.
13. That, if anything is found to be concealed as required under various Rules and guidelines pertaining to mining in the context of the Mining Plan and the proposal for rectification has not been made, the approval shall be deemed to have been withdrawn with immediate effect.
14. That in case of any violation of terms and conditions of the approved modified mining plan, the financial assurance deposited by the said lessee shall be liable to forfeited.
15. That the lease holder shall carry out the mining operations in the lease area only after obtaining the valid Environmental clearance issued from the competent authority.

Enclosed:- Copy of approved Mining Plan.

Yours faithfully,


Geologist (Zone-II),
Himachal Pradesh
Dated 2025

Endst. No. As above.

Copy for kind information to:-

1. The Mining Officer, Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P. along with a copy of Mining Plan for further necessary action.
2. Sh. Indresh Nath Dhiman (RQP), Sun-Shine Cottage, Floor above the parking, Near Anchal Provisional Store, Ranjhana Road, Sector-4, New Shimla-171009, Himachal Pradesh.


Geologist (Zone-II)
Himachal Pradesh

भूविज्ञान शाखा
उद्योग विभाग शिमला
Geological wing
Deptt. of Industries
Shimla

APPROVED

with conditions

शर्तों के साथ अनुमोदित

Vide letter No.

दिनांक

Dated.....

04/06/25

Udyog - Bhu (Khami-4) Kaghmu - 512/09-Vol - I - 2752

Geologist (Zone-II)
Geological Wing
Deptt. of Industries Shimla-1

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-21-27 HECTARES,
(PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHWAN, MOHAL LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH: FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR,
PROP. M/s BHADRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

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TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH***

1. INTRODUCTION:

Sh. Pawan Kumar, Prop. M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher, Village Gagwal, P.O. Bhadroya, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh has been allowed vide letter no. Udyog-Bhu (Khani-4) Laghu-512/09-Vol-I-579 dated 09-04-2025, for the modification of the mining plan. The mining lease has been granted for extraction of sand, stone & bajri over an area situated in Khasra No.s' 156/1 & 156/2, measuring 03-71-27 Hect. (Private Land, River Bed) Falling in Mauza Lodhwan, Mohal Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh vide order no. Udyog-Bhu(Khani-4)Laghu-512/09-Vol-I-12602; dated: 08-02-2024. The extracted material shall be used in an already established stone crusher unit by the name and style of "**M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher**".

The lease holder approached the undersigned having R.Q.P. No. H.P./R.Q.P./20/1/2015 for preparation of the Modified Mining Plan under the rule 35(1) of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015". The Modified Mining Plan of the area has been prepared as per the format circulated (Form-M) by the State Geologist Himachal Pradesh and in accordance with notification no. Ind-B-F(6)-14/2014-III, dated: 26-09-2024, amended Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015.

The mining lease area is located in the river bed of the Chakki Khad. The minor minerals sand, stone and bajri shall be used for to be established stone crusher unit by the lease holder. On the request of the said lessee to prepare the Mining Plan, the mapping of the mining lease area was carried out on 1:2000 scale with 1-meter contour interval, encompassing Topographical, Lithological and other features. The Mining Plan includes the systematic and scientific exploitation of sand, stone and bajri from within the lease area encompassing a phased programme for a forestation and point of public utility.

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES,
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PROP. M/S BHANDRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. GENERAL

1.1.1 Name and address of the applicant

Sh. Pawan Kumar

1.1.2 Name of the Applicant

Prop. M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher, Village
Gagwal, P.O. Bhadroya, Tehsil Nurpur,
District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

1.1.3 Address of the Applicant

1.2 Status of the Applicant

Private Individual

1.3 Mineral which the Applicant intends to mine

The applicant intends to mine sand, stone & bajri from the lease area. The extracted river bed material will be used to feed an established stone crusher unit by the name and style of "M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher".

1.4 Period for which the mining lease area is granted

The period of mining lease is five years mentioned in the grant order issued vide no. Udyog-Bhu(Khani-4)Laghu-512/09-Vol-I-12602; dated: 08-02-2024, w.e.f. date of execution of mining lease.

1.5 Name and Address of H.P.R.Q.P. preparing the Mining Plan

Indresh Nath Dhiman
(Retd. State Geologist)
Sun-shine cottage, Floor above parking,
Near Anchal provisional store, Rajhana
Road, Sector-4, New Shimla 171009.
R.Q.P. No. H.P./R.Q.P./20/1/2015

1.6 Name of Prospecting Agency

The area has been discovered by the lessee and further investigated by the R.Q.P. as he has a vast experience in mineral exploration.

2. Location and Approach of the area (Location Map)

Please see Plate no.-1

2.1 Toposheet details

Surveyed by	Survey of India
Toposheet Number	43P/15
Scale	1:50000



MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES,
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Table 1: Showing Latitude Longitude of the Area

Boundary Pillar	Latitude	Longitude
A	32°16'11.09"N	75°43'17.27"E
B	32°16'14.73"N	75°43'18.26"E
C	32°16'16.87"N	75°43'17.49"E
D	32°16'15.64"N	75°43'7.60"E
E	32°16'12.16"N	75°43'8.38"E
F	32°16'12.51"N	75°43'10.17"E
G	32°16'11.01"N	75°43'12.45"E
H	32°16'11.46"N	75°43'14.63"E
I	32°16'11.49"N	75°43'15.24"E

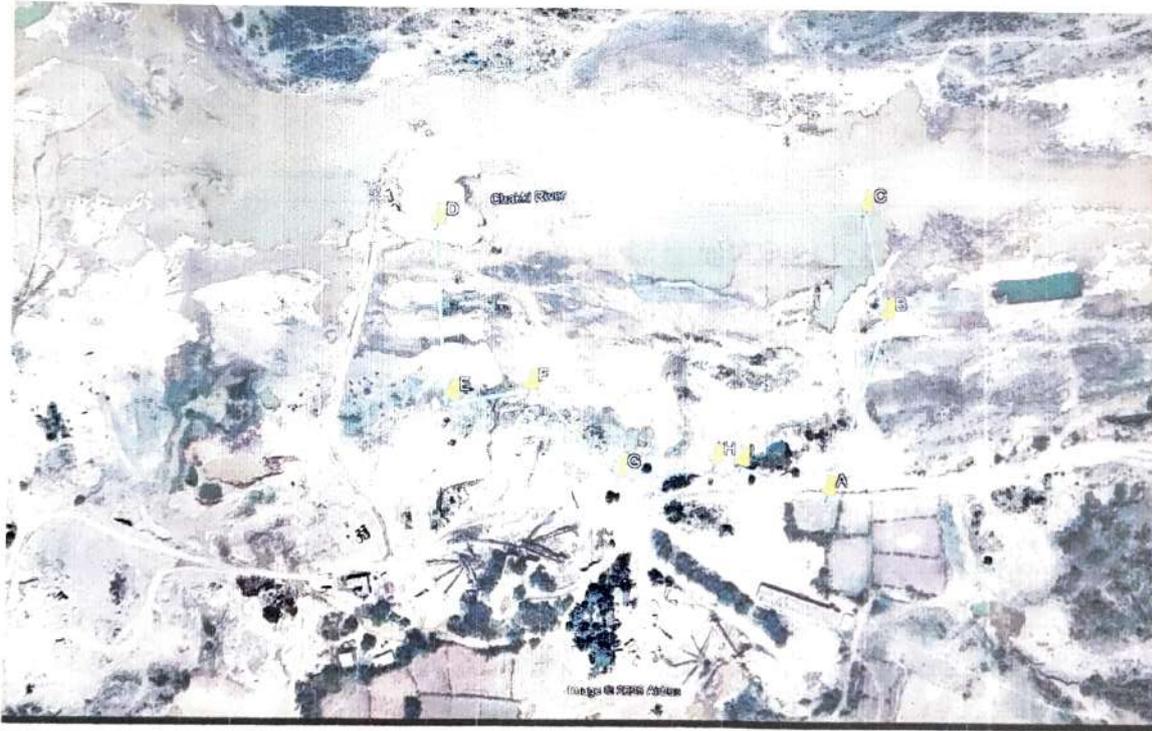


Figure 1: Google Earth Image Showing the Lease Area and Boundary Pillars



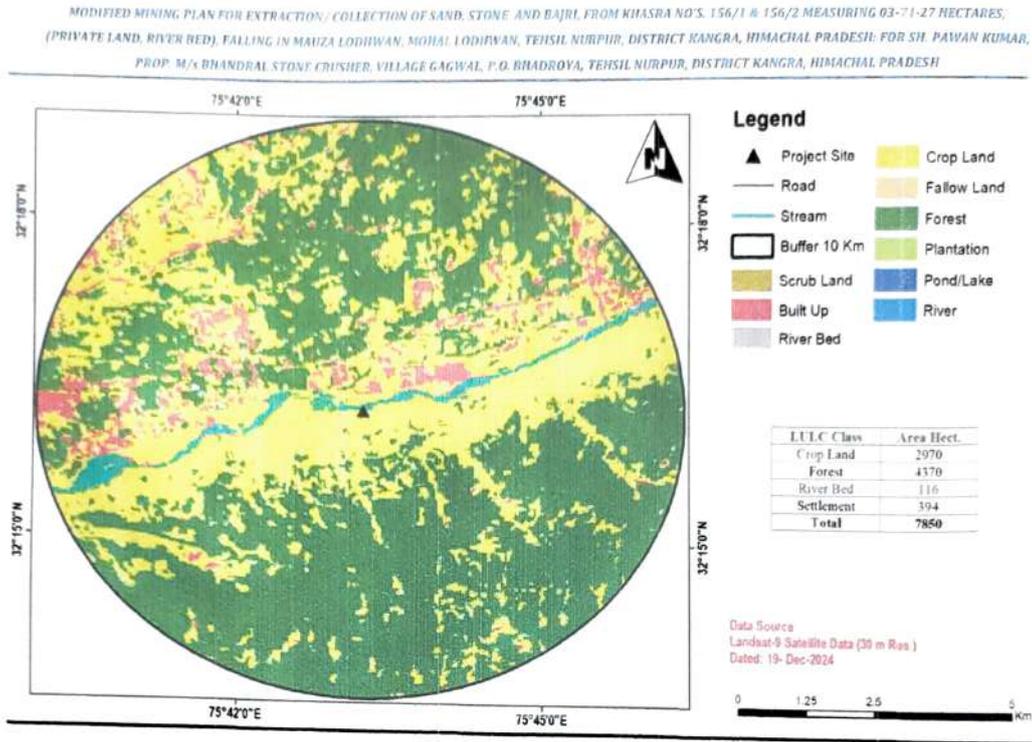


Figure 2: LULC Map of 5 Km Buffer Around the Lease Area

2.2 Location Detail of the area

Table 2: Showing Details of the Area

SR. NO.	KHASRA NOS.	AREA IN HECT	OWNER OF LAND	KISM	MAUZA	MOHAL	PANCHAYAT
1	156/1	01-75-76	Private Land	Gair Mumkin Khad	Lodhwan	Lodhwan	Bandahu
	156/2	01-95-61					
TOTAL		03-71-27 Hectares or 37127 Ha.					



MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES,
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Address Details

Village	Lodhwan
Patwar Circle	Lodhwan
Post Office	Lodhwan
Tehsil	Nurpur
District	Kangra

2.3 Sub- Divisional Officer (Civil)	Indora
Divisional Forest Officer	Nurpur
Sub-Division (IPH)	Gangath
Sub-Division (PWD)	Indora
Forest Range Officer	Bhadroya

2.4 Distance from important places in Kilometres

1. Kandwal	07 Kms.
2. Pathankot	12 Kms.
3. Nurpur	22 Kms.
4. Kangra	83 Kms.
5. Dharamshala	85 Kms.



2.5 Approach of the Area: -

The quarry site is located in the river bed of Chakki Khad. The site is approachable from NH-154 (Pathankot-Palampur-Mandi Road). After crossing the Chakki Bridge; reaching Kandwal. Take a diversion on to Kandwal-Damtal Link Road after reaching village Lodhwan, 5 kms from Damtal an approach road of 1.5 kms leads to the lease area located in the river bed of Chakki khad.

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND DAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES, (PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MADGA LODHWAN, MOHAL LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH; FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR, PROP. M/s. BHANDRAI STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

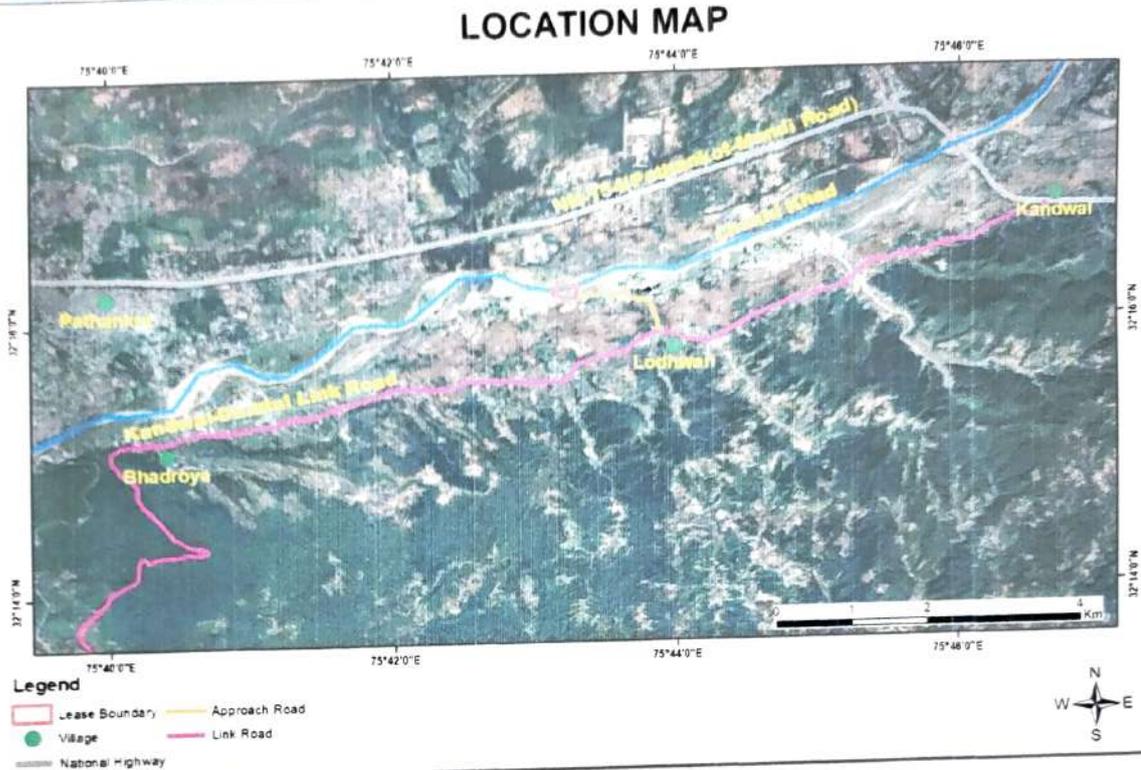


Figure 3: Satellite Image showing topography around Lease area area and approach road for transportation of mineral

3. PHYSIOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE AREA

3.1 General

The Kangra district lies between Siwalik and lesser Himalaya. The lesser Himalaya is located in north western India in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in north central India in the State of Sikkim range from 1500 meters to 5000 meters in height. The Kangra district covers an area of 5700 Sq. Kms in the west north western part of Himachal Himalaya, bordered by Punjab and Chamba, Kullu, Mandi, Hamirpur and Una in north, east, south respectively. The elevation of the district above mean sea level (MSL) varies from 500 meters to more than 6000 meters. In the district where the Siwalik rocks are exposed, the topography represents a series of parallel hill ranges separated by longitudinal valleys. These valleys are very fertile. The high peaks where altitude is more than 4000 meters above MSL remain covered with snow. Many streams exist in the district are snow fed and many get water from the rains.

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION / COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KIASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03.71.27 HECTARES, (PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHIWAN, MOHAL LODHIWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH; FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR, PROP. M/s BHADRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Dhauladhar Mountains defines the northern limit of the district separated from Chamba district. The peaks of these mountains experience heavy to very heavy snowfall and exhibits precipitation and rugged topography. The lease is location the Chakki River bed, the left bank of the lease area is occupied with fertile alluvial plain whereas the right bank has the formation of Structural Hills.

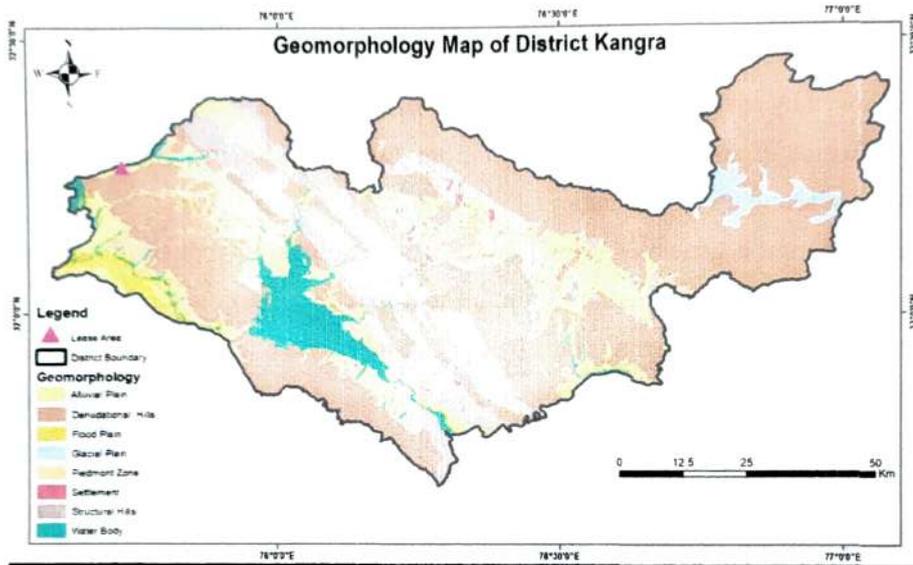


Figure 4: Geomorphology Map of Kangra District Depicting Lease Area

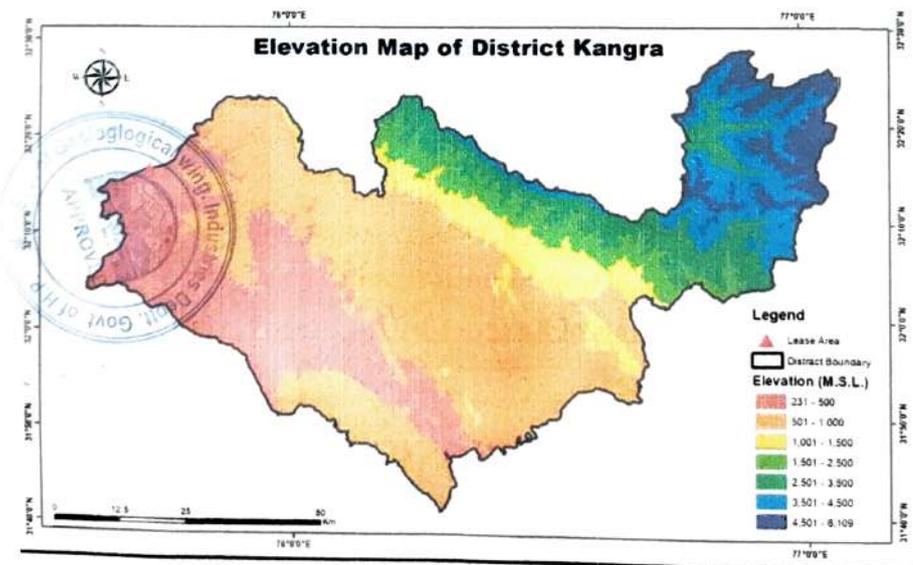


Figure 5: Elevation Map of Kangra District Depicting Lease Area

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION / COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES,
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3.2 Altitude, General Terrain Description, with map and Contours Encompassing the Mine area: -

The map of the mining lease area on 1:2000 scale with one-meter contour interval is plate no. - II. The highest altitude of the mining lease area is 359 meters above MSL and the lowest altitude of the lease area is 358 meters above MSL.

3.3 Climate of the Area

The region has four distinct seasons. The area experiences severe winter from December to March followed by severe summer season lasting from April to June. The area receives rain fall under the influence of south -west monsoon from July to mid-September followed by post - monsoon season lasting up to November.

The temperature generally rises from the beginning of March till June, which is the hottest month of the year with mean minimum and maximum temperature of 25.6°C to 44°C respectively. With the onset of monsoons by the end of the June temperature begins to fall. The drop in day temperature is much more than the drop in night temperature. The night temperature falls rapidly after the withdrawal of monsoons by mid-September. The month of January is cooler month with the mean maximum and minimum temperature being 24°C and 1.7°C respectively. Under the influences of western disturbance, the temperature falls appreciably during winters and it may go even below 0° C.

Humidity is generally low throughout the year. During summer season, humidity is lowest 36 %. During monsoon months, it goes as high as 80-90%. The highest levels of humidity are observed in the month of August. The average humidity during synoptic hours is 53% and 62% respectively. Snow fall is received in the higher reaches of Dhauladhar ranges. Average minimum and maximum temperature are 3°C and 45°C

The general temperature, rainfall and humidity corresponding to each type is given below in table 10 and month wise detail of temperature is shown in graph:

Table 3: Climate of Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh

Climate	Winter	Summer	Rainy
Period	Oct.-Mid March	Mid. March-June	July-September
Weather	Cool	Hot	Humid

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Temperature

Mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature of last five years recorded at Kangra is given in figure 4. Temperature varies from 9°C in winter to maximum of from 39°C in summer.

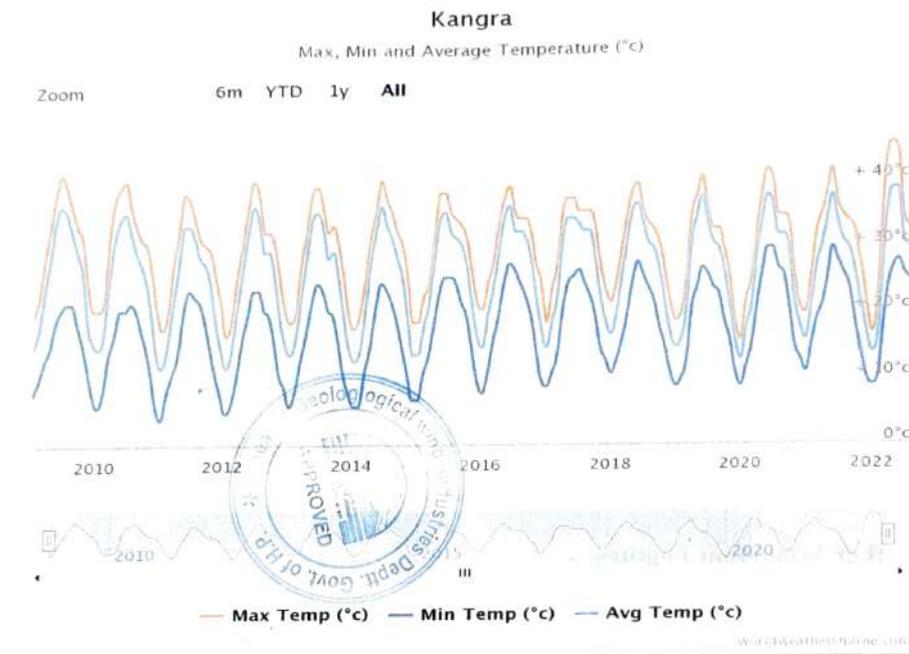


Figure 6: Chart Showing Maximum & Minimum Temperature (°C) from Jun, 2010 to Jun, 2022

3.4 Rainfall

Rainfall varies significantly with altitude of the area. The catchment area receives rainfall due to western disturbances that pass over the north - western part of the country during winter months. Significant precipitation in form of snow is received at higher altitude and rainfall in valleys is received during the winter month. Rainy season generally starts from mid-July and extends up to mid-September. During winter the rains are scarce and extend in between 15th December to 15th February. The following Table shows the quantum of rainfall during the year 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022 adjoining to the mining lease area as per IMD.

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Annual Rainfall of District Kangra from 2018 to 2022

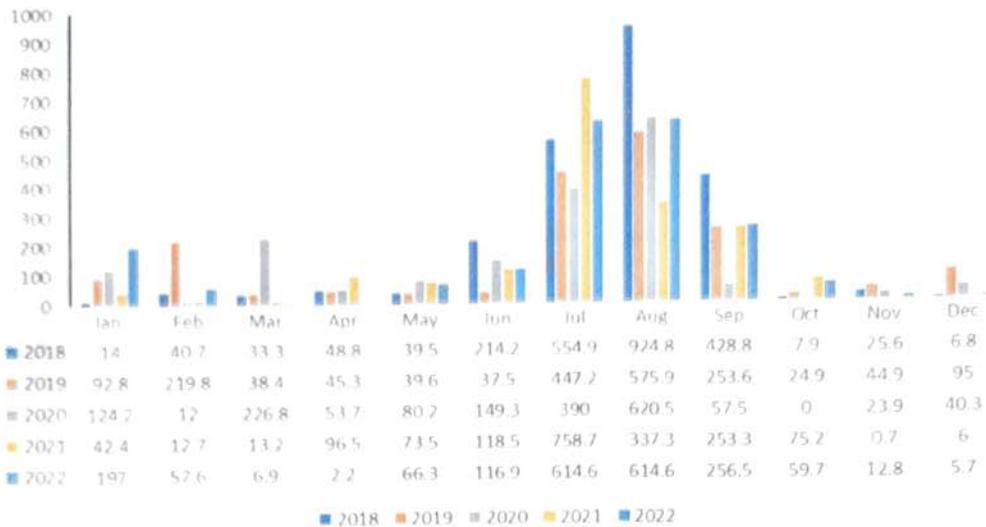


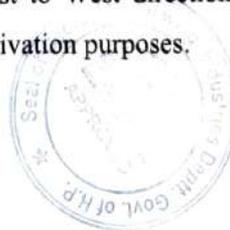
Figure 7: Graph showing annual rainfall of Distt. Kangra from year 2018 to 2022

3.5 Any Other Important Feature: -

The present site falls in the Chakki Khad; catchment area of Beas River. The Chakki Khad and other streams such as Baner, Neugal roughly flow at each other and take a general flow direction towards south west. Although, the other two streams Baner and Neugal are glacier fed from Dhauladhar Range but, originates from NW-SE trending Ridges, however Chakki Khad is a rain fed stream.

3.6. Description of the Area in which the mining lease area is situated: -

The lease area is situated in river bed of Chakki Khad, a tributary of Beas River. The general flow of stream in this section is from East to West direction. The adjoining area is occupied fertile alluvial plains which is used for cultivation purposes.



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PROP. M/S BHANDRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

PART- I

DESCRIPTION OF GEOMORPHOLOGY AND MINE DEVELOPMENT

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA IN WHICH THE MINE IS SITUATED

1.1 General

The mining lease area lies in Chakki Khad which is a tributary of Beas River. The Khad is a rain fed stream and originates from Chamba District. The general flow of this Khad is towards SW up to the confluence with River Beas. Total length of the Chakki Khad in Kangra district is 89.3 Kms while total catchment is 808.88 Sq. Kms. The Chakki Khad originates near Janjru, on the western side of Dhauladhar Range at an altitude of 3212-meters above mean sea level in Chamba District. The Dhauladhar from water divide between River Beas on the southern side and River Ravi on the northern side. The Chakki River then flows through the Nurpur Subdivision of the Kangra District then it follows the Boundary of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and ultimately flows in the Punjab before joining the river Beas at an elevation of 258-meter above mean sea level.

The Catchment of the Chakki Khad is shown below:

Chakki Khad (Right Bank Tributary of Beas River)		Length in Km	Catchment Area in Sqm	Catchment Perimeter in Km	Origin (A.M.S.L.)	Confluence (A.M.S.L.)
		50 km in Kangra	364 km in Kangra	130 km in Kangra	880 at entry point in Kangra	2
1	Sannsar Nadi (left bank tributary of Chakki Khad)	3	3	10	1188	880
2	Hatli Khad (left bank tributary of Chakki Khad)	10	29	29	1036	486
3	Jabbar Khad (left bank tributary of Chakki Khad)	24	217	69	1490	403
3.1	Harar Khad (left bank tributary of Jabbar Khad)	8	38	33	1470	580
3.2	Gareli Khad(left bank tributary of Jabbar Khad)	16	73	47	627	371

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3.2.1	Gard Khad (left bank tributary of Gareli Khad)	4	30	18	620	520
3.2.1.1	Lamba Nala (left bank tributary of Gard Khad)	3	4	10	680	596
3.2.1.2	Sukhala Khad (left bank tributary of Gard Khad)	2	2	6	605	540
4	Bari Khad (left bank tributary of Chakki Khad)	4	6	12	520	401
5	Balir Di Khad (left bank tributary of Chakki Khad)	8	17	20	510	304

1.2 Name of the River/Stream Bed on which the mining lease is situated
The lease area lies in the braid of Chakki Khad.

1.3 Drainage System
It forms part of Beas Drainage system.

1.4 Type of Drainage
The primary tributaries above 430 M.R.L exhibits dendritic type of drainage pattern and then to its downstream side show sub-dendritic type of drainage pattern.

1.5 Origin of river/stream
The Chakki Khad originates at height of about 3212-meters near Janjru village and joins Beas River after travelling a distance of about 35 Kms in Kangra and 20 Kms in Chamba District.

1.6 Altitude at the origin:
Chakki Khad is a right bank tributary of the Beas River originating near Janjru, on the Western side of Dhauladhar range at the altitude of 3212 A.M.S.L. Entry at Kangra from 880 A.M.S.L. near Sanjhi Nalla bordering Chamba district.

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1.7 Geometry of the Catchment of the River impacting the Replenishment of Deposits

Geometry of Chakki Khad

Total Area of catchment	= 808.88 Sq. Km.
Perimeter of the catchment	= 256.2 Kms.
Number of tributaries on right bank	= 7
Number of tributaries on left bank	= 2
Stream order up to lease area	= 3
Highest Elevation	= 3212 Mts. (M.S.L.)
Lowest Elevation	= 247 Mts. (M.S.L.)
Total length of stream	= 89.3 Kms.
Length of the stream upto lease area	= 58 Kms.
Maximum Length of watershed	= 68.75 Kms.
Maximum Breadth of watershed	= 26.5 Kms
Total Area of catchment upto Lease Area	= 657.66 Sq. Km
Total Elevation Loss upto mining lease	= 2854 meters
Width of River at mining place	= 275-300 Meters

Profile of Chakki Khad

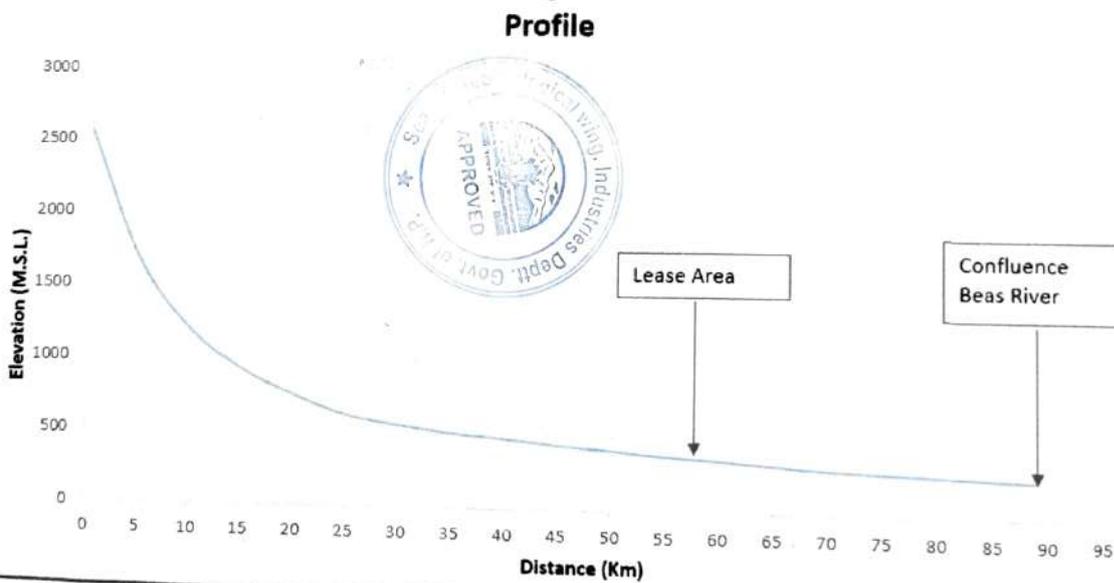


Figure 8: Elevation Profile of Chakki Khad from origin to confluence with Beas River

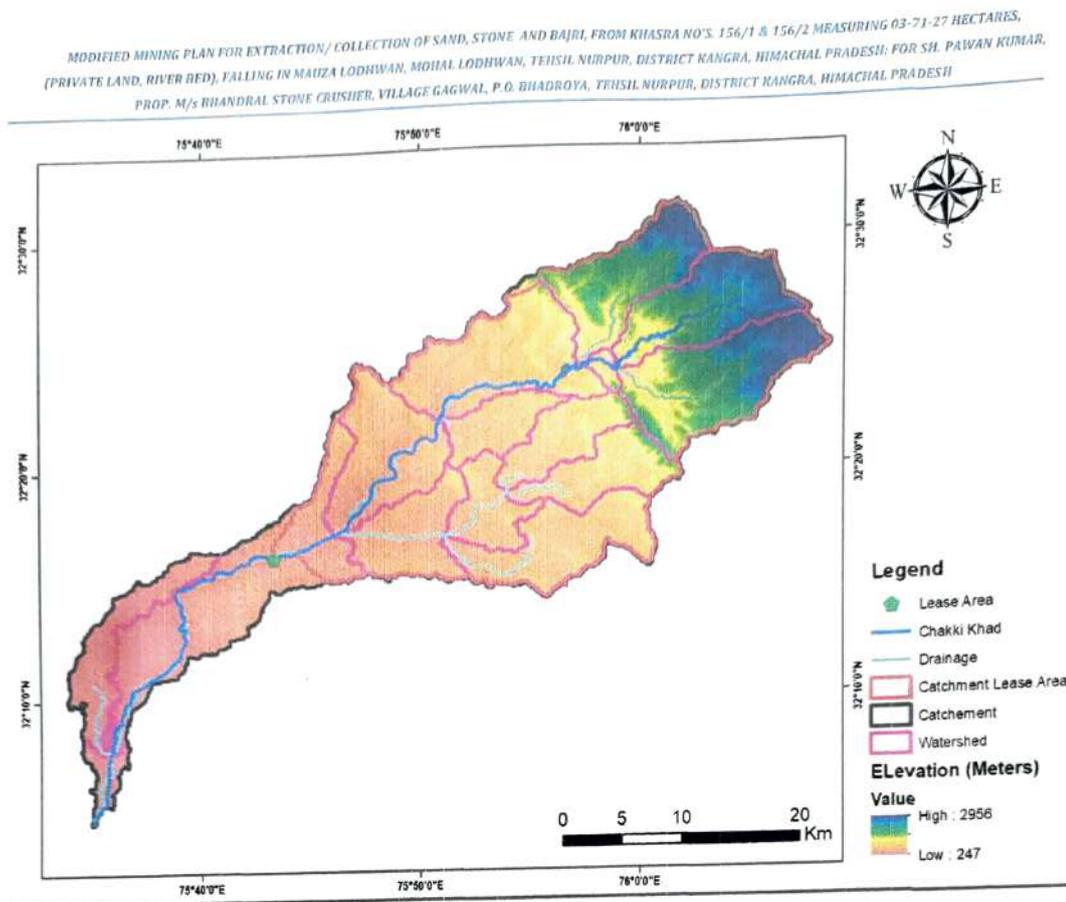


Figure 9: Catchment Map of Chakki Khad Showing Lease Area

1.8 Annual Deposition of River Bed.

The annual deposition of river borne material mostly takes place during monsoon season when the river is in full spate. However, the pits excavated during previous year mining are filled up completely with the deposition of new sediment load. The mining lease area is located at the mature stage of the river with gentle slope and the velocity can be seen from figure 9. Apart from this, the width of the stream is 800 m in the lease area which further decreases the flow of water. The Chakki khad catchment the area below contour of 500 meter lies in the zone of deposition because due to the sudden increase in hydraulic radius, the carrying capacity of the river decreases as a result of which all the load carrying by the river is deposited. The annual deposition of minor mineral in the river bed is calculated by taking into consideration the annual deposition of about 6 Cms. As per the district survey report a total annual deposition of river borne material is 8,10,000 metric tonnes in river bed of Chakki Khad.

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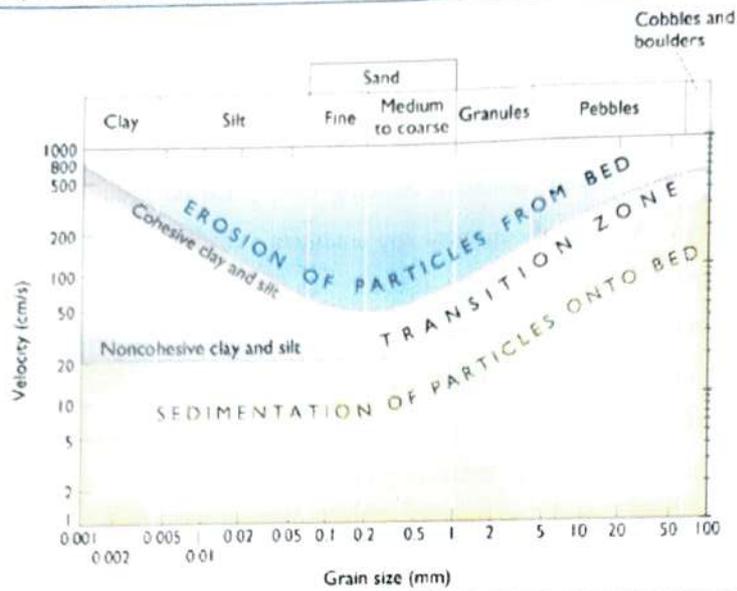


Figure 10: Curve Showing the relation of velocity with the grain size of the sediments

1.9 The Competency of River/ Stream at the Mining Site

The general competency of river as observed at the place of mining is high and it carry the size of boulder of more than 12-30 cms \times 10 \times 40 cms \times 9 \times 24 cms.

1.10 Meandering Pattern of the River near mining site

The highest flood level is 359 MRL. The river shows the braided pattern in this section of river profile with highest flood level of 1.5-meters to the lowest flood level of 0.5 to 1 meter.

1.11 Altitude of the Mining area

The highest contour in the lease area is 359-meters and lowest contour being 358-meters.

1.12 Description of the Ground water table in the Mining Area, before and Post Monsoon.

The area is located in the Siwalik system, which consists of boulder bed and has minimum water retention capacity. The area is a hilly terrain as such cannot have any regular water table but the percolated water comes out in a shape of spring at those places where there is non-pervious formation is available to stop the water from further flow. After monsoon period the springs can be seen functional in number of places but the intensity of discharge start reducing at September and most of the spring goes dry after November and the major source of water remains along the course of the Khad.

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2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Geology of the Catchment Area

In Himachal Pradesh Geological history goes back to the archaean proterozoic transition although the actual Himalayan Mountain building took place only during Cenozoic era. The Himalaya is a classic example of continent and continent collision due to convergent movement of Indian plate toward the Eurasian plate. It comprises two contrasting tectogens with their own distinctive geological history. The dividing line between these two tectogens, represent a major tectonic discontinuity and is designated by several local name. However, it can be collectively refer to as a Main Central thrust and on either side of this thrust the tectogens display contrasting stratigraphic and tectonics features indicating convergence of two alien blocks. These are the lesser Himalayan tectogens and the tethys Himalayan tectogen.

Chamba Basin

In the Chamba area, falling between the Pir Panjal and the Dhauladhar Ranges of NW Himachal Pradesh, a thick sequence of Proterozoic and Upper Palaeozoic-Mesozoic formation is exposed. These formation link up with similar rock type of Bhadarwah in Jammu and Kashmir in the NW and the Proterozoic rocks are the continuation of similar rocks of south western Lahaul.

The Chamba formation, which forms the upper part of the Proterozoic Salkhala Group, appears prominently in the core of an anticline in the NW corner of Chamba and also as a long and narrow band along the SW part. The Chamba formation comprises a thick sequence of metagreywacke, slate and phyllite with strong flyschoid characteristics. It is rimmed by the Manjir Formation which succeeds it along an unconformity followed by a broad belt of the Batal Formation, also called as the Katari Gali Formation in Bhadarwah-Bhalesh.

Study by the Geological Survey of India has brought out that much of what was earlier identified as the Salooni Formation in Chamba is Actually the extension of the Terminal Proterozoic Batal Formation of Lahaul area and the Manjir is actually its basal unit.

Manjir Formation

The Manjir formation overlies the Chamba formation of the Salkhala group with an unconformity. It borders the Chamba Formation in NW, W&SW part and continues SE towards Karsog and turns around and extends in to Kullu area. The Manjir Formation comprises chiefly lenticular thick bedded or massive diamictite together with subordinate sand stone and intercalated argillites. The matrix of the diamictite shows variation from sand silt to clay. There

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are several units of diamictite within the Manjir with thickness ranging from a few metres to several hundred meters. Clasts comprise dominantly quartzite, Limestone, volcanic rocks and at places phyllitic clasts. Faceting and flat iron shape are rarely noticed. The clasts are poorly sorted ranging from grit to boulders in size and sub-angular to subrounded in shape. The clasts matrix ratio is highly variable and some phyllite magaclasts have slaty cleavage, the orientation of which discordant implying an earlier phase of deformation (Rattan-1973, Thakur & Pande-1972) possibly in Mesoproterozoic. The overall characteristics of the diamictite point to glacio-marine origin (Tandon & Thakur-1976) This may actually coincide with the globe proterozoic glacial phenomenon witnessed in all the continents other than Antarctica.

Batal Formation

Manjir is succeeded by the Batal Formation without any perceptible break. It is also infolded with the Batal and even occurs as imbricates. The Batal Formation, as described in the Tethyan belt of Lahaul-Spiti-Kinnaur basin. comprises dark grey carbonaceous slate and phyllite with interbeds of quartzite. At places lenticular bands of dolomite are seen in the basal part of the Batal Formation closer to its contact with the Manjir Formation. These dolomite bands are also associated with magnesite.

Salooni Formation

The Salooni Formation is infolded within the Batal Formation and it comprises black shales, slates, calcareous slates and lenticels of limestone. *Modiola lidarensis*, *Spiriferalla rajah*, *Products* sp. are some of the fossils found in Salooni. This assigns permian age to the Salooni. Associated with its rocks there are basic lava flows correlatable with the Panjal volcanics of Jammu-Kashmir. However, the lithostratigraphic position of various lithounits with regard to the lava flows has not been worked out. The exact correlation of permo-Trias units of Chamba with those of the main Kashmir basin has to await more detailed classification of Chamba Rocks and also the discovery of additional fossil beds. From the locality Swanthith, plant remains have been recovered (Srivastva & Kumar-1992). These are variously compared with the Glossopterid leaves which point to a Lower Permian age. The plant bearing beds may correspond to the Nishatbagh Formation and the *Spiriferalla rajah* bearing beds are equivalent of the Zewan Formation of Kashmir. The Salooni Formation of Chamba needs more detailed study and classification.

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Kalhel Formation

The Kalhel Formation normally overlies the Salooni. It comprises mainly greyish blue, grey and yellow limestone and dolomites with inter-bedded grey quartzite in the upper part. Limestone contains fossils of crinoids in the lower part. A teleostean fish *Saurichthys Agassiz* 1834 has been reported from the topmost bed of Kalhel (Dalmon Formation, Mishra et al. 1990). The Salooni and Kalhel represent the major Permo-Trias marine transgressive event in the Himalaya, which is common to the Bhadrwah area of Jammu (Sharma, 1977) and the Tandi Belt of SW Lahaul. The Chamba basin is actually the extension of the Bhadrwah basin and these two together constitute a larger Permo-Trias basin in NW Himalaya.

Siwalik Group

The Siwalik Group in the Himachal Himalaya forms a parallel foot – hill belt in the Sub-Himalayan zone, extending along the southern margin of the Palaeogene Sirmur Group belt from the Ravi to the Yamuna and forms part of the larger Sub-Himalayan mega belt extending from Potwar basin in NW to the Arunachal foot-hill in SE. In the Himachal Himalaya it has maximum width between Hoshiarpur and Jogindernagar.

The Siwalik sediments, though occurring as an independent structural belt, are also seen to overlie the Muree in the Jammu sector of the Kashmir Himalaya and the Kasauli in the Himachal Himalaya. Pilgrim (1910) recorded a gradual transition from Muree beds to Lower Siwalik in the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts of Pakistan and from Kasauli to Lower Siwalik (Nahan) in the Himachal Himalaya. This fact assumes importance because there is a tendency to ignore this normal relationship between the Siwalik and Sirmour Groups at Dharamsala, Sarkaghat and Nalagarh.

At Haritalyangar near Bilaspur, the Lower Siwalik is seen resting on the Dagshai with an unconformity, which is described as the most striking discordance in the whole sequence of freshwater deposits and evidently representing a period of considerable earth movements (Pascoe, 1964).

The Siwalik Group is divisible into three subgroups respectively the Lower, Middle and Upper on the basis of lithostratigraphy (Table—Karunakaran and Ranga Rao, 1979).

Lower Siwalik Subgroup

The Lower Siwalik subgroup consists essentially of sandstone-clay alternation. The lower boundary of the Lower Siwalik does not crop out at surface in the Jawalamukhi sector. In a deep

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well drilled in the over thrust block of the Jawalamukhi Thrust, however, the Lower Siwalik is found conformably is also marked by an increase in the percentage of heavy minerals giving a dark appearance to the rock and incoming of less rounded heavy minerals like staurolite and unstable types like zosite and epidote.

Table 4: Lithostratigraphy of the Kangra District

Sub Group	Lithology	Thickness (approx.)
Upper Siwalik	B) predominantly massive conglomerate with red and orange clay as matrix and minor sandstone and earth, buff and brown clay stone A) Sandstone, clay and conglomerate alternation.	2300 m
Middle Siwalik	B) Massive sandstone with minor conglomerate and local variegated clay stone. A) Predominantly medium to coarse-grained sand stone and red clays alternation, soft pebbly with subordinate clay stone, locally thick prism of conglomerate	1400 m. to 2000 m
Lower Siwalik	B) Alternation of fine to medium-grained sporadically pebbly sandstone, calcareous cement and prominent chocolate and maroon clays tone in the middle part. A) Red and mauve clay stone with thin intercalations of medium to fine-grained sandstone	1600 m

The Lower Siwalik at Jawalamukhi is 1600 m in thickness. Several subdivisions are possible on the basis of sandstone-shale ratio. Clasts are present only locally especially towards the top of the formation, usually consisting of well-rounded, grey coloured quartzite, Kasauli sandstone and Shali dolomite in 1 or 2 cm size. Clasts are present locally in the sand stone especially towards the top and these usually consist of grey and pink coloured quartzarenite possibly belonging to either the Sundernagar Group or the Khairi Formation of the Shali Group.

Further east of Jawalamukhi at the inner edge of the foot-hills, the Lower Siwalik shows a different facies. Immediately overlying the Kausauli, there is an unit of coarse feldspathic

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sandstone and orange coloured clays. Higher up, angular clasts of quartzarenite and chert are found in the sandstone. The main Lower Siwalik sequence consists of conglomerate ending with boulder bed containing clasts

In the Paror-Sarkaghat area, lying between the inner edge of the foot-hills and Jawalamukhi, the lithology of the Siwalik is intermediate in character. The lower part of the sequence consists of medium grained sub greywacke inter bedded with thick red clays, but higher up in the sequence, sandstones are coarser and clasts become more frequent while clays are less developed. The uppermost horizon consists of conglomerate with well-rounded clasts of grey quartzite possibly derived from the Shali Group. The total thickness of the Lower Siwalik in the western flank of the Sarkaghat anticline is 1900 m.

Middle Siwalik Subgroup

The middle Siwalik Subgroup comprises of large thickness of coarse micaeous sandstone, some inter beds of earthy clay. It normally succeeds the Lower Siwalik consists of sub greywacke to arkose inter bedded with clay stone and calcareous matter occurring in segregations rather than disseminated throughout the sandstones. The sandstones are less well-sorted than those in Lower Siwalik. Clays are dull coloured and silty. Clasts are common in coarser clastics, especially towards top and consist of fragments of metamorphic rocks occurring in the Dhauladhar range and Mandi Volcanics. The thickness of Middle Siwalik 1390 in the gorge of Banganga river, SW of Kangra. Petrologically the Lower boundary of the Middle Siwalik coincides with the influx of kyanite in the heavy mineral assemblage (Karunakaran and Ranga Rao, 1979).

Lateral facies changes are common. In the Jawalamukhi area, a thick prism of conglomerate occurs in the Middle Siwalik, which within 15 km on either side changes to typical Middle Siwalik sandy facies. The thickness near the Beas river is 1890 m. In the Jawalamukhi sector, the middle Siwaliks, which are of nature of channel and flood plain deposits in both NW. At the outer margins these areas, Middle Siwalik is transitional to flood plain facies, especially in the lower part of the sequence. Higher up massive arkosic sandstones occur. In the Bhakra gorge section, Middle Siwalik sequence is about 1400 in thickness, divisible into two lithostratigraphic units. The lower litho-association is 750 m thick with alternations of moderately hard, well-bedded, medium to coarse-grained sandstone and red sandy clays. The overlying unit consists

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mainly of thick, soft to moderately hard, massive, coarse to medium-grained sandstones with thin intercalations of red and gray clays.

Along the northern edge of the foot hills, the Middle Siwalik becomes predominantly conglomeratic with pebbles derived from Sirmour Group and the Sunder Nagar -Shali Groups. The lack of roundness of the clasts suggests a short distance transport. The conglomerates are generally very thick (2000 m in Mandi area). Such conglomerates, representing piedmont deposits are found at Bilaspur, Sarkaghat, Palampur, Bakloh and other areas, and they indicate that the Himalayan uplift had already begun with antecedent erosion.

In the Sirmour areas, on the other hand, the middle Siwalik which is nearly 2000 m thick, consists of alternations of clay and sandstones in the lower part and massive sandstones in the upper part. It contains a moderately rich assemblage of opaques, garnet, tourmaline, epidote, staurolite, zoisite, zircon, rutile, chlorite and kyanite marker attended by Lithological changes in the Siwalik points to a major change in depositional pattern, accompanied by earth movements resulting in the area north of the Siwalik basin.

Upper Siwalik Subgroup

The upper Siwalik Subgroup can be easily separated from the under lying Middle Siwalik on the basis of distinct Lithological change. In the Kangra area where the middle Siwalik, the conglomerates contains clasts of basic volcanic rocks of the Mandi – Darla Volcanic with a very thin (10 m) transitional zone between them which may even suggest a local break between Middle and Upper Siwalik. The upper Siwalik conglomerates conation red and orange coloured clay as matrix. NE of Jawalamukhi, in the lambagaon syncline only 600 to 900 m. of upper Siwalik are exposed as the upper part is overlapped by the post-Upper Siwalik, Neogal conglomerates and red clays. In these, the clasts are smaller and well-rounded than those of the Upper Siwalik. They probably belong to the first interglacial period of the Pleistocene and therefore, the top of the Upper Siwalik extends into the Lower Pleistocene. The time interval between the two represents the last phase of the Himalayan orogeny.

The conglomeratic facies of the Uppar Siwalik is found in the main Mandi Reentrant mainly in the Lambagaon syncline and in the area immediately to the SE of the main tectonic divide between the Siwalik belt and the Sirmaur belt. South wards, the conglomeratic facies comes progressively higher in the sequence, under lain by grits and arkoses sandstone. SW of Jawalamukhi, for example, 1500 m Upper Siwalik area exposed consisting of 1040 m lower

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pebbly sand stone sequence, often with grey and brown clay bands and 460 m of conglomerate overlying them. This situation continues along the Nadaun dun. At Bhakra gorge, the Upper Siwalik is 2350 mtrs thick, divisible in to a lower member of 1730 mtrs thickness, and an Upper Member 620 mtrs thick. The Lower Member mainly consists of soft, massive, pebbly, sand stone with thin intercalation of conglomerates, and grey sandy clays become prominent enough at the top of the formation to be identified separately has a Sub-Member, 215 m thick at Bhakra. North west wards, the clays are replaced by massive sand stone and conglomerates which pass once more in to a clay, sand stone succession near Pathankot

In the outer foot-hills belt, in Janauri, the Upper Siwalik is mainly a sand stone inter bedded with silts. Conglomerates occur only at the North western part of the structure. The Upper Siwalik is 2300 m thick. Further south-west wards, in the planes, the sandy facies of the Upper Siwalik extends all the way up to the Delhi-Lahore arch which separates the Punjab platform from the Rajasthan Platform. The thickness of the Upper Siwalik decreases steadily from 1610 m at Hoshiarpur to 445 m at Zira near the top of the arch in Punjab. In the planes there is to be no discordance between the post- Siwalik alluvium and the Upper Siwalik.

Geology Map of District Kangra

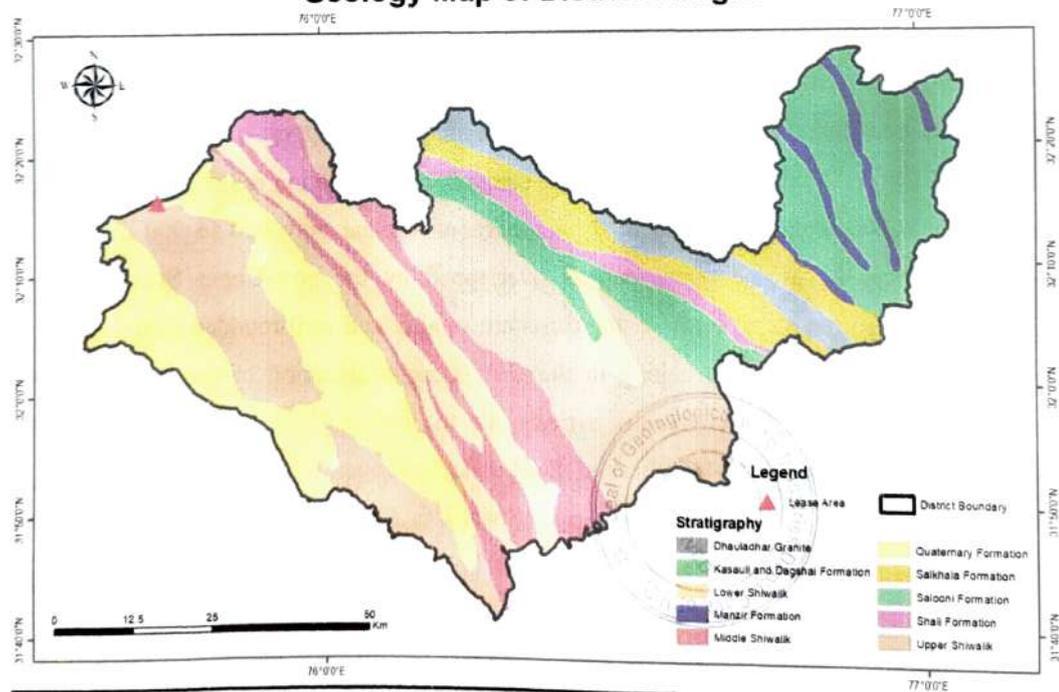


Figure 11: Geology Map of District Kangra Showing Lease Area

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2.2 Geology of the Lease Area

The leased-out area consists of boulders, stone, cobbles, pebbles, river born bajri, and sand and clay deposit of Post-Shiwalik Formation. The rocks in the catchments of Chakki Khad are of Siwalik Formation and Dharamshala formation. The area is comprising predominantly the quartzite Boulders, Sand and river born bajri. The boulders are white, spotted white, greenish white, pink, purple and dark green in colour.

The local geological sequence in the area is given in the figure 8 and stratigraphy of the area is given in the table -5.

Table 5: Showing Geological sequence of Chakki Khad Area

Formation	Group	Lithology	Age
Post Shiwalik	Channel Alluvium	Grey micaceous, fine to coarse grained sand, silt, clay & boulders.	Quaternary
	Terrace Alluvium	Cyclic sequence of grey micaceous sand, silt, clay, and boulders	
Siwalik	Upper Siwalik	Predominantly massive conglomerate with red and orange clay as matrix and minor sandstone and earthy buff and brown claystone	Neogene

2.3 The Nature of boulders, cobbles, sand etc.

The lease area is filled with rounder to sub-rounded boulders with prolate to oblate cobbles and pebbles forming bajri. These boulders, cobbles and pebbles are mainly of quartzite, granite and hard sandstone with granite gneisses and schists. The sand mainly consists of quartz sand and feldspar sand having a mixture of amorphous and crystalline particles.

2.4 The nature of Boulder/Cobble/Sand

The rocks along the banks of river in the area mainly consist of Siwalik Formation. During the monsoon, the riverbed replenishes by the eroded rocks from the pre tertiary Formations. Due to sudden decrease in the carrying capacity and competency of the river after monsoon floods, the annual deposition of six to eight cm is received.

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Figure 12: Mineral Potential at lease area

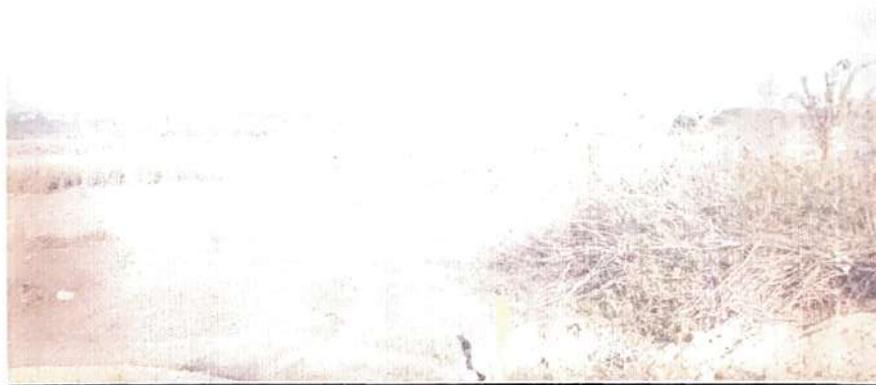


Figure 13: View of the lease area

2.5 The description of Annual Deposition with Respect to Geology of Catchment Area

Total area Chakki Khad catchment up to the mining site is about 657.66 sq. km and it encompasses geology from Dhauladhar granite to post Shiwalik Formation. During monsoon seasons the river water is loaded with heavy suspended particles ranging in size from less than 2 mm to 600 mm. Since the river in the applied for area is in old stage, it supplies enough mineral every year to cater the demand of established stone crusher. The thickness of this river borne material is 3.0 mts. depth as gathered in discussion with P.W.D. authorities as they have noticed in the past while digging for bridge abutments. The area granted submerges during monsoon therefore no permanent vegetation is possible in the river bed, however seasonal grass grows in the stable lands of the khad.

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3. RESERVES ESTIMATE

3.1 Percentage wise Distribution of stone, gravel sand etc.

The different constituents of river borne deposits such as boulder, bajri(Gravel), sand and silt/clay based on size classification were considered for reserve calculation. To calculate the geological reserve two pits at different locations of 1x1x1 meter and 2x2x2 meter were got dug in the mining lease area and material so excavated was separated into different size and their percentage was worked out and this percentage was taken in to account during calculation of reserves. The average specific gravity of the minor mineral has been taken as 2.25. The results of the test pit dug are given in the following table:

Table 6: Showing % age of minor mineral constituents

1.	Boulder	40%	40 mm to 600 mm
2.	Bajri	30%	5 mm to 40 mm
3.	Sand	20%	2 mm to 5 mm
4.	Silt/Clay	10%	Less than 2 mm

Percentage of Mineral Constituents

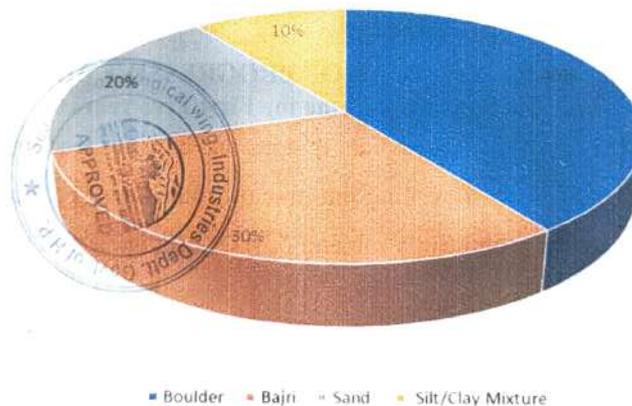


Figure 14: Pie Chart showing Availability of Mineral

3.2 Estimate of Geological Reserves of Each Mineral

The average depth of sediments in the lease area is expected to be 3 meters in total lease area as per information gathered from Public Works Department (P.W.D.) and following are the geological reserves: -

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Table 7: Estimate of Geological Reserves

Name of Mineral	Area (SQM.)	Geological Reserves M.T.	Boulder (40%) M.T.	Bajri (30%) M.T.	Sand (20%) M.T.	Silt/Clay Mixture (10%) M.T.
Quantity in Tonnes	37127	250607	100243	75182	50121	25061

However, as the mineral replenishes every year, the reserves are always renewable and shall not exhaust as such geological reserves in river bed has no relevance to the production size.

3.3 & 3.4 Estimated Mineable Reserves of sand, stone and bajri (gravels) & estimated deposition of different constituents of Mineral

It has been experienced that during monsoon, that in this type of river, the replenishment factor is generally high. However, 100 percent replenishment of mineral considering depth of 2 meters in the entire mining area is not feasible. Therefore, the mineral excavation will be done up to the one-meter depth in half of the mineable area and two meters depth in other half of the lease area in a rotational manner. Thus, sufficient mineral would be replenished during the raining season (i.e., Non-working Season).

(4) MINE DEVELOPMENT AND PLAN OF PROGRESSIVE MINING

4.1 Development and production Programme for First Five years

The basic requirement of the lease holder is stone and bajri for feeding stone crusher. The minerals will be collected by hand shovelling into tractor trolleys will be transported to crusher site. As the lease area contains prominently mineral of river bed, stone and bajri will be used for making grit. The mixture of sand along with silt/clay will be washed at the crusher site. Sand will be sold in the open market as per the demand. Wastage in the form of Silt/clay will be generated, this will be dumped at the dumping site and may be later on used for filling material in roads or agricultural fields. To calculate the mineable reserves, the following points are taken in to consideration:

1. A Geological map is prepared, and main Litho-units were marked on the plan to know the surface spread of each unit.
2. The different constituents of river borne deposits such as stone, bajri, sand and silt /clay based on size classification were considered for reserve calculation. Two pits at different locations in the lease area were got dug in the mining lease area and material so

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- excavated was separated into different size and their percentage was worked out and this percentage was taken in to account during calculation of reserves.
3. The mining shall be undertaken manually, and mechanical mining may be carried out after taking necessary approval from the competent authorities.
 4. As per the notification no. Ind-B-F (6)-14/2014-III, dated: 26-09-2024, amendment of rule no. 34 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, the depth of mining has been increased up to two meters.
 5. The geomorphology and the topography of the river catchment suggest 100 percent replenishment considering excavation depth of two meters is not feasible. Therefore, the mineral excavation will be done up to the one-meter depth in half of the mineable area and two meters depth in other half of the lease area in a rotational manner. Thus, sufficient mineral would be replenished during the raining season. As such out of 37127 square meters of the sanctioned area, around 20400 square meters is mineable. For calculation of mineral reserve the depth of mining is taken as one meter in one half of the lease area i.e. 10200 square meters whereas the depth of mining for the other half is 2.0 meters. Following, this approach of mineral excavation will provide a possibility for replenishment of two meters depth in lease area.
 6. The total available mineable area after leaving the part of lease area outside H.F.L. and the part of lease area lying in the 1/10 of the HFL; mineable area is 60% of the lease area.
 7. No part of the mining lease area lies in the and active river channel.

Table 8: Table Showing Lease Area and the total mineable area available after leaving the no mining area

Total Lease Area	37,127 sqm
No Mining Zone Area	16,727 sqm
Area Availability After Leaving no Mining Zone	20,400 sqm

Table 9: Table Showing Reserve Estimation in the available Mineable Area

Total Lease Area (Sqm.)	Mineable Area (Sqm.)	Depth (Meters)	Specific Gravity	Total Reserve (M.T.)
20400	10200	1	2.25	22950
	10200	2	2.25	45900
Total	44814			68,850

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1. The average specific gravity of mineral has been taken for calculation of reserves has been taken 2.25 and one-to-two-meter depth in rotational manner is taken for calculation of reserves.
2. The mineable reserves calculated has been calculated as per the available mineable area and corresponding excavation depth

Table 10: Showing Geological Reserve in Metric Tonnes

Year	Total Potential M.T.	Boulder (40%) M.T.	Bajri (30%) M.T.	Sand (20%) M.T.	Silt/Clay Mixture (10%) M.T.
1 st Year	68,850	27,540	20,655	13,770	6,885
2 nd Year	68,850	27,540	20,655	13,770	6,885
3 rd Year	68,850	27,540	20,655	13,770	6,885
4 th Year	68,850	27,540	20,655	13,770	6,885
5 th Year	68,850	27,540	20,655	13,770	6,885
Total	3,44,250	1,37,700	1,03,275	68,850	34,425

Graph Showing Mineral Production in Five Years

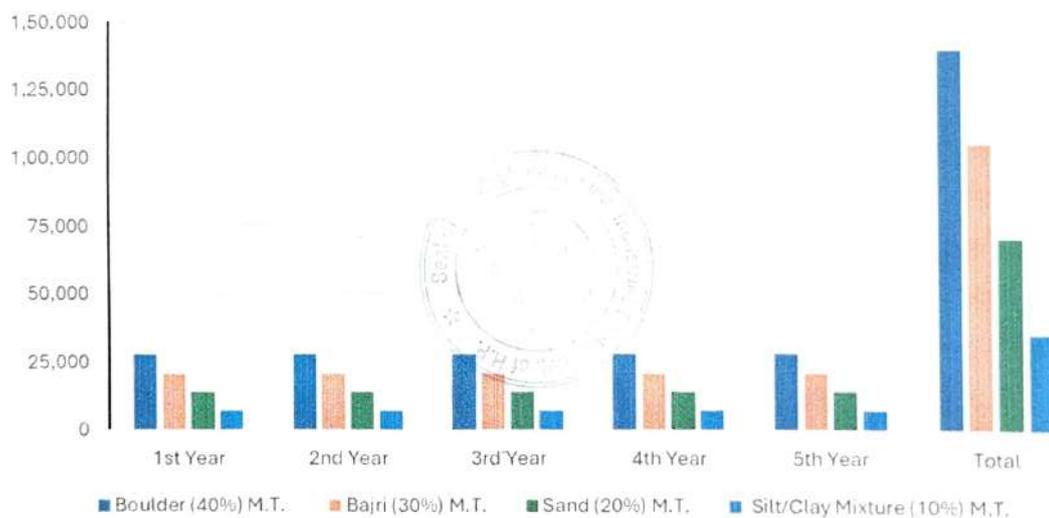


Figure 15: Graph Showing Mineral Production in Five Years

4.2 Year Wise Production Detail:

The Chakki Khad gets replenished during monsoon and winter rains when the river gets heavy load for a short period. The river level is raised up to 3 meters for a shorter spell of time. The mining has been planned in full block up to the depth of one to two meter in a rotational manner to give a better chance for replenishment during monsoon and winter rainy season.

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4.2 (a) Development and Production in the First Year (Plate No.-3)

During 1st Year of development and production Programme, mining is proposed in the 20,400 square meters only. The production of each mineral Constituent will be as under: -

Table 11: Showing Production of Each Mineral in First Year

Production of Each Mineral in First Year (In M.T.)	
Boulder (40%) M.T.	27,540
Bajri (30%) M.T.	20,655
Sand (20%) M.T.	13,770
Silt/Clay Mixture (10%) M.T.	6,885
TOTAL	68,850

Graph Showing First Year Mineral Production

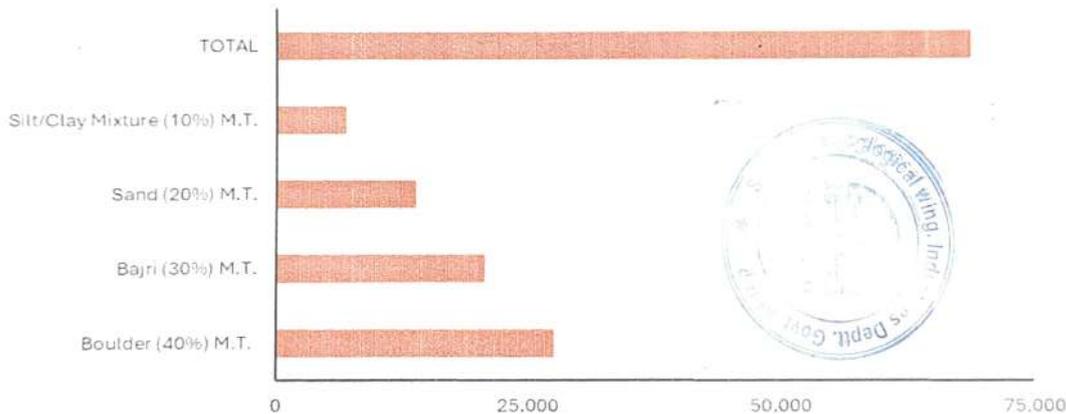


Figure 16: Graph Showing Production of Each Mineral in First Year

- i. 27,540 metric tonnes of stone and 20,655 metric tonnes of bajri will be fed in to be established stone crusher.
- ii. 13,770 metric tons of sand will be sold in open market & 6,885 metric tons of silt/clay will be generated as waste.
- iii. A Check Dam C-1 having dimensions of LXBXH = 20mX1mX2m has been proposed to protect the banks from erosion and flooding.

Afforestation – The lease holder will do the plantation outside HFL after consultation with the concerned department and local governing bodies.

Waste dump – A mixture of silt and clay will be produced as waste which will be dumped out of the river bed and will be later used for plantation or by locals as a filling material for agricultural fields and other household purposes.

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4.2 (b) Development and Production in the Second Year (Plate No.-3)

During 2nd Year of development and production Programme, mining is proposed in the 20,400 square meters only. The production of each mineral Constituent will be as under: -

Table 12: Showing Production of Each Mineral in Second Year

Production of Each Mineral in Second Year (In M.T.)	
Boulder (40%) M.T.	27,540
Bajri (30%) M.T.	20,655
Sand (20%) M.T.	13,770
Silt/Clay Mixture (10%) M.T.	6,885
TOTAL	68,850

Graph Showing Second Year Mineral Production

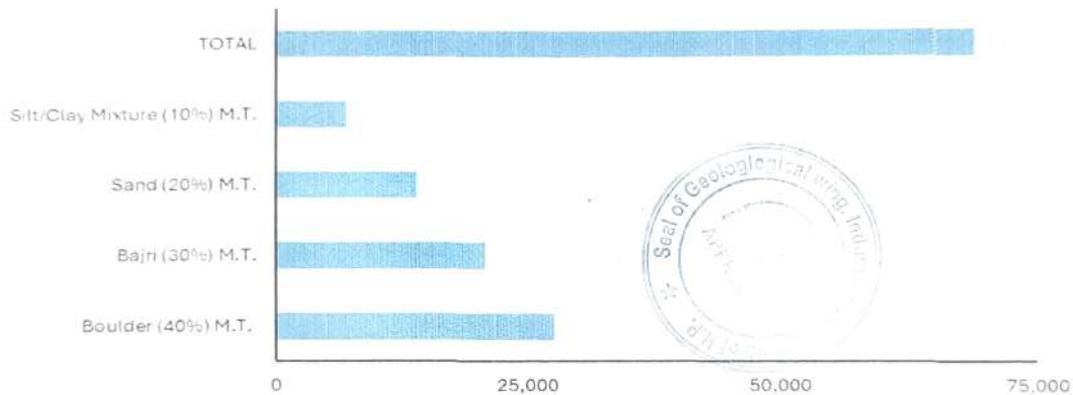


Figure 17: Graph Showing Production of Each Mineral in Second Year

- 27,540 metric tonnes of stone and 20,655 metric tonnes of bajri will be fed in to be established stone crusher.
- 13,770 metric tons of sand will be sold in open market & 6,885 metric tons of silt/clay will be generated as waste.
- A Check Dam C-2 having dimensions of LXBXH = 20mX1mX2m has been proposed to protect the banks from erosion and flooding.

Afforestation – The lease holder will do the plantation outside HFL after consultation with the concerned department and local governing bodies.

Waste dump – A mixture of silt and clay will be produced as waste which will dumped out of the river bed and will be later used for plantation or by locals as a filling material for agricultural fields and other household purposes.

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4.2 (c) Development and Production in the Third Year (Plate No.-3)

During 3rd Year of development and production Programme, mining is proposed in the 20,400 square meters only. The production of each mineral Constituent will be as under: -

Table 13: Showing Production of Each Mineral in Third Year

Production of Each Mineral in Third Year (In M.T.)	
Boulder (40%) M.T.	27,540
Bajri (30%) M.T.	20,655
Sand (20%) M.T.	13,770
Silt/Clay Mixture (10%) M.T.	6,885
TOTAL	68,850

Graph Showing Third Year Mineral Production

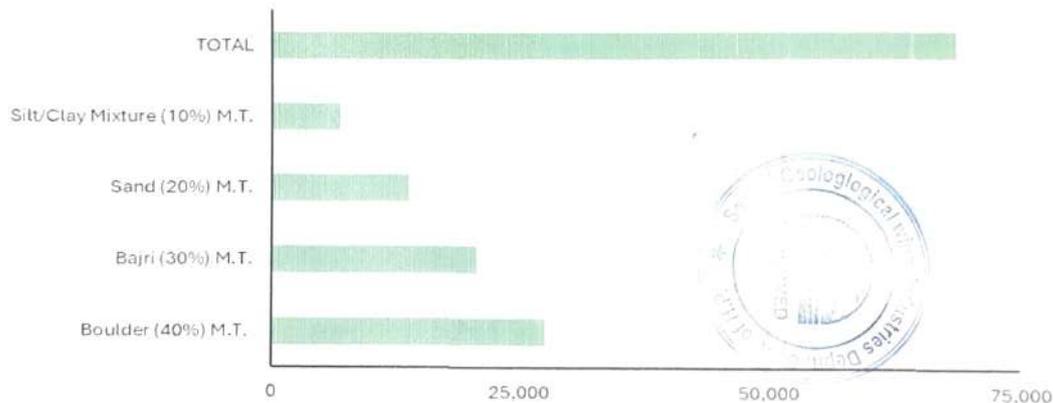


Figure 18: Graph Showing Production of Each Mineral in Third Year

- 27,540 metric tonnes of stone and 20,655 metric tonnes of bajri will be fed in to be established stone crusher.
- 13,770 metric tons of sand will be sold in open market & 6,885 metric tons of silt/clay will be generated as waste.
- A Check Dam C-3 having dimensions of LXBXH = 20mX1mX2m has been proposed to protect the banks from erosion and flooding.

Afforestation – The lease holder will do the plantation outside HFL after consultation with the concerned department and local governing bodies.

Waste dump – A mixture of silt and clay will be produced as waste which will be dumped out of the river bed and will be later used for plantation or by locals as a filling material for agricultural fields and other household purposes.

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4.2 (d) Development and Production in the Fourth Year (Plate No.-3)

During 4th Year of development and production Programme, mining is proposed in the 20,400 square meters only. The production of each mineral Constituent will be as under: -

Table 14: Showing Production of Each Mineral in Fourth Year

Production of Each Mineral in Fourth Year (In M.T.)	
Boulder (40%) M.T.	27,540
Bajri (30%) M.T.	20,655
Sand (20%) M.T.	13,770
Silt/Clay Mixture (10%) M.T.	6,885
TOTAL	68,850

Graph Showing Fourth Year Mineral Production

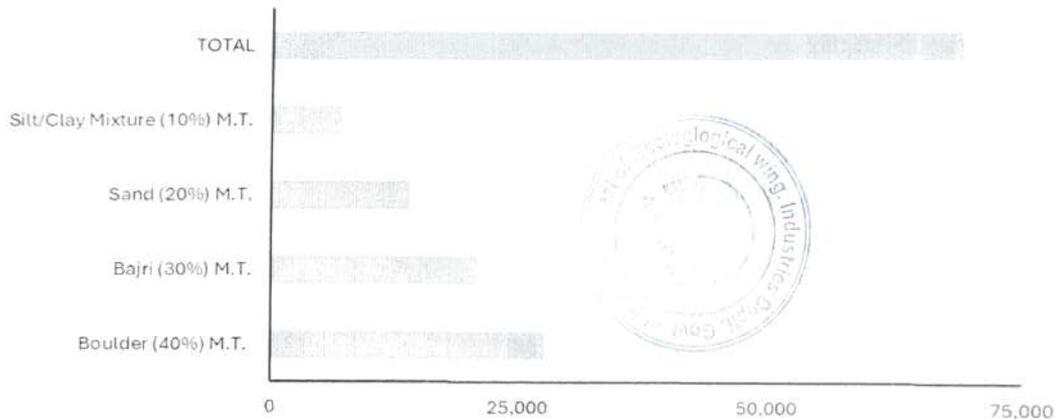


Figure 19: Graph Showing Production of Each Mineral in Fourth Year

- 27,540 metric tonnes of stone and 20,655 metric tonnes of bajri will be fed in to be established stone crusher.
- 13,770 metric tons of sand will be sold in open market & 6,885 metric tons of silt/clay will be generated as waste.
- A Check Dam C-4 having dimensions of LXBXH = 20mX1mX2m has been proposed to protect the banks from erosion and flooding.

Afforestation – The lease holder will do the plantation outside HFL after consultation with the concerned department and local governing bodies.

Waste dump – A mixture of silt and clay will be produced as waste which will be dumped out of the river bed and will be later used for plantation or by locals as a filling material for agricultural fields and other household purposes.

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4.2 (e) Development and Production in the Fifth Year (Plate No.-3)

During 5th Year of development and production Programme, mining is proposed in the 20,400 square meters only. The production of each mineral Constituent will be as under: -

Table 15: Showing Production of Each Mineral in Fifth Year

Production of Each Mineral in Fifth Year (In M.T.)	
Boulder (40%) M.T.	27,540
Bajri (30%) M.T.	20,655
Sand (20%) M.T.	13,770
Silt/Clay Mixture (10%) M.T.	6,885
TOTAL	68,850

Graph Showing Fifth Year Mineral Production

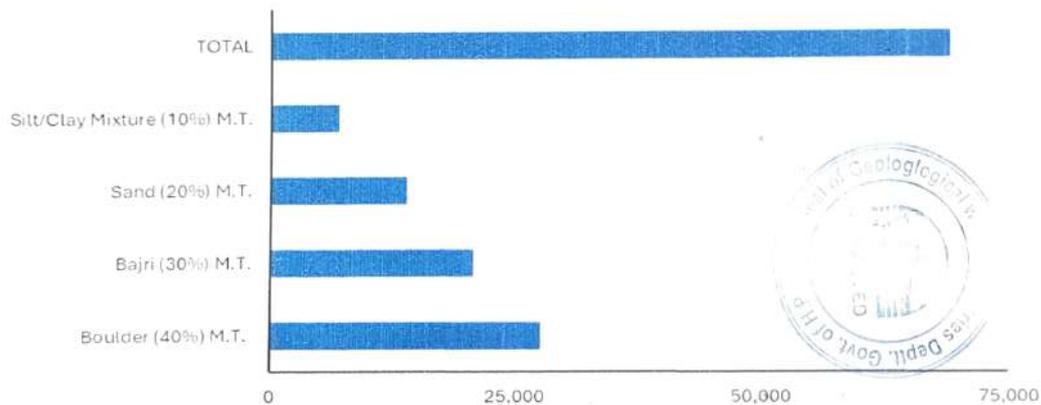


Figure 20: Graph Showing Production of Each Mineral in Fifth Year

- i. 27,540 metric tonnes of stone and 20,655 metric tonnes of bajri will be fed in to be established stone crusher.
- ii. 13,770 metric tons of sand will be sold in open market & 6,885 metric tons of silt/clay will be generated as waste.
- iii. A Check Dam C-5 having dimensions of LXBXH = 20mX1mX2m has been proposed to protect the banks from erosion and flooding.

Afforestation – The lease holder will do the plantation outside HFL after consultation with the concerned department and local governing bodies.

Waste dump – A mixture of silt and clay will be produced as waste which will dumped out of the river bed and will be later used for plantation or by locals as a filling material for agricultural fields and other household purposes.

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4.3 End use of mineral

The applicant intends to mine sand, stone & bajri from the lease area. The extracted river bed material will be used to feed an established stone crusher unit by the name and style of “**M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher**”.

4.4 Detail of Road transport: -

The lease area is in the river bed and there is very low to no traffic from the lease area till the approach road. However, for the transportation of the loaded vehicles to the nearest approach road, the vehicles may pass through private as well as Govt. Land. The project proponent shall made necessary arrangements between land owners (Pvt. & Govt.) and will take care of other issues if any at his own for material transportation to the nearest road.

The quarry site is located in the river bed of Chakki Khad. The site is approachable from NH-154 (Pathankot-Palampur-Mandi Road). After crossing the Chakki Bridge; reaching Kandwal. Take a diversion on to Kandwal-Damtal Link Road after reaching village Lodhwan, 5 kms from Damtal an approach road of 1.5 kms leads to the lease area located in the river bed of Chakki khad.

As per proposed production of 68850 metric tonnes of material (including waste) shall be transported in a year by trucks. At this rate only 255 metric tonnes of material shall be transported at an average per day (Total working days 270/year) for which an average 17 trucks with 15 metric tonnes capacity are required.



MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03.71.27 HECTARES, (PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHWAN, MOHAL LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH. FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR, PROP. M/s BHANDRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

PART –II

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. BASE LINE DATA

1.1 Detail of Population Distribution

Table 16: Showing Details of Population Distribution

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
1.	Bari Khad	161	82	79
2.	Lodhwan Khas	732	385	347
3.	Tipri	1189	616	573
4.	Pail	428	240	188
5.	Hegwal	161	82	79

Graph Showing Details of Population Distribution

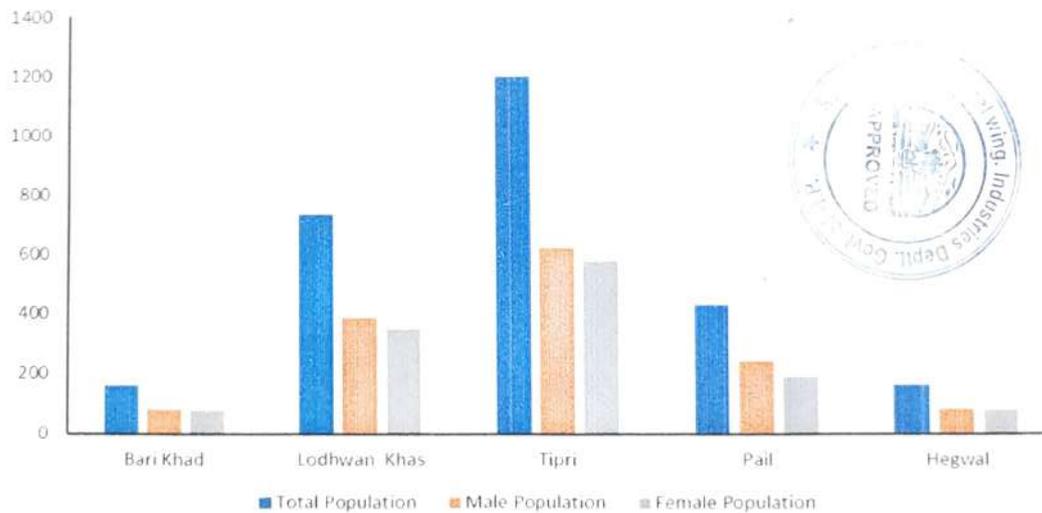


Figure 21: Graph Showing Details of Population Distribution

1.2 Socio Economy of the Village

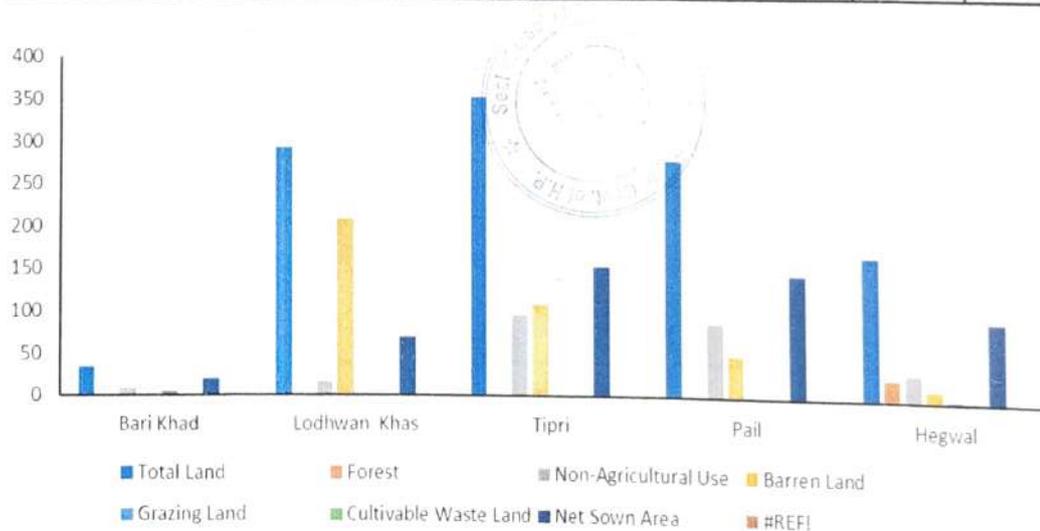
MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03.71-27 HECTARES, (PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHWAN, MOHAL LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH; FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR, PROP. M/s BIANDRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BIADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

The general economy of the village in agriculture and animal husbandry based and people go to find out job opportunities in for flung industrial area outside the state of Himachal as there is no industry in the nearby are. Therefore, any job opportunity created by any entrepreneur may be of small magnitude shall add to the economy of the people. The people who are offered job in the mining as well in the stone crusher, shall be a local employment at the door and such worker in the off hours, shall be able to look after their retinue agriculture and livestock.

1.3 Land Use Details of Surrounding Villages near the lease area

Table 17: Land Use Details off the lease Area in Hectares

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Total Land	Forest	Non-Agricultural Use	Barren Land	Grazing Land	Cultivable Waste Land	Net Sown Area
1	Bari Khad	32.7	0	8.7	0.8	4.1	0	19.1
2	Lodhwan Khas	292.5	0	14.8	209	0	0	68.7
3	Tipri	354.4	0	94.4	107.1	0	0	152.9
4	Pail	279.7	0	87.2	48.8	0	0	143.7
5	Hegwal	166.4	25.3	31.7	13.5	2.5	0	93.4



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Figure 22: Graph Showing General Land Use Pattern of Surrounding Villages

1.4 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the District, having different types of soil and agro-climate conditions which are quite suitable for the growing of various types of cereals vegetables, temperate and stone fruits and other crops. The major crops grown in the district are wheat, Paddy, Maize, Barley, Millet. Besides these, potato and a variety of vegetable like green-peas, cauliflower, cabbage, spinach tomatoes, etc. are also grown in the district. The economy is mostly agrarian and majority of population depend on agriculture and activities allied to it for earning their lively hood. The most of the land is un-irrigated and depends upon the rainy season. The part of the lands are irrigated and the irrigation facilities are provided by lifting water from streams, shallow Dug wells and medium to deep tubs wells in the valley area. The source of water type of irrigation can be classified in to following five classes.

- 1 Lift irrigation scheme
- 2 Well used for irrigation
- 3 Well use for domestic purpose
- 4 Kuhls
- 5 Tube wells



The water flows throughout the year in this khad. The land holding in the district are small and scattered. The farmers grow more than two crops in a year so as to get maximum production from the land. The crop rotation followed in the district is:

- I. Maize- Toria-Wheat
- II. Maize-Potato-Potato
- III. Maize- Toria-Wheat-Baisakhi Moong
- IV Paddy Wheat
- V Maize-Wheat

Wheat and Maize are major crops of the district. These are followed by gram, Paddy and other pulses. Besides these, Barley, Ragi, Mustered, Seasmum and Sugarcane are also grown in the district. Peas, Carrot, Cabbage, Ladyfinger, Tomato, Brinjal, Capsicum, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Pumpkin etc. Vegetables are also grown. About 95% of the total cultivable area in the district is rain fed. Hence production of the district mainly depends upon rain.

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Table 18: Table Showing Crop Pattern Surrounding Lease Area

June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Maize			Wheat				Maize				
Maize			Torja			Wheat			Maize		
Maize			Patato			Wheat			Maize		
Maize			Potato			Potato			Maize		
Bhindi			Cauliflower				French Bean/Tomato/brinjal/CapsicumCucubits				
Sesame					Sarson/Raya/G.Sarson						
Ginger/Caucasia/Turmeric				Potato		Wheat			Ginger		
Paddy						Wheat					
Paddy						Barseem					
Paddy						Potato					
Kulthi Mash			B. Sarson/Raya/G. Sarson/Taramira(Eruca Sativa)								
Mash						Wheat					
Maize+ Mash						Wheat					
Arhar											

Table 19: Table Showing Agriculture Area Under Major Crops, District, Kangra

(2017-18)

In Hectares	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Barley	Pulses	Chillies	Ginger	Oil Seed
Production	86828	56610	36511	2566	4170	2	23	2383
Percentage Area	45.92	29.94	19.31	1.36	2.21	0.00	0.01	1.26



MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND RAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES, (PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHWAN, MOHAL LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH; FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR, PROP. M/x BHADRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

Agriculture: Area Covered under Major Crops, Dist Kangra 2017-18

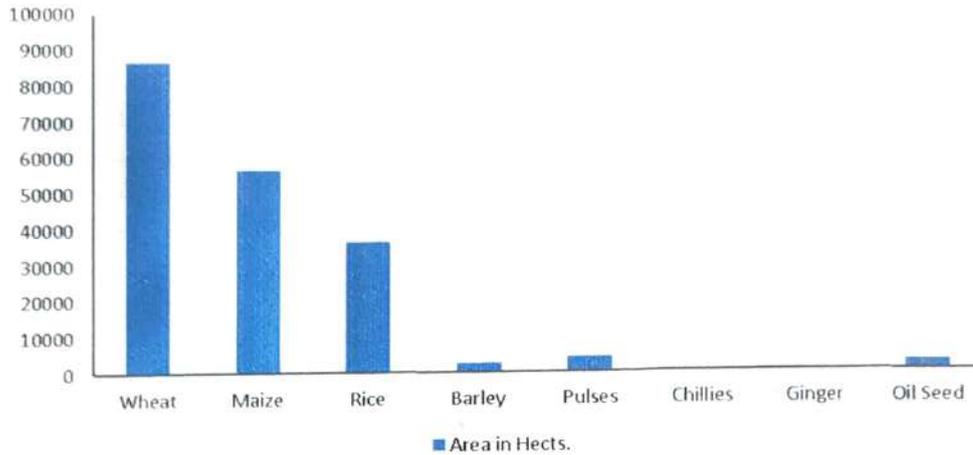


Figure 23: Graph Showing area under Major crops in Kangra District (2017-18).

Table 20: Table Showing Agriculture Area Under Major Crops, District, Kangra (2017-18).

In Hectares	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Barley	Pulses	Chillies	Ginger	Oil Seed
Production	86828	56610	36511	2566	4170	2	23	2383
Percentage Area	45.92	29.94	19.31	1.36	2.21	0.00	0.01	1.26



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Agriculture: Area Covered under Major Crops, Dist Kangra 2017-18

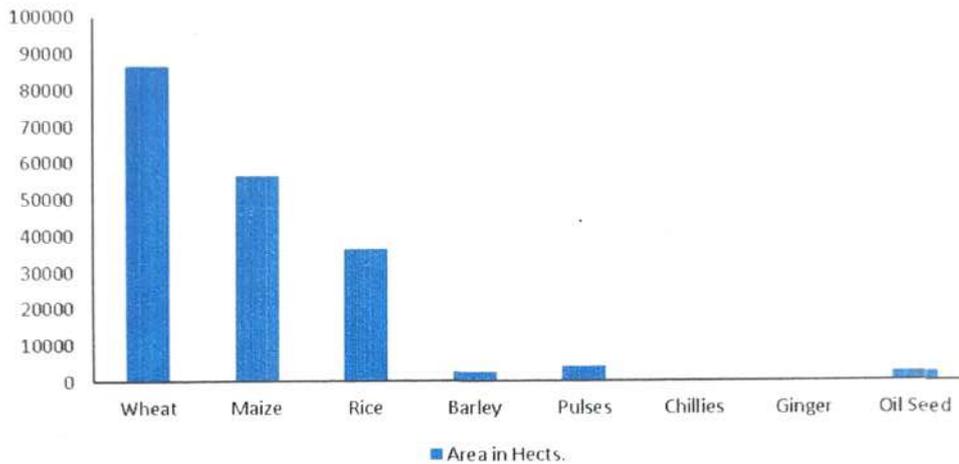


Figure 24: Graph Showing area and production under Major crops in Kangra District (2017-18).

Table 21: Table Showing Production of Each Crop In District Kangra (2017-18)

In Hectares	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Barley	Pulses	Chillies	Ginger	Oil Seed
Production M.T.	190985	125815	50512	4958	8038	1	162	1377
Percentage Area	50.02	32.95	13.23	1.30	2.11	0.00	0.04	0.36



MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES, (PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHIWAN, MOHAL LODHIWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH- FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR, PROP. M/s. BHADRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

Agriculture: Production under Major Crops, Dist Kangra 2017-18

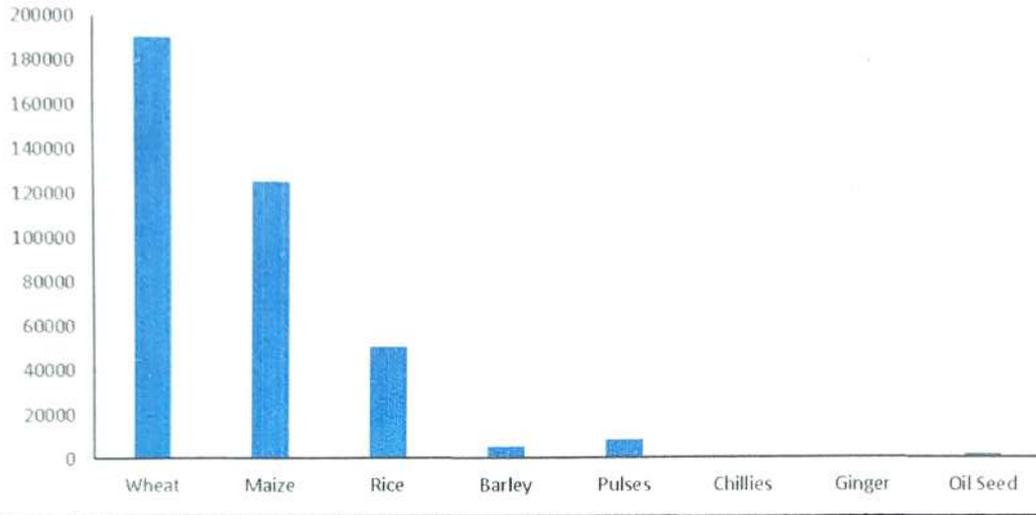


Figure 25: Graph Showing Production of Each Crop In District, Kangra (2017-18)

Percentage Area and Production of Crops in Kangra District 2017-18

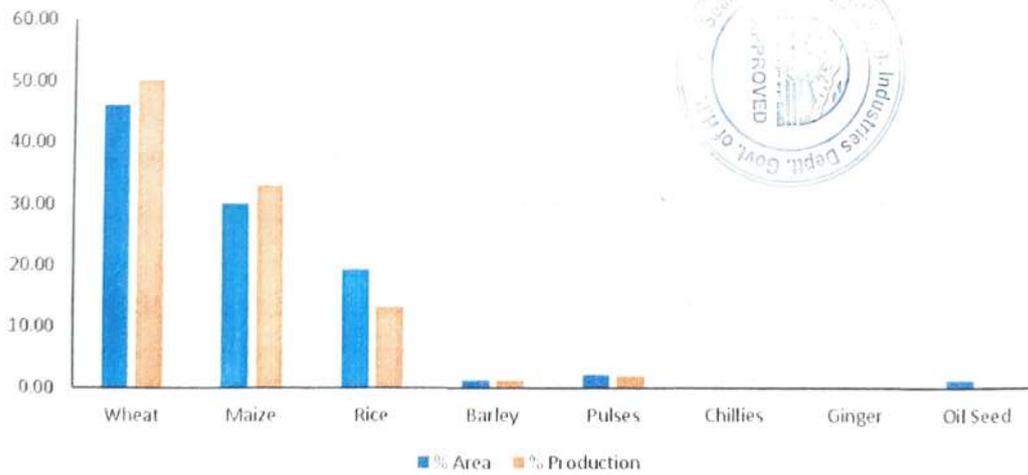


Figure 26: Graph Showing Percentage production and Percentage Area Of Produce Of Each Crop in District, Kangra (2017-18)

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03-71-27 HECTARES,
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Table 22: Table Showing Area in Hects Under & Production In Tonnes Of Vegetables

Name of vegetable	Potato	Other vegetables
Area under crop in Hects	1400	17920
Production in tonnes	8283	181537

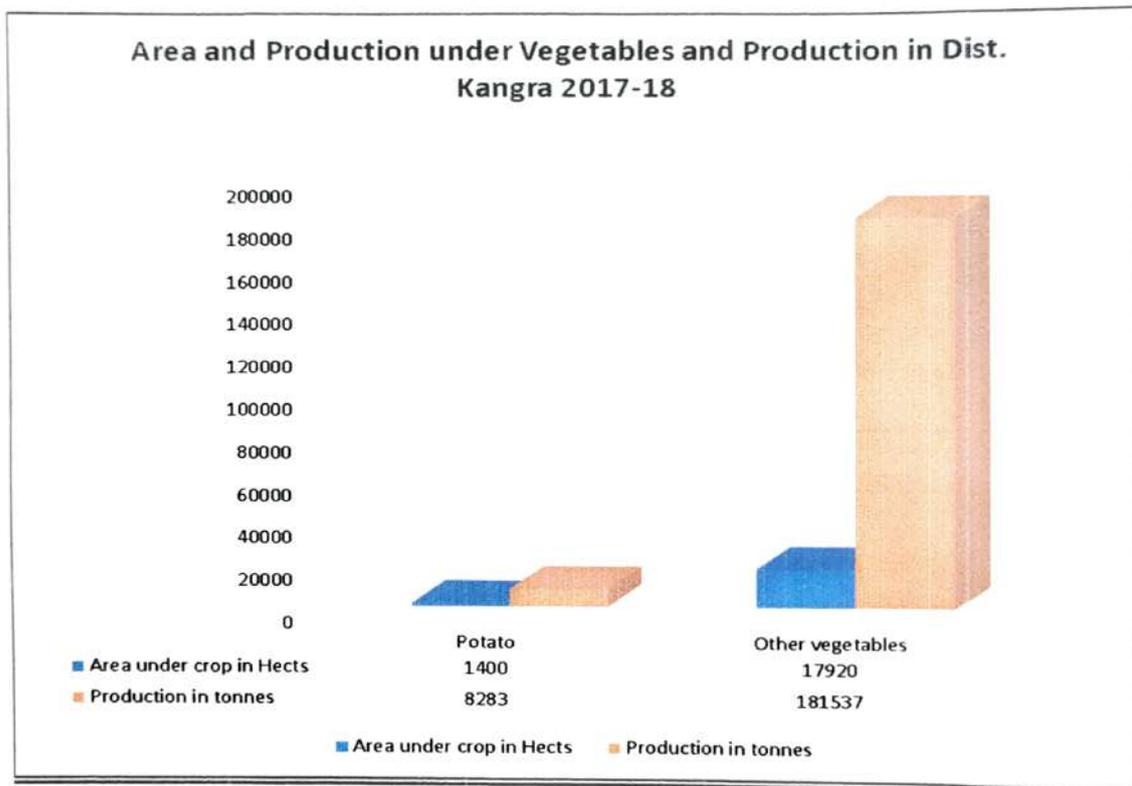


Figure 27: Graph Showing Area in Ha Under & Production in Tonnes Of Vegetables in District Kangra (2017-18)

Table 23: Table Showing Net Irrigated Area of Kangra by Source in Hectares

Year	Canals	Tanks	Other Wells	Tube Wells	Other Sources	Total Area
2010-11	4	---	114	4400	31166	35684
2011-12	4	---	144	4400	31166	35684
2016-17	11	---	---	4514	31162	35687

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03:71-27 HECTARES, (PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHIWAN, MOHAL LODHIWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH; FOR SRI. PAWAN KUMAR, PROP. M/s BHANDRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

Graph showing Net Irrigated Area of Kangra by Source in Hectares

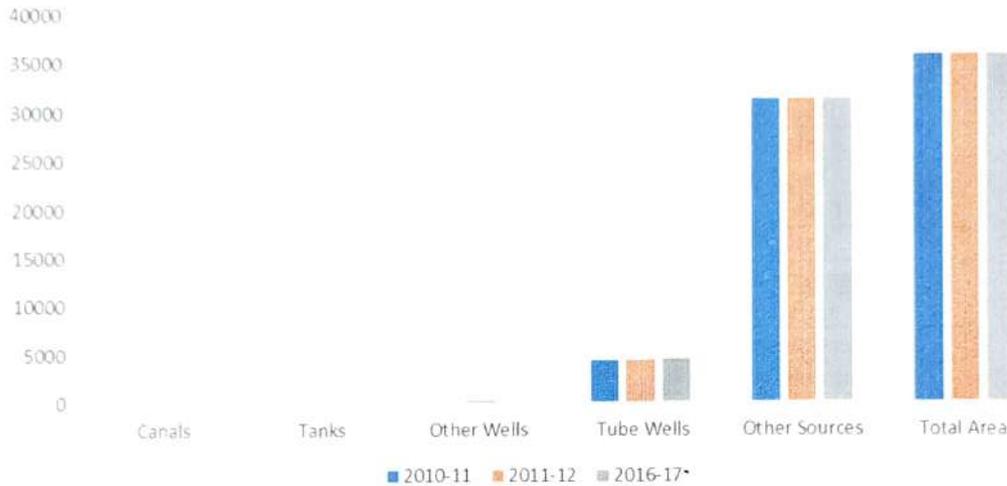


Figure 28: Graph Showing Net Irrigated Area of District Kangra by Source in Hectares

1.5 Horticulture

The topography and agro-climatic conditions of the district are quite suitable for the productions of various fruits. The topography of the district can be grouped into three categories namely High hill areas located at the 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 four categories

- 1 Citrus Fruits
- 2 Sub-tropical Fruits
- 3 Nuts and dry fruits
- 4 Other temperate fruits

The following table shows the area under cultivations of each fruit in district Kangra.

The area under each fruit and percentage area to total district area as well as the percentage of the area under fruit in each category is given in the table below. The table also shows the production of each fruit in district Solan. Also, the tables below show the area covered under each category and the total production as per survey.

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Table 24: Showing Area (Each Fruit) And Production In Distt Kangra (2017-2018)

Name of Fruit	Area (In Hectares)	Production (In Tonnes)
Apple	453	502
Plum	416	1113
Peach	217	553
Apricot	37	40
Pear	421	1637
Cherry	0	0
Kiwi	11	0
Pomegranate	69	370
Olive	0	5
Persimmon	4	6
Strawberry	2	0
OTF	1177	3734
Green Almond	417	0
Almonds		146
Walnut	201	113
Piccanut	196	126
Hazelnut	1	0
NUTS & DRY FRUITS	815	384
Orange	5544	12935
Malta	667	1346
K.Lime	2749	2749
Galgal	491	1431
Grapes	14	16
CITRUS	9465	18483
Mango	21245	21028
Lichi	2712	2044
Guava	663	745
Aonala	668	1026
Jackfruit	109	149
Papaya	101	223
Grapes	16	35
Loquat	48	35
Karonda	5	3
Ber	5	6
Sapota	10	3
Fig	2	0
Banana	86	205
Jamun	254	289
Bael	12	16
Deon	33	97
OSTF	25969	25904

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1.6 Animal Husbandry

Livestock is the main wealth next to agriculture of the predominant population of the district. The entire terrain in the district is mountainous with high slopes and deep valleys. The development of agriculture, therefore, broadly depends upon the development of animal husbandry. Animal husbandry has several direct and indirect uses for a farmer and so it is an almost integral part of agriculture. To improve the fertility of the soil and to plough the fields, they need animals. Besides this milk and wool is also the need of the people. The people keep the following kind of animals: -

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|------------------|
| 1 | Cow | 2 | Buffalo |
| 3 | Sheep | 4 | Horse and Ponies |
| 5 | Mules | 6 | Donkey |
| 7 | Camel | 8 | Pigs |
| 9 | Dogs | 10 | Poultry |

Table 25: Showing Animal Husbandry Population Kangra District-2017-18

Name of animal	Sheep	Goats	Horse and pony	Mule	Donkey	Camels	Pigs	Yaks	Dogs	Others	Poultry
Numbers	84628	202694	3781	4068	390	16	637	84	40965	4	344296



Figure 29: Graph Showing Animal Husbandry Population Kangra District-2017-18

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Table 26: Showing Animal Husbandry Population Kangra District-2017-18

Bulls	Cows	Bulls	Cows	Total Cattle	Male	Female	Total
Cross Breed		Indigenous		Buffaloes			
39896	1822351	91316	45566	359129	12648	137071	149719

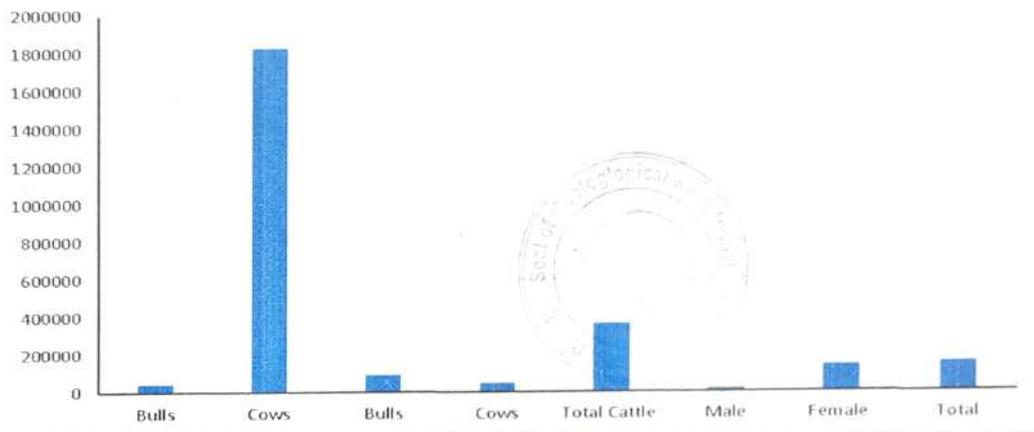


Figure 30: Graph Showing Animal Husbandry Population, Kangra District-2017-18

1.7 Fisheries

Kangra District is blessed with vast and variegated fisheries resources in the vast network of perennial rivers, streams, Khads and fast flowing cold waters, harboring wide variety of tropical species of fish. River system in the District constitutes river Beas and its tributaries namely Gaj Neugal, Manjhi, Benera and many other perennial small Khads. The following prominent varieties of fish family are found in the river and streams of Kangra District.

Mahaseer

Gid

Trout

Mirror carp

The main source of fishery cultivation is in the Pong Dam Reservoir. Fishing in these water is regulated by fisheries legislation under the Himachal Pradesh Fisheries Act, 1976. Fisheries development in Pong reservoir has helped in rehabilitation of the families displaced due to inundation. Small fishes are spotted on the Beas river where the water is deep and stagnant.

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Annual Production of Fisheries and Its Value of Catch in District Kangra

TOTAL PRODUCTION (In Tonnes)	2540.11
TOTAL VALUE OF FISH PRODUCE (Rs. IN LACS)	1330.00

Tor putitora (Mahaseer)

- II. Schizothorax plagiostomus (Gulguli)
- III. Lebeo dero (Gid)
- IV. Labeo Calbasu (Kalbans)

Channa punctatus (Sal)

- VI. Mystus seenghala (Singhara)
- VII. Labeo dicheilus (Kunh)



1.8 Flora

Majority of the Kangra district consist of Chil forest. Under the second category of the forest the Khair is predominant species. The third category consists of broad leave species but have got lot of bushy growth as well.

The forests in the district have been divided in to three categories:

1. Lower Shiwalik Chill Pine Forest
2. Northern dry mixed deciduous scrub forest.
3. Broad leaved forest.

The most prominent varieties of trees found in the area are

Simbal (Bombex malabaricum)	Mango (Magnifera indica)
Tun (Cedrela toana)	Several species of acasia and albizia
Salambra (Odina wodier)	Termnalia
Jamun (Enginia jambolana)	Larger tour
Bamboo	Shurubs
Vitex	Munj
Ber	Ipomea
Dodenea	

Forests:

The forests play a vital role in shaping the characteristic conditions of an area. Besides, these also influence the economic and social life of the people considerably. The forests provide valuable timber, medicinal herbs, and raw material for industries and also provide employment and play a vital role in conserving the soil and ensure timely rains. The forests of Kangra district have a great variety of vegetation due to variations in altitude, geological formations and climatic factors. The vegetation varies from dry scrub forests at lower elevation to alpine pasture at higher altitude. In between two extremities occur distinctive vegetation zones of chil, ban-oak, mixed coniferous (kail, spruce, fir) and kharsu, oak forests. Kangra forests have a large number of aromatic and medicinal plants which can be utilized for the pharmaceutical and ayurvedic medicines like dhoop, karu/kour, brahmi, kuth/khuth, bankakni etc. The forests of Kangra can be classified into seven main groups.

(i) **Ban-Oak Forests:**

These forests occur at elevation from 1,600 meters to 2,300 meters. There are, however, a few exceptions like the oak forests of Dhalun near Yol Cantonment, Shahpur, Manjgran and Khaniara where these forests have gone down to about 800 meters elevation.

(ii) **Chil Forests:**

The chil forests occur between elevations of 800 meters to 1,700 meters. The best growth is, however, between 1,200 meters to 1,700 meters.

(iii) **Deodar Forests:**

Deodar forests are only found in Dharamkot forests near Mcleodgang town and are exclusively of artificial origin.

(iv) **Kharsu Oak Forests:**

These forests are found between the altitudinal zone of 2,300 meters to 3,800 meters, the upper most limit of tree growth. This oak generally occurs as a pure crop spruce and fir is found scattered individually or in small groups of sites suitable for these species.

(v) **Mixed Coniferous (Kail, Spruce and Fir):**

These forests are only patchy between 2,100 meters to 3,000 meters elevation. Kail forests are practically absent. Towards the upper most extremities Kharsu Oak is found intimately mixed with fir and spruce. The common associates are walnuts, horse chestnut, dun, afar species, alums species etc.

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(vi) Alpine Scrub and Alpine Pastures:

This type extends in this division above 3,800 meters elevation and is represented by extensive alpine meadows with a few scattered patches of ever green branchy scrub of junipers acurva and rhododendron. The meadows are mostly composed of perennial herbs and grasses.

(vii) Miscellaneous Scrub Forests:

These forests are mainly found between 600 and 1,200-meters elevation and are composed mainly of tree/scrubs of khâir, kachnar, sins, kakrain, thingan, bil, etc. The under-growth consists of garna, mander. basuti, gandla etc. The forests are generally open, degraded due to over grazing and excessive exercise of various rights.

Table 27: Showing Total Forest cover in H.P.

Year	Reserved Forest (In Hect)	Protected Forest	Unclassified Forest	Other Forest	Total Forest (in Hect.)
2001-02	1,89,613	33,04,277	97,657	36,949	36,28,496
2002-03	1,89,613	33,04,277	97,657	36,949	36,28,496
2007-08	1,89,786	33,05,973	97,668	36,949	36,30,676

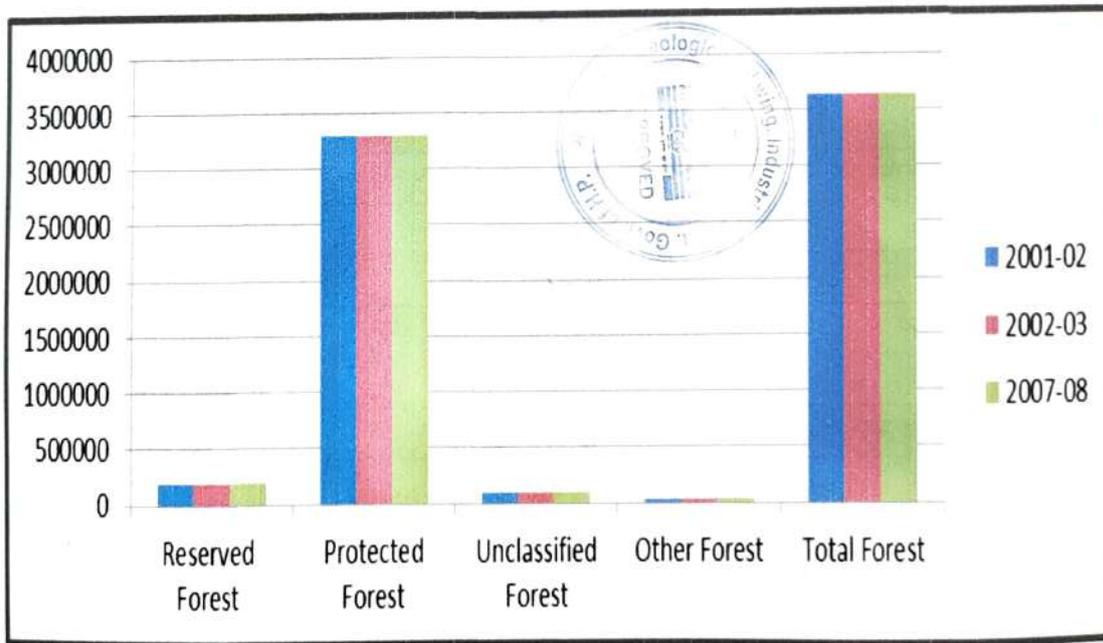


Figure 31: Graph Showing Total Forest Cover in Himachal Pradesh

MODIFIED MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION/ COLLECTION OF SAND, STONE AND RAJRI, FROM KHASRA NO'S. 156/1 & 156/2 MEASURING 03.71-27 HECTARES,
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PROP. M/S BHANDRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

Fauna

Mammals in Kangra

Zoological Name	English Name	Common Name
Felis bengalensis	Leopard cat	Mirag Bagh
Felis Chane	Jungle Cat	Jangli Billi
Muntucus muntisk	Barking Sear	Kakkar
Vaulpes bengalnsis	Fox	Lomari, Fohiki
Comis aureus	Jackal	Giddar
Macaca mulatta	Ressus monkey	Lal Bandar
Preshytes entellus	Langour	Langour
Hystrix indica	Porcupine	Sehal
Lepus nigricoilis	Hare	Khargosh, Sehru, Farru
Axis axis	Spotted Dear	Chital
Cervus unicolor	Samber	Samber
Hylopetes fimbriatus	Flying Squirrel	
Panthera pardus	Leopard	Cheeta
Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	Indian civet	Sakralu
Felis chaus	Jungle cat	
Hipposiderous armiger	The great Himalyan leafnosed Bat	Chamgadar
Paguma lavarta	Himalyan Palm civet	
BIRDS		
Zoological Name	English Name	Common Name
Milvus migrants	Vulture	Cheel, gidh Eell
Endynamys scolopacca	Koel	Koel
Colombia livia	Pigeon	Kabuttar
Coracias benglalenses	Blue jay	Nilkantha
Colums livia	Hawk	Baj
Francolius francolinus	Black partridge	Kala Tittar
Francolinus pondicerians	Grey partridge	Safed Tittar
Payo crisslatus	Pea cock	Mor

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Coturnix columnix	Common quail	Bater
Alectoris graeca	Chakor	Chakor
Crovis splendens	Crow	Kanwa
Protonotaria karneri	Parrot	Totta
Picois macei	Fulvourbreasted pied woodpecker	Kathfoura
Streptopalia decaocto	Ring dove	Ghugi
Streptopalia chinesis	Spotted dove	
Accipiter badius	Shikra	
Aquila rapex vindhian	Tawny eagle	
Dacula bicolor	Green pigeon	
Parus rufomuchalis	Titus	
Picus camus	Black napped woodpecker	Wood pecker
Dryocopus javensis	Woodpecker	
Acidotheres tristis	Common Myna	Ghatari
Terpsiphone paradise	Pradise flycatcher	Choti pinja
Passer domesticus	House sparrow	
Arduelis spinoides	Himalyan green finch	Chiria

Around leased out area and surrounding hills following are the common animals and birds

ANIMALS

Hare

Jackal

Monkey

Pig

Wild Bore

Barking Deer(kakkar)

Sambar



BIRDS

Chakor

Red Jungle Fowl

Grey Partridge (safed Tittar)

Crow

Black Partridge (Kala Tittar)

Wood pecker

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1.9 Climate of the Area

The region has four distinct seasons. The area experiences severe winter from December to March followed by severe summer season lasting from April to June. The area receives rain fall under the influence of south -west monsoon from July to mid-September followed by post - monsoon season lasting up to November.

The terrain in general has profound influence on the temperatures of a region. The temperature generally rises from the beginning of March till June, which is the hottest month of the year with mean minimum and maximum temperature of 25.6°C to 44°C respectively. With the onset of monsoons by the end of the June temperature begins to fall. The drop in day temperature is much more than the drop in night temperature. The night temperature falls rapidly after the withdrawal of monsoons by mid-September. The month of January is cooler month with the mean maximum and minimum temperature being 24°C and 1.7°C respectively. Under the influences of western disturbance, the temperature falls appreciably during winters and it may go even below 0° C.

Humidity is generally low throughout the year. During summer season, humidity is lowest 36 %. During monsoon months, it goes as high as 80-90%. The highest levels of humidity are observed in the month of August. The average humidity during synoptic hours is 53% and 62% respectively.

Table 28: Showing Monthly Mean Maximum and Minimum Temperature Data for Dharamshla Year 2013

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max. Temp.	16.8	17.7	22.4	25	31.6	28.8	27.6	26.8	27.4	25.7	21.3	16.5
Min. Temp.	6	7.2	11.7	14.1	20	21.2	21.4	20.6	19.9	18	10	6.8



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Graph Showing Monthly Mean Maximum and Minimum Temperature Data for Dharamshla Year 2013

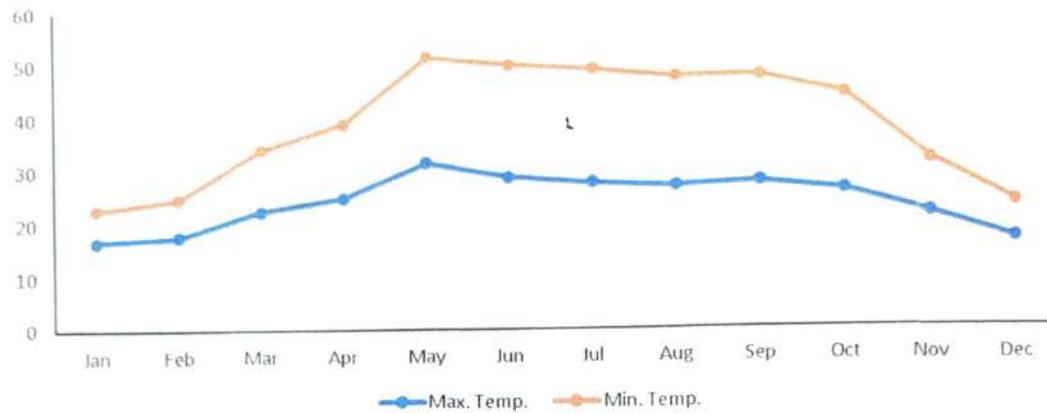


Figure 32: Monthly Mean Maximum and Minimum Temperature Data for Dharamshla Year 2013

(2) ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 Impact on Air

The magnitude of mining is not very high and restricted to the limited area as such there is hardly any impact other than dust emission to smaller extent which can be controlled by sprinkling water on the working face so that the dust be suppressed. Water sprinkling will be carried out twice a day over the unmetalled road that will be used to excavate the mineral.

2.2 Impact on Water

A total number of 5 check dams lease area with dimensions L X B X H = 20m X 1m X 2m as marked in Plate No. 3. have been proposed to stop flooding of the river. Therefore, it has no adverse impact on the flow of the river; neither there is any intake of Kuhl within the lease area or below the lease which could be affected.

2.3 Impact on Noise Level

The area is away from the habitation and the noise shall be caused only by plying tractors/tippers/trucks to bring mineral to the stone crusher site, which shall be kept under control

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by proper lubrication and the working would only be done during day time to keep noise level below the permissible limit prescribed. No blasting operations are involved as the process is only to lift the material manually and to load in tractors/tippers/trucks hence, the noise level will not exceed the required level.

2.4 Waste Disposal Arrangement, if Any

The waste which is silt mixed with sand shall generate and shall be dumped at the defined dumping place in consultation with Local Panchayat and the local villagers.

2.5 Socio Economic benefits

The mining shall provide employment to approx. 25-30 local people who are in need of additional source of income when they are free from agriculture engagements and shall be helpful in raising additional source of income.

2.6 Transport of Mineral

The lease area is in the river bed and there is very low to no traffic from the lease area till the approach road. However, for the transportation of the loaded vehicles to the nearest approach road, the vehicles may pass through private as well as Govt. Land. The project proponent shall made necessary arrangements between land owners (Pvt. & Govt.) and will take care of other issues if any at his own for material transportation to the nearest road.

The quarry site is located in the river bed of Chakki Khad. The site is approachable from NH-154 (Pathankot-Palmpur-Mandi Road), After crossing the Chakki Bridge; reaching Kandwal. Take a diversion on to Kandwal-Damtal Link Road after reaching village Lodhwan, 5 kms from Damtal an approach road of 1.5 kms leads to the lease area located in the river bed of Chakki khad.

As per proposed production of 68850 metric tonnes of material (including waste) shall be transported in a year by trucks. At this rate only 255 metric tonnes of material shall be transported at an average per day (Total working days 270/year) for which an average 17 trucks with 15 metric tonnes capacity are required.

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PART-III PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN/ RECLAMATION PLAN

1.1 MINE WASTE DISPOSAL

a) Year wise generation of mine waste Production of mine waste during Five Years

Table 29: Mine Waste Generated in Five Years

Year	1stYear	2ndYear	3rdYear	4thYear	5thYear	Total
Waste (Silt/ Clay) in M.T.	6885	6885	6885	6885	6885	34,425



Figure 32: Graph Showing Year Wise Mine Waste (Silt/Clay) in M.T.

During mining operation. Sub-grade minerals like silt/clay are likely to be generated. Since the mining lease area is a part of the river bed as such on such landform there is no possibility of occurrence of any soil cover. Silt/Clay will be separated from sand after washing at the stone crusher unit. The generated waste will be then dumped at the defined dumping place in consultation with Local Panchayat and the local villagers

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b) Cost of Mine Waste Disposal

The material shall be brought to the dump site mechanically and manually and it shall add a little addition to the mining cost around Rs.10/- per tonne of waste. The total waste production in 5 years is 45,900 tonnes. The total cost of dumping shall be around Rs.4,59,000/- in 5 years.

1.2 Top Soil Arrangement

There is no top soil available in the river bed.

1.3 Preventive Retaining Structures.

No preventive measures have been proposed.

1.4. Plantation & Re-grassing work

The afforestation programme is the foremost important to improve the environment and ecological balance of the area. Grasses and bushes which have fibrous roots must be grown as these helps in binding of soil and moreover, it provides fodder for the local animals. Furthermore, indigenous trees and plant species will be grown with consultation with the experts, based on the characteristics of soil, topography and climatic conditions. The site for year wise plantation is shown in plate no. 3. The year wise area proposed for plantation is as under:

Table 30: Proposed Plantation and Re-grassing

S. No.	Year	Area in Sq. Mts.	No of Plants
1	1 st Year	1000	Local Grass Seeding and 100 plants
2	2 nd year	1000	Local Grass Seeding and 100 plants
3	3 rd year	1000	Local Grass Seeding and 100 plants
4	4 th Year	1000	Local Grass Seeding and 100 plants
5	5 th Year	1000	Local Grass Seeding and 100 plants
	Total	5000	500

The total cost of plantation and its protection by engaging a part time Gardner shall cost 24,000 per year and in five years; the expenditure shall amount to Rs.1,20,000. The estimated survival rate proposed to be achieved shall be 80% for plants.

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(PRIVATE LAND, RIVER BED), FALLING IN MAUZA LODHWAN, MOHAL LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH. FOR SH. PAWAN KUMAR,
PROP. M/s BHANDRAL STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE GAGWAL, P.O. BHADROYA, TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Strategy for protection of point of public utility Etc.: -

There is no point of public utility or of interest which need to be protected while under taking mining operations.

2. Man power development: -

Around 25-30 local people shall be employed to carry on the mining and associated activities and preference shall be given to employ 100% local people.

3. Use of Mineral: -

The applicant intends to mine sand, stone & bajri from the lease area. The extracted river bed material will be used to feed an established stone crusher unit by the name and style of "M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher".

4. Disaster Management & Risk Assessment: -

The mining lease area is the part of a river bed which is prone to some risk hazards but there will not be any major risk hazards associated with the entire extraction process.

The possible risk hazards selected for this project are: -

- Flooding
- Drowning
- Accident damage caused during mineral extraction, loading, transportation and waste disposal
- Earthquakes



Risk Reduction Recommendations: -

- Mining operation should be stopped during rainy days or monsoon.
- Digging of deep pits should not be allowed.
- Workers should be moved to safer place at the time of flood alert.
- Operations carried out during day time only in good visibility.
- Overloading never be allowed.
- To assure safe transportation truck drivers with proper driving license should be employed, and maximum permissible speed limit should be ensured and after loading truck should be covered properly to prevent spillage.

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5. Any other relevant information: -

The mining lease area is situated in the river bed of Chakki Khad and the Khad gets sufficiently replenished during the monsoon /rainy season. Further, a lot of construction activities are going on in the Private and Government sector. Grit and sand are the basic requirement for the constructions and there is necessity of such activity to flourish so that the requirement of material could be met locally.



PART-IV
CERTIFICATE
&
DECLARATION



CERTIFICATE

Certified that the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 Matliferous Mines Regulation 1961 and other guidelines issued from time to time, in this regard have been complied for the preparation of Modified Mining Plan for extraction of sand, stone & bajri over an area situated in **Khasra No.s' 156/1 & 156/2, measuring 03-71-27 Hect. (Private Land, River Bed)** Falling in Mauza Lodhwan, Mohal Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh for **Sh. Pawan Kumar, Prop. M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher, Village Gagwal, P.O. Bhadroya, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.**

While preparing the mining plan including progressive mine closer plan all statutory rules, regulation, orders made by competent authorities of the State or Central Government or orders passed by Courts have been taken into consideration.

The information provided and the data furnished in this Mining Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date

Place



[Handwritten Signature]

Indresh Nath Dhiman
(Retd. State Geologist)
 Sun-shine cottage, Floor above parking,
 Near Anchal provisional store, Rajhana
 Road, Sector-4, New Shimla 171009.
 R.Q.P. No. H.P./R.Q.P./20/1/2015

Declaration

This is to declare that the Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of mine for extraction of Sand, Stone & Bajri situated in Khasra No.s' 156/1 & 156/2, measuring 03-71-27 Hect. (Private Land, River Bed) Falling in Mauza Lodhwan, Mohal Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, has been prepared with my consent and approval and that we/I shall abide by all commitment there under.

"The Mining Plan" and 'Progressive Mine Closure Plan' complies all statutory rules, regulations, orders made by competent authorities of State or Central Government or orders passed by courts have been taken into consideration and wherever specific permission is required, shall be obtained.

We undertake to implement all the measures proposed in this Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan' in a time bound manner.

We have deposited a sum of Rs. Nil 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 my/our part, the approval of Mining Plan may be withdrawn and the aforesaid sum assured may be forfeited.

Date: -

Place: -



Pawan Singh

Sh. Pawan Singh,
Prop. M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher,
 R/o Village Gagwal, P.O. Bhadroya,
 Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,
 Himachal Pradesh

Annexure R-14/3



**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/2013/210-M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher

Dated: 2015

To

Sh. Pawan Kumar,
M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher,
Village-Gagwal, P.O. Bhadroya,
Tehsil-Nurpur, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

Subject: Project proposal for Extraction/collection of Sand, Stone & Bajri from river bed by Sh. Pawan Kumar – Environmental Clearance-reg.

Sir,

This has a reference to your application dated 25/03/15 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 39th Meeting held on May 26-28, 2015. The said project involves following salient features:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Project type | : Extraction/collection of Sand, Stone & Bajri from river bed. |
| b. Project Location | : Khasra Number 156, Mauza & Mohal Lodhwan/Tipri, Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H.P. |
| c. Project Capacity | : 24,750 TPA (1,23,750 MT for 5 year). |
| d. Mining Area | : 3-71-27 Hectare (Private land, River bed). |
| e. Working Plan | : Strictly as per Working-cum-Environment Management Plan approved by Geological Wing of Industries Department, Himachal Pradesh. |
| f. EMP costs | : Rs. 8.00 Lakhs (Capital cost), Rs. 1.00 Lakhs/annum (Recurring cost). |
| 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 22nd Meeting held on 21st July, 2015 and considered the recommendations made by SEAC in its 39th Meeting held on May 26-28, 2015. 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, GoI 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 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.

Shubra

M/s Bhandral 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 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

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M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher 3/4

- 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 SEIAA 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 order/renewal of mining lease from the competent authority.

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)
Member Secretary

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority
Himachal Pradesh

Endst. No. As Above. *2349-2357*
Copy to following for further necessary action:

Dated: *13/8/2015*

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 Government of Himachal Pradesh 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.

(Signature)
Member Secretary

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority
Himachal Pradesh

M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher 4/4



**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

Dated: 01/08/2022

F. No. SIA/HP/MIN/273811/2022 (HPSEIAA/2013/210), 602-609

To

**Sh. Pawan Kumar M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher,
Village-Gagwal, P.O. Bhadroya, Tehsil- Nurpur,
District- Kangra, Himachal Pradesh-176202**

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

Sir/Madam,

This has a reference to your online application No. SIA/HP/MIN/273811/2022 for seeking extension of validity period of environmental clearance granted vide EC letter No HPSEIAA/2013/210-M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher2349-2357 dated 13/08/2015 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 SEIAA in its 58th meeting held on 21/07/2022, approved the extension of validity of the period of another 5 years or upto the date of valid mining plan whichever is earlier with the following additional conditions:

1. The terms and conditions of Environment Clearance letter shall remain same as imposed in EC letter.
2. The implementation of Terms and Conditions shall be sole responsibility of project proponent during 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 the matter with Director (DEST) for this purpose within one month from issuance of this letter.
4. The project proponent, before start of mining operations, shall install CCTV cameras on the mining site covering all angles of mining site including entry & exit points. These cameras shall be theft and tamper proof. Where electricity/power is not available solar energy based cameras shall be installed with adequate battery backups. Date-wise video records w.r.t. CCTV camera shall be hosted & stored online and online portal link shall be shared with the office of Director-cum-Member Secretary, HPSEIAA through official e-mail: dbt-hp@nic.in.

Member Secretary
State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority,
Himachal Pradesh.

Endst. No. As Above.

Dated: 2022.

Copy to following for further necessary action:

1. The Secretary (Environment), MoEF&CC, 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 Govt. of Himachal Pradesh Shimla-171001.
5. Adviser (IA), MoEF&CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003.
6. Additional Pr. Chief Conservator of Forests, MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Dehradun, C/o Forest Research Institute, P.O. New Forest, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248006.
7. Monitoring Cell, MoEF&CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003
8. Record File.

Member Secretary
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority,
Himachal Pradesh.

Annexure R-14/4

निशानदेही फैसला

Seal of the Copying Department
Deputy Commissioner's Office
Kangra Distt.

केस न0 67/NT/2021

दिनांक 01-11-2021

तारिख दायर 18-08-2021

तारिख फैसला 01-12-2021

प्रार्थना पत्र निशानदेही केस न0 67/NT/2020 दिनांक 01-11-2021 शीर्षक मुकदमा पवन कुमार वनाम तमीर राज, सुदेश कुमार महाल लोधवां मौजा लोधवां उप तहसील गंगथ जिला कांगडा हि0 प्र0 ।

प्रार्थना पत्र निशानदेही क्षेत्रीय कानूनगो सौहडा को भेजी गई थी । मौका पर निशानदेही दिनांक 01-11-2021 को क्षेत्रीय कानूनगो सौहडा के द्वारा की गई । क्षेत्रीय कानूनगो सौहडा ने प्रार्थना पत्र निशानदेही की रिपोर्ट दी है । रिपोर्ट कानूनगो का अवलोकन किया गया। रिपोर्ट अनुसार निशानदेही वादी पवन कुमार पुत्र हरवंस सिंह को मन्जूर है व प्रतिवादी तमीर राज पुत्र जसवन्त सिंह , सुदेश कुमार पुत्र केसर सिंह को मन्जूर है । ब्याल कलमदन्द करके साथ सलबन है ।

इस प्रार्थना पत्र पर अब मजौद कार्यवाही की कोई जरूरत ना है । प्रार्थना पत्र निशानदेही स्वीकार किया जाता है । सुनाया गया । अतः मिसल तरतीव व तकमील दाखिल दफतर की जाती है ।

सहायक समाहर्ता
द्वितीय श्रेणी गंगथ
जिला कांगडा हि0 प्र0

2023 3/11/2021

2023 3/11/2021

2023 3/11/2021

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Deputy Commissioner's Office
Kangra Distt.

आम

मी पवन कुमार पुत्र हरकेश सिंह २१० मंगल
मी निमल राज पुत्र जसवंत सिंह - १६ लोखंडा ७५५
मी सुखी सिंह पुत्र केवल सिंह - १६ लोखंडा ७५५

मुझसे लाट पर आम सिपा रो के निवासेही श्री जगत
136 मधु सिंह व जसलाल AC Dindraदे गंगोप पवन
कुमार पुत्र देवरा सिंह वरुण जी काउ पट निवासेही
मेषा पर निरदास कानूनवा लेशा वरुण के वी की है
हम कापरी कालपी श्री के कापरी पलापु म पुपट सुरीय
व पिता जस के लिफत निवासेही हम गंगो ही
हमप पर फरी का है

RO & AC

1) P. Saini 2) T. Jaiswal

3) S. Gaur
11/12/2021

Attested
[Signature]
11/12/21

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
KANGRA DISTRICT
NO. 273 - 31/12/21

Recd
[Signature]
2/12/2021

निशान देही रिपोर्ट
दिनांक 1.11.2024

Seal of the Copying Department
Deputy Commissioner's Office
Kangra Distt.

श्रीमान जी,

सुलोक आदेश संख्या केस नंबर 67/NT/2024 नामक वस्तीलगा
गंगम प्रार्थना पत्र निशान देही फल जमाद बनाय तिरु रण और कावु और कठक
नंबर 156 रकबा 8-11-27 म म वासु म हाल लोका उपर (दिहा) की
निशान देही देव पलाय देव स्वयं राण जमाद कसय राण देहा व-वासा
सहित नाम व पुत्रु-पुत्रा पर पवन जमाद कापी व तिरु रण - कुडय
जमाद एवम नाम व

मात्र पर वृदाय कापी व प्रोकापी गंग और रकबा 156 हा
हाद मात्र पर कठकी ए-उम ह किले नवीन नं 156 रकबा 1-25-26
व 156 रकबा 1-25-27 म म वासु म हाल लोका उपर व नं 156 रकबा 1-25-26
निशान देही देव देव-अनेक निशान देही के फल 10(2) के माननीय
विभागाय राण देहा के देहा निशान देहा व कसय म हाल के मलय
नमाल रकबा देव कुडका वना पाक व सुड कटके और उलय नं. 156 व
दाहिने मीठ 14 + 10 + 98 + 54 + 10 + 9 + 32 + 13 मी 9 पश्चिमी मीठ 51 + 58
मी व उत्तरी मीठ 113 मी व पूर्वी मीठ 15 + 24 + 7 मी 9 नं 156
की पश्चिमी मीठ 150 मी व उत्तरी मीठ 146 मी व पूर्वी मीठ 71 + 85 + 2 + 76
मी व दक्षिण मीठ 57 + 24 मी उत्तरी व दक्षिण मीठ पर मीठ व
सुपरिदेव नलक कटका दे देहा मलय उम जमाद वना मलय पर जमाद मलय
एवम दे देहा दे देहा मलय उम जमाद वना मलय पर जमाद मलय
कटके म म जमाद मलय पर व उलय मलय मलय मलय मलय मलय

जतीया निशान देही :-
मात्र पर व देहा निशान देही दे व दे व उलय मलय
सहम दे मलय उलय मलय मलय मलय मलय मलय मलय मलय
नं निशान देही मलय मलय मलय निशान देही मलय मलय मलय मलय
म उलय मलय

[Signature]
01.11.2024

STYER
23
3/11/24



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.

Singh
Advocate(s)

Dr. D. VASWAMY
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
Partner
Client(s)

D/3273/2023
NIDHI KUMAR
Nidhi

D/3493/2023
YASH TAIN
Yash



- 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
Mankotia
- 4) Goldmine Stone Crusher Sudhir Singh Prop. R-10, 25 Gold Mine Stone Crusher
Sudhir Singh
- 5) Bhandral Stone Crusher Bajji Sreenax Prop. R-14, 15, 29 Bhandral Stone Crusher
Bajji Sreenax
Pawson Kumar vill. Gagwal (Tipri) Teh. Nurpur
Distt. Kanara (H.P.)
- 6) SCS Stone Crusher Gramin Udyog Prop. R-24 SCS Stone Crusher Gramin Udyog
Mankaran Singh
- 7) Shivam Stone Crusher Mahinderpal Partner. R-13, 21 - For Shivam Stone Crusher
Mahinderpal
Partner

G.A: A-131, Sector-46, Noida, Ph. 886020443
 Supreme Court of India, New Delhi-110001
 E-131, Sector-46, Noida, Ph. 886020443