

**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

INDEX

S.NO	PARTICULARS	PG NO
1.	Reply Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No 9	01-07
3.	Copy of the Mining Plan of the Respondent No.9 is marked as Annexure R-9/1	08-76
4.	Copy of the Environment Clearance of the Respondent No.9 is marked as Annexure R-9/2	77-90
5.	Copy of the Annual Demarcation reports of the Respondent No.9 is marked as Annexure R-9/3	91-98
6.	Vakalatnama	99-100

Sanjeev Dogra
RESPONDENT NO.9

THROUGH COUNSEL

Place: New Delhi
Date: 03.09.2025

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BEFORE THE HONBLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: 1034 OF 2024

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K SANJEEV DOGRA

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.....RESPONDENT

**REPLY IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 20.03.2025 ON BEHALF
OF RESPONDENTS NO. 9 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 Respondents are licensed Mining leaseholders, who are undertaking mining operations in adherence with all the applicable rules and regulations made by regulating authorities.
3. That the Respondents are 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 Respondents.

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

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 Respondents 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 Respondents have 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 Respondents are 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 Respondents have 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 Respondents are 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. 9

1. That the **Respondent no. 9, Nandi Stone Crusher Mining Lease Area** was granted mining lease for an area of **08-64-00 Hectares** situated at **Khasra no 527/495/2/1 Mohal Pail, Mauza Khanni, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P.** for excavation of building stone by way of the duly registered lease **dated 30.07.2020** executed by the government of the state of Himachal Pradesh **valid up to 29.07.2025.**

2. That the **Respondent No. 16, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher VPO Kandwal Tehsil Nurpur Distt Kangra H.P** is operating a Wet Stone Crusher that produces Stone Aggregate and Coarse Sand using building stones/ Bajra from the licensed mining leases.

3. The said lease dated 30.07.2020 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 Respondent No.9 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-9/1.**

4. The Respondent obtained **Environment Clearance** from the State level impact assessment authority (SEIAA) issued on **15.01.2025** under EC File No/ identification No : **HPSEIAA/2017-540.**

The EC of Respondent No. 9 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-9/2.**

5. That the Respondent obtained the Consent to Operate (C.T.O) dated **31.01.2024** from the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board which was valid till **10.09.2024**.

The CTO and fresh application of Respondent No. 16 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-16/1**.

6. That the aforementioned facts with respect to the permissions obtained by the Respondent also stand duly confirmed by the report of the Joint Committee constituted by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present O.A vide order dated 07.11.2024.
7. That the Respondent is carrying out operations of mining /excavation at the allotted mining lease site as per the terms and conditions listed in the required permissions and clearances.

The annual demarcation reports of Respondent No.9 are hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-9/3**.

8. That the Respondent does not indulge in any illegal, unscientific mining/Crushing or transportation of illegally excavated mining material. The Respondent is undertaking mining/stone crushing operations in compliance with requisite standards provided by the regulating authorities.
9. That the Respondent is carrying out operations of Stone crushing using excavated stones from the allotted mining lease site as per the terms and conditions listed in the required permissions and clearances.
10. That the Respondent has installed a desilt treatment plant for waste water discharge and the same has been verified by the Joint Committee in its Final report on page 10.
11. That the Respondent is not undertaking any action resulting in diversion of river flow or causing any harm to the environment.
12. That the Respondent is undertaking stone crushing by way of wet stone crusher plants and not dry-stone crusher plants. Wet stone crusher plants produce stone aggregate and coarse sand through a water-based system that

does not involve emission of dust and air pollutants. The unnecessary installation of dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in a wet stone crusher plant will choke the filter and result in improper functioning.

13. That the Respondent has provided water sprinkling systems on the periphery of the stone crusher units and is using a wet process for the production of Stone Aggregate and Coarse Sand due to which no dust emission is caused.

14. That it is humbly submitted on the issue of construction of retaining structures that the Mining plan of the Respondent No. 9, specifically mentions on page 27 and Page 59 of Annexure R9/2 that the same is not required to be constructed, thus the same has not been done.

“4.2 Year wise Production (pg. 27)

The lease area fall within the corridor of the Khad, therefore no Protective structure can be constructed within lease area.

However, No soil Dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed. ”

“1.4. Check dams (pg. 59)

There is no mining lease area where bank protection measure can be undertaken.”



RESPONDENT NO.9

THROUGH COUNSEL

Place: New Delhi

Date: 03.09.2025



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.....RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I Sham Singh, Partner M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village & P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur. Dist. Kangra, H. P. hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. I am the authorised representative on behalf of the Respondent No.9 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.

Sanjiv

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Sanjiv
I Identify the Deponent who has signed in my Presence

Verified at New Delhi on 03 SEP 2025 day of _____, 2025 that the contents of para 1 of 3 of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

03 SEP 2025

Sanjiv

DEPONENT



VERIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
.....
Smt./M...
No. W/o Dip...
identified by him...
has solemnly affirmed before me at Delhi
on.....
that the contents of the affidavit which
have been read & explained to me are
true and correct to his knowledge
30

Yesha Neef

ANNEXURE R-9/1

REGISTERED

No Udyog-Bhu(Khani-4)Laghu-502/09
 Government of Himachal Pradesh
 Department of Industries
 "Geological Wing"
 Dated: Shimla- 171001,

2017

To

Sh. Sham Singh,
 Partner M/s Nandi Stone Crusher,
 Village & P. O. Kandwal,
 Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H. P.

Subject:-

Approval of Mining Plan of area applied for renewal of mining lease for collection/extraction of sand, stone & bajri from Khasra No. 527/495/2/1 measuring to 8-84-00 Hects. (Pvt. land, River Bed) falling in Mohal Pall, Mauza Khanni of Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H. P. for which letter of Intent has been issued on 27-9-2016.

Dear Sir

In exercise of powers conferred by Rule 36 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015, I hereby approve the above said Mining Plan for the purpose of obtaining Environment Clearance from the competent authorities of the area applied for renewal of mining lease for which the letter of intent has been issued on 27-9-2016. The mining plan is approved for a period of five years from the date of execution of mining lease deed. 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 man made, 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 amendements/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 which ever 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 any thing 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 Mining Plan, the financial assurance deposited by the said lessee shall be liable to forfeited.

Enclosed:- Copy of approved Mining Plan.

Yours faithfully,

State Geologist
Himachal Pradesh
Shimla-171001.
Contact No. 0177 2657339
Dated: 20/11/2017

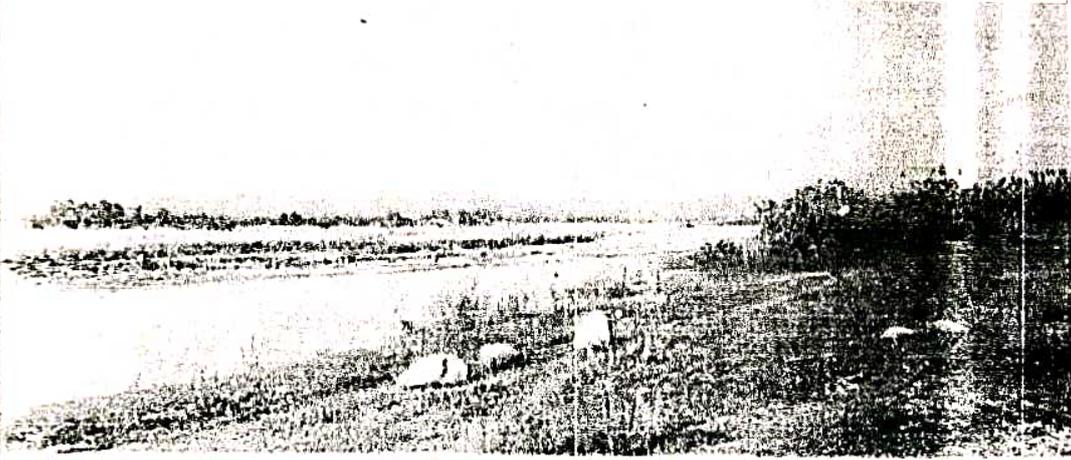
Endst. No As above.

Copy for kind information to:-

1. The Mining Officer, Kangra at Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra, H. P. alongwith a copy of Mining Plan for further necessary action.
2. Sh. Subhash Sharma, R.Q. P. # 207, Basant Vihar, Kasumpti, Shimla - 171009, H. P.

State Geologist
Himachal Pradesh
Shimla-171001.

**MINING PLAN
MINOR MINERAL LEASE
FOR SAND, STONE & BAJRI
SITUATED IN KHASRA No. 527/495/2/1,
AREA MEASURING 8.6400 HECTARE,
FALLING MAUZA PAIL,
MOHAL KHANNI, TEHSIL NURPUR,**



**,LETTER of INTENT' GRANTED IN FAVOUR OF
Shri SHAM SINGH, PARTNER M/s NANDI STONE
CRUSHER,
VILLAGE & POST OFFICE KANDWAL,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,
HIMACHAL PRADESH
2016**

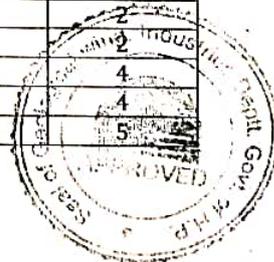


**MINING PLAN
PART OF CHAKI RIVER,
MINOR MINERAL LEASE
FOR SAND, STONE & BAJRI
SITUATED IN KHASRA No. 527/495/2/1,
AREA MEASURING 8.6400 HECTARE,
FALLING MAUZA PAIL, MOHAL KHANNI,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,**

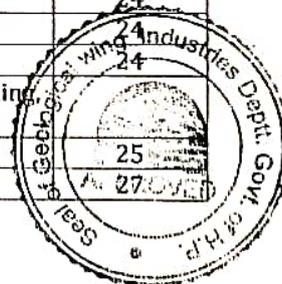
**LETTER OF INTENT
GRANTED IN FAVOUR OF
Shri SHAM SINGH, PARTNER M/s NANDI STONE CRUSHER,
VILLAGE & POST OFFICE KANDWAL,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,
HIMACHAL PRADESH**

Index

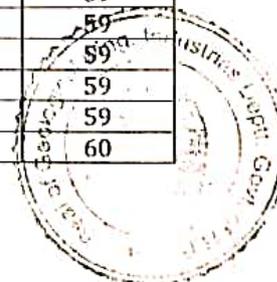
S.NO	INTRODUCTION	PAGE NO.
PART I		
1	GENERAL	
1.1	Name & Address of the applicant	1
1.2	Status of the Applicant	2
1.3	Mineral which the Applicant intends to Mine	2
1.4	Period for which the mining lease is granted	2
1.5	Name & Address of H.P.R.Q.P preparing the Mining Plan	2
1.6	Name of the Prospecting Agency	2
1.7	Detailed prospecting of the leased blocks undertaken by	2
2	Location and Approach of the Area (Location Map)	2
2.1	Toposheet no.	2
2.2	Location of the Area	2
2.2a	Detail of area	4
2.3	Distances from Important places in Kilometers	4
2.4	Approach of the Area	5



3	Physiographical Aspect of the Area	
3.1	General	5
3.2	Altitude of the Area	6
3.3	Climate of the Area	7
3.4	Rainfall	8
3.5	Any other important Feature	9
3.6	Description of Mining Area	9
PART -II		
1	Description of the area in which mine is situated	
1.1	General	9
1.2	Name of River/ Stream and its gradient in which the lease is situated	9
1.3	Drainage System	9
1.4	Type of Drainage	9
1.5	Origin of river	9
1.6	Altitude of Origin	9
1.7	Geometry of the Catchment	9
1.8	Annual Deposition of the Place of Mining	11
1.9	The Competency of the river/stream at the mining site	11
1.11	The level of HFL	12
1.12	The thread of deepest water in meandering.	12
2	Geology	
2.1	The Regional Geology of the Area	12
2.2	Local Geology of the area	14
2.3	Geology of the lease area	16
2.4	The nature of boulders, cobbles, sand etc	18
2.5	Nature of rock and their Altitude	18
2.6	Description of Annual Deposition w.r.t the Geology of catchment area and other factors	18
3	Reserves	
3.1	General	19
3.2	Percentage wise distribution of Mineral	19
3.3	Estimate of Geological Reserve	20
3.4	Estimate of Mineable Reserves of each Mineral	21
3.5	Depth of mining	24
3.6	Estimate Annual Deposition of Mineral	24
3.6	Total reserve	24
4	Mine development and plan of Progressive Mining Method of Mining	
4.1	General	25
4.2 a	Development and Production at the end of 1 st year	27



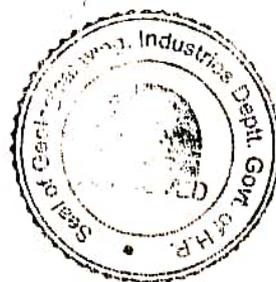
4.2 b	Development and Production at the end of 2 nd year	28
4.2 c	Development and Production at the end of 3 rd year	29
4.2 d	Development and Production at the end of 4 th year	30
4.2 e	Development and Production at the end of 5 th year	31
4.3	End use of Mineral	31
4.4	Detail of Road Transport	33
PART III		
1	Base Line Data (Detail of the Land use and Social aspect of area)	
1.1	Detail of Population Distribution	34
1.2	Socio-Economic Of the Village	37
1.3	Land use within 5km radius	39
1.4	Agriculture	43
1.5	Horticulture	46
1.6	Animal Husbandry	47
1.7	Fisheries	49
1.8	Flora & Fauna	50
1.9	Climate of the Area	53
2	Environment Management Plan	
2.1	Impact on Landuse Pattern and Topography	54
2.2	Impact on Climate	55
2.3	Impact on air	55
2.4	Impact on Noise Level	55
2.5	Impact on Flora & Fauna	56
2.6	Impact on soil cover	56
2.7	Impact on Hydrology	56
2.8	Waste Disposal Management, if any	56
2.9	Socio-economic Benefits	56
2.10	Transportation of Mined Mineral	57
PART IV PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN/RECLAMATION PLAN		
1.1	Reclamation	58
1.2	Mine waste Disposal	58
1.3	Top Soil utilization	59
1.4	Preventive Check Dams	59
1.5	Plantation Work	59
1.6	Strategy for Protection Of Point Of Public Utility Etc.	59
1.7	Manpower Development	59
1.8	Use of Mineral	59
1.9	Disaster Management & Risk Assessment	59
1.10	Recommendation for Risk Reduction	60



*Declaration
Certificate of RQP*

MAP INDEX

S. No.	Title	Plate No.
1.	Locational Plan	1
2.	Geological Plan	2
3.	Plan Showing working pit Position at the End of 1 st to 5 th year.	3
4.	Buffer Zone 5 Square Kilometer Map.	4



MINING PLAN

Part of Chakki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra

Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

**MINING PLAN OF PART OF CHAKKI KHAD,
MINOR MINERAL LEASES FOR
SAND, STONE AND BAJRI,
SITUATED IN KHASRA No. 527/495/2/1,
AREA MEASURING 8.6400 HECTARE,
FALLING MAUZA /MOHAL : PAIL/KHANNI,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,
GRANTED IN FAVOUR OF
Shri SHAM SINGH, PARTNER M/s NANDI STONE CRUSHER,
VILLAGE & POST OFFICE KANDWAL,
TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA,
HIMACHAL PRADESH**

INTRODUCTION:

M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, a partnership concerns with Shri Sham Singh, Village P.O. Lodiawan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, had applied for renewal for mining lease for mining sand, stone and Bajri, for which a conditional 'Letter of Intent' has been issued vide letter No. Udyog-Bhu(Khiani-4) Laghu- 502/09-2324 dated 27-09-2016.

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

The leased block is a part of perennial Chakki Khad, a primary tributary of the River Beas. It lies at about 75 Km. from Dharamsala, the headquarter town of district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.

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

Shri Sham Singh

1.1. B. Address of the applicant -

MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

Village: Kandwal,
 Post Office: Kandwal,
 Tehsil; Nurpur,
 District Kangra.

- 1.2 **Status of the applicant**
 M/s Nandi Stone Crusher is a partnership concern with Shri Sham Singh as a partner.
- 1.4 **Minerals which the Applicant intends to mine**
 The applicants intend to mine stone, bajri and sand. The stones and bajri will be used in crushing unit for making angular grit. The River - borne sand, after being sieved is sold for construction industry depending upon the market demand.
- 1.5 **Period for which the mining leases are granted and further renewed.**
 Five years.
- 1.6 **Name and address of the RQP preparing the Mining Plan:**
1. Subhash Sharma
 Flat No. 207, Basant Vihar
 Kasumpti, Shimla: -171009.
 Registration No.HP/RQP/01/1/2004
 Mobile No. 09816029594
 2. Jhumpa C. Jamwal
 No. 21, Type IV, HP Government Officers Residences,
 Mehli, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
 RQP Registration
 NoHP/RQP/21/1/2016
 Mobile No. 9418909890
- 1.6. **Name and address of the prospecting agency**
 Detailed survey and exploration for this 'Mining Plan' was undertaken by the RQPs. Secondary data for this report was collected from concerned departments such as Department of Agriculture etc.

2. Location and Approach of the area**2.1 Topo-sheet No.**

Survey of India sheet No.
 Scale

43 P/15 (New 143V15)
 1:50,000



MINING PLAN

East of Chahki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

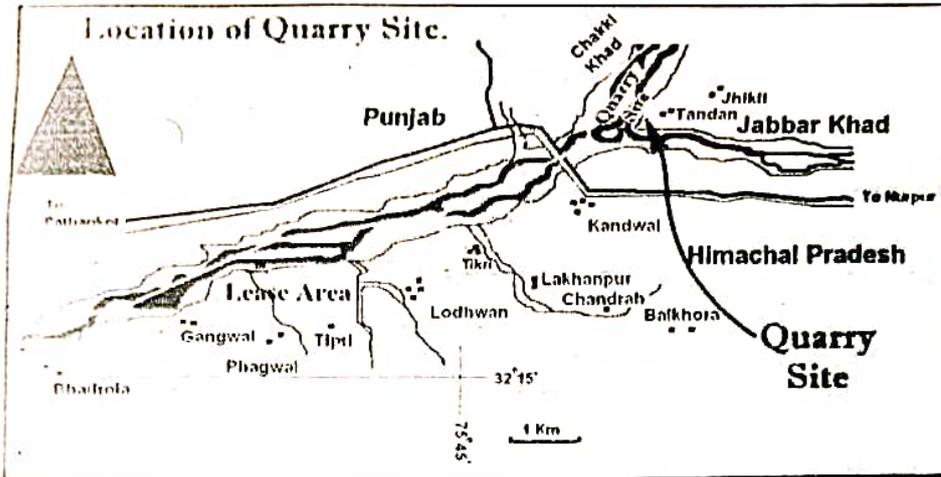


Figure 1: Location of leased out area

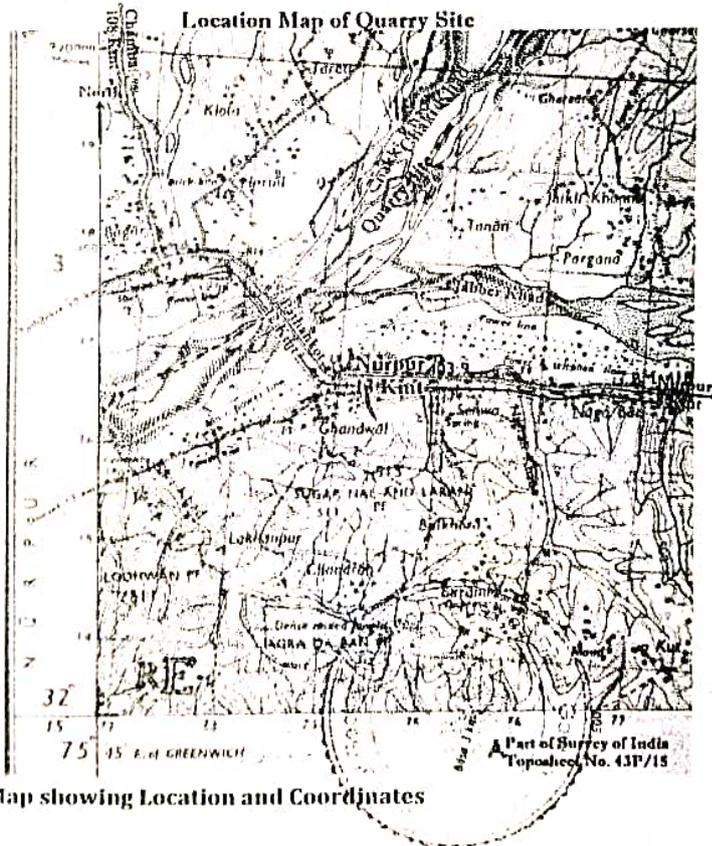


Figure 2: Map showing Location and Coordinates

MINING PLAN

Plot of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

Table 1 : Co-Ordlnates of the Lease Area.

Latitude	Longitude
32° 17' 40.5" N	75° 46' 43.4" E
32° 17' 24.8" N	75° 46' 31.4" E

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

Table 2:-Revenue Details of Lease Area.

Sr. No	Khasra Number	Area Hectares	Status	Owner of Land	Kism	Mauza & Mohal
1	527/495/2/1	8.6400	Private Land	Private Land	Gair Mumkin Khad	Khanni/Pail
		Total	8.6400 Hectares			

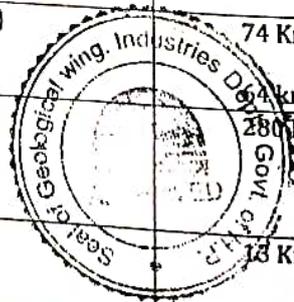
Village: -	Pail
Panchayat: -	Khhani
Post Office: -	Khanni
Tehsil: -	Nurpur
District: -	Kangra
Sub-Divisional Office (Civil): -	Nurpur
Divisional Office (Forest): -	Nurpur
Range Office (Forest): -	Nurpur
Sub Divisional Office (IPH): -	Nurpur
Sub Divisional Office (PWD): -	Indora
State : Himachal Pradesh	

2.3 Distances from Important Places:

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

Table 3: Showing important distances from the area

Sr. No	Place	Distance
1	Nurpur (Sub- Division Office) • Road	14 Km
2	Dharamsala (District Headquarter) • Road • Airport	74 Km
3	Shimla (State Capital), • Road • Narrow gauge Railway • Airport	280 Km
4	Pathankot (Punjab) • Road • Broad gauge Railway	113 Km



MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra

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2.4 Approach of the Area

The site is approachable from Mandi Pathankot National Highway No. 154 via Katcha Track from quarry site. The a katcha track leads to quarry site in Chakki Khad at distance less than two km. as shown in figure 3.

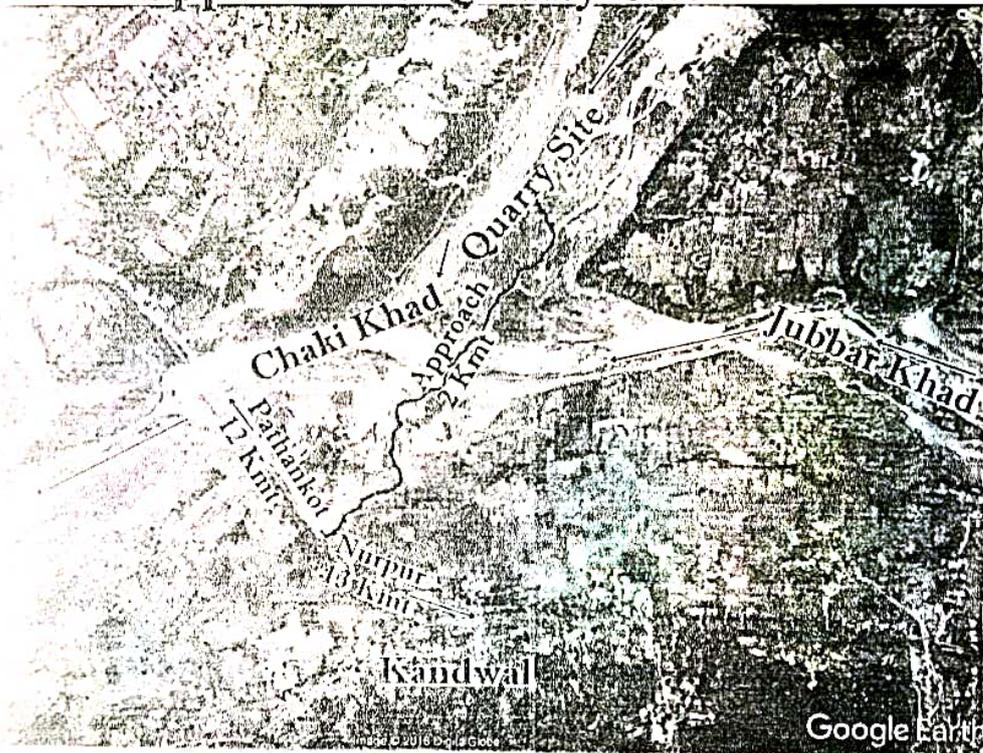
Approach to Quarry Site

Figure 3: Approach to Quarry site

3. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL ASPECT OF THE AREA**3.1 General Physiography:**

The area in general is a part of the Lesser Himalaya. The Lesser Himalayas, located in north-western India in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in north-central India in the state of Sikkim, and in north-eastern India in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, range from 1,500 to 5,000 meters in height.

The Kangra district can be divided into following four distinct zone as per elevation (Figure 4)

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

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Relief Map of District Kangra

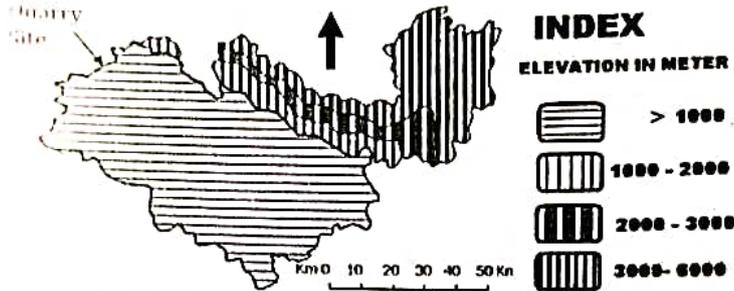


Figure 4:
Relief map of the
Kangra District.

The district can be

divided into three distinct zones as per slope

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

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

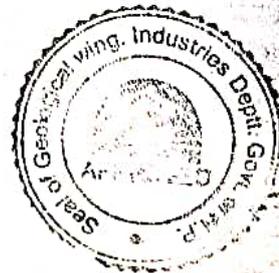
High	Above 600 meters
Medium to Low	Less than 600 meters

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

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

3.2 Altitude of the area

- The highest point of leased out area is 391 meters above mean sea level (Map 2, Contour Map).
- The lowest point of the leased-out area is 391 meters above mean sea level (Map 2, Contour Map).



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Geomorphology of Area

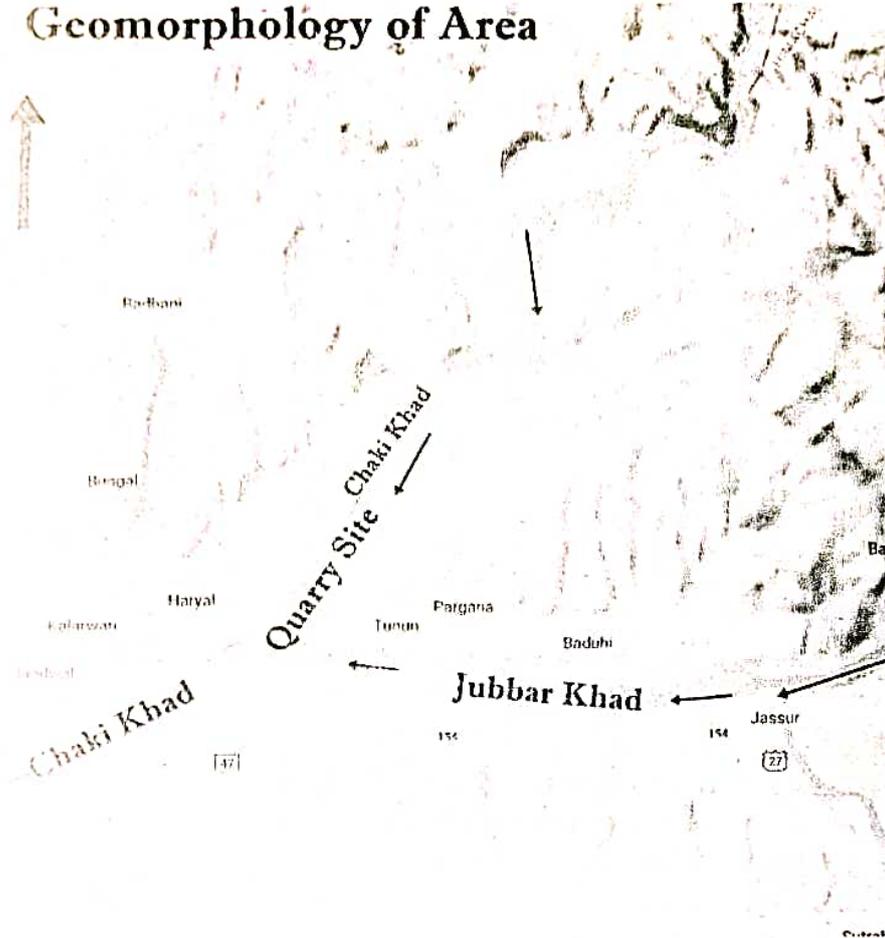


Figure 5:-Satellite based 3D Imagery showing Physiographic features of the region (Satellite Imagery courtesy Google Map)

1.3 Climate of the Area

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

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

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

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

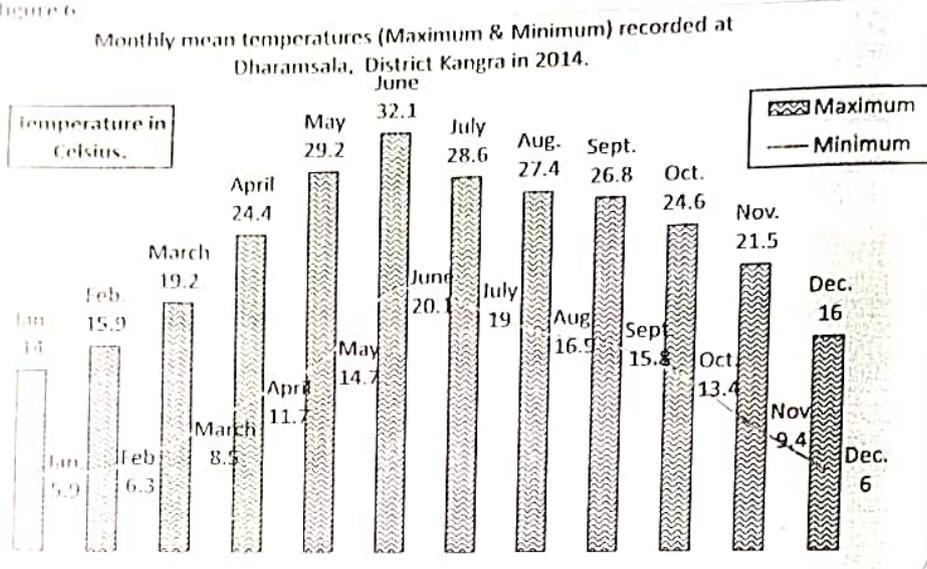


Figure 6: Chart Showing Month Wise Mean Maximum Temp (MMAX), Mean Minimum Temp (MMIN) in Centigrade of Dharamsala.

3.4 Annual Rainfall :

The annual rainfall of Kangra district during last Eleven Years is given below in the figure 7.

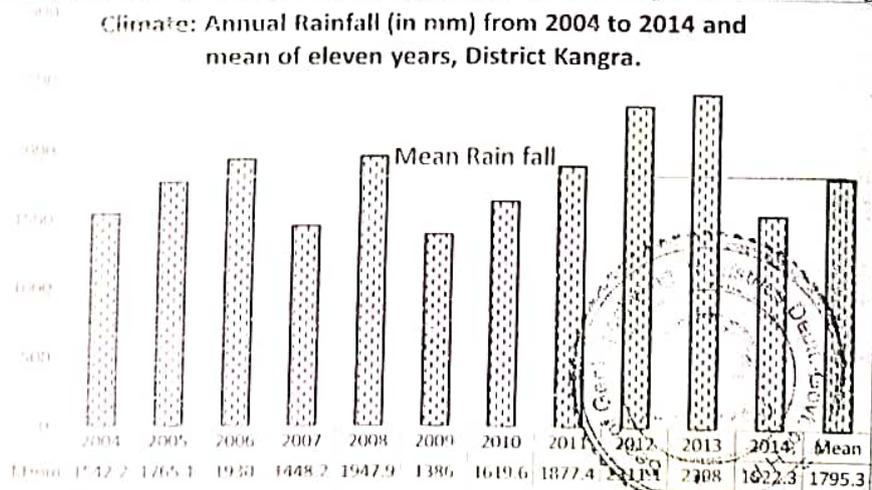


Figure 7: Showing annual rainfall of Kangra district from Year 2004 to Year 2014.

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3.5 Any important feature

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

3.6 Description of River/Stream Bed in which the Lease is situated

Chakki Khad, a primary tributary of Ravi originates at a height of 2937 meters above mean sea level, from the southern aspect of Dhauladhar Ranges.

The altitude at confluence with Beas is 250 metres above mean sea level.

The entire catchment is situated in the District Kangra

PART I**I. DESCRIPTION OF GEOMORPHOLOGY AND MINE DEVELOPMENT****1.1. General**

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

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

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

1.3 Drainage System:

It forms a part of Beas Drainage system.

1.4 Type of Drainage:

Dendritic. (Figure 6)

1.5 Origin of River/Stream

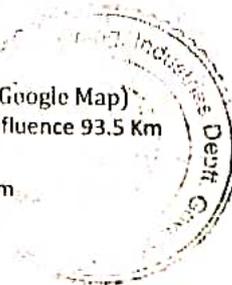
The Chakki Khad originate from the southern aspect of Dhauladhar Range at the altitude of 2937 meter above mean sea level.

1.6 Altitude at Origin

2937 mts above MSL

1.7 Geometry of the catchment of the river**General Geometry**

- The total length is about 93.5 Km. (As per Google Map)
- Total length in the river course up to confluence 93.5 Km
- Perimeter of the Catchments is 158 Km
- Area of the catchments approx 975 Sq Km



MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
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- Elevation at Origin 2937 metre above MSL Elevation at Confluence 250 metre above MSL
- General gradient is given below in the figure 5

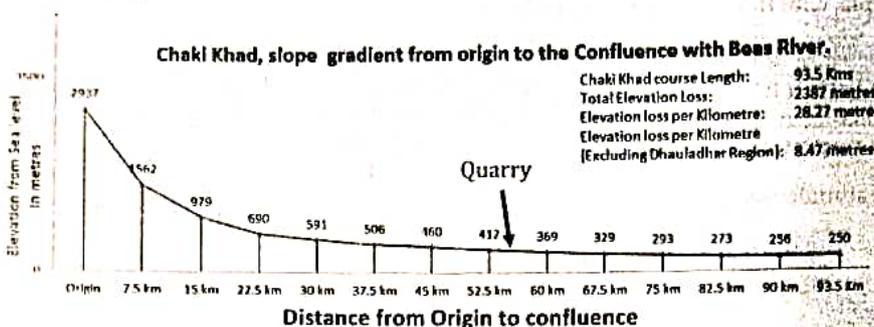


Figure 8: Stream gradient and stream stages of Chakki River course based on Google Earth..

Table 4: Showing drainage analysis of the Chakki Khad Catchments

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

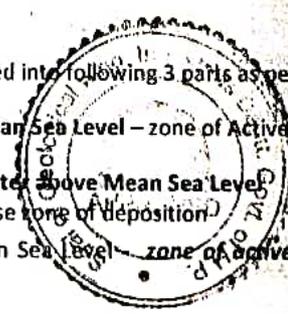
From various analysis of the drainage the Chakki Khad can be divided into two parts

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

The lease area is situated in the zone of Maturity

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

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



MINING PLAN

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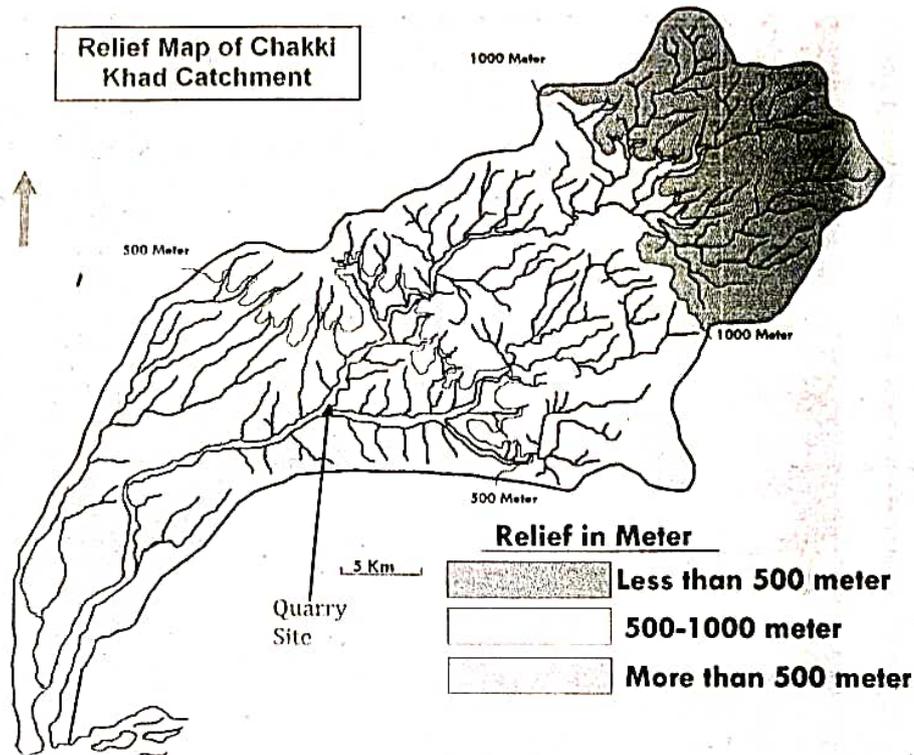


Figure 9: The relief map of Chakki Khad

1.8 The annual deposition at the place of mining:

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

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

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

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

MINING PLAN

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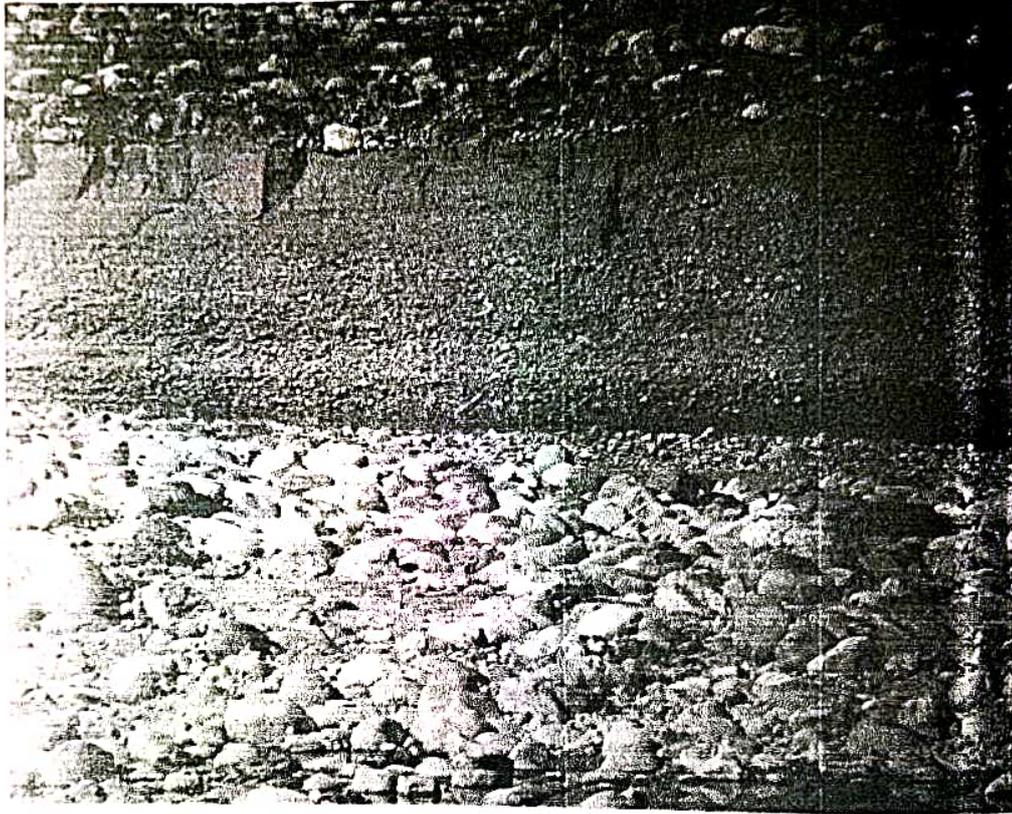


Photo 1: Showing competency of Chakki Khad.

1.11 The level of HFL

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

1.12 The thread of deepest water in meandering.

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

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Himalaya, traditionally are divided into five tectonic zone having characteristic physiography. These zones commencing from south/southwest are Sub-Himalaya, constituted of the Neogene Siwalik and the Paleogene Sirmur groups of the foreland basin, rises just north of the Indus-Ganga plains having an average altitude of 900-1500 m. A thrust, commonly known as the Main Boundary Fault, separates the Paleogene from the Neogene. Alluvium along the Main Frontal Thrust and in turn is thrust over by the next tectonic zone of



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the Lesser Himalaya, (ii) the Lesser Himalaya ranges in altitude from 1500 to 5000 m. being sited immediately south of the main range, this zone receives heavy monsoon rains and thus, is thickly vegetated. This tectonic zone contains rocks ranging in age from Palaeo-proterozoic (2000 My) to Cambrian with isolated outliers of the Permian, Cretaceous and Eocene rocks in many parts of the Himalaya. The metamorphic grade of the Lesser Himalayan rocks is low--mostly in the range of green schist facies. The Lesser Himalaya incorporates vestiges of thrust sheets of high green schist to amphibolite facies that had originated from the next higher tectonic zone of the Higher Himalaya. Between the thrust sheets tectonic windows are exposed, presenting an extremely complicated structural setup, (iii) Higher Himalaya comprises amphibolite grade meta-sediments and granitoid involving three thrust sheets in the Himachal part viz., the Kulu Thrust Sheet, the Jutogh Thrust Sheet and the Vaikrita Thrust Sheet; the first two demarcate the northern/north-eastern limit of the Lesser Himalayan regime, whereas the Vaikrita Thrust Sheet, which supports the Tethyan succession marks the southern/southwestern limit of the Tethyan province, (iv) the Tethyan tectonic zone is constituted of the fossiliferous succession ranging in age from Late Precambrian to Cretaceous/Eocene and (v) Trans-Himalaya includes the Indus Suture Zone- the junction between the Indian and Asian Plates.

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

Table 5:- Lithostratigraphy of Catchment Area.

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

2.2 Local Geology

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

MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
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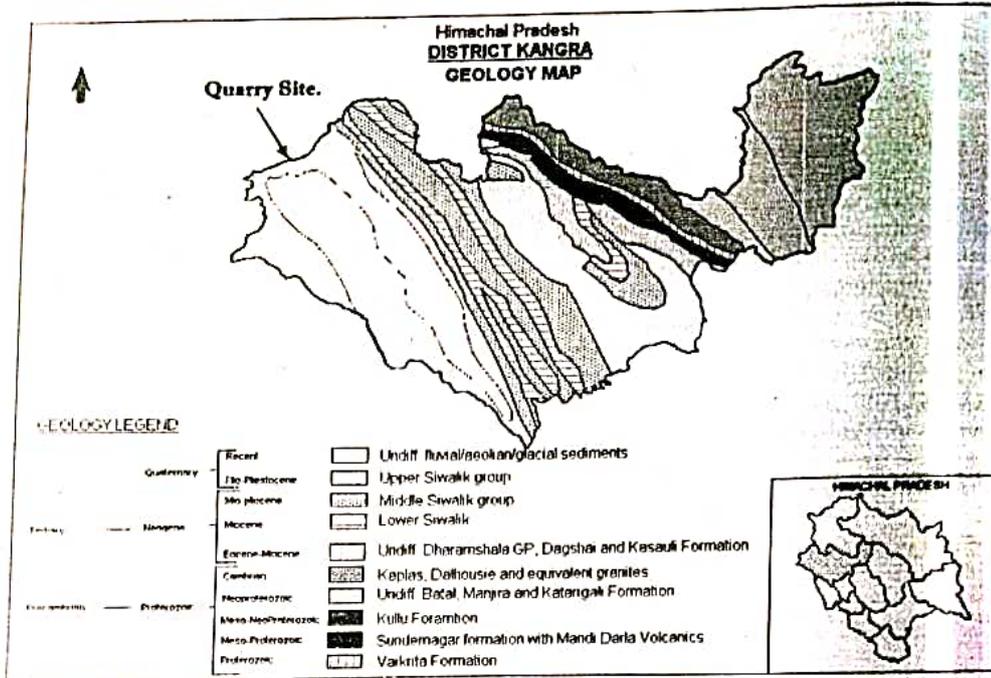


Figure 10:- Geological Map of District kangra.

2.2.1 Dharamshala Group

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

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

Dharamshala Group is divided into two Formations:

- Upper Dharamshala
- Lower Dharamshala

2.2.1. a: Upper Dharamshala Formation

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



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2.2.1. B: Lower Dharamshala Formation

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

2.2.2 Siwalik Group

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.2.a: Lower Siwalik: -

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

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

2.2.2.b: Middle Siwalik: -

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

2.2.2.c: Upper Siwalik:-

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

2.2.3 Newer Alluvium

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

2.3 Geology of the lease area

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

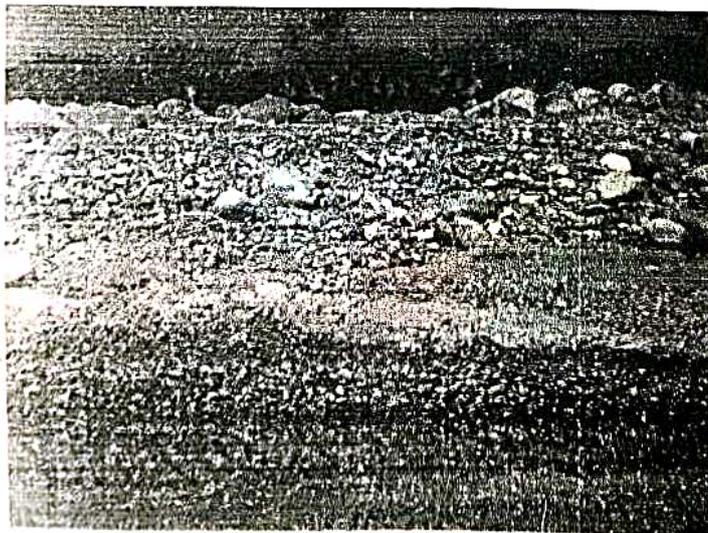


Photo 2: Showing the nature of the Boulders on Chakki Khads left Banks



MINING PLAN

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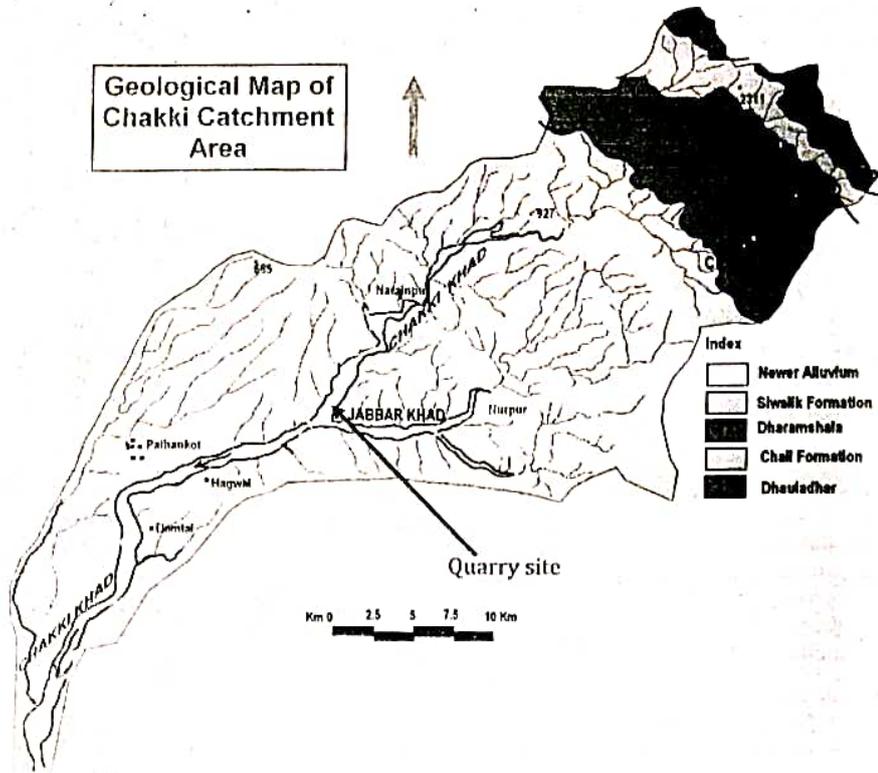


Figure 11 Geological Map of the Chakki Khad Catchments.

The geology of the leased out area is given in photo 1 to 3 and Map 3.

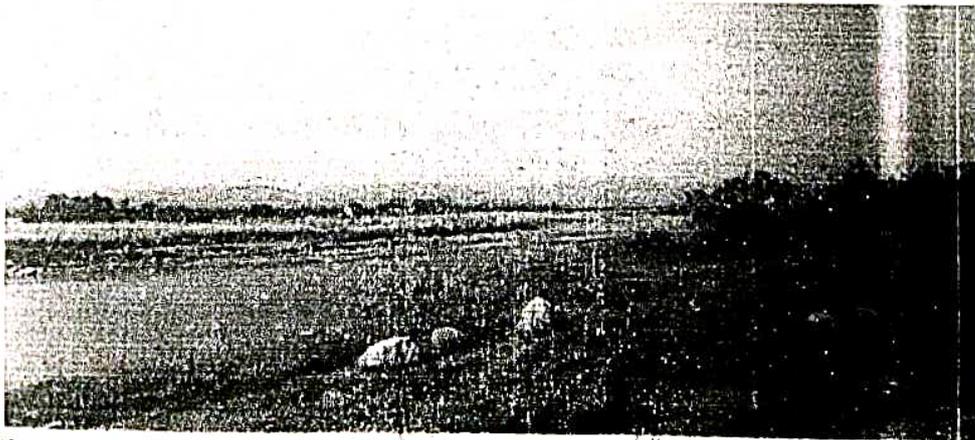


Photo 3: View of Mining Lease area

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2.4 Nature of the Boulder/ Cobble/ Sand

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

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

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

2.5 The Nature of the rock along the bank

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

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

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



Photo 4: Mining Lease Area also showing right bank.



MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

3. RESERVE ESTIMATE

3.0 General Considerations:

The basic requirement of the lessee will be boulders, stone, sand and Bajri for open sale. Hence the applicants intend to mine stone, sand and bajri which preferably will be sold at pit mouth but per requirement of consumers may be sold F.O.R. destination.

3.1 Percentage wise distribution of Mineral:

The mining lease area consists of mainly boulders, Bajri, cobbles, gravels, sand silt & clay. However, from commercial point of view it can be classified as stone, Bajri, sand & silt. However, to verify the surface observations, a trial pit was dug having dimensions of 1 m. * 1 m. * 1 m. (Length * width * depth) and to estimate the percentage of each separated and weighed. The constituents of the lease area are shown in figure 12. The percentage thus arrive is depicted in figure 13.

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

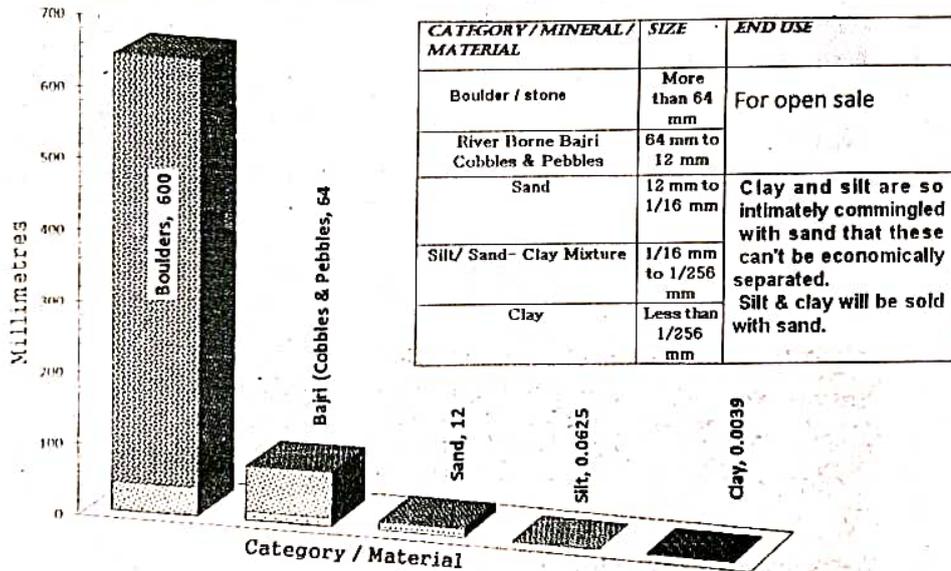


Figure 12: Constituents of Deposit.



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Percentage of Minerals/Material in the Mining Lease Area

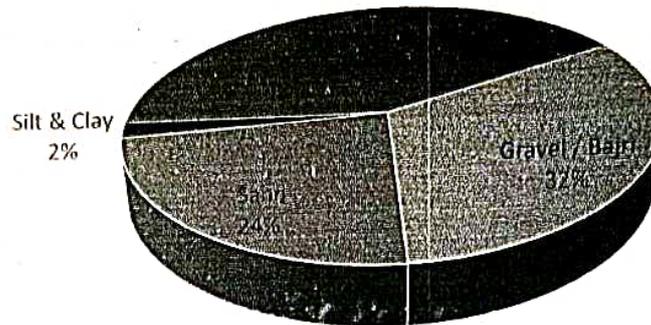


Figure 13: Percentage of material.

Table 6 shows the percentage wise distribution of minor minerals:

S. No.	Material	Percentage
1	Sand	24%
2	Bajri/gravel/Pebble	32%
3	Stone	42%
4	Silt & Clay	2%

3.1a Specific Gravity

The specific gravity of Quartzite and other boulders and bajri is 2.65 and of wet sand is 1.92. Hence, average specific gravity of 2.25 is taken for calculation of the deposit.

3.3 Estimate of Geological Reserve

The entire auctioned block whether within the Khad corridor or outside contain sand, Bajri & stone deposit. So the mining lease area of 86400 square metres can be considered for estimation of geological Deposit. The estimated thickness of deposit is more than ten metres. However, considering its depth for purpose of estimation of Geological reserves to a depth five metres and specific gravity to be 2.25, the Geological deposits in the area are to a tune of about 972000 metric tons.

3.3 Estimate of Geological Reserve

As observed during the field study the entire mining lease area comprises mainly of Gravel/Bajri, stone and sand with very little percentage of silt and clay. However, to verify the surface observations, a trial pit was dug having dimensions of 1 m. * 1 m. * 1 m.

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(Length * width * depth). The content of the total material dug out from the pits were separated into five categories. As shown in figure 14. Calculation of Reserve is done based on market terminology rather than the Geological classifications.

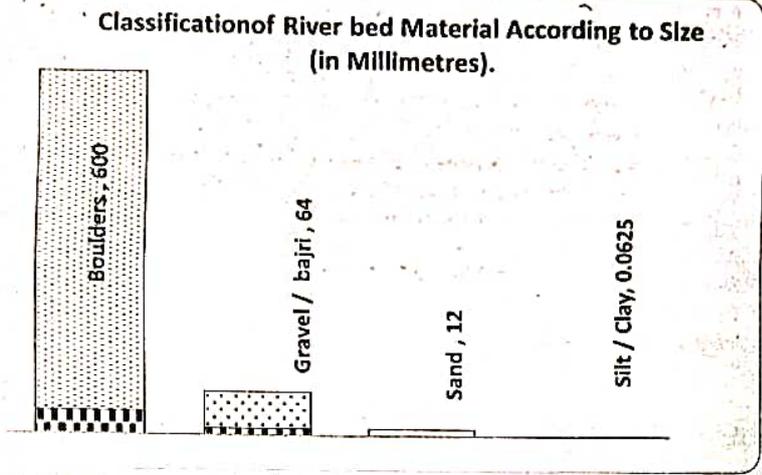


Figure 14; Riverbed Classification constituents per grain size.

The lease areas fall in the mature age stage of the Chakki river at about 391 m with 1 metre loss of elevation per kilometre near the mining site, i.e. the angle of slope of the River is hardly 14'.

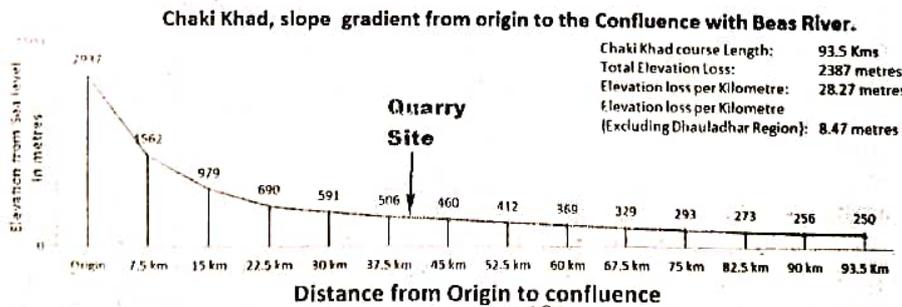


Figure 15; Slope gradient of Chakki River and position of lease area.

3.2 Estimate of Mineable reserves of boulders, Bajri and Sand

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

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

- ✓ Adequate safe distance has been provided from the points of utilities as per Rules and guidelines. The width of Khad from HFL to HFL varies from 450 metres to 670 metres, therefore, keeping in view the Rule 34 of the 'Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation, and Storage) Rules 2015', no mining is proposed 45 to 67 metres from banks.
- ✓ In this case, only one-meter area is proposed as safety zone as the depth of mining is constrained to one metre.
- ✓ As per Rule 34(II) no mining is permitted below the water level, therefore, mining will be restricted to dry parts up to water table level only.
- ✓ The water table level will go down as the water recedes after the monsoon.
- ✓ The depth of water table will at lowest in the pre-monsoon season.
- ✓ As far as the safe zone from banks and peripheral area is concerned out of the mining lease area of 86400 square metres only 67000 square meters' area is mineable (Figure 17).
- ✓ Year wise mine able area is shown in figure 16.

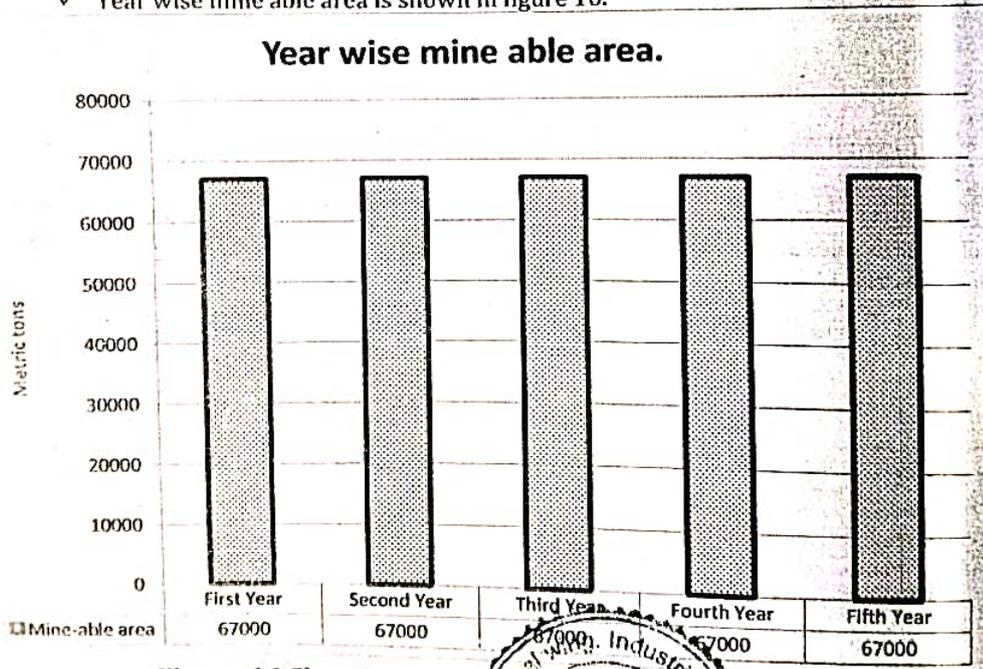


Figure 16 Showing year wise mine-able area.

- ✓ However, keeping in view the seasonal variation in the water level of surface flow and undercurrent water level, the mining depth would vary from post monsoon to pre-monsoon period from few centimetres to a meter. As per

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Rule 34(IV) no mining is permitted below the water level, therefore, mining will be restricted to dry parts up to water table level only.

- ✓ Thus, in totality only about 60000 cubic meters of material will be available during working period of 270 days in a year from the mineable area of 67000 square metres.
- ✓ No mining is to be undertaken up along the boundary of the lease if the mining is likely to cause any adverse impact on the adjoining land or the owners of the adjoining land has not given his consent for mining.
- ✓ In this case, only one-meter area is proposed as safety zone.
- ✓ A geological map on 1:2000 scale is prepared and main litho units were marked on the plan to know the surface spread of each unit.
- ✓ The entire width of the river gets flooded during heavy rains in monsoons. The mined area gets replenished in the very early floods in the beginning of the monsoon season.
- ✓ As no mining is permitted below the water level, therefore mining will be restricted to dry parts above the water table level.

The total mineable area and deposit is shown in figures 16.

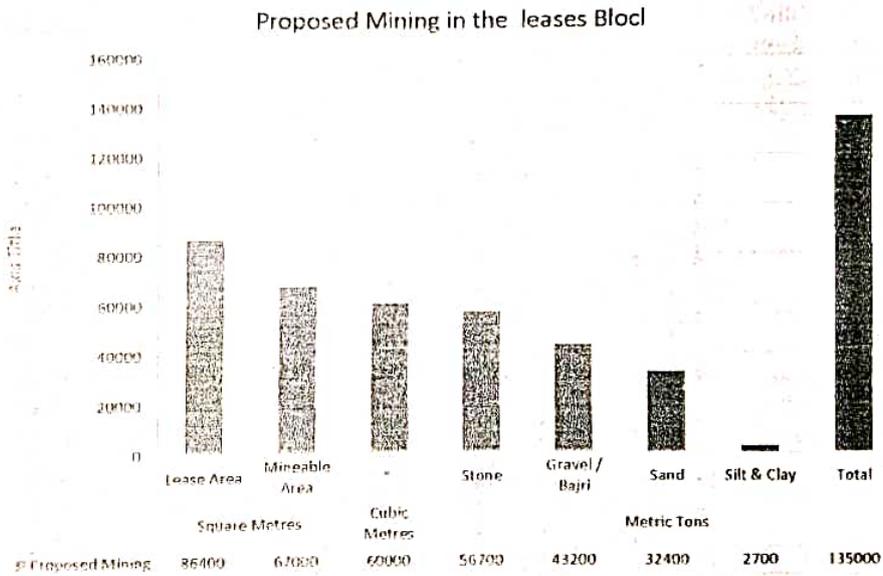


Figure 17: Mineable Reserve up to One Metre depth in the mineable area above the water table.

Thus, out of the total lease area of 86400 square metres only 67000 square metres is safe mineable area and it contains 60000 cubic metres of mineable material. The entire mining



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Block will be mined every year. The year wise mine-able area is given in figure 15 & 16 and Table 8.

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

Table 7 Year wise mineable area

Year	Area proposed for mining	Material to be extracted in Cubic meters.	Production of Minerals (MT)				Total
			Stone	Pebble	Sand	Silt & Clay	
First	67000	60000	56700	43200	32400	2700	135000
Second	67000	60000	56700	43200	32400	2700	135000
Third	67000	60000	56700	43200	32400	2700	135000
Fourth	67000	60000	56700	43200	32400	2700	135000
Fifth	67000	60000	56700	43200	32400	2700	135000

3.5 Depth of Mining

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

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

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

Thus the calculation for mineable reserves become complex. In all it was computed based on local study that on an average about 0.1 meters to 0.89 meter mining depth can be assumed for 3. Estimate Annual Deposition of Mineral

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

3.7 Total Reserves.

The reserves of all the constituents of khad bed have been calculated for the mine-able area to be 67000 cubic meters (figure 17), and considering the specific gravity as 2.25 as shown in para 3.4 the reserves have been calculated for next five years mining, of mine-able deposit up to permanent quarry depth of one meter. Depending upon normal rainfall from year to year

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

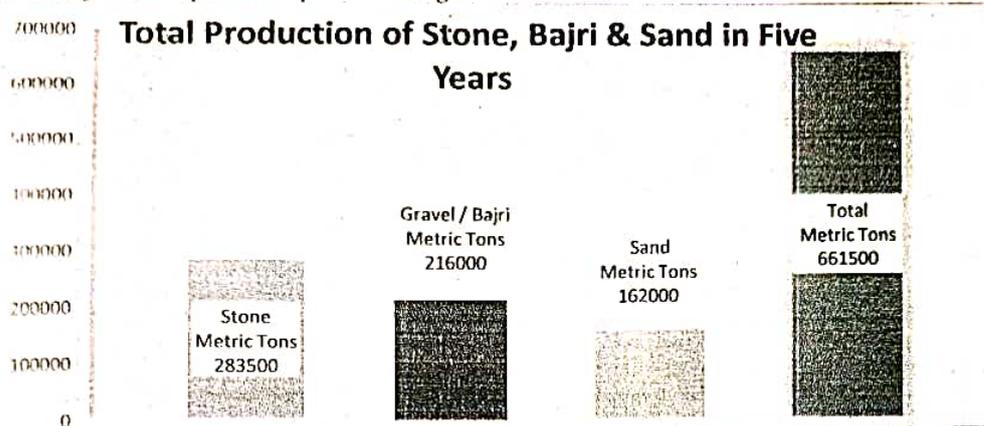


Figure 18:- Proposed Production during Planned Mining in Five Years.

4.0 MINE DEVELOPMENT AND PLAN OF PROGRESSIVE MINING

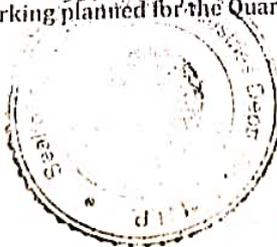
The mining / collection of minerals shall involve shovelling by simple hand-tool, manual sorting / picking and loading into truck / tractors-trailers for transporting them to crusher and to market.

Considerations

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

4.1 Development and Production Programme for 5 years

The proposed production for the first five year is as given in the figure 19 and Table 8 show the production of Minerals in five years
The proposed production is sufficient to for sustaining a stone crushing unit.
The year wise mine working planned for the Quarry is presented in the map 3.



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Mineralwise & Yearwise Production in Five Years.

(in Metric tons)

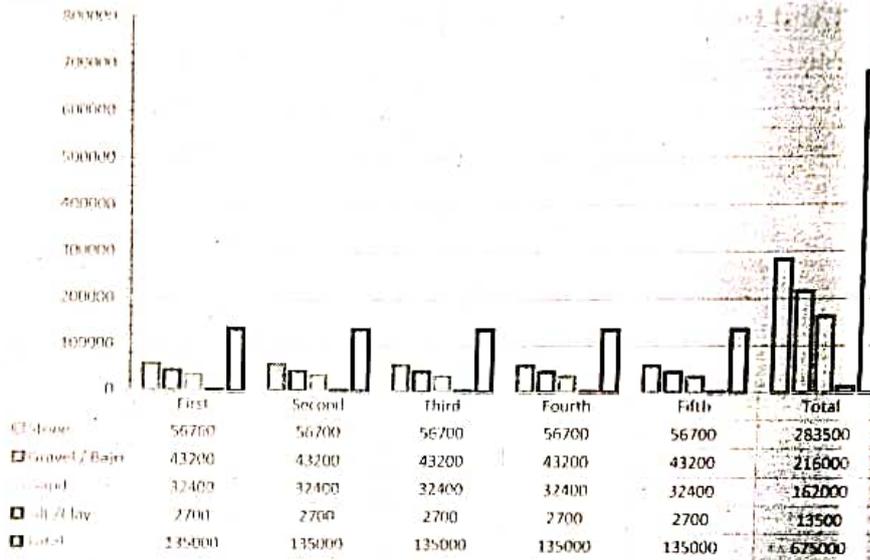


Figure 19:Year wise Availability of Sand, Stone & Bajri (in Metric tons).



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4.2 Year wise Production

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

During 1st year of development and production programme(Figure 20):

- Mining of 60000 cubic metres materials is proposed in 67000 sq meter area.
- 56700 metric tons of stone and 43200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the captive stone crusher
- 32400 metric tons of sand will be produced and sold in open market depending upon demand. 2700 metric tons of silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the river bed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- **The lease area fall within the corridor of the Khad, therefore no protective structure can be constructed within lease area.**
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

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

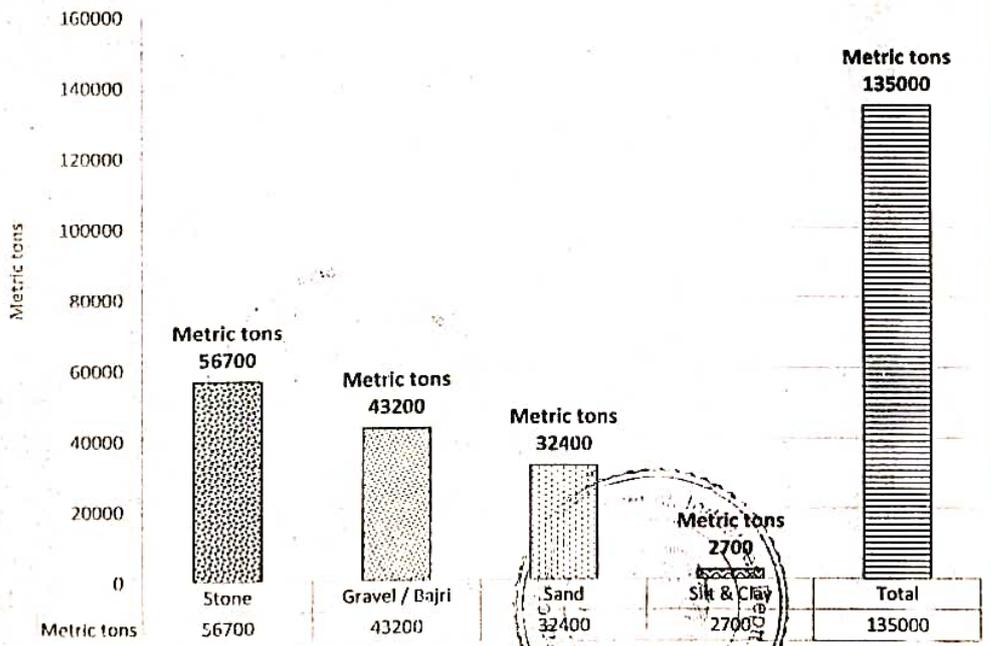


Figure 20- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the First Year of Mining.

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Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

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

During 2nd year of development and production programme (Figure 21):

- Mining of 60000 cubic metres materials is proposed in 67000 sq meter area.
- 56700 metric tons of stone and 43200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the captive stone crusher
- 32400 metric tons of sand will be produced and sold in open market depending upon demand. 2700 metric tons of silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the river bed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- The lease area fall within the corridor of the Khad, therefore no protective structure can be constructed within lease area.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

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

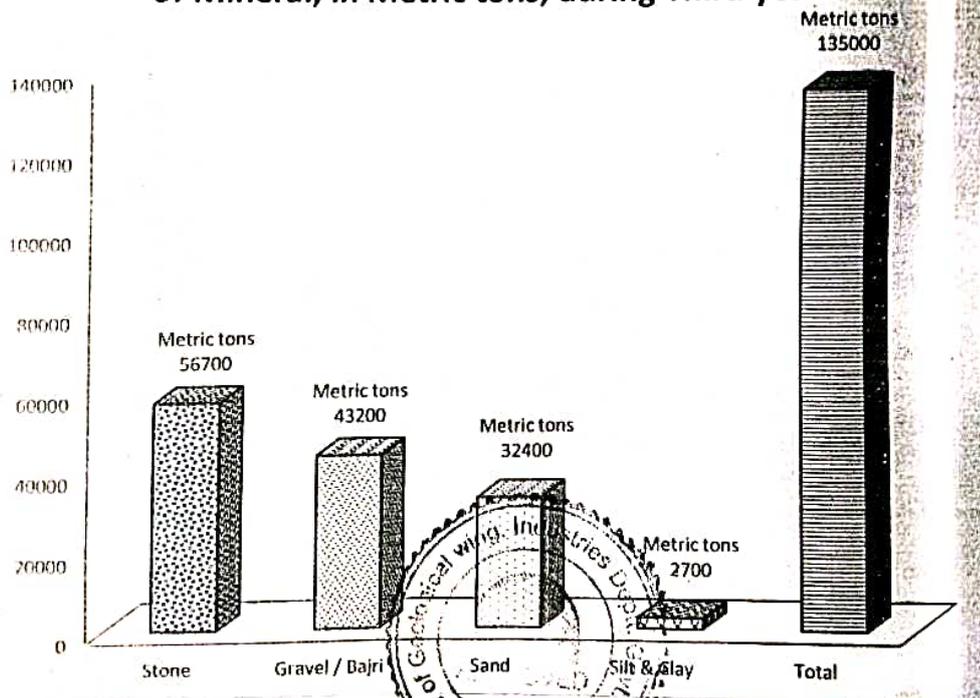


Figure 21- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Second Year of Mining.

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4.2 Development and Production at end of third Year.

During 3rd year of development and production programme (Figure 22):

- Mining of 60000 cubic metres materials is proposed in 67000 sq meter area.
- 56700 metric tons of stone and 43200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the captive stone crusher
- 32400 metric tons of sand will be produced and sold in open market depending upon demand. 2700 metric tons of silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the river bed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- **The lease area fall within the corridor of the Khad, therefore no protective structure can be constructed within lease area.**
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

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

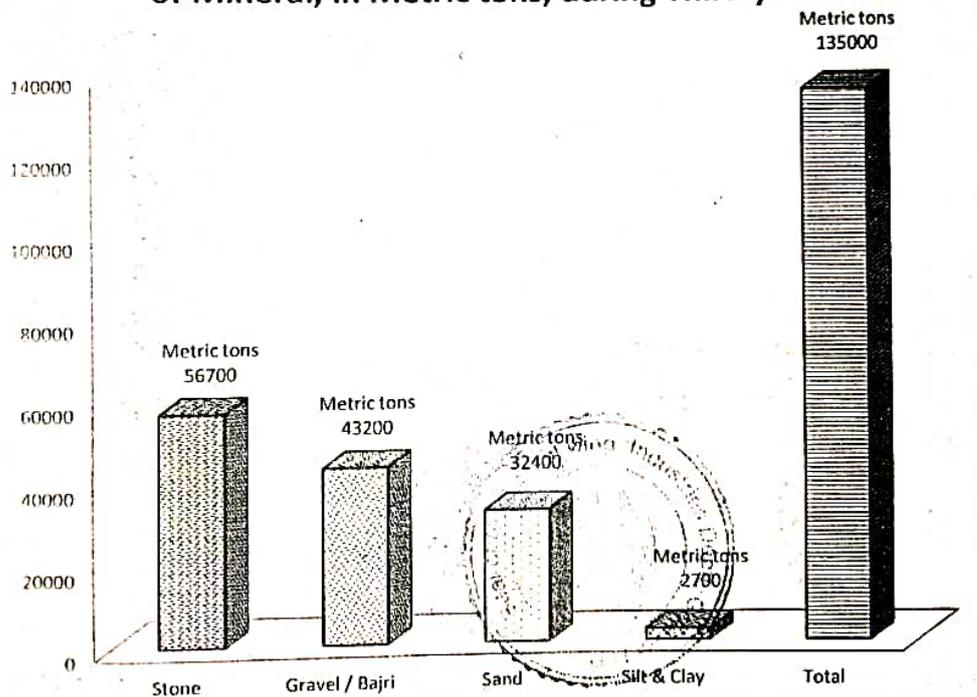


Figure 22:- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Third Year of Mining.

MINING PLAN

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 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

4.2 d Development and Production at end of fourth Year.

During 4th year of development and production programme (Figure 23):

- Mining of 60000 cubic metres materials is proposed in 67000 sq meter area.
- 56700 metric tons of stone and 43200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the captive stone crusher
- 32400 metric tons of sand will be produced and sold in open market depending upon demand. 2700 metric tons of silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the river bed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- The lease area fall within the corridor of the Khad, therefore no protective structure can be constructed within lease area.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

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

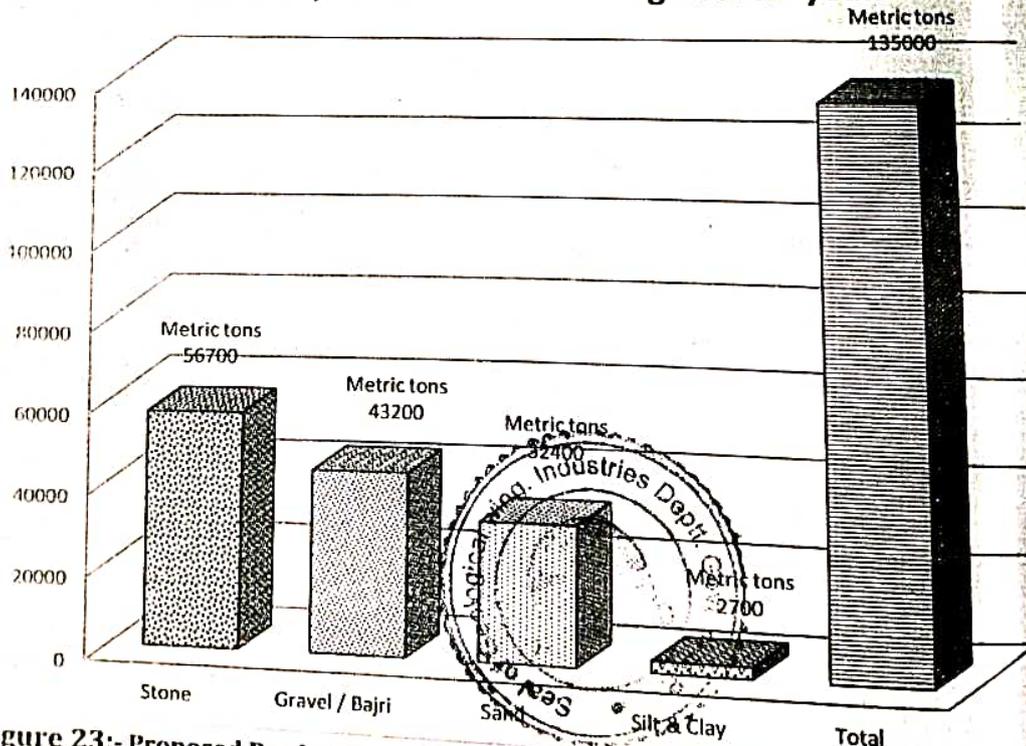


Figure 23:- Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Fourth Year of Mining.

MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

4.2 c Development and Production at end of fifth Year.

During 5th year of development and production programme (Figure 24):

- Mining of 60000 cubic metres materials is proposed in 67000 sq meter area.
- 56700 metric tons of stone and 43200 metric tons of bajri will be produced which will be used for making grit in the captive stone crusher
- 32400 metric tons of sand will be produced and sold in open market depending upon demand. 2700 metric tons of silt /clay as associated minerals and too admixed with sand to be separated will be lifted and sold with sand.
- The entire mining lease area falls in the river bed, therefore no safe area for plantation is available to lessee for plantation.
- The lease area fall within the corridor of the Khad, therefore no protective structure can be constructed within lease area.
- However, no soil dump is suggested as no soil will be disturbed during excavation of stone, bajri and sand from River/Khad bed.

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

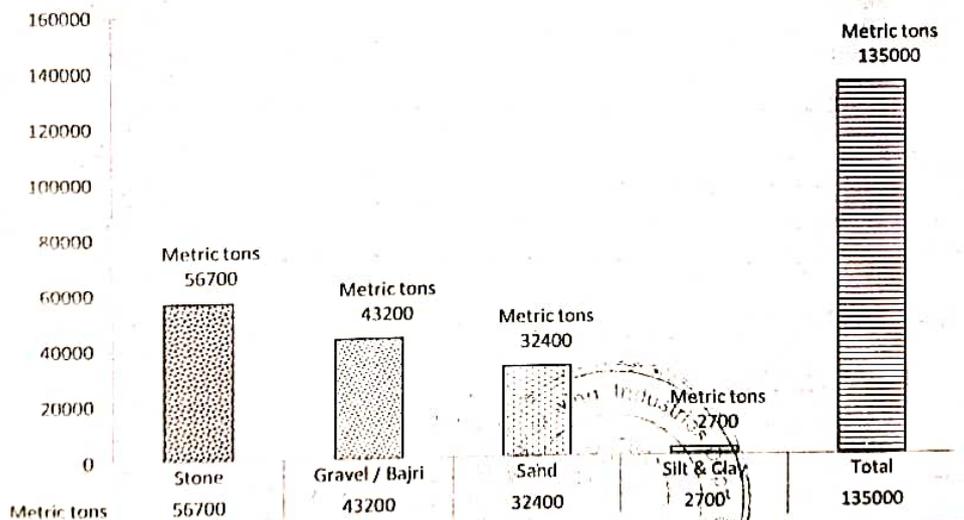


Figure 24: Proposed Production and Material Handling in the Fifth Year of Mining.

4.3 End Use of Mineral

The extracted mineral stone sand and Bajri (Figure 25) will be consumed in captive stone crusher functioning in the name and style of M/s Nandi Stone Crusher. The sand (Figure 26) will be sold at pit mouth to the consumers.

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 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

Year wise material extraction for Crusher.

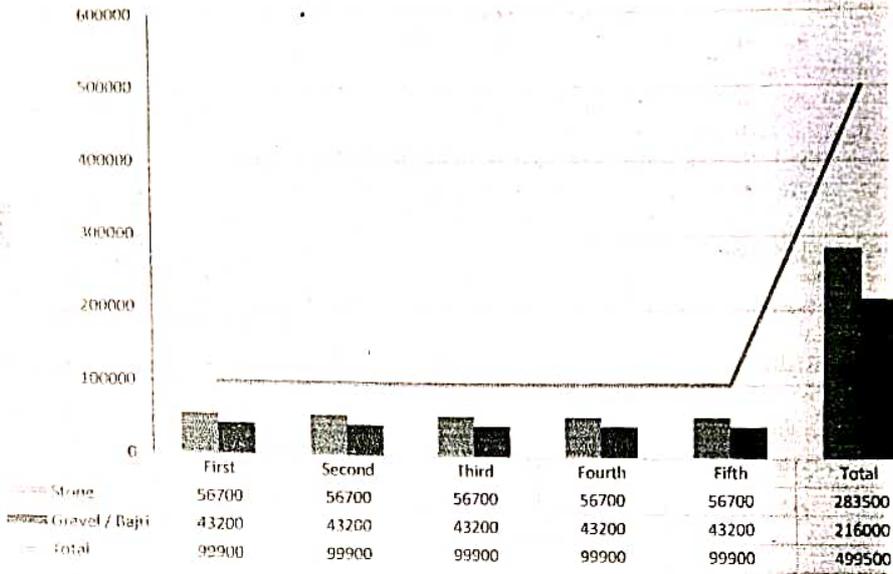


Figure 25- Proposed Production of Stone & Bajri/gravel for Crushing Unit.

Metric Tons Year wise Availability of Sand (in Metric tons) for Free Sale.

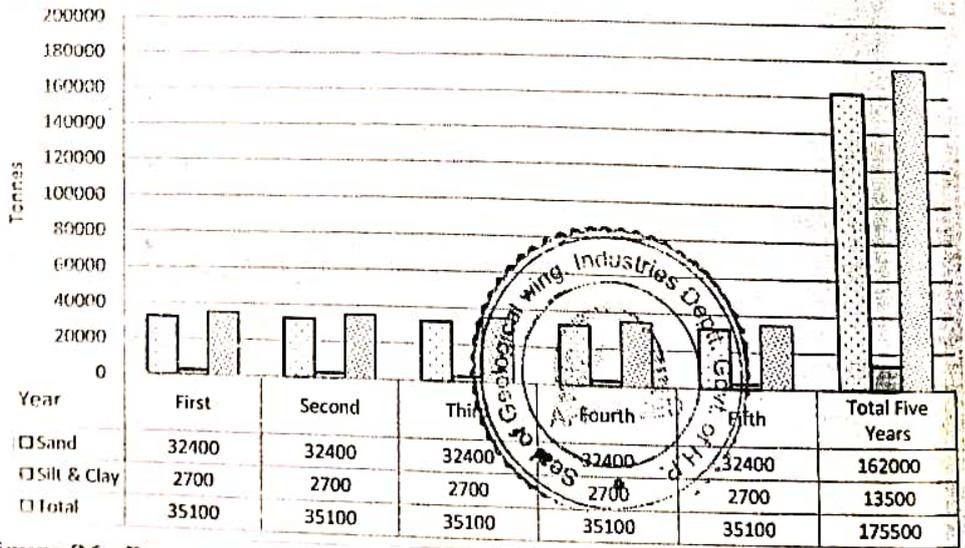


Figure 26:- Proposed production of sand and inseparable silt for free sale.

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 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

4.4 Detail of road Transport

The maximum total extraction of minerals stone and bajri for Stone Crusher would be 99900 metric tons or 370 metric tons per day. Thus, about 41 tipper truck trips would be required to move the material from quarry to crusher. Similarly, 35100 metric tons of sand with inseparable silt or 130 metric tons per day of sand will be dispatched to market for free sale. This transportation of sand will involve 56 truck trips per day. Thus, in all the excavated stone, sand and bajri will require 56 tipper / truck trips per day. The roads in the area would be able to bear this extra traffic. The evacuation route is shown in figure 27.

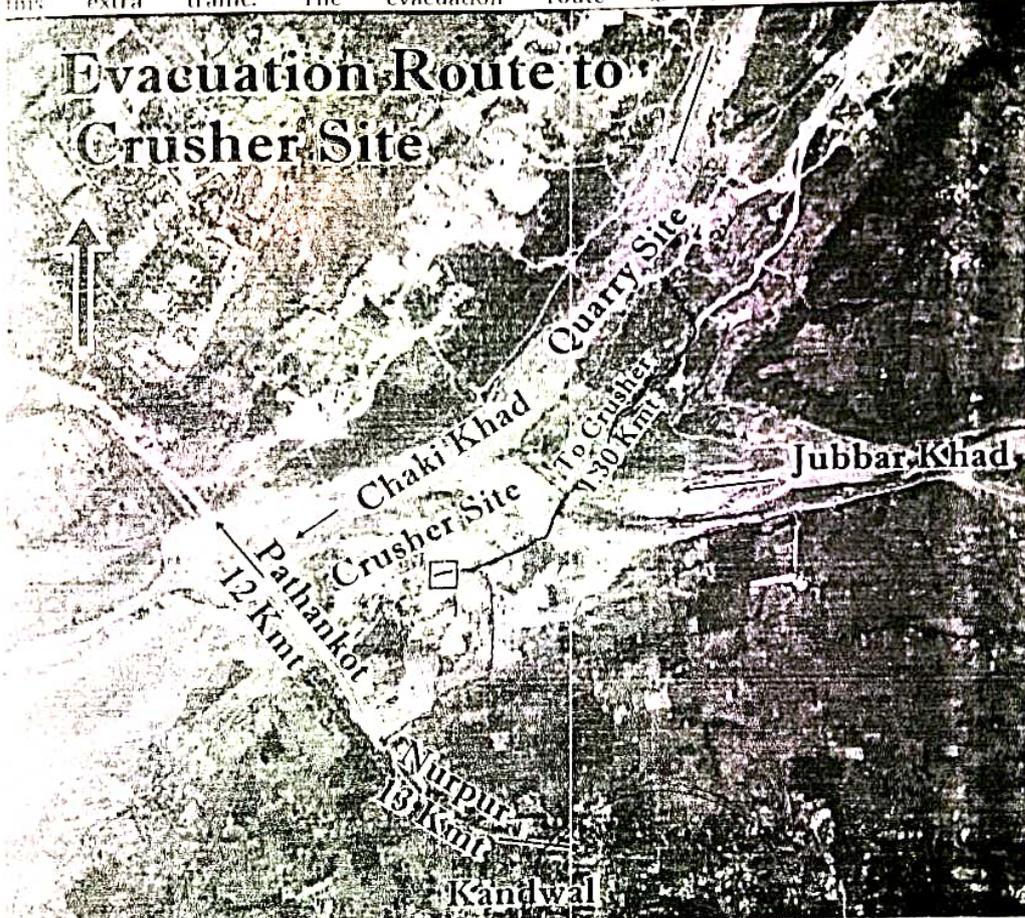


Figure 27 Evacuation route from quarry to Crusher and further to market via National Highway 154.

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 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

PART II**1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT****I. BASE LINE DATA**

The base line information of the existing environment was collected from various sources such as

- ✓ Census Department, Government of India.
- ✓ Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.
- ✓ Directorate of Land Records, Government of Himachal Pradesh
- ✓ Directorate of Horticulture, Government of Himachal Pradesh
- ✓ Fishery Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh
- ✓ Forest Department Government of Himachal Pradesh
- ✓ Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh
- ✓ Survey of India, Government of India
- ✓ Metrological Department Government of India

to have in depth understanding of the existing environment and to assess the likely impact of mining activity in the Area.

1.1 Detail of Population Distribution

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

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

The population breakup of Tehsil is given in figure 30:



M. V. S. R. S. S. S. S.

Chief Officer, Nanded, Maharashtra & District, Nanded
 Smt. Shri. Singh, Farmer, M/s. Nanded Stone Crusher, Village, P. Khandwal, Tal. of Nanded, District, Nanded.

POPULATION OF VILLAGES AROUND THE MINING LEASE AREA
 (2011).

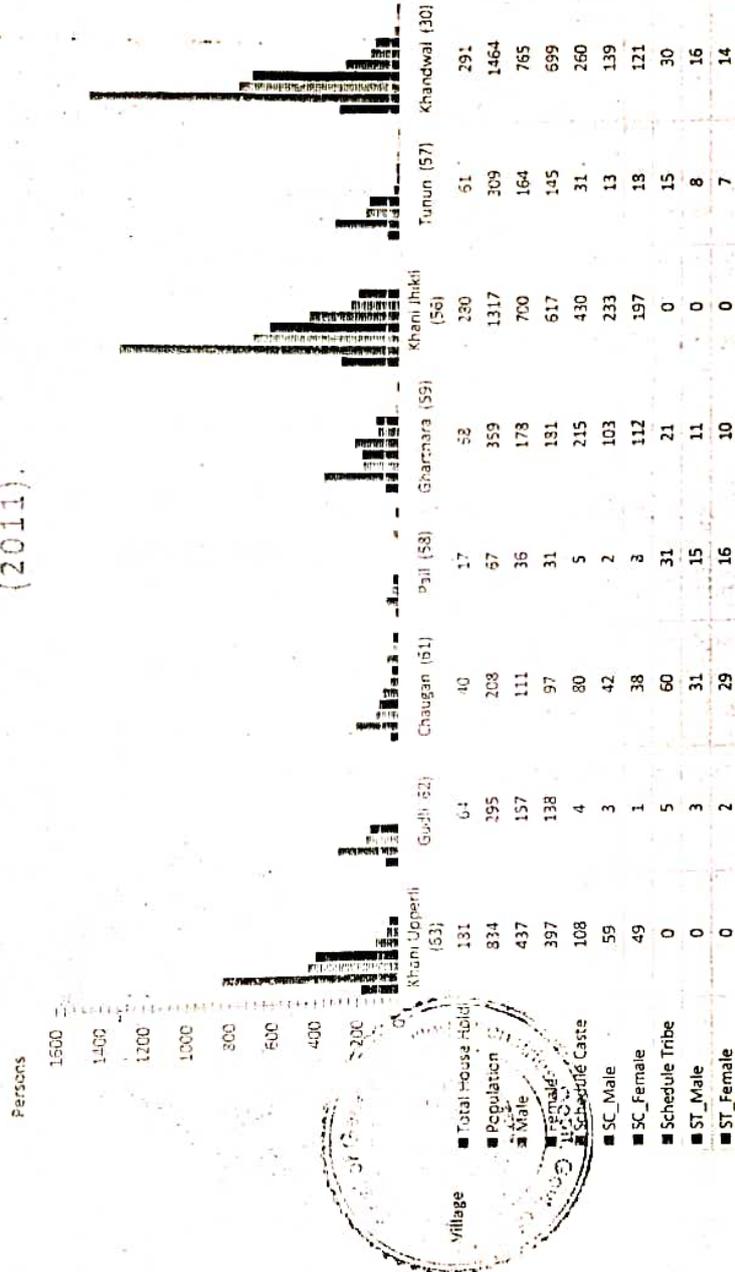


Figure 28: Break up of literacy and employment of Population in Villages Surrounding the quarry site (Census 2011). 35

MAP V. G. PLAN

Part of Chana Ahad, Mausa Pail, Pail, Nurpur & District Kangra
 Shri Sham Singh, Barber, M/O Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O. Khandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

**LITERACY & EMPLOYMENT CATEGORISATION OF POPULATION OF VILLAGES
 SURROUNDING THE LEASE AREA, TAHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA -
 (CENSUS 2011).**

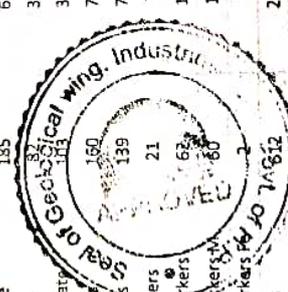
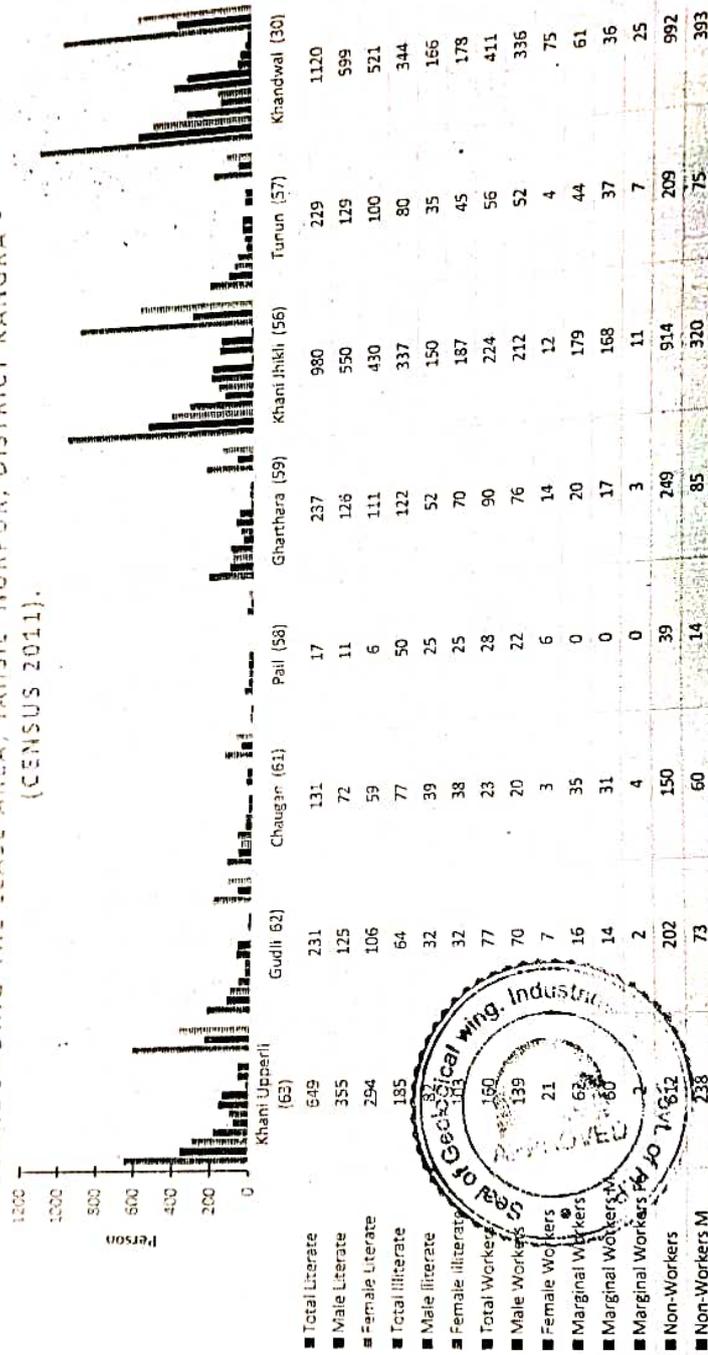


Figure 29: Literacy & Employment Categorization of Population of villages surrounding the lease area, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra - (Census 2011).

MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

**Population of Tahsils Nurpur and District Kangra-
 (Census 2011).**

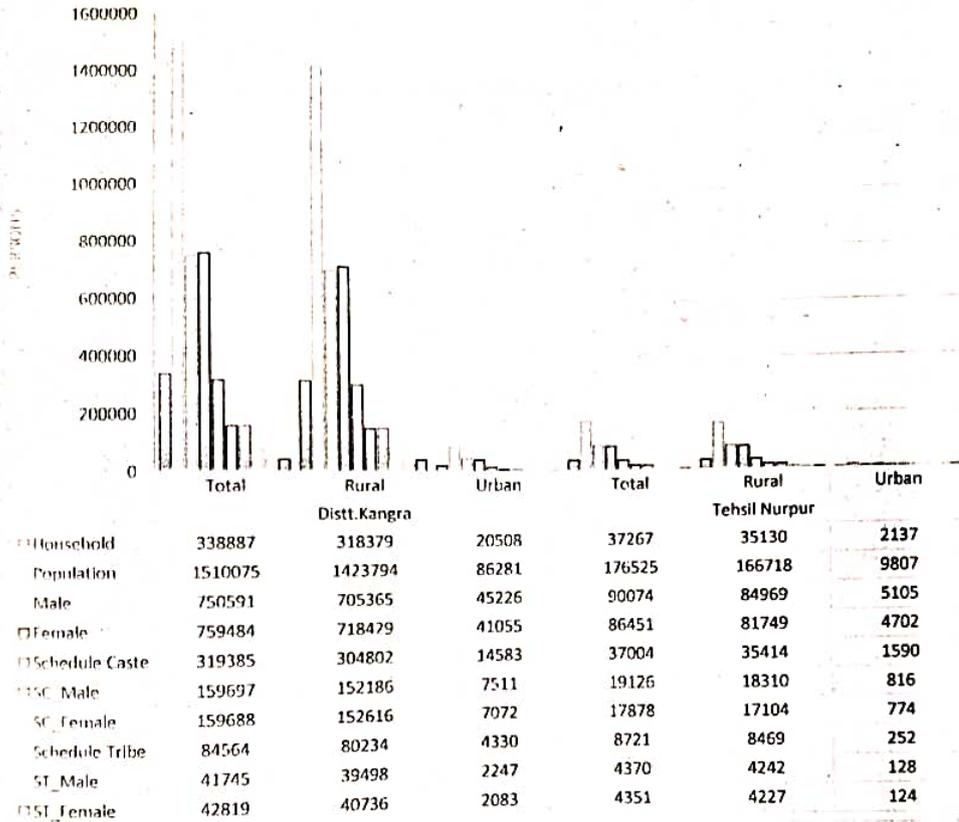


Figure 30: Population break up of Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra(Census 2011).

1.2 Socio Economy of the Village/Population

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

The induction of mining sector development in and around predominantly agricultural area is bound to create its impact on the socio-economic life of the local inhabitants. The impact is generally positive. As can be seen in figure 31 there is high percentage of *unemployed (69.38%)* and *underemployed (8.59%)* people in the area despite moderately high level, (74.06% literates, figure 32) of literacy.

MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

EMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE VILLAGES AROUND THE MINING LEASE AREA

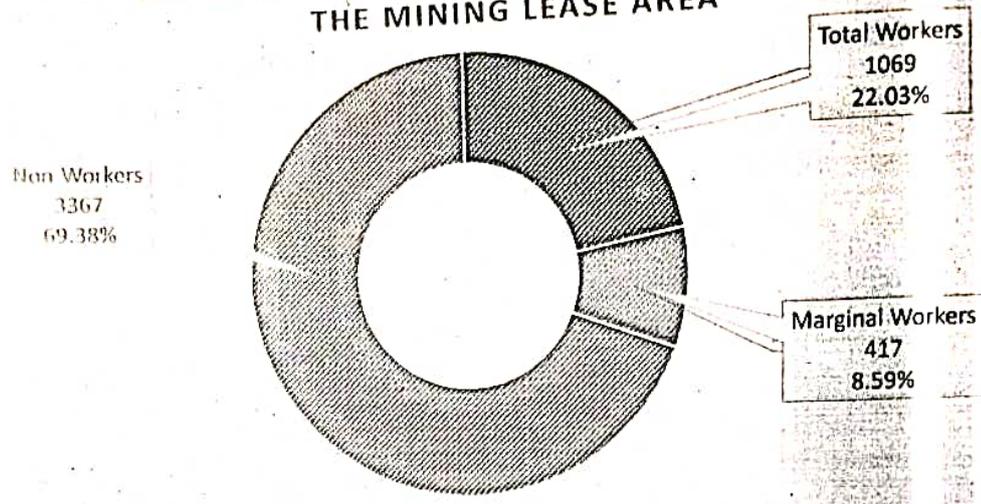


Figure 31: showing Employment percentage of area

Literacy rate in the villages around the Mining Lease

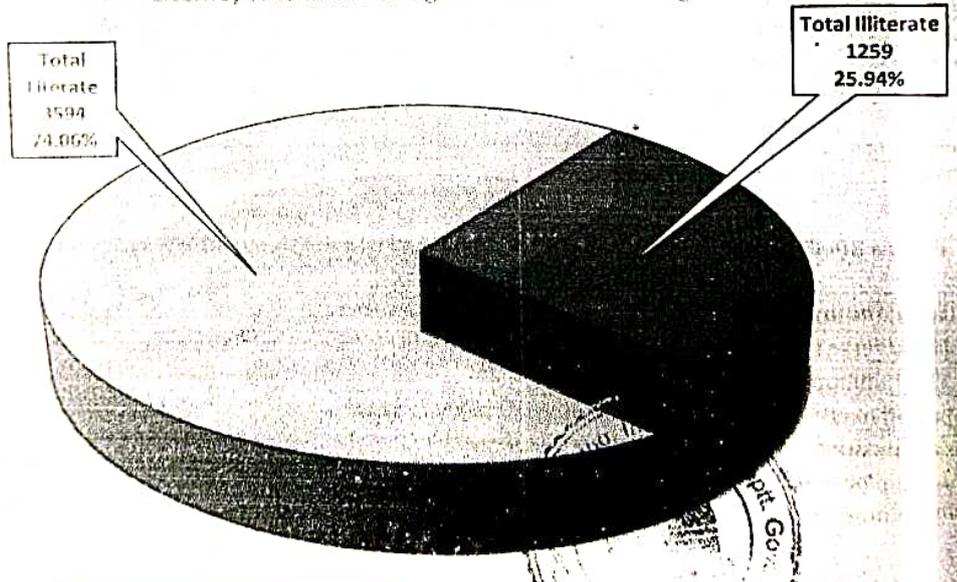


Figure 32: Showing percentage of literate and illiterate population in the surrounding mine area

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Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
 Chaitram Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra.

1.3 Land use Detail with map of 5 kms Radius

Primarily the land of the district can be classified in following 9 categories as shown in figure 28 and data in figure 29.

Land Under Miscellaneous tree crops etc

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

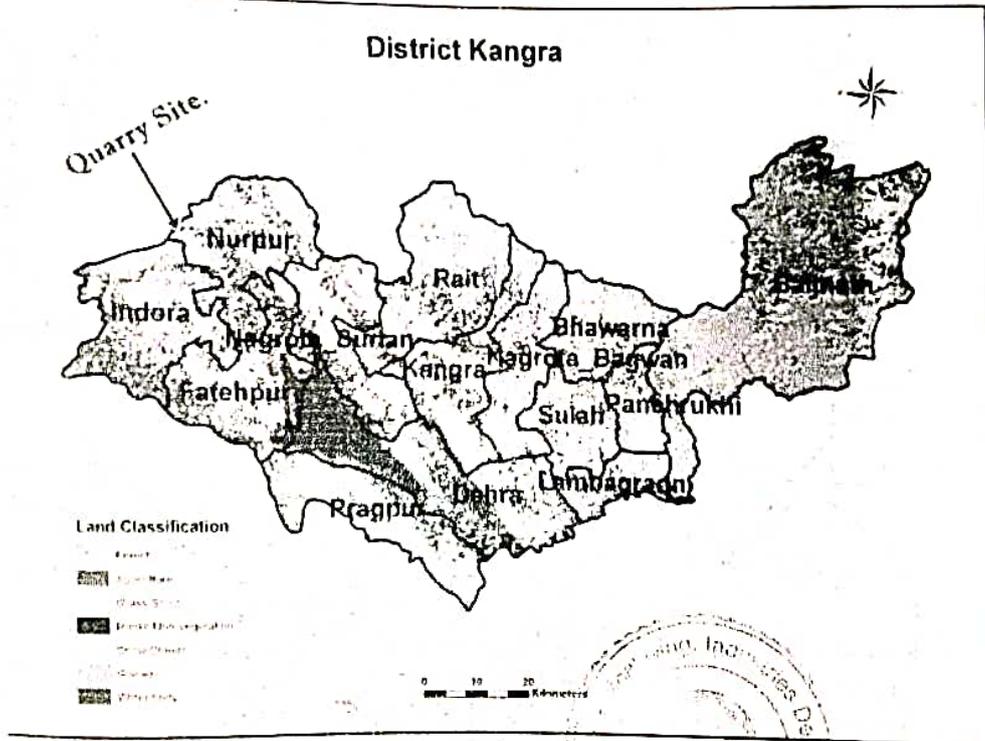


Figure 33 Land Use Pattern, District Kangra.

MINING PLAN

Part of Chaki Khad, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra
 Shri Sham Singh, Partner, M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village P.O Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,

Land Utilization, value & percentage in District Kangra 2014-15

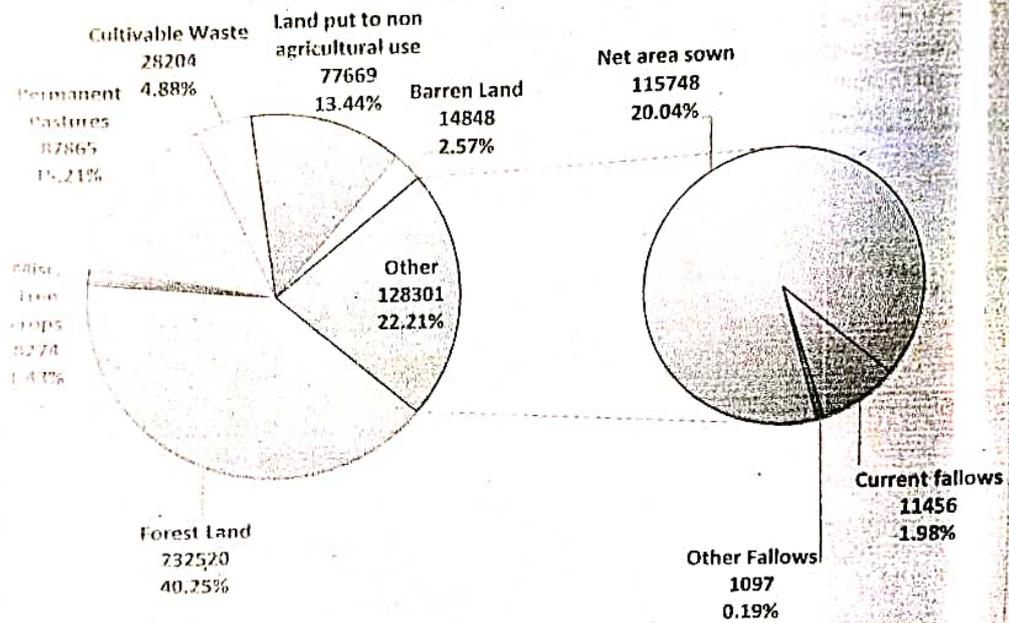
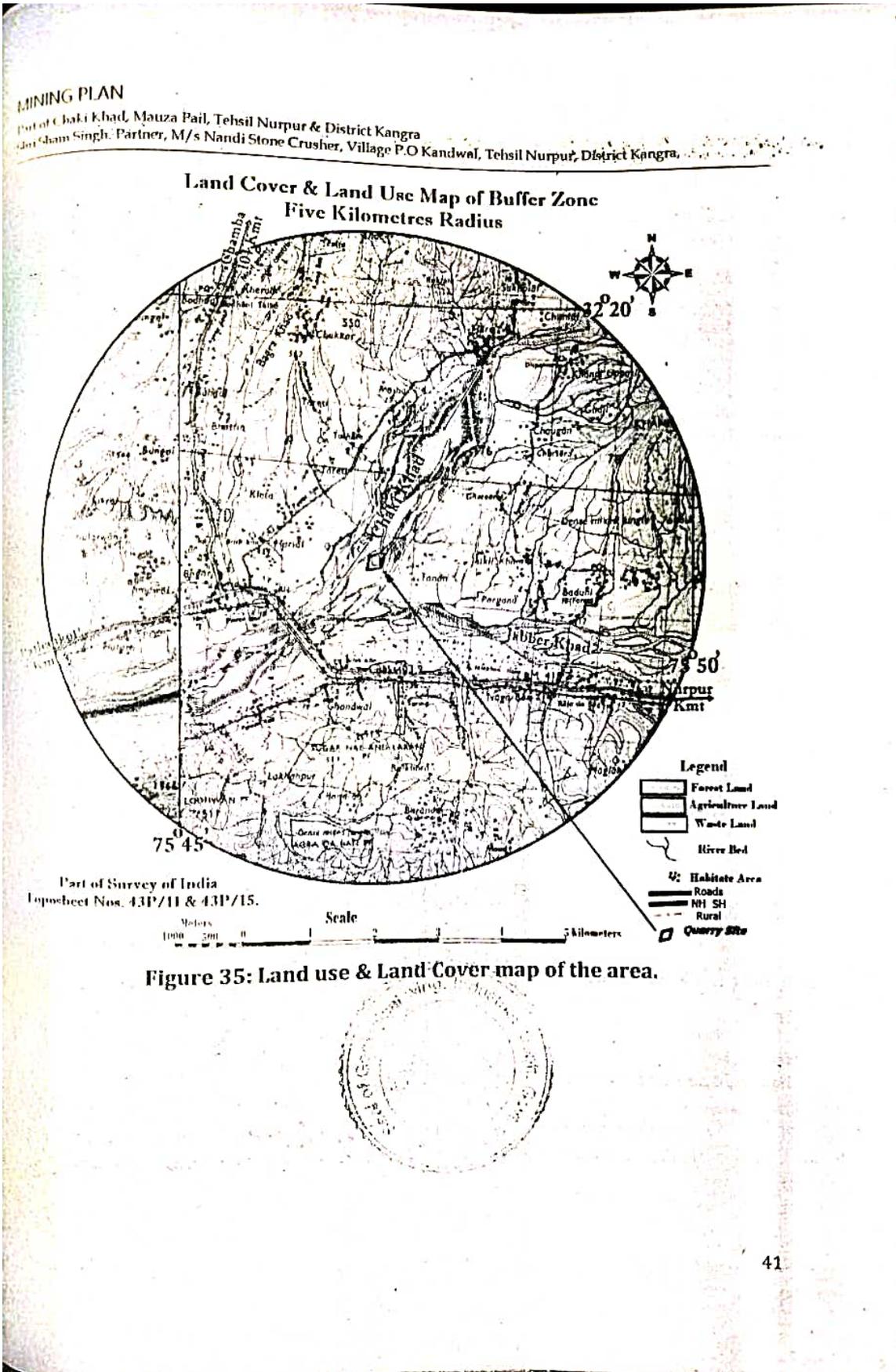


Figure 34: Pie chart of Land Utilization value & percentage in District Kangra in 2014-15.

Figure 30 depicts the land cover map of Buffer Zone

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





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Land Use Pattern of Villages Around:-Mining Lease Area (Census 2001).

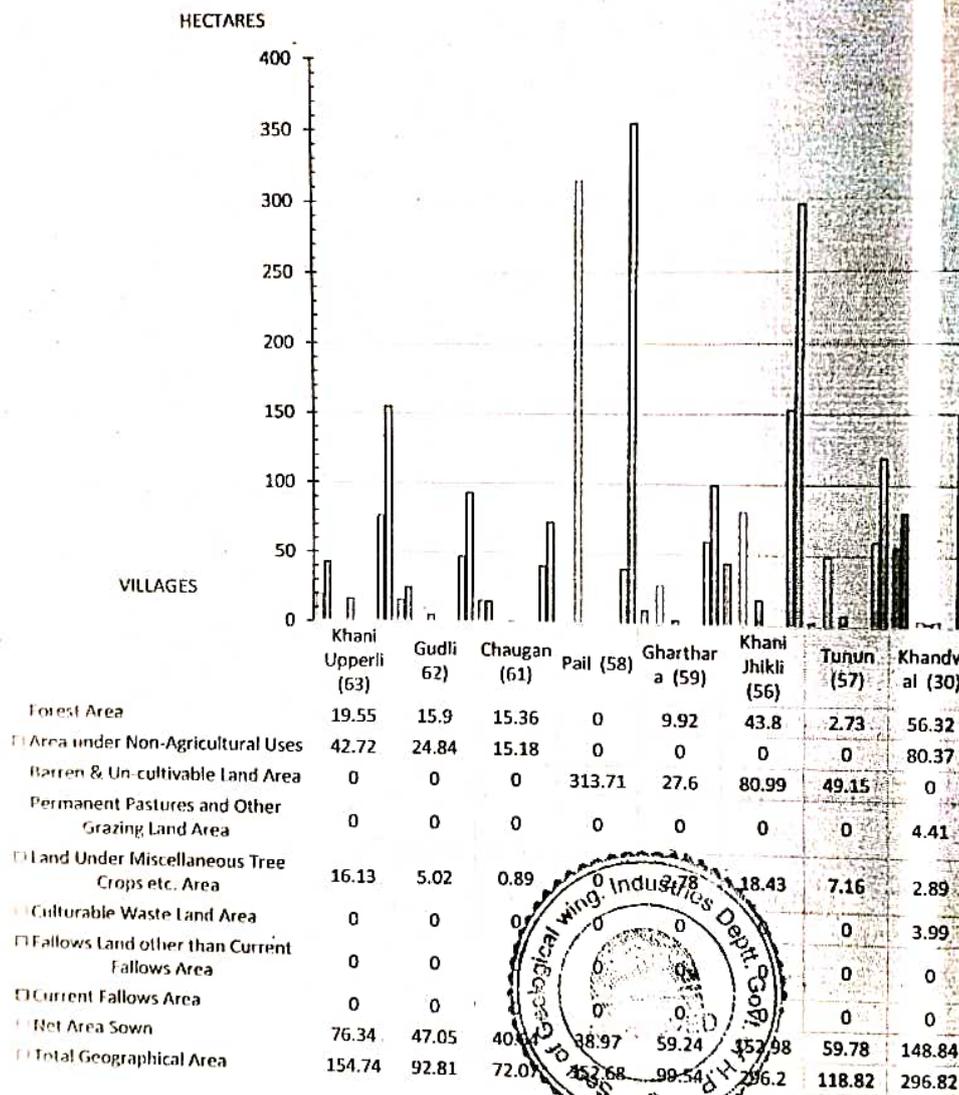


Figure 36: Land Use Pattern of Villages around the Mining Lease Area.

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2. Other non-food crops such as cotton, tobacco and fodder crop
3. The main crops grown in the area are Wheat, Maize, Gram, paddy, Mustard, Sugarcane, Potato, Vegetables, and Citrus etc

The area under each category of the crop is given below in figure 38. Figure 39 shows production of crops in district Kangra. The area under vegetables and their production is given in the figure 40.

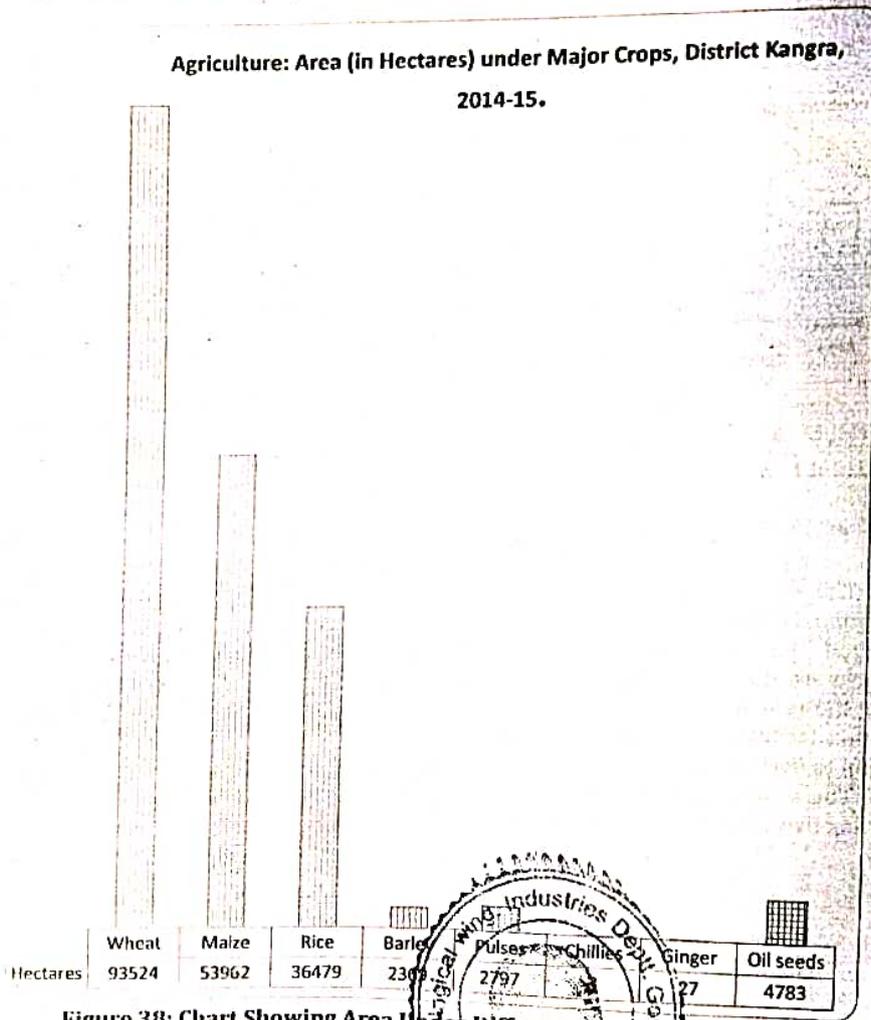


Figure 38: Chart Showing Area Under Different Crops, District Kangra.



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Agriculture: Production (in Metric tons) of Major Crops, District Kangra, 2014-15.

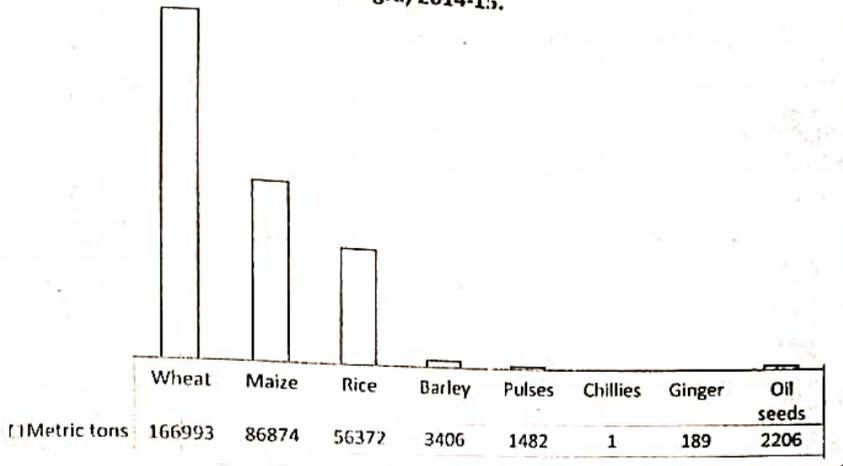


Figure 39: Chart Showing Production of Each Crop, District Kangra

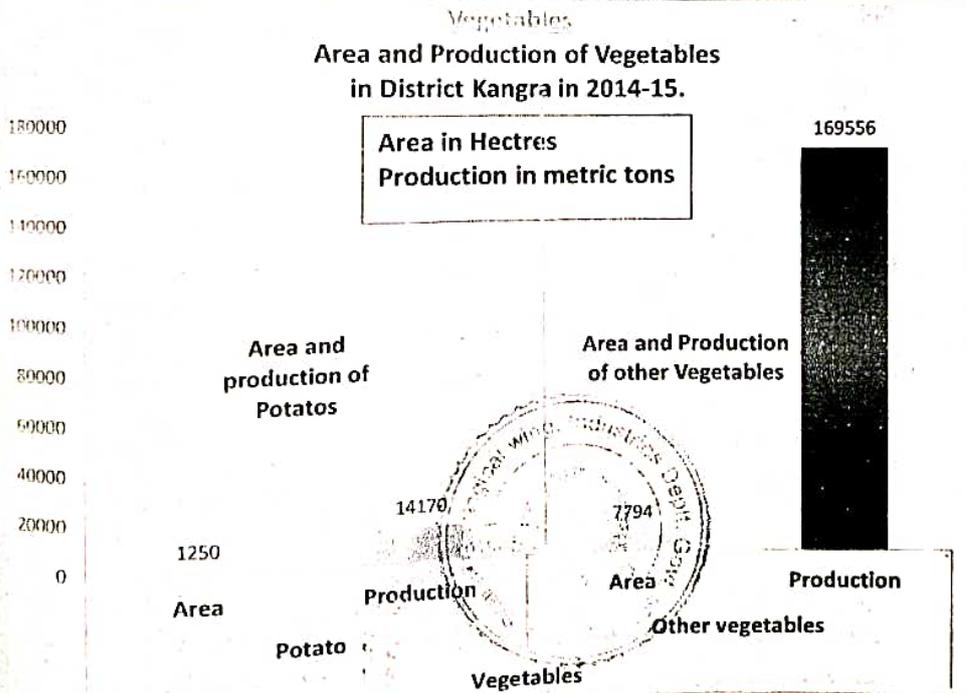


Figure 40: chart showing area (Hectares) and Production (Metric Tons) of Vegetables and Potatoes, District Kangra.

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1.5 Horticulture: -

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

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

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

The area under each fruit and its production is shown in table 8.

Table 8 Area under each fruit and their production in District Kangra in the year 2014-15.

STATUS OF HORTICULTURE, DISTRICT KANGRA 2014-15		
Fruit	Area (In Hectares)	Production (In Metric Tons)
Apple	393	309
Plum	390	935
Peach	203	494
Apricot	45	45
Pear	387	1160
Cherry	0	0
Kiwi	8	4
Green Almonds	0	0
Olive	0	0
Persimmon	6	2
Strawberry	5	4

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OTF		
Almonds	1044	2644
Walnut	363	113
Piccanut	190	72
Nuts & Dry Fruits	223	90
Orange	776	275
Malta	5698	7818
K. Lime	786	867
Galgal	2946	2825
Others	531	1154
Citrus	13	56
Mango	9974	12720
Litchi	20963	22533
Gauva	3025	2499
Aonala	652	756
Jackfruit	894	1091
Papaya	241	245
Grapes	91	392
Loquat	14	21
Loquat	46	73
Pomegranate	123	63
others	393	545
O S T F	26442	28218

1.6 Animal Husbandry

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

The total population of the livestock in District Kangra is given in the figure 41. The population of the Buffaloes and Cattle in District Kangra is given in the figure 42.

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Animal Husbandary: Population of Livestock, District Kangra, 2014-15.

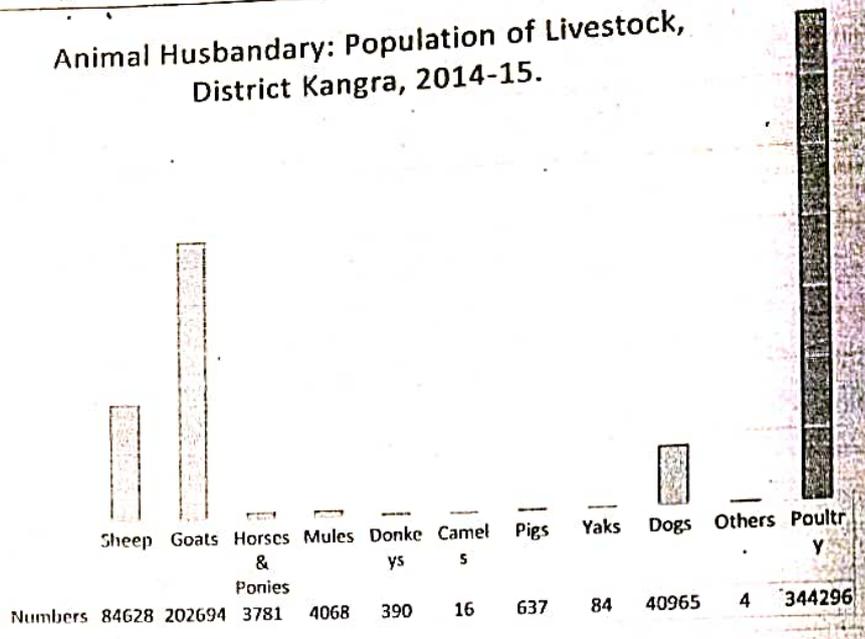


Figure 41: Livestock Population, District Kangra

Animal Husbandary: Population of Cattle, District Kangra, 2014-15.

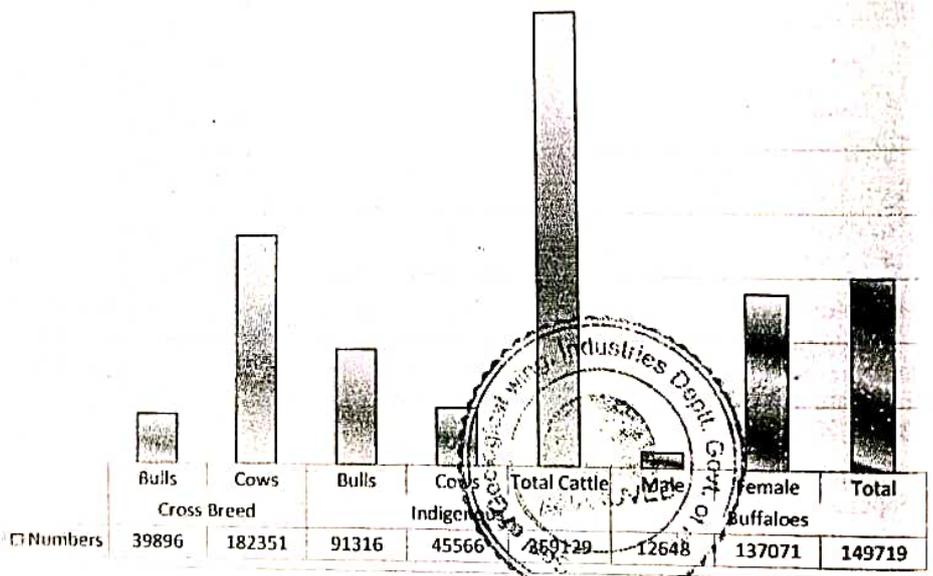


Figure 42: Chart Showing Population of Cattle and Buffaloes, District Kangra

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1.7 Fisheries

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

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

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

No fish is observed in the khad as it is only a seasonal khad.

Yearly production and value of fish catch in the district is given in figure 43.

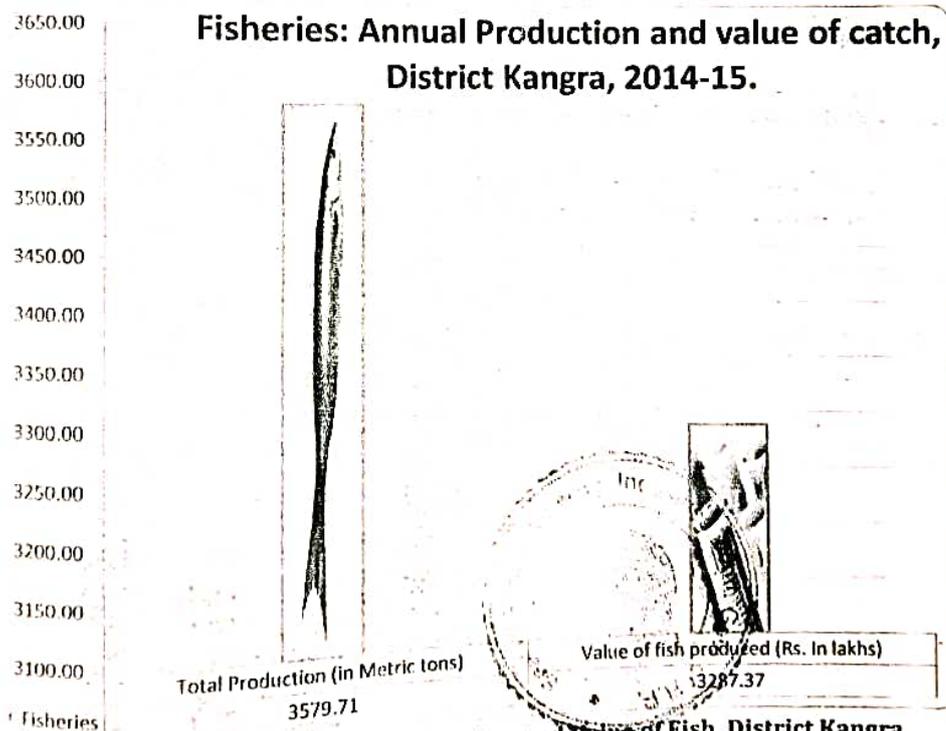


Figure 43: Chart Showing Annual Production and Value of Fish, District Kangra

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1.8 Flora and Fauna

1.8.1 Flora

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

In the area under consideration following are the most common trees
 The most prominent varieties of trees found in the area are

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Simbal (Bombex malabaricum), | Salambra (Odnia wodier) |
| Mango (Magnifera indica) | Terminalia |
| Tun (Cedrela toana) | Jamun (Engenia jambolana) |
| Several species of acacia and albizia | Larger tour |
| Shrubs | Bamboo |

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

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

1.8.2 Fauna

Due to wide variations in the attitude a large variety of fauna is available in the forests of the district. The black bears are common in the higher valley. The leopards are found throughout the district. Barking dears and gural are found at medium elevation the musk deer or Kastura and serao are found in certain areas. Most commonly found is the porcupine, which is found in almost in the entire District. Common Mammals table 10 & Birds in the Kangra District is given in the Table 11.

Animals

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

Table 9 Common Mammals and Birds, District Kangra

Zoological Name	English Name	Common Name
<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Leopard Cat	Mirag, Bagh

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<i>Felis chane</i>	Jungle Cat	
<i>Muntiacus muntiacus</i>	Barking Deer	Jangli Billi
<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Fox	Kakkar
<i>Canis aureus</i>	Jackal	Lomari, Fohiki
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Rhesus monkey	Gidder
<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Languor	Lal Bander
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Boar	Languor
<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Porcupine	Suar
<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Hare	Sehal Khargosh, Sherru, farru
<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>	Musk deer	Kastura
<i>Capra ibex</i>	Ibex	
<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	Himalayan Thar	Thar
<i>Selenarctos thebatanus</i>	Black Bear	
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear	
<i>Panthera unica</i>	Snow leopard	
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Boar	
<i>Axis axis</i>	Spotted deer	Chital
<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Sambar	
<i>Hylopetes fimbriatus</i>	Flying squirrel	
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	Cheetah
<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle cat	
<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Indian Civet	Sakralu
<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	The great Himalayan leafnosed Bat	Chamgadar
<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Himalayan Palm Civet	

Table 10

Birds		
Zoological Name	English Name	Common Name
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Vulture	Cheel, Gidh, Eel
<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Koel	Koel
<i>Columbia livia</i>	Pigeon	Kabuttar
<i>Coracias bengalensis</i>	Blue jay	Nilkantha
<i>Columba livia</i>	Hawk	Baj
<i>Fraunculius francolinus</i>	Black partridge	Kala Tittar

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<i>Francolius pondicerians</i>	Grey partridge	Safed Tittar
<i>Pavo crisslatus</i>	Peacock	Mor
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common quail	Bater
<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Chakor	Chakor
<i>Crovis splendens</i>	Crow	Kanwa
<i>Prottacula Karneri</i>	Parrot	Totta
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Monal	Monal / Karadi
<i>Tertaogallus himalayanensis</i>	Snow cock	
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western horned Tragopan	Phulgar/Jujurana
<i>Picoides macei</i>	Fulvourbreasted Woodpecker	Kathfowra
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Ring dove	Gughi
<i>Streptopelia chinesis</i>	Spotted dove	Gughi
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	
<i>Aquila rapax vindhian</i>	Tawny eagle	
<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Green Pigeon	
<i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>	Tits	
<i>Picus canus</i>	Black napped Woodpecker	Woodpecker
<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	Woodpecker	
<i>Muscicapa subrubra</i>	Himalayan Fly Catcher	
<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Ghatari
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Paradise flycatcher	Choti- Pinja
<i>Grus spp.</i>	Cranes	
<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Saras
<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Himalayan Green Finch	China

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

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Common animals

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

Birds

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

1.9 Climate and Rainfall

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

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

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

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

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Climate data for Dharamshala (avg. of the last fifty-five years)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C	13.5	17.8	21.6	26.9	29.1	30.5	27.2	26.1	24.6	23.7	19.8	16.4	23.1
Average low °C	5.1	10.3	14.7	16.3	20.1	22.9	21.4	20.2	17.5	14.8	10.7	7.4	15.1

Average precipitation mm	114.5	100.7	98.8	48.6	59.1	202.7	959.7	909.2	404.8	66.3	16.7	64.0	3,054.4
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2. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMNET PLAN

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

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

2.1 Impact on Land use pattern and Topography and its Mitigation

- It is part of a khad bed.
- The highest point of the lease area is at 491 metre above mean sea level.
- The lowest point is at 391 m above MSL.
- The mined area in the block would be completely replenished during monsoons floods.
- The mining shall be confined to well within the river bed corridor.



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- Mining shall be undertaken to a depth of one metre or water level whichever is less.
- The lease area is and shall remain river bed.
- Thus, the topography or land form of the Khad bed *per se* will not be changed.
- The land use of the mining lease area is defined in the Revenue record as 'River bed.
- The land under active mining would always remain river bed, during as well as post mining.

2.2 Effect On Climate

- The mining lease area is very small, only **86400** square meters.
- Mining will be confined to 65000 square metres safe area.
- The mining depth will be up to one metre or up to water level whichever is less, thus water regime will not be disturbed.
- The mining will be confined from within the river banks.
- Some micro level impact near the freshly exposed surface may happen for short duration as some humid material may be exposed
- The impact will need no mitigating measures.

2.3 Impact on Air

- No blasting material is to be used.
- The major contributors of air pollution in open cast mining are excavation, loading and transportation, generating dust, which leads to momentary rise in the suspended particulate matter (SPM).
- The mining activity will be limited to excavation of about 135000 metric tons of stone, bajri, sand with silt-clay per day.
- 56 tipper truck trips will be able to move the required material from mine to crusher / market.
- This activity would generate negligible disturbance to air quality

2.4 Impact on Noise Level and Mitigation Measures

- The mining area represents calm surroundings.
- The mining shall be manual causing hardly any noise.
- The noise would be generated by the movement of trucks/ tractor trolleys engaged in the transportation of the mined material.
- About 56 trucks trips would be required for transporting mined material per working day from mining area to destination.
- The dedicated tipper truck would be properly and regularly undergoing maintenance to create minimum noise.
- Special care would be taken to properly maintain the silencers of the vehicles.

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- No use of horn shall be allowed in or near the mining area.

2.5 Effect On Flora & Fauna

- The mining lease area is river bed.
- There is hardly any flora or fauna on the river bed to attract any protective or mitigating measures

2.6 Soil Cover

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

2.7 Impact on Hydrology

- The mining area is part of river bed.
- The mining depth will be up to one metre or up to water level whichever is less, thus water regime will not be disturbed
- The mining will be confine to central part of river bed, away from banks.
- Thus, mining would be dredging the river bed and reducing the silt burden downstream.
- The ground water (undercurrent of the river) will not be disturbed as mining will be undertaken above Water table.

2.8 Waste disposal Management

- The area is in a regular course of Chaki Khad and silt/clay is the only waste likely to be produced. However, separating it from sand is not an economical proposition. It is only 8 percent part of the sand. Moreover, for improving the grade of sand it must be washed. The washing of sand within river bed will increase the turbidity of the river water harming the aquatic fauna downstream.

2.9 Socio- Economic Impact

- No adverse impact on the socio-economic condition of the area is envisaged.
- The induction of mining sector development in and around predominantly agricultural area is bound to create its impact on the socio-economic life of the local inhabitants. The impact is generally positive. The mining activity though with small direct employment potential but would create jobs for at least 30 persons directly and indirectly, in mining, transportation and crushing unit.
- The mining project and its downstream activity of transportation will provide work to as many as 40 persons. Considered their total minimum earning per day to a tune of Rs.

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14000 per day (@Rs.350/= per person per day), the area will get a supplementation in its financial and social wellbeing.

2.10 Transport of Mineral

The lease is hardly two kilometres from mine to National Highway by katcha track. The road condition is good enough to bear the additional truck/transport created by operation of lease for crusher / open sale. As per maximum proposed production 135000 metric tonnes of material shall be transported in a year by tipper trucks. At this rate about 500 metric tonnes of material shall be transported per day for which an average of 56 tipper truck trips are required. The track which has limited vehicular traffic can sustain the additional level of transport vehicle without causing road congestion.



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PART III

I PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN/RECLAMATION PLAN

1.0 Reclamation

- The mined area being part of the river course cannot be reclaimed for any other purpose.
- The land under active mining would always remain river bed, during as well as post mining.
- The highest point of the lease area is at 391 metre above mean sea level.
- The lowest point is at 391 m above MSL.
- The mining shall be confined to well within the river bed corridor.
- No mining near the banks up to 1/10th of its width is to be undertaken as per guidelines, i.e. 45 to 67 metres, from banks.
- The mining depth will be up to one metre or up to water level whichever is less, thus water regime will not be disturbed.
- The entire quarried material will be replenished and reclaimed by the river during monsoon floods.
- The lease area is and shall remain river bed.
- Thus, the topography or land use of the Khad bed *per se* will not be changed.
- As such no reclamation work of mined area is required to be undertaken

1.1 Mine Waste Disposal:

As explained earlier silt and clay are the type of the waste generated during river bed mining. The quantity of waste generated is given below in the figure 44.

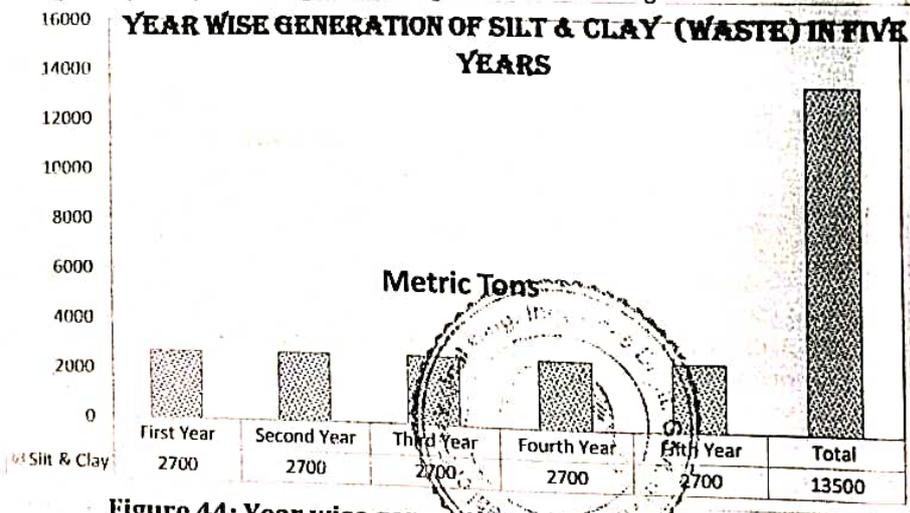


Figure 44: Year wise generation of waste

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1.3 Top soil utilization,

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

1.4. Check Dams.

There is no mining lease area where bank protection measure can be undertaken.

1.5 Plantation work

The entire mining lease area falls within river course and gets flooded during monsoons, therefore, no plantation is proposed.

2 Strategy for Protection of Point of Public Utility Etc.

There is no point of utility within radius of 200 metres of the mining lease periphery, which may need any kind of protection.

3 Manpower Development

The mining activity will be mainly manual. Workers are mainly required in river bed mining for extraction and loading of river bed material in to tipper truck. Drivers for tippers will be another category of workers. Thus, employment potential is as given below:

Mines Supervisor cum clerk	1
Drivers	4
Unskilled workers	30

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

4 Use of Mineral

The extracted mineral stone sand and Bajri will be consumed in captive stone crusher functioning in the name and style of M/s Nandi Stone Crusher. The sand will be sold at pit mouth to the consumers.

5 Disaster Management & Risk Assessment

The mining lease area part of River bed which is prone to some risk hazards but there will not be any major risk hazard associated with the process. The possible scenarios selected for this project are as below:

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

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

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

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

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

5.a Recommendation for Risk Reduction**Measures to prevent Inundation/Flooding/drowning**

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

Measures to Prevent Accidents during Loading

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

Measures to Prevent Accidents during Transportation

- Vehicles will be periodically checked and maintained in good condition.
- Overloading will not be permitted;
- To avoid danger of accident roads and ramp near embankment should be properly maintained.
- The truck would be covered and maintained to prevent any spillage;
- The maximum permissible speed limit should be ensured;
- The truck drivers with proper driving license would only be employed;

Measures to Prevent Accidents during Earthquakes

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

Declaration

This is to declare that the Mining Plan of Minor Mineral Lease of for Sand, Stone and Bajri, situated in Khasra No 527/495/2/1 Area 8.6400 Hectares Mohal Khanni, Mauza Pail, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, has been prepared with our consent and approval and that we will abide by all commitments there under.

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

Date -

Place -



Sham Singh
Shri Sham Singh

Partner M/s Nandi Stone Crusher,
Village & P.O Kandwal,
Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra,
Himachal Pradesh.

Certificate

Certified that the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015, Metalliferous Mines Regulation 1961 and other guidelines issued in this regard, from time to time, have been complied for, in the preparation of Mining Plan, of Minor Minerals Lease for Stone, Bajri and sand situated in Khasra No. 527/495/2/1 measuring 8.6400 Hectares, Mauza Pail, Mohal Khanni, Tahsil Nurpur of District Kangra, of Shri Sham Singh, Partner M/s Nandi Stone Crusher, Village & Post Office Kandwal, Tehsil Nurpur & District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.

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

Date

Place: Shimla



Sharma
Subhash Sharma

Flat No. 207, Basant Vihar, Kasumpti,
Shimla-171009.

Telephone No. 0177-2621548.

RQP Registration No. HP/RQP/01/1-2004

ANNEXURE R-9/2



सत्यमेव जयते

File No.: HPSEIAA/2017-540
 Government of India
 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 (Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA),
 HIMACHAL PRADESH)



Dated 15/01/2025



To,

Sh. Sham Singh (Partner)
 M/s Nandi Stone Crusher
 Mohal & Mauza Pail/ Khanni, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P.
 nandicrusher01@gmail.com

Subject: Extension in validity of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) dated granted to the project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006 and as amended thereof regarding.

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application submitted to Ministry vide proposal number SIA/HP/MIN/493673/2024 dated 22/08/2024 for an extension in validity of prior Environmental Clearance (EC) granted to the project under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-and as amended thereof.

2. The particulars of the proposal are as below :

(i) Validity Extension Identification No.	EC24B0107HP5398076N
(ii) File No.	HPSEIAA/2017-540
(iii) Clearance Type	Application for Validity Extension of EC- Form-6
(iv) Category	B1
(v) Schedule No./ Project Activity	1(a) Mining of minerals Extension in the validity of EC for Extraction of sand, stone & bajri in the mining lease area having Khasra number 527/495/2/1 falling in Mohal Pail, Mauza Khanni, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P. by Sh. Sham Singh Partner M/s Nandi Stone Crusher
(vii) Name of Project	
(viii) Location of Project (District, State)	KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH
(ix) Issuing Authority	SEIAA
(x) EC date	
(xi) Status of implementation of the project	Project is operational for partial components/units envisaged in the EC
(xiii) Whether any amendment to the earlier EC has been sought?	No

3. In view of the particulars given in the Para 1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-6 were submitted to the SEIAA under the provision of Para 9.0 of the EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments. Details in Form 6 can be accessed from the PARIVESH portal by scanning the QR Code above.
4. The brief about the reasons for an extension of validity of EC, as submitted by the Project Proponent in Form-6 and presented during SEIAA is annexed to this letter as Annexure (1).
5. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by SEIAA in the meeting held on 30/12/2024. The minutes of the meeting and all the project documents are available on PARIVESH portal which can be accessed by scanning the QR Code above.
6. The SEIAA, in its meeting held on 30/12/2024 based on information & clarifications provided by the project proponent and after detailed deliberations recommended the proposal for extension in validity in Environment Clearance under the provision of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof.
7. The SEIAA has examined the proposal in accordance with the provisions contained in the Para 9 of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 & further amendments thereto and based on the recommendations of the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) Appraisal Committee hereby accords Extension in Validity of Environment Clearance for the instant proposal of M/s. Parmodh Singh under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to compliance of EC conditions, general instructions issued vide EC letter No. HPSEIAA/2017-540 dated 11/9/17 and EC identification number SIA/HP/MIN/493673/2024.
8. The validity of EC is extended upto 5 years or upto the date of validity of the approved mining plan whichever is earlier.
9. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority

Copy To

1. The Secretary (Environment), Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), GoI, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003 .
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Him Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi-110032.
3. The Chairman, Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Shimla-171009.
4. The Director (Environment, Science & Technology) to the GoHP, Shimla-171001.
5. The Adviser (IA), MoEF&CC, GoI, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003.
6. The Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, CGO Complex, Shivalik Khand, Longwood, Shimla, HP-171001.
7. The Monitoring Cell, MoEF&CC, GoI, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003
8. Record File.

Annexure 1

Standard EC Conditions for (Mining of minerals)

1. Statutory Compliance

S. No	EC Conditions
1.1	The State Government concerned shall ensure that mining operation shall not be commenced till the entire compensation levied, if any, for illegal mining paid by the Project Proponent through their respective Department of Mining & Geology in strict compliance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors.

S. No	EC Conditions
1.2	The Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in MoEFCC's Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area."
1.3	A copy of EC letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO etc. if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
1.4	State Pollution Control Board/Committee shall be responsible for display of this EC letter at its Regional office, District Industries Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
1.5	The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board/Committee and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (www.parivesh.nic.in). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEFCC Regional Office for compliance and record.
1.6	The project proponent shall obtain authorization under the Hazardous and other Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.
1.7	The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.
1.8	The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report. (in case of the presence of Schedule-I species in the study area).
1.9	The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
1.10	The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
1.11	This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/ judgment of Honble Supreme Court of India, Honble High Court, Honble NGT and any other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions as may be applicable.
1.12	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
1.13	The Project Proponent shall inform the MoEF&CC for any change in ownership of the mining lease. In case there is any change in ownership or mining lease is transferred. PP needs to apply for transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.

S. No	EC Conditions
1.14	The Project proponent complies with all the statutory requirements and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors before commencing the mining operations.

2.

S. No	EC Conditions
2.1	The Project Proponent shall carryout plantation/ afforestation in backfilled and reclaimed area of mining lease, around water body, along the roadsides, in community areas etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the State Forest Department/ Agriculture Department/ Rural development department/ Tribal Welfare Department/ Gram Panchayat such that only those species be selected which are of use to the local people. The CPCB guidelines in this respect shall also be adhered. The density of the trees should be around 2500 saplings per Hectare. Adequate budgetary provision shall be made for protection and care of trees.
2.2	The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements for livestock feed by developing grazing land with a view to compensate those areas which are coming within the mine lease. The development of such grazing land shall be done in consultation with the State Government. In this regard, Project Proponent should essentially implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquisition of grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded/ protected against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.

3. Air Quality Monitoring And Preservation

S. No	EC Conditions
3.1	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous stack emission and air quality monitoring and results of manual stack monitoring and manual monitoring of air quality /fugitive emissions to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
3.2	Wind shelter fence and chemical spraying shall be provided on the raw material stock piles.
3.3	Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed stack emission and fugitive emission standards.
3.4	Design the ventilation system for adequate air changes as per ACGIH document for all tunnels, motor houses, Oil Cellars.
3.5	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous emission monitoring system at process stacks to monitor stack emission with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories. Monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises.

S. No	EC Conditions
3.6	The Project Proponent shall install a minimum of 3 (three) online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations with 1 (one) in upwind and 2 (two) in downwind direction based on long term climatological data about wind direction such that an angle of 120° is made between the monitoring locations to monitor critical parameters, relevant for mining operations, of air pollution viz. PM10, PM2.5, NO2, CO and SO2 etc. as per the methodology mentioned in NAAQS Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI/I, dated 18.11.2009 covering the aspects of transportation and use of heavy machinery in the impact zone. The ambient air quality shall also be monitored at prominent places like office building, canteen etc. as per the site condition to ascertain the exposure characteristics at specific places. The above data shall be digitally displayed within 03 months in front of the main Gate of the mine site.
3.7	Effective safeguard measures for prevention of dust generation and subsequent suppression (like regular water sprinkling, metalled road construction etc.) shall be carried out in areas prone to air pollution wherein high levels of PM10 and PM2.5 are evident such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. The Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be regularly controlled by installation of required equipments/ machineries and preventive maintenance. Use of suitable water-soluble chemical dust suppressing agents may be explored for better effectiveness of dust control system. It shall be ensured that air pollution level conform to the standards prescribed by the MoEFCC/ Central Pollution Control Board.
3.8	The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to SO2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120 each). covering upwind and downwind directions.
3.9	The project proponent shall monitor fugitive emissions in the plant premises at least once in every quarter through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 9) The project proponent shall install system to carryout Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to SO2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the plant area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120 each). covering upwind and downwind directions.
3.10	The project proponent use leak proof trucks/dumpers carrying ore and other raw materials and cover them with tarpaulin.

4. Water Quality Monitoring And Preservation

S. No	EC Conditions
4.1	Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the notified standards prescribed from time to time. The standards shall be prescribed through Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). The workshop effluent shall be treated after its initial passage through Oil and grease trap.
4.2	The water balance/water auditing shall be carried out and measure for reducing the consumption of water shall be taken up and reported to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC and State Pollution Control Board/Committee.

S. No	EC Conditions
4.3	The project proponent shall install 24x7 continuous effluent monitoring system with respect to standards prescribed in Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 as amended from time to time and connected to SPCB and CPCB online servers and calibrate these system from time to time according to equipment supplier specification through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or NABL accredited laboratories.
4.4	The project proponent shall submit monthly summary report of continuous effluent monitoring and results of manual effluent testing and manual monitoring of ground water quality to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Zonal office of CPCB and Regional Office of SPCB along with six-monthly monitoring report.
4.5	The Project Proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of natural water course/ water resources/ springs and perennial nallahs existing/ flowing in and around the mine lease including upstream and downstream. Sufficient number of gullies shall be provided at appropriate places within the lease for management of water. The parameters to be monitored shall include their water quality vis-à-vis suitability for usage as per CPCB criteria and flow rate. It shall be ensured that no obstruction and/ or alteration be made to water bodies during mining operations without justification and prior approval of MoEFCC. The monitoring of water courses/ bodies existing in lease area shall be carried out four times in a year viz. pre- monsoon (April May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the record of monitored data may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board. Clearly showing the trend analysis on six-monthly basis.
4.6	In case, immediate mining scheme envisages intersection of ground water table, then Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal clearance from CGWA. In case, mining operation involves intersection of ground water table at a later stage, then PP shall ensure that prior approval from CGWA and MoEFCC is in place before such mining operations. The permission for intersection of ground water table shall essentially be based on detailed hydro-geological study of the area.
4.7	Quality of polluted water generated from mining operations which include Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in mines run-off; acid mine drainage and metal contamination in runoff shall be monitored along with Total Suspended Solids (TDS), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed at the project site in public domain, on a display board, at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company. The circular No. J- 20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may also be referred in this regard.
4.8	Project Proponent shall plan, develop and implement rainwater harvesting measures on long term basis to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground Water Board/ State Groundwater Department. A report on amount of water recharged needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEFCC annually.
4.9	The project proponent shall monitor regularly ground water quality at least twice a year (pre and post monsoon) at sufficient numbers of piezometers/sampling wells in the plant and adjacent areas through labs recognised under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and NABL accredited laboratories.
4.10	The project proponent shall provide the slime disposal facility with impervious lining and collection

S. No	EC Conditions
	wells for seepage. The water collected from the slime pond shall be treated and recycled.
4.11	Adhere to Zero Liquid Discharge
4.12	Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided for treatment of domestic wastewater to meet the prescribed standards.
4.13	Garland drains and collection pits shall be provided for each stock pile to arrest the run-off in the event of heavy rains and to check the water pollution due to surface run off.
4.14	The project proponent shall practice rainwater harvesting to maximum possible extent.
4.15	The project proponent shall make efforts to minimise water consumption in the steel plant complex by segregation of used water, practicing cascade use and by recycling treated water.
4.16	Project Proponent shall regularly monitor and maintain records w.r.t. ground water level and quality in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells as well as new piezo-meter installations during the mining operation in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Department. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board.

5. Noise And Vibration Monitoring And Prevention

S. No	EC Conditions
5.1	The peak particle velocity at 500m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically as per applicable DGMS guidelines.
5.2	The Project Proponent shall take measures for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. The workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs /muffs. All personnel including laborers working in dusty areas shall be provided with protective respiratory devices along with adequate training, awareness and information on safety and health aspects. The PP shall be held responsible in case it has been found that workers/ personals/ laborers are working without personal protective equipment.
5.3	The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day /night hours.

6. Noise Monitoring And Prevention

S. No	EC Conditions
6.1	Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be

S. No	EC Conditions
	submitted to Regional Officer of the Ministry as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
6.2	The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.

7. Energy Conservation Measures

S. No	EC Conditions
7.1	Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
7.2	Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.

8. Mining Plan

S. No	EC Conditions
8.1	The Project Proponent shall adhere to approved mining plan, inter alia, including, total excavation (quantum of mineral, waste, over burden, inter burden and top soil etc.); mining technology; lease area; scope of working (method of mining, overburden & dump management, O.B& dump mining, mineral transportation mode, ultimate depth of mining, concurrent reclamation and reclamation at mine closure; land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life; etc.).
8.2	The land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan. The excavation vis-à-vis backfilling in the mine lease area and corresponding afforestation to be raised in the reclaimed area shall be governed as per approved mining plan. PP shall ensure the monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. The compliance status shall be submitted half-yearly to the MoEFCC and its concerned Regional Office.

9. Land Reclamation

S. No	EC Conditions
9.1	Check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed around mine pit and OB dumps to prevent storm run-off and sediment flow into adjoining water bodies. A safety margin of 50% shall be kept for designing of sump structures over and above peak rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the mine and its adjoining area which shall also help in providing adequate retention time period thereby allowing proper settling of sediments/ silt material. The sedimentation pits/ sumps shall be constructed at the corners of the garland drains.
9.2	Catch drains, settling tanks and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral yards and Top Soil/OB/Waste dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the water bodies (Nallah/ River/ Pond etc.). The collected water should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development, plantation etc. The drains/ sedimentation sumps etc. shall be de-silted regularly, particularly after monsoon season, and

S. No	EC Conditions
	maintained properly.
9.3	The Overburden (O.B.), waste and topsoil generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked OB dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The physical parameters of the OB / waste dumps / topsoil dump like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan and the guidelines/circulars issued by D.G.M.S. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation.
9.4	The slope of dumps shall be vegetated in scientific manner with suitable native species to maintain the slope stability, prevent erosion and surface run off. The selection of local species regulates local climatic parameters and help in adaptation of plant species to the microclimate. The gullies formed on slopes should be adequately taken care of as it impacts the overall stability of dumps. The dump mass should be consolidated with the help of dozer/ compactors thereby ensuring proper filling/ leveling of dump mass. In critical areas, use of geo textiles/ geo-membranes / clay liners / Bentonite etc. shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump.

10. Waste Management

S. No	EC Conditions
10.1	The waste oil, grease and other hazardous waste shall be disposed of as per the Hazardous & Other waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
10.2	Kitchen waste shall be composted or converted to biogas for further use.(to be decided on case to case basis depending on type and size of plant)

11. Green Belt And Emp

S. No	EC Conditions
11.1	Green belt shall be developed in an area equal to 33% of the plant area with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant
11.2	The project proponent shall prepare GHG emissions inventory for the plant and shall submit the programme for reduction of the same including carbon sequestration including plantation.

12. Transportation

S. No	EC Conditions
12.1	No Transportation of the minerals shall be allowed in case of roads passing through villages/ habitations. In such cases, PP shall construct a 'bypass' road for the purpose of transportation of the minerals leaving an adequate gap (say at least 200 meters) so that the adverse impact of sound and dust along with chances of accidents could be mitigated. All costs resulting from widening and strengthening of existing public road network shall be borne by the PP in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department. Transportation of minerals through road movement in case of existing village/ rural roads shall be allowed in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department only after

S. No	EC Conditions
	required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of roads is increased to handle the traffic load. The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centers. [If applicable in case of road transport].
12.2	The Main haulage road within the mine lease should be provided with a permanent water sprinkling arrangement for dust suppression. Other roads within the mine lease should be wetted regularly with tanker-mounted water sprinkling system. The other areas of dust generation like crushing zone, material transfer points, material yards etc. should invariably be provided with dust suppression arrangements. The air pollution control equipments like bag filters, vacuum suction hoods, dry fogging system etc. shall be installed at Crushers, belt-conveyors and other areas prone to air pollution. The belt conveyor should be fully covered to avoid generation of dust while transportation. PP shall take necessary measures to avoid generation of fugitive dust emissions.

13. Green Belt

S. No	EC Conditions
13.1	The Project Proponent shall develop greenbelt in 7.5m wide safety zone all along the mine lease boundary as per the guidelines of CPCB in order to arrest pollution emanating from mining operations within the lease. The whole Green belt shall be developed within first 5 years starting from windward side of the active mining area. The development of greenbelt shall be governed as per the EC granted by the Ministry irrespective of the stipulation made in approved mine plan.

14. Corporate Environment Responsibility

S. No	EC Conditions
14.1	Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.
14.2	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
14.3	A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the head of the organization.
14.4	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.

S. No	EC Conditions
14.5	All the recommendations made in the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for the Mineral Beneficiation plants shall be implemented.
14.6	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approve by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest I wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.

15. Corporate Environment Responsibility (Cer)

S. No	EC Conditions
15.1	The Project Proponent shall submit the time- bound action plan to the concerned regional office of the Ministry within 6 months from the date of issuance of environmental clearance for undertaking the activities committed during public consultation by the project proponent and as discussed by the EAC, in terms of the provisions of the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30 September, 2020. The action plan shall be implemented within three years of commencement of the project.
15.2	The capital cost (@ Rs. 4.00 lacs per ≤ ha.) under CER, shall be deposited in the form of Demand Draft/ transfer of funds in the bank account number mentioned in EC letter to the office of Director (DEST&CC), GOHP. The Director (DEST&CC) may device a plan for this purpose as per CER guidelines.
15.3	<p>The project proponent shall provide one plastic waste shredder machine to DEST& CC, Shimla within one month from the date of issuance of EC letter, for further distribution under CER. The machines will be purchased from authorised/ approved sources and CMC/AMC will be assured with supplier for at least three years from date of installation. The Project proponent shall be responsible for functioning of the machines. The size of the shredded plastic shall be less than 2.36 mm. Technical specifications of the plastic waste shredder are as under:</p> <p>Plastic Waste Shredder specifications (250Kg/Hr.) PARAMETER SPECIFICATION Mechanism type Double shaft with rotating blades Application Shredding of RDF waste (Plastic bags, polythene, rags, leather, rubber etc. found in the Municipal Waste) Shredder capacity 250-300 Kg/hr Machine Size Height- 4.5 ft, Length- Any & Width- Any. Blade MOC WP 45/ENOS (Harden) Minimum height of hook above shaft & disc 70-SOmm Output shredded material size <2.36 mm Working chamber 300mm X 380 mm Motor HP 7.5HP Total motor 1 Nos. RPM of shafts 30-40 Motor make Havells/ Crompton Motor rating IE2</p>

S. No	EC Conditions
	<p>Total gearbox 1Nos. Hopper size 500mm X 350mm Structure & cover & Hopper MOC MS with paint Extra features Cladding total body Supply 3 Phase 440 V- 50Hz. Panel Panel function Overload Protection, Short Circuit protection, Tower light, Limit switch for safety (when machine front cover open machine to stop working) Warranty Duration 12 months or more Scope under warranty All the spares & repair work including labor</p>

16. Miscellaneous

S. No	EC Conditions
16.1	The project proponent shall inform the Regional Office as well as the Ministry, the date of financial closure and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities, commencing the land development work and start of production operation by the project.
16.2	The project proponent shall monitor the criteria pollutants level namely; PM10, SO2, NOx (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
16.3	The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponents website permanently.
16.4	The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
16.5	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
16.6	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
16.7	The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.

S. No	EC Conditions
16.8	44) The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
16.9	No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
16.10	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
16.11	The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
16.12	The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
16.13	In pursuant to Ministry's O.M No 22-34/2018-IA.III dated 16.01.2020 to comply with the direction made by Honble Supreme Court on 8.01.2020 in W.P. (Civil) No 114/2014 in the matter Common Cause vs Union of India, the mining lease holder shall after ceasing mining operations, undertake regrassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to other mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc.
16.14	The Project Proponent shall prepare digital map (land use & land cover) of the entire lease area once in five years purpose of monitoring land use pattern and submit a report to concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC.
16.15	Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
16.16	A separate 'Environmental Management Cell' with suitable qualified manpower should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive. The Senior Executive shall directly report to Head of the Organization. Adequate number of qualified Environmental Scientists and Mining Engineers shall be appointed and submit a report to RO, MoEF&CC.
16.17	The concerned Regional Office of the MoEF&CC shall randomly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEF&CC officer(s) by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
16.18	The Project Authorities should inform to the Regional Office regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
16.19	The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the MOEFCC & its concerned Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
16.20	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention &

S. No	EC Conditions
	Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Court and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
16.21	Concealing factual data failure to comply with any or submission of false/ fabricated data and of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
16.22	The Ministry or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate, any further condition in the interest of environment protection.

Additional EC Conditions

1. The project proponent shall ensure that mining is carried out strictly in accordance with the approved mining plan failing which strict action under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 will be initiated against the proponent and environmental compensation shall be imposed as per orders of Hon'ble NGT dated 19.02.2019 in the matter of OA No. 593/2017 (W.P.) (Civil) No. 375/2012).
2. The Department of Industries, Himachal Pradesh shall ensure that the mining is carried out strictly as per the Terms & Conditions of the Environment Clearance.
3. The project proponent shall sensitize and create awareness among people working within the project area as well as its surrounding area on the ban of SUP in order to ensure the compliance of Notification published by MoEF& CC on 12/08/2021. A report, along with photographs, on the measures taken shall also be included in the six monthly compliance report being submitted by the project proponents.
4. Plantation of saplings shall be carried out in the earmarked 33% greenbelt area as a part of the tree plantation campaign "Ek Ped Ma Ke Naam" and the details of the same shall be uploaded in the Merilife Portal (<https://merilife.nic.in>).

Signature Not Verified

Digitally Signed by : Sh D C Rana
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Date: 15/01/2025

ANNEXURE R-9/3

Copy

Sub-Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner Office
Sangli Dist.

Case No = 86/19/2025

DOD = 19/05/25

वा अदालत जनाव फस्ट/सैकिन्ड ग्रेड नूरपुर तहसील नूरपुर जिला कांगड़ा हि.प्र. ।



पंकज मनकोटिया पार्टनर नन्दी स्टोन क्रेशर कंडवाल तहसील नूरपुर जिला कांगड़ा हि.प्र. ।

.....प्रार्थी

वनाम

सुभाष सिंह पुत्र चन्दा सिंह निवीस गांव परगना डाकघर बदूही तहसील नूरपुर जिला कांगड़ा हि.प्र. ।

...प्रत्यार्थी

विषय :- दरखास्त वराए दिये जाने निशानदेही वावत अराजी खसरा नम्बर 527/495/2 वाक्या मोहाल पैल तहसील नूरपुर जिला कांगड़ा हि.प्र., जमाबन्दी साल 2022-2023 ।

श्रीमान जी,

प्रार्थना यह है :-

1. यह कि प्रार्थी उपरोक्त खसरा नम्बर की निशानदेही बजरिया कानूनगो लेना चाहता है । क्योंकि प्रार्थी को अपने भूमि बन्ना जात का पता न है और प्रत्यार्थी के साथ तनाजा रहता है । प्रार्थी

ATTESTED

lets
EXAMINE.

DATED

20/07/2025

इसलिए निशानदेही लेना चाहता है ताकि प्रार्थी को भूमि बन्ना जात का पता चल जाए, और तनाजा खत्म हो जाए।

2. यह कि अगर किसी ने नाजायज कब्जा किया हो तो उसकी फील्ड बुक बनाई जाए और तलीमा काटा जाए ।

3. यह कि भूमि के अक्स मुसावी/अक्स मोमी साथ संलग्न है ।

इसलिए जनाव से प्रार्थना है कि उपरोक्त खसरा नम्बरान की निशानदेही बजरिया कानूनगो द्वारा करवाने की इजाजत दी जाए ।

कृपा होगी ।

नूरपुर

दिनांक :- 08/04/2025

 प्रार्थी

पंकज मनकोटिया पार्टनर नन्दी
स्टोन केशर कंडवाल तहसील
नूरपुर जिला कांगड़ा हि.प्र. ।

ATTESTED

EXAMINE
DATED
20/05/2025

रिपोर्ट निशानदेही

Seal of the Copying Department
Deputy Commissioner Officer
Kanara Distt.

श्रीमान जी,

आमदा कावेरि नाथ व लक्ष्मीलाल मधुप नरुप
खंभा 89 R-1 दिनांक 8-04-2025 प्राथमिक पर निशानदेही "
- पत्र 22 कि व्यवस्था नं 527/495 बका 16-68-83444
पाक्या बखल पैल की निशानदेही के लिये वहराही
श्री कंचन सिंह पटनाई हका वरुप सखल बगका
के अलावा पैसाईय सदिह काका पर-पंडुपा । काका
- पर पंचेज कुम शाक सिंह व सुभाष सिंह कुम चदा
- सिंह प्रतिवादी व जसवंत सिंह कुम सुभाष सिंह-विशाल
- सिंह कुम जैली व राज कुम कुम दिल-वधुपुर जैलम
दालिर् काका है।

काका पर वाच्यी वदी व प्रतिवादी के बका
निपामुलर व्यवस्था नं 527/495 की निशानदेही 180 रुप
अ अकिलेज निपामुली 1992 के सहायित पैरा 10(2)
के आधीय विवापुवत वाजल-दिनापल लकुम बखला साथ
जदी फिदा-निदेही की अनुपालन करेले हने व कबल मफाव
की मफावकर वेखेले हने व्यवस्था नं 527/495 की उरदी
कुम 50+70+28+34 व पहिली कुम 14+109+10+45+
55+116+29+84+29+20+21+13+30+5+34+23+
129+60 भी व पहिली कुम 60+70+40+80 भी व
दुवी कुम 106+52+196+171+178+82+15 भी
पैसाईय कर वनागाए पर पत्रर वरुप करवाये गये।

निष्कर्ष निशानदेही :- काका निशानदेही के वदी व
प्रतिवादी कछाट है अलावा लाप शलन है। खजम नं
527/495 सखल काका पर खाली है। खजम नं
527/495 वदी की सुबतका अकि है निशाने

Seal of the Deputy
Deputy Commissioner Officer
Kangra Distt

नं.से लतीगकठुला प्रलय नं 527/495/2/1 ककण
8-64 00 मम बादी पंकज कुन बाभ सिंह के ककण
में है अतः रिपोर्ट निशानदेही अर्थात् की सेवा में
आगामी कारवाई हेतु फथ ही

No 965 P-KV

25/04/2025

Signature
9/05/2025

ATTESTED

Signature
EXAMINER

DATED

20/05/2025

IN THE COURT OF AC 1ST GRADE NURPUR DISTRICT KANGRA HP

In Case Ref: 86/Teh/2025

DOD 19-05-2025

Pankaj mankotia

VS

Subhash Singh

Order

Whereas the report has been received from the Field Kanungo in above titled case after demarcation . As per report received from the Field Kanungo, the present parties are agreed to the demarcation carried on the spot. The statements in this regard are enclosed herewith. No further action is required in this case. The demarcation carried out by the Field Kanungo is accepted and finalized. The case file be consigned to GRR Nurpur after due completion.

AC 1ST GRADE
Assistant Collector
NURPUR
District Kangra

2194
19/05/2025
20/05/2025
20/05/2025
20/05/25

Copy about:blank Seat of the Copying Department
 Online Demarcation Application Acknowledgement Receipt
 Application No.: 0201/2025/131
 Deputy Commissioner Officer
 Kangra Distt



Case No-8/104/2025
 Ddd = 19/05/25

Applicant: Pankaj Mankotia Partner Nandi Stone Crusher
 Kandwal

App. Date: 08/04/2025 Mobile: 8626940075

District: कांगडा

Tehsil: नूरपुर

Village: वरण्डा

Reason: Boundary Dispute

Applicant/Owner		Respondent	
Owner Name	Owner Khasra(s) No.	Respondent Name	Respondent Khasra(s) No.
शामलात देह हस्व रसद माल गुजारी महाल दुनणू	527/495	सुभाष सिंह पुत्र चन्दा सिंह पुत्र मगतू	430

Note: Applicant shall submit an application for demarcation along with following documents in the concerned Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil office at the earliest to start further processing. [Applicant should clearly mention the Application No. on the application/file].

- 1) A copy of latest Jambandi.
- 2) A copy of mutation sheet relating to which the application for demarcation has been filed if Khasra number has been subdivided.
- 3) Current settlement map (Musavi) of the land also showing adjoining khasra numbers or sub-divided khasra number, if any.
- 4) Process fee as prescribed under the rules.

नोट: आगे की प्रक्रिया के लिए आवेदक जल्द से जल्द संबंधित तहसील / उप तहसील कार्यालय में निम्नलिखित दस्तावेजों के साथ निशानदेही के लिए आवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगा: [आवेदक को आवेदन / फाइल पर स्पष्ट रूप से आवेदन संख्या (Acknowledgement No) का उल्लेख करना होगा]

- 1) नवीनतम जमाबंदी की प्रति
- 2) इंतकाल की प्रति, यदि खसरा (जिसके संबंध में आवेदन दायर किया गया है) विभाजित किया हो
- 3) भूमि की वर्तमान मुसाबी नकल। साथ लगा हुआ खसरा या उप-विभाजित खसरा, यदि हो, दर्शाया गया हो
- 4) प्रक्रिया शुल्क, जैसा कि नियमों के तहत निर्धारित है

No 59 R/E dated 08/04/2025

Forwarded in original to
 Fkuro Barand Demarcate
 the land. as per 2-0
 and subst place.

प्रमाण 814 ARV दिनांक 24-4-2025
 करवत कर के अंतर्गत
 24/04/2025

K Tehsil Nurpur
 Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

ATTESTED
 EXAMINE
 DATED 20/05/2025

Deputy Commissioner Office
Kamtha Distt

आन श्री पंकज पुत्र शांतसिंह निवासी कण्डवाल
ने आन किया कि मैंने जो निशानदेही प्रयोग
पत्र वाकत सूत्रि स्वलय नं 527/495 वाक्या मधल पैल
वायर किया था उनकी निशानदेही आज गिरदावर
कानूनगो व पत्नी हल्का द्वारा मेका पर कर
दी है और निशानदेही मुझे मन्वर है

Sub Ranbi Maita

आन श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह पुत्र चन्दासिंह निवासी रवन्नी मिकली
ने आन किया कि आज जो निशानदेही स्वलय
नं 527/495 वाक्या मधल पैल गिरदावर कानूनगो
व पत्नी हल्का द्वारा मेका पर की है वह मुझे
मन्वर है आन पढ कर सही मानता हूँ।

Subash Singh

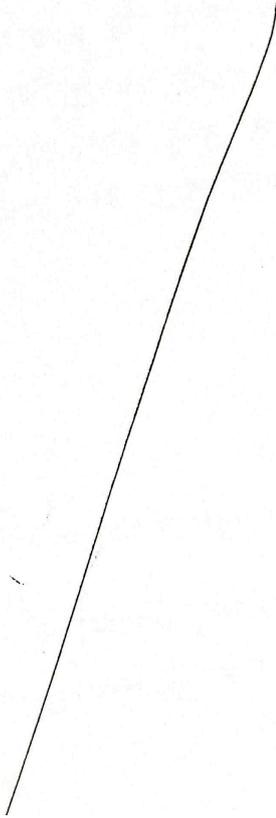
हामरे आभा देह

- (1) लक्ष्मण सिंह पुत्र चन्दासिंह रवन्नी मिकली Jansingh Singh
- (2) पेशन सिंह पुत्र जैसी निवासी न. विमान दास
- (3) राजकुमार पुत्र दिल मधल मिकली इनाउ राज कुमार

Attested [Signature] 9/05/2008

ATTESTED
late
EXAMINER
DATED
20/05/2008

~~.....~~
date
2194 20/05/2025
~~.....~~ 19/05/2025 for
~~.....~~ 20/05/2025
~~.....~~ 20/05/2025
20/05/25





VAKALATNAMA

IN THE COURT OF Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

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

K Sanjeev Dogera 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- 5,6,7,8,9,16,18,19,20
22,23

the above-named respondents do hereby appoint

ATUL SHUKLA

Enrollment Number- UP 05469/01

Off: D-51, Sector 52, Noida UP-201301

Mob: (+91) 9212738259

(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: -

- 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.
- 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.
- To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.
- 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.
- To take execution proceedings.
- 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.
- 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.

D/9618/2021
ASHAV KANJAN

D/8965/2023
AKRITI SINGH

D/4983/2023
SIDDHANT TANKUR

Shukla
Advocate(s)

ATUL SHUKLA
UP 05469/01

Yashovarma
YASHOVARMAN SINGH CHANDEL
ENROLMENT NO : D-4027/2023

ANAN PARTH SHARMA
HM/380/2011

Client(s)

[Signature]

1) New Nurpur stone crusher Partner Parlad Singh ^{M/s New Nurpur Stone Crusher} ^{R-6, 20} Partner

2) Pawan Singh Prop. ^{M/s Mahadev Stone Crusher} ^{R-19} For Mahadev Stone Crusher

3) Subash Singh Partner ^{M/s Nandi Stone Crushing Co} ^{R-9, 16} Pawan Singh Prop.

4. Rabin Saha Prop ^{SHIVA Stone Crusher} ^{R-8, 18} Subash Singh Partner
Shiva Stone Crusher

5 Dharmvir Singh Prop ^{New Shiva Stone Crusher} ^{R-7} For New Shiva Stone Crusher

6. Ashok Andolia Prop. ^{M/s Ankur Stone Crusher} ^{R-5, 23} For ANKUR STONE CRUSHER
D. K. P. N. Proprietor

^{M/s} 7 Diamond Enterprises Partner ^{Ashwin Kumar Gulera} ^{R-22} Prop.

For Diamond Enterprises
Ashwin Kumar
Partner