

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 440 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF :**Naveen Kumar****...Applicant****Versus****State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.****...Respondents****INDEX**

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Dated: 12.08.2024

FILED BY:**RESPONDENT NO. 7**

(Signature)
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**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 440 OF 2023**

IN THE MATTER OF :

Naveen Kumar

...Applicant

Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.

...Respondents

**REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 7 TO THE OA FILED BY THE
PETITIONER IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF THIS HON'BLE
TRIBUNAL DATED 22.05.2024.**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. It is submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide judgement dated 27.02.2012 passed in "Deepak Kumar & Ors. vs. State of Haryana & Ors." [(2012) 4 SCC 629] gave the following directions:

"28. The Central Government should also take steps to bring into force the Minor Minerals Conservation and Development Rule, 2010 at the earliest. The State Government and UTs should also take immediate steps to frame necessary rules under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 taking into consideration the recommendations of MoEF in its Report of March 2010 and model guidelines framed by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India. Communicate the copy of this order to MoEF, Secretary, Ministry of Mines, New Delhi : Ministry of Water Resources, Central Government Water Authority: the Chief Secretaries of the respective States and Union Territories, who would circulate this order to the Departments concerned.



29. *We, in the meanwhile, order that leases of minor minerals including their renewal for an area of less than five hectares be granted by the States/Union Territories only after getting environmental clearance from MoEF. Ordered accordingly."*

2. It is submitted that in compliance with the above-mentioned directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, following measures have been taken in the Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules- 2021 :-

- "(1) The minimum size of the mine lease should be 5 ha.*
- (2) The minimum period of mine lease should be 5 years.*
- (3) A cluster approach to mines should be taken in case of smaller mine leases operating currently.*
- (4) Mine plans should be made mandatory for minor minerals as well.*
- (5) A separate corpus should be created for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas.*
- (6) Hydrogeological report should be prepared for mining proposed below ground water table.*
- (7) For reverbed mining, leases should be granted stretch-wise, depth may be restricted to 3m/water level, whichever is less, and safety zones should be worked out.*
- (8) The present classification of minerals into and minor categories should be re-examined by the Ministry of Mines in consultation with the States."*

It is further submitted that the following provisions have been inserted in sub-rule (h) of rule -42 of the Rules- 2021 to ensure compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court:-

"(h) (1)- The leasee shall not do any mining operation beyond the depth of three meters or water level whichever is less in the river bed and mining shall be carried out in the safety zone so worked out by the District Officer:



(2) Lessee/permit holder will display the rate of sale price at the place where eMM-11/MM-11 is issued:

Provided that if in the opinion of the State Government the maximum rate of sale price is to be fixed, it may be directed to the concession holder.

(i) The lessee shall be bound to undertake the loading of minerals in his approved lease area in accordance with the norms laid down by the Government of India."

That it is most respectfully submitted that in the light of the above mentioned legal position the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble Tribunal in various petitions are being properly followed in the sand/morrum in mining leases.

PARAWISE REPLY:

1- That the contents of para 1 of the petition, except the allegations of illegal and unscientific and unsustainable sand and morrum mining in the Dhasan river, need no reply. It is wrong and denied that illegal and unscientific and unsustainable sand and morrum mining is being done on the riverbed of Dhasan River in the District of Jhansi.

2- In response to paragraph no. 2 of the petition, it is submitted that 24.0 hectare area (which is situated in Dhasan river) situated in Block Number- 1 of Plot Number- 1419B of Village Dhamnod of Tehsil Garautha of District Jhansi was allotted through 'e- tender cum e- auction' process for an estimated quantity of 2,50,000 cubic meter per annum at the rate of Rs. 352 per cubic meter for the first year and with 10% rise with each following year. Mining lease has been granted in favour of respondent no. 11 for a period of 5 years from 11.01.2023. The Respondent no. 11 got the mining plan prepared by a



recognized qualified person and after getting the approval from the Director of Geology and Mining on 26.02.2020, got the environmental impact report from State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Uttar Pradesh Lucknow (SEIAA) on 18.11.2022. It is submitted that no-objection has been obtained and submitted with this office by R-11 in the public hearing of this concerned mine. That in the said environmental NOC it is mentioned by that the NOC for work will be given for only 8 hours a day in the subject mining area.

It is further submitted that the respondent number- 11 has obtained Consent to Operate (CTO) from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow on 05.03.2023 under the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act- 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act - 1974. Thus, the mining of sand/ morrum is being carried out in the subject area after obtaining all the required legal clearances.

3- It is submitted that the contents of para 3 of the petition need no response from the answering respondent.

4- That the allegations levelled in para 4 of the petition, being contrary to record, are denied except that respondent no. 5 has issued environment clearance on 18.11.2022.

5- That the contents of para 5 of the petition, being matter of record, needs no reply from the answering respondent.

6- That in response to the paragraph no.6 of the petition it is submitted that respondent number 11 is carrying out mining work after receiving statutory clearances as per the rules.



7 & 8- That the allegations made in paragraph no. 7 & 8 of the petition against the answering respondent are wrong and hence denied. It is most respectfully submitted that the mining work is being done by respondent no. 11 as per the standards mentioned in the mining plan approved by the Director of Geology and Mining. The process of extracting sand/morrum from the approved area of the riverbed is carried out after sunrise and before sunset, and the extracted sand/morrum is collected at another location where it is monitored by surveillance systems connected to weighbridges with 90-degree cameras. This ensures that transportation is properly monitored.

9- That in response to paragraph no. 9 of the petition, it is submitted that the lessee of the mine gets the water sprinkled on the unpaved roads and there is adequate arrangement for water sprinkling by respondent no. 11.

10- That in response to in paragraph no. 10 of the petition w.r.t. the condition no. 12 of EC, it is submitted that the sand/morrum is obtained only in the manner prescribed in the mining plan so that the characteristics of the river bed are not changed. Hence, the allegations of the petitioner that the characteristics of the area are not being preserved is denied.

11- That in response to the paragraph 11 of the petition it is submitted that respondent number 11 conducts mining operations according to the approved mining plan and within the permitted quantity.

12- That the allegations made in paragraph 12 of the petition are wrong and hence denied. In this regard, it is submitted that no information has been received so far indicating that respondent number 11 has caused damage to the flora and fauna of the area.



13- That in response to the paragraph 13 of the petition, it is submitted that as per provisions, the compliance report is to be sent by the leaseholder to the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB). Therefore, the contents of corresponding para need no further comments from the answering respondent.

14- That in response to paragraph 14 of the petition, it is submitted that the inspection by the Regional Officer, UPPCB revealed that respondent no. 11 has not undertaken plantation work as mandated in the environment clearance. It is further submitted that the District Mines Officer vide letter dated 06.08.2024 instructed the project proponent to ensure compliance w.r.t. the plantation work. **(Annexure R1 – Letter by Mines Officer dated 06.08.2024)**

15- That in reply to the contents of paragraph 15 of the petition, it is submitted that trucks loaded with sand/morrum are transported while covered with tarpaulin and after water sprinkling. It is further submitted that in case any violation is found to be committed in this regard, strict action in accordance with law is taken.

16- That in reply to the paragraph 16 of the petition, it is submitted that, the general condition number 45, is to be complied with by the leaseholder/respondent number 11. The responsibility for ensuring compliance lies with respondent number 4. It is further submitted that the inspection by the Regional Officer, UPPCB revealed that respondent no. 11 has not undertaken plantation work as mandated in the environment clearance. It is further submitted that the District Mines Officer vide letter dated 06.08.2024 has instructed the project proponent to ensure compliance w.r.t. the plantation work. In response thereto, the project proponent has submitted his response



stating that he has undertaken a massive plantation drive in consultation with Divisional Forest Officer, Jhansi and has planted 2,000 saplings in area identified in consultation with DFO and local Gram Pradhan. **(Annexure R2 - Reply submitted by Respondent No. 11 Dated 10.08.2024)**

17- That in response to paragraph 17 of the petition, it is submitted that the debris found during the mining operation is collected by the leaseholder/respondent number 11 and used to reinforce the riverbank. This process is also inspected periodically.

18- That in response to the paragraph 18 of the petition, it is submitted that the Uttar Pradesh State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority, Lucknow, has issued an Environmental Clearance (EC) for a period of five years in favour of respondent number 11 vide letter dated 18.11.2022. Based on this prior Environmental Clearance (EC), a mining lease deed was executed for a period of five years on 11.01.2023 in favour of respondent number 11. The leaseholder is mining sand/morrum according to the terms of the mining lease deed and is paying the due royalties to the State Government.

19- That in response to the paragraph 19 of the petition, it is submitted that the replenishment study is done annually, pre and post monsoon, in accordance with law. It is submitted that the respondent number 11 had undertaken pre and post monsoon replenishment study in the year 2023 and submitted the same with SEAC. It is further submitted that the respondent no. 11 has also undertaken the pre monsoon replenishment study in the year 2024. **(Annexure R3 - Replenishment Study of the year 2023 and 2024 submitted by Respondent No. 11)**



20- That in response to paragraph no. 20 of the petition, it is submitted that no area has been disturbed due to the mining activity which warrant restoration.

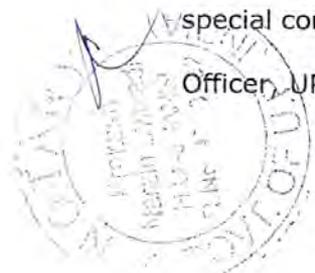
21- That in response to the paragraph 21 of the petition, it is submitted that the inspection by the Regional Officer, UPPCB revealed that respondent no. 11 has not undertaken plantation work as mandated in the environment clearance. It is further submitted that the District Mines Officer vide letter dated 06.08.2024 has instructed the project proponent to ensure compliance w.r.t. the plantation work. In response thereto, the project proponent has submitted his response stating that he has undertaken a massive plantation drive in consultation with Divisional Forest Officer, Jhansi and has planted 2,000 saplings in area identified in consultation with DFO and local Gram Pradhan.

22- That in response to paragraph 22 w.r.t. special condition number 9 it is submitted that the and the lessee is legally bound to comply with the said condition.

23- That in response to paragraph 23 w.r.t. special condition number 15 it is submitted that the lessee is legally bound to comply with the said condition and has installed Solar Lights at his site office.

24- That in response to paragraph number 24 of the petition it is submitted that during the inspection by the concerned officials of the UPPCB it was observed that the respondent no. 11 is using water sprinklers to mitigate the dust at the source point.

25 & 26- That in response to paragraph 25 and 26 of the petition, w.r.t. special condition number 25, it is submitted that the inspection by the Regional Officer, UPPCB revealed that respondent no. 11 has not undertaken plantation



work as mandated in the environment clearance. It is further submitted that the District Mines Officer vide letter dated 06.08.2024 has instructed the project proponent to ensure compliance w.r.t. the plantation work. In response thereto, the project proponent has submitted his response stating that he has undertaken a massive plantation drive in consultation with Divisional Forest Officer, Jhansi and has planted 2,000 saplings in area identified in consultation with DFO and local Gram Pradhan.

27- That in response to the contents of paragraph number 27 of the petition it is submitted that the same is wrong and denied. It is submitted that the no mining activity is being carried out in the *in-stream* of the river. It is further submitted that continuous monitoring is maintained to ensure that respondent number 11 does not create any obstruction in water flow or extract sand/morrum from within the water.

28- That in response to the paragraph number 28 of the petition, it is submitted that as per information received from the Pollution Control Board, monthly monitoring reports for air, water, noise level are being submitted.

29- That in response to corresponding para 29 of the petition it is submitted that the condition no. 37 of the EC is to be complied with by the lessee under the supervision of the environmental authority.

30- That in response to the paragraph no. 30 of the petition, w.r.t. condition no. 42 of the EC, it is submitted that every effort is made to ensure that the respondent no. 11 obtains sand/morrum in a systematic manner as per the norms and directions which are issued to respondent no. 11 from time to time

in this regard.



31- That the allegations made in paragraph no. 31 of the petition are wrong and hence denied. In response, it is submitted that due to regular on-site inspection of the mining area, no interference in the water stream has been found to be done by respondent no. 11.

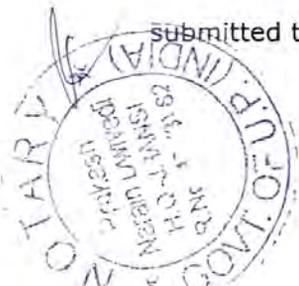
32- That in response in paragraph number 32 of the petition it is submitted that the respondent number 11 extracts sand/morrum according to the mining plan approved by the Director of Geology and Mining and efforts are made for the compliance of the same. It is submitted that there is no material to substantiate the violation of this condition.

33- That in response to the contents of paragraph number- 33 of the petition, it is submitted that the same are wrong and denied. It is submitted that the mining is being undertaken in accordance with law.

34- That the allegations made in paragraph no. 34 of the petition are wrong and hence denied. In reply, it is submitted that inspection of the area is conducted from time to time and the respondent no. 11/ leaseholder is instructed to carry out safe mining. There has been no change in the geographical condition of the area.

35 & 36- That in response to the paragraph 35 and 36 of the petition, it is submitted that the same needs no reply by the answering respondent. It is further submitted that requisite instructions to the concerned officials of the Pollution Control Board are issued from time to time for ensuring compliance of the same.

37- That in response to the paragraph number 37 to 41 of the petition, it is submitted that the same needs no comments from the answering respondent.



42 & 43- That in response to the paragraph no. 42 and 43 of the petition, it is submitted that the District Survey Report is to be prepared in every 5 years. The last Survey was conducted in the year 2019. The district survey report has again been prepared in the year 2024 in accordance with law and submitted to SEAC.

44 & 45- That the paragraph number 44 and 45 of the petition needs no reply from the answering respondent.

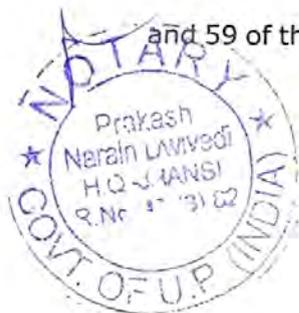
46- That in response to paragraph number 46 of the petition it is submitted that District Level Task Force has been constituted. The said force undertakes inspections on regular basis.

47- That in response paragraph number 47 of the petition, it is submitted that the same are wrong and hence denied except that certain violations noticed during the inspection carried out by the Pollution Control Board. The Project Proponent has been instructed in this regard and remedial actions are being taken.

48- That the contents of paragraph number 48 of the petition need no response from the answering respondents. It is submitted that the respondent number 11 is under legal obligation to comply with the same.

49 to 57- That the contents of paragraph number 49 to 57 of the petition need no comments as the same being extracts of judicial pronouncements.

58 & 59- That in response to the allegations made in paragraph number 58 and 59 of the petition it is submitted that the same are wrong and hence denied.



60 & 61- That the contents of paragraph number 60 and 61 of the petition need no comments from the answering respondents.

It is most respectfully submitted that as per the reports obtained from the concerned officials, mining is being undertaken in accordance with law. However, certain violations have been noticed during the inspection by the Pollution Control Board. The District Mines Officer and the Regional Officer, Pollution Control Board have been instructed to ensure compliance of law and conditions imposed in the EC. It is further submitted that Regional Officer, Pollution Control Board has been instructed to take remedial action including imposition of Environment Compensation in accordance with law. **(Annexure R4 - Letter dated 05.08.2024 issued to Regional Officer Pollution Control Board, Jhansi & Annexure R5 - Letter dated 05.08.2024 issued to Regional Officer Pollution Control Board, Jhansi and Mines Officer, Jhansi)**

PRAYER

That in the light of submissions made hereinabove it is most respectfully submitted that the petition may be dismissed being devoid of merits and/or such other order as deem fit be passed in the interest of justice.

RESPONDENT NO. 7

FILED BY:

Amit Tiwari
Amit Tiwari, Adv.

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E-mail:- tiwariamit22@yahoo.com

Dated: 12.08.2024



**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 440 OF 2023**

IN THE MATTER OF :

Naveen Kumar

...Applicant

Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors.

...Respondents

I, Avinash Kumar, S/o Dr. Ramji Lal, having office at District Magistrate, Jhansi aged about 41 years, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under: -

1. That I am the Respondent No. 7 in the present matter and am duly authorized to file the accompanying reply. I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case as derived from the official records and reports submitted by the concerned authorities and am able to depose and swear this affidavit.

2. That the accompanying reply has been drafted by our counsel under my instruction. The facts therein are true to the best of my knowledge based on official records and reports submitted by the concerned authorities and nothing has been concealed therefrom.

[Signature]
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

I, the Deponent do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of the present affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed there from and that no part of it is false.

Verified on this 14 day of the month of August, 2024.

[Signature]
DEPONENT

858 Date: 14.8.24
I affirmed that the foregoing statement
sworn before me this day at
shri/smt./kum. Avinash Kumar
knows the contents of this affidavit have
been read over and explained and who
is identified by shri. Self
I received the fee of Rs. 75/-

[Signature]
VINOD KUMAR
ADVOCATE
14.8.24



कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, झाँसी। (खनिज अनुभाग)

पत्रांक:- 48 न/30एम0एम0सी0/2024-25

दिनांक: 06/08/2024

नोटिस

श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सेना
पुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश सक्सेना
निवासी-एच0आई0जी0-ए/135,
आशियाना प्रथम, तहसील व जिला-मुरादाबाद।

जनपद झाँसी की तहसील गरौठा के ग्राम-धमनौड़ के गाटा संख्या-1419 ख के खण्ड संख्या-1 में स्थित 24.0 हे0 पर उपखनिज बालू/मोरम के रिक्त क्षेत्र को 05 वर्ष हेतु ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से खनन परिहार पर व्यवस्थापन किये जाने हेतु पत्र संख्या-1270/30एम0एम0सी0/विज्ञापित-बालू/मोरम/2019-20 दिनांक: 26.11.2019 के माध्यम से विज्ञापन किया गया, जिसमें आपको सर्वोच्च बोलीदाता घोषित करते हुए पत्र संख्या-1557/30एम0एम0सी0/2019-20 दिनांक: 28.01.2020 को आशय-पत्र निर्गत किया गया। जिसमें आप द्वारा दिनांक: 18.11.2022 को पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त आपके पक्ष में दिनांक: 11.01.2023 से दिनांक: 10.01.2028 तक (05 वर्षीय) की अवधि हेतु पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन किया गया।

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली में योजित (ओ0ए0) 440/2023 नवीन कुमार बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक: 22.05.2024 के अनुपालन में क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झाँसी द्वारा अपने पत्र संख्या-266/ओ0ए0/ 440/एन0जी0टी0/24 दिनांक: 30.07.2024 के अनुसार प्रश्नगत खनन पट्टा के सम्बन्ध में निर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र दिनांक 18.11.2022 में उल्लिखित शर्तों के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में आख्या/रिपोर्ट मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित की गयी है, जो मा0 हरित अधिकरण न्यायालय की अधिकारिक वेबसाइट (www.greentribunal.gov.in) पर दिनांक: 03.08.2024 से प्रदर्शित है। जिसमें प्रश्नगत खनन पट्टा के सम्बन्ध में निर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र के General conditions के शर्त संख्या-41 व 42 एवं specific conditions के शर्त संख्या-23, 31, 34, 37 व 38 का अनुपालन नहीं किया जाना पाया गया।

अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है कि उपरिलिखित शर्तों का अनुपालन करना सुनिश्चित करें अन्यथा आपके विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी। जिसके लिए आप स्वयं उत्तरदायी होंगे।

ज्येष्ठ खान अधिकारी,
झाँसी।

पत्रांक व तददिनांक:

प्रतिलिपि:- जिलाधिकारी महोदय, झाँसी को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।



ज्येष्ठ खान अधिकारी,
झाँसी।

VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA

ADD :- B-144,145 - TDI CITY, MORADABAD, (U.P)

Ref. No: _____

Date:10.08.2024

सेवा मे,

श्रीमान ज्येष्ठ खनन अधिकारी महोदय,
जनपद-झोंसी।

महोदय,

आपके नोटिस दिनांक 06/08/2024 में वर्णित पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र के GENERAL CONDITION की शर्त सं0-41, 42 एवं Specific condition की शर्त सं0-23,31,34,37,37,38 के अनुपालन में निम्न कार्य किये गये हैं:-

GENERAL CONDITION -41 के सम्बन्ध में :-

महोदय, मेरे द्वारा दिसम्बर, 2022 में खनन श्रमिकों के निवास एवं अन्य सुविधाओं के लिये साईट पर पॉच कमरों का भवन तथा 2 शौचालय व 2 स्नान घर का निर्माण पूरा कर ही जनवरी में खनन कार्य शुरू किया गया था। भवन का फोटो साथ में संलग्न है।

GENERAL CONDITION -42 के सम्बन्ध में:-

सभी खनन श्रमिकों हेतु मास्क व लाना वूट व सुरक्षा किट साईट पर हमेशा उपलब्ध रहती है तथा स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण तहसील गरीटा चिकित्सालय में परीक्षण कराया जाता है।

विशिष्ट स्थिति सं0-23, 38-

महोदय, 19 जुलाई, 2024 झोंसी वन प्रयाग झोंसी से 2000 पेड़ विभिन्न प्रजातियों के खरीद कर ग्राम पंचायत धमनौड में वृक्षा रोपित कर दिए गये हैं पौधों की खरीद तथा ग्राम प्रधान धमनौड का वृक्षारोपण सम्बन्धी पत्र साथ संलग्न है।

विशिष्ट स्थिति सं0-31, 37-

महोदय, प्रार्थी द्वारा पक्का रास्ता बनाकर उसका हर माह समुचित रख-रखाव लगातार किया जा रहा है तथा रोड के दोनों तरफ 19 जुलाई की वृक्षारोपण कर दिया गया है।



कमरा पेज 2 पर

VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA

ADD :- B-144,145 - TDI CITY, MORADABAD, (U.P)

Ref. No: _____

Date: 10.08.2024

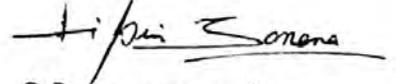
विशिष्ट स्थिति सं०-34-

महोदय, मेरे द्वारा प्री मानसून सर्वे, पोस्ट मानसून सर्वे, रिप्लेशमेंट स्टडी, इनवायरमेंट स्टेटमेंट ई0सी0 कम्प्लायन्स आदि सभी तरह की प्रक्रियायें समय से पूरी की जा रही हैं। सभी रिपोर्ट साथ में संलग्न हैं।

मैं विपिन कुमार सक्सेना, आपको आवश्यक करता हूँ कि भविष्य में पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र की सभी शर्तों का अनुपालन पूर्ण करना सुनिश्चित करूँगा।

दिनांक:-

प्रार्थी



विपिन कुमार सक्सेना
पुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश सक्सेना
निवासी-एच0आई0जी0-ए-135,
आशियाना-प्रथम,
तहसील व जिला-मुरादाबाद



श्रमिकों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था



श्रमिकों के लिए सुरक्ष किट



Handwritten signature or stamp in blue ink, possibly indicating approval or completion of the kit distribution.

विशिष्ट स्थिति संख्या-23, 31, 37 व 38

Bill of buying TREES (2024)

झाँसी वन प्रभाग, झाँसी
(पौध विक्री रसीद)

रसीद संख्या 12297 बुक संख्या 246

दिनांक 10-7-24

रेन्ज का नाम वार्डर (गर्वेडा) पीछालय का नाम वार्डर (गर्वेडा)

श्री विपिन कुमार रसस्येन पट्टा चार कुगादा संडा पापरा से निम्नलिखित पौधे 1500 रु में खरीदे।
का मूल्य रु 18000 = [(222794244U)] प्राप्त कर अतिरिक्त को गई। निःशुल्क को गई।

क्रमांक	पौधों की किस्म	संख्या	दर	धनराशि
1	शीशम	400	9	3600 =
2	कुंजी	400	7-	3600 =
3	फिचोफार्म	400	7-	3600 =
4	जौध	200	7-	1800 =
5	सर्गाँन	200	7-	1800 =
6	आषला	100	7-	900 =
7	डेसिप्रासेरिया	150	7-	1350 =
8	अडेसिया	150	7-	1350 =
योग	दोषप्रतीप पौध	2000		18000 =

पीछालय कार्यभारिक
झाँसी वन प्रभाग, झाँसी

प्रतिनिधि रेन्ज अधिकारी वार्डर (गर्वेडा) को सूचनाय प्रेषित।

पीछालय कार्यभारिक
झाँसी वन प्रभाग, झाँसी



Bill of buying TREES. (2023)

कैश मीमो 7348190035
9628476577
8090977341

नाय मंसिल माता पौधशाला

सबसे उत्तम फल, फूल, शोभाकार, कलमी, देशी और जंगली पीठे चौक एवं फुटकर पेट पर मिलते हैं एवं गार्डन बनाये जाते हैं। सभी प्रकार के गमल मिलते हैं, कार्पेट घास, देशी घास, सिलेक्शन नं. 1, आदि लगाई जाती हैं।

पता - सीपरी रोड, सर्किट हाउस के पास, झारसी (उ.प्र.)

नं० विपिन कुमार मल्लिक दिनांक 11/12/23
 श्रीमान् विपिन कुमार मल्लिक

क्र.	पौध का नाम	नग	दर	रु. दाम	घे.
1.	जीम	120	16	1920	
2.	सुगौन	100	18	1800	
3.	छंजी	130	16	2080	
4.	शीशम	100	15	1500	
5.	पिट्टीफार्म	150	20	3000	
6.	शॉबला	100	18	1800	
		700			
				टोटल	12100/-
				जमा	12100/-
				बकाया	-

शुद्ध-पूरा लेनी देनी। हस्ताक्षर





NOTARY
 DRIKASHI
 H.O. LAMBER
 R. No. 57
 21/83
 GOVT. OF U.P. (INDIA)



GOVT. OF U.P. NOTARY
DR. J. C. SHARMA
JALPAIGANJ
DISTRICT - JALPAIGANJ
WEST BENGAL

LETTER OF COMPLETION By Gram-Pradhan**वृक्षारोपण के सम्बन्ध में**

आज दिनांक 19 जुलाई 2024 को ग्राम पंचायत धमनौड तहसील - गरौठा ,
जिला - झाँसी में वृक्षारोपण का आयोजन श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सेना पट्टा
धारक ग्राम धमनौड गाटा सं० 1419 ख खण्ड सं०-1 के द्वारा 2000 पेड़ों
का वृक्षारोपण किया गया है !

ग्राम प्रधान

ग्राम पंचायत धमनौड
तहसील - गरौठा
जिला - झाँसी

राम प्रसाद

ग्राम
पंचायत धमनौड
2024-जुलै (झाँसी)



**REPLENISHMENT OF RIVER BOURN MINERAL ON DHAMNAUD SAND
MINE JHANSI, UTTAR PRADESH**

Report

Year 2023

**Mining Lease Area located on Gata No. 1419 Kha, Khand No. 01,
Village Dhamnaud, Tehsil Garautha, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
Total Area - 24.0 Ha**

River Dhasan

Period of replenishment study (22nd June and 4th October 2023)

For

**Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena S/o Shri Om Prakash Saxena
R/O: MIG - A/135, Aashiyana Pratham, Tehsil & District Moradabad, UP**

Prepared by:

M/s Globus Environmental Engineering Services, Lucknow
QCI-NABET Accredited Organization

In-association with



**ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
COMMUNICATIONS**
UNDERSTAND NATURE LIVE BETTER

**M/s Academy of Science Communications
Lucknow, UP**

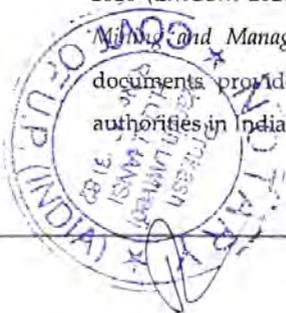
1.0 General Introduction of Lease and Lease Holder

- The present project is for coarse sand mining over an area of 24.0 Ha located on Dhasan River. The location of the project is Khand No. 01, Gata No. 1419 Kha at Village Dhamnaud, Tehsil Garautha, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
- The Lease for the mine was granted to Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena S/O Shri Om Prakash Saxena, resident of MIG - A/135, Aashiyana Pratham, Tehsil & District Moradabad, UP for a period of 5 years.
- Environmental Clearance for the project has been granted by SEIAA, UP on 18/11/2022 vide E.C. Identification No. / EC22B001UP110182.

2.0 Introduction

Coarse sand is one of the basic requirements in the field of construction. To ensure the supply governments eased out the mining procedures to meet the public demand of the required mineral. The construction business in Uttar Pradesh State and India worth thousands of crores of rupees generating huge revenue for the State as well as Central government. In 2017, the UP government has laid down a new Mining Policy as amended from time to time, a unique and a remarkable initiative of UP government. To ease of the business initiative in India, Central Government has laid down several guidelines and issued notifications to benefit every person involved in this particular sector of mining.

Adding to it, the district are the administrative units of states which are best placed to do the mapping of these mineral resources. Sand is classified as a minor mineral as defined under *MMDR ACT 1957*. The legal and administrative control over minor minerals is vested in to the State Governments, however; the environmental safeguards are monitored and controlled by the central government keeping the competent state official machinery such as pollution control boards, ministry of Environment and pollution, mining officials etc. engaged in to it. Concerning the environmental issues, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, New Delhi (GOI), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, (GOI) New Delhi, formulated the guidelines form time to time specifically for the sustainable sand mining to ensure the scientific mining methods and also to avoid any illegal practices. *Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 (EMGSM 2020)*, *Sand Mining Frame Work 2018 (SMFW 2018)* and *Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines 2016 (SSMMG 2016)* are some of the excellent documents provided for everyone to follow the rules and regulations laid by the authorities in India. Nevertheless, active sand mining often get stuck in many issues like



availability of minerals, inundation of mining lease, over mining, and environmentally non-sustainable mining practices.

In Uttar Pradesh, the minor mineral rules applicable in the state are Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules 1963 and the responsibility of minor mineral sand is with the Directorate of Geology & Mining UP. On the 14th June 2017, a new "Mineral Policy 2017" was notified which mandates the E-tendering cum E-Auctioning of all minerals in the state with following key objectives:

1. Mining of Mineral shall be made more Sustainable for Environment and as well as for the social causes.
2. Conservation of the Mineral shall be ensured.
3. To enhance the revenue share of State of UP from 1.85% to 3.0% obtained from mining of minerals in the state.
4. To stop the illegal mining activities in the state and to bring the culprits into the justice.
5. To increase employment opportunities in the Mining Sector.
6. To encourage the healthy and clean competition among the mining Industries.
7. To increase the development of the scientific knowledge regarding minerals to ensure proper knowledge based on scientific and sustainable techniques of mining to the people.
8. To provide Mineral related data and information to the interested industrialist/miners.
9. To encourage the investment of the private capital in to the Mining sector to develop mining sector.
10. To speed-up the exploration of new mineral through modern mineral exploration investigation techniques for the development of mining sector in the state
11. To ensure the transparency among the lease allocation through e-tendering cum e-auctioning and to develop corruption free, simple and understandable working as per laws of State Government.
12. To take care of welfare of the affected people from the mining activity as well as the society.

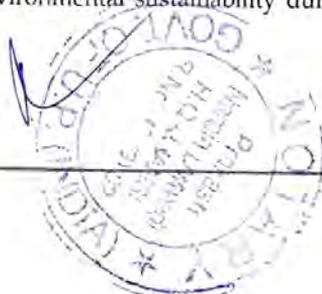
The Mining Policy 2017 of UP government guarantees the mining lease holders to provide a hassle free environment as per the initiative of Central Government under Ease of Doing Business initiative. Despite a lot of efforts, issues such as illegal mining,



environmental damage, high sand prices and quality of mineral that are interlinked with each other are prevalent across many states. Moreover, the SSMMG 2016 guideline proved to be the best document to control the mineral quantity related issue whereas EMGSM 2020 provide a comprehensive method to control the illegal mining and the related issues. The district authorities of states need to update the mapping of the resources by upgrading the DSR including the replenishment study to have outputs of annual deposition rates of sand from a river, deposition stretch of the rivers, total resources available in the state for sand. **Additionally, very recently Hon'ble NGT issued an order dated 6th May 2022 which made the replenishment study of the leases mandatory specifically for the UP state. The Order of NGT has also ascribed a simple method to undertake such studies.**

3.0 The Lease and the Importance of the Study:

The mining lease is located on the riverbed Dhasan at Gata No. 1419 Kha in village Dhamnaud of tehsil Garautha in district Jhansi UP. The total area 24.0 however; workable area is 24.0 Ha as per approved mining plan and environmental clearance letter. The Mining lease is located on the riverbed of Dhasan a Perennial river which merge into Betwa River. During pre-monsoon season River Dhasan remain partially dried whereas during monsoon it swells and bring substantial amount of mineral specially pebbles and coarse sand. Sand Mining Frame Work 2018, is a compilation of the legal and scientific manners of mining issued by Ministry of Mines GOI, New Delhi. The document provides information to conduct the geological and hydrogeological studies to measure the indicators of sustainable mining of minerals particularly the riverbed sand mining. Geo-investigation is a study that provides an in-depth analysis of the mining lease area based on the physical and mechanical survey. It helps in freezing the current situation of the mining lease so that after the monsoon period is over, replenishment could have been calculated to ascertain the quantity of mineral accumulated during the inundation period. This study also reveals the exact location of the mining lease area, the depth of the mineral, an exact quantity of mineral, stripping ratio and the information regarding the indicators of environmental sustainability. It also provides a glimpse of Hydro-geological repercussions of mining, whereas the impacts can be predicted. The mechanical contouring indicates the available mineral thickness on the given surface for e.g., the riverbed as in the present case. For authorities who work tirelessly to ensure the environmental sustainability during massive mining projects in cluster on a riverbed,



geo-investigation is one of the decisive studies providing them evidences to take actions against illegal and un-scientific mining practices.

Moreover, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi vide its notification SO: 1533 dated 14th Sep. 2006, made it clear that proponent should carry a replenishment study post-monsoon to ensure the sustainable mining on the riverbed. Despite having the legal compulsions the replenishment study was not so common to conduct. Recently Hon'ble NGT New Delhi vide it's order dated 06th May 2022 made it mandatory to suspend the mining processes without having mineral replenishment study strictly done in accordance with the SSMMG 2016 and EMGSM 2020.

4.0 Features to the Mining Lease and Production

Name of the Lease Holder	Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena S/O Sh. Om Prakash Saxena, R/O MIG - A/135, Aashiyana Pratham, Tehsil & District Moradabad, UP
Details of the Mining Lease	Khand No. 01, Gata No. 1419 Kha in village Dhamnaud of Tehsil Garautha in District Jhansi, UP
Total Area	24.0 Ha
Type of Mineral	Coarse Sand (Murrum)
Minable/Working Area	24.0 Ha
Zero Level mRL	121.0 mRL
Maximum mRL	128.5 mRL
Minimum mRL	120.0 mRL

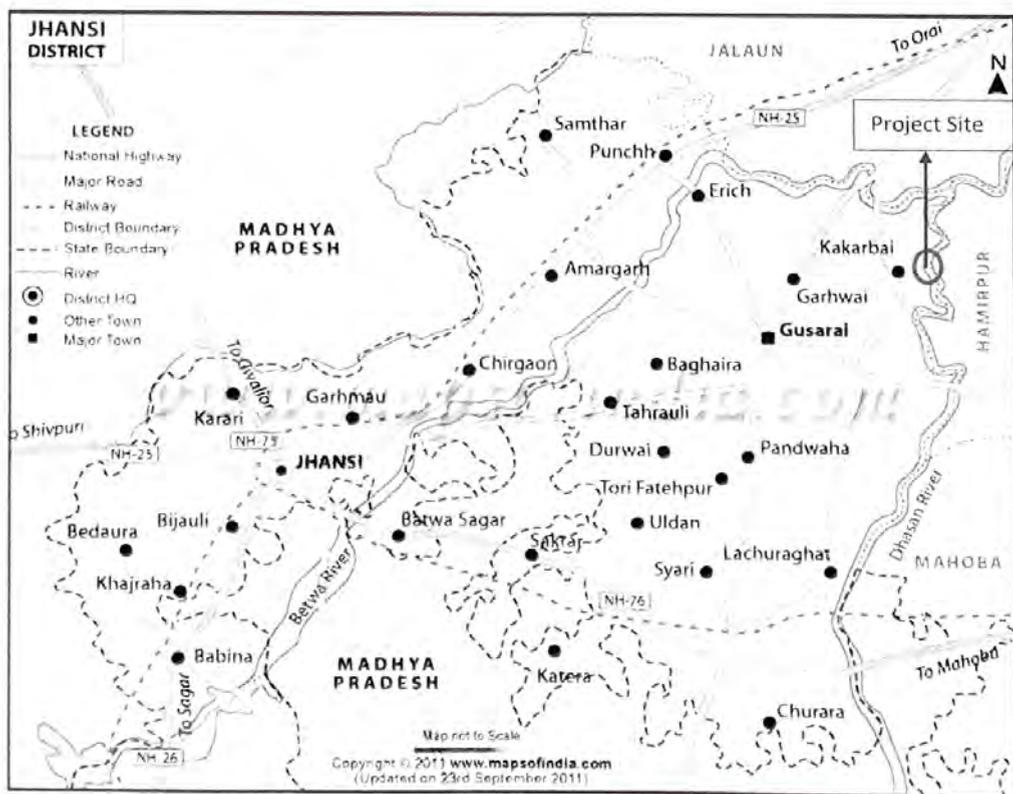
Geo-Coordinates of Mining Lease Area (MLA)	Pillar	Latitude	Longitude
	A	25°40'42.00"N	79°23'03.70"E
	B	25°40'51.10"N	79°23'04.40"E
	C	25°40'59.60"N	79°23'06.10"E
	D	25°41'04.40"N	79°23'06.10"E
	E	25°41'08.80"N	79°23'01.50"E
	F	25°41'11.80"N	79°22'58.40"E
	G	25°41'15.60"N	79°22'52.10"E
	H	25°41'22.17"N	79°22'37.78"E
	I	25°41'25.13"N	79°22'38.44"E
	J	25°41'20.80"N	79°22'54.50"E



Replenishment Survey Report -2023
 PP: Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena

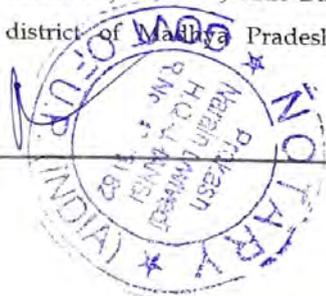
K	25°41'16.30"N	79°23'03.60"E
L	25°41'07.90"N	79°23'10.00"E
M	25°40'57.30"N	79°23'11.60"E
N	25°40'54.80"N	79°23'10.90"E
O	25°40'48.30"N	79°23'08.40"E
P	25°40'40.31"N	79°23'03.62"E

Lease Period Five Years (As per LOI Issued)
Annual Production 2,50,000 cubic meter/annum



5.0 District Profile

Jhansi district is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh state in northern India. The city of Jhansi is the district and commissioner headquarters. The district is bordered on the north by Jalaun District, to the east by Hamirpur and Mahoba districts, to the south by Tikamgarh District of Madhya Pradesh state, to the southwest by Lalitpur District, which is joined to Jhansi District by a narrow corridor, and on the east by the Datia district of Madhya Pradesh. The District Jhansi is often called the gateway to



comprises mainly of 2500 – 2600 Ma old non-foliated granite rocks with enclaves of gneisses, bonded magnetite, Calc-silicates and Ultramafics (Basu, 1986). In addition, there are gneisses, quartz reefs and dykes of basic rocks and tuffaceous serpentine rocks. Dolerite dykes are very common in the BGC and it varies in width, sometimes attain a width up to 45 m and traceable over 11 km. Ultramafic rocks are mainly peridotites, dunites, pyroxenites and gabbro, which are closely associated with meta-basic rocks and occur as discrete patches in granites near Jhansi.

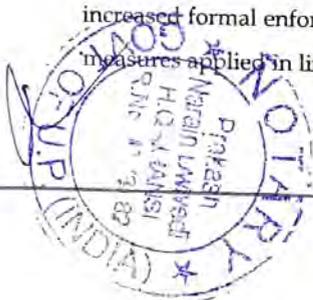
Physiographically, the area can be divided into two units (1) southern Bundelkhand pediplane province and (2) northern highly eroding composite plain province. The northern part of the district is mainly occupied by the alluvium of Quaternary age. The alluvium consisting of mainly fine to coarse sand, gravel, pebble, silt, clay and kankar (calcium carbonate nodule) and attains a maximum thickness of about 60 m. The alluvium together with the underlying weathered zone of granite-gneissic basement forms a more or less homogeneous aquifer system (CGWB 2008).

6.0 Brief of SSMMG 2016 & EMGSM 2020

Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 (EMGSM 2020) and *Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines 2016 (SSMMG 2016)* are some of the excellent documents provided for everyone to follow the rules and regulations laid by the authorities in India. Active sand mining often get stuck in many issues like availability of minerals, inundation of mining lease, over mining, and environmentally non-sustainable mining practices, SSMMG 2016 provide solution to the issue of how to practice sustainable mining? EMGSM 2020 provides an authentic way to measure the magnitude of earlier mining and futuristic potential of mining on a particular mining lease. A brief description in context with the Uttar Pradesh of SSMMG 2016 is given below:

Objectives:

- Uncontrolled sand mining is not sustainable.
- Compliance with present and future legislation and regulations on the subject is mandatory and not voluntary.
- Each lease holder should be given the opportunity to self-regulate to the extent that it can demonstrate compliance with legislation and regulations.
- Where self- regulation fails to deliver compliance with legislation and regulations, increased formal enforcement and monitoring should be implemented with punitive measures applied in line with the legal framework.



- There is a need to protect the environment and the right of the population to live in clean and safe surroundings, with the need to use natural resources in a way that will make a positive and sustainable contribution to the economy.

The main objectives of the Guidelines

- To ensure that sand and gravel mining is done in environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner.
- To ensure availability of adequate quantity of aggregate in sustainable manner.
- To improve the effectiveness of monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out material.
- Ensure conservation of the river equilibrium and its natural environment by protection and restoration of the ecological system.
- Avoid aggradation at the downstream reach especially those with hydraulic structures such as jetties, water intakes etc.
- Ensure that the rivers are protected from bank and bed erosion beyond its stable profile.
- No obstruction to the river flow, water transport and restoring the riparian rights and instream habitats.
- Avoid pollution of river water leading to water quality deterioration.
- To prevent depletion of ground water reserves due to excessive draining out of ground water.
- To prevent ground water pollution by prohibiting sand mining on fissures where it works as filter prior to ground water recharge.
- To maintain the river equilibrium with the application of sediment transport principles in determining the locations, period and quantity to be extracted.
- Streamlining and simplifying the process for grant of environmental clearance (EC) for sustainable mining.
- "Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016" issued by MoEF&CC requires preparation of District Survey Report (DSR), which is an important initial step before grant of mining lease/LoI. The guidelines emphasize detailed procedure to be followed for the purpose of identification of areas of aggradation/deposition where mining can be allowed and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installation where mining should be prohibited.

7.0 Objectives of EMGSIM 2020

- The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change formulated the *Sustainable*



Sand Management Guidelines 2016 which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the Country. It was observed that apart from management and systematic mining practices there was an urgent need to have a guideline for effective enforcement of regulatory provision and their monitoring.

- This document is supplemental to the existing "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016" (SSMG-2016), and these two guidelines viz. "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM-2020) and SSMG-2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any ambiguity or variation between the provision of both these document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" shall prevail.
- All districts to prepare a comprehensive mining plan for the district as per the provision of District Survey Report. These reports shall be put on the website of District Administration.
 - No mining shall be allowed in the area which has not been identified in the comprehensive mining plan of the District.
 - Replenishment study should be conducted on regular basis.
 - All potential rivers mining zone/area shall be identified and put for auction with proper geo-tagged details by the auctioning authority concerned.
 - The latitude and longitude of each mining lease shall be clearly mentioned in Letter of Intent issued to the potential mine lease. Such information shall be provided on the website of the district administration.
 - The provision of these guidelines shall be considered while identifying the potential stretches /locations and boundaries of the leases for the minable area.
 - The LoI holder shall seek Environmental Clearance as per the provision of EIA Notification, and the regulatory authority shall ensure that the provision suggested in "Sustainable Sand Mining & Management 2016" and in this documents, as applicable are part of the clearance conditions.
 - There shall be no river bed mining operation allowed in monsoon period. The period as defined by IMD Nagpur for each state shall be adhered with.
 - The monitoring infrastructures including weighbridge and adequate fencing of the lease area, CCTV, Transport permits, etc, as suggested in this document shall be ensured in order to reduce unrecorded dispatch.
 - Regular monitoring of mined minerals and its transportation and storage shall be



ensured and all information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done.

- o Annual audit of each mining lease shall be carried out wherein three independent member of repute, nominated by District administration shall also participate

8.0 River Profile of Dhasan River:

Dhasan River is a river in Central India. A right bank tributary of the Betwa River, it originates in Begumganj tehsil (Raisen district, MP). The river forms the south eastern boundary of the Lalitpur District of Uttar Pradesh state. Its total length is 365 km, out of which 240 km lies in Madhya Pradesh, 54 km common boundary between MP and UP States and 71 km in Uttar Pradesh. Bela, Kathan, Mangrar, Bachheri and Rohni are the main tributaries of Dhasan river. Dhasan is primarily a rain fed river whose water level varies with the amount of rainfall. The area slopes from the south to the north and hence the flow of the river is in this direction. The agriculture in the Bundelkhand region through which the river flows is dependent on canal irrigation system. At Lahchura in Jhansi, a dam was built in 1910 across the river Dhasan. The Hamirpur plains too are irrigated by the canals that are a result of this dam. Another dam has been built on this river in Jhansi district.

9.0 The Methodology of the Study:

For the replenishment study a direct method of study was followed whereby initial elevation was captured with the help of total station/DGPS as recommended in EMGSM 2020 and as per Hon'ble NGT. This study especially conducted by the expert team consisting of Geologists, Environmentalist, GIS experts, Hydro-geologists and Surveyors. Total Station, Drone, DGPS, GPS, Levelling Stave, High Resolution GPS Interfaced Camera, Measuring Tape and a Water Boat are some of the common tools that are required for a comprehensive study. May and June are the ideal months of the year to carry pre-monsoon investigations as most of the geological features of mining lease area are quite visible and measurable.

Since the survey of the mining lease consist of physical study aided by total station/DGPS coupled with post monsoon pit logging whereas the elevation recorded in both the seasons is used to calculate the thickness of mineral on the riverbed and pit logging and texturing study reveal the magnitude of mineral deposited after monsoon referred as the replenishment. Therefore to complete the procedure two viz., pre-monsoon and post monsoon surveys are required. The present study is Pre-Monsoon



survey done in accordance with the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines of Sand Mines 2020 on 22nd June 2023.

10.0 Mining Lease Area – Present Status

The satellite imageries were used to find the workable area for which, GPS coordinates provided by DMO Jhansi district and in the approved Mining Plan was used to locate the MLA. The satellite images retrieved from Google Earth were used to locate the exact location of the said MLA to find out the probability of workable area (See Pic.1.0) followed by the drone mediated images.



Picture 1. The Location of Mine Lease Area

11.0 Replenishment Study Survey Methodology

Replenishment of river bourn mineral largely depend upon the flow of river water, geology of the terrain, meandering sides of the river, rate of deposition and detention time. However; this does not mean that river always ensures the deposition of required mineral, it has been observed that, thick layers of clay mixed with sand and pebbles is quite common after monsoon period. Therefore, it is mandatory to investigate the quality along with the quantity of mineral. Pre-monsoon data, fixation includes, the elevation level from the zero level i.e., level of active channel, riverbed quality, and any hazard related development during the active mining. The pre-monsoon data collection, moves directly to the thickness of the overburden (left over mineral on the riverbed) and the mineral of interest, helping in the calculation of stripping ratio of a mining lease area particularly in post monsoon analysis of data. The collective report is prepared as a

GOVT. OF U.P.
DISTRICT MINING OFFICE
JHANSI
NOTARY
K. V. SAXENA
11/11/2022



Picture 2. Mining in full swing was observed particularly for dumps



Replenishment Survey Report -2023
PP: Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena



Picture 3. Mining has already been completed on maximum parts of the lease



22-Jun-2023 12:35:14 pm
25°41'13.87543" N 79°23'1.64036" E
228° SW
Tola Khagaran
Chitrakoot Division
Uttar Pradesh
Altitude: 66.4m
Index number: 583

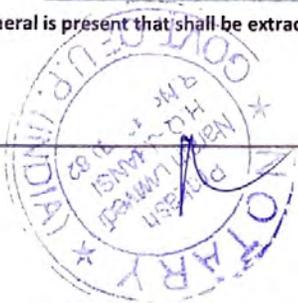


22-Jun-2023 12:22:26 pm
25°41'22.48235" N 79°22'53.84222" E
139° S
Tola Khagaran
Chitrakoot Division
Uttar Pradesh
Altitude: 70.1m
Index number: 544



22-Jun-2023 12:47:03 pm
25°41'8.88756" N 79°23'1.38937" E
301° NW
F-1 P-12
Uttar Pradesh
Altitude: 72.5m
Index number: 568

Picture 4. Plenty of mineral is present that shall be extracted before the closure of the mine



Replenishment Survey Report -2023
PP: Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena

fulfilment of the required data for replenishment study as per EMGSM 2020 and as per NGT order dated 06th May 2022. The collected data is duly reviewed by the reviewers including the academicians, mining experts and geologists.



Picture 2. The Site was surveyed on 22nd June 2023 for pre-monsoon conditions

12.0 The Findings of Pre-monsoon Survey of the said Mining Lease

A team of experts visited the mining site on 22nd June 2023. The study was conducted and the data were collected. The findings of the Survey have been recorded and are as follows:

1. The Lease area is located on the meandering part of the river Dhasan, which has been observed to flow in extreme rough terrain, natural hurdles, high detention time for the mineral to deposit and inner meandering part of the river leaves a huge clutch of mineral during previous rainy season in this part of the riverbed. This is a permanent feature and a part of the river Dhasan.



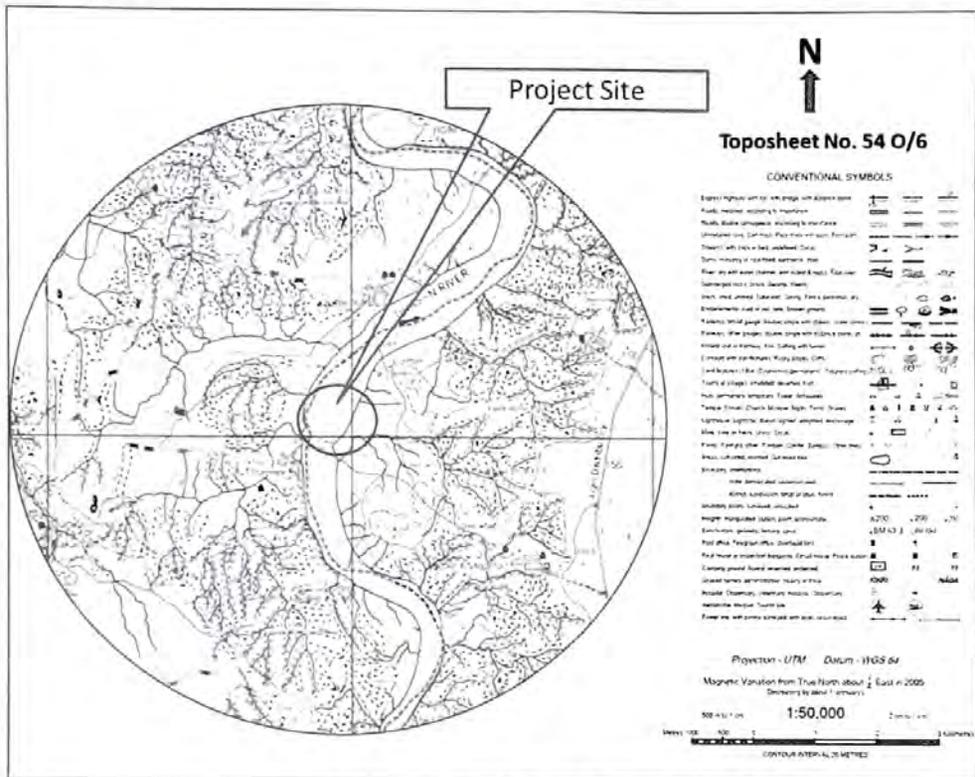


Figure 3 Topomap showing the location of mining lease

2. The water is flowing SE to NW directions mostly towards Hamirpur district.
3. A huge riverbed filled with river bourn mineral particularly the coarse sand mixed with clay and pebbles which is processed after filtering through the strainers to make it commercially viable. The approved quantity of mineral is 2,50,000 cubic meter per year. The ultimate depth of mining is 1.3 meters as per Environmental clearance and approved mining plan.
4. Most of the mining activity is restricted on the inactive riverbed however; the inactive horizontal surface water sometimes confuse with the in-stream mining to the observer. Shallow region and the horizontal flow of river water is visible at 1 to 2 m deep. This has caused the water logged conditions (see pic 6.0).
5. The elevation level in terms of RL has been recorded successfully with the help of total station (Fig. 7.0), which shall be used to quantify the replenished mineral after post monsoon season. Stripping ratio shall be estimated by pit logging on the available thickness of the riverbed thereafter.

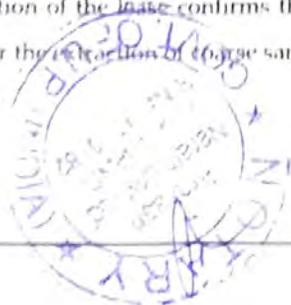
6. The mining lease has been observed to be infested with the dumps of overburden, which is the rejected mineral depending upon its quality.
7. Shallow waters oozing out from below the surface is visible which is often confused with ground water rather this is the inactive water channel flowing below the surface.



Picture 4 The pitting was done to ascertain the depth of commercially viable mineral



8. The temporary ramps were found at the mining site which was used to transport the mineral laden trucks. Miners took out the mineral from a depth of 2.1 meters maximum slightly more to that of recommended in mining plan.
9. From the date of Environmental Clearance almost seven months of mining has already been completed by the miner leaving traces of active and vigorous mining.
10. Dhasan is comparatively a large river in the region and has periodic sediment deposit capacity, wherein the braided river system has been used ensuring the feasibility of sediment replenishment after monsoon period.
11. Physical verification of the lease confirms that most of the part of mining lease has been executed for the extraction of 6.35 cr sand mineral



12. No direct impact of the mining has been observed on the natural stream flow of the river and most of the activity is confined on the allotted lease area particularly on the lateral margins usually preferred to promote more deposition of mineral during high flooding conditions in monsoon.

11.0 Replenishment of the mineral

As per NGT order dated 6th May 2022, four consecutive surveys are required for an extensive replenishment study to be done by the reputed institution, since this is a time taken process and government is not in a position to carry immediate survey due to the official procedures. The lease holder himself got the initial (pre-monsoon) survey done to freeze the data before the closure of mine i.e., in the end of the June month. Total Station survey as per EMGSM 2020, was performed on the said lease.



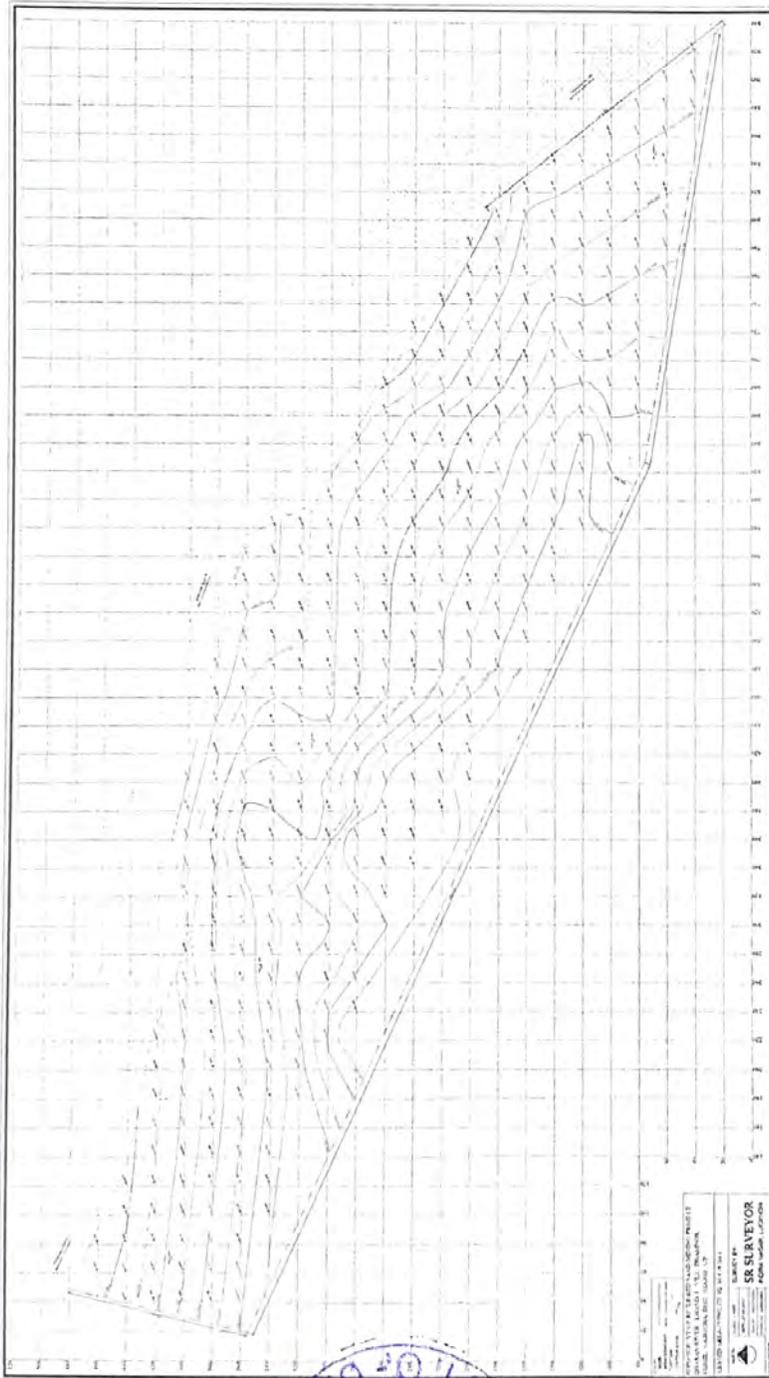


Figure 4 The elevation level recorded with Total Station. All the RL level is corresponding to the TBM



13.0 Post Monsoon Survey

In literal terms, refilling the lowered riverbed spaces with the mineral brought by the rivers during rainy season is known as replenishment of the mineral. In natural course, every year, rivers collect various minerals from the hills and plains and deposit the same on the riverbed to the normal fields of flood plains. Geologically, this newly brought mineral is called new alluvium that if not removed may alter the route of the normal flow of the river. To estimate the total replenished volume of the river borne mineral, it is mandatory to take the data of elevation of the riverbed and the extracted mineral till the date of mine closure in pre-monsoon period i.e., June and on the date of mine opening after the monsoon period in October month of the year. To conduct such survey, machines like DGPS (Differential Geo Positioning System), drone for capturing the latest photographs of the mining lease and level stave so as to ascertain the horizontal surface of water flowing below the riverbed.

Survey Team

A team of experts (QCI-NABET Approved) have visited for post monsoon survey of the mining lease to record the data required for volume estimation so replenished. The team includes environmentalist, geologist, hydro geologist and technicians running drone and DGPS machines.

1. Dr. Jatin K Srivastava (Environmentalist)
2. Mr. Dharmendra Singh (Hydro-geologist)
3. Mr. Narendra Kumar (Total Station Operator)
4. Mr. Jaideep (Drone Survey Expert)



Pic 5.0-Total Station survey was done on 04/10/2023



14.0 Condition of mining lease



Pic 6.0 Pre-monsoon condition of the mining lease at Dhamnaud on 22nd June 2023



Pic 7.0 Post-monsoon condition of the mining lease at Dhamnaud on 04th October 2023

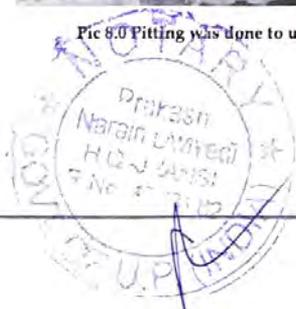


Replenishment Survey Report -2023
PP: Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena

Comparative analysis of drone images taken at almost same angle show no any major change. No major turbulence was recorded in monsoon season and hence no major replenishment occurred this season. The pre-monsoon season had same conditions as that of post monsoon. River Dhasan has older deposits of alluvium which is sufficient enough for the miners to meet the production target. However; the older mineral do contain pebbles that need to be sieved properly to reclaim the commercial value of coarse sand as that is quite obvious fact associated with the Dhamnaud Sand Mine Jhansi, UP.



Fig 8.0 Pitting was done to understand the depth of mineral and water level





Pic 9.0 Mineral observed is well mixed with pebbles and clay mineral



Pic 10.0 Image showing the low water level conditions



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PP: Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena



Pic 11.0 Mining activity is observed on the day of survey

In the pic 11.0 shallow region of the lease is visible and as soon as water recede more surface that shall be available for mining. However; the region is still submerged.

15.0 Finding of Post Monsoon Survey

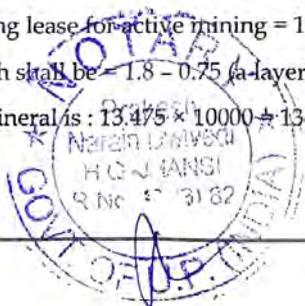
1. Physical verification indicates that there is no any change in the site conditions as compared between the pre-monsoon to post monsoon.
2. The mining lease is located at Khand no. 01, in village Dhamnaud, tehsil Garautha district Jhansi Uttar Pradesh on the Dhasan riverbed was surveyed on 04th October 2023 to record the data of elevation and overburden if any.

3. The riverbed of Dhasan River is naturally covered with coarse sand of high commercial value. The said mining lease is being executed since last Eight months. The mining potential is high, but the processing of mineral may be required.
4. Water is 1.6 m to 3.0 m bgl therefore depth is a limitation in the said lease. However; as the dry season shall approach, water level shall alter too.
5. The total minable area as measured through the physical verification and through the total station is around 13.475 Ha, available for mining as of date. Rest is submerged or water is filled into the earlier pits.
6. No mining activity was observed on the day of survey.
7. Average elevation has been calculated. The matrix of the elevation level is given in the table below. The minimum and maximum elevations were determined. TBM was fixed as reference on 100.000 RL, and the matrix is based having the reference of TBM.

Table - Elevation Matrix (Pre to Post Monsoon)

Pre-monsoon		Post-monsoon	
Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
100.682	101.531	104.449	100.256
100.003	101.458	104.511	101.592
101.392	101.386	102.821	102.105
102.078	101.322	102.733	105.702
103.442	103.317	101.439	105.662

8. The maximum to minimum RL level in pre-monsoon season is 103.379 & 100.662 giving ultimate effective depth on 20th June 2023 as 2.717 meters particularly in patches that were dry and visible.
9. Maximum to minimum RL level on 04th October 2023 are 105.106 and 100.847 giving an effective depth around 4.259 m.
10. No overburden is present over the lease area, however; the mineral in upper layers is well mixed with pebbles and clay up to depth of 0.70 to 0.75 meter.
11. Total available area of the mining lease is where desired mineral can be extracted is 13.475 Ha approximately.
 - Available depth of mining is 1.8 m to avoid the intersection of the HFL (Horizontal Flow Level).
 - The minable mineral so available is as calculated below:
 - Available area of mining lease for active mining = 13.475 Ha
 - Available mining depth shall be = 1.8 - 0.75 (a-layer of undesired mineral) = 1.05 m
 - Mineable volume of mineral is : $13.475 \times 10000 = 134,750$ meter square



$134,750 \times 1.05 = 141,487.5$ or 141,488 Cubic meter

16.0 Conclusion:

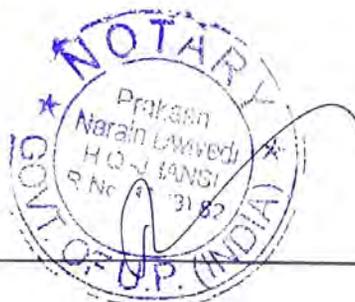
The mining over an area 24.0 Ha area was allowed to the lessee in pre-monsoon period. After the monsoon period, mineable area so observed is 13.475 ha. The Commercially viable mineral as available today on 04th October 2023 is 141,488 cubic meters and there is no any possibility of further increase in the quantity. As of today the mining beyond provided extent shall be a cause of ponding effect.

Reference:

1. Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines 2016(SSMMG, 2016); Issued and Published by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 (EMGSM 2020), Issued and Published by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Oder dated 6th May 2022 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on the replenishment study of the sand mining lease in UP State. (OA No. 141/2021).
4. Basu AK (1986) Geology of parts of the Bundelkhand Granite Massif, Central India. Rec Geol Sur India 117:61-120
5. Singh, A.K., Raj, B., Mahato, M. K. (2013). Evaluation of hydrogeochemical processes and groundwater quality in the Jhansi district of Bundelkhand region, India. Enviro. Earth Sci. 70(3) DOI:10.1007/s12665-012-2209-7

Disclosure of the Team of Experts

1. Mr. Akhilesh Kumar Gupta, Managing Director, Globus Environment Engineering Service, Lucknow UP & Expert Mining Engineering
2. Mr. Anand Kumar Gupta, Chief Mining Consultant, Globus Environment Engineering Service, Lucknow UP
3. Mr. Dharmendra Singh (Geologist & RQP), Survey Team Leader.
4. Mr. Narendra Kumar, Surveyor
5. Mr. Jaideep (Drone Operator)





National Accreditation Board for Education and Training



QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/22/2565

October 27, 2022

To,

Integrated Precision Systems and Services Pvt Ltd,
6-3-841/A/2/C1, Arun Aditya Building,
3rd Floor, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Telangana - 50001

Sub.: Extension of Validity of Accreditation till April, 2023– regarding
Ref.: Certificate no. NABET/EIA/1821/IA0041

Dear Sir/Madam,

This has reference to the accreditation of your organization under QCI-NABET EIA Scheme, the validity of **Integrated Precision Systems and Services Pvt Ltd**, is hereby extended till April 26, 2023, or completion of assessment process, whichever is earlier.

The above extension is subject to the submitted documents/required information with respect to your application and timely submission and closure of NC/Obs during the process of assessment.

You are requested not to use this letter after expiry of the above stated date.

With best regards.

(A K Jha)
Sr. Director, NABET





Quality Council of India

National Accreditation Board for
Education & Training



CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

Integrated Precision Systems and Services Pvt Ltd.

6-3-841/A/2/CI, Anan Aditya Building, 3rd Floor, Amecpet, Hyderabad-500016, Telangana

Accredited as Category - A organization under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EA Consultancy Organizations, Version 3 for preparing EIA/EMP reports in the following sectors:

Sl. No.	Sector Description	Sector (as per)		Cat.
		NABET	MinEPCC	
1.	Mining of minerals including open cast (OC)	1	1 (a) III	A
2.	Highways	34	7 (B)	A
3.	Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF)	37	7 (C)	B
4.	Building and Construction Projects	38	0 (a)	II

Note: Names of approved EA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in (AAC minutes dated October 05, 2018 posted on QCI-NABET website).

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in NABET's letter of accreditation bearing no. QCI/NABET/ET/CI/03/2019 dated February 28, 2019. The accreditation shall be reviewed before the expiry date by Accredited Functional System and Services Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad following due process of assessment.

Sr. Director, NABET
Dated: February 05, 2019

Certificate No.
NABET/EA/1821/1A0041

Valid till
September 05, 2021

For the updated list of Accredited EA Consultancy Organizations with approved Sectors it's best refer to QCI NABET website.



ENVIRONMENTAL
CLEARANCE

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
Authority(SEIAA), Uttar Pradesh)

To,

The Owner
VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA
R/o-MIG-A/135 Aashiyana Prtham Teh Distt Moradabad UP -244001

Subject: Grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Project Activity under the provision of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC) in respect of project submitted to the SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/UP/MIN/56882/2020 dated 22 Sep 2020. The particulars of the environmental clearance granted to the project are as below.

1. EC Identification No.	EC22B001UP110182
2. File No.	5860/5578
3. Project Type	New
4. Category	B1
5. Project/Activity including Schedule No.	1(a) Mining of minerals
6. Name of Project	Area 24.00 Ha On Dhasan River for Sand/Morrum Mining Project at Gata No.- 1419 Kha Khand No.01 Village- Dhamnaud, Tehsil-Garautha, District- Jhansi, U.P.
7. Name of Company/Organization	VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA
8. Location of Project	Uttar Pradesh
9. TOR Date	08 Jun 2020

The project details along with terms and conditions are appended herewith from page no 2 onwards.

(e-signed)
Member Secretary
Member Secretary
SEIAA - (Uttar Pradesh)

Date: 18/11/2022

PARIVESH
(Pro-Active and Responsive Facilitation by Interactive,
and Virtuous Environmental Single-Window Hub)



Note: A valid environmental clearance shall be one that has EC identification number & E-Sign generated from PARIVESH. Please quote identification number in all future correspondence.

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State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh

Directorate of Environment, U.P.

Vineet Khand-1, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow- 226010

E-Mail- doeuplko@yahoo.com, selaaup@yahoo.com

Phone no- 0522-2300541

Reference- MoEFCC Proposal no- SIA/UP/MIN/56882/2020 & SEIAA, U.P File no-5860-5578

Sub: Environmental Clearance for Proposed Sand/Morrum Mining from Dhasan Riverbed at Gata No. 1419 Kh Khand No.- 01, Village- Dhamnaud, Tehsil- Garautha ,District- Jhansi U.P., (Leased Area – 24.00 Ha).

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your application / letter dated 04-03-2020, 20-05-2020, 22-09-2020, 28-09-2020, 09-10-2020, 05-10-2020, 13-10-2020, 11-08-2021 on above mentioned subject. The matter was considered by 678th SEAC in meeting held on 08-08-2022, 693th SEAC in meeting held on 12-10-2022 and 668th SEIAA in meeting held on 10-11-2022.

A presentation was made by the project proponent along with their consultant M/s Paramarsh (Servicing Environment and Development), Lucknow, UP to SEAC on 08-08-2022 & 12-10-2022.

Project Details Informed by the Project Proponent and their Consultant

The project proponent, through the documents and presentation gave following details about their project –

1. The environmental clearance is sought for Sand/Morrum Mining from Dhasan Riverbed at Gata No. 1419 Kh Khand No.- 01 Village- Dhamnaud, Tehsil- Garautha ,District- Jhansi U.P., (Leased Area – 24.00 Ha).
2. The terms of reference in the matter were issued by SEIAA, U.P. vide letter no. 110/Parya/SEAC/5578/2019 dated 08/06/2020.
3. The fresh public hearing was organized on 06/05/2022 in the Meeting Hall Tehsil- Garautha District – Jhansi. U.P.
4. Salient features of the project as submitted by the project proponent:

1.	On Line Proposal No.	SIA/UP/MIN/56882/2020									
2.	File No. allotted by SEIAA, UP	5860/5578									
3.	Name of Proponent	Sri Vipin Kumar Saxena S/o Sri Om Prakash Saxena									
4.	Full correspondence address of proponent and mobile no.	R/o- MIG –A/135 , Aashiyana Pratham , Tehsil and District Moradabad U.P									
5.	Name of Project	Sand Morrum Mining									
6.	Project Location(Plot.Khsra/Gata No.)	Khand No.- 01Gata No. 1419 Kh									
7.	Name of River	Dhasan River									
8.	Name of Village	Dhamnaud									
9.	Tehsil	Garautha									
10.	District	Jhansi									
11.	Name of Minor Mineral	Sand/Morrum									
12.	Sanctioned Lease Area (in Ha.)	24.0 Ha.									
13.	Max. & Min mRL within lease area	121.0 mRL & 128.5 mRL									
14.	Pillar Coordinates (Verified by DMO)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>POINT</th> <th>LATTITUDE</th> <th>LONGITUDE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>25°40'42.00"N</td> <td>79°23'03.70"E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>25°40'51.10"N</td> <td>79°23'04.40"E</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	POINT	LATTITUDE	LONGITUDE	A	25°40'42.00"N	79°23'03.70"E	B	25°40'51.10"N	79°23'04.40"E
POINT	LATTITUDE	LONGITUDE									
A	25°40'42.00"N	79°23'03.70"E									
B	25°40'51.10"N	79°23'04.40"E									



6. This project does not attract any of the general conditions applicable on mining projects specified in EIA Notification 14/09/2006.
7. The mining operation will not be carried out in safety zone of any bridge or embankment or in eco-fragile zone such as habitat of any wild fauna.
8. There is no litigation pending in any court regarding this project.
9. The project proposal falls under category-1(a) of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).

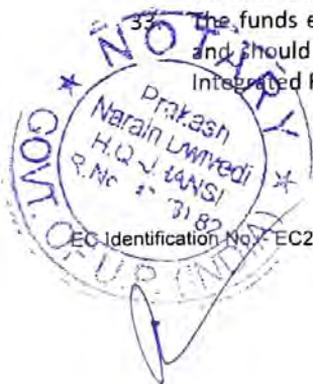
Based on the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee Meeting (SEAC) held on 08-08-2022 & 12-10-2022 the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) in its Meeting held 10-11-2022 and decided to grant the Environmental Clearance to the title project for collection of 2,50,000 m³/Annum lease area of 24 ha subject to effective implementation of the following General Conditions and specific conditions:-

General condition:

1. This environmental clearance is subject to allotment of mining lease in favour of project proponent by District Administration/Mining Department.
2. Forest clearance shall be taken by the proponent as necessary under law.
3. Any change in mining area, khasra numbers, entailing capacity addition with change in process and or mining technology, modernization and scope of working shall again require prior Environmental Clearance as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended).
4. Precise mining area will be jointly demarcated at site by project proponent and officials of Mining/Revenue department prior to starting of mining operations. Such site plan, duly verified by competent authority along-with copy of the Environmental Clearance letter will be displayed on a hoarding/board at the site. A copy of site plan will also be submitted to SEIAA within a period of 02 months.
5. Mining and loading shall be done only within day hours' time.
6. No mining shall be carried out in the safety zone of any bridge and/or embankment.
7. It shall be ensured that standards related to ambient air quality/effluent as prescribed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests are strictly complied with. Water sprinklers and other dust control majors should be applied to take-care of dust generated during mining operation. Sprinkling of water on haul roads to control dust will be ensured by the project proponent.
8. All necessary statutory clearances shall be obtained before start of mining operations. If this condition is violated, the clearance shall be automatically deemed to have been cancelled.
9. Parking of vehicles should not be made on public places.
10. No tree-felling will be done in the leased area, except only with the permission of Forest Department.
11. No wildlife habitat will be infringed.
12. It shall be ensured that excavation of minor mineral does not disturb or change the underlying soil characteristics of the river bed /basin, where mining is carried out.
13. It shall be ensured that mining operation of Sand/Moram will not in any way disturb the, velocity and flow pattern of the river water significantly.
14. It shall be ensured that there is no fauna dependant on the river bed or areas close to mining for its nesting. A report on the same, vetted by the competent authority shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
15. Primary survey of flora and fauna shall be carried out and data shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months.
16. Hydro-geological study shall be carried out by a reputed organization/institute within six months and establish that mining in the said area will not adversely affect the ground water regime. The report shall be submitted to the RO, PCB and SEIAA within six months. In case adverse impact is observed/anticipated, mining shall not be carried out.



17. Adequate protection against dust and other environmental pollution due to mining shall be made so that the habitations (if any) close by the lease area are not adversely affected. The status of implementation of measures taken shall be reported to the RO, UPPCB and SEIAA and this activity should be completed before the start of sand mining.
18. Need-based assessment for the nearby villages shall be conducted to study economic measures which can help in improving the quality of life of economically weaker section of society. Income generating projects/tools such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, vocational training etc. can form a part of such program me. The project proponent shall provide separate budget for community development activities and income generating programmes.
19. Green cover development shall be carried out following CPCB guidelines including selection of plant species and in consultation with the local DFO/Horticulture Officer.
20. Separate stock piles shall be maintained for excavated top soil, if any, and the top soil should be utilized for green cover/tree plantation.
21. Dispensary facilities for first-aid shall be provided at site.
22. An Environmental Audit should be annually carried out during the operational phase and submitted to the SEIAA.
23. The District Mining Officer should quarterly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project proponent will extend full cooperation to the District Mining Officer by furnishing the requisite data/information/monitoring reports. In case of any violations of stipulated conditions the District Mining Officer will report to SEIAA.
24. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard & soft copies) to the SEIAA, the District Officer and the respective Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board by 1st June and 1st December every year.
25. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parisad/ Municipal Corporation and Urban Local Body.
26. Transportation of materials shall be done by covering the trucks / tractors with tarpaulin or other suitable mechanism to avoid fugitive emissions and spillage of mineral/dust.
27. Waste water, from temporary habitation campus be properly collected & treated before discharging into water bodies the treated effluent should conform to the standards prescribed by MoEF/CPCB.
28. Measures shall be taken for control of noise level to the limits prescribed by C.P.C.B.
29. Special Measures shall be adopted to protect the nearby settlements from the impacts of mining activities. Maintenance of Village roads through which transportation of minor minerals is to be undertaken, shall be carried-out by the project proponent regularly at his own expenses.
30. Measure for prevention & control of soil erosion and management of silt shall be undertaken. Protection of dumps against erosion, if any, shall be carried-out with geo textile matting or other suitable material.
31. Under corporate social responsibility a sum of 5% of the total project cost or total income whichever is higher is to be earmarked for total lease period. Its budget is to be separately maintained. CER component shall be prepared based on need of local habitant. Income generating measures which can help in upliftment of poor section of society, consistent with the traditional skills of the people shall be identified. The programme can include activities such as development of fodder farm, fruit bearing orchards, free distribution of smokeless Chula etc.
32. Possibility for adopting nearest three villages shall be explored and details of civic amenities such as roads, drinking water etc proposed to be provided at the project proponent's expenses shall be submitted within 02 months from the date of issuance of Environment Clearance.
33. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P and UPPCB.



34. Action plan with respect to suggestion/improvement and recommendations made and agreed during Public Hearing shall be submitted to the District mines Officer, concern Regional Officer of UPPCB and SEIAA within 02 months.
35. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority, if applicable to this project.
36. The proponent shall observe every 15 day for nesting of any turtle in the area. Based on the observations so made, if turtle nesting is observed, necessary safeguard measures shall be taken in consultation with the State Wildlife Department. For the purpose, awareness shall be created amongst the workers about the nesting sites so that such sites, if any, are identified by the workers during operations of the mine for taking required safeguard measures. In this regards the safety notified zone should be left so that the habitat/nesting area is undisturbed.
37. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bed material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
38. The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent Authorities for withdrawal of requisite quantity of water (surface water and groundwater), required for the project.
39. Appropriate mitigative measures shall be taken to prevent pollution of the river in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. It shall be ensured that there is no leakage of oil and grease in the river from the vehicles used for transportation.
40. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded.
41. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. (MoEF circular Dated : 22-09-2008 regarding stipulation of condition to improve the living conditions of construction labour at site).
42. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.
43. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the Company by the proponent.
44. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of environmental clearance conditions and shall also be sent to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Gol, Lucknow by e-mail.
45. The green cover development/tree plantation is to be done in an area equivalent to 20% of the total leased area either on river bank or along road side (Avenue Plantation).
46. Debris from the river bed will be collected and stored at secured place and may be utilized for strengthen the embankment.
47. Safety measures to be taken for the safety of the people working at the mine lease area should be given, which would also include measure for treatment of bite of poisonous reptile/insect like snake.
48. Periodical and Annual medical checkup of workers as per Mines Act and they should be covered under ESI as per rule.

Specific Conditions:



study shall be placed before SEAC for appraisal for next three years to assess rate of deposition and accordingly, mineable production capacity and depth can be prescribed based on trends analysis, provided it is found scientifically satisfactory by the SEAC. The placing of the study report SEAC is mandatory for initial three years.

14. NOC from Irrigation Department/ Concerning Authority regarding river bed mining to be obtained before start of mining activity.
15. The project proponent shall install solar light in their site office.
16. During the submission of 6 monthly compliance reports, the project proponent should make sure that the periodically taken site photographs should also be annexed along with the compliance report.
17. Preference should be given to indigenous local species as per the consultation of the local district Forest Officer.
18. Link Road from the quarry site to the main road shall be constructed as an all-weather road with blacktopping and maintained by the project proponent.
19. Vehicular emissions should be kept under control and regularly monitored. Suitable measures shall be taken for proper maintenance of vehicles used in a quarry operation and transportation.
20. The project proponent should explore the possibilities of rainwater harvesting.
21. Agreement/ Consent between project proponent and competent authority/ landowner for haulage road from lease site to link road.
22. Latest technology (water sprinklers/ tankers) to be adopted for mitigating dust at source points in lease area and haulage road during operational activity/vehicular movement.
23. As per the proposed plan, plantation with area specific plant species, number of plants to be planted.
24. Water requirement details along with source of water and the permission/ agreement with the concerning authority/ water supplying agencies to be submitted.
25. The Environmental clearance will be co-terminus with the mining lease period/mining plan whichever is less.
26. At the time of operation, project proponent will comply with all the guidelines issued by Government of India/State Govt./District Administration related to Covid-19.
27. Environment management in according to environmental status and impact of the project.
28. During the school opening and closing time transportation of minerals will be restricted.
29. Selection of plants for green belt should be on the basis of pollution removal index. Project proponent should ensure survival of tree saplings. Mortality should be replaced from time to time.
30. No mining activity should be carried out in-stream channel as per SSSMMG, 2016.
31. Pakkamotorable haul road to be maintained by the project proponent.
32. A separate Environmental Management Cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
33. Permission from the competent authority regarding evacuation route should be taken.
34. One month monitoring report of the area for air quality, water quality, Noise level. Besides flora & fauna should be examined twice a week and be submitted within 45 days for a record.
35. Provision for cylinder to workers should be made for cooking.
36. The capacity of trucks/tractor for loading purpose will be in tonnes as per Transport Department applicable norms and standard fixed by the Government.
37. Approach road kaccha is to be made motarable and tree saplings to be planted on both sides of the road. Width of the haul road shall be more than 6 meter.
38. Indigenous plants should be planted according to CPCB guidelines and in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer.
39. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer.
40. Provision for two toilets and hand pumps should be made at mining site.
41. Drinking Water for workers would be provided by tankers.



42. Mining should be done by Bar scalping methods extraction (typically 0.3 -0.6 m or 1 - 2 ft) as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
43. A buffer/safe zone shall be maintained from the habitation as per mining guidelines.
44. Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) plan shall be prepared by the project proponent and the details of the various heads of expenditure to be submitted as per the guidelines provided in the recent CER notification No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 01/05/2018.
45. Health/Insurance card, Medical claim, regular health check-up camps, facilities shall be provided to the regular/temporary/Contractual or any base workers. Copy of receipt shall be produced to the Directorate of Environment along with the compliance report.
46. Measure for conservation of water through rainwater harvesting and cleaning and maintenance of natural surface water bodies of the nearby areas may be considered as one of the activity in CER.
47. The excavated mining material should be carried and transported in such a way that no obstruction to the free flow of water takes place. Suitable measure should be taken and details to be provided to concern Department.
48. Submit annual replenishment report certified by an authorized agency. In case the replenishment is lower than the approved rate of production, then the mining activity / production levels shall be decreased / stopped accordingly till the replenishment is completed.
49. The project proponent shall ensure that if the project area falls within the eco-sensitive zone of National park/ Sanctuary prior permission of statutory committee of National board for wild life under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be obtained before commencement of work.
50. If in future this lease area becomes part of cluster of equal to or more than 05 ha. then additional conditions based on the EIA shall be imposed. The lease holder shall mandatorily follow cluster conditions otherwise it will amount to violation of E.C. conditions. If the certificate related to cluster provided by the competent authority is found false or incorrect then punitive actions as per law shall be initiated against the authority issuing the cluster certificate.
51. Project falling within 10 KM area of Wild Life Sanctuary is to obtain a clearance from National Board Wild Life (NBWL) even if the eco-sensitive zone is not earmarked.
52. To avoid ponding effect and adverse environmental conditions for sand mining in area, progressive mining should be done as per sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016.
53. In case it has been found that the E.C. obtained by providing incorrect information, submitting that the distance between the two adjoining mines is greater than 500mt. and area is less than 05 ha, but factually the distance is less than 500 mt and the mine is located in cluster of area equal or more than 05 ha, the E.C issued will stand revoked.
54. The project proponent shall in 2 years conduct detailed replenishment study duly authenticated by a QCI-NABET accredited consultant, and the District Mines Officer which shall form the basis for midterm review of conditions of Environmental Clearance.
55. The mining work will be open-cast and manual/semi mechanized (subject to order of Hon'ble NGT/Hon'ble Courts (s)). Heavy machine such as excavator, scooper etc. should not be employed for mining purpose. No drilling/blasting should be involved at any stage.
56. It shall be ensured that there shall be no mining of any type within 03 m or 10% of the width whichever is less, shall be left on both the banks of precise area to control and avoid erosion of river bank. The mining is confined to extraction of sand/moram from the river bank only.
57. The project proponent shall undertake adequate safeguard measures during extraction of river bank material and ensure that due to this activity the hydro-geological regime of the surrounding area shall not be affected.
58. The project proponent shall adhere to mining in conformity to plan submitted for the mine lease conditions and the Rules prescribed in this regard clearly showing the no work zone in the mine lease i.e. the distance from the bank of river to be left un-worked (Non mining area), distance from the bridges etc. It shall be ensured that no mining shall be carried out during the monsoon season.
59. The project proponent shall ensure that wherever deployment of labour attracts the Mines Act, the provision thereof shall be strictly followed.



60. The project proponent will provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as required, also provide adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained. For the purpose, schedule of health examination of the workers should be drawn and followed accordingly.
61. The critical parameters such as PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx in the ambient air within the impact zone shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water if any shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, pH, Fecal Coliform and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)].
62. Effective safeguard measures, such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and all transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads.
63. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
64. The extended mining scheme will be submitted by the proponent before expiry of present mining plan.
65. Four ambient air quality-monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets and frequency of monitoring should be undertaken in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
66. Common road for transportation of mineral is to be maintained collectively. Total cost will be shared/worked out on the basis of lease area among users.
67. Proponent will provide adequate sanitary facility in the form of mobile toilets to the labours engaged for the project work.
68. Solid waste material viz., gutkhapouchs, plastic bags, glasses etc. to be generated during project activity will be separately storage in bins and managed as per Solid Waste Management rules.
69. Natural/customary paths used by villagers should not be obstructed at any time by the activities proposed under the project.
70. Digital processing of the entire lease area in the district using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring the change of river course by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The record of such study to be maintained and report be submitted to Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Lucknow, SEIAA, U.P. and UPPCB.
71. The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the SEIAA at <http://www.seiaaup.in> and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, GoI, Lucknow, CPCB, State PCB.
72. The MoEF&CC/SEIAA or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
73. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
74. 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 11 of the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.
75. Waste water from potable use be collected and reused for sprinkling.
76. A width of not less than 50 meter or 10% width of river can be restricted for mining activities from river bank. A condition can be imposed that mining will be done from river activities from river bank. You shall also ensure that the proposed site is not a part of any no-development zone as required/prescribed/identified under law. In case of violation, this permission shall automatically deem



to be cancelled. Also, in the event of any dispute on ownership or land use of the proposed site, this clearance shall automatically deem to be cancelled.

Any appeal against this EC 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.

The above stipulated 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 Courts of Law relating to the subject matter.

The project proponent will have to submit approved plans and proposals incorporating the conditions specified in the Environmental Clearance within 03 months of issuance of this clearance. The SEIAA/MoEF reserves the right to revoke the environmental clearance, if conditions stipulated are not implemented to the satisfaction of SEIAA/MoEF. SEIAA may impose additional environmental conditions or modify the existing ones, if necessary.

This is to request you to take further necessary action in matter as per provisions of Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1533(E) dated 14/09/2006, as amended and send regular compliance reports to the authority as prescribed in the aforesaid notification.

Copy, through email, for information and necessary action to –

1. The Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (email – soenvups@rediffmail.com)
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 3rd Floor, Prithvi-Block, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 (email – sudheer.ch@gov.in)
3. Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integ rated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H", Aliganj, Lucknow – 226020 (email – rocz.lko-mef@nic.in)
4. District Magistrate Jhansi.
5. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, TC-12V, Paryavaran Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 (email – ms@uppcb.com)
6. Copy to Web Master for uploading on PARIVESH Portal.
7. Copy for Guard File.



(Ajay Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary, SEIAA

Signature Not Verified

Digitally signed by Member
Secretary
Member Secretary
Date: 11/18/2022 5:09:19 PM
Page 11 of 11

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MINE PLAN

(Submitted under Rule 34 of U.P. MMCR-1963)

**FOR
RIVER SAND/MORRUM**

**AT
VILLAGE DHAMNAD, TEHSIL GARAUTHA,
DISTRICT-JHANSI**



**AT
IN GATA NO. 1419 KH (KHAND-1)
AREA 24 HA**

**LEASE PERIOD—5 YEARS [FROM THE DATE OF
EXECUTION OF LEASE DEED]**

APPLICANT/LESSEE

SRI VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA

**S/O SRI OM PRAKASH SAXENA,
R/O MIG-A/135, AASHIYANA PRTHAM,
TEHSIL & DISTRICT MORADABAD, U.P.**

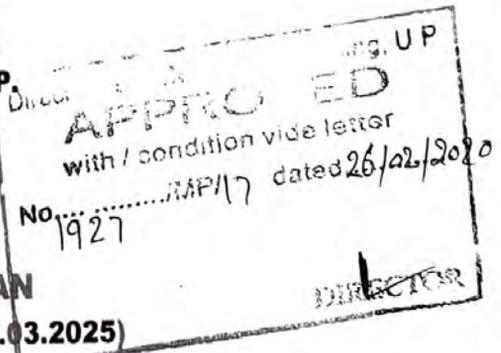
PREPARED BY

UMESH PRATAP SINGH CHAUHAN

RQP/DDN/165/2005/A (VALID UPTO 15.03.2025)

RQP/UPDGM/No 010/2019 (Validity: January 2024)

शुभ
निल कुमार शर्मा
मुख्य खान अधिकारी
खन एवं खनिकम् निदेशालय
उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ



4366, VIKASH NAGAR, LUCKNOW-226022 ::PHONE 9415195706

Email::upschauhan1953@gmail.com



PREPARED ON 14.02.2020

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U. S. Chauhan
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 U.P.S. CHAUHAN
 M.Sc. LL.B. F.A.E., E.I.A. Co-ord.
 Mining & Environment Cell
 DDN-165/204
 MUPDCM No 010

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LIST OF ANNEXURE

- I CONSENT LETTER FROM APPLICANT
- II COPY OF E-TENDER, L.O.I & KHASARA MAP
- III COPY OF RQP CERTIFICATE
- IV SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PLATES

- 1. LOCATION PLAN
- 2. KHASARA MAP SHOWING LEASE AREA
- 3. GOOGLE IMAGE SHOWING 5 KM RADIUS AREA
- 4. TOPO MAP-SHOWIN 5KM RADIUS AREA
- 5. SURFACE GEOLOGICAL PLAN
- 6. GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS
- 7. WORKING PLAN WITH SECTIONS & ULTIMATE/CONCEPTUAL



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INTRODUCTION

Mining is a major contributor (2nd) to the national GDP (4%) occupying about 0.11% of total land area (329 m ha) and providing employment generation to 1.1 million people (4%) of the country (**Saviour, M.N**)

Mining is essentially a destructive development activity where ecology suffers at the altar of economy. Scientific mining operations accompanied by ecological restoration and regeneration of mined wastelands and judicious use of geological resources, with search for eco-friendly substitutes and alternatives must provide sensational revelation to the impact of mining on human ecosystem.

Sand has become a very important mineral for the expansion of society. Sand is a naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. River sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and has the ability to replenish itself. River sand is vital for human well being & for sustenance of rivers.

As a resource, sand by definition is 'a loose, incoherent mass of mineral materials and is a product of natural processes.' These processes are the disintegration of rocks and corals under the influence of weathering and abrasion. When sand is freshly formed the particles are usually angular and sharply pointed but they grow gradually smaller and more rounded as they become constantly worn down by the flow or water.



Handwritten signature

Sand is an important mineral for our society in protecting the environment, buffer against strong tidal waves and storm, habitat for crustacean species and marine organisms, used for making concrete, filling roads, building sites, brick, making glass, sandpapers, reclamations, and in our tourism industry in beach attractions. Sand also plays an important role in our tourism industry as it is an integral part of our beach attractions.

The composition of sand is highly variable, depending on the local rock sources and conditions, but the most common constituent of sand in inland continental settings and non-tropical coastal settings is silica (silicon dioxide, or SiO_2), usually in the form of quartz which because of its chemical inertness and considerable hardness, is the most common mineral resistant to weathering.

ISO 14688 grades sands as fine, medium and coarse with ranges 0.063 mm to 0.2 mm, 0.25 mm to 0.50 mm and 0.63 mm to 2.0 mm respectively.

Mining of Sand is the process of removal of sand and gravel. This practice is now becoming an environmental issue as the demand for sand increases in industry and construction. The role of sand is very vital with regards to the protection of the coastal environment.

Although Sand is required for development of Human being, but at the same time the damages due to sand mining can't be ignored. Hence an environment friendly mining plan has been



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B.L. B.A. B.L. C.A. C.A.
& L. C.A. C.A. No 016

developed to collect the sand from the river beds, without disturbing the environment.

This proposal is being prepared for an area of about **24.0 Ha** in **village Dhamnada, Tehsil Garautha, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh** located in the bank of Dhasan River. Dhasan river flows in north direction and merges with river Betwa (A tributary of Yamuna River). Applicant **Sri Vipin Kumar Saxena** intends to mine out the river sand/Morrum from this area. The applicant approaches us to develop a scientific, environment friendly mine plan to work in this area. His consent is attached as **Annexure—**

I.



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CHAPTER—1

1.0 GENERAL

a)	Name of the applicant	: Sri Vipin Kumar Saxena	
	Address	S/O Sri Om Prakash Saxena, R/O Mig-A/135, Aashiyana Patham, Tehsil & District Moradabad, U.P.	
	District	Moradabad	
	State	Uttar Pradesh	
b)	Status of the applicant	Individual	
	Private individual	Yes	
	Cooperative	No	
	Private Company	No	
	Public Company	No	
	Public Sector Undertaking	No	
	Joint Sector Undertaking	No	
	Other	No	
c)	Mineral(s) which the applicant intends to mine	River Sand/Morrum	
d)	Period for which the mining lease is required or granted / renewed	05 Years (From the date of execution of lease deed) LOI have been awarded vide letter no. 1557/30MMC/2019-20 dated 28.01.2020. Copy of E tender, LOI and Khasara map is annexed as Annexure II.	
e)	Name of the RQP preparing the mining plan	Umesh Pratap Singh Chauhan Copy of RQP certificate is attached as Annexure III.	
	Address	4/366, Vikash Nagar, Lucknow-226022	
	Phone	9415195706	
	E-mail	upschauhan1953@gmail.com	
	Registration No.	RQP/DDN/165/ 2005/A	RQP/UPDGM/No 010/2019
	Valid up to	15.03.2025	13.01.2024
f)	Prospecting and Preparation of Mining Plan	Sand/Morrum is available in the entire area. There is no possibility of other mineral in the lease area.	



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M.C. 11/11/2019

1.1 JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

The aim and object to carry on mining operations within the said vicinity of river is well in practice since long years back. Local people used to collect sand for their own requirement. As we always well that the mineral is being used in construction industry and the industry is developing day by day creating an increased demand of material. This will ensure a constant supply of building materials to the industry as well as create several employments to the local people. Besides the above, mining of minor minerals (Sand, bajri and boulders in mixed state) is a constant source of revenue generation to the State Government.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Government of Uttar Pradesh through G.O. No.-1875/86-2017-57(SA)/2017-T.E.-01 dated 14th August 2017 had made provision of granting five years lease through E-Tenders for mining of Sand/Morrum areas situated in river bet/bank in districts of Uttar Pradesh. Government invited E-Tenders as per procedures under provisions of U.P. Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules 1963. Accordingly E-Tenders have been invited for Sand/Morrum bearing districts and highest bides have been issued letter of Intent as per G.O. aforementioned. Lease deed will be executed after approval of Mining Plan and getting Environment Clearance from authorities.

Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India, on its order No. L-11011/47/2011-IA.II(M) dated May 18th 2012 states as under:

"In order to ensure compliance of the above referred order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 27.2.2012, it has now been



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decided that all mining projects of minor minerals including their renewal, irrespective of the size of the lease would henceforth require prior environment clearance. Mining projects with lease area up to less than 50 ha including projects of minor mineral with lease area less than 5 ha would be treated as category 'B' as defined in the EIA Notification, 2006 and will be considered by the respective SEIAAs notified by MoEF and following the procedure prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006."

It is noted that submission of an approved Mine Plan has now become mandatory for all the mining projects. Reconstituted committee of the Expert Appraisal Committee for Environmental Appraisal of mining Projects constituted under EIA Notification 2006, states at his various meeting points this clearly.

Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, by it's notification no. 2216/86-2012-235-2010 dated 23.12.2012 has made mandatory to prepare mine plan for mining of minor mineral including river bed mining of Sand / Morum / Bazari / boulder are found in mixed state in river bed. The mining plan will be approved by director Geology & mining and accordingly the mining will be done as per provision incorporated in Rule 34 of U.P. Minor Mineral Concession Rule 1963, 35th amendment. District Survey Report of mineral availability is mandatory. The area details should be mentioned in DSR with mineral availability.

1.3 Mineral(s) to be mine:

Sand / Morrum



U.P.S. CHANDIAN
AE EIA
Environment Cell
15/10/2010
No. 011

1.4 Name address, registration number of the recognised qualified persons who has prepared the Miing Plan

Sri U.P.S. CHAUHAN
RQP/DDN/165/2005/A
(Validity: March 2025)
RQP/UPDGM/No 010/2019
(Validity: January 2024)
4/366, VIKAS NAGAR,
LUCKNOW-226016
PHONE 9415195706
E-mail :
upschauhan1953@gcom
Copy of RQP Certificate is
attached as **Annexure -III.**

1.5 Area and date of expiry of lease: 24.0 Ha

Applied area was E-tendered to highest bidder i.e. **Sri Vipin Kumar Saxena** and LOI was issued vide no. 1557/30MMC/2019-20 dated 28.01.2020. The period of mining area will be 5 years from the date of lease deed execution. Copy of E-Tender, LOI is annexed as **Annexure II.** Environmental Clearance for extraction of sand/Morrum will be obtained from the Directorate of Environment, U.P.

1.7 Description of the area

An area of about **24.0 Ha** is E-tendered in village **Dhamnada**, Tehsil **Garautha** in district **Jhansi**, U. P. in Gata No 1419 kh Khand-1 to **Sri Vipin Kumar Saxena**. Applicant **Sri Vipin Kumar Saxena** intends to extract river sand/Morrum from the above said area. Khasara Map of the area along with LOI is attached as **Annexure II.**



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1.9 Basic information of the area

Road: The applied area is situated in banks of river Dhasan near village Dhamnad. Applied area is about 15 Km North-East from the Garautha. Garautha is about 80 Km NE from Jhansi. Dhasan flows from south to north near village Dhmnor. Nearest airport Lalitpur is about 145 km in crow fly in SW direction from the area.

Drinking water: Hand pumps, wells & bore wells are the main water source for drinking water in nearby areas.

Electricity: All the villages in and around of 5 km radius are electrified.

Education : Primary school & Junior High School is at Kakarwai (About 5 Km W). Intermediate school area at Garautha and Govt. P.G. college is at Jhansi.

Health: Primary health center is at Garautha. Better health facilities are available at Jhansi & Kanpur.

Post & Telegraph: Nearest post office is at Garautha. The mining area is well connected with mobile signals.

Bank: Nearest Bank facility is at Garautha.

Police Station: The nearest reporting chaukii is at Garautha.



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CHAPTER-2

2.0 LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location Details Of The Area

SL No.	Particulars	Description																																																			
1	Lease area	24.0 Ha.																																																			
2	Village	Dhamnadh																																																			
3	Tehsil	Garautha																																																			
4	District & State	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh																																																			
5	Name of River	Dhasan River																																																			
6	Khasara Numbers	Gata No. 1419 Kh																																																			
7	Toposheet No	540/6 [G44N06]																																																			
8	Latitude & Longitude	Applied area is located in between Latitude 25°40'40.31"N to 25°41'25.13" N and Longitude 79°22'37.78"E to 79°23'11.60"E. Pillar wise Latitude & Longitude are given below:																																																			
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pillar</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A</td><td>25°40'42.00"N</td><td>79°23'03.70"E</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>25°40'51.10"N</td><td>79°23'04.40"E</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>25°40'59.60"N</td><td>79°23'06.10"E</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>25°41'04.40"N</td><td>79°23'04.10"E</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>25°41'08.80"N</td><td>79°23'01.50"E</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>25°41'11.80"N</td><td>79°22'58.40"E</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>25°41'15.60"N</td><td>79°22'52.10"E</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>25°41'22.17"N</td><td>79°22'37.78"E</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>25°41'25.13"N</td><td>79°22'38.44"E</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>25°41'20.80"N</td><td>79°22'54.50"E</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>25°41'16.30"N</td><td>79°23'03.60"E</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>25°41'07.90"N</td><td>79°23'10.00"E</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>25°40'57.30"N</td><td>79°23'11.60"E</td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>25°40'54.80"N</td><td>79°23'10.90"E</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>25°40'48.30"N</td><td>79°23'08.40"E</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>25°40'40.31"N</td><td>79°23'03.62"E</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Pillar	Latitude	Longitude	A	25°40'42.00"N	79°23'03.70"E	B	25°40'51.10"N	79°23'04.40"E	C	25°40'59.60"N	79°23'06.10"E	D	25°41'04.40"N	79°23'04.10"E	E	25°41'08.80"N	79°23'01.50"E	F	25°41'11.80"N	79°22'58.40"E	G	25°41'15.60"N	79°22'52.10"E	H	25°41'22.17"N	79°22'37.78"E	I	25°41'25.13"N	79°22'38.44"E	J	25°41'20.80"N	79°22'54.50"E	K	25°41'16.30"N	79°23'03.60"E	L	25°41'07.90"N	79°23'10.00"E	M	25°40'57.30"N	79°23'11.60"E	N	25°40'54.80"N	79°23'10.90"E	O	25°40'48.30"N	79°23'08.40"E	P	25°40'40.31"N	79°23'03.62"E
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2.2 General

SL No.	Particulars	Description
1	Mineral	River Bed (Minor Mineral) Sand / Morrum
2	Period of Mining Lease	5 years (From the date of Execution of Lease Deed)
3	Category of Land	Govt. Land (Non Forest Land)
4	Ownership of Land	Govt.
5	Approach Road	Un-metalled road of about 0.5km long.
6	General Ground Level	121 mRL to 128.5 mRL
7	General River Level (Zero level)	121 mRL

Location of Mine is shown in **Plate No. 1**. Khasara map of the area is shown in **Plate No. 2**. Google image showing 5Km radius area is shown in **Plate No. 3**. Topo map of the area is shown as **Plate No. 4**. Surface Geological Plan of the area & Sections showing the profile and zero level is shown in **Plate No. 5**. Geological Sections of the area is shown as **Plate No. 6**.



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CHAPTER—3

3.0 GEOLOGY & RESERVES

3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The lease area has gentle slope towards north east. Highest point is at 128.5mRL in the NW corner near pillar H in the area where as lowest point 121mRL is in the North side near pillar I in the applied area. Water channel having width of 26m to 144m indicating the water flow is seen in the area and marked in the Surface Plan. Safety zone has been left as per rule and Workable area is identified. The physiographic features are shown in **Plate No. 5**. Site Photographs are shown in **Annexure IV**.

3.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

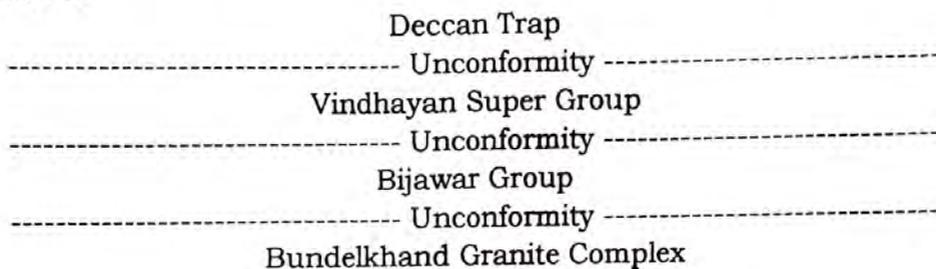
The geological formation of the region is from Archaeans to recent origin. The crystalline rocks of Achaeans consist of granite, gneiss and quartz reefs. The Vindhyan area is represented by sand stone, lime stone and shale. The rocks are dominant in the region while the unconsolidated formations of recent (Quaternary) consisting of sand, silt and clay occupy northern parts of the region towards the Yamuna confluence. The underlying Archaeans is mostly composed of basal crystalline, mostly granites, popularly known as "Bundel khand Granite" and metamorphic, mostly gneises. These are fractured jointed and weathered. The thickness of weathered zone depends upon the topography, drainages and vegetation cover. The granites are pink to grey colored and area coarse to fine grained. The Granites are normally sloping northerly towards the Yamuna.



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Apart from, alluviums on the other hand comprise mainly of clays, silt and sand stone mixed with gravel and kankar. These formations have a thickness of about 130 to 150m over the eroded base of Bundel khand granite. The alluvium deposits are mostly found along the river flow area.

The stratigraphy of the Bundel khand granite complex area is as below:



3.3 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Mining area is situated in the bank of Dhasan River. No soil is present in the area. River sand/Morrum is spread all over the area.

River Dhasan flows almost south to north and merges with river Betwa (A tributary of Yamuna River). Dhasan is all Season River. During monsoon mineral flows with river water flow and spread over near the banks. The width of river near mining area varies 24m to 144m. Keeping in view the course of this river channel applied area is further identified in Workable area.



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3.4 EXPLORATION

Mining of Sand / Morrum is being done since long time. No specific method of exploration is required as the river borne sediments are deposited all along the river bed and are very well exposed on the surface. Moreover, these sediments are accumulated/ replenished every year during rainy season by river waters to almost more than extracted level depending on the intensity of rains on the upstream side. Adequate quantity of sand / Morrum in mixed state reserves is available to meet the market demand.

3.5 METHOD OF ESTIMATION OF RESERVES

River bed mineral reserves have been estimated as per the standard procedures. Submerged Lease area under water is calculated and deducted from the lease area to get the actual area. The actual area of mining lease and the average thickness of mineral (not more than 3m) are multiplied to get the volume. At present case there is no submerged lease area. Applied area is located outer side of the river Dhasan.

3.6 CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVES

All the quantity estimated as above is considered under proved (111 category under UNFC classification) category.

3.7 GEOLOGICAL RESERVES

Particulars	Unit	
Lease area	240000	Sqm
Submerged Lease area under water	0	Sqm
Actual Area for Mining	240000	Sqm
Average Thickness considered	3	m
Total Geological Reserves	720000	Cum



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The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 5**. The Geological Sections are given in **Plate No. 6**.

3.8 MINEABLE RESERVES

As per Letter of Intent attached as Annexure-II, the saleable quantity of mineral (River sand/Morrum) is **2,50,000 Cum**. The detailed calculation is given below:

Particulars	Unit	
Lease Area	240000	Sqm
Submerged Lease area under water	0	Sqm
Actual area for mining	240000	Sqm
Average Thickness considered	3.0	m
Geological reserves	720000	Cum
Area Leaving from water boundary (25% width of water channel) towards workable area & 7.5m minimum	1890	Sqm
Total Workable area	238110	Sqm
Peripheral Buffer Area (7.5m Wide strip)	38910	Sqm
Total Mineable Area	199200	Sqm
Average Thickness considered	1.3	M
Total Volume of Mineral (Mineable Reserves)	255767	Cum
Highest RL	128.5	mRL
Lowest RL	121	M
Zero Level	126 to 120	mRL
Total Saleable or Sanctioned Reserves as per LOI	250000	cum



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3.9 SYSTEMATIC BENCH WISE-BLOCK WISE RESERVES FOR MINING

Bench/ Slice	Average dimension in m			Slice Area in Sqm	Reserves ROM/ Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
	Face Length	Width/ Advance ment	Bench Height / Slice Thickness				
1st	1660	120	1	199200	199200	0	199200
2nd	1654	114	0.3	188556	56567	5767	50800
Total				387756	255767	5767	250000

The surface Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 5**. Geological Plan is given in **Plate No. 6**.



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 & REGD. NO. 168000/A-18 - 15 -

CHAPTER—4

4.0 MINING

4.1 MINING (PAST)

The lease area has gentle slope towards north east. Highest point is at 128.5mRL in the NW corner near pillar H in the area where as lowest point 121mRL is in the North side near pillar I in the applied area. Water channel having width of 26m to 144m indicating the water flow is seen in the area and marked in the Surface Plan. Safety zone has been left as per rule and Workable area is identified. The physiographic features are shown in **Plate No. 5**. Site Photographs are shown in **Annexure IV**.

4.2 PROPOSED METHOD OF MINING

Prior to any actual mining being done at a site, it is necessary to remove overburden from the top of the sand/Morrum formation. Overburden is topsoil or subsoil that is mainly composed of silt, loam, clay, or combinations of the three. Top soil will be kept separate and used on top of the berms once they have reached their final elevation. Finally the berms are seeded and mulched. The berms have multiple purposes; they provide storage for overburden until the mine is reclaimed, they provide a visual barrier between the active mine and roads or adjoining properties, they screen light pollution should the mine be operated after dark, and they act as a noise barrier.

Once the overburden has been removed, the sand/Morrum is excavated. Depending upon the geological formation, no blasting may be used to make the sand containing material more amenable to excavation.



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Excavation is typically performed manual/semi-mechanized means. Hand operated tools like spade, tasla etc and light machineries will be used to collect the sand/Morrum. The excavated material may be directly loaded into trucks, dumpers, tippers and tractor trolleys and send to the destination wherever it is required for construction and other purposes. Buffer stockpiles may also be formed by manual/Semi-mechanized means, or by trucks may deposit the sand/Morrum in a pile and a dozer or rubber-tired loader will push the sand/Morrum, gradually building a large pile that the trucks drive on top to deposit more sand/Morrum.

Transportation of sand/Morrum from the mine is a process to deliver mined out material to the location where it is going to be used. Collected/mined out sand/Morrum will manually/semi-mechanized method loaded into trucks/dumpers/tippers/tractor trolleys and transported to its destination where the sand/Morrum will ultimately be used. Required machines will be used in making approach road, maintenance of approach road and making of culverts as well as removing damaged transportation vehicles. Sufficient space will be left for loading of trucks.

Excavation of river bed minerals will commence from the top within the area and commence towards down removing the minerals manually in 0.50m slices. Ultimate depth of a bench will be 1m. Mining will be restricted up to a maximum depth of 3m only.

The entire area does not require excavating at once. About **2,50,000** cum production of river sand/Morrum have been proposed to meet the market requirement.

The mineral extraction will be done for a period of five years from the date of execution. During this period the areas of mining



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quarry will be free from submergence. During mining operation the river flow will be away to enable dry pit mining.

In the lease area the river flow being reduced and sediment load get deposited. During flood season, the area gets replenished with sediments and source of erosion at this location is meager.

The MoEF & CC prescribes following procedures for Sand/Morrum mining:

- Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradations shall be identified first. The Lease holder/Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the Sand/Morrum deposit in these locations to manage aggradations problem.
- The distance between sites for sand/Morrum mining shall depend on the replenishment rate of the river.
- Sand/Morrum may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- Layers of sand/Morrum which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- Sand/Morrum shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as the concave bank.



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- Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- Sand/Morrum shall not be extracted within 200 to 500 meter from any crucial hydraulic structure such as pumping station water intakes.
- Sand/Morrum could be extracted from the downstream of the sand/Morrum bar at river bends. Retaining the upstream one to two thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- Flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there are significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure.
- Alternatively, off-channel or flood plain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- Mining depth should be restricted to 3meter and distance from the bank should be 3meter or 10 percent of the river width whichever less.
- Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to start of mining.

Geological Survey of India (GSI) has collected/formulated considered geo-scientific opinions to address issues pertaining to river bed sand/Morrum mining:

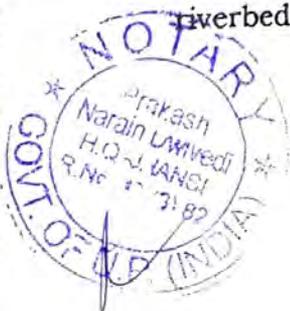
- Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains may be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and floodplains. Replenishment of ground water



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has to be ensured if excessive pumping out of water is required during mining.

- Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- Mining below subterranean water level should be avoided as a safeguard against environmental contamination and over-exploitation of resources.
- Large rivers and streams whose periodic sediment replenishment capacity are larger, may be preferred than smaller rivers.
- Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- mining at the concave side of the river channel should be avoided to prevent bank erosion. Similarly meandering segment of a river should be selected for mining in such a way as to avoid natural eroding banks and to promote mining on naturally building (aggrading) meander components.
- Scraping of sediment bars above the water flow level in the lean period may be preferred for sustainable mining.
- Mining of Sand/Morrum from the river bed should be restricted to a maximum depth of 3m from the surface. For surface mining operations beyond this depth of 3m (10 feet), it is imperative to adopt quarrying in a systematic bench-like deposition, which is generally not feasible in riverbed mining. Hence, for safety and sustainability restriction of mining of riverbed material to maximum depth of 3m is recommended.



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- Area of mining lease will be demarcated prior to mining for sustainable development and Pucca Pillars will be erected on ground.
- Mining will be restricted in monsoon season i.e. 1st July to 30th September
- No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of any bridge and or embankment.
- Mining will be done manual/semi-mechanized method.
- Gate/Check post with CCTV camera and RFID scanner will be built-up and will be ensured all such facility in working condition by the owner.
- Further Rules & Regulations modified time to time by State Government shall be adhered.



4.3 PROPOSED RATE OF PRODUCTION AND LIFE OF MINE

As per letter of intent issued, about **2,50,000** cum per annum of river sand is proposed to be swiped out from the mining area. This material will be expected to be replenished during the next rainy season. The area will have consecutively sufficient material for the next years for which area has to be surveyed after monsoon season and quantity available will be estimated and fresh mine plan be prepared.

4.4 YEAR WISE MINING & DEVELOPMENT

Area does not show any outcrop of soil. The production is generally in the form of sand/Morrum. The general recovery of the river Sand/Morrum is about 100% has been considered as per our past experience. Extraction of sand/Morrum up to 2,50,000 cum is proposed every year for five years period.



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1st year Mining

About 2,50,000 Cum saleable quantity of sand/Morrum is proposed to be collected/excavated for the area. As stated earlier that 5 workable block are identified. Mining in two benches having 1.0m depth are proposed in all the five workable blocks. Approach roads will be maintained.

Considering the above following quantity of river sand/ Morrums will be collected from the river bed.

Bench/ Slice	Average dimension in m			Slice Area in Sqm	Reserves ROM/ Mineable Cum	Closing Balance in Cum	Saleable Reserves in Cum
	Face Length	Width/ Advance ment	Bench Height / Slice Thickness				
1 st	1660	120	1	199200	199200	0	199200
2 nd	1654	114	0.3	188556	56567	5767	50800
Total				387756	255767	5767	250000

The Working Plan & Pit sections are given in **Plate No. 7**

2nd to 5th Year Mining

As mentioned above that the mined out area will be replenished during the monsoon season and the mineral will be filled back over the mined out pit. Planning for 2nd to 5th year mining will be done systematically bench wise (as given in point 4.4).

4.5 CONCEPTUAL MINE PLAN AND LIFE OF MINE

As per letter of intent issued, the area and the period of mining lease is fixed and saleable quantity to be excavated along with the permissible depth has been calculated through LOI quantity. The saleable quantity is 2,50,000 cum. Since the area is situated in riverbed/bank, No sand/Morrums will be collected from the proximity of any bridge/embankment. Collection of Sand/Morrums is restricted up to a maximum depth of 3.0m. River stream will not be diverted. No mining is proposed during rainy season. The extracted quantity will be replenished during the rainy season. Area has sufficient material for mining. The ultimate/conceptual plan is shown in **Plate No. 7**.

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CHAPTER—5**5.0 BLASTING**

This is an open cast manual/semi-mechanized mine. Mining will be done manual/semi-mechanized method. Sand/Morrum is a loose material. No drilling and blasting is required to undertake mining of riverbed minerals, which consists of river sand/ morrum.

CHAPTER—6**6.0 MINE DRAINAGE**

The present mining area is situated in the bank of Sukhnai Nadi. Mining work will not be undertaken during rainy season. The main river/stream will not be diverted in any case.

CHAPTER—7**7.0 DISPOSAL OF WASTE**

No soil cover is present. All the material collected from the mine is saleable.



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CHAPTER—8**8.0 USE OF MINERAL**

Sand has become a very important mineral for the expansion of society. Sand is a naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. River sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and has the ability to replenish itself. River sand is vital for human well being & for sustenance of rivers.

Mineral excavated from mine is directly sold to market. Material is used in construction industry, infrastructure, making concrete, filling roads, building sites, brick making, reclamation etc.

CHAPTER—9**9.0 MINERAL BENEFICIATION**

There is no mineral beneficiation in river sand/morrum that is why no mineral beneficiation is involved within the lease area. The mined out mineral Sand/Morrum is directly saleable to industries, construction agencies and private individuals as per requirement



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CHAPTER—13

13.0 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

13.1 BASE LINE INFORMATION

Land use/Land Cover

Existing land use of the area is barren land.

Water Regime

Surface Water: Lease area is in the bank of Dhasan River which is a perennial water body in all season. Dhasan River merges with Betwa collects with other rivers ultimately merge with river Yamuna.

Ground Water: Water level in wells varies 45-50m bgl. However, it varies 0-5 m during monsoon season.

Flora & Fauna:

Top soil layer is not present hence the area devoid off any kind of vegetation. Infact, this is a river bank of river Dhasan where mineral (river sand/Morrum) is spread over the area. Tree species like pipal, mango, Neem, Ber, Babool etc are common in nearby areas. Shurbs like Kaner, Madar, Dhatura, Makoi, Munj are a few common species.

Amphibians and reptiles are common in such type of habitat. Species of fishes like Indian Rohu are also common in river water.



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Climate

Temperature: Maximum temperature approx 47-48°C during the summer season in the month of May-June and minimum temperature 7-8°C during the December- January.

Rain Fall: Maximum rain fall in the month of July, August around 200-225mm.

**Social Environment:**

Peoples, mainly in this area belong to Hindu community.

Occupation

The main occupation in the area is agricultural. Teaching, small business, mining is the other main occupations in nearby villagers.

Drinking Water:

Hand pumps, wells & bore wells are the main water source for drinking water in nearby areas.

Social Building & Historical Monuments:

No such building/monument is located within 2 km periphery of this mine. Panchayat Ghar is common in the surrounding villages.

13.2 Impacts & Mitigation

The possible impacts and their mitigation are described ahead:

Sl. No.	Impacts	Mitigation
1	Land use / Land cover	Change in topography due to mining is always a negative impact leaving ugly pits. This river bed extraction project does not



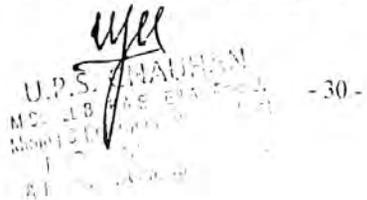
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- 29 -

		have any such type of impacts. River sand collected will be replenished during the coming rainy season.
2	Flora and Fauna	As stated earlier the core zone of activity is barren. Any kind of vegetation is not seen on the activity area. Therefore no effect on floral community is anticipated. Mining or Collection of sand is being proposed in a small piece of land. No major impact is being anticipated in core zone.
3	Air Pollution	During the collection of river sand dust particle will be generated. Air pollution will also increase due increased vehicular activity. Water sprinkling will be done at dust generating places. Masks will be provided to workers at work place.
4	Noise Pollution	Increased vehicular traffic is the main source of Noise Pollution. There will be no blasting activity. Collection of sand will be done only day hours. Earmuffs will be provided to workers of loading points.
5	Rehabilitation and Resettlement	The activity zone is very small. No migration will takes place. Therefore, there is no R & R Plan.

13.3 Environment Management

Solid Waste management

The applied area is in the bank of river Sukhnai nadi. The area is devoid of top soil layer. No solid waste is generated during the



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course of mining/collection of sand. All the material collected from the proposed mine is saleable.

Municipal Waste:

All the labours engaged in activity are in nearby villages. Thus the municipal waste generated is minimal. Mobile toilet will be provided if required.



Hazards Waste Management:

The activity is limited to collect river sand from the banks of river and dispatch to buyers. Domestic hand tools will be implied to perform the activity. Trucks used in transportation will be hired from outside. Required Diesel will be filled from the public outlets. No washing activity will be done within the proposed lease area. Therefore, no such waste will be generated.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Lessee with the consent of local villagers will contribute his part as per their requirement in the field of child education, medical health and others.

Lessee will also encourage to develop greenery in nearby are by planting trees. Pits of about 0.5m x 0.5m will be dug before the onset of monsoon. The distance between two pits will be kept about 3.0m. Adding a 3- to 4-inch layer of organic mulch on the soil surface around the plant will ensure a healthy growth of plant. Tree species like pipal, mango, Neem, Ber, Babool etc and shrubs like Kaner, Madar, Dhatura, Makoi, Munj etc will be preferred to plant.



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CHAPTER—14

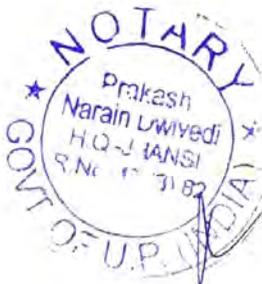
14.0 CONCLUSION

This mining area is small and in the close to the vicinity of river. Infect river sand/Morrum will be collected from the bank of river. Mostly local peoples are employed in this activity. There will be no adverse affect of this activity on the river flow. Instead excavation of river sand is necessary to avoid flooding in monsoon in nearby areas.

Sand has become a very important mineral for the expansion of society. Sand is a naturally occurring granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles. River sand is one of the world's most plentiful resources (perhaps as much as 20% of the Earth's crust is sand) and has the ability to replenish itself. River sand is vital for human well being & for sustenance of rivers.

Besides to generate a number of direct employments, indirect employment will also generated in this area by this activity. This is also a source to generate revenue to the Government.

It can be concluded from the above facts that the mining/collection of sand from this area will not have any adverse impacts but would help in improving the socioeconomic condition of the surround villages. **Hence this mining plan may kindly be approved at earliest.**



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Primary Health/First Aid: First aid box with principal medicine will be kept at mine site to facilitate the first aid treatment to the workers.

Protective Measures: Shoes and helmet will be provided to all the workers during mining. Regular sprinkling will be done to check the dust pollution. Ear Plug & dust mask will be provided to the workers for their safety measures.



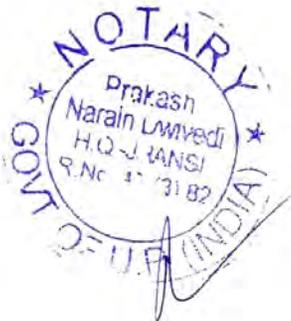
CHAPTER—12

12.0 EMPLOYEMENT POTENTIAL

Following direct employment will be generated in this project.

1	Mines Manager	1
2	Geologist	1
3	Mine Engineer	1
4	Certified Mines Foreman	1
5	Supervisor	2
6	Guard	4
7	Skilled/unskilled worker	70
	Total	80

This project will generate about 100 indirect employments. Truck operators, Puncture-repair works, Dhabas etc. will also get indirect employments.



U.P.S. CHAUHAN
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PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN**1. Introduction:****(a) Name of Applicant:**

Sri Vipin Kumar Saxena
S/O Sri Om Prakash Saxena,
R/O Mig-A/135, Aashiyana Prtham,
Tehsil & District Moradabad, U.P.

(b) Status of Lessee:

Firm

(c) Location:

The area is situated at Gata No. 2419 kh in the village Dhamnadh, Garautha Tehsil of district Jhansi. The site is shown in **Plate No.1.**

d) Extent of Lease area:

24.0 Ha.

e). Type of lease area:

The land applied for mining lease is mainly barren/grazing land.

f). Present land use pattern:

The area is situated in the bank of Dhasan River. Existing land-use within Leasehold can be categorized as grazing land or Sandy barren area.

i) Method of mining and mineral processing:

No mining is being carried at present. Area shows natural topography. Mining pits if any during past year due to mining activity is replenished by the river during monsoon.

1.1 Reasons for Closure:

The progressive mine closure plan is being submitted, under amended Rule 23 (B) MCDR 1988 & 34 of amended rules of UP MMCR 1963. **No premature closure is anticipated.**

1.2 Statutory Obligations:

As per rule 23 B of MCDR 1988 & 34 of amended rules of UP MMCR 1963, for every fresh grant of mining lease a progressive mine closure plan is required to be submitted in compliance of the aforesaid rule of MCDR 1988, the progressive mine closure plan is being in accordance with the guidelines issued by CCOM vide circular no. 14/2003 & 19/2003.



U.P.S. JHANSI
EX-100
18/07/2003
-1-

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4	Control of Dust	and villagers. Sprinkling is proposed to reduce the dust generated during mining and allied activity.
5	Noise & Ground Vibration	Green barrier developed all along the roads will help to keep the noise within permissible limits.
6	Afforestation	Plantation will be done in the haul roads, village plantation will be done with the consent of Surpanch and villagers.

4.0 Closure Plan:**4.1. Mined out land:**

No proposal can be given for concurrent back-filling. Further, mined out pits will be replenished every by the river.

4.2. Water Quality Management:

Mining activity (collecting sand) will be done in the bank of river Betwa (a tributary of river Yamuna).

4.3 Air Quality Management:

- Mining in river sand (collection of sand from a river bed) is done in the bank of a river. The material is already wet. Thus, does not increase much air pollution.
- Water sprinkling on mine roads will regularly be undertaken to control dust during transportation

4.4 Waste Management:

All the material excavated from mine has a ready market. Therefore, there will be no waste stacks.

4.5 Top Soil Management:

No top soil is present.

4.6 Tailing Dam Management:

No processing of mineral is proposed in the plan. Hence, no tailing dam is proposed.

4.7. Infrastructure:

As on date no infrastructure facilities like aerial ropeway, conveyor belts, power lines, building & structures, water treatment plant, transport & water supply sources are present within the area. Therefore, at present there is no question of utilization.

Disposal of Mining Machinery:

No mining machinery is used in the collection of river sand. It will be a manual mine. Truck/Vehicle will be hired from the market. Hand tools will be used to collect the sand.



U.P.S. CHAUFAN -3-

4.9. Safety and Security:

Presently area has been granted for 5 years period. Mines out pits will naturally replenished every year by the river

4.10. Disaster Management and Risk Assessment:

Disaster Management plan is a comprehensive and structured system for ensuring the prevention of risks / disasters involved. The proposed mining is open cast manual mine. In an open cast mine a major emergency in a mine is one that may cause serious injury or loss of life to the workers engaged in the mining and allied operations. Therefore, the first action under the disaster management is the identification of risks involved and measures to counter them. From this risk assessment the identified hazards in proposed mine may be as below:

- i). Use of explosives and the blasting operation
- ii). Slope Failures in open pit or fall of machinery.
- iii). Road Accidents

Each parameter is discussed below:

- i). Use of explosive and the blasting operation:
No explosive is proposed to be used in the mining activity.
- ii). Slope failures/ Fall of machinery:
No machinery is being proposed to used in the collection of sand.
- iii). Road Accidents:
A code of traffic management will be developed within 6 months of operations and will be strictly adhered. Further, Regular capacity building of drivers and spot boys will be under taken of safety aspects during transport.

It is stated earlier that ground water table is quite below the working levels. However, the rain water accumulated in the pits will be pumped out. Problem of inundation of pit is not foreseen.

4.11 Care and Maintenance during Temporary Discontinuance:

At the time of temporary discontinuance of mine, notice (as per rule 24 of MCDR 1988 & Reg. 6 of MMR 1961) shall be sent to IBM and mines safety Authorities. Notices shall be accompanied as per Rule 24 of MCDR 1988, vide form No. D-1. All precautionary steps shall be taken into account in respect of care & maintenance. Further, all access to pit will be properly secured. A joint committee with villagers will be formed to monitor the safety situation of the temporary discontinued mine. The committee will visit periodically (at least once in every month).



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& H.O. Jhansi
- 4 -

5.0 Economic Repercussions of Closure of mine and manpower retrenchments:

The land used of the area for mining is grazing land. At present, it is not used for any purpose. In mining activity about 80 persons will get direct employment besides, more than 100 indirect employments.

6.0 Time Scheduling for Reclamation & Rehabilitation:

No reclamation or rehabilitation activity is proposed.

7.0 Abandonment Cost:

The tentative cost for implementing the protective and rehabilitation measures propose in the mining activity is limited.

8.0 Any other information:

The lessee also intends to spend some amount towards community service. The figures are tentative and are subject to generation of profit. Around of 5 % of the profit will be diverted towards this activity.

9.0 Financial Assurance:

The financial assurance has been calculated on the basis of following parameters:

Activity	Area used during as on date (Hec.)	Area used during Plan Period (Hec.)	Rate of Financial Assurance in Rs./acre	Total Amount in Rs.
Mining	Nil	21.14	15000	7,83,300
Storage and reclamation of soil	Nil	Nil		
Infrastructure	Nil	Nil		
Total		21.14		7,83,300

Area considered for Financial Assurance: 21.14 ha or 52.22Acre
The amount of Financial Assurance: Rs. 7,83,300/-
(Rupees Seven Lac Eighty three Thousand Three Hundred Only)

According to rule 34 of amended rules of UP MMCR 1963, the minimum amount as a financial assurance is Rs. 2 lakh.

10.0 Certificate:

Given separately & enclosed.

11.0 Plans and Sections:

All the plans and sections are enclosed with the Plan.

Date: 14-02-2020

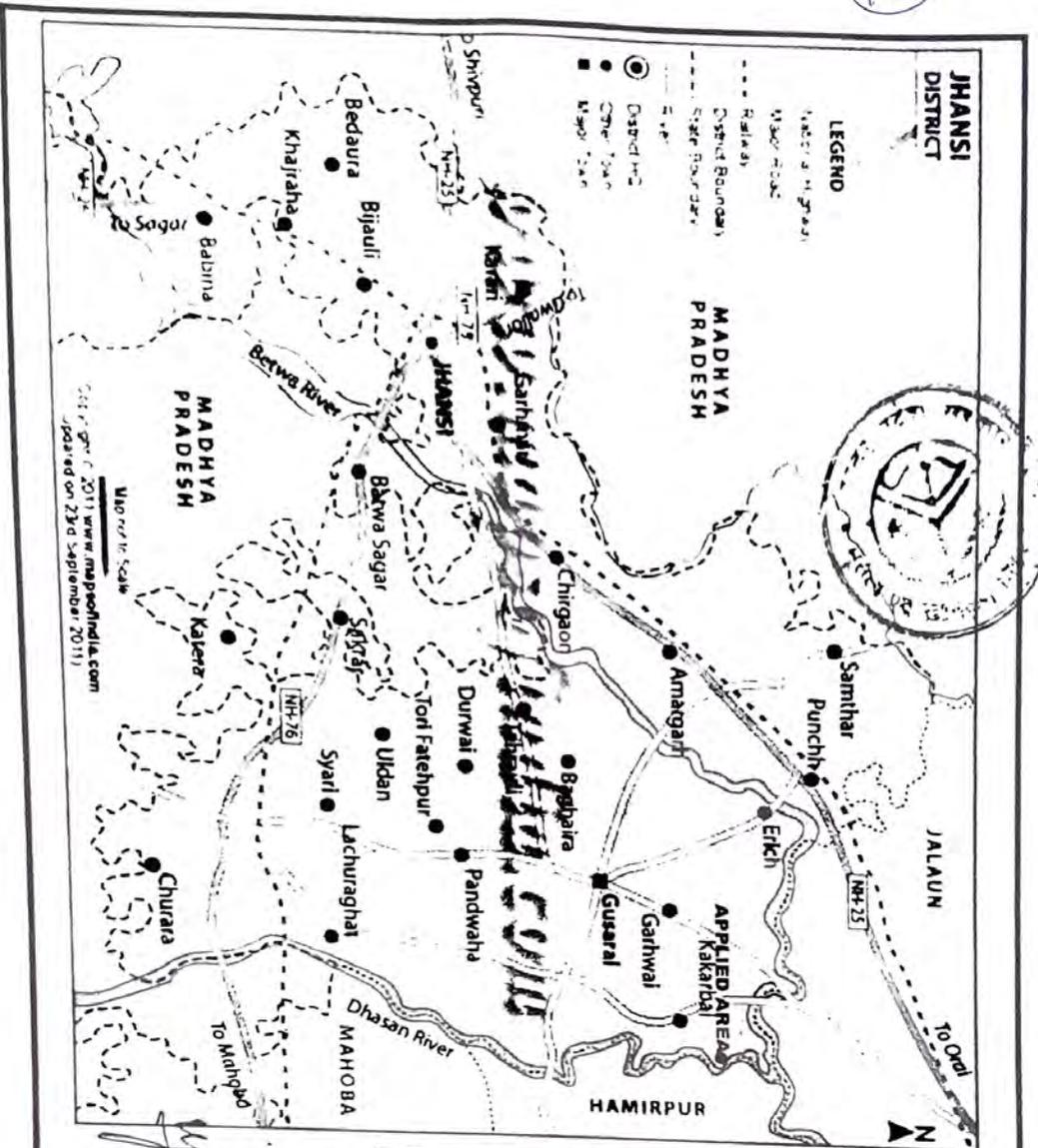
Place: Lucknow



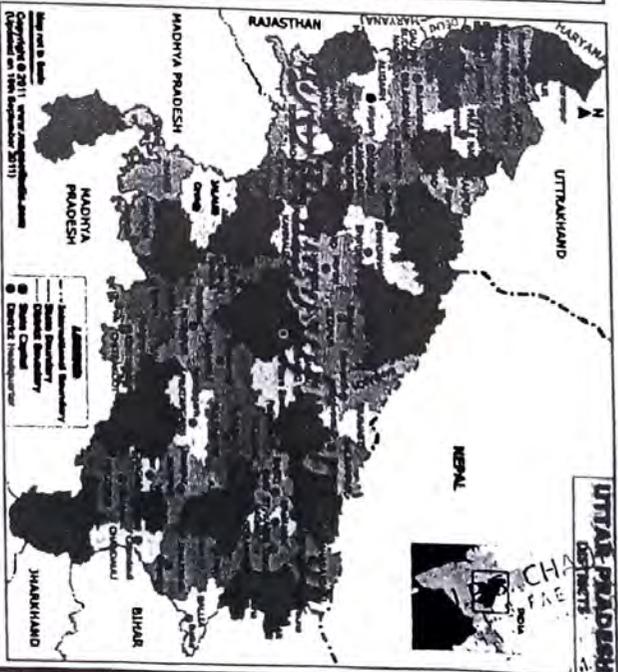
U.S. Chauhan
14/02/2020

U.P.S. CHAUHAN
M.Sc. LL.B. F.A.E.
Mining & Environment
R.D.P.O. JANSI
S. R. M. U. JGMN

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Map scale
 Digitized by 2011 www.mapsofindia.com
 prepared on 23rd September, 2011



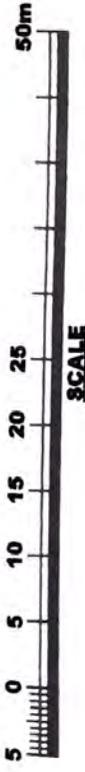
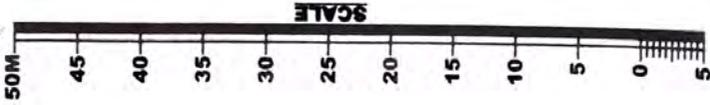
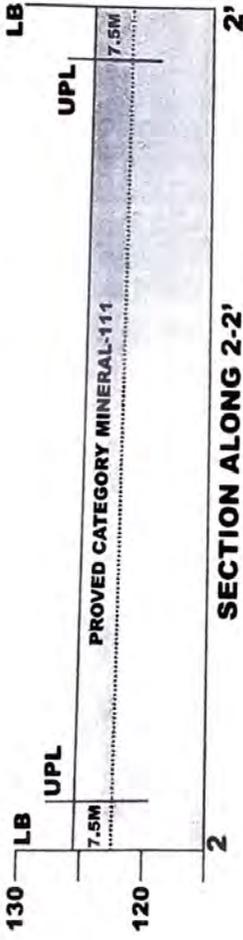
**RIVER SAND/MORRUM MINE
 AT DHANOD (DHASAN RIVER),
 TEHSIL GAROTHA, DISTRICT JHANSI, UP
 APPLIED AREA 24 HA
 APPLICANT SRI VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA**

LOCATION PLAN

SCALE As shown **PLATE NO. 1**

NOTARY
 Narayn Prakash
 H.O. Jhansi
 G.O.P.U.P. (INDIA)

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INDEX	
LB	LEASE BOUNDARY
UPL	UPL/WORKABLE AREA BOUNDARY
	WATER CHANNEL (DRY-TENTATIVE)
	ZERO LEVEL 119 mRL
111	PROVED CATEGORY MINERAL (1.5M)
	MINERAL (RIVER SAND/MORRUM)

RIVER SAND/MORRUM MINE
AT DHAMNOD (DHASAN RIVER),
TEHSIL GAROTHA, DISTRICT JHANSI, UP
APPLIED AREA 24 HA
APPLICANT SRI VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA

GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS

SCALE VER : 1:500
 HOR : 1:1000

PLATE NO. 6

U.P.S.V. BAUHAN
 M.Sc. LL.B. A.E., E.I.A. Co-ord.
 Mining & Environment Consultant
 ROPID/N/165/2007
 & ROPID/DGM/032019/27



Annexure-I**CONSENT LETTER FROM APPLICANT**

An area of about 24.0 Ha has been granted for the extraction of river sand/Morrum in village Dhmnad, Tehsil Garautha in District Jhansi, U.P. under U.P. minor mineral concession rule 1963. The mine plan in respect of above area has been prepared by Sri U.P.S. Chauhan, R.Q.P., Registration No. RQP/DDN/165/2005/A & RQP/UPDGM/No 010/2019.

I request to make further correspondence regarding the modification in mining plan with the said recognized person on his following address:



Sri U.P.S. Chauhan,
RQP / DDN / 165 / 2005 / A (Validity: March 2025)
RQP/UPDGM/No 010/2019 (Validity: January 2024)

4/366, VIKASH NAGAR,
LUCKNOW-226022
PHONE(S) 9415195706
E-mail : upschauhan1953@gmail.com

I hereby undertake that all the modifications so made in mine plan by the recognized person may be deemed to have been made with my knowledge and consent and shall be acceptable to me and binding on me in all respect. I have understood the content of this mine plan and agree to implement the same.

Date :
Place:

[VIPIN KUMAR SAXENA]



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165/2005/A
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कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, झाँसी ।

(खनिज अनुभाग)

दिनांक: 1557 / 30एम0एम0सी0 / 2019-20

दिनांक: 28/8 / 2020

श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सैना

पुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश सक्सैना

निवासी-एम.आई.जी.-ए/135, आशियाना प्रथम

तहसील व जिला-मुरादाबाद ।

* खनन पट्टा की स्वीकृति हेतु सहमति-पत्र

(Letter of Intent for grant of mining lease)



जनपद-झाँसी में प्रवाहित होने वाली नदियों के तल में स्थित बालू/मौरम के क्षेत्रों को उत्तर प्रदेश उप खनिज (परिहार) नियमावली, 1963 (यथा संशोधित) के अध्याय-खण्ड के नियम-23 के उप नियम(1) के प्राविधानों के अर्न्तगत इस कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-1270/30एम0एम0सी0/विज्ञप्ति-बालू/मौरम/ 2019-20 दिनांक: 26.11.2019 के द्वारा रिक्त घोषित कर, शासनादेश संख्या-1875/86-2017-57 (सामान्य)/2017 टी0सी0-1 दिनांक: 14.08.2017 सहपठित शासनादेश संख्या-2168/86-2019-57 (सा0मा0)/2017 दिनांक: 09.10.2019 में उल्लिखित शर्तों के अधीन क्षेत्रों के व्यवस्थापन हेतु "ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी" की प्रक्रिया के अर्न्तगत इच्छुक एवं अर्ह व्यक्तियों से प्रस्ताव एवं बोली आमंत्रित की गयी थी।

2- उक्त कम में आपने जनपद-झाँसी की तहसील-गरौटा के ग्राम-धमनौड़ गाटा संख्या-1419ख (खण्ड-1) रकबा-24.00 हेक्टेयर में स्थित क्षेत्र तथा उस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध वार्षिक आंकलित मात्रा 2,50,000.00 घन मीटर बालू/मौरम के लिये सेवा प्रदाता एजेन्सी (एम0एस0टी0सी0) के माध्यम से रु0 352.00 (शब्दों में रुपये तीन सौ बावन) प्रति घन मीटर की बोली विज्ञप्ति दिनांक: 26.11.2019 में उल्लिखित शर्तों के अधीन दी है; आपके द्वारा दी गयी बोली सर्वोच्च एवं सन्तोषजनक पाये जाने पर निम्न शर्तों के अधीन एतद्वारा औपचारिक रूप से स्वीकार की जाती है।

शर्तें:

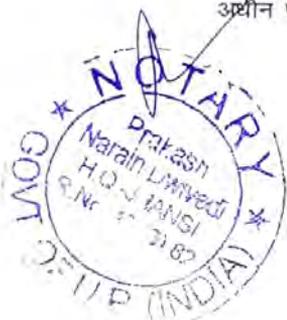
- 1- विषयगत क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध आंकलित मात्रा 2,50,000.00 घन मीटर बालू/मौरम के लिये रु0 352.00 (शब्दों में रुपये तीन सौ बावन) प्रति घन मीटर की दर के अनुसार प्रथम वर्ष के लिये वार्षिक पट्टा धनराशि रु0 8,80,00,000.00 (शब्दों में रुपये आठ करोड़ अस्सी लाख) आगणित होती है, अतएव आप उक्त धनराशि की 25 प्रतिशत धनराशि रु0 2,20,00,000.00 (शब्दों में रुपये दो करोड़ बीस लाख) प्रतिभूति के मद में एवं 20 प्रतिशत धनराशि रु0 1,76,00,000.00 (शब्दों में रुपये एक करोड़ छियत्तर लाख) प्रथम किश्त के मद में आपको इस सहमति-पत्र के निर्गमन के दिनांक से, दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्दर जमा करने होंगे। बयाने की जमा धनराशि (अर्नेष्ट मनी) प्रतिभूति के मद में समायोजित कर ली जायेगी। लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट जारी करने के दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्दर नियत धनराशि इस कार्यालय में



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जमा करना अनिवार्य है अन्यथा धनराशि जमा करने में यदि आप असफल रहते हैं तो आपकी जमा राशि द्वारा अर्जित की गई मद में जमा की गयी धनराशि राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में जब्त कर ली जायेगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आप द्वारा कोई शिकायत अथवा प्रत्यावर्तन प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, तब वे विचारणीय नहीं होंगे।

- 2- उप खनिज का पट्टा पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के लिये स्वीकृत किया जायेगा। प्रथम वर्ष की धनराशि ₹ 8,80,00,000.00 (शब्दों में रुपये आठ करोड़ अस्सी लाख) पर अनुवर्ती वर्षों में 10 प्रतिशत की उत्तोल्लर वृद्धि सहित देय होगी।
- 3- प्रथम वर्ष के लिये शेष 80 प्रतिशत पट्टा धनराशि एवं आगामी वर्षों के लिए पट्टा धनराशि 30प्र0 उप खनिज (परिहार) नियमावली,1963 (यथा संशोधित) में निर्धारित पाँचम अनुसूची के अनुसार राज्य सरकार को समय-समय पर निर्धारित पर्यावरण के अनुसार भुगतान करना अनिवार्य होगा। देय किश्त की धनराशि जमा करने की दशा में नियमावली,1963 के नियम-59 के अनुसार देय धनराशि पर निरस्त कर के ब्याज सहित वसूली की जायेगी।
- 4- लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट जारी होने के एक माह के अन्दर, निदेशक,भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म,उ0प्र0,लखनऊ के समक्ष खनन योजना अनुमोदन हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना प्राप्त होने के 15 दिन के अन्दर सक्षम प्राधिकारी के समक्ष पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा, अन्यथा नियमावली,1963 के नियम 59(1) के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत ₹ 10,000-00 प्रति दिन की दर से शास्ति आपकी ऊपर अधिरोपित की जायेगी।
- 5- उ0प्र0 उप खनिज (परिहार) नियमावली,1963 के नियम-17 के प्राविधानों के अनुसार पट्टाधारक क्षेत्र का सीमांकन करायेगा तथा नियम-35 के अनुसार सीमा स्तम्भ लगायेगा एवं उनका अनुरक्षण करने हेतु सदैव उत्तरदायी होगा।
- 6- पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्ति से एक माह के भीतर पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन कराकर खनन संकिया तत्काल आरम्भ की जानी होगी।
- 7- नियमावली,1963 के नियम 34(4) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण की स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया के दौरान अपेक्षित समयावधि में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा लगायी गयी आपत्तियों का परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा समाधान किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा। नियम 34(4) के उल्लंघन की दशा में जिलाधिकारी नियमावली,1963 के नियम 59(7) के अन्तर्गत जारी लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट निरस्त कर सकेंगे।
- 8- नियमावली,1963 के नियमावली,1963 के नियम 34(5) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र निर्गत होने के उपरान्त एक माह के भीतर खनन पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन कराना अनिवार्य होगा। नियमावली,1963 के नियम 34(5) के प्राविधानों के उल्लंघन की दशा में प्रस्तावक द्वारा प्रथम किश्त एवं प्रतिभूति के मद में जमा धनराशि, समपूहृत करते हुये पूर्व में निर्गत लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट निरस्त कर दिया जायेगा।
- 9- पट्टाधारक द्वारा नियम-35 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत माइन्स क्लोजर प्लान तथा भारत सरकार, वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक: 14.09.2006 सपडित अधिसूचना दिनांक: 15.01.2016 तथा समय-समय पर पर यथा संशोधित उपबन्धों के अधीन पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्राप्त कर प्रस्तुत करेंगे।



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- 10- निम्नलिखित नियमों के अन्तर्गत खनन क्षेत्रों में खनन कार्य एवं पूर्णमासिक खनन कार्य के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपकरणों के अभाव में खनन कार्य को अवरुद्ध किया जाएगा।
- 11- खनन सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय पर निर्धारित करण शुल्क तथा अन्य करों का दो प्रतिशत (2%) (न्यूनतम 25) एवं जिला अग्निज फायरप्रोटेक्शन न्यायशास्त्रीय न उपादानों के रूप में राशियों की 10 प्रतिशत धनराशि पट्टेदार नियमानुसार जमा करायेगा।
- 12- पट्टे के अधीन दिश गश्त क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन के समय सीमांकित मानचित्र पर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का कोर्डिनेट्स अंकित करायेगा तथा पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन करने के पूर्व में अपने स्वयं के व्यय पर पट्टेदार ऐसे सीमा चिन्ह को और स्वयं लागू करेगा, जो पट्टा विलेख से सलग मानचित्र में दर्शाये गये सीमांकन को इंगित करने की अनुमति होगा।
- 13- पट्टा विलेख के निष्पादन के दिनांक से छह (6) माह के भीतर खनन सकिपायें प्रारम्भ करेंगे और तत्पश्चात जान-बूझकर कोई स्थगन किये बिना ऐसी खनन सकिपायें का संचालन उचित और दक्षतापूर्ण कुशल कारीगर की भौति करेंगे।
- 14- पट्टेदार नियम-35 के अनुसार वाहनों के प्रवेश व किसी पर निगरानी के लिए स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री कोण पर दृश्यता रिकॉर्डिंग के योग्य चार आई0वी0आर0 सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे लगावाये जाने सहित चैक पोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेंगे। पट्टाधारक उक्त चैक पोस्ट/गेट पर आर0एम0आइ0डी0 स्कैनर भी रखेगा, जिससे सम्बन्धित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र से उप खनिजों के परिवहन हेतु प्रयुक्त प्रत्येक यान के सापेक्ष निर्गत किये गये ई0-प्रपत्र एम0एम0-11 पर अंकित क्यू0आर0 कोड का डाटा पढ़ने और सुरक्षित रखने की सुविधा होगी और उसका समुचित रूप से रख-रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप से अनुरक्षित रखेगा। पट्टेदार उक्त सी0सी0टी0वी0 कैमरे और आर0एम0आइ0डी0 स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकॉर्डिंग को कम से कम तीस दिनों तक सुरक्षित रखेगा और नियम-66 के उप बन्धों के अधीन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के द्वारा रिकॉर्डिंग मांगे जान पर रिकॉर्ड को उपलब्ध करायेगा।
- 15- पट्टेदार प्रत्येक वाहन को ई0-एम0एम0-11 सही विवरण सहित जारी करेंगे। प्रत्येक वाहन को निर्गत ई0-एम0एम0-11 जनित क्यू0आर0कोड को चैक गेट पर पढ़ने तथा दर्ज डाटा सेव करने के लिए पट्टेदार आर0एम0आइ0डी0 स्कैनर लगायेगा तथा सदैव उसका अनुरक्षण करेगा और सही एवं चालू दशा में रखेगा। उक्त का अनुपालन न करने की दशा में नियमावली, 1963 के नियम-59 के अन्तर्गत वह शास्ति का भागीदार होगा।
- 16- माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के आदेश दिनांक: 05.09.2018 के अनुपालन में पट्टा धारक द्वारा खदान के निकासी स्थल पर तौल मशीन लगावा कर निदेशालय में स्थापित कमाण्ड सेन्टर में प्रयुक्त आर्टिफिशियल इन्टेलीजेन्स युक्त सॉफ्टवेयर में इन्टीग्रेट कराया जायेगा। इन्टीग्रेट में स्थित तौल मशीन में निम्न Features का होना आवश्यक है:-
- (1) The Weigh bridge device should use the MQTT protocol to transmit data.
- (2) The Weigh bridge device should transmit data over the internet to IOT infrastructure in cloud.
- 17- तीन मीटर की गहराई अथवा जल स्तर, में से जो कम हो, से अधिक गहराई में खनन सकिपायें पट्टेदार द्वारा नहीं की जायेगी।
- 18- जिलाधिकारी द्वारा चिन्हित सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में खनन कार्य पट्टेदार द्वारा नहीं किया जायेगा। नदी की जल धारा में संवर्धन लिफ्ट आदि मशीन द्वारा खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।



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- 20- स्वामिन क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहाँ अधिकांश पत्रक निर्माण किया जायेगा, वहाँ पर खनिजों का निम्न मूल्य पट्टेदार द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा।
- 21- पत्रक पट्टेदार द्वारा नियम-67 के अन्तर्गत पत्रक पट्टेदारों के पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र, रंग-याजना आदि की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है, तो पट्टेदार को अपना पक्ष रखने का पुक्तियुक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात् जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टेदार समाप्त किया जा सकता है।
- 22- उ0प्र0 उप खनिज (परिहार) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम-67 के अधीन भूमि के स्वामियों को प्रतिकर पाने का अधिकार होगा, जो भू-स्वामियों एवं पट्टेदारों के मध्य तय होगा।
- 23- पट्टेदार द्वारा पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर कार्यालय में जमा करने के उपरान्त ही अनुमति प्राप्त कर खनन कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा सकेगा।
- 24- राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यदि नियमों/अधिनियमों में कोई संशोधन होता है अथवा कोई शर्त अथवा विधि प्रख्यापित की जाती है, तो वह पट्टेदारों को मान्य होगी।
- 25- माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण अथवा माननीय संसदीय न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों का पालन किया जायेगा।

मानचित्र संलग्न:

(शिव सहाय अवस्थी)
जिलाधिकारी,
झाँसी।

पत्राक व तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म, उ0प्र0 शासन, लखनऊ।
2. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ0प्र0, खनिज भवन, लखनऊ।
3. आयुक्त, झाँसी मण्डल, झाँसी।
4. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, झाँसी वन प्रभाग, झाँसी।
5. वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, झाँसी।
6. प्रभारी अधिकारी, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ0प्र0, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, झाँसी।
7. उप जिलाधिकारी, गरौठा, झाँसी।
8. शाखा प्रबन्धक, एम0एस0टी0सी0 लिमिटेड, द्वितीय तल, सेंटर कोर्ट बिल्डिंग, 3/सी, 5 पार्क रोड, हजरतगंज, लखनऊ।



(शिव सहाय अवस्थी)
जिलाधिकारी,
झाँसी।

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कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, डॉसी।
(खनन-अनुभाग)

संख्या: 1003/2019 दिनांक: 11/07/2019
इ निविदा सह इ नीलामी आगन्त्रण हेतु सूचना

सर्वेक्षण का सुचित किया जाता है कि जनपद झांसी में प्रस्तावित खानों के तलम या लु/मोयम के निम्न विवरण अनुसार रिक्त खनन क्षेत्रों को उपरोक्त उप खनिज (परिहार) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 23 के उप नियम (1) के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध घोषित किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश उप खनिज (परिहार) (सेवालीसवीं संशोधन) नियमावली-2019 के अनुक्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, मूल्यांकन एवं खनिजों के निर्यात शाखा-प्रदेश संख्या 2168/86 2019 57 (सा0)/2017 टी.सी.1 दिनांक 09.10.2019 में दिव्य एवं निर्देशानुसार उक्त नियमावली-1963 के अध्याय-4 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत इ-निविदा सह इ नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से खनन पट्टे पर स्वीकृत किए जाने हेतु निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र उपलब्ध है।

1- क्षेत्र का विवरण :-

क्र. सं.	उपखनिज का नाम	नदी का नाम	तटरील	क्षेत्र का नाम	क्षेत्र का विवरण	क्षेत्रफल (है. मी.)	क्षेत्रों के निर्देशांक		नियमावली 1963 के अनुसार खानों की संख्या (है. प्रति खानमीटर)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (है. मी.)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (है. मी.)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (है. मी.)
							Latitude	Longitude				
1	बालू/मोल	पद्मा नदी	गैरज	अमरौठ	14108 (अम-1)	74.00	A- 25°40'17.60"N B- 25°41'22.17"N C- 25°41'25.13"E D- 25°40'06.81"E	79°53'17.00"E 79°22'37.78"E 79°22'38.14"E 79°22'27.71"E	150-00	2,50,000.00	3,75,000.00	93,75,000.00
2	बालू/मोल	पद्मा नदी	शरणात	808-1 (अम-2)	20.00		A- 25°43'74.30"N B- 25°43'15.00"N C- 25°43'10.79"E D- 25°43'11.50"E	79°23'12.70"E 79°23'26.60"E 79°23'23.16"E 79°23'06.77"E	150-00	1,00,000.00	2,70,000.00	87,80,000.00
3	बालू/मोल	पद्मा नदी	देवरी	332/1 (अम-2)	10.00		A- 25°42'14.50"N B- 25°42'14.50"N C- 25°42'38.90"E D- 25°42'38.90"E	79°24'49.20"E 79°24'49.20"E 79°24'36.30"E 79°24'13.20"E	150-00	60,000.00	90,000.00	22,50,000.00
4	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	देहरा	108 277 (अम-2)	15.00		A- 25°42'22.14"N B- 25°42'27.05"N C- 25°42'23.80"E D- 25°42'22.22"E	79°134.09"E 79°129.49"E 79°124.80"E 79°120.72"E	150-00	52,000.00	78,000.00	19,50,000.00
5	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	शभा	108 470	12.00		A- 25°46'31.10"N B- 25°46'36.43"E C- 25°46'22.10"E D- 25°46'17.44"E	79°18'31.10"E 79°18'25.02"E 79°18'09.20"E 79°18'53.11"E	150-00	48,000.00	72,000.00	18,00,000.00
6	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	देहरा	5224	14.104		A- 25°47'54.30"N B- 25°48'19.97"N C- 25°48'18.38"E D- 25°47'50.74"E	79°17'31.60"E 79°17'52.40"E 79°17'57.39"E 79°17'35.04"E	160-00	35,300.00	62,95,000.00	13,23,750.00
7	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	डिकौली	1128	12.140		A- 25°48'25.80"N B- 25°48'27.30"N C- 25°48'28.25"E D- 25°48'21.40"E	79°18'30.20"E 79°18'30.10"E 79°18'56.59"E 79°18'36.70"E	150-00	36,800.00	64,75,000.00	13,88,750.00
8	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	कुदरी	01.2108	14.00		A- 25°48'21.08"N B- 25°48'23.10"N	79°18'44.02"E 79°18'33.20"E	150-00	80,000.00	1,20,00,000.00	30,00,000.00
9	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	गैरज	सलेमापुर	321म	10.00	A- 25°48'44.57"N B- 25°48'24.19"N C- 25°48'23.36"E D- 25°48'23.13"E	79°15'25.25"E 79°15'19.71"E 79°15'19.06"E 79°15'24.41"E	160-00	50,000.00	75,00,000.00	18,75,000.00
10	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	परेश	104/1	8.803		A- 25°44'46.78"N B- 25°44'39.00"E C- 25°45'38.10"E D- 25°45'38.83"E	79°12'18.50"E 79°13'26.60"E 79°13'21.00"E 79°13'35.94"E	160-00	13,400.00	20,10,000.00	5,02,500.00
11	बालू/मोल	देवता नदी	वेनरा	104A 1107/10	18.187		A- 25°37'56.71"N B- 25°37'55.18"N C- 25°37'10.02"E D- 25°37'17.95"E	78°56'39.73"E 78°56'38.70"E 78°56'31.33"E 78°56'46.41"E	160-00	15,000.00	22,60,000.00	5,82,500.00



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12	बाबू/ मोरम	मदगोल नदी	मकरापीप	173/74/92	3100	A-25°10'34.70"N E-79°13'18.14"E B-25°10'52.13"N E-79°10'51.70"E C-25°10'24.00"N E-79°14'42.14"E	79°13'18.14"E 79°13'18.14"E 79°10'51.70"E 79°10'51.70"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00	
13	बाबू/ मोरम	मदगोल नदी			2700	A-25°09'34.70"N E-79°13'18.14"E B-25°10'52.13"N E-79°10'51.70"E C-25°10'24.00"N E-79°14'42.14"E	79°13'18.14"E 79°13'18.14"E 79°10'51.70"E 79°10'51.70"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00	
14	बाबू/ मोरम	सपराय नदी		240/2/2/2/2	14100	A-25°10'18.90"N E-79°10'16.13"E B-25°10'12.13"E E-79°10'16.13"E C-25°10'18.90"N E-79°10'16.13"E	79°10'16.13"E 79°10'16.13"E 79°10'16.13"E 79°10'16.13"E	160.00	16,000.00	24,00,000.00	6,25,000.00	
15	बाबू/ मोरम	घरान नदी		5/3	2000	A-25°09'18.90"N E-79°08'51.13"E B-25°08'51.13"E E-79°08'51.13"E C-25°09'18.90"N E-79°08'51.13"E	79°08'51.13"E 79°08'51.13"E 79°08'51.13"E 79°08'51.13"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00	
16	बाबू/ मोरम	सुखनई नदी	गवाकर/ शिवीया	1904/10/01	900	A-25°16'16.90"N E-79°11'11.13"E B-25°16'18.10"E E-79°11'11.13"E C-25°16'38.90"N E-79°12'11.70"E	79°11'11.13"E 79°11'11.13"E 79°11'11.13"E 79°12'11.70"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00	
17	बाबू/ मोरम	सुखनई नदी	गवाकर	1904/10/2009	12140	A-25°15'52.10"N E-79°11'51.13"E B-25°16'18.10"E E-79°11'51.13"E C-25°16'38.90"N E-79°12'11.70"E	79°11'51.13"E 79°11'51.13"E 79°11'51.13"E 79°12'11.70"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00	
18	बाबू/ मोरम	सुखनई नदी	गवाकर	969/796/1102	8093	A-25°15'14.10"N E-79°11'51.13"E B-25°15'28.80"N E-79°11'51.13"E C-25°15'11.30"N E-79°11'51.13"E	79°11'51.13"E 79°11'51.13"E 79°11'51.13"E 79°11'51.13"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00	
19	बाबू/ मोरम	उर नदी	मैतगारा	950/908	14104	A-25°21'06.78"N E-79°14'56.83"E B-25°21'16.65"N E-79°14'56.83"E C-25°21'16.67"N E-79°14'56.83"E	79°14'56.83"E 79°14'56.83"E 79°14'56.83"E 79°14'56.83"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00	
20	बाबू/ मोरम	सपराय नदी	दहली	सुकरागाय	018	30351	A-25°38'23.18"N E-78°57'36.04"E B-25°38'29.43"N E-78°58'23.06"E C-25°38'37.14"N E-78°58'27.84"E	78°57'36.04"E 78°58'23.06"E 78°58'23.06"E 78°58'27.84"E	150.00	15,000.00	22,50,000.00	5,82,500.00

- 2- ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली द्वारा नदी तल में स्थित क्षेत्रों पर उपलब्ध उप खनिजों के खनन पट्टे, 05 वर्ष की निश्चित अवधि के लिये स्वीकृत किये जायेंगे। खनन पट्टे की अवधि की गणना खनन पट्टा विलेख के निष्पादन की तिथि से की जायेगी।
- 3- ई-निविदा सह-ई-नीलामी की बिड/बोली उप खनिज की प्रति घनमीटर के लिए दी जायेगी, जो 0.050 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली-1963 के अनुसूची-1 में निर्धारित रायल्टी की दर से कम नहीं होगी। इससे भिन्न बिड/बोली दिये जाने पर बिड/बोली स्वीकार नहीं की जायेगी तथा प्री बिड अर्नेच्ट मनी जमा कर ली जायेगी। प्राप्त उच्चतम बिड/बोली की दर (रूपया प्रति घनमीटर) को क्षेत्र में आंकलित मात्रा (घनमीटर) से गुणा कर प्रथम वर्ष की नीलामी की देय धनराशि आगणित की जायेगी, जिसे पट्टा के अनुवर्ती वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की नीलामी की देय धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी।
- 4- ई-निविदा सह ई नीलामी दो चरणों में होगी। प्रथम चरण में ई निविदा सम्पन्न की जायेगी जिसके दौरान सभी बिडर्स को एक बार ई-निविदा (e-tender) देने का मौका प्राप्त होगा जो पुनरीक्षित (Revise) नहीं किया जा सकेगा। ई-निविदा में प्राप्त उच्चतम निविदा को आधार मूल्य (Floor Price) मानते हुए द्वितीय चरण में ई-नीलामी करायी जायेगी, जिसके दौरान बिडर्स ई-नीलामी हेतु निर्धारित तिथि एवं अवधि में ई-बिड दे सकता है। ई-नीलामी के दौरान केवल उच्चतम बोली को ही प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा जिसको देखते हुए बिडर अपनी बिड पुनरीक्षित कर बढ़ा सकते हैं।
- 5- किसी क्षेत्र के ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी हेतु बिडर्स को बिड में भाग लेने से पूर्व प्री बिड अर्नेच्ट मनी जमा करना अनिवार्य होगा जिसकी गणना क्षेत्र में वार्षिक आंकलित खनन योग्य मात्रा एवं उप खनिज की रायल्टी की दर से गुणा कर प्राप्त धनराशि की 25 प्रतिशत होगी।
- 6- एम0एस0टी0सी0 लि0 (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) को सेवा प्रदाता के रूप में चयनित किया गया है, जिसके द्वारा राज्य सरकार की ओर से नीलामी की कार्यवाही सम्पादित की जायेगी।



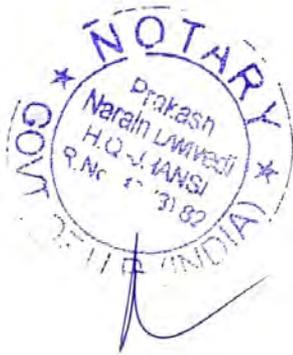
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ANNEXURE-III
COPY OF ROP CERTIFICATE



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11/11/2011

DIRECTORATE OF GEOLOGY AND MINING, UP



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION AS QUALIFIED PERSON (Under Rule 34 of U.P. Minor Minerals Concession Rules-1963)



SHRI UMESH PRATAP SINGH CHAUHAN S/o LATE SURYA PAL SINGH CHAUHAN.

R/o H No. 4/366, Vikas Nagar, Lucknow-226022.

whose photograph and signature is affixed herein below, having given satisfactory evidence of his qualifications and experience as required in rule 34 is hereby RECOGNISED as a qualified person to prepare Mining Plans under Rule 34 of the U.P. Minor Mineral Concession Rules-1963.

1. His registration number is **RQP/UPDGM/No. 010 /Year 2019**
2. This recognition is valid for a period of 05 years from 14-01-2019 to 13-01-2024.
3. His office address is H No. 4/366, Vikas Nagar, Lucknow 226022.
4. His mail ID-UPS CHAUHAN 1953@gmail.com.
5. Contact No. 9415195706.
6. This certificate will liable to be withdrawn/cancelled in the event of furnishing the wrong information in the Mining Plan or producing the wrong documents
7. This certificate shall be valid only for preparation of mining plan of the areas within the territory of Uttar Pradesh and not for any other purposes.



Umesh Chauhan
Specimen Signature of HQP

Place: Lucknow
Date: 14.01.2019

(Dr. Roshan Jacob)
Director



Umesh Chauhan
U.P.S. CHAUHAN
M.C. 111
Mansingh
R.P. 226022
& R.

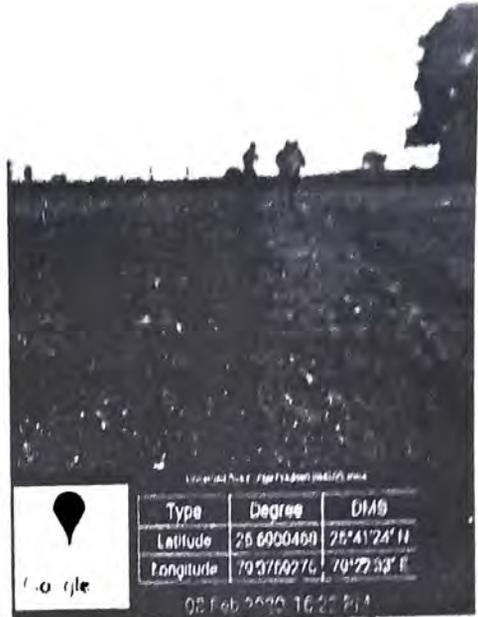


ANNEXURE-IV
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

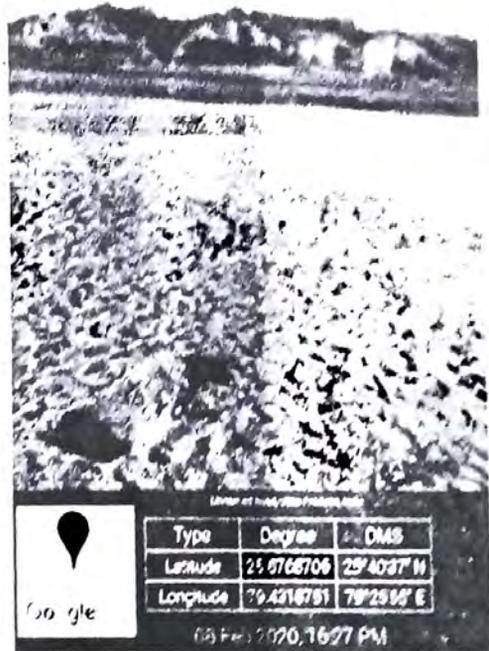
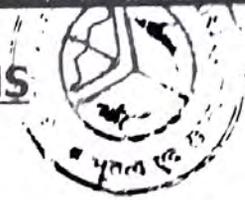


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SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



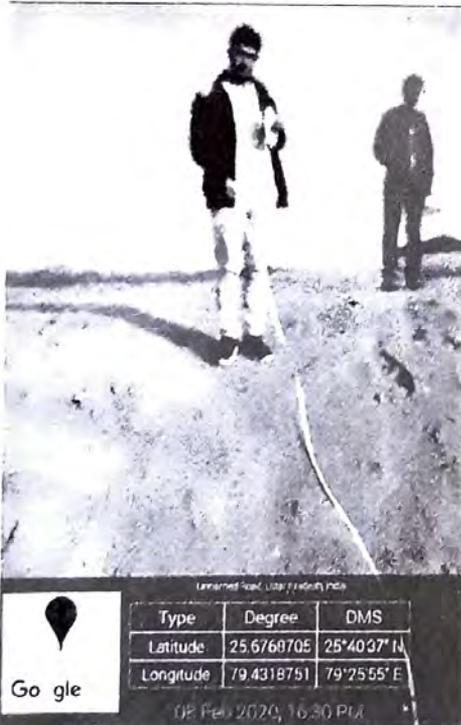
NO COPY
 Prakash Narain Lawvedi
 H.O. - J. S. S. S. S.
 R. No. 11/318
 GOVT. OF U.P. (NIA)

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SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



U.P.S. CHAUHAN
 M.Sc. LL.B. FAE EIA Co-ord.
 Mining & Environment Consultant
 ROP DDV-165/2005 A
 & ROP JRDGM No 010/2010

**PRE-MONSOON SURVEY OF THE DHAMNAUR -1 MINING LEASE AS A
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF ASSESSMENT OF TOTAL REPLENISHMENT OF
RBM IN THE YEAR 2024**

June 2024



**LOCATION: Gata No. 1419 Kha, Khand No. 01,
Village Dhamnaud, Tehsil Garautha, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
Total Area - 24.0 Ha**

Riverbed of River Dhasan

Survey date- 20th June 2024

For

**Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena S/o Shri Om Prakash Saxena
R/O: MIG - A/135, Aashiyana Pratham, Tehsil & District Moradabad, UP**

Prepared by:

**Mr. Anand Kumar Gupta
M/s Globus Environmental Engineering Services, Lucknow
QCI-NABET Accredited Organization**



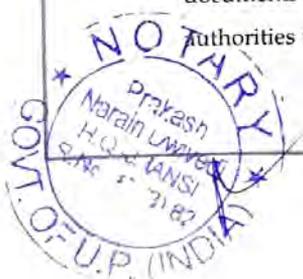
General Introduction of Lease and Lease Holder

- ✦ The present project is for coarse sand mining over an area of 24.0 Ha located on Dhasan River. The location of the project is Khand No. 01, Gata No. 1419 Kha at Village Dhamnaur, Tehsil Garautha, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
- ✦ The Lease for the mine was granted to Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena S/O Shri Om Prakash Saxena, resident of MIG - A/135, Aashiyana Pratham, Tehsil & District Moradabad, UP for a period of 5 years.
- ✦ Environmental Clearance for the project has been granted by SEIAA, UP on 18/11/2022 vide E.C. Identification No. / EC22B001UP110182.

1.0 Introduction

Coarse sand is one of the basic requirements in the field of construction. To ensure the supply governments eased out the mining procedures to meet the public demand of the required mineral. The construction business in Uttar Pradesh State and India worth thousands of crores of rupees generating huge revenue for the State as well as Central government. In 2017, the UP government has laid down a new Mining Policy as amended from time to time, a unique and a remarkable initiative of UP government. To ease of the business initiative in India, Central Government has laid down several guidelines and issued notifications to benefit every person involved in this particular sector of mining.

Adding to it, the district are the administrative units of states which are best placed to do the mapping of these mineral resources. Sand is classified as a minor mineral as defined under *MMDR ACT 1957*. The legal and administrative control over minor minerals is vested in to the State Governments, however; the environmental safeguards are monitored and controlled by the central government keeping the competent state official machinery such as pollution control boards, ministry of Environment and pollution, mining officials etc. engaged in to it. Concerning the environmental issues, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, New Delhi (GOI), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, (GOI) New Delhi, formulated the guidelines form time to time specifically for the sustainable sand mining to ensure the scientific mining methods and also to avoid any illegal practices. *Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 (EMGSM 2020)*, *Sand Mining Frame Work 2018 (SMFW 2018)* and *Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines 2016 (SSMMG 2016)* are some of the excellent documents provided for everyone to follow the rules and regulations laid by the authorities in India. Nevertheless, active sand mining often get stuck in many issues like

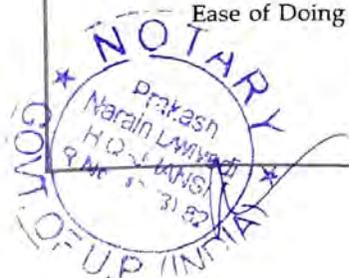


availability of minerals, inundation of mining lease, over mining, and environmentally non-sustainable mining practices.

In Uttar Pradesh, the minor mineral rules applicable in the state are Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules 1963 and the responsibility of minor mineral sand is with the Directorate of Geology & Mining UP. On the 14th June 2017, a new "Mineral Policy 2017" was notified which mandates the E-tendering cum E-Auctioning of all minerals in the state with following key objectives:

1. Mining of Mineral shall be made more Sustainable for Environment and as well as for the social causes.
2. Conservation of the Mineral shall be ensured.
3. To enhance the revenue share of State of UP from 1.85% to 3.0% obtained from mining of minerals in the state.
4. To stop the illegal mining activities in the state and to bring the culprits into the justice.
5. To increase employment opportunities in the Mining Sector.
6. To encourage the healthy and clean competition among the mining Industries.
7. To increase the development of the scientific knowledge regarding minerals to ensure proper knowledge based on scientific and sustainable techniques of mining to the people.
8. To provide Mineral related data and information to the interested industrialist/miners.
9. To encourage the investment of the private capital in to the Mining sector to develop mining sector.
10. To speed-up the exploration of new mineral through modern mineral exploration investigation techniques for the development of mining sector in the state
11. To ensure the transparency among the lease allocation through e-tendering cum e-auctioning and to develop corruption free, simple and understandable working as per laws of State Government.
12. To take care of welfare of the affected people from the mining activity as well as the society.

The Mining Policy 2017 of UP government guarantees the mining lease holders to provide a hassle free environment as per the initiative of Central Government under Ease of Doing Business initiative. Despite a lot of efforts, issues such as illegal mining,



environmental damage, high sand prices and quality of mineral that are interlinked with each other are prevalent across many states. Moreover, the SSMMG 2016 guideline proved to be the best document to control the mineral quantity related issue whereas EMGSM 2020 provide a comprehensive method to control the illegal mining and the related issues. The district authorities of states need to update the mapping of the resources by upgrading the DSR including the replenishment study to have outputs of annual deposition rates of sand from a river, deposition stretch of the rivers, total resources available in the state for sand. **Additionally, very recently Hon'ble NGT issued an order dated 6th May 2022 which made the replenishment study of the leases mandatory specifically for the UP state. The Order of NGT has also ascribed a simple method to undertake such studies.**

2.0 The Lease and the Importance of the Study:

The mining lease is located on the riverbed Dhasan at Gata No. 1419 Kha in village Dhamnaur of tehsil Garautha in district Jhansi UP. The total area 24.0 however; workable area is 24.0 Ha as per approved mining plan and environmental clearance letter. The Mining lease is located on the riverbed of Dhasan a Perennial river which merge into Betwa River. During pre-monsoon season River Dhasan remain partially dried whereas during monsoon it swells and bring substantial amount of mineral specially pebbles and coarse sand. Sand Mining Frame Work 2018, is a compilation of the legal and scientific manners of mining issued by Ministry of Mines GOI, New Delhi. The document provides information to conduct the geological and hydrogeological studies to measure the indicators of sustainable mining of minerals particularly the riverbed sand mining. Geo-investigation is a study that provides an in-depth analysis of the mining lease area based on the physical and mechanical survey. It helps in freezing the current situation of the mining lease so that after the monsoon period is over, replenishment could have been calculated to ascertain the quantity of mineral accumulated during the inundation period. This study also reveals the exact location of the mining lease area, the depth of the mineral, an exact quantity of mineral, stripping ratio and the information regarding the indicators of environmental sustainability. It also provides a glimpse of Hydro-geological repercussions of mining, whereas the impacts can be predicted. The mechanical contouring indicates the available mineral thickness on the given surface for e.g., the riverbed as in the present case. For authorities who work tirelessly to ensure the environmental sustainability during massive mining projects in cluster on a riverbed,



geo-investigation is one of the decisive studies providing them evidences to take actions against illegal and un-scientific mining practices.

Moreover, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi vide its notification SO: 1533 dated 14th Sep. 2006, made it clear that proponent should carry a replenishment study post-monsoon to ensure the sustainable mining on the riverbed. Despite having the legal compulsions the replenishment study was not so common to conduct. Recently Hon'ble NGT New Delhi vide it's order dated 06th May 2022 made it mandatory to suspend the mining processes without having mineral replenishment study strictly done in accordance with the SSMMG 2016 and EMGSM 2020.

3.0 Features to the Mining Lease and Production

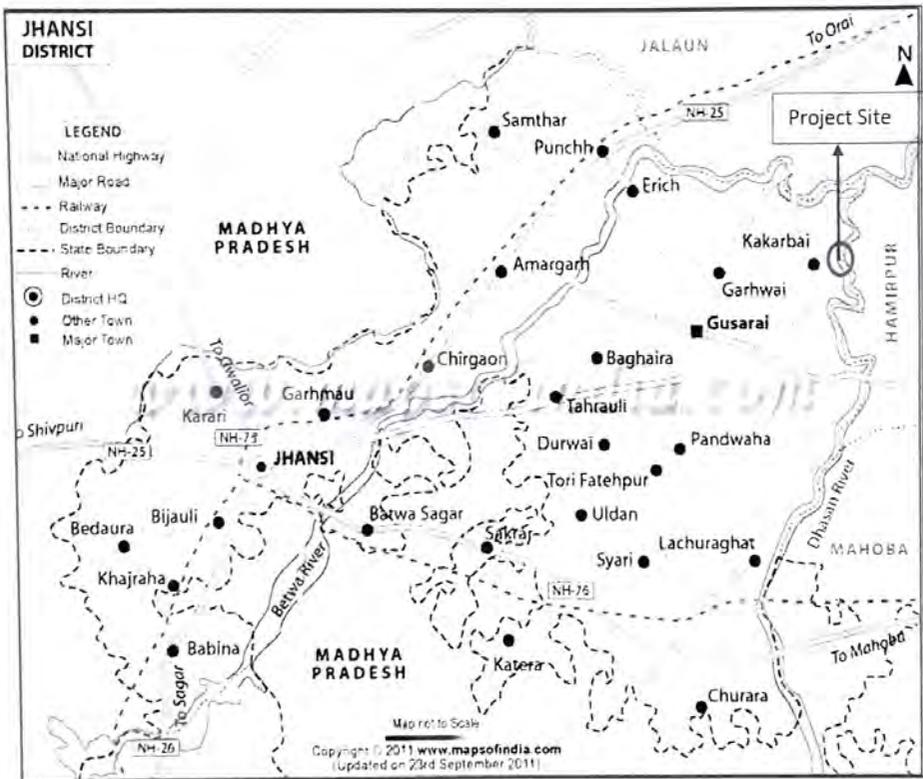
Name of the Lease Holder	Mr. Vipin Kumar Saxena S/O Sh. Om Prakash Saxena, R/O MIG - A/135, Aashiyana Pratham, Tehsil & District Moradabad, UP		
Details of the Mining Lease	Khand No. 01, Gata No. 1419 Kha in village Dhamnaur of Tehsil Garautha in District Jhansi, UP		
Total Area	24.0 Ha		
Type of Mineral	Coarse Sand (Murram)		
Minable/Working Area	24.0 Ha		
Zero Level mRL	121.0 mRL		
Maximum mRL	128.5 mRL		
Minimum mRL	120.0 mRL		
Geo-Coordinates of Mining Lease Area (MLA)	Pillar	Latitude	Longitude
	A	25°40'42.00"N	79°23'03.70"E
	B	25°40'51.10"N	79°23'04.40"E
	C	25°40'59.60"N	79°23'06.10"E
	D	25°41'04.40"N	79°23'06.10"E
	E	25°41'08.80"N	79°23'01.50"E
	F	25°41'11.80"N	79°22'58.40"E
	G	25°41'15.60"N	79°22'52.10"E
	H	25°41'22.17"N	79°22'37.78"E
	I	25°41'25.13"N	79°22'38.44"E
	J	25°41'20.80"N	79°22'54.50"E
	K	25°41'16.30"N	79°23'03.60"E



L	25°41'07.90"N	79°23'10.00"E
M	25°40'57.30"N	79°23'11.60"E
N	25°40'54.80"N	79°23'10.90"E
O	25°40'48.30"N	79°23'08.40"E
P	25°40'40.31"N	79°23'03.62"E

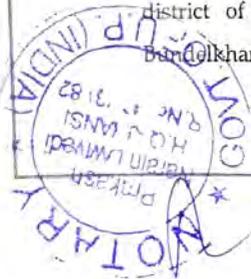
Lease Period Five Years (As per LOI Issued)

Annual Production 2,50,000 cubic meter/annum



4.0 District Profile

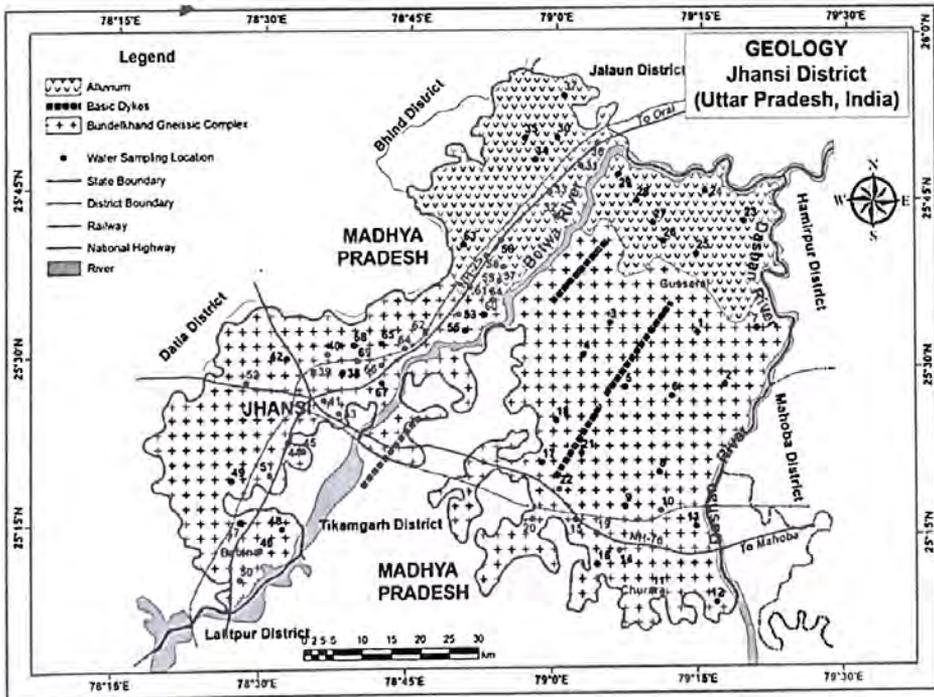
Jhansi district is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh state in northern India. The city of Jhansi is the district and commissioner headquarters. The district is bordered on the north by Jalaun District, to the east by Hamirpur and Mahoba districts, to the south by Tikamgarh District of Madhya Pradesh state, to the southwest by Lalitpur District, which is joined to Jhansi District by a narrow corridor, and on the east by the Datia district of Madhya Pradesh. The District Jhansi is often called the gateway to Bundelkhand. Jhansi district lies between North longitudes 25°07' to 25°57' and East



latitudes $78^{\circ}10'$ and $79^{\circ}25'$. Jhansi is situated between the rivers Pahunj and Betwa at an elevation of 285 meters. Jhansi District comprised of five tehsils viz., 1) Jhansi, 2) Moth, 3) Mauranipur, 4) Garautha, 5) Tehroli.

4.1 Topography of District Jhansi

The topography of the district also plays a key role in locational analysis for any provision of services and facilities. Jhansi is located in the plateau of central India, an area dominated by rocky reliefs and minerals underneath the soil. It has an average altitude of 284 meters. The city has a natural slope in the north as it lies on the south western border of the vast Tarai plains of Uttar Pradesh. The elevation rises on the south. The land is suitable for citrus species fruits. Crops include wheat, pulses, peas, oilseeds. The region relies heavily on Monsoon rains for irrigation purposes. **Betwa** and **Dhasan** are the major rivers controlling the drainage pattern. The natural slope of the area is in North and Northeast direction. Jhansi district lies in the belt of drought prone regions of Uttar Pradesh however; Central Government, under an ambitious canal project (Rajghat canal), is constructing a network of canals for irrigation in Jhansi and



Geological Map of District Jhansi (Source: Singh et al., 2013)

Lalitpur and some area of Madhya Pradesh.



4.2 Geology and Physiography

The geology of the Jhansi district area is mostly comprised of Bundelkhand Gneissic Complex (BGC) of Archaean Age and Alluvium of Recent Age. The Bundelkhand Gneissic Complex comprises mainly of 2500 - 2600 Ma old non-foliated granite rocks with enclaves of gneisses, bonded magnetite, Calc-silicates and Ultramafics (Basu, 1986). In addition, there are gneisses, quartz reefs and dykes of basic rocks and tuffaceous serpentine rocks. Dolerite dykes are very common in the BGC and it varies in width, sometimes attain a width up to 45 m and traceable over 11 km. Ultramafic rocks are mainly peridotites, dunites, pyroxenites and gabbro, which are closely associated with meta-basic rocks and occur as discrete patches in granites near Jhansi.

Physiographically, the area can be divided into two units (1) southern Bundelkhand pediplane province and (2) northern highly eroding composite plain province. The northern part of the district is mainly occupied by the alluvium of Quaternary age. The alluvium consisting of mainly fine to coarse sand, gravel, pebble, silt, clay and kankar (calcium carbonate nodule) and attains a maximum thickness of about 60 m. The alluvium together with the underlying weathered zone of granite-gneissic basement forms a more or less homogeneous aquifer system (CGWB 2008).

5.0 Brief of SSMMG 2016 & EMGSM 2020

Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 (EMGSM 2020) and *Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines 2016 (SSMMG 2016)* are some of the excellent documents provided for everyone to follow the rules and regulations laid by the authorities in India. Active sand mining often get stuck in many issues like availability of minerals, inundation of mining lease, over mining, and environmentally non-sustainable mining practices, SSMMG 2016 provide solution to the issue of how to practice sustainable mining? EMGSM 2020 provides an authentic way to measure the magnitude of earlier mining and futuristic potential of mining on a particular mining lease. A brief description in context with the Uttar Pradesh of SSMMG 2016 is given below:

Objectives:

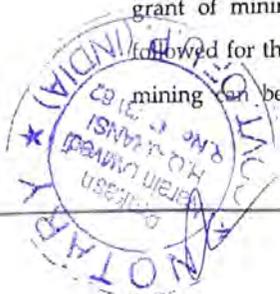
- Uncontrolled sand mining is not sustainable.
- Compliance with present and future legislation and regulations on the subject is mandatory and not voluntary.
- Each lease holder should be given the opportunity to self-regulate to the extent that it can demonstrate compliance with legislation and regulations.



- Where self- regulation fails to deliver compliance with legislation and regulations, increased formal enforcement and monitoring should be implemented with punitive measures applied in line with the legal framework.
- There is a need to protect the environment and the right of the population to live in clean and safe surroundings, with the need to use natural resources in a way that will make a positive and sustainable contribution to the economy.

The main objectives of the Guidelines

- To ensure that sand and gravel mining is done in environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner.
- To ensure availability of adequate quantity of aggregate in sustainable manner.
- To improve the effectiveness of monitoring of mining and transportation of mined out material.
- Ensure conservation of the river equilibrium and its natural environment by protection and restoration of the ecological system.
- Avoid aggradation at the downstream reach especially those with hydraulic structures such as jetties, water intakes etc.
- Ensure that the rivers are protected from bank and bed erosion beyond its stable profile.
- No obstruction to the river flow, water transport and restoring the riparian rights and instream habitats.
- Avoid pollution of river water leading to water quality deterioration.
- To prevent depletion of ground water reserves due to excessive draining out of ground water.
- To prevent ground water pollution by prohibiting sand mining on fissures where it works as filter prior to ground water recharge.
- To maintain the river equilibrium with the application of sediment transport principles in determining the locations, period and quantity to be extracted.
- Streamlining and simplifying the process for grant of environmental clearance (EC) for sustainable mining.
- "Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016" issued by MoEF&CC requires preparation of District Survey Report (DSR), which is an important initial step before grant of mining lease/LoI. The guidelines emphasize detailed procedure to be followed for the purpose of identification of areas of aggradation/deposition where mining can be allowed and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to

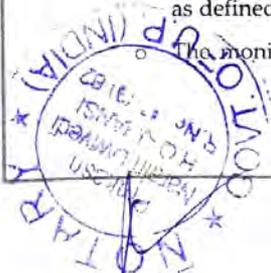


infrastructural structures and installation where mining should be prohibited.

Objectives of EMGSM 2020

- The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change formulated the *Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016* which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the Country. It was observed that apart from management and systematic mining practices there was an urgent need to have a guideline for effective enforcement of regulatory provision and their monitoring.
- This document is supplemental to the existing "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016" (SSMG-2016), and these two guidelines viz. "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM-2020) and SSMG-2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any ambiguity or variation between the provision of both these document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" shall prevail.
- All districts to prepare a comprehensive mining plan for the district as per the provision of District Survey Report. These reports shall be put on the website of District Administration.
 - No mining shall be allowed in the area which has not been identified in the comprehensive mining plan of the District.
 - Replenishment study should be conducted on regular basis.
 - All potential rivers mining zone/area shall be identified and put for auction with proper geo-tagged details by the auctioning authority concerned.
 - The latitude and longitude of each mining lease shall be clearly mentioned in Letter of Intent issued to the potential mine lease. Such information shall be provided on the website of the district administration.
 - The provision of these guidelines shall be considered while identifying the potential stretches /locations and boundaries of the leases for the minable area.
 - The LoI holder shall seek Environmental Clearance as per the provision of EIA Notification, and the regulatory authority shall ensure that the provision suggested in "Sustainable Sand Mining & Management 2016" and in this documents, as applicable are part of the clearance conditions.
 - There shall be no river bed mining operation allowed in monsoon period. The period as defined by IMD Nagpur for each state shall be adhered with.

The monitoring infrastructures including weighbridge and adequate fencing of the



- lease area, CCTV, Transport permits, etc, as suggested in this document shall be ensured in order to reduce unrecorded dispatch.
- Regular monitoring of mined minerals and its transportation and storage shall be ensured and all information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done.
 - Annual audit of each mining lease shall be carried out wherein three independent member of repute, nominated by District administration shall also participate

6.0 River Profile of Dhasan River:

Dhasan River is a river in Central India. A right bank tributary of the Betwa River, it originates in Begumganj tehsil (Raisen district, MP). The river forms the south eastern boundary of the Lalitpur District of Uttar Pradesh state. Its total length is 365 km, out of which 240 km lies in Madhya Pradesh, 54 km common boundary between MP and UP States and 71 km in Uttar Pradesh. Bela, Kathan, Mangrar, Bachheri and Rohni are the main tributaries of Dhasan river. Dhasan is primarily a rain fed river whose water level varies with the amount of rainfall. The area slopes from the south to the north and hence the flow of the river is in this direction. The agriculture in the Bundelkhand region through which the river flows is dependent on canal irrigation system. At Lahchura in Jhansi, a dam was built in 1910 across the river Dhasan. The Hamirpur plains too are irrigated by the canals that are a result of this dam. Another dam has been built on this river in Jhansi district.

7.0 The Methodology of the Study:

For the replenishment study a direct method of study was followed whereby initial elevation was captured with the help of total station/DGPS as recommended in EMGSM 2020 and as per Hon'ble NGT. This study especially conducted by the expert team consisting of Geologists, Environmentalist, GIS experts, Hydro-geologists and Surveyors. Total Station, Drone, DGPS, GPS, Levelling Stave, High Resolution GPS Interfaced Camera, Measuring Tape and a Water Boat are some of the common tools that are required for a comprehensive study. May and June are the ideal months of the year to carry pre-monsoon investigations as most of the geological features of mining lease area are quite visible and measurable.

Since the survey of the mining lease consist of physical study aided by total station/DGPS coupled with post monsoon pit logging whereas the elevation recorded in both the seasons is used to calculate the thickness of mineral on the riverbed and pit



logging and texturing study reveal the magnitude of mineral deposited after monsoon referred as the replenishment. Therefore to complete the procedure two viz., pre-monsoon and post monsoon surveys are required.

8.0 Mining Lease Area - Present Status

The satellite imageries were used to find the workable area for which, GPS coordinates provided by DMO Jhansi district and in the approved Mining Plan was used to locate the MLA. The satellite images retrieved from Google Earth were used to locate the exact location of the said MLA to find out the probability of workable area (See Pic.1.0) followed by the drone mediated images.



Pic. 1. The Location of Mine Lease Area

9.0 Methodology

Replenishment of river bourn mineral largely depend upon the flow of river water, geology of the terrain, meandering sides of the river, rate of deposition and detention time. However; this does not mean that river always ensures the deposition of required mineral, it has been observed that, thick layers of clay mixed with sand and pebbles is quite common after monsoon period. Therefore, it is mandatory to investigate the quality along with the quantity of mineral. Pre-monsoon data, fixation includes, the elevation level from the zero level i.e., level of active channel, riverbed quality, and any hazard related development during the active mining. The pre-monsoon data collection, moves directly to the thickness of the overburden (left over mineral on the riverbed) and



the mineral of interest, helping in the calculation of stripping ratio of a mining lease area particularly in post monsoon analysis of data. The collective report is prepared as a fulfilment of the required data for replenishment study as per EMGSM 2020 and as per NGT order dated 06th May 2022. The collected data is duly reviewed by the reviewers including the academicians, mining experts and geologists.

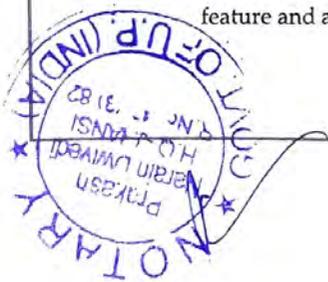


Pic. 2. The Site was surveyed on 20th June 2024 for pre-monsoon conditions

10.0 The Findings of Pre-monsoon Survey of the said Mining Lease

A team of experts visited the mining site on 20th June 2024. The study was conducted and the data were collected. The findings of the Survey have been recorded and are as follows:

1. The Lease area is located on the meandering part of the river Dhasan, which has been observed to flow in extreme rough terrain, natural hurdles, high detention time for the mineral to deposit and inner meandering part of the river leaves a huge clutch of mineral during previous rainy season in this part of the riverbed. This is a permanent feature and a part of the river Dhasan.



2. The water is flowing SE to NW directions mostly towards Hamirpur district.
3. A huge riverbed filled with river bourn mineral particularly the coarse sand mixed with clay and pebbles which is processed after filtering through the strainers to make it commercially viable. The approved quantity of mineral is 2,50,000 cubic meter per year. The ultimate depth of mining is 1.3 meters as per Environmental clearance and approved mining plan.
4. Most of the mining activity is restricted on the inactive riverbed however; the inactive horizontal surface water sometimes confuse with the in-stream mining to the observer. Shallow region and the horizontal flow of river water is visible at 1 to 2 m deep. This has caused the water logged conditions (see pic 6.0).
5. The elevation level in terms of RL has been recorded successfully with the help of total station (Fig. 7.0), which shall be used to quantify the replenished mineral after post monsoon season. Stripping ratio shall be estimated by pit logging on the available thickness of the riverbed thereafter.
6. The mining lease has been observed to be infested with the dumps of overburden, which is the rejected mineral depending upon its quality.
7. Shallow waters oozing out from below the surface is visible which is often confused with ground water rather this is the inactive water channel flowing below the surface.
8. The temporary ramps were found at the mining site which was used to transport the mineral laden trucks. Miners took out the mineral from a depth of 2.1 meters maximum slightly more to that of recommended in mining plan.
9. From the date of Environmental Clearance almost one and a half years of mining has already been completed by the miner leaving traces of active and vigorous mining.
10. Dhasan is comparatively a large river in the region and has periodic sediment deposit capacity, wherein the braided river system has been used ensuring the feasibility of sediment replenishment after monsoon period.
11. Physical verification of the lease confirms that most of the part of mining lease has been executed for the extraction of coarse sand mineral.
12. No direct impact of the mining has been observed on the natural stream flow of the river and most of the activity is confined on the allotted lease area particularly on the lateral margins usually preferred to promote more deposition of mineral during high flooding conditions in monsoon.





NOTARY
NAINI LAKSHMI
JHANSI
M.C. NO. 1182
INDIA



NOTARY
Prakash
H.Q. Jhansi
R.M.C. Jhansi
COMPTON (INDIA)



11.0 Replenishment of the mineral

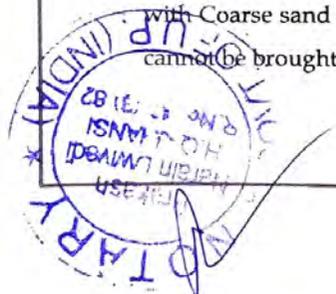
As per NGT order dated 6th May 2022, four consecutive surveys are required for an extensive replenishment study to be done by the reputed institution, since this is a time taken process and government is not in a position to carry immediate survey due to the official procedures. The lease holder himself got the initial (pre-monsoon) survey done to freeze the data before the closure of mine i.e., in the end of the June month. Total Station survey as per EMGSM 2020, was performed on the said lease.

During monsoon, minimal water discharge was recorded and therefore no newer deposition of mineral is visible, rather older deposit is huge enough to meet the production target of the present year 2024-25.

Following parameter control the replenished quantity of mineral on the mining lease:

1. Sedimentation load
2. Flow rate of river water
3. Detention time of water within the stretch
4. Re Contouring of the lease area

Topography of the mining lease is highly uneven and the riverbed is completely overlaid with Coarse sand and pebbles. The flat surface is available only on the riverine patch which cannot be brought under extraction.



Conclusion with Summary:

There are two concepts prevail at the mining site for e.g., the mineral which is visible on the surface and to lesser depths is not commercially viable however; the mineral which is present below the surface particularly below the horizontal water surface (the actual water level) is supposed to be the best quality. This cause the ponds all over the dry riverbed where the horizontal flowing river water is exposed and the mineral is extracted from this inactive river channel. However; this practice is not sustainable and mines are covered with overburden which is never filled back.

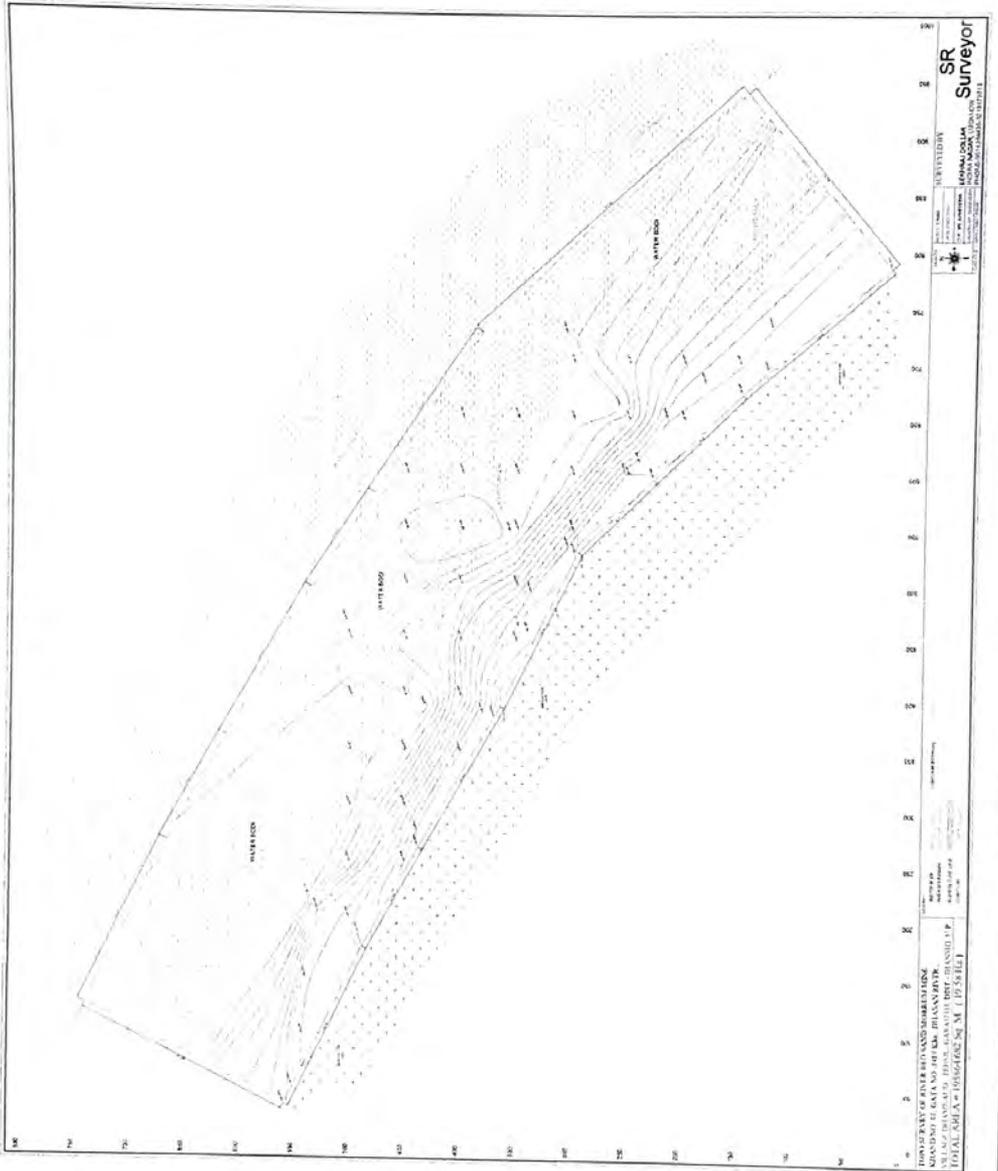
Post monsoon survey shall be focused on the status of this overburden and the impact of flood on the quality and quantity of mineral. Proper pit logging shall be required to calculate the stripping ratio after the monsoon spell. In the pre-monsoon survey all the data has been recorded however; on-going mining activity may have substantial impact on the level taken during the same time.

Disclosure of the Team of Experts

1. Mr. Anand Kumar Gupta, Globus Environment Engineering Service, Lucknow UP & Expert Mining Engineering
2. Mr. Dharmendra Singh (Geologist & RQP), Survey Team Leader.
3. Mr. Narendra Kumar, Surveyor



Picture 7 The elevation level recorded with Total Station. All the RL level is corresponding to the TBM
(Kindly see the larger map as attached for details)



KOTARRI
 Narain Kumar
 H.O. & J.S.
 P.N.C. (1/10/87)
 GOVT. OF U.P. (N.M.T.A.)

NABET CERTIFICATE OF PROSPECTING AGENCY



कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, झाँसी।

(खनिज अनुभाग)

पत्रांक:- 482/30एम0एम0सी0/2024-25

दिनांक: 05/08/2024

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,
उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झाँसी।

जनपद-झाँसी के तहसील-गरौठा स्थित ग्राम-धमनौड़ के आराजी संख्या-1419ख के खण्ड संख्या-1 में 24.0 हे0 क्षेत्रफल पर उपखनिज बालू/मोरम के खनन क्षेत्र को 05 वर्ष के लिए खनन परिहार पर व्यवस्थापन किये जाने हेतु श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सेना पुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश सक्सेना निवासी-एच0आई0जी0-ए/135, आशियाना प्रथम, तहसील व जिला-मुरादाबाद को कार्यालय पत्र संख्या-1557/30एम0एम0सी0/2019-20 दिनांक: 28.01.2020 के माध्यम से आशय-पत्र निर्गत किया गया। जिसमें श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सेना द्वारा दिनांक: 18.11.2022 को पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त उनके पक्ष में दिनांक: 11.01.2023 से दिनांक: 10.01.2028 तक (05 वर्षीय) की अवधि हेतु उपखनिज बालू/मोरम का खनन पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन किया गया।

जिसके सम्बन्ध में मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली में योजित (ओ0ए0) 440/2023 नवीन कुमार बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक: 22.05.2024 के अनुपालन में आप द्वारा अपने पत्र संख्या-266/ओ0ए0/440/एन0जी0टी0/24 दिनांक: 30.07.2024 के अनुसार प्रश्नगत खनन पट्टा के सम्बन्ध में निर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र दिनांक 18.11.2022 में उल्लिखित शर्तों के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में आख्या/रिपोर्ट मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया गया है, जो मा0 हरित अधिकरण न्यायालय की अधिकारिक वेबसाईट (www.greentribunal.gov.in) पर दिनांक: 03.08.2024 से प्रदर्शित है। उक्त रिपोर्ट में प्रश्नगत खनन पट्टा के सम्बन्ध में निर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र के General conditions के शर्त संख्या-41 व 42 एवं Specific conditions के शर्त संख्या-23, 31, 34, 37 व 38 का अनुपालन नहीं किया जाना पाया गया, जिसमें सम्बन्धित पट्टाधारक के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही आपके स्तर से किया जाना अपेक्षित है।

अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है कि पट्टाधारक (श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सेना) के द्वारा निर्गत पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण-पत्र दिनांक: 18.11.2022 में उल्लिखित General conditions के शर्त संख्या-41 व 42 एवं Specific conditions के शर्त संख्या-23, 31, 34, 37 व 38 का अनुपालन नहीं किये जाने के कारण सम्बन्धित के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही कर पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपण सम्बन्धित कार्यवाही भी करना सुनिश्चित करें।

जिलाधिकारी,
0/ झाँसी।

पत्रांक व तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि:-निम्नलिखित को सादर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

1. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, लखनऊ।
2. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ-उ0प्र0।
3. सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) लखनऊ-उ0प्र0।



जिलाधिकारी,
0/ झाँसी।

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, झाँसी।

(खनिज अनुभाग)

पत्रांक:- 485 / 30एम0एम0सी0 / 2024-25

दिनांक: 05/ 08 / 2024

- 1- क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,
उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, झाँसी।
- 2- ज्येष्ठ खान अधिकारी,
झाँसी।

जनपद झाँसी की तहसील गरौठा के ग्राम-धमनौड़ के गाटा संख्या-1419 ख के खण्ड संख्या-1 में स्थित 24.0 हे0 क्षेत्र पर घसान नदी तल स्थित बालू/मोरम का उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली, 2021 के अध्याय-4 के अन्तर्गत नियम-23(2)(क) एवं शासनादेश-1875(1)/86-2017 दिनांक: 14.08.2017 में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में प्रश्नगत पट्टा ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी प्रणाली के माध्यम से 05 वर्ष (दिनांक: 11.01.2023 से दिनांक: 10.01.2028 तक) की अवधि हेतु श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सेना पुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश सक्सेना निवासी-एच0आई0जी0-ए / 135, आशियाना प्रथम, तहसील व जिला-मुरादाबाद के पक्ष में स्वीकृत/निष्पादित किया गया है।

उपरोक्त खनन पट्टा निष्पादित किये जाने से पूर्व राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव निर्धारण उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ (SEIAA) से दिनांक 18.11.2022 को पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति (EC) प्राप्त किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त वायु (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम-1981 एवं जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम-1974 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 05.03.2023 को उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ से Consent To Operate (CTO) भी पट्टेधारक (श्री विपिन कुमार सक्सेना) के पक्ष में निर्गत है। जिसमें निष्पादित पट्टा विलेख, पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र दिनांक: 18.11.2022 एवं Consent To Operate (CTO) दिनांक: 05.03.2023 में उल्लिखित समस्त शर्तों का शतप्रतिशत अनुपालन कराये जाने हेतु स्थलीय निरीक्षण कर प्रभावी निगरानी/अनुश्रवण किया जाना आवश्यक है।

अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है कि निष्पादित पट्टा विलेख, पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र दिनांक: 18.11.2022 एवं Consent To Operate (CTO) दिनांक: 05.03.2023 में उल्लिखित समस्त शर्तों का अनुपालन कराये जाने हेतु प्रश्नगत खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का स्थलीय निरीक्षण कर प्रभावी निगरानी/अनुश्रवण करते हुए अनिमिततायें पाये जाने पर पट्टाधारक के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही कर आख्या अधोहस्ताक्षरी को भी उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित करें।

जिलाधिकारी,
0/ झाँसी।

पत्रांक व तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नलिखित को सादर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

1. निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, लखनऊ।
2. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ-उ0प्र0।
3. सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) लखनऊ-उ0प्र0।



जिलाधिकारी,
0/ झाँसी।

संख्या-यू0ओ0-1080/सात-न्याय-6-24-870 रिट/24
भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म अनुभाग

प्रेषक,

मुकेश कुमार सिंह।।,
विशेष सचिव एवं अपर विधि परामर्शी,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

श्री अमित तिवारी,
स्थायी अधिवक्ता,
मा0 एन0जी0टी0,
नई दिल्ली।

न्याय (रिट विधि मंत्रणा) अनुभाग-6

लखनऊ: दिनांक: 30 मई, 2024

विषय:- मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या-440/2023 नवीन कुमार बनाम उ0प्र0 राज्य व अन्य में भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग का पक्ष रखे जाने हेतु स्थायी अधिवक्ता, श्री अमित तिवारी (Enrollment No D/2149/2011) मा0 एन0जी0टी0 को आबद्ध किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषय पर आपको संबोधित करते हुए मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या-440/2023 नवीन कुमार बनाम उ0प्र0 राज्य व अन्य में भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग का पक्ष रखने का कष्ट करें।

निर्गमनार्थ प्राधिकृत

भवदीय,

Asingh

ह0/-

अनुभाग अधिकारी

मुकेश कुमार सिंह।।

न्याय रिट (विधि-मंत्रणा) अनु-6

विशेष सचिव एवं अपर विधि परामर्शी।

संख्या-यू0ओ0-1080(1)/सात-न्याय-6-2024, तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन।
- 2- अपर विधि परामर्शी, उ0प्र0 शासन, (विधि प्रकोष्ठ) मा0 उच्चतम न्यायालय, 8 बी चतुर्थ तल, तेज बिल्डिंग, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली।
- 3- निजी सचिव, प्रमुख सचिव, न्याय विभाग।
- 4- न्याय अनुभाग-3, नियुक्तियां।
- 5- न्याय (रिट विधि मंत्रणा) अनुभाग-6 गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से,

ह0/-

मुकेश कुमार सिंह।।

विशेष सचिव एवं अपर विधि परामर्शी।



